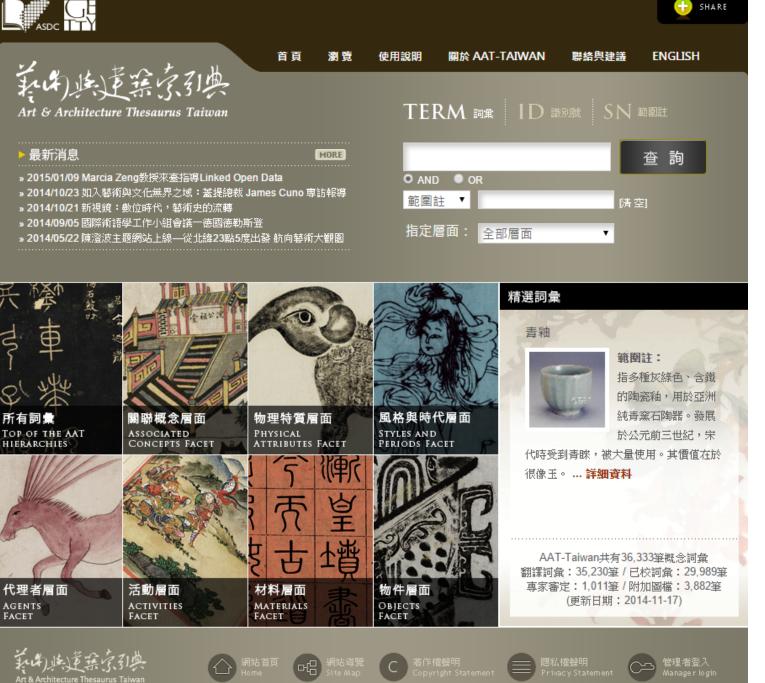
Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) Extensions for Cultural-Specific Concepts: Issues, Methods and Applications

Sophy Shu-Jiun Chen Academia Sinica Digital Center

The First NKOS (Networked Knowledge Organization Systems) Workshop at ICADL Yonsei Univiersity, Seoul Korea 2015/12/09

State Museums of Berlin and Academia Sinica Chinese Institute for Museum Research, Germany Taiwan German (Traditional) Frenc **AAT-TW** MUSEUM Portuguese Institute for Art **Dutc** History, Netherland CARNEGIE Spanis MUSEUM OF ART One of the four Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh Center for Documentation of Cultural Institute of Art History The (University of Zurich), Heritage, Chile Fitzwilliam Switzerland Museum American Museum ö NATURAL HISTORY ITWG (Intl. Terminology Working Group) Art and Architecture thesaurus **ACADEMY** VE RI **Harvard University** TAS **Princeton University Indiana University UC Berkeley**

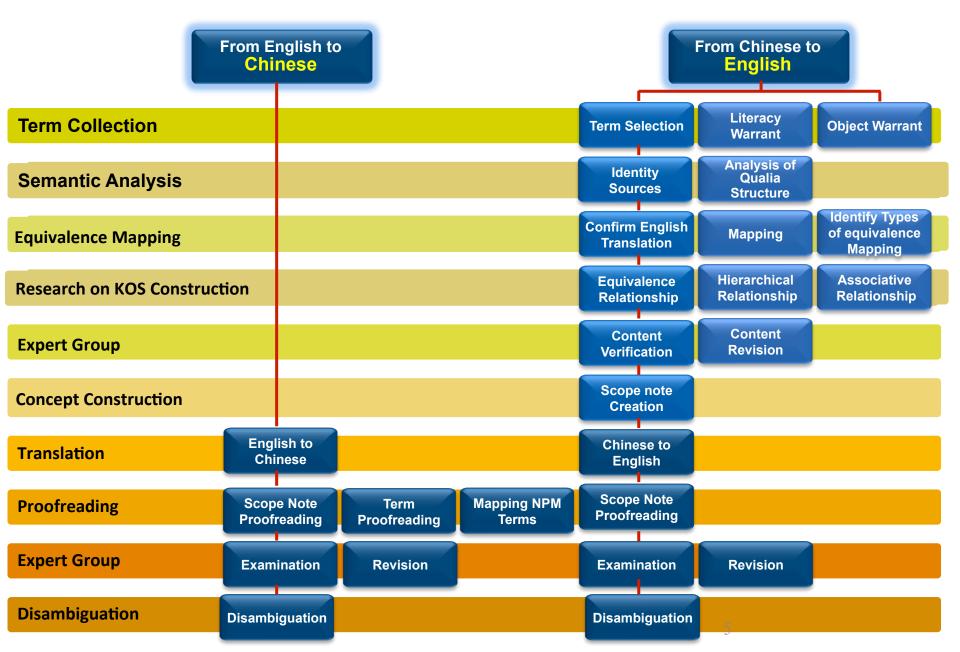




Chinese Version of AAT: Multilingual Research Project

	Western Art Resource	Chinese Art Resource
Western users	The Getty Research Institute	乾年,其美亲京引典 Art & Architecture Thesaurus Taiwan
	Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online	Controlled Vocabularies Mapping AAT-Taiwan of Chinese Art
	Make Western Art Accessible to Western Users	Make Chinese Art Accessible to Western Users
Chinese users	中央研究院數位文化中心 Academia Sinica Digital Center 美子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子子	Digital Archives Thesaurus (DAT) Keywords From Taiwan Digital Archives
	Make Western Art Accessible to Chinese Users	Make Chinese Art Accessible to

The Methodologies



AAT-Taiwan詞彙著錄示意 以archivolts為例

archivolts

	SHARE						
	Preferred	Historic Flag	Vernacular	Term	10	Display Order	Tools
首頁 瀏覽 使用說明 國於 AAT-TAIWAN 聯絡與建議 ENGLISH		現在的 🗸	未確定 ✔	拱邊飾		1	拼音轉換工具
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序 NOTE_TEXT Architraves modified by being carried around a curved opening instead of a rectangular one, specifically the continuous curved molded or decorated bands framing the face of an arch. Examples include bands stacked in a series framing a portal. Bogenlaufe im Gewande romanischer und gotischer Portale. Corps de moulures porté par le front d'un arc ou d'une voussure. UTIC (而非矩形) 間口處過線經修飾的柱頂過線,特指框住拱門正面的連續弧形鑄模或裝飾嵌條。常見的例子包括框住/ 集成 :	3	WAAART	HAANITZK			100 A	

CE Research	Sources and Contributors: arch bands
Research Home + Tools + Art & Architecture Thesaurus + Full Record Display	
Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online	archbands [VP]
Full Record Display	archivolt [RKD, AAT-Ned, VP]
Q. New Search (Previous Page	AAT-Ned (1994-)
Click the Å icon to view the hierarchy.	archivolta
Competia View (JCON, DDE, N2/Turtle, N. Triples)	Ching, Diccionario Visual de Arquitectura (1997) 23 archivoltas
Semantic View (JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, N-Triples)	Comité, Plural del término en singular
ID: 300001152 Ref	
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	Huber and Rieth, Glossarium Artis (1977-1988) illustration, Vol. 3, 33, Durch s
Note: Architraves modified by being carried around a curved opening instead of a rectangular one, continuous curved molded or decorated bands framing the face of an arch. Examples include bands	der berrandegiederung entsprechende bogendare gegiedertes Fortan Abbi Fo
framing a portal.	
Terms:	archivolte
archivolts (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN)	
archivolt (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)	F.DHAR
Facet/Hierarchy Code: V.PJ	
racet/ fileral city code. V.PJ	
Hierarchical Position:	
_	Perso 雕飾拱
Objects Facet	世界藝術史 889
👗 🛛 Components (hierarchy name) (G)	拱門飾[TELDAP-now AS]
👗 🛛 components (objects parts) (G)	
< components by specific context> (G)	拱緣[TELDAP-now AS]
architectural elements (G)	大英百科全書線上繁體中文版 September 30, 2011
	Subject [CDDF-DIDAR, ICCD, NKD, ARTHER, IEEDAF-NOW AS, VF]
🛔 🛛 structural elements (G)	Haslinghuis, Woordenboek bouwkundige termen (1986)
🔥 🔥 <spanning and="" projecting="" structu<="" td=""><td>Iral elements> (G) Note:</td></spanning>	Iral elements> (G) Note:
A second seco	(G) English
arch components (G)	Concise Oxford Dictionary of Art Terms [online] (200
	Grove Art Online (2008-) Sturgis, Dictionary of Architecture and Building (190
🐴archivolts (G)	Chinese (traditional) [TELDAP-now AS]
Additional Notes:	Dutch
Chinese (traditional) 拱券周圍模造出的或裝飾用的帶狀拱邊	g,例如供题內圓一条列的性
Dutch Gemodelleerde of versierde banden rond een boog	
omlijsten.	AAT Architectural Term Translation Project (1985)
French Corps de moulures porté par le front d'un arc ou	d'une voussure. AAT Architectural Term Translation Project (1985)
German Bogenlaufe im Gewande romanischer und gotisc	cher Portale KOE
Spanish Molded or decorated bands around an arch, as,	for example in a series Spanish
-	



Term Mapping Analysis Brush Holder with "Ode to the Pavilion of Zhang Xihuang (active early 17th century)



Museum of Art **Two Daughters** of Akhenaten 備註 故宮詞彙 對應 AAT 詞彙 AAT Term The NPM Term 類型 Remarks 詞彙 Term 層面 階層 Metropolitan 英譯詞彙 Mapping Hierarchy Museum of Art Facet English Type [Bas-Relief] Translation ID: 300053623 **Collection Items** A12026 BM Κ **K.KT** UC: 77 bas-relief (sculpture PM-A 留青(liu ging) Participant Code technique) (G) PM-Sophy (<技法<器物)</p> Researcher (relief (sculpture RM9 Liuging low Verification techniques), sculpture relief (H), Expert techniques, ... Processes and bamboo skin Exam in ation Techniques reserved (H) Code bas-relief (sculpture technique) 淺浮雕 書目代號(H) Bibliography Code Scope Note: Sculptural relief technique in which the projection of the 王殿明、楊綺華編譯(2005)。漢英文物考古詞匯/A form s is relatively shallow.(雕塑浮雕技巧,凸起的浮雕外形相當淺) Chinese-English glossary of cultural relics and archaeology。北京:紫禁城出版社。

Analysis and suggestion for mapping :

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

the Inebriated Old Man"

The Metropolitan

Activities Facet

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.... Processes and Techniques (G)
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...... < processes and techniques> (G)
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.....sculpture techniques (G)
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..... relief (sculpture techniques) (G)
.....bas-relief (sculpture technique) (G)
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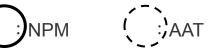
留青(liu ging):

1.留青陽文(liu ging vang wen),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。 來源:新辭典(民78)。台北市三民書局。P.1345

2.留青竹刻(liu qing zhu ke),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。

來源:吳山主編。(1991)。中國工藝美術辭典。台北市,雄獅。P.426





Term Mapping Type

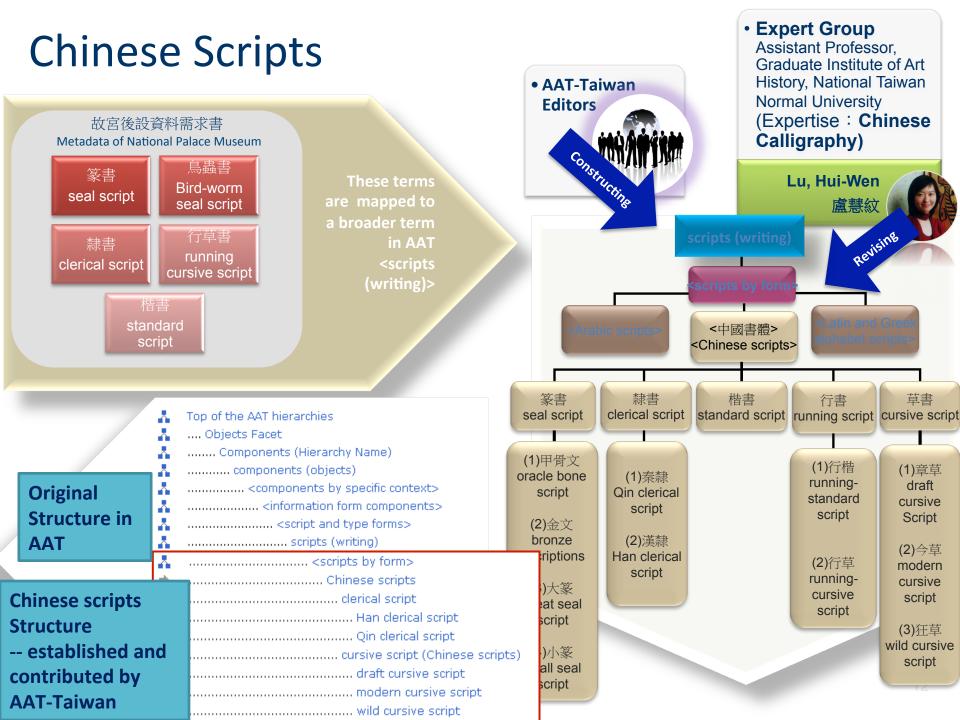
Code	對應類型Mapping Type		適用情況Definition
=EQ	精準等同 【=】 Exact, simple equivalence	\bigcirc	The concepts of the two terms are exactly the same.
~EQ	近似等同 【><】 Inexact simple equivalence		The concepts of the two terms are not exactly the same. These concepts are equivalent in certain contexts while not in others, or these concepts might overlap in scope or are slightly different from each other in connotation.
EQ+	交集等同 【一對多】 Intersecting compound equivalence		The concepts of the two terms can be represented as two or more intersecting compound sets.
EQ	聯集等同 【一對多】 Cumulative compound equivalence	(0)	The concept of one term is equal to the sum of the (two) concepts of another term.
ВМ	狹廣對應 【<】 Hierarchical mapping (narrower to broader)	(\bigcirc)	The concepts of the two terms are in a narrower-to-broader hierarchical relationship.
NM	廣狹對應 【>】 Hierarchical mapping (broader to narrower)		The concepts of the two terms are in a broader-to-narrower hierarchical relationship.
RM	, 關聯對應 Associative mapping		The concepts of the two terms are neither equivalent nor hierarchically related, but are associative semantically to a certain

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



Semantic View (JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, N-Triples)

ID: 300343585

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) xing shū (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U) kǎi shū (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin),UF,U,U) xing shu (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U) hsing shu (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U) k'ai shu (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U) k'ai shu (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles),UF,U,U) lopend schrift (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U) kaishu (C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U) gyōsho (C,U,Japanese (transliterated),UF,U,U)

Hierarchical Position:

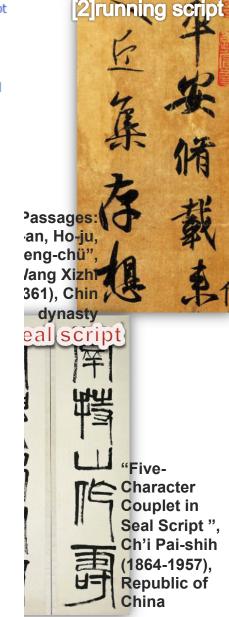
~	Objects Facet
× .	Components (hierarchy name) (G)
× .	components (objects parts) (G)
× .	<components by="" context="" specific=""> (G)</components>
~	information form components (G)
	< <script and="" forms="" type=""> (G)</th></tr><tr><th></th><th> scripts (writing) (G)</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>< <scripts by form> (G)</th></tr><tr><th>~</th><th> Chinese scripts (G,U)</th></tr><tr><th>A</th><th> running script (G,U)</th></tr></tbody></table></script>

Additional Notes:

Chinese (traditional) 介於楷書、隸書與草書之間的書體,書體特色為:具有連續書寫的筆勢,較隸書、楷書生動便捷, 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 Semicursief Chinees schrift dat zich ontwikkelde vanuit het lishuschrift van de Han-dynastie in dezelfde tijd waarin het reguliere kaisbuschrift ontstond (1ste-3de eeuw n.Chr.). De karakters van het Chinese Jonende

Record Type: concept



Chinese Festivals



ID: 300400798

Record Type: concept

Chinese New Year (Chinese festivals, cultural holidays, ... Events (hierarchy name))

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.

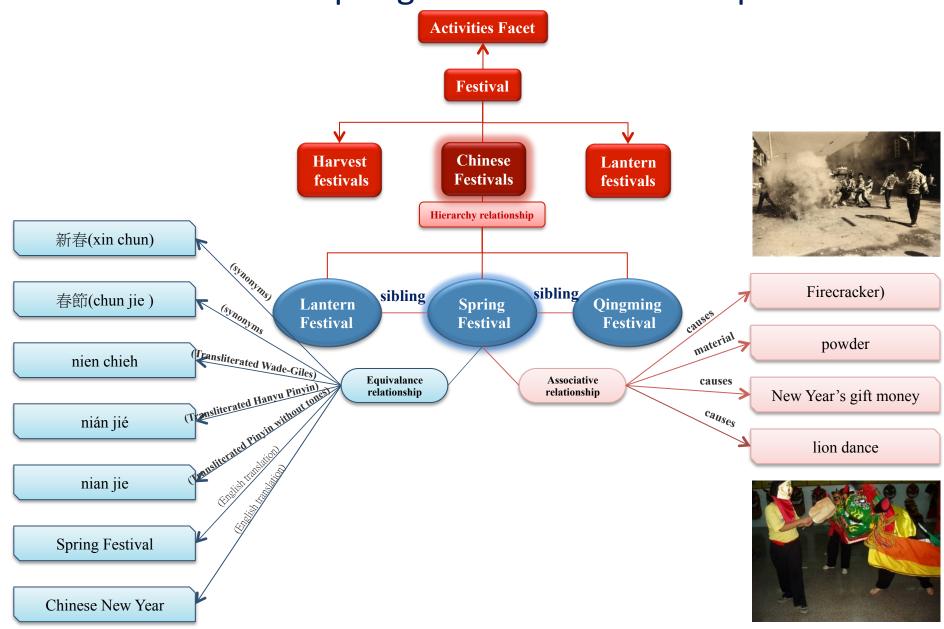
Terms:

Chinese New Year (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,U) Lunar New Year (Chinese New Year) (C,U,English,UF,U,U) 年節 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U) 春節 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U) 新年 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U) 過年 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U) 新春 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U) 新武 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U) 新武 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U) 新武 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U) Spring Festival Holidays (C,U,English,UF,U,U) Lunar New Year Festival (C,U,English,UF,U,U) nian jie (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones),UF,U,U) nián jié (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin),UF,U,U)

Establish Equivalence Relationships

		Items				Use synonyms to find related co	ollections
Language	Term	Eound in Language	Term	Items — Found in	References		
Chinese	春節 (chun jie)		Union Catalog				
	新正	English	Lunar New	5	外研社辭書部(2001)。現代漢英詞典。	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	(xin		Year		(A Modern Chinese-English Dicti		
	zheng)		Festival Spring	0			
	新春		Festival	0	東九華王編。《漢英八辭典》「苍。p.ie (The Chinese-English Dictionary)	I AT A SALE	医上氏古牛种
	(xin		Holidays		(Celebrating Spring Festival	
	chun)		Spring	5	臺灣大百科全書 Encyclopedia of Tai	Nation Palace Museum	
	新年		festival		http://taiwanpedia.culture.tw/web/		
	(xin nian)				ID=2026&Keyword=%E6%98%A5%E7%		2 20
					Online Collection, The Museum Arts, Boston(MFAB)		Mar and
	新歲				http://www.mfa.org/collections		State Root to R
	(xin sui)				spring-festival-along-the-river-243	National Palace National Palace Museum	ar
					Online Collection, The Metropoli	Museu m itan	
	農曆新年				Museum of Art.(MMA)		
	(nong li				http://www.metmuseum.org/search-results?		
	xin nian)				%22spring+festival%22		
		-			Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_New	Children and the state of the s	A MANY
			Chinese	43	Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			New Year		<u>http://en.wikipedia.org</u>	/Spring Festival on the River	Spring festival along the river.
					Chinese New Year	Metropolitan Museum of Art	Museum of Fin Arts Boston

Knowledge Organization of Chinese Festivals : Take "Spring festival" as an example



Structural adjustment issue for Chinese festivals: Lantern Festival

ID: 300263480 Lantern Festival in AFRICA region Lantern Festival in ASIA region Intern festivals he African region of Servicing parades of la within by candles. Terms: Intern festival (festival, lantern (

festival, lantern (C,U,English,UF,U,U) lantaarnfestivals (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U) lantaarnfestival (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U) festival de faroles (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,U)

Facet/Hierarchy Code: K.KM

Hierarchical Position:

A., 1	Activities Facet
Α.,	Events (G)
Δ.,	events (G)
$\Delta = 1$	celebrations (G)
Α.,	festivals (G)
$\Delta = 1$	lantern festivals (G)

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"

Semantic View (JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, N-Trip

ID: 300400803

ID: 300263480

- lantern festivals (African festivals)
- Λ. Lantern Festival (Chinese festival) (Chinese festivals, cultural holidays, ... Events (hierarchy name))

Note: Various African secular festivals incorpo particularly Sierra Leone, Senegambia, and th of Christian or Islamic holy days, featuring par

Terms:

lantern festivals (African festivals) lantern festival (African festival) (C. Terms:

festivals, lantern (African festivals) lantaarnfestivals (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U) lantaarnfestival (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U) festival de faroles (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,I

Facet/Hierarchy Code: K.KM

Hierarchical Position:

- ~ Activities Facet
- A Events (hierarchy name) (G)
- Ā events (activities) (G)
- Δ. celebrations (G)
- ٨ festivals (G)
- Å lantern festivals (A

Facet/Hierarchy Code: K.KM

Additional Notes:

1.

2.

	Dutch Seculiere festivals die worden Senegambia en het Caribische land Haïti	Hierarchical Position:
	festiva Ianti	Activities Facet Events (hierarchy name) (G)
•	Lantern Festival (Chinese festivals,	 events (activities) (G) holidays (G) cultural holidays (G)
	Iantern festivals (festivals, celebrat	 Chinese festivals (G) Lantern Festival (Chinese festival) (G)
	festivals, lanterı lantern festival	Additional Notes: 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,道教慶祀天官大帝華誕點燈祈福的信仰活動,並在發展過程中逐漸與民間習俗相融合。這天人們會有吃

為新舊年交接的句點。

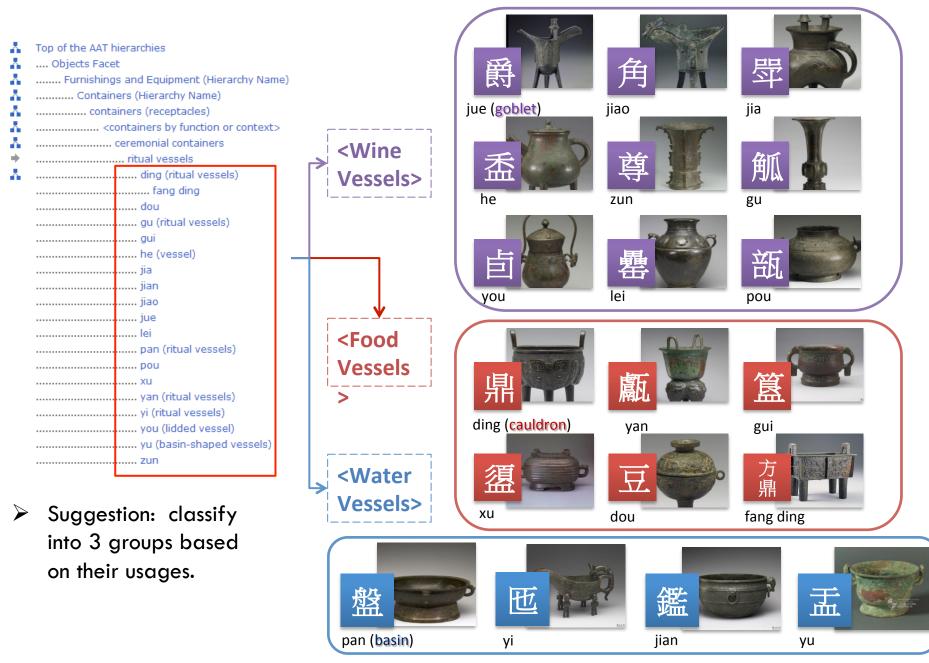
Note: Festival celebrated in China and other Asian countries, and elsewhere by people of Asian descent; it marks the last day of the lunar New Year celebration, on the first full moon night of the 15th day of the first lunar month. The festival has its origin in the religious rituals of the imperial 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.

元宵、看花燈、猪燈謎等習俗,用以象徵闔家團圓、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,這天亦被視作

```
Lantern Festival (Chinese festival) (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,U)
Yuan Xiao Festival (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
元宵 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)
元宵節 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
上元節 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
上元 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
燈節 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
燈夕 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
元夜 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)
Yuanxiao Festival (C,U,English,UF,U,U)
vuan xiao (C.U.Chinese (transliterated Pinvin without tones).UF.U.U)
yuán xião (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin),UF,U,U)
vüan hsiao (C.U.Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles), UF, U, U)
```

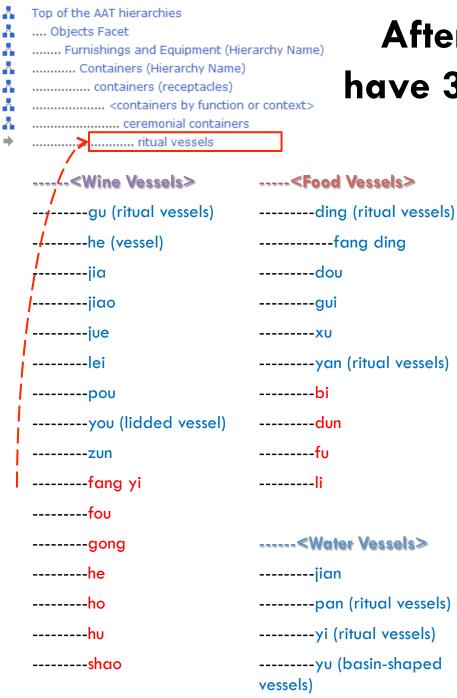
Record Type: concept

AAT has these 19 Ritual Vessels...



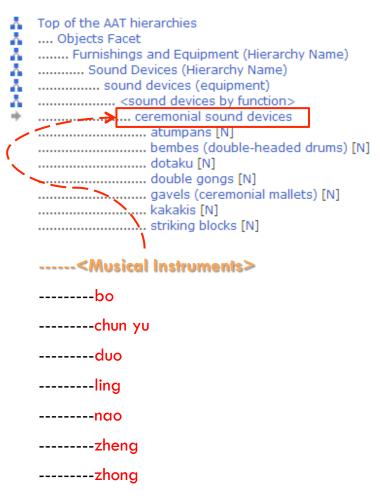
Need to add 19 NEW Chinese Bronze Vessels!





After Completion... AAT will have 38 terms with classification

Possible Hierarchical Position for Chinese Bronze Vessels- Musical Instruments



-----**zhi**

One Sample Record: "gong(觥)"

觥 gong

@ 條列



範圍註(TELDAP):

|觥為整器呈獸形之盛酒器。橢圓形器腹,前有流口,後有環形罄,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。

詞彙:

來源與貢獻者:



觥 (P,,U,繁體中文-偏好,D,U,U)	觥	[AS-Academia Sinica]	
kung (P.,U,韋氏拼音-偏好,UF,U,U)		數位典藏與數位學習聯合目錄 August 25, 2014	
gōng (P,,U,漢語拼音-偏好,UF,U,U)		故宮器物典藏資料檢索 August 25, 2014	
gong (P,,U,漢語拼音(無聲調)-偏好,UF,U,U)		中央研究院殷周金文暨青銅器資料庫 August 25, 2014	
gong (P,,U,英文-偏好,D,U,U)	gong	[AS-Academia Sinica]	
guang (,U,英文,UF,U,U)		Jessica Rawson ed., Mysteries of Ancient China (1996) 101	
		Jessica Rawson et al., The British Museum book of Chinese Art (1993) 347	
▲ 藝術與建築詞典根目錄		The Asian Art Museum Online Collection August 25, 2014	
▲…物件層面	auana	[AS-Academia Sinica]	
▲			
▲容器 (層級名稱)		Metropolitan Museum of Art, Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History August 25, 201	14
▲容器 (貯藏器)		Harvard Art Museums August 25, 2014	
▲<≪依功能或使用情境區分之容器>	Teldap Note:	[AS-Academia Sinica]	
▲儀式容器		上海博物館編著,認識古代青銅器(1995)。 24	
▲		馬承源主編,中國寿銅器(1991)。 231-233	
+		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.

AAT ID	English	Loanword Types	Chinese
300265816	MP3 players	1. Borrowed Word 轉借詞	MP3播放器
300263902	Kukuya	2. Transliteration 譯音詞	庫庫雅
300025542	church historians	3. Loan Translation- Literal Translation 譯義詞-直譯	教會歷史學者
300262837	retablo (panel paintings)	4. Loan Translation- Paraphrase 譯義詞-意譯	祭壇裝飾畫 (板面繪 畫)
300266008	whiskey glasses	5. Hybrid Loanword 音義兼用詞	威士忌酒杯
300015244	benzene	6. Phonetic Compound 形聲詞	苯

Challenges of Developing Terminology in Two Different Cultures: Structural & Vocabulary Issues

The way we classify, organize and arrange terms

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

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.

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.

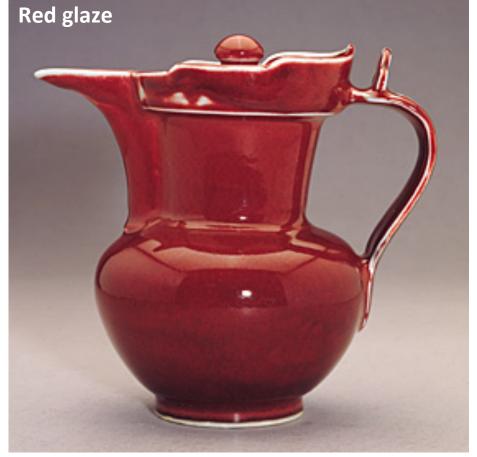
However, from a Chinese perspective, curators and research studies tend to classify ceramic glazes

by color

under different colors with varying compositions, forms and techniques

Tea dust glaze

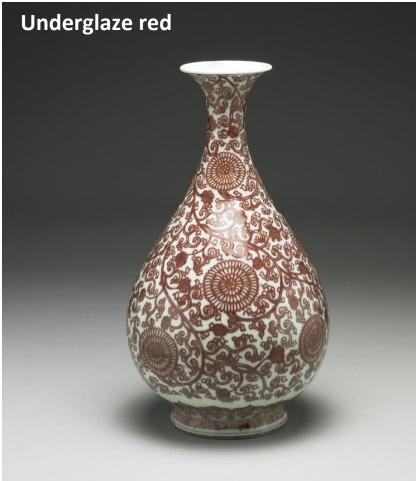




Six Conjoined Vases with Tea Dust Glaze Ch'ien-lung Reign (1736-1795), Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1911) 清 乾隆 茶葉末六聯瓶

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





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

Vase with Underglaze red 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

Enamels on yellow ground

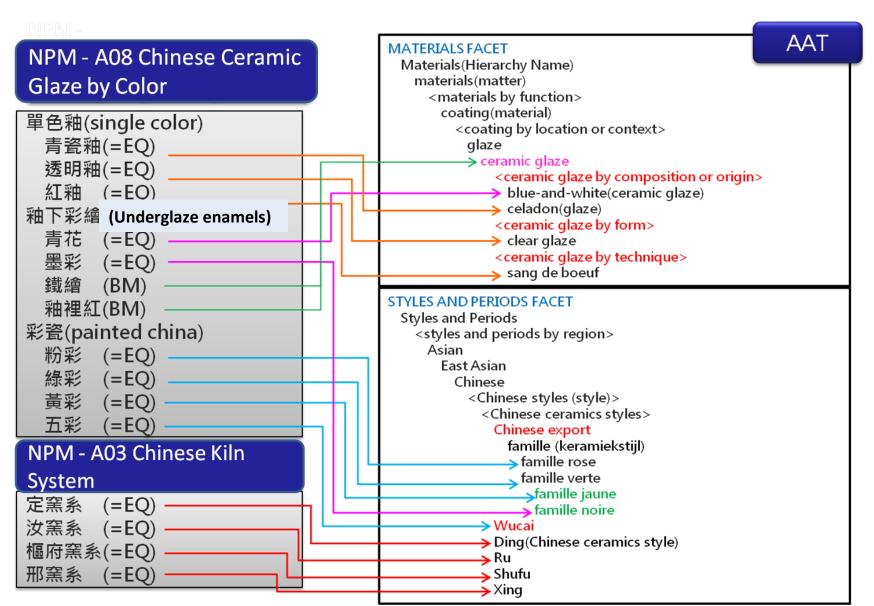
Vessel 1744-, Ch'ien-lung Reign , Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1911) 清 乾隆窯 琺瑯彩黃地福壽花卉瓶

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



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)

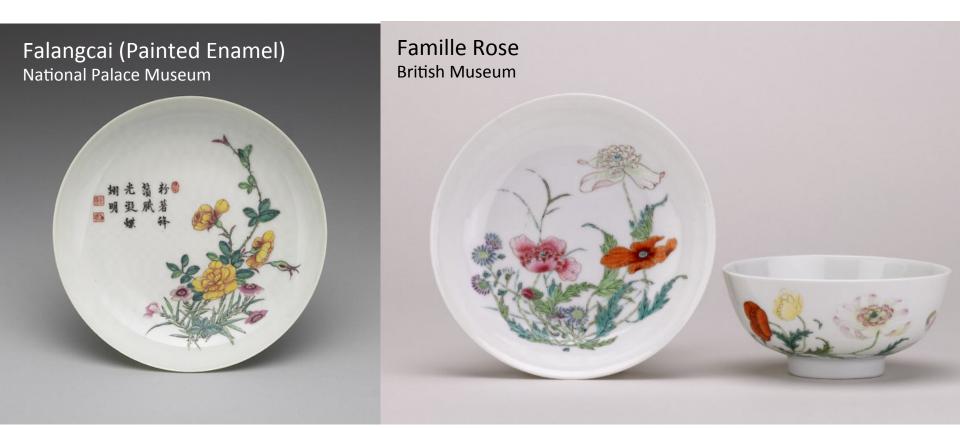
Yangcai (Foreign Colors) National Palace Museum (Taipei)



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



1736-1745, Ch'ien-lung Reign, Ch'ing dynasty (1644-1911) plate



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.

Famille Rose

Types of Chinese	Imperial Kilns	Commercial Kilns 民窯		
Porcelain	官窯	For Domestic Market	Chinese Export Wares	
Fencai (powdered colors) 粉彩	Х	(3)	(4)	
Yangcai (Foreign Colors) 洋彩	(1)	Х	X	
Falangcai (Painted Enamel) 琺瑯彩	(2)	Х	Х	

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).

+	Chinese ceramics styl	es				
\mathbf{A}	Chinese export (ce					
	blanc de Chine (Afte	r 2014			
	Compagnie des I	Indes				
	famille (ceramics	s style)[N]		ΑΑΤ Ε	xtensions:
	Jesuit (pottery s	tyle)			Move	the structure of the
	Cochin Chinese (st	yle)				e, and propose the
	Ding (Chinese cera	mics s	tyle)			· · ·
\mathbf{A}	famille (ceramics st	tyle)				on to response the
~	famille rose				previo	ous study
~	famille verte)			
	Guan					
	Jun (style)					
	kinrande [N]					
	Kraak		Ŷ.	lop of the	AAT hierarchie	28
	Qingbai		\mathbf{A}	Styles	and Periods Fa	cet
	Ru		~	Styl	les and Periods	(hierarchy name)
	Sancai (ceramics s		\mathbf{A}	<	styles, periods	, and cultures by region>
	Shufu		~		Asian	
	Swatow		~		East Asian	
	Wucai (ceramics s				Chinese	(culture or style)
	Xing (ceramics sty		~			ese ceramics styles
			Å .			ville (ceramics style)
			•			
						fencai

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 Attentions