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What are the challenges of presenting Japanese cultural memory through digital archives?:

the potential of the Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works

for international Japanese studies

A study submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of MA Librarianship

at

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The Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works

Abstract

Background
Cultural identity is becoming an important feature for retaining the cultural differences in this global society. However, in Japan, a discrepancy exists between traditional and modern culture due to rapid modernisation. The Project to Build an International Collaborative Research was established in order to produce valid solutions to this problem through enhancing international research using the Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works (DPJW).

Aims
This study aims to examine the user experiences and potential of the DPJW for international researchers in the field of Japanese studies. It intends to identify the challenges facing the DPJW and its potential for international Japanese studies. It thereby attempts to determine the general challenges in presenting Japanese cultural memory on digital archives.

Methods
The study’s research design utilised mixed method approach. It conducted online questionnaires with international researchers to identify the major challenges facing the DPJW. In addition, a single email interview with the personnel of the database provider was conducted in order to determine the possible solutions to the identified challenges. The data was analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively, and triangulated with the data from the questionnaires.

Results
The major challenges of the database were identified by the questionnaires in regard to the display of document page, multilingual access and future interoperability with other databases. It was also found that the DPJW was not very well known by international researchers. The interview informed the on-going projects to develop interoperability and teaching resources for primary school children and secondary school pupils.

Conclusion
From the findings, it is suggested that the DPJW develop its design and scheme by involving more international users. Substantial user engagement is expected to support the efficient and extensive improvement of the database and the further development of database use. Furthermore, it is concluded that international Japanese studies would contribute to creating and enhancing Japanese cultural identity.
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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

In the modern world, the cultural memory of each nation has become ever more important. While globalisation enhances the diffusion of ideas and technologies across borders, cultural memory, the meaning of the past which is shared and transcended by communities, retains the differences in culture (J. Assmann, 2010). It can provide us with diverse cultural identities and thus cultivate mutual appreciation of each culture in the global context. Japan, for example, has developed its culture under the several major outside influences as well as its internal cultural evolution and social development (Dower, 1995). As a result, different types of concepts and aesthetics have been synthesised in harmony with each other within Japanese culture, which is especially represented in its literature and art (Keene, 1993; Okakura, 1970). It is therefore argued that any study of Japanese culture has the potential to offer important insights that are worth considering. The universal concept reflected in the Japanese context could offer identity to its people and valid solutions to the many challenges facing the notion of cultural diversity in the world.

However, the discrepancy between traditional and modern culture and the subsequent loss of national identity have become major concerns in Japan (Science Council of Japan, 2017). This weakened connection between traditional and modern culture appears to be caused by several factors. Aoyagi, Mikuriya and Yoshimi (2014) point out the gradual loss of traditional culture embedded in daily life. Campbell (2017) argues that the change in Japanese language and its writing system has hindered mass access to the written records on traditional culture. While Japanese contemporary culture, such as comics, animation and Japanese cuisine, is popular both inside and outside of Japan, most pre-modern texts have received little attention in Japan for more than a hundred years.

Recently, the Japanese government, as part of its public diplomacy, has made efforts in the nationwide promotion of culture and its international dissemination. With a view to the coming Tokyo Olympics held in 2020, the Agency of Cultural Affairs set the Fourth Basic Policy on the Promotion of Culture and the Arts in 2014 (Agency of Cultural Affairs, 2017). One of the major strategies, that this five-year policy takes, is the “promotion of national and international cultural diversity and mutual understanding” (Agency of Cultural Affairs, 2017, p. 4). This strategy includes the promotion of digital archiving of a wide variety of cultural materials and the creation of systems in which Japanese culture is internationally disseminated.
Meanwhile, the government has also undertaken a project to increase Japan’s global presence by enhancing scientific research and its utilisation. Academic research projects which are expected to have global impacts have been reinforced by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports and Technology (MEXT) (MEXT, 2017b). The first objective that MEXT set out in its report is the enhancement of international collaboration of scientific research, especially with the United Kingdom (UK), the United States of America (USA), and European countries (MEXT, 2017b). The Project to Promote Large Scale Frontier Research Projects has acquired a special budget called the ‘Additional Budget to Advance Priority Agenda for New Japan’ in order to enhance research project and improve the global competitiveness of Japanese academic research (MEXT, 2017a). Within these contexts, the Project to Build an International Collaborative Research Network for Pre-modern Japanese Texts was selected as one of the large-scale frontier research projects and budgeted with a provisional 8.8 billion Japanese Yen¹ (approximately £63 million). Among the ten programmes which are undertaken under the scheme in 2017, this is the only project which is based in the humanities.

1.2. The Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works

A ten-year project for constructing the research network, Project to Build an International Collaborative Research Network for Pre-modern Japanese Texts (NIJL-NW project), was established in 2014. The main aim of this project is to establish a network of international collaborative research using pre-modern books and manuscripts (National Institute of Japanese Literature, 2016). In this project, it is expected that not only studies in humanities but also inter-disciplinary research will be developed.

The Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works (DPJW) was designed to serve as an infrastructure for the research involved in this project and future studies. Unlike other local digital archives which feature historical works written in native languages, the scope of the DPJW lies in international collaboration and partnerships for creating and exploiting the database. According to National Institute of Japanese Literature (NIJL) (2016), the DPJW intends to work in partnership with fifteen overseas institutions. The pilot version, called ‘The Database of Japanese Pre-modern Works (tentative edition)’², was launched in April in 2017 and will be developed by 2021. The digitised images of approximately 300,000 Japanese pre-modern texts were planned to be available in this online database. As of the end of June 2017, it contained approximately 580,000 bibliographical records with around 160,000 digitised images (Matsuda, 2017).

¹ 8.8 billion Japanese Yen corresponds to approximately 0.9% of the Japanese annual cultural budget (Nomura Research Institute, 2016).
² http://kotenseki.nijl.ac.jp/?ln=en
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The DPJW is a new and upgraded version of the ‘Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books’ which was made available online in the 1980s (Yamanaka, 2008). It then has been developed to accommodate a large part of the bibliographical and authoritative information of Japanese classical texts (books) published before 1868. It covers the records of more than 550,000 titles held in academic and cultural institutions in Japan and abroad. This current database included the records from *Kokusho somokuroku* [The Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books], *Kotenseki sougo mokuroku* [The Union Catalogue of Pre-modern Japanese Texts] and the data from the pre-modern book and microfilm collection of the NIJL (Masui & Yamamoto, 2015).

The Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books has helped support studies of Japanese history, literature and languages as a foundation for bibliographical research. Research in these areas of humanities often requires the consultation of original materials. The information offered by the physical items, on which the text and paintings were depicted, is considered as important as the content itself (Kornicki, 2001; Sasaki, 2016). Access to the original contents, however, has been limited due to the scattered holdings and the access restrictions to the materials. The new database, where the digitised images are added, can offer researchers access to the digitised images which are made as close as possible to the originals. It is also expected that this database will provide people living outside Japan with greater access to primary resources of Japanese culture.

1.3. Definition of ‘International Use’

The term ‘international use’ in this dissertation refers to the usage of the database by the academics and researchers who have an academic background outside Japan. This includes researchers who are from abroad and are currently studying in Japan, and those who are originally from Japan and have experience in research or teaching in other countries. One of the main aims of the NIJL-NW project is to create an international collaborative research network (NIJL, 2016). This network is expected to cast new light on the resources depicted in pre-modern Japanese works of art and literature through collaborative research involving overseas researchers. Given this context, this study aims to focus on the use of the DPJW by scholars involved in Japanese studies outside Japan.

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3 [http://base1.nijl.ac.jp/infolib/meta_pub/CsvDefault.exe](http://base1.nijl.ac.jp/infolib/meta_pub/CsvDefault.exe)
1.4. Aim and Objectives

This dissertation examines the international use of the DPJW by scholars. The research question it aims to answer is:

What are the challenges of presenting Japanese cultural memory through digital archives? What is the potential of the Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works for international Japanese studies?

To answer this research question, the research objectives are as follows:

- To determine the purposes for which the database is used by researchers
- To identify the advantages of the database, if possible, compared to the current one
- To identify the problems faced by scholars with the database and the actions taken to solve them
- To identify the potential uses of the database with, if necessary, modifications or additional functions

1.5. Structure of the Dissertation

The introduction is followed by a literature review in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 presents the methodology including the research design and the methods of data analysis, followed by the result in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 offers discussion of the main findings in order to produce suggestions for future improvement for the database, which then locate the key issues in a broader context. Finally, Chapter 6 summarises the main findings and provides the study’s conclusions.
2. Literature Review

The review of literature provides a wider context for this research and addresses the key issues surrounding the DPJW. It begins by examining the value of digital archives of cultural memory. It then addresses the features of pre-modern Japanese books and manuscripts and their effect on the research of classic Japanese works. In the last section, the historical context and contemporary issues of international Japanese studies are discussed. This discussion provides rationales for the study of the DPJW with special focus on its international use.

2.1. Archives
2.1.1. Archives for Identity Formation

Creating and keeping records have been part of human activities ever since human beings gained the tools for literate works. An archive can be defined as a set of records which have continuing value in the context of the past, present and future in general (Craven, 2008; Lane & Hill, 2011; Williams, 2006). Millar (2010) states that archives are the resources by which people consider current issues in a broader context and understand the reasons for or find valid solutions to such issues. She lists the major purposes of archives as accountability, memory and history, and identity and empathy. A. Assmann (1995) also argues that the cultural memory preserved in archives can assist members of a community in constructing their collective identity.

Development of identity is one of the social roles of archives. However, as Craven (2008) argues, there has been almost no general agreement over the understanding of the ‘identity’ which archives can forge. Ketelaar (2012) argues that collective or individual identity can be formed based on the meanings that are constructed from archival records. Williams (2006) illustrates this identity formation by defining archives as the infrastructures which can provide researchers with the meanings of their culture, society and history. Nevertheless, the meanings of archives are generally undetermined when the records are first registered. Ketelaar (2001) emphasises the fact that meanings are created through the use of records in a variety of contexts as well as their creation and management. Therefore, as Hall (1992) notes, contemporary identity should be considered in the context of increased global integration in terms of both scope and speed.

Cultural identity has, more than ever, shown its presence in diplomatic strategies in the recent global society. Nye (2004) suggests the concept of ‘soft power’, namely a community’s culture, political power and foreign policies, in contrast to the ‘hard power’ created by military and economic power. He states that soft power has the ability to persuade others to follow the discussed argument if it is organised in an attractive manner. However, Cull (2008) argues that a mutual way of understanding is crucial for effective public diplomacy. This modification of the soft power concept is also supported by Nye (2008) which emphasises the value of
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sharing and exchanging of ideas. Cultural memory can accommodate both internal and external identity effects.

2.1.2. Archives of Cultural Memory

Libraries and museums, as well as archives, have gained increasing political interest as institutions which archive the memories of various individuals in society. As the Comittee for the Cultural Resource Strategies (2014) states, archiving is a fundamental activity for humans to protect local culture, retain states, and thus improve society. The national and state archive projects of respective countries or states have been established by these memory institutions in response to the mission established by each government (Williams, 2006). Such archives concern not only historical documents but also cultural heritage including religious materials and artworks which can be widely scattered into different locations due to wars or other disruptions (Heuberger, Leone & Evers, n.d.).

Where the metadata of records is created in electronic format, and digitised images are added if possible, the repository of records is referred to as ‘digital archive’ (Williams, 2006). It is also referred to as a ‘digital library’ although there is a difference between their initial meanings (Cunningham, 2008). A digital archive (DA) allows unified access to its virtual collections of cultural heritage aggregated from different institutions. The largest projects of such DAs of cultural memory are the Europeana4, the Digital Public Library of America5 and the World Digital Library6. These archives provide the public with access to the digitalised cultural heritage collected from a wide variety of institutions across countries and nations.

2.1.3. Literary Works for Cultural Memory

In many instances, written documents hold the key to understanding many aspects of traditional culture in the past. A. Assmann (2006) argues that literacy allows people to store the extensive memory that greatly exceeds individual human memory. The literary works offered by DAs are digitised items of libraries’ special collections. Unlike other ordinary library materials, special collections often accommodate unique items of literary works, such as early modern books and manuscripts. Higgins, Hilton and Dafis (2014) reveal that the metadata standards for DAs which include an increasing number of digital items have not been fully developed. They argue that a new model to match the advanced technologies based on user studies is required. Smith and Viglianti (2017) discuss the recent development of open and sharable data models for digitalised

4 http://www.europeana.eu/portal/en
5 https://dp.la/
6 https://www.wdl.org/en/
library materials. However, as Nagasaki (2017) points out, there appears to remain many related issues for further consideration.

It is usually accepted that DAs with online access to the contents can facilitate studies which regard literary works in their original format as important. As Massie (2015) describes, the reference to items in special collections usually includes access restrictions to a greater or lesser extent. He suggests that the digitalisation of those materials can be expected to solve this problem. Lesk (2005), however, argues that digitised versions are often unable to substitute the originals as users may consider them inadequate. This argument is supported by Uhlíř (2008) who marks such digitisation of rare materials as ‘democratization’ for global access.

Nonetheless, access to the literary works of the past has another challenge in terms of language. J. Assmann (2011) states that the differences between modern and classical language can result in difficulties in understanding written records from the past due to language change. More recently, Japan has experienced a transformation in Japanese language both in characters and writing style during the modernisation called ‘Meiji Restoration’ starting in 1868 (Howland, 2002). The prevalence of modern typographic publication has also affected the mass literacy of texts written in the cursive writing style of pre-modern Japan. As a consequence, most Japanese people have lost the ability to read or understand the pre-modern texts in their original formats (Campbell, 2017; Nakano, 2012). Therefore, as Agosti and Orio (2012) demonstrate, additional information by professional researchers is often required to enhance the use of these materials.

2.2. Japanese Pre-Modern Books

2.2.1. The History of Japanese Books and Manuscripts

When considering the literary works for Japanese cultural memory, pre-modern books would be one of the main entry assets. Pre-modern Japan witnessed a relatively unique history of bookmaking. As Kornicki (2001) states, Japan enjoyed the coexistence of handwritten and printed books for over one thousand years. This continued from the unknown first book making to the beginning of the Meiji period (1868-1912). During this period, there were some attempts at print publishing undertaken by the authorities in the early Nara period (710-794), the Buddhist society in the medieval period (late 12th to 17th century), and the Jesuit missionaries from Europe in the 16th century. The expansion of these printings, however, was very limited until the Edo period (1603-1868) (Kamei-Dyche, 2011; Kornicki, 2001).

Japan has one of the greatest manuscript cultures in the world. The amount of existing manuscripts and the length of the coexistence with printed books are exceptional (Kornicki, 2001). In addition, most of the printed books published until the late 16th century were texts written in Chinese (Sorimachi, 1984). These Chinese texts included Buddhist texts, Confucian texts and Sinitic literary works enjoyed by intellectuals in East Asian
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countries (Fraleigh, 2016; Kurozumi, 2000; Sorimachi, 1984). Sorimachi (1984) argues that it was not until the end of 16th century when classic works in Japanese were largely published in print. Nakano (2011) also emphasises that even in the Edo period (1603-1868), when woodblock printing flourished, printed books were circulated among citizens along with a large number of handwritten books.

This continuous richness of manuscript culture can be attributed to several factors. Studies show the limited number of readers and the lack of sufficient and affordable paper for printing (Keene, 1993; Kornicki, 2001; Suwa, 1978). Some fictional works were written only for private aristocratic community circulation (Kornicki, 2001). Movable-type printing, which is usually regarded as cost-effective for commercial publishing, was not popular in Japan (Kornicki, 2001). As Kornicki (2001) explains, Japanese language usually required an enormous number of fonts for three different types of scripts and the cursive calligraphy styles in which they were printed on books. Keene (1993) also suggests the idea that the aesthetic value of manuscripts and illuminations surpassed the practical effectiveness of printing.

2.2.2. The Formation of Classic Japanese Work Variants

Japanese classic works often have a considerable number of textual variants due to this unique book history. The long-term popularity of manuscript books resulted in the production of multi-variant texts derived from the original works (Kornicki, 2001). The use of woodblock print in the Edo period also contributed to the wide variety of texts and illustrations in books (Nakano, 2011). Woodblocks were often reused for republication with minor changes in texts or illustrations, which made the difference between the original print and reproduced editions. The phenomenon of fluid text as a consequence of revisions and editions by original and anonymous authors can also be seen in ancient to medieval Western books (Brewer, 2006; Uhlíř, 2009). However, compared to the early developed and widespread movable-type print culture in Western countries, the variety of literary texts in Japan was much greater (Toyama, 2001).

The development of a great number of variants has had a major impact on the reception of classic works. Kamei-Dyche (2011) notes that the demarcation of good and inferior texts has been one of the major roles of literary scholars since the medieval period in Japan. The authorisation of texts, often referred to as ‘canonisation’, has been considered as the foundation of scholarly study, which is clearly exemplified by the reception on The Tale of Genji (Shirane, 2008). Shirane (2000), however, also makes the point that the canonisation of literary works exceeds to the reproduction of new literary works and artworks, not limited to the authorisation of texts. Moreover, Toyama (1978, 2001) evaluates the whole process of creating variants as the formation of classics. He argues that the study of the reception of literary works from historical readers’
perspectives makes it possible to understand the value of classic works without relying on a narrow philological approach.

2.2.3. Methodologies for the Studies of Classic Japanese Works

Marra (2002) reveals that there has been much historical disagreement on the approaches to the study of Japanese classics in Japan. He describes the discrepancy between the philological studies focusing on textual critique and the philosophical approach derived from Western theories and methodologies. Konishi (1985) argues that the philological approach introduced from Germany to Japan in the Meiji period included both philological and philosophical aspects. However, being combined with the empirical approach conducted in the Edo era, Japanese philology was developed to focus more on textual critique than philosophical aspects (Konishi, 1985). It can be said that literary studies in the West also used to examine literary texts in specific frameworks, such as author, literary genre, and age. However, Shirane (2009) argues that the trend of literary studies in the USA has shifted to works which examine the larger context in history and across the disciplines.

Another argument regarding classical Japanese literary works is given by Sasaki (2016). He addresses the importance of bibliographic foundation to understand classical Japanese texts. This is because the texts are closely connected with the nature of their containers, such as books for fictional tales and scrolls for historical tales and poetry anthologies. It could be argued that transcripts that are printed in modern typography can serve as sufficient sources for scholars. However, as Kamei-Dyche (2011) and Sasaki (2016) argue, a lack of bibliographical knowledge may result in incorrect interpretation or appreciation of the works.

2.3. International Japanese Studies

2.3.1. Japanese Studies outside Japan

International Japanese studies are not immune to this debate. Although the focus of Japanese studies in Western countries includes a wide variety of areas, such as social science and politics, literature still occupies an important position (Japan Foundation London, 2016; Shiba, 2016). It has often been reported that studies on Japanese literature in Japan are rather closed to open international discussion (Dale, 1988; Wibawarta, 2010; Yoshida, 2014). Toyama (1978) highlights the fundamentally different approaches to the literature from Japanese scholars and those from other countries. He values international Japanese studies for having the potential to provide new interpretation and ideas. Wibawarta (2010) outlines the risk that literature studies within the scope of approaches which most Japanese scholars take may be left behind from the current discourse on international research. Considering these situations, Yoshida (2014) addresses the need to bridge the gap between the Japanese studies inside and outside Japan.
2.3.2. Research Infrastructure for Japanese Studies

Despite this awareness of the importance of international Japanese studies, research infrastructure for Japanese studies outside Japan appears relatively weak when compared with other countries’ models (Egami, 2012; JAL2016 Executive Committee, 2016; Japan Foundation London, 2016). Three types of resources which require improvement are outlined: resources available online, especially those available on open access, digitised materials, and the explanation written in English or Romanised Japanese (Egami, 2012, 2014). Information in English is especially in demand from the undergraduate students and Japanese studies librarians who do not have expertise in Japanese. Overall, these studies highlight the lack of interconnected networks of information on Japan. The Committee for the Cultural Resource Strategies (2014) declared that:

“… transmitting cultural resources will contribute to international society. From Ukiyo-e in the Tokugawa Period, to movies and manga, anime, and games, to culinary culture and fashion, the contents that emerge from Japan appeal to the world. Having received accolades from foreign countries for this kind of artistic culture, in this age referred to as the age of Soft Power, Japan maintains this established status within the world.” (n.p.)

2.3.3. The NIJL-NW Project

The NIJL-NW project is an attempt to establish the research infrastructures for international studies not limited to the studies conducted inside Japan. NIJL (2016) states that the bibliographical and research output information attached to the DPJW is to be the basis for expanding international and inter-disciplinary research. It could be argued that the main users should be those who are native or have an expertise in Japanese. Suzuki (2015), however, shows that digitised Japanese pre-modern materials can serve as educational and research materials for international scholars and students. Masui and Yamamoto (2015) outline the future potential of this database where additional information is attached.

In spite of the DPJW’s potential, there seems to be a lack of studies on the international use of Japanese databases or DAs which could support the future development of this database. As the main goal of the overall project is to enhance international collaborative research, study on international users is considered as essential as that on Japanese users. Chowdhury and Chowdhury (2011) show that the research on both users and the database design can help develop DAs which allow users to conduct effective and efficient search. In terms of the academic use of DAs, Chassanoff (2013) and Marchionni (2009) also emphasise the importance of user involvement and knowledge of their information needs. Suggestions for improvements for the international use of Japanese databases are often made by librarians (Donovan, 2006; Egami, 2012; Iino,
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2014). However, few demonstrative studies either of Japanese or international users of Japanese DAs appear to have been conducted.

With regard to the databases featuring pre-modern materials, there remain many aspects about which relatively little is known. User studies on DAs of historical documents and cultural heritage have been conducted in North America and European countries (Agosti, Ferro & Orio, 2005; Chassanoff, 2013; Doumat, Egyed-Zsigmond & Pinon, 2010). Marchionni (2009) provides a scheme for effective user engagement with DAs for researchers. Agosti and Orio (2012) also show not only the DA requirements from professional users but also the potential for researchers to bridge the gap between the digital contents and non-professional users. These informative results can be applied to the DPJW if the requirements from current and potential users are to be identified. It is, therefore, crucial to examine the experience of scholars outside of Japan in using the system and the contents of the DPJW as well as their expectation for the database.
3. Methodology

In this chapter, the research design and selected methods used in this study are discussed, including the limitation of the research and ethical considerations.

3.1. Research Design

The research design used in this study involves mixed methods. Ryan (2002) states that the use of two or more different data collection methods can provide the research with a process of triangulation. He explains that triangulation can help to uphold the creditability of the research results. According to Neuman (2014), a quantitative approach with valid measurement settings can provide facts relating to the causes of the human behaviour. On the other hand, Corbin and Strauss (2008) argue that a qualitative approach can reveal the unknown reasons behind a given phenomenon. In order to find the major challenges of the DPJW from the user’s perspective, a combination of quantitative and qualitative analyses was considered the most appropriate methodology. A qualitative approach to the database provider would enable an understanding of the background of the database and make pragmatic suggestions. Therefore, using mixed methods as a complementary approach was considered appropriate.

This study employed an inductive approach in order to answer the proposed questions. While a deductive approach is appropriate for testing hypothesis, inductive approach can support generalisation of the data that lead to conclusions (Hammond & Wellington, 2013). The primary aim of this study is to identify the challenges facing a subject about which little research has been conducted. The data gathered from the current and potential users was the resource for generating theoretical understanding. Therefore, the inductive reasoning, which allows a conclusion to be produced from the data, was considered appropriate.

This study used questionnaires to analyse the users’ experiences of, and expectations for, the DPJW both in quantitative and qualitative contexts. According to Dobreva, O’Dwyer and Feliciati (2012), user study methods can be determined by the main research questions along with the development stage of the DA. The aim of the study was to identify the challenges of the current prototype version of DPJW, including the database design and the needs and expectations of users. The direct involvement of potential users was considered appropriate. Focus group research, however, was unavailable, as the targeted users were residents of different countries or states. Therefore, a web questionnaire targeting current and potential users was employed. Open-ended questions asking participants’ opinions and suggestion were included in order to gain the detailed information.
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A single structured interview was conducted in order to consider possible solutions to the challenges facing this database. To gain sufficient understanding of the context regarding the DPJW, communication with the NIJL appeared indispensable. An interview with personnel in the NIJL was adopted for this purpose. Bryman (2016) points out that qualitative interviews can yield rich and detailed information, while structured interviews tend to allow less flexibility in answers. Although this study used an email for interviewing, which was structured, the last question was left open for the interviewees to provide insight into what they found important.

3.2. Data Collection
3.2.1. Questionnaire

An online questionnaire survey with international scholars on Japanese studies was conducted for four weeks from the middle of June to the end of July 2017. It used an online survey tool called Google Form and provided both English and Japanese versions of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was designed based on a similar studies undertaken by Cherry, Duff and Oxford (2013) and Duff and Cherry (2001), who conducted a user survey of the historians’ use of the digital collection of pre-1900 documents published in Canada. After the discussion about the contents with the research supervisor, the online questionnaire was pilot tested by four people (two Englishmen for the English version and two Japanese for the Japanese version) to ensure the appropriate wording and the logical flow of the questions. Based on their feedback, relevant modifications were made.

Invitations to the questionnaire were sent via mailing lists of Japanese studies associations and direct emails. Thirteen associations were asked by email to assist in the circulation of the questionnaire, with seven responding positively (British Association for Japanese Studies, Associazione Italiana per gli Studi Giapponesi, Gesellschaft für Japanforschung, French Society of Japanese Studies, European Association for Japanese Studies, Japan Studies Association of Canada, Japanese Studies Association of Australia). Although the United States has the largest number of potential users, almost three times in access counts to the former database than any other overseas nations7, support from the association in the USA was not forthcoming. Therefore, direct email invitations were sent to 31 American academics by consulting the websites of universities that have Japanese study departments. By the end of July, a total of 65 responses had been collected.

The final questionnaire consisted of 20 questions (two of which were open-ended), which was split into four sections. Participants were asked to provide brief demographic information, information about their

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7 Information provided on an informal basis by staff at the NIJL.
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

experience of reading pre-modern Japanese works in general, awareness and experience of using the DPJW, and the potential use of the contents of the DPJW. Some questions were only available for those who indicated their intention of using Japanese pre-modern works or the database.

3.2.2. Interview

A single structured interview with the librarians from the National Institute of Japanese Literacy was arranged through email in late August. Kvale (2015) states that an interview can provide the conversation between researchers and informants, through which knowledge is produced. Among the three types of interviews (structured, semi-structured and unstructured), a structured interview was chosen for this study. Structured interviews are useful in collecting information regarding facts and attitudes if the questions have a specific and accurate focus (Arksey & Knight, 1999). The main objectives of the study had already been achieved from the data obtained by the questionnaire. The aim of the interview was to understand the views held by the NIJL, the project producers, on the identified challenges. Therefore, a structured interview which asks precise questions is considered appropriate.

An interview was arranged with librarians of the NIJL Library who manage the practical aspects of the DPJW. Originally, the researchers at the institution who had organised the NIJL-NW project were invited to participate in the interview. However, the librarians, as a team, answered the interview questions on their behalf due to the researchers’ busy schedules. The questions were asked in Japanese and delivered via email with the information sheet and consent form.

The interview questions were designed based on the results of the online questionnaire and the framework for effective user engagement in DAs provided by the Joint Information Systems Committee (Jisc). In this framework, Marchionni (2009) outlines ten desirable steps for a DA to establish effective relationships with relevant users. In order to determine the solutions for the challenges facing the DPJW, several points in this framework were adopted in the interview. The interviewees were asked to answer five questions regarding the international use of the DPJW: relationship with international users, interoperability with other databases, embedment of the resources into teaching, sustainability of the project, and the interviewees’ insights.
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

3.3. Data Analysis

3.3.1. Questionnaire

The data provided by the questionnaires was examined both quantitatively and qualitatively. All the responses were numbered by their entries and were referred to as R1 to R65. Responses to the closed questions were analysed in Excel in order to reveal the level of the current situation of the DPJW in the context of international use and identify the issues facing it. Answers to the open-ended questions (responses in Japanese being translated into English beforehand) were examined through thematic analysis. Boyatzis (1998) states that thematic analysis allows researchers to explore the data for reliable meanings. This approach, therefore, was considered appropriate to interpret the data and consider its implications.

3.3.2. Interview

A narrative analysis using a structural approach was used to interpret the interview data. Matthews (2010) states that analysing the story of narrative data enables researchers to draw valid conclusions. Reissman (2005) also argues that understanding of the typical components of narratives can aid detailed analysis on a small number of interviews. The current interview responses were presented in an email reply which provided narrative style data on the context surrounding the DPJW. This was, therefore, regarded as a suitable approach for finding solutions for the current problems.

3.4. Limitations

There were several limitations to the methodologies applied. First, the number of questionnaire respondents who were either based in, or were from outside, Japan and would use the DPJW was considered limited. The hit counts to the previous database from abroad accounted for only around 6.5% of overall access.

Information provided on an informal basis by staff at the NIJL.

In addition, the questionnaire was not able to gain assistance from the Japanese studies associations in Asian countries which are considered to have a large number of Japanese studies researchers. Second, the questionnaire respondents may not have had sufficient experience of using the new database, as the database was published in April 2017. They may have only had a few months before the data collection. These factors could have affected the number of participants to the questionnaire. Moreover, the possibly insufficient experience of respondents in using the database also related to limitations of the questionnaire design. The questions were designed to cover a wide variety of users, in terms of their main research fields and familiarity

* Information provided on an informal basis by staff at the NIJL.
* The precise number of researchers is unavailable. However, the number of institutions, teachers and learners in Japanese language education in Asian countries is much larger than any other part of the world (Japan Foundation, 2017).
with the DPJW. Therefore, detailed insights of the participants towards the database were only available in the two open-ended questions.

Added to these limitations concerning the questionnaires, the structured interview also had its limitations. Such an approach allows less control for the interviewee, which may have prevented additional information for further consideration of the current issues (Strauss, 2015). The email interview questions, therefore, were specifically designed specific and with careful consideration. Due to the busy schedule of the interviewees and the time difference between the United Kingdom and Japan, a face-to-face interview was likely to be unavailable. Bryman (2016) suggests the strength of face-to-face communication in establishing a rapport between the interviewer and interviewees. Punch (2014) also points out that data collection without face-to-face communication can reduce the quality of information. Considering these points, the interview invitation and introduction to the research were organised with great care.

3.5. Research Ethics

Given that the subject matter was unlikely to cause any emotional or physical harm to the participants, it received ethical approval from the University of Sheffield’s Information School Ethics Committee and was classified as low risk. Nevertheless, the research was conducted bearing the ethical consideration in mind. All participants were informed of the purpose and objectives of the research, in addition to right of privacy and data assurance, before taking part in the study. Anonymity and confidentiality were guaranteed to questionnaire respondents. Interviewees were not completely anonymous. They can be identified as provided with the information that their positions at the institution were identifiable. Consent forms were sent to the participants along with the questionnaires and interview emails.

The collected data was stored on the Google drive of the researcher’s university account. Backups were also kept on the Information School’s data drive. For the purpose of future research studies, the author intends to retain the stored data safely and securely after completion of the dissertation project.

See Appendix 3 and 4 for documentation regarding the ethical aspects of the research.
4. Results

As discussed in the previous chapter, an inductive approach uses both quantitative and qualitative analysis. By employing triangulation, it is possible to identify the challenges facing the DPJW. In this chapter, the findings of the questionnaire are initially presented, followed by the results of the interview. The findings are organised by themes which are considered relevant to illustrate the key issues.

4.1. Questionnaire

**Demographic Information of the Participants**

By the end of the survey period, data was generated by 65 individuals. As can be seen from Figure 1, participants in this questionnaire came from 17 different countries. 60% of the respondents came from European countries. Those from North America totalled 22%, which was the second largest category. Respondents from Japan accounted for 9%. Participants from Asia (apart from Japan), Oceania and South America accounted for the remaining proportion.

![Participant Nationalities (N=65)](image)

*Figure 1 Participant Nationalities*

From Figure 2, it can be seen that the main research interests of the respondents were humanities with 89%, followed by social science with 11%. In response to the question regarding their Japanese language proficiency, more than 90% of respondents answered ‘Proficient’ (more than level N2 in the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test\(^\text{11}\)).

\(^{11}\) Criteria on the levels of the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test are available at: http://www.jlpt.jp/e/about/levelsummary.html
Awareness of the DPJW

When asked about the awareness of the DPJW, 42% of the respondents reported that it was the first time they had heard of it (Figure 3).

Figure 4 shows the means to gain information about the DPJW. Half of the responses stated that they had found out about the DPJW through personal referrals, including librarians, colleagues and friends. Mailing lists or newsgroups were also a major channel of information (31%), followed by promotional material or events organised by the NIJL (19%) and surfing the Internet (19%). Fewer responses (13%) stated that publications, such as newsletters or journals, were the sources of information.
Figure 4 illustrates the geographic distribution of the awareness of the DPJW. Among the nationalities of the participants, Japan (83%), Italy (89%) and the UK (100%) showed a high awareness of the database.

Figure 5 Geographical Distribution of the Awareness of the DPJW
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

Current and Potential Use of the DPJW

Questions regarding the current and potential use of the DPJW were focused on the purpose of use, language issues and the satisfaction with the functionalities. As seen in Figure 6, most of the respondents (87%) used or would use the DPJW for scholarly research, although only 58% of the respondents knew about it. Teaching purposes and personal interests accounted for 5% and 3% respectively.

![Figure 6 Purpose of the Use of the DPJW](image)

Participants were asked about the main language interface preferences (Japanese or English) offered by the DPJW. According to Figure 7, 45% of respondents stated that they used or would use both. Those who used the Japanese interface accounted for 37%, while 18% of respondents chose to use the English interface.

![Figure 7 Use of Interface Languages](image)
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

Figure 8 shows the categories of information most needed in English by respondents. Titles of each item and the name of authors and creators were the most popular information, which were in demand by around 70% of respondents. It should also be noted that one of the respondents mentioned that the readings (presumably the romanised readings) of the titles rather than a translation in English were also required. As seen from Figure 9, the bibliographical information was provided only in Japanese, regardless of the interface languages.

![Figure 8 Pieces of Information Needed in English](image)

![Figure 9 Bibliographical Record Shown on the English Interface (Captured in August 2017)](image)
Specific questions relating to satisfaction with the four functions of the DPJW were asked in the questionnaire: search capabilities, display of results pages, display of document pages and bibliographic information. The data for the satisfaction level of each function is provided in Figures 10, 12, 14 and 15. Of the 30 respondents, over 56% answered that they were satisfied or very satisfied with the search capabilities and display of the results pages (Figure 10 and 12). An example of the result page is shown in Figure 11. In terms of the search capabilities, one respondent made a suggestion for providing a digital image-specific search.

As a user in Europe, I would like a function where we can search contents with digitalised images only. (R52)

In terms of the document page display, the satisfaction level was lower than that for the results pages (Figure 14). The number of participants who were ‘very satisfied’ was 17%, compared with 27% for the display of results page. As seen from Figure 13, the images are shown one by one on the document page. The respondents gave the following comment.

The display of the document pages (facsimile) is very slow, and they do not always fit on the screen. They are not always legible. (R4)

I find the one-by-one display of images extremely difficult to use. (R63)

In contrast to the satisfaction with the display of results and document pages, 33% of the respondents reported that they were very satisfied with the bibliographical information. Only a single participant reported that the bibliographical information in the current version of the database (the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books) was more useful.
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure 11 Display of Results Page (Captured in August 2017)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="" /></td>
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<tr>
<th>Figure 12 Satisfaction with the Functions: Display of Results Pages</th>
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<td><img src="image2.png" alt="" /></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Figure 13 Display of Document Page (Available Only on the Japanese Interface, Captured in August 2017)</th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="" /></td>
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</table>
Potential Use of the DPJW

The last section of the questionnaire asked the respondents about the potential use of the DPJW with a specific focus on digitised images. Figure 16 shows that more than 90% of respondents would use the images for their research activities. Those who expressed interest in using the images for teaching materials and student assignments accounted for 72% and 39% respectively. Interestingly, a total of 69% of the respondents were interested in using the images for teaching activities (e.g. teaching materials and/or student assignments).
One of the features of the DPJW is that it employs digital object identifiers (DOIs) for every record. The awareness of the DOIs in the database and their role among respondents is shown in Figure 17. As seen from Figure 17, 73% of respondents did not know that the DPJW used DOIs\textsuperscript{12}. Furthermore, 36% of respondents were not familiar with the use of DOIs. However, 55% of those who knew the benefit of the DOI system stated that they would like to use the DOIs.

\textsuperscript{12} This percentage includes the respondents who were not aware of the DPJW.
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

Another main feature of the DPJW is the provision of Creative Common\textsuperscript{13} licences for the images of the collection of the NIJL. When asked about the use of CC-BY licence in the DPJW, 70\% of respondents were not aware of it (Figure 18)\textsuperscript{14}. However, nearly 60\% of them mentioned that they would like to make use of the licence. On the other hand, 35\% of respondents did not know what that licence offered, regardless of the awareness of the licences mentioned in the database.

![Figure 18: Awareness of the CC-BY Licence Used in the DPJW (n=54)](image)

The questionnaire also asked respondents how much they thought they need to consult the original materials, even though digitised images were available. As can be seen from Figure 19, almost all (55 out of 56) of the respondents felt that they needed to consult the original physical materials to some extent. Although the questionnaire did not ask for specific reasons for such needs, they were considered as research purposes. Nearly a quarter of the respondents (23\%) strongly considered that consultation on the originals was necessary.

![Figure 19: Need to Consult the Original Items (n= 56)](image)

\textsuperscript{13} See https://creativecommons.org/ for more information on the Creative Commons.
\textsuperscript{14} This percentage includes the respondents who were not aware of the DPJW.
Comments and Suggestions from the Participants

Open-ended questions which asked for comments on the features of the DPJW and suggestions about how to improve the database yielded some important insights. Several respondents evaluated the DPJW positively as resource or catalogue. Positive evaluation was identified by words such as ‘great’ and ‘excellent’:

*I consider that the DPJW is a great resource for researchers in the field of Japanese studies in European countries.* (R52)

*The catalogue is excellent. The problem is …* (R41)

The display of the documents (images) appeared to have been discouraging to several participants. They mentioned that the display of the database provided by Waseda University was preferable:

*The catalogue is excellent. The problem is the way the documents themselves are presented: no colour, time consuming, and difficult to download. Waseda\(^\text{15}\) and, recently, Naikaku Bunko\(^\text{16}\) do a much better job.* (R41)

*The display of the document pages (facsimiles) is very slow, and they do not always fit on the screen. They are not always legible.* (R4)

*I find the one-by-one display of images extremely difficult to use.* (R63)

*I would like a mosaic view like the one in Waseda’s database.* (R65)

Additional functions and services, such as the transcription of cursive style writing and a system which allows users to suggest data correction, were suggested:

*The search works well. It should allow suggestions for corrections to bibliographic information.* (R39)

*It would be great if the DPJW is equipped with a system which allows new entry of unknown items in Europe including creation of bibliographical data, registration and addition of digitalised images all at once.* (R52)

*Turn images into text. It’s hard to read the original handwritten Japanese.* (R58)


\(^{16}\) Naikaku Bunko was the library collection of the cabinet of Meiji government in Japan. Part of its collection was digitised and made available online through the digital archive of the National Archives of Japan, at https://www.digital.archives.go.jp/index_e.html.
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Interoperability with other databases both inside and outside the NIJL, and with the contents available on the Internet, was also indicated.

*I wish I could do parallel searching in different databases, also from other institutions (e.g. Nichibunken\textsuperscript{17} etc.).* (R4)

*If possible, it would be wonderful to consider the interoperation with other bibliographical data inside the NIJL and other contents on the Internet (e.g. Wikipedia and VIAF\textsuperscript{18}), and the disclosure of API data.* (R52)

The overall results highlight the participants’ expectations regarding the DPJW from participants. One respondent gave a comment in hope of continuous support to the project:

*I think this is an excellent resource and hope it will continue to be supported.* (R16)

4.2. Interview

**Relationship with International Users**

In response to the question regarding the approach to establish the relationship with international users of the DPJW, presentations at symposiums and conferences, in which overseas researchers would participate, were given as a major channel for the promotion. Examples of the external organisations that host such conferences were listed as European Association for Japanese Studies and European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists.

**Interoperability with Other Databases**

Ongoing project for interoperability with other databases inside and outside of the NIJL were informed. It was reported that the integration with the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books in Europe\textsuperscript{19} was already in progress. The interoperation appeared to be achieved in the current database, the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books, and then taken over by the DPJW.

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\textsuperscript{17} Nichibunken is the short form for the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Japanese. See http://www.nichibun.ac.jp/en/ for more information on the institution.

\textsuperscript{18} VIAF (The Virtual International Authority File) is an authority record service hosted by OCLC at http://viaf.org/.

\textsuperscript{19} The Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books in Europe was made available online from 2001 by the NIJL, at http://base1.nijl.ac.jp/~oushu/readme.html
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In terms of the databases of other institutions, the interoperability with the ‘CiNii Books’\(^{20}\), a union catalogue which brings together the catalogues of Japanese university libraries, and the ‘Japan Knowledge’\(^{21}\), an online encyclopaedia which includes approximately 50 reference sources relating to Japan, was found in preparation process.

**Embedment of the Resources into Teaching**

A research project to produce a teaching approach and resources using the DPJW\(^{22}\) in the scheme of the NIJL-NW project was informed by the interview results. This ongoing project, entitled the ‘Development of an Interface for Young Students and Pre-modern Japanese Texts’ aims to utilise the DPJW for promoting Japanese pre-modern works for the youth population. It also intends to involve comics (*manga*) and animation as promotional tools.

Questions regarding the sustainability of the NIJL-NW project and the interviewee’s insight gained no responses since it was not possible for the interviewees to provide definite answers at the moment.

4.3. Summary

The research findings can be summarised as follows. It can be seen that the participants were not aware of the DPJW to much extent. In terms of the design of the database, the display of the document page needed improvement. It was also possible to highlight the need for additional features: the interoperability with other existing databases, and the information of the contents in English, in addition to an English interface which is comparable to the Japanese interface. From the interview results, the project for future interoperation with other databases and the creation of teaching resources was revealed. These results will be examined in relation to the research question stated out in the introduction, together with the other themes identified through the analysis.


\(^{21}\) [http://japanknowledge.com/](http://japanknowledge.com/)

\(^{22}\) See [https://www.nijl.ac.jp/pages/cijproject/research_007.html#section005](https://www.nijl.ac.jp/pages/cijproject/research_007.html#section005) for more information about this project (Japanese only).
5. Discussion

As demonstrated in the results chapter, the DPJW appears to have many problems in both its database design and relationship with international users. In this chapter, the results are discussed in order to offer suggestions to the DPJW for future improvement. The discussion then addresses the key issues relating to international Japanese studies in relation to the literature, thereby placing the findings into the wider context regarding with the role of Japanese literary works as cultural memory. Finally, it provides reflections on the formation of identity.

5.1. The NIJL-NW Project for International Japanese Studies
5.1.1. The DPJW for International Users

Display of Images
The current study found that the DPJW needs amendments both in its database design and its scheme. The results of this study suggest that the design of the document display requires a number of improvements. The level of satisfaction regarding the display of document pages was lower than for other aspects. Participants in the questionnaire provided comments proposing that the DPJW should model its design of the display page on that of the ‘Kotenseki Sogo Database’ of Waseda University (Figure 20). However, it is expected that the DPJW is going to be equipped with the mosaic display system demonstrated in Waseada’s database as a current pilot version of the DPJW is undergoing improvements in its system. The system which is currently under development offers the choice for changing the image display, wherein users can select the layout and number of images shown on screen (Figure 21).

Figure 20 Mosaic View of Images in Waseda’s Database

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23 The current DPJW site notes that the database system is under development, which may cause malfunctions.
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

Figure 21 Format Manipulation of Image Display in the DPJW (Captured in August 2017)

It has also been pointed out that the International Image Interoperability Framework (IIIF)\(^\text{24}\) allows users to customise the display by using an appropriate viewer software and uploading the data downloaded from the database by themselves (Goto, 2016). The software also enables digital images from different sources to be compared on the same screen. Nevertheless, it is recommended that the DPJW itself be equipped with such features. As one of the significant features of this database is collecting digitised images from different institutions, the DPJW could serve as a single platform for easier comparison for researchers both inside and outside Japan.

**Bilingual or Multilingual Access**

Another challenge found from the results is that of bilingual information access. While more than 90% of participants in the study had a high proficiency in the Japanese language, 62% of respondents used or would use the English interface or both the Japanese and English ones. This result can be explained by the fact that even if users have a good command of Japanese and English is not their first language, it is easier to use the English interface than the Japanese one. The current pilot version, however, has less information in English than in Japanese in terms of the latest information and help pages. It is therefore likely that the largest proportion of respondents chose to use both interfaces.

The NIJL-NW project aims to provide multilingual access to the DPJW in future (NIJL, 2017). Nevertheless, the provision of bilingual access (i.e. Japanese and English) should be an initial goal. Ishigami (2016)

\(^{24}\) The International Image Interoperability Framework is a set of shared application programming interface specifications proposed in 2011. It allows users to arrange the interface functionality and tools to view, compare, manipulate and work with images on the screen. See http://iiif.io/about/ for more information.
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

recommends the possible application of the practice of the Japan Memory Project, in which databases of early-modern historical document were designed and equipped with online glossaries and dictionaries.25

The categories of information most required in English were titles and authors (creators). This result is likely to be related to the search queries which users most often use. This could be because these two pieces of information are the basic items which should always be referred to in academic references. Canepari, Crothers and Williams (2016) also state that the words which hold specific meaning in Japanese language require both romanised readings and English translations. It is, therefore, necessary to prioritise the translation of these two groups of information. This is especially the case if financial and human resources for multilingual access is limited. It is also suggested that these pieces of information should be romanised. The respondent’s request for the reading of titles supports the point made by the Japanese Art Librarian Project 2016 (2017). Even though the reading in Japanese script is available, the Roman alphabet can allow easier recognition of the information. The reading of the title should, if possible, be included in the page title headings which appear on the results page.

**Interoperability**

Interoperability with other databases both inside and outside the NIJL is considered as a future challenge for the DPJW. A strong interest in parallel searching, in collaboration with other institutions was shown in the questionnaire results. This confirms one of the major challenges outlined in Koga (2017b), who reports that a suggestion for making the contents of DAs available on discovery services was offered by Japanese studies librarians based in the USA at a symposium held in 2016. Currently, the NIJL is preparing for the interoperation with the CiNii Books and the Japan Knowledge. Both these databases are popular in overseas Japanese studies institutions as they are regarded as a fundamental resource.26 By taking advantage of such existing databases available online, it is expected that the lack of research infrastructure of Japanese studies abroad is mitigated.

In terms of the management of a large portal of DAs, the introduction of IIIF and TEI27 for data description frameworks is expected to facilitate cooperation. IIIF is being employed by an increasing number of DAs including the Europeana. TEI, on the other hand, is forming the base of literary and linguistic texts including

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25 See the website of the Historiographical Institute of The University of Tokyo, at http://wwwap.hi.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ships/shipscontroller-e for more information.

26 Many Japanese studies libraries in Europe participate in the CiNii Books while libraries in the USA utilise it for interlibrary loans and photocopy order (J. Kinslow, 2014; Japan Library Group (UK), n.d.). The Japan Knowledge is being subscribed 107 overseas institutions as of 31 August 2017 (NetAdvance, 2017).

27 The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) is a community in which a standard for presentation of texts in digital form is established and maintained. See http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml for more information.
manuscripts in many countries. These achievements, therefore, unlock the potential for future interoperability with DAs outside of Japan. Smith and Viglianti (2017) also demonstrate the potential of the ‘Shared Canvas’ model, which allows user contribution to text-bearing images on DAs including medieval manuscripts. However, as Nagasaki (2017) points out, these frameworks are often initiated by Western countries. Therefore, it is important for Japan and other nations, which have non alphabetic writing systems, to adapt the frameworks and propose modification for an international collaboration on DA projects.

5.1.2. User Engagement

A surprising result was that nearly half of the potential users did not know about the DPJW despite the project setting the goal of expanding international research using the contents of the DPJW. This finding could address fundamental issues concerning the relationship between the academic community in Japan and international researchers in the field of Japanese studies. A high awareness in Japanese researchers is expected as there is more information in Japanese than English disseminated by the NIJL on the website and social networking sites. The reason for the relatively high awareness of participants from Italy may be related to the Marega Project\(^{28}\), which the NIJL and the Vatican Library launched in order to conduct collaborative research on the Japanese archive collection held in the Vatican Library. From 2014, several symposiums and workshops have been held both in Italy and Japan, and therefore the information about the DPJW was likely to have been provided to researchers from Italy. The reason for the highest awareness of participants from the UK is not clear. However, it may be linked to the fact that Professor Emeritus Peter Kornicki at Cambridge University, who created the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books in Europe, is involved in some projects with the NIJL\(^{29}\).

In contrast, it appears that the promotion of the project has been inadequate in other nations. International conferences on Japanese pre-modern texts have been held, as part of the NIJL-NW project, every July from 2014 to 2017. All of these conferences were broadcast via YouTube Live in order for users to watch online\(^ {30}\). This finding is also supported by Egami (2016) who reports that even Japanese art specialists were often not aware of the Japanese DAs that were highly relevant to their fields of research interest. The majority of the present research participants who had already known of the DPJW indicated to personal referral and mailing lists (or news groups) as their main sources of information. Therefore, closer communication with such

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\(^{28}\) The Marega collection includes documents regarding Japan’s prohibition of Christianity in the Edo period. See [https://www.vatlib.it/home.php?pag=in_evidenza_art_00265&ling=eng](https://www.vatlib.it/home.php?pag=in_evidenza_art_00265&ling=eng) for more information.

\(^{29}\) Professor Kornicki is working as a representative researcher of a programme involved in the NIJL-NW project.

\(^{30}\) The archives are not available after the conference. Only three presentations of the first conference are retained at [https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKLdFJ65RylDBQyuGZBalw](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKLdFJ65RylDBQyuGZBalw).
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Japanese studies associations and librarians’ groups is considered a key element in further successful information dissemination. It would also be possible to set up collaborative projects with members of these communities as shown in the example of the Marega Project in Italy. Such collaboration can afford more opportunities to provide information as well as the exchange of ideas. Furthermore, as the case of the UK suggests, the involvement of the members of these communities as advocates of the DPJW’s value in their network is also considered an efficient way to advertise.

On the other hand, it is recommended that the suggestions offered by researchers from abroad should be taken more seriously. As the result of three years of discussion, overseas Japanese-art librarians produced a list of suggestions (JAL Project 2016, 2017). JAL Project 2016 (2017) emphasises the importance of international users engagement in projects on Japanese studies resources, especially in the development of multilingual functions, romanisation of contents and creating new DAs. Furthermore, as Marchionni (2009) demonstrates with his case study of the JISC Digitalisation Programme31, it is beneficial to establish a collaborative relationship with potential users from the starting point including the planning of the project. He states that users’ feedback is valuable in terms of the identification of needs, improvement of systems and establishment of new contents. In the case of the DPJW, therefore, it would be more efficient to involve international users for better usability. It would also be better to initiate improvements of the DPJW rather than trying to manipulate all the variables within the current project members in Japan.

5.1.3. Infrastructure for International Japanese Studies

The DPJW has the potential to support teaching of Japanese studies as well as stimulate research activity. The questionnaire respondents strongly indicated that their main use of the DPJW would be for research purposes. The digitised images on the DPJW are intended to support this need from international researchers. Interestingly, however, nearly 79% of respondents were interested in the use of digital images for teaching activities. This discrepancy highlights the potential of the content of the DPJW as resources for teaching. The NIJL’s current project to create educational resources is primarily targeting the youth (the primary to secondary school students) in Japan. However, it could be utilised by international users as this project also involves comics (manga) and animation, which are also popular in overseas countries, that feature pre-modern works.

31 The JISC Digitisation Programme is a scheme which organises the digitising and archiving of cultural heritage and scholarly materials which are held by cultural and academic institutions in the UK. See https://www.webarchive.org.uk/wayback/archive/20140614023413/http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/digitisation.aspx for more information.
On the other hand, teaching resources on pre-modern works, which are produced in English or other languages, can help broaden the audience base for traditional Japanese culture. In 2016, a new education programme on Japanese pre-modern books, entitled ‘Japanese Culture through Rare Books’\(^\text{32}\), was published as a free online course on FutureLearn\(^\text{33}\). Produced by academics from Keio University in Japan, with the help of a researcher in the USA who was knowledgeable on the subject, the course had, by the end of 2016, gained more than 8,600 participants from around 140 countries (Sasaki, 2017). This successful experience suggests that the interest in classic Japanese culture can attract significant attention from people from all over the world if high quality information is presented in English. It also indicates the potential to build a bridge between pre-modern books and the general audience.

However, the development of teaching materials in English is not an easy task. As Sasaki (2017) points out, it requires time, staff and much effort. Marchionni (2009) suggests that workshops regarding the database can be an opportunity for producing teaching materials if they are planned in consideration of creating consistent teaching materials as their outputs. In 2016, pre-modern book seminars by the NIJL, hosted mainly for Japanese librarians for more than a decade, were held in the USA and Hawaii for the first time (Koida, 2017). It has also been reported that Japanese researchers recently delivered seminars for Japanese studies students abroad (Nakajima, 2016). Both workshops used instruction materials in English. It is therefore proposed that these resources in English should be embedded into the DPJW for international Japanese studies.

5.2. Classic Japanese Works as Cultural Memory
5.2.1. Literary Works for Japanese Identity

Literary works transmitted through books and manuscripts are considered essential in creating the identity of a society. They are the fundamental sources of information in which many aspects of the society and life of the past are depicted. They help community members to consider their origins, history and culture by reflecting on their present society. Halbwachs (1992) refers to such shared resources from the past as ‘collective memory’. He explains that the value of collective memory lies more in restructuring of the past from the mass perspective of the community than merely discovering facts about the past. While promoting this idea, J. Assmann (1995, 2011) emphasises the role of literary works in sustaining continuity and a cohesive culture of the community. In this sense, literary works can fulfill the role of enabling the external area of communication to be retained and handed down through generations.

\(^{32}\) The programme is available from https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/japanese-rare-books-culture
\(^{33}\) FutureLearn is a platform site for free online courses hosted by The Open University in the UK.
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This cultural function of literary works is especially important in Japan. The NIJL-NW project takes the role of connecting the traditional Japanese culture with contemporary Japanese culture (Science Council of Japan, 2017). It has adopted ideas proposed in the participatory symposium workshop which aim to make use of pre-modern books in contemporary life. One interesting example is the project to reproduce the cooking recipes of the Edo period by referring to the cooking books of the time. This project uses digitised images on the DPJW and provides the source images and their transcriptions as open data for further utilisation. It could be said that the project has been successful in terms of domestic strategies.

A new movement to approach pre-modern texts has also emerged, partly stimulated by the NIJL-NW project. New smartphone application programmes for learning pre-modern Japanese texts called “Hentaigana app” and “KuLa” have been produced (Iikura, 2017). One of them was designed through the collaborative project between Waseda University in Japan and the University of California in Los Angeles (Waseda University, 2015). Offering Japanese and English interfaces, these programmes have become popular both in Japan and abroad (Árokay, 2017; Watanabe, 2017). A participatory project to transcribe pre-modern earthquake records dating from 18th century has also attracted many participants (Old Earthquake Study Group, 2017). In this project, not only researchers but also amateur volunteers can contribute to the understanding and preservation of an enormous amount of historical records. Significantly, along with this movement, many workshops using pre-modern books are being organised for both adults and schoolchildren in Japan (Watanabe, 2017).

Although these and other projects can be considered as an initial approach to the traditional culture, it now appears that pre-modern Japanese culture has started to receive more attention than ever before. The traditional culture transmitted by pre-modern texts is starting to be recognised as shared values amongst people in Japan.

5.2.2. Digital Archives for Japanese Literary Works

DAs have facilitated the use of pre-modern Japanese texts for both academic activities and the extensive understanding of traditional Japanese culture. They also enhance the virtuous cycle of conservation and promotion of usage, in which the justification of holding institutions is involved. However, the essential physical features of the original format cannot be ignored in understanding the content of pre-modern books and manuscripts. As Toyama (1978) demonstrates, classics are created by readers who have handed them

35 The recipes are provided on a recipe sharing website called ‘Cookpad’, at https://cookpad.com/kitchen/14604664
36 The datasets are available on the Center for Open Data in Humanity site, at http://codh.rois.ac.jp/pmjt/
37 http://alcvps.cdh.ucla.edu/support/#page-top
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down over many generations. Chartier (1994) also states that any study of literary works should keep in mind that the meaning of works are always situated within the relationship between the text, the container and the reader. In order to examine the historical meaning of the work, access to the physical forms by which former readers received the texts is considered indispensable.

DAs, thus, are not always the solution to the problem of scattered holdings of variant copies. McKitterick (2013) lists the drawbacks of relying on DAs for the serious study of literary works. Moretti (2016) reinforces this idea by placing McKitterick’s (2013) argument in the context of pre-modern Japanese works. The findings of the present study also confirm that most researchers acknowledge the importance of consulting the original materials. Not only the contents and the written styles which appear on DAs, but also the features of the physical containers of texts, such as the quality of paper, binding styles and weight, can be the source of essential information for research. Recognition of this fact may support an empirical approach to literary works along with taking advantage of DAs.

5.2.3. Archives for the Foundation of Shared Memory

Nevertheless, DAs can contribute to the formation of cultural memory. As A. Assmann (2011) states, DAs have significance in their storage of memorial records which are accessible to a mass audience. There is an ongoing debate regarding the tendency to consider cultural resources as the main contents of DAs in Japan (Hachimura, 2017; Koga, 2017a); however the establishment of DAs for sustaining Japanese cultural memory remains important. Literary works are especially important in cultural memory as they usually include a wide variety of areas ranging from art, then contemporary news, scientific knowledge and social rules. These memories are considered to serve as the foundation for accessing the information from the past which can form shared values in the community.

5.3. Cultural Identity

5.3.1. Inner Meaning

Cultural identity is basically structured within the community. As J. Assmann (1995) argues, this identity is created by activities through which community members find the meaning of their shared memory. Such memory can be transmitted through historical documents and cultural heritage as well as living traditions. During the Edo period, the authorities closed Japan’s border to most foreign nations, and hence any direct other outside influence. As a result, Japanese culture flourished inside the country. Focusing on domestic reception and demand, traditional culture expanded and evolved among commoners as living tradition.
Japan since then, however, has struggled to retain its cohesive cultural identity as a result of rapid Westernisation in the Meiji period and post-war economic growth. Many people in Japan appear to have lost their connection to traditional culture. It has often been said that the restoration of tradition is difficult once it is interrupted. However, archives of pre-modern works, with their abundant contents in terms of quality and quantity, have the potential to provide the clue for reconnecting with the past.

5.3.2. Outer Objectivity

In the modern world, however, outer objectivity is also considered important in identity formation. It is often foreigners who provided Japanese culture with objective value when Japan was striving to achieve modernisation and subsequent success in the global arena. For instance, the first review of Japanese art was committed into a book entitled “L'Art Japonais”\textsuperscript{39} by a French researcher in 1883. A British doctor, who acquired a great collection of Japanese art during his stay in Japan, overviewed the whole history of Japanese art in his 1886 book “The Pictorial Arts of Japan”\textsuperscript{40}. It took more than ten years until the first volume of Japanese art history was written by Japanese natives for the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1900.

More recently, an English book entitled “The Cambridge History of Japanese Literature” provided the comprehensive overview of Japanese literature including new popular literary genres such as comics and detective fiction\textsuperscript{41}. Although these genres have achieved considerable popularity in contemporary society, very few Japanese scholarly studies have positioned them in literary history. This volume recasts the modern notion of Japanese literature from broader perspectives. Such Western perspectives could be criticised as self-affirmative approaches of the imperialism or racism rather than an objective analysis (Said, 2003). However, as Toyama (1978) indicates in his literary theory, geographical distance enables the receivers of the cultural phenomena to find the universality of the subject. In this sense, the objective or relative viewpoint is considered as a key in identifying universal value.

5.3.3. Identity for Mutual Understanding

Furthermore, today’s cultural identity is not something that can be created only within a community. Many critiques of Japanese culture have been produced through the interaction between native Japanese and those who have different backgrounds. Kakuzo Okakura studied under Ernest Fenollosa, an American historian of Japanese art, and later became the head of the Asian division of the Boston Museum. In his 1903 book on Asian art and culture, “The Ideals of the East”, he differentiates Asiatic culture from those of other regions by placing Japan within the Asian cultural sphere. Inazo Nitobe, a Japanese diplomat who studied both in the USA and Germany, wrote a book entitled “Bushido: The Soul of Japan” in 1990. This book, on the morals and mind-set of Japanese people, was produced in response to questions by his Belgian friend and his American wife. These books still stimulate many readers both inside and outside of Japan.

These examples provide further support for the importance of international Japanese studies. The reason for the popularity of these books may be related to the identity which the authors created through the overseas experience which is still relevant to many contemporary people. The attempt to introduce Japanese culture by presenting its universal value could be another explanation for such success. It can thus be suggested that the interaction with people from different cultural backgrounds enables an awareness of cultural identity in addition to its formation inside the community. While inner meaning forms the core of identity, outer objectivity is also essential to enhance such identity and coexist peacefully with different values in this highly integrated world.

The potential value of the NIJL-NW project lies in this context. Fischer (1986) states in the context of ethnic cultural identity:

> What emerges as conclusion is… that ethnicity cannot be reduced to identical sociological function, that ethnicity is a process of inter-reference between two or more cultural traditions, and that these dynamics of intercultural knowledge provide reservoirs for renewing humane value. Ethnic memory is thus, or ought to be, future, not past, oriented. (p. 201)

The development of cultural identity is not only for the sake of its own national interests. It can nurture the understanding of others’ identities if it involves a reflection of self and an interaction with others. In relation to cultural memory, DAs can assist in these activities by retaining and providing the memories of the past for future generation. The NIJL-NW project can fulfil this role in Japan by raising mass interest in cultural memory and enhancing international research to deepen the reflection on Japanese culture. Although there are
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challenges facing the DPJW, the core element of the NIJL-NW project, it is hoped that this project can provide more opportunities for international collaboration and active discussion.
6. Conclusion

This study set out to examine the international use of the DPJW by researchers. It thereby aimed to consider the challenges of presenting Japanese cultural memory through DAs.

6.1. Summary of Findings

The results showed that the DPJW has challenges in its design and the scheme of the project. In terms of the database design, the display of the digitised images, the interoperability with other databases and multilingual access were identified as major challenges which need extensive improvement. It was found that the awareness of the DPJW among potential international users was insufficient. These findings correspond with the literature which also identified major issues regarding the lack of infrastructure for Japanese studies outside of Japan. In addition, it was also emphasised that information of DAs cannot completely substitute for the originals especially for research purposes. Although the DPJW was regarded by many as a useful resource, the participants expressed the need to consult original formats, and they also indicated the possible drawbacks of DAs.

Despite a lack of sufficient awareness, it was possible to highlight, from the questionnaire responses, the potential use of the DPJW in teaching activities. It was also suggested that the solution to the challenges facing the DPJW can be brought about through a collaborative approach with international users. The involvement of international users in the development of the database is expected to increase user engagement in addition to the outcomes of the international research which utilises the database content.

The findings of this study revealed important insights regarding the creation of cultural identity. DAs of cultural memory can serve to construct the cultural identity of communities. However, it is also considered important to take outer objectivity into account. In this sense, the goal of the NIJL-NW project to enhance international research can place its value and impact on Japanese cultural identity.

6.2. Review of Objectives

The main objectives of this study have been achieved. The objectives were:
- To determine the purposes for which the database is used by researchers
- To identify the advantages of the database, if possible, compared with the current one
- To identify the problems faced by scholars with the database and the actions taken to solve them
- To identify the potential uses of the database with, if necessary, modifications or additional functions
The principal reasons for using the DPJW have been identified. The questionnaire results showed that the main purpose was research activities. They also showed that there was a strong interest in the use of the DPJW contents for teaching.

The advantages of the DPJW have also been identified. There were a number of comments praising the DPJW, especially as a union catalogue and a research resource. Although the introduction of DOIs and CC-BY licence has not yet been widely recognised, the majority of respondents stated they would like to make use of such factors.

A number of problems of the database have also been identified. The questionnaire results showed that the display of images and less information in English needed improvement. They also revealed a lack of promotion aimed at international researchers.

The potential of the DPJW for teaching was indicated by the questionnaire results. Several participants hoped that there would be interoperability with other databases to facilitate research activity. Further potentiality remained undiscovered by the current research. However, it is expected that more involvement by international users could aid the extensive use of this database.

6.3. Suggestions for Future Research

Despite its exploratory nature, the present study offers insights into the value of international Japanese study. However, it was only possible to examine the current and potential use of the pilot version of the database. The results of the present study will be offered to the NIJL for the further development of the DPJW for international users. Extensive research regarding the completed version of the database with more informants from Asian countries and the USA is also required. In order to investigate more detailed user experiences of the database and to make extensive improvements, the use of focus groups is recommended.

More generally, user studies of Japanese database are limited in the current literature. More study in this area is required to develop DAs which offer better usability and interoperability with databases hosted by different institutions. It is also suggested that more research on the international use of current and other databases which feature Japanese cultural memory should be conducted. All of these approaches would enable more international research and interaction on different levels regarding Japanese cultural memory.

(Word count: 13,680)
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References


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Appendices

Appendix 1. Online Questionnaire

Questionnaire: English Version

Thank you for taking part in this questionnaire. Your involvement in this questionnaire should take 10 – 15 minutes.

The full version of this questionnaire is split into the following four sections. (Some questions can be skipped according to your answers.)

A: Information about yourself
B: Use of the Japanese pre-modern works in general
C: The new Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works of NIJL
D: Potential use of the NIJL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

A red asterisk (*) indicates a mandatory question. Please answer all the first 4 questions with red asterisks.

A. Information about yourself

1. Which country are you from? *

2. Please indicate your primary area of interest. *
   Humanities
   Social Science
   Science and technology
   Other

3. Please indicate your reading competence in Japanese language.
   * Criteria on the levels of the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test are available at: http://www.jlpt.jp/e/about/levelsummary.html
   Proficient (More than level N2 in the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test)
   Modest proficiency (N3 level in the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test)
   Basic proficiency (N4 and N5 levels in the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test)
   Do not meet basic proficiency

B. Use of the Japanese pre-modern works in general

* ‘Japanese pre-modern works/books’ refer to Japanese classical works/books published before 1868 (慶応4年).
E.g. The Tale of Genji (源氏物語), Hojoki (方丈記), The Narrow Road to the Deep North (奥の細道)
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1. Have you ever read any Japanese pre-modern works? *
   (e.g. The Tale of Genji (源氏物語), Hojoki (方丈記), The Narrow Road to the Deep North (奥の細道))
   Yes.
   No, but I would like to read them.
   No, and I do not intend to read them.  ➔ Please skip the following questions and click 'NEXT' at the bottom of this page. (➔SUBMIT)

2. Have you ever read Japanese pre-modern works in forms other than those type-printed in modern Japan?
   (Microfilm / microfiche / Photographic reprint edition (facsimile) / Digitised images / Original materials)
   Yes.
   No, but I would like to read them in the future.
   No. I only read type-printed materials. ➔ Please skip the following question. (➔SUBMIT)

3. Which statement best describes your reason for reading Japanese pre-modern works in the forms listed in the previous question?
   Scholarly research
   Teaching purposes
   Personal interest
   Other -- (                                )
   I don’t use them.

C. The new Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works of the NIJL (National Institute of Japanese Literature)

‘The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works’ is a database that contains bibliographical data of approximately 500,000 pre-modern Japanese books. This database was published in April 2017 as part of the project designed by the National Institute of Japanese Literature (NIJL). The aim of this project is to enhance international and interdisciplinary research by using this database as research infrastructure.

It is expected that approximately the digitised images of approximately 300,000 titles of these books will be added to the bibliographical records by 2021, but currently a ‘tentative edition’ (a pilot version) with a limited number of images is available.

* National Institute of Japanese Literature (NIJL)  http://www.nijl.ac.jp/index_e.html
  An academic institution which organises specialised studies of Japanese literature and related materials.

1. How did you first learn about the NIJL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works (available from https://kotenseki.nijl.ac.jp/?ln=en)?
   *Check all that apply.
   Publication (e.g. newsletter, journals)
   Surfing the Internet
   Mailing list or newsgroup
   Promotional material or event by NIJL
   Personal referral (e.g. teacher, librarian, colleague, friend)
   This is the first time I have heard about this database.
   Other -- (                                )
2. Have you ever used the new NIJL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works?
Yes.
No, but I would like to use it.
No. I do not need to use it. → Please answer the next question (C.3) only and click 'NEXT' at the bottom of this page. (→Section D)

3. Which interface language do you or would you mainly use?
English
Japanese
Both

4. Please select the best description of your reason for using this database?
Finding copy/holding information
Consulting bibliographical information
Viewing images of the items
Reading the contents of the items
Other -- ( )

5. Which of the functions aside from keyword searching have you used or would like to use?
Recommended keywords (popular keywords)
Featured content
Ranking
None of the above

6. If you have used it, how satisfied are you with each of the following features?


Search capabilities ( 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 )
Display of result pages ( 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 )
Display of document pages ( 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 )
Bibliographical information ( 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 )

If you would like to comment on any of the above features, please use this comment box.
( )

7. With regards to the language, which two of the following pieces of information do you need the most in English?
Titles of each item
Authors / creators
Unified titles
Tags used in images
Recommended keywords (popular keywords)
Other -- ( )

8. Now that you can read some items online, how much do you think you need to consult in the original materials?
Not at all
A large amount
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
D. Potential use of the NIJL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

1. Would you like to use digitised images of classical works in NIJL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works?
   E.g. 繪本磯馴松 (えほんそなれまつ http://kotenseki.nijl.ac.jp/biblio/200021998/viewer/)
   Yes. No. → Please skip the following questions and click 'NEXT' at the bottom of this page. (→SUBMIT)

2. Do you know that the NIJL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works employs DOIs (Digital Object Identifiers)?
   - Yes, I would like to use them.
   - Yes, but I do not use them.
   - Yes, but I do not know how to use them.
   - No, but I would like to use them.
   - No. I do not use them.
   - No. I do not know how to use them either.

3. Do you know that some images are published under the Creative Commons BY-SA 4.0 licence?
   - Yes, I would like to make use of it.
   - Yes, but I do not need the licence.
   - Yes, but I do not know what that licence offers.
   - No, but I would like to make use of it.
   - No. I do not need the licence.
   - No. I do not know what that licence offers either.

4. How would you like to use those digitised images of pre-modern Japanese works?

   * Check all that apply.
   For my research activities (e.g. presentation, papers, thesis)
   For teaching materials (e.g. lecture slides, illustrated talks)
   For student assignments
   For exhibitions (e.g. exhibition panels)
   Other – ( )

If you have any suggestions about how to improve the Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works, please enter them below.

( )

Thank you for completing this survey. Your contributions are greatly appreciated and will assist my study to make suggestions for the further development of the NIJL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works.
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Questionnaire: Japanese Version

アンケート

このアンケートの所要時間は10〜15分です。
このアンケートは、下記の4章で構成されています。
A: あなた（アンケートの回答者）について
B: 日本語の歴史的典籍を利用した経験について
C: 新日本古典籍データベースについて
D: 新日本古典籍データベースの今後の利用について

赤いアスタリスク記号(*)が付いているのは、回答が必須の項目です。このアスタリスクが付いた、アンケートの初めの4項目には、必ずご回答ください。

A. あなた（アンケートの回答者）について
1. あなたの出身国はどこですか？*
   (                                         )
2. あなたの研究の中心となる分野を教えてください。*
   人文学
   社会学
   科学技術
   その他–(                                )
3. あなたの日本語の読解能力を教えてください。（自己評価で構いません）
   * 日本語能力試験が定めるレベルの目安は下記のサイトでご確認いただけます：
     http://www.jlpt.jp/about/levelsummary.html

幅広い話題の日本語が理解できる(日本語能力試験のN2、またはそれ以上である)
日常的な話題は理解できる(日本語能力試験のN3程度)
日常の基本的な文章（漢字を含む）は理解できる(日本語能力試験のN4またはN5程度である)
日常の基本的な文章の理解が、まだ難しい

B. 日本語の歴史的典籍（古典籍）を利用した経験について
   * 「日本語の歴史的典籍」とは、慶応4年（1868年）までに、日本人によって著され、作成または出版された古典籍を指します。
   例）源氏物語、方丈記、奥の細道など

1. これまでに日本語の歴史的典籍を読んだ経験はありますか？*
   (例: 源氏物語、方丈記、奥の細道など)
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はい。
いいえ、でも読んでみたいです。
いいえ、おそらく今後も読まないでしょう。

残りの質問へのご回答は不要です。このページ下部のNext（次へ）ボタンを押して、回答を送信してください。

2. これまでに、下記のいずれかの形態で歴史的典籍を読んだことはありますか？
   (マイクロフィルム/マイクロフィッシュ/影印本/デジタル画像/原本)
  はい。
  いいえ。私は活字印刷された資料で読むので十分です。→残りの質問へのご回答は不要です。このペーッページ下部のNext（次へ）ボタンを押して、回答を送信してください。

3. あなたが、質問 B.2.に挙げられた形態で歴史的典籍を利用した理由として、最も当てはまるものを、下記から選んでください。
学術研究のため
授業・教育事業のため
個人的な興味
利用したことはありません
その他—( )

C. 新日本古典籍データベースについて

新日本古典籍データベース：https://kotenseki.nijl.ac.jp/?ln=ja

2017年4月に公開された「新日本古典籍総合データベース」は、約50万タイトルの日本語の歴史的典籍（古典籍）の書誌情報を収載しています。国文学研究資料館を中心として進められている、日本語の歴史的典籍の利用と研究に関するプロジェクトの一環として、構築されたものです。このプロジェクトでは、該当データベースの利用によって、国際的な研究、および複数の分野を融合させた研究の更なる展開が期待されています。
2010年までに、該当データベース内のおよそ30万点の古典籍の画像が公開される予定です。現在公開されているのは試験版で、公開されている画像の点数も限られています。

※国文学研究資料館 http://www.nijl.ac.jp/
日本文学に関わる、基幹となる研究、研究事業、及び共同研究を行う日本の学術機関。同時に、関連する領域のデータベースの作成・提供も行っています。

1. 新日本古典籍データベースのことは、どうやって知りましたか？
   ＊当てはまるものすべて選んでください。
出版物(例:情報誌、学術雑誌など)
インターネット
メーリングリスト、ニュースグループ
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

国文学研究資料館による宣伝資料やイベント
個人からの情報（例：教員、図書館員、同僚、友人などから）
新日本古典籍データベースのことは、このアンケートで初めて知りました。
その他—(            )

2. これまでに、新日本古典籍データベースを利用したことはありますか？
はい。
いいえ。でも使ってみたいのです。
いいえ。おそらく今後も使わないでしょう。 ➔このページ内の残りの質問へのご回答は不要です。ページ下部の Next（次へ）ボタンを押して、次の章に進んでください。(➔Section D)

3. データベースの操作画面は、主にどちらの言語を使いますか？
英語
日本語
どちらも使用する。

4. あなたがこのデータベースを利用した目的について、最も当てはまるものを選んでください？
所蔵情報を調べるため
書誌情報を調べるため
資料のデジタル画像を見るため
資料の内容を見る/読むため
その他—(            )

5. 言葉による検索以外に、下記のいずれの検索機能をつかったことがありますか、または今後使うと思いますか？
おすすめキーワード
ピックアップコンテンツ
ランキング
上記のいずれも使わない。

6. 該当データベースを使ったことがある場合、下記の機能について、どの程度満足しましたか？

（1. とても満足した / 2. 満足した / 3. やや不満 / 4. 非常に不満がある / 5. 特に意見なし）

検索機能 ( 1/2/3/4/5 )
検索結果の表示方法( 1/2/3/4/5 )
各資料の表示方法( 1/2/3/4/5 )
書誌情報の内容（1/2/3/4/5）

上記の機能に関して、ご意見をお持ちの場合は、下記の欄にご記入ください。
(            )
7. 言語に関して、下記の情報のうち、どの2種が英語で提供されていてほしいと思いますか？（2つ選んでください）

各資料のタイトル
著者/製作者
統一書名
画像に付されたタグ
おすすめキーワード
その他—（ ）

8. このようにインターネット上で閲覧できる資料がある場合にも、原本を直接見る必要をどの程度感じますか？

全く感じない 大変強く感じる
1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5

D. 新日本古典籍データベースの今後の利用について

1. 今後、新日本古典籍データベース収載のデジタル化された画像を使いたいと思いますか？

   デジタル化画像の例：繊本磯馴松（えほんそなれまつ）
   http://kotenseki.nijl.ac.jp/biblio/200021998/viewer/

   いいえ。⇒残りの質問へのご回答は不要です。このページ下部のNext（次へ）ボタンを押して、回答を送信してください。(⇒SUBMIT)

2. 新日本古典籍データベースが、各古典籍データにDOI（Digital Object Identifiers）の付与を行なっていいることを知っていますか？

   - いいえ、知りませんでした。DOIを使いたいと思っています。
   - いいえ、知りませんでした。でも、活用したいと思います。
   - いいえ、知りませんでした。私が DOIを使うことは今後もないでしょう。
   - いいえ、知りませんでした。そのライセンスによって、何ができるのか知りません。

3. デジタル化された画像の中にCreative Commons BY-SA 4.0のライセンスで公開された資料があるのを知っていますか？

   - いいえ、知りませんでした。ぜひ活用したいです。
   - いいえ、知りませんでした。でも活用したいです。
   - いいえ、知りませんでした。そのライセンスによって、何ができるのか知りません。

   ⇒残りの質問へのご回答は不要です。このページ下部のNext（次へ）ボタンを押して、回答を送信してください。(⇒SUBMIT)
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4. 歴史的典籍のデジタル化された画像をどのように使いたいと思いますか？
＊当てはまるもの全て選んでください。
自身の研究活動のため(例：発表資料、論文など)
教材として(例：授業のスライド、画像を使った講義)
学生に出す課題として
展示のため(例：展示のパネル)
その他 — (             )

新日本古典籍データベースの改善について、ご意見、ご提案があれば、下記にご記入ください。
(                     )

アンケートへのご協力、誠にありがとうございます。ご回答は、本研究と、今後の新日本古典籍データベースの改善に向けた提案に活かさせていただきます。
Responses to the Open-ended Questions

(Text in parentheses indicates the original answer in Japanese.)

Question C.6.
If you would like to comment on any of the above features, please use this comment box.

The display of the document pages (facsimile) is very slow, and they do not always fit on the screen. They are not always legible. (R4)

I think the DPJW is an excellent resource and hope it will continue to be supported. (R16)

I wish there were more images of old books uploaded to the database. (R38)

The search works well. It should allow suggestions for corrections to the bibliographic information. (R39)

I found it much easier to use than the previous database. Although it is not very satisfying that digitised images and microforms are classified to the same category, the facets options are easy to understand. The display of results and documents is also easier to view than before. As a user in Europe, I would like a function where we can search contents with digitalised images only.

(旧版データベースとくらべて格段に使いやすいと思いました。ファセットなどの機能のところ、デジタルとマイクロが一緒になっているのが残念ですが、わかりやすいです。検索結果と表示も以前よりも見やすいと思います。また、ヨーロッパにいるユーザーとしては、デジタルコンテンツのみ探せる機能があるとありがたいです。) (R52)

I find the one-by-one display of images extremely difficult to use. (R63)

I preferred the old way of interrogating: the default fields were more practical (title, author, genre and year). But the Publication/Manuscript option in the new database is useful. However, I don't understand the difference between ‘Classic Books’ and ‘Japanese classic books’ of the material type option. I also preferred the old way of presenting the results with a general and more detailed work authority record, date, references, and a quick view of holding libraries. Also, there was a link to name authority records that I don't find any more. (R65)
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Question D.4.
If you have any suggestions about how to improve the Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works, please enter them below.

I wish I could do parallel searching in different databases, also from other institutions (e.g. Nichibunken etc.). (R4)

Maybe it's transparent to others, but I have no idea how the results are organised. Also, when I just tried to view manuscripts to see whether they were dated anywhere, nothing appeared...! (R15)

The catalogue is excellent. The problem is the way the documents themselves are presented: no colour, time consuming, and difficult to download. Waseda and, recently, Naikaku Bunko do a much better job. (R41)

I consider that the DPJW is a great resource for researchers in the field of Japanese studies in European countries. If possible, it would be wonderful to consider the interoperation with other bibliographical data inside the NIJL and other contents on the Internet (e.g. Wikipedia and VIAF), and the disclosure of API data. Moreover, it would be great if the DPJW is equipped with the system which allows new entry of unknown items in Europe including creation of bibliographical data, registration and addition of digitalised images (or creation of links to existing digital images) all at once.

I would like images to be turned into text. It's hard to read the original handwritten Japanese scripts. (R58)

It would be useful if the whole images of an item are able to be downloaded at once. I would like a mosaic view like the one in Waseda's database. E.g. http://archive.wul.waseda.ac.jp/kosho/bunko20/bunko20_00412/bunko20_00412_0014/bunko20_00412_0014.html (R65)
Appendix 2. Interview

*Interview Questions (Translated)*

Thank you very much for participating in the interview regarding the international use of the Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works (DPJW). In this interview, I would like to ask you the following five questions. The indented part is the result of the questionnaire answered by scholars in the field of Japanese studies.

As mentioned in the information sheet, you are free to withdraw at any time and refuse to answer the question(s) with which you feel uncomfortable.

1. **Relationships with International Users**

What do does the NIJL think the main ways to establish relationships with international users?

Although nearly half (47%) of the potential international users did not know about the new DPJW, they showed strong interest in it. Those who have used the database appeared to find it excellent with several suggestions for improvement. However, currently, there seems no contact form on the database site for users to comment, question or offer suggestions.

2. **Interoperability with the Other Databases**

Does the NIJL (National Institute of Japanese Literature) consider the interoperation with other databases both inside and outside the institution?

There were some suggestions from the users which hope that the database will equip with interoperability with other databases of the NIJL and of the other institutions (e.g. International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken)).

3. **Embedding Resources into Teaching**

Does the NIJL have any plans to create teaching materials to add to the contents of the database?

If yes, who would be the main target users? (e.g. University teachers and students in Japan/abroad, primary school teachers and school children in Japan, general audience...)

More than 75% of questionnaire respondents showed the interest in the use of digitised images for teaching materials.
4. **Sustainability of the Project**

How does the NIJL think this project can be continuously managed and developed after the primary ten-year project ends?

Several participants in the questionnaire found this database excellent and more efficient than the previous catalogue (The Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books). They hoped that this project would continue to be supported.

5. **Interviewee’s Insight**

Do you have any insight regarding the database, specifically with its international use?

This is the end of interview questions.

Your taking part is greatly appreciated.
Interview Answers

(Text in Italics indicate the original answer in Japanese.)

1. Relationships with International Users

Currently, the NIJL accepts and replies to each suggestion and queries through email. Although we do not prepare a specific contact form, a contact address is available on the site to deal with such inquiries and suggestions from users.

We have made an effort in promoting the DJPW by giving presentations and lectures at the symposiums and conferences (hosted by the NIJL, European Association for Japanese Studies, and European Association of Japanese Resource Specialists etc.) wherein international users would participate.

Regarding the database itself, we aim to develop the functions which are considered as effective for international users by, for example, embedding tags in digital images for search. We have started preparing the English version of these tags.

2. Interoperability with the Other Databases

With the databases inside the NIJL, we intend to interoperate or integrate the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books and the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books in Europe, which is popular with overseas researchers. A plan to involve institutions in Asian countries and the USA to the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books is now in progress. The DPJW, which share the records with the Union Catalogue of Early Japanese Books, would also take over these functions.

As for the external databases, we are advancing the preparation for a project to interoperate with the ‘CiNii Books’, hosted by the National Institute of Informatics, and the ‘Japan Knowledge’ provided by NetAdvance Inc.
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館内データベースとしては、特に海外からの注目度が高い、コーニツキー・欧州所在日本古書総合目録データベースについて、日本古典籍総合目録データベースとの連携・統合を前提とし、内容的には欧州の機関に加え、アジア、アメリカ等の機関を含む形での拡充をはかる予定で、既に作業を開始している。これにより、データを共有する新日本古典籍総合データベースもこれに対応することとなる。

館外のものとしては、国立情報学研究所のCiNii Books、ネットアドバンスのJapan Knowledgeとの連携を予定し準備中である。

3. Embedding Resources into Teaching

There is an ongoing research project, initiated by the NIJL and entitled the 'Development of an Interface for Young Students and Pre-modern Japanese Texts', in the scheme of the NIJL-NW project. Mainly targeting the youth population, this research project aims to investigate ways to promote pre-modern Japanese works. It also seeks to develop an educational approach and resources that utilises the databases of pre-modern works and digitised images.

日本語の歴史的典籍の国際共同研究ネットワーク構築計画における共同研究（国文研主導共同研究）中に、「青少年に向けた古典籍インターフェースの開発（Development of an Interface for Young Students and Pre-modern Japanese Texts）」を設け、「主に若年層に向けて、古典籍の普及・啓蒙活動をどのように行ってゆくかの方法を模索するとともに、古典籍DBや画像を用いた方法・コンテンツの開発を目指して推進するものである」との目的で、共同研究を進めているところである。

4. Sustainability of the Project

(There was no response to the question as the participants could not provide definite answers at present.)

5. Interviewee’s Insight

(There was no response to the question as the participants could not provide definite answers at present.)
Appendix 3. Certificate of Ethical Approval

Dear Hanae

**PROJECT TITLE:** What are the challenges of presenting Japanese cultural heritage through digital archives? : the potentiality of the Database of Pre-modern Japanese Works for international Japanese studies

**APPLICATION:** Reference Number 014532

On behalf of the University ethics reviewers who reviewed your project, I am pleased to inform you that on 02/06/2017 the above-named project was **approved** on ethics grounds, on the basis that you will adhere to the following documentation that you submitted for ethics review:

- University research ethics application form 014532 (dated 30/05/2017).
- Participant information sheet 1031003 version 3 (30/05/2017).
- Participant information sheet 1031002 version 2 (30/05/2017).
- Participant consent form 1031005 version 1 (22/05/2017).
- Participant consent form 1031004 version 1 (22/05/2017).

If during the course of the project you need to **deviate significantly from the above-approved documentation** please inform me since written approval will be required.

Yours sincerely

Larah Hogg
Ethics Administrator
Information School
# Appendix 4. Information Sheets

### Online Questionnaire (English)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The University of Sheffield Information School</th>
<th>What are the challenges of presenting Japanese cultural heritage through digital archives: the potentiality of the union database of Japanese pre-modern works for international Japanese studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Researchers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Researchers: Hanae Ihara (<a href="mailto:ihara1@sheffield.ac.uk">ihara1@sheffield.ac.uk</a>)</td>
<td>Supervisor: Peter Willett (<a href="mailto:p.willett@sheffield.ac.uk">p.willett@sheffield.ac.uk</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of the research</td>
<td>The purpose of this research is to explore the international use of the Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works by scholars. It aims to identify the challenges of this database and produce suggestions for improvement and better use of the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who will be participating?</td>
<td>Participants to the questionnaires will be international scholars who would use the Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What will you be asked to do?</td>
<td>Participants to the questionnaires will be asked to complete an online questionnaire, which should take approximately 10 to 15 minutes. Participation is voluntary. Participants may withdraw from the questionnaire prior to submitting answers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the potential risks of participating?</td>
<td>The risks of participating are the same as those experienced in everyday life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What data will we collect?</td>
<td>The following data will be collected via the online questionnaire:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- brief demographics of the participant (nationality, academic discipline and the competency of Japanese language),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- participant’s use of the Japanese pre-modern works in general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- participant’s use of new Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works of NULD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- the participant’s idea regarding potential use of the NUL’s Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What will we do with the data?</td>
<td>The collected data will be stored on the School’s Research Data drive. Back up of the data will be kept on researcher’s university account Google drive which should be password protected. For the purpose of future research studies, the stored data will be retained safely and securely after the completion of this dissertation project.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Database of Pre-Modern Japanese Works

**Will my participation be confidential?**

The data collected via questionnaire will be anonymised. All the participants to the questionnaire will be anonymous. No personal details other than participant’s nationality, academic discipline and the competency of Japanese language will be collected in this research. Data collected will only be used for the purpose of this research project. The data will be stored in the drives which are password protected and will not to be shared.

**What will happen to the results of the research project?**

The results of this study will be included in my master’s dissertation which will be publicly available. Please contact the School in six months. The results of this research may be reported in journal papers.
オンラインアンケート（日本語）

研究

研究者: Hanae Ihara (hihara1@sheffield.ac.uk)
指導教員: Peter Willett (p.willets@sheffield.ac.uk)

目的

本研究の趣旨は、新日本古典籍総合データベースの海外における研究者による利用について、調査を行うことです。調査において、該当データベースの課題を特定すること、そしてサービス向上のための提案を行うことを目的としています。

対象者

本アンケートは、新日本古典籍総合データベースを利用している、または今後利用するであろう日本国外出身の研究者を対象としています。

実施手続き

本アンケートへの協力者には、オンラインでのアンケートに回答していただきます。所要時間は、5〜15分です。参加者は、協力者の自由意志に基づくものです。また、説明の途中やアンケートへの回答開始後であっても研究への参加を中止することができます。

アンケートへの協力に伴うリスク

本アンケートに回答することによって、日常生活で経験する以上のリスクが生じることはありません。

アンケートの内容

本アンケートによって收集される情報は下記の通りです。
- 回答者の出身国、研究分野および日本語の能力
- 回答者が日本古典籍を利用した経験
- 回答者が新日本古典籍データベースの利用
- 回答者の、新日本古典籍データベースの今後の活用に関する意見

データの管理方法

本アンケートによって收集されるデータは、大学の研究科の研究データドライブ内で管理されます。データのバックアップは、研究者の大学のGoogleドライブ内に、パスワード保護して保管されます。将来の研究のために、本研究で收集されたデータは、本研究の終了後も、厳重な管理の下に保管されます。
協力者の匿名性
本アンケートにより収集されたデータは、個人が特定できないよう配慮して管理されます。全ての回答者は、匿名で扱われます。本アンケートにより、出身国、研究分野および日本語能力以外の個人情報が収集されることはありません。収集されたデータは本研究の目的のためにのみ利用されます。また、データはパスワードにより管理されたドライブ内に保管され、他者に共有されることはありません。

研究結果の公表
本アンケートの結果に基づいて執筆される研究者の修士論文は、一般に公開されます。閲覧を希望する場合は、研究科に連絡をとってください。また、研究成果は学会誌に掲載される可能性があります。
インタビュー参加同意書

研究課題:
日本の文化遺産をデジタルアーカイブを通して発信する際の課題について: 新日本古典籍総合データベースの可能性

研究者: Hanae Ihara (井原英恵) (hihara1@sheffield.ac.uk)
指導教員: Peter Willett (p.willet@sheffield.ac.uk)

目的:

本研究の趣旨は、海外を基盤とする日本研究者による、新日本古典籍総合データベースの利用について、調査を行うことです。調査によって、該当データベースの今後の課題を特定すること、そしてサービス向上のための提案を行うことを目的としています。

インタビューの目的:

本インタビューの目的は、先に行われたアンケートに基づき、新日本古典籍総合データベースの国際的な利用に関して、今後の課題、今後期待される事柄について、国文学研究資料館の計画、意見等を聴くことです。

研究成果の公表:

本アンケートの結果に基づいて執筆される研究者の修士論文は、一般に公開されます。閲覧を希望する場合は、研究科に連絡をとってください。また、研究成果は学会誌に掲載される可能性があります。

＊本研究は Sheffield 大学 Information School の研究倫理委員会により、承認 (承認番号: 014532) を受けており、Peter Willett 教授の指導の下に実施されています。

本研究に関する要項をお読みいただき、ありがとうございました。インタビューおよび回答者の情報等の扱いについては下記条項に記載しております。ご確認いただき、本研究とご協力いただけるようでしょう。下記の回答者欄に代表者のお名前と日付をご記入ください。本同意書は、インタビューへのご回答の E メールに添付してお送りいただければ幸いです。

□ 本研究の概要を理解しました。また、本研究に関する疑問のある点について、質問する機会を与えられました。

□ 本研究への協力は、自由意志に基づくものであること、いつても利益を被ることなく、研究への参加を中止することができること、また、回答を望まない特定の質問を拒否することができることを理解しました。

□ 回答者の一部の情報（所属機関における職務、プロジェクトへの関与）が、本研究の成果において、特定可能でないこと、を理解しました。

□ 本インタビューへの回答が、回答者の許可なしに他者に利用されることはないこと、また、本研究の実施者以外、研究成果以外の形で、回答データにアクセスすることはないことを理解しました。

□ 回答データが、本研究の実施者により行われる可能性のある今後の関連研究のために保持されることを許可します。
Access to Dissertation

A Dissertation submitted to the University may be held by the Department (or School) within which the Dissertation was undertaken and made available for borrowing or consultation in accordance with University Regulations.

Requests for the loan of dissertations may be received from libraries in the UK and overseas. The Department may also receive requests from other organisations, as well as individuals. The conservation of the original dissertation is better assured if the Department and/or Library can fulfil such requests by sending a copy. The Department may also make your dissertation available via its web pages.

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Name: Hanae Ihara
Department: Information School
Signed: Hanae Ihara
Date: 17th August 2017

To be completed by the Supervisor – Select (a) or (b) by placing a tick in the appropriate box

☐ (a) I, the supervisor, agree to this dissertation being made immediately available through the Department and/or University Library for loan or consultation, subject to any special restrictions (*) agreed with external organisations as part of a collaborative project.

*Special restrictions

☐ (b) I, the supervisor, request that this dissertation be withheld from loan, consultation or reproduction for a period of [   ] years from the date of its submission. Subsequent to this period, I, agree to this dissertation being made available through the Department and/or University Library for loan or consultation, subject to any special restrictions (*) agreed with external organisations as part of a collaborative project

Name
Department
Signed
Date

THIS SHEET MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH DISSERTATIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS.
CONFIRMATION OF ADDRESS

The University student record system has the capability to record up to three different addresses for you at any one time: HOME address, TERM-TIME address and CORRESPONDENCE address.

Please note that the University and the School will use the details on your HOME address record when posting out information to you, e.g. Statement of Results, Notification of Degree Results, Degree Ceremony information etc. It is therefore YOUR RESPONSIBILITY to ensure this address information is up to date so that communications we post to you get to you.

However, if you know that you will be staying at a temporary/other address rather than your home address after completing the programme, and you wish correspondence to be sent to this temporary/other address it is YOUR RESPONSIBILITY to add the address details to the CORRESPONDENCE address on your student record. If you have provided a Correspondence address this will be used instead of the Home address to post out communications to you. (See www.shef.ac.uk/ssid/record/correspondence.html for more information) The Schools will not send out correspondence to your TERM address once you have completed your studies with us.

You can check and update all your address information by logging on to the SSID website at www.shef.ac.uk/ssid/record/pin.html. You will need your UCARD PIN number to access your student record.

I confirm that I have checked, and updated if necessary, my HOME address details on my University student record

I wish correspondence to go to a temporary/other address and not my Home address, and I have therefore provided CORRESPONDENCE address details on my University student record.

Alumni Information

I agree that the Information School may pass details regarding the result of my degree to the relevant Professional Body Organizations for the purposes of assisting these organisations in deciding my eligibility for the award of professional accreditation.

I would like my name to go on the School’s Alumni webpage.
I would like my name and email address to go on the School’s Alumni webpage

My email address is _____________________________ (please do not use your Sheffield University email address)

I would like to be forwarded details of any job vacancies received by the School.

My email address is _____________________________ (please do not use your Sheffield University email address)
First Employment Destination Details for School Records

It is very important that we receive information on how and where students have gained their first employment after finishing their programme of study with the Information School. Prospective and current students find it very useful to know the types of jobs/sectors that graduates of our programmes can expect to go into and we provide summarised information on the School website at [www.shef.ac.uk/is/careers](http://www.shef.ac.uk/is/careers) for each separate programme. The School also has to provide a summary report to the University Faculties on first destinations as part of Teaching Quality Assessment, Therefore any updated information you can give us is vital and very much appreciated.

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<th>Employer’s name and address (inc. telephone number and email if available):</th>
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Please tell us where you saw this post advertised:

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<td>Full-time or Part-time</td>
<td>Is this employment: Permanent or Temporary</td>
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Would you be interested in participating in careers talks within the iSchool?

My email address is __________________________

(please do not use your Sheffield University email address)

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Signed ____Hanae Ihara_______________________   Date ____17th Aug 2017_______________