

A. Wrap-Up and Next Steps
B. Contribution and Editorial Issues:
Focus on AAT and ULAN for
ITWG 2020

Getty Vocabulary Program
Getty Research Institute

6-7 February 2019

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**A. Wrap-up of the ITWG 2020 sessions
(day 2, end of day)**

**B. Contribution and Editorial issues
discussion (day 2, noon)**

Wrap-Up Notes

Notes from ITWG 2020 Wrap-Up

Follow-up will be posted to ITWG Google Group

Immediate Action Steps

- Create Google Group
- Folder for Editorial issues
- Technical facilitation Web ref (Matteo)
- Table of Contributions
- Folder for OpenRefine expressions
- Folder for Use Cases
- Folder for open tools (Vesper, SARI)
- Folder for Datasets, including machine learning

Wrap-Up Notes

Issues for action

- Update 'part of speech' values online
- Can we flag major changes, 'NB' reports?
- Provide lists of merged record IDs
 - GitHub? Webservice?
- Provide status & publication estimate for contributions
- Include image (nomen) in app. profile
- How to update Wikidata alignment

OpenRefine

- Issue: English results only; can we see non-English languages
- Singukar/plural
- Normalization (diacritics issue)
- Property column, add ID?
- Character systems in AAT terms
- Birth/death data values (all Vocab dates)
- 'Gendering' of role nouns

Wrap-Up Notes

Next Meetings

- CIDOC pre-meeting 19-20 Sept, ITWG/AAT
- DH, Ottawa, July
- Dublin Core, Ottawa, Sept (Marcia)
- ACES, Pittsburgh, digital humanities, April

Editorial / Contribution Issues discussed

1. Term Types: D, AD, UF; preferred terms
2. Regional differences in language
3. No equivalent in target language
4. “Gendering” of nouns
5. Scope is too narrow
6. Target language translation alignment, meaning and hierarchical context
7. How many sources are necessary for warrant
8. Sources for multiple languages; Sources for plural nouns
9. Romanization (e.g., for people names) pronunciation unknown
10. Workflow contribution to publication, notification (editorial component)
11. Changes to hierarchy (editorial component)
12. Harvesting Wikidata synonyms
13. Others?

Technical Issues *(in other session)*

1. Linking to term, not only subject: Part of speech (“gendering”) and Language preferences)
2. Workflow contribution to publication, notification (technical component)
3. Hierarchical changes, notification (technical component)
4. Notification of ID changes
5. LOD notification of specific editorial changes
6. Machine learning
7. Image nomen (Marcia suggests)
8. Harvesting Wikidata synonyms
9. (Social) Wiki for communication: How do we keep in touch?

1. Term Types and Preferred Terms

AAT Preferred terms

- The record-preferred term is the word or phrase used most often in scholarly literature in English to refer to the concept

still lifes or *still lives* ?

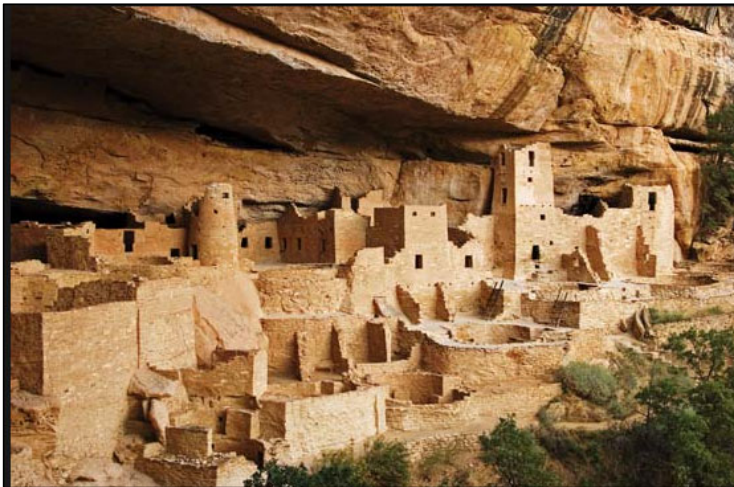


- The preferred term in another language is the term used most often for the concept in that language

still lifes..... [CDBP-DIBAM, GCI Preferred, VP Preferred]
..... [AATA database \(2002-\)](#) 129251 checked 26 January 2012
..... [Eisler, Seeing Hand \(1975\)](#)
..... [Library of Congress Authorities online \(2002-\)](#) Thes for
graphic matls: TGM II, Genre & phys char
..... [Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques \(1992\)](#) 379
..... [Sterling, Still Life Painting \(1959\)](#) 9
..... [Tesauro de Arte & Arquitectura \(2000-\)](#)
..... [Webster's Third New International Dictionary \(1993\)](#)
..... [Zinkham and Parker, Descriptive Terms for Graphic
Materials \(1986\)](#)
still life..... [VP]
..... [RILA, Subject Headings \(1975-1990\)](#)

AAT Synonymy

- The Term in AAT is analogous to the Name in ULAN, TGN, and IA, and the title in CONA
- Note that the term must stand for a unique, definable concept
- The term must be used or described in the source in the same way as intended in the AAT in order for that source to be valid



All terms must be exact synonyms

- All terms in the record must be exact synonyms, interchangeable in describing the concept
- Plus historical terms, other languages, and parts of speech
- If the same spelling of a term has different meaning, create second record for second concept; use qualifiers for both homographs
- If term B (presumptive Used For) does not have exactly same meaning as term A (Descriptor), make a separate record for term B
- May have Display Dates, containing implication of date or other information; must have Start and End Dates for usage of term
- All terms should align with meaning of Scope Note

| | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Ancestral Puebloan (preferred ,C,U,English-P,D,U,A) | preferred by Native Americans, and in most common usage | Start Date: 1930 End Date: 9999 |
| Ancestral Pueblo (C,U,English,UF,U,U) | | |
| Moki (Ancestral Puebloan) (C,U,English,UF,U,U) | | |
| Moqui (Ancestral Puebloan) (C,U,English,UF,U,U) | meaning "the dead," used by the Hopi to identify their ancestors | |
| Basketmaker-Pueblo (C,U,English,UF,U,U) | | |
| Hisatsinom (C,U,English,UF,U,U) | | |
| (Hopi,UF,U,U) | | |
| Oude Pueblo (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U) | | |
| Pueblo Ancestral (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U) | | |
| cultura Pueblo (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,U) | | |
| Anaasází (C,U,Navajo,UF,U,U) | | |
| Anasazi (H,U,English,UF,U,U) | avoided in modern usage, non-preferred by contemporary Pueblo peoples | |
| (Spanish,UF,U,U) | | |

AAT Synonymy

4.4.2.4.5.1.1. True synonymy

In an AAT record, all terms that share an equivalence relationship should be either true synonyms or lexical variants of the descriptor or another term in the record.

True synonyms are terms for which meanings and also usage are identical or nearly identical in a wide range of contexts. Synonyms may include terms of different linguistic origin, dialectical variants, names in different languages, and scientific and common terms for the same concept.

True synonyms are relatively rare in natural language. In many cases, different terms or names may be interchangeable in some circumstances, but they should not necessarily be combined as synonyms in a single AAT record.

4.4.2.4.5.2.1. Primary objectives

In translating the AAT for multilingual equivalency, among the primary objectives are a) to maintain cross-language equivalence between the English descriptor and the target language descriptor, and b) to maintain intra-language equivalence between all terms in the target language for a given record.

4.4.2.4.5.2.2. Translate the descriptor

Translating projects should focus on translating the source-language English descriptor into the target language. Do not attempt to also translate the English used-for terms (UFs).

- Paleolithic (Record-Preferred) (English-Pref, Descriptor)
 - Eolithic period (English, Used For)
 - Old Stone Age (English, Used For)
 - 舊石器時代 (Chinese (traditional)-Pref, Descriptor)
 - Paleolithisch (Dutch-Pref, Descriptor)
 - Paleolítico (Spanish-Pref, Descriptor)




However, if in translating the descriptor, it is discovered that there are appropriate used-for terms in the target language, the used-for terms in the target language should be included for that language.

4.4.2.4.5.3. Degrees of equivalence

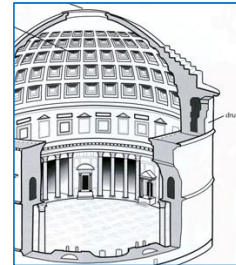
The AAT advocates only true synonymy or exact equivalence between terms within a single concept record. Although, there are other degrees of equivalence that may be used in other vocabularies, they may not be used in the AAT.

AAT Homographs and qualifiers

- A homograph is a term that is spelled like another term, but the meanings of the terms are different
- When adding a term, always check to see if there is homograph for the term in the AAT
- If so, you are required to add qualifiers for both terms (or advise the Vocabulary Program)
- It is also required to add qualifiers for terms that do not have homographs in the AAT, but for which there are homographs in common language
- In displays, qualifiers appear in parentheses with the term; in the data, qualifiers are recorded in a field separate from the term
- How to devise a qualifier? Qualifiers should be words taken from a parent term if possible

1.  **drums (walls)**
(<walls by location or context>, walls, ... Comp)
2.  **drums (column components)**
(<shaft components>, <shafts and shaft comp)
3.  **drums (membranophones)**
(membranophones, <sound devices by acoust
[300041729]

- Qualifiers should be the same part of speech as the term (e.g., for a term that is a noun, the qualifier should be a noun, not an adjective)



AAT Compound Terms

- Multiword or *compound terms* in natural language are *lexemes*, bound together as lexical units
- Dictionaries differ in their policies regarding the inclusion of compound terms, and thus they are not always authorities regarding what is and is not a compound term in the AAT
- A compound term must express a single concept or unit of thought capable of being arranged in a genus-species relationship within the AAT hierarchy



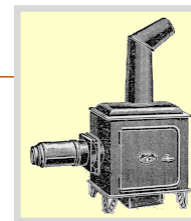
- Each AAT term represents a single concept
 - Gothic
 - cathedral
 - stained glass
 - rose windows
 - flying buttresses
 - naves
- Each of the above terms represents a concept applicable to this church
- *Gothic cathedral* is NOT a term; it comprises two terms
style + work type

AAT Preferred terms

- The record-preferred term in each AAT record is always a "descriptor"
- There may be multiple descriptors in a record, one for each language represented, but there is only one record-preferred term
- A record-preferred term is sometimes the only term in the record
The preferred term is the American English term used most often in standard general reference sources
- Include any alternate descriptor
Additional used for terms for the concept should be included if warranted
- Flag American and British English terms, if they differ

| | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------|
| record preferred | English Descriptor | plural noun |
| lantern slides (preferred , C , U , LC , English-P , D , U , PN) | | English Alt D |
| lantern slide (C , U , English , AD , U , SN) | | singular noun |
| lantern-slides (C , U , English , UF , U , SN) | | English UF |
| hyalotypes (lantern slides) (C , U , English , UF , U , N) | | Dutch D |
| lantern slide transparencies (C , U , English , UF , U , N) | | Chinese D |
| magic lantern slides (C , U , English , UF , U , N) | | French D |
| slides, lantern (C , U , English , UF , U , N) | | German D |
| lantaarnplaatjes (C , U , Dutch-P , D , U , U) | | Spanish D |
| lantaarnplaatje (C , U , Dutch , AD , U , SN) | | |
| 幻燈 (C , U , Chinese (simplified) , D , U , N) | | |
| plaques de lanterne magique (C , U , French-P , D , U , PN) | | |
| plaque de lanterne magique (C , U , French , AD , U , SN) | | |
| Großdias (C , U , German , D , PN) | | |
| Großdia (C , U , German-P , AD , SN) | | |
| Gross-Dia (C , U , German , UF , U , SN) | | |
| Lichtbildplatte (C , U , German , UF , U , SN) | | |
| Lichtbildplatten (C , U , German , UF , PN) | | |
| diapositivas (C , U , Spanish-P , D , U , PN) | | |
| diapositiva (C , U , Spanish , AD , U , SN) | | |
| diabild (C , U , Swedish , AD , U , SN) | | |

Generally, terms in other languages are supplied by authorized translation projects



AAT Preferred terms

There are multiple types or preferences on AAT terms

Record-preferred term

For each concept in the AAT, one term among the synonyms is flagged as the preferred term for the record overall. The values for the record-preferred flag are preferred and variant. Variant is more inclusive than the word implies; it may refer to not only variants of the preferred term, but to any synonym in the record.

Language-preferred term

The AAT prescribes that there should be a term preferred for each language represented in the record, if possible. Given that there are, at any given time, partial translations for some languages, the language-preferred term may occasionally be missing for some languages in a concept record. The values for the language-preferred flag are preferred, non-preferred, and undetermined.

Contributor-preferred term

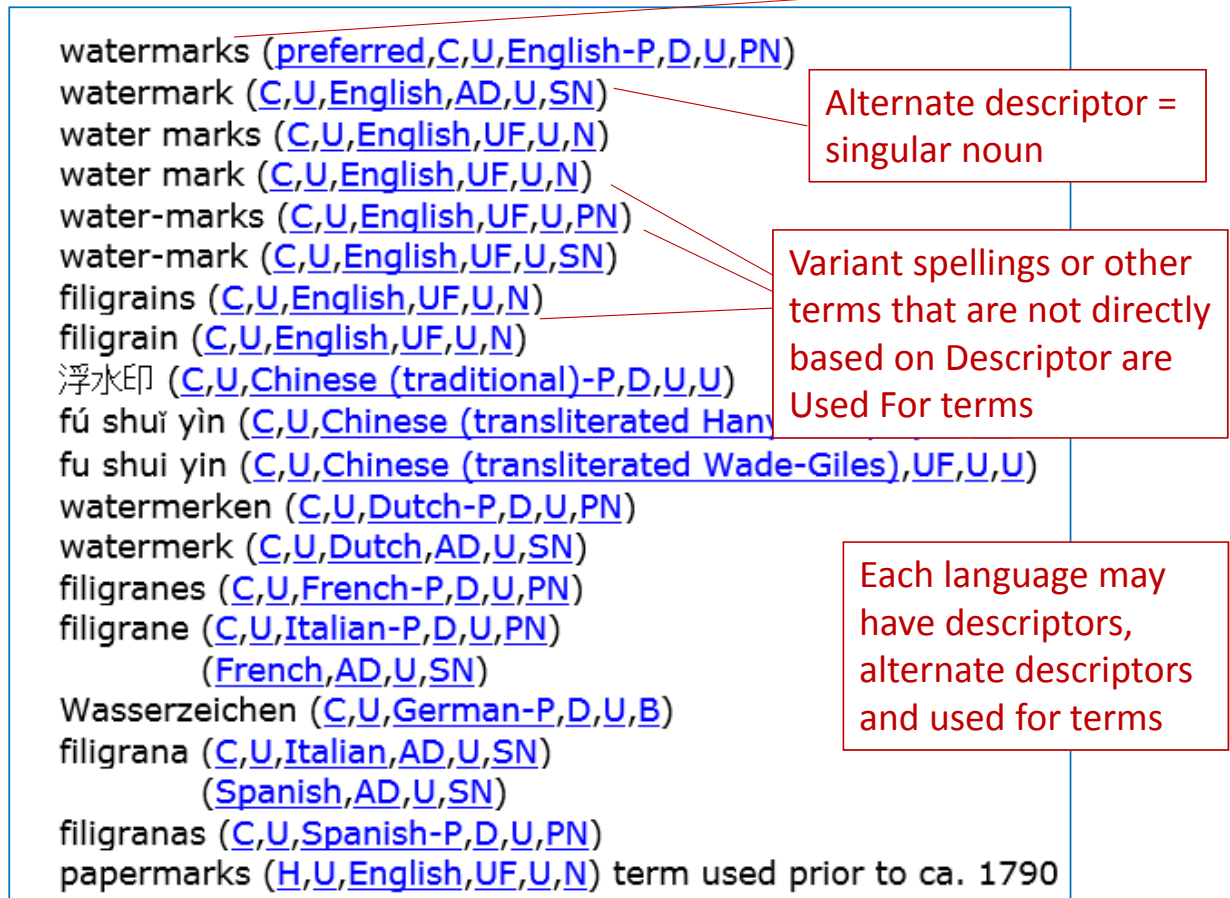
Contributors may flag the term that is preferred by their institution. For translating projects, their contributor-preferred term is the descriptor or alternate descriptor for the target language. However, for other contributors, a contributor-preferred term may be a used-for term, based on local preference.

Source-preferred term

The term preferred by a given published source should be flagged. This is the main entry word in dictionaries and encyclopedia, the term used for the concept in titles of books or articles, or the term in the glossary or text of scholarly or authoritative works. The values for the source-preferred flag are preferred, non-preferred, alternate preferred, and unknown.

Descriptors, alternate descriptors, used for

- **Rules** guiding descriptors and alternate descriptors vary by facet; see online guidelines
- **Descriptor:** The term used most commonly in authoritative sources to refer to the concept in the language; the rules for the form of the descriptor vary by facet / hierarchy
- **Alternate descriptor:** In AAT, terms derived from the descriptor, but having a different grammatical form than the descriptor
- **Used For terms:** Terms that are true synonyms for the descriptor, but are not derived from the descriptor



Descriptors, alternate descriptors, used for

Examples:

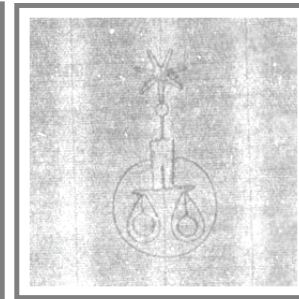
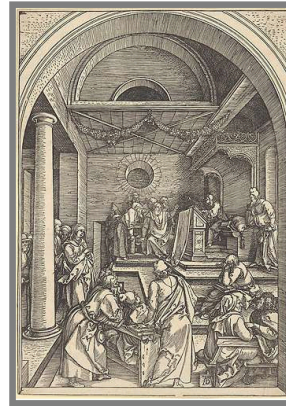
For Processes and Techniques: Descriptors are in gerund or noun form according to need and usage (e.g., abrasion, tuning, tapestry); adjectival forms are provided as alternate descriptors where appropriate

For Objects: Descriptors are plural nouns, with the singular form provided as an alternate descriptor where appropriate

For Materials: Most descriptors are singular nouns, except where common usage warrants the plural form; where appropriate, the plural forms of singular descriptors are provided as alternate descriptors

Etc., etc.

watermarks (preferred, descriptor, English-P)
watermark (alternate descriptor, English)



embroidering (preferred, descriptor , English-P)
embroidered (alternate descriptor , English)



2. Regional differences in language

Languages in AAT

- As in all of the Getty Vocabularies, the language designation of the term does not necessarily designate the etymological derivation of the word
- Language designation indicates which term is used in texts written in that language
- Loan terms may be used
- A single term may have multiple languages, because the term may be spelled the same in multiple languages

Loan terms

- Terms borrowed from other languages that have become naturalized in American English
 - *lits à la duchesse*
 - *mihrabs*
 - *pagodas*
 - *gongs*
 - *Schnitzaltars*
- One term may be both preferred English and preferred for another language (e.g., French)
- Plurals of loan terms may be anglicized with “s” (e.g., *violincellos*, *Schnitzaltars*), as dictated by published warrant



Example

papier mâché (preferred, C, U, English-P, D, L, N)
(French-P, D, U, N)

papier-mâché (C, U, LC, English, UF, U, N)
(French, UF, U, N)

papier mache (C, U, English, UF, U, N)

paper-mache (C, U, English, UF, U, N)

papier-maché (C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)

papier mouille (C, U, French, UF, U, N)

papel maché (C, U, Spanish-P, D, U, U)

papier maché (C, U, Spanish, AD, U, U)

cartón piedra (C, U, Spanish, UF, U, U)

preferred in both
English and French


Languages in AAT

- Variations on Romanization system and writing systems
- E.g., Chinese traditional and simplified

| Code | Description |
|-------|---|
| 72550 | Chinese |
| 72551 | Chinese (traditional) |
| 72552 | Chinese (simplified) |
| 72553 | Chinese (Zhuyin transcription) |
| 72561 | Chinese, Gan |
| 72562 | Chinese, Hakka |
| 72563 | Chinese, Huizhou |
| 72564 | Chinese, Jinyu |
| 72565 | Chinese, Mandarin |
| 72566 | Chinese, Min Bei |
| 72567 | Chinese, Min Dong |
| 72568 | Chinese, Min Nan |
| 72569 | Chinese, Min Zhong |
| 72551 | Chinese (traditional) |
| 72552 | Chinese (simplified) |
| 72553 | Chinese (Zhuyin transcription) |
| 72581 | Chinese (transliterated) |
| 72582 | Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles) |
| 72583 | Chinese (transliterated Pinyin) |
| 72584 | Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin) |
| 72585 | Chinese (transliterated Tongyong Pinyin) |
| 72586 | Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones) |

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Page Link: <http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300028629>

 **scrolls (information artifacts)** (<information artifacts by physical form>, information art
Verbal Communication (hierarchy name))

Note: Long strips of flexible material used for written documents and rolled for ease of handling
paintings on either hanging scrolls or handscrolls, use "scroll paintings."

Terms:

scrolls (information artifacts) (**preferred**, C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,PN)

rotulus (C,U,English,OF,U,N)

卷軸 (資訊製品) (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)

juǎn zhóu (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-P,UF,U,U)

juan zhou (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-P,UF,U,U)

chüan chou (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U,U)

perkamentrol (informatiedrager) (C,U,Dutch,D,D,U,U)

perkamentrol (informatiedrager) (C,U,Dutch,P,D,U,U)

perkamentrol (informatiedrager) (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)

parchemin (C,U,French-P,AD,U,MSN)

rollos (artefacto de información) (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)

rollo (artefacto de información) (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)


Facet/Hierarchy Code: [V.VW](#)

Hierarchical Position:

 [Objects Facet](#)

 [Visual and Verbal Communication \(hierarchy name\)](#) (G)

 [Information Forms \(hierarchy name\)](#) (G)


 [information forms \(objects\)](#) (G)

 [information artifacts](#) (G)

 [<information artifacts by physical form>](#) (G)

 [scrolls \(information artifacts\)](#) (G)

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 70641 | Spanish |
| 70642 | Castilian Spanish (dialect) |
| 70643 | Catalan |
| 70644 | Loreto-Ucayali |
| 70645 | Basque |
| 70646 | Aragonese |
| 70647 | Asturian |
| 70648 | Valencian |
| 70649 | Astur-Leonese |
| 70651 | Chilean Spanish |
| 70652 | Bolivian Spanish |
| 70653 | Old Spanish |
| 70654 | Colombian Spanish |
| 70655 | Argentine Spanish |
| 70656 | Peruvian Spanish |
| 70657 | Mexican Spanish |
| 70658 | Cuban Spanish |
| 70659 | Puerto Rican Spanish |

 **ball-point pens** (pens (drawing and writing implements), <drafting, drawing and writing equipment by specific type>, ... Furnishings and Equipment (hierarchy name))

Note: Pens with a writing tip made of a metal ball that is housed in a socket, which allows the ball to rotate freely when pressed against a writing surface, releasing a quick-drying ink. The ball is constantly bathed in ink from a reservoir, one end of which is open and attached to the writing tip. Commercial models of the pen appeared in 1895 and it became popular beginning in the 1930s. It was first patented by Lázló Bíró.

Terms:

- ball-point pens** ([preferred](#), [C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,PN](#))
- ball-point pen** ([C,U,English,AD,U,SN](#))
- ballpoint pen** ([C,U,English,UF,U,SN](#))
- ball point pens** ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- ballpoint pens** ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- pens, ball-point** ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))
- 原子筆** ([C,U,Chinese \(traditional\)-P,D,U,U](#))
- yuan zi bi** ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Hanyu Pinyin\)-P,UF,U,U](#))
- yuan zi bi** ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Pinyin without tones\)-P,UF,U,U](#))
- yüan tzu pi** ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Wade-Giles\)-P,UF,U,U](#))
- ball-points** ([C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U](#))
- ball-point** ([C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U](#))
- ballpoints** ([C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U](#))
- balpen** ([C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U](#))
- balpennen** ([C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U](#))
- stylos bille** ([C,U,French-P,D,U,PN](#))
- stylo à bille** ([C,U,French,AD,U,MSN](#))
- stylo bille** ([C,U,French,AD,U,SN](#))
- Kugelschreiber** ([C,U,German-P,D,B](#))
- bolígrafos** ([C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN](#))
- bolígrafo** ([C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN](#))
- lápiz pasta** ([C,U,Spanish,UF,U,SN](#))
- birome** ([C,U,Spanish,UF,U,SN](#))
- boli** ([C,U,Spanish,UF,U,SN](#))
- esfero** ([C,U,Spanish,UF,U,SN](#))
- esferográfico** ([C,U,Spanish,UF,U,SN](#))
- biro** ([H,U,English,UF,U,N](#))

..... uso en Chile
 uso en Argentina, Paraguay,
 Uruguay
 uso común
 uso común
 uso en Colombia
 early name for the pen, from the

- Variations on dialects of language
- Also, language is the same, but the term may be differently applied in various nations
- Long-term solution? For now, linking to Language, but including geographic region in note


Languages in AAT

- Language values are controlled by link to AAT record for the language
- Chilean Spanish is available as an official option, es-CL is the alpha code

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 70641 | Spanish |
| 70642 | Castilian Spanish (dialect) |
| 70643 | Catalan |
| 70644 | Loreto-Ucayali |
| 70645 | Basque |
| 70646 | Aragonese |
| 70647 | Asturian |
| 70648 | Valencian |
| 70649 | Astur-Leonese |
| 70651 | Chilean Spanish |
| 70652 | Bolivian Spanish |
| 70653 | Old Spanish |
| 70654 | Colombian Spanish |
| 70655 | Argentine Spanish |
| 70656 | Peruvian Spanish |
| 70657 | Mexican Spanish |
| 70658 | Cuban Spanish |
| 70659 | Puerto Rican Spanish |

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 **Chilean Spanish (language dialect)** (Latin American Sp
Associated Concepts (hierarchy name))

Note: Refers to several varieties of Spanish spoken in Chile, that is distinct from standard Spanish.

Terms:

Chilean Spanish (language dialect) ([preferred](#), [C](#), [U](#), [En](#)
[Spanish, Chilean](#) ([C](#), [U](#), [English](#), [UF](#), [U](#), [U](#))

[es-CL](#) ([C](#), [U](#), [CO](#), [English](#), [UF](#), [U](#), [U](#))

Chileens-Spaans (dialect) ([C](#), [U](#), [Dutch-P](#), [D](#), [U](#), [U](#))

español chileno ([C](#), [U](#), [Spanish](#), [UF](#), [U](#), [U](#))

español de Chile ([C](#), [U](#), [Spanish](#), [UF](#), [U](#), [U](#))

castellano de Chile ([C](#), [U](#), [Spanish](#), [UF](#), [U](#), [U](#))

3. No equivalent in target language

Various options – let's look at a few.

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2 Section 4.4.2.4.5.

4.4.2.4.5.4. Descriptor to descriptor translation

For each descriptor in the source AAT, the goal in translation should be to determine the exact equivalent term to be used as the descriptor in the target language.

4.4.2.4.5.5.1. Choosing the descriptor

The descriptor should be the term most often used for the concept in the authoritative published sources of that language.

Each language may have only one descriptor and usually only one alternate descriptor. Alternate descriptors must be variant forms of the descriptor, typically singular and plural forms of the same noun.

Each language may have only one preferred flag associated with a given language. For example, there may not be two terms labeled as preferred for the Dutch language

4.4.2.4.5.7. When the target language lacks an equivalent

When an exact equivalent cannot be found in published sources in the target language, several options exist for resolving the issue.

The language status flag should be used to indicate any special cases in translations. The default is not applicable, where the translation is an exact equivalent in the target language. For example, the English term tin mines is translated in French as *mines d'étain*. The language status for this translation would be not applicable, meaning the translation is sourced and without problems. If a special case is in effect, use the values for the language status flag: loan term, literal translation, or translation not applicable.

4.4.2.4.5.7.1. Loan terms

If there is no equivalent in the target language, one option is to fill the gap with a **loan term**. In the AAT, a loan term is a foreign word or phrase that is routinely used instead of a translation of the term into the native language. Including a loan term requires that the term is found in authoritative sources in the target language.

An example may be seen in English: The term *lits à la romaine* refers to a particular type of bed peculiar to late 17th-century French furniture; the best way to represent that term in the English language is to use the French term as a loan term. This usage is supported by literary warrant. The Italian term *maestà*, denoting a pictorial work of the Virgin Mary and Christ Child of a particular iconographic type, is never translated into any other language; it is simply retained in the original Italian as a loan term in authoritative sources.

4.4.2.4.5.7.2. Literal translations and coined terms

A less desirable, but sometimes necessary, solution for gaps in the target language due to lack of equivalents is the adoption of a literal translation or coined term in the target language. In the AAT, a coined term is a new term invented for the purpose of translation, generally by literally translating the word or words of the term from the source to the target language, but without authoritative warrant in the target language for the usage of the term as a loan term.

In full translations of a large thesaurus, coined terms are the best alternative in certain situations, in order to avoid hundreds of gaps in the translation. In AAT translations, coined terms are typically used when a concept is extremely specialized, not present in the culture of the target language, and particularly when the original source-language term is a compound term for which the individual words are easily translated. For example, currently in the AAT, the English term *berry spoons* is translated in French as *petites louches à fruits rafraîchis*, even though warrant for this term has not been found in French sources.

The target-language coined term should reflect the same level of specificity as the source-language descriptor. The coined term may be a syntactic expression, built from two or more words in the same order as if they were found in a grammatical construction (e.g., *petites louches à fruits rafraîchis*). However, ideally the coined term should be brief; long descriptive phrases should be avoided, if possible.

4.4.2.4.5.7.2.1. Coined-term descriptors as temporary

It is the translating project's decision when to use the occasional coined term. Translating projects are considered experts in the target language; the AAT editorial team accepts their judgment in employing this strategy.

In some cases, the literal translation is created as a temporary solution. An example is when the coined term refers to a new technology or technique; the translating project may have the intention of going back at a later time to replace the descriptor, where authoritative literature in the target language has appeared. Note however, that the original literal-translation descriptor would not be deleted in such cases; once the descriptor is published, deleting it would cause undue problems for users of the AAT (see Necessary changes above). If the coined-term descriptor is later replaced in the target language, the original coined term would be retained a used-for term.

4.4.2.4.5.7.3. Translation not applicable

Even if lacking warrant for a loan term in the target language, the translating project may occasionally decide to retain the English descriptor as the target-language descriptor. One factor in using this method rather than coining a term may be that the user audience in the target language generally understands English.

As with coined terms, the translation project at a later date may find warrant in the target language for a different descriptor, which would be used instead. Below is an example of the English term retained as the Dutch descriptor.

slipper chairs (Record-Preferred) (English-Pref,Descriptor,Plural Noun)
..... (Dutch-Pref,Descriptor,Translation N/A,Plural Noun)
slipper chair (English,Alternate Descriptor,Singular Noun)
..... (Dutch,Alternate Descriptor, Translation N/A,Singular Noun)

4. “Gendering” of nouns

How to label Part of Speech

- Choose the appropriate part of speech based on the definitions below.

A primary purpose of this flag is to distinguish plural noun descriptors from singular noun alternate descriptors, for languages where this is relevant. These flags allow end-users to extract via algorithm plural terms for indexing (used by libraries) and singular terms for displays (used by museums, who also often index with the singular form too).

Flagging adjectival forms is encouraged, as time and editorial priorities allow, since this may assist end-users in constructing modified descriptors (e.g., *Baroque costume*). Other parts of speech may also be flagged.

Even though some values in this controlled list are not actually parts of speech (e.g. *plural noun*), per se, the field is called Part of Speech.

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html

Values for the “Part of Speech” flag

Undetermined

Noun: If you know the term is a noun but are uncertain if it is a plural or singular noun, set the value to Noun.

Plural Noun: Use this value for Descriptors or Alternate Descriptors that are plural nouns, such as paintings or rhyta. You may also flag UFs, if time and editorial priorities allow. A term may be the singular in one language, but the plural in another language; for example filigrane is the Italian plural but the French singular for watermarks.

Singular Noun: Use this value for Descriptors or Alternate Descriptors that are singular nouns, such as painting or rhyton. You may also flag UFs, if time and editorial priorities allow. A term may be the singular in one language, but the plural in another language.

Both Singular and Plural Noun: Use this value where the Descriptor or another term is used for both the singular and plural nouns, for example, the French term chassis is both singular and plural.

Past Participle: Do not use this value without first checking with your supervisor. This value will rarely be used, but if at all, is most likely to apply in Attributes and Properties. If a term is a past participle that is used as an adjective, such as hand-painted, flag it as Adjectival/Possessive, because this indicates that the term may be combined with other terms in post-coordinated compound terms.

Verbal Noun/Gerund/Verb: Use this value for terms that are verbal nouns, including gerunds, such as polishing. Even if the verbal noun may be combined with other terms in post-coordination and modified descriptors, flag it as Verbal Noun/Gerund rather than Adjectival/Possessive (we must make this choice because each term may have only one value assigned for part of speech, although two may actually apply). Verbs may also be marked with this flag, typically used with certain terms in languages other than English.

Adjectival/Possessive: The purpose of this value is to flag terms that may be combined with other terms in post-coordinated compound terms (modified descriptors), such as Renaissance or painter's (as in Renaissance cathedral and painter's smock). Flag such terms if time and editorial priorities allow.

Not Applicable: This designation may be used for terms for which Part of Speech is not applicable; for example, for many Chinese terms there is no difference between plural and singular nouns. However, generally this flag is reserved for data loads, guide terms, and facet records.

[Note: This list is extensible]

Masculine Noun: This designation may be used for a noun having the grammatical gender of masculine.

Masculine Singular Noun: Term that has the grammatical gender of masculine, and is the singular noun form; for example, libro in Italian.

Masculine Plural Noun: Term that has the grammatical gender of masculine, and is the plural noun form; for example, libri in Italian.

Masculine, Both Singular and Plural: Term that has the grammatical gender of masculine, and is used for both singular and plural nouns; for example, re in Italian.

Masculine Adjectival: Term that has the grammatical gender of masculine, and is used as an adjective.

Feminine Noun: This designation may be used for a noun having the grammatical gender of feminine.

Feminine Singular Noun: Term that has the grammatical gender of feminine, and is the singular noun form; for example, sedia in Italian.

Feminine Plural Noun: Term that has the grammatical gender of feminine, and is the plural noun form; for example, sedie in Italian.

Feminine, Both Singular and Plural: Term that has the grammatical gender of feminine, and is used for both singular and plural nouns; for example, città in Italian.

Feminine Adjectival: Term that has the grammatical gender of feminine, and is used as an adjective.

Neuter Noun: This designation may be used for a noun having the grammatical gender of neuter.

Neuter Singular Noun: Term that has the grammatical gender of neuter, and is the singular noun form; for example, exitium in Latin.

Neuter Plural Noun: Term that has the grammatical gender of neuter, and is the plural noun form; for example, exitia in Latin.

Neuter, Both Singular and Plural: Term that has the grammatical gender of neuter, and is used for both singular and plural nouns.

Neuter Adjectival: Term that has the grammatical gender of neuter, and is used as an adjective.

Terms:

watercolorists ([preferred](#), C,U,LC,American English-P,D,H,PN)
watercolorist (C,U,American English,AD,U,SN)
watercolorist's (C,U,American English,AD,U,N)
watercolorists' (C,U,American English,AD,U,N)
painters, watercolor (C,U,American English,UF,U,N)
water-colorists (C,U,American English,UF,U,N)
watercolor painters (C,U,American English,UF,U,N)
water-colourists (C,U,British English-P,D,U,PN)
water-colourist (C,U,British English,AD,U,SN)
water-colourist's (C,U,British English,AD,U,N)
water-colourists' (C,U,British English,AD,U,N)
painters, water-colour (C,U,British English,UF,U,N)
painters, watercolour (C,U,British English,UF,U,N)
watercolourist (C,U,British English,UF,U,N)
watercolourists (C,U,British English,UF,U,N)
water-colour painters (C,U,British English,UF,U,N)
watercolour painters (C,U,British English,UF,U,N)
quarellisten (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)
quarellist (C,U,Dutch,AD,U,U)
pintor de acuarelas (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN)
acuarelista (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,SN)
Aquarellist (C,U,German-P,AD,U,MSN)
Aquarellistin (C,U,German,AD,U,U)
Aquarellisten (C,U,German,D,U,PN)
Aquarellmaler (C,U,German,UF,U,MSN)
Aquarellmalerin (C,U,English,UF,U,FSN)

Example, as used for German role terms

http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html

5. Scope is too narrow

- Scope note must reflect all terms within the record
- If some terms do not apply, either SN is too narrow
- Or terms do not belong in this record

AAT Scope Note

Required

For full guidelines regarding the writing of scope notes, see Editorial Guidelines: Scope Notes, above
A brief discussion of major points is included below

- **Definition:** A Note that describes how the term should be used within the context of the AAT, and provides descriptive information about the concept or expands upon information recorded in other fields.
The Scope Note in AAT is analogous to the Descriptive Note in ULAN, TGN, CONA, and IA
- The Descriptive Note or Scope Note clarifies the meaning and usage of a concept within the context of the AAT
- A scope note differs from a definition in a dictionary or glossary in that, rather than providing all the possible meanings for a word, it identifies a single concept and explains its particular meaning in context
- Scope Note is a repeatable field
- There should always be a scope note in English, but there may be multiple scope notes in multiple languages
- Each instance of the scope note has a contributor and at least one source
- Do not plagiarize sources; paraphrase

Submitting a Scope Note

- When submitting new concepts to the AAT, the contributor should include a scope note in English; it will be likely be edited by VP
- The scope note should be written from the point of view of the descriptor
Typically in the scope note, describe the concept with same part of speech as the descriptor
For example, if the descriptor is a plural noun, use plural nouns to describe it in the scope note

repareurs

SN: Craftsmen who practice the art of reparation, which is the process of carving away and shaping the layered gesso covering the carved ornament on a wooden picture frame.

marine glue

SN: Glue insoluble in water, made from rubber or resin solution, or both.

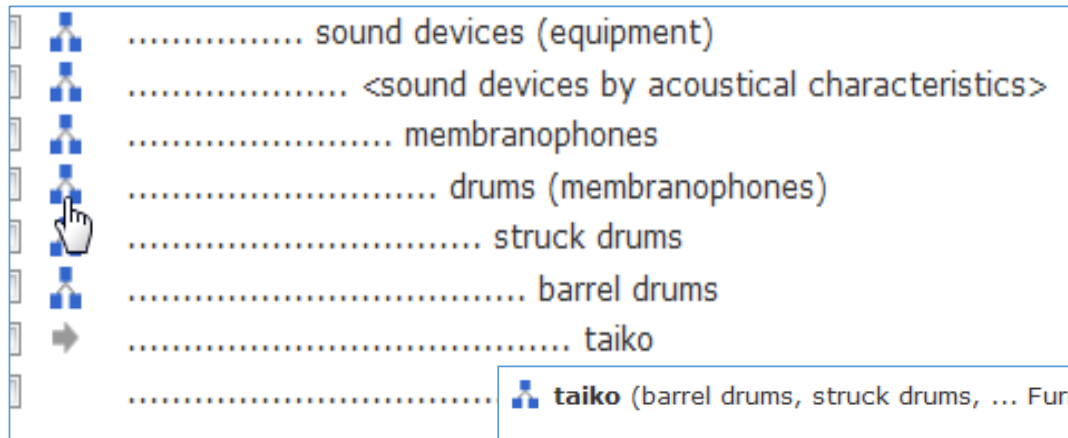
- **Topics:** Write a note that outlines usage and meaning of the descriptor
Keep in mind that the note should also be applicable to all other terms in the record. Topics may include the following:
 - the usage of the descriptor, alternate descriptors, and used for terms in the record
 - the meaning and context of the descriptor and other terms in the record
 - distinguishing between terms that are in different records and have overlapping meanings or that may otherwise be confused by users
 - These referenced terms should be linked through Associative Relationships

breezeways

SN: Roofed passages connecting two parts of a house or a house and garage; common after 1930. Distinct from "dogtrot," which occur in folk architecture and log houses.

6. Target language translation alignment, meaning and hierarchical context

Example taiko



- For this particular example, maybe is a question of scope?
- But issue #5 exists, answer?

taiko (barrel drums, struck drums, ... Furnishings and Equipment (hierarchy name))

Note: Japanese barrel drums with two heads, only one of which is struck; the size and ratio of diameter to length vary greatly, and the membranes are either tacked to the body or laced on, sometimes lapped over metal rings and then laced. Taiko have a legendary origin in Japanese folklore, but historical records suggest they came to Japan in the 6th century CE through Korea and China.

Terms:

taiko ([preferred](#), [C,U,English,D,U,B](#))
([Spanish-P,D,U,SN](#))
([Dutch-P,D,U,U](#))

daiko ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))

太鼓 ([C,U,Chinese \(traditional\)-P,D,U,U](#))

tài gǔ ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Hanyu Pinyin\)-P,UF,U,U](#))

tai gu ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Pinyin without tones\)-P,UF,U,U](#))

t'ai ku ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Wade-Giles\)-P,UF,U,U](#))

7. How many sources are necessary for warrant

Warrant for terms

- **For AAT:** For a source to be considered valid warrant, the spelling, meaning, and usage of the term must be the same in the source as intended in the AAT
- The descriptor must be found in at least three authoritative, published sources. **(Flexible, and your project is one piece of warrant.)**
- All other terms, including alternate descriptors or used for terms, must be found in at least one authoritative source
- List as many synonymous terms or translated terms as have at least one legitimate source or have been contributed by an authorized translation project
- Ideally, include references to Library of Congress Authorities, other pertinent authorities
- For ULAN, one source is required. If a translation, transliteration by experts requires no additional warrant

8. Sources for multiple languages; Sources for plural nouns

- You may use the same source for multiple languages.
- If a source has different versions (i.e., different volumes, or Web pages), best to cite the exact source where the term was found, rather than generic reference
- You may use the same source for plural and singular nouns.
Caveat: Make sure the source indicates both, even if in abbreviated form.
- Make sure the source intends the same meaning as you do (e.g., “still lifes” – but regular plural of “life” would have been “lives”)

AAT Sources

Required

- It is required to use published sources for all terms and scope notes in the AAT
- If possible, the descriptor or alternate descriptor for a concept in any language should be found in at least three published, authoritative sources
- Having three sources of warrant helps to assure that the descriptor is the term most widely used in the scholarly community
- With the abundance of online books and articles, it is often possible to do the majority of research online
- If published sources are scarce, as with terms that are neologisms, the opinion of a scholar or other expert may serve as one piece of warrant
- Museum databases and authoritative online sources are acceptable
- Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available
- For terms, consult specialized sources that are appropriate for various sections of the AAT, preferably done in consultation with content experts

AAT Sources

- Prefer the most authoritative, up-to-date sources available
- Consult sources that are appropriate for various sections of the AAT, preferably chosen in consultation with content experts
- For sources of Scope Notes, do not plagiarize
 - Study one or more sources and paraphrase the material
 - Do not guess or misrepresent the source information

Sources for the AAT may include the following:

Standard general reference sources

- major authoritative language dictionaries
- encyclopedia

- library authority headings

Other authoritative sources

- other authoritative thesauri and controlled vocabularies
- textbooks (e.g., Gardner, *Art through the Ages*; Janson, *History of Art*)

Other resources covering pertinent topics

- books, journal articles, and newspaper articles
- archives, historical documents, and other original sources

Other sources

- databases of contributors
- articles or databases on museum or university Web sites
- written or oral opinions of scholars or other experts

Avoid Wikipedia and other crowd sourced resources, which are not consistently reliable nor considered scholarly

How to interpret AAT sources

Random House Unabridged Dictionary

lan' tern slide, -s, n. a slide or transparency for projection by a slide projector or magic lantern [1870-1875]

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

lantern slide, -s | *noun*: a photographic transparency adapted for projection in a slide projector

- In dictionaries, entry is in singular
- This may still be a source for the plural descriptor
- Interpretation of dictionary entry is allowed

Oxford English Dictionary

Lost for Words? Find Word

lantern, n.

lant, n.1
lant, n.2
lant, n.3
lant, v.
lantado, lantado
lantana
lantanic, a.
lantcha
lanterloo

lecture, -photograph, -plate, -size, slide; (sense 1)
tower, turret. b. objective, as lantern-bearer, -carrier, -maker. c. instrumental, as lantern-fruited, -led, -lighted, -lit
adjs.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Laternarius*, a *lanterne bearer. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. v, A rush was made upon the 'Admiral Benbow', the lantern-bearer following.

= lantern slide

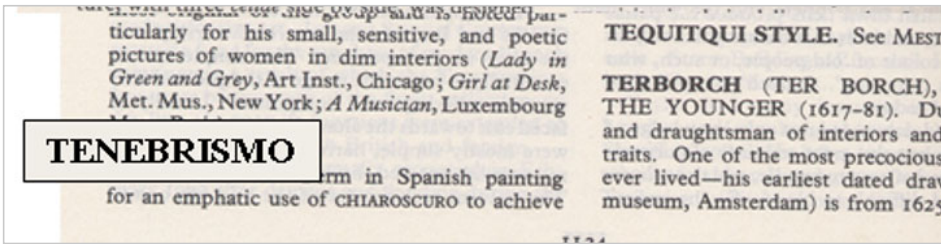
Patricia Harpring © 2019 J. Paul Getty Trust. For educational purposes only. Do not distribute.

How to interpret AAT sources

slide : *n.* **1.** an act of moving smoothly along a surface while remaining in contact with it; **2.** a plaything consisting of a sloping chute down which children can slide; **3.** any sloping channel through which things can descend; **4.** a small flat rectangular piece of glass on which specimens can be mounted for microscopic study; **5.** a transparency mounted in a frame for viewing with a slide projector; **6.** (geology) the descent of a large mass of earth or rocks or snow etc.; **7.** (music) rapid sliding up or down the musical scale.

- Note that dictionaries include homographs as a single entry, with different definitions (in the AAT, these are typically separate terms)

How to interpret AAT sources



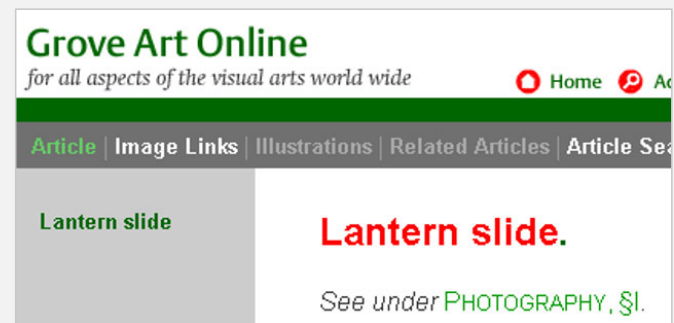
and maintained a major position in American photography until their deaths some 20 years later

Lantern Slide

A lantern slide is a positive transparency made or mounted on glass for projection. The term originated in the 19th c. when projectors were called magic lanterns. There were several slide formats then. Today black-and-white projection slide

- Encyclopedia entry
- Entry in an index
- Interpretation of capitalization is allowed

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Lambert | see: light units |
| lamination | 87 ff. |
| Land, Edwin Herbert | 754, 876 |
| landscapes | 23, 45-49, 129 |
| Lange, Dorothea | 276 |
| Langenheim, Friedrich | 102, 238 |
| Langenheim, Wilhelm | 102, 238, 242 ff. |
| lantern slide | 34-36, 94 |
| Lartigue, Jacques-Henri | 358 |
| laser | 111 |
| latensification | 217, 310-313 |



How to interpret AAT sources

sequential photographs of successive phases of the walk, the trot, and the gallop. When the pictures were published internationally in the popular and scientific press, they demonstrated that the positions of the animal's legs differed from those in traditional hand-drawn representations. To prove that his photographs were accurate, Muybridge projected them as *lantern slides* (transparent positive images on glass) upon a screen one after the other with a projector he had built for the purpose; the result was the world's first motion-picture presentation. This memorable event took place at the San Francisco Art Association in 1880.

- It term is in running text rather than a heading or index, take care that the words are being used as a term, not simply a descriptive phrase
- E.g., here the term is in italics in the text



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[Previous](#) [Next](#)
[MARC Display](#) [Labelled Display](#)

LC Control Number: sh 94005668

HEADING: Lantern slides

HEADING: Lantern slides

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005 19971205150257.2

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010 __ |a sh 94005668

040 __ |a DLC |c DLC |d DLC

053 _0 |a TR505 |c Photography

150 __ |a Lantern slides

450 __ |a Magic lantern slides


- Include LOC heading, if there is one
- Interpretation of capitalization is allowed
- NB: LOC headings are not necessarily AAT terms (e.g., *Cathedrals--Italy*)

How to interpret AAT sources

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> [7] | Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by G.E. Hamilton. | Hamilton, George Earl, 1882- | 1946- |
| | Library Location: STORAGE | Call Number: LB1044 .H27 1946 | Status: Available |
| <input type="checkbox"/> [8] | Victorian Britain through the magic lantern : illustrated by Lear's magical lantern. | Humbries | 1989- |
| | Libr | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> [9] | [Views of early twentieth-century China]. | De Maynard, Michel. | 1906-1912 |
| | Library Location: SPECIAL COLLECTIONS - CONTACT REFERENCE | Call Number: 2002.R.43 | Status: Multiple item statuses |

[Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by](#)

- Online library catalogs and online books and articles are acceptable sources
- If the term is in the title, cite the source as you would the hardcopy book or article

 [Web](#) [Images](#) [Video](#) [News](#) [Maps](#) [more »](#)

Scholar Results 1 - 1 of 1 for [lant](#)

[CITATION] A Historical Study of the **Lantern Slide** Projector
GO **Germundson** - 1968 - St. Cloud State College

[Web Search](#) - [Library Search](#)

[Smithsonian/NASA ADS Astronomy Abstract Service](#)

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- [Refereed Citations to the Article](#)
- [Also-Read Articles](#) ([Reads History](#))
- [Translate Abstract](#)

“Evidence for shock metamorphism in sandstones from the Libyan desert glass strewn field”

Title: Evidence for shock metamorphism in sandstones from the Libyan desert glass strewn field
Authors: [Morgan, J. W.](#); [Walker, R. J.](#); [Brandon, A. D.](#); [Horan, M. F.](#); [Kleinmann, Barbara](#); [Horn, Peter](#); [Langenhorst, Falko](#)
Affiliation: AA(Windeckstrasse 6, D 68163 Mannheim, Germany), AB(Windeckstrasse 6, D 68163 Mannheim, Germany)
Publication: Meteoritics
Publication Date: 10/2001
Origin: M&PS
Bibliographic Code: 2001M&P

Microscopic analysis of sandstones from the southern Libyan Desert Glass (LDG) strewn field reveals a sequence of progressive deformation features which range from unaffected rock to extreme brecciation.

Microscopic analysis of sandstones from the southern Libyan Desert Glass (LDG) strewn field reveals a sequence of progressive deformation features which range from unaffected rock to extreme brecciation. The quartz grains show a wide range of deformation features: crushing and fracturing, undulatory extinction, mosaicism, oriented cleavage, partial isotropization and apparent multiple sets of planar deformation features (PDF). This preliminary report provides a first description of shock indicators, typical for hypervelocity impact, in bedrock material that is assumed to be related to the Libyan Desert Glass.

- For information in the Scope Note, etc., defer to the most recent authoritative source
- If a point is not fully agreed upon by experts, explain the controversy (e.g., is this material created by shock metamorphism or impact?)

9. Romanization for people names, when phonetics unknown

Issue: For personal names, or other terms for which no Romanized source is available, how to Romanize?

Example: Kanji

Resolution: Investigation is necessary. ISO Romanization guides may provide insight.

10. Workflow contribution to publication, notification (editorial component)

Steps in the Workflow (Vocabulary Program perspective)

1. Contributor fills out contribution agreement (online)
2. Contributor contacts vocab@getty.edu , or Vocabulary Program (Vocab) sees contact in online agreement and contacts contributor
3. Contributor sends sample to Vocabulary Program
4. Vocab sends feedback to contributor re sample (content and technical) (iterative back and forth)
5. When contribution is ready, contributor sends file to Vocabulary Program
6. Vocab places it in our Jira system, in queue awaiting pre-processing and loads
7. [backlog of loads]
8. Vocab and Gregg pre-process
9. Data is loaded by Gregg in test DB
10. Vocab tests the load in test DB, iterative back and forth with Gregg
11. Data is loaded in Production DB by Gregg
12. Vocab double-checks the load
13. Vocab does any post-load processing (often, none for translations)
14. Data is published in the next cycle (once per month, around mid-month)
15. For large contributions, we alert the contributor when the data is online
16. There is no automated system to alert contributors

Criteria for contributions

- Contributions must meet the following criteria:
 - must be submitted by an authorized contributor
 - must be within scope of the vocabulary
 - must include the minimum information *
 - must be submitted in the prescribed format
- By contributing data to the vocabulary, the contributor agrees to its contributed data becoming a permanent part of the vocabulary, which is licensed in various formats and made available, including as Linked Open Data
- Contributors of bulk data will agree to terms in a click-through *agreement*

* Note that there are default values for required fields and flags, used when the source database has no corresponding data for the element; see online Guidelines and XML contribution schema instructions

DATA CONTRIBUTION AND LICENSE AGREEMENT

This data contribution and license agreement (the “Agreement”) is made and entered into as of the date of its online submission, by and between the J. Paul Getty Trust, a California charitable trust, with its principal place of business at 1200 Getty Center Drive, Los Angeles, California, 90049 (“Getty”), and you (“Contributing Institution”).

WHEREAS, the Getty Research Institute, a program of the Getty, has developed and makes freely available to the public a set of computer reference databases that includes the Union List of Artist Names®; Art & Architecture Thesaurus®; Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names®; Cultural Objects Name Authority®; and Getty Iconography Authority™ (“Vocabularies”), which are compilations of data from various sources, supplemented and updated based on new contributions of data; and WHEREAS, the Contributing Institution is developing or has developed data within the scope of the Vocabularies (“CI Data”), and the Contributing Institution wishes to contribute such CI Data to the Vocabularies.

NOW THEREFORE, the parties agree as follows:

1. The Contributing Institution agrees to supply CI Data in the format indicated in the Getty Vocabularies XML Schemas for Contributions, or such other format as agreed upon with the Getty.
2. To the extent copyright exists in CI Data, the Contributing Institution grants to the Getty a perpetual, royalty-free, sub-licensable license to reproduce, make derivative works from, distribute, publish, display, and/or perform CI Data for the purposes stated herein. The Getty shall hold the copyright in the Vocabularies as compilations.

3. The Contributing Institution acknowledges and agrees that Vocabularies are offered to users under open license terms. The Getty currently uses the Open Data Commons Attribution 1.0 License but reserves the right to change the license at any time.
4. The Getty agrees to incorporate appropriate CI Data into the merged format of the Vocabularies, and to cite the Contributing Institution as the source for incorporated names or terms contributed by the Contributing Institution.
5. The Getty maintains final editorial control over the Vocabularies and reserves the right to refuse CI Data if the Getty, in its sole discretion, determines that such CI Data does not follow the guidelines and format indicated in the Vocabularies Editorial Guidelines, or is outside the scope of, or otherwise inappropriate for, the Vocabularies.
6. The Getty is under no obligation to maintain the Vocabularies and may discontinue them at any time.
7. The Contributing Institution warrants (i) that the CI Data is within the scope of the Vocabularies, and (ii) that the CI Data does not infringe any personal or proprietary rights or any statutory copyright and is not offensive or defamatory. The Contributing Institution will indemnify and hold harmless the Getty against any and all allegations, claims, and causes of action (whether threatened or pending), costs, fees, and expenses (including reasonable attorney fees), losses, damages, judgments, and liabilities arising from or relating to a breach of the foregoing warranties.

XML: Mapping your data to the Getty Vocabularies

- The online documentation explains the format and rules
- Some rules are embedded in the schema

```
- <xs:element name="Ancestors">  
  - <xs:annotation>  
    <xs:documentation>There can be one and only one preferred  
      ancestor branch, but zero to many non-preferred  
      ancestor branches</xs:documentation>
```

Turnaround of contributions

- The turnaround time for contributions is dependent upon various factors, including how closely the contributor has followed the editorial guidelines and the status of editorial priorities and technical support available at the Getty during a given period
- In general, individual contributions entered via the online Web form in a given month will appear when the Web data is refreshed two months later
- The turnaround time for large bulk contributions varies, and will be discussed individually with the contributor
- If the large contribution is supplied in the prescribed XML format, if all required data is included, and if the contributor has closely followed our editorial rules and consulted with us throughout the process, turnaround time will be much faster than if the Vocabulary Program must edit the incoming records to meet prescribed criteria
- A list of records that have been loaded but not yet edited and published is available for contributors via the online contribution site

Using the online form

- In addition to the XML format, institutions may make contributions via an online form
- One record at a time
- Useful for institutions with only a small number of contributions, no source database, or no programming support

The screenshot shows the 'Candidate contribution form' for the 'Union List of Artist Names® Online'. The page header includes the Getty Research logo and navigation links: 'Research Home', 'Conducting Research', 'Learn about the Getty Vocabularies', and 'Candidate contribution form'. A small portrait of a man is visible next to the title. The form title is 'Candidate contribution form', with a 'Help: Editorial Manual' button to its right. Below the title are 'Submit Candidate' and 'Log Out' buttons, and a 'Search' dropdown menu set to 'ULAN'. A red note states: 'All fields marked with an (*) are required. Click on field name to see rules'. The form is divided into two main sections: 'CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION' and 'NAMES'. The 'CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION' section contains fields for 'Contributing Institution' (AVERY), 'Contributor ID' (2500000008), 'Your Name' (AVERY), 'Your Email' (Data to be supplied), 'New or Comment' (New), 'Record Type' (Person), and 'Parent' (Name: Person, ID: 500000002). The 'NAMES' section includes a note about inverted names for modern Western artists and a '1. Preferred Name' field. Below it is a link to 'Click to add/edit Source, Language, Qualifier, Date, LC Authority flag, other flags' and a '2. Variant Name' field. The form is enclosed in a blue border.

11. Changes to hierarchy (editorial component)

Why does hierarchical relationship change?

Types of change:

1. moving children
2. changing name of hierarchical level (GT)
3. eliminating hierarchical level

- We try to avoid it, particularly #1 and #3
 - We use polyhierarchical relationship when possible
 - Sometimes is impossible to avoid
 - Due to legacy placement, that has now become outdated
 - E.g., the sibling children are no longer reflective of the relationship to parent (maybe a child should really be a sibling)
 - E.g., in legacy data, the homographs in a record were not really synonymous, and when deleted from that record, it no longer is within scope of its parent
 - E.g., a level has few or no children, so is moved to temp.parent (unpublished, essentially deleted for end user)
 - E.g., two levels are merged, so all children now under one parent
- Technical problem: How to let users know what has happened; “Moves” are recorded in Revision History, etc. Can user digest this information?

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html

Required

AAT Hierarchical Relationships

- **Definition:** The broader context(s) for the concept record; *parents* refer to Hierarchical Relationships, which are broader/narrower, reciprocal relationships between records
- Contributors should suggest hierarchical placement; Vocabulary Program editors will approve or adjust hierarchical placement
- The AAT is *polyhierarchical*, meaning that concepts can belong to more than one parent
- Hierarchical relationships referred to by genealogical terms: *child, children, siblings, parent, grandparent, ancestors, descendents*, etc.

G=Genus/Species (generic), P=Whole/Part (partitive), I=Instance

- The relationship between parent and child is usually *genus/species* in the AAT; occasionally *instance* relationships exist

Example:
presentation albums belongs to two parents; one parent is flagged *preferred*



Hierarchical Position:

Objects Facet
.... Visual and Verbal Communication (hierarchy name) (G)
..... Information Forms (hierarchy name) (G)
..... information forms (objects) (G)
..... information artifacts (G)
..... <information artifacts by physical form> (G)
..... books (G)
..... <books by internal form> (G)
..... albums (books) (G)
..... presentation albums (G)

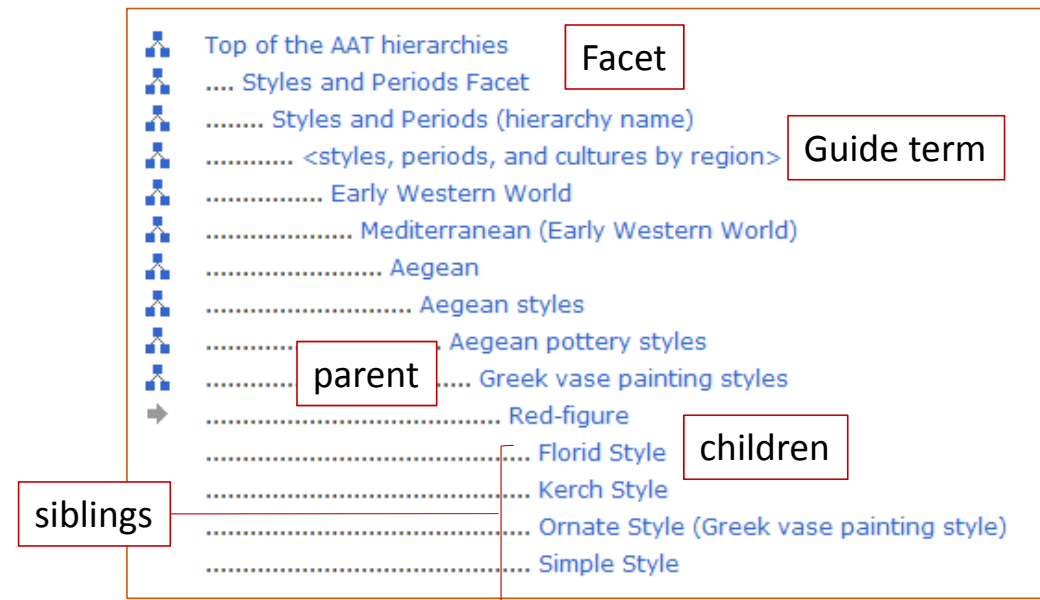
Additional Parents:

Objects Facet
.... Object Genres (hierarchy name) (G)
..... object genres (object classifications) (G)
..... <object genres by function> (G)
..... presentation pieces (G)
..... presentation albums (G)

AAT Hierarchical Relationships



- Siblings are usually ordered alphabetically; however, an order may be *forced* manually through sort order number (e.g., chronological order, if applicable)
- Hierarchical relationships may have dates
- The primary record types are *facets*, *subfacets* (called *hierarchies*), *guide terms* (display in angled brackets), and *concepts* (postable terms)



Parent ID

Parent display string, concatenated

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Subject ID: 300020201 | Review: In Process | Merged: Merged | Publish: Published |
| Parent: 300020193 | Record: Concept | Candidate: Non Candidate | |
| Label: Red-figure (Greek vase painting styles, Aegean pottery styles, Aegean styles, Aegean, Mediterranean, Early We | | | |

Facets and “hierarchies” (subfacets) of the AAT

ASSOCIATED CONCEPTS FACET

Hierarchy: Associated Concepts

PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES FACET

Hierarchies: Attributes and Properties, Conditions and Effects,
Design Elements, Color

STYLES AND PERIODS FACET

Hierarchy: Styles and Periods

AGENTS FACET

Hierarchies: People, Organizations, Living Organisms

ACTIVITIES FACET

Hierarchies: Disciplines, Functions, Events, Physical and Mental Activities, Processes and Techniques

OBJECTS FACET

Hierarchies:

Object Groupings and Systems

Object Genres

Components

Built Environment: Settlements and Landscapes, Built Complexes and Districts, Single Built Works, Open Spaces and Site Elements

Furnishings and Equipment: Furnishings, Costume, Tools and Equipment, Weapons and Ammunition, Measuring Devices, Containers, Sound Devices, Recreational Artifacts, Transportation Vehicles

Visual and Verbal Communication: Visual Works, Exchange Media, Information Forms

BRAND NAMES FACET

12. Harvesting Wikidata synonyms

Unresolved: Wikidata not a reliable source, but cross-referencing is useful

13. Others?

Thank you.

Getty