Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) Extensions for Cultural-Specific Concepts: Issues, Methods and Applications
Sophy Shu-Jiun Chen
Academia Sinica Digital Center

The First NKOS (Networked Knowledge Organization Systems) Workshop at ICADL Yonsei University, Seoul Korea 2015/12/09
Art and Architecture thesaurus

Chinese
(Traditional)
AAT-TW

French

German

Dutch

Spanish

Portuguese

Academia Sinica,
Taiwan

Institute for Art
History, Netherland

Center for
Documentation of Cultural
Heritage, Chile

State Museums of Berlin and
Institute for Museum Research, Germany

ITWG (Intl. Terminology Working Group)

Academy

Harvard University

Princeton University

Indiana University

UC Berkeley

Museum

V & A

Carnegie Museum of Art

The Fitzwilliam Museum
AAT-Taiwan共有36,333筆概念詞彙
翻譯詞彙：36,230筆 / 已校詞彙：29,989筆
專家審定：1,011筆 / 附加圖檔：3,882筆
(更新日期：2014-11-17)
## Chinese Version of AAT: Multilingual Research Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Western Art Resource</th>
<th>Chinese Art Resource</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Western users</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Getty Research Institute</td>
<td>AAT-Taiwan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisting Western Art Accessible to Western Users</td>
<td>Mapping Keywords From Taiwan Digital Archives</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese users</strong></td>
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<td>Getty’s AAT</td>
<td>AAT-Taiwan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Translating Make Western Art Accessible to Chinese Users</td>
<td>Structuring Digital Archives Thesaurus (DAT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make Western Art Accessible to Chinese Users</td>
<td>Make Chinese Art Accessible to Chinese Users</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Digital Archives Thesaurus (DAT)

- **Keywords From Taiwan Digital Archives**
- **Make Chinese Art Accessible to Chinese Users**
The Methodologies

From English to Chinese

- Term Collection
- Semantic Analysis
- Equivalence Mapping
- Research on KOS Construction
- Expert Group
- Concept Construction
- Translation
- Proofreading
- Expert Group
- Disambiguation

From Chinese to English

- Term Selection
- Identity Sources
- Confirm English Translation
- Equivalence Relationship
- Content Verification
- Scope note Creation
- English to Chinese
- Scope Note Proofreading
- Term Proofreading
- Mapping NPM Terms
- Scope Note Proofreading
- Chinese to English
- Chinese to English
- Scope Note Proofreading
- Term Proofreading
- Mapping NPM Terms
- Scope Note Proofreading
- Revision
- Disambiguation
AAT-Taiwan 協助词录示意
以 archivolt 的为例
Sources and Contributors:

arch bands............ [VP]
arch bands............ Sturgis, Dictionary of Architecture and Building (1901)
arch bands............ [VP]
arch bands............ Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1961)
archivolt............ [RKD, AAT-Ned, VP]
archivolt............ AAT-Ned (1994-)
archivolt............ Sturgis, Dictionary of Architecture and Building (1901)
archivolta............ [CDBP-DIBAM Preferred]
archivolta............ Ching, Diccionario Visual de Arquitectura (1997) 23
archivoltas............ [CDBP-DIBAM]
archivoltas............ Comité, Plural del término en singular
Archivoporte............ [VP]
Archivoporte............ AAT Architectural Term Translation Project (1985)
Archivoporte............ EKD 138
der Gewandegliederung entsprechende Bogenlaufe gegliedertes Portal. Abb. 49
Archivoporte............ KOE 27
Archivoporte............ WAS Vol. 1, 178, Die architravierte Stirnseite eines Bogens.
Archivoporte............ [VP]
Archivoporte............ F.DHAR
Archivoporte............ F.GDI
Archivoporte............ [TELDAP-now AS Preferred]
Archivoporte............ 賽登的…… [TELDAP-now AS]
Archivoporte............ F.GTI
Archivoporte............ [TELDAP-now AS]
Archivoporte............ F.IGA
Archivoporte............ 日本芸術辞典 第77巻
Archivoporte............ 日本芸術史 889
Archivoporte............ [TELDAP-now AS]
Archivoporte............ 東洋芸術辞典 第1829巻
Archivoporte............ [TELDAP-now AS]
Archivoporte............ 洋装…… [TELDAP-now AS]
Archivoporte............ 洋装芸術辞典 第90巻
Archivoporte............ 洋装芸術辞典 第90巻
Archivoporte............ 大英百科全書線上實用中文查
Archivoporte............ 大英百科全書 Vol. 9, pp. 171

Subject............ [CDBP-DIBAM, ICCD, RKD, AAT-Ned, TELDAP-now AS, VP]
Subject............ Haslinghuis, Woordenboek bouwkundige termen (1986)

Note:
English............ [VP]
English............ Concise Oxford Dictionary of Art Terms [online] (2008-)
English............ Grove Art Online (2008-)
English............ Sturgis, Dictionary of Architecture and Building (1901)

Chinese (traditional)............ [TELDAP-now AS]
Chinese (traditional)............ TELDAP database (2009-)

Dutch............ [RKD, AAT-Ned]
Dutch............ Haslinghuis, Bouwkundige termen (1986)

French............ [VP]
French............ Haslinghuis, Bouwkundige termen (1986)

German............ [VP]
German............ AAT Architectural Term Translation Project (1985)

Spanish............ [CDBP-DIBAM]
Spanish............ TAA database (2000-)

Additional Notes:

Chinese (traditional) ...... 拱券周圍模造出的或裝飾用的帶狀拱邊，例如拱弧內面一列列的樑
Dutch ...... Gemodelleerde of versierde banden rond een boog, zoals die bijvoorbeeld
             omlijsten.
French ...... Corps de moulures porté par le front d'un arc ou d'une voussure.
German ...... Bogenlaufe im Gewande romanischer und gotischer Portale.
Spanish ...... Molded or decorated bands around an arch, as, for example, in a series
Analysis and suggestion for mapping:

Liuqing is a technique of bamboo carving, and bas-relief is a sculpture technique not limited to a certain kind of material, so it is suggested to place Liuqing under bas-relief.

**Activities Facet**
- Processes and Techniques (G)
- <processes and techniques> (G)
- <processes and techniques by specific type> (G)
- <object-making processes and techniques> (G)
- sculpting (G)
- sculpture techniques (G)
- relief [sculpture techniques] (G)
- bas-relief [sculpture technique] (G)

**Scope Note:** Sculptural relief technique in which the projection of the forms is relatively shallow. (雕塑浮雕技巧，凸起的浮雕外形相当浅)

**Remarks:**
- book ID: 300053623
- bas-relief (sculpture technique)
- 

**Source:**
1. Liuqing Yangwen (liu qing yang wen) 留青陽文，簡稱留青。是雕竹的特有技法之一(a technique specific to bamboo carving). 製作留青陽文時，須留下青筠，將紋飾所不需要的青筠刮除，根據青筠的多寡，以求深淺濃淡變化。該技法在唐朝已有，遲至晚名的竹工 ’張希黃’ 才將其發揚光大。

   資源：新辭典(民78)。台北市三民書局。P.1345

2. Liuqing Zhuke (liu qing zhu ke) 留青竹刻，竹刻一種。留青，是留用竹子表面的一層青筠(a technique that carves on the outer layer of green skin on the surface of bamboo)，作為雕刻圖紋；然後鏟去竹文以外的竹青，露出下面的竹肌做地。故名「留青竹刻」，因留青，是留其表皮一層，所以又名「皮雕」。竹刻留青之法，至明末張希黃時已大備。

   資源：吳山主編。 (1991)。中國工藝美術辭典。台北市，雄獅。P.426

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**Term Mapping Analysis**

**書目代號(H) Bibliography Code**
- 王殿明、楊緯華編譯(2005)。漢英文物考古詞彙/ A Chinese-English glossary of cultural relics and archaeology。北京：紫禁城出版社。

**書目代號(H) Bibliography Code**
- 王殿明、楊緯華編譯(2005)。漢英文物考古詞彙/ A Chinese-English glossary of cultural relics and archaeology。北京：紫禁城出版社。

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>映射类型 Mapping Type</th>
<th>適用情況 Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=EQ</td>
<td>精準等同 【=】 Exact, simple equivalence</td>
<td>The concepts of the two terms are exactly the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~EQ</td>
<td>近似等同 【&gt;&lt;】 Inexact simple equivalence</td>
<td>The concepts of the two terms are not exactly the same. These concepts are equivalent in certain contexts while not in others, or these concepts might overlap in scope or are slightly different from each other in connotation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQ+</td>
<td>交集等同 【一對多】 Intersecting compound equivalence</td>
<td>The concepts of the two terms can be represented as two or more intersecting compound sets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EQ</td>
<td>聯集等同 【一對多】 Cumulative compound equivalence</td>
<td>The concept of one term is equal to the sum of the (two) concepts of another term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BM</td>
<td>狹廣對應 【&lt;】 Hierarchical mapping (narrower to broader)</td>
<td>The concepts of the two terms are in a narrower-to-broader hierarchical relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM</td>
<td>廣狹對應 【&gt;】 Hierarchical mapping (broader to narrower)</td>
<td>The concepts of the two terms are in a broader-to-narrower hierarchical relationship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM</td>
<td>關係對應 Associative mapping</td>
<td>The concepts of the two terms are neither equivalent nor hierarchically related, but are associative semantically to a certain degree.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extensions by the Following Focuses

- Concepts
- Scope Notes
- Semantic Relations
- Conceptual Structures
The *Concept* Issues

- **Chinese Specific Culture**
  - Chinese Scripts (create a whole set of terms)
  - Chinese Festivals (disambiguation)
    - Lantern Festival
  - Chinese Bronze Vessels (re-ordering)
- **Western Specific Culture**
  - The Loanword Principle
These terms are mapped to a broader term in AAT.

- seal script
- clerical script
- running cursive script
- standard script

---

Original Structure in AAT

Chinese scripts

Structure

---

Chinese Calligraphy

- Assistant Professor
- Graduate Institute of Art History
- National Taiwan Normal University

Lu, Hui-Wen

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AAT-Taiwan Editors

---

Expert Group

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• AAT-Taiwan Editors
• Expert Group
running script (Chinese scripts, <scripts by form>, ... Components (hierarchy name))

Note: Semicursive Chinese script that developed out of the Han dynasty lishu script at the same time that the standard kaishu script was evolving (1st-3rd century CE). The characters of Chinese running script are not abbreviated or connected, but strokes within the characters are often run together. The characteristic continuous brushstrokes of this script are more easily written than the more formal clerical and standard/regular script, but the running characters are more controlled and legible than Chinese cursive script. This is the most common script used in daily informal writing.

Terms:
running script (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U)
semi-cursive script (C,U,English,AD,U)
semicursive script (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
行書 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,UF,U)
xíng shū (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U)
kāi shū (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin),UF,U,U)
xíng shū (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U)
hsíng shū (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U)
k’ai shū (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles),UF,U,U)
lopend schrift (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U)
kaishu (C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U)
gyōsho (C,U,Japanese (transliterated),UF,U,U)

Hierarchical Position:

Objects Facet

.... Components (hierarchy name) (G)
..... components (objects parts) (G)
.......... <components by specific context> (G)
........... information form components (G)
............ <script and type forms> (G)
............. scripts (writing) (G)
................ <scripts by form> (G)
.................. Chinese scripts (G,U)
..................... running script (G,U)

Additional Notes:

Chinese (traditional) ..... 介於楷書、隸書與草書之間的書體，書體特色為：具有連貫書寫的筆勢，較楷書、隸書生動便捷，但字形不像草書放縱難以辨識，是社會最常用的手寫書體，多用於非正式的私人書寫活動。

Dutch ..... Semincursive Chinees schrift dat zich ontwikkelde vanuit het lishu verschijnt van de Han-dynastie in dezelfde tijd waarin het reguliere kaishuscript ontstond (1ste-3de eeuw n.Chr.), De tekens van dit Chinese lopende...
Chinese New Year

Note: Annual 15-day festival in China and Chinese communities around the world that begins with the first day of the first lunar month, which occurs sometime between January 21 and February 20 according to Western calendars, and lasts until the following full moon. The festival originated in ancestor and deity worship rituals in the Shang Dynasty (ca. 16th to 11th century BCE); it was firmly established in the Western Han Dynasty (206 BCE-8 CE). Activities associated with the festival include cleaning the home, worship of deities and ancestors, family reunions, preparation of special foods, receiving cash in red envelopes, posting poetry, lighting candles, and setting off firecrackers, symbolizing wishes for a happy new year and a fortuitous future.

Terms:

Chinese New Year (preferred, C,U, English-P, D, U, U)
Lunar New Year (Chinese New Year) (C, U, English, UF, U, U)

Spring Festival Holidays (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
Lunar New Year Festival (C, U, English, UF, U, U)
nián jié (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones), UF, U, U)
nián jiè (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin), UF, U, U)
nièn chieh (C, U, Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles), UF, U, U)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Items Found in</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Items Found in Union Catalog</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Chinese  | 春節
(chun jie) |                | English  | Lunar New Year Festival | 5                            | 外研社辭書部（2001）。現代漢英詞典（A Modern Chinese-English Dictionary） |
|          | 新正
(xin zheng) |                | English  | Spring Festival Holidays | 0                            | 吳光華主编。《漢英大辭典》下卷。p.1840 (The Chinese-English Dictionary) |
|          | 新春
(xin chun)   |                | English  | Spring Festival Holidays | 5                            | 臺灣大百科全書 Encyclopedia of Taiwan (ID=2026&Keyword=%E6%98%A5%E7%AF%80) |
|          | 新年
(xin nian)   |                | English  | Spring Festival Holidays | 0                            | 吳光華主编。《漢英大辭典》下卷。p.1840 (The Chinese-English Dictionary) |
|          | 新歲
(xin sui)    |                | English  | Spring Festival Holidays | 5                            | 吳光華主编。《漢英大辭典》下卷。p.1840 (The Chinese-English Dictionary) |
|          | 農曆新年
(nong li xin nian) |        | English  | Spring Festival Holidays | 0                            | 吳光華主编。《漢英大辭典》下卷。p.1840 (The Chinese-English Dictionary) |
|          | Chinese New Year | 43          | English  | Spring Festival Holidays | 5                            | 吳光華主编。《漢英大辭典》下卷。p.1840 (The Chinese-English Dictionary) |
Knowledge Organization of Chinese Festivals: Take "Spring festival" as an example

- Activities Facet
  - Festival
    - Harvest festivals
    - Chinese Festivals
      - Lantern festivals
    - Hierarchy relationship

- Equivalence relationship
  - Lantern Festival
  - Spring Festival
  - Qingming Festival

- Sibling relationship
  - 新春 (xin chun)
  - 春節 (chun jie)
  - nien chieh
  - nián jié
  - nian jie
  - Spring Festival
  - Chinese New Year

- Associative relationship
  - Firecracker
  - Powder
  - New Year’s gift money
  - Lion dance

- Knowlege Organization of Chinese Festivals:
  - Take "Spring festival" as an example
Structural adjustment issue for Chinese festivals: Lantern Festival

Possible solutions:
1. Set up an associative relationship between “lantern festivals” and Chinese “Lantern Festival” to facilitate users’ search.
2. Distinguish “lantern festivals” from Chinese “Lantern Festival” in the scope note of the former.
4. Change the English translation of “元宵(yuan xian)” to “Chinese Lantern Festival”, or “Lantern festivals”
Lantern Festival (Chinese festival)

Note: Festival celebrated in China and other Asian countries, and elsewhere by people of Asian descent; it marks the last day of the lunar New Year celebration, on the first full moon night of the 15th day of the first lunar month. The festival has its origins in the religious rituals of the imperial palace, dating to the Han Dynasty (206 BCE-220 CE). In time, the festival merged with other folk customs, such as lighting candles to honor Buddha or to pray for blessings on the holy birthday of Tian Guan. Customs observed in this festival symbolize family reunion and a blissful life.

Terms:
- Lantern Festival (Chinese festival)
- Yuan Xiao Festival
- 元宵 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)
- 元宵節 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
- 元宵 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
- 元夜 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
- Yuanxiao Festival (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
- yuan xiao (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones),UF,U,U)
- yuán xiāo (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin),UF,U,U)
- yuán hsiao (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles),UF,U,U)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: K.KM

Hierarchical Position:
- Activities Facet
- .... Events (hierarchy name) (G)
- ........ events (activities) (G)
- ............ celebrations (G)
- ................. festivals (G)
- ................................ Lantern Festivals (A)

Additional Notes:
- Dutch: Seculiere festivals die worden veranderd op het Caribische land Haiti

Chinese (traditional) ...... 於每年的第一個月圓夜，即農曆一月十五日舉行。元宵最早可溯及漢代，起源與宮中祭神有關，爾後又加入了佛教燃燈禮佛，道教慶祝天官大帝等豐富多樣的信仰活動，並在發展過程中逐漸與民間習俗相融合。今天人們會有吃元宵、看花燈、猜燈謎等習俗，用以象徵萬家團圓、生活美滿。另外，元宵為中國農曆年節之後的第一個重大節日，這天亦被視為新舊交替的佳節。
AAT has these 19 Ritual Vessels...

>Suggestion: classify into 3 groups based on their usages.

- **Wine Vessels**
  - jue (goblet)
  - jiao
  - jia
  - he
  - zun
  - gu
  - you
  - lei
  - pou

- **Food Vessels**
  - ding (cauldron)
  - yan
  - gui
  - dou
  - jian
  - xu
  - yu
  - pan (basin)
  - yi
  - fang ding

- **Water Vessels**
  - xu
  - dou
  - yu
  - pan (basin)
  - jian
  - yu (basin-shaped vessels)
  - zun

---

Top of the AAT hierarchies
- Objects Facet
  - Furnishings and Equipment (Hierarchy Name)
    - Containers (Hierarchy Name)
      - containers (receptacles)
        - <containers by function or context>
          - ceremonial containers
            - ritual vessels
              - ding (ritual vessels)
              - fang ding
              - dou
              - gui (ritual vessels)
              - he (vessel)
              - jia
              - jian
              - jiao
              - jue
              - lei
              - pan (ritual vessels)
              - pou
              - xu
              - yan (ritual vessels)
              - yi (ritual vessels)
              - you (lidded vessel)
              - yu (basin-shaped vessels)
              - zun
Need to add 19 NEW Chinese Bronze Vessels!

**<Wine Vessels>**
- 勺 (shao, ladle)
- 觀 (gong)
- 壺 (hu)
- 罐 (fou)
- (金) 禿 (he)
- 衃 (zhi)
- 方彝 (fang yi)
- (勺) 罂 (ho)

**<Musical Instruments>**
- 鐗 (zhong, bell)
- 鈴 (ling)
- 鐸 (duo)
- 鼓 (nao)
- 銃 (zheng)
- 鐸 (bo)

**<Food Vessels>**
- 匙 (bi, spoon)
- 篪 (fu)
- 開 (dun)
- 筒 (li)
After Completion... AAT will have 38 terms with classification

Possible Hierarchical Position for Chinese Bronze Vessels - Musical Instruments
One Sample Record: “gong (觥)”

gong (P., U., 漢語拼音 (無聲調) - 偏好, U.F., U.)
gong (P., U., 英文 - 偏好, D., U., U.)
guang (U., 英文, U.F., U.)

範圍註 (TELDAP):
觥為整器呈獸形之盛酒器。椭圓形器腹，前有流口，後有環形銎，上有獸首形器蓋，蓋呈前昂後低狀。周初期，用於宴飲及祭祀等場合。

來源與貢獻者:
觥 ............ [AS-Academia Sinica]
juren.pdf数位典藏與數位學習聯合目錄 August 25, 2014
jurk.pdf 故宮器物典藏資料檢索 August 25, 2014
jurc.pdf 中央研究院殷周金文暨青銅器資料庫 August 25, 2014
gong ............ [AS-Academia Sinica]
guang ............ [AS-Academia Sinica]

TELDAP Note: ............ [AS-Academia Sinica]
jurc.pdf 上海博物館編，認證古代青銅器（1995）。 24
jurc.pdf 馬承源主編，中國青銅器（1991）。 231-233
jurc.pdf 容希白，商周彝器通考（1985）22, 423-429
Western Specific Culture

**AAT-Taiwan Loanword Principle**

- *AAT-Taiwan Loanword Principle* contains 6 loanword types.
- For the “Loan Translation” type, we need to find further authoritative sources to ensure correctness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AAT ID</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Loanword Types</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300265816</td>
<td>MP3 players</td>
<td>1. Borrowed Word</td>
<td>MP3播放器</td>
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<td></td>
<td>轉借詞</td>
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<td>300263902</td>
<td>Kukuya</td>
<td>2. Transliteration</td>
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<td>譯音詞</td>
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<td>300025542</td>
<td>church historians</td>
<td>3. Loan Translation-Literal Translation</td>
<td>教會歷史學者</td>
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<td>譯義詞-直譯</td>
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<td>300262837</td>
<td>retablo (panel paintings)</td>
<td>4. Loan Translation-Paraphrase</td>
<td>祭壇裝飾畫 (板面繪畫)</td>
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<td>譯義詞-意譯</td>
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<td>300266008</td>
<td>whiskey glasses</td>
<td>5. Hybrid Loanword</td>
<td>威士忌酒杯</td>
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<td>音義兼用詞</td>
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<td>300015244</td>
<td>benzene</td>
<td>6. Phonetic Compound</td>
<td>苯</td>
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<td>形聲詞</td>
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</table>
Challenges of Developing Terminology in Two Different Cultures: Structural & Vocabulary Issues
What Are Structural Issues in an AAT Context?

The way we classify, organize and arrange terms
What Are Structural Issues in an AAT Context?

The AAT reflects our perspectives/viewpoint on the world

It reflects our cultural preferences

It reflects not only our real-life linguistic needs, but also epistemological theories
What Are Structural Issues in an AAT Context?

The AAT can be used to guide users in enhancing their knowledge of specific topics and concepts, and can even affect their views on and perception of these concepts.
What Are Structural Issues in an AAT Context?

In terms of Chinese and English mapping, we have noticed some definite patterns in the structural issues which arise. Today, I’d like to highlight one of these patterns.
One of the Structural Issues

There is a conflicting structural arrangement between Western and Chinese cultures..... *To begin, the case of ceramic glazes*
In the context of Western cultures, people tend to classify ceramic glazes

• **by composition**
  alkaline glaze, blue-and-white, Bristol glaze, celadon, lead glaze

• **by form**
  clear glaze

• **by technique**
  blister glaze, crystalline glaze, matte glaze, overglaze, sang de boeuf

Remarks: Based on Birger Hjørland’s Epistemological Framework, the way of classifying is more like the “rationalism” view.
However, from a Chinese perspective, curators and research studies tend to classify ceramic glazes by color under different colors with varying compositions, forms and techniques.
Tea dust glaze

Six Conjoined Vases with Tea Dust Glaze
Ch’ien-lung Reign (1736-1795), Ch’ing dynasty
(1644-1911)
清 乾隆 茶葉末六聯瓶

Monk's Cap Ewer with Ruby Red Glaze, Hsüan-te Reign (1426-1435), Ming dynasty (1368-1644)
明宣德 寶石紅僧帽壺

Red glaze
Blue-and-white Flat Vase with Figures  
Yung-lo Reign (1403-1424), Ming dynasty (1368-1644)  
明 永樂 清花人物扁壺

Underglaze red Vase  
Jia-jing Reign (1522-1566), Ming dynasty (1368-1644)  
明 嘉靖 釉裡紅菊花玉壺春瓶
Pot
Ch’ien-lung Reign (1736-1795), Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911)
清 乾隆款 藍地琺瑯彩瓷壺

Vessel
1744-, Ch’ien-lung Reign, Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911)
清 乾隆窯 琺瑯彩黃地福壽花卉瓶
The Problem Includes

- Some terms shared by Western & Chinese cultures. Where should these terms be located within the hierarchical structure of the AAT?
- Some terms are arranged in different FACETS by Western & Chinese cultures
Ceramic Glaze by

color vs. composition/origin vs. form vs. technique

MATERIALS FACET
- Materials (Hierarchy Name)
  - <materials by function>
    - coating (material)
      - <coating by location or context>
        - glaze
          - <ceramic glaze by composition or origin>
            - blue-and-white (ceramic glaze)
            - celadon (glaze)
          - <ceramic glaze by form>
            - clear glaze
          - <ceramic glaze by technique>
            - sang de boeuf

STYLES AND PERIODS FACET
- Styles and Periods
  - <styles and periods by region>
    - Asian
      - East Asian
        - Chinese
          - <Chinese styles (style)>
          - <Chinese ceramics styles>
            - Chinese export
              - famille (keramiekstijl)
              - famille rose
              - famille verte
              - famille jaune
              - famille noire
              - Wucai
              - Ding (Chinese ceramics style)
              - Ru
              - Shufu
              - Xing
The Problem Includes

• Some terms do not even have an exact equivalence.

Is “Famille Rose” equivalent to “Fencai” (Powdered Colors), “Yangcai” (Foreign Colors) or “Falangcai” (Painted Enamel)?
Fencai (Powdered Color)
National Palace Museum

1736-1795, Ch’ien-lung Reign, Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911)

清 乾隆 粉彩蟠桃天球瓶

Famille rose
British Museum

Vase
1736-1795, Ch’ien-lung Reign, Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911)
Gall-bladder vase in yangcai enamels with figures décor, 1736-1795, Ch’ien-lung Reign, Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911)
磁胎洋彩人物膽瓶
1736-1795, Chien-lung Reign, Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911)
Dish in falangcai (painted) enamel on green ground with incised pattern of flower brocade and flowers of the four seasons décor
磁胎畫琺瑯四季花綠地四寸碟

1723-1735, Yong-zheng Reign, Ch’ing dynasty (1644-1911)
Bowl. Flowers. Made of famille rose, red, yellow, green enamelled ceramic, porcelain.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Chinese Porcelain</th>
<th>Imperial Kilns</th>
<th>Commercial Kilns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>官窯</td>
<td>民窯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Domestic Market</td>
<td>Chinese Export Wares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencai (powdered colors) 粉彩</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>○ (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangcai (Foreign Colors) 洋彩</td>
<td>○ (1)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falangcai (Painted Enamel) 琺瑯彩</td>
<td>○ (2)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Famille Rose** refers to the style of porcelain made in China characterized by the inclusion of an opaque enamel color that ranges from pink to purplish rose. The pigment itself is called Purple of Cassius, which was taken to China by Jesuit missionaries around 1685. The style reached its peak during the reign of Yung Cheng (1723-1735), after which it became increasingly commercial and largely for export to Europe. The style also occurs in German faience and English porcelain.

Famille Rose might refer to (1), (2), (3) & (4) types of Chinese porcelain. However, at the time of reporter’s investigation (2013), the structure of the term in the AAT, where it is only listed under <Chinese Export> representing a Eurocentrism view, might only be limited to Type (4).
After 2014...

AAT Extensions:
Move the structure of the famille, and propose the solution to response the previous study
Closing Remarks

• Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) Extensions for Cultural-Specific Concepts: Issues, Methods and Applications

• Extensions in the following ways:
  – Languages translation /Semantic mapping
  – Concepts
    • create a whole set of concepts
    • Disambiguation
    • The Loanword Principle
  – Conceptual Structures
    • Epistemological perspectives
    • Eurocentrism vs. Multiculturalism
    • Reordering
Thanks for Your Attention