DC2008 Presentation Agenda

Part 1

Introductions

Localisation and Internationalsation Community - About us

http://dublincore.org/groups/languages/

Presentations

1. Ms. Shu-Jiun (Sophy) Chen

   Approaches to Multilingual Access in Digital Libraries: The Case of TELDAP

2. Emad Khazraee

   Usage of Dublin Core at The Encyclopaedia of the Iranian Architectural History (EIAH)

3. Shigeo Sugimoto

   NDLSH in SKOS
Task Group - Guidelines for Translations

It was proposed at DC2007 that a Task Group is set up to work on guidelines for dc term translations.

The goal of this Task Group is to ensure quality in the translation of DC terms for languages and to do this by establishing guidelines and best practice to assist translators.
Members of Task Force

Stefanie Rühle, State and University Library, Goettingen

Christine Frodl, German National Library

Karen Rollitt, National Library of New Zealand

Shigeo Sugimoto, University of Tsukuba

Ahmad Gharbeia, Arabeyes Project
Content for the Translation guidelines:

1. **Translations** – e.g. *reasons for*; *current practice*

2. **What to translate** – e.g. *dcterms, comments, definitions etc*; *prioritise*

3. **Recommended process** – e.g. *agreement on who does the translation*; *resources required*; *peer review*

4. **What to do with the translation once complete** - *where to place, eg local website, dcmi website, dcmi registry*

5. **Ongoing maintenance of translations**

6. **Case Studies**

7. **References and resources**
http://
dclocalandinternational.wetpaint.com/
Approaches to Multilingual Access in Digital Libraries: The Case of TELDAP

Hsueh-Hua Chen & Shu-Jiun Chen

Taiwan E-Learning and Digital Archives Program (TELDAP)

DC 2008 Berlin
2008.09.25
TELDAP

- **Showcase** Taiwan’s biological, cultural and social **diversity**
- **Stimulate** cultural, academic, socio-economic and educational values derived from Taiwan Digital Archives (TDA)

- **Develop digital archives and e-Learning related industries**
- **Expand the applications of e-Learning to school and life-long education**
- **Establish Taiwan as a global e-Learning center for Chinese language**
- **Promote international cooperative network of Chinese cultural heritage and e-Learning**
Organization Chart

- Advisory Board
- Steering Board
- Evaluation Board
- Program Director
- Program Office
- Board of Executives

- **D1**: Taiwan Digital Archives Expansion
- **D2**: R & D for Digital Archives and e-Learning Technologies
- **D3**: Core Platforms for Digital Contents
- **D4**: Academic and Social Promotion and Applications for Digital Archives and e-Learning
- **D5**: Industrial Development and Promotion of Digital Archives and e-Learning
- **D6**: ICT in Education and e-Learning
- **D7**: e-Learning for Chinese Language
- **D8**: International Collaboration and Promotion of Taiwan Digital Archives and e-Learning
International Collaboration and Promotion of Taiwan e-Learning and Digital Archives Project

- Aiming to broaden global access to Taiwan digital archives and to enhance international cooperation, working on
  1. **Multilingual Development of Taiwan Digital Archives**
  2. Portal Service, Digital Taiwan – Culture & Nature
  3. International Digital Content Integration and Cooperation
Multilingual Development of Taiwan Digital Archives-- Strategies

- Multilingual Collection Focus
- Multilingual Catalogue Focus
- Multilingual Vocabularies Focus
Multilingual Development of Taiwan Digital Archives-- Tasks

1. Translate the archives
   - Inventorying the collections, items and resources in the TELDAP (more than 200 collections, 2 million items and 400 websites)
   - Translating selected contents into different languages for TELDAP (English, Japanese, and Spanish)

2. Implementation of the Multilingual Catalogue for TELDAP
   - Identifying collection level description and item level metadata schema (2007-2008)
   - Piloting prototype of multilingual catalogue (2008-2009)
   - Creating user-friendly multilingual catalogue applications (2010-2012)
Multilingual Development of Taiwan Digital Archives-- Tasks

3. Develop Multilingual Vocabularies for TELDAP
   - Building TELDAP Chinese-English Term List (2008)
   - Developing the Multilingual Thesaurus
     - AAT in Chinese Project (2009~2012)

4. Identifying and developing multilingual content development related frameworks, methodologies, SOPs and Good Practices
The Framework
The Digital Archives Portal

http://culture.teldap.tw/
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Zoology</td>
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<td>Stone &amp; Bronze Rubbings</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Arts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>Painting &amp; Calligraphy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>Antiquities</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Access through 6 thematic categories

TELDAP Collection Description Element Set
TELDAP Collection Description Element Set

- Based on the following:
  - *Dublin Core Collections Application Profile* of Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCCAP)
  - *Collection Description Schema* of the Research Support Libraries Programme (RSLP)
  - *Simple Collection Description* of eLib Collection Description Working Group

- The Guidelines
  - The Manuals of TELDAP Collection Description Element Set
TELDAP Collection Description Element

Set (20 Elements)

- Title
- Subject
- Description
- Owner
- Publisher
- Date—Digital, —Physical
- Language
- Coverage—Temporal, —Spatial
- Sub-Collection
- Super-Collection
- Associated Collection
- Type
- Identifier
- Access Times
- Location
- Admin
- Rights
- Access Policy
- Notes
- Sponsor
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<td>Coverage—Spatial</td>
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<td>Taiwan’s archives and cultural relics; documents; files of Taiwan</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
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<td>Associated Collection</td>
<td>Historical Records of Taiwan (Institute of Taiwan History, Academia Sinica); Book Collections on Taiwan under Japanese Rule, 1895-1945 (Institute of Taiwan History, Academia Sinica); Archives of the Taiwanese Government under Japanese Rule (Taiwan Historica); Archives of the Taiwanese Administrative Offices at the Beginning of the Postwar (Taiwan Historica)</td>
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| | Sat 08:20-17:00  
| | Sun 08:20-12:00 |
| Location | Special Collections Division, National Taiwan University |
| Admin | National Taiwan University Library |
| |
| Access Policy | All the digitized products in National Taiwan University Digital Archives Database can be categorized into three levels:  
| | 1. Archival Level: Delicate and high-definition digitized product. To protect the interests of the nation, these files are not to be accessed by the general public.  
| | 2. Commerce Level: These files are sold at reasonable prices to the public to create value-added industries for all circles.  
| | 3. Public Information Level: Free and accessible to the general public. Regulations concerning the digital right management and price charge are being drafted. |
| Notes | Only microfiche and microfilm are accessible. |
| Sponsor | NDAP |
The Culinary Ware Art of Taiwanese Aborigines - Ceramic Containers and Cooking Utensils

Ceramics are used for different functions in Aboriginal lives. Among these, the most common and significant functions of all are as tools for food preservation and production. Examples of such containers include ceramic water jars and ceramic bowls for rice or soup, commonly seen in the 'Amis and Tao (Yami) Tribe, and ceramic steamers and ceramic pots used to steam rice in 'Amis and northern Pingpu Tribes.

Translated from the ‘Selected Collections’ in the Union Catalog

台灣原住民的食器藝術－－陶製容器及飲食調理工具
陶器在原住民生活中有著不同的功能，其中最普遍且最重要的，就是作為盛物的容器以及用來調理各種食物的飲食調理用品，譬如阿美族與雅美（達悟）族常見的汲水陶壺、盛飯或湯的陶鍋，或是阿美族與北部平埔族群用來蒸米…
The clothing of Taiwan's aborigines represents the prominent features and beliefs with vivid colors and diverse styles. Every aborigine and characteristic. Creatively, Paiwan, Rukai and Bunun peoples use their lively and varied designs. Amis, Tsou, Saiya, and Atayal peoples to express their reverence and love for nature and the Yami (Tao), an aboriginal tribe to weave cloth using palm fiber. For textile production, cloth systems. This means they used a horizontal loom with a strap and then sewed pieces of cloth together to make an integrated garment. Garments are used by all the indigenous peoples in Taiwan to make decorative patterns and so forth are added not only for decoration, but also for use. The clothing carries a traditional aesthetic meaning. All the colors, patterns, and social significance. Traditionally, women wore overalls and trousers. The materials and styles have gradually changed. Most clothing was made of linen. Later, imported cotton cloth has replaced these traditional materials.

Recently, chemical fibers have been replacing the original textile. Cotton has changed into light and comfortable suits. All these changes and environmental constraints. However, the clothing of Taiwan reflects the influences of Han culture and modernization. Thanks to excellent customs, traditional clothing can be passed on to the next generation. Certain festivities or ceremonies, aboriginal peoples fully express their traditional clothing.

Related collections:

- Former name: Men's top
  - English name: Male sleeve jacket
  - Rukai name: IEIB000
  - Theme and keywords: Tribe: Rukai Tribe
  - Description: Application: Daily menswear. Content Description: Rukai men's wear is similar to female garments. All the patterns and weaves are alike. Only the sewing style differs between the sexes. Men's trousers can be categorized into open-seat pants and culottes, which were usually worn with long-sleeved clothing.
  - Information identification: Inventory Number: 3561

- Former name: Women's top
  - English name: Female garment
  - Rukai name: DALABU
  - Theme and keywords: Tribe: Rukai Tribe
  - Description: Application: Daily female garment. Content Description: Rukai female garments are more exquisite than menswear. Those wearing a whole suit were considered elegant and graceful. Figures, tiles, and motifs are the themes of tokens woven on clothes. Tokens are woven according to the owner's status and position. Garments of married, single, and elderly women are slightly different. Generally speaking, single women's clothing is more colorful and intricate. The color of middle-aged women's clothing is comparatively plain, and elderly women wore mostly black or blue.
La indumentaria de los aborígenes de Taiwán — Vestimenta de hombres y mujeres

La vestimenta de los aborígenes de Taiwán representa los rasgos prominentes de cada tribu. Simboliza ideas culturales y creencias con colores vivos y diversos estilos. Cada tribu aborigen tiene su estilo indumentario característico. Los Paiwan, Rukai y Bunun usan ropas de tela azul oscuro o negro, para resaltar sus diseños vivos y variados. Los Amis, Tsou, Saisiya y Atayal prefieren los colores rojo fuerte y azul celeste para expresar su reverencia y amor hacia la naturaleza. Los Yami (Tao) que viven en la isla Lanyu son la única tribu aborigen que teje ropa usando fibra de palmera. Para la producción textil, todos los grupos aborígenes usaban un sistema de ropa rectangular. Esto significa que usaban un telar horizontal con tirantes para tejer exquisitas y hermosas telas, y luego las cosían uniendo piezas de tela hasta confeccionar la prenda entera. Todos los aborígenes de Taiwán usan una cantidad considerable de colores para confeccionar ropas atractivas. Conchas de mar, botones, abalorios de lacre, etc., son añadidos no sólo para decorar, sino también como símbolo de posición social y riqueza. La vestimenta lleva un significado estético tradicional. Todos los colores, estampados y diseños expresan propiedades artísticas y poseen un significado social. La transacción con los de Han tuvo un efecto arrollador en la indumentaria de los indígenas taiwaneses. Las telas y los estilos han cambiado gradualmente. Antes del periodo de lino. Más tarde, fueron usadas de forma muy extensamente. Recientemente, fibras sintéticas han ido reemplazando tradicionalmente piezas separadas se han cambiado por trajes de colores vivos. En la época y al mediados los aborígenes de Taiwán no perdieron por las influencias de la cultura, excelente preservación de las festividades y costumbres, la ves a la generación siguiente, manifestando un nuevo significado cultural. Los aborígenes siguen usando su vestimenta tradicional, expresando su identidad cultural.

Colecctiones relacionadas con la indumentaria de los aborígenes

Nombre primigenio: Chaqueta de hombre
Nombre en chino: 男子長袖短上衣
Nombre en inglés: Male sleeve Jacket
Nombre Rukai: IBIBOGO
  • Tema y palabra clave: Tribu: Rukai
  • Descripción: Aplicación: Ropa diaria para hombre. Descripción de contenido: La ropa para hombre de los Rukai es similar a la prenda de vestir de la mujer. Los estampados y tejidos son parecidos. Solamente varía el tipo de costura entre ambos sexos. Los pantalones de hombre pueden clasificarse en pantalones de fondillos abiertos y culottes, los cuales eran combinados generalmente con chaquetas de manga larga.
  • Data ID: Número de catálogo: 3561

1/99

Nombre primigenio: Blusa de mujer
Nombre en chino: 女子長衣
Nombre en inglés: Female Garment
Nombre Rukai: DALABU
  • Tema y palabra clave: Tribu: Rukai
  • Descripción: Aplicación: Prenda de vestir diaria para mujeres.
  • Data ID: Número de catálogo: 3569

7/99
Selected Collections... Item level Metadata

Paisajes nacionales y del exterior

El mundo, semejante a un caleidoscopio, que abunda en paisajes atractivos, ha inspirado a lo largo de la historia numerosas pinturas de paisajes naturales y artificiales. Las escenas artísticas en las obras maestras cambian con el paso del tiempo. En esta ocasión se exhibe el mundo caleidoscópico representado por pintores.

Colección de paisajes dentro y fuera del país

La orilla del Río Danshui, 1950

- Tema y palabras claves: Paisaje, barca, Río Danshui
- Explicación descriptiva: Esta pintura que toma el dorado como el color dominante, se caracteriza por el cambio de los matices de color en las nubes y en el reflejo sobre el agua. Muelles rojizos y bóats rojos realizan el resplandor del color dorado. En el centro de la pintura, un puente largo se extiende de un lado al otro del río, pintado con pincelada estable. Si bien el paisaje es el tema de este cuadro, el efecto total es diferente a las pinturas impresionistas, porque éstas raramente usan pintura blanca y la coloración del primer plano difiere de la figura. La diferencia puede notarse cuando se compara “Impresión, Amanecer” de Claude Monet con esta pintura. En la primera, la figura captura el medio ambiente y la luz del instante, mientras que la última, pintada por Lee, se parece a las obras del artista británico Joseph Turner.

Número de catálogo:
Procedures of building TELDAP Chinese-English Term List

1. Extracting terms from NDAP existed term list (8038 terms)
2. Collecting terms from TELDAP Digital Resources (49000 terms)
3. Identify Chinese term list
4. Mapping English terms with authority references (25000 terms)
5. Compiling TELDAP Chinese-English term list
6. Analysis of Term List
Building TELDAP Chinese-English Term List

Step 1:

- Total 10,251 terms, but only 8038 useable
Building TELDAP Chinese-English Term List

Step 2: Collecting terms from TELDAP Digital Resources

- Inventory all digital resources TELDAP has produced
- Including project websites, databases and other resources
- 415 websites in total to be checked
- Manually collecting terms by two working groups
  - One finished 209 websites, the other finished 206 websites
  - Cross-checking each group’s findings
Building TELDAP Chinese-English Term List

Step 3: Identify Chinese term list

- Choice of terms:
  - Single concept
  - Nouns (language difference)
  - Neutral
  - Subjectivity
  - Warrant

- 49,176 terms were identified
Building TELDAP Chinese-English Term List

Step 4: Mapping terms with authority references

- 57,211 terms (composed of two sources) for mapping into English
- Manually found those terms in English from authority resources:
  - Printed reference books from libraries
  - Web-based resources such as Britannica Concise Encyclopedia, 中國大百科全書、學術名詞資訊網、臺灣文學辭典、辭書資訊網、台灣簡明百科、台灣大百科全書、佛門辭典、榮陽數位化醫學辭典、內政部線上地名譯寫系統、行政院研考會雙語詞彙資料庫、陸委會中英譯詞彙對照手冊、國家圖書館拼音查詢系統等。
- Worked and cross-checked by two groups
- 25,750 terms return with Chinese-English
- Less than 50% entries (address later)
Building TELDAP Chinese-English Term List

Step 5: Compiling TELDAP Chinese-English term list
- Worked and cross-checked by two groups
- 25,750 Chinese-English terms returned

Step 6: Analysis of Term List
- Organizing terms to decide
  - Preferred terms, and
  - Synonyms
- English and Chinese both
- Used in most sources as preferred term
multilingual vocabularies

TELDAP — Getty AAT Multilingual Research Projects (2008-2012)

- Getty Vocabulary Program, Getty Research Institute
  - producing and maintaining different vocabulary sets
    - The Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT)®
    - The Union List of Artist Names (ULAN)®
    - The Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN)®
The Art & Architecture Thesaurus ® (AAT) is structured vocabularies that can be used to improve access to information about art, architecture, and material culture.

The primary users of the Getty vocabularies include museums, art libraries, archives, visual resource collection catalogers, bibliographic projects concerned with art, researchers in art and art history, and the information specialists who are dealing with the needs of these users.

The AAT is a thesaurus in compliance with ISO and NISO standards.

The focus of each AAT record is a concept. Currently here are around 34,000 concepts in the AAT.
The Structure of AAT: Facets and Hierarchies

Each facet contains a homogeneous group of concepts, the members of which share characteristics that distinguish them from members of other classes. The hierarchies in the AAT are homogeneous groupings of terminology, which fall under one of the seven facets.

- ASSOCIATED CONCEPTS FACET
  - Associated Concepts

- PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES FACET
  - Attributed and Properties
  - Conditions and Effects
  - Design Elements
  - Color

- STYLES AND PERIODS FACET
  - Styles and Periods

- AGENTS FACET
  - People
  - Organizations
  - Living Organisms

- ACTIVITIES FACET
  - Disciplines
  - Functions
  - Events
  - Physical and Mental Activities
  - Processes and Techniques

- MATERIALS FACET
  - Materials

- OBJECTS FACET
  - Object Groupings and Systems
  - Object Genres
  - Components
  - Built Environment
  - Furnishings and Equipment
  - Visual and Verbal Communication
TELDP—Getty AAT Multilingual Research Projects (2008-2012)

- Getty-AAT (Art & Architecture Thesaurus)
  - Seek AAT Chinese Translation Collaboration
  - Different languages of AAT have been established: French, Spanish, Dutch. German translation project is coming late of 2008

- The TELDAP
  - By creating bilingual versions of data standards tools like the AAT, TELDAP seeks to enhance online access to its digital collections for both English-language and Chinese-language users.
  - Although there are some challenges from the TELDAP side, for instance, multi-schema and vocabulary sets, different metadata qualities, different view points of documentation...etc.

- The Collaboration Project will focus:
  - 1/10 of TELDAP Collection (200,000 Records) are about art, architecture and material culture
Visiting
the Getty Research Institute, 12~20 July 2008

- A week-long visit to the Getty Research Institute in Los Angeles for a series of working meetings and presentations organized by the Getty Vocabulary Program.
- Discussion includes: focuses, scope, methodology, agenda of the collaboration project and also its technical and licensing issues
  - The Getty Vocabularies: programmatic, structural, and content overview (by GETTY / Patricia Harpring)
  - AAT Overview and Design Principles (by GETTY/ Patricia Harpring, Joan Cobb)
  - Issues and challenges in multilingual equivalency work; lessons learned on the Spanish AAT translation project (by GETTY / Murtha Baca)
  - Overview of TELDAP Programs and Activities (by TELDAP / D.T. Lee)
  - The NDAP Union Catalogue and the use of controlled vocabularies (by TELDAP / Arthur Chen & Feng-Chien Chung)
  - Toward a Multilingual Thesaurus: Strategies and Approaches (by TELDAP / Shu-Jiun Chen)
  - Applying Getty AAT for the multilingual development of NTU Anthropology collection controlled vocabulary (by TELDAP / C.M. Tsai)
  - All possible words: creating controlled vocabulary to enhance the multilingual development of TELDAP (by TELDAP / Hsueh-Hua Chen & C.M. Tsai)
  - Personal Name Authority: Ming Qing Biographical Database (by TELDAP / Huei-jing Lin)
  - The Getty’s Vocabulary Coordination System (VCS) (by GETTY/ by Joan Cobb and Gregg Garcia)
  - Discussion of technical issues for building a Chinese-language AAT (by GETTY & TELDAP)
  - Discussion of editorial and workflow issues for Chinese AAT translation (by GETTY, TELDAP)
  - Wrap-up and next steps (by GETTY, TELDAP)
The TELDAP feasibility study for a Chinese-language AAT

- Feasibility Analysis (1): Applying Getty AAT for the multilingual development of NTU Anthropology collection controlled vocabulary (by C.M. Tsai)
- Feasibility Analysis (2): All possible words: creating controlled vocabulary to enhance the multilingual development of TELDAP (by Hsueh-Hua Chen & C.M. Tsai)

- Learning from AAT
  - Fundamental, high-level categories
  - Synthesized, multi-concept heading
  - Guidelines and workflows
  - Sophisticated system for data management

- Future work: Getty AAT may help us
  - Applying Chinese-English controlled vocabulary to enhance multilingual development of TELDAP
  - Improving the data quality
  - Integration of multilingual thesaurus into search process / interface (ultimately)
Ritual Object for Successful Headhunting

標本名稱：誠首成功標幃

取材方式：購買

參考文獻:
- 何廷瑞 1954 有關泰雅族頭顱禮儀操本，考古人類學刊 4：39-41
- 何廷瑞 1953 本系峰縣泰雅族頭顱禮儀操本，考古人類學刊 3：23-29
- 何廷瑞 1956 泰雅族頭顱禮儀操之研究，台大文史哲學報 7：151-203

出版單位：1999, 臺大人類學系伊能群雄
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## Matching Game?

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<tr>
<td>禮刀 Ceremonial Knives</td>
<td>Ceremonial Knives</td>
<td>Exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>巫珠 Glass Bead for Divination</td>
<td>Divination objects</td>
<td>Not exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珠衣 Beaded Clothing</td>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>Not Exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鋤刀 Hoes</td>
<td>Hoes</td>
<td>Exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>陶壷 Pottery</td>
<td>Pottery (object genre)</td>
<td>Exactly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>足踝飾 Ankle Ornaments</td>
<td>Ankle Ornaments Anklets (preferred)</td>
<td>Exactly But not preferred term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鈴首成功標幟 Ritual Object for Successful Headhunting</td>
<td>Not found</td>
<td>Not in Getty AAT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title: Wood Statue
**Title: Wood Statue (木雕人像)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Original record</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wood</td>
<td>carving</td>
<td>Han style</td>
<td>figurine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雕刻</td>
<td></td>
<td>ancestor</td>
<td>高19.4公分寛8.3公分</td>
<td>木雕,彩色漢式神像高19.4公分寛8.3公分</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: NTU's Anthropology Collections (JChiung-min Tsai, 2008/7/14)
Field: Title

- Hierarchical Position:
  **Objects Facet**
  .... **Visual and Verbal Communication**
  ........ **Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)**
  ............. `<visual works (Guide Term)>`
  ............. `<visual works by medium or technique>`
  ................. **sculpture (visual work)**

Source: NTU's Anthropology Collections (JChiung-min Tsai, 2008/7/14)
Field: Material

Hierarchical Position:
Materials Facet
.... Materials
........ materials
........... <materials by origin>
................. <biological material>
.................. plant material
..................... <wood and wood products>
........................ wood (plant material)

Source: NTU's Anthropology Collections (JChiung-min Tsai, 2008/7/14)
Field: Technique

Hierarchical Position:

Activities Facet
.... Processes and Techniques
....... <processes and techniques>
........ <processes and techniques by specific type>
........... <subtractive processes and techniques>
............... <carving and carving techniques>
........................ carving (processes)

Source: NTU's Anthropology Collections (JChiung-min Tsai, 2008/7/14)
Field: Description

Hierarchical Position:
Objects Facet
.... Visual and Verbal Communication
......... Visual Works (Hierarchy Name)
........... <visual works (Guide Term)>
................ <visual works by medium or technique>
................... sculpture (visual work)
......................... <sculpture by subject type>
........................ statues
........................... figurines

Source: NTU's Anthropology Collections (JChiung-min Tsai, 2008/7/14)
Field: Description

- Hierarchical Position:

  Styles and Periods Facet
  .... Styles and Periods
  ........ <styles and periods by region>
  .......... Asian
  .............. East Asian
  ................ Chinese
  ................... <Chinese styles and periods>
  ................................ <Chinese dynastic styles and periods>
  ................................ Han (Chinese)

Source: NTU's Anthropology Collections (JChiung-min Tsai, 2008/7/14)
Field: Description

- Hierarchical Position:

  Agents Facet
  .... People
  ........ people (agents)
  .......... <people by family relationship>
  ............. ancestors

Source: NTU’s Anthropology Collections (JChiung-min Tsai, 2008/7/14)
The TELDAP feasibility study for a Chinese-language AAT

- Feasibility Analysis (3): Toward a Multilingual Thesaurus: Strategies and Approaches (by Sophy Chen…etc.)
  - A Preliminary Study of Linking existing CVs to the AAT
    - The Controlled vocabularies from selected TELDAP projects (including National Palace Museum and Chinese Culture University) have been extracted as basis to carry out the equivalent relationship of terms between TELDAP and AAT.
    - Design Elements (PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES FACET), Styles and Periods (STYLES AND PERIODS FACET), Object Genres (OBJECTS FACET)
  - Propose a framework of the Chinese AAT Translation in the Context of Semantic Digital Libraries
  - The Approaches of developing multilingual thesaurus
  - Propose the Procedures of developing multilingual thesaurus & raise some questions/issues
The TELDAP feasibility study for a Chinese-language AAT

- **Object Genres Hierarchy**
  - Controlled vocabularies from the TELDAP can be too in depth, so when mapping in the AAT, it may not match the equivalent terms. For example, relationship between Broader term (AAT) and Narrower term (TELDAP).
  - Partial equivalence

- **Design Elements Hierarchy**
  - Under TELDAP one Motifs/Patterns database has been established. There will be about 7000 terms before Chin Dynasty (先秦銅器紋飾資料) collections made from bronze ware.
  - In TELDAP there are many terms used to present iconography, for example, 年年有餘, 壽山福海, 太平有象等吉祥圖. However, the AAT doesn’t collect such terms.
  - In conclusion, how can we continue to keep a complete list of Chinese culture and decorations in the AAT?

- **Styles and Periods Hierarchy**
  - In Chinese painting style, AAT lacks some important concepts since it focuses more on western painting style.
Chinese Painting Styles (AAT)

- Styles and Periods Facet
  - Styles and Periods
  - <styles and periods by region>
    - Asian 亚洲
    - East Asian 東亞
    - Chinese 中國
    - <Chinese styles and periods> 中國風格和時期
    - <Chinese styles (guide term)> 中國風格
    - <Chinese painting styles> 中國繪畫風格
  - Bai miao 白描
  - blue-and-green (Chinese painting style) 青綠山水
  - Canton (Chinese painting style) 廣東畫派
  - Dong-Ju 廣東畫派
  - Individualist 獨創主義者
  - Loudong 廣東畫派
  - Ma-Xia 馬夏風格
  - Northern School 北宗畫(北畫)
  - Shanghai school 上海畫派
  - Southern School (Chinese style) 南宗畫(南畫)
  - Su-Song 蘇松畫派
  - Wen ren 文人畫
  - Ink-bamboo 墨竹
  - Wu (painting style) 吳派
  - Zhe 浙派
Chinese painting styles by technique:
Lotus / Dai-chien Chang

◎ Techniques: Boneless
(技法: 沒骨)

◎ Subject: Bird and Flower Paintings
(主題: 花鳥畫)

◎ Styles: Sketching-ideas
(風格: 寫意)

◎ Color: Color Paintings
(色彩: 設色)

◎ Repository: National Museum of History
(典藏單位:國立歷史博物館)

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=1368010
Lotus in Monochrome Ink / Chang Dai-chien

◎ 墨荷(1911~) / 張大千

◎ Techniques: Boneless
(技法: 沒骨)

◎ Styles: Sketching-ideas
(風格: 寫意)

◎ Repository: National Museum of History
(典藏單位: 國立歷史博物館)

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=1367883
Chinese painting styles by technique

Album of Flower and Bird Paintings by celebrities in Song and Yuan Dynasties

 Processes or Techniques Name: Gonbi

 Subject: Bird and Flower Paintings

 Repository: National Palace Museum

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=2200991
Chinese painting styles by technique

潑墨 (splashed ink)

Techniques: Splashed Ink, Sketching-ideas
(技法: 潑墨、寫意)

Subject: Landscapes
(主題: 山水畫)

Repository: National Museum of History
(典藏單位: 國立歷史博物館)

http://catalog.digitalarchives.tw/dacs5/System/Exhibition/Detail.jsp
Zhong Kui (1994) /Syue-Yuan Chen

◎ 鍾馗(1994) /陳學元

◎ Techniques: Sketching-ideas(技法: 寫意)

◎ Subject: Figure Paintings
(主題: 人物畫)

◎ Color: Color Paintngs
(色彩: 設色)

◎ Repository: Hwa Kang Museum
(典藏單位:華岡博物館)

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=1159467
On the Lake (1971) / Duo-Cih Swun

◎ 湖上 (1971) / 孫多慈

◎ Style: Mi Style
(風格: 米家山水)

◎ Repository: Hwa Kang Museum
(典藏單位: 華岡博物館)

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=431123
Two Macaques (1986) / Au Ho

◎ Two Macaques (1986) / 歐豪年

◎ Techniques: Sketching-ideas (技法: 寫意)

◎ Style: Lingnan School (風格: 嶺南畫派)

◎ Color: Color Paintngs (色彩: 設色)

◎ Repository: Hwa Kang Museum (典藏單位:華岡博物館)

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=1159610
Two Rabbits (1994) / Au Ho

Techniques: Sketching-ideas
Style: Lingnan School
Color: Color Paintings
Repository: Hwa Kang Museum

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=1159629
Along the River During the Qingming Festival (Qing Academy version (1936))

Subject: Genre paintings

Repository: National Palace Museum

Source: http://catalog.ndap.org.tw/?URN=1085299
http://woixv.com/index/photos/2006/09/desktop/cex1.jpg
Axe-cut Strokes
Hemp-Fiber Strokes
The Discussion: Styles and Periods

- TELDAP Element: technique
- In Chinese painting style, AAT lacks some important concepts since it focuses more on western painting style.
- Suggest <Chinese painting styles> under AAT can add the following guide terms:
  - <Chinese painting styles by technique>
  - <Chinese painting styles by color>
  - <Chinese painting styles by artists>
  - <Chinese painting styles by location>
  - <Chinese painting styles by subject>
- In the next 2 slides, it shows the exact terms under each category.
Chinese Painting Styles (AAT-based)

Suggestions

- **Chinese painting styles**
  - **Individualist** 獨創主義者
  - **Wen ren** 文人畫
  - **Ch’an Paintings** 禪畫
  - **Academy of Paintings** 院派(院體畫/院畫)[1]

- **Chinese painting styles by technique**
  - **Bai miao** 白描
  - **Boneless Ink Wash** 沒骨[2]
  - **Gonbi** 工筆[3]
  - **Sketching-ideas** 寫意[4]
  - **Splashed Ink** 潑墨[5]

- **Chinese painting styles by color**
  - **blue-and-green (Chinese painting style)** 青綠山水
  - **Color Paintings** 設色

- **Chinese painting styles by artists**
  - **Ma-Xia** 馬夏派
  - **Mi Style** 米派[7]
  - **Dong-Ju** 董巨風格
  - **Su-Song** 蘇松畫派
  - **Zhe** 浙派
Chinese Painting Styles (AAT-based)

Suggestions

- <Chinese painting styles by location>
  - Northern School 北京画
  - Southern School (Chinese style) 南宗画
  - Shanghai school 海上画派
  - Canton (Chinese painting style) 廣東画壇
  - Loudong 廣東画派
  - Wu (painting style) 廣東画派
  - Lingnan School 廣東画派

- <Chinese painting styles by subject>
  - Ink-bamboo 墨竹
  - Bird and Flower Paintings 花鳥画
  - Genre Paintings 風俗画
  - Ruled-line Paintings 界畫
TELDAP — Getty/AAT Collaboration Project

- Phase I: August 2008~December 2009
- Scope:
  - AAT: 3 Facets (Object, Materials, Style)
  - TELDAP: Domains of Fine Art and Anthropology
- Developing Methodology, Workflow, Platform and Tools/Systems
- Coordinating different TELDAP Divisions
  - Program Office
  - Specific Domain Experts (D1)
  - Metadata Team (D2)
  - System Development Team (D2)
  - Union Catalogue Team (D3)
  - Multilingual Development Team (D8)
The Approaches of developing multilingual thesaurus

- Combining existing KOSs
  - Linking existing CVs to the AAT
- Building a new sub-hierarchies under the facets
- Translating some terms from the AAT or TELDAP into another language
The Framework of the Chinese AAT Translation in the Context of Semantic Digital Libraries

- AAT
  - A
  - Translating
  - Contributing back
  - Complete list of terminologies in terms of Chinese Arts and Culture

- AAT in Chi./Eng Micro-Thesaurus
  - B
  - Mapping
  - Linking/indexing
  - Ontology-based model
  - 「Object warrant」
  - Both International & Localization Thesaurus

- TELDAP- Collections
  - C-Union Catalogue
    - C1
    - C2
    - C3
    - …
  - Integration
  - Interoperability
  - A Semantic DL
The Procedures of developing multilingual thesaurus

- Developing the Thesaurus System
- Producing the Editorial Guidance
- Translating AAT descriptors (A) into Chinese language (B)
  - translate only the descriptors ordered by Facet/Hierarchies which are more important or used more often
  - Use Intellectual method
- Translating vocabularies from the TELDAP in to English language (C)
- Mapping/Linking terms from the TELDAP (C) to AAT descriptors (A) or AAT Chinese language (B)
- Dealing with missing mapping/linking terms (non-equivalence) : (D) & (E)
  - (D)- Only AAT has descriptors (A), but TELDAP doesn’t have any terms to map (C)
  - (E)- Only TELDAP has terms (C), but AAT doesn’t have any terms to map (A).
- Linking/Indexing these terms to the TELDAP Collection
Summary

- WWW, as platform for cultural heritage information and knowledge dissemination, is a multilingual environment
- Providing access to information without language barriers has been a critical issue and strong demand
- Toward the semantic digital library at global level
  - When users visit the TELDAP system, they can…
    - Browse collections’ knowledge structures
    - Search both information retrieval (individual objects) and knowledge retrieval (associative objects)
    - Use as a Research tool and Knowledge-management tool
    - Have multilingual access
    - Integrate TELDAP collections
Some issues from Japanese Perspective

Shigeo Sugimoto
Grad. Sch. Lib. Info. & Media Studies
U. Tsukuba, Japan
Some Issues from Japanese Perspective

• Language Specific Issues
  – Encoding Yomi (pronunciation information) in RDF and SKOS
    Yomi sugimoto （すぎもと、スギモト） phonetic chars
    Original 杉本 Kanji
  • NDLSH (NDL Subject Heading)
  • Need explicit association between original text and it’s pronunciation
  • Yomi is not an alternative description
  – Collect language specific issues at L&I
Some Issues from Japanese Perspective

• Translations
  – Translation is always expensive.
  – Which documents are core documents to understand DC and DCMI?
    --- Need Guidelines
  – Collect requirements for translations at L&I
  – A service to collect and store translations
    • Use registry or any other service?