

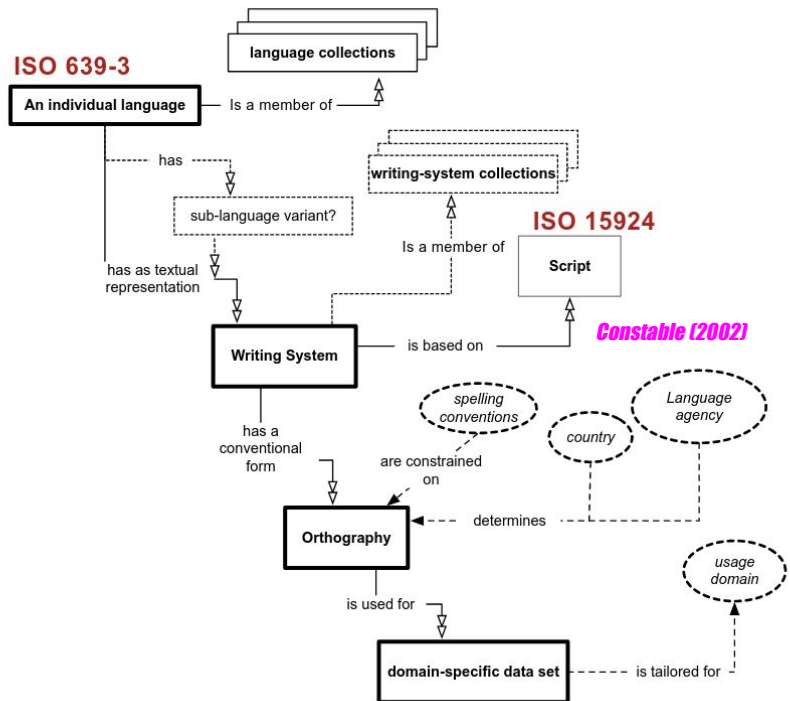
Multilingual Metadata & Metadata Translation

A special presentation by Hugh Paterson III
for INFO 5223 at the University of North Texas, Denton
1 November 2022

Introduction

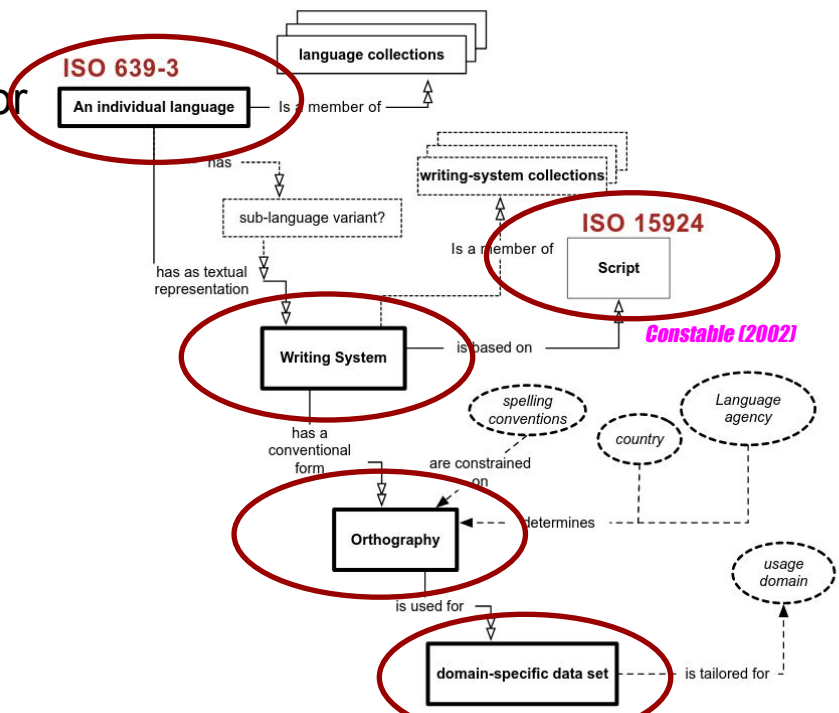
| Critical Concepts | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Language | Script |
| Translation | Transliteration |
| Writing Technology (encoding) | Library Context |

A Useful Model for Languages and Scripts



Constable, P. (2002). Toward a Model for Language Identification
 Defining an ontology of language-related categories. *SIL Electronic Working Papers, 2002-003*. Retrieved from
<https://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/7853>

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A Useful Model for Languages and Scripts

English: _____ } Both Latin Script;
German: äÄ, öÖ, üÜ, ß } Different Writing Systems

ISO 639-3

An individual language

language collections

Is a member of

sub-language variant?

has as textual representation

writing-system collections

Is a member of

ISO 15924

Script

Writing System

is based on

Constable (2002)

has a conventional form

spelling conventions

are constrained on

country

Language agency

Orthography

determines

usage domain

is used for

domain-specific data set

is tailored for

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A Useful Model for Languages and Scripts

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British English
 American English
 German prior to 1996
 German post 1996
 German in Switzerland } }

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Newspaper Articles
 Library Records }

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A Useful Model for Languages and Scripts

Language are the same; different scripts, writing systems, orthography = **Transliteration**

Language are different = Translation

ISO 639-3

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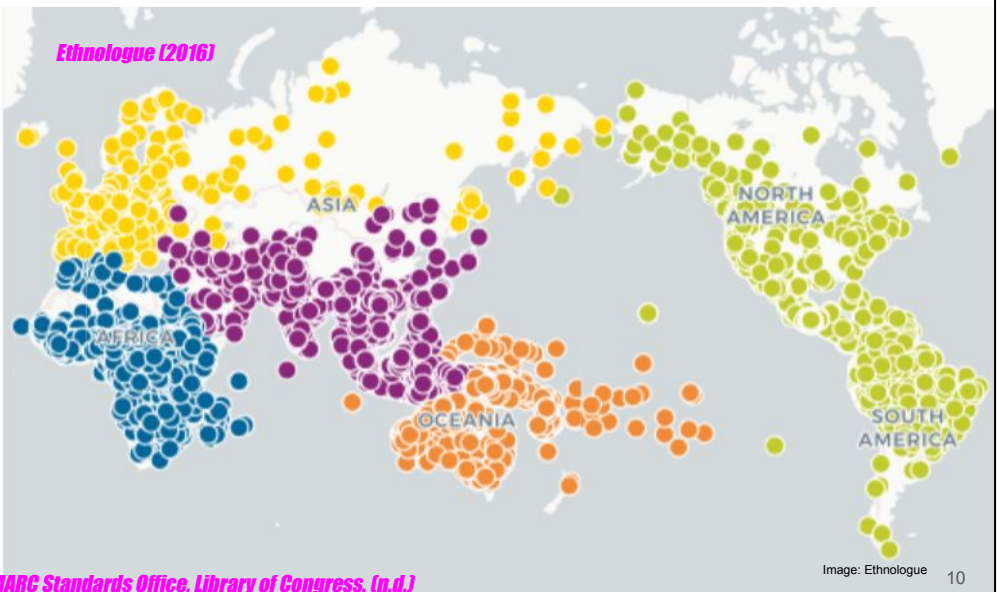
Languages

ISO 639-3 has about
**7,151 language
codes**

ISO 639-3 Registrar (2022)

MARC has 516
language codes;
42 of those are for
sets of languages
(not really languages)

Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress. [n.d.]



<https://www.ethnologue.com/guides/how-many-languages>

https://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/language_code.html

Language-Script Summary

- Lots of Languages
- Lots of Scripts
- LIS literature conflates these ideas
- MARC does not cover all languages

Critical Concepts

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Language | Script |
| Translation | Transliteration |
| Writing Technology (encoding) | Library Context |

Encoding

- ASCII
- Code Pages
- Unicode

Government (1972)

USASCII code chart

| | | | | |
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14

Government, an unknown officer or employee of the U. S. (1972). *English: US-ASCII Code Chart. Scanner copied from the material delivered with TerminiNet 300 impact type printer with Keyboard, February 1972, General Electric Data communication Product Dept., Waynesboro, Virginia.*

<http://archive.computerhistory.org/resources/text/GE/GE.TerminiNet300.1971.102646207.pdf> (document not in link given).

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:US-ASCII_code_chart.png

<https://home.unicode.org/>

<https://firstmonday.org/ojs/index.php/fm/issue/view/722>

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:US-ASCII_code_chart.png

For a Unicode chart of the same concepts see:

<https://www.itwissen.info/lex-images/Unicode-UTF-8-Character-Set.png>

<https://www.itwissen.info/en/unicode-112716.html#gsc.tab=0>

Encoding

- ASCII
- Code Pages
- Unicode



Reijerkerk (2020)

USASCII code chart

| <div>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1</div> <div>b₇ b₆ b₅ b₄ b₃ b₂ b₁ b₀</div> <div>Bits</div> | | | | | 0 0 | 0 0 1 | 0 1 0 | 0 1 1 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 1 | 1 1 0 | 1 1 1 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|---|---|-----|
| Column | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Row | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NUL | DLE | SP | 0 | @ | P | \ | p |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | SOH | DC1 | ! | 1 | A | Q | a | q |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | STX | DC2 | " | 2 | B | R | b | r |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ETX | DC3 | # | 3 | C | S | c | s |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | EOT | DC4 | \$ | 4 | D | T | d | t |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ENQ | NAK | % | 5 | E | U | e | u |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ACK | SYN | & | 6 | F | V | f | v |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | BEL | ETB | ' | 7 | G | W | g | w |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | BS | CAN | (| 8 | H | X | h | x |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | HT | EM |) | 9 | I | Y | i | y |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | LF | SUB | * | : | J | Z | j | z |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | VT | ESC | + | ; | K | [| k | { |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | FF | FS | , | < | L | \ | l | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | CR | GS | - | = | M |] | m | } |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | SO | RS | . | > | N | ^ | n | ~ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | SI | US | / | ? | O | _ | o | DEL |

Take a look at Unicode: <https://home.unicode.org/>

Check out this issue of First Monday:

<https://firstmonday.org/ojs/index.php/fm/issue/view/722>

Mid Summary

The indication of language and script on a per-field bases turns every metadata schema into a multidimensional array (arrays of arrays).

*An array is a set with a defined order.

By restricting schemas to a single language it reduces complexity in the computation (a single array) at the cost of creating user friendly entry points to information resources.

By introducing transliteration requirements, complexity is reduced in the encoding dimension of computation processing.

Many of these decisions were made prior to Unicode, but some languages and scripts are still to be added to Unicode.

| Critical Concepts | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Language | Script |
| Translation | Transliteration |
| Writing Technology (encoding) | Library Context |

The Library Context



Separate Monolingual Works



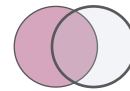
The Library Context



Separate Monolingual Works



Bi-lingual Works



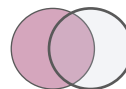
The Library Context



Separate Monolingual Works



Bi-lingual Works



Monolingual Works illustrating a
second language

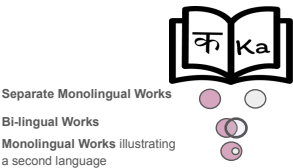
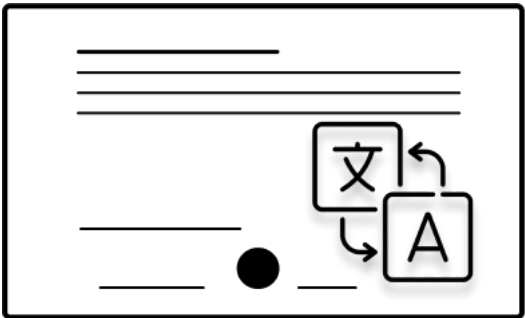


The Library Context

Original Text

Translated Text

Transliterated Text



Separate Monolingual Works

Bi-lingual Works

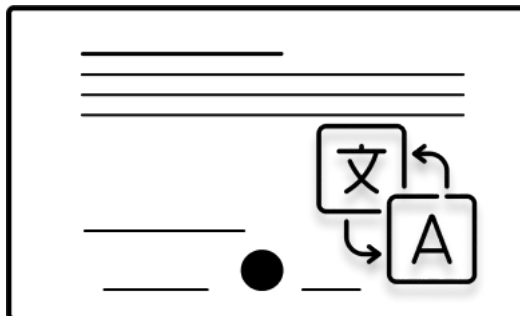
Monolingual Works illustrating
a second language

The Library Context

Original Text

Translated Text

Transliterated Text



- Controlled Vocabulary
- Variable Text Field
- Single Catalog vs. Multiple Catalogs
- Single Record vs. Two Records



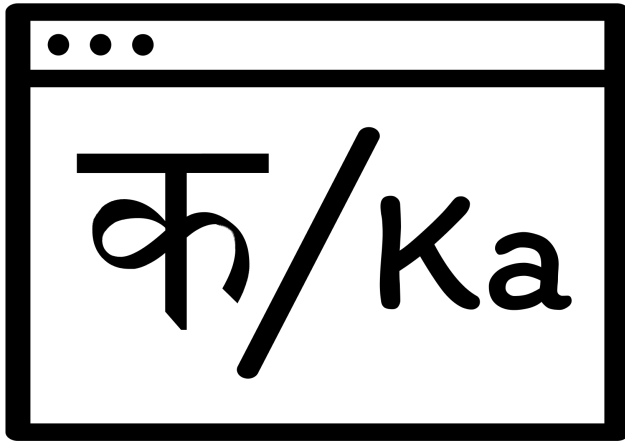
Separate Monolingual Works

Bi-lingual Works

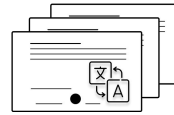
Monolingual Works illustrating
a second language



The Library Context



User Interface Design: Language-Script



Original Text
Translated Text
Transliterated Text



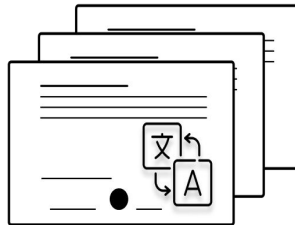
Separate Monolingual Works
Bi-lingual Works
Monolingual Works illustrating
a second language

- Single Catalog vs. Multiple Catalogs
- Single Record vs. Two Records

The Library Context



Display

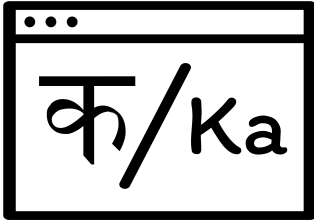


Record Management
Policy -- Encoding

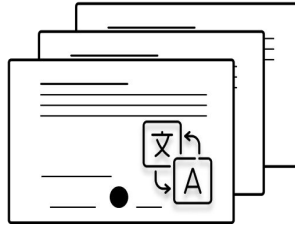


Publishing Practice

The Library Context



Display



Record Management
Policy -- Encoding



Publishing Practice

Language Supports all five User Tasks in the IFLA-LRM:

Riva et al. (2017)

Find, Identify, Select, Obtain, and Explore.

- Single Catalog vs. Multiple Catalogs
- Single Record vs. Two Records

Publishing Practice I

Majima (1991)

Irie (2016)



『アフリカ研究』38 1991.3

55

French Monolingual

Japanese-French Bilingual

秘密結社の語りにみる空間イメージ

— 象牙海岸, ダン族の場合 —

真 島 一 郎*

Les images spatiales dans les narrations de la société secrète:
Le cas dan en Côte d'Ivoire

Ichiro Majima

Dans la région forestière de l'ouest de la côte de Guinée, la plupart des ethnies ont des sociétés secrètes d'un même type généralement appelées Poro. Chez les Dan aussi, il y a une société secrète masculine nommée G₃ possédant les fonctions politiques, économiques et judiciaires comme dans le cas de Poro.

Les Dan ont de l'inclination à expliquer quelques aspects de la société G₃ par le moyen des expressions verbales qui donnent des images spatiales aux allocutaires. Cet essai analyse trois images spatiales employées par les Dan de Côte d'Ivoire (région de Danané) dans les narrations de la société G₃.

Premièrement, ils expliquent l'origine de G₃ par l'image concernant deux points cardinaux: dhuo et sia. Le mot dhuo signifie "nord", "est" et aussi "en haut". Selon la cosmologie dan, tous les êtres puissants, à savoir les Dan eux-mêmes, l'institution de G₃, les Malinké et les Européens sont "descendus" de dhuo (nord/est/en haut). C'est ainsi que G₃ doit refuser tout ce qui est d'origine de dhuo sauf soi-même pour maintenir son régime actuel en pays dan.

Deuxièmement, les Dan expliquent le régime de G₃ par une image centripète. Dans cet espace imaginaire, G₃ est le "centre" ou "noyau" de la localité qui absorbe "ses étrangers" sans cesse. Et toute la population doit "entourer" ou "se lover en spirales autour de" G₃. Ce "noyau" représente d'abord le lignage privilégié qui est fondateur du pays et détenteur du fétiche et du statut de Grand Maître de G₃. Mais dans un sens plus profond, il signifie "le noyau du secret" de G₃ même.

Troisièmement, l'autorité de G₃ est exprimée par l'image spatiale de la chaîne interminable de "devant" et de "derrière". D'après cette image, tous les guerriers d'un pays se disposent en chaîne selon les degrés relatifs de "devant" – "derrière" pour défendre "le plus derrière" qui est G₃. Mais, cette même structure imaginaire existe aussi au sein de G₃ en tant que chaîne officielle de "remplaçant" et de "remplacé".

Dans cette image plus essentielle que les deux premières, on doit cependant s'arrêter juste devant le dernier maillon de cette chaîne sans jamais y parvenir. Parce que ce "vrai derrière de G₃" ou "vrai noyau de G₃" est justement "l'intérieur" du "secret". Dans le vocabulaire dan, "secret" et "derrière" sont des attributs du

* 東京大学大学院総合文化研究科

Le Système des Anthroponymes Gouro, Langue Mandé-Sud de Côte d'Ivoire : de L'Expression des Valeurs Culturelles Intrinsèques à l'Intrusion de la Diversité Linguistique

Benjamin IRIE Bi Tié*

Université Alassane Ouattara

Résumé – Dans le processus de peuplement des territoires, les vagues migratoires ont souvent eu des influences sur la configuration socioculturelle et les pratiques linguistiques des populations appelées à cohabiter. Au plan linguistique, la conséquence la plus évidente est le phénomène d'emprunt d'une langue à l'autre. Le présent article montre comment le système anthroponymique gouro subit également cette influence issue du contact des langues. Espérant de façon authentique des valeurs culturelles, ce système est sujet à des transformations morphosyntaxiques. À y voir de près, ces mutations anthroponymiques semblent converger vers une cohésion sociale.

Mots clés : anthroponymie, gouro, valeurs culturelles, diversité linguistique, vagues migratoires.

1. Introduction

La problématique posée par l'anthroponymie dans les langues africaines a fait l'objet de plusieurs recherches dans le domaine des sciences humaines et sociales. En linguistique, les travaux de Léa Marie Laurence Ngoran-Poamé (2006) sur le sens des anthroponymes du baoulé¹ sont bien connus. Non seulement ces travaux mettent en exergue le contenu sémantique des noms propres du baoulé mais ils donnent également des repères pour la connaissance du système anthroponymique de cette langue. Jacques Frédy (2009) inscrit le problème dans une perspective à la fois linguistique et socio-anthropologique. En effet, à partir d'un rappel des faits significatifs d'anthroponymie en Afrique², ses recherches annoncent « une réflexion anthropologique sur la fonction sociale de l'anthroponyme, en regardant plus du côté de l'acte de nommer que du côté de son produit, le nom ». (Id. : 77). Plus récemment, en ethnologie, Lay Tshiala (2011) a porté un regard panoramique sur la dynamique des anthroponymes chez les ding de la République Démocratique du Congo (1885 – 1960)³. Les résultats de cette recherche, rapportés sur plus de cinq cent pages, montrent comment, à travers

* iriebti.tiel@gmail.com

¹ Le baoulé est une langue kwa parlée au centre de la Côte d'Ivoire

² Les recherches de J. Frédy sont axées sur des exemples provenant principalement du Tchad et du Cameroun, avec quelques références d'autres pays d'Afrique centrale, occidentale et orientale.

³ Cette recherche a fait l'objet d'une Thèse de Doctorat soutenue en février 2011 à l'Université de Neuchâtel, en Suisse.

Majima, Ichiro. 1991. “秘密結社の語りにみる空間イメージ-象牙海岸, ダン族の場合- (Les images spatiales dans les narrations de la société secrète) [Spacial images in the narratives of secret societies].” *アフリカ研究 [Journal of African Studies]* 1991 (38): 55–73. doi:[10.11619/africa1964.1991.55](https://doi.org/10.11619/africa1964.1991.55).

IRIE, Benjamin Bi Tié. 2016. “Le Système des Anthroponymes Gouro, Langue Mandé-Sud de Côte d'Ivoire : de L'Expression des Valeurs Culturelles Intrinsèques à l'Intrusion de la Diversité Linguistique.” *Revue du CAMES, Littérature, langues et linguistique*, 4 (1): 137–50.

Publishing Practice II

English Organizational Name

French Publication Information

Dan Publication Content

Which variety of Dan is used?

Which orthography of that variety of Dan is used?

NAO -SĚ 'SĚĚDHE
Le Nouveau Testament en Dan "Gwētaawu (Yacouba) de Côte d'Ivoire
[dnjGW]

Traduction par
© Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc. 1991

Première édition imprimée 1991, 1995
Société Biblique Internationale en coopération avec
l'Association Ivoirienne pour la Traduction de la Bible,
08 B.P.857 Abidjan 08, Côte d'Ivoire,

Édition électronique
Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc. 2016
<http://www.Wycliffe.org>
<http://www.ScriptureEarth.org>

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Nao -sĚ 'ō -gban Yesu
Klisi -bha 'ō
Matiō
-ya pō

Yesu "bhe-ma -nu 'tā -bhiēē
(Dhukō 3,23-38)

1 ¹Yesu 'ō Atanna -ya -ya Medhame 'ka bha- 'bhe-ma -nu 'tā -bhiēē
-ne: 'Me 'wo -gban Abiaamō bha 'ō dho 'ō zun- 'ka Davi -bha, 'ō go
Davi -bha 'ō dho 'ō zun Yesu -bha. -A -me 'gbiigbiō -wo -ple, wo -nē- 'wo
Abiaamō waa- Davi -a -nu 'ka.
²Abiaamō bha -nē Izakō kpa, 'yō Izakō -yō Zakabō kpa, 'yō Zakabō
-dī 'pō 'ō Zuda waa- 'ō dheebhang -nu -a -nu kpa. ³Dhe 'ō Zuda -ya
Fadhezō waa- Zedha -a -nu kpa, -a -nu dhe 'wo- -dhe Tama bha- 'dhiē,
⁴'yō Fadhezō -dī 'pō 'ō Esomō kpa, 'yō Esomō -yō Adhamō kpa, ⁵'yō
Adhamō -yō Abinadabō kpa, 'yō Abinadabō -yō Naason kpa, 'yō Naason
-yō Samō kpa, ⁶'yō Samō -yō Boazō kpa Dhaabō 'dhiē, 'yō Boazō -yō
Obedō kpa, 'yō 'wo- -bha dhe -dhe 'pō Dhuō. Obedō bha -nē Izai kpa, ⁷'yō
Izai -zē 'ō gun -na -gbiēē Davi kpa.
-Dhe 'ō ya kē 'dhiē, 'yō Davi -yō Sadhomō kpa, Sadhomō bha -nē- dhe
-yō gun Udhi -bha dheebha 'ka 'kre 'yō Davi -ya bho- -ga. ⁸'yō Sadhomō
-yō Dhobomō kpa, 'yō 'wo Dhobomō gbō -dhe Abia, 'yō 'wo Abia gbō
-dhe Aza. ⁹Aza -bha gbō -me 'wo -dhe 'pō Zozia, 'yō 'wo Zozia gbō -dhe
Zolamō, 'yō 'wo Zolamō gbō -dhe Ozia, ¹⁰Ozia bha -nē Zootamō kpa, 'yō
Zootamō -yō Akazō kpa, 'yō Akazō -yō Ezekiasō kpa, ¹¹'yō 'wo Ezekiasō gbō
-dhe 'pō Manase, 'yō Manase -yō Amō kpa, 'yō Amō -yō Zozia kpa. ¹²Zozia
bha 'yō Zekonia waa- 'ō dheebhang -nu -a -nu kpa 'tēng 'wo Izaradho -me
-nu kun- 'ka 'wo dho- -nu ka -dhuēngdhe 'gū Babidhanō bha- 'ka.

5

Le Nouveau Testament en Dan "Gwētaawu (Yacouba) de Côte d'Ivoire, 1^{re} éd. 1991;
© l'Association Ivoirienne pour la Traduction de la Bible, avec Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc.

Wycliffe Bible Translators, Inc. 1991 (reprint 1995). NAO -SĚ 'SĚĚDHE Le Nouveau Testament en Dan "Gwētaawu (Yacouba) de Côte d'Ivoire. 2nd Printing, 1st. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: Société Biblique Internationale en coopération avec l'Association Ivoirienne pour la Traduction de la Bible.

Publishing Practice III

Eastern Dan-French Bilingual

Which variety of Dan is used?

Which orthography of that variety of Dan is used?

Gblüüdŋgbĩ-dhín
bhà sáldhē ý dānwò gú,
à dhēgā blēsū

Sáldhē ý wò dhē Gblüüd-
gbĩ-dhín bhà, ý ý sáldhē-dhün
wò à-dhün wó' pĩ dēdēwò
kpóŋtāadhē gú, ý ý à dō ká. Wà
à slán' tà wò-dhün wò ziv kŋ
yāagā tà à gú kpóŋtāadhē, ý
wà à sáldhē bē ý bhōn bhīōn
kŋ plē bhà zūn kpēŋ. Yáa
bhēn kōn wōn ká dhē kwí-dhün
bhà Flāngsiwò sáldhē sībhān-
dhün zingwá, ý Gblüüdŋgbĩ-
dhín ý ká sáldhē blēsū ká ý
slán-tà dānwò gú.

Sáldhē ý ká Gblüüdŋgbĩ-
dhín ká, à bēnzābhēn, Antoine
de Saint-Exupéry (Āntōān dhĩ
Sén-Züpēdhĩ) ý bhō Dhīōn
(Lyon), gbēkō sū dhēkpōēyĩ
29, kwē 1900. ý gō kōdhĩ ý gú,
ý ká kōdhĩ bhīānsū ká bē, kēē ý'
kpō ý ká, wò gūn flēsū. Dhē ý
glā ý ý vīōŋ ziv-sū dān ký ý ý
sōdhā-dhē gú. Ý ý gō sōdhā-dhē
gú, ý ý tō vīōŋ zivbhēn ká. Ý ká
vīōŋ gú sū bhā, ý ý ká
Bhāndhōkādhy dhĩ (Maroc),
Bhēntīsē ý yānŋ ý pĩ zīān ká ý

de Saint-Exupéry (2019)

Préface à l'édition
du *Petit Prince*
en dan de l'Est

Le Petit Prince est un des
livres les plus lus au monde. Il a
été traduit en plus de trois
cents langues de tous les conti-
nents, et le tirage global de
toutes ses éditions approche
de 200 millions. Il n'est donc
pas étonnant que parmi tous
les œuvres de littérature fran-
çaise, *Le Petit Prince* soit le
premier à être traduit en dan.

L'auteur du *Petit Prince*,
Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, a été
né à Lyon le 29 juin 1900 dans
une famille aristocratique
appauvrie.

Ayant grandi, il a appris le
métier d'aviateur pendant son
service militaire, puis devenu
un aviateur civil.

Il a travaillé en cette qualité
au Maroc, en Afrique Française
Occidentale, en Amérique du
Sud ; il a voyagé aux nombreux
autres pays du monde.

Pendant ce temps, il a été
victime de plusieurs accidents

Antoine de Saint-Exupéry

Gblüüdŋgbĩ-dhín

dānwò gú



Bhāandhē

Pābhēnbhābhēn — EDILIS

2019

<< not used >> Baba, Tiémoko Sébastien. 2019. *Wón dhr: Kwēzlāan sáldhēbē (Il y a des choses. Livre de contes)*. Man, Côte d'Ivoire: Pābhēnbhābhēn — EDILIS.

<</not used>>

Saint-Exupéry, Antoine de. 2019. *Gblüüdŋgbĩ-dhín - Le Petit Prince dans la langue dan de l'Est [The little prince translated into the Eastern Dan language]*.

Translated by Gué Nestor, Vydrin Valentin, and Zeh Emmanuel. Man, Côte d'Ivoire: Pābhēnbhābhēn — EDILIS.

Publishing Practice IIII

Russian Publication with title
Pages in **English** and Russian

САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ВОСТОЧНЫЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

XXIX Международный конгресс
по источниковедению и историографии
стран Азии и Африки

АЗИЯ И АФРИКА: НАСЛЕДИЕ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ

Том 1

21–23 июня 2017 г.

Материалы конгресса

Санкт-Петербург
2017

SAINT PETERSBURG STATE UNIVERSITY
THE FACULTY OF ASIAN AND AFRICAN STUDIES

XXIX International Congress
on Historiography and Source Studies
of Asia and Africa

ASIA AND AFRICA: THEIR HERITAGE AND MODERNITY

Vol. 1

21–23 June 2017

Proceedings

St. Petersburg
2017

29

Dyakov, N. N., and A. S. Matveev, eds. 2017. *Азия И Африка: Наследие И Современность — Материалы конгресса XXIX Международный конгресс по источниковедению и историографии стран Азии и Африки* (Asia and Africa: Their Heritage and Modernity — Proceedings of XXIX International Congress on Historiography and Source Studies of Asia and Africa). Vol. 1. 1 vols. Санкт-Петербург (St. Petersburg): Санкт-петербургский Государственный Университет Восточный Факультет (Saint Petersburg State University Faculty of Asian and African Studies).
<http://www.orienthist.spbu.ru/proceedings-of-xxix-international-congress-asia-and-africa-their-heritage-and-modernity/?lang=en>.

Publishing Practice V

Казанский (2012)

Russian Publication with Title
Pages in **English** and Russian

ACTA
LINGUISTICA
PETROPOLITANA

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE INSTITUTE FOR LINGUISTIC STUDIES

Vol. VIII, part 2

Edited by N. N. Kazansky



St. Petersburg
Nauka
2012

ACTA
LINGUISTICA
PETROPOLITANA

ТРУДЫ
ИНСТИТУТА ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ

Том VIII, часть 2

Ответственный редактор Н. Н. Казанский



Санкт-Петербург
Наука
2012

Казанский, Н. Н., ed. 2012. *Исследования по теории грамматики. Выпуск 6: Типология аспектуальных систем и категорий* [*Studies in the theory of grammar. Iss. 6: Typology of aspectual systems and categories*]. Vol. 2. ACTA LINGUISTICA PETROPOLITANA. Труды Института лингвистических исследований РОССИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК [ACTA LINGUISTICA PETROPOLITANA. Transactions of the Russian Academy of Science, Institute for Linguistic Studies] 8. Санкт-Петербург, Википедия [St. Petersburg, Russia]: Наука.

Library Standards Encoded

Dublin Core *DCMI Usage Board (2020)*

<dc:title xml:lang="en">Title of my book</dc:title>

<dc:title xml:lang="th">ชื่อหนังสือของฉัน</dc:title>

<dc:alternative xml:lang="fr">Titre de mon livre</dc:alternative>

- Can not have both multilingual authoritative and indicate which is first primary. (XML does not preserve order).
- The semantics of “dc:alternative” is application profile dependent.

Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress. (2022)

MARC

Field 008/35-37 is for indicating the languages of the content.

Field 041 supplements field 008/35-37.

Field 546 further supplements field 041.

MARC language codes are used unless “house rules” call for something else. Other language code sources are supported. See: <https://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/language.html>

The language of the records and fields are institutionally set by policy. Some institutions choose transliteration, others choose original text, yet others choose translation.

Nationale bibliotheek van België has a custom subfield \$@ to indicate the language of the field.

Király (2022)

National Library of Israel has a custom subfield in their authority records for script: \$\$9

Cohen (2020)

<https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd041.html>

<https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcml-terms/>

https://www.dublincore.org/conferences/2020/presentations/equitable_access_using_metadata_to_level_the_playing_field_in_a_multilingual_country/

<https://www.loc.gov/standards/sourcelist/language.html>

Cohen, A. (2020, September 24). Equitable Access: Using metadata to level the playing field in a multilingual country. *Dublin Core Conference 2020: DCMI Virtual: Presentations*. Dublin Core Conference 2020, Online.

https://www.dublincore.org/conferences/2020/presentations/equitable_access_using_metadata_to_level_the_playing_field_in_a_multilingual_country/

DCMI Usage Board. (2020, January 20). *DCMI Metadata Terms*.

<https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcml-terms/>

Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress. (2022, July 7). *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data: 041: Language Code*. MARC Standards. <https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd041.html>

Király, P. [@kiru]. (2022, January 18). *Wow, I've just learned that in MARC record @kbrbe defined an extra subfield \$@ to record the language of the field—Thus making records multilingual. Very nice!* [Tweet]. Twitter.

<https://twitter.com/kiru/status/1483493167513100292>

Library Standards Encoded

EAD (2002) *<language> Language (2006)*

The <language> element with the sub element <language> specifies the language or communication system in which the finding aid is written. For bilingual or multilingual finding aids, use multiple tags. Or only indicate the predominant language used.

EAD 2002 states to use ISO 639-2b, more recent versions of EAD are moving to ISO 639-3 or other identifiers.

EAD 3 *ISO 639-2 Registrar. (n.d.) ISO 639-3 Registrar (n.d.)*

Support for multilingual description was addressed by adding @lang and @script attributes to all non-empty elements in EAD3, making it possible to explicitly state what language or script is used therein. Additionally, some elements were modified to allow them to repeat where previously they did not, thus enabling the inclusion of the same data in multiple languages.

Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards of the Society of American Archivists. (2019).

RDA *Homepage | RDA Toolkit (n.d.)*

Generally recommends transliteration, but leaves choice up to the institution's policies. LoC has a strong **Transliteration** policy but does not provide character level documentation on transliteration tables.

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For information on ISO 639-2B vs 639-2T see:

<https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/faq.html#3>

<https://www.loc.gov/ead/tglib/elements/language.html>

<https://www.loc.gov/ead/EAD3taglib/EAD3-TL-eng.html>

<https://www.rdatoolkit.org>

Technical Subcommittee for Encoded Archival Standards of the Society of American

Archivists. (2019). *Preface*. Encoded Archival Description Tag Library - Version

EAD3 (EAD Official Site, Library of Congress).

<https://www.loc.gov/ead/EAD3taglib/EAD3-TL-eng.html>

<https://www.loc.gov/ead/tglib/elements/language.html>

EAD example:

```
<langmaterial>
  <languageset>
    <language langcode="vie">Vietnamese</language>
    <script scriptcode="tavt">Tai Viet</script>
```

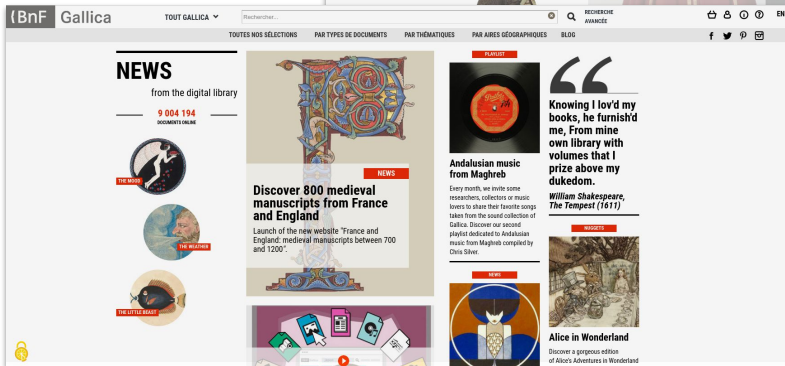
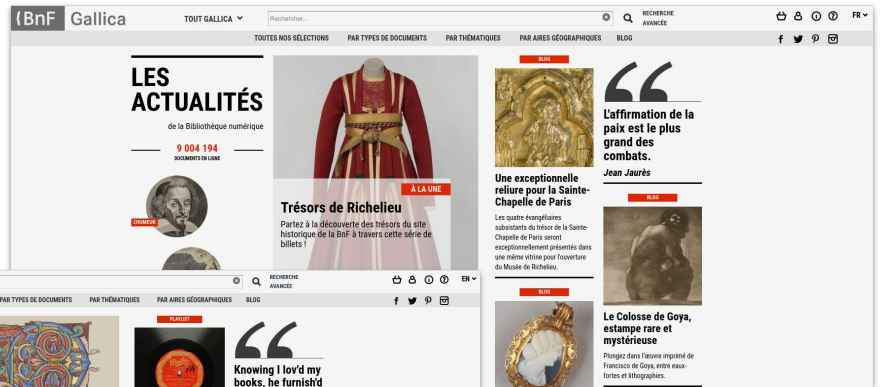

</languageset>
</langmaterial>

Homepage | RDA Toolkit. (n.d.). Retrieved September 15, 2022, from
<https://www.rdatoolkit.org/>

UI Examples

Gallica. (n.d.-a)

French UI



Gallica. (n.d.-b)



English UI

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/accueil/en/content/accueil-en?mode=desktop>

UI of metadata

Some controlled vocabularies are in English, Some text fields are in French. The field titles are in a translated controlled vocabulary.

| ABOUT | ПОДРОБНЕЕ |
|--|--|
| <p>Title : [Archives de la Parole]. , Selli Houmoumek / par le chœur d'El-Moutribia sous la direction de M. Kespilstikhbar Djarka / par Mahieddine, chant [acc. orch.], accompagné par " le Chœur d'El-Moutribia" dirigé par M. Kespi.</p> <p>Author : Bachtarzi, Mahieddine (1897-1986). Interprète</p> <p>Publisher : Gramophone</p> <p>Publication date : 192.</p> <p>Subject : musique traditionnelle étrangère</p> <p>Set notice : http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb42535309c</p> <p>Relationship : Titre d'ensemble : [Archives de la Parole]. Don Pathé aux Archives de la Parole, Musée de la Parole et du Geste] : [1911-1937?]</p> <p>Relationship : http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb42413268j</p> <p>Type : sound</p> <p>Language : arab</p> <p>Language : arabe</p> <p>Format : 1 disque : 78 t ; 25 cm</p> <p>Format : disc</p> <p>Format : multipart/mixed</p> <p>Format : Nombre total de vues : 4</p> <p>Description : [Traditions. Afrique du Nord. Algérie]</p> <p>Description : Contient une table des matières</p> <p>Rights : Public domain</p> <p>Identifier : ark:/12148/bpt6k1310225p</p> <p>Source : Bibliothèque nationale de France. département Audiovisuel.</p> | <p>Название : [Archives de la Parole]. , Selli Houmoumek / par le chœur d'El-Moutribia sous la direction de M. Kespilstikhbar Djarka / par Mahieddine, chant [acc. orch.], accompagné par " le Chœur d'El-Moutribia" dirigé par M. Kespi.</p> <p>Автор : Bachtarzi, Mahieddine (1897-1986). Interprète</p> <p>Издатель : Gramophone</p> <p>Дата издания : 192.</p> <p>Сюжет : musique traditionnelle étrangère</p> <p>Описание серии : http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb42535309c</p> <p>Соотношение «displayed_filter.label.relation» : Titre d'ensemble : [Archives de la Parole]. Don Pathé aux Archives de la Parole, Musée de la Parole et du Geste] : [1911-1937?]</p> <p>Библиографическое описание : http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb42413268j</p> <p>Язык : арабский</p> <p>Язык : arabe</p> <p>Формат : 1 disque : 78 t ; 25 cm</p> <p>Формат : multipart/mixed</p> <p>Формат : Nombre total de vues : 4</p> <p>Описание : [Traditions. Afrique du Nord. Algérie]</p> <p>Описание : Contient une table des matières</p> <p>Идентификатор : ark:/12148/bpt6k1310225p</p> <p>Источник : Bibliothèque nationale de France, département Audiovisuel, AP-2978</p> <p>Происхождение : Bibliothèque nationale de France</p> |

[Archives de la Parole]. EN (n.d.)

[Archives de la Parole]. RU (n.d.)

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1310225p.r=Mahieddine%20Bachetarzi%20%20stikhbar%20Djarka?rk=21459;2&lang=RU>
<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1310225p.r=Mahieddine%20Bachetarzi%20%20stikhbar%20Djarka?rk=21459;2&lang=EN>

UI of metadata

There is obviously some translation in these BnF records as the Arabic on the gramophone is not included in the metadata record.



<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1310225p.r=Mahieddine%20Bachetarzi%20%20stikhbar%20Djarka?rk=21459;2&lang=RU>

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k1310225p.r=Mahieddine%20Bachetarzi%20%20stikhbar%20Djarka?rk=21459;2&lang=EN>

[Archives de la Parole]. , Selli Houmoumek / par le chœur d'El-Moutribia sous la direction de M. Kespilstikhbar Djarka / par Mahieddine, chant [acc. Orch.], accompagné par "le Chœur d'El-Moutribia" dirigé par M. Kespi. (n.d.-b). Gallica. Retrieved September 15, 2022

UI of metadata

Some collection descriptions are bi-lingual.

Equipe Gallica. (n.d.).

French

Cheikha Aïcha La Hebrea a laissé peu de traces dans les archives mais plusieurs de ses enregistrements ont survécu et sont disponibles dans Gallica. Ce disque a ceci de remarquable qu'il rappelle que les grands labels internationaux comme Pathé ont autant enregistré de la musique populaire que le répertoire savant andalou. On y entend l'une des nombreuses reprises de l'immensément populaire "Mamak", morceau enregistré en 1930 par l'artiste juif algérien Lili Labassi pour la marque Columbia et dont le succès se répandit comme une trainée de poudre à travers l'Afrique du Nord. En témoigne la popularité de cette chanson chez tous les cireurs de chaussures d'Algérie et du Maroc, comme le raconte un compositeur français de l'époque. Cet enregistrement nous donne un aperçu de ce qu'étaient les charts en Afrique du Nord dans les années 1930.

Cheikha Aïcha La Hebrea has left barely an archival trace but a number of her recordings survive on Gallica. What is remarkable about this record is that it reminds that international labels like Pathé were keen to record popular music as much as the Andalusian high art repertoire. In fact, what we have here is one of the many covers of the Algerian Jewish artist Lili Labassi's wildly popular "Mamak", recorded for Columbia Records in 1930 and which then spread like wildfire across North Africa. Indeed, one French composer at the time noted that every shoeshine boy from Algeria to Morocco was known to sing the tune. Among other things this recording provides us with a sonic glimpse into the North African popular music charts of the 1930s.

English

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Example:

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/blog/13022019/les-playlists-de-gallica-la-musique-andalouse-du-maghreb?mode=desktop>

<<not

used>><https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k10800523.r=olt%C3%A9nie%20roumanie%201928?rk=42918;4&lang=FR> <</not used>>

Equipe Gallica. (n.d.). *Les playlists de Gallica: La musique andalouse du Maghreb*. Le Blog de Gallica.

<https://gallica.bnf.fr/blog/13022019/les-playlists-de-gallica-la-musique-andalouse-du-maghreb?mode=desktop>

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