

# Multilingual Equivalency: Translating the Art & Architecture Thesaurus



Getty

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Patricia Harpring  
Managing Editor  
Getty Vocabulary Program

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# Preface

- This presentation is a companion to *Guidelines for Multilingual Equivalency Work*  
[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_4\\_4\\_appendix\\_d\\_contributors.html#4\\_4\\_2](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2)
- Please use the guidelines here with *Introduction to Controlled Vocabularies* (Harpring, 2013), and the *Editorial Guidelines* for AAT; the lengthy, comprehensive discussions and editorial rules are not repeated here
- Details of the guidelines here are augmented and revised as necessary over time, typically as new issues arise in translation projects

# What Are Getty Vocabularies?

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Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

# The Getty Vocabularies

## Enabling digital art history



- **AAT**, the *Art & Architecture Thesaurus*® includes generic terms, relationships, sources, and notes for work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, and techniques (e.g., *amphora*, *oil paint*, *olieverf*, *peintures à l'huile*, *acetolysis*, 玉器, *Jadekünste*, *sintering*, *orthographic drawings*, *Olmeca*, *Rinascimento*, *Buddhism*, *watercolors*, *asa-no-ha-toji*)
- **TGN**, the *Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names*® includes names, relationships, and coordinates for current and historical cities, nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features; through LOD, TGN may be linked to GIS and maps (e.g., *Diospolis*, *Acalán*, *Ottoman Empire*, *Mogao*, *Ch'ien-fu-tung*, *Ganges River*, गंगा नदी)
- **ULAN**, the *Union List of Artist Names*® includes names, relationships, notes, sources, and biographical information for artists, architects, firms, studios, repositories, patrons, sitters, and other individuals and corporate bodies, both named and anonymous (e.g., *Mark Rothko*, *Cai Xiang*, 葵襄, *Crevole Master*, *Riza Abbasi*, *Altobelli & Molins*, *Rajaraja Museum*)
- **IA**, the *Getty Iconography Authority*™ includes proper names, relationships, and dates for iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, historical events, names of literary works and performing art (e.g., *Adoration of the Magi*, *Viaggio dei Re Magi*, *Flood of Deucalion*, *French Revolution*, *Olouaipipilele*, *Xibalba*, *Niflheim*, िशव, *Shiva*, *Bouddha couché*)
- **CONA**, the *Cultural Objects Name Authority*® includes titles, artist attribution, creation dates, relationships, and location for works of art, architecture, and other cultural works, whether extant or destroyed (e.g., *The Lacemaker*, *La Dentellière*, *Merlettaia*, *Lion Throne Room*, 神奈川沖浪, *Great Wave*, *Die große Welle*, *Chayasomesvara Temple*, *Hagia Sofia*, Αγία Σοφία)

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# How are the Getty vocabs used?

**LINKS to vocabs**

- Used for cataloging and for retrieval
- Fields controlled by Getty Vocabularies

## AAT record

Fields controlled by vocabs

[Semantic View \(JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, N-Triples\)](#)

ID: 300011443

Page Link: <http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300011443>

[marble \(rock\)](#) (metamorphic rock, rock (inorganic material)) ... Materials (hierar



**Catalog Level** item  
**Classification** sculpture | antiquities  
**Work Type** statuette **AAT**  
**Titles** Female Figure of the Kilia Type  
 Female Figure (Star Gazer)  
**Creator** unknown Anatolian **ULAN**  
**Creation Date** 2800/2200 BCE  
**Style/period:** Chalcolithic  
**General Subject** human figures  
**Specific Subject** fertility | human female  
**Current Location** J. Paul Getty Museum, Getty Villa  
 Malibu (Los Angeles, California, USA) **ULAN**  
 88.AA.122 **TGN**  
**Dimensions** 14.3 cm height (5 5/8 inches)  
**Mat & Tech** carved marble **Index:** marble **AAT**  
**Style** Kilia type

**marble (rock)** (**preferred**, C,U,LC,English)  
**marbles (rocks)** (C,U,English,AD,U,N)  
**marmor** (C,U,English,UF,U,N)  
 大理石 (C,U,Chinese (traditional)-P,D,U,U)  
 大理岩 (C,U,Chinese (traditional),UF,U,U)  
 dà lǐ shí (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Han)  
 da li shi (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pin)  
 ta li shih (C,U,Chinese (transliterated W)  
**marmor** (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)  
**marmorplaat** (C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U)  
**marmorplaten** (C,U,Dutch,UF,U,U)  
**marbre (roche)** (C,U,French-P,D,U,N)  
**marbres (roche)** (C,U,French,AD,U,N)  
**marmo** (C,U,Italian-P,D,U,N)  
**mármol** (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U)  
**Marmor** (C,U,German-P,D,U,N)

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## History of the Getty Vocabularies

- The AAT, ULAN, and TGN were begun 1979-1980s
- To meet the needs of the art museum, visual resources, archives, and art library communities
- Authoritative vocabularies to aid in the indexing and retrieval of art information
- Informed by CIHA TAU (Thesaurus Artis Universalis) and expert advisory committees
- CONA and IA development began in 2004; based on CDWA's work and authority metadata
- The vocabularies are compiled through contributions from qualified and trained contributors (visual resources collections, museums, art libraries, bibliographic indexing projects, national and international translation projects)
- AAT, ULAN, TGN, CONA, and IA have same core data structure and same core editorial rules
- Records, terms, and other data identified are by persistent numeric IDs
- The Getty Vocabulary Program and Getty Digital technical team provide instruction for use of and contribution to the Getty Vocabularies at conferences and in online training materials



## Getty Vocabularies are valued as authoritative

- Grow through contributions from experts
- Contributors and published sources are cited
- Compiled, merged, edited, and published by the Getty Vocabulary Program and our Getty Digital technical team; refreshed monthly
- **Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) v1.0**
- More open licensing allows sharing, creation, adaptation of data with attribution
- **Data is made available in various ways:**
  - online searching
  - Web services APIs  
relational tables and XML format *[will eventually be discontinued]*
  - Linked Open Data: structured and published to make it openly accessible and shareable on the Semantic Web: JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, N-Triples formats

# Getty Vocabularies are valued as authoritative

- Read about Linked Open Data here
- Click to access Sparql end point and 90 sample queries

Search Tools & Databases

- Primo Search
- ▶ Getty Research Portal
- Collection Inventories & Finding Aids
- ▶ Photo Archive
- ▶ Research Guides & Bibliographies
- Digital Collections
- ▶ Article & Research Databases
- ▶ Collecting & Provenance Research
- BHA & RILA
- ▼ Getty Vocabularies
  - ▶ Art & Architecture Thesaurus (AAT) ©
  - ▶ Cultural Objects Name Authority (CONA) ©
  - ▶ Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names (TGN) ©
  - ▶ Union List of Artist Names (ULAN) ©
  - Contribute
  - Editorial Guidelines
  - **Getty Vocabularies as Linked Open Data**
  - Frequently Asked Questions
  - ▶ Obtain the Getty Vocabularies
  - Training Materials

## Getty Vocabularies as Linked Open Data

The Getty vocabularies are constructed to allow their use in linked data. A project to publish them to the LOD (Linked Open Data) cloud is underway. The documents on this page contain news and presentations about releasing the Getty vocabularies as LOD. These materials are subject to frequent modification and addition.



- News and Status of the Project
- What Is LOD?
- Introduction to Getty Vocabularies as LOD (PDF, 3.8 MB, 46pp)
- List of External Advisors (PDF, 88KB, 7pp)

The AAT, TGN, and ULAN are now available as LOD. They are published under the [Open Data Commons Attribution License \(ODC-By\) 1.0](#).

▪ **Attention developers and programmers:**  
Technical documentation to assist in exploring the AAT, TGN, and ULAN data is available at the SPARQL endpoint at [vocab.getty.edu](http://vocab.getty.edu)

### News and Status of the Project

Releasing the Getty vocabularies as Linked Open Data is part of the Getty's ongoing effort to make our knowledge resources freely available to all. Making the Getty vocabularies available to the research community as LOD could have a truly

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# Getty Vocabularies are thesauri

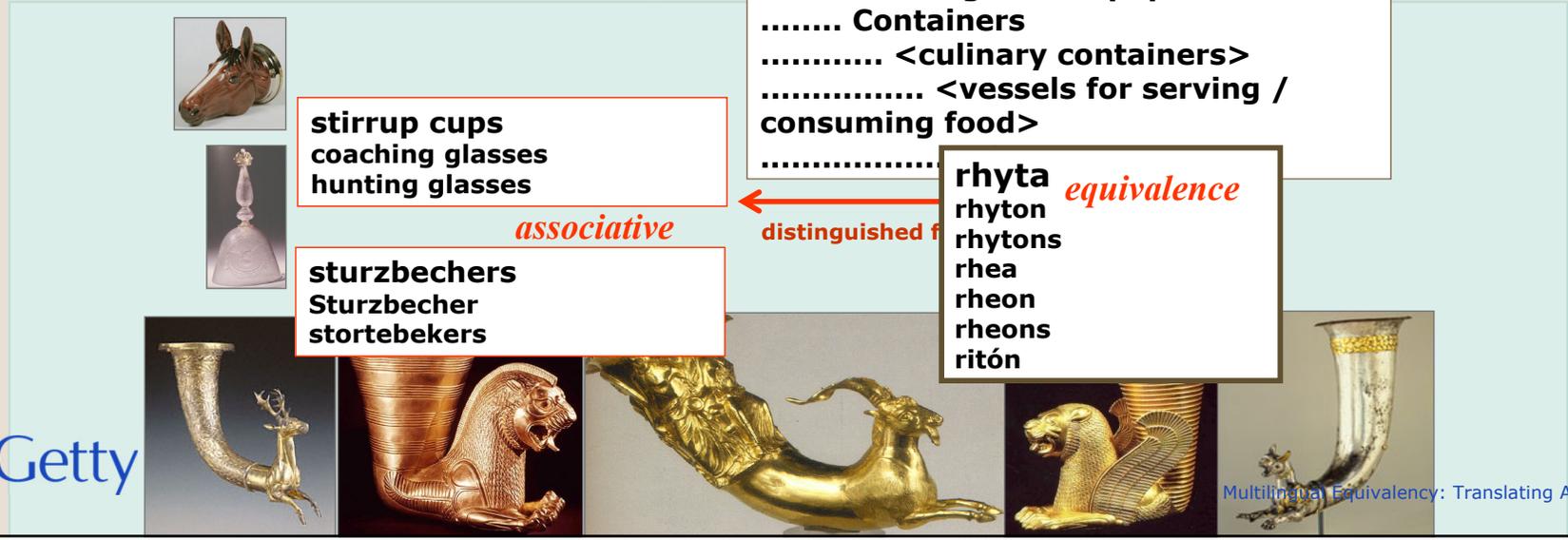
- Compliant with national (NISO) and international (ISO) standards for thesaurus construction
- They are compliant with / map to other standards:
  - CDWA (Categories for the Description of Works of Art)
  - CCO (Cataloging Cultural Objects)
  - VRA Core (Visual Resources Association core categories)
  - LIDO (Lightweight Information Describing Objects)
  - CIDOC CRM (CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model) (ISO 21127:2006)

# Getty Vocabularies are thesauri

- Features that allow the Getty Vocabularies to be used in cataloging, retrieval, and linking
  - Each Getty Vocabulary record, each term, and other data are identified by **unique numeric IDs** (rather than relying solely on text matching)
  - Many other fields are controlled by lookup lists
  - The vocabularies are linked to each other
  - The vocabularies share a core data structure

# Getty Vocabularies are thesauri

- Thesaurus: A semantic network of unique concepts
- Thesauri may be monolingual or multilingual
- Thesauri may have the following three relationships:
  - Equivalence Relationships
  - Hierarchical Relationships
  - Associative Relationships



## Scope of each Getty Vocabulary



AAT

*Art & Architecture Thesaurus®*

Includes **generic terms**, dates, relationships, sources, and notes for **work types, roles, materials, styles, cultures, techniques, and other concepts**

Five Getty Vocabularies

Getty

### Sample record

**AAT\_ID:** 300011329

#### Terms:

bas-reliefs (pref, en, fr)

bas-relief (en, fr)

low reliefs (en)

bas-reliefs (nl)

travertino (es)

bassorilievo (it)

bajos relieves (es)

travertin (fr)

Flachreliefs (de)

淺浮雕 (雕塑)(zh; Chinese traditional)

qiǎn fú diāo (Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin))

qian fu diao (Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones))

ch'ien fu tiao (Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles))

#### Hierarchical Relationships

Objects Facet

.. Visual and Verbal Communication

.... Visual Works

..... <visual works by material or technique>

..... sculpture (visual works)

..... <sculpture by technique>

..... reliefs (sculptures)

..... bas-reliefs (sculpture)

#### Associative Relationships

produced by ...

bas-relief (technique) [300053623]

distinguished from ...

high reliefs (sculpture) [300184782]

#### Scope Notes:

- Refers to works executed in relatively shallow relief. (en)
- Beeldhouwwerken uitgevoerd in relatief laag reliëf. (nl)
- Útese para obras ejecutadas en relieve relativamente superficial. (es)
- 指浮雕圖案較淺的作品。(zh)
- Bezeichnet eine Arbeit, die in relativ flachem Relief ausgeführt ist. (de)

**Contributors:** AS-Academia Sinica, CDBP-DIBAM, GCI, ICCD, IfM-SMB-PK, RKD, AAT-Ned, VP

**Sources:** AATA database (2002-) 120890; Avery Index (1963-); Grove Art Online; Oxford English Dictionary; Lucie-Smith, Thames & Hudson Dictionary of Art Terms (2006); Ching, Diccionario Visual de Arquitectura (1997); Preble and Preble, Artforms (1989); RIBA, Architectural Keywords (1982); Van Dale groot woordenboek (1994); IfM Berlin; TAA database (2000-); AAT-Ned (1994-)



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# Scope of each Getty Vocabulary



TGN

*Getty Thesaurus of  
Geographic Names®*

Focuses on places relevant to **art, architecture**, and related disciplines, recording names, relationships, place types, dates, notes, and coordinates for **current and historical cities, nations, empires, archaeological sites, lost settlements, and physical features**

Is a thesaurus, but through LOD  
TGN may be linked to  
GIS and maps

Getty

## Sample record

**TGN\_ID:** 300011329

### Names:

Siena (pref, en,it,de,nl,fr,es)  
Sienna (en, it)  
Sienne (fr)  
Σιένα (el)  
锡耶纳 (zh)  
Сиена (ru)  
סיינה (he)  
シエーナ (ja)  
Sienese (en,adj)  
Senae (historical, la)  
Saena Julia (historical, la)  
Sena (historical, Etruscan)

*Contributors:* BHA, FDA, GRLPSC, VP

*Sources:* *Annuario Generale* (1980); *Canby, Historic Places* (2007) 2/861; *Dizionario Corografico Toscana* (1977) 1508; *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (2002-); *Milanesi, Storia dell'Arte Senese* (1969) *passim*; *NGA/NIMA database* (2003-) -129709; *TCl: Toscana* (1984) 479 ff; *Times Atlas of the World* (1992) 183; *UNESCO World Heritage Centre [online]* (1992-) accessed 20 July 2010; *Webster's Geographical Dictionary* (2007) 1114

### Hierarchical Rels. (*polyhierarchical*)

World (facet)  
.. Europe (continent)  
... Italy (nation)  
.... Tuscany (region)  
..... Siena (province)  
..... Siena (inhabited place)

World (facet)  
.. Europe (continent)  
... Italian Peninsula (peninsula)  
.... Etruria (former confederation)  
..... Siena (inhabited place)  
Historical: Late Etruscan

### Associative Rels

ally of Pisa ..(inhabited place) [7006082]  
Ghibelline allies, 13th-14th centuries

**Place Types** **AAT** **LINKS**  
inhabited place ... d by Et  
(flourished by 6th century BCE)

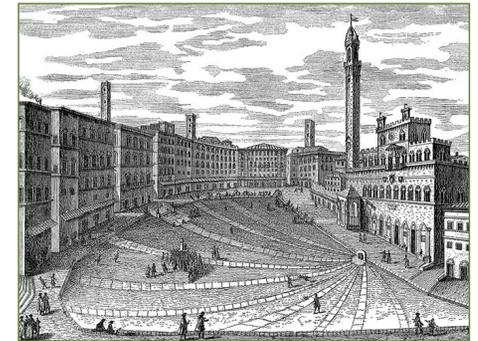
city  
archiepiscopal see  
commune (administrative) since 1125  
cultural center  
university center  
world heritage site

*Lat:* 43 19 07 N (43.3180)

*Long:* 011 19 50 E (11.3300)

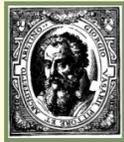
*Elevation:* 1056.430 feet (322.0000 meters)

*Note:* Siena was founded as an Etruscan hill town; later was the Roman city of Sena Julia (3rd century BCE). It flourished under the Lombard kings (6th century CE) and was Medieval self-governing commune ...



Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

## Scope of each Getty Vocabulary



ULAN

Union List of Artist Names®

Includes names, relationships,  
notes, sources, and  
biographical information for  
**artists, architects, firms,  
studios, repositories, patrons,  
sitters, and other individuals  
and corporate bodies, both  
named and anonymous**

Getty

### Sample record

**ULAN\_ID:** 500014514

#### **Names:**

Gaudí, Antoni (ca,es,en,fr,it)  
Antoni Gaudí  
Cornet, Antoni Gaudí  
Cornet, Antonio Gaudí y  
Gaudí, Antoní  
Gaudí i Cornet, Antonio  
Gaudí Jornet, Antoni  
Gaudí y Cornet, Antoni  
Gaudí Jornet, Antoni  
Gaudi, Antoni  
Gaudi, Antonio  
אנטוני גאודי, אנטוני (he)  
安东尼·高迪 (zh)

#### **Contributors:**

VP,JPGM,Avery,FRICK, WCI,Prov,GRLPSC,BHA,CCA

**Sources:** Avery Authority files (1963-); Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals (1963-); Grove Art artist database (1989-); Grove Dictionary of Art online (1999-2002) accessed 13 August 2003; Harald Szeemann papers, Finding Aid, GRI Special Collections (2011-); Library of Congress Authorities database (n.d.) n 79079077

#### **Nationalities:**

Spanish (pref)  
Catalan

#### **Roles:** **AAT**

artist (pref)  
architect  
landscape architect  
furniture designer

**Gender:** male

#### **Birth and Death Places:** **TGN**

Born: Reus (Tarragona province, Catalonia, Spain)  
(inhab place)

Died: Barcelona (Barcelona province, Catalonia, Spain)  
(inhab place)

#### **Associative Relationships:**

collaborated with .... Torres-García, Joaquín (Uruguayan painter and theorist, 1874-1949) 1903-1904 [500031259]

worked with ... Martorell y Montells, Joan (Spanish architect, 1833-1906) [500072753]

student of .... Sala Cortes, Emilio (Spanish architect, active late 19th century) [500287019]

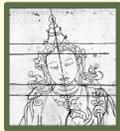


**LINKS**



Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

# Scope of each Getty Vocabulary



IA

Getty Iconography Authority

New resource that focuses on subjects and topics relevant to art, architecture, and related disciplines

Includes multilingual and multicultural proper names, relationships, and dates for **iconographical narratives, religious or fictional characters, themes, historical events, and named literary works and performing arts**

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## Sample record

IA\_ID: 1000085

### Names:

Avalokiteshvara (en)  
Avalokiteśvara (en)  
Avalokitesvara (en)  
अवलोकितेश्वर (sa)  
ལྷུན་རས་གཟིགས (bo)  
Spyan ras gzigs (Tibetan transliterated)

### Contributors & sources

[VP,Rijksmuseum] Encyclopedia Britannica Online (2002-); Bowker, Oxford Dictionary of World Religions (1997); Huntington, Art of Ancient India (1985); **LC:** LC control no.: sh 85010492

### AAT links

role/characteristic is ... bodhisattva  
symbolic attribute is ... lotus  
culture/religion is ... Mahayana (Buddhism)  
culture/religion is ... Theravada (Buddhism)

AAT  
TGN  
ULAN  
CONA

### Hierarchical Relationships

Top of the IA hierarchies  
Legend, Religion, Mythology  
Buddhist iconography  
Buddhist characters  
Avalokiteshvara (Buddhist iconography)

LINKS

### Associative Relationships

associated with .... Krishna (Hindu deity)  
counterpart is .... Guanyin (Buddhist bodhisattva)  
counterpart is .... Tara (Hindu-Buddhist deity)  
has as manifestation .... Amoghapasa (Buddhist character)  
author of .... Great Compassion Mantra (incantation, Buddhist, translated 7th/8th century)

**Note** The bodhisattva of infinite compassion and mercy; embodies the compassion of all Buddhas. This bodhisattva is portrayed in different cultures as either female or male...



**LINKS to other resources: LOC, Iconclass**

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# Scope of each Getty Vocabulary



CONA

Cultural Objects Name  
Authority®

Compiles titles/names and  
other information for works of  
art, architecture, and other  
cultural works, **current and  
historical, documented as  
items or in groups, whether  
works are extant, destroyed,  
or never built**

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## Sample record

**CONA ID:** 700000141

### **Titles/Names:**

Hagia Sophia (en)  
Ayasofya (tr)  
Αγία Σοφία (el)  
Agia Sofia  
Agia Sophia  
Haghia Sophia  
Sainte-Sophie (fr)  
Santa Sofía (es)  
Sancta Sophia (la)  
Sancta Sapientia (la)  
Holy Wisdom (en)  
Saint Sophia (en)  
圣索菲亚大教堂 (zh)

**Catalog Level:** item

### **Work Types:**

church (historical) **AAT**  
mosque (historical)  
museum  
basilica

### **Classification:**

architecture

### **Creation Date:**

original structure  
dated from 4th  
century CE; present  
structure built 532-537  
CE; rebuilt in 12th  
century

### **Creator Display:**

Anthemios of Tralles  
(Byzantine, ca. 474-  
ca. 534) and Isidoros  
of Meletus, the Elder  
(Byzantine, active  
mid-6th century)



**ULAN**

**LINKS**

### **Locations:**

**Current:** Istanbul (Turkey)

**TGN**

**Address Note:** 41.008548°N; 28.979938°E

**Mat & Tech:** system bearing masonry, centralized plan; ashlar and brick;  
interior surfaces are sheathed with polychrome marble, porphyry, and  
mosaics **AAT**

**Dimensions:** central dome: diameter 31 meters (102 feet); height 56 meters  
(184 feet)

### **Styles:**

Byzantine | Ottoman **AAT**

### **General Subject:**

architecture **Type:** isness  
religion and mythology **Extent:** purpose

### **Specific Subjects:**

Holy Wisdom (Christian allegory)

**AAT**  
**TGN**  
**ULAN**  
**CONA**  
**IA**

### **Contributors:**

VP; BWR

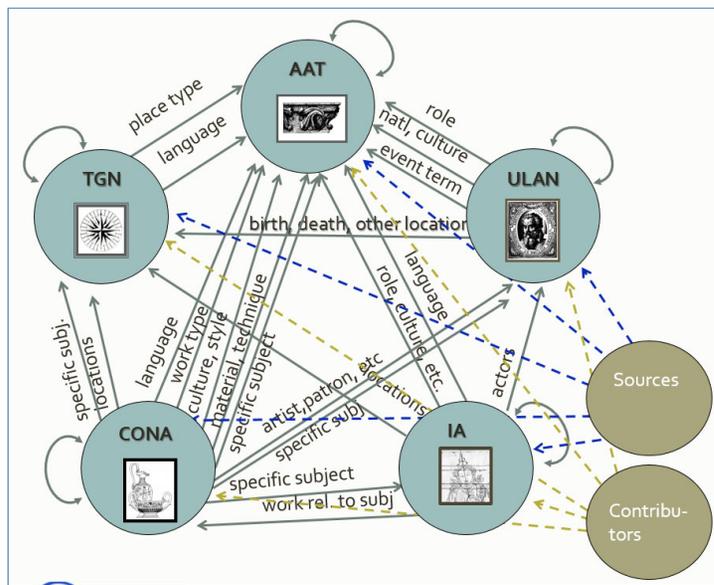
**Sources:** Maidstone, Hagia Sophia (1988); Built Works Registry  
database (2015-) BWR3782560; Fleming, Penguin Dictionary of  
Architecture (1999); Theoharidou, Architecture of Hagia Sophia  
(1988); UNESCO World Heritage Centre [online] (1992-) C356

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# Vocabularies in context

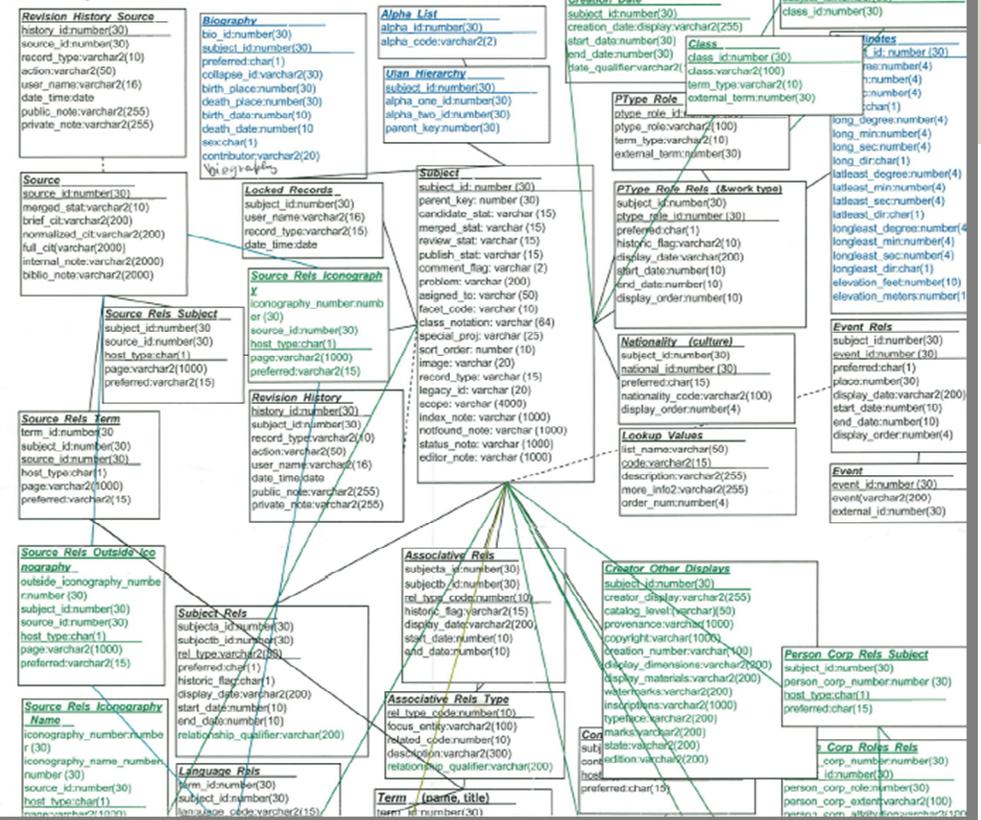
## Enabling digital art history

- All Getty Vocabularies have the same Core Structure
- Getty Vocabularies are linked to each other



## Entity relationship diagram: Getty Vocabularies

Black = existing VCS tables; Blue = VCS tables not needed in CONA; Green = new tables for CONA



# Basics for Contributions

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## Who contributes to the Getty Vocabularies?

- The Getty Vocabularies are compiled resources that grow through contributions from various Getty projects and outside institutions
- Contributors to the Getty Vocabularies include museums, libraries, archives, special collections, visual resources collections, bibliographic and documentation projects, and large translation projects



## Who contributes to the Getty Vocabularies?

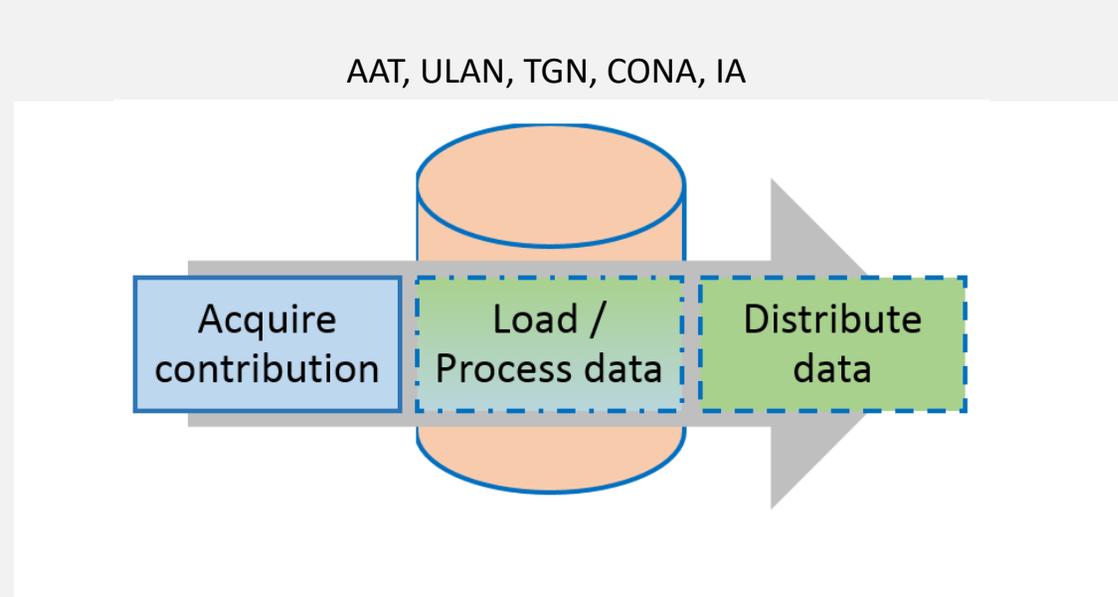
- Contributors generally represent institutions or consortia such as museums, archives, special collections, visual resource collections, large national or international translation or cataloging projects, or others who catalog art
- In rare exceptions, a contributor may be an individual scholar
- Institutions wishing to contribute to the vocabularies should send an email to the Getty Vocabulary Program (vocab@getty.edu), subject line: *Contributions*
- Include the name of your institution and the type and quantity of terms you wish to contribute
- Read about contributions here:  
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html>

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# Processing contributions

- Contributions to the Getty Vocabularies are vetted, managed, edited, augmented, merged with existing data, placed into hierarchies and other relationships
- Published by the Getty Vocabulary Program and Getty Digital technical team



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# Publishing

- Contributed records are merged as necessary
- i.e., if multiple contributors submit records for the same concept (AAT), person (ULAN), place (TGN), or object/work (CONA), the information is merged into one record, with contributors noted at certain key fields



**Sources and Contributors:**

oplosmiddel..... [Bureau AAT Preferred]

.....

solvent.....

.....

solvent..... [VP Preferred]

..... Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986)

..... Gottsegen, Manual of Painting Materials (1987)

..... Jensen, Minerals of New York State (1978) 121

..... Jewett, Glossary for Recording the Condition of an Artifact (1980s)

..... Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969) 368

solvente..... [CDBP-DIBAM Preferred]

..... Diccionario de Química y de productos químicos (1993) 1161

solvent, volatile..... [VP]

..... Getty Vocabulary Program rules

volatile solvent..... [VP]

..... Mayer, Dictionary of Art Terms and Techniques (1969)

**Subject:** ..... [Bureau AAT, CDBP-DIBAM, CHIN, VP]

..... CDMARC Subjects: LCSH (1988-) solvents

..... CHIN database

..... Polytechnisch woordenboek En-Ne (1991)

..... Van Dale Engels-Nederlands (1989)

**Note:**

English ..... [VP]

..... Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1986)

Dutch ..... [Bureau AAT]

..... AAT-Ned (1994-)

Spanish..... [CDBP-DIBAM]

..... TAA database (2000-)

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## 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.

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## Scope of acceptable contributions

- Contributions must lie within scope for the vocabulary
  - To learn about the scope of each vocabulary, please read [About AAT](#), [About TGN](#), [About ULAN](#), and [About CONA](#)
  - The scope of each vocabulary is also briefly described below in this presentation
- Contributions must comply with the [Editorial Guidelines](#)
- **Controlled fields:** must contain values from supplied lists or linked vocabulary
- **Free-text fields:** Use Unicode. Do not use special characters.
- Do not use formatting, such as line returns, indentations, bold, or italics. Rather than italics, use quotes to distinguish references to other terms or titles in the text
- Legacy data and characters outside Unicode (e.g., *eszett* as distinct from *double-s*) are represented with codes for diacritics, see [Appendix A: Diacritics](#)
- Data must be entered in the appropriate field.
  - For example, do not include qualifiers, parentheses, or other data in the Name/Term field; only the value for the name/term should be entered in that field



## 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

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# Full list of contributors

Please see the full list of over 300 contributors at this page



## Contributors to the Getty Vocabularies

The Getty vocabularies grow in large part through continued efforts and contributions from the expert user community. Below is a list of contributors to the Getty vocabularies. The list is extensible and subject to frequent updates.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Brief Name	Full Name
<b>A</b>	
AS-Academia Sinica	Academia Sinica (Academia Sinica; Nankang, Taiwan)
TELDAP-now AS	Academia Sinica as Taiwan E-Learning & Digital Archives Program (Nankang, Taiwan)
AAM	Ackland Art Museum (Chapel Hill, North Carolina)
AKAG	Albright-Knox Art Gallery (Buffalo, New York)
AC	Allegheny College (Allegheny, Pennsylvania)
AAC	American Art Collaborative (United States)
ADA-Yale	American Decorative Arts, Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut)
AIA	American Institute of Architects (Washington, DC)
AMSA	American Society of Appraisers (Herndon, Virginia)
AWM	Andy Warhol Museum, Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

## Releasing the vocabulary data

- The AAT, TGN, ULAN, CONA and IA are refreshed every month
- <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/index.html>
- As of this writing, AAT, TGN, and ULAN are available under the Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-By) 1.0
  - Data is available for searching online
  - Data is also available via Web services, XML and relational tables  
*[may be discontinued eventually]*
  - Data is also available as JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, and N-Triples
    - Visit the Sparql end point to get the data or subset of data that you need  
<http://vocab.getty.edu/>
  - For more information about release formats, see [Obtain the Getty Vocabularies](#)

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# General Information re. Contributing to the AAT

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## Additional resources re. contributing to the AAT

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- The following slides include only a brief overview of contributing to the AAT
  - For full editorial instruction, see the [AAT Editorial Guidelines](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat)  
[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat)
  - For an overview presentation on the AAT data, see [AAT: Introduction and Overview](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat_in_depth.pdf)  
[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat\\_in\\_depth.pdf](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat_in_depth.pdf)
  - To search for AAT terms online, see [Art & Architecture Thesaurus® Online](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/index.html)  
[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/index.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/aat/index.html)
  - For guidance on translating the AAT, see [AAT: Contributing Large Translations](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2)  
[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_4\\_4\\_appendix\\_d\\_contributors.html#4\\_4\\_2](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2)  
and a briefer presentation, [Translating the Art & Architecture Thesaurus](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/multilingual_vocab.pdf)  
[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/multilingual\\_vocab.pdf](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/multilingual_vocab.pdf)

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## SCOPE OF AAT

- AAT is a thesaurus, compliant with ISO and NISO standards for thesaurus construction
- Scope of the AAT is from prehistory to the present
- No geographic limitations
- Terms for concepts, activities, and objects
  - from scholarly literature and cataloging
  - for art, architecture, decorative arts, archaeology, material culture, art conservation, archival materials, or related topics
- Must fit into the hierarchies already established in the AAT
- Concepts identified by terms excluding proper names
- thus contains generic concepts (as opposed to proper nouns or names)
- AAT is multicultural and multilingual; several full translations have been done or are underway

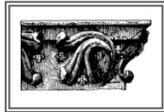
### Facets

<i>Associated Concepts</i>	<i>Physical Attributes</i>	<i>Styles and Periods</i>	<i>Agents</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Materials</i>	<i>Objects</i>	<i>Brand Names</i>
----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------	--------------------

## SCOPE OF AAT

### *Outside scope of AAT*

- Geographic names (TGN)
  - Personal names (ULAN)
  - Corporate body names (ULAN)
  - Iconographic themes, named literature, named events, fictional and religious characters (IA, Iconography Authority)
  - Titles of individual works of art or names of buildings (CONA)
- Organization by culture or discipline is outside scope of AAT
  - AAT is a generic thesaurus (e.g., you cannot find all terms used for *art conservation* or all terms used for *Chinese art* in one hierarchy of the AAT); terms are spread throughout
  - Long descriptive phrases or headings, which are not terms, are outside the scope of AAT



# Elements of an AAT record



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### *names/terms*

travertine  
travertine marble  
travertine stone  
roachstone  
lapis tiburtinus  
travertijn  
travertino  
toba calcárea  
travertin  
洞石

### *hierarchical relationships*

Materials Facet  
...inorganic material  
.....rock (inorganic material)  
.....sedimentary rock  
.....carbonate rock  
.....limestone  
.....sinter  
.....travertine

ID 300011329

### *associative relationships*

distinguished from - tufa  
distinguished from - onyx marble

**The focus of each AAT record is a concept;  
in the database, each record is identified  
by a unique numeric ID**

### *scope note*

English - A dense, crystalline or microcrystalline limestone that was formed by the evaporation of river or spring waters. It is named after Tivoli (*Tibur* in Latin)...

Spanish - Caliza densa, cristalina o microcristalina que se forma por la evaporación de aguas de río o vertientes...

Dutch - Een dichte, kristallijnige of microkristallijnige kalksteen die werd gevormd door de verdamping van rivier- of bronwater...

### *sources*

AATA; Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-) sh 85137186; MFA Cameo online (2005-); Roberts, Construction Industry Thesaurus (1976); Brady and Clauser, Materials Handbook (1977); Dictionary of Geological Terms (1984)

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## Required Fields for AAT

- preferred term
- required if applicable, variant terms (alternate descriptors, UFs)
- hierarchical position
- scope note
- sources for the terms and scope note

\* 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

## List of Major Fields for AAT in VCS editorial system

### 3.1 HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIPS

- 3.1.1 Parents *(required)*
- 3.1.2 Sort Order
- 3.1.3 Historical Flag: Current or Historical parents and other flags
- 3.1.4 Dates for relationship to parents
- 3.1.5 Parent String
- 3.1.6 Facet or Hierarchy Code

### 3.2 IDENTIFYING NUMBERS, STATUS FLAGS, AND SUBJECT SOURCES

- 3.2.1 Subject ID *(required default)*
- 3.2.2 Parent Key *(required)*
- 3.2.3 Merged Status *(required-default)*
- 3.2.4 Published Status *(required-default)*
- 3.2.5 Review Status *(required-default)*
- 3.2.6 Record Type *(required-default)*
- 3.2.7 Candidate Status *(required-default)*
- 3.2.8 Label *(required-default)*
- 3.2.9 Contributors for the Subject Record *(required)*
- 3.2.10 Sources for the Subject Record *(required)*

### 3.3 TERMS

- 3.3.1 Term ID *(required-default)*
- 3.3.2 Term *(required)*
- 3.3.3 Preferred Flag *(required-default)*
- 3.3.4 Qualifier
- 3.3.5 Sequence Number *(required-default)*
- 3.3.6 Historical Flag *(required-default)*
- 3.3.7 Term Type *(required-default)*
- 3.3.8 Vernacular Flag *(required-default)*
- 3.3.9 Language for Terms
- 3.3.10 Preferred Flag for Language
- 3.3.11 Contributor for Term *(required-default)*
- 3.3.12 Preferred Flag for Contributor *(required-default)*
- 3.3.13 Sources for Terms *(required)*
- 3.3.14 Page Number for Term Source *(required)*
- 3.3.15 Preferred Flag for Source *(required-default)*
- 3.3.16 Dates for Terms
- 3.3.17 Display Term Flag *(required-default)*
- 3.3.18 AACR Flag (LC heading)
- 3.3.19 Other Flags
- 3.3.20 Assigned To

Editorial guidelines at

[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat)

Contribution formats are available from links on this page

[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/contribute.html)

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## List of Major Fields for AAT in VCS editorial system

### **3.4 SCOPE NOTE**

#### **3.4.1 Scope Note**

#### **3.4.2 Sources for the Scope Note**

#### **3.4.3 Contributor for the Scope Note**

### **3.5 ASSOCIATIVE RELATIONSHIPS**

#### **3.5.1 Related Concepts**

#### **3.5.2 Relationship Type**

#### **3.5.3 Historical Flag**

#### **3.5.4 Dates for Related Concepts**

[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_3\\_3\\_terms\\_names.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html)

Required

## AAT Terms

- **Definition:** A word or words used to refer to a definable, unique concept
- Excludes proper names; refers to generic concepts
- Terms for any concept may include the plural form of the term, singular form, natural order, inverted order, spelling variants, scientific and common forms, various forms of speech, and synonyms that have various etymological roots

columns	stained glass (visual works)
caisson piles	stained glass (material)
acid-free paper	travertine
piles, caisson	orthogonal plan
cathedrals	orthographic drawings
cathedral ceilings	artists
flying buttresses	painters
retouch varnish	artists' colormen
drafting equipment	acrylic paint
Early Renaissance	Buddhism
Macedonian	<British Renaissance-Baroque styles>

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# Topics re. AAT Terms: covered in online documentation

[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_3\\_3\\_terms\\_names.html#3\\_3\\_2](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_3_terms_names.html#3_3_2)

[Values](#)

[Sources](#)

[Discussion](#)

...[Descriptors and preferred term](#)

...[Compound terms](#)

...[Precoordinated and postcoordinated terms](#)

[Rules](#)

[Minimum requirements](#)

[Alphabet and diacritics](#)

[Capitalization](#)

[Punctuation](#)

[Single-word vs. multiword terms](#)

...[When to create a compound term](#)

...[When to avoid making a compound term](#)

...["Modified descriptors" created by end users](#)

...[Application protocol for modified descriptors](#)

[Facet and hierarchy names](#)

[Preferred term](#)

[Non-Preferred terms](#)

...[Descriptors](#)

...[Alternate Descriptors](#)

...[Used For terms](#)

[Spelling variants](#)

[Lexical variants](#)

[Synonyms](#)

[Abbreviations](#)

[Brand names](#)

[Singular vs. plural](#)

[Only one term per field](#)

[Homographs](#)

[Guide terms and node labels](#)

[Language of the terms](#)

...[Loan terms](#)

[TRANSLATIONS of AAT terms](#)

...[Translations should be true synonyms](#)

[Possessives](#)

[Natural order and inverted terms](#)

[Initial articles](#)

[Historical terms](#)

[Neologisms](#)

[Slang and jargon](#)

[Pejorative terms](#)

[Popular and scientific terms](#)

...[For Living Organisms](#)

[Misspellings](#)

[Constructed terms](#)

[Language](#)

[Order of the terms](#)

[Editing contributed terms](#)

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# Fields associated with AAT terms

- Example of AAT terms and related fields
- Each term has a persistent, unique term\_ID
- Unique ID for concept record is called “subject\_ID”
- Languages, sources, and much other information are also identified with unique IDs
- Historical flag: *H* or *C*
- “AACR2” = LOC preferred Yes
- Other Flags (see Guidelines)
- Dates for terms

for AAT ID 300015638

Terms/Names												
#	P	H	V	Terms/Names	Display Dt	Start Dt	End Dt	Term ID	Disp Nm	AACR2 Flag	Other Flags	Assign
1	P	C	U	still lifes				1000015638	N/A	Yes	N/A	
2	V	C	U	still life				1000298899	N/A	N/A	N/A	
3	V	C	U	still lives				1000267040	N/A	N/A	N/A	
4	V	C	U	still-lifes				1000267042	N/A	N/A	N/A	
8	V	C	U	静物				1000615617	N/A	N/A	N/A	
9	V	C	U	jing wu huà				1000615619	N/A	N/A	N/A	
10	V	C	U	jing wu hua				1000615618	N/A	N/A	N/A	
13	V	C	U	stilleven	in use from ca. 1650	1600	9999	1000304475	N/A	N/A	N/A	
14	V	C	U	nature morte	used from the mid-17	1730	9999	1000267038	N/A	N/A	N/A	
15	V	C	U	Stilleben				1000304470	N/A	N/A	N/A	
16	V	C	U	natura morta				1000304469	N/A	N/A	N/A	
26	V	H	U	nature repos\$00ee	early 18th-century Fr	1670	1830	1000305907	N/A	N/A	N/A	
27	V	H	U	still-leven	an English spelling c	1600	9999	1000305905	N/A	N/A	N/A	
28	V	H	U	vie coite				1000305906	N/A	N/A	N/A	
29	V	H	U	vie coye	French for "silent life	1300	1800	1000304468	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Term Contrib(s)	P	Language(s)	Code	P	Term Type	Qualifier	Term Source(s)	Page
CDBP-DIBAM	N	English	70051	P	Descriptor		AATA database (2002-)	129251 chec
GCI	P						Eisler, Seeing Hand (1975)	
VP	P						Library of Congress Authorities online (2002-)	Thes for grap

- N/A
- N/A
- Full term
- Abbreviation
- Neologism
- Jargon Slang
- Scientific term
- Common term

## Required AAT terms

- It is required to record at least one term -- the record-preferred term, which is the word or phrase used most often in scholarly literature to refer to the concept
- Excluded are proper names of persons, organizations, geographic places, named subjects, and named events
- Include Alternate Descriptors where required (e.g., singular and plural nouns for Objects)

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 \(1975-1990\)](#)

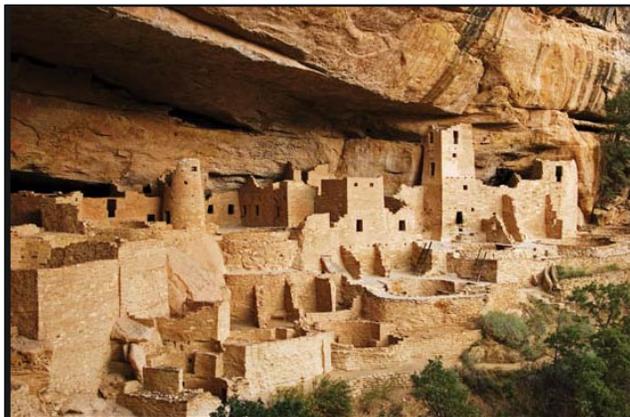
## Warrant for terms

- 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
- 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
- Include references to Library of Congress Authorities, other pertinent authorities



# AAT Synonymity

- 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

<b>Ancestral Puebloan</b> ( <b>preferred</b> ,C,U,English-P,D,U,A)	..... preferred by Native Americans, and in most common usage
<b>Ancestral Pueblo</b> (C,U,English,UF,U,U)	
<b>Moki (Ancestral Puebloan)</b> (C,U,English,UF,U,U)	
<b>Moqui (Ancestral Puebloan)</b> (C,U,English,UF,U,U)	..... meaning "the dead," used by the Hopi to identify their ancestors
<b>Basketmaker-Pueblo</b> (C,U,English,UF,U,U)	
<b>Hisatsinom</b> (C,U,English,UF,U,U)	
(Hopi,UF,U,U)	
<b>Oude Pueblo</b> (C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,U)	
<b>Pueblo Ancestral</b> (C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,U)	
<b>cultura Pueblo</b> (C,U,Spanish,AD,U,U)	
<b>Anaasázi</b> (C,U,Navajo,UF,U,U)	
<b>Anasazi</b> (H,U,English,UF,U,U)	..... avoided in modern usage, non-preferred by contemporary Pueblo peoples
(Spanish,UF,U,U)	

Start Date: 1930 End Date: 9999

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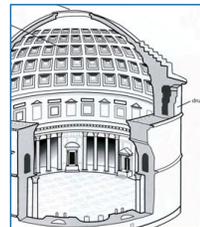
# AAT Homographs and qualifiers

- 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

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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])

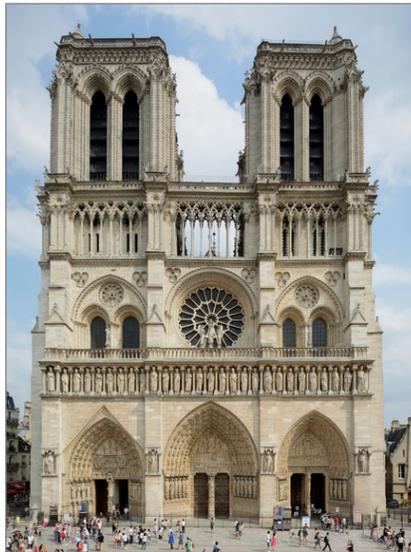
- Qualifiers should be the same part of speech as the term (e.g., for a term that is a noun, the qualifier should be a noun, not an adjective)



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## 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*

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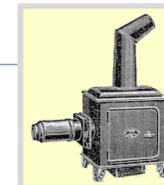
# AAT Preferred terms

- 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)		
lantern slide	(C, U, English, AD, U, SN)		English Alt D
lantern-slides	(C, U, English, UF, U, SN)		singular noun
hyalotypes (lantern slides)	(C, U, English, UF, U, N)		
lantern slide transparencies	(C, U, English, UF, U, N)		English UF
magic lantern slides	(C, U, English, UF, U, N)		
slides, lantern	(C, U, English, UF, U, N)		Dutch D
lantaarnplaatjes	(C, U, Dutch-P, D, U, U)		
lantaarnplaatje	(C, U, Dutch, AD, U, SN)		Chinese D
幻燈	(C, U, Chinese (simplified), D, U, N)		
plaques de lanterne magique	(C, U, French-P, D, U, PN)		French D
plaque de lanterne magique	(C, U, French, AD, U, SN)		
Großdias	(C, U, German, D, PN)		German D
Großdia	(C, U, German-P, AD, SN)		
Gross-Dia	(C, U, German, UF, U, SN)		Spanish D
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



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# 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.



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## 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

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watermarks ([preferred,C,U,English-P,D,U,PN](#))  
 watermark ([C,U,English,AD,U,SN](#))  
 water marks ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))  
 water mark ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))  
 water-marks ([C,U,English,UF,U,PN](#))  
 water-mark ([C,U,English,UF,U,SN](#))  
 filigrains ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))  
 filigrain ([C,U,English,UF,U,N](#))  
 浮水印 ([C,U,Chinese \(traditional\)-P,D,U,U](#))  
 fú shuǐ yìn ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Han\)](#))  
 fu shui yin ([C,U,Chinese \(transliterated Wade-Giles\),UF,U,U](#))  
 watermerken ([C,U,Dutch-P,D,U,PN](#))  
 watermerk ([C,U,Dutch,AD,U,SN](#))  
 filigranes ([C,U,French-P,D,U,PN](#))  
 filigrane ([C,U,Italian-P,D,U,PN](#))  
 ([French,AD,U,SN](#))  
 Wasserzeichen ([C,U,German-P,D,U,B](#))  
 filigrana ([C,U,Italian,AD,U,SN](#))  
 ([Spanish,AD,U,SN](#))  
 filigranas ([C,U,Spanish-P,D,U,PN](#))  
 papermarks ([H,U,English,UF,U,N](#)) term used prior to ca. 1790

Descriptor = plural noun

Alternate descriptor = singular noun

Variant spellings or other terms that are not directly based on Descriptor are Used For terms

Each language may have descriptors, alternate descriptors and used for terms

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[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat 3 3 terms names.html#3 3 2 5 7](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat%203%20terms%20names.html#3%202%205%207)

## 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

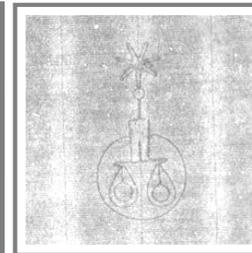
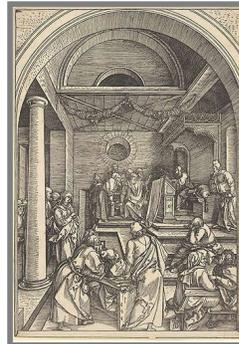
**For Materials:** Most descriptors are singular nouns, except where common usage warrants the plural form; where appropriate, the plural forms of singular descriptors are provided as alternate descriptors

Etc., etc.

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**watermarks (preferred, descriptor, English-P)**

**watermark (alternate descriptor, English)**



**embroidering (preferred, descriptor , English-P)**

**embroidered (alternate descriptor , English)**



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## 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

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## 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,UF,U,N)  
**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



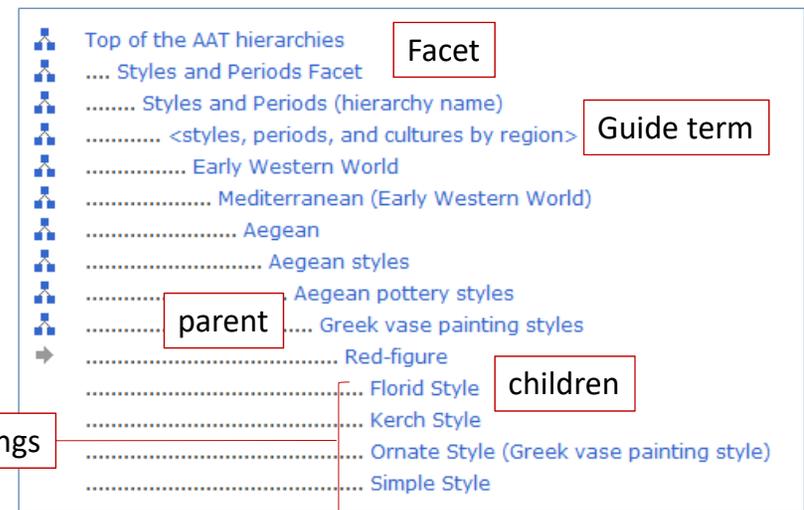
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# AAT Hierarchical Relationships



- 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)			

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# 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

## MATERIALS FACET

Hierarchy: Materials



## 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

Hierarchy:

Brand Names

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[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat 3 4 scope note.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat%203%204%20scope%20note.html)

[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat 4 4 appendix d contributors.html#4 4 2 5 3 new sn](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat%204%204%20appendix%20d%20contributors.html#4%204%202%205%203%20new%20sn)

**Required**

## AAT Scope Note

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

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## 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 reparure, 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.

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- **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 "dogtrots," which occur in folk architecture and log houses.

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## Submitting a Scope Note

- **Grammatical Rules:** Full rules are in online Guidelines; in brief, use complete sentences or dictionary-style syntax
- Follow grammatical rules for standard English composition; for scope notes in other languages, use standard rules for the language
- Avoid abbreviations
- Use parentheses sparingly (commas usually suffice to set apart a statement)
- Do not use dashes to set apart a phrase
- Use BCE and CE for references to dates in the scope note; do not use BC and AD
- **Brevity:** SN should be brief and concise
- It is intended to disambiguate, clarify usage, and touch upon the major relevant points of the concept; it is not a comprehensive encyclopedia entry
  - A minimum scope note may be one or two lines of text
  - As a general rule, do not write scope notes longer than 250 words (or 1500 characters with spaces)
- The scope note must be concise, clear, and include only essential information
- Include only the most important and critical characteristics of the concept
- State the differentiating characteristics precisely

*papyrus (material)*

SN: A writing material prepared from thin strips of the pith of the papyrus plant laid together, soaked, pressed, and dried.

*lithography*

SN: Planographic printing process in which a design is deposited on the stone or plate with a greasy substance and the surface is chemically treated to accept ink only in the greasy areas.

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## Submitting a Scope Note

- **Avoid “Use for ...”:** Do not begin the scope note with the phrase "Use for ..."; this phrase was used in legacy AAT scope notes
- **Avoid overly technical terminology:** Use relatively simple terminology that will be familiar to the end user
- **Avoid negative statements:** Use affirmative statements when possible. Generally state what the concept is rather than what it is not, except where necessary for clarity.
- **Avoid circularity:** Do not define the concept by using a closely related term not
- **Avoid tautology:** Do not define the term by a mere repetition of the term itself or simply paraphrasing the term

*colored paper*  
Not “Paper that is colored.”  
Yes “Non-white paper uniformly tinted with pigments or dye, usually during manufacture.”

- **Usage: Separate concepts:** Do not include usages or meanings that more properly describe separate concepts; instead, make a separate record  
Do not include general and specific meanings in same SN; legacy data with this problem will be fixed
- **Usages: Same concept:** If there are variations in meaning for a term and the term is correctly a single concept, describe the usages in the scope note; begin SN with overall or current meaning

*chronometers*, valid expression of multiple usage  
“Certain types of precision time pieces. Originally referred to strongly built precision timekeeping devices especially designed for use on ships; now also used for extremely accurate wrist watches or pocket watches.”

*history painters*  
Not “Artists who produce history paintings.”  
Yes “Artists who produce history paintings, which are multi-figure narrative scenes of real or legendary events.”

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## Submitting a Scope Note

- **Respect hierarchical placement:** Must agree with broader and narrower contexts; must in no way contradict the stated or implied meaning of broader concepts, as a *type of* its broader concepts
- If the concept has children, SN must be true for all children of the concept, cannot exclude any of the narrower concepts
- **Meaning of broader term:** Wording must agree with the syntax and meaning of its broader context; if the term has multiple parents, must work with alternate hierarchical positions
- **Scope neither too general nor too specific:** Should explain characteristics that differentiate the concept from other concepts; but do not create an overly specific description in the scope note that does not apply universally to all examples of this concept. Do not describe one particular example of a concept.

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**Uses:** Give an explanation of how the object or other concept is used; do not restrict the scope by being overly specific; cite specific as an example not stated as the limit of usage.\

- **Characteristics:** Describe the primary characteristics of the concept (It is characterized by ...). Do not be overly specific, for example use words such as “often” or “typically” to avoid inappropriate limitations

*fixative*, not too limiting or too specific

Not “A substance used to increase the durability or stability of pigment on paper or dye in textiles.”

Yes “A substance used to increase the durability or stability of another substance, such as pigment on paper or dye in textiles.”

*capstan tables*, under <tables by form>, describe the form

“Tables with a circular top that expands on an iron frame to allow eight extra leaves to be inserted. [...]”

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[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_3\\_5\\_associative\\_rels.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_3_5_associative_rels.html)

Optional

## Associative Relationships

### Related Concepts

- **Definition:** *Associative relationships* between one concept record to other concept records in the AAT. It includes various types of ties or connections between concepts, excluding genus/species (hierarchical) relationships. Related Concepts are also called *Related Terms (RT)* in the jargon of thesaurus construction.
- Only clear and direct relationships should be recorded
- Typically current, but occasionally may be historical
- Use appropriate **Relationship Type**

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[for "watercolors" paintings]

**Relationship Type:** 2212 produced by

**Related Concept:** watercolor brushes (<artists' brushes by function>, artists' brushes, ... Furnishings and Equipment)

**Relationship Type:** 2501 made of/require

**Related Concept:** watercolor (water-base paint, <paint by composition or origin>, ... Materials)

**Relationship Type:** 2501 made of/require

**Related Concept:** watercolor paper (drawing paper, <paper by function>, ... Materials)

**Relationship Type:** 2325 created by

**Related Concept:** watercolorists (<painters by technique, implement, or material employed>, implement, ... People)

**Relationship Type:** 2427 produced by

**Related Concept:** watercolor painting (technique) (<painting techniques by medium>, painting techniques, ... Processes and Techniques, Activities Facet)

- Consult the Guidelines for additional fields
- Among the notable optional fields are **Associative Relationships and Images**

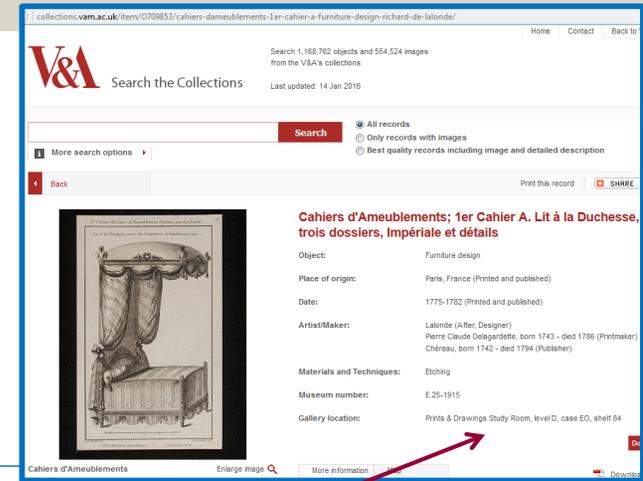
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## Optional Links to images

### Images

- Persistent URLs recorded in the Media field
- Contributors are encouraged to provide persistent links to images for translated or new AAT concepts
- Use persistent links on museum sites, university sites, and other authoritative sources
- Avoid dot-com sites; an exception is Wikimedia, provided the image is noted as “public domain”
- Use images that represent the concept in a universal or general way; do not use images representing atypical reference to the concept
- Use images having captions that use the same term as described in the AAT record

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ID: 300038715

**lits à la duchesse** (canopy beds, beds (furniture), ... Furnishings

**Note:** Beds with a canopy, often suspended from an ornate horizontal head or to the ceiling and not supported on posts or columns. The 17th century and later. For beds having simpler unsupported curtains bed, use "lits d'ange."

#### Terms:

**lits à la duchesse** (**preferred**,C,U,English-P,D,L,PN)  
(Dutch-P,D,U,U)  
(French-P,D,U,PN)

**lit à la duchesse** (C,U,English,AD,L,SN)  
(French,AD,U,SN)  
(Dutch,AD,U,U)  
(Spanish,UF,U,SN)

**beds à la duchesse** (C,U,English,UF,U,N)  
**duchesse beds** (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

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[www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_4\\_3\\_appendix\\_c\\_sources.html](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_3_appendix_c_sources.html)

Required

## AAT Sources

- **Literary warrant for terms:** Published evidence that the form, spelling, usage, and meaning of the term are widely agreed upon in authoritative sources
- Sources are required for all information in the AAT record
- Sources in the Getty Vocabularies are controlled by a source file, comprising a Brief Citation, Full Citation, and unique source\_ID
- See online Guidelines for rules to formulate citations

<b>Source ID:</b>	<input type="text" value="2000096263"/>	<b>Merged Status:</b>	<input type="text" value="Not Merged"/>
<b>Brief Source:</b>	<input type="text" value="Bachman, Two Spheres: Design in Architecture (2012)"/>		
<b>Full Source:</b>	<input type="text" value="Bachman, Leonard R. Two Spheres: Physical and Strategic Design in Architecture. London: Routledge, 2012."/>		

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## Required

# AAT Sources

- 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

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## 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

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### 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

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# 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  
lantern

**lecture, -photograph, -plate, -size, slide;** (sense) **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

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## How to interpret AAT sources

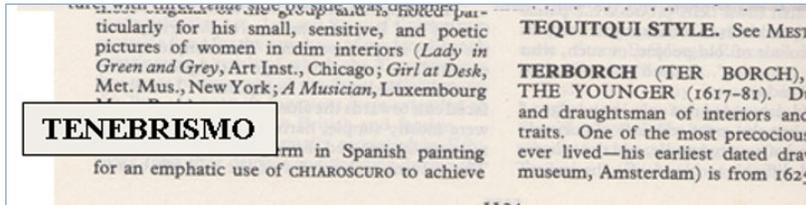
**slide** : *n.* **1.** an act of moving smoothly along a surface while remaining in contact with it; **2.** a plaything consisting of a sloping chute down which children can slide; **3.** any sloping channel through which things can descend; **4.** a small flat rectangular piece of glass on which specimens 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)

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# How to interpret AAT sources



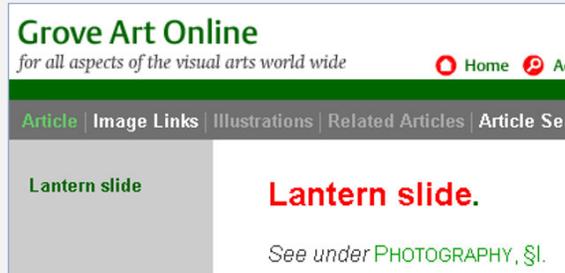
and maintained a major position in American photography until their deaths some 20 years later

## Lantern Slide

A lantern slide is a positive transparency made or mounted on glass for projection. The term originated in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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
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Langenheim, Wilhelm	102, 238, 242 ff.
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Lartigue, Jacques-Henri	358
laser	111
latensification	217, 310-313



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## 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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LC Control Number: sh 94005668

HEADING: Lantern slides

**HEADING: Lantern slides**

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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*)

Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

# How to interpret AAT sources

<input type="checkbox"/> [ 7 ]	<a href="#">Stereograph and the lantern slide in education / by G.E. Hamilton.</a>	Hamilton, George Earl, 1882-	1946-
	Library Location: STORAGE Call Number: LB1044 .H27 1946 Status: Available		
<input type="checkbox"/> [ 8 ]	<a href="#">Victorian Britain through the magic lantern : illustrated by Lear's magical lantern slides.</a>	Humphries	1989-
	Library Location: STORAGE Call Number: LB1044 .H27 1946 Status: Available		
<input type="checkbox"/> [ 9 ]	<a href="#">[Views of early twentieth-century China].</a>	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

Google Scholar BETA

Web Images Video News Maps more »

lantern slide germundson Search

**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](#)

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- [References in the article](#)
- [Citations to the Article \(2\)](#) (Citation History)
- [Refereed Citations to the Article](#)
- [Also-Read Articles](#) (Reads History)
- [Translate Abstract](#)

**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

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

**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?)

Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

# Specifics of Multilingual Equivalency: Translating the AAT

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Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

## Quick Reference Guide

Below is a brief list of critical guidelines for establishing multilingual equivalencies in the AAT.

- Contact the [Getty Vocabulary Program](#) before beginning a translation project.
- Follow the guidelines in the [AAT Editorial Guidelines](#).
- For each language, organize the translations as a unified project managed by the participating translating institutions.
- Assemble an expert team for translations, including experts in both a) the content and b) the source and target languages.
- Organize the work logically, either a) working facet by facet or b) using a two-step approach, by first mapping existing terminology in the target language back to the master AAT, and then proceeding with the remainder of the AAT translation.
- Safeguard the primary objectives of true synonymy, a) maintaining cross-language equivalence between the English descriptor and the target language descriptor, and b) maintaining intra-language equivalence between the descriptor, alternate descriptor, and used-for terms in the target language.

## Quick Reference Guide (cont.)

- Translate only the English descriptor or alternate descriptor in the master AAT; do not attempt to also translate the English used-for terms.
- However, if in establishing the target-language descriptor, it is discovered that there are additional terms with exact equivalence in the target language, they should be included as used-for terms for that language.
- For the AAT, alternate descriptors must be derivatives of the descriptor for that language; terms that are not derivatives of the descriptor should be used-for terms. Note that users of the AAT may choose any term in the concept record for indexing, including used-for terms.
- Use *loan terms*, which have literary warrant, if appropriate.
- Resort to *coined terms* and *literal translations* only when necessary.
- Submit records for new concepts, as necessary, when there is no equivalent in the master AAT for the required term from the target language.
- Include qualifiers for all homographs, checking not only the target-language translation, but the full AAT, including terms in all languages.
- Provide warrant for all terms.

## Quick Reference Guide (cont.)

- Ensure that the translated term referenced in published sources in the target language has the same spelling, but also precisely the same meaning as defined in the scope note of the AAT concept record.
- Provide feedback and direct questions to the Getty's AAT editorial team as necessary, regarding editorial rules, hierarchical placement, associative relationships, and scope notes; use the established channels.
- Regarding existing data in the master AAT, request only essential changes, keeping in mind that the impact of proposed changes must be considered and tracked for all languages.
- In consultation with the Getty technical team, send the contribution in batches using the prescribed XML [format for contributions](#)

# Getting started

## Organizing a Translation Project

- Translation projects provide an important avenue by which the AAT expands and becomes ever more useful for indexing, research, and discovery over time
- Guidelines here focus on translation projects, however, the rules may also be extrapolated for use by any project involved in large-scale contributions to the AAT or another Getty vocabulary.

## Contributions to the master AAT

- Any translation project will ideally have the goal of eventually submitting the contribution to the master AAT
- Contributions to the AAT must meet the following criteria:
  - they must be submitted by an authorized contributor who has first consulted with the Getty Vocabulary program;
  - the data must be within scope of the AAT;
  - it must include the required core fields and minimum information;
  - and it must be submitted in the prescribed format.
  - Every contribution must include an English preferred term.



# Getting started

## **Editorial control and publication**

- The Getty Vocabulary Program maintains final editorial control over the AAT and other Getty Vocabularies.
- The Getty reserves the right to refuse contributions that do not follow the prescribed guidelines and format, are outside the scope of the AAT, or otherwise deemed inappropriate for the AAT.
- By contributing data to the AAT, the contributor agrees to its contributed data becoming a permanent part of the vocabulary, which is openly licensed in various formats, including linked open data.
- By contributing data, the contributor warrants that the contributed data does not infringe any proprietary rights or any statutory copyright, and that contributed material is not offensive or defamatory.



# Getting started

## Expertise required

- It is critical that translation work is carried out by authorized experts in content, language, and thesaurus construction.
- Identifying multilingual equivalents is not a simple matter of providing literal translations or looking up words in a dictionary.

## Organizing the project

- Four possible basic organizational strategies for the project:
  - A centralized structure, in which all final decisions are taken by a central agency.
  - A decentralized structure, in which each of a number of cooperating agencies assumes responsibility for selecting and interrelating the terms which fall within its own subject areas.
  - A semi-centralized structure, in which the work is controlled by a central editorial committee consisting of delegates from the various cooperating agencies. This committee organizes all aspects of cooperation between the agencies, controls the allocation of work, and serves as the final authority in all intellectual and editorial matters.
  - A composite structure, the organization of which combines elements of centralized and semi-centralized structures.

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Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

# Getting started

## Read about important issues re. organizing the translation project:

See online 4.4.2.3.3.2.4. ff. at *Multilingual Equivalency*

[http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_4\\_4\\_appendix\\_d\\_contributors.html#4\\_4\\_2](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2)

- Communication with the master AAT
- Communication with stakeholders
- Managing the translation project
  - ..The project plan
  - ..Compiling the data
    - ....Fields and format of the data
    - ....Which computer system should be used?
  - ..Editorial guidelines
    - ....Editorial rules check-list
    - ....Training on the system
    - ....Access to published sources
    - ....Issue resolution

- ..Compliance with standards
- ..Required expertise
  - ....Content experts
  - ....Language experts
  - ....Thesaurus experts
  - ....Technical experts
  - ....General qualifications
  - ....Managers
- ..Work flow
- ..Quality control
- ..How to judge success



# Questions and Feedback

## Feedback is critical

- If questions arise concerning an editorial issue, the project should contact the Getty Vocabulary Program at [vocab@getty.edu](mailto:vocab@getty.edu) for answers and discussions.
  - An interactive online discussion forum is also available for issue resolution and sharing of information between the Getty team and the translating projects.
  - Certain issues of general interest will also be listed online in the Editorial Manual: Translation of terms.
- Each new translation can bring up unique issues that are not yet addressed in the guidelines;
  - thus an open line of communication is critical.
  - The Getty Vocabulary Program will communicate new issues and additions or changes to editorial practice to all translating projects.
- Suggested changes to the structure of the AAT hierarchy, associative relationships, or scope notes should also be channeled through the feedback process.
  - For discussion and rules regarding hierarchical and associative relationships, see Editorial Guidelines: Hierarchical relationships and Associative relationships.



# Changing existing AAT

## Only necessary changes

- While a certain amount of change is unavoidable, it is important to make only essential changes to the master AAT.
  - When a thesaurus is multilingual, the impact of the proposed changes is magnified;
  - changes must be considered and tracked for all languages.
- The addition of new concepts and terms is welcome;
  - implementers and users must expect that additions will be made frequently to the AAT.
  - New links between concepts and new sources are routine and welcome.
- However, significant changes to existing data may have adverse ramifications:
  - while changes are made when necessary for the sake of correctness and accuracy, unwarranted or frivolous changes are avoided.
  - compromise must be maintained between meeting changing requirements and maintaining stability (ISO 25964-1:2011).

# Changing existing AAT

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  - compromise must be maintained between meeting changing requirements and maintaining stability (ISO 25964-1:2011).

# Changing existing AAT

## Only necessary changes *(continued)*

- **Backfiles:** Backfiles are the resources that are already indexed with the original vocabulary.
  - Translating projects and the Getty Vocabulary Program must recognize that every change to existing descriptors, hierarchical position, scope notes, and links has an effect, often detrimental, on the retrieval performance for backfiles.
  - This issue and other issues of thesaurus maintenance are discussed in ISO 25964-1:2011.
- Many backfiles currently cannot easily incorporate changes.
  - In time, it is hoped that new database management software and implementers will routinely allow automatic or semi-automatic correction of backfile records.
  - Eventually, it is hoped that more and more resources will be linked to the AAT as linked open data, by which changes can hopefully be more easily managed.

# Changing existing AAT

## Typical changes in the AAT

- Additions and changes to the master AAT are documented in the revision history fields.
  - Authorized additions to the AAT, including new synonyms, translations, and new concepts, are always welcome;
  - changes to existing data is done only with discretion
  - Projects should periodically consult changes in the revision history in order to update their own copies of the AAT.
- Minor changes may be ignored.
- Most major changes, such as moving a concept record in the hierarchy, are tracked automatically in the revision history.
- For some changes, such as editing of the English scope note, the revision history cannot automatically judge if the edit resulted in significant or only minor change. In these cases, the Getty Vocabulary Program editor manually flags the change as NB (nota bene) in the public note field if the change is major; such changes will likely require action by the maintainers of the translations of the AAT database.
- Broadly applied changes are announced to the translating projects in the online forum and at the periodic International Terminology Working Group (ITWG) meetings.

# Changing existing AAT

## Typical changes in the AAT *(continued)*

- Examples of the rare but significant changes that are made to the master AAT include the following:
  - **Correction of non-synonymous used-for terms:**
    - When a record in the legacy AAT contains terms or a scope note that describe non-synonymous terms, the manual division of the record into multiple concepts occurs.
    - The original hierarchical position is maintained for the descriptor; any non-synonymous used-for term is deleted.
    - A new record is made for the former used-for term, which is now usually a descriptor.
    - Translations for the new descriptors should be supplied by the translating projects.
  - **Decoordination:**
    - Decoordination is the splitting of a compound term into its component words to stand as individual terms.
    - This practice is done only in rare cases in the AAT, when in legacy data an unbound compound term had been mistakenly added to the hierarchy.



# Changing existing AAT

## Typical changes in the AAT (*continued*)

- Examples of the rare but significant changes that are made to the master AAT include the following (*continued*):
  - **Hierarchical repositioning:**
    - Movement of a concept from one hierarchical section of the thesaurus to another happens most often with legacy AAT records where the concept was not originally defined in a scope note.
    - Subsequent research for the scope note may reveal a revised meaning of the concept, which may indicate that the original hierarchical position was incorrect.
  - **Elimination of incorrect guide terms:**
    - In order to correct overly complex hierarchical levels and to eliminate guide terms that do not completely correspond to node labels as defined by ISO, certain guide terms in the legacy AAT are being gradually changed to concept records, or the levels are eliminated entirely.
    - Records for the eliminated levels are moved to a non-published area of the AAT, temp.parent/To-Be-Deleted, where implementers may take stock of them.
    - Each child of the eliminated level would also have an entry in revision history noting its assignment to a new parent.



# Changing existing AAT

## Typical changes in the AAT *(continued)*

- Examples of the rare but significant changes that are made to the master AAT include the following *(continued)*:
  - **Revisions to scope notes:**
    - In order to correct legacy scope notes that were overly narrow in definition or included multiple concepts in one scope note, some scope notes are being rewritten.
    - If the change is significant enough to require changes by the translating projects, the update to the scope note is flagged NB in the revision history fields.
    - In addition, scope notes are gradually being written where they are missing in the legacy AAT data.
    - Creation of a new scope note is automatically flagged in the revision history.

# Organizing the translation

## Logical organization of the project

### Facet by facet approach

- Begin with the facet that is most convenient for the available resources and expertise.
- Objects Facet requires experts with good general knowledge of art and have good research skills, rather than requiring extremely specialized knowledge
- Other facets, such as Materials and Styles and Periods, may each require several translators expert in various disciplines, because the terms are more specialized

### Terms matching existing terms approach

- Mapping existing terminology in target language back to the master AAT.
- Begin with the translations that they require immediately
- Project can immediately begin demonstrating the utility to stakeholders, allowing improved access to existing materials through the multilingual AAT.

### Selective mapping

- Partial mapping to only the terms used or likely to be used in the second vocabulary.
- In some translations of the AAT, the translators stopped after the initial selective mapping, and the translation for that language has been left unfinished.
- It is hoped that partial translations will be completed later by other translators.

## Translating Terms from Source to Target Languages

### Direct mapping of terms

- Recommended method of translation and mapping for AAT is **direct mapping**, matching of concepts one-to-one in the source and target languages.
- Assumes there will be the same meaning and level of specificity between the two terms representing the concept in each language.
- For the AAT, it is agreed that the hierarchical structure will also be the same.

### Structural unity

- Mapping or translation should occur between descriptors in the source language and descriptors in the target language.
- Translators should agree to use the original hierarchical structure; if the organization of the terms is not in debate, translators are free to focus on determining equivalents for the source-language descriptors.
- The associative relationships of the existing source AAT should also be assumed by the target-language translation.

### Mapping between two vocabularies

- Mapping two existing vocabularies in different languages having different hierarchical structures and different scopes would be difficult.
- It is recommended to use a direct mapping of terms and allow each vocabulary to retain its own hierarchy.

## Translating Terms from Source to Target Languages

### Direct mapping of terms

- The method of translation and mapping recommended for AAT is a direct mapping, which generally refers to the matching of concepts one-to-one in the source and target languages.
- This technique assumes that there will be the same meaning and level of specificity between the two terms representing the concept in each language.
- In the case of the AAT, it agreed that the hierarchical structure will also be the same; however, in a general sense, direct mapping may be used for mapping vocabularies that have different structure.

### Structural unity

- Mapping or translation should occur between descriptors in the source language and descriptors in the target language.
- Translators should agree to use the original hierarchical structure of the vocabulary in the source language (AAT), in order to make a coordinated translation successful.
- If the organization of the terms is not in debate, translators are free to focus on determining equivalents for the source-language descriptors.
- The associative relationships of the existing source AAT should also be assumed by the target-language translation.

## 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.

loan term

literal translation

translation not applicable

## When the target language lacks an equivalent

### Loan terms

- If there is no equivalent in the target language, one option = loan term
- 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.
- E.g., in English *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.

### Degree of borrowing

- Note that loan terms are adopted in usage with various degrees of borrowing. For example, in English loan terms are often, but not always, anglicized in the plural.

### *English plural "s" is UF in English*

- trousseaux (Record-Preferred)  
.....English-Pref, Descriptor, Plural Noun, Loan Term  
.....French-Pref, Descriptor, Plural Noun  
trousseau  
.....English Alternate Descriptor, Singular Noun, Loan Term  
.....French, Alternate Descriptor, Singular Noun  
trousseaus  
.....English, Used For, Plural Noun

### *English plural "s" is preferred, D in English*

- Schnitzaltars (Record-Preferred)  
.....English-Pref, Descriptor, Plural Noun  
Schnitzaltar  
.....English Alternate Descriptor, Singular Noun, Loan Term  
.....German, Alternate Descriptor, Singular Noun  
Schnitzaltäre  
.....German-Pref, Descriptor, Plural Noun

Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

## When the target language lacks an equivalent

### Literal translations and coined terms

- Less than a loan term, but a 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.
- 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.

Example: English term *berry spoons*

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
- However, ideally the coined term should be brief; long descriptive phrases should be avoided, if possible.

Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

## When the target language lacks an equivalent

### 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.

### Example

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)

## Qualifiers in the target language

- Qualifiers are words or phrases used to disambiguate homographs.
  - They are recorded in a field separate from the term in the AAT.
  - See also Qualifiers in the previous section and in online AAT Editorial Guidelines
  - The qualifier should be in the language of the term.
  - Translate the English qualifier, if appropriate.
- 
- However, if the source-language English term has a qualifier, this does not necessarily mean that the target-language term also requires a qualifier.

### Example

*cedar (wood)* in English

*cèdre (bois)* in French

*cedro (madera)* in Spanish

*cederhout* in Dutch, no qualifier required

## Variant transliterations and writing systems

### When to use transliterations

- A transliteration is the expression of letters or characters from one alphabet or writing system exchanged for those of another, to represent similar sounds in the second language.
- Normally, transliterations are supplied by authorized translation projects.
- Occasionally terms that are transliterations or expressions in variant writing systems may be added by Getty Vocabulary Program editors or contributors of terminology outside the context of a translation project, provided the terms are found in published sources that are cited.
- Only experts in transliteration should transliterate terms. If possible, use ISO standards for transliteration or romanization.
- Variant transliterations or variant expressions in pertinent writing systems should be included, if known.
- The romanization system should be referenced in the language designation, where applicable and if known.

## Variant transliterations and writing systems

### When to use transliterations

- In the example below, expert translators in the Chinese language have supplied the language variations and romanized variants for jades, 玉器.
- Note that there is a preference indicated for each language and romanization variation.
- However, in this case the translation project has chosen to include only one descriptor for Chinese overall, for the sake of clarity.

- jades (objects) (Record-Preferred) ( English-Pref, Descriptor)  
jade (object) (English, Alternate Descriptor)  
玉器 (Chinese (traditional)-Pref, Descriptor)  
yù qì (Chinese (transliterated Hanyu Pinyin)-Pref, Used For)  
yu qi (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Pinyin without tones)-Pref, Used For)  
yü ch'i (C,U,Chinese (transliterated Wade-Giles)-Pref, Used For)

# Contributing new records vs translation

## Contributing new concept records

- No matter which method of organizing the translation is used, it is likely that the translating project will encounter terms required for their needs but missing from the master AAT.
- Project should contribute the new concept to the AAT, with terms in both the target language and also a suggested English descriptor.

- bread tokens (Record-Preferred) ( English-Preferred, Descriptor)  
bread token (English, Alternate Descriptor)  
tokens, bread (English, Used For)  
broodpenningen (Dutch-Preferred, Descriptor)  
broodpenning (Dutch, Alternate Descriptor)

- If there is no English equivalent, or if the contributing project cannot verify an English equivalent, a proposed loan term or coined term should be submitted as the English descriptor.
- Submissions of English-language terms and scope notes are subject to editorial changes by the Getty Vocabulary Program.
- For the contribution of terms in a language that is not written in the Roman alphabet (e.g., Greek or Chinese), if a loan term is submitted as a record-preferred term and the English descriptor, it should be transliterated into the Roman alphabet.

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Multilingual Equivalency: Translating AAT

# Contributing new records vs translation

## Contributing new concept records

- See more information on Contributing new concepts in the previous section and in the **AAT Editorial Guidelines** online

<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/index.html#aat>

[http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat\\_4\\_4\\_appendix\\_d\\_contributors.html#4\\_4\\_2](http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/guidelines/aat_4_4_appendix_d_contributors.html#4_4_2)

**Thank you.**

Patricia Harpring  
Managing Editor  
Getty Vocabulary Program

[pharpring@getty.edu](mailto:pharpring@getty.edu)  
[vocab@getty.edu](mailto:vocab@getty.edu)

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Abridged Overview of Getty Vocabularies