

國立中興大學圖書資訊學研究所

碩士學位論文

從飲食散文內容擴充中華飲食文化知識分類系統

Expansion of Chinese Food Culture Knowledge

Classification based on Food Proses

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摘要

飲食與人類生活密切相關，受到地區環境與文化的影響，各地發展出不同的飲食習慣，進而形成特有的飲食文化。「民以食為天」的俗諺顯示出中華飲食文化對飲食的看重，與飲食生活有關的文字紀錄形成多種飲食文化文本，如歷史叢書、食譜、指南、飲食文學等，圖書館以圖書分類法處理相關主題館藏，但圖書分類法類目描述範圍較廣，難以精準表現飲食知識的內涵，亦難以得知飲食文化的範疇。

本研究以涵蓋中華飲食文化內涵之散文文本為基礎，匯集中華飲食文化相關之概念與詞彙，透過《中文圖書分類法》、《中華飲食文化圖書館分類法》相關類目進行實際分類，並依照階層式分類原則新增或修改類目，產出初步架構並交由專家審核。專家意見以檢核表、半結構式訪談為資料蒐集方式，依其意見比對教科書與專業用書，建立中華飲食文化知識分類體系。

本研究之專家徵詢採立意抽樣，以餐旅服務為核心之國立高雄餐旅大學作為專家諮詢目標場域，徵詢專家按類目特質，滿足條件如研究專長、開設中餐廚藝相關課程等條件。每個類目請一位專家審核，每位專家按其專長檢視一至四個大類不等，以其意見作為修改類表架構及內容的依據。

研究結果發現：(1)可透過文本段落中的排列方式觀察概念之間的連結，作為建置分類系統時，聚合或調整類目的依據。(2)使用複分表、仿分等類表輔助工具，調節類目層次，達到對應特定概念的目標。(3)以實際分類找出既有分類工具中的外延類目。

本論文根據上述研究結果，提出以下建議：(1)拓展飲食散文的研究方向，使其內容中的專業知識可運用於人文領域外之研究。(2)深化單一主題分類，建構特定主題範疇的知識地圖。(3)接軌圖書分類法，用於實際分類。(4)主題知識分類架構檢核工具的改善方式。(5)增加檢核步驟，以分階段檢核，加入其他資料蒐集方法，增加架構的完整性，並確認其架構建置過程皆受到專家認同，增加分類架構的信效度。

【關鍵字】 分類系統、飲食散文、中華飲食文化、唐魯孫

Abstract

Food is highly related to people's life. Influenced by natural environment and culture, there are many specific dietary habits in different regions around the world. "Bread is the staff of life" shows that how important food is to Chinese people. Also, the Chinese have many types of textual records regarding food, such as historical documents, recipes, guidelines and literatures. Due to the wide range of knowledge scope, It has been observed that the most used classification schemes by libraries are not sufficient enough to group collections about food culture together. The aim of this study is to expand Chinese food culture knowledge of classification schemes based on food proeses to enhance the subject analysis of the works about Chinese food culture.

To expand Chinese food culture knowledge of classification schemes, the researcher collected concepts and words relating to Chinese food culture from proeses, and organized them into categories according to the principles of hierarchical classification, to construct a preliminary scheme, which could be integrated with "New Classification Schemes for Chinese Libraries Tables" and "Classification Schemes for Chinese Dietary Culture Library."

This study adopted checklists and semi-structured interview approach. The purposive sampled experts interviewed in this study are faculty of National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism, and teach courses in Chinese food culture. The informants were invited according to either the areas of specialization or the relevant courses. Each knowledge category was reviewed by a domain expert. Textbooks and scholarly works were consulted during the process.

The findings show that:

(1) According to the concepts links, which were observed in distribution of the food prose, the researcher could organize them into categories.

(2) The auxiliary tables are proposed to adjust the hierarchy of categories to correspond specific concepts.

(3) Revealing the extended categories in classification scheme based on classifying specific concepts in food prose.

There are some suggestions based on the research findings:

(1) Apply those knowledge and model of this study onto other disciplines.

(2) Expanding the categories in classification scheme to construct a topic map.

(3) Integrate this classification scheme with library classification schemes could enhance the work performance of knowledge organization.

(4) Redesign the checklist to make it more usable for domain knowledge experts.

(5) Increase effectiveness and efficiency of research by adopting more methods of data collection.

Keywords: classification scheme, food prose, Chinese food culture, Tang Lu-Sun