

AAT-Taiwan

AAT-TAIWAN and **ASCDC** in Academia Sinica

http://aat.teldap.tw/



- In cooperation with Getty Research Institute(GRI) since 2008, Academia Sinica Center for Digital Cultures (ASCDC) joined as a member of the multilingual translation project of AAT terms into traditional Chinese language.
- The current AAT-Taiwan contains 35,450 concepts in 7 facets.
- Translated Chinese terms are contributed to Getty's AAT and its LOD datasets to enrich the data content.

Participation of ASCDC in ITWG

Pre-ITWG Meeting

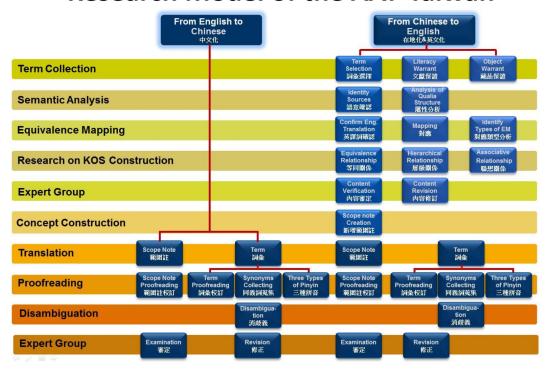
2008.07, 2009.02, 2009.07

ITWG Meeting

2010.08, 2011.11, 2012.01, 2014.09, 2013.01, 2016.08, 2017.08

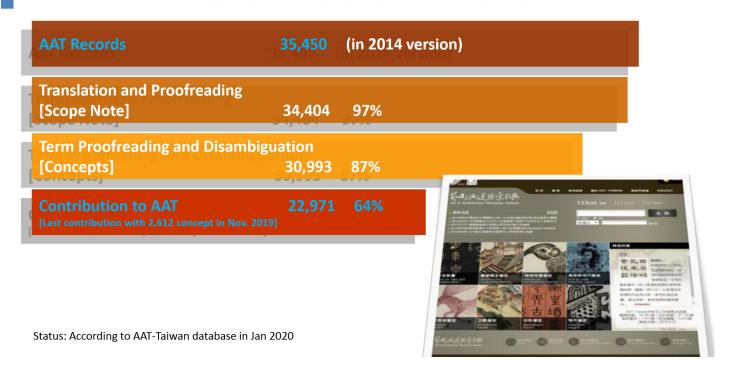
AAT-Taiwan

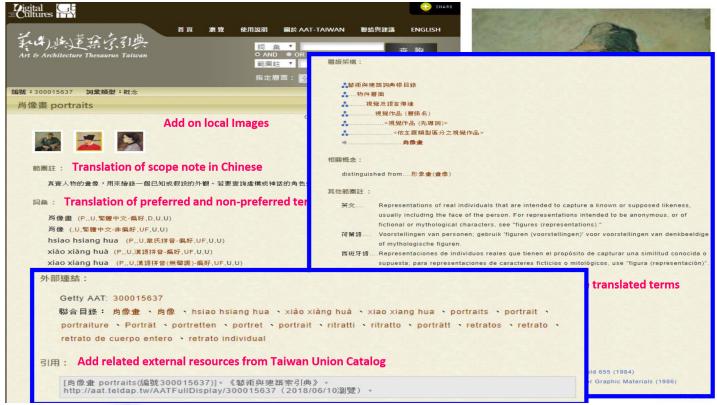
Research Model of the AAT-Taiwan



AAT-Taiwan

Current Status of AAT-Taiwan







Extensions for Cultural-Specific Concepts Create a Whole Set of Terms

Term Group of the "Chinese festivals" (9 Terms)

e.g.: Chinese New Year, Lantern Festival, Spring Sacrifice Day, Qingming Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, Double Seventh Day, Mid-Autumn Festival, Double Ninth Festival



Zun (AAT:300265850)

(AAT:300400803)

Term Group of the "Chinese scripts" (16 Terms)

e.g.: Clerical script, Qin clerical script, Han clerical script, Cursive script, Wild cursive script, Running script, Runningcursive script, Seal script, Bronze script, Great seal script, Oracle bone script, Small seal script



(AAT:300343588)

Term Group of the "Chinese ritual vessels" (19 Terms)

e.g.: Ding, Fang ding, Dou, Gu, Gui, He, Jia, Jian, jiao, Jues, Lei, Pan, Pou, Xu, Yan, Yi, You, Yu, Zun

Contribution of term group of "Taiwanese indigenous people" in near future

Term Group of the "Cultural festivals", "Styles and periods of Taiwanese indigenous people" (40 Terms)

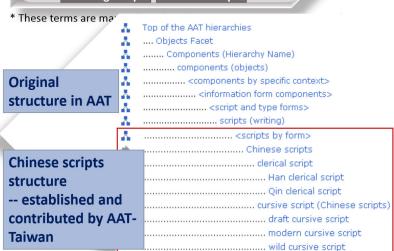
e.g.: Millet harvest festival, Sea/river worship, End-of-year festival, Malilikid, Pas-taai, Mikong, Amis, Ataya, Paiwan, Bunun, Rukai, Kavalan, Seedig...

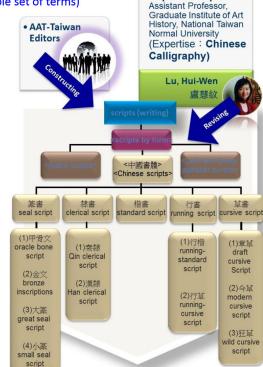
Malilikid

(AAT-TW:903002)









Record Type: concept

Expert Group

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

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

ID: 300343585

running script (preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U)
semi-cursive script (C,U,English,AD,U)
semi-cursive script (C,U,English,AD,U)

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

浓ing 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)
kai shu (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-P,UF,U)
kai 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)
yōsho (C,U,Japanese (transliterated),UF,U,U)

Hierarchical Position:

Objects Facet
Components (hierarchy name) (G)
Components (objects parts) (G)
Components (objects parts) (G)
Components by specific context> (G)
Components of specific context

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 Chinese schrift dat zich ontwikkelde vanuit het lishuschrift van de Han-dynastie in dezelfde tijd waarin het requiliere kalshuschrift ontstond (Iste 3de eauw n. Chr.) De karakters van het Chinese konende

[2]running Spript 集存基件数素

> "Three Passages: P'ingan, Ho-ju, and Fengchü", Wang Xizhi (303-361), Chin dynasty

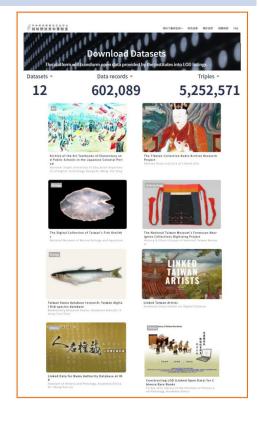
"Five-Character Couplet in Seal Script", Ch'i Pai-shih (1864-1957), Republic of China

Linked Open Data (LOD) Applications Supporting Digital Humanities

Application & Getty's vocabularies

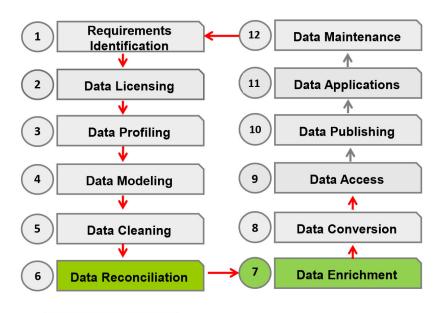
LOD at ASCDC

- Since 2018, ASCDC has established the LODLab to drive the research and application of LOD in order to publish digital archives of Taiwan through the semantic web and forge meaningful linkage with global data resources.
- Online portals for LOD Datasets, launched since 2018
 - ASCDC LOD Datasets (http://data.ascdc.tw/)
 - ASCDC LODLAB (http://lodlab.ascdc.tw/)
- Current results
 - Datasets: 12
 - Data records: 602,089
 - Triples: 5,252,571
- LOD dataset topics
 - Anthropology (Indigenous people in Taiwan)
 - Arts (Art Textbooks of Elementary and Public Schools in the Japanese Colonial Period, Archives of Chen Cheng-po's Paintings and Documents, Linked Taiwan Artists)
 - Audio-video files (Educational and Cultural Programs from Chinese Television System)
 - Biology (Taiwan fish species database, Taiwan's Fish Otholiths, Aquatic Animals in Taiwan)
 - History (Chinese Rare Books, Database for Names and Biographies, Database of Qing Official Titles)
 - Religion (Tibetan Collection Audio Archive)

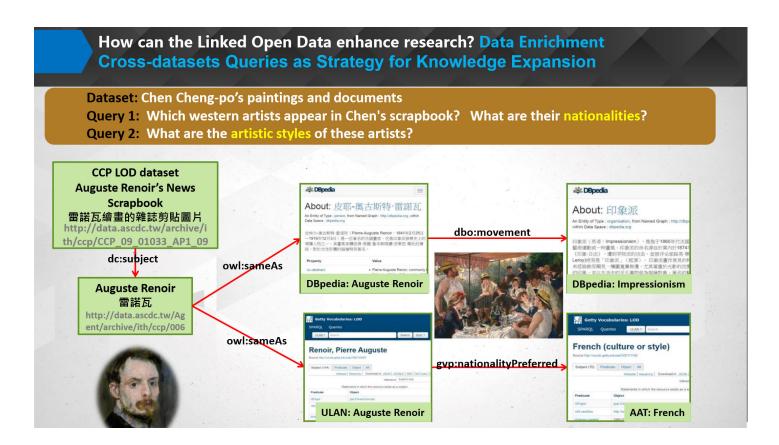


The Linked Open Data Lifecycle Framework (v2.4)

The method and procedure of this research is based on the "Linked Open Data Lifecycle Framework, LODLiFrame", which contains the following steps:



Data Reconciliation Data Enrichment	Application & Getty's vocabularies			External resources		
Overview of reused resources in ASCDC LOD datasets				Local resources by ASCDC		
	Biology	Anthropology	Audio-Video	Religion	Arts	History
Darwin Core						
DBpedia		igoremsize				
DC/DCterms		igoremsize				
EDM		\bigcirc				
GeoNames	Ø	Ø	Ø			
AAT (type, material, technic, script type)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
TGN (birth place, depicted location)					•	Ø
ULAN (artists)					•	
LOC						igoremsize
Linked Open Copac and Archives Hub (LOCAH)					•	
Temporal Gazetteer (TGAZ, Harvard)						
VIAF	Ø	⊘			Ø	
ASCDC	Ø	Ø		Ø	Ø	
Linked Taiwan Artists (LTA)					Ø	
Database for Names and Biographies (DNB)					Ø	Ø

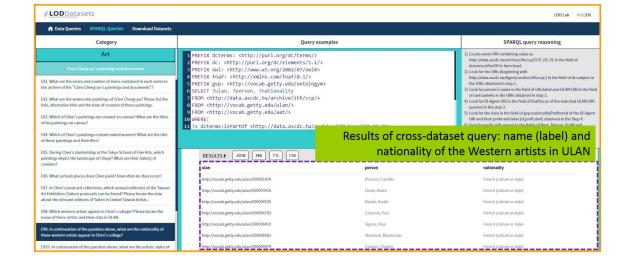


Application & Getty's vocabularies

Example of cross-datasets query for knowledge expansion

Dataset: Chen Cheng-po's paintings and documents

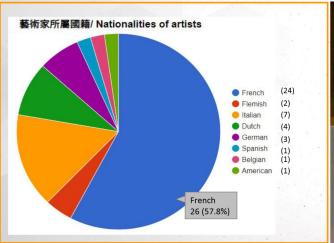
Example 1: Which Western artists appear in Chen's scrapbook? What are their nationalities?



How can the Linked Open Data enhance research? Data Enrichment Example of Cross-datasets Query for Knowledge Expansion

Dataset: Chen Cheng-po's paintings and documents

Query 1: Which western artists appear in Chen's scrapbook? What are their nationalities?

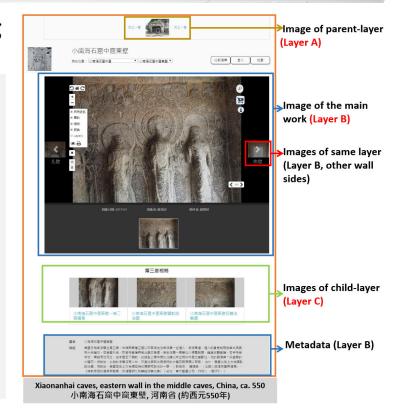




IIIF as method of Establishing Image-based DH Research

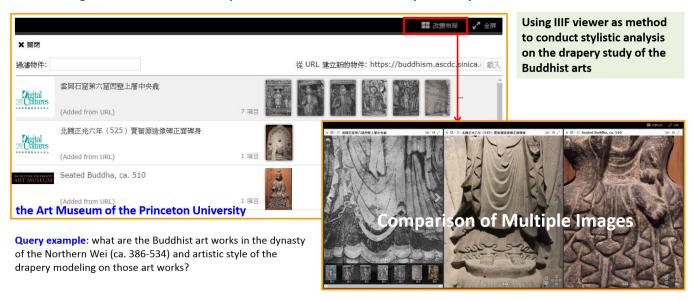
https://buddhism.ascdc.sinica.edu.tw/buddhism

- A LOD-based knowledge-base of Asian Buddhist art images with focus on sculptural works (Stupa, Caves and Stelae) in India and China.
- Images are presented in 3-layered architectural structure as: whole structure (layer A), different sides of wall (layer B), image section on a single wall (layer C).
- Semantic data modeling based on CIDOC-CRM/Linked Art Model; AAT terms for enriching data content as materials and method of applied techniques; TGN for describing to works' locations and integrate to the historical GIS.
- Presentation of images based on IIIF standards which allow researchers:
 - · Exchange of materials
 - Collaboration
 - · Reuse of data
 - · Reaggregate content
 - Comparison
 - · Spatio-temporal information
 - · Microscopic analysis
 - · Representation of structural spaces
 - Semantic Annotation



Content and Beyond

Combining LOD-based semantic queries with IIIF-based interoperability

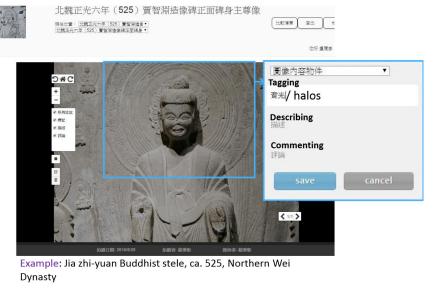


Application & Getty's vocabularies

Content and Beyond

- Development of different motivation subcategories for IIIF annotation of images, including "Tagging", "Describing" and "Commenting" based on W3C's Web Annotation Data Model.
- Expand "tagging" semantics: currently,
 4 annotation types under subcategory
 of "Tagging" are expanded and
 mapped to AAT.





Historical GIS Map with TGN information

- Embedded with multilayered historical GIS maps from 20 historical Chinese dynasties with a temporal coverage of ca. 3500 years.
- Reusing geographical information in TGN to mark the location of each work on map



Thanks for Listening!

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Academia Sinica, Taiwan (R.O.C.)