**Filenaming conventions**

The present document comprises a description of the metadata files that should be archived and the filenaming system employed for Jonathan Amith projects.

**1. Recordings (one or two speakers) that cover a range of genres**

METADATA CONTROL.

This is a list of codification for the filenaming.

For most types of recordings the following system is used

5\_5\_6\_50\_12

village­­\_genre\_narratorcode(s(\_title/description\_UID

This system is used when there is one person on the recording (e.g., in storytelling) or when the second speaker is an interviewer with insignificant or little intervention. In this case, however, the interviewer is listed in the metadata with role = interviewer. The interviewer is on the right track and the targeted/principal speaker on the left track.

Alternate: If there are two narrators (not including the interviewer) then both are listed with an intervening dash. The speaker of the LEFT channel is listed first: \_LEFTxx-RIGHTxxx\_

If the file is one channel (e.g., field recordings-botany) then the filename has the speaker codes in order that they speak in the recording. This is the system for botanical field recordings with a Zoom H4n.

5\_5\_6-6\_50\_12

village­­\_genre\_narratorcode-narratorcode\_title/description\_UID

Example: Tzina\_Botan\_DZD352-MSO325\_koweeloot-Araceae\_2012-07-17-n.wav

Tzina This is the code for San Miguel Tzinacapan

Botan This is the code for the genre of 'Botany'

DZD352 This is the code for the speaker on the left channel (see database/file on personnel)

MSO325 This is the code for the speaker on the right channel (see database/file on personnel)

koweeloot-Araceae This is the Indigenous (Nahuat) name followed by the relevant botanical family

2017-07-17-n This is the unique identifier (UID). In this case it is the date of the recording + letter

All file names will have the same basic format:

**a. Village Five characters (followed by a dash)**

These are village codes as noted below. The codes represent where narrators were from. The codes are given below.

NOTE: in the event that the recording is a conversation between two individuals the village code will be that of the speaker in the left channel or, in the event that the speaker in the right channel is clearly dominant (i.e., speaks considerably more often), that of the right speaker. There are never two village codes even though there might be two narrator codes and the two narrators might come from a different village). The different origins of the speakers are, however, always recorded in the metadata.

**b. Genre Five characters (followed by a dash)**

These are codes for the basic genre of the recording. The codes are given below. If there are two individuals from different villages only the village of the left channel speaker is given in the filename.

**c. Speaker Six characters (followed by a dash)**

This is the code for the main narrator. The six-character codes comprises the initials of the narrator followed by a unique 3-digit code. The codes starting at 500 are for speakers of Yoloxóchitl Mixtec, for example. Note that archived is also a database of all project participants with their codes and demographic data (sex, birth year, village)

**d. Description of content ('title') Varying number of characters always < 50**

This is a brief descriptive “text” of the recording, e.g., the title of a story or the nature of a life history testimonial.

**e. UID Final 12 (rarely 13) characters.**

This is the unique identifier code of the item. The identified code comprises a year-month-day (yyyy-mm-dd) followed by a dash and letter. The year-month-day is a date that may, but does not necessarily, reflect the actual day of recording (the metadata entry for the item has the information of date of recording). It may be the date the material was entered into the metadatabase. Or it may be somewhat arbitrary. The key is that it is a unique identifier.

**2. Botanical field recordings. E.g., Yolox\_BotFl\_CTB501-FEF537-EGS503\_40196-Solanaceae-Datura\_2017-01-05-a**

In general Bota

Semántica de nombres de archivo de grabaciones en el campo.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yolox\_ | Siempre para las grabaciones de Yoloxóchitl el nombre del archivo empieza con Yolox\_  Nótese que siempre se separan los campos por guión bajo |
| BotFl\_ | Significa "Botany field" esto es, grabaciones de campo sobre botánica |
| CTB501-FEF537-EGS503\_ | Aqui van los códigos de cada hablante/entrevistado  Debe seguir el orden en que hablan, asi que en este habla primero Constantino, después Filomeno y finalmente Esteban |
| 40196 | Esta es el número de colecta |
| -Solanaceae-Datura\_ | seguido (nota guión en medio, no bajo) de la familia y, si se sabe, género, si no se deja en familia |
| 2017-01-05-a | Primero la fecha de la colecta y segundo a, b, c, d etc. para la primera, segunda, tercera, etc. grabación |

**3. Miscellaneous (elicitation)**

Occasionally derivative files may follow the filename as described above. For example, a sound file may have been converted from stereo to mono. This occurs with some elicitation files where the native speaker linguist, or another “prompter” is on the right channel and the consultant whose recording is targeted is on the left channel. The left channel only may be copied into a mono file and saved.

Original file: Yolox\_Elict\_EGS505\_Lista-001-tonos-completos\_2010-12-10-d.wav

Left channel only: Yolox\_Elict\_EGS505\_Lista-001-tonos-completos\_2010-12-10-d-mono.wav

**4. Recordings of botanical and zoological names (code = Botnm and Zoonm, respectively)**

Many recordings have been made of plant names that relate to a particular collection. The most important part of the filename is the collection number of the plant that is being named. Given the length of time it may take to get an accurate identification to species the best way to associate this recording to a scientific species is to search for the collection number in the most up-to-date list of plant collections and scientific identifications. The structure of the filename follows one or two forms:

**Sample**

**a. 72004\_Ecatl\_Botnm\_RBC405.wav**

72004 Collection number

Ecatl Ecatlán, community name

Botnm Botanical naming (genre of recording: Plant names)

RBC405 ID of speaker

**With taxon including in the filename**

**b. 72015\_Ecatl\_Botnm\_AGB420\_Anacardiacea-Spondias.wav**

72015 Collection number

Ecatl Ecatlán, community name

Botnm Botanical naming (genre of recording: Plant names)

RBC405 ID of speaker

Anacardiaceae-Spondias Family-genus of the referent for the Indigenous name

The pattern is the same with the exception that a botanical family and genus is added at the end. A species name is not given (and sometimes a genus name is not given) because these are provisional names often given before a taxonomic expert has reviewed the specimen. Note that the most up-to-date species identification will be available in a csv file (exported from Excel) that will be deposited every year. Even in the event that the genus, or even family, changes, the filename will not be changed.

**5. In situ plant photographs**

Example filename 31397o\_IMG\_4570\_ed-300nr\_mjc.jpg

82016o\_IMG\_1631\_ed-cr-300\_jda.jpg

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 digits (first 5 characters) | The first 5 digits of the filename reference the collection number, in this case 31397. To get the species name it is necessary to look up the most recent IDs in the collection database. In this case 31397 is  *Philodendron inaequilaterum* Liebm. (Araceae). The database of plant collections gives all relevant data (coordinates of the collection; collectors; description of the plant; and who provided the identification to species [in this case Michael Grayum of the Missouri Botanical Garden upon examination of the specimen]) |
| Letter following first 5 characters: "o" or "x". | The "o" (for "original") means that the photo was taken in situ of the actual specimen that was collected. An "x" indicates that the photo was taken by a plant that was judged to be the same as the species of the collection number but that the plant was not collected.  Thus 82006x\_IMG\_1504\_ed-300nr\_jda.jpg indicates that this is a photo of what was considered, in the field, to be the same species as #82006, *Solanum aligerum* Schltdl. But the plant was not collected so there is no physical specimen reference. In general photos are taken of plants not collected only when there is little or no doubt as to their species identification. |
| \_IMG\_4570\_ | Whatever occurs between the 5-digit with letter ("o" or "x) beginning of the filename and the "ed" part of the name. This section of the filename is the original filename that came out of the camera. It is maintained in the filename to ensure a unique identity. |
| \_ed | This indicates that the photo was reviewed and edited in Photoshop. All photos are at the least processed with an "unsharpen mask", however, minor. Others might be lightened, have sections edited out, or have the color adjusted through a warm or cool filter. |
| \_cr | If the original photo was cropped, this appears in the filename. |
| 300nr | This is simply an "arbitrary" character that reflects the fact that the file has 300 or greater dpi and it was **n**ot **r**esampled in resizing from the original file from the camera. |
| \_jda | The final three characters before the extension represents the initials of the photographer (see table 3 below). |

**6. Editions of transcriptions.**

For transcriptions only, an edition date is added to the end of the filename, before the extension. The date is YYYY-MM-DD and preceded by \_ed-

\_ed-2010-07-27

Thus one may find the pair

Yolox\_Cuent\_CRS513\_El-flojo-y-el-rey\_2008-11-01-d.wav

Yolox\_Cuent\_CRS513\_El-flojo-y-el-rey\_2008-11-01-d\_ed-2010-07-27.trs

**Table 1 First five characters: Village code**

Village code: Code for village where recording was conducted

Oapan San Agustín Oapan, Guerrero

Tecui San Miguel Tecuiciapan, Guerrero

Ahuel Ahuelicán, Guerrero

Ozoma San Francisco Ozomatlán, Guerrero

Ameya Ameyaltepec, Guerrero

Acatl Acatlán, Guerrero

Zitla Zitlala, Guerrero

Village code: Mixteco

Bvsta Buenavista

Cuana Cuanacaxtitlan

Cumia Arroyo Cumiapa

Yolox Yoloxóchitl

Mpio. Cuetzalan del Progreso

Ayotz Ayotzinapa, Puebla

Atemo Atemolón, Puebla

Chilc Chilcuauhta, dependencia San Miguel Tzinacapan, Puebla

Ctama Cuauhtamazaco, Puebla

Ctapa Cuauhtapanaloyan, Puebla

Ecatl Ecatlan, Puebla [totonac]

Huitz Huitziquitepec, mpio. Tuzamapan de Galeana (official name Huitziltepec)

Ixtla Ixtlahuata, Puebla

Limon Limonco, Puebla

Tecol Tecoltepec, Puebla

Tclap Tecolapan, Puebla

Teptn Tepetzintla, Puebla (Nahuat)

Teptt Tepetzintla, Puebla (Totonaco)

Tlaqm Tlaquimpa, Puebla

Tzina San Miguel Tzinacapan, Puebla

Xalcu Xalcuauhta, Puebla

Xaltp Xaltepec, Puebla

Xaltn Xaltipan, Puebla

Xalpn Xalpantzingo, Puebla

Yancu Yancuitlapan (Saniago)

Yohua Yohualichan, Puebla

Zacat Zacatipan, Puebla

Zilte Ziltepec, Puebla

Zoqui Zoquiapan

Zuapl Zuapilaco, Puebla

Totonaco

Atleq Atlequizayán

Chico Chicontla, Puebla

Coahu Coahuitlán, Veracruz

Ecatl Ecatlán, Puebla

Mecat Mecatlán, Veracruz

Nanac Nanacatlán, Puebla (mpio. Zapotitlán de Méndez)

Patla Patla, Puebla

Teptt Tepetzintla, Puebla (Totonaco)

Tonlx Tonalixco, Puebla

Zihua Zihuateutla

Zongo Zongozotla

Nahuatl

Tlaqm Tlaquimpa

Tepez Tepetzintla (Nahuatl)

**Table 2: Basic genre (5 characters)**

Adivi Adivinanzas (Riddles)

Agric Agricultura (Agriculture)

Botan Botánica (Botany)

BotFl Grabaciones en el campo sobre etnobotánica

Field recordings (most often Zoom H4n or H6n) of botanical collections

Bionm Nombres de plantas, grabaciones cortas de nombres

(Botanical naming: These are short recordings of plant names)

Cazas Pesca y trampas, como hacer, incluyendo arcos, resorteras, etc.

(Fishing and hunting, how to make traps, including slingshots, etc.)

Cielo Cielo, estrellas (The heavens and stars)

Comid Comida, preparación de (Food and food preparation)

Creer Creencias, espíritus, “sobrenatural”

(Beliefs, including about 'spirits' and non-human beings)

Cuent Cuentos ficcionales (Fictional stories)

Elict Elicitación lingüística (Linguistic elicitation)

Medic Enfermedades y remedios tradicionales, prácticas medicinales

MatCl Cultura material, construcción de casas

(Material culture, house construction)

Music Música, Música y narración (Music or music and narration)

Narra Narración: historia de vida, historia del pueblo, experiencias personales

Relig Religioso: vida de santos, fiestas (Religion, including saints' lives, fiestas)

Ritua Textos rituales: pedir novia, pedir lluvia, levantamiento de sombra

(Ritual texts: Bride-asking speeches, rain ceremonies, 'raising a spirit or shadow')

Tradi Tradiciones: bautismos, bodas, etc. (Traditions: Baptisims, weddings, etc.)

Zoolo Zoología (Zoology)

Zoonm Nombres de animales, grabaciones cortas de nombres

(Zoological naming: These are short recordings of animal names)

**Table 3: Photographer**

jda Jonathan D. Amith

clc Canek Ledesma Corral

mgs Mariano Gorostiza Salazar

olf Osbel López Francisco

csc Ceferino Salgado Castañeda

mjc Miriam Jiménez Chimil

ash Anastacio Sotero Hernández