N 820

Form 6: Result of voting on New Work Item Proposal

Date: 2016-08-24	ISO/TC 37/SC 2 N 820
Title of TC/SC concerned: Terminographical and lexicographical working methods	

To be completed by the secretariat and sent to the ISO Central Secretariat and to all P- and O-members of the TC or SC concerned, with a copy to the TC secretariat in the case of a subcommittee.

Please attach the results of the NWIP ballot from CIB to this form

ISO/TC 37/SC 2 N 820	Circulation 2016-05-06	Deadline 2016-08-08
Title: **English title:** Identification and description of language varieties **French title:** Identification et description des variétés de langue		

Results (the compilation of results is given as an annex)
The following criteria for acceptance have been met: ☒ Approval by a simple majority of the voting P-members; and ☒ a commitment to participate actively in the development of the project by at least 4 P-members in committees with 16 or less P-members and at least 5 P-members in committees with 17 or more P-members (rf ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 clause 2.3.5) and have nominated an expert ☒ Justification statements have been checked (all positive or negative votes must be accompanied by a statement justifying the decision, or they shall not be counted. See ISO/IEC Directives Part 1, clause 2.3.4)

In light of results, the proposal is therefore:

☒ Approved (all approval criteria met) and the project will be registered:

- ☒ as new project in the committee's work programme (stage 20.00)
- ☐ as a Working Draft (WD – stage 20.20)
- ☐ as a Committee Draft (CD – stage 30.00)
- ☐ as a Draft International Standard (DIS – stage 40.00)

☐ Disapproved (one or more approval criteria not met)

(note that if no option is selected, the default will be abandoned)

- ☐ The draft will be registered as a preliminary work item (stage 00.60)
- ☐ Abandoned.

Proposed project leader:

Drude, Sebastian Mr
Sebastian.Drude@clarin.eu

This proposal will be developed by:

☒ An existing Working Group : ISO/TC 37/SC 2/WG 1

☐ A new Working Group

Note: establishment of a new WG must be approved by committee resolution

☐ The TC/SC directly

☐ To be determined

List of participating experts

Please see expert list as separate annex.

Relevant documents

ISO 639-1:2002, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 1: Alpha-2 code

ISO 639-2:1998, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code

ISO 639-3:2007, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages

ISO 639-4:2010 Codes for the representation of names of languages -- Part 4: General principles of coding of the representation of names of languages and related entities, and application guidelines

ISO 639-5:2008, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 5: Alpha-3 code for language families and groups

ISO 3166-1:2006, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes

ISO 3166-2:2007, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 2: Country subdivision code

ISO 3166-3:1999, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries

ITU-T X.1081:2004, The telebiometric multimodal model — A framework for the specification of security

Proposed project leader:

Drude, Sebastian Mr
Sebastian.Drude@clarin.eu

Relevant documents

and safety aspects of telebiometrics

IEC 80000-14:2008, Quantities and units — Part 14: Telebiometrics related to human physiology

ISO 8601:2004, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times

ISO/IEC 11179-2:2005, Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 2: Classification

ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes

ISO/IEC 11179-4:2004, Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 4: Formulation of data definitions

ISO/IEC 11179-5:2005, Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 5: Naming and identification principles

ISO/IEC 11179-6:2005, Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 6: Registration

ISO 12620:2009, Terminology and other language and content resources — Specification of data categories and management of a Data Category Registry for language resources

Proposed project leader:

Drude, Sebastian Mr
Sebastian.Drude@clarin.eu

Relevant documents

ISO 15836:2009, Information and documentation — The Dublin Core metadata element set

ISO 15924:2004, Information and documentation — Codes for the representation of names of scripts

ISO 19111:2007, Geographic information — Spatial referencing by coordinates

ISO 19112:2003, Geographic information — Spatial referencing by geographic identifiers

ISO 24619:2011, Language resource management — Persistent identification and sustainable access (PISA)

ISO 26324:2012 Information and documentation – Digital object identifier system IETF

BCP 47 Tags for Identifying Languages

Proposed development track

☐ 1 (24 months) ☒ 2 (36 months - default) ☐ 3 (48 months)

Note: Selection of a development track will automatically associate default target dates with critical stages. If you envisage that you can advance a project quicker than the default target dates you may indicate your preferred earlier target dates in the field "Target date for submission'. Important! Quoting earlier target dates implies a commitment to meeting these dates If you do not want to change the defaults to earlier dates do not put anything in the "Target date for submission" fields.

Secretariat	Secretary	Registration by the ISO Central Secretariat
SCC	Benhoff, Maryse Ms	Date: 2016-08-24 Allocated project number: ISO/NP 21636

☐ Other information, comments, etc. appended

Annex - Nominated Experts

Member Body	Expert
Austria (ASI)	Mr. Christian Galinski (e-mail: christian.galinski@chello.at)
Belgium (NBN)	Hendrik Kockaert - hendrik.kockaert@kuleuven.be
Canada (SCC)	Experts nominated are Maryse Benhoff, François Blais, Catherine Bowman, Nelida Chan, Tatiana Orel
Germany (DIN)	Laurent Romary (laurent.romary@inria.fr)
Greece (NQIS ELOT)	Yes, by commenting on working drafts (Mrs Mavina Pantazara)
Iran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI)	Dr. Azhide Moghadam, Dr. Maryam Mesgarkhoui, Maryam Salehi
Japan (JISC)	Inoue, Takashi takin0u@kfd.biglobe.ne.jp Osada, Takaharu HHG01656@nifty.com
Mexico (DGN)	Expert: María Pozzi pozzi@colmex.mx
Netherlands (NEN)	Nominated expert: PD Dr. Sebastian Drude, CLARIN ERIC Drift 10, 3512 BS, Utrecht, The Netherlands Email: Sebastian.Drude@clarin.eu – Phone: (+31) 6-5378.3579 http://www.mpi.nl/people/drude-sebastian
Poland (PKN)	Mr. Mariusz Grnicz mgornicz@uw.edu.pl
South Africa (SABS)	Dr Hatu Machaba HatuM@dac.gov.za Ms Ulrike Janke ulrikej@dac.gov.za
United Kingdom (BSI)	Delyth Prys
United States (ANSI)	Melinda Lyons, ISO639-3@sil.org Jennifer DeCamp, jdecamp@mitre.org

FORM 6 – Result of voting on NWIP

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Report of voting

Ballot Information

Ballot reference	ISOTC 37/SC 2 NWIP
Ballot type	NP
Ballot title	Identification and description of language varieties
Opening date	2016-05-06
Closing date	2016-08-06
Note	Dear SC 2 members,

Member responses - Votes by members

Country (Member body)	Status*	1a. Agree to add to work programme							Market relevance	1b.Stakeholders consultation		2. Relevant documents		3. Comments		4. Participation	
		Yes				No		Abs		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		20.00	20.20	30.00	40.00	PWI: Yes	PWI: No										
Argentina (IRAM)	P			X					X	X			X		X		X
Austria (ASI)	P	X							X	X			X		X	X	
Belgium (NBN)	P		X						X	X			X	X		X	
Canada (SCC)	S		X						X	X			X	X		X	
China (SAC)	P	X							X	X			X		X		X
Colombia (ICONTEC)	P	X							X	X			X		X		X
Croatia (HZN)	P							X			X		X		X		X
Denmark (DS)	P							X		X			X		X		X
Finland (SFS)	P	X							X		X		X		X		X
France (AFNOR)	P	X							X	X			X		X		X
Germany (DIN)	P	X							X	X			X		X	X	
Greece (NQIS ELOT)	P	X							X	X		X		X		X	
Hungary (MSZT)	P							X									
Iran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI)	P	X							X	X		X			X	X	
Ireland (NSAI)	P			X					X	X			X		X		X
Japan (JISC)	P		X						X		X	X			X	X	
Korea, Republic of (KATS)	P	X							X	X			X		X		X
Mexico (DGN)	P		X						X	X			X		X	X	
Morocco (IMANOR)	P							X			X		X		X		X
Netherlands (NEN)	P		X						X	X			X		X	X	
Norway (SN)	P	X							X	X			X		X		X
Poland (PKN)	P		X						X		X		X		X	X	
Sub-Total Question 1a		10	6	2	0	0	0	4									
Totals		**18**				**0**		**4**	**18**	**16**	**5**	**3**	**18**	**3**	**18**	**10**	**11**

Member responses - Votes by members

Country (Member body)	Status*	1a. Agree to add to work programme							Market relevance	1b.Stakeholders consultation		2. Relevant documents		3. Comments		4. Participation	
		Yes				No		Abs		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		20.00	20.20	30.00	40.00	PWI: Yes	PWI: No										
South Africa (SABS)	P		X						X	X			X		X	X	
Spain (AENOR)	P							X			X		X		X		X
Sweden (SIS)	P							X		X			X		X		X
Turkey (TSE)	P							X		X			X		X		X
Ukraine (DSTU)	P	X							X	X			X		X		X
United Kingdom (BSI)	P	X							X	X			X	X		X	
United States (ANSI)	P	X							X	X		X		X		X	
Sub-Total Question 1a		13	7	2	0	0	0	7									
Totals		**22**				**0**		**7**	**22**	**22**	**6**	**4**	**24**	**5**	**23**	**13**	**15**

Member responses - Votes not cast (1)

Russian Federation (GOST R)

Comments from voters

Member	Comment	Date
Argentina (IRAM) **Santella, Mabel Mrs**	**Comment to Q.1:** **We consider that the identification and description of varieties of natural language are very important to improve communication regarding complex issues and thoughts.**	2016-08-04
Austria (ASI) **Seitl, Bettina Ms**	**Comment to Q.1:** This proposal is of great relevance for the market. It would be the first time to create a frame in order to identify and describe the huge number of language varieties. There is an urgent need in fields such as documentation of language ressources. **Comment to Q.7:** Mr. Christian Galinski (e-mail: christian.galinski@chello.at)	2016-08-02
Belgium (NBN) **Michel, Catherine Ms**	**Comment to Q.1:** NWIP TC 37/SC 2 “Identification and description of language varieties” is relevant and is a needed update of and is complementary to existing standards on language codes and resources. The NWIP will connect to today’s development in language resources which generate language varieties not yet recorded in ISO. This is needed for the new technology resources that are underway, hence is core business for TC 37 “Terminology and other language and content resources”, which accommodates new language resources content and containers. This NWIP will also be able to safeguard interoperability between eGovernment and eBusiness applications for all language users. **Comment to Q.6:** The existing TC 37/SC 2/WG 2 is ready to work on the NWIP and has the necessary expertise and convenership/PL. **Comment to Q.7:** Hendrik Kockaert - hendrik.kockaert@kuleuven.be	2016-08-05
Canada (SCC) **Geraghty, Christine Mrs**	**Comment to Q.1:** This exciting project is a new area for standardization. It promises to have many far-reaching	2016-07-20

Comments from voters		
Member	**Comment**	**Date**
Canada (SCC) **Geraghty, Christine Mrs**	applications in language research, education, information and communications technology (ICT), health and other fields. It will support development in special language fields, health-related communication, and other areas of standardization. **Comment to Q.6:** Coordination with the language registers project (TC 37 SC 1 WG 4) has already begun. The proposal targets an international standard; however, since this is such a new field of standardization, it is recommended that other formats (technical report, technical specification, or other) be discussed and considered for a first publication, with a view to producing an international standard after a review that will take feedback into account. **Comment to Q.7:** Experts nominated are Maryse Benhoff, François Blais, Catherine Bowman, Nelida Chan, Tatiana Orel	2016-07-20
China (SAC) **Cheng, Yonghong**	**Comment to Q.1:** This project is in close relation to and complement the ongoint ISO/TC37/SC1 project ISO/TC 20964 Typology of Language Registers.	2016-07-25
Colombia (ICONTEC) **Malaver, Constanza Ms**	**Comment to Q.1:** The National Committee considers that this is a new topic which could be appplied in the future by many countries, Colombia among them.	2016-08-02
Finland (SFS) **Seppälä, Katri**	**Comment to Q.1:** Means to support versatile use of language resources are important.	2016-07-04
France (AFNOR) **Meyer, Véronique Mme**	**Comment to Q.1:** "Describing language variation is important for scientific research and NLP commercial uses as well. This proposal of creation of a new standard of language varieties is therefore welcome. This proposal must however be worked in more detail to be accepted as a working draft. In particular, some questions should be addressed more precisely: (1) the definition of social groups: genderlects, sociolects, technolects are independant dimensions. I wonder whether they could be encoded separately. (2) the standard should also address the question of the attribution of a specific value to each dimension of variation (sets of eligible values, procedures or references that could help an objective instantiation of the dimension)"	2016-07-13
Germany (DIN) **Goetsche, Gabriele Ms**	**Comment to Q.1:** Dear ISO/CS, as justifications for approvals not mandatory any more (since 2016-05-01) this form has to be changed. **Comment to Q.7:** Laurent Romary (laurent.romary@inria.fr)	2016-08-02
Greece (NQIS ELOT) **MPORA, Anastasia Ms**	**See linked comment file:** *ISOTC 37 SC 2 NWIP NQIS ELOT.doc* (access restricted to ballot audience) **Comment to Q.1:** It's necessary for effective communication **Comment to Q.5:** No relevant national normative document exists **Comment to Q.7:** Yes, by commenting on working drafts (Mrs Mavina Pantazara)	2016-08-05
Iran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI) **Ghasemi, Elham Mrs.**	**Comment to Q.1:** Considering the large number of language varieties spoken in Iran, and the importance and	2016-08-06

Comments from voters		
Member	**Comment**	**Date**
Iran, Islamic Republic of (ISIRI) **Ghasemi, Elham Mrs.**	range of activities of Iran's Academy of Persian Language and Literature (chairperson/members of mirror TC37), the above mentioned standard would provide big contributions to linguistic research on Iranian languages and (even) language planning in Iran. **Comment to Q.5:**) According to the article 15 of IRI Constitution, The official language and script of Iran, the lingua franca of its people, is Persian. Official documents, correspondence, and texts, as well as text-books, must be in this language and script. However, the use of regional and tribal languages in the press and mass media, as well as for teaching of their literature in schools, is allowed in addition to Persian. **Comment to Q.7:** Dr. Azhide Moghadam, Dr. Maryam Mesgarkhoui, Maryam Salehi	2016-08-06
Ireland (NSAI) **Moran, Gay Ms.**	**Comment to Q.1:** Ireland [NSAI] wishes to Approve this document	2016-07-26
Japan (JISC) **Mitsutomi, Kenichi Mr**	**Comment to Q.1:** It is timely to review the ISO639-related subjects. **Comment to Q.5:** ISO 639-1:2002 (JIS X 0421-1 : 2004) ISO 639-2:2002 (JIS X 0421-2 : 2004) **Comment to Q.7:** Inoue, Takashi takin0u@kfd.biglobe.ne.jp Osada, Takaharu HHG01656@nifty.com	2016-08-05
Korea, Republic of (KATS) **Seong, Hyang-Suk Ms**	**Comment to Q.1:** Korea agrees to this NWIP.	2016-08-01
Mexico (DGN) **Pacheco, Sofía Ms**	**See linked comment file:** *ISOTC 37 SC 2 NWIP DGN.doc* (access restricted to ballot audience) **Comment to Q.1:** Mexico agrees to the development of NWIP on language varieties. We believe this new standard, together with the standard on language registers will be extremely useful to the linguistics community. **Comment to Q.7:** Expert: María Pozzi pozzi@colmex.mx	2016-08-03
Netherlands (NEN) **Kesting, Annelies**	**Comment to Q.1:** NEN (The Netherlands) approves of the NWIP **Comment to Q.7:** Nominated expert: PD Dr. Sebastian Drude, CLARIN ERIC Drift 10, 3512 BS, Utrecht, The Netherlands Email: Sebastian.Drude@clarin.eu – Phone: (+31) 6-5378.3579 http://www.mpi.nl/people/drude-sebastian	2016-08-02
Norway (SN) **Hjulstad, Håvard Mr**	**Comment to Q.1:** There is a marked need for standardized mechanisms to identify and describe language variation and language varieties.	2016-05-06

Comments from voters		
Member	**Comment**	**Date**
Poland (PKN) **Siuchta, Elzbieta Ms**	**Comment to Q.1:** We agree thata standard on a language varieties is necessary since it will increase granularity of text description, e.g. for IT purposes. **Comment to Q.7:** **Mr. Mariusz Grnicz** **mgornicz@uw.edu.pl**	2016-08-05
South Africa (SABS) **Hlongwane, Thembisile Mrs**	**Comment to Q.1:** South Africa supports the NWIP **Comment to Q.7:** Dr Hatu Machaba HatuM@dac.gov.za Ms Ulrike Janke ulrikej@dac.gov.za	2016-08-02
Ukraine (DSTU) **Polyakova, Irina Mrs**	**Comment to Q.1:** draft document can be registered as WD (stage 20.00)	2016-08-01
United Kingdom (BSI) **Erskine, Sophie Ms**	**See linked comment file:** *ISOTC 37 SC 2 NWIP BSI.doc* (access restricted to ballot audience) **Comment to Q.1:** It complements TR/WD/2069, a standard on which BSI committee TS/001 has taken the lead. There is a need for software developers for the language service provider's industry, in the UK and worldwide, to have a reliable source from which to understand and more accurately distinguish the categories of language varieties from the categories of language registers. **Comment to Q.7:** Delyth Prys	2016-08-03
United States (ANSI) **Team, ANSI ISO**	**See linked comment file:** *ISOTC 37 SC 2 NWIP ANSI.doc* (access restricted to ballot audience) **Comment to Q.1:** . **Comment to Q.5:** ISO 639 Family of Language Code Stantdards This document doesn't bear an N Number, which contributes to confusion. Perhaps my version is Ms. Lyons working draft. This is a project to produce a classification system for Language Varieties (which is a more correct term for what some people call dialects and variants). **Comment to Q.6:** We think the project needs serious work at this stage, but there are areas where we can definitely use the codes that will result from the project. **Comment to Q.7:** Melinda Lyons, ISO639-3@sil.org Jennifer DeCamp, jdecamp@mitre.org	2016-08-05

Comments from commenters		
Commenter	**Comment**	**Date**
Infoterm **Galinski, Christian Dr**	Infoterm supports the NWIP also in its capacity as Liaison to TC 37/SC 2.	2016-08-02

Comments from commenters		
Commenter	**Comment**	**Date**
UNICODE **Constable, Peter Mr.**	**See linked comment file:** *ISOTC 37_SC 2 NWIP_UNICODE.doc* (access restricted to ballot audience) The Unicode Consortium would recommend a No vote on this ballot as the proposal is for a new international standard, which we consider premature. The Consortium considers a TR to be a more appropriate target for this project at this stage. See detailed comments in the attached comment file.	2016-06-16

ISO/TC 37/SC 2
Terminographical and lexicographical working methods

Email of secretary: mmb@bgcommunications.ca
Secretariat: SCC (Canada)

ISOTC 37 SC 2 NWIP collated comments Identification and description of language varieties

Document type: Other committee document

Date of document: 2016-09-06

Expected action: INFO

Background: Dear ISOTC 37/SC 2 members,

We are pleased to inform you that the ballot on the NWIP (**ISO/NP 21636**) "Identification and description of language varieties" was overwhelmingly positive.

In detail the results of the ballot were (see N 820 – form 6):
22 countries voted YES
7 countries voted ABSTAIN

Kindly find attached the collated comments we received from the ISOTC 37/SC 2 members. We tried our best to put all of them into the sequence order on the basis of the comments submitted as we collated them manually.

Best regards
ISO/TC 37/SC 2 Secretariat

Committee URL: http://isotc.iso.org/livelink/livelink/open/tc37sc2

Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 2016-09-06	Document: Identification and description of language varieties: collated comments	Project: **ISOTC 37/SC 2** **ISO/NP 21636**

MB/ NC[1]	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment[2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
US1				ge	Because the framework proposed in this document has not been implemented by industry, considering this as a draft standard is premature.	Propose this be a Technical Report or Technical Specification rather than a Standard, with the possibility of advancing it as a Standard at a later date.	
US2		Introduction	Stakeholders	ge	This standard is proposed to be used by libraries but there is no reference to bibliographic standards or evidence that TC-46 has been contacted.	Review relevant bibliographic standards which may relate to language content beyond the ISO 639 language codes.	
US3		Para 3.3.7		te	Proficiency dimension definition in note 1 he refers to 3 language levels, but using terms not common to the language learning literature.	Use terminology from one of the internationally known language learning systems	
US4		4.1 para 4		ed	Boarders	Should be borders (and several other times in the text	
US5		Sec 4.3.1		ge	The space dimension of variation can conceivably have an unlimited set of descriptors. This is unwieldy for a standard.	Propose a limited set of possible descriptors.	
US6		Sec 4.3.2		ge	Time dimension descriptors are conceivably an unlimited set.	Propose a systematic way for time description (libraries use decades, centuries in a systematic way).	
US7		Sec 4.3.3		te	Sociolects have entirely open list of descriptors.	Suggest that some way be found to systematize the social dimension as is done in library subjects.	
US8		Sec 4.3.5 para 6		ed	“what concern”	Change to “that concern”	
US9		Sec 4.3.7		te	The section on proficiency descriptors is very general	Several schemes for better description of proficiency are readily available. It would help to use one of these, or else to better describe and further divide the proficiency levels.	
US10		5.1		ed	genera, formal or technical	Should be “general, formal...”	
US11		5.1		ed	Reference to Dublin Core Metadata	Should include the ISO standard reference.	
US12		5.11 para 8		ed	“authorization authorities”	Should probably be “Reference or maintenance	

1 **MB** = Member body / **NC** = National Committee (enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. CN for China; comments from the ISO/CS editing unit are identified by ******)
2 **Type of comment:** **ge** = general **te** = technical **ed** = editorial

MB/ NC[1]	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment[2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
						authorities"	
US13		5.2 para 5			"(in)certainty"	Should be "(un)certainty" also other places in the text	
UK1		Generally	Generally	Te	The objective should be to produce a TR, and it should not be drafted in any way as to give the impression that ISO has the denotation of language variants as an objective since SC2 has previously decided that this is not a task that it should undertake.	Produce as TR	
UK2		3	Generally	Te	The section on terms and definitions should have due regard for those already published in other ISO standards and not create new definitions unless the present ones are inadequate.	Use i-term and the online browsing platform to check for existing definitions.	
UK3		3	Generally	Te	Attention needs to be paid to the application of terminological and terminographical requirements for the vocabulary clause	In particular th prevalence of information in parentheses in definitions – generally solved by removal to a note or example.	
UK4		3.3.5	def	Te	This differs from the current ISO definitions	Confer with SCI/WG4 current work on Language Registers	
UK5		4.3.5	Para on registers	Te	This section overlaps with the TR on Language Registers currently under development	Confer and cross-reference with SCI/WG4 current work on Language Registers	
UK6		5	7	Te	"Currently, no concrete values to be used within the framework here defined are proposed, but clearly, a mechanism to register these values is needed and should complete this standard in later updated versions. Authorization authorities will be needed for registering concrete values and their representation (code-elements or tag-elements)…" This argument contradicts that previously given for the withdrawal of 639-6.	Delete and instead introduce paragraph on the importance of the ISO community gaining a better understanding of what constitutes different language varieties and the benefits of improved identification and description.	
Unicode1				GE	While this project has potential to develop eventually into an international standard, at this stage, it should be **developed as a Technical Report**, or at most, a Technical Specification, and		

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2 **Type of comment:** **ge** = general **te** = technical **ed** = editorial

MB/ NC[1]	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment[2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					not an International Standard. The framework requires more development, and a more clearly-identified adopting customer base before it can actually succeed as an International Standard. A longer-term plan can be maintained for possible development beyond a Technical Report.		
Unicode2		NWIP: Purpose and justification			It would help to see more information about anticipated consumers of this project, preferably with indications of some level of commitment to adopting it.		
Unicode3		Introduction			The NWIP cites speech technology as one sector for which the proposed metadata framework will be an essential prerequisite to sustainability and interoperability of resources. Yet very little information is provided indicating how the proposed standard (or technical specification) would relate to any metadata frameworks that are in actual usage in the speech technology sector. The only reference of this nature is to CLARIN Metadata Set for Speech Resources, in clause 5.1, but no additional details and no other references are cited. Nor is there indication of active support from any organizations directly connected with the speech technology industry. The only liaisons suggested are within TC37 itself, whereas, with an emphasis given to speech technologies, one might expect liaison relationships with some external agencies dealing with speech technologies, such as the W3C (with relevant specifications including VoiceXML and Pronunciation Lexicon Specification); and at a minimum, with JTC1/SC35, which has a scope that encompasses speech and assistive technologies. The NWIP should, preferably, provide indication of support for or partnership in the development		

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2 **Type of comment:** **ge** = general **te** = technical **ed** = editorial

MB/ NC[1]	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment[2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
					of a standard or specification from outside TC37.		
Unicode4		3.2, 3.3, 4.2		GE	The NWIP and accompanying WD provides a model for describing language variations in terms of eight dimensions of variation, with additional sub-dimensions. It is not made clear, however, to what extent this model has been researched and exercised in actual usage in order to evaluate its sufficiency and fit as a best-practice model for the intended purposes. If such research has been conducted or if there has been prior usage, references to such work should be included in a NWIP. If not, that would underscore that this proposal, however promising, is premature for consideration as an international standard.		
Unicode5		3.4		TE	ISO 2282-29:1999 is used as a source for the definition of a term. Evidently, that standard has been withdrawn.	If possible, find a different source that is still supported.	
Unicode6		3.4		TE	There is discussion of text conversion --- “transcription” and “transliteration”. Consideration should be given to the “T” extension of BCP 47 to assess possible relevance in development of this specification.	See the following references: http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-tag-extensions-registry/language-tag-extensions-registry http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6497	
Unicode7		4.2		TE	There is discussion of speakers imitating speech in a different language variety than their own. Consideration should be given to the “T” extension of BCP 47 to assess possible relevance in development of this specification.	See the following references: http://www.iana.org/assignments/language-tag-extensions-registry/language-tag-extensions-registry http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6497	
Unicode8		4.2 and sub-clauses		ED	The sub-clauses under clause 4.2 are numbered as 4.3.x.	Correct numbering of sub-clauses to 4.2.x.	
Unico		5.1		GE	The working draft cites the need for a registration		

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de9					mechanism but view that as a later development. As noted, such a registry is an essential pre-requisite for any mechanism that can provide interoperability of metadata. Therefore, a minimal requirement to succeed as an international standard should be the establishment of such a registry or at least a specification of requirements for any applications that might create such a registry. If the project is not yet sufficiently mature for this, then we consider that a good indication that the project is not yet sufficiently mature to comprise an international standard.		
Unicode10		5.1		GE	Under any circumstances, we feel it is essential for a project of this nature to be developed with deep awareness and understanding of IETF BCP 47. The working draft cites the IETF BCP 47 specification and its provision for defining extensions, suggesting the possibility of a BCP 47 extension based on the proposed framework. Such an extension would need to specify or make normative reference to a registry of language-variation elements. Specification of such an extension to BCP 47 might be a very useful way to establish not only a registry of semantic language-variation attribute categories, but also a formalized metadata protocol for interchange of language variation descriptions / identifiers. This may be a useful direction for development beyond a Technical Report that TC37/SC2 may want to consider.		
MX1	Q. 1				Mexico agrees to the development of NWIP on language varieties. We believe this new standard, together with the standard on language registers, will be extremely useful to the linguistics community.		

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MX2	Q. 2				Although many items have already been included in the original draft, the document should be approved as a working draft (WD), stage 20.20. The idea for this is to be able to include additional any additional item that might be considered appropriate		
MX3	Q. 3				We hope it will be approved		
MX4	Q. 4				Yes, the linguistics community showed interest in this document.		
MX5	Q. 5				There are no regulations concerning this subject		
MX6	Q. 6				No additional comments		
MX7	Q. 7				Expert: María Pozzi pozzi@colmex.mx		
GR1			All over the document	ge	Reference is made to ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, while the current status of that document is the status of an IS, i.e. ISO 639-4:2010.[1]	Replace “ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009” with “ISO 639-4:2010” and adapt to any changes having been made to the FDIS where needed.	
GR2			All definitions	ge	The concept diagram depicting the entire concept system constituted by the concepts defined in the ISO/NP under examination is given on the last page of this document (after the table).		
GR3		3.1	definition	te	**natural language**[2] **language** (3.xxx) for human communication that is not an **artificial language** (3.xxx) [SOURCE: ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.27 – modified by adapting the ordering number according to Chapter 3 of this standard]	In the set of definitions, add the definition of “artificial language” taken from ISO 639-4:2010 and modified by using the term **human language** in place of **language**. Omit the phrase: “for human communication”	

1 The text of the comments **is not highlighted** with any color (**in both columns:** “Comments” and “Proposed changes”)

2 The text of the document (ISO/NP) being examined is highlighted with yellow color.

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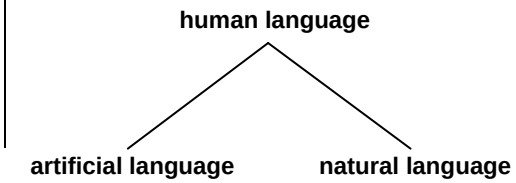
					Comments The definition of "natural language" is a negative definition using the generic concept "language" and the delimiting characteristic is not an artificial language; however neither "language" nor "artificial language" has been previously defined in this document, while both of them are included in ISO 639-4:2010. Yet, the definition for the concept designated by the term **human language** (see below) is identical with that of "language" in ISO 639-4; this means that in all definitions taken from that standard to use in this ISO/NP the term **language** should be replaced with **human language**. The definitions in ISO 639-4:2010 are: **3.6** **language** systematic use of sounds, characters, symbols or signs to express or communicate meaning or a message between humans **3.27** **natural language** **language** (3.6) for human communication that is not an **artificial language** (3.28) **3.28** **artificial language** **language** (3.6) for human communication that has been artificially devised Since this ISO/NP deals with matters of **natural language** or natural languages, wherever in a definition (except next definition) the term **human language** is used it is supposed to be **natural**	since it is a characteristic of the generic concept. So, write the definitions: **artificial language**[3] **human language** (3.xxx) that has been artificially devised [ISO 639-4:2010, 3.28 – modified] **natural language** **human language** (3.xxx) that is not an **artificial language** (3.xxx) [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.27 – modified] The existing generic relation:  	

[3] The text of proposed changes or additions is highlighted with turquoise color.

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					language. See next cell below, too.		
GR4		3.1	definition	te	**human language** systematic use of sounds, characters, symbols or signs to express or communicate meaning or a message between humans NOTE 1 to entry: This definition is intended to serve as a working definition for the purpose of the ISO 639 series of International Standards, not as a universal definition of this concept. NOTE 2 to entry: Human language also include non-spoken and non-written modalities of human communication which are fully or largely equivalent to human language [Source: ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.6 – modified by taking off NOTE 2 to entry which is not applicable in this document and replacing it by the new NOTE 2 to entry] Comments a) This definition is the definition 3.6 of ISO 639-4:2010, but with a different term (**language**) for the same concept; this means that in all definitions taken from ISO 639-4:2010 to use in this ISO/NP the term **language** should be replaced with **human language**. b) NOTE 1 is applicable for the ISO 639 series; it is not applicable in this ISO/NP document. c) NOTE 2 alters the concept represented by the definition. The characteristics “fully or largely equivalent to human language” should be taken into account in the definition.	Omit NOTE 1 and NOTE 2. Write the definition as follows: **human language** **language** systematic use of sounds, characters, symbols or signs, or use of fully or largely equivalent non-spoken and non-written modalities, to express or communicate meaning or a message between humans [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.6 – modified]	
GR5		3.1	definition	te	**individual human language** largest set of idiolects that are all interconnected	Omit NOTE 1 and renumber NOTE 2 Write the definition as follows:	

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					among themselves through (a chain of) high mutual intelligibility and which are socio-politically considered as a unit NOTE 1 to entry: This definition is intended to serve as a working definition for the purpose of the ISO 639 series of International Standards, not as a universal definition of this concept. NOTE 2 to entry: Different groups of people may vary with regard to their assessment of a given set of idiolects as forming or not an individual language depending on their assessment of the mutual intelligibility and in particular of the socio-political situation. Therefore, there are cases where the status of a given set of idiolects as constituting an individual language, or a variety of a language, or a group of closely related languages, is disputed. [Source: ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.6 – modified by taking off NOTE 2 to entry which is not applicable in this document and replacing it by the new NOTE 2 to entry] Comment NOTE 1 is applicable for the ISO 639 series; it is not applicable in this ISO/NP document.	**individual human language** largest set of **idiolects** (3xxx) that are all interconnected among themselves through (a chain of) high mutual intelligibility and which are socio-politically considered as a unit NOTE 1 ... **(No other change).**. [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.7 – modified] The existing pertitive relation: **idiolect** — **individual human language**	
GR6		3.1	definition	te	**idiolect** homogeneous means of communications (i.e., a set of linguistic expressions and their meaning, characterized by a coherent system of structural features) capable of coding complex facts and thoughts, used by a given individual human being (the speaker of the idiolect), at a given time, in a given type of situation, and in a given medium NOTE 1 to entry: Typically, a person has several idiolects of a language at his/her disposal which differ at least in the type of situation and/or the medium that they are applied in.	Omit “homogeneous means of communications” and use its equivalent “a set of linguistic expressions and their meaning, characterized by a coherent system of structural features” In place of “linguistic expressions” write “expressions of natural language” Add the information about the “speaker” in a NOTE 1, and renumber NOTES: **idiolect**	

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					NOTE 2 to entry: This use of idiolect avoids difficulties of other conceptions where the term idiolect is used in the sense of what is here named a **personal variety**, which is not homogeneous or atomic. Comments The definition should be written according to ISO 704, because it really contains three definitions in one! The generic concept is "homogeneous means of communications" or, equivalently, "a set of linguistic expressions and their meaning, characterized by a coherent system of structural features. "The speaker of the idiolect" should be removed from the definition and written in a NOTE.	a set of expressions of a given **natural language** (3xxx) and their meaning, characterized by a coherent system of structural features, capable of coding complex facts and thoughts used by a given individual human being at a given time in a given type of situation and in a given medium NOTE 1 to entry: The individual human being is the **speaker** (3xxx) of the idiolect NOTE 2 to entry: Typically, a person has several idiolects of a language at his/her disposal which differ at least in the type of situation and/or the medium that they are applied in. NOTE 3 to entry: This use of idiolect avoids difficulties of other conceptions where the term idiolect is used in the sense of what is here named a **personal variety** (3xxx), which is not homogeneous or atomic. The existing concept relation is partitive: **natural language** **idiolect**	
GR7		3.1	definition	te	**speaker** person making use of systematic linguistic expressions belonging to an idiolect (i.e., expressing him/herself in a language) NOTE 1 to entry: Speaker serves here as a cover term of all modalities, so it includes the modalities of writing, signing, and other modalities, such as drumming or whistling.	Omit the "systematic linguistic expressions belonging to". Write the definition as follows: **speaker**	

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					Comment The definition should be written according to ISO 704, The “systematic linguistic expressions” are contained in the definition of the **idiolect**.	person making use of an **idiolect** (3xxx) NOTE 1 to entry: Speaker serves here as a cover term of all **language modalities** (3xxx), so it includes the modalities of writing, signing, and other modalities, such as drumming or whistling.	
GR8		3.1	definition	te	**event of language use** instance of language use event or instance in which a speaker expresses him/herself by means of an idiolect (belonging to a human language) NOTE 1 to entry: Events of language use can belong to several modalities. In the case of verbal (oral) speaking, this is a speech event, in the case of writing this is an event of producing a written text, etc. Comment The phrase “belonging to a human language” is redundant; by definition, an **idiolect** belongs to a human language, being a part of natural language.	Omit the phrase “belonging to a human language”. Write the definition as follows: **event of language use** instance of language use event or instance in which a speaker expresses him/herself by means of an **idiolect** (3xxx) NOTE 1 to entry: ... **(No change)**	
GR9		3.2	definition	te	**linguistic variation** NOT: language variant [ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.14] range of variation within and between **individual human languages** which, within individual languages, constitutes sub-sets of the language that differ among each other according to external and structural criteria NOTE 1 to entry: Linguistic variation is seen and can be described as co-existence of different language	Omit the negation “NOT: language variant [ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.14]”; it is not needed since the concept being defined is differentiated by its very definition; this information may be added in a NOTE. Consider whether the preferred term will be **linguistic variation** or **language variation** or	

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					varieties in one or more of the dimensions of linguistic variation. [ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.13 – modified by …] Comments The definition should be written according to ISO 704. The phrase "which, within ... criteria" may be written in a NOTE. The entry term in definition 3.13 in ISO 639-4:2010 is **language variation** in place of **linguistic variation** which was in ISO/DIS: **3.13** **language variation** continuous variation within and between **individual languages** (3.7) Note 1 to entry: Language variation is seen and may be described as variation over time, space, cultural affiliation, etc. The superordinate (generic) concept in def. 3.13 is "continuous variation", and not "range of variation". "Continuous variation" is a specific concept of "variation", while a "range of variation" is not. Consider reexamining the correctness of the definition.	both of them as synonyms. Use as superordinate concept a proper generic concept "continuous variation" or simply "variation". Write the phrase "which, within ... criteria" as NOTE 1 and renumber the existing NOTE 1 as NOTE 2. Write the definition as follows: **linguistic variation** **language variation** variation within and between **individual human languages** (3xxx) NOTE 1 to entry: Within individual human languages, linguistic variation creates sub-sets of the language that differ among each other according to external and structural criteria NOTE 2 to entry: Linguistic variation is seen and can be described as co-existence of different **language varieties** (3xxx) in one or more of the **dimensions of linguistic variation**.(3xxx) [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.13 – modified]	
GR10		3.2	definition	te	**external criterion for linguistic variation** related properties of sets of idiolects that refers to the speakers by which, or the speech events in which, the idiolects are used NOTE 1 to entry: Properties belonging to a criterion are all of the same type; i.e. they differ from each other with respect to the same dimension of linguistic variation.	Omit the phrase: "i.e. they differ from each other with respect to the same dimension of linguistic variation." from NOTE 1 to entry, in order to remove circularity. In place of "speech events" write "events of language use" Write the definition by using the partitive relation:	

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					Comments The criterion is a singular form, while the properties are in plural. There is a partitive relation between them. The criterion is the whole, the properties being the parts. The criterion is a set/group/collection of properties; "group" may be used in order to avoid repetition of the word "set". There is a circularity between NOTE 1 of this definition and the definition of the **dimension of linguistic variation** (see the cell after next below). This should be avoided.	**external criterion for linguistic variation** a group of related properties of sets of **idiolects** (3xxx) that refer to the **speakers** (3xxx) by which, or the **events of language use** (3xxx) in which, the idiolects are used NOTE 1 to entry: Properties of the same type constitute a specific **dimension of linguistic variation** (3xxx).	
GR11		3.2	definition	te	**structural criterion for linguistic variation** related properties of sets of idiolects that refer to the structure (i.e. the system) of the idiolects, including in particular phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, semantic or pragmatic properties Comments See previous cell of the table.	Write the definition by using the partitive relation: **structural criterion for linguistic variation** a group of related properties of sets of **idiolects** (3xxx) that refer to the structure (i.e. the system) of the idiolects, including in particular phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, semantic or pragmatic properties	
GR12		3.2	definition	te	**dimension of linguistic variation** one of the types of external criteria according to which subsets of language varieties can be distinguished NOTE 1 to entry: The dimensions of language varieties are: (1) space dimension (criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to geography), (2) time dimension (temporal criteria), (3) social dimension (criteria that refer to social groups to which the speaker belongs by birth, socialization and/or profession), (4) medium (the physical and sensorial channel used), (5) situation (in particular degree of formality), and (6) person (criteria referring to the individual speaker using	Omit the phrase "one of the types of". Write the definition by using the whole term **external criterion for linguistic variation**: Use "**individual human language** (3xxx)" in place of "**language varieties**"	

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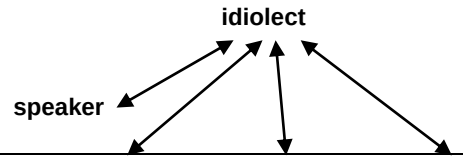
					an idiolect), as well as additional dimensions which systematically usually belong to (6) and that refer to useful (combinations of) criteria, such as: (7) proficiency; (8) particularities of language use (or of performance). Comments Beginning a definition with the words: "one of the types of" before the term of the superordinate concept is needless and may be misleading. Any specific concept is "one of the types of". subsets of language varieties: There must be rather "subsets of individual human language", e.g. language varieties. There is circularity between this definition and the definition of the **external criterion for linguistic variation** (NOTE 1 to entry) which shoud be avoided, as proposed in that definition above. There is also circularity between this definition and the definition of **language variety**; this circularity is removed by putting "subsets of individual human language" in place of subsets of language varieties.	Write the definition as follows: **dimension of linguistic variation** **external criterion for linguistic variation** (3xxx) according to which subsets of **individual human language** (3xxx) can be distinguished NOTE 1 to entry: The dimensions of linguistic variation varieties are: (1) **space** (3xxx) (criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to geography), (2) **time** (3xxx) (temporal criteria), (3) social dimension (criteria that refer to social groups to which the **speaker** (3xxx) belongs by birth, socialization and/or profession), (4) **modality** (3xxx) (the physical and sensorial channel used), (5) **situation** (3xxx) (in particular degree of formality), and (6) **person** (3xxx) (criteria referring to the individual speaker using an **idiolect** (3xxx)), as well as additional dimensions which systematically usually belong to (6) and that refer to useful (combinations of) criteria, such as: (7) **proficiency** (3xxx); (8) particularities of language use (or of **performance** (3xxx)). The existing concept relations:  	

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						event of language use **external criterion for linguistic variation** **structural criterion for linguistic variation** **dimension of linguistic variation**	
GR13		3.2	definition	te	**language variety** NOT: linguistic variation NOT: language variant largest part (subset) of a language (or of another language variety) that is homogeneous both with regard to some external criterion on a given dimension of linguistic variation and with regard to certain structural criteria. Comments The phrase in parentheses "(or of another language variety)" creates circularity, a major defect in a definition, since it refers to the concept being defined by its designation as if it were already known. In place of language there should be: **individual human language** which is the generic concept, as stated by the title of subclause 3.3, too. In place of external criterion there should be the full form: **external criterion for linguistic variation**. In place of structural criteria there should be the	Omit the negations "NOT: linguistic variation" and "NOT: language variant"; they are not needed since the concept being defined is differentiated by its very definition; this information may be added in a NOTE. Omit the phrase "(or of another language variety)". Write the definition as follows: **language variety** largest part (subset) of an **individual human language** (3xxx) that is homogeneous both with regard to some **external criterion for linguistic variation** (3xxx), and with regard to certain **structural criteria for linguistic variation** (3xxx)	

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					full form: **structural criteria for linguistic variation** (3xxx) However, "dimension of linguistic variation" is a type of external criterion (of linguistic variation); so, one of them is redundant, or the former is an explanation of the latter.	or equivalently: **language variety** largest part (subset) of an **individual human language** (3xxx) that is homogeneous both with regard to a given **dimension of linguistic variation** (3xxx), and with regard to certain **structural criteria for linguistic variation** (3xxx)	
GR14		3.3.1	definition	te	**space** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to geographical regions NOTE 1 to entry: This is the dimension of linguistic variation that distinguishes geographically confined dialects or subdialects or supra-regional standard varieties. NOTE 2 to entry: The space dimension can also cover the aspect of a speaker's dialect which has been influenced by: • Another dialect, such as High German spoken with Bavarian accent, • Different stratum of a given dialect or other language, e.g. an Urdu dialect spoken in London influenced by other dialects of the Urdu communities in London and by the English dialect of a given district of London. Comments This concept is a type of **dimension of linguistic variation**. A good definition has to begin with this as the superordinate concept and then state the delimiting characteristic "referring to geographical regions" The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "space" should be avoided. This can be	Omit the characteristics that belong to the superordinate concepts. Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Write the definition as follows: **space (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **dimension of linguistic variation** (3xxx) referring to geographical regions NOTE 1 to entry: This dimension of linguistic variation distinguishes geographically confined **dialects** (3xxx) or subdialects or supra-regional **standard varieties** (3xxx). NOTE 2 to entry: The space dimension can also	

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					done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension** at least in parentheses.	cover the aspect of a **speaker's** (3xxx).dialect which has been influenced by: • Another dialect, **... (No change),** • Different stratum ... . **(No change),**	
GR15		3.3.1	definition	te	**dialect** language variety specific to speakers from a certain geographical region [ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.8] Comment The definition in ISO 639-4:2010 is: **3.8** **dialect** **language variant** (3.14) specific to a geographical region or a group of language users	Write the definition as follows: **dialect** **language variety** (3xxx) specific to **speakers** (3xxx) from a certain geographical region [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.8 – modified]	
GR16		3.3.1	definition	te	**standard variety** language variety recognized as acceptable or exemplary by most or all speakers across the geographic area where the language is spoken NOTE 1 to entry: A standard variety of a language may typically be used in official or public communication and in communication between users of different language varieties. It has often a high degree of status and normalization. [ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.15] Comments The definition in ISO 639-4:2010 is: **3.15** **standard variant** **language variant** (3.14) with a high degree of	Write the definition as follows: **standard variety** **language variety** (3xxx) recognized as acceptable or exemplary by most or all **speakers** (3xxx) across the geographic area where a **human language** (3xxx) is spoken NOTE 1 to entry: A standard variety of a human	

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					status and normalization Note 1 to entry: A standard variant of a language may typically be used in official or public communication and in communication between users of different language variants.	language may typically be used in official or public communication and in communication between users of different language varieties. It has often a high degree of status and normalization. [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.15 – modified]	
GR17		3.3.2	definition	te	**time** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to time NOTE 1 to entry: This is the dimension that distinguishes historical epochs, periods or smaller spans of time. Comments This concept is a type of **dimension of linguistic variation**. A good definition has to begin with this as the superordinate concept and then state the delimiting characteristic "referring to time". The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "time" should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension** at least in parentheses.	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Omit the characteristics that belong to the superordinate concept. Write the definition as follows: **time (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **dimension of linguistic variation** (3xxx) referring to time NOTE 1 to entry: This dimension of linguistic variation distinguishes historical epochs, periods or smaller spans of time.	
GR18		3.3.2	definition	te	**period** <dimension of language use> set of criteria specific to a certain span of time which shows a higher degree of internal structural homogeneity of the idiolects belonging to it in comparison to other similarly long spans of time NOTE 1 to entry: The establishment of periods varies between different experts or experts' communities and		

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					depends on their interest or purpose. Begin and end of a period are usually not exact points, so that a period may be characterized by vague delineations or prototypes (e.g.: "the period around the 1880ies" or "the 16th and early 17th century"). The closer to the present moment, the shorter are the periods of a language that can be distinguished due to our more detailed knowledge of the structural features of a language. Periods can span some decades up to a few centuries. Comments This concept is a type of **time dimension**. A good definition has to begin with this as the superordinate concept and then state the delimiting characteristics. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "period" should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension** at least in parentheses.	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Omit the characteristics that belong to the superordinate concept. Write the definition as follows: **period (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **time dimension** (3xxx) specific to a certain span of time which shows a higher degree of internal structural homogeneity of the **idiolects** (3xxx) belonging to it in comparison to other similarly long spans of time NOTE 1 to entry: **(No change)**	
GR19		3.3.2	definition	te	**epoch** <dimension of language use> set of criteria specific to a period which shows a higher degree of internal structural homogeneity of the idiolects belonging to it in comparison to other similarly long spans of time NOTE 1 to entry: Usually epochs of a language are comprised of several periods of the language. They typically span between several centuries up to a few millennia. NOTE 2 to entry: As with periods, the establishment of epochs varies between different experts or experts' communities and depends on their interest or purpose. Begin and end of an epoch are usually not exact points, so that an epoch may be characterized by vague delineations or prototypes. NOTE 3 to entry: For several well-studied languages, in	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Omit the characteristics that belong to the superordinate concept. Write the definition as follows:	

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					particular languages with a long tradition of writing, scholars have established the epochs “old X”, “middle X” and “new X”, where X stands for the name of the language. Comments This concept is a type of **time dimension**. A good definition has to begin with this as the superordinate concept and then state the delimiting characteristics. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept “epoch” should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension** at least in parentheses.	**epoch (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **time dimension** (3xxx) specific to a period which shows a higher degree of internal structural homogeneity of the **idiolects** (3xxx) belonging to it in comparison to other similarly long spans of time NOTE 1 to entry: Usually epochs of a language are comprised of several **periods** (3xxx) of the language. They typically span between several centuries up to a few millennia. NOTE 2 to entry: ... **(No change)** NOTE 3 to entry: ... **(No change)**	
GR20		3.3.2	new definition	te	Comment Concerning time dimension, a new definition may be included for the concept “neologism” Webster’s RHUD: **neologism** a new word, meaning, usage, or phrase.	Write a definition for “neologism”. **neologism** **language variety** (3xxx) specific to a given span of time within which a word, meaning, usage, or phrase is considered “new”	
GR21		3.3.3	definition	te	**social group** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to social groups other than geographically defined groups NOTE 1 to entry: The social group dimension distinguishes, in particular, sociolects and technolects which may cover several distinct types each. Comments	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Omit the characteristics that belong to the superordinate concept. Write the definition as follows: **social group (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **dimension of**	

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					The superordinate generic concept is a type of **dimension of linguistic variation**. A good definition has to begin with this concept and then state the delimiting characteristic(s). The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept “social group” should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension** at least in parentheses.	**linguistic variation** (3xxx) referring to social groups other than geographically defined groups NOTE 1 to entry: The social group dimension distinguishes, in particular, **sociolects** (3xxx) and **technolects** (3xxx) which may cover several distinct types each.	
GR22		3.3.3	definition	te	**sociolect** language variety specific to speakers belonging to a certain social group within the society where the language is spoken, either by birth, or by socialization or by acquisition of specialized knowledge	Write the definition as follows: **sociolect** **language variety** (3xxx) specific to **speakers** (3xxx) belonging to a certain social group within the society where the language is spoken, either by birth, or by socialization or by acquisition of specialized knowledge	
GR23		3.3.3	definition	te	**technolect** sociolect that is specific to speakers that have acquired special knowledge of a certain domain or subject	Write the definition as follows: **technolect** **sociolect** (3xxx) that is specific to **speakers** (3xxx) that have acquired special knowledge of a certain **domain** (3xxx) or **subject** (3xxx)	
					domain NOT: subject field field of special knowledge Note 1 to entry: The borderlines of a domain are defined from a purpose-related point of view. Note 2 to entry: The delimitation of a domain in terminological entries in standards is usually based on the International Classification for Standards (ICS). In		

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					ISO, if the ICS is not suitable in a given case, a domain or subject (3.xxx) should be selected to reflect a purpose, an application or specific requirements. Note 3 to entry: If a domain is subdivided, the result is again a domain albeit at a higher level of detail. Note 4 to entry: In IEC (which develops standards in the electrotechnology domain), the usage information related to a term's "specific use" can be a complement to the term but is not necessarily a domain or subject as described in this part of ISO 10241. For further information, see the IEC Supplement to the ISO/IEC Directives, Annex I, *Implementation of the ISO/IEC Directives for the work on the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV)*[1]. [SOURCE: ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.1.2, modified following ISO 10241-1:2011, 3.3.1] Comments Which is the reason of the negation "NOT: subject field"? The relevant definition in ISO 1087-1:2000 is: **3.1.2** **subject field** domain field of special knowledge NOTE The borderlines of a subject field are defined from a purpose-related point of view. The relevant definition in ISO 10241-1:2011 is: **3.3.1** **domain** subject field field of special knowledge Note 1 to entry: The borderlines of a domain are defined from a purpose-related point of view. Note 2 to entry … Note 3 to entry …	Omit the negation "NOT: subject field" Omit NOTE 4 to entry.	

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					Note 4 to entry … Consequently: – in ISO 1087-1:2000, the concept is designated by **subject field** (preferred term) and by **domain** (admitted term) – in ISO 10241-1:2011, the concept is designated by **domain** (preferred term) and by **subject field** (admitted term) Neither standard negates the term **subject field**!... Both synonyms **subject field** and **domain** have been used for a long time in terminology work, the former being used more frequently. NOTE 4 is not relevant for this document.	Use **subject field** as an admitted term. Write the definition as follows: **domain** subject field field of special knowledge Note 1 to entry: The borderlines of a domain are defined from a purpose-related point of view. Note 2 to entry: **(No change)**. Note 3 to entry: **(No change)**. [SOURCE: ISO 10241-1:2011, 3.3.1 – modified]	
GR24		3.3.3	definition	te	**subject** general topic which is treated or handled in discussion, study, writing, painting, etc. Note 1 to entry: A subject may touch upon two or more domains. Note 2 to entry: If a subject is subdivided, the result is again a subject albeit at a higher level of detail. [SOURCE: ISO 10241-1:2011, 3.3.2, modified – by omitting the reference to Webster]	Write the definition as follows: **subject** general topic which is treated or handled in discussion, study, writing, painting, etc. Note 1 to entry: A subject may touch upon two or more **domains**. (3xxx) Note 2 to entry: If a subject is subdivided, the result is again a subject albeit at a higher level of detail. [SOURCE: ISO 10241-1:2011, 3.3.2, modified]	
GR25		3.3.4	definition	te	**modality** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to the medium NOTE 1 to entry: When a single linguistic expression is performed several times in different modalities (i.e., it is transferred, re-created, transposed into another	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Use the term **medium (dimension)** as an admitted term. Omit the characteristics that belong to the	

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					modality; e.g., a written text is read out loud, or an oral utterance is transcribed), one can distinguish between a primary and a secondary modality, which are two independent values in the modality dimension. NOTE 2 to entry: The major modalities are: oral, written, signed, drumming, whistling or using other sound producing methods of the body without speaking, or using instruments such as drums, flutes, etc. Comments The superordinate generic concept is "**dimension of linguistic variation**". A good definition has to begin with this concept and then state the delimiting characteristic(s). See also comment in the next cell below. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "modality" should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension**, at least in parentheses.	superordinate concept. Within the definition, use the term **language modality** in place of **medium** Write the definition as follows: **modality (dimension)** **medium (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **dimension of linguistic variation** (3xxx) referring to the **language modality** (3xxx) NOTE 1 to entry: When a single linguistic expression is performed several times in different modalities (i.e., it is transferred, re-created, transposed into another modality; e.g., a written text is read out loud, or an oral utterance is transcribed), one can distinguish between a **primary modality** (3xxx) and a **secondary modality** (3xxx), which are two independent values in the modality dimension. NOTE 2 to entry: ... **(No change).**	
GR26		3.3.4	definition	te	**medium** **language modality)** <dimension of language use> language variety specific for a certain medium that is used by the speaker when using the idiolects in this language variety NOTE 1 to entry: An event of using a language can be constituted by more than one modality. Medial varieties include ***spoken language*** (which usually is also multimodal, as gestures, mimic and other similar phenomena almost always accompany speech), ***written language***, ***signed language***, and ***drummed language***, ***whistled language,*** etc. Comment	Omit the term **medium** and use only the term **language modality** for the concept. Write the definition as follows: **language modality** **language variety** (3xxx) specific for a certain	

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					Since this concept is used as generic concept in the definition of “primary modality” and “secondary modality” that follow (next two cells of this table) it is more proper to have the term **language modality** as the only term for the concept. Moreover, the word medium is repeated within the definition resulting to a circle, i.e. to a defective definition. By not using the term **medium** for the concept this circularity is avoided.	medium that is used by the **speaker** (3xxx) when using the **idiolects** (3xxx) in this language variety NOTE 1 to entry: An **event of language use** (3xxx) can be constituted by more than one language modality. Medial varieties include ***spoken language*** (which usually is also multimodal, as gestures, mimic and other similar phenomena almost always accompany speech), ***written language***, ***signed language***, and ***drummed language***, ***whistled language,*** etc.	
GR27		3.3.4	definition	te	**primary modality** <dimension of language use> language modality used when a given linguistic expression was originally created NOTE 1 to entry: For example, when a written text is read, the original modality is written language. When a spoken utterance is later transcribed, the original modality is spoken language.	Write the definition as follows: **primary modality** <dimension of language use> **language modality** (3xxx) used when a given linguistic expression was originally created NOTE 1 to entry: For example, when a written text is read, the original language modality is written language. When a spoken utterance is later transcribed, the original language modality is spoken language.	
GR28		3.3.4	definition	te	**secondary modality** <dimension of language use> language modality in which a given linguistic expression has been transformed, re-created or performed. NOTE 1 to entry: For example, when a written text is read, the secondary modality is spoken language. When a spoken utterance is later transcribed, the secondary modality is written language.	Write the definition as follows: **secondary modality** <dimension of language use> **language modality** (3xxx) in which a given linguistic expression has been transformed, re-created or performed. NOTE 1 to entry: ... **(No change).**.	
GR29		3.3.5	definition	te	**situation** <dimension of language use> set of criteria		

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					consisting of properties of idiolects referring to the type of situation of language use NOTE 1 to entry: Situation is the dimension that distinguishes different registers and other types of situations of language use. Comments The superordinate (generic) concept is "**dimension of linguistic variation**". A good definition has to begin with this concept and then state the delimiting characteristic(s). The word situation is repeated within the definition resulting to a circular definition. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "situation" should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension**, at least in parentheses.	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Omit the characteristics that belong to the superordinate concept. Write the definition as follows: **situation (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **dimension of linguistic variation** (3xxx) referring to the type of situation of language use NOTE 1 to entry: Situation is the dimension that distinguishes different registers and other types of situation of language use.	
GR30		3.3.5	definition	te	**register** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to the degree of formality of language use depending on the situation NOTE 1 to entry: The major registers are: informal register (i.e. sub-neutral, intimate or casual, some of which according to some conceptions for certain languages constitute, alongside vulgar and familiar etc., sub-registers within the more general informal register), neutral register and formal register (for some languages sub-categories within the formal register may have to be distinguished). Comments The superordinate generic concept is "**situation dimension**". A good definition has to begin with	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Write the definition as follows:	

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					this concept and then state the delimiting characteristic(s). The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "register" should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension**, at least in parentheses.	**register (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **situation dimension** (3xxx) referring to the degree of formality of language use depending on the situation NOTE 1 ... **(No change)**	
GR31		3.3.6	definition	te	**personal dimension** <dimension of language use> totality (i.e. largest set) of idiolects of a language that a given person has at disposal during the lifetime NOTE 1 to entry: This kind of language variety is often named "idiolect", but must not be confused with idiolect as defined in this standard. Typically, a person has ***several*** idiolects of a language at his/her disposal which differ at least in the type of situation and/or the medium that they are applied in. NOTE 2 to entry: Idiolects also evolve over time (e.g., when a new vocabulary is acquired), and for the purposes of this standard it is an open question whether this also gives rise to different idiolects of the same speaker that vary only in the temporal dimension. Comment This definition does not represent a "dimension of linguistic variation"; it represents a "language variety". So, the correct term is **personal variety** while the superordinate generic concept is "**language variety**".	Write term **variety** in place of **dimension** Write the definition as follows: **personal variety** **language variety** (3xxx) which comprises the totality of **idiolects** (3xxx) of a language that a given **person** (3xxx) has at disposal during the lifetime NOTE 1 to entry: This kind of **language variety** (3xxx) is often named "idiolect", but must not be confused with idiolect as defined in this standard. Typically, a person has ***several*** idiolects of a language at his/her disposal which differ at least in the type of situation and/or the medium that they are applied in. NOTE 2 to entry: Idiolects also evolve over time (e.g., when a new vocabulary is acquired), and for the purposes of this standard it is an open question whether this also gives rise to different idiolects of the same **speaker** (3xxx) that vary only in the **time** dimension.(3xxx).	
GR32		3.3.6	definition	te	**person** **individual speaker** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to the individual speaker ~~NOTE 1 to entry: This is the dimension that~~		

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					~~distinguishes different personal varieties – there is exactly one for each speaker, as each speaker uses the language differently which is to some degree reflected by structural properties of their idiolects.~~ Comments The term individual speaker is repeated within the definition resulting to undesired circularity. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "person" should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension**, at least in parentheses.	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Omit the term **individual speaker** Write the definition as follows: **person (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **dimension of linguistic variation** (3xxx) referring to the individual **speaker** (3xxx)	
GR33		3.3.6	definition	te	**learner** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to the individual speaker as a learner of a language in one of several different stages of his/her language acquisition process NOTE 1 to entry: The learner dimension may vary in the degree of nativeness and evolvedness. Thus, the differences in the incipient and intermediate means of communication used by learners even in similar stages of language acquisition/learning may differ greatly from speaker to speaker, also depending on the native language(s) of the speaker and aspects of the knowledge of the speaker. The most salient difference is that of first-language-acquisition and second-language acquisition/learning. Comments The term learner is repeated within the definition resulting to undesired circularity. This concept is a kind of **person dimension**. A good definition has to begin with this as the superordinate concept and then state the	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Write the definition as follows: **learner (dimension)**	

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					delimiting characteristics. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept "learner" should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension** at least in parentheses.	<dimension of language use> **person dimension** referring to the individual **speaker** (3xxx) as a learner of a language in one of several different stages of his/her language acquisition process NOTE 1 to entry: ... **(no change)**	
GR34		3.3.7	definition	te	**proficiency** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to the proficiency of the speaker in using the language NOTE 1 to entry: Proficiency also distinguishes different learner's varieties. For second language learners for instance, according to some conceptions, one can distinguish at least between ***incipient***, ***intermediate*** and ***advanced*** learner's varieties. NOTE 2 to entry: The learner's varieties in the process of infant first-language acquisition vary according to the theoretical framework. NOTE 3 to entry: A different kind of ***non-native*** variety are cases when a speaker or author imitates another non-native variety of his or her own native language; e.g. an author writing in a (pseudo) historical period of the language, or speakers imitating a dialect of a region where neither they themselves nor their parents have been socialized, and analogously for sociolects. Comments The term proficiency is repeated within the definition resulting to undesired circularity. This concept is a kind of **person dimension**. A good definition has to begin with this as the superordinate concept and then state the	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Write the definition as follows: **proficiency (dimension)**	

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					delimiting characteristics. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept “proficiency” should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension**, at least in parentheses.	<dimension of language use> **person dimension** referring to the proficiency of the speaker in using the language NOTE 1 to entry: Proficiency dimension also distinguishes different learner’s varieties. For second language learners for instance, according to some conceptions, one can distinguish at least between ***incipient***, ***intermediate*** and ***advanced*** learner’s varieties. NOTE 2 to entry.... **(no change).** NOTE 3 to entry... **(no change)**.	
GR35		3.3.8	definition	te	**performance peculiarity** <dimension of language use> language variety that is specific to situations when speakers demonstrate a certain characteristic particularity in using a language. NOTE 1 to entry: A performance peculiarity may be congenital or temporarily or permanently acquired. Some can appear only in a certain type of situation (e.g., under stress or strong emotions), others may be constantly present. A speaker may have more than one performance peculiarity at a time. Furthermore, there are degrees of such performance peculiarities up to communication disorders. Well-known peculiarities include stuttering, lisping, dyslexia, etc.	Write the definition as follows: **performance peculiarity** **language variety** (3xxx) that is specific to situations when **speakers** (3xxx) demonstrate a certain characteristic particularity in using a language. NOTE 1 to entry: ... **(no change).**	
GR36		3.3.8	definition	te	**performance** <dimension of language use> set of criteria consisting of properties of idiolects referring to performance peculiarities demonstrated by speakers when using the language Comments This concept is a kind of **person dimension**. A good definition has to begin with this as the	Add the word **dimension** to the term, at least in parentheses. Write the definition as follows:	

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					superordinate concept and then state the delimiting characteristics. The homonymy of this concept with the ordinary concept “performance” should be avoided. This can be done by adding (to the term) the word **dimension** at least in parentheses.	**performance (dimension)** <dimension of language use> **person dimension** referring to **performance peculiarities** (3xxx) demonstrated by **speakers** (3xxx) when using the language	
GR37		3.3.9	definition	te	**Language resource** **LR** digital resource that provides information about one or more languages NOTE 1 to entry: Digital resource may also cover resource which may have to be digitized. NOTE 2 to entry: The language information in the resource may be that of one or more speakers and can be in one or more language varieties as identified and described in this standard. [SOURCE: ISO 24619:2011 – modified by adding the notes which are necessary for identifying and describing language resources with a higher degree of granularity]	Write the definition as follows: **Language resource** **LR** digital resource that provides information about one or more **human languages** (3xxx) NOTE 1 to entry: ... **(No change)**. NOTE 2 to entry: The language information in the resource may be that of one or more **speakers** (3xxx) and can be in one or more **language varieties** (3xxx) as identified and described in this standard. [SOURCE: ISO 24619:2011 – modified]	
GR38		3.3.9	definition	te	**writing system** system for writing a **language** (3.xxx), including the **script** (3.xxx) and character set used [ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009. 3.16 – modified by adapting the ordering number according to Chapter 3 of this standard]	Write the definition as follows: **writing system** system for writing a **human language** (3.xxx), including the **script** (3.xxx) and character set used [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010. 3.16 – modified]	
GR39		3.3.9	definition	te	**script** set of graphic characters used for the written form of one or more **languages** (3.xxx) [ISO 15924:2004, 3.7 and ISO/IEC 10646-1:2003, 4.14 and ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009. 3.17] NOTE 1 to entry: A script, as opposed to an arbitrary	Write the definition as follows: **script**	

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					subset of characters, is defined in distinction to other scripts; in general, readers of one script may be unable to read the glyphs of another script easily, even where there is a historic relation between them (see 3.xxx). NOTE 2 to entry: In certain cases, ISO 15924 provides codes which are not subsumed under this definition. Examples: the codes for aliases and the variant codes.	set of graphic characters used for the written form of one or more **human languages** (3.xxx) NOTE 1 to entry: ... **(No change).** NOTE 2 to entry: ... **(No change).** [SOURCE: ISO 15924:2004, 3.7 and ISO/IEC 10646-1:2003, 4.14 and ISO 639-4:2010. 3.17 – modified]	
GR40		3.3.9	definition	te	**script code** **script identifier** combination of characters used to represent the name of a script [ISO 15924:2004, 3.8]	Write the definition as follows: **script code** **script identifier** combination of characters used to represent the name of a **script** (3xxx) [SOURCE: ISO 15924:2004, 3.8]	
GR41		3.3.9	definition	te	**conversion** system for representing text in a different **script** (3.xxx) than that in which the text was originally represented NOTE 1 to entry: The resulting text is also referred to as a "transcription". NOTE 2 to entry: The two basic methods of conversion of a system of writing are transliteration and transcription. The use of the terms source script and target script in transliteration is analogous to the terms source language and target language in translation. [ISO/FDIS 639-4:2009, 3.19 – modified by adapting the ordering number according to Chapter 3 of this standard, and adding NOTE 1 to entry from ISO 15919:2001, 4.1 as NOTE 2 to entry to this standard] Comments ISO 639-4:2010 does not contain any definition of **conversion** of the DIS at all. The relevant	Omit this definition.	

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					definitions it has are: **3.19** **transcription** system for representing text in a different **script** (3.17) than that in which the text was originally represented Note 1 to entry: The resulting text is also referred to as a “transcription”. **3.20** **transliteration** **transcription** (3.19) that enables the reconstruction of the original **script** (3.17) without any loss of information about graphic characters Note 1 to entry: The resulting text is also referred to as a “transliteration”. The relevant definition of ISO 15919:2001 is: **4.1** **conversion** representing graphic characters from a source script by the graphic characters of a target script, most commonly by romanization Note 1 to entry: The two basic methods of conversion of a system of writing are transliteration and transcription. The use of the terms source script and target script in transliteration is analogous to the terms source language and target language in translation. So, this ISO/NP may follow the more recent standard ISO 639-4:2010: **No concept at all**.	Adopt the definitions of “transcription” and “transliteration” from ISO 639-4:2010 (see the relevant definitions below in the rows of the table after next row)	
GR42		3.3.9	definition	te	**speech-to-text conversion** STT conversion conversion of speech input to text NOTE 1 to entry: Speech input can mean the speaking of a speaking taking place or the speech registered in a language resource.	Write the definition as follows: **speech-to-text conversion** STT conversion conversion of speech input to text	

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					[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382-29:1999, 29.0202 – modified by adding the new NOTE 1 to entry and deleting the NOTE1 to entry and NOTE 2 to entry of the entry in ISO/IEC 2382-29:1999]	NOTE 1 to entry: Speech input can mean the speaking of a speaking taking place or the speech registered in a **language resource** (3xxx). [SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382-29:1999 29.0202 – modified]	
GR43		3.3.9	definition	te	**transliteration** representation of the graphic characters of a source script by the graphic characters of a target script NOTE 1 to entry: In transcription, pronunciation conventions are of primary importance, while in transliteration, writing conventions are of primary importance. [SOURCE: ISO 15919:2001, 4.7] Comments The relevant definition in ISO 639-4:2010 is: **3.20** **transliteration** **transcription** (3.19) that enables the reconstruction of the original **script** (3.17) without any loss of information about graphic characters Note 1 to entry: The resulting text is also referred to as a “transliteration”.	Adopt the definition of the concept as in ISO 639-4:2010: **transliteration** **transcription** (3xxx) that enables the reconstruction of the original **script** (3xxx) without any loss of information about graphic characters Note 1 to entry: The resulting text is also referred to as a “transliteration”. [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.20]	
GR44		3.3.9	definition	te	**transcription** representation of the sounds of a source language by graphic characters associated with a target language [SOURCE: ISO 15919:2001, 4.6]		

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					Comments The relevant definition in ISO 639-4:2010 is: **3.19** **transcription** system for representing text in a different **script** (3.17) than that in which the text was originally represented Note 1 to entry: The resulting text is also referred to as a “transcription”.	Adopt the definition of the concept as in ISO 639-4:2010: **transcription** system for representing text in a different **script** (3xxx) than that in which the text was originally represented Note 1 to entry: The resulting text is also referred to as a “transcription”. [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.19]	
GR45		3.3.9	definition	te	**language identifier** **language symbol** string of characters assigned to an individual human language for the purpose of uniquely representing it NOTE 1 to entry: In the language codes of Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5 of ISO 639, each language identifier is composed of two or three letters. [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2009, 3.5 – modified by replacing “a linguistic entity” by “individual human language” in line with this standard and deleting NOTE 2 to entry, because it would not be meaningful in this standard]	Write the definition as follows: **language identifier** **language symbol** string of characters assigned to an **individual human language** (3xxx) for the purpose of uniquely representing it NOTE 1 to entry: In the language codes of Parts 1, 2, 3, and 5 of ISO 639, each language identifier is composed of two or three letters. [SOURCE: ISO 639-4:2010, 3.5 – modified]	

See the entire concept diagram on the following page

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 2016-09-06	Document: Identification and description of language varieties: collated comments	Project: **ISOTC 37/SC 2** **ISO/NP 21636**

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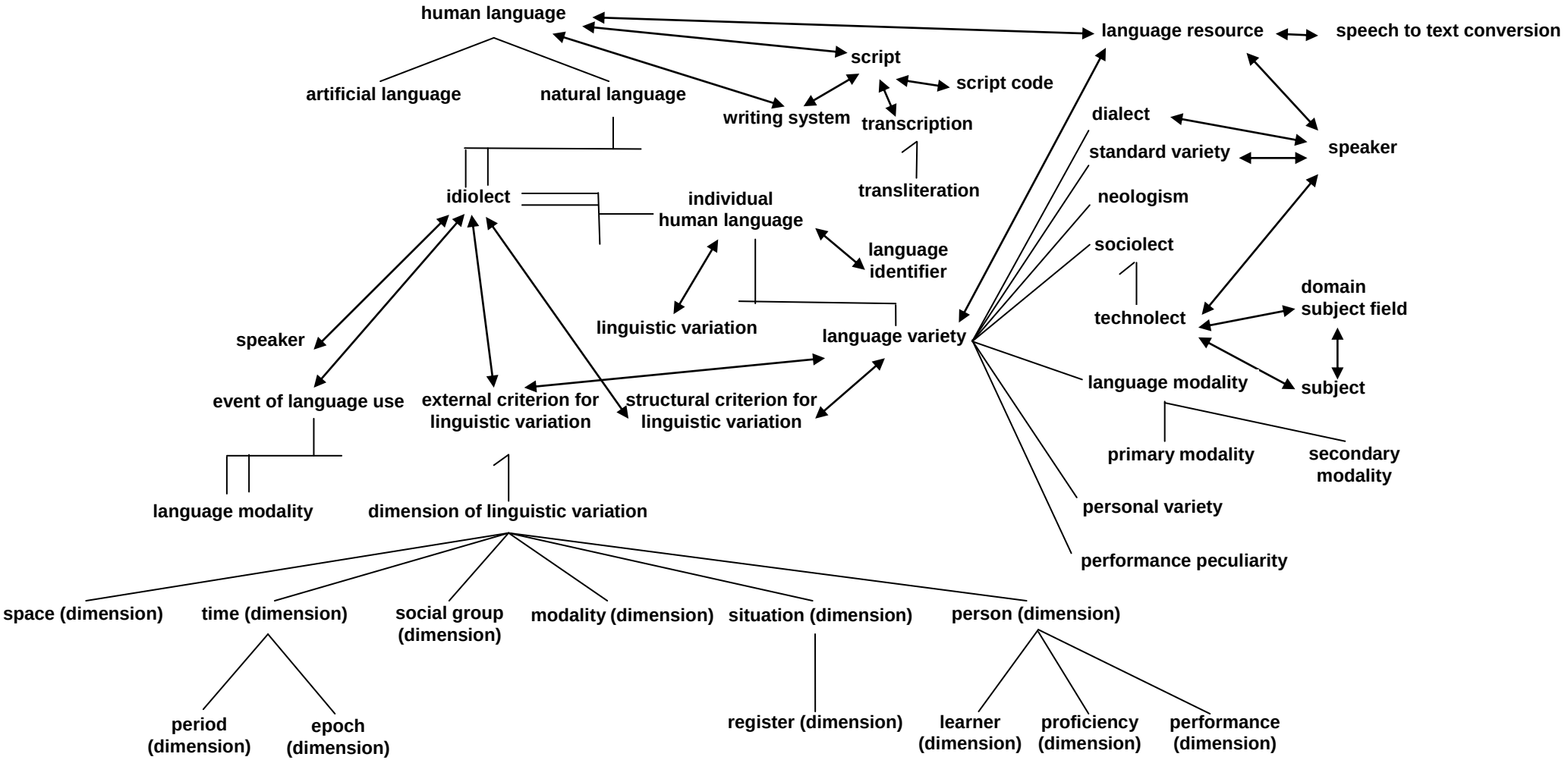

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