Enhancing Chinese character normalization in Primo with the HKIUG TSVCC mapping table

Alan Ng

Systems Librarian The Chinese University of Hong Kong Library

Agenda

- Primo out-of-box character normalization
- Background on CJK normalization
- * HKIUG TSVCC mapping table
- Implementing TSVCC on Primo

About CUHK Library

- established in 1963
- 7 branches
- * 200 staff
- 260K current patrons
- 130K journal subscriptions, 4.5M ebooks, 2.5M printed volumes
- special collections includes from oracles bones, Chinese rare books, modern Chinese literary archives ...

character normalization

- different people type differently
- normal to expect "Apple" will have the exact results from "aPPLE", "ApPle", "appLE" ...
- before indexing, Primo will first "clean up" (normalize)
 the data to its lower case (e.g. A —> a, B —> b …)
- Primo FE will do the same for the search term typed by users, to get a match with the index

Primo out-of-box normalizations

- Primo provides OTB normalizations for different languages at:
- /exlibris/primo/p4_1/ng/jaguar/home/profile/ analysis/specialCharacters/CharConversion/OTB/ OTB
 - * e.g.
 - * latin languages (non_cjk_unicode_normalization.txt)
 - * CJK (cjk_unicode_trad_to_simp_normalization.txt)

OTB CJK normalization table

- * 2700+ entries
- mainly for mapping Traditional Chinese into its Simplified form
- assume it is a 1:1 mapping, Simplified Chinese being the "lowercase" like the English language
- But in fact, Simplified Chinese is only one kind of variant form for Chinese character
- other variant forms (ideograph) of the same character need to be cover as well

extract of the OTB table

	< >	💼 otb_cjk_unicode.txt 💠				
1	!!! Thi	s is a system file - PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE!				
2	<pre>!!! For user-defined conversions, please use user_defined_unicode_normalization.txt</pre>					
3	!!! For	<pre>!!! Format of this file: <from> <tabulation> <to></to></tabulation></from></pre>				
4	!!!TRADITIONAL TO SIMPLIFIED!!!					
5	111					
6	111					
7	4E1F	4E22				
8	4E26	5E76				
9	4E7E	5E72				
10	4E82	4E71				
11	4E99	4E98				
12	4E9E	4E9A				
13	4F15	592B				
14	4F47	4FZB				
15	4F48	5E03				
16	4F54	5360				
17	41/5	5276				
18	4180	6765 4FD1				
19	4690	4EDI				
20	4596					
21	4607	4FA5				
22	4601	AEE3				
23	4FC2					
24	4504	4623				
25	TUT					

background on CJK

- * Traditional Chinese characters have been used since as early as 2nd centuryBC (Han Dynasty, 漢朝)
 - * used by people in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau
- Simplified Chinese characters were introduced by PRC government during 1950's
 - used by people in PRC, SE Asia countries e.g.
 Singapore and Malaysia
- * "Traditional Chinese" is a retronym

background on CJK

- * in the Chinese language:
 - * "Traditional Chinese" is 正體字 OR 繁體字, meaning formal form, complicated format
 - * "Simplified Chinese" is 簡體字, meaning simplified form

background on CJK

- * Japanese adopted Chinese characters in ~5th century AD, called it Kanji (かんじ,漢字)
- * Korean adopted Chinese characters in ~4th century AD, called it Hanja (한자,漢字)
- both Japanese and Korean have created variant forms for the Chinese characters (glyph), making new ideograms

CJK in Unicode character table

- * Unicode table has different segments for CJK
- 2E80 2EFF (CJK radicals supplement)
- * 3000 303F (CJK symbols and punctuation)
- * 31C0 31EF (CJK strokes)
- * 3200 32FF (enclosed CJK letters and months)
- * **3400 4DBF** (CJK unified ideographs extension A)
- 4E00 9FFF (CJK unified ideographs)
- * **F900 FAFF** (CJK compatibility ideographs)

multiple-mapped nature of CJK

- for the same character, it can be the simplified form of two Traditional characters, having 2 meanings
 - * e.g. 干 (U+5E72) is simplified form of both 乾 (U+4E7E)
 and 幹 (U+5E79), meaning "dry" and "take an action"
- for the same character, it can be the simplified form of another Traditional character, but also being the traditional form for another meaning
 - * e.g. 松 (U+677E) as Traditional form means "pine tree",
 is also the simplified form for 鬆 (U+9B06), meaning
 "soft"

preference by different countries

- * the Chinese people recognize 裴 (U+88F4) as the
 standard form, while Korean people use 裵 (U+88F5)
- Chinese people use 澀 (U+6F80) as Traditional form and
 涩 (U+6DA9) as simplified form, while Japanese people
 refer 渋 (U+6E0B) for the exact same character

Chinese inputting methods

- * Chinese characters can be inputted by various means
 - Pinyin, Cangjie, Zhuyin, Romanji (Japanese), HNC Romaja (Korean)
 - handwriting on smartphones and tablets
- no way to control the resulting Chinese character (ideograph) retrieved by these inputting methods
- no way to control how users key in search terms, as well as the metadata keyed in by catalogers

spot the difference

* 內 (U+5167) | 内 (U+5185), meaning "inside"

- * 別 (U+5225) | 別 (U+522B), meaning "another"
- * 夠(U+5920) | 够(U+591F), meaning "enough"
- * 步 (U+6B65) | 步 (U+6B69), meaning "pace"
- * 痩 (U+75E9) | 痩 (U+7626), meaning "thin"
- * 黑 (U+9ED1) | 黒 (U+9ED2), meaning "black"

Ideograph and Glyph

- these sample characters are NOT the same glyph presented in different styles (think of fonts)
- they are different ideograms, having individual codepoints in the Unicode table
- these ideographs are variant forms of the "same"
 Chinese character
- * the OTB Primo CJK normalization table is not sufficient
- need to make logical groups of ideograph based on these complicated relationship

HKIUG TSVCC mapping table

- * HKIUG is a local user group for Millennium ILS, including all government funded university libraries, and other institutions
- in 2004, they attempted to compile a list which could indicate all the possible relationships among these groups Chinese ideograph
- TSCVV stands for "Traditional, Simplified, Variant Chinese Characters"

HKIUG TSVCC mapping table

- the list was used as a workaround in the Millennium OPAC and its search index.
- it has been a hard-coded customization for Millennium users in Hong Kong, needs to be done by III
- Until now, Millennium and Sierra still do not have an official way to handle customer-defined normalization mapping, like Primo does

HKIUG TSVCC mapping table

- * the list was completed in 2006
- * the list has consolidated relationships found in:
 - * EACC (LC's East Asian Character Code Tables)
 - * EACC-to-Unicode mapping
 - kSimplifiedVariant and kZVariant (Unicode consortium's Unihan database)
 - entries defined by HKIUG (via original cataloging of Chinese material)

implement TSVCC on Primo

- * analyze and compare the OTB table (cjk_unicode_trad_to_simp_normalization.txt) with the TSVCC table
- * consolidate all mapping into:
 - * /exlibris/primo/p4_1/ng/jaguar/home/profile/analysis/ specialCharacters/CharConversion/CUSTOMER/ CUSTOMER/user_defined_unicode_normalization.txt
- * 3490+ ideograph groups,
- * 4600+ entries, up from original 2700+ entries
- delete the index (clean_indexes.sh) and run a full re-index (Indexing_and_Didumean_and_Hotswapping)

extract of the resulting table

78	4E79	5E72	# 乹> 干 (1,tsvcc)
79	4E7E	5E72	# 乾> 干 (1,otb,tsvcc)
80	4E81	5E72	# 乾> 干 (1,tsvcc)
81	5E79	5E72	# 幹> 干 (1,otb,tsvcc)
82	69A6	5E72	# 榦> 干 (1,otb,tsvcc)
83	6EØB	6DA9	# 渋> 涩 (1,tsvcc)
84	6F80	6DA9	# 澀> 涩 (1,otb,tsvcc)
85	6F81	6DA9	# 澁> 涩 (1,tsvcc)
86	6FC7	6DA9	# 濇> 涩 (1,otb,tsvcc)
87	88F4	88F5	#

three sample ideograph groups

- * **RED** is the group representative in OTB
- BLACK is from OTB "cjk_unicode_trad_to_simp_normalization.txt"
- * **BLUE** is from TSVCC table (new entries)
 - ※ 涩 (U+6DA9) | 渋 (U+6E0B) | 澀 (U+6F80) | 澁 (U+6F81)
 | 瀒 (U+6FC7) | 瀒 (U+7012)
 - * 裴(U+88F4)|裵(U+88F5)
 - ★ 〒 (U+5E72) | 乹 (U+4E79) | 乾 (U+4E7E) | 乾 (U+4E81)
 | 幹 (U+5E79) | 幹 (U+69A6)

* search term: 涩谷 (12 results, OTB normalized)



* search term: 濇谷 (12 results, OTB normalized)



* search term: 渋谷 (33 results, NOT normalized)



* search term: 澁谷 (8 results, NOT normalized)



* search term: 渋 (71 results, normalized)



* search term: 涩 (71 results, normalized)



* search term: 濇 (71 results, normalized)



* search term: 澁 (71 results, normalized)



* search term: 裴 (1757 results, OTB normalized)



* search term: 裵 (0 result, NOT normalized)

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		Guest Se-Shelf My Account Sign in				
		Library Location Codes Help Language: English				
Books Articles Books & Articles	s Extended Search					
衰	Entire Collection Co Advanced Search Browse Search	Search HKALL				
	0 Results for Entire Collection Suggestions: • Make sure all words are spelled correctly. • Try different keywords. • Try more general keywords. • Try fewer keywords.					

* search term: 裴 (9 results, normalized)

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C III Apple Yahoo! Google Mag	os YouTube Wikipedia News 🔻 Popular 🔻	5+
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* search term: 裵 (9 results, normalized)

000	Easy Search - 衰	2
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	Online access	🖬 Like < 0
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points of interest

- * make sure not group the characters in loop
 - * CORRECT:
 - * B ---> A
 - * C --> A
 - * D ---> A
 - * E ---> A
 - * NOT SO SURE:
 - $* B \longrightarrow A$
 - * C ---> A
 - * A ---> D
 - * D ---> E
- make sure all OTB entries appear in the user-defined table, not sure how Primo take precedence among the files

Reference (1)

- The Unicode consortium
 - http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr38/index.html
 - http://www.unicode.org/charts/unihangridindex.html
 - http://www.unicode.org/charts/unihan.htm
- Unicode character table
 - http://unicode-table.com/en
- * Wikipedia
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traditional_Chinese_characters
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ideogram
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glyph

Reference (2)

- * Hong Kong Innovative User Group TSVCC table
 - http://hkiug.ln.edu.hk/unicode/hkiug_tsvcc_table-UnicodeVersion-1.0.html
- Library of Congress EACC
 - http://www.loc.gov/marc/specifications/specchareacc.html





Alan Ng (<u>alanng@cuhk.edu.hk</u>)