

DARIAH Backbone Thesaurus (BBT)

Definition of a model for sustainable interoperable thesauri maintenance

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Introduction

The aim of this work is to develop a model and a proposal of how existing thesauri and ontologies will become interoperable and can be maintained in a sustainable and scalable way. This has been undertaken by the Thesaurus Maintenance WG which was established in 2014 in the framework of DARIAH EU: *The Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities- a research infrastructure*. This Research Infrastructure aims at enhancing and supporting digitally-enabled research and teaching across the arts and humanities.

The Thesaurus Maintenance WG aims at designing and establishing a coherent overarching thesaurus for the humanities, a “backbone” or “metathesaurus”, under which all the vocabularies and terminologies in use in the domain can be aligned. Therefore, this work focuses on identifying the top-level-concepts (facets and hierarchies) that will become its common basis, meeting the demands for intersubjective and interdisciplinary validity. The approach is nevertheless bottom-up – rather than by theoretical argument; top-level concepts are developed by adequate abstraction from existing terminological systems. This requires an effective methodology in order to decide, if a more generic concept has the power to effectively subsume enough narrower terms from different thesauri and to determine whether it is comprehensible enough in its definition to allow experts from different sub-disciplines to align their terms by themselves under these concepts. This alignment has the ambition to provide a comprehensive first-level integration of terminologies in DARIAH and possibly beyond, and to foster a shared good practice of terminology definition.

For this methodology, the WG exploits all the advantages offered by categorical semantics, in order to define the essential properties of the general concepts under which we subsume more specific terms. The definition of the essential properties of the top level-concepts, which are acceptable regardless of the scientific field in which they apply, enables the classification in a consistent and objective way. One of the major advantages of this kind of classification is the potential of a sustainable and manageable expansion of the thesauri into new areas of knowledge, in which it continues to be effective and efficient, without forcing the experts to abandon their terminology. Furthermore, it enables collaboration, cross-disciplinary resource discovery, and detection of common principles and ensures compatibility with other thesauri that are restricted to particular areas of knowledge.

Following this methodology, the Working Group decided to define an initial set of top-level concepts based on evidence from vocabularies the Group had so far access to. These concepts constitute a first operational draft, which on one side demonstrates the feasibility of the methods and illustrates it for didactic purposes, and on the other side allows its intended operation for terminology integration. This first draft will be adapted and extended as the integration of more terminologies will introduce new concepts not yet covered or not well covered, or when finer distinctions into hierarchies or subhierarchies may be needed. By virtue of the applied method, backwards compatibility of new versions is expected to be preserved in the vast majority of cases.

Nine facets along with their hierarchies, top terms and narrower terms’ examples have been defined thus far. Facets are the most general concepts whose properties are inherited by all possible hierarchies and narrower terms of each facet. The facets are further subdivided into an open number of hierarchies (expressed by the hierarchy top terms) which inherit the properties of the facet and additionally exhibit at least one specific feature which is characteristic of a certain type of terms within this hierarchy. Facets and hierarchies play a double logical role. On one side, they are sets or containers of terms that fall under the respective sense. On the other side, they correspond to a top term representing the most general category all terms in this sets are narrower terms of.

If the material (terms) that the WG have in its disposal indicates the need for further distinction and specification, the hierarchies will be extended by narrower terms for addressing more specific classes of categorization. The updating and revising of the proposed classification and definitions is an ongoing process.

Definitions

The following terms and definition used in the current thesaurus proposal are taken from the ISO 25964-1:2011 and the ISO 24964-2 international standards.

Thesaurus

A *Thesaurus* is a controlled and structured vocabulary in which concepts are represented by terms, organized so that relationships between concepts are made explicit, and preferred terms are accompanied by lead-in entries for synonyms or quasi-synonyms (see ISO 25964-1 sections 2.62 thesaurus and 2.35 multilingual thesaurus).

Facet

A *Facet* is a grouping of concepts of the same inherent category (see ISO 25964-1 section 2.20 Facet). Facets are the most general concepts whose properties are inherited by all possible hierarchies and narrower terms of each facet.

Hierarchy

A *Hierarchy* is a group of concepts that are connected by transitive hierarchical relationships (see ISO 25964-1 under sections 2.23 hierarchical relationship, 2.3 broader term and 2.37 narrower term). We propose the BBT leaf-terms (in the Thesaurus tree) to be used as local thesauri hierarchy top terms. We decided that further narrower term representation is not in the scope of this work (thus further narrower terms or subsumed terms are only provided as examples of terms in order to clarify the scope of a Hierarchy top term). We also propose a local thesaurus hierarchy to be mostly disjoint group of concepts that is the transitive closure of the narrower terms of a terms hierarchy top term.

Concept, Term and Top Term

A Concept is a unit of thought and a Term is a word or phrase used to label a concept (see ISO 25964-1 sections 2.11 Concept and 2.61 Term). A Top Term is a term representing a concept that has no broader concept in the thesaurus (see ISO 25964-1 section 2.63 top term).

Narrower Terms and Subsumed Terms (Examples)

The current document also provides narrower terms or subsumed terms as examples of terms in order to clarify the scope of a broader term (Appendix 1). **Notice that these terms are given as examples and are not part of the backbone thesaurus.**

Brief Hierarchical Presentation

The following table 1 is a compact presentation of the terms and the top terms of the facets and the hierarchies of the backbone thesaurus (Darjah BBT). The hierarchical scheme presented has the following format:

- Facet top terms are given in **bold**
- Hierarchy top terms are given in plain text



- The hyphens (“-”) are used to indicate the hierarchical position in the IsA hierarchical scheme.

activities

- disciplines
- human interactions
- intentional destructions
- functions

natural processes

- natural disasters
- geneses

materials

material things

- mobile objects
- built environment
- physical features
- structural parts of material things

types of epochs

conceptual objects

- symbolic objects
- propositional objects
- methods
- concepts

groups and collectivities

roles

- offices
- roles of interpersonal relations

geopolitical units

Table 1: The hierarchical scheme of the Dariah BBT terms

The description - scope notes of the Facets, hierarchies, top terms and narrower terms' examples of the Dariah BBT are given below.

1. Facet “Activities”

Scope note: The “Activities” facet comprises types of intentional actions that result in the preservation, creation, production, modification or destruction of an entity (living beings, conceptual/material objects, groups, social, intellectual, physical etc. phenomena).

Note: It is important to note that actions that are unintentional are excluded from this facet. Such actions may result from natural processes (natural disasters, geneses, changes due to natural causes), the non-conscious actions of subjects (e.g. the actions of people that are under the influence of drugs) as well as coerced actions performed in conditions that deprive persons of their free will. The fundamental criterion for the exclusion of these kinds of actions from the “activity” facet is the will, the ability of a subject to choose his purpose according to his judgment. Insofar as the will is the criterion for the determination of an action, the notion of “purpose” is the starting point for building the hierarchies of the “activity” facet.

Top term: activities

Scope note: This term classifies intentional actions that result in the preservation, creation, production, modification or destruction of an entity (living beings, conceptual/material objects, groups, social, intellectual, physical etc. phenomena).

French translation: Activités

Scope note: La facette "Activités" désigne les types d'actions intentionnelles qui entraînent la conservation, la création, la production, la modification ou la destruction d'une entité (être vivant, objet conceptuel ou matériel, groupes, phénomènes sociaux, intellectuels, physiques etc.).

Note: Il est important de noter que les actions non intentionnelles n'entrent pas dans cette catégorie. Ces dernières actions peuvent résulter de processus naturels (catastrophes naturelles, genèses, changements dus à des causes naturelles), d'actions non-conscientes de sujets (par exemples les actions de personnes sous l'influence de drogues), d'actions contraintes accomplies par des personnes privées de leur libre arbitre. Le critère fondamental pour exclure ces types d'action de la facette "Activités" est la volonté, la capacité du sujet à définir son objectif en fonction de son jugement. Dans la mesure où la volonté est le critère pour la détermination d'une action, la notion d'objectif est le point de départ pour la construction des hiérarchies de la facette "Activités".

Top term: activités

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les types d'actions intentionnelles qui résultent en la conservation, création, production, modification ou destruction d'une entité (être vivant, objet conceptuel ou matériel, groupes, phénomènes sociaux, intellectuels, physiques etc.).

German translation: Aktivitäten

Scope note: Die „Aktivitäten“ Facette beinhaltet Typen intentioneller Aktionen, die in der Erhaltung, Herstellung, Modifikation oder Zerstörung einer Entität (Lebewesen; konzeptionelle/materielle Objekte; Gruppen; soziale, intellektuelle, physische Phänomene usw.) resultieren.

Notiz: Es ist wichtig festzuhalten, dass unbeabsichtigte Handlungen von dieser Facette ausgenommen sind. Solche Handlungen können sich aus äußeren Faktoren (Naturkatastrophen, Genese usw. aufgrund natürlicher Ursachen), unbewussten Aktionen von Personen (z. B. Handlungen von Personen unter dem Einfluss von Drogen) wie auch aus erzwungenen Aktionen von Personen, die ihres freien Willens entmachten wurden, ergeben. Das grundlegende Kriterium für den Ausschluss dieser Art von Handlungen aus der Facette „Aktivitäten“ ist der Wille und die Möglichkeit des ausführenden Subjekts den Zweck seiner Aktivität aufgrund seines Urteilsvermögens zu erkennen. Da der Wille das Kriterium für die Bestimmung einer Aktion ist, bildet das Konzept der "Absicht" den Ausgangspunkt für den Aufbau der Hierarchien der Facette „Aktivitäten“.

Top term: Aktivitäten

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet Typen intentioneller Aktionen, die in der Erhaltung, Herstellung, Modifikation oder Zerstörung einer Entität (Lebewesen; konzeptionelle/materielle Objekte; Gruppen; soziale, intellektuelle, physische Phänomene usw.) resultieren.

Greek translation: Δραστηριότητες

Scope note: Το θέμα αυτό περιλαμβάνει εμπρόθετες ενέργειες, οι οποίες οδηγούν στη διατήρηση, τη δημιουργία, την καταστροφή ή τη μεταβολή μιας κατάστασης ή μιας



οντότητας (έμβιων όντων, πνευματικών προϊόντων, φυσικών στοιχείων, ομάδων, συγκροτημάτων, πολιτισμικών, κοινωνικών ή πνευματικών φαινομένων κτλ.), και οι οποίες τεκμηριώνονται.

Παρατηρήσεις: Είναι σημαντικό να τονιστεί ότι από αυτή τη θεματική ενότητα αποκλείονται όλες οι μη-εμπρόθετες ενέργειες είτε αυτές προέρχονται από φυσικές διεργασίες (φυσικές καταστροφές, γενέσεις, αλλαγές που προκύπτουν από φυσικά αίτια) είτε είναι μη-συνειδητές ενέργειες ενός υποκειμένου (ενέργειες που γίνονται υπό την επήρεια παραισθησιογόνων φαρμάκων, ποτών κτλ.) είτε είναι ενέργειες που προκύπτουν από καταναγκασμό (ενέργειες που προκύπτουν από τον εξαναγκασμό του υποκειμένου σε συνθήκες που του στερείται η δυνατότητα να επιλέξει). Ο αποκλεισμός αυτών των περιπτώσεων από το θέμα «Δραστηριότητες» οφείλεται στο γεγονός ότι θεμελιώδες κριτήριο για τον προσδιορισμό της δραστηριότητας θεωρείται η βούληση, η ικανότητα δηλαδή του υποκειμένου να επιλέγει τον σκοπό του σύμφωνα με τη κρίση του. Εφόσον το κριτήριο για τον προσδιορισμό του θέματος «Δραστηριότητες» είναι η πρόθεση, η έννοια «σκοπός» αποτελεί τη βάση για τον ορισμό των ιεραρχιών.

Top term: δραστηριότητες

Scope note: Ο όρος περιγράφει εμπρόθετες ενέργειες, οι οποίες οδηγούν στη διατήρηση, τη δημιουργία, την καταστροφή ή τη μεταβολή μιας κατάστασης ή μιας οντότητας (έμβιων όντων, πνευματικών προϊόντων, φυσικών στοιχείων, ομάδων, συγκροτημάτων, πολιτισμικών, κοινωνικών ή πνευματικών φαινομένων κτλ.), και οι οποίες τεκμηριώνονται.

Portuguese translation: Atividades

Scope note: A faceta “Atividades” inclui tipos de ações intencionais que resultam na preservação, criação, produção, modificação ou destruição de uma entidade (seres vivos, objetos conceptuais/materiais, grupos, fenômenos sociais, intelectuais, físicos etc.).

Nota: é importante observar que ações não intencionais são excluídas desta faceta. Tais ações podem resultar de processos naturais (desastres naturais, géneses, mudanças devido a causas naturais), ações não conscientes de sujeitos (por exemplo, ações de pessoas que estão sob efeito de drogas), bem como ações coercivas realizadas em condições que privam as pessoas do seu livre arbítrio. O critério fundamental para a exclusão destes tipos de ações da faceta “Atividades” é a vontade, a capacidade de um sujeito escolher a sua finalidade de acordo com o seu julgamento. Na medida em que a vontade é o critério para a determinação de uma ação, a noção de “finalidade” é o ponto de partida para a construção das hierarquias da faceta “Atividades”.

Top term: atividades

Scope note: Este conceito classifica ações intencionais que resultam na preservação, criação, produção, modificação ou destruição de uma entidade (seres vivos, objetos conceptuais/materiais, grupos, fenômenos sociais, intelectuais, físicos, etc.).

1.1. Hierarchy top term “disciplines”

Scope note: This term classifies professional or potentially professional areas of employment, that are socially and/ or legally recognized on the basis of the criteria of self-coherence, the efficacy of the practices they employ, the adoption of common methods and the ability to transfer knowledge and expertise in the relevant professional sector. Each sector includes types of activities that point to a certain unity of action characteristic of some sort of professional or potentially potential specialization. The specialization may relate to the

production or modification of material objects, the conception and understanding of activities or phenomena, the provision /transfer of services, knowledge and know-how and the creation of works and phenomena with aesthetic value.

Note: It is important to clarify that the terms classified in the “disciplines” term should not be confused with the actor who performs an act or the results of his activity or the method used in order to achieve this result. The actor as “the efficient cause”, the result as “the final cause” and the method as the sum of the rules and constraints that an actor follows in order to perform an act, are different terms which belong to different facets and hierarchies.

When determining the activities classified in the “Disciplines” hierarchy we should not confuse the history of a specific discipline i.e. the specific temporal and spatial environment in which this discipline appeared and was perceived with the type of activities characterizing this discipline.

Narrower term examples:

- construction of material objects and installations,
- conception and comprehension of phenomena,
- provision of knowledge and expertise,
- production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value

French translation: disciplines

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les secteurs d'activité professionnelle ou potentiellement professionnelle socialement et/ou légalement reconnus sur la base de critères d'auto-cohérence, d'efficacité des pratiques employées, de l'adoption de méthodes communes et de la capacité de transfert de connaissances et d'expertise à ces secteurs professionnels. Chaque secteur inclut des types d'activités qui se réfèrent à une certaine unité d'action potentiellement caractéristique d'une certaine professionnalisation ou spécialisation. Cette spécialisation peut concerner la production ou la modification d'objets matériels, la conception ou la compréhension d'activités ou de phénomènes, la fourniture ou le transfert de services, de connaissances et de savoir-faire et la création d'œuvres et de phénomènes à valeur esthétique.

Note : Il est important de préciser qu'un terme classé dans la hiérarchie "disciplines" ne doit pas être confondu avec l'acteur qui la pratique, le résultat de cette activité ou la méthode employée pour obtenir ce résultat. L'acteur comme "cause efficiente", le résultat comme "cause finale" et la méthode comme ensemble de règles et de contraintes que l'acteur suit pour mener à bien une action sont des termes différents appartenant à différentes facettes et hiérarchies. Pour déterminer les activités à classer dans la hiérarchie "disciplines" il ne faut pas confondre l'histoire d'une discipline particulière, c'est à dire l'environnement spatio-temporel dans lequel cette discipline est apparue et a été perçue avec le type d'activités caractéristiques de cette discipline.

German translation: Disziplinen

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst professionelle oder potentiell professionelle Berufszweige, die auf der Grundlage folgender Kriterien gesellschaftlich und/oder rechtlich anerkannt sind: Selbstkohärenz, Effizienz der angewendeten Praktiken, Anwendung gemeinsamer Methoden und die Fähigkeit, Wissen und Kompetenz in die entsprechenden Forschungsfelder zu übertragen. Jeder Bereich beinhaltet Handlungen, die auf Aktivitäten mit bestimmten Charakteristika von professionellen oder potentiell professionellen Spezialisierungen hinführen. Diese Spezialisierungen können mit der Produktion oder Modifikation von materiellen Objekten, mit der Konzeption und dem Verständnis von Aktivitäten oder Phänomenen, mit der Bereitstellung/Transfer von Dienstleistungen, Wissen, Fachwissen und

mit dem Erschaffen von Werken und Phänomenen mit ästhetischem Wert in Verbindung stehen.

Notiz: Die in diesem Term aufgeführten Begriffe, sollten nicht mit den charakteristischen Tätigkeiten des ausführenden Akteurs oder mit dem Ergebnis seiner Handlung oder mit der verwendeten Methode verwechselt werden. Bei dem Akteur als „effiziente Ursache“, dem Ergebnis als „die letzte Ursache“ und der Methode als die Summe der Regeln und Beschränkungen, die ein Akteur folgt, um eine Tätigkeit auszuführen, handelt es sich um andere Begriffe, die zu anderen Facetten und Hierarchien gehören. Bei der Bestimmung der in der Hierarchie „Disziplinen“ klassifizierten Aktivitäten sollte die Geschichte einer bestimmten Disziplin, d. h. der spezifische zeitliche und räumliche Kontext in welchem diese Disziplin entstand, mit den diese Disziplin charakterisierenden Arten von Aktivitäten, nicht verwechselt werden.

Greek translation: τομείς απασχόλησης

Scope note: Περιλαμβάνει τομείς επαγγελματικής ή δυνάμει επαγγελματικής απασχόλησης, κοινωνικά ή/και νομικά αποδεκτής βάσει των κριτηρίων της αυτοτέλειας του κάθε τομέα, της αποτελεσματικότητας της πρακτικής που εφαρμόζει, της υιοθέτησης κοινών μεθόδων και της δυνατότητας μεταβίβασης της γνώσης και της τεχνογνωσίας του εκάστοτε επαγγελματικού τομέα. Ο κάθε τομέας περιέχει τύπους ενεργειών που δημιουργούν ενότητες, οι οποίες εκφράζουν μια μορφή επαγγελματικής ή δυνάμει επαγγελματικής εξειδίκευσης. Η εξειδίκευση αυτή μπορεί να αφορά στην κατασκευή ή αλλαγή υλικών αντικειμένων, στη σύλληψη και κατανόηση ενεργειών ή φαινομένων, στην παροχή, στη μεταφορά/ μεταβίβαση υπηρεσιών, γνώσης και τεχνογνωσίας και στην παραγωγή έργων και φαινομένων με αισθητική αξία. Γενικές παρατηρήσεις: α) Θα πρέπει να είναι απολύτως σαφές ότι οι όροι τους οποίους προσδιορίζουμε στην ιεραρχία αυτή αφορούν τύπους ενεργειών και δεν πρέπει να συγχέονται ούτε με τον δράστη, ούτε με το αποτέλεσμα της ενέργειας, ούτε με τη διαδικασία που οδηγεί στο συγκεκριμένο αποτέλεσμα. Ο δράστης, ως το ποιητικό αίτιο, το αποτέλεσμα ως το τελικό αίτιο και η διαδικασία ως το σύνολο των περιορισμών και κανόνων, η εφαρμογή των οποίων κρίνεται ότι οδηγεί σε ένα συγκεκριμένο αποτέλεσμα, αποτελούν ξεχωριστούς όρους που ανήκουν σε διαφορετικές ιεραρχίες και θέματα. β) Στον προσδιορισμό δραστηριοτήτων και την κατάταξή τους στους αντίστοιχους ειδικότερους όρους, θα πρέπει να μην συγχέουμε την ιστορία ενός τομέα απασχόλησης, δηλαδή το συγκεκριμένο πλαίσιο στο οποίο ο τομέας αυτός εμφανίζεται και προσλαμβάνεται, με τον τύπο των ενεργειών που χαρακτηρίζουν τον τομέα αυτόν.

Portuguese translation: disciplinas

Scope note: Este conceito classifica áreas de trabalho profissionais, ou potencialmente profissionais, reconhecidas social e/ou legalmente com base em critérios de autocoerência, eficácia das práticas que empregam, adoção de métodos comuns e capacidade de transferir conhecimentos e especialização no setor profissional relevante. Cada setor inclui tipos de atividades que apontam para uma determinada unidade de ação característica de algum tipo de especialização profissional ou potencialmente profissional. A especialização pode incidir na produção ou modificação de objetos materiais, na concessão e compreensão de atividades ou fenômenos, na prestação/transferência de serviços, conhecimentos e saber-fazer, e na criação de obras e fenômenos com valor estético. Nota: É importante esclarecer que os conceitos classificados em “disciplinas” não devem ser confundidos com o ator que realiza um ato, os resultados da sua atividade ou o método utilizado para alcançar os resultados. O ator como “causa eficiente”, o resultado como “causa final” e o método como a soma das regras e restrições que um ator segue para realizar um ato são conceitos diferentes que pertencem a facetas e hierarquias diferentes. Ao determinar as atividades classificadas na hierarquia das disciplinas, não devemos confundir a história de uma disciplina específica, ou seja, o ambiente

temporal e espacial específico em que esta disciplina surgiu e foi reconhecida com o tipo de atividades que caracterizam esta disciplina.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “construção de objetos físicos e instalações”, “concepção e compreensão de fenómenos”, “provisão de conhecimento e experiência”, “produção de obras e/ou fenómenos com valor estético”.

1.2. Hierarchy top term “human interactions”

Scope note: This term classifies intentional activities carried out by at least one actor causing or changing phenomena or states of affairs on the social, political, financial, cultural and intellectual level.

Narrower term examples:

- social events, confrontations or conflicts,
- political,
- social and economic occurrences,
- group management

French translation: interactions humaines

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les activités menées par au moins un acteur causant ou changeant un phénomène ou une situation au niveau social, politique, financier, culturel ou intellectuel.

German translation: Menschliche Interaktionen

Scope note: Dieser Term enthält intentionelle Aktivitäten, die durch wenigstens einen Akteur ausgeführt werden und das Erwirken oder Verändern von Phänomenen oder Sachverhalten auf sozialer, politischer, finanzieller, kultureller oder intellektueller Ebene zur Folge haben.

Greek translation: γεγονότα, συμβάντα

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει δραστηριότητες από έναν τουλάχιστον δράστη με σκοπό την εμφάνιση ή την αλλαγή φαινομένων ή/και καταστάσεων στο κοινωνικό, πολιτικό οικονομικό, πολιτισμικό και διανοητικό επίπεδο. Δεν πρόκειται για μεμονωμένες πράξεις, αλλά για σύνθετες ενέργειες ανεξαρτήτου κλίμακας.

Portuguese translation: interações humanas

Scope note: Este conceito classifica atividades intencionais realizadas por pelo menos um ator que cause ou altere fenómenos ou situações ao nível social, político, financeiro, cultural ou intelectual.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “eventos sociais”, “confrontos ou conflitos”, “ocorrências políticas, sociais e económicas”, “gestão de grupo”.

1.3. Hierarchy top term “intentional destructions”

Scope note: This term classifies intentional activities aimed at causing the end of the existence of entities and states of affairs.

French translation: destructions volontaires

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les activités intentionnelles menées dans le but de mettre fin à l’existence d’une entité ou d’une situation.

German translation: Intentionelle Zerstörung

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet intentionelle Aktivitäten, die das Ende der Existenz von Entitäten oder Staatsangelegenheiten zum Ziel haben.

Greek translation: εμπρόθετες καταστροφές

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει εμπρόθετες ενέργειες που αποσκοπούν στο τέλος της ύπαρξης καταστάσεων και οντοτήτων.

Portuguese translation: destruições intencionais

Scope note: Este conceito classifica atividades intencionais destinadas a causar o fim da existência de uma entidade ou de uma situação.

1.4. Hierarchy top term “functions”

Scope note: This term classifies activities that are structural parts of a relatively stable complex system of permanent and self-contained procedures that repeat themselves within this system and thus contribute to its preservation. Although functions are part of a wider system, each function is completely distinct from the rest. As structural parts of a complex system, functions are actions that play a certain role within a system and aim at a specific goal, which they must accomplish. In this respect it is not possible that the purpose which a certain function has to achieve is different from that for which the function is performed. In other words, the purpose of a function is one of its identity criteria. Consequently, the notion of the function univocally relates the actions performed and the target achieved by these actions in such a way that, if some other target is achieved due to external factors, we speak of a different function or activity.

Narrower term examples:

- Governance

French translation: fonctions

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les activités qui sont les parties structurelles d'un système complexe et relativement stable de procédures permanentes et autonomes se répétant dans ce système et donc contribuant à sa préservation. Bien que ces fonctions fassent partie d'un système plus vaste, chacun d'entre elles est totalement distincte des autres. En tant que parties structurelles d'un système complexe, les fonctions sont des actions qui jouent un certain rôle au sein de ce système et visent à un objectif spécifique qu'elles doivent atteindre. A cet égard, l'objectif qu'une fonction doit atteindre ne peut être différent de celui pour laquelle elle est effectuée. Autrement dit, l'objectif d'une fonction est celui de son critère d'identité. Par conséquent, la notion de fonction est associée aux actions exécutées et à l'objectif visé de telle sorte que si un autre but est atteint en raison de facteurs extérieurs on parle d'une autre fonction ou activité.

German translation: Funktionen

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst Aktivitäten, die strukturelle Bestandteile eines relativ stabilen komplexen Systems permanenter und in sich geschlossener Prozesse sind, welche sich innerhalb dieses Systems ständig wiederholen und so zu dessen Erhaltung beitragen. Obwohl Funktionen Teil eines weitergefassten Systems sind, ist jede Funktion völlig unabhängig von dem Rest. Als Teil eines komplexen Systems sind Funktionen als Aktionen zu beschreiben, welche eine bestimmte Rolle innerhalb dessen spielen und gewisse Ziele verfolgen, die sie erreichen müssen. In dieser Hinsicht ist es nicht möglich, dass der von einer Funktion verfolgte Zweck ein anderer ist, als jener für den diese Funktion ausgeführt wird. Der

Zweck einer jeden Funktion ist demnach ihr Identitätsmerkmal. Folglich bezieht sich das Konzept der Funktion eindeutig auf die ausgeführte Aktion und auf das durch diese zu erreichende Ziel. Wenn aufgrund äußerer Faktoren ein anderes Ziel erreicht wird, muss daher von einer anderen Funktion oder Aktivität gesprochen werden.

Greek translation: λειτουργίες

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει ενέργειες που αποτελούν δομικά μέρη ενός σχετικά σταθερά διαρθρωμένου συστήματος (διαδικασιών, οργανισμών, μηχανισμών) μόνιμων και αλληλεξαρτώμενων διεργασιών που επαναλαμβάνονται στο πλαίσιο αυτού του συστήματος και συντελούν έτσι στη διατήρησή του. Παρόλο που οι λειτουργίες είναι μέρη ενός ευρύτερου συστήματος, κάθε επιμέρους λειτουργία είναι απολύτως διακριτή από κάθε άλλη. Ως δομικά μέρη ενός διαρθρωμένου συστήματος, οι λειτουργίες είναι ενέργειες που έχουν ένα συγκεκριμένο ρόλο στο εσωτερικό του συστήματος και αποσκοπούν σε έναν ορισμένο σκοπό, τον οποίο πρέπει να εκπληρώσουν. Με αυτή την έννοια, δεν είναι δυνατόν ο σκοπός, τον οποίο εκπληρώνουν αυτές οι ενέργειες, να είναι διαφορετικός από τον σκοπό για τον οποίο επιτελούνται· με άλλα λόγια, ένα από τα κριτήρια ταυτότητας της λειτουργίας είναι ο σκοπός της. Η έννοια της λειτουργίας συνδέει, άρα, με μονοσήμαντο τρόπο τις σχέσεις των ενεργειών που επιτελούνται και του στόχου που επιτυγχάνουν οι ενέργειες αυτές, ώστε, όταν προκύψει από την παρεμβολή κάποιου άλλου τυχαίου παράγοντα ένας άλλος σκοπός από τον επιδιωκόμενο, να μιλάμε για άλλη λειτουργία ή για άλλη δραστηριότητα. Στον ορισμό της λειτουργίας δεν ενδιαφέρουν ούτε τα βήματα των δραστηριοτήτων για την εκπλήρωση ενός σκοπού, ούτε η μέθοδος, δηλαδή οι περιορισμοί που επιβάλλονται προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί ο σκοπός αυτός.

Portuguese translation: funções

Scope note: Este conceito classifica atividades que integram um sistema complexo e relativamente estável de procedimentos permanentes e autocontidos que se repetem dentro deste sistema e assim contribuem para a sua preservação. Embora as funções façam parte de um sistema mais amplo, cada função é completamente distinta das restantes. Como partes estruturais de um sistema complexo, as funções são ações que desempenham um determinado papel dentro de um sistema, e visam um objetivo específico que devem cumprir. Desta forma, o objetivo que uma função deva atingir não pode ser diferente do objetivo para o qual a função é desempenhada. Noutras palavras, o objetivo de uma função é um dos seus critérios de identidade. Por consequência, a noção de função relaciona de forma unívoca as ações realizadas e o objetivo visado por estas ações, de modo que, se algum outro objetivo for alcançado por fatores externos, falamos de uma função ou atividade diferente.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “governança”.

2. Facet “Natural Processes”

Scope note: This facet comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

Top term: natural processes

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

French translation: Processus naturel

Scope note: Cette facette désigne tous les types de changements de situations, d'objets ou d'entités résultant d'un phénomène naturel, par exemple tremblements de terre, inondations.

Top term: processus naturel

Scope note: Ce terme désigne tous les types de changements de situations, d'objets ou d'entités résultant d'un phénomène naturel, par exemple tremblements de terre, inondations.

German translation: Natürliche Prozesse

Scope note: Diese Facette beinhaltet Typen von Veränderungen von Sachverhalten, Dingen und Entitäten, die eine natürliche Ursache haben (z. B. Erdbeben, Fluten).

Top term: Natürliche Prozesse

Scope note: Diese Term beinhaltet Typen von Veränderungen von Sachverhalten, Dingen und Entitäten, die eine natürliche Ursache haben (z. B. Erdbeben, Fluten).

Greek translation: Φυσικές μεταβολές

Scope note: Το θέμα αυτό περιλαμβάνει αλλαγές καταστάσεων, πραγμάτων και οντοτήτων που αποδίδονται στην επενέργεια φυσικών αιτιών (σεισμών, πλημμυρών κτλ).

Top term: φυσικές μεταβολές

Scope note: Ο όρος περιγράφει αλλαγές καταστάσεων, πραγμάτων και οντοτήτων που αποδίδονται στην επενέργεια φυσικών αιτιών (σεισμών, πλημμυρών κτλ.).

Portuguese translation: Processos Naturais

Scope note: Esta faceta inclui tipos de mudanças de situação, objetos e entidades que resultam de fenómenos naturais (por exemplo, terremotos, inundações).

Top term: processos naturais

Scope note: Este conceito classifica mudanças nas situações, objetos e entidades que resultam de fenómenos naturais (por exemplo, terremotos, inundações).

2.1. Hierarchy top term “natural disasters”

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states, things and entities that can be attributed to activity of natural phenomena and whose effect is such as to cause the dissolution or modification of the subject of these changes to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

French translation: catastrophes naturelles

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les changements de situation, d'objets ou d'entités pouvant être attribués à l'activité de phénomènes naturels et dont l'effet est de causer une dissolution ou une modification telles que l'identité du sujet de ces changements en est détruite.

German translation: Naturkatastrophen

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst Veränderungen in Zuständen, Dingen und Entitäten, die auf Aktivitäten natürlicher Phänomene zurückzuführen sind und deren Auswirkung die Auflösung oder Modifikation des veränderten Objektes in einem solchen Maße erwirken können, dass das Objekt in seiner Identität vollständig zerstört werden kann.

Greek translation: φυσικές καταστροφές

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει αλλαγές καταστάσεων, πραγμάτων ή οντοτήτων που αποδίδονται στην επενέργεια φυσικών αιτιών, τα οποία προκαλούν τον αφανισμό τους ή τη μετατροπή τους σε τέτοιο βαθμό, ώστε να χάνουν την ταυτότητά τους.

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states, things and entities that can be attributed to activity of natural phenomena and whose effect is such as to cause the dissolution or modification of the subject of these changes to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

Portuguese translation: desastres naturais

Scope note: Este conceito classifica alterações em estados, objetos e entidades que podem ser atribuídas à atividade de fenómenos naturais e que causam a dissolução ou modificação do sujeito destas alterações ao ponto da sua identidade ser destruída.

2.2. Hierarchy top term “geneses”

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and lead either to a) the creation of new states of affairs/things/entities or b) to the modification of already existing states of affairs/things/entities with the overall effect that their former identity is lost and they are transformed into new entities with a fundamentally different nature.

French translation: genèses

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les changements de situations, d'objets ou d'entités pouvant être attribués à l'activité de phénomènes naturels et dont l'effet est de mener soit à la création d'une nouvelle situation, objet ou entité soit à une modification de situation, d'objet ou d'entité telle l'identité antérieure est perdue et transformée en nouvelle entité de nature fondamentalement différente.

German translation: Genese

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet Veränderungen in Zuständen, Dingen oder Entitäten, die aus Naturkatastrophen resultieren und entweder a) zur Herausbildung neuer Zustände/Dinge/Entitäten oder b) zur Modifikation bereits existierender Zustände/Dinge/Entitäten führen mit dem Effekt, dass ihre vorherige Identität verloren geht und sie sich in neue Entitäten mit fundamental neuen Grundzügen wandeln.

Greek translation: γενέσεις

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει αλλαγές καταστάσεων, πραγμάτων και οντοτήτων που αποδίδονται στην επενέργεια φυσικών αιτιών, τα οποία οδηγούν στη γένεση νέων ή στη μετατροπή της ταυτότητας των υπαρχόντων, με τρόπο ώστε να χάνεται η ταυτότητα των τελευταίων και να προκύπτει μια νέα οντότητα με θεμελιώδη διαφορετική φύση.

Portuguese translation: géneses

Scope note: Este conceito classifica mudanças nas situações, objetos e entidades que resultam de fenómenos naturais e levam à criação de situações, objetos e entidades ou à modificação de situações, objetos e entidades já existentes com o efeito geral de que sua identidade anterior é perdida e são transformados em novas entidades com uma natureza fundamentalmente diferente.

3. Facet “Materials”

Scope note: This facet comprises types of physical substances that are constituents of material objects or are used in their construction, but whose individual substance is not a factor in the objects’ function (eg gold, water, bricks, etc.) The facet may include pure raw materials, processed or unprocessed, and also materials that have been modelled and are incorporated into objects. Their main attribute is that they cannot be individualized, that is, they cannot be distinct "units" with clear and distinct boundaries or roles in respect to other units of the same or different kind.

Top term: materials

Scope note: This term classifies physical substances that are constituents of material objects or are used in their construction, but whose individual substance is not a factor in the objects’ function (e.g. gold, water, bricks, etc.) The term may include pure raw materials, processed or unprocessed, and also materials that have been modelled and are incorporated into objects. Their main attribute is that they cannot be individualized, that is, they cannot be distinct "units" with clear and distinct boundaries or roles in respect to other units of the same or different kind.

French translation: Matériaux

Scope note: Cette facette désigne les types de substances physiques qui composent les objets matériels ou sont utilisées dans leur fabrication mais dont la substance individuelle n'est pas un facteur déterminant de la fonction de l'objet (par exemple, or, eau, brique etc.). La facette peut inclure les matières premières, transformées ou non, mais aussi les matériaux qui ont été façonnés et intégrés dans des objets. Leur attribut principal est qu'ils ne peuvent pas être individualisés c'est à dire qu'ils ne sont pas des unités aux frontières ou aux rôles clairs et distincts par rapport à des unités d'une nature identique ou différente.

Top term: matériaux

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les types de substances physiques qui composent les objets matériels ou sont utilisées dans leur fabrication mais dont la substance individuelle n'est pas un facteur déterminant de la fonction de l'objet (par exemple, or, eau, brique etc.). La facette peut inclure les matières premières, transformées ou non, mais aussi les matériaux qui ont été façonnés et intégrés dans des objets. Leur attribut principal est qu'ils ne peuvent pas être individualisés c'est à dire qu'ils ne sont pas des unités aux frontières ou aux rôles clairs et distincts par rapport à des unités d'une nature identique ou différente.

German translation: Materialien

Scope note: Dieser Facette beinhaltet Typen physischer Substanzen, die Komponenten materieller Objekte sind oder zu dessen Herstellung genutzt werden, deren individuelle Substanz in Bezug auf die Funktion der Objekte (z. B. Gold, Wasser, Ziegel usw.) jedoch keine Rolle spielt. Die Facette kann Rohmaterialien, bearbeitete oder unbearbeitete Materialien, sowie modifizierte und zu Objekten inkorporierte Materialien beinhalten. Ihr Hauptmerkmal ist, dass sie nicht individualisiert werden können, d. h. sie bilden keine unabhängigen "Einheiten" mit klaren und deutlichen Grenzen oder Rollen in Bezug auf andere Einheiten der gleichen oder anderen Art.

Top term: Materialien

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet Typen physischer Substanzen, die Komponenten materieller Objekte sind oder zu dessen Herstellung genutzt werden, deren individuelle Substanz in Bezug auf die Funktion der Objekte (z. B. Gold, Wasser, Ziegel usw.) jedoch keine

Rolle spielt. Die Facette kann Rohmaterialien, bearbeitete oder unbearbeitete Materialien, sowie modifizierte und zu Objekten inkorporierte Materialien beinhalten. Ihr Hauptmerkmal ist, dass sie nicht individualisiert werden können, d. h. sie bilden keine unabhängigen "Einheiten" mit klaren und deutlichen Grenzen oder Rollen in Bezug auf andere Einheiten der gleichen oder anderen Art).

Greek translation: Υλικά

Scope note: Το θέμα αυτό περιλαμβάνει υλικές υποστάσεις που αποτελούν συστατικά υλικών αντικειμένων ή που χρησιμοποιούνται στην κατασκευή τους, χωρίς η ατομική τους υπόσταση να παίζει ρόλο στη λειτουργία του αντικειμένου (π.χ. χρυσός, νερό, τούβλα κ.ά.). Τα υλικά μπορεί να περιλαμβάνουν καθαρές πρώτες ύλες, επεξεργασμένες ή ανεπεξέργαστες, αλλά και υλικά που έχουν μορφοποιηθεί και ενσωματωθεί σε αντικείμενα. Χαρακτηριστικό γνώρισμα των υλικών είναι ότι δεν μπορούν να εξατομικευτούν, να αποτελέσουν δηλαδή διακριτές «μονάδες», με σαφή και διακριτά όρια ή ρόλο σε σχέση με άλλες μονάδες του ίδιου ή διαφορετικού είδους.

Top term: υλικά

Scope note: Ο όρος περιγράφει υλικές υποστάσεις που αποτελούν συστατικά υλικών αντικειμένων ή που χρησιμοποιούνται στην κατασκευή τους, χωρίς η ατομική τους υπόσταση να παίζει ρόλο στη λειτουργία του αντικειμένου (π.χ. χρυσός, νερό, τούβλα κ.ά.). Τα υλικά μπορεί να περιλαμβάνουν καθαρές πρώτες ύλες, επεξεργασμένες ή ανεπεξέργαστες, αλλά και υλικά που έχουν μορφοποιηθεί και ενσωματωθεί σε αντικείμενα. Χαρακτηριστικό γνώρισμα των υλικών είναι ότι δεν μπορούν να εξατομικευτούν, να αποτελέσουν δηλαδή διακριτές «μονάδες», με σαφή και διακριτά όρια ή ρόλο σε σχέση με άλλες μονάδες του ίδιου ή διαφορετικού είδους.

Portuguese translation: Materiais

Scope note: Esta faceta inclui tipos de substâncias físicas que são constituintes de objetos materiais ou são usadas na sua construção, mas cuja substância individual não é um fator determinante da função dos objetos (por exemplo, ouro, água, tijolos, etc.). A faceta pode incluir matérias-primas puras, processadas ou não processadas, e também materiais que foram modelados e incorporados nos objetos. O seu principal atributo é que não podem ser individualizados, ou seja, não podem ser "unidades" distintas com limites ou papéis claros e distintos em relação a outras unidades do mesmo ou de outro tipo.

Top term: materiais

Scope note: Este conceito classifica substâncias físicas que são constituintes de objetos materiais ou são usadas na sua construção, mas cuja substância individual não é um fator determinante da função dos objetos (por exemplo, ouro, água, tijolos, etc.). O conceito pode incluir matérias-primas puras, processadas ou não processadas, e também materiais que foram modelados e incorporados nos objetos. O seu principal atributo é que não podem ser individualizados, ou seja, não podem ser "unidades" distintas com limites ou papéis claros e distintos em relação a outras unidades do mesmo ou de outro tipo.

4. Facet "Material Things"

Scope note: The Material Things facet comprises types of things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries in at least one dimension. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist of parts. In this latter case it is possible that

the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

Top term: material things

Scope note: This term classifies things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries in at least one dimension. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist of parts. In this latter case it is possible that the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

French translation: Entités Matérielles

Scope note: Cette facette désigne les types d'entités dotées d'une substance physique qui constitue des unités complètes et qui ont une forme aux contours relativement stables et comportant au moins une dimension. Ces unités peuvent être naturelles ou faites par l'homme (en ce qui concerne leur origine), simples ou complexes (en ce qui concerne leur composition) ou consister en parties. Ces parties peuvent être distinctes et indépendantes de l'unité dont elles font partie (par exemple une grotte dans une montagne) ou peuvent être définies comme la somme de leur parties (les échecs / les pièces du jeu d'échecs).

Top term: entités matérielles

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les types d'entités dotées d'une substance physique qui constitue des unités complètes et qui ont une forme aux contours relativement stables et comportant au moins une dimension. Ces unités peuvent être naturelles ou faites par l'homme (en ce qui concerne leur origine), simples ou complexes (en ce qui concerne leur composition) ou consister en parties. Ces parties peuvent être distinctes et indépendantes de l'unité dont elles font partie (par exemple une grotte dans une montagne) ou peuvent être définies comme la somme de leur parties (les échecs / les pièces du jeu d'échecs).

German translation: Materielle Objekte

Scope note: Die Facette "Materielle Objekte" beinhaltet Typen von Objekten mit physischer Substanz, die eine vollkommene Einheit bilden, mit einer relativ stabilen Form und identifizierbaren Grenzen in wenigstens einer Dimension. Diese Einheiten können einen natürlichen oder anthropogenen Ursprung haben, können eine einfache oder komplexe Zusammensetzung aufweisen oder aus mehreren Teilen bestehen. In letzterem Fall können die Teile entweder verschieden und unabhängig von der Einheit sein von dem sie Teil sind (z. B. Höhle in einem Berg) oder müssen in Bezug auf die Gesamtheit des Objektes definiert werden (z. B. Schach - Schachfigur).

Top term: Materielle Objekte

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet Typen von Objekten mit physischer Substanz, die eine vollkommene Einheit bilden, mit einer relativ stabilen Form und identifizierbaren Grenzen in wenigstens einer Dimension. Diese Einheiten können einen natürlichen oder anthropogenen Ursprung haben, können eine einfache oder komplexe Zusammensetzung aufweisen oder aus mehreren Teilen bestehen. In letzterem Fall können die Teile entweder verschieden und unabhängig von der Einheit sein von dem sie Teil sind (z. B. Höhle in einem Berg) oder müssen in Bezug auf die Gesamtheit des Objektes definiert werden (z. B. Schach - Schachfigur).

Greek translation: Υλικά Αντικείμενα

Scope note: Το θέμα αυτό περιλαμβάνει οτιδήποτε άψυχο που έχει υλική υπόσταση, αποτελεί μια ολοκληρωμένη μονάδα και έχει μια σχετική σταθερότητα μορφής με αναγνωρίσιμα όρια. Τέτοιες μονάδες μπορεί να είναι φυσικές ή δημιουργημένες (ως προς τη προέλευση), απλές ή σύνθετες (ως προς τη σύσταση) και να αποτελούνται από μέρη. Στην τελευταία περίπτωση, είναι πιθανό τα μέρη να είναι διακριτά και να προσδιορίζονται ανεξάρτητα από τη μονάδα της οποίας είναι μέρος (π.χ. μια σπηλιά σε ένα βουνό) ή να απαιτείται για τον προσδιορισμό τους η αναφορά στο σύνολο των μερών (π.χ. σκάκι-πιόνια).

Top term: υλικά αντικείμενα

Scope note: Ο όρος περιγράφει οτιδήποτε άψυχο που έχει υλική υπόσταση, αποτελεί μια ολοκληρωμένη μονάδα και έχει μια σχετική σταθερότητα μορφής με αναγνωρίσιμα όρια. Τέτοιες μονάδες μπορεί να είναι φυσικές ή δημιουργημένες (ως προς τη προέλευση), απλές ή σύνθετες (ως προς τη σύσταση) και να αποτελούνται από μέρη. Στην τελευταία περίπτωση, είναι πιθανό τα μέρη να είναι διακριτά και να προσδιορίζονται ανεξάρτητα από τη μονάδα της οποίας είναι μέρος (π.χ. μια σπηλιά σε ένα βουνό) ή να απαιτείται για τον προσδιορισμό τους η αναφορά στο σύνολο των μερών (π.χ. σκάκι-πιόνια).

Portuguese translation: Objetos Físicos

Scope note: A faceta "Objetos Físicos" inclui tipos de entidades com substância física que constituem unidades completas e têm uma forma relativamente estável, com limites identificáveis em pelo menos uma dimensão. Tais unidades podem ser naturais ou artificiais (no que diz respeito à sua origem), simples ou complexas (no que diz respeito à sua composição) ou consistir em partes. Neste último caso, é possível que as partes sejam distintas e independentes da unidade da qual fazem parte (por exemplo, uma caverna numa montanha) ou que tenham de ser definidas com referência à soma das suas partes (por exemplo, xadrez / peças de xadrez).

Top term: objetos físicos

Scope note: Este conceito classifica objetos com substância física que constituem unidades completas e têm uma forma relativamente estável, com limites identificáveis em pelo menos uma dimensão. Tais unidades podem ser naturais ou artificiais (no que diz respeito à origem), simples ou complexas (no que diz respeito à composição) ou consistir em partes. Neste último caso, é possível que as partes sejam distintas e independentes da unidade da qual fazem parte (por exemplo, uma caverna numa montanha) ou que tenham de ser definidas com referência à soma das partes (por exemplo, xadrez / peças de xadrez).

4.1. Hierarchy top term “mobile objects”

Scope note: This term classifies material things that result from human endeavor, have aesthetic, cultural, historical, scientific, or other utilitarian value, and are by design or through collecting portable functional entities.

Narrower term examples:

- Stelae
- Anvils

French translation: objets mobiles

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les objets matériels résultant de l'action de l'homme qui ont une valeur esthétique, culturelle, historique, scientifique ou utilitaire et sont par nature ou par collection des entités fonctionnelles portables.

German translation: Mobile Objekte

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet materielle Objekte, die aus menschlichen Anstrengungen entstehen und die einen ästhetischen, kulturellen, historischen, wissenschaftlichen oder utilitaristischen Wert haben sowie von Anfang an/ursprünglich oder durch Sammeln tragbare funktionale Einheiten sind.

Greek translation: κινητά αντικείμενα

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία περιλαμβάνει τύπους υλικών αντικειμένων που αποτελούν προϊόντα της ανθρώπινης δραστηριότητας, με αισθητική, πολιτιστική, ιστορική, επιστημονική, ή άλλου είδους χρηστική αξία, που εκ κατασκευής ή και μέσω συλλογής διαμορφώνονται σε φορητές λειτουργικές οντότητες.

Portuguese translation: objetos móveis

Scope note: Este conceito classifica objetos físicos resultantes da ação humana, que têm valor estético, cultural, histórico, científico ou utilitário e são por design, ou pela sua coleção, entidades funcionais portáteis.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “estelas”, “bigornas”.

4.2. Hierarchy top term “built environment”

Scope note: This term classifies structures, simple or complex, regardless of their size, duration of construction or use, that are attached or embedded in the ground and cannot be moved without irreversible damage.

Narrower term examples:

- single built works
- complexes
- infrastructure
- residential areas

French translation: environnement bâti

Scope note: Ce terme désigne toute structure, simple ou complexe, quelle que soit sa taille, sa durée de construction ou son utilisation, attachée au sol ou enfouie et qui ne peut être déplacée sans dommage irréversible.

German translation: Gebaute Umgebung

Scope note: Dieser Term klassifiziert Strukturen, einfach oder komplex, unabhängig von ihrer Größe, Dauer der Konstruktion oder Nutzung, die im Boden befestigt oder eingebettet sind und die nicht ohne irreversible Schäden bewegt werden können.

Greek translation: δομημένο περιβάλλον

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία περιλαμβάνει τύπους υλικών αντικειμένων που αποτελούν προϊόντα της ανθρώπινης δραστηριότητας, με αισθητική, πολιτιστική, ιστορική, επιστημονική, ή άλλου είδους χρηστική αξία, που εκ κατασκευής ή και μέσω συλλογής διαμορφώνονται σε φορητές λειτουργικές οντότητες.

Portuguese translation: ambiente construído

Scope note: Este conceito classifica as estruturas, simples ou complexas, independentemente do seu tamanho, duração de construção ou uso, fixadas ou embutidas no solo e que não podem ser movidas sem danos irreversíveis.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “construções individuais”, “complexos”, “infraestrutura”, “áreas residenciais”.

4.3. Hierarchy top term “physical features”

Scope note: This term classifies specific formations that are integrally adapted to certain material objects. They cannot, therefore, be separated from the carrier-object, but they also do not identify with it, since it is only a part of the carrier-object that carries the entire feature. In this sense, the feature is fixed, with respect to the carrier-object, while any attempt to remove it will result in the loss of part of the carrier-object. They may have two- or three-dimensional geometric extent, but there are no natural borders that separate them completely, in an objective way from the carrier-objects. Instances of Physical Features can be features in a narrower sense (scratches, holes, reliefs, surface colours etc.), while in the wider sense, they are portions of particular objects with borders that are not absolutely defined, such as the core of the Earth or the head of a marble statue.

Narrower term examples:

- reliefs
- granules

French translation: caractéristiques physiques

Scope note: Ce terme désigne des formations spécifiques intégralement adaptées à certains objets matériels. Elles ne peuvent donc être séparées de l’objet qui les porte mais ne s’identifient pas à cet objet puisque seule une partie de l’objet les supporte. En ce sens, la caractéristique est fixe par rapport à cet objet de sorte que toute tentative de la retirer résulterait dans la perte d’une partie de l’objet qui la porte. Elles peuvent avoir une forme bi ou tri dimensionnelle mais il n’existe pas de limite qui les sépare complètement, de façon objective, de l’objet. Certaines caractéristiques physiques être des caractéristiques au sens le plus restreint (entailles, trous, reliefs, surface colorée) alors qu’au sens large elles sont des parties d’objets aux limites non définies comme le centre de la terre ou la tête d’une statue de marbre.

German translation: Physische Merkmale

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet spezifische Merkmale eines materiellen Objektes. Diese Merkmale können nicht von dem Trägerobjekt getrennt werden, identifizieren sich aber auch nicht mit ihm, da sie lediglich Teil des Trägerobjektes sind, welches die Gesamtheit der Eigenschaften bildet. Das physische Merkmal ist fester Bestandteil des Trägerobjektes und jeder Versuch, es zu entfernen, führt zum Verlust eines Teiles des Trägerobjektes. Die Merkmale können zwei- oder dreidimensionale geometrische Ausdehnungen aufweisen, aber es gibt keine natürlichen Grenzen, die sie vollständig und objektiv von dem Trägerobjekt trennen. Beispiele von physischen Merkmalen können im engeren Sinne Eigenschaften sein (wie Kratzer, Löcher, Reliefs, Oberflächenfarben usw.), oder im weiteren Sinne Teile von bestimmten Objekten mit nicht klar definierten Grenzen (wie der Kern der Erde oder der Kopf einer Marmorstatue).

Greek translation: υλικά μορφώματα

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει συγκεκριμένους σχηματισμούς που είναι προσαρμοσμένοι με αναπόσπαστο τρόπο σε συγκεκριμένα υλικά αντικείμενα. Δεν μπορούν, επομένως, να χωριστούν από τον φορέα-αντικείμενο, χωρίς όμως να ταυτίζονται με αυτόν, εφόσον ένα τμήμα του φορέα-αντικείμενου μπορεί να φέρει ολόκληρο το μόρφωμα. Με αυτήν την έννοια, το μόρφωμα είναι σταθερό ως προς τον φορέα-αντικείμενο, ενώ η

προσπάθεια απομάκρυνσής του συνοδεύεται από απώλεια μέρους του φορέα-αντικειμένου. Ενδέχεται να έχουν δισδιάστατη ή τρισδιάστατη γεωμετρική έκταση, αλλά δεν υπάρχουν φυσικά σύνορα που να τα διαχωρίζουν απόλυτα, με αντικειμενικό τρόπο από τα αντικείμενα-φορείς. Πραγματώσεις υλικών μορφωμάτων μπορεί, για παράδειγμα, να είναι μορφώματα με την στενότερη έννοια του όρου (γρατζουνιές, τρύπες, ανάγλυφα, χρώματα επιφάνειας κ.τ.λ.), ενώ με την ευρύτερη έννοια μορφώματα είναι μέρη συγκεκριμένων αντικειμένων με σύνορα που δεν προσδιορίζονται με απόλυτο τρόπο, όπως είναι ο πυρήνας της γης ή το κεφάλι σε ένα μαρμάρινο άγαλμα.

Portuguese translation: características físicas

Scope note: Este conceito classifica formações específicas integralmente adaptadas a determinados objetos físicos. Elas não podem, portanto, ser separadas dos objetos portadores, mas também não se identificam com eles, pois são apenas uma parte dos objetos que as suportam. Neste sentido, a característica é fixa em relação ao objeto portador, e qualquer tentativa de removê-la resultará na perda de parte do objeto portador. As características podem ter extensão geométrica bi ou tridimensional, mas não há fronteiras naturais que as separem completamente, de forma objetiva, dos objetos portadores. Exemplos de características físicas podem ser características num sentido mais restrito (entalhes, buracos, relevos, superfícies pintadas, etc.), ao passo que num sentido mais amplo são porções de objetos particulares com limites não definidos, como o núcleo da Terra ou a cabeça de uma estátua de mármore.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “relevos”, “grânulos”

4.4. Hierarchy top term “structural parts of material things”

Scope note: This class classifies objects especially constructed to be parts of a complex material object. These objects have autonomy in relation to the complex object of the appropriate type, to which they are intended to be added. Despite their autonomy, however, they are not independent in terms of their intended function, but are structural parts of the object, ie they have a specific function within the module to which they belong and which they form.

Note: The structural parts of the material things are not considered narrower terms of the aggregation to which they belong.

Narrower term examples:

- strings
- bases (object components)

French translation: partie structurelle d'entités matérielle

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les objets spécialement construits pour faire partie d'une entité matérielle complexe. Ces objets sont autonomes par rapport à une entité complexe donnée à laquelle ils sont destinés à être ajoutés. Cependant, en dépit de leur caractère autonome, ils ne sont pas indépendants du point de vue de leur fonction prévue mais sont des parties structurelles de l'objet, ils ont donc une fonction spécifique au sein du module auquel ils appartiennent et qu'ils constituent.

Attention : les parties structurelles d'entités matérielles ne sont pas considérées comme des termes spécifiques de l'entité matérielle à laquelle elles sont agrégées.

German translation: Objektkomponenten

Scope note: Diese Hierarchie beinhaltet Objekte, die eigens als Teil eines komplexen Objektes hergestellt werden. Die Komponenten sind in Bezug auf das komplexe Objekt, zu dem sie gehören, autonom. Trotz ihrer Autonomie sind sie jedoch in ihrer Funktion nicht unabhängig, sondern sind strukturelle Teile des Objektes, d. h. sie haben eine spezifische Funktion innerhalb des Moduls, zu dem sie gehören und welches sie bilden.

Notiz: Die strukturellen Elemente der materiellen Objekte werden nicht als Narrower Terms des komplexen Objektes, zu welchem sie gehören, betrachtet.

Greek translation: δομικά μέρη υλικών αντικειμένων

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει τύπους αντικειμένων, τα οποία είναι κατασκευασμένα ώστε να μπορούν να αποτελούν μέρη ενός σύνθετου υλικού αντικειμένου. Αυτά τα αντικείμενα διαθέτουν αυτοτέλεια σε σχέση με τη σύνθετη ενότητα του ανάλογου τύπου αντικειμένου, στο οποίο προβλέπεται να προστεθούν. Παρά την αυτοτέλειά τους, όμως, δεν είναι ανεξάρτητα ως προς την προβλεπόμενη λειτουργία τους, αλλά αποτελούν δομικά μέρη του αντικειμένου, έχουν δηλαδή μια συγκεκριμένη λειτουργία στο πλαίσιο της ενότητας στην οποία ανήκουν και την οποία σχηματίζουν.

Σημείωση: Τα δομικά μέρη των υλικών αντικειμένων δε θεωρούνται στενότεροι όροι του συνόλου στο οποίο ανήκουν.

Portuguese translation: partes estruturais de objetos físicos

Scope note: Este conceito classifica objetos especialmente construídos para serem partes de um objeto físico complexo. Estes objetos têm autonomia em relação ao objeto complexo ao qual se destinam a serem adicionados. Apesar da sua autonomia, eles não são independentes em relação à função pretendida, mas são partes estruturais do objeto, ou seja, têm uma função específica dentro do módulo ao qual pertencem e ao qual dão forma. Nota: Os conceitos das partes estruturais não são considerados como conceitos subordinados da agregação a que pertencem.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “cordas”, “bases (componentes de objetos)”.

5. Facet “Types of Epochs”

Scope note: This facet comprises types of cultural, social, intellectual phenomena consistent with each other thus creating intelligible unities. These types of phenomena are spatially and temporally limited and their consistency relies on the appearance of at least one qualitative element that links them in a unity. The spatial and temporal restriction is a formal feature of the facet “types of epochs”. That means that the facet “types of epochs” has no reference to specific realizations of these types of phenomena. Consequently, this facet does not include time periods such as the Renaissance or the Roman period, or the period of the Balkan wars etc., but the types of their categorization, i.e. the abstract concepts by virtue of which it is possible to conceive the cultural, social and intellectual phenomena as coherent.

Top term: types of epochs

Scope note: This term classifies cultural, social, intellectual phenomena consistent with each other thus creating intelligible unities. These phenomena are spatially and temporally limited and their consistency relies on the appearance of at least one qualitative element that links them in a unity. The spatial and temporal restriction is a formal feature of the facet “types of epochs”. That means that this term has no reference to specific realizations of these types of phenomena. Consequently, this term does not include time periods such as the Renaissance

or the Roman period, or the period of the Balkan wars etc., but their categorization, i.e. the abstract concepts by virtue of which it is possible to conceive the cultural, social and intellectual phenomena as coherent.

Narrower term examples:

- geological epochs
- epochs of Art
- epochs of technology

French translation: Types d'Époques

Scope note: Cette facette désigne les types de phénomènes culturels, sociaux ou intellectuels cohérents entre eux et créant ainsi des unités intelligibles. Ces types de phénomènes sont limités dans le temps et l'espace et leur cohérence dépend de l'émergence d'au moins un élément qualitatif qui les relie en une unité. La limite spatio-temporelle est une caractéristique formelle de la facette "type d'époques". Cela signifie que la facette "types d'époques" ne se réfère pas aux réalisations particulières de ces types de phénomènes. Par conséquent, cette facette n'inclut pas des périodes comme la Renaissance ou l'époque romaine, ou la période des guerres des Balkans, etc. mais les formes de leur catégorisation c'est à dire les concepts abstraits par lesquels il est possible de concevoir le phénomène culturel, social et intellectuel comme cohérent.

Top term: types d'époques

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les types de phénomènes culturels, sociaux ou intellectuels cohérents entre eux et créant ainsi des unités intelligibles. Ces types de phénomènes sont limités dans le temps et l'espace et leur cohérence dépend de l'émergence d'au moins un élément qualitatif qui les relie en une unité. La limite spatio-temporelle est une caractéristique formelle de la facette "type d'époques". Cela signifie que la facette "types d'époques" ne se réfère pas aux réalisations particulières de ces types de phénomènes. Par conséquent, cette facette n'inclut pas des périodes comme la Renaissance ou l'époque romaine, ou la période des guerres des Balkans, etc. mais les formes de leur catégorisation c'est à dire les concepts abstraits par lesquels il est possible de concevoir le phénomène culturel, social et intellectuel comme cohérent.

German translation: Epochentypen

Scope note: Diese Facette beinhaltet Typen von kulturellen, sozialen, intellektuellen Phänomenen, die untereinander konsistent sind und somit verständliche Einheiten bilden. Diese Typen von Phänomenen sind räumlich und zeitlich begrenzt und ihre Konsistenz beruht auf dem Auftreten wenigstens eines qualitativen Elements, welches sie zu einer Einheit verbindet. Die räumliche und zeitliche Beschränkung ist ein formales Merkmal der Facette "Epochentypen". Dies bedeutet, dass die Facette "Epochentypen" keinerlei Referenz zu spezifischen Realisierungen dieser Arten von Phänomenen besitzt. Folglich schließt diese Facette keine Zeiträume wie die Renaissance oder die römische Periode, oder die Periode der Balkankriege usw. ein, sondern umfasst die Arten ihrer Kategorisierungen, d. h. die abstrakten Konzepte aufgrund derer es möglich ist, die kulturelle, soziale und intellektuelle Phänomene zu verstehen.

Top term: Epochentypen

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet Typen von kulturellen, sozialen, intellektuellen Phänomenen, die untereinander konsistent sind und somit verständliche Einheiten bilden. Diese Typen von Phänomenen sind räumlich und zeitlich begrenzt und ihre Konsistenz beruht auf dem Auftreten wenigstens eines qualitativen Elements, welches sie zu einer Einheit

verbindet. Die räumliche und zeitliche Beschränkung ist ein formales Merkmal der Facette "Epochentypen". Dies bedeutet, dass die Facette "Epochentypen" keinerlei Referenz zu spezifischen Realisierungen dieser Arten von Phänomenen besitzt. Folglich schließt diese Facette keine Zeiträume wie die Renaissance oder die römische Periode, oder die Periode der Balkankriege usw. ein, sondern umfasst die Arten ihrer Kategorisierungen, d. h. die abstrakten Konzepte aufgrund derer es möglich ist, die kulturelle, soziale und intellektuelle Phänomene zu verstehen

Greek translation: Εποχές

Scope note: Περιλαμβάνει τύπους πολιτισμικών, κοινωνικών, διανοητικών φαινομένων που χαρακτηρίζονται από συνοχή δημιουργώντας νοητές ενότητες. Η συνοχή αυτή συγκροτείται λόγω της παρουσίασης ενός τουλάχιστον ποιοτικού στοιχείου που εμφανίζουν σύνολα φαινομένων χωροχρονικά οριοθετημένων. Η χωροχρονική οριοθέτηση αποτελεί μορφικό χαρακτηριστικό του θέματος «Εποχές», δεν αναφέρεται δηλαδή σε συγκεκριμένες πραγματώσεις του θέματος αυτού. Κατά συνέπεια, στο θέμα αυτό δεν περιλαμβάνονται τα στιγμιότυπα εποχών όπως η Αναγέννηση ή η Ρωμαϊκή περίοδος, ή η περίοδος των βαλκανικών πολέμων κτλ., αλλά οι τύποι κατηγοριοποίησής τους, δηλαδή οι αφηρημένες έννοιες, βάσει των οποίων είναι δυνατός ο εν γένει προσδιορισμός της συνοχής στην εμφάνιση πολιτισμικών, κοινωνικών και διανοητικών φαινομένων.

Top term: εποχές

Scope note: Περιλαμβάνει τύπους πολιτισμικών, κοινωνικών, διανοητικών φαινομένων που χαρακτηρίζονται από συνοχή δημιουργώντας νοητές ενότητες. Η συνοχή αυτή συγκροτείται λόγω της παρουσίασης ενός τουλάχιστον ποιοτικού στοιχείου που εμφανίζουν σύνολα φαινομένων χωροχρονικά οριοθετημένων. Η χωροχρονική οριοθέτηση αποτελεί μορφικό χαρακτηριστικό του θέματος «Εποχές», δεν αναφέρεται δηλαδή σε συγκεκριμένες πραγματώσεις του θέματος αυτού. Κατά συνέπεια, στο θέμα αυτό δεν περιλαμβάνονται τα στιγμιότυπα εποχών όπως η Αναγέννηση ή η Ρωμαϊκή περίοδος, ή η περίοδος των βαλκανικών πολέμων κτλ., αλλά οι τύποι κατηγοριοποίησής τους, δηλαδή οι αφηρημένες έννοιες, βάσει των οποίων είναι δυνατός ο εν γένει προσδιορισμός της συνοχής στην εμφάνιση πολιτισμικών, κοινωνικών και διανοητικών φαινομένων.

Portuguese translation: Tipos de Épocas

Scope note: Esta faceta inclui tipos de fenómenos culturais, sociais e intelectuais consistentes entre si, criando assim unidades inteligíveis. Estes tipos de fenómenos são espacial e temporalmente limitados, e a sua consistência depende do aparecimento de pelo menos um elemento qualitativo que os une numa unidade. A restrição espacial e temporal é uma característica formal da faceta "Tipos de Épocas". Isto significa que a faceta "Tipos de Épocas" não tem referência a realizações específicas destes tipos de fenómenos. Em consequência, esta faceta não inclui períodos de tempo como o Renascimento ou o período romano, ou o período das guerras dos Balcãs, etc., mas sim a sua categorização, ou seja, os conceitos genéricos através dos quais é possível conceber de forma coerente fenómenos culturais, sociais e intelectuais.

Top term: tipos de épocas

Scope note: Este conceito classifica fenómenos culturais, sociais e intelectuais consistentes entre si, criando assim unidades inteligíveis. Estes fenómenos são espacial e temporalmente limitados e sua consistência depende do aparecimento de pelo menos um elemento qualitativo que os une numa unidade. A restrição espacial e temporal é uma característica formal da faceta "Tipos de Épocas". Isto significa que o conceito não se refere a realizações específicas destes tipos de fenómenos. Consequentemente, este conceito não inclui períodos

de tempo como o Renascimento ou o período romano, ou o período das guerras dos Balcãs, etc., mas sim a sua categorização, ou seja, os conceitos genéricos através dos quais é possível conceber de forma coerente fenómenos culturais, sociais e intelectuais.

6. Facet “Conceptual Objects”

Scope note: This facet comprises types of objects whose essence remains the same regardless of the carrier. They are products of the human activity supported by the use of technical or electronic devices (digital photos, geometric measurements etc.) or without it (concepts, thoughts). The fact that they are materially produced does not determine their identity. Conceptual objects have the ability to exist on more than one particular carrier at the same time (paper, electronic signals, photos, human memories etc.), without the latter changing or altering their identity. On the contrary, any alteration of the conceptual object itself (removal of a part, revision etc.) changes the definition of its identity.

Conceptual objects exist as long as they can be found on at least one carrier (human memory included). Their existence ends when the last carrier and the last memory are lost.

Top term: conceptual objects

Scope note: This term classifies objects whose essence remains the same regardless of the carrier. They are products of the human activity supported by the use of technical or electronic devices (digital photos, geometric measurements etc.) or without it (concepts, thoughts). The fact that they are materially produced does not determine their identity. Conceptual objects have the ability to exist on more than one particular carrier at the same time (paper, electronic signals, photos, human memories etc.), without the latter changing or altering their identity. On the contrary, any alteration of the conceptual object itself (removal of a part, revision etc.) changes the definition of its identity.

Conceptual objects exist as long as they can be found on at least one carrier (human memory included). Their existence ends when the last carrier and the last memory are lost.

French translation: Objets Conceptuels

Scope note: Cette facette désigne les objets dont l'essence reste la même quel qu'en soit le support. Ce sont des produits de l'activité humaine qui s'appuient sur l'utilisation de procédés techniques ou électroniques (photo numérique, mesures géométriques) ou non (concepts, pensée). Le fait qu'ils soient matériels ne détermine pas leur identité. Les objets conceptuels ont la capacité à exister sur plus d'un seul support en même temps (photos, mémoire humaine, papier, signaux électroniques) sans que cela change leur identité. Au contraire toute modification de l'objet conceptuel (révision, recadrage) change la définition de son identité.

Les objets conceptuels existent tant qu'on peut les trouver sur au moins un support (y compris la mémoire humaine). Leur existence se termine quand le dernier support et la dernière mémoire sont perdus.

Top term: objets conceptuels

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les objets dont l'essence reste la même quel qu'en soit le support. Ce sont des produits de l'activité humaine qui s'appuient sur l'utilisation de procédés techniques ou électroniques (photo numérique, mesures géométriques) ou non (concepts, pensée). Le fait qu'ils soient matériels ne détermine pas leur identité. Les objets conceptuels ont la capacité à exister sur plus d'un seul support en même temps (photos, mémoire humaine, papier, signaux électroniques) sans que cela change leur identité. Au contraire toute modification de l'objet conceptuel (révision, recadrage) change la définition de son identité.

Les objets conceptuels existent tant qu'on peut les trouver sur au moins un support (y compris la mémoire humaine). Leur existence se termine quand le dernier support et la dernière mémoire sont perdus.

German translation: Konzeptionelle Objekte

Scope note: Diese Facette beinhaltet Objektklassen, deren Essenz unabhängig von ihrem Trägerobjekt sind. Sie sind Produkte menschlicher Aktivität, die mit Hilfe technischer oder elektronischer Geräte (Digitalfotos, geometrische Messgeräte usw.) oder ohne solche (Konzepte, Gedanken, Ideen) entstehen. Ihre materielle Ausführung bestimmt nicht ihre Identität. Konzeptionelle Objekte können auf mehr als einem bestimmten Träger gleichzeitig bestehen (Papier, elektronische Signale, Fotos, menschliche Erinnerung usw.), ohne dass sich ihr Inhalt oder ihre Identität verändern. Im Gegenteil, bewirkt jede Veränderung des konzeptionellen Objektes (Entfernung von Teilen des Objektes, Überarbeitung eines Konzeptes usw.) eine Veränderung in der Definition seiner Identität.

Konzeptionelle Objekte existieren so lange sie auf wenigstens einem Träger (inkl. menschlicher Erinnerung) nachgewiesen werden können. Ihre Existenz endet wenn der letzte Träger und die letzte Erinnerung daran verloren sind.

Top term: Konzeptionelle Objekte

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet Objektklassen, deren Essenz unabhängig von ihrem Trägerobjekt sind. Sie sind Produkte menschlicher Aktivität, die mit Hilfe technischer oder elektronischer Geräte (Digitalfotos, geometrische Messgeräte usw.) oder ohne solche (Konzepte, Gedanken, Ideen) entstehen. Ihre materielle Ausführung bestimmt nicht ihre Identität. Konzeptionelle Objekte können auf mehr als einem bestimmten Träger gleichzeitig bestehen (Papier, elektronische Signale, Fotos, menschliche Erinnerung usw.), ohne dass sich ihr Inhalt oder ihre Identität verändern. Im Gegenteil, bewirkt jede Veränderung des konzeptionellen Objektes (Entfernung von Teilen des Objektes, Überarbeitung eines Konzeptes usw.) eine Veränderung in der Definition seiner Identität. Konzeptionelle Objekte existieren so lange sie auf wenigstens einem Träger (inkl. menschlicher Erinnerung) nachgewiesen werden können. Ihre Existenz endet wenn der letzte Träger und die letzte Erinnerung daran verloren sind.

Greek translation: Νοητικά Αντικείμενα

Scope note: Το θέμα αυτό περιλαμβάνει αντικείμενα, η ουσία των οποίων μένει αμετάβλητη ανεξάρτητα από τον φορέα στον οποίο εμφανίζονται κάθε φορά. Προκύπτουν από την ανθρώπινη δραστηριότητα με ή χωρίς τη μεσολάβηση μηχανικών ή ηλεκτρονικών μέσων (έννοιες, σκέψεις στην πρώτη περίπτωση ή ψηφιακές φωτογραφίες, μετρήσεις γεωμετρικών κ.α. μεγεθών στη δεύτερη).

Παρά το γεγονός ότι τα αντικείμενα αυτά εκδηλώνονται μέσω της χρήσης της ύλης, η τελευταία δεν παίζει κανένα ρόλο στον προσδιορισμό της ταυτότητάς τους. Εφόσον, λοιπόν, τα νοητικά αντικείμενα έχουν την ιδιότητα να εμφανίζονται μέσω της χρήσης της ύλης, (χαρτί, ηλεκτρονικά μέσα, πίνακες, φωτογραφίες, μνήμη κτλ.) μπορεί να υλοποιούνται σε περισσότερους από έναν φορείς ταυτόχρονα, χωρίς αυτό να μεταβάλλει ή να τροποποιεί την ταυτότητά τους. Ενώ, όμως, ο φορέας και η συγκεκριμένη εμφάνιση του νοητικού αντικείμενου μέσω υλικών στοιχείων δεν παίζει κανένα ρόλο στον προσδιορισμό του, οποιαδήποτε αλλαγή, μεταβολή ή τροποποίηση του ίδιου του νοητικού αντικείμενου (αφαίρεση ενός τμήματός του, αναθεώρησή του κτλ.) επιφέρει αλλαγή στον προσδιορισμό της ταυτότητάς του.

Τα νοητικά αντικείμενα υφίστανται, στο βαθμό που υφίσταται ένας τουλάχιστον φορέας, στον οποίο εκδηλώνονται (συμπεριλαμβανομένης και της ανθρώπινης μνήμης). Η ύπαρξή

τους τερματίζεται, όταν εξαφανίζεται και ο τελευταίος φορέας, στον οποίο εμφανίζονται, ή όταν καταστρέφεται η μνήμη στην οποία έχουν καταγραφεί.

Top term: νοητικά αντικείμενα

Scope note: Ο όρος περιγράφει αντικείμενα, η ουσία των οποίων μένει αμετάβλητη ανεξάρτητα από τον φορέα στον οποίο εμφανίζονται κάθε φορά. Προκύπτουν από την ανθρώπινη δραστηριότητα με ή χωρίς τη μεσολάβηση μηχανικών ή ηλεκτρονικών μέσων (έννοιες, σκέψεις στην πρώτη περίπτωση ή ψηφιακές φωτογραφίες, μετρήσεις γεωμετρικών κ.α. μεγεθών στη δεύτερη). Παρά το γεγονός ότι τα αντικείμενα αυτά εκδηλώνονται μέσω της χρήσης της ύλης, η τελευταία δεν παίζει κανένα ρόλο στον προσδιορισμό της ταυτότητάς τους. Εφόσον, λοιπόν, τα νοητικά αντικείμενα έχουν την ιδιότητα να εμφανίζονται μέσω της χρήσης της ύλης, (χαρτί, ηλεκτρονικά μέσα, πίνακες, φωτογραφίες, μνήμη κτλ.) μπορεί να υλοποιούνται σε περισσότερους από έναν φορείς ταυτόχρονα, χωρίς αυτό να μεταβάλλει ή να τροποποιεί την ταυτότητά τους. Ενώ, όμως, ο φορέας και η συγκεκριμένη εμφάνιση του νοητικού αντικείμενου μέσω υλικών στοιχείων δεν παίζει κανένα ρόλο στον προσδιορισμό του, οποιαδήποτε αλλαγή, μεταβολή ή τροποποίηση του ίδιου του νοητικού αντικείμενου (αφαίρεση ενός τμήματός του, αναθεώρησή του κτλ) επιφέρει αλλαγή στον προσδιορισμό της ταυτότητάς του. Τα νοητικά αντικείμενα υφίστανται, στο βαθμό που υφίσταται ένας τουλάχιστον φορέας, στον οποίο εκδηλώνονται (συμπεριλαμβανομένης και της ανθρώπινης μνήμης). Η ύπαρξή τους τερματίζεται, όταν εξαφανίζεται και ο τελευταίος φορέας, στον οποίο εμφανίζονται, ή όταν καταστρέφεται η μνήμη στην οποία έχουν καταγραφεί.

Portuguese translation: Objetos Conceptuais

Scope note: Esta faceta inclui tipos de objetos cuja essência permanece a mesma independentemente do suporte. São produtos da atividade humana apoiados no uso de dispositivos técnicos ou eletrônicos (fotos digitais, medidas geométricas, etc.) ou sem estes dispositivos (conceitos, pensamentos). O facto de serem produzidos materialmente não determina a sua identidade. Os objetos conceptuais têm a capacidade de existir em mais de um suporte específico ao mesmo tempo (papel, sinais eletrônicos, fotos, memórias humanas, etc.), sem que este último altere a sua identidade. Pelo contrário, qualquer alteração do próprio objeto conceptual (remoção de uma parte, revisão, etc.) altera a definição da sua identidade.

Os objetos conceptuais existem desde que possam ser encontrados em pelo menos um suporte (incluindo a memória humana). A sua existência termina quando o último portador e a última memória são perdidos.

Top term: objetos conceptuais

Scope note: Este conceito classifica tipos de objetos cuja essência permanece a mesma independentemente do suporte. São produtos da atividade humana apoiados no uso de dispositivos técnicos ou eletrônicos (fotos digitais, medidas geométricas, etc.) ou sem estes dispositivos (conceitos, pensamentos). O facto de serem produzidos materialmente não determina a sua identidade. Os objetos conceptuais têm a capacidade de existir em mais de um suporte específico ao mesmo tempo (papel, sinais eletrônicos, fotos, memórias humanas, etc.), sem que este último altere a sua identidade. Pelo contrário, qualquer alteração do próprio objeto conceptual (remoção de uma parte, revisão, etc.) altera a definição da sua identidade. Os objetos conceptuais existem desde que possam ser encontrados em pelo menos um suporte (incluindo a memória humana). A sua existência termina quando o último portador e a última memória são perdidos.

6.1. Hierarchy top term “symbolic objects”

Scope note: This term classifies identifiable symbols and/or any aggregation of symbols, that have an objectively recognizable structure and that are documented as single units (sets or arrays of signs). Symbolic objects may serve to designate something, or to communicate some propositional content, but they don't depend on what they designate or communicate. They can exist on one or more carriers simultaneously without this feature adding to or removing from the identity of the symbols. Being objectively recognizable and documented as single units, symbolic objects are independent of the material carrier and the symbolized content as well. Consequently symbolic objects may or may not have a specific meaning.

Narrower term examples:

- information objects
- structural parts of information objects

French translation: objets symboliques

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les symboles identifiables et/ou les agrégations de symboles qui ont une structure objectivement reconnaissable et qui sont documentés comme des unités (ensembles de signes). Les objets symboliques peuvent servir à désigner ou à communiquer un contenu propositionnel mais ne dépendent pas de ce qu'ils désignent ou communiquent. Ils peuvent exister sur un ou plusieurs supports sans que cela leur retire ou ajoute à leur identité de symbole. Le fait d'être objectivement reconnaissables et documentés comme unités rend les objets symboliques indépendants de leur support matériel et de leur contenu symbolique. En conséquence ils peuvent avoir ou non une signification spécifique.

German translation: Symbolische Objekte

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst identifizierbare Symbole oder Ansammlungen von Symbolen, die eine objektiv erkennbare Struktur haben und als einzelne Elemente (Satz oder Anordnung von Zeichen) dokumentiert sind. Symbolische Objekte mögen dazu dienen, etwas zu be-/kennzeichnen oder einen bestimmten Inhalt auszudrücken, sind aber unabhängig von dem was sie ausdrücken oder kennzeichnen. Sie können auf einem oder mehreren Trägern gleichzeitig existieren, ohne dass die Träger die Identität der symbolischen Objekte verändern. Da sie objektiv erkennbar und als einzelne Elemente dokumentiert sind, sind symbolische Objekte unabhängig sowohl von ihrem materiellen Träger als auch von dem symbolisierten Inhalt. Folglich können symbolische Objekte eine spezifische Bedeutung haben, müssen aber nicht.

Greek translation: συμβολικά αντικείμενα

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει σύμβολα ή πεπερασμένα σύνολα τύπων συμβόλων, τα οποία είναι αντικειμενικά αναγνωρίσιμα και θεωρούνται ολοκληρωμένες λειτουργικά μονάδες (σειρές ή διατάξεις συμβόλων). Η λειτουργία των συμβολικών αντικειμένων έγκειται στο ότι μπορεί να δηλώνουν κάτι ή να κοινοποιούν κάποιο περιεχόμενο, αλλά τα ίδια τα συμβολικά αντικείμενα είναι ανεξάρτητα από αυτό που δηλώνουν ή κοινοποιούν. Επιπλέον, μπορεί να εκφέρονται από διάφορους υλικούς φορείς ταυτόχρονα χωρίς αυτό να προσθέτει ή να αφαιρεί κάτι στον προσδιορισμό της ταυτότητας των συμβόλων. Εφόσον λοιπόν τα συμβολικά αντικείμενα είναι αντικειμενικά αναγνωρίσιμα και συνιστούν λειτουργικά ολοκληρωμένες μονάδες (σειρές ή διατάξεις συμβόλων), είναι ανεξάρτητα τόσο από τον υλικό φορέα, από τον οποίο εκφέρονται κάθε φορά, όσο και από το συμβολιζόμενο περιεχόμενο, στο οποίο μπορεί να αναφέρονται και άρα είναι πιθανόν να μην έχουν τα ίδια κάθε φορά κάποιο αναγνωρίσιμο νόημα.

Portuguese translation: objetos simbólicos

Scope note: Este conceito classifica símbolos identificáveis e/ou qualquer agregação de símbolos, com uma estrutura objetivamente reconhecível e que sejam documentados como unidades (conjuntos ou matrizes de signos). Os objetos simbólicos podem servir para designar algo, ou para comunicar algum conteúdo proposicional, mas não dependem do que designam ou comunicam. Eles podem existir num ou mais suportes em simultâneo sem que esta característica altere a identidade dos símbolos. Sendo objetivamente reconhecíveis e documentados como unidades, os objetos simbólicos são independentes do suporte material e também do conteúdo simbolizado. Consequentemente, os objetos simbólicos podem ou não ter um significado específico.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “objetos de informação”, “partes estruturais de objetos de informação”.

6.2. Hierarchy top term “propositional objects”

Scope note: This term classifies mental contents produced by human activity, representing data of physical, logical or psychological realities or even fiction. These objects, though expressed by the use of symbols, do not depend on them, a fact that allows their transcription to another set of symbols. However a propositional object sometimes cannot be differentiated distinctively from the used symbols (e.g. a poem).

Narrower term examples:

- information objects
- structural parts of information objects (ο συγκεκριμένος όρος είναι NT του όρου information objects)

French translation: objets propositionnels

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les contenus mentaux produit par l’activité humaine représentant des données de la réalité physique, logique, psychologique ou même de la fiction. Ces objets, bien qu’exprimés au moyen de symboles, ne dépendent pas de ces symboles, ce qui permet leur transcription aux moyens d’un autre système de symboles. Cependant un objet propositionnel ne peut parfois pas être dissocié des symboles utilisés, par exemple un poème.

German translation: Aussageobjekte

Scope note: Inhalte, welche Daten physischer, logischer oder psychologischer Realität oder auch Fiktion darstellen. Obwohl sie mit Hilfe von Symbolen ausgedrückt werden, sind diese Objekte davon unabhängig, was ihre Transformation in andere Symbole ermöglicht. Trotzdem kann ein Aussageobjekt manchmal nicht klar von dem genutzten Symbol getrennt werden (z. B. Gedicht).

Greek translation: προτασιακά αντικείμενα

Scope note: Περιλαμβάνει περιεχόμενα του νου που είναι δημιουργήματα της ανθρώπινης δραστηριότητας και αναπαριστούν δεδομένα της φυσικής, λογικής ή ψυχολογικής πραγματικότητας ή ακόμα και προϊόντα της φαντασίας. Τα περιεχόμενα αυτά, ενώ εκφέρονται μέσω της χρήσης συμβόλων, είναι ανεξάρτητα από αυτά, γεγονός που καθιστά δυνατή τη μεταγραφή τους σε άλλο σύστημα συμβόλων. Το γεγονός αυτό δεν αποκλείει την περίπτωση, ένα προτασιακό περιεχόμενο να μην μπορεί να χωριστεί με σαφήνεια από τα σύμβολα, με τα οποία εκφέρεται (π.χ. ένα ποίημα). Επίσης, τα περιεχόμενα αυτά είναι ανεξάρτητα από το υλικό – χαρτί, ηλεκτρονικά μέσα κτλ. – του εκάστοτε φορέα εκφοράς τους.

Portuguese translation: objetos proposicionais

Scope note:

Este conceito classifica conteúdos mentais produzidos pela atividade humana, representando dados de realidades físicas, lógicas, psicológicas ou mesmo fictícias. Estes objetos, embora expressos pelo uso de símbolos, não dependem deles, facto que permite a sua transcrição para outro conjunto de símbolos. No entanto, um objeto proposicional às vezes não pode ser diferenciado dos símbolos utilizados (por exemplo, um poema).

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “objetos de informação”, “partes estruturais de objetos de informação”.

6.3. Hierarchy top term “methods”

Scope note: This term classifies systems of specifications, restrictions and regulations about the design (this involves setting the principles, specifying the requirements and the means for achieving the desired result, estimating the consequences and the expected outcome) and/or the performance of the necessary activities (application of the selected principles and rules, provision and activation of the means and requirements for the realization of the chosen goals, re-estimation of the consequences) in order to achieve certain results of a specific type.

Narrower term examples:

- procedures
- techniques

French translation: méthodes

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les systèmes de spécifications, restrictions et régulations pour la conception et/ou la réalisation d’activités nécessaires dans le but d’obtenir certains résultats d’un type particulier. La conception implique de poser les principes, de spécifier les exigences et les moyens pour obtenir le résultat voulu, d’estimer les conséquences et le résultat final. Les activités nécessaires impliquent l’application de principes et de règles, la fourniture et la mise en œuvre de moyens et exigences pour la réalisation des objectifs, la réévaluation des conséquences.

German translation: Methoden

Scope note: Dieser Term klassifiziert Systeme von Vorgaben, Beschränkungen und Regulierungen zur Entwicklung (Festlegen von Grundlagen, Spezifizierung von Anforderungen und von Mitteln, um das Resultat zu erzielen, die Konsequenzen und das Ergebnis einzuschätzen), Planung und/oder Durchführung von Aktivitäten, die zur Erzielung bestimmter Resultate nötig sind (Anwendung der ausgewählten Grundlagen und Regeln, Bereitstellung und Anwendung der Mittel für die Realisierung der gesteckten Ziele, Neubewertung der Konsequenzen).

Greek translation: μέθοδοι

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει συστήματα κάποιων προδιαγραφών, περιορισμών και κανόνων που αφορούν στον σχεδιασμό (υιοθέτηση αρχών, επιλογή προϋποθέσεων, όρων και μέσων για την επίτευξη του επιθυμητού αποτελέσματος, υπολογισμός των συνεπειών και των αναμενόμενων αποτελεσμάτων) και/ή στην εκτέλεση (εφαρμογή των αρχών και των κανόνων, εφοδιασμός και ενεργοποίηση των μέσων και των όρων για την πραγματοποίηση ενός σκοπού, επανεξέταση των συνεπειών) των απαραίτητων ενεργειών, προκειμένου να επιτευχθεί ένα αποτέλεσμα ορισμένου είδους.

Portuguese translation: métodos

Scope note: Este conceito classifica sistemas de especificações, restrições e regulamentos sobre a concepção e/ou o desempenho das atividades necessárias para alcançar um tipo específico de resultados. A concepção implica estabelecer os princípios, especificar os requisitos e os meios para alcançar o resultado desejado, estimar as consequências e o resultado final. As atividades necessárias envolvem a aplicação dos princípios e regras selecionados, provisão e aplicação dos meios e requisitos para a realização dos objetivos e a reavaliação das consequências.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “procedimentos”, “técnicas”.

6.4. Hierarchy top term “concepts”

Scope Note: This term classifies concepts for use in categorizing and/ or systematizing aspects of our perceptible reality. These concept types express fundamental ways of viewing reality and are drawn from different conceptual contexts, each expressing a particular standpoint. They arise from the discussion and comparison of the formulation, definition and use of concepts in different disciplines. They are thus, among other things, meant to play a kind of mediating role between various disciplines and are proposed towards the end of establishing a common inter-disciplinary and inter-thematic conceptual framework.

Narrower term examples:

- identity
- social identity
- gender identity

French translation: concepts

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les concepts utilisés pour catégoriser et/ou systématiser les aspects de notre réalité sensible. Ils expriment les façons fondamentales de voir la réalité et sont tirés de différents contextes conceptuels, chacun exprimant un point de vue particulier. Ils résultent de la discussion et de la comparaison de la formulation, définition et utilisation des concepts dans différentes disciplines. Ils sont donc, entre autres, destinés à jouer un rôle de médiation entre les différentes disciplines et sont proposés dans le but d’établir un cadre conceptuel interdisciplinaire et inter-thématique.

German translation: Konzepte

Scope note: Unter diesem Term sind Konzepte klassifiziert, die zur Kategorisierung und/oder Systematisierung von Aspekten unserer wahrnehmbaren Realität dienen. Diese Typen von Konzepten drücken fundamentale Wege der Realitätswahrnehmung aus und rühren von unterschiedlichen konzeptionellen Kontexten, die alle eine eigene Sichtweise vertreten. Sie entstehen aus der Diskussion und aus dem Vergleich mit Formulierungen, Definitionen und dem Gebrauch dieser Konzepte in verschiedenen Disziplinen. Daher spielen sie unter anderem eine Vermittlerrolle zwischen verschiedenen Disziplinen und schaffen einen interdisziplinären und interthematischen konzeptionellen Rahmen.

Greek translation: έννοιες

Scope note: Η ιεραρχία αυτή περιλαμβάνει τύπους εννοιών ως τρόπων θεώρησης ή/και συστηματοποίησης πλευρών της πραγματικότητας που προσλαμβάνουμε. Οι έννοιες ως τύποι εκφράζουν θεμελιώδεις τρόπους θέασης της πραγματικότητας και συνάγονται από επιμέρους εννοιολογικά πλαίσια, τα οποία εκφράζουν κάθε φορά μια συγκεκριμένη σκοπιά. Οι τύποι εννοιών προκύπτουν από τη συζήτηση και σύγκριση του σχηματισμού, του ορισμού και της χρήσης εννοιών από διαφορετικά επιστημονικά πεδία. Έχουν έτσι, μεταξύ άλλων, ένα

είδος διαμεσολαβητικού ρόλου ανάμεσα σε διάφορες επιστήμες και τείνουν με αυτόν τον τρόπο στη διαμόρφωση ενός κοινού διεπιστημονικού και διαθεματικού εννοιολογικού πλαισίου.

Portuguese translation: conceitos

Scope note: Este conceito classifica unidades de conhecimento para uso na categorização e/ou sistematização de aspetos de nossa realidade perceptível. Estes tipos de conceitos representam modos fundamentais de ver a realidade e são elaborados a partir de contextos diferentes, cada um exprimindo um ponto de vista particular. Eles surgem da discussão e comparação da formulação, definição e uso de conceitos em disciplinas diferentes. Entre outras coisas, eles destinam-se assim a desempenhar uma espécie de papel mediador entre várias disciplinas e são propostos com o objetivo de estabelecer um enquadramento conceptual interdisciplinar e intertemático.

Exemplos de conceitos subordinados: “identidade”, “identidade social”, “identidade de género”.

6.5. Hierarchy top term “communication systems (language)”

Scope Note: Communication systems are the medium of conveying meanings and messages from one entity or group or transmitter to another entity or group or receiver through the use of mutually understood signs, signals, symbols, images and semiotic rules. The main steps inherent to all communication systems are: (a) the formation of communicative motivation or reason, (b) message composition, (c) message encoding, (d) transmission of the message as a sequence of units/signals using a specific channel or medium, (e) reception of signals and reassembling of the message from a sequence of received signals, (f) decoding of the reassembled message and (g) interpretation and making sense of the presumed original message.

French translation: systèmes de communication (linguistique)

Scope note:

German translation:

Scope note:

Greek translation: συστήματα επικοινωνίας (γλώσσα)

Scope note:

Ο όρος αναφέρεται στους διαύλους μεταφοράς νοημάτων και μηνυμάτων από έναν πομπό σε έναν παραλήπτη, μέσω της χρήσης αμοιβαίως κατανοητών σημείων, σημάτων, εικόνων και σημειωτικών κανόνων. Ως πομπός και παραλήπτης νοούνται τα άτομα ή οι ομάδες που συμμετέχουν στην πράξη της επικοινωνίας. Τα βασικά στάδια της επικοινωνίας, τα οποία χαρακτηρίζουν εγγενώς κάθε σύστημα επικοινωνίας, είναι τα ακόλουθα: (a) η ύπαρξη επικοινωνιακού σκοπού/στόχου, (b) η σύνθεση του μηνύματος, (c) η κωδικοποίηση του μηνύματος, (d) η μετάδοση του μηνύματος ως ακολουθία σημείων/σημάτων διά μέσου ενός συγκεκριμένου διαύλου επικοινωνίας, (e) η λήψη των σημάτων και η εκ νέου σύστασή/συγκρότησή τους σε μήνυμα εκ μέρους του αποδέκτη, (f) η αποκωδικοποίηση του εκ νέου συστημένου/συγκροτημένου μηνύματος και (g) η κατανόηση κι η ερμηνεία του του θεωρούμενου ως αρχικού μηνύματος

Portuguese translation:

Scope note:



7. Facet “People”

Scope note: This facet comprises terms characterizing persistent roles and qualities of individual persons or groups of persons as a whole, mostly acquired at some time, sometimes even from birth on, that may or may not be lost at some later phase. They may pertain to qualities of general behaviour, intellectual or bodily abilities, skills and professions, social agency and status, economic position, cultural identity, religious or philosophical convictions and mindsets, states of health or psychological disposition.

Top term: people

Scope note: This term classifies persistent roles and qualities of individual persons or groups of persons as a whole, mostly acquired at some time, sometimes even from birth on, that may or may not be lost at some later phase. They may pertain to qualities of general behaviour, intellectual or bodily abilities, skills and professions, social agency and status, economic position, cultural identity, religious or philosophical convictions and mindsets, states of health or psychological disposition.

French translation:

Scope note:

Top term:

Scope note:

German translation:

Scope note:

Top term:

Scope note:

Greek translation:

Scope note:

Top term:

Scope note:

Portuguese translation:

Scope note:

Top term:

Scope note:

7.1. Hierarchy top term “groups”

Scope note: This hierarchy classifies terms denoting relations of whatever character (social, cultural, economic, religious, athletic, political, ethnic, national etc.) arise from common occupation, activity, beliefs, role, condition, or joint actions of at least two people.

French translation: groupes

Scope note:

German translation:



Scope note:

Greek translation:

Scope note:

Portuguese translation:

Scope note:

7.2. Hierarchy top term “roles of individuals”

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises the types of attitudes and/or social behaviors that are expected of a person and which result from or are acquired through the relation of that person with other individuals or social groups .

French translation: rôles dans les relations interpersonnelles

Scope note:

German translation: Rollen zwischenmenschlicher Beziehungen

Scope note:

Greek translation: ρόλοι διαπροσωπικών σχέσεων

Scope note:

Portuguese translation: papéis em relações interpessoais

Scope note:

8. Facet “Geopolitical Units”

Scope note: This facet comprises types of administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.

Top term: geopolitical units

Scope note: This term classifies administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.

French translation: Unités géopolitiques

Scope note: Cette facette désigne les types de divisions administratives utilisées par un État ou toute autre structure politique souveraine au sein de ses limites de juridiction. Les caractéristiques intrinsèques de ses unités incluent, entre autres, l'étendue de la zone sur laquelle elles sont appliquées/exercées, l'étendue chronologique pendant laquelle elles sont en vigueur, leurs corps gouvernants et le degré d'autonomie qui leur est attribué par rapport à la gestion et à l'exploitation de leurs ressources.

Top term: unités géopolitiques

Scope note: Ce terme désigne les types de divisions administratives utilisées par un État ou toute autre structure politique souveraine au sein de ses limites de juridiction. Les caractéristiques intrinsèques de ses unités incluent, entre autres, l'étendue de la zone sur laquelle elles sont appliquées/exercées, l'étendue chronologique pendant laquelle elles sont en vigueur, leurs corps gouvernants et le degré d'autonomie qui leur est attribué par rapport à la gestion et à l'exploitation de leurs ressources.

German translation: Geopolitische Einheiten

Scope note: Dieser Facette beinhaltet Typen von administrativen Einheiten, die von staatlichen oder anderen souveränen/unabhängigen oder politischen Körperschaften innerhalb der Grenzen ihrer Jurisdiktion genutzt werden. Wesentliche Eigenschaften dieser Einheiten sind u. a. ihre geographische Ausdehnung, ihre chronologische Ausdehnung, ihre Regierungsgremien und der Grad ihrer Autonomie, die ihnen in Bezug auf die Verwaltung ihrer Ressourcen zugesprochen sind.

Top term: Geopolitische Einheiten

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet Typen von administrativen Einheiten, die von staatlichen oder anderen souveränen/unabhängigen oder politischen Körperschaften innerhalb der Grenzen ihrer Jurisdiktion genutzt werden. Wesentliche Eigenschaften dieser Einheiten sind u.a. ihre geographische Ausdehnung, ihre chronologische Ausdehnung, ihre Regierungsgremien und der Grad ihrer Autonomie, die ihnen in Bezug auf die Verwaltung ihrer Ressourcen zugesprochen sind.

Greek translation: Γεωπολιτικές μονάδες

Scope note: Το θέμα αυτό περιγράφει τύπους διοικητικών διαιρέσεων τους οποίους εφαρμόζει ένα κράτος ή άλλο κρατικό ή πολιτικό μόρφωμα στην επικράτεια δικαιοδοσίας του. Εγγενή χαρακτηριστικά των τύπων αυτών αποτελούν, μεταξύ άλλων, η εδαφική έκταση στην οποία υλοποιούνται/ ασκούνται, η χρονική διάρκεια που είναι σε ισχύ, οι φορείς άσκησης εξουσίας που έχουν στη διάθεσή τους και ο βαθμός αυτονομίας τους σε θέματα διοίκησης και εκμετάλλευσης των πόρων τους.

Top term: γεωπολιτικές μονάδες

Scope note: Ο όρος περιγράφει τύπους διοικητικών διαιρέσεων τους οποίους εφαρμόζει ένα κράτος ή άλλο κρατικό ή πολιτικό μόρφωμα στην επικράτεια δικαιοδοσίας του. Εγγενή χαρακτηριστικά των τύπων αυτών αποτελούν, μεταξύ άλλων, η εδαφική έκταση στην οποία υλοποιούνται/ ασκούνται, η χρονική διάρκεια που είναι σε ισχύ, οι φορείς άσκησης εξουσίας που έχουν στη διάθεσή τους και ο βαθμός αυτονομίας τους σε θέματα διοίκησης και εκμετάλλευσης των πόρων τους.

Portuguese translation: Unidades Geopolíticas

Scope note: Esta faceta inclui tipos de divisões administrativas utilizadas por um estado ou outra estrutura soberana ou política dentro dos limites da sua jurisdição. As características intrínsecas destas unidades incluem, entre outras, a extensão da área sobre a qual são aplicadas/exercidas, o período cronológico em que vigoram, os seus órgãos sociais e o grau de autonomia que lhes é conferido em relação à gestão e exploração dos seus recursos.

Top term: unidades geopolíticas

Scope note: Este conceito classifica divisões administrativas utilizadas por um estado ou outra estrutura soberana ou política dentro dos limites da sua jurisdição. As características

intrínsecas destas unidades incluem, entre outras, a extensão da área sobre a qual são aplicadas/exercidas, o período cronológico em que vigoram, os seus órgãos sociais e o grau de autonomia que lhes é conferido em relação à gestão e exploração dos seus recursos.

9. Facet “Geometric Extents”

Scope note: This facet comprises kinds of designations and definitions of spatial extents based on either geometric expressions or spatial properties of observable features -like mountains, lakes, buildings, cities, etc. -and social constructs -referring to the spatial extent of territories that fall within the jurisdiction of some geopolitical or other administrative unit.

Note: The terms and hierarchies of this facet can be coordinated with the suitable type of phenomenal place, in the sense of CRMgeo, [1] classified accordingly under Physical Features, Built Environment or Geopolitical Units.

[1] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013, p. 20.

Top term: geometric extents

Scope note: This term classifies kinds of designations and definitions of spatial extents based on either geometric expressions or spatial properties of observable features -like mountains, lakes, buildings, cities, etc. -and social constructs -referring to the spatial extent of territories that fall within the jurisdiction of some geopolitical or other administrative unit.

Note: The terms listed as Geometric extents can be coordinated with the suitable type of phenomenal place, in the sense of CRMgeo, classified accordingly under Physical Features, Built Environment or Geopolitical Units.

French translation: Étendues Géométriques

Scope note: Cette facette comprend les intitulés et les définitions d’étendues spatiales fondées à la fois sur les expressions géométriques ou propriétés spatiales d’entités observables – comme les montagnes, lacs, immeubles, villes, etc. – et sur les constructions sociales – en rapport aux étendues spatiales de territoires soumis à la juridiction d’unités géopolitiques ou administratives.

Note : les termes entrant dans la catégorie des étendues géométriques peuvent être associés au type ad hoc de lieu phénoménal selon le CRMgeo [1] et classés en conséquence sous Caractéristiques physiques, Environnement bâti ou Unités géométriques.

[1] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013, p. 20.

Top term: étendues géométriques

Scope note: Ce terme catégorise les intitulés et les définitions d’étendues spatiales fondées à la fois sur les expressions géométriques ou propriétés spatiales d’entités observables – comme les montagnes, lacs, immeubles, villes, etc. – et sur les constructions sociales – en rapport aux étendues spatiales de territoires soumis à la juridiction d’unités géopolitiques ou administratives.

Note : les termes entrant dans la catégorie des étendues géométriques peuvent être associés au type ad hoc de lieu phénoménal selon le CRMgeo et classés en conséquence sous Caractéristiques physiques.

German translation:

Scope note: Diese Facette beinhaltet .

Top term:

Scope note: Dieser Term beinhaltet .

Greek translation: Γεωμετρικές Εκφράσεις Τόπου

Scope note: Το θέμα αυτό περιγράφει τα είδη ονομασίας ή προσδιορισμού χωρικών εκτάσεων, τα οποία βασίζονται είτε σε γεωμετρικές μεθόδους είτε στις χωρικές ιδιότητες χαρακτηριστικών/μορφωμάτων (πχ. χωρικές ιδιότητες βουνών, λιμνών, κτηρίων, πόλεων, κ.ά) ή κοινωνικών κατασκευών (πχ. αποτύπωση της χωρικής έκτασης περιοχών που εμπίπτουν στην επικράτεια μιας γεωπολιτικής ή άλλης διοικητικής μονάδας) που υπόκεινται σε παρατήρηση.

Παρατηρήσεις: Οι όροι και οι ιεραρχίες που ταξινομούνται στο τρέχον θέμα μπορούν να συσχετιστούν με τον φαινομενολογικό/φαινομενικό χώρο που καταλαμβάνουν οι χωρικές εκτάσεις τις οποίες αποτυπώνουν -κατά τα πρότυπα του CRMgeo [1] -και να υπαχθούν στις ιεραρχίες των υλικών μορφωμάτων, του δομημένου περιβάλλοντος ή των γεωπολιτικών μονάδων, αντίστοιχα.

[1] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013.

Top term: γεωμετρικές εκφράσεις τόπου

Scope note: Ο όρος αναφέρεται στα είδη ονομασίας ή προσδιορισμού χωρικών εκτάσεων, τα οποία βασίζονται είτε σε γεωμετρικές μεθόδους είτε στις χωρικές ιδιότητες χαρακτηριστικών/μορφωμάτων (πχ. χωρικές ιδιότητες βουνών, λιμνών, κτηρίων, πόλεων, κ.ά) ή κοινωνικών κατασκευών (πχ. αποτύπωση της χωρικής έκτασης περιοχών που εμπίπτουν στην επικράτεια μιας γεωπολιτικής ή άλλης διοικητικής μονάδας) που υπόκεινται σε παρατήρηση.

Παρατηρήσεις: Οι όροι και οι ιεραρχίες που ταξινομούνται στο τρέχον θέμα μπορούν να συσχετιστούν με τον φαινομενολογικό/φαινομενικό χώρο που καταλαμβάνουν οι χωρικές εκτάσεις τις οποίες αποτυπώνουν -κατά τα πρότυπα του CRMgeo -και να υπαχθούν στις ιεραρχίες των υλικών μορφωμάτων, του δομημένου περιβάλλοντος ή των γεωπολιτικών μονάδων, αντίστοιχα.

Portuguese translation: Extensões Geométricas

Scope note: Esta faceta inclui tipos de extensões espaciais baseados em expressões geométricas ou propriedades espaciais de características observáveis - como montanhas, lagos, edifícios, cidades, etc. - e construções sociais - referindo-se à extensão espacial de territórios que se enquadram na jurisdição de alguma unidade geopolítica ou administrativa.

NOTA: Os conceitos e hierarquias desta faceta podem ser coordenados com o tipo adequado de lugar fenomenal, no sentido de CRMgeo [1], classificado em Características Físicas, Ambiente Construído ou Unidades Geopolíticas.



[1] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013, p. 20.

Top term: étendues géométriques

Scope note: Este conceito classifica tipos de extensões espaciais baseados em expressões geométricas ou propriedades espaciais de características observáveis - como montanhas, lagos, edifícios, cidades, etc. - e construções sociais - referindo-se à extensão espacial de territórios que se enquadram na jurisdição de alguma unidade geopolítica ou administrativa.

NOTA: Os conceitos e hierarquias desta faceta podem ser coordenados com o tipo adequado de lugar fenomenal, no sentido de CRMgeo, classificado em Características Físicas, Ambiente Construído ou Unidades Geopolíticas.

9.1. Hierarchy top term “points”

Scope note: This term classifies zero-dimensional geometric primitives, representing the position [1] of the centroid of a particular feature, on a given surface –irrespective of its actual spatial extent –depending on the scale of the representation (the smaller the scale, the more likely it is for a feature to be thus represented), convenience and the type of feature the points stand for [2].

Note: The terms listed as points can be coordinated with the suitable type of phenomenal place -in the sense of CRMgeo [3] -classified under the hierarchies of Physical Features, Built Environment or Geopolitical Units.

[1] The OpenGIS; Abstract Specification; Topic 5: Features

[2] https://docs.ggis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-point

[3] [3] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013.

French translation: points

Scope note: Ce terme catégorise les primitives géométriques adimensionnelles représentant la position [1] du centroïde d’une entité particulière, sur une surface donnée – indépendamment de son étendue spatiale réelle – en fonction de l’échelle de la représentation (plus l’échelle est petite plus l’entité est susceptible d’être représentée de cette façon) [2]

Note : les termes entrant dans la catégorie des points peuvent être associés au type ad hoc de lieu phénoménal selon le sens du CRMgeo [3] – classés sous les hiérarchies Caractéristiques physiques, Environnement bâti ou Unités géopolitiques.

[1] The OpenGIS; Abstract Specification; Topic 5: Features

[2] https://docs.ggis.org/2.8/fr/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-point.

[3] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013.

German translation:

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst .

Greek translation: σημεία αναφοράς

Scope note: Ο όρος αναφέρεται σε γεωμετρικά στοιχεία μηδενικών διαστάσεων που αναπαριστούν τη θέση ενός υλικού μορφώματος πάνω σε μια επιφάνεια, ανεξάρτητα από τις πραγματικές διαστάσεις του μορφώματος αυτού στον χώρο [1], [2].

Η ταξινόμηση των υλικών μορφωμάτων ως σημείων υπαγορεύεται σε μεγάλο βαθμό (i) από την κλίμακα που χρησιμοποιείται για την αναπαράστασή τους (κατά κανόνα, όσο πιο μικρή είναι η κλίμακα, τόσο πιθανότερο είναι για ένα μόρφωμα να παρασταθεί ως σημείο), (ii) από πρακτικούς λόγους, καθώς και (iii) από το είδος των υλικών μορφωμάτων που αντιπροσωπεύουν τα σημεία.

Παρατηρήσεις: τα σημεία που αναπαριστούν υλικά μορφώματα μπορούν να συσχετιστούν με τον φαινομενολογικό/φαινομενικό χώρο που τα μορφώματα αυτά καταλαμβάνουν -κατά τα πρότυπα του CRMgeo [3] -και να υπαχθούν στις ιεραρχίες των υλικών μορφωμάτων, του δομημένου περιβάλλοντος ή των γεωπολιτικών μονάδων, αντίστοιχα.

[1] The OpenGIS; Abstract Specification; Topic 5: Features

[2] https://docs.ggis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-point

[3] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013.

Portuguese translation: pontos

Scope note: Este conceito classifica primitivas geométricas de dimensão zero, representando a posição [1] do centroide de uma determinada característica, numa dada superfície – independentemente da sua extensão espacial – dependendo da escala da representação (quanto menor a escala, mais provável que uma característica seja assim representada), conveniência e o tipo de característica que os pontos representam [2].

Nota: Os termos listados como pontos podem ser coordenados com o tipo adequado de lugar fenomenal - no sentido de CRMgeo [3] - classificado em Características Físicas, Ambiente Construído ou Unidades Geopolíticas.

[1] The OpenGIS; Abstract Specification; Topic 5: Features

[2] https://docs.ggis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-point

[3] Hiebel, G.H, Doerr, M. (2013). An ontological spatio-temporal refinement for the CIDOC CRM and GIS standards. 19th Annual meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA2013) 2013, Pilsen, Czech Republic, 4-8 September 2013.

9.2. Hierarchy top term “linear extents”

Scope note: This term classifies one-dimensional shapes on a surface that are either straight or curved and can be defined by a connected series of unique x,y coordinate pairs/points forming a continuous path. The said points are all contained in it [2]. Linear extents can be used to show the geometry of linear features such as roads, rivers, contours, footpaths, flight paths and so on.

Note: The kind of Physical feature, Built environment or Geopolitical unit -or part thereof, f.i. a mountain range, a road, a borders between two countries -providing the linear extent can be specified by coordinating this term with the suitable feature type, such as “linear extents of Physical features/ Built environments/ Geopolitical units”.

[1] https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-polyline

[2] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_\(geometry\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_(geometry))

French translation: étendues linéaires

Scope note: Ce terme catégorise les formes unidimensionnelles sur une surface qui sont soit droites, soit courbes et peuvent être définies par une série de paires/points x y uniques, reliés pour former un chemin continu. Lesdits points y sont tous contenus [2]. Les étendues linéaires peuvent être utilisées pour désigner la géométrie d’entités linéaires comme les routes, fleuves, contours, sentiers, voies aériennes, etc.

Note: Le type de Caractéristique physique, Environnement bâti ou Unité géopolitique – ou partie d’entre eux, par exemple une chaîne de montagnes, une frontière entre deux pays – constituant l’étendue linéaire peut être spécifié en associant ce terme avec la catégorie ad hoc comme « étendues linéaires de Caractéristiques physiques/Environnement bâti/Unités géopolitiques ».

[1] https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-polyline

[2] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_\(geometry\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_(geometry))

German translation:

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst .

Greek translation: γραμμικές αναπαραστάσεις

Scope note: Ο όρος αναφέρεται σε ευθεία ή κυρτά γεωμετρικά σχήματα που ορίζονται από ένα συνεχές σύνολο σημείων, το καθένα από τα οποία προσδιορίζεται μοναδικά από ένα ζεύγος αριθμών (x,y) στο καρτεσιανό επίπεδο. Τα σημεία περιέχονται στην γραμμική αναπαράσταση. [1], [2]

Οι γραμμικές αναπαραστάσεις μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν για να αναπαραστήσουν με γραμμικό τρόπο μορφώματα, όπως δρόμους, ποταμούς, περιγράμματα, μονοπάτια, κ.ά.

Παρατηρήσεις: Το είδος του υλικού μορφώματος, του δομημένου περιβάλλοντος ή της γεωπολιτικής μονάδας (ή μέρος αυτού, πχ. μια οροσειρά, ένας δρόμος, η συνοριακή γραμμή ανάμεσα σε δύο κράτη) που αποτυπώνει μια γραμμική αναπαράσταση μπορεί να εξειδικευτεί περαιτέρω, αν συσχετιστεί με τον κατάλληλο τύπο μορφώματος. Για παράδειγμα: γραμμικές αναπαραστάσεις υλικών μορφωμάτων, γραμμικές αναπαραστάσεις δομημένου περιβάλλοντος, γραμμικές αναπαραστάσεις γεωπολιτικών μονάδων.

[1] https://docs.qgis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-polyline

[2] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_\(geometry\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_(geometry))

Portuguese translation: extensões lineares



Scope note: Este conceito classifica formas unidimensionais numa superfície, retas ou curvas, sendo definidas por uma série conectada de pares/pontos de coordenadas x,y únicos formando um caminho contínuo. Os referidos pontos estão todos contidos em si [1], [2].

As extensões lineares podem ser utilizadas para mostrar a geometria de recursos lineares, como estradas, rios, contornos, trilhas, rotas de voo e assim por diante.

NOTA: O tipo de característica física, ambiente construído ou unidade geopolítica - ou parte dele, por exemplo, uma cadeia de montanhas, uma estrada, uma fronteira entre dois países - que fornece a extensão linear pode ser especificado coordenando este conceito com o tipo de característica adequado, como “extensões lineares de características físicas / ambiente construído / unidades geopolíticas”.

[1] https://docs.ggis.org/2.8/en/docs/gentle_gis_introduction/vector_data.html#figure-geometry-polyline

[2] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_\(geometry\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Line_(geometry))

9.3. Hierarchy top term “surface areas”

Scope note: The term classifies quantities expressing the extent of a two dimensional feature, figure or shape defined by a connected sequence of x,y coordinate pairs/points, where the first and last coordinate pair/points are the same and all others are unique, thus forming a polygon. The latter can have a shared geometry, i.e. boundaries that are in common with a neighboring polygon. Surface areas can be seen as contiguous projections onto some reference space. Examples of such areas are enclosed spaces like dams, islands, country boundaries and so on.

Note: The kind of Physical feature, Built environment or Geopolitical unit providing the geometric extent -i.e. a lake, a stadium, a prefecture -can be specified by coordinating this term with the suitable feature type, such as “surface areas of Physical features/ Built environments/ Geopolitical units”.

French translation: aires de surface

Scope note: Ce terme catégorise les quantités exprimant l’étendue d’une entité, figure ou forme bidimensionnelle définie par une séquence continue de paires/points x y coordonnés, où la première et la dernière paire/points coordonnés sont identiques et toutes les autres sont uniques, formant ainsi un polygone. Ces dernières peuvent avoir une géométrie partagée, par exemple des frontières communes avec un polygone voisin. Les surfaces peuvent être considérées comme des projections contiguës dans un espace de référence. En exemples de telles aires on trouvera des espaces fermés comme les barrages, les îles, les frontières entre deux pays, etc.

Note: Les types de Caractéristiques physiques, Environnement bâti ou Unités géopolitiques constituant l’étendue géométrique – par exemple un lac, un stade, une préfecture – peuvent être spécifiés en associant ce terme avec l’entité ad hoc comme “aires de surface de Caractéristiques physiques/Environnement bâti/Unités géopolitiques”.

German translation:

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst .

Greek translation: αναπαραστάσεις περικλειστων εκτάσεων

Scope note: Ο όρος αναφέρεται στις διαστάσεις της έκτασης ενός δισδιάστατου μορφώματος ή σχήματος, οριζόμενου από ένα συνεχές σύνολο σημείων, το καθένα από τα οποία προσδιορίζεται μοναδικά από ένα ζεύγος αριθμών (x,y) στο καρτεσιανό επίπεδο. Το αρχικό και το τελικό σημείο του σχήματος ταυτίζονται, ενώ τα υπόλοιπα σημεία είναι διακριτά μεταξύ τους και σχηματίζουν ένα πολύγωνο. Δύο ή περισσότερα πολύγωνα είναι δυνατόν να έχουν κοινά τμήματα, αν για παράδειγμα μοιράζονται μια πλευρά τους. Οι αναπαραστάσεις των περικλειστων εκτάσεων είναι οι προβολές διαδοχικών σημείων στο επίπεδο αναφοράς. Παραδείγματα περικλειστων εκτάσεων αποτελούν περικλειστες φράγματα, νησιά, η γεωγραφική έκταση μιας χώρας κ.ά.

Παρατηρήσεις: Το είδος του υλικού μορφώματος, του δομημένου περιβάλλοντος ή της γεωπολιτικής μονάδας, το οποίο αποτυπώνεται σε μια επιφάνεια (π.χ. μια λίμνη, ένα στάδιο, ένας νομός), μπορεί να εξειδικευτεί περαιτέρω, αν συσχετιστεί με τον κατάλληλο τύπο μορφώματος. Για παράδειγμα: επιφάνειες υλικών μορφωμάτων, επιφάνειες δομημένου περιβάλλοντος, επιφάνειες γεωπολιτικών μονάδων.

Portuguese translation: áreas de superfície

Scope note: Este conceito classifica quantidades que expressam a extensão de uma característica, figura ou forma bidimensional definida por uma sequência conectada de pares/pontos de coordenadas x,y, onde o primeiro e o último par/pontos de coordenadas são os mesmos e todos os outros são únicos, formando assim um polígono. Este último pode ter uma geometria compartilhada, ou seja, limites que são comuns com um polígono vizinho. As áreas de superfície podem ser vistas como projeções contíguas num espaço de referência. Exemplos de tais áreas são espaços fechados como barragens, ilhas e fronteiras de países.

NOTA: O tipo de característica física, ambiente construído ou unidade geopolítica que fornece a extensão geométrica - ou seja, um lago, um estádio, uma prefeitura - pode ser especificado coordenando este conceito com o tipo de característica adequado, como “áreas de superfície de características físicas / ambiente construído / unidades geopolíticas”.

9.4. Hierarchy top term “3d-volumes”

Scope note: This term characterizes physical features or material objects extending in three dimensions –defined along three axes of a Euclidean space. They can –but need not –be solid and can be reduced to three dimensional polyhedra.

Note: The kind of Physical feature, Built environment or Geopolitical unit providing the geometric extent -i.e. the bed of a lake filled with water, the volume occupied by a building, or the Exclusive Economic Zone of a sovereign state represented in terms of a 3D volume -can be specified by coordinating this term with the suitable feature type, such as “3d-volumes of Physical features/ Built environments/ Geopolitical units”.

French translation: volumes 3D

Scope note: Ce terme décrit les caractéristiques physiques ou entités matérielles à 3 dimensions/définies en fonction des trois axes de l’espace euclidien. Elles peuvent être – mais ne sont pas nécessairement –des solides et peuvent se réduire à des polyèdres tridimensionnels.

Note: Le type de caractéristiques physiques, environnement bâti ou unités géopolitiques produisant l’étendue géométrique – par exemple le lit d’un lac rempli d’eau, le volume occupé par un immeuble ou la Zone Economique Exclusive d’un état souverain représentés en termes

de volume 3D – peuvent être précisés en associant ce terme avec l'entité ad hoc comme "Volumes 3 D de Caractéristiques physiques/Environnement bâti/Unités géopolitiques.

German translation:

Scope note: Dieser Term umfasst .

Greek translation: τρισδιάστατα σχήματα

Scope note: Ο όρος αναφέρεται σε μορφώματα ή αντικείμενα του φυσικού χώρου που εκτείνονται σε τρεις διαστάσεις/ορίζονται σε τρεις άξονες του Ευκλείδειου χώρου. Τα μορφώματα/αντικείμενα αυτά, δεν είναι κατ' ανάγκη συμπαγή, ενώ μπορούν να παρασταθούν από πολύεδρα τριών διαστάσεων.

Παρατηρήσεις: Το είδος του υλικού μορφώματος, του δομημένου περιβάλλοντος ή της γεωπολιτικής μονάδας που οριοθετείται από επιφάνειες π.χ.ο πυθμένας μιας λίμνης γεμάτης νερό, ο όγκος που καταλαμβάνεται από ένα κτίριο, ή η Αποκλειστική Οικονομική Ζώνη ενός κυρίαρχου κράτους που εκφράζεται σαν τρισδιάστατος χώρος, μπορεί να εξειδικευτεί περαιτέρω, αν συσχετιστεί με τον κατάλληλο τύπο μορφώματος. Για παράδειγμα: τρισδιάστατες αποτυπώσεις υλικών μορφωμάτων, τρισδιάστατες αποτυπώσεις δομημένου περιβάλλοντος, τρισδιάστατες αποτυπώσεις γεωπολιτικών μονάδων.

French translation: volumes 3D

Scope note: Este conceito classifica características físicas ou objetos materiais que se estendem em três dimensões, sendo definidos ao longo de três eixos de um espaço euclidiano. Estas entidades podem – mas não precisam – ser sólidas e podem ser reduzidas a poliedros tridimensionais.

NOTA: O tipo de característica física, ambiente construído ou unidade geopolítica que fornece a extensão geométrica - ou seja, o leito de um lago cheio de água, o volume ocupado por um edifício ou a Zona Económica Exclusiva de um estado soberano representado em termos de um volume 3D - pode ser especificado coordenando este termo com o tipo de característica adequado, como "volumes 3D de características físicas / ambiente construído / unidades geopolíticas".

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Appendix 1: Examples of narrower terms under hierarchy top terms

In this appendix we provide narrower terms or subsumed terms as examples of terms in order to clarify the scope of a broader term. **Notice that these terms are given as examples and are not part of the backbone thesaurus.**

Hierarchy top term “disciplines” narrower term examples

Narrower term – Example: construction of material objects and installations

Scope note: This term classifies disciplines concerning activities that aim at the production or change of material objects or installations. The construction or change may concern only a part of the object or an installation or the whole thing. The products of these activities have a material and exchange value.

Narrower term – Example: conception and comprehension of phenomena

Scope note: This term classifies disciplines about activities that aim to conceive and understand social, natural, historical, cultural etc. phenomena, types of phenomena that had occurred in the past, or are occurring today or phenomena which we might predict will happen in the future (e.g. weather forecast). They also should be communicable and remain true when evaluated. The conception and comprehension of phenomena may concern a part of the phenomenon or the whole thing. (e.g. science, research etc.).

Narrower term – Example: provision of knowledge and expertise

Scope note: This term classifies disciplines about activities aiming at the provision and communication of already acquired knowledge and expertise. In this sense, the activities classified under this term do not aim to produce new knowledge and / or expertise or to change the existing, but to maintain it (e.g. teaching, provision of services).

Narrower term – Example: production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value

Scope note: This term classifies disciplines concerning activities which, while they may involve the construction of material objects or of installations, are primarily designed to attach aesthetic value to them or to foster aesthetic values through the creation of corresponding phenomena.

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: performances

Scope note: In the performing arts, a performance is the artistic enactment of one or more works of art before an audience by a performer or a group of performers. Performances can take place at designated performance spaces (such as a theatre), or in a non-conventional space (on the street, in warehouses or in open-air spaces).

Hierarchy top term “human interactions” narrower term examples

Narrower term – Example: social events

Scope note: This term classifies complex activities carried out by a group of individuals in order to organize and hold recreational, ritual, social events (e.g. parties, national, religious etc. celebrations, exhibitions, book presentations, inaugurations, festivals, official ceremonies, sports/charity events, competitions, leisure trips etc.).

Narrower term – Example: confrontations or conflicts

Scope note: This term classifies complex activities (a combination of activities) that presuppose at least two actors or groups of actors, who understand their interests and demands as competitive and thus aim at their satisfaction through their involvement in situations of controversy (coups d’etat, legal actions, wars, revolutions, strikes etc.)

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: wars

Scope note: Large-scale, most often armed, conflicts between two or more parties, nations, or states.

Term: civil wars

Scope note: Wars between organized groups within the same nation state or republic, or, less commonly, between two countries created from a formerly united nation state. The aim of one side may be to take control of the country or a region, to achieve independence for a region, or to change government policies.

Term: wars of national liberation

Scope note: Conflicts fought by nationalities to gain independence. The term is used in conjunction with wars against foreign powers to establish separate sovereign states for the rebelling nationality. From a different point of view, these wars are called insurgencies, rebellions, or wars of independence.

Narrower term – Example: political, social and economic occurrences

Scope note: This term classifies complex activities (a combination of activities) that presuppose at least two actors or groups of actors, aiming at the emergence or change of political, social and economic conditions.

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: migration (human)

Scope note: Human migration is the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. Typically migration refers to movement over long distances and from one region, country or continent to another. It does not refer to movements with no intention to settle in the new place, such as nomadic movements, traveling, pilgrimage etc. Migration applies to movements of individuals, family units or large groups. It covers both voluntary and forced movement owing to political, economic or other causes.

Narrower term – Example: group management

Scope Note: This term classifies complex activities carried out by at least two individuals aimed at forming, modifying or dissolving any form (legal or illegal) of unitary relationships of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, etc.), which exhibit organizational characteristics. A precondition for the formation, modification or dissolution of these kinds of unitary relations is the adoption of certain common beliefs, goals, decisions and/ or shared actions.

Hierarchy top term “functions” narrower term examples

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: governance

(Without scope note)

Hierarchy top term “mobile objects” narrower term examples

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: stelae

Scope note: Concrete pieces of stone erected usually upright as monuments, bearing inscriptions.

Term: anvils

Scope note: solid objects with flat surface used to forge metals

Hierarchy top term “built environment” narrower term examples

Narrower term – Example: single built works

Scope note: This term classifies edifices that can be characterized as independent, although not necessarily detached from other structures, as well as autonomous and serving a specific purpose. They can be partially or totally underground structures or constitute parts of larger buildings or residential complexes.

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: baptisteries

Scope note: Architectural structures for the Baptismal Rite. In their earliest form they were simple square, rectangular, circular, or cruciform cisterns. They remained in use until the 6th century when infant baptism was intruded. [Kalomoirakis, 2001].

Term: lighthouses

Scope note: Coastal buildings used to guide mariners. The usually have a tower equipped with lights at the top. [Kalomoirakis, 2001]

Narrower term – Example: complexes

Scope note: This term classifies aggregates of single built works of varying types, sizes and usages that have a functional relation between them. Complexes can also be unitary built structures that serve multiple purposes and functions.

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: harbors

Scope note: Areas where ships are built, repaired and equipped. They usually occupy large extends of space and include shipyards, storage houses for the ships' supplies, office buildings and housing for the workers. They can be fortified from the land and the sea. [Kalomoirakis, 2001]

Term: monasteries (built complexes)

Scope note: Built complexes for religious retirement or seclusion from the world for monks, who are people living a celibate life according to the rule of a particular religious order and adhering to vows, especially of poverty, chastity, and obedience. [AAT, Term ID 300000641]

Narrower term – Example: infrastructure

Scope note: This term classifies structures, either terrestrial or subterranean, that make up the underlying installations and technical works which are the essential basis for the functioning and communication of urban and rural communities, and which serve the day-to-day needs of these same communities.

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: aqueducts

Scope note: The aggregation of structures through which water is transferred from the source to a main distribution point. [Kalomoirakis, 2001]

Term: drainage systems

Scope note: Irrigation or piping network within a structure that conveys sewage, rainwater, or other material from point of entry to point of disposal, such as a public sewer. [AAT, Term ID 300008620].

Narrower term – Example: residential areas

Scope note: This term classifies built environments regardless of size, duration of construction or use, which include housing units, infrastructures and facilities that serve the social, or/ and professional and economic needs of their residents.

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: acropolises

Scope note: The higher and usually fortified sections of ancient Greek cities, typically containing temples and some public buildings and used as places of refuge. [AAT, Term ID 300000700]

Term: hamlets

Scope note: Small rural centres which contain basic community, education, and religious facilities and which generally do not exceed 250 residents; may also refer to the smallest incorporated units of a municipal government. [AAT, Term ID 300008369]

Hierarchy top term “physical features” narrower term examples

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: reliefs

Scope note: Sequences of depictions that are raised above that background surface.

Term: granules

Scope note: Globules (usually made of gold) with very small diameter which are used to decorated metal foils.

Hierarchy top term “structural parts of material things” narrower term examples

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: strings

Scope note: not available

Term: bases (object components)

Scope note: Relatively massive elements at the bottoms of structures or objects upon which the upper parts rest or are supported. For terminal elements upon which objects rest and that are small in relation to the body of the object, use "feet." [AAT, term ID300001656]

Hierarchy top term “symbolic objects” narrower term examples

Narrower term – Example: information objects

Scope note: This term classifies all products of human mental activity that have an objectively recognizable structure and constitute single semantic units. That is to say, Information Objects make up independent semantic units that provide information about the propositional content of a conceptual object. In this respect, the content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt to transcribe them to another set of symbols usually causes the information to be altered. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic object, but not vice versa. Information objects can have many forms (written text, image, sound, graph, etc.). This makes information objects a subclass of not only the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. Examples of information objects include the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

Narrower term – Example: structural parts of information objects

Scope note: This term classifies types of information objects as parts of a broader whole into which they are structurally and functionally integrated, forming, in this way, this larger whole. The identity, therefore, of the parts of the information objects can only be precisely determined if both their semantic function within this whole, as well as the broader content of the whole of which they are parts, are known.

Both the parts and the *whole* into which they are integrated, are independent of their manifestation - carrier. But, while their material carrier does not affect their identity, any change or modification in the content of the parts of the information objects

entails changes to the identity of not only the parts but also to the identity of the whole into which these parts are integrated.

Note: The structural parts of the information objects are not considered narrower terms of the whole to which they belong.

Hierarchy top term “propositional objects” narrower term examples

Narrower term – Example: information objects

Scope note: This term classifies all products of human mental activity that have an objectively recognizable structure and constitute single semantic units. That is to say, Information Objects make up independent semantic units that provide information about the propositional content of a conceptual object. In this respect, the content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt to transcribe them to another set of symbols usually causes the information to be altered. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic object, but not vice versa. Information objects can have many forms (written text, image, sound, graph, etc.). This makes information objects a subclass of not only the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. Examples of information objects include the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: decrees

Scope note: Texts drawn up and balloted by the institutional bodies of the Greek city-states (boulē, the assembly [*ekklēsia*]) through varying procedures in the different city-states.

Term: honorific decrees

Scope note: Decrees attributing honour (materially or morally) to an individual for the services he provided to the city-state (polis).

Narrower term – Example: structural parts of information objects

Scope note: This term classifies types of information objects as parts of a broader whole into which they are structurally and functionally integrated, forming, in this way, this larger whole. The identity, therefore, of the parts of the information objects can only be precisely determined if both their semantic function within this whole, as well as the broader content of the whole of which they are parts, are known.

Both the parts and the whole into which they are integrated, are independent of their manifestation - carrier. But, while their material carrier does not affect their identity, any change or modification in the content of the parts of the information objects entails changes to the identity of not only the parts but also to the identity of the whole into which these parts are integrated.

Note: The structural parts of the information objects are not considered narrower terms of the whole to which they belong.

Hierarchy top term “methods” narrower term examples

Narrower term – Example: procedures

Scope note: This term classifies restrictions, standards and rules concerning the succession of steps that should be followed in order to achieve a certain type of result.

Narrower term – Example: techniques

Scope note: This term classifies rules, restrictions and requirements relating to the performance of activities aiming at the production of material objects.

Hierarchy top term “concepts” narrower term examples

Subsumed term – Examples

Term: identity

Scope note: The distinct features, whose combined conceptualisation and expression substantiate persons and/or groups.

Term: social identity

Scope note: An individual’s self-concept based on specific biological, social and cultural parameters (ethnicity, religion, language, social class, gender etc.), as derived from his or her interaction with the broader social environment.

Term: gender identity

Scope note: Gender identity is an aspect of the social identity referring to stereotypes about the characteristics and the roles of its bearers, according to the dominant social and cultural norms regarding their biological sex.

Appendix 2: Changes from the BBT version 1 to version 1.1

Version 1.1 of the BBT builds upon the BBT version 1. The appendix lists all of the changes that have been made since the BBT version 1.

December 18, 2015

1. The new hierarchy *Concepts* and the new top term *concepts* were added to the *Conceptual Objects* facet

Hierarchy: Concepts

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of concepts for use in categorizing and/ or systematizing aspects of our perceptible reality. These concept types express fundamental ways of viewing reality and are drawn from different conceptual contexts, each expressing a particular standpoint. They arise from the discussion and comparison of the formulation, definition and use of concepts in different disciplines. They are thus, among other things, meant to play a kind of mediating role between various disciplines and are proposed towards the end of establishing a common inter-disciplinary and inter-thematic conceptual framework.

Top term: concepts

Scope note: This term classifies concepts for use in categorizing and/ or systematizing aspects of our perceptible reality. These concept types express fundamental ways of viewing reality and are drawn from different conceptual contexts, each expressing a particular standpoint. They arise from the discussion and comparison of the formulation, definition and use of concepts in different disciplines. They are thus, among other things, meant to play a kind of mediating role between various disciplines and are proposed towards the end of establishing a common inter-disciplinary and inter-thematic conceptual framework.

2. The new term *structural parts of information objects* was added as a narrower term – example of the term *information objects*

Scope note: This term classifies types of information objects as parts of a broader whole into which they are structurally and functionally integrated, forming, in this way, this larger whole. The identity, therefore, of the parts of the information objects can only be precisely determined if both their semantic function within this whole, as well as the broader content of the whole of which they are parts, are known.

Both the parts and the whole into which they are integrated, are independent of their manifestation - carrier. But, while their material carrier does not affect their identity, any change or modification in the content of the parts of the information objects entails changes to the identity of not only the parts but also to the identity of the whole into which these parts are integrated.

Note: The structural parts of the information objects are not considered narrower terms of the whole to which they belong.

3. The facet *Offices* was deleted

4. The new facet *Roles* and the new top term *roles* were added to the BBT

Facet: Roles

Scope note: This facet comprises the types of attitudes and/or social behaviors that are expected of a person and which result from or are acquired through the relation of that person with other individuals or social groups.

Top term: roles

Scope note: This term classifies attitudes and/or social behaviors that are expected of a person and which result from or are acquired through the relation of that person with other individuals or social groups.

5. The new hierarchy *Offices* and the top term *offices* were added to the facet *Roles*

Hierarchy: Offices

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of official roles attributed to persons or social groups which grant rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to either the functioning of these rights and/or to the performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

Top term: offices

Scope note: This term classifies official roles attributed to persons or social groups which grant rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to either the functioning of these rights and/or to the performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

6. The new hierarchy *Roles of Interpersonal Relations* and the top term *roles of interpersonal relations* were added to the facet *Roles*

Hierarchy: Roles of Interpersonal Relations

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of attitudes and/ or behaviors that characterize the interpersonal relations of people who are linked through kinship, marriage or adoption. It also comprises the types of attitudes and/ or behaviors of people linked through religious, spiritual, friendly, rivalrous and/ or antagonistic relations.

Top term: roles of interpersonal relations

Scope note: This term classifies attitudes and/ or behaviors that characterize the interpersonal relations of people who are linked through kinship, marriage or adoption. It also comprises the types of attitudes and/ or behaviors of people linked through religious, spiritual, friendly, rivalrous and/ or antagonistic relations

7. The new facet *Geopolitical Units* was added to the BBT

Facet: Geopolitical Units

Scope note: This facet comprises types of administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing

bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.

Top term: geopolitical units

Scope note: This term classifies administrative divisions used by a state or other sovereign or political structure within the boundaries of its jurisdiction. Intrinsic features of these units include, among others, the extent of the area over which they are applied/exercised, the chronological extent during which they are in force, their governing bodies and the degree of autonomy they are granted in relation to managing and exploiting of their resources.

8. The new hierarchy *Other Activities* was added to the facet *Activities* but without a scope not.

9. A note was added to the scope note of the term *structural parts of mobile objects*

Note: The structural parts of the material objects are not considered narrower terms of the aggregation to which they belong.

10. The name and the scope note of the term *monuments* were changed

From:

monuments:

Scope note: This term classifies individual edifices, buildings, or simple structures, plastic or painted works that are in situ, or are functional parts of bigger build complexes i.e. a House, a Temple, a Stadium, a Gate, a Theatre, a Library etc.

To:

single built works

Scope note: This term classifies edifices that can be characterized as independent, although not necessarily detached from other structures, as well as autonomous and serving a specific purpose. They can be partially or totally underground structures or constitute parts of larger buildings or residential complexes.

11. The scope note of the term *complexes* was changed

From:

This term classifies aggregations of individual buildings – edifices that have a functional relationship i.e. a Sanctuary complex or a Monastery. The individual structures of a Complex are recorded as individual monuments.

To:

Scope note: This term classifies aggregates of single built works of varying types, sizes and usages that have a functional relation between them. Complexes can also be unitary built structures that serve multiple purposes and functions.

12. The name and scope note of the term *installations/ infrastructure* were changed

From:

installations/ infrastructure



Scope note: This term classifies structures of considerable length, like Road networks, Water supply networks, that can extend beyond the boundaries of individual counties.

To:

infrastructure

Scope note: This term classifies structures, either terrestrial or subterranean, that make up the underlying installations and technical works which are the essential basis for the functioning and communication of urban and rural communities, and which serve the day-to-day needs of these same communities.

13. The scope note of the term *information objects* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies all products of human mental activity having an objectively recognizable structure and being documented as single semantic units. Information Objects give us information on the propositional content of a conceptual object. The content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt at transcription to another set of symbols normally leads to the alteration of the information. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic one, but not vice versa. That is why the informational object is a subdivision not only of the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. For example the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

To:

New scope note: This term classifies all products of human mental activity that have an objectively recognizable structure and constitute single semantic units. That is to say, Information Objects make up independent semantic units that provide information about the propositional content of a conceptual object. In this respect, the content and the symbols used are linked in such a way that any attempt to transcribe them to another set of symbols usually causes the information to be altered. Being a semantic unit that connects the information and the symbol, every information object assumes in advance the symbolic object, but not vice versa. Information objects can have many forms (written text, image, sound, graph, etc.). This makes information objects a subclass of not only the propositional object but of the symbolic as well. It allows us to draw conclusions about the socio-historic and cultural framework of the object, its creator and the way it was created. Examples of information objects include the various forms of primary reference data (archives etc.) used in scientific research.

14. The scope note of the facet *Groups and Collectivities* was changed

From:

Scope note: This facet comprises types of groups of people of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, national, etc.) that are the result of the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs and / or goals and / or activities and should present organizational features.

To:

Scope note: This facet comprises relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These

relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

15. The scope note of the top term *groups and collectivities* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies groups of people of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, national, etc.) that are the result of the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs and/or goals and/or activities and should present organizational features.

To:

Scope note: This term classifies relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

16. The scope note of the hierarchy *Disciplines* was changed

From:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of branches of professional or potentially professional occupations socially and/or legally acceptable under the criteria of sector self-subsistence, practice efficiency, adoption of common methods and transferability of knowledge and expertise. Each sector includes types of unified activities that express some sort of professional or potentially professional specialization.

To:

Scope note:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of professional or potentially professional areas of employment, that are socially and/ or legally recognized on the basis of the criteria of self-coherence, the efficacy of the practices they employ, the adoption of common methods and the ability to transfer knowledge and expertise in the relevant professional sector. Each sector includes types of activities that point to a certain unity of action characteristic of some sort of professional or potentially potential specialization. The specialization may relate to the production or modification of material objects, the conception and understanding of activities or phenomena, the provision /transfer of services, knowledge and know-how and the creation of works and phenomena with aesthetic value.

17. The scope note of the top term *disciplines* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies branches of professional or potentially professional occupations socially and/or legally acceptable under the criteria of sector self-subsistence, practice efficiency, adoption of common methods and transferability of knowledge and expertise. Each sector includes types of unified activities that express some sort of professional or potentially professional specialization.

To:

Scope note: This term professional or potentially professional areas of employment, that are socially and/ or legally recognized on the basis of the criteria of self-coherence, the efficacy of the practices they employ, the adoption of common methods and the ability to transfer

knowledge and expertise in the relevant professional sector. Each sector includes types of activities that point to a certain unity of action characteristic of some sort of professional or potentially potential specialization. The specialization may relate to the production or modification of material objects, the conception and understanding of activities or phenomena, the provision /transfer of services, knowledge and know-how and the creation of works and phenomena with aesthetic value.

18. The scope note of the term *group management* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies complex activities carried out by at least two people aiming to form, modify or dissolve any form of unitary relationship of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, etc.) which also has organizational characteristics. A precondition for the formation, modification or dissolution of any form of unitary relationship of any kind is the adoption of certain common beliefs, goals, decisions and / or the shared performance of actions.

To:

Scope note: This term classifies complex activities carried out by at least two individuals aimed at forming, modifying or dissolving any form (legal or illegal) of unitary relationships of any kind (economic, religious, athletic, political, etc.), which exhibit organizational characteristics. A precondition for the formation, modification or dissolution of these kinds of unitary relations is the adoption of certain common beliefs, goals, decisions and/ or shared actions.

19. The scope note of the hierarchy *Intentional Destruction* was changed

From:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of intentional activities causing the end of existence of an entity or of a valid state of affairs.

To:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of intentional activities aimed at causing the end of the existence of entities and states of affairs.

20. The scope note of the top term *intentional destruction* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies intentional activities causing the end of existence of an entity or of a valid state of affairs.

To:

Scope note: This term classifies intentional activities aimed at causing the end of existence of the entities and states of affairs.

21. The scope note of the facet *Natural Processes* was changed

From:

Scope note: This facet comprises types of changes in states, in things and in entities that result from natural causes (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

To:

Scope note: This facet comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

22. The scope note of the top term *natural processes* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states, in things and in entities that result from natural causes (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

To:

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena (e.g. earthquakes, floods).

23. The scope note of the hierarchy *Natural Disasters* was changed

From:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to their dissolution or to their modification to such a degree that their identity changes completely.

To:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and whose effect is such as to cause the dissolution or modification of the subject of these changes to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

24. The scope note of the top term *natural disasters* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to their dissolution or to their modification to such a degree that their identity changes completely.

To:

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and whose effect is such as to cause the dissolution or modification of the subject of these changes to the degree that their identity is destroyed.

25. The scope note of the hierarchy *Geneses* was changed

From:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to the appearance of new entities/things/state of affairs or to the modification of the existing to such a degree that they are transformed to a new entity that is fundamentally different in nature.

To:

Scope note: This hierarchy comprises types of changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and lead either to a) the creation of new states of affairs/things/entities or b) to the modification of already existing states of affairs/things/entities with the overall effect that their former identity is lost and they are transformed into new entities with a fundamentally different nature.

26. The scope note of the top term *geneses* was changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, in things and in entities that result from natural causes which lead to the appearance of new entities/things/state of affairs or to the modification of the existing to such a degree that they are transformed to a new entity that is fundamentally different in nature.

To:

Scope note: This term classifies changes in states of affairs, things and entities that result from natural phenomena and lead either to a) the creation of new states of affairs/things/entities or b) to the modification of already existing states of affairs/things/entities with the overall effect that their former identity is lost and they are transformed into new entities with a fundamentally different nature.

27. The table 1: Facets, hierarchies and terms of the Dariah BBT was updated

From:

Activities

- Disciplines
 - - *Construction of material objects and installations*
 - - *Conception and comprehension of phenomena*
 - - *Provision of knowledge and expertise*
 - - *Production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value*
- Events
 - - *Social events*
 - - *Confrontations, conflicts*
 - - *Political, social and economic occurrences*
 - - *Group management*
- Intentional Destructions
- Functions

Natural processes

- Natural Disasters
- Geneses

Materials

Material Objects

- Mobile Objects
- Built Environment
 - - *Monuments*
 - - *Complexes*
 - - *Installations/ infrastructures*
 - - *Residential areas*
- Physical Features

- Structural Parts of Material Objects

Epochs

Conceptual Objects

- Symbolic Objects
 - - *Information objects*
- Propositional Objects
 - - *Information objects*
- Methods
 - - *Procedures*
 - - *Techniques*

Groups and Collectivities

Offices

To:

Activities

- Disciplines
 - - *construction of material objects and installations*
 - - *conception and comprehension of phenomena*
 - - *provision of knowledge and expertise*
 - - *production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value*
- Events
 - - *social events*
 - - *confrontations, conflicts*
 - - *political, social and economic occurrences*
 - - *group management*
- Intentional Destructions
- Functions
- Other Activities

Natural processes

- Natural Disasters
- Geneses

Materials

Material Objects

- Mobile Objects
- Built Environment
 - - *single built works*
 - - *complexes*
 - - *infrastructure*
 - - *residential areas*
- Physical Features
- Structural Parts of Material Objects

Epochs

Conceptual Objects

- Symbolic Objects
 - - *information objects*
- Propositional Objects
 - - *information objects*
 - - - *structural parts of information objects*
- Methods
 - - *procedures*
 - - *techniques*
- Concepts

Groups and Collectivities

Roles

- Offices
- Roles of Interpersonal Relations

Geopolitical units

January 7, 2016

28. The word Scope note should be added in all the definitions of the BBT.

29. The names of the facets and the hierarchies should be written in title case.

30. The names of the terms, including the top terms, should be written in lower case.

Appendix 3: Changes from the BBT version 1.1 to version 1.2

Version 1.2 of the BBT builds upon the BBT version 1.1. The appendix lists all of the changes that have been made since the BBT version 1.1.

March 4, 2016

1. The name of the term “confrontations, conflicts” was change to “confrontations or conflicts”.

2. The name of the hierarchy “Events” was changed to “Human Interactions”

3. The name of the top term “events” was changed to “human interactions”

4. The name of the facet “Material Objects” was changed to “Material Things”.

5. The name of the top term “material objects” was changed to “material things”

6. The name of the facet “Epochs” was changed to “Types of Epochs”.

7. The scope note of the facet “Material Things” changed

Form:

Scope note: The Material Objects facet comprises types of things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist of parts. In this latter case it is possible that the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

To:

Scope note: The Material Things facet comprises types of things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries in at least one dimension. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist of parts. In this latter case it is possible that the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

8. The scope note of the top term “Material Things” changed

From:

Scope note: This term classifies things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist

of parts. In this latter case it is possible that the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

To:

Scope note: This term classifies things with physical substance that constitute complete units and have a relatively stable form with identifiable boundaries in at least one dimension. Such units can be natural or man-made (with regard to origin), simple or complex (with regard to composition) or consist of parts. In this latter case it is possible that the parts are either distinct and independent from the unit of which they are a part (e.g. a cave on a mountain) or that they have to be defined with reference to the sum of the parts (e.g. chess-chessmen).

March 10, 2016

9. The following terms were removed from *Table 1: Facets, hierarchies and terms of the Dariah BBT*:

1. construction of material objects and installations
2. conception and comprehension of phenomena
3. provision of knowledge and expertise
4. production of works and/or phenomena of aesthetic value
5. social events
6. confrontations or conflicts
7. political, social and economic occurrences
8. group management
9. single built works
10. complexes
11. infrastructure
12. residential areas
13. information objects
14. structural parts of information objects
15. procedures
16. techniques

10. The phrase “*Terms are given in italics*” was removed from page 5

11. The phrase “series of hyphens (“-”) are used indicating the hierarchical position of the term/ top term in the hierarchy.IsA”

was changed to:

A series of hyphens (“-”) are used indicating the hierarchical position in the IsA hierarchy.

12. The name of the hierarchy “Structural Parts of Material Objects” changed to “Structural Parts of Material Things”.

13. The scope note of the facet “Groups and Collectivities” changed

From:

Scope note: This facet comprises relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.**To:**

Scope note: This facet comprises relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, traditions, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

14. The scope note of the tope term “Groups and Collectivities” changed

From:

Scope note: this term classifies relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

To:

Scope note: this term classifies relations of whatever character (economic, religious, athletic, political, national etc.) that arise from the joint actions of at least two people. These relations should be based on the adoption of common beliefs, traditions, objectives and/or actions as well as showing organizational features.

April 4, 2016

15. The broader term the term “Identity” was changed from “information objects” to “Concepts”

September 7, 2016

16. The title of the reference document changed

From:

A model for sustainable interoperable thesauri maintenance

To:

DARIAH Backbone Thesaurus (BBT)

Definition of a model for sustainable interoperable thesauri maintenance

This change was also applied to the older versions of the reference documents.

17. The Definitions section is added after the introduction section.

18. All Hierarchies should be declared only by their top terms, thus all scope notes of the Hierarchies are eliminated.



19. A new appendix (Appendix 1) was inserted. All examples of narrower terms and subsumed terms were moved to Appendix 1.

September 13, 2016

20. The phrase “In the meeting of the ICS-FORTH working group, which took place in Crete, Greece on mm dd, yyy the following were/ was decided:” was removed from appendices 2 and 3.

21. A phrase indicating the status of the document was added in the title page of the document

Appendix 4: Changes from the BBT version 1.2 to version 1.2.1

Version 1.2.1 of the BBT builds upon the BBT version 1.2. The appendix lists all of the changes that have been made since the BBT version 1.2.

April 10, 2019

1. The contributors’ part of the title page of the reference document changed. The Current Main Editors added:

Current Main Editors: Doerr, Gerasimos Chrysovitsanos, Helen Goulis, Helen Katsiadakis, Patricia Kalafata, Yorgos Tzedopoulos, Blandine Nouvel, Evelyne Sinigaglia, Camilla Colombi, Lena Vitt, Chrysoula Bekiari, Eleni Tsoulouha, George Bruseker, Lida Harami.

2. The License section of the reference document was added:

License

The BBT (including its documentation and RDF representation) is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>).

This change was also applied to the older versions of the reference documents.

3. The Acknowledgements and funding section of the reference document was added:

Acknowledgements and funding

The BBT is the research outcome of work undertaken by the DARIAH Thesaurus Maintenance WG in an effort to design and establish a coherent overarching thesaurus for the humanities, under which specialist thesauri and structured vocabularies used across scholarly communities can be aligned and form a thesaurus federation. The BBT was created and funded by the DARIAH GR Developing a Greek Research Infrastructure for the Humanities project (2013-2015). Currently it receives funding by the APOLLONIS Greek Infrastructure for Humanities, Arts and Language Research and Innovation project (2017-2020).

This change was also applied to the older versions of the reference documents.



4. The reference document was updated to contain translations for French, German and Greek languages, for all facets and hierarchies.

Appendix 5: Changes from the BBT version 1.2.1 to version 1.2.2

Version 1.2.2 of the BBT builds upon the BBT version 1.2.1. The appendix lists all of the changes that have been made since the BBT version 1.2.1.

May 7, 2019

1. The hierarchy *other activities* was deleted.

2. The table 1: Facets, hierarchies and terms of the Dariah BBT was updated

From:

activities

- disciplines
- human interactions
- intentional destructions
- functions
- other activities

natural processes

- natural disasters
- geneses

materials

material things

- mobile objects
- built environment

- physical features
- structural parts of material things

types of epochs

conceptual objects

- symbolic objects
- propositional objects
- methods
- concepts

groups and collectivities

roles

- offices
- roles of interpersonal relations

geopolitical units

To:

activities

- disciplines
- human interactions
- intentional destructions
- functions

natural processes

- natural disasters
- geneses



materials

material things

- mobile objects
- built environment
- physical features
- structural parts of material things

types of epochs

conceptual objects

- symbolic objects
- propositional objects
- methods
- concepts

groups and collectivities

roles

- offices
- roles of interpersonal relations

geopolitical units

Appendix 6: Changes from the BBT version 1.2.2 to version 1.2.3

Version 1.2.3 of the BBT builds upon the BBT version 1.2.2. The appendix lists all of the changes that have been made since the BBT version 1.2.2.

1. The scope note of the hierarchy “offices” changed.

From:

Scope note: This term classifies official roles attributed to persons or social groups which grant them rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to either the functioning of these rights and/or to the performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

To:

Scope note: This term classifies official roles attributed to individuals, which grant them rights and/or dictate obligations in relation to exerting these rights and/or to performing of administrative and management duties of institutional bodies. These properties are institutionally and socially recognized and acquire meaning only in the context of an organized community.

2. The table 1: Facets, hierarchies and terms of the Dariah BBT was updated

From:

activities

- disciplines
- human interactions
- intentional destructions
- functions

natural processes

- natural disasters

- geneses

materials

material things

- mobile objects
- built environment
- physical features
- structural parts of material things

types of epochs

conceptual objects

- symbolic objects
- propositional objects
- methods
- concepts

groups and collectivities

roles

- offices
- roles of interpersonal relations

geopolitical units

To:

activities

- disciplines
- human interactions
- intentional destructions
- functions

natural processes

- natural disasters
- geneses

materials

material things

- mobile objects
- built environment
- physical features
- structural parts of material things

types of epochs

conceptual objects

- symbolic objects
- propositional objects
- methods
- concepts

groups and collectivities

roles

- offices
- roles of interpersonal relations

geopolitical units

geometric extents

- points
- linear extents
- surface areas
- 3d-volumes

Appendix 7: Changes from the BBT version 1.2.3 to version 1.2.4

July 15, 2021

1. Translations for the following BBT facets & terms were added in French and Greek

- a. **Geometric Extents (facet)**
- b. **geometric extents (top-term)**
- c. **points (term)**
- d. **linear extents (term)**
- e. **surface areas (term)**
- f. **3d-volumes (term)**

2. The translation for the BBT term “offices” was changed in French and Greek to match the updated scope note in English (implemented in v.1.2.2 of the BBT).

3. The Current Main Editors’ list changed:

From:

Martin Doerr, Gerasimos Chrysovitsanos, Helen Goulis, Helen Katsiadakis, Patricia Kalafata, Yorgos Tzedopoulos, Blandine Nouvel, Evelyne Sinigaglia, Camilla Colombi, Lena Vitt, Chrysoula Bekiari, Eleni Tsoulouha, George Bruseker, Lida Harami

To:

Martin Doerr, Gerasimos Chrysovitsanos, Helen Goulis, Helen Katsiadakis, Patricia Kalafata, Yorgos Tzedopoulos, Blandine Nouvel, Evelyne Sinigaglia, Camilla Colombi, Chrysoula Bekiari, Eleni Tsoulouha, Lida Harami, Annika Kirscheneder

4. The Contributors’ list on the title page of the reference document changed:

From:

Martin Doerr, Maria Daskalaki, Lida Charami, Chryssoula Bekiari, Helen Katsiadaki, Helen Goulis, Makis Chrisovitsanos, Georgia Papadopoulou, Iraklitos Souyioultzoglou, Hella Hollander, Vanessa Hanneschläger, Wolfgang Schmidle, and others

To:

Maria Daskalaki, Lena Vitt, George Bruseker, Georgia Papadopoulou, Iraklitos Souyioultzoglou, Hella Hollander, Vanessa Hanneschläger, Wolfgang Schmidle, and others

Appendix 8: Changes from the BBT version 1.2.4 to version 1.2.8

February 21, 2022

1. Portuguese translations for all facets and terms of the BBT have been added

The translated version has been implemented partially, hence the gap between the last official version (1.2.4) and the current one (1.2.8)

2. The Current Main Editors' list changed:

From:

Martin Doerr, Gerasimos Chrysovitsanos, Helen Goulis, Helen Katsiadakis, Patricia Kalafata, Yorgos Tzedopoulos, Blandine Nouvel, Evelyne Sinigaglia, Camilla Colombi, Chrysoula Bekiari, Eleni Tsoulouha, Lida Harami, Annika Kirscheneder

To:

Martin Doerr, Gerasimos Chrysovitsanos, Helen Goulis, Helen Katsiadakis, Patricia Kalafata, Yorgos Tzedopoulos, Blandine Nouvel, Evelyne Sinigaglia, Camilla Colombi, Chrysoula Bekiari, Eleni Tsoulouha, Lida Harami, Bruno Almeida

3. The Contributors' list on the title page of the reference document changed:

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To:

Annika Kirscheneder, Lena Vitt, George Bruseker, Georgia Papadopoulou, Iraklitos Souyioltzoglou, Hella Hollander, Vanessa Hanneschläger, Wolfgang Schmidle, and others

Appendix 9: Changes from the BBT version 1.2.8 to version 2

February 22, 2024

1. Addition of term “communication systems (language)” in BBT conceptual objects facet.
2. Addition of Greek translation for “communication systems (language)” in BBT. The term is “συστήματα επικοινωνίας (γλώσσα)”
3. Deprecation of facet and top term “Groups and Collectivities” in BBT
4. Deprecation of facet and overall structure for “Roles”
5. Addition of facet (and top term) “People” in BBT.
6. Addition of term “groups” in BBT
7. Addition of term “roles of individuals” in BBT.