



methodological dictionary >

The definition of a common and precise vocabulary used to name architectural concepts and objects appeared of fundamental importance in the early stages of ARKIW project. That is why the first experimental methodological dictionary was implemented.

The items taken into consideration in this experimental Web dictionary were limited to elements of the architectural vocabulary related to the successive study cases.

Dictionary's objective was to allow a common unambiguous description of the elements of the corpus used in a process of hypothesis formalisation.

The Web-based implementation of DIVA database permitted investigations by a word and categories, allowing to search for the Polish, English and French translations of a word introduced in one of these three languages.

In 2001 the conception of DIVA was revived. Research of terms was largely facilitated by of implementation of methodological approach, based on a work of J.M Pérouse de Montclos, and introduction of graphic elements, that can act as a relevant and efficient intermediate between various understandings of architecture.

A relational database was replaced by XML files.

Vocabulary of historic architecture DIVA - The architectural methodological dictionary 1998

your word: **soubassement**
reference: [P](#)

english translation: **basement**
reference: [H](#)

DIVA entry levels :

The classification :

architecture religieuse	vocabulaire general
architecture antique et classique	construction metallique
architecture militaire	couverture
architecture publique	couvrement
baie	matériau
construction en bois	mur
decor	position
divisions	sol
construction en pierre, terre ou briques	urbanisme
	support et organe de stabilite

Search by a word : Recherche par mot
Wyszukiwanie poprzez słowo
Search by word





methodological dictionary >

Vocabulary of historic architecture

DIVA 2 - Dictionnaire méthodologique pour le Vocabulaire Architectural
2003

In 2003 DIVA experimentation was carried out using resources on roman sites in Tunisia and France, and the terminology connected to this type of architecture.

At this time DIVA Web application based on XML-related technologies was experimented on a limited number of terms (describing roman architecture) and documentary sources that illustrated them.

Terms are given a definition sheet that covers between 4 and 6 languages. Each term is illustrated by visual documentary sources encompassing various archaeological sites. Web-based 3D graphics are used to query the system (along with traditional text-based forms).

Two types of data sheets were used (formalised in XML)

- vocabulary entries that contain a user-chosen number of definitions in various languages and a user-chosen number of translations. Both definitions and translations are given bibliographic references.
- visual resources entries that contain Dublin-Core based documentary elements. The resource is identified as an illustration of one or several terms, and as figuring one particular piece of architecture.

Catalogues can then be built out of our two sets of entries that use the terminology as a link between the set of entries connected to particular pieces of architecture (e.g. the catalogue of all resources showing Corinthian capitals, or the catalogue of all resources showing the cella of temple T).

The screenshot displays the DIVA 2 web application interface. The top section shows a search bar and a list of terms. The main content area displays the 'CHAPITEAU CORINTHIEN' entry, which includes a definition in French, a list of references, and a list of parent groups and objects. Below this, the 'LINTEAU' entry is visible, showing its definition and references. The interface is designed to provide detailed information about architectural terms and their visual resources.

