The Overseas Thematic Bibliographic Retrievel in Characteristic Database Built

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【Abstract】One important part of the characteristic database construction is the thematic bibliographic information retrieval. This article studies the methods to retrieve the overseas thematic bibliographic information from the web resources, including object analysis, choosing and processing web sources, using web tool WorldCat, search strategy and information processing, in order to provide reference for characteristic database construction on build the thematic bibliography from the web resources.

【Key words】Bibliographic retrieval;Method;Characteristic database

特色库建设是近年来大学数字化图书馆建设的重要课题。而在特色库建设过程中，对特色资源的收集成为特色库资源建设的重要环节，也是特色库建设过程中的瓶颈，因为该环节需要一系列复杂的技术处理和人财物的投入。

基于 Web 资源检索境外专题书目信息即在开放的互联网资源环境下，对专题书目信息的信息源定位、筛选以及对书目信息的摘录处理等过程。

1

我馆启动的周恩来专题特色库建设内容就是要结合周恩来总理一生的光辉足迹及世界学者对周恩来总理本人的研究特点，检索境外学者尤其对美国、英国、法国、日本、澳大利亚、新加坡等一些国家(地区)包括港澳台地区学者对周恩来总理的研究成果图书文献书目信息，并确定每一类图书的馆藏地，按一定的标准对检索到的书目信息进行加工处理载入特色库建设平台，服务于全校师生及校外读者。对于这类专题书目的获取工作我们坚持利用现有公开、开放的网络资源来检索获取。

2

鉴于目前图书馆是书目信息的主要提供者且各类图书馆基本提供 Web 书目检索服务，因此我们以上述相关国家或地区各级各类图书馆馆藏量、影响力、专业性等作为筛选依据，综合分析列出一定数量的图书馆，作为专题书目信息检索的依据。图书馆按类别来分，主要有公共图书馆、大学图书馆、专业图书馆、地区图书馆等。获取相关国家(地区)图书馆资料的途径主要有：各级图书馆协会、图书馆研究机构、Wikipedia 维基百科、大学图书馆网站、研究图书馆的专业文章也包括图书馆博客、微博以及大型的书目检索平台如 OClC 公司的 Find a library 功能和美国的 LTG 提供的 lib-web-cats 功能，可以检索世界范围内的各类型图书馆[1-2]。

从美国来看，我们根据美国图书馆学会(ALA)公开资料显示，以该国各类图书馆馆藏量、大学学科特点，公共馆地区影响力作为筛选依据。列出了以美国国会图书馆为代表的公共馆和各类大学及专业图书馆共 43 所。

从英国来看，结合英国图书馆研究机构(RLUK)成员单位组成及检索到的英国图书馆，通过比对处理，列出如下以大英图书馆为代表的各类图书馆共 32 所。

从新加坡来看，通过对 Wikipedia 和 OCLC 检索分析，新加坡图书馆一般分为国家图书馆、大学图书馆、地区图书馆、社区图书馆、私人图书馆、社区儿童图书馆以及专业图书馆。而比较有影响力可供网络检索的的图书馆主要有如下 12 所。

从日本来看，根据 wikipedia 公布的日本国内图书馆资料，通过综合比对确定如下 24 所图书馆。

从法国来看，通过搜索法国国内排名前 10 名大学作为大学图书馆检索源依据，同时还包括法国国家图书馆及其它几所经过筛选的公

共大学图书馆，共 17 所图书馆。

从澳大利亚来看，主要通过对其国内大学排名及 LTG 提供的图书馆资源，确定如下 18 所图书馆。

从港澳台来看根据港澳台地区图书馆的分布特点，本特色库书目检索源主要分布在大学图书馆和公共图书馆。

3

从一般的信息检索方法来看，在确定了检索源后，登入上述各家图书馆 Web 检索页面，开展相关检索即可，但考虑到图书馆数量庞大，如此检索费时费力，从策略和效率上讲，是不可取的。本文借助 OCLC (Online Computer Library Center,Inc.,)开放的检索平台 WorldCat 作为依据，利用 WorldCat 检索，前提要确保所列各图书馆为 OCLC 成员馆，即这类图书馆的书目信息已共享 OCLC，并可检索利用，该项工作是开展书目检索前的重要前提，也是信息检索查全率的重要保证。对不是 OCLC 成员馆的图书馆的书目检索，可以登录该图书馆书目检索平台检索。为保证对周恩来书目信息检索的查全率，除利用上述检索源开展检索，还需积极探索利用其它相关搜索工具如搜索引擎和特定图书馆的检索平台，保证文献查全率。

4

4.1 检索词

检索入口一般以"zhou enlai"或"chou enlai"(个别文献翻译)输入检索词；同时也不能忽视"deng yingchao"等相关检索词来检索对周恩来研究的文献信息。对于其它语种的检索作相应语言表述即可。由于每一家图书馆在对书目进行前期系列信息处理过程中，标准不是很统一以及中文出版的书籍中还包含我们需要的繁体书籍，在使用同一个检索系统使用不同的检索词，如"zhou enlai"和"周恩来"，会产生不同检索结果，为避免漏检，应同时将不同语种标识的检索词逐一参与检索。同时为了保证查全率，在检索项选择时，以关键字或主题作为限制字段。

4.2 信息处理

结合中文文献的书目处理标准和特色库平台建设需要，确定书目字段信息，主要有题名、责任者、出版发行项、ISBN、载体形态项、提要文摘批注、主要馆藏地、馆藏地链接。在保存书目信息工具选择方面，可以利用 Excel 电子表格或 Access 数据库，设计好表结构，通过编程，开发出界面友好、功能强大的前台录入界面。在对书目信息摘录过程中存在重复的书目信息，为避免重复工作，要对关键字段设定好主键，如通过 ISBN 进行控制，对重复或少输多输的情况，进行预先审定，对不符合 ISBN 登记条件的记录给出警告信息。

5

数字时代的发展，国内图书馆更加注重数字资源的建设。作为特色数据库，为了体现其特色性，在建设过程中，应该注（   222   ）

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The Outstanding Differences Between Chinese and English Linguistic Taboos

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【Abstract】There are some similarities in Chinese and English linguistic taboos, in a specific context, but different cultures may not have the same point on whether it is a taboo. Improper use of linguistic taboos or lack of knowledge in this field may lead to misunderstandings or conflicts in cross-culture communication. Therefore, understanding the differences between Chinese and English linguistic taboos is very significant.

【Key words】Linguistic taboos;Differences

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Linguistic taboos are a reflection of these social developments, the value concepts and beliefs of the culture in which linguistic taboos are born. There are similarities between Chinese and English linguistic taboos, but in a specific context different cultures may not have the same point on whether it is a taboo word. Therefore the differences between Chinese and English linguistic taboos also exist.Improper use of linguistic taboos or lack of knowledge in this field may lead to misunderstandings or conflicts in cross -culture communication.This paper intends to introduce the outstanding differences between Chinese and English linguistic taboos from the following two aspects.

1 The outstanding differences between Chinese and English linguistic taboos in subjects

English people put privacy at a holy place. Privacy includes several aspects and it can be summarized by three words:"I,WARM,where". Here "I" means "income"; "WARM" is formed by four letters. They are "W" means "weight"; "A" means "age"; "R" means "religion";"M" means "marriage". "Where" means "Where are you going?" In English there is an old saying "A man's home is his castle" meaning a person's home is sacred; no one should come in without permission. So it is also with his life and personal affairs.In China,when we get together,we usually ask such kinds of questions "What does your wife/ husband do?" "How about your salary?" or "Are you married".We express our concern for our friends in this way.Generally speaking,we never feel embarrassed about these conversations.But when we ask the same questions to Westerners, they will think you want to involve in their privacy.In Western countries, it is improper to ask people's religious beliefs. "Are you religious?" "What is your religion?" "Are you Catholics?" etc.are questions that may be offensive to most English speakers.

2 The outstanding differences between Chinese and English linguistic taboos in numbers

In China, the number "4" and the word "　(death)" sound almost the same.People do not like the number "4",because it makes them think of "death".In Taiwan, many buildings have the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th floor except the 4th floor. "73"and "84" are two key ages to old people. If you are "73" or "84" years old,you will die before the king of hell invite you to the underworld.So many old people avoid talking about their exact age. They would like to say a year older or younger than their exact age.

In Western countries, one of the most influential taboo numbers is "13". According to the story of "The last Supper", Judas,who betrayed Jesus, sat in the No. 13 chair. Therefore the No. 13 is considered to be unlucky.No door's number is 13; no hotel has the room of number 13; even 13 people are not allowed to have dinner together; voyagers will not set sail on the 13th day every month; some students refuse to sit on the number 13th chair in examination room.In short,they avoid the number 13 in every aspect. Ordinary people would feel very frustrated on the 13th day in each month. The number "13" became taboo in Western countries.

There are still other differences between Chinese and English linguistic taboos, such as in names and religions. But they will not be described one by one.

3 Conclusion

Linguistic taboo is an important part of social culture. It reflects social culture and meanwhile is deeply influenced by social culture. Because of different cultural background,there are differences between Chinese and English linguistic taboos.Those differences are reflected in subjects, numbers, names and so on.By comparison,we can find that as a kind of social linguistic phenomenon, linguistic taboo is closely related to the social culture.With the advancement of globalization,contacts on trade,science and culture between China and other countries become more frequent.When doing cross -culture communication activities we should keep alert to the differences of linguistic taboos and try to eliminate obstacle in cross-culture process, so as to achieve a successful communication and keep a harmonious relationship between China and the world. Ⓢ

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