IMDI (ISLE Metadata Initiative)

PART 1

Metadata Elements for Session Descriptions

NOTE:
Some identified open issues are marked with green

Version 3.0.4

October 2003
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APPENDIX B: REVISION HISTORY
1 Introduction and motivation

This document for a schema of metadata elements is specifically directed towards describing multi-modal multimedia and written language corpora. There will be a separate schema for catalogue metadata that is used to describe a published corpus. Efforts are underway to extend the proposal in the near future with a special scheme for lexicons.

The community needs a more extensive set of metadata elements

We were guided by the desire to enable not only the resource discovery of major resources such as whole corpora but also be able to find individual resources from within corpora. For instance community members not only want to answer the question “find me all corpora with yaminjing speakers” but also “find me all sessions (recordings) with female yaminjing speakers younger then 60”. To be able to answer questions like this we cannot use an existing general metadata scheme used for instance for library resource discovery such as Dublin-Core as it is currently defined. The community needs a more extensive set of metadata elements that captures the many needs of the different linguistic domains to easily find suitable resources.

Another guiding principle was the need to be able to browse the descriptions of language resources next to using them for automatic resource discovery. Although the two are similar, browsing capability requires “human readable” descriptions of (sub-) corpora and resources. Therefore you will find that the proposed set offers the possibility to specify these descriptions or link in (URL) references to other such “human-readable” descriptions at many levels.

Access to the metadata descriptions is always free

You will notice that the metadata transcriptions only contain references to real language resources such as audio/video files and transcriptions and annotations. All these references are accompanied by a structure specifying access restrictions for these resources. In our concept the access to metadata in the metadata transcriptions is always free although the metadata referring to individual persons may be rendered anonymous. The access to the resources themselves though may be restricted.

Flexibility for sub-communities to add their own descriptive elements

The possibility to have sub-communities add their own specific descriptions is approached in two ways. At different levels of the session description it is possible to add a list of keys in the form of name/value pairs. This possibility can be exploited by having sub-communities defining their own sets of required keys. Secondly the meta-description is characterised by metadata description format identification. This identification will tell tools working with metadata descriptions what they can expect with respect to the structure of the metadata descriptions and the set of metadata elements used. The format identification could also be used to inform specifically tailored tools to look for specific extensions to the basic scheme and act accordingly. This functionality is closely connected to the way the metadata elements will be implemented and will pose extra requirements regarding this implementation. For the moment it seems wise to avoid the matter of structure and implementation and concentrate on discussing the appropriateness and sufficiency of the proposed metadata element set for our purposes.

Editors reduce typing effort and allow re-use

The sheer number of proposed elements may let people believe that it is a heavy burden to have to supply all this information. It should be taken into account that in most projects the metadata descriptions for different sessions vary only in a few fields. The IMDI editors allow users to use existing metadata transcriptions to generate new ones. This will considerably reduce the amount of typing involved.
Only a few elements are mandatory

We need to say something on the set of metadata elements that should be minimally specified. Evidently not all the information that can be specified with the proposed set of metadata elements is always available. This is specifically the case for legacy resources or very specialised resources. Therefore only those elements should be mandatory that are needed for the correct functioning of tools working with the metadata descriptions. For the session metadata only the session name is needed to distinguish between other sessions in the same corpus or sub-corpus.

Human readable descriptions can be added

At several places in the IMDI set there are keys (attribute name - value pairs) to extend the set with domain specific information. With the appropriate tools it will be possible to search for specific values of a named attribute. This will not be possible (or at least much more difficult) when the same information is entered in a description element, since the description elements are not structured. The description elements are more useful for human readable descriptions.

Including Written Resources

In version 3.0 there has been an attempt to generalise towards including written resources. As a consequence of this the controlled vocabularies pertaining to these resources are not yet mature and expected to change. See IMDI Sessions to include written resources.

It should be noted that in this document only the metadata for sessions is described. Sessions can be grouped to form a corpus or sub-corpus. A corpus can contain sessions and sub-corpora.

Since the extension of the IMDI schema to include written resources the original name of “Session” to indicate a bundle of resources is under scrutiny. Suggestions to use the name “Bundle” or “Resource bundle” are considered.
## Session Elements Overview

### 2.1 Session schema

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| Resource Reference * (sub) | |

| Keys (sub)         | |

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| Keys (sub)         | |

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## 2.2 Sub-schemas

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### Key

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>[End] (c)</td>
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</table>
### Legend

* indicates a list of zero or more elements

+ indicates a list of one or more elements

[ name ] indicates that name is an optional element

{ name1 | name2 } indicates that a choice must be made between name1 and name2

### String

sequence of alphanumeric symbols including spaces and punctuation

### Sub

sub-schema

### Group

grouping of elements

### C

the element is constrained by a certain encoding scheme

### Cv

closed controlled vocabulary - the content of the element must be selected from a closed set of values.

### Cvl

closed controlled vocabulary list – a list of values for the content of the element must be selected from a closed set of values.

### Ov

open vocabulary - the content of the element can be selected from a predefined set of suggested values or can be user defined. An ov can later be changed into a cv provided by some repository

### Ovl

open vocabulary list - a list of values for the content of the element can be selected from a predefined set of suggested values or can be user defined. An ov can later be changed into a cvl provided by some repository
3 Metadata Element Definitions

The elements for session descriptions are defined using the following attributes:

- **Element/Group Name**
  A name of the element or grouping.

- **Identifier**
  A unique identifier assigned to the element.

- **Definition**
  A statement that clearly represents the concept and essential nature of the data element.

- **Encoding**
  A statement that describes how the content of the element is encoded.

- **Comment**
  Remarks concerning the application of the data element.

**Dublin Core equivalent:** some elements can be mapped with the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set [DCMES]. If this is possible, the Dublin Core equivalent of the IMDI element will be named here.\(^1\)

**Example:** sometimes an example helps to clarify the use of the element. If this is the case, the example will be mentioned here.

3.1 **Session**

**Group:** Session

**Identifier:** Session

**Definition:** The session concept bundles all information about the circumstances and conditions of the linguistic event, groups the resources belonging to this linguistic event, records the administrative information of the event and describes the content of the event. Since version 3.0 also written resources other than annotations can be included in a session. For written resources the definition of session is extended to include all documents that pertain to the creation, analysis and commentary of a document.

**Encoding:**
- Session . Name
- Session . Title
- Session . Date
- Session . Location
- Session . Description *
- Session . Resource Reference *
- Session . Key *
- Session . Project +
- Session . Content
- Session . Resources
- Session . Actors
- Session . [References]

**Comments:** If an interviewer questions a consultant the resulting session description does not only contain the recording of that interview but also the transcription and annotations and also for instance any photo images that were taken of this interview. It may well be that a researcher

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\(^1\) The mapping of IMDI elements to DC elements is done here in a simplified way. While IMDI elements are embedded in a structure, DC only describes a flat list of elements. The consequences of structure are ignored here to keep the mapping simple. More careful statements about IMDI - DC mapping will be made in a follow-up document.
decides that one interview contains in fact more than one session if for instance the informant is asked to perform different tasks during that interview. This is all at the discretion of the researcher. The session is just a concept that can be used to create order when dealing with many linguistic resources. From a corpus and sub-corpus perspective the session description is any leaf in an arbitrary corpus tree hierarchy.

3.1.1 Session . Name
Element: Session . Name
Identifier: Session . Name
Definition: A short name to identify the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: The session name is typically a short name or abbreviation of one or two words. This identifier distinguishes the session from others in the same (sub-) corpus and is used for quick browsing. The name of the session can be considered shorthand of the session title.
Example: Fatima 1

3.1.2 Session . Title
Element: Session . Title
Identifier: Session . Title
Definition: A full title for the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: The session title is the complete title of the session without any abbreviations.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Title
Example: Interview with Fatima, first session

3.1.3 Session . Date
Element: Session . Date
Identifier: Session . Date
Definition: The date when the primary data of the session was created.
Encoding: See ’Date’ (5.1).
Comments: In general the primary data of the session is audio or video data. If this session is about written resources only it indicates the creation data of the primary document.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Date
Example: 2000-12-30

3.1.4 Session . Location
Group: Session . Location
Identifier: Session . Location
Definition: Groups the information about the location of where the session was recorded or originated. If a Session only contains written resources it should indicate the location of the subject (studied) language.
Encoding: Session . Continent
Session . Country
Session . Region *
Session . [Address]
Comments: If the document is about “the languages of South-America” only Continent is supposed to be specified.

Session . Location . Continent
Element: Session . Continent
Identifier: Session . Continent
Definition: The continent of where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary ’Location . Continent’ (4.1).
**Session . Location . Country**
Element: Session . Country
Identifier: Session . Country
Definition: The country where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary 'Location . Country' (4.1).
Comments:

**Session . Location . Region**
Element: Session . Region
Identifier: Session . Region
Definition: The region or sub-region of where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: string
Comments: This element can also be used to describe sub-regions. Examples: europe, the netherlands, gelderland, achterhoek.

**Session . Location . Address**
Element: Session . Address
Identifier: Session . Address
Definition: The address where the session was recorded or originated.
Encoding: string
Comments: For instance if recording sessions took place at an institution, the address of the institute is meant. There is no constraint on this element, since this element is only used for human inspection.

**3.1.5 Session . Description**
Element: Session . Description
Identifier: Session . Description
Definition: An elaborate description of the circumstances and conditions of the linguistic event.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments: A description of the content is better specified at the level of the "Content . Description" element. Here a relevant description refering to the session as a whole can be given. Example: A conversation of mother, father and child at the breakfast table.

**3.1.6 Session . Resource Reference**
Element: Session . Resource Reference
Identifier: Session . ResourceReference
Definition: A reference to another (metadata) resource that is of interest in the context of this Session.
Encoding: Resource Reference (sub-schema)
Comments: This element can be used to link to IMDI or other metadata type records. Example: A session with a text document can link to a document in TEI format from which it was translated and that is available from an external web server.

**3.1.7 Session . Keys**
Element: Session . Keys
Identifier: Session . Keys
Definition: Name-value pair to describe domain specific information about the session
Encoding: Keys (sub-schema)
Comments: Should be used to add name-value pairs that are important for searching domain specific attributes of session conditions that are not covered by the session level elements. While the description elements are free text
elements, keys are more formal notations that can also be exploited by search engines. Example: length = 182

### 3.2 Project

**Group:** Project  
**Identifier:** Project  
**Definition:** Groups the information about the project for which the sessions were originally created.  
**Encoding:** Project . Name  
Project . Title  
Project . Id  
Project . Contact  
Project . Description *  
**Comments:** If the session was made within the context of a project, the project element contains information regarding this project. This information is typically reused for many sessions and corpus leafs when they all belong to the same project.

#### 3.2.1 Project . Name

**Element:** Project . Name  
**Identifier:** Project . Name  
**Definition:** A short name or abbreviation of the project.  
**Encoding:** string  
**Comments:** Example: MUMIS

#### 3.2.2 Project . Title

**Element:** Project . Title  
**Identifier:** Project . Title  
**Definition:** The full title of the project.  
**Encoding:** string  
**Comments:** Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Title  
Example: Multimedia Indexing and Searching

#### 3.2.3 Project . Id

**Element:** Project . Id  
**Identifier:** Project . Id  
**Definition:** A unique identifier for the project.  
**Encoding:** string  
**Comments:** Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier  
Example: IST-1999-10651

#### 3.2.4 Project . Contact

**Element:** Project . Contact  
**Identifier:** Project . Contact  
**Definition:** Contact information about the person or institution responsible for the project.  
**Encoding:** Contact (sub-schema)  
**Comments:**

#### 3.2.5 Project . Description

**Element:** Project . Description  
**Identifier:** Project . Description  
**Definition:** An elaborate description of the scope and goals of the project.  
**Encoding:** Description (sub-schema)  
**Comments:** Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Description
### 3.3 Content

**Group:** Content

**Identifier:** Content

**Definition:** Groups information about the content of the session.

**Encoding:** Content . Genre

Content . SubGenre *

Content . Communication Context

Content . Task *

Content . Modalities *

Content . Subject *

Content . Languages

Content . Description *

Content . Keys

**Comments:** The content group is used to describe the content of the session. This is done using four dimensions (communication context, genre, task and modalities). The vocabularies and user entries in the different dimensions are not free of redundancy. This group will be most heavily debated and IMDI is grateful for every suitable comment.

#### 3.3.1 Content . Genre

**Group:** Content . Genre

**Identifier:** Content . Genre

**Definition:** The conventionalized discourse types of the content of the session.

**Encoding:** Open vocabulary 'Content . Genre' (4.2).

**Comments:** Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Type.

#### 3.3.2 Content . Sub Genre

**Group:** Content . Sub Genre

**Identifier:** Content . SubGenre

**Definition:** The conventionalized discourse sub-types of the content of the session.

**Encoding:** Open vocabulary List 'Content . Sub Genre' (4.2).

**Comments:** Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Type.

#### 3.3.3 Content . Communication Context

**Group:** Content . Communication Context

**Identifier:** Content . CommunicationContext

**Definition:** Groups the linguistic features of the session concerning the context of the communication.

**Encoding:** Communication Context . [Interactivity]

Communication Context . [Planning Type]

Communication Context . [Involvement]

Communication Context . [Social Context]

Communication Context . [Event Structure]

Communication Context . [Channel]

**Comments:** This group of elements is used to describe the communication context in which the recording took place.

#### Content . Communication Context . Interactivity

**Element:** Communication Context . Interactivity

**Identifier:** CommunicationContext . Interactivity

**Definition:** Characterizes the degree of interactivity between all the Actors in the session.

**Encoding:** Closed controlled vocabulary 'Communication Context . Interactivity' (4.3.1).

**Comments:**
**Content . Communication Context . Planning Type**
Element: Communication Context . Planning Type
Identifier: CommunicationContext . PlanningType
Definition: Indicates in how far the consultant planned the linguistic event.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary 'Communication Context . Planning Type' (4.3.2).
Comments:

**Content . Communication Context . Involvement**
Element: Communication Context . Involvement
Identifier: CommunicationContext . Involvement
Definition: Indicates in how far the researcher was involved in the linguistic event.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary 'Communication Context . Involvement' (4.3.3).
Comments:

**Content . Communication Context . Social Context**
Element: Communication Context . Social Context
Identifier: CommunicationContext . SocialContext
Definition: Indicates the social context the event took place in.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary 'Communication Context . Social Context' (4.3.4).
Comments:

**Content . Communication Context . Event Structure**
Element: Communication Context . Event Structure
Identifier: CommunicationContext . Event Structure
Definition: Indicates the structure of the communication event.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary 'Communication Context . Event Structure' (4.3.5).
Comments:

**Content . Communication Context . Channel**
Element: Communication Context . Channel
Identifier: CommunicationContext . Channel
Definition: Indicates the channel of the communication
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary 'Communication Context . Channel' (4.3.6).
Comments:

### 3.3.4 Content . Task
Element: Content . Task
Identifier: Content . Task
Definition: The major task carried out in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Content . Task' (4.4).
Comments: In areas such as language engineering often typical tasks are carried out or typical situations are dealt with such as "info kiosk task" or "frog story". It has to be possible to specify such typical recurring tasks.

### 3.3.5 Content . Modalities
Element: Content . Modalities
Identifier: Content . Modalities
Definition: Gives a list of modalities used in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list 'Content . Modalities' (4.5).
Comments: The element is not used to give an exhaustive list of all the modalities, but should be used to list the modalities that are typical for the task or of interest for the researcher.
Example: in route direction one would typically look at speech and gestures and not at eye-gaze.
3.3.6 **Content . Subject**
- **Element:** Content . Subject
- **Identifier:** Content . Subject
- **Definition:** Classifies the subject of the session.
- **Encoding:** Open vocabulary list. Uses preferably an existing library classification scheme such as LCSH.
- **Comments:** The element has a scheme attribute that indicates what scheme is used. The element can be repeated but the user should guarantee consistency.

3.3.7 **Content . Languages**
- **Group:** Content. Languages
- **Identifier:** Content. Languages
- **Definition:** Groups information about all the languages used in the session.
- **Encoding:** Content. Languages. Language * Content. Languages. Description *
- **Comments:**

**Content. Languages. Language**
- **Element:** Content . Languages . Language
- **Identifier:** Content . Languages . Language
- **Definition:** A language used in the session.
- **Encoding:** Language (sub-schema)
- **Comments:** a small sub-schema describes the used language.

**Content. Languages. Description**
- **Element:** Content . Languages . Description
- **Identifier:** Content . Languages . Description
- **Definition:** A description of the languages used in the session.
- **Encoding:** Description (sub-schema)
- **Comments:** Note that this description concerns the set of languages as a whole. Language specific descriptions are contained in the language sub-schema.

3.3.8 **Content . Description**
- **Element:** Content . Description
- **Identifier:** Content . Description
- **Definition:** An elaborate description of the content of the session.
- **Encoding:** Description (sub-schema)
- **Comments:** In opposition to the elements prose text can be used here to describe the content.
  - Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Description

3.3.9 **Content . Keys**
- **Element:** Content . Keys
- **Identifier:** Content . Keys
- **Definition:** A list of name-value pairs used to describe the domain specific characteristics of the content.
- **Encoding:** Keys (sub-schema)
- **Comments:** Name-value pairs can additionally be used to describe the content.

3.4 **Actors**
- **Group:** Actors
- **Identifier:** Actors
- **Definition:** Groups information about all the Actors in the session.
- **Encoding:** Actors . Description * Actors . Actor *
- **Comments:**
### 3.4.1 Actors . Description

Element: Actors . Description  
Identifier: Actors . Description  
Definition: A description of the interactions and interrelations between the participating persons in the session.  
Encoding: [Description](sub-schema)  
Comments: Note that this description concerns all Actors and should be used to describe interactions and interrelations between Actors. Information about specific Actors should be described by the description sub-schema in the Actor group.

### 3.4.2 Actors . Actor

Group: Actor  
Identifier: Actor  
Definition: Groups information about one specific person in the session.  
Encoding:  
- Actor . Resource Ref *  
- Actor . Role  
- Actor . Family Social Role  
- Actor . Name +  
- Actor . Full name  
- Actor . Code  
- Actor . Language +  
- Actor . Ethnic group  
- Actor . Age  
- Actor . Sex  
- Actor . Education  
- Actor . Anonymous  
- Actor . [Contact]  
- Actor . Description *  
- Actor . Keys  

Comments:  

#### Actor . Resource Ref

Element: Actor . Resource Ref  
Identifier: Actor . ResourceRef  
Definition: Reference to the resource in the session this specific actor is connected with in the specified role (Actor . Role).  
Encoding: String (XML IDREFS attribute).  
Comments: This attribute is only used if there can be confusion about which actor is connected to a specific resource. If "Actor . Resource" is not specified it can be assumed the actor is connected with all resources in the session.

#### Actor . Role

Element: Actor . Role  
Identifier: Actor . Role  
Definition: The functional role of the person participating in the session.  
Encoding: Open vocabulary list 'Actor . Role' (4.6).  
Comments: The role is meant as a rough categorization of Actors such as: interviewer, consultant, contributor, computer etc. Also people responsible for the creation of the resources are included such as author, publisher, and sponsor. This is in contrast to the "Family Social Role" of an Actor that is used for example to describe relations amongst the contributors.

#### Actor . Family Social Role

Element: Actor . Family Social Role  
Identifier: Actor . FamilySocialRole
Definition: The social or family role of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Open vocabulary list 'Actor . Family Social Role' (4.7).
Comments: For instance when interviewing part of a family group, "Family Social Role" should specify the mutual relations within the group.

**Actor . Name**
Element: Actor . Name
Identifier: Actor . Name
Definition: The name of the person participating in the session as it is used by others in the transcription.
Encoding: string
Comments: This is the name of the Actor that is used by others to identify him or her. Note that this is often not the same as the full name of the Actor. This name can be blended out to general users of the metadata to protect the identity. Blending out depends on the logical "anonymous" element.

**Actor . Full name**
Element: Actor . Full name
Identifier: Actor . Fullname
Definition: The full name of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: This is the official name of the Actor.

**Actor . Code**
Element: Actor . Code
Identifier: Actor . Code
Definition: Short unique code to identify the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: Mostly the code is used in the transcription and annotations to identify parts belonging to this specific Actor.

**Actor . Language**
Element: Actor . Language
Identifier: Actor . Language
Definition: The language the person participating in the session is familiar with.
Encoding: Language (sub-schema)
Comments:

**Actor . Ethnic Group**
Element: Actor . Ethnic Group
Identifier: Actor . EthnicGroup
Definition: The ethnic group of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments:

**Actor . Age**
Element: Actor . Age
Identifier: Actor . Age
Definition: The age of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: See 'Actor . Age' (5.2).
Comments: Especially when children are acting as Actors it is important to have detailed information.

**Actor . Sex**
Element: Actor . Sex
Identifier: Actor . Sex
Definition: The sex of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary {Unknown, Male, Female, Undefined}. 
Comments: When the data about the sex of the Actor is lost or simply not recorded, the sex 'Unknown' should be selected. In case of an artificial Actor (a computer) 'Undefined' should be selected.

**Actor . Education**
Element: Actor . Education
Identifier: Actor . Education
Definition: The education of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: string
Comments: Can also be used to describe the literacy of the Actor. Due to many expected differences this element is not constraint. Nevertheless, short keyword like indications are recommended.

**Actor . Anonymized**
Element: Actor . Anonymized
Identifier: Actor . Anonymized
Definition: Indicates whether or not the name and full name of the person participating in the session are replaced by pseudo names to make him/her anonymous.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False}
Comments: If anonymized is set to 'True', the name and full name of the person can only be obtained from the 'Anonyms' resource when access is granted.

**Actor . Contact**
Element: Actor . Contact
Identifier: Actor . Contact
Definition: Contact information for the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Contact (sub-schema)
Comments: Obviously important for Collector, Publisher, Researcher types of Actors

**Actor . Description**
Element: Actor . Description
Identifier: Actor . Description
Definition: A description of specific information about the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments:

**Actor . Keys**
Element: Actor . Keys
Identifier: Actor . Keys
Definition: A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the person participating in the session.
Encoding: Keys (sub-schema)
Comments: Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the Actor depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

### 3.5 Resources
Group: Resources
Identifier: Resources
Definition: Groups information about all the resources associated with the session.
Encoding: Media File *
Written Resource *
Source *
Comments: In general there exist the following types of resources: original recordings and digitized recordings, original photo's and digitized images, annotation files, written resources and lexicon resources. It is
not recommended to mix written resources with recordings or video & audio files in one session.

### 3.5.1 Media File

**Group:** Media File  
**Identifier:** MediaFile  
**Definition:** Groups information about the media file.  
**Encoding:**  
- Media File . Resource Id  
- Media File . Resource Link  
- Media File . Size  
- Media File . Type  
- Media File . Format  
- Media File . Quality  
- Media File . Recording Conditions  
- Media File . Time Position  
- Media File . Access  
- Media File . Description *  
- Media File . Keys

**Comments:**

**Media File . Resource Id**  
**Element:** Media File . Resource Id  
**Identifier:** MediaFile . ResourceId  
**Definition:** A unique string to identify the media file metadata within a session.  
**Encoding:** string (XML ID attribute)  
**Comments:** This attribute is introduced so it can be referred to from within this Session. IMDI metadata generating tools should automatically generate a unique identifier for every resource. Other IMDI elements as Actor and Content . Language can refer to these ID’s.

**Media File . Resource Link**  
**Element:** Media File . Resource Link  
**Identifier:** MediaFile . ResourceLink  
**Definition:** A link to the media file.  
**Encoding:** See ‘Link’ (5.6).  
**Comments:** Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier.

**Media File . Size**  
**Element:** Media File . Size  
**Identifier:** MediaFile . Size  
**Definition:** Human understandable specification of the size of the media file.  
**Encoding:** string  
**Comments:** The size of the media file is not meant to be machine processed. Normally the specification will be given in bytes.

**Media File . Type**  
**Element:** Media File . Type  
**Identifier:** MediaFile . Type  
**Definition:** The type of the media file.  
**Encoding:** Closed controlled vocabulary ‘MediaFile . Type’ (4.8).  
**Comments:**

**Media File . Format**  
**Element:** Media File . Format  
**Identifier:** MediaFile . Format  
**Definition:** The format of the media file.  
**Encoding:** Open vocabulary ‘MediaFile . Format’ (4.9).  
**Comments:**
**Media File . Quality**
Element: Media File . Quality
Identifier: MediaFile . Quality
Definition: A numeric indication of the quality of the media file.
Encoding: Number {1 .. 5}
Comments: It is suggested to describe the quality of the recordings with help of a number between 1 and 5 where 1 stands for low and 5 for high quality. It is known that this quality judgement is fairly subjective and that there are large differences between various disciplines.

**Media File . Recording Conditions**
Element: Media File . Recording Conditions
Identifier: MediaFile . RecordingConditions
Definition: Description of the technical conditions under which the media file was recorded.
Encoding: string
Comments: Used to describe the equipment used for the recording (e.g. microphone type, amplifier type etc.). This element is not constrained and covers prose text. Nevertheless, short typical descriptions are recommended.

**Media File . Time Position**
Element: Media File . Time Position
Identifier: MediaFile . TimePosition
Definition: The start and end times from a specified media file.
Encoding: Time Position (sub-schema)
Comments: It may occur that a session is just a fragment within the media file.

**Media File . Access**
Element: Media File . Access
Identifier: MediaFile . Access
Definition: The access rights of the media file.
Encoding: Access (sub-schema)
Comments: 

**Media File . Description**
Element: Media File . Description
Identifier: MediaFile . Description
Definition: A description of the media file.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments: 

**Media File . Keys**
Element: Media File . Keys
Identifier: MediaFile . Keys
Definition: A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the media file.
Encoding: Keys (sub-schema)
Comments: Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the media file depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

### 3.5.2 Written Resource
Group: Written Resource
Identifier: WrittenResource
Definition: Groups information about a written resource.
Encoding: Written Resource . Resource Id
Written Resource . Resource Link
Written Resource . Media Resource Link
Written Resource . Date
Written Resource . Resource Id
Element: Written Resource . Resource Id
Identifier: WrittenResource . ResourceId
Definition: A unique identifier for the reference to a resource within the session.
Encoding: string (XML ID attribute).
Comments: This attribute is used to refer to a Written Resource from "Actor" or "Content . Language" if there can be confusion about what Actor or language is associated with a particular resource.

Written Resource . Resource Link
Element: Written Resource . Resource Link
Identifier: WrittenResource . ResourceLink
Definition: A link to a file containing the written resource.
Encoding: See ‘Link’ (5.6).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

Written Resource . Media Resource Link
Element: Written Resource . Media Resource Link
Identifier: WrittenResource . MediaResourceLink
Definition: A link to the media file from which the transcription originates.
Encoding: See ‘Link’ (5.6).
Comments: Used to indicate which WR belongs to which media file. For example, when there are two recordings with different microphones, there can be separate annotations for separate media files.

Written Resource . Date
Element: Written Resource . Date
Identifier: WrittenResource . Date
Definition: The date when the written resource was created.
Encoding: See ‘Date’ (5.1).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Date

Written Resource . Type
Element: Written Resource . Type
Identifier: WrittenResource . Type
Definition: The type of the written resource.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Written Resource . Type' (4.10).
Comments: This element allows specifying the type of written resource such as Text, Annotation, Lexical research, Transcription etc.

Written Resource . Sub Type
Element: Written Resource . Sub Type
Identifier: WrittenResource . SubType
Definition: The sub type of the written resource.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Written Resource . Sub Type' (4.11).
Comments: Different types of WRs have different controlled vocabularies for SubType: the type "Lexical research" has as SubType vocabulary {dictionary, terminology, wordlist, lexicon, ...}. In case the WR Type is Annotation the SubType specifies the type of annotation such as phonetic, morphosyntax etc.

Written Resource . Format
Element: Written Resource . Format
Identifier: WrittenResource . Format
Definition: The file format which is used for the written resource.
Encoding: Open vocabulary. The written resource file format is encoded as a media subtype from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [RFC2046]. The media type of this MIME subtype is 'text'. The format part of the mime-type can be an existing format or private (new) one.
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

Written Resource . Size
Element: Written Resource . Size
Identifier: WrittenResource . Size
Definition: The size of the resource in words.
Encoding: integer value with addition of M
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

Written Resource . Derivation
Element: Written Resource . Derivation
Identifier: WrittenResource . Derivation
Definition: The relation of a written resource to another document.
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Relation

Written Resource . Content Encoding
Element: Written Resource . Content Encoding
Identifier: Written Resource . ContentEncoding
Definition: Name of the encoding scheme used for the annotation purpose.
Encoding: string
Comments: Often is may be interesting to know whether for example morphosyntax was encoded following the "Eurotype" guidelines. In that case the element would have the value "Eurotype". Only used in case WR is an annotation

Written Resource . Character Encoding
Element: Written Resource . Character Encoding
Identifier: WrittenResource . CharacterEncoding
Definition: Name of the character encoding used in the written resource.
Encoding: The character encoding of the written resource is encoded as the charset parameter of the content-type from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [RFC2046].
Comments: Example: UTF-8

Written Resource . Validation
Element: Written Resource . Validation
Identifier: WrittenResource . Validation
Definition: Validation state of the resource.
Encoding: Validation (sub-schema)
Comments:
**Written Resource . Access**
- **Element:** Written Resource . Access
- **Identifier:** WrittenResource . Access
- **Definition:** Access rights of the written resource.
- **Encoding:** Access (sub-schema)
- **Comments:**

**Written Resource . Language Id**
- **Element:** Written Resource. Language Id
- **Identifier:** WrittenResource . LanguageId
- **Definition:** The language used for the written resource.
- **Encoding:** See 'Language Id' (5.4).
- **Comments:** Here the language is meant which is used for the encoding. For an English text the value of this element should be the language id for "English".

**Written Resource . Anonymized**
- **Element:** Written Resource . Anonymized
- **Identifier:** Written Resource . Anonymized
- **Definition:** Indicates whether or not the written resource is anonymized.
- **Encoding:** Boolean {True, False}.
- **Comments:** If anonymized is set to 'True', the mapping of the pseudo names to the real names can be obtained from the 'Anonyms' resource when access is granted.

**Written Resource . Description**
- **Element:** Written Resource . Description
- **Identifier:** WrittenResource . Description
- **Definition:** Description of a written resource.
- **Encoding:** Description (sub-schema)
- **Comments:**

**Written Resource . Keys**
- **Element:** Written Resource . Keys
- **Identifier:** WrittenResource . Keys
- **Definition:** A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the written resource.
- **Encoding:** Keys (sub-schema)
- **Comments:** Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the written resource depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

### 3.5.3 Source

- **Group:** Source
- **Identifier:** Source
- **Definition:** Groups information about the media or text source.
- **Encoding:** Source . Resource Ref *
  - Source . Format
  - Source . Quality
  - Source . { Time Position | Counter Position }
  - Source . Access
  - Source . Description *
  - Source . Keys
- **Comments:** These elements are used to describe the original recordings or text. Often people want to have the reference to the original audio/video tape or text source.

**Source . Resource Ref**
- **Element:** Source . Resource Ref
- **Identifier:** Source . ResourceRef
Definition: A reference to a resource derived from the source.
Encoding: string (XML REFS attribute).
Comments: This attribute is used to refer to a MediaFile that is derived from the source.

**Source . Id**
Element: Source . Id
Identifier: Source . Id
Definition: Short code to identify the media or text source.
Encoding: string
Comments: Can be used to look up the source in an audio / video tape archive or to point to a book in a library.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

**Source . Format**
Element: Source . Format
Identifier: Source . Format
Definition: Physical storage format for the media or text.
Encoding: Open vocabulary 'Source . Format' (4.13).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Format

**Source . Quality**
Element: Source . Quality
Identifier: Source . Quality
Definition: Quality of the recorded data of the media or text source.
Encoding: Number {1 .. 5}.
Comments: It is suggested to describe the quality of the recordings or legibility of documents with help of a number between 1 and 5 where 1 stands for low and 5 for high quality. It is known that this quality rating is fairly subjective and that there are large differences between various disciplines.

**Source . Time Position**
Element: Source . Time Position
Identifier: Source . TimePosition
Definition: The start- and end times of the source corresponding to the session.
Encoding: Time Position (sub-schema)
Comments: It may occur that a session is just a fragment within the media file.

**Source . Counter Position**
Element: Source . Counter Position
Identifier: Source . Counter Position
Definition: The start- and end position of the source corresponding to the session.
Encoding: Counter Position (sub-schema).
Comments: It may occur that the written resource represents just a part of a book.

**Source . Access**
Element: Source . Access
Identifier: Source . Access
Definition: Access rights of the media or text source.
Encoding: Access (sub-schema)
Comments:

**Source . Description**
Element: Source . Description
Identifier: Source . Description
Definition: Description of the media or text source.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments:
**Source . Keys**
Element: Source . Keys
Identifier: Source . Keys
Definition: A list of name-value pairs to describe domain specific characteristics of the source.
Encoding: Keys (sub-schema)
Comments: Sometimes elements are needed to describe specific characteristics of the source depending on a certain research domain. The keys can be used for this purpose.

**3.5.4 Anonyms**
Group: Anonyms
Identifier: Anonyms
Definition: Groups information about the name conversion file for persons who are anonymized in the transcript.
Encoding: Anonyms . Resource Link
Anonyms . Access
Comments:

**Anonyms . Resource Link**
Element: Anonyms . Resource Link
Identifier: Anonyms . ResourceLink
Definition: Link to the file used to convert the pseudo names into real names.
Encoding: See ‘Link’ (5.6).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Identifier

**Anonyms . Access**
Element: Anonyms . Access
Identifier: Anonyms . Access
Definition: Access rights of the pseudo-name to real-name conversion procedure.
Encoding: Access (sub-schema)
Comments:

**3.6 References**
Group: References
Identifier: References
Definition: Groups documentation associated with the session.
Encoding: References . Description +
Comments: Here any list of descriptions and references to other notes and publications can be given.

**3.6.1 References . Description**
Element: References . Description
Identifier: References . Description
Definition: Documentation associated with the content.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments:

**3.7 Sub-schemas**

**3.7.1 Keys**
Group: Keys
Identifier: Keys
Definition: A list of attribute name-value pairs for domain specific information.
Encoding: Key *
Comments: An example of a name-value pair is; Color = Red, where the name of the attribute is 'Color' and the value of the named attribute is 'Red'. Keys are especially useful for larger projects to define common keys.
Key
Element: Key
Identifier: Key
Definition: A name associated with a value.
Encoding: Key . Name
Key . Value
Key . Vocabulary Link
Comments: An example of a name-value pair is: Color = Red, where the name of the attribute is 'Color' and the value of the named attribute is 'Red'.

Key . Name
Element: Key . Name
Identifier: Key . Name
Definition: The name of an attribute.
Encoding: string
Comments: A key name is always part of an attribute (name-value pair).

Key . Value
Element: Key . Value
Identifier: Key . Value
Definition: The value of an attribute.
Encoding: string
Comments: A key value is always part of an attribute (name-value pair).

Key . Vocabulary Link
Element: Key . Vocabulary Link
Identifier: Key . Vocabulary Link
Definition: A link to a vocabulary of selectable values for an attribute.
Encoding: See 'Link' (5.6).
Comments:

3.7.2 Language
Group: Language
Identifier: Language
Definition: Groups information about a language.
Encoding: Language . Id
Language . Resource Ref
Language . Name +
Language . [MotherTongue]
Language . [PrimaryLanguage]
Language . [Dominant]
Language . Description *
Comments:

Language . Id
Element: Language . Id
Identifier: Language . Id
Definition: Specifies a unique code to identify the language.
Encoding: See 'Language Id' (5.4).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Language

Language . Resource Ref
Element: Language . Resource Ref
Identifier: Language . ResourceRef
Definition: References to the resource(s) in the session this specific language is connected with.
Encoding: string (XML IDREFS attribute).
Comments: This attribute is only used from with the element "Content . Language" if there can be confusion about which language is connected
to a specific resource. If "Language . Resource" is not specified it can be assumed the language is connected with all resources in the session. It is not used from the element Language within Actor: "Actor . Language"

**Language . Name**
Element: Language . Name
Identifier: Language . Name
Definition: A human understandable name of the language.
Encoding: string
Comments: In general the names from the [ETHNOLOGUE](https://ethnologue.sil.org) list from SIL International are recommended.

**Language . Mother Tongue**
Element: Language . Mother Tongue
Identifier: Language . MotherTongue
Definition: Specifies that the language is a speakers mother tongue.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False}
Comments: If used in in the Content.Language context it means that (part of) the session is in someones mother tongue.

**Language . Primary Language**
Element: Language . Primary Language
Identifier: Language . PrimaryLanguage
Definition: Specifies that the language is the one a speaker is most fluent in.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False}
Comments: If used in in the Content.Language context it means that (part of) the content is spoken by a speaker is (not) completely fluent.

**Language . Dominant**
Element: Language . Dominant
Identifier: Language . Dominant
Definition: Specifies that this is the most frequently used language in a document or recording.
Encoding: Boolean {True, False},
Comments: Only used in in the Content.Language context.

**Language . Description**
Element: Language . Description
Identifier: Language . Description
Definition: Elaborate description of the language.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema)
Comments:

**3.7.3 Access**
Group: Access
Identifier: Access
Definition: Groups information about access rights.
Encoding: Access . Availability
Access . Date
Access . Owner
Access . Publisher
Access . Contact
Access . Description *
Comments:

**Access . Availability**
Element: Access . Availability
Identifier: Access . Availability
Definition: Availability of the resource.
Encoding: string.
Comments: At first the specifications should be made within a prose string. At a later phase more formal descriptions will be suggested.

**Access . Date**
- Element: Access . Date
- Identifier: Access . Date
- Definition: Date of access rights evaluation.
- Encoding: See ‘Date’ (5.1).

**Access . Owner**
- Element: Access . Owner
- Identifier: Access . Owner
- Definition: Name of the owner of the resource.
- Encoding: string

**Access . Publisher**
- Element: Access . Publisher
- Identifier: Access . Publisher
- Definition: The name of the publisher responsible for the distribution of the resource.
- Encoding: string
- Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Publisher

**Access . Contact**
- Element: Access . Contact
- Identifier: Access . Contact
- Definition: The contact information of the organisation to obtain access to the resource.
- Encoding: Contact (sub-schema)

**Access . Description**
- Element: Access . Description
- Identifier: Access . Description
- Definition: A description of the applied access restrictions.
- Encoding: Description (sub-schema)

**3.7.4 Contact**
- Group: Contact
- Identifier: Contact
- Definition: Groups information about a contact person.
- Encoding: Contact . [Name]  
  Contact . [Address]  
  Contact . [Email]  
  Contact . [Organisation]

**Contact . Name**
- Element: Contact . Name
- Identifier: Contact . Name
- Definition: The name of the contact person.
- Encoding: string

**Contact . Address**
- Element: Contact . Address
- Identifier: Contact . Address
Definition: The address of the contact person.
Encoding: string

**Contact . Email**
Element: Contact . Email
Identifier: Contact . Email
Definition: Specifies an Email address of the contact person.
Encoding: See **Email** (5.3).

**Contact . Organization**
Element: Contact . Organization
Identifier: Contact . Organization
Definition: The organization of the contact person.
Encoding: string

### 3.7.5 Resource Reference
Group: Resource Reference
Identifier: ResourceReference
Definition: Groups the elements that link to an external metadata record.
Encoding: ResourceReference . Type
ResourceReference . [SubType]
ResourceReference . Format
ResourceReference . Link
Comments: Resource is preferably a metadata resource. In the case of a well-defined merged metadata/content format such as TEI or legacy resources for which no further metadata is available it is the resource itself. If the external resource is an IMDI session with written resources Type & SubType will be the same as the Type & SubType of the primary written resource in that session. If it is a session with IMDI multi-media resources the Type of the Media File will designate it. SubType is used only for written resources. Non-IMDI metadata resource types need to be mapped to IMDI types.

**Resource Reference . Type**
Element: Resource Reference . Type
Identifier: ResourceReference. Type
Definition: The type of the (metadata) resource.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary: union of "Written Resource . Type" with "Media File . Type" vocabularies.
Comments:

**Resource Reference . SubType**
Element: Resource Reference . SubType
Identifier: ResourceReference. SubType
Definition: The type of the resource.
Encoding: Open vocabulary equal to "Written Resource . Sub Type"
Comments: Only used in the case of referring to (metadata for) a written resource

**Resource Reference. Format**
Element: Resource Reference. Format
Identifier: ResourceReference. Format
Definition: Format of the external metadata record or resource.
Encoding: String indicating semi mime-type format of metadata record or resource
Comments: "text/x-imdi-lexicon" for an IMDI metadata lexicon resource "text/x-olac" for an OLAC metadata record [OLAC-MS].

**Resource Reference. Link**
Element: Resource Reference. Link
Identifier: ResourceReference. Link
Definition: A link to a metadata description file or a resource file.
Encoding: See ‘Link’ (5.6).

3.7.6 Description
Group: Description
Identifier: Description
Definition: Groups the elements to supply a human readable description.
Encoding: Description . Text
Description . [Language Id]
Description . [Link]
Description . [Name]

**Description . Text**
Element: Description . Text
Identifier: Description . Text
Definition: A human understandable prose text.
Encoding: string

**Description . Language Id**
Element: Description . Language Id
Identifier: Description . LanguageId
Definition: An identifier of the language in which the description was written.
Encoding: See 'Language Id' (5.4).
Comments: Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Language

**Description . Link**
Element: Description . Link
Identifier: Description . Link
Definition: A link to a description file.
Encoding: See ‘Link’ (5.6).
Comments:

**Description . Name**
Element: Description . Name
Identifier: Description . Name
Definition: A human understandable name for a referenced description file.
Encoding: string
Comments: Used to give a name to a reference to an external description. This name is shown by the browser

3.7.7 Validation
Group: Validation
Identifier: Validation
Definition: Groups information about the validation state of the resource.
Encoding: Validation . Type
Validation . Methodology
Validation . [Level]
Validation . Description *

Comments:
**Validation . Type**
Element: Validation . Type
Identifier: Validation . Type
Definition: Validation type of the resource.
Encoding: Controlled vocabulary 'Validation . Type' (4.14).
Comments: 

**Validation . Methodology**
Element: Validation . Methodology
Identifier: Validation . Methodology
Definition: Validation methodology of the resource.
Encoding: Controlled vocabulary 'Validation . Methodology' (4.15).
Comments: 

**Validation . Level**
Element: Validation . Level
Identifier: Validation . Level
Definition: Validation level of the resource as an (estimated) percentage.
Encoding: 0-100.
Comments: Indicates how much of the resource was validated.

**Validation . Description**
Element: Validation . Description
Identifier: Validation . Description
Definition: Description of the validation state of the resource.
Encoding: Description (sub-schema).
Comments: 

### 3.7.8 Time Position
Element: Time Position
Identifier: TimePosition
Definition: The start and end times of a fragment from an audio/video file.
Encoding: Time Position . Start
    Time Position . [End]
Comments: A fragment can contain the whole file. By only specifying the start time, the end time is assumed to be the end of the file.

**Time Position . Start**
Element: Time Position . Start
Identifier: TimePosition . Start
Definition: The start time of a fragment from an audio/video file.
Encoding: See 'Media Position' (5.5).
Comments: 

**Time Position . End**
Element: Time Position . End
Identifier: TimePosition . End
Definition: The end time of a fragment from an audio/video file.
Encoding: See 'Media Position' (5.5).
Comments: 

### 3.7.9 Counter Position
Element: Counter Position
Identifier: CounterPosition
Definition: The start- and end position of a resource.
Encoding: Counter Position . Start
    Counter Position . End
Comments: Used for document page numbers and old tape-counters to represent a fragment of a document or tape.
**Counter Position . Start**
Element: Counter Position . Start
Identifier: CounterPosition . Start
Definition: The start position of a resource.
Encoding: See 'Media Position' (5.5).

**Counter Position . End**
Element: Counter Position . End
Identifier: CounterPosition . End
Definition: The end position of a resource.
Encoding: See 'Media Position' (5.5).
Comments:
4 Vocabularies

Several elements are constrained by a limited set of values. These sets of values are defined as 'vocabularies' that are used for the encoding of IMDI elements. There are two types of vocabularies: open and closed controlled. A closed controlled vocabulary consists of a pre-defined set of values as they are provided and maintained by IMDI. An open vocabulary contains a set of suggested values but is not limited to this set. The user can still enter domain specific values.

4.1 Location

4.1.1 Location . Continent

The following closed vocabulary is used to identify the continent:

- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Africa
- Asia
- Australia
- Europe
- Oceania
- North-America
- Middle-America
- South-America

http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Continents.xml

4.1.2 Location . Country

Closed vocabulary.

The country is encoded with a two-letter code as described by [ISO3166-1].

There is a difference between the document and the implementation here. The implementation consists of country names instead of ISO codes.

http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Countries.xml

4.2 Content . Genre & SubGenre

In the IMDI metadata set for Sessions 2.5, an elaborate system for classifying the content of sessions was in place. Discussions with linguists actually indicated it was too complex. We propose in this draft a simplification of the content description scheme.

4.2.1 Content.Genre

The following open vocabulary is suggested:

- Secondary document
- Literature
- Poetry
- Singing
- Popular fiction
- Ritual/Religious texts
- Newspaper article
- TV/Radio feature
- Discourse
- Drama
- Personal notes
- Stimuli
**Instrumental music**

*Exact definitions to be provided*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary document</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The content refers to, or comments on, a piece of primary data.</td>
<td>A grammar, a book review.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Literature</th>
<th>The content narrates an imaginary event and is valued for its beautiful language.</th>
<th>A short novel, a tragedy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poetry</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The content is composed in verse or some similar pattern.</td>
<td>A ballad, an oral epic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Popular fiction</th>
<th>The content narrates an imaginary event that appeals to popular tastes.</th>
<th>A detective novel, a science fiction story.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ritual/Religious texts</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The content is concerned with the performance of religious rites consisting of prescribed discourse types.</td>
<td>A prayer, a healing ritual, a catechism.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Newspaper articles</th>
<th>The content is non-fictional distributed via a newspaper, a magazine or the internet.</th>
<th>A political essay, a scientific report.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TV/Radio features</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>The content is non-fictional spoken/signed text that is broadcast via TV, radio or the internet.</td>
<td>A political discussion, a documentary on animal life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Value                  | Discourse          | The content consists of the spoken/signed utterances of one or more actors. They are produced with the purpose of communicating some thought or intent to the interlocutors present to the event. | A folktale, a conversation, a public speech. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Drama</th>
<th>The content is a fictional play that is acted on stage or for broadcasting.</th>
<th>A film, a theatre play, a public reading of a book.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Value: Personal notes
Definition: -
Comments: The content is a brief record of facts or thoughts that act as a mnemonic aid.
Examples: Field notes, notes for a public speech.

4.2.2 Content.SubGenre

The following open vocabulary lists dependent on the value of Genre.Type are suggested:

- **Discourse types**
  - Unknown
  - Unspecified
  - Narrative
  - Oratory
  - Procedural
  - Formulaic
  - Language play
  - Description
  - Unintelligible speech
  - Interview
  - Conversation
  - ...

  Discourse types are based on IMDI 2.2 Register/Style, Genre and OLAC Discourse Type Vocabulary [OLAC-DTV]

- **Drama types**
  - Unknown
  - Unspecified
  - Film
  - Play
  - Opera
  - Musical
  - ...

- **Singing**
  - Unknown
  - Unspecified
  - Individual song
  - Chant
  - Chorus
  - ...

- **Stimuli**
  - Unknown
  - Unspecified
  - Matching game
  - Act-out
  - Picture book
  - Story retelling
  - ...

- **Instrumental music**
  - Unknown
  - Unspecified
  - ...

- **Others**
  - NAP (Not applicable)
Value: Narrative
Definition: A recounting of a connected series of events.
Comments: The events are usually in chronological order and they may or may not be fictional.
Examples: A folktale, a historical narrative, a personal experience.

Value: Oratory
Definition: Formal addressing of an audience within political, legal, ceremonial or religious settings.
Examples: A summing-up speech by a legal counsel, a political speech, a church sermon.

Value: Procedural
Definition: An instruction into the steps involved in performing a task.
Examples: A recipe, instructions on how to build a house.

Value: Formulaic
Definition: A fixed form of words, used on social or ceremonial occasions.
Examples: Proverbs, greetings/leavetakings.

Value: Language play
Definition: Language used to occupy or amuse the audience.
Examples: Riddles, humour.

Value: Description
Definition: A representation of the characteristics of something, someone or some event.

Value: Unintelligible speech
Definition: Utterances not understandable to the transcriber.

**Drama**

Value: Film
Definition: A dramatic work recorded on film that is intended for cinema, television or internet broadcast.

Value: Play
Definition: A dramatic work that is acted on a theatre stage.

Value: Opera
Definition: A dramatic work that is set to music and valued for its use of beautiful language and music.

Value: Musical
Definition: A dramatic work that is set to music and appeals to popular tastes.

**Singing**

Value: Individual song
Definition: A song performed by an individual singer.

Value: Chant
Definition: A monotonous ‘singsong’ text, often performed in unison by a crowd.
Examples: A psalm, a slogan during a demonstration.

Value: Chorus
Definition: A song performed by many singers together.
4.3 Content . Communication Context

To enable searching for particular linguistic features the group of elements 'Communication Context' as proposed in [DOBES6B1] can be used to define properties of Actor interaction, the degree of planning of the consultant and the researcher involvement. The definitions and examples are directly taken from [DOBES6B1]. Some comments are extracted from the definition for consistency.

4.3.1 Content . CommunicationContext . Interactivity

The following closed controlled vocabulary is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Interactive
- Non-interactive
- Semi-interactive

http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Interactivity.xml

Value: Interactive
Definition: Speech events consists of verbal interaction between at least two Actors.
Comments: The event may or may not include an investigator.
Examples: Many types of narrative; conversation.

Value: Non-interactive
Definition: Speech/song produced without expecting extended verbal responses from hearer(s).
Comments: Corresponds often to monologue.
Examples: many types of oratory and song; some narrativizing. Procedural texts.

Value: Semi-interactive
Definition: Primarily monologic speech punctuated by repeated interjections from the hearer(s).
Comments: -
Examples: An elderly woman tells a myth, and is prompted repeatedly by her grand-daughters. Or: While a speaker is telling a story, a child comes in and is told to be quiet.

4.3.2 Content . CommunicationContext . Planning Type

The following closed vocabulary is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Spontaneous
• Semi-spontaneous
• Planned
http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-PlanningType.xml

Value: Spontaneous
Definition: Unprompted speech/song.
Comments: Topic not determined from context or observers.
Examples: Conversation, chatting, joke-telling, singing while harvesting.

Value: Semi-spontaneous
Definition: Prompted speech/song.
Comments: Topic directed in some way by an investigator or community member, but Actors speak/sing freely within this context.
Examples: Interview; Queries (Investigator asks, "Tell me about the history of your village", or: "Show me how to make Baked Alaska"); Retellings (investigator asks speaker to read or look at something and then re-tell a story, or describe a task in his/her own words); Promptings (children in a local school answer a teacher's question, or read aloud for him/her).

Value: Planned (Consultant/Performer-planned)
Definition: The speaker prepares in detail the structure and content of his/her "performance" in advance
Comments: This differs from 'Elicitation' (involvement), where the performer/consultant is given a framework but does not necessary plan his/her answer.
Examples: Political and ritual speech, poem recitation. Courtroom interactions would be an example of 'Planned' and 'Elicited' speech.

4.3.3 Content . CommunicationContext . Involvement

The following closed vocabulary is used:
• Unknown
• Unspecified
• Elicited
• Non-elicited
• No-observer
http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Involvement.xml

Value: Elicited
Definition: Investigator asks speaker(s) to produce isolated phonemes/ words/ utterances / grammatical structures.
Comments: -
Examples: Speakers asked to pronounce phonemes in different (phonological) environments; responses to morphological or lexical questionnaires. It may be also be possible to *elicit* Semi-spontaneous speech (planning type) if the consultant is asked to respond "as fast as possible without thinking".

Value: Non-elicited
Definition: The researcher does not interfere verbally with the speech event (other than the researcher's mere presence).
Comments: -
Examples: -

Value: No observer (Observer absent)
Definition: No outside observer is present.
Comments: -
Examples: A tape recorder runs continuously in room while people talk (having been for example set there a half hour earlier by the investigator, with permission of course).
4.3.4 **Content . CommunicationContext . Social Context**

The following closed vocabulary is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Family
- Private
- Public
- Controlled Environment

Value: Family
Definition: The access to the communication event is restricted to relatives.

Value: Private
Definition: The access to the communication event is restricted to specific individuals of the social environment.
Examples: Friends, colleagues, professionals etc.

Value: Public
Definition: The access to the communication event is allowed to whoever, in a free or in a regulated manner.

Value: Controlled Environment
Definition: The access to the communication event undergoes the agreement to elicit a linguistic behaviour.

4.3.5 **Content . CommunicationContext . Event Structure**

The following closed vocabulary is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Monologue
- Dialogue
- Conversation / multi-dialogue
- Not natural format

Value: Monologue
Definition: Communication event with only one main participant.

Value: Dialogue
Definition: Communication event between two participants.

Value: Conversation / multi-dialogue
Definition: Communication event with more than two participants.

Value: Not natural format
Definition: Sessions where the number of participants does not define the structure of the communication event.
Examples: Theater, broadcasting, experimental setting, movies etc.

4.3.6 **Content . CommunicationContext . Channel**

The following closed vocabulary is used:
- Unknown
- Undefined
- Face to Face
- Experimental setting
- Broadcasting
- Telephone
• Human-machine interaction
• Wizard of oz
• Other

Value: Face to Face
Definition: The transmission of the message ensures full multi-sensorial interaction between speaker and listener(s)
Comments: This is the default of spontaneous speech.

Value: Experimental setting
Definition: A transmission of the content taking place within a controlled environment for the purpose of testing hypotheses.
Examples: Map-task

Value: Broadcasting
Definition: Content transmitted to a large audience via the mass media.
Examples: Television, radio, internet.

Value: Telephone
Definition: Content transmitted via telephone.
Examples: Telephone.

Value: Other
Definition: -

4.4 Content . Task

The following open vocabulary is used:
• Unknown
• Unspecified
• Info kiosk
• Travel planning
• Room reservation
• Frog story
http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Task.xml

4.5 Content . Modalities

The following open vocabulary of modalities is used:
• Unknown
• Unspecified
• Speech
• Writing
• Gestures
• Pointing gestures
• Signs
• Eye gaze
• Facial expressions
• Emotional states
• Haptics
http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Content-Modalities.xml

Value: Speech
Definition: -

Value: Writing
Definition: -
Value: Gestures
Definition: -

Value: Pointing gestures
Definition: -

Value: Signs
Definition: -

Value: Eye gaze
Definition: -

Value: Facial expressions
Definition: -

Value: Emotional states
Definition: -

Value: Haptics
Definition: -

4.6 Actor . Role

Since the extension of IMDI to include written resources the “Actor” element has been used to also store information on Authors, Translators, Collectors etc. In earlier versions we used to have an element Participant and separate elements for Collector. These have now been merged.

The following open vocabulary list of Actor roles is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Annotator
- Author
- Collector
- Consultant
- Computer
- Depositor
- Editor
- Filmer
- Illustrator
- Interviewer
- Musician
- Photographer
- Publisher
- Recorder
- Referent
- Researcher
- Singer
- Speaker/Signer
- Translator

This list is based on IMDI 2.x Participant Types. We have tried where possible to use terms from the OLAC Role Vocabulary [OLAC-RV]. Because we do not make a difference between a transcription and annotation/coding, we use “Annotator” for both cases. Because this is a list, often combinations like: {Consultant, Speaker/Signer}, {Interviewer, Researcher} and {Speaker/Signer, Referent} will appear.

From previous version:
For recorded multi-media sessions
- consultant, contributor, interviewer, researcher, photographer, filer

- author, publisher, annotator, translator

For sessions as a whole
- collector, depositor

For human-machine interaction studies
- computer

For actors referred to in a story
- referent

Was: http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Participant-Type.xml

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annotator</td>
<td>The person who did the annotation or transcription.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>The person responsible for the creation of the content.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collector</td>
<td>The person responsible for the collection of the session data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>The person giving expert information or advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depositor</td>
<td>The person responsible for depositing the resource in an archive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>The person responsible for reviewing, correcting, and/or testing the resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filmer</td>
<td>The person responsible for filming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrator</td>
<td>The person responsible for drawings or other illustrations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interviewer</td>
<td>The person responsible for conducting an interview.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photographer</td>
<td>The person responsible for taking photos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher</td>
<td>The person responsible for the publication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder</td>
<td>The person making the audio and/or visual recording.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referent</td>
<td>A person mentioned in a story but not participating in the session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researcher</td>
<td>The person investigating the content of the session as part of the research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaker/Signer</td>
<td>The person speaking and/or signing in an audio/video recording session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Value: Translator
Definition: The person producing a translation of the original content.

4.7 **Actor . Family Social Role**

The following open vocabulary of Actor Family Social roles is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Mother
- Father
- Child
- **Husband**
- Sibling
- Boss
- Partner
- Student
- Teacher
- Shaman/Priest
- Mayor
- Doctor
- ...

The definitions all have the following form:
**The person who is the 'Actor . Social Family Role' of the person under investigation (Speaker/Signer) and/or the 'Actor . Social Family Role' within the session.**

This list is based on the IMDI 2.x Participant Role.
[http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Participant-Role.xml](http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/Participant-Role.xml)

4.8 **MediaFile . Type**

The media file type is encoded as a top-level media type from Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [RFC2046].

The following closed vocabulary of media file types is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Audio
- Video
- Image
- Document
- Drawing
- Text
[http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/MediaFile-Type.xml](http://www.mpi.nl/IMDI/Schema/MediaFile-Type.xml)

4.9 **MediaFile . Format**

The media file format is encoded as a sub-set of Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) as described in [RFC2046].

The following open vocabulary of media file formats is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Video/MPEG1
- Video/MPEG2
- Video/MPEG4
- Audio/WAV
4.10 Written Resource . Type

The following open vocabulary of written resource types is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Primary Text
- Annotation
- Lexical analysis
- Ethnography
- Study
- ...

It’s decided to unify the earlier classifications “Transcription” and “Grammatical Analysis” under the name “Annotation”. This makes it more easy to have annotation files of one type only. We have tried where possible to be compatible with the definitions from the OLAC Linguistic Data Type Vocabulary [OLAC-LDTV].

Value: Primary Text
Definition: Linguistic material which is the object of study.

Value: Annotation
Definition: An annotation of the linguistic material under study.

Value: Lexical analysis
Definition: A lexical analysis of the linguistic material under study.

Value: Ethnography
Definition: -

Value: Study
Definition: The written resource is used for a specific subfield of linguistic science.
Comments: This type should be used to select values from the OLAC Linguistic Subject Vocabulary [OLAC-LSV].

4.11 Written Resource . Sub Type

The following open vocabularies of written resource sub types are used. These vocabularies are dependent upon the value for “Written Resource . Type”:

Primary Text
- Unknown
- Unspecified
documentary
- fiction
- ...

Annotation
- Unknown
- Unspecified
gesture
- orthography
- phonic
tonation
Lexical analysis
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- dictionary
- terminology
- wordlist
- lexicon
- ...

Ethnography
- ...

Study
Values from the OLAC Linguistic Subject Vocabulary [OLAC-LSV] can be used here.

### 4.11.1 Primary Text

Value: documentary
Definition: A factual report.

Value: fiction
Definition: An imaginary event.

### 4.11.2 Annotation

Value: gesture
Definition: -

Value: orthography
Definition: The rendering of an utterance in conventional spelling.

Value: phonetics
Definition: The structure, articulation and perception of speech sounds.

Value: phonology
Definition: The patterns and principles behind the sound system of a language, or languages in general.

Value: morphology
Definition: The structure and constituency of individual words.

Value: morphosyntax
Definition: The grammatical class of each word-token in a text.

Value: syntax
Definition: The grammatical relations between words and other units within a sentence (Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics).

Value: semantics
Definition: The meaning of linguistic structures.

Value: pragmatics
Definition: The use of language in terms of the context in which it is spoken.
Value: typology
Definition: The similarities and differences between languages, regardless of any genetic relation, and the resulting categorization of language into 'types'.

4.11.3 Lexical Analysis

Value: dictionary
Definition: A list that explains the morphemes and words of a language by providing definitions and grammatical information.
Comments: The definitions and grammatical information can be in the same language or in another language.

Value: terminology
Definition: A list that defines the terms used during analysis.

Value: wordlist
Definition: A list of the morphemes and words of a language, usually together with translation equivalents in another language.

Value: lexicon
Definition: -

4.11.4 Ethnography

Value: ?
Definition: -

4.12 Written Resource Derivation

The following vocabulary is used:
- Unknown
- Unspecified
- Original
- Analysis
- Translation
- Commentary
- Criticism
- Annotation

Exact definitions to be provided

Value: Original
Definition: -

Value: Analysis
Definition: -

Value: Translation
Definition: -

Value: Commentary
Definition: -

Value: Criticism
Definition: -

Value: Annotation
Definition: -
4.13 Source Format

The following open vocabularies are used:
For media files:
    CC, CD, CD-ROM, DAT, DVD, DVD-ROM, MD, Reel, Hi8, VHS, DV, U-matic

For written resources:
    book, microfiche, ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Compact cassette.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>Compact Disc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD-ROM</td>
<td>Compact Disc – Read-Only Memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>Digital Audio Tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVD</td>
<td>Digital Video Disc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DVD-ROM</td>
<td>Digital Video Disc - Read-Only Memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD</td>
<td>Mini Disc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reel</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi8</td>
<td>High 8 video tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHS</td>
<td>VHS video tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DV</td>
<td>Digital video tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-matic</td>
<td>U-matic video tape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>A publication on paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfiche</td>
<td>A film card used to preserve image material.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.14 Validation Type

The following closed vocabulary is used:
- Formal
• Content

Exact definitions to be provided.

4.15 Validation . Methodology

The following closed vocabulary is used:
• Hand
• Automatic
• Semi-Automatic

Exact definitions to be provided.
5 Encoding formats

5.1 Date
The date is encoded according to a profile of [ISO8601] as described in [W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format.

Regular expression:
((19[0-9][0-9])|([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]))-(1[0-2]|0[1-9])-(3[0-1]|[1-2][0-9]|0[1-9])

5.2 Age
The age is encoded as years;months.days from Codes for the Human Analysis of Transcripts [AGECHAT].

Regular expression:
Unknown|Unspecified|[0-9]+([;][0-9])(\.[0-9])?

5.3 Email
The Email address is encoded according to [RFC822].

Regular expression:
(.+@.+\.[.\.[.\]+)?

5.4 Language Id
The language identifier is encoded as follows:
<namespace identifier>:<language identifier>

The following namespace identifiers are allowed:

ISO639-1
Specifies the code set for language identification in the form of a two-letter code. See [ISO639-1].

ISO639-2
Specifies the code set for language identification in the form of a three-letter code. See [ISO639-2].

ISO639

RFC1766

The three-letter codes from the [ETHNOLOGUE] list from SIL International are allowed by using the prefix 'x-sil-' for the three-letter code (See [LANGID] for more information). For example, one could enter the language identifier 'x-sil-dut' to indicate the Dutch language.

Examples:
ISO639-2:ger German as specified by ISO639-2
RFC1766:en-US English as spoken in the US specified by RFC1766
RFC1766:x-sil-dut Dutch as specified in the [ETHNOLOGUE] list.

Regular expression:
((ISO639:(a-z)(a-z)(a-z)?))|(ISO639(-1:[a-z][a-z]-2:[a-z][a-z][a-z]))|(RFC1766:(x-sil-[a-z][a-z][a-z]|[a-z][a-z][a-z]?-A-Z[A-Z]))?
5.5 Media Position

The encoding of the start- and end positions on media files and media carriers depend on the type of media. The following encoding is used:

5.5.1 Time Position

The time position indicates the start or end position in an audio/video file. “Unknown” is used when the information about the time position is not available. “Unspecified” is used when the user did not specify a time position. The following encoding must be used:

CD, DAT, MD, Audio files (e.g. on CD-ROM)
Encoding: { hh:mm:ss | Unknown | Unspecified }
Description: hh:mm:ss represents the time position in hours (hh), minutes (mm) and seconds (ss).

DVD, Video files (e.g. on DVD-ROM)
Encoding: { hh:mm:ss:ff | Unknown | Unspecified }
Description: hh:mm:ss:ff represents the time position in hours (hh), minutes (mm), seconds (ss) and video frames (ff).

5.5.2 Counter Position

The counter position indicates the start or end position from a document (page number) or tape (counter). “Unknown” is used when the information about the counter position is not available. “Unspecified” is used when the user did not specify a counter position. The following encoding must be used:

CC, Reel, Book
Encoding: { [0-9]+ | Unknown | Unspecified }
Description: A sequence of one or more digits to represent a counter position or page number.

5.6 Link

A link is encoded as a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) as described by [RFC1738].
6 IMDI Sessions to include written resources.

Because the changes from IMDI version 2.5 to 3.0 are considerable we thought it justified giving them a place in a proper chapter.

Changes/Additions with respect to IMDI 2.5

WR = written resource
MMR = multi-media resource

- The “Language” element in “Content” substructure gets a “ResourceRef” attribute so it can refer to a specific WR. This addition will have its use also in for the multi-modal/multi-media resources. Where one media file may be connected to an original recording and a second to a sign language translation.
- The “Participant” gets a “ResourceRef” attribute so it can refer to a specific WR. This will allow us to remove the Annotator from the “AnnotationUnit” structure to “Participants.”
- The “Type” element in “Participant” is renamed “Role” and extended with appropriate entries for WR such as; “Author”, “Translator”, “Editor”, “Annotator” etc. Facilitating metadata queries where you ask for resources where a certain linguist played a role. Ignoring if it was in the capacity of “Interviewer”, “Translator” or “Annotator”.
- The former element Participant.Role is renamed Participant.SocialFamilyRole that makes it much clearer.
- This extension of the function of the Participant element makes a separate “Collector” element superfluous.
- A “Contact” substructure is added to Participant to cater for Participants with role collector, Publisher etc.
- The Content element can have a more simple structure for WRs with one major genre classifier and several sub genre classifiers. Experience with complicated structures with the IMDI set for MM resources tell us to keep it simple. We propose the same change for the current elaborate IMDI Content structure to bring it in line with these considerations.
- There is a new “WrittenResource” element with as additional sub elements with respect to AnnotationUnit: “Derivation”, ...
- The “WrittenResource” element excludes other MM Resources. For every WR that is to me administrated in an IMDI archive, a simple Session with only one WR element needs to be created. This does not exclude MM resources for pictures and illustrations.
- Every “Resource” element gets an extra “ID” attribute so it can be referred to.
- “Anonymous” substructure is renamed to “Anonyms”
- A new Validation (substructure) element was added to AnnotationUnit and WrittenResource

A new ResourceReference element is added to be able to refer to separate (unbundled) typed resources. <ResourceReference Type="...">Explicative text</ResourceReference>. This element is used to link to external (metadata) resources for which no IMDI metadata is available or to a resource that has a simple IMDI session associated with it.
7 References

- [AGECHAT] The age of the participant encoded as years;months.days from Codes for the Human Analysis of Transcripts (CHAT). MacWhinney, Brian. 1991. The Childes Project: Tools for Analyzing Talk

- [DCMES] Dublin Core Metadata Element Set
  http://dublincore.org/documents/dces/

- [DOBES6B1] Dokumentation der Bedrohten Sprachen (DOBES), Metadata Description Recommendations: Content, Draft 03.03.01, Arienne Dwyer and Ulrike Mosel.

- [ETHNOLGUE] Ethnologue language name index
  http://www.sil.org/ethnologue/names/


- [ISO639-2]
  http://lctweb.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html

- [ISO3166-1]
  http://www.din.de/gremien/nas/nabd/iso3166ma/codlstp1/index.html


  http://www.sil.org/silewp/2000/001/

- [MIMETYPES] Media Types
  ftp://ftp.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types

  http://www.language-archives.org/REC/discourse.html

- [OLAC-LDTV] OLAC Linguistic Data Type Vocabulary, Helen Aristar Dry and Heidi Johnson, 2002-12-12.
  http://www.language-archives.org/REC/type.html

  http://www.language-archives.org/REC/field.html

- [OLAC-MS] OLAC Metadata, Gary Simons and Steven Bird, 2002-12-11.
  http://www.language-archives.org/OLAC/metadata.html

  http://www.language-archives.org/REC/discourse.html

- [RFC822] Standard for the format of ARPA internet text messages
http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc0822.txt

- [RFC1738] Uniform Resource Locators
  http://www.w3.org/Addressing/rfc1738.txt

- [RFC1766] Tags for the identification of language
  http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1766.txt
  specifies a two letter code taken from [ISO639-1], followed optionally by a two letter country code taken from [ISO3166-1]

- [RFC2046] Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types
  http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2046.txt

- [TEI] Text Encoding Initiative
  http://www.tei-c.org/

- [W3CDTF] Date and Time Formats, W3C Note
  http://www.w3.org/TR/NODE-datetime


Appendix A :  Meta Transcript

The meta transcript is a container for different kinds of metadata descriptions, such as:
session descriptions, sub-corpus descriptions, corpus descriptions, lexicon descriptions etc.

Group: Meta Transcript
Identifier: Metatranscript
Definition: Groups information about the metadata description itself.
Encoding: Meta Transcript . Date
Meta Transcript . Version
Meta Transcript . Format Id
Meta Transcript . [Originator]
Meta Transcript . Type
Meta Transcript . [History]
Meta Transcript . { Session+ | Corpus+ | Catalogue }
Comment: These elements serve administrative purposes and are used by tools
that work with metadata descriptions. Corpus and catalogue elements
are not described in this document.

A.1 Meta Transcript . Date
Element: Meta Transcript . Date
Identifier: Metatranscript . Date
Definition: The date of when the metadata description file is created.
Encoding: The date is encoded according to a profile of [ISO8601] as described in
[W3CDTF] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format
Comment: When a metadata editor is used to create a new metadata description
file, it should save the date of creation in this element.
Dublin Core equivalent: DC:Date

A.2 Meta Transcript . Version
Element: Meta Transcript . Version
Identifier: Metatranscript . Version
Definition: The version of the content of the metadata description file.
Encoding: string
Comments: When metadata in the metadata description file is changed, this version
number should be incremented.

A.3 Meta Transcript . Format Id
Element: Meta Transcript . Format Id
Identifier: Metatranscript . FormatId
Definition: The format identifier of the metadata description file.
Encoding: string
Comments: The format identifier is used to indicate which metadata schema and
revision is used to describe the metadata elements.

A.4 Meta Transcript . Originator
Element: Meta Transcript . Originator
Identifier: Metatranscript . Originator
Definition: Indicates how the metadata description file is produced.
Encoding: Closed controlled vocabulary { Automatic, Hand, Hand checked }
Comments: A metadata description file can be generated by a certain tool, by hand
or checked by hand after its generated

A.5 Meta Transcript . Type
Element: Meta Transcript . Type
Identifier: Metatranscript . Type
Definition: The type of the metadata description.
A.6 Meta Transcript . History

Element: Meta Transcript . History
Identifier: Metatranscript . History
Definition: Link to the change history of the metadata in the metadata description.
Encoding: The link is encoded as an Uniform Resource Locator as described by [RFC1738]
Comments: When there are modifications in the metadata itself causing a change in information content or loss of information, this can be recorded in an external resource. This link points to that resource.
Appendix B : Revision history

Version: 3.04
Date: September 2003; MPI IMDI Team
Correction: Actor.SocialFamilyRole 'Open Vocabulary' to 'Open Vocabulary List'.
Added values 'singer' and 'musician' to Actor.Role to be compatible with 'singing' and 'instrumental music' from Genre.
Added Genre,SubGenres values:
- Discourse, Interview
- Discourse, Conversation
- Stimuli, Matching game
- Stimuli, Act-out
- Stimuli, Picture book
- Stimuli, Story retelling
- Instrumental music
Added definitions and comments for:
- Content.Genre
- Content.SubGenre
- Content.CommunicationContext.Channel
- WrittenResource.SubType
Added "Other" to CommunicationContext.Channel
Moved "Wizard of oz" from Content.Task to CommunicationContext.Channel
Added definitions for CommunicationContext.SocialContext
Added definitions for CommunicationContext.EventStructure
Added definitions for CommunicationContext.Channel

Version: 3.03
Added Keys to MediaFile, WrittenResource and Source.
Added Resource Refs to Source.
Added lost modifications of vocabularies (chapter 4).
Added lost modifications of encoding formats (chapter 5).
Added bookmarks to vocabularies.
Added values for sub-genre 'Discourse' from IMDI 2.2 and OLAC Discourse Type Vocabulary.
Added values for sub-genre 'Singing'.
Synchronize Actor Roles with OLAC Role Vocabulary.
Removed "Grammatical Analysis" and "Transcription" from Written Resource Type.
Moved Written Resource Sub-types from "Grammatical Analysis" to "Annotation".
Added vocabularies “Validation Type” and “Validation Methodology”.
Added definitions for ‘Actor . Role’.
Added general definition for ‘Actor . Family Social Role’.
Added definitions for 'Written Resource . Type' and 'Written Resource . Subtype'.
Removed empty fields "Comments" and "Examples" from vocabulary values.
Synchronized cardinals in element overview (chapter 2) with IMDI Schema 2.8 (26-6).
Updated appendix A.
Changed most of "Description +" into "Description *".
Added sub-schemas “Time Position” and "Counter Position".
Corrected several small errors.

Version: 3.02
Date: March 2003; MPI IMDI Team
Revision to include further discussions:
Language: SecondaryLanguage is replaced by the combination MotherTongue and PrimaryLanguage to specify the speakers relation to the language. “Dominant” is added to specify the use in the session.
AnnotationUnit: is totally replaced by "WrittenResource". Therefore WrittenResource gets extra descriptors: "ContentEncoding"
Participant: Participant is replaced by “Actor” that now also includes publishers, collectors, translators etc.
Checked and corrected cardinalities. Added optional indicator [ name ].

**Version: 3.01**  
*Date: December 2002; MPI IMDI Team*  
Revision to include input of INTERA/ECHO workshop of November:  
CommunicationContext structure is brought back from IMDI2.5 with even 3 extra subfields: SocialContext, Event Structure and Channel.  
The WrittenResource Type and SubType is being studied by a group formed at the workshop as is the Content.Genre, SubGenre and Derivation.  
WrittenResource . Size was added.  
Language: SecondaryLanguage was added

**Version: 3.0**  
*Date: November 2002; MPI IMDI Team*  
Revision to include written resources. A complete account of modifications is in the document itself see IMDI Sessions to include written resources.

**Version: 2.7 (internal only)**  
*Date: July 2002; MPI ISLE Team*  
Added 'Keys' to 'Project'  
Added 'Keys' to 'Media File'  
Added 'Keys' to 'Annotation Unit'  
Replaced 'Anonymous' with 'Anonymized'

**Version: 2.5**  
*Date: 8 June 2001; MPI ISLE Team*  
First frozen element set.

**Version: 2.4**  
*Date: 7 June 2001; MPI ISLE Team*  
Major revision to improve formalization. Added the following labels to describe the elements: Element / Group, Identifier, Definition, Encoding, Comments  
Separated definition from comments at several places  
Cleaned up the element definitions  
Added more standard encoding formats  
Replaced the element overview table with a one-page version without definitions. This table has links to the element groups for easy look-up  
Changed 'Media Id' of 'Annotation Unit' into 'Media Resource Link'  
Added info from DOBES technical Report 6B1  
Added open/closed controlled vocabularies  
Added IMDI encoding formats  
Moved meta transcript definitions to appendix

**Version: 2.3**  
*Date: 2 April 2001; MPI ISLE Team*  
Added 'Keys'to Session  
Removed 'Type' from 'Content'  
Removed 'Register/Style' from 'Content'  
Removed 'Channel' from 'Content'  
Removed 'Event' from 'Content'  
Added group-element 'Communication Context' to 'Content'  
Added 'Interactivity' to 'Content - Communication Context'  
Added 'Planning Type' to 'Content - Communication Context'  
Added 'Involvement' to 'Content - Communication Context'  
From 'Content' Replaced element 'Genre' by group-element 'Genre'  
Added 'Interactional' to 'Content - Genre'  
Added 'Discursive' to 'Content - Genre'  
Added 'Performance' to 'Content - Genre'  
Added 'Description' to 'Media File'  
Added 'Recording Specs' to 'Media File'
Add 'Description' to 'Annotation Unit'
Add 'Media Id' to 'Annotation Unit'
Change 'Font / encoding table' to 'Encoding' in 'Annotation Unit'
Add 'Description' to 'Media Carrier'
Remove 'Researcher +' with all sub-elements from 'Participants'
Remove 'Consultant +' with all sub-elements from 'Participants'
Remove 'Contributory +' with all sub-elements from 'Participants'
Add 'Participant +' to 'Participants'
Added the following elements 'Participant+' : Description, Type, Name, Code, Role, First Language, Other Language +, Ethnic Group, Age, Sex, Education, Link, Keys, Anonymous
Remove 'Address' from 'Collector'
Remove 'Link' from 'Collector'
Add 'Contact' to 'Collector'
Add 'Description' to 'Collector'
Remove '+' from 'Annotation Unit - Type'

Added encoding format section including: W3CDTF, RFC1738, ISO639-2, RFC1766, Ethnologue Language Name Index, ISO3166-1, RFC2046, Media Types

**Version: 2.2**
*Date: 23 January 2001; MPI ISLE Team*

Add 'Type' to 'Metatranscript'
Remove 'Institute/affiliation' from project (already in 'Contact')
Add 'Type' to 'Content'
Add 'Register/Style' to 'Content'
Add 'Channel' to 'Content'
Add 'Event' to 'Content'
Remove 'Born' from 'Age/Born' in 'Informant'
Change 'Interviewer' to 'Researcher'
Change 'Informant' to 'Consultant'
Add 'Language' to 'Transcription / Annotation File'
Replace 'Publications' with 'Description +' in 'References'
Add 'Annotator' to 'Transcription / Annotation File'
Change 'Creator' in 'Collector'
Add 'Age' to 'Interviewer'
Change 'Transcription / Annotation File' into 'Annotation Unit'
Add 'BOOK' to 'Media Carrier – Storage Format'
Add 'Description' as structured sub-element
Change comment in 'Language ID'

**Version: 2.1**
*Date: 18 December 2000; MPI ISLE Team (isle@mpi.nl)*

'Description' added to 'Participants', 'Description' added to 'Informant'

**Version: 2.0**
*Date: 2 November 2000; MPI ISLE Team (isle@mpi.nl)*

First external version