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The Overhaul of subject indexing in fine Finnish libraries: 2019

- The goal:
- moving from monolingual thesauri to
 - multilingual,
 - machine-readable,
 - interlinked
 - SKOS vocabularies

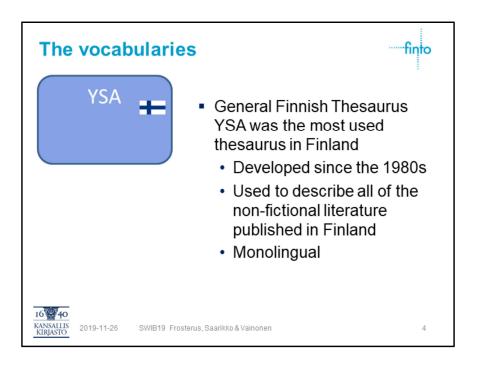


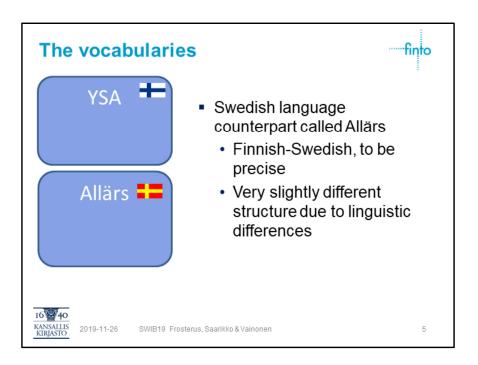
The Overhaul of subject indexing in Fine Finnish libraries: 2019

- The motivation:
 - Indexing in one language allows for searching in another
 - Links to other vocabularies allows for interoperability
 - Moving from terms to concepts with URIs makes updating easier

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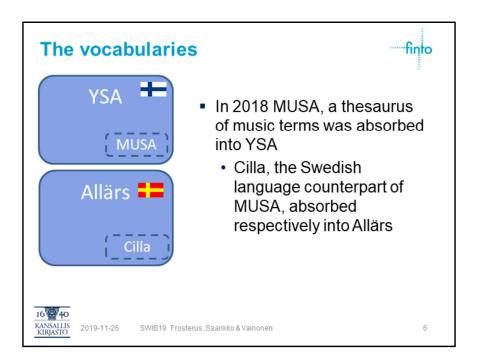


Finland has two official languages:

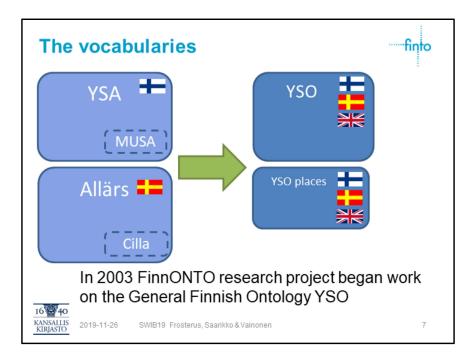
Finnish (fi-FI) and Swedish (sv-FI).

These vocabularies contained around 36,000 main terms and 20,000 entry terms. In the autonomous administrative region Åland, Swedish is the only official language.

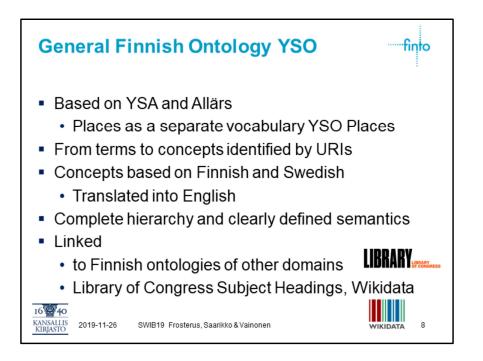
In the Sami-region in Northern Finland the Sami languages may be used. "Act on the use of the Sami language before the authorities" (516/1991 English)



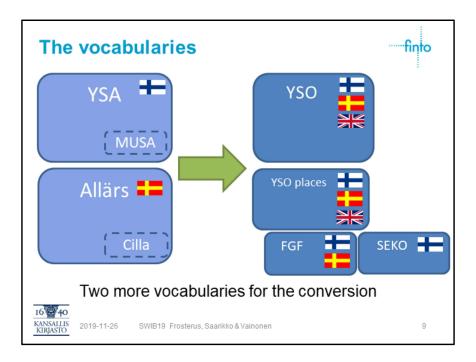
Musa and Cilla covered about 950 concepts



National Semantic Web Ontology Project in Finland (FinnONTO), 2003-2012 https://seco.cs.aalto.fi/projects/finnonto/

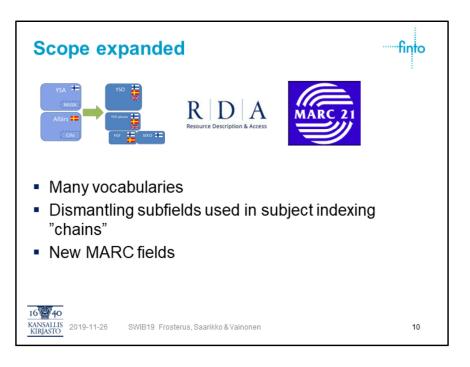


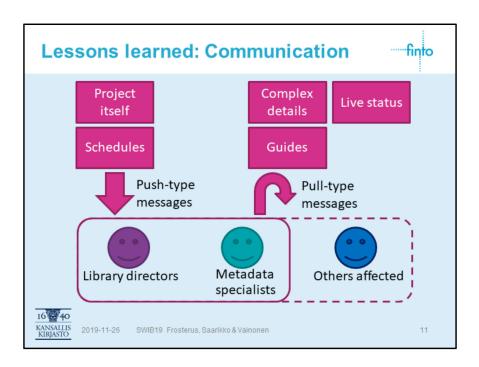
Library of Congress Subject Headings (13.203 concepts) Wikidata (5336 YSO-places concepts) YSO-links in 16 Finnish domain ontologies (numbers as of November 2019)



FGF – Finnish Genre and Form vocabulary SLM (1282 concepts) SEKO – musical instruments, voices and ensembles (1241)

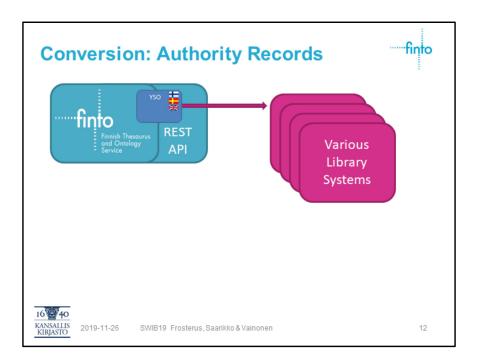
To make the conversion we had to quarantee that there was at least one skos:exactMatch from the old vocabularies to the new. Musa terms had exactMatch with YSA terms and then from that concept an exactMatch to YSO.

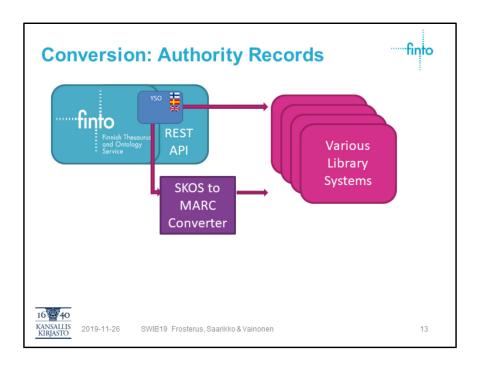




Push type messages:

- Project itself and its motivation; Schedules Pull type messages:
- Complex things and Details; Guides; status updates Various audiences:
- Library directors
- Metadata specialists
- Others affected (who? We're not sure: difficult to reach – basically just a banner in Finto which is the service housing the vocabularies)



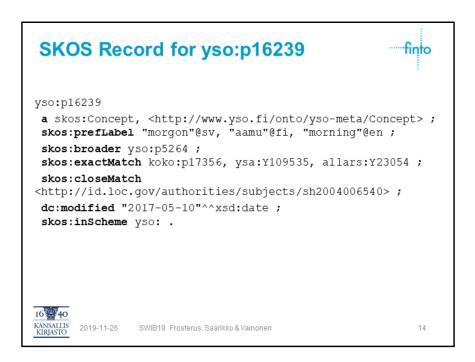


From SKOS into MARC

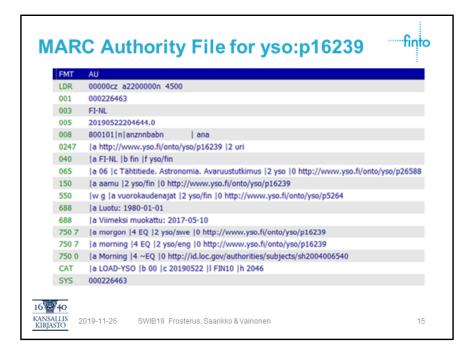
- To support the subject indexing processes in the union catalogue
- One record for each preferred term in each language.
- Concept URI and the vocabulary id in the 024 field

Challenges

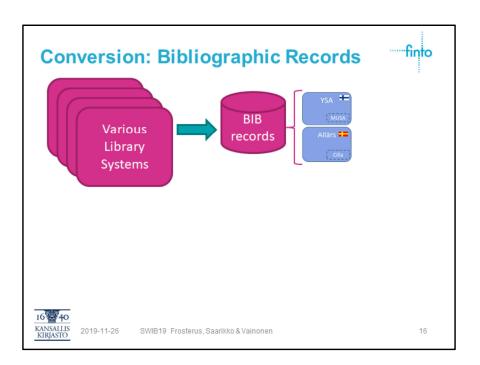
- Multilingual terms and language identification in MARC
 - Implemented as a qualifier: yso/fin, yso/swe
 - One record for each language
 - Linking to the other language terms
- Finding the correct terms for the record
- Updating all related records when labels change
 - BT, NT, RT records which include the changed term

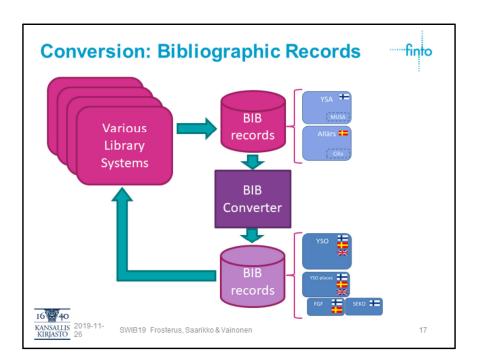


Triples for one concept

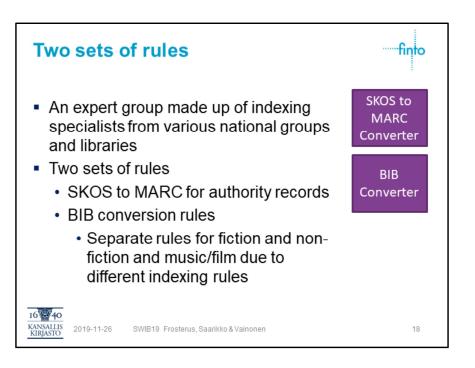


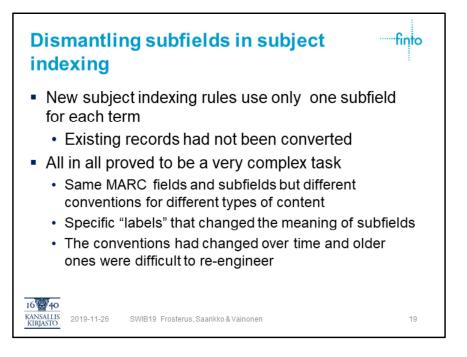
MARC authority file created from the same concept http://www.yso.fi/onto/yso/p16239





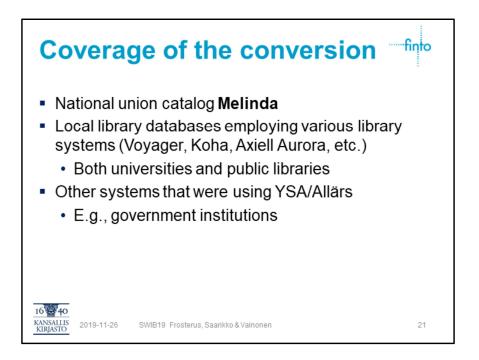
From YSA and Allärs annotations to YSO annotations with URIs From subfields to individual fields → removing term chains







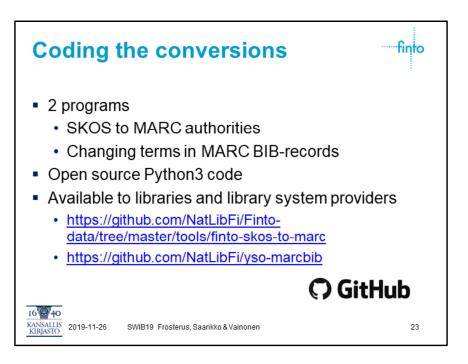
For YSO and SLM terms we also added language independent concept URIs to the |0-subfield The fields were repeated for each language: implemented as a qualifier: yso/fin, yso/swe, notice the same URI

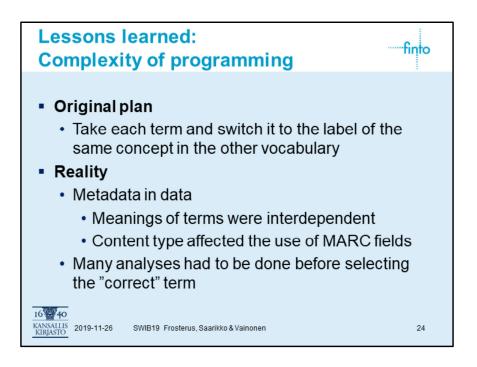


http://melinda.kansalliskirjasto.fi/



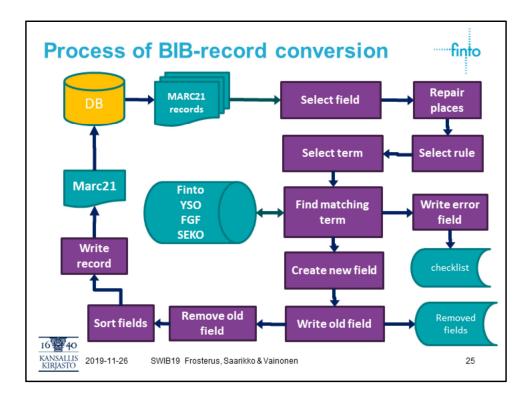
- We wanted to preserve all the information and that proved to be quite challenging
- Fitting the modern linked data paradigm to library systems using MARC21 is also a challenge
- Sitting with the group of experts in meetings trying to memorize the unwritten conventions was not as efficient as in a workshop looking at existing content descriptions.
- New undocumented "indexing rules" kept popping up from the memories over several casual discussions with experts.



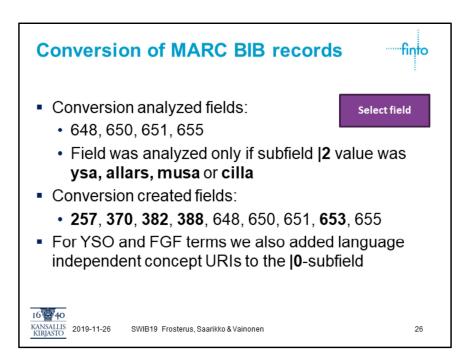


E.g. the type of data was submerged within the data. Music genre was in the first subfield of 650.

- For fiction, movies and games, the genre terms were matched only with SLM (FGF).
- In non-fiction literature it was impossible to decide whether the term was expressing genre as the type or genre as the subject.



- Select field: Analyse only fields 385, 567, 648, 650, 651, 655
- Select field: Read field only if |2 subfield in [ysa|allars|musa|cilla]
- Repare places: Find place term combinations
- Select term: Find "special terms"
 - Special stop terms that affected other subfields: aiheet (subjects), musiikki (music), fiktio (fiction)
- Find matching term: Analyze all terms without diacritics & normalize
 - if a direct match was not found, both the vocabulary and the description term were normalized
- Create new field: Move all terms to separate fields (RDA)
 - Terms were moved to various fields according to content type, field and subfield
 - Time terms in the 648 field and \$y subfields were moved to 388 and 648 with only the |2 vocabulary identifier without links in the |0 subfield as the time concepts are not yet authorised in the vocabulary.



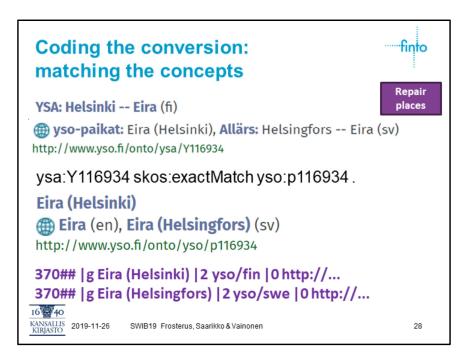
From multiple term subfields

• to one term subfield per field

New MARC fiels are being taken into active use



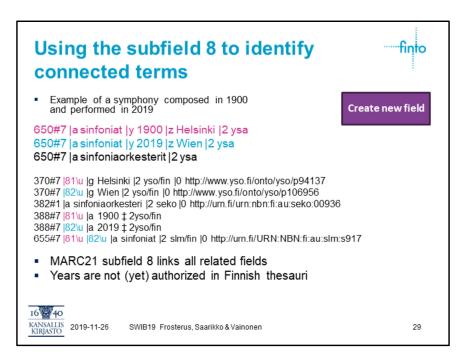
Two consecutive place subfields in data could be one concept in the current YSA vocabulary (geographical concepts)



Because here the record type was music,

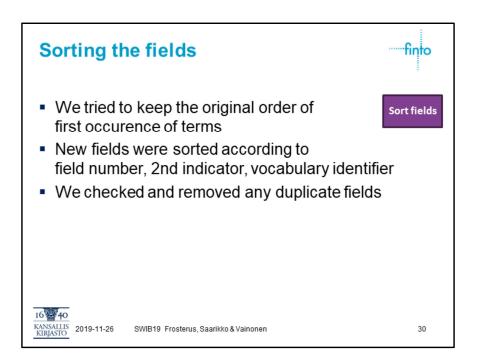
the term jazz would be put to field 655 and the location to 370.

Before conversion, we had to make sure that there was at least one exactMatch for each concept in the old vocabularies.

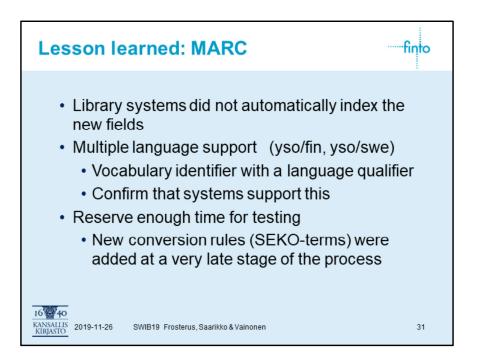


Hypothetical example

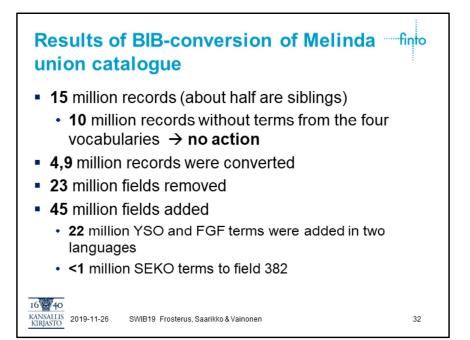
Terms are moved from field 650 to 370, 388 and 655. The subfield 8 links the terms which were together in the same original field



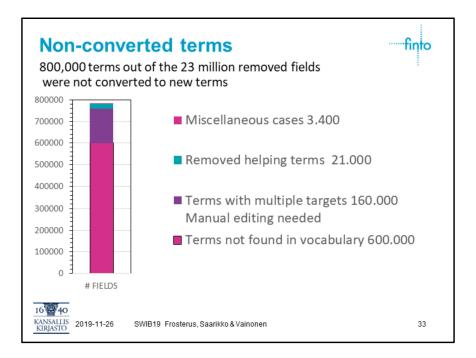
The order of terms in the record had been used to indicate the importance of the subjects



- Code of the conversion programme was corrected and updated according to any errors found in the logfiles.
- Vocabulary identifier qualifier was not supported by some library systems at first.
- Also the SKOSMOS API needed a new variable to provide the vocabulary identifier for MARC systems
- First conversion with the largest dataset, however, provided valuable feedback for error and term handling before converting the local databases.
- The music records are indexed with quite different conventions so that, originally, a separate conversion was planned at a later date. However, for administrative reasons, we had to push and write the conversion rules for music records and include their conversion in the same conversion schedule. So the time after finishing coding of the conversion programme to the actual conversion time window was thus dropped from three months to few weeks.



Conversion of bibliographic records in the national union catalogue Melinda



Terms not found in the vocabularies :

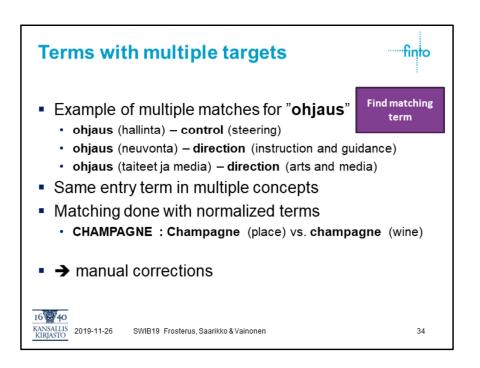
- 600,000 terms in 435,000 records
- manual correction of all these is not possible
- YSO or SLM matching was depended on the field and subfield.
- If the subfield was |v or the field was 655, terms were converted only to SLM terms irrespective of the term being a legal YSA-term.
- 170,000 different terms
 - 135,000 very rare terms with only 1-2 fields;
 - 300 very common terms with more than 100 fields
 - The most common cases were genre and form terms not included in the SLM vocabulary

Terms with multiple matches in the ontology :

- 160,000 terms (1,400 different terms)
- e.g. term had been changed by adding a qualifier in parentheses, etc.

Minor issues : 40,000 terms

- e.g. "helper" terms like 'music' for music data were removed
- Terms with an erroneous sufield label, etc.

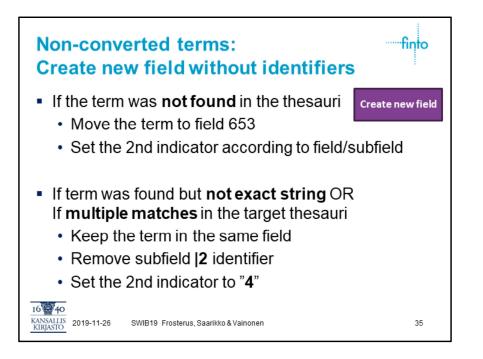


Multiple targets in the mappings between thesauri and ontologies

- Relations of 1 many, (same skos:altLabel in several concepts)
- This was due to differences in the division of concepts and terms between languages

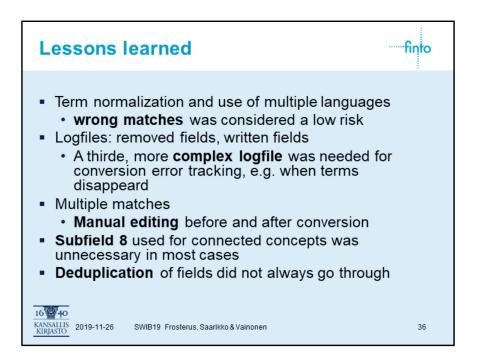
These terms have to be checked and updated by humans Text normalization

- some terms would become equal if normalized, although meaning was different. Especially if the term was written in upper case.
- Capitalization, e.g. Kemi (a city) vs. kemi (chemistry in Swedish)

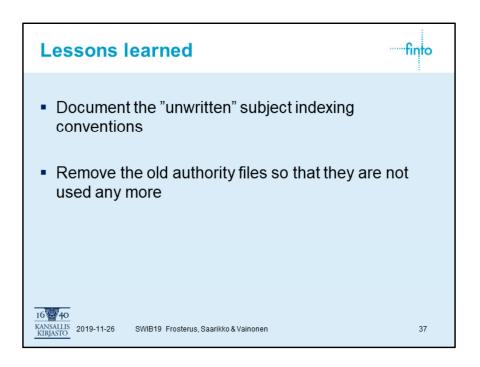


Conversion programme had to handle many types of errors in the original data

- Misspelling
- Terms in a wrong field or subfield
- Terms with a wrong vocabulary identifier
- Wwrong language etc.
- Some subfield codes had changed during former MARC conversions



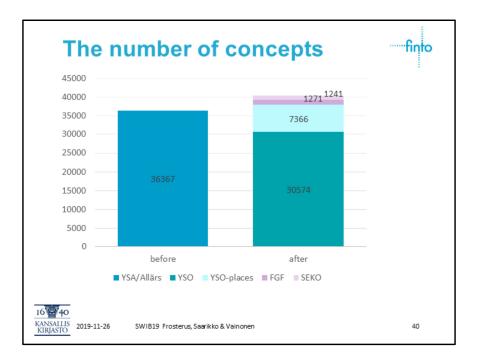
- We created two logfiles: removed fields and new fields.
- If some terms disappeared from records it was still difficult to locate what had happened.
- A third logfile for non-converted terms and other errors was created
 - Listed the record-id, record type, the term, the old field and new field all on the same line.
- Listing of removed fields with the corresponding new field was not always possible to match if the same concept term was in the record in two languages and the code was both creating new fields and removing duplicates at the same time.





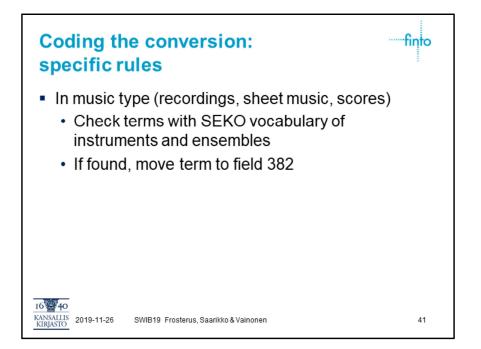
More information by email: finto-posti at helsinki.fi Project website: <u>https://www.kiwi.fi/display/ysall2yso</u>

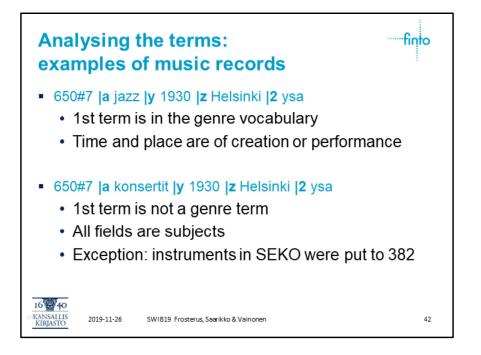




The number of concepts in YSA in spring 2019.

The number of concepts in YSO, YSO-paikat, SLM and SECO in autumn 2019





In music type of records:

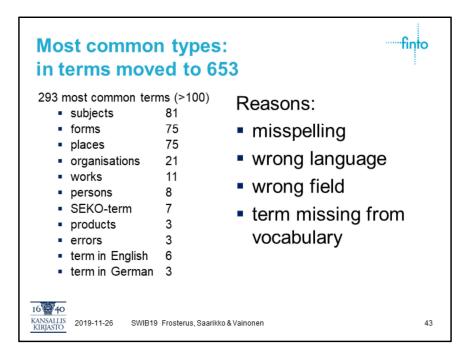
If the first concept in field 650 is in the genre vocabulary SLM

- interpret rest of the terms as linked to the creation of work
- the musical work was performed in the year 1930 in Helsinki

If the first concept is not in the genre vocabulary SLM

• Terms are the subjects of the work about concerts in the year 1930 in Helsinki

In cinema type of records, the location was the producer's country and the term was put to field 257



From the Melinda conversion:

- The 293 most common terms that were not found in the corresponding vocabularies divided according to the type of concept.
- These terms were moved to field 653.
- Some of these may be added to the new vocabularies and new concepts or as entry terms.