Licensing Language Resources

This Ref. Card provides guidelines for licensing language resources and for writing ODRL rights expressions.

Recommendations for a Language Resource publisher

Choose a license

License your resource. Unless your resource is published with a license, no one can use it. Licensing is declaring which uses you allow under which conditions. You can choose a well known license or specify your own licensing terms.

Discover the type of the resource. Find out if your resource is a general work, or data or software: there are specific licenses for each of them.

Publish the license

Make your license visible. Humans will need to know the license. Publish a visible statement, use an icon, include the full text.

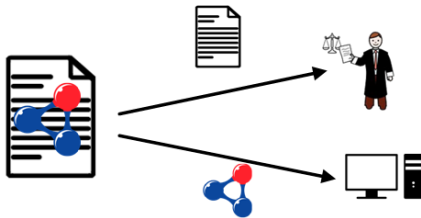**Include metadata records**. Use DublinCore or other metadata schema. If using RDF, add a triple like this:

```
<your_resource> <dct:license> <https://crea-
tivecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>
```

Advanced license declaration for RDF Language Resources

Use a pre-defined RDF license

Use the RDFLicense dataset. A fine-grain specification of the license terms can be given, enabling advanced *per-right* search. A number of well-known licenses are public in the RDFLicense dataset. The RDFLicense dataset is offered with content negotiation for humans and machines alike.
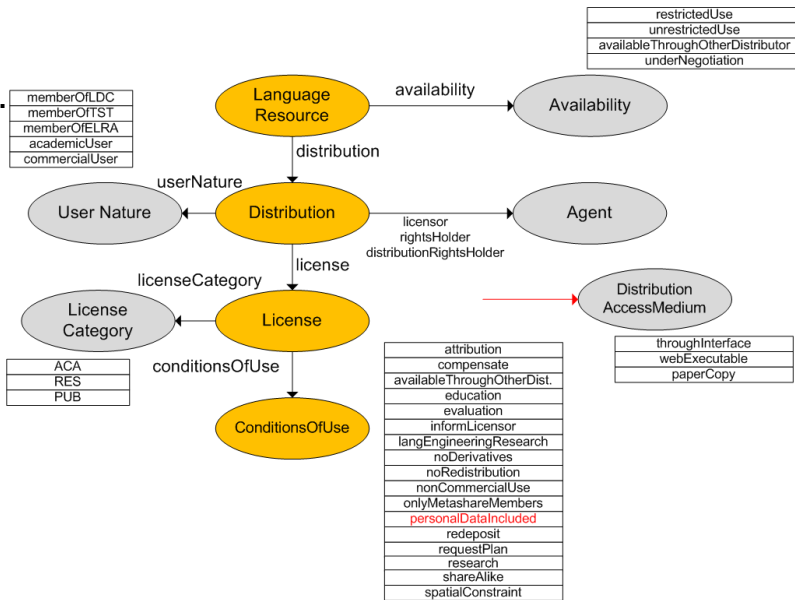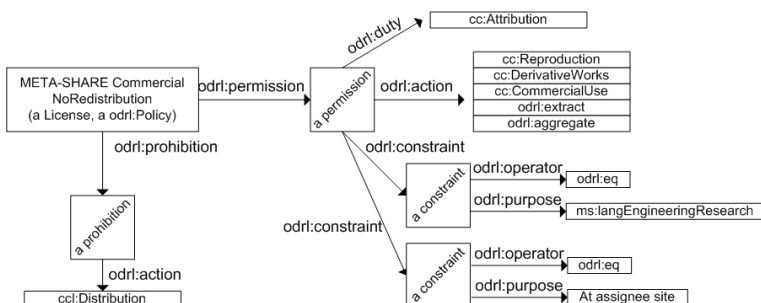

Specify RDF licenses

Specify your own licenses in RDF. Specific vocabulary for Language Resoures exist. General structures for declaring policies exist: see ODRL in the reverse.

Rights Information for Language Resources
`http://www.cosasbuenas.es/static/ms-right/`

Example: a MetaShare license

ODRL2.1 Reference Card

ODRL specification

ODRL 1.1 specified in 2002:
`http://www.w3.org/TR/odrl/`
can be only encoded as XML
ODRL 2.1 specified in 2015:
`https://www.w3.org/community/odrl`
can be encoded as XML, JSON or RDF
The namespace URI for ODRL 2.1 is
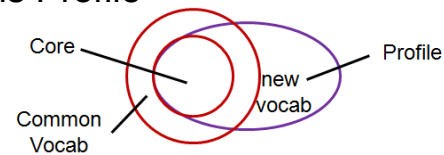`http://www.w3.org/ns/odrl/2/`

ODRL Profiles & extensions

ODRL 1.1
- Creative Commons Profile
- Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) V2.0 DRM
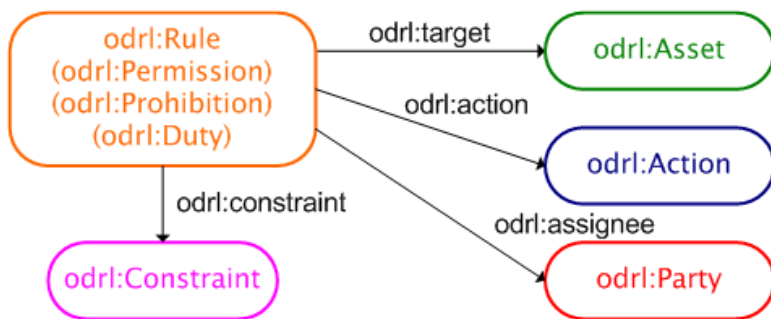- XML Encryption, Digital Signature

ODRL 2.1
- Creative Commons Profile
- RightsML Profile
- Onix (eBooks)

Core · Common Vocab · new vocab · Profile

ODRL 2.1 Model

Rights expression with ODRL:
Who [can|cannot|must] act what in which resource how

- *Rules* are either *Permissions*, *Prohibitions* or *Duties*. A *Policy* contains *Rules*.
- *Permissions* and *Prohibitions* act an *Action*, executed over an *Asset* by a *Party*
- A Permission may imply *Duties*, and can be limited by *Constraint*s
- Constraints have a *name* (e.g. count), an *operator*, a *right operand* and possibly an *status*.

Types of Policies: Agreement, Offer, Privacy, Request, Set, Ticket

Example of ODRL 2.1 Policy

A Language Resource publisher grants the right to derive and distribute a Language Resource only once for the price of 50 AUD

```
</policy:0231>
  a odrl:Offer ;
  odrl:permission [
    odrl:target </LangResource:234> ;
    odrl:assigner </LangResPublisher:10> ;
    odrl:action odrl:derive, odrl:distribute ;
    odrl:duty _:requirements ;
    odrl:constraint [
      odrl:count 1 ;
      odrl:operator odrl:lteq
  ] ] .
_:requirements
  odrl:action odrl:pay ;
  odrl:constraint [
    odrl:payAmount 50.00 ;
    odrl:operator odrl:eq ;
    odrl:unit <http://cvx.iptc.org/iso4217a:AUD>
  ]
</LangResPublisher:10> a odrl:Party .
```

ODRL 2.1 Common Vocabulary

Actions: acceptTracking, adHocShare, aggregate, annotate, anonymize, append, appendTo, archive, attachPolicy, attachSource, attribute, commercialize, compensate, concurrentUse, copy, delete, derive, digitize, display, distribute, ensureExclusivity, execute, export, extract, extractChar, extractPage, extractWord, give, grantUse, include, index, inform, install, lease, lend, license, modify, move, nextPolicy, obtainConsent, pay, play, present, preview, print, read, reproduce, reviewPolicy, secondaryUse, sell, share, shareAlike, textToSpeech, transfer, transform, translate, uninstall, use, watermark, write, writeTo

Operators: eq, gt, gteq, hasPart, isA, isAllOf, isAnyOf, isNoneOf, isPartOf, lt, lteq, neq

Constraints (rights operands); absolutePosition, absoluteSize, count, dateTime, deliveryChannel, device, elapsedTime, event, fileFormat, industry, language, media, meteredTime, payAmount, percentage, product, proximity, purpose, recipient, relativePosition, relativeSize, resolution, spatial, system, systemDevice, timeInterval, timedCount, version, virtualLocation

Roles (funcions): assignee, assigner, attributedParty, compensatedParty, consentingParty, informedParty, payeeParty, trackingParty