



Amplifying Metadata as Entities to Support Multilingualism

KAREN SMITH-YOSHIMURA, OCLC

Linked Data Wikibase Prototype: “Project Passage”

About the Passage Pilot

- Ran from December 2017 through September 2018
- 16 OCLC Member libraries participated
- The objective was to evaluate a framework for **reconciling, creating, and managing** bibliographic and authority data as **linked data entities and relationships**
- The pilot Wikibase instance included 1.2M entities, mostly data representing overlaps between Wikidata, VIAF, and WorldCat

Entity-based

Create linked data without needing to learn its technical underpinnings

The image shows a Wikidata entity page for Douglas Adams (Q42). The page is annotated with labels on the left and right sides. The left side labels include: 'label' pointing to the name 'Douglas Adams (Q42)', 'description' pointing to the text 'English writer and humorist', 'property' pointing to the 'educated at' property, 'rank' pointing to the '2 references' section, and 'statement group' pointing to the entire 'Statements' section. The right side labels include: 'item identifier' pointing to '(Q42)', 'aliases' pointing to 'Douglas Noël Adams | Douglas Noel Adams', 'value' pointing to 'St John's College', 'qualifiers' pointing to the table of qualifiers for St John's College, 'opened references' pointing to the expanded reference for the Encyclopaedia Britannica Online, and 'collapsed reference' pointing to the collapsed reference for Brentwood School.

Label: Douglas Adams (Q42)

Description: English writer and humorist
Douglas Noël Adams | Douglas Noel Adams
► In more languages

Statements

educated at (property)

St John's College (value)

Qualifiers:

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| end time | 1974 |
| academic major | English literature |
| academic degree | Bachelor of Arts |
| start time | 1971 |

2 references

Encyclopaedia Britannica Online (opened reference)

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| stated in | Encyclopaedia Britannica Online |
| reference URL | http://www.britannica.com/people/731/000023662/ |
| original language of work | English |
| retrieved | 7 December 2013 |
| publisher | MMDB |
| title | Douglas Adams (English) |

+ add reference

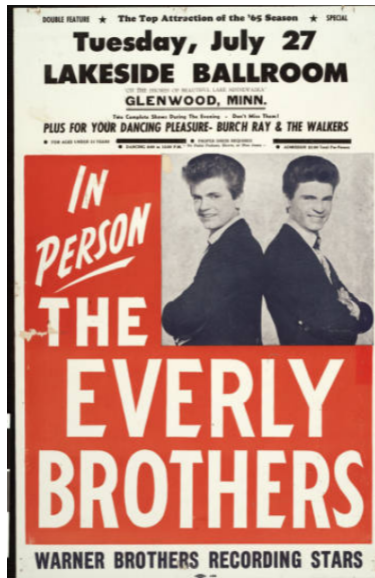
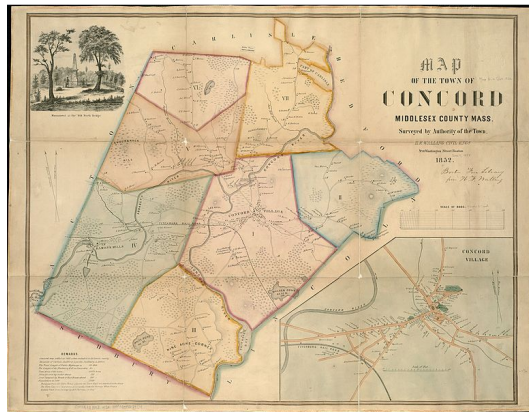
Brentwood School (collapsed reference)

| | |
|------------|------|
| end time | 1970 |
| start time | 1969 |

► 0 references

+ add (statement)

Passage Pilot Partners Case Studies



Item

Discussion

Read

View history

☆

Search Project Passage

English

Khampheng

Talk

Preferences

Watchlist

<http://18.218.102.193/entity/Q459121>

Sun Yat-sen

Chinese physician, politician and revolutionary

Sun I-hsien | Sun Yixian | Sun Yi Xian | Sun Wen | Sun Zhongshan | Sun Yat Sen | Sun, Yat-sen

▼ In more languages [Configure](#)

Item

讨论

阅读

查看历史

☆

搜索Project Passage

中文

Khampheng

讨论

参数设置

监视

<http://18.218.102.193/entity/Q459121>

孫中山

中华民国的主要创立者，中国国民党创党总理

孙逸仙 | 孙文 | 孙中山 | 孫逸仙 | 孫文

▼ 更多语言 [配置](#)

| 语言 | 标签 | 描述 | 别名 |
|----|-------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 中文 | 孫中山 | 中华民国的主要创立者，中国国民党创党总理 | 孙逸仙 孙文 孙中山 孫逸仙 孫文 |
| 英语 | Sun Yat-sen | Chinese physician, politician and revolutionary | Sun I-hsien Sun Yixian |

Embeds multilingualism

Courtesy of Xiaoli Li, UC Davis

中華民國國父
孫文
中國國民黨總理



中華民國臨時大總統

任期

1912年1月1日 - 1912年3月10日

副总统 黎元洪

前任 首任

继任 袁世凱

中國國民黨總理

任期

1919年10月10日 - 1925年3月12日

前任 首任

继任 逝世後永久保留總理職銜
張人傑（中央執行委員會主席）

中華民國軍政府陸海軍大元帥

任期

1917年9月10日 - 1918年5月20日

前任 首任

继任 岑春煊（主席總裁）

Sun Yat-sen
孫文 / 孫逸仙



Fonctions

Président provisoire de la république de Chine

29 décembre 1911 – 10 mars 1912
(2 mois et 10 jours)

Vice-président Li Yuanhong
Prédécesseur Puyi (empereur)
Successesseur Yuan Shikai

Biographie

Date de naissance 12 novembre 1866
Lieu de naissance Zhongshan, Empire de Chine
Date de décès 12 mars 1925 (à 58 ans)
Lieu de décès Pékin, république de Chine
Nationalité Chinoise
Parti politique Kuomintang
Conjoint Song Qingling
Enfants Sun Ke
Profession Médecin, écrivain
Religion Congrégationalisme

Sun yat sen

سون يات سين

(بالصينية: 孫逸仙)



معلومات شخصية

الميلاد 12 نوفمبر 1866 [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]

الوفاة 12 مارس 1925 (59 سنة) [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12]

سبب الوفاة سرطان الكبد [8]

الإقامة سان فرانسيسكو (يونيو 1896–يونيو 1896) [10]

مواطنة جمهورية الصين

عضوية منظمة

سنة تأسيس المنظمة

دونغ غوان

الزوجة/الزوجة كاورو أوتسوكي (1906–1905)

سونغ تشينغ لينغ (25 أكتوبر 1915–)

Сунь Ятсен

КМТ. 孫逸仙



Временный глава Китайской Республики Сунь Ятсен

Премьер-министр Гоминьдана

24 ноября 1894 — 12 марта 1925

Предшественник должность учреждена

Преемник должность упразднена; он Чан Кайши как Президент

Временный президент Китайской Республики

1 января 1912 года — 1 апреля 1912 года

Предшественник должность учреждена

Преемник Юань Шикай

Вероисповедание конгрегационализм

Рождение 12 ноября 1866

Цуйхэн, уезд Сяншань (ныне Чжуншань, провинция Гуандун)

Смерть 12 марта 1925 (58 лет)

Пекин, Китайская Республика

סון יאט-סן
孫逸仙



לידה 12 בנובמבר 1866

שושלת צ'ינג

פטירה 12 במרץ 1925 (בגיל 58)

בייג'ינג, הרפובליקה הסינית

מדינה הרפובליקה הסינית, שושלת צ'ינג

מקום מולידאום סון יאט-סן

קבורה

השכלה קווינס קולג', בית הספר פונהו, בית הספר לולי, מכללת הונג קונג לרפואה לסינים, המכללה הרפואית בוג'

עיסוק פוליטיקאי, רופא, פילוסוף

חתימה Sun yat sen

Translations

Ιλιάδα

The Iliad

紅樓夢

Dream of the Red Chamber

زقاق المدق

Midaq Alley

ঘরে বাইরে

The Home and the World

源

氏

物

The Tale of Genji

Война и миръ

*War and
Peace*

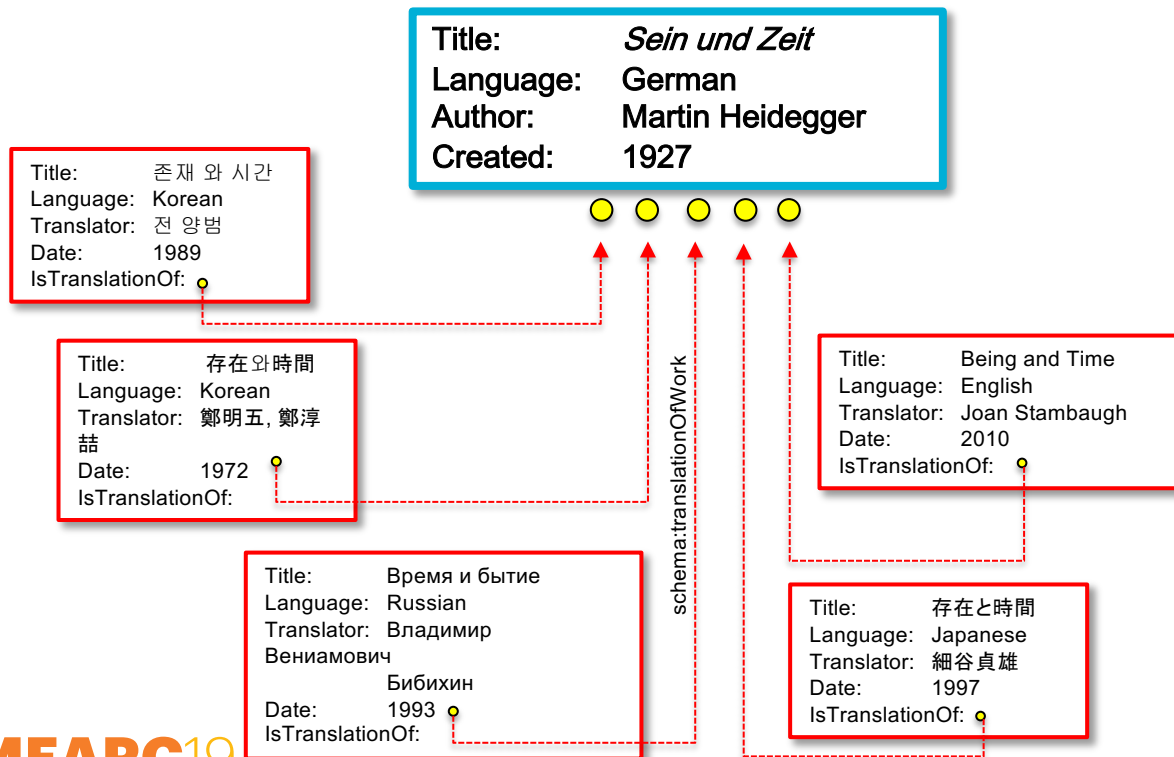
דער בעל-תשובה

The Penitent

સત્યના પ્રયોગો અથવા આત્મકથા

The Story of My Experiments with Truth
[Gandhi autobiography]

A work and its translations: a model



Wikibase Statements

Work

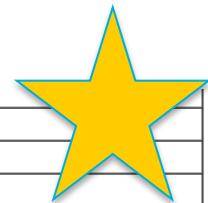
- Title (original title)
- Language (of original)
- Instance of: (Book)
- Author(s) (of original)
- Earliest known publication date

Translation

- Title (translated title)
- Language (of translation)
- Instance of: (Translation)
- Translator(s)
- Earliest known publication date
- Translated from

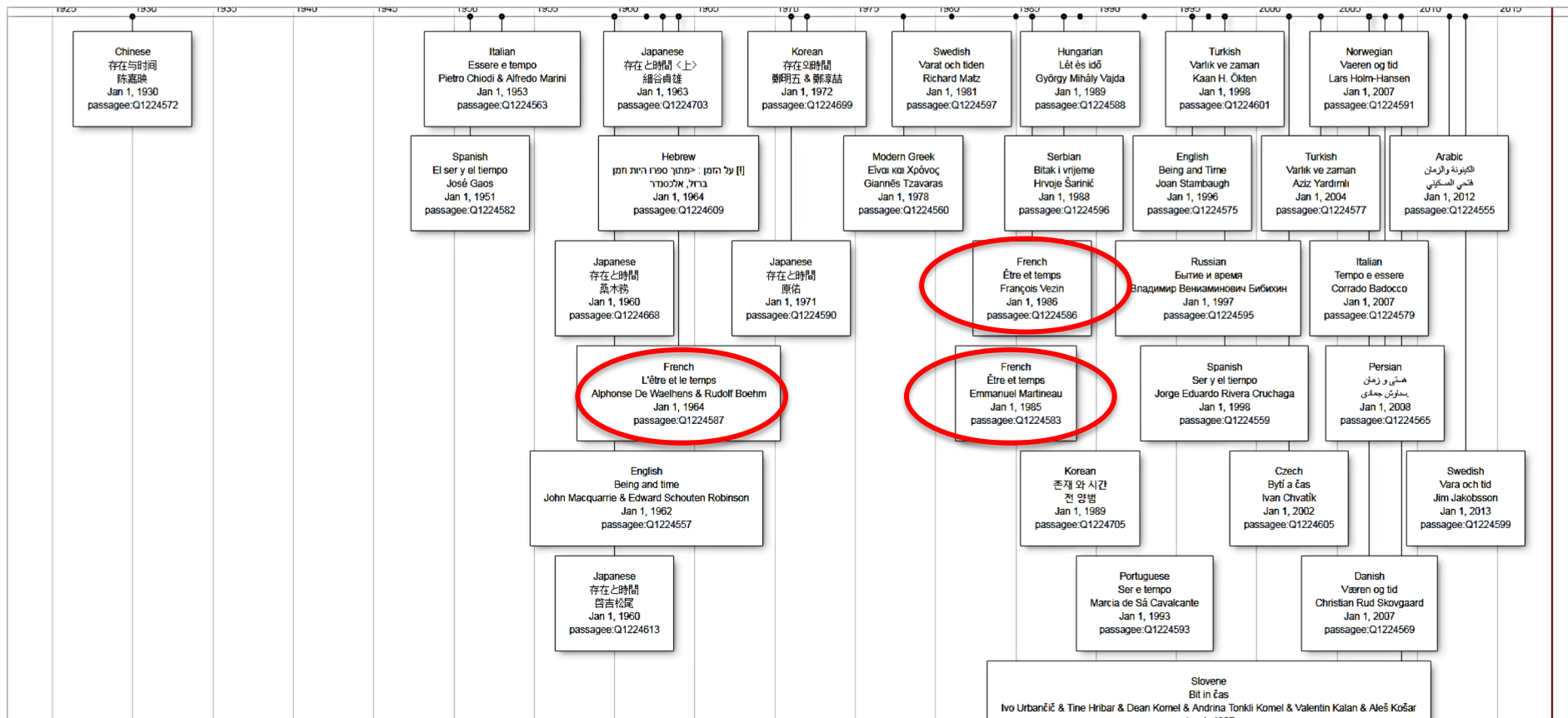
1 876191532
 8 19970719s1997 it 000 0 ita d
 40 [0] __ [1\$a] ITCPE [2\$b] ita [3\$c] ITCPE
 20 [0] __ [1\$a] 883040943X
 20 [0] __ [1\$a] 9788830409439
 82 [0] 14 [1\$a] 111 [29\$2] 19
 100 [0] 1_ [1\$a] Heidegger, Martin. [31\$4] aut
 245 [0] 10 [1\$a] Essere e tempo / [3\$c] di Martin Heidegger ; traduzione di Pietro Chiodi cond
 250 [0] __ [1\$a] 12. ed.
 260 [0] __ [1\$a] Milano : [2\$b] Longanesi, [3\$c] stampa 1997.
 300 [0] __ [1\$a] XXXIX, 558 p. ; [3\$c] 21 cm.
 490 [0] 0_ [1\$a] I marmi [22\$V] 155
 500 [0] __ [1\$a] Copyr. 1976.
 653 [0] 0_ [1\$a] Essere.
 700 [0] 1_ [1\$a] Chiodi, Pietro. [31\$4] aut

1 914193489
 8 20150720e201405uuu b 001 0 ita d
 40 [0] __ [1\$a] STF [2\$b] eng [5\$e] rda [3\$c] STF [4\$d] OCLCA
 20 [0] __ [26\$z] 9788830415447
 41 [0] 1_ [1\$a] ita [8\$h] ger
 50 [0] _4 [1\$a] B3279.H48 [2\$b] S4316 2014
 100 [0] 1_ [1\$a] Heidegger, Martin, [4\$d] 1889-1976, [5\$e] author.
 240 [0] 10 [1\$a] Sein und Zeit. [12\$1] Italian. [6\$f] 2014
 245 [0] 10 [1\$a] Essere e tempo / [3\$c] di Martin Heidegger ; a cura di Franco Volpi sulla
 versione di Pietro Chiodi con le glosse a margine dell'autore ; traduzione di Pietro Chiodi.
 250 [0] __ [1\$a] 7. edizione.
 264 [0] _1 [1\$a] Milano : [2\$b] Longanesi, [3\$c] maggio 2014.
 300 [0] __ [1\$a] 632 pages ; [3\$c] 22 cm.
 336 [0] __ [1\$a] text [29\$2] rdacontent
 337 [0] __ [1\$a] unmediated [29\$2] rdamedia
 338 [0] __ [1\$a] volume [29\$2] rdacarrier
 490 [0] 1_ [1\$a] I marmi ; [22\$V] v. 182
 500 [0] __ [1\$a] Translation of: Sein und Zeit / Martin Heidegger.
 504 [0] __ [1\$a] Includes bibliographical references (pages 553-579) and index.
 650 [0] _0 [1\$a] Ontology.
 650 [0] _0 [1\$a] Space and time.
 650 [0] _7 [1\$a] Ontology. [29\$2] fast [27\$0] (OCoLC)fst01045995
 650 [0] _7 [1\$a] Space and time. [29\$2] fast [27\$0] (OCoLC)fst01127622
 700 [0] 1_ [1\$a] Volpi, Franco, [4\$d] 1952-2009, [5\$e] editor.
 700 [0] 1_ [1\$a] Chiodi, Pietro, [5\$e] translator.

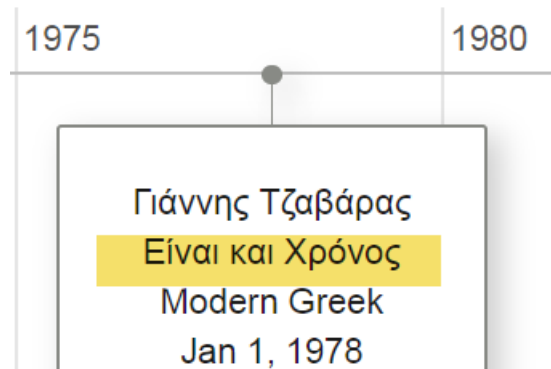


- No original language
- No original title
- Chiodi translator, not author

Translations of *Sein und Zeit*



Non-Latin scripts imported from Wikidata





Being and Time (Q404567)

Philosophy book

[In more languages](#) [Configure](#)

| Language | Label |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| English | Being and Time |
| Spanish | El ser y el tiempo |
| Traditional Chinese | 存在與時間 |
| Chinese | 存在與時間 |

[All entered languages](#)

Identifiers


| | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| OCLC control number | 17368878 | 1 reference |
| | 70965095 | 1 reference |

Wikipedia (30 entries) [edit](#)

| | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| ar | الوجود والزمان |
| cs | Bytí a čas |
| da | Væren og tid |
| de | Sein und Zeit |
| el | Εἶναι και Χρόνος |
| en | Being and Time |
| eo | Esto kaj tempo |
| es | El ser y el tiempo |
| et | Olemine ja aeg |
| fa | هستی و زمان |
| fi | Oleminen ja aika |
| fr | Être et Temps |
| fy | Sein und Zeit |
| he | הוויה וזמן |
| hu | Lét és idő |
| it | Essere e tempo |
| ja | 存在と時間 |
| kk | Болмыс және уақыт |
| ko | 존재와 시간 |
| la | Sein und Zeit |
| nl | Zijn en Tijd |
| no | Væren og tid |
| pa | ਵਰਤ ਅਤੇ ਵਕਤ |
| pt | Ser e Tempo |
| ru | Бытие и время |
| simple | Being and Time |
| tr | Varlık ve Zaman |
| zh_min_nan | Chûn-chhāi kap Si-kan |
| zh_yue | 存在與時間 |
| zh | 存在與時間 |

These strings represent Wikipedia entries in multiple languages. They imply the existence of translations.

So the Greek title...



can be issued as a search against WorldCat to discover a translation. Since one was found, the Greek script can replace the transcription...

...
Einei kai chronos

...which isn't useful to Greek readers.

Wikipedia “work”

...in Wikidata

Multilingual info

Extractable knowledge



Discovery layer crucial

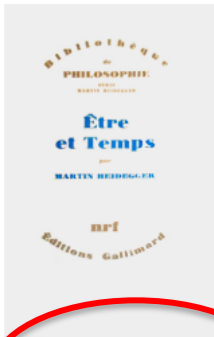
Sein und Zeit (German)

Being and Time

About

Being and Time (German: Sein und Zeit) is a 1927 book by the German philosopher Martin Heidegger, in which Heidegger seeks to analyse the concept of Being. This has fundamental importance for philosophy, he thought, because since the time of the Ancient Greeks, philosophy has avoided this question, turning instead to the analysis of particular beings. Heidegger seeks a more fundamental ontology through understanding being itself. He approaches this through seeking understanding of beings to whom the question of being is important, i.e. 'Dasein', or the human being in the abstract. Although written quickly, and though Heidegger did not complete the project outlined in the introduction, Being and Time remains his most important work. Being and Time has profoundly influenced 20th-century philosophy, particularly existentialism, hermeneutics, deconstruction, and the enactivist approach to cognition. The book is dedicated to Edmund Husserl "in friendship and admiration".

[From dbpedia](#)



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[Wikimedia commons image](#)

Notable work of

[Martin Heidegger](#)

German philosopher

Translated

[存在와 시간 \(Korean\)](#)

Korean translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (trans: Myŏng-o Chŏng; Sun-ch'ŏl Chŏng)

[Being and time \(English\)](#)

English translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translators: Macquarrie and Robinson)

[Essere e tempo \(Italian\)](#)

Italian translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translator: translators: Marini & Chiodi)

[Εἶναι και Χρόνος \(Modern greek\)](#)

Modern Greek translation of Heidegger's Sein und Zeit (translator: Tzavaras)

[هستی و زمان \(Persian\)](#)

Martin Heidegger

About

Martin Heidegger (/ˈhaɪdəɡər, -dɪɡər/; German: [ˈmaʁtiːn ˈhaɪdəɡe]; 26 September 1889 – 26 May 1976) was a German philosopher and a seminal thinker in the Continental tradition and philosophical hermeneutics. According to the IEP, he is "widely acknowledged to be one of the most original and important philosophers of the 20th century." Heidegger is best known for his contributions to Phenomenology and Existentialism, though as the SEP cautions, "his thinking should be identified as part of such philosophical movements only with extreme care and qualification." His first and best known book, *Being and Time* (1927), though unfinished, is one of the central philosophical works of the 20th century. In the first division of the work, Heidegger attempted to turn away from "ontic" questions about beings to ontological questions about Being, and recover the most fundamental philosophical question: the question of Being, of what it means for something to be. Heidegger approached the question through an inquiry into the being that has an understanding of Being, and asks the question about it, namely, Human being, which he called *Dasein* ("being-there"). Heidegger argued that *Dasein* is defined by Care, its practically engaged and concerned mode of Being-in-the-world, in opposition to Rationalist thinkers like René Descartes who located the essence of man in our thinking abilities. For Heidegger thinking is thinking about things originally discovered in our everyday practical engagements. The consequence of this is that our capacity to think cannot be the most central quality of our being because thinking is a reflecting upon this more original way of discovering the world. In the second division, Heidegger argues that human being is even more fundamentally structured by its Temporality, or its concern with, and relationship to time, existing as a structurally open "possibility-for-being." He emphasized the importance of Authenticity in human existence, involving a truthful relationship to our thrownness into a world which we are "always already" concerned with, and to our Being-towards-death, the Finitude of the time and being we are given, and the closing down of our various possibilities for being through time. Heidegger also made critical contributions to philosophical conceptions of truth, arguing that its original meaning was unconcealment, to philosophical analyses of art as a site of the revelation of truth, and to philosophical understanding of language as the "house of being." Heidegger's later work includes criticisms of technology's instrumentalist understanding in the Western tradition as "enframing," treating all of Nature as a "standing reserve" on call for human purposes. Heidegger is a controversial figure, largely for his affiliation with Nazism, as Rector of the University of Freiburg for 11 months prior to his resignation in April 1934, for which he neither apologized nor publicly expressed regret, although in private he called it "the biggest stupidity of his life" (*die größte Dummheit seines Lebens*).

[From dbpedia](#)

German philosopher



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[Wikimedia commons image](#)

Author of

[Sein und Zeit \(German\)](#)

Philosophy book by Martin Heidegger



EMEARC19 CHANGE THE GAME

THANK YOU

Karen Smith-Yoshimura

OCLC

smithyok@oclc.org

@KarenS_Y