
**Language resource management —
Lexical markup framework (LMF) —**

**Part 4:
TEI serialization**

*Gestion des ressources linguistiques — Cadre de balisage lexical
(LMF) —
Partie 4: Sérialisation TEI*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Language and terminology*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Language resource management*.

This first edition of ISO 24613-4, together with ISO 24613-1:2019, ISO 24613-2:2020, ISO 24613-3:—¹⁾ and ISO 24613-5:—²⁾, cancels and replaces ISO 24613:2008, which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— entire revision of the content and its subdivision into several parts.

A list of all parts in the ISO 24613 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/FDIS 24613-3:2020.

2) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 24613-5:2020.

Language resource management — Lexical markup framework (LMF) —

Part 4: TEI serialization

1 Scope

This document describes the serialization of the lexical markup framework (LMF) model defined as an XML model compliant with the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) Guidelines. This serialization covers the classes of ISO 24613-1 (the LMF core model) as well as classes provided by ISO 24613-2 (the machine readable dictionary, MRD, model) and ISO 24613-3 (the etymological extension).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 24613-1, *Language resource management — Lexical markup framework (LMF) — Part 1: Core model*

ISO 24613-2, *Language resource management — Lexical markup framework (LMF) — Part 2: Machine-readable dictionary (MRD) model*

ISO 24613-3, *Language resource management — Lexical markup framework (LMF) — Part 3: Etymological extension*

IETF BCP 47, *Tags for Identifying Languages*. (ed A. Phillips, M. Davis). September 2009. Best Current Practice. <https://tools.ietf.org/html/bcp47>

W3C XML Recommendation, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0* (Fifth Edition), 26 November 2008, <http://www.w3.org/TR/xml/>

TEI P5, *Guidelines for Electronic Text Encoding and Interchange*. [Version number: 4.1.0]. [Last modified date: 2020-08-19]. TEI Consortium. <http://www.tei-c.org/Guidelines/P5/>

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 24613-1 and in ISO 24613-3 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 General principles

This document aims at providing mostly univocal constructs for each LMF class from the core model (ISO 24613-1), the MRD extension (ISO 24613-2) and the etymological extension (ISO 24613-3), thus making the original Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) recommendations from the dictionary chapter

terser (see References [4], [8], [9], [11] and [14]), while eliciting specific constraints needed to align with ISO 24613 in general. For instance, precise value lists are given for some attributes such as @type. In addition, this document complies with the cardinalities expressed in ISO 24613-1, ISO 24613-2 and in ISO 24613-3.

Unless explicitly stated, all resulting constructs shall be valid TEI representations, which means that the specification described in this document corresponds to a pure subset of the TEI Guidelines. They shall thus be well-formed XML documents as specified by the W3C XML recommendation.

This document requires compliance with ISO 24613-1, ISO 24613-2, and ISO 24613-3 when implementing data categories referred to in the respective parts.

Nevertheless, this document does not elaborate on the metadata aspects from LMF, since the TEI header, i.e. the metadata component attached to any TEI document, is in essence rich enough in that it represents all the aspects related to the creation, the content description, the versioning and publishing of a textual document as a whole.

In all XML examples in this document and in order to simplify the actual representations, it is assumed, unless otherwise stated, that XML elements belong to the TEI namespace, thus assuming that all examples are within the scope of the following XML namespace declaration:

xmlns="<http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0>"

An updated TEI ODD specification corresponding to this document is available from Reference [12] together with additional examples.

5 Serialization of the LMF core model (ISO 24613-1)

5.1 Implementing the LexicalResource class

The LexicalResource class shall be implemented by means of the <teiCorpus>³⁾ element which groups together one or several TEI documents for each specific lexicon. The <teiCorpus> element shall include a @type attribute with the value "lexicalResource" (see Table 1). In the case where the lexical resource contains only one lexicon, this level may be omitted, so that the document directly starts with a <TEI>-2021 root element (see 5.3).

Table 1 — LexicalResource class

LMF class	TEI construct
/LexicalResource/	<teiCorpus type="lexicalResource"> ... </teiCorpus>

5.2 Implementing the GlobalInformation class

The GlobalInformation class shall be implemented by means of the TEI element <teiHeader>⁴⁾, as a direct child of the <teiCorpus> element (see Table 2). For the actual use of the <teiHeader> element, the additional constraints given in the TEI Guidelines shall be followed when encoding any kind of information related to administrative, documentary and bibliographic information attached to the corresponding lexical resource.

Table 2 — GlobalInformation class

LMF class	TEI construct
/GlobalInformation/	<teiHeader> ... </teiHeader>

3) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-teiCorpus.html>

4) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-teiHeader.html>

The further requirements concerning the GlobalInformation class are implemented as follows:

- since the TEI serialization is based on the W3C XML recommendation, it implements the @xml:lang attribute to indicate the working language information corresponding to the content of any specific element. @xml:lang content shall be compliant with IETF BCP 47. There is thus no need for a specific implementation of the /language coding/ data category in order to ensure compliance of this document with ISO 24613-1;
- IETF BCP 47 also relies on ISO 15924 for the coding of script names. There is thus no need to have a specific mechanism in this document for implementing the /script coding/ data category;
- the /character encoding/ data category is implemented in the XML declaration of a TEI conformant document using the *encoding* attribute. For instance, an XML-TEI document encoded as UTF-8 according to the Unicode standard ISO/IEC 10646 shall begin with the following declaration:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
```

5.3 Implementing the Lexicon class

The Lexicon class shall be implemented by means of the TEI element <TEI>⁵⁾, which groups together all lexical entries of a specific lexicon. The <TEI> element shall have a @type attribute with the value "lexicon" (see [Table 3](#)).

Table 3 — Lexicon class

LMF class	TEI construct
/Lexicon/	<TEI type="lexicon"> ... </TEI>

According to the TEI Guidelines, the actual content of a TEI document is embedded within a <text>⁶⁾ child element which is further decomposed in sub-elements <front>⁷⁾, <body>⁸⁾, and <back>⁹⁾. All lexical entries of a given lexicon shall be descendant elements of the <body> sub-element of <text>, and may be further organized in subsets by means of the <div>¹⁰⁾ element. <front> and <back> may be used to incorporate complementary resources when applicable, for instance bibliographic references.

The following example outlines a simple document organization for a lexicon (without the optional <front> and <back> elements, and without sub-divisions).

EXAMPLE

```
<TEI type="lexicon">
  <teiHeader> ... </teiHeader>
  <text>
    <body>
      <entry> ... </entry>
      <entry> ... </entry>
      ...
    </body>
  </text>
</TEI>
```

5) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-TEI.html>

6) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-text.html>

7) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-front.html>

8) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-body.html>

9) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-back.html>

10) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-div.html>

5.4 Implementing the LexiconInformation class

The LexiconInformation class shall also be implemented by means of the TEI element <teiHeader>, as a direct child of the <TEI> element (see Table 4). For the actual use of the <teiHeader> element, the additional constraints given in the TEI Guidelines shall be followed to encode any kind of information related to administrative, documentary and bibliographic information attached to the corresponding lexicon.

Table 4 — LexiconInformation class

LMF class	TEI construct
/LexiconInformation/	<teiHeader> ... </teiHeader>

5.5 Implementing the LexicalEntry class

The LexicalEntry class shall be implemented by means of the <entry>¹¹⁾ element in the TEI Guidelines (see Table 5). Lexical information inside <entry> elements shall be encoded through the use of the following child elements:

- <form>¹²⁾ for morphological and grammatical information related to the whole entry (see 5.6.1 and 5.6.2);
- <sense>¹³⁾ for semantic information, see 5.8;
- <etym>¹⁴⁾ for etymological aspects, see Clause 7;
- <re>¹⁵⁾ related entry allows the serialization of information referring to entry-like constructs (e.g., related forms, derived forms, multiword expressions), see 6.9;
- <xr>¹⁶⁾ for referencing internal or external elements (phrase, equivalent, etc.);
- <dictScrap>¹⁷⁾ for any information that does not belong to any of the above elements.

These various constructs are further described in the following subclauses.

Table 5 — LexicalEntry class

LMF class	TEI construct
/LexicalEntry/	<entry> ... </entry>

The following example in French illustrates the encoding of a simple dictionary entry¹⁸⁾.

EXAMPLE

```
<entry xml:lang="fr">
  <form type="lemma">
    <orth>langouste</orth>
    <pron>lɑ̃gust</pron>
    <gramGrp>
      <pos>n.</pos>
    </gramGrp>
  </form>
</entry>
```

11) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-entry.html>

12) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-form.html>

13) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-sense.html>

14) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-etym.html>

15) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-re.html>

16) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-xr.html>

17) <http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-dictScrap.html>

18) Source: Reference [10].