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# SKOS and TBX vocabularies

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The present document is a compilation of the SKOS vocabulary and TBX data categories used for an ongoing research on the comparison between the SKOS and TBX data models. The lists are derived from [W3C 2009a] and [W3C 2009b] for SKOS and [LTAC 2019] for TBX.

## References

Language Terminology/Translation and Acquisition Consortium (LTAC). 2019. “DatCatInfo.” <http://www.datcatinfo.net>.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). 2009a. “SKOS reference.” <http://www.w3.org/TR/skos-reference>.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). 2009b. “SKOS Primer.” <https://www.w3.org/TR/skos-primer>.

## 1 SKOS vocabulary

The following list contains the complete set of core SKOS elements as listed in section 2 of the W3C SKOS reference (W3C 2009a, 2) and the SKOS extension for labels (SKOS-XL) as described in Appendix B. The definitions are taken from both the W3C SKOS reference and from the SKOS Primer (W3C 2009b)<sup>1</sup>.

### SKOS core elements

#### 1.1 skos:altLabel

**Definition:** Assigns an alternative lexical label to a concept.

**Note:** A concept can have two alternative lexical labels, but no preferred lexical label. This is consistent with the SKOS data model, and there are no additional entailments which follow from the data model. However, many applications will require a preferred lexical label in order to generate an optimum human-readable display.

#### 1.2 skos:broader

**Definition:** Asserts that one concept is broader in meaning (i. e. more general) than another concept in the same concept scheme.

#### 1.3 skos:broaderTransitive

**Definition:** Supports inferring a transitive hierarchy from asserted <skos:broader> statements.

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<sup>1</sup> For some SKOS elements the W3C SKOS reference and the SKOS Primer lack clear-cut definitions. For the sake of conciseness, we created definitions for these elements from the descriptions of these two bibliographical resources.

#### **1.4 skos:broadMatch**

**Definition:** Used to state a hierarchical mapping link to a concept that is broader in meaning (i. e. more general) than another concept in another concept scheme.

#### **1.5 skos:changeNote**

**Definition:** Documents fine-grained changes to a concept, for the purposes of administration and maintenance.

#### **1.6 skos:closeMatch**

**Definition:** Used to link two concepts in different concept schemes that are sufficiently similar that they can be used interchangeably in some information retrieval applications.

#### **1.7 skos:Collection**

**Definition:** Defines meaningful groupings of concepts.

**Note:** Collections can be used to represent “arrays” in thesaurus terminology, in which the term “milk by source animal”, for example, is a “node label” that, however, does not represent a label for a concept in its own right.

#### **1.8 skos:Concept**

**Definition:** Represents an idea, notion, a unit of thought.

**Note:** What constitutes a unit of thought is subjective, and this definition is meant to be suggestive, rather than restrictive.

#### **1.9 skos:ConceptScheme**

**Definition:** Represents a group of carefully compiled vocabularies, such as thesauri or classification schemes.

#### **1.10 skos:definition**

**Definition:** Supplies a complete explanation of the intended meaning of a concept.

#### **1.11 skos:editorialNote**

**Definition:** Supplies information that is an aid to administrative housekeeping, such as reminders of editorial work still to be done, or warnings in the event that future editorial changes might be made.

#### **1.12 skos:exactMatch**

**Definition:** Used to link two concepts, indicating a high degree of confidence that the concepts can be used interchangeably across a wide range of information retrieval applications.

#### **1.13 skos:example**

**Definition:** Supplies an example of the use of a concept.

#### **1.14 skos:hasTopConcept**

**Definition:** Used to link a concept scheme to the SKOS concept(s) which are topmost in the hierarchical relations for that scheme.

#### **1.15 skos:hiddenLabel**

**Definition:** A lexical label for a resource, where a KOS designer would like that character string to be accessible to applications performing text-based indexing and search operations, but would not like that label to be visible otherwise.

**Note:** Hidden labels may for instance be used to include misspelled variants of other lexical labels.

#### **1.16 skos:historyNote**

**Definition:** Describes significant changes to the meaning or the form of a concept.

#### **1.17 skos:inScheme**

**Definition:** Links concept schemes and concepts.

#### **1.18 skos:mappingRelation**

**Definition:** Used to state a mapping relation between two concepts of two different concept schemes.

#### **1.19 skos:member**

**Definition:** Links a concept to a specific collection of concepts.

#### **1.20 skos:memberList**

**Definition:** Used together with <skos:OrderedCollection> to define an ordered collection of concepts.

### **1.21 skos:narrower**

**Definition:** Asserts that one concept is narrower in meaning (i. e. more specific) than another concept in the same concept scheme.

### **1.22 skos:narrowerTransitive**

**Definition:** Supports inferring a transitive hierarchy from asserted <skos:narrower> statements.

### **1.23 skos:narrowMatch**

**Definition:** Used to state a hierarchical mapping link to a concept that is narrower in meaning (i. e. more specific) than another concept in another concept scheme.

### **1.24 skos:notation**

**Definition:** Used to assign a notation as a typed literal in the object position of the triple, where the datatype URI denotes a user-defined datatype corresponding to a particular system of notations or classification codes.

### **1.25 skos:note**

**Definition:** Property for general documentation purposes.

### **1.26 skos:OrderedCollection**

**Definition:** Used to define an ordered collection of concepts.

### **1.27 skos:prefLabel**

**Definition:** Assigns a preferred lexical label to a resource.

### **1.28 skos:related**

**Definition:** Enables the representation of associative (non-hierarchical) links between concepts.

**Note:** <skos:related> can also be used to represent part-whole links that are not meant as hierarchical relationships.

### **1.29 skos:relatedMatch**

**Definition:** Used to state an associative mapping link between to a concept in another concept scheme.

### **1.30 skos:scopeNote**

**Definition:** Supplies some, possibly partial, information about the intended meaning of a concept, especially as an indication of how the use of a concept is limited in indexing practice.

### **1.31 skos:semanticRelation**

**Definition:** Defines a special class of semantic relations.

### **1.32 skos:topConceptOf**

**Definition:** Used to link top concepts to a concept scheme.

## **SKOS extension for labels (SKOS-XL)**

### **1.33 skosxl:altLabel**

**Definition:** Used as resource for alternative labels. The property is analogous to the property of alt:hiddenLabel.

### **1.34 skosxl:hiddenLabel**

**Definition:** Used as resource for hidden labels. The property is analogous to the property of skos:hiddenLabel.

### **1.35 skosxl:Label**

**Definition:** Defines a special class of lexical entities, which can be linked to each other.

### **1.36 skosxl:labelRelation**

**Definition:** Used as an extension point which can be refined for more specific labeling scenarios.

### **1.37 skosxl:literalForm**

**Definition:** Instantiates the literal form of the label.

### **1.38 skosxl:prefLabel**

**Definition:** Used as resource for preferred labels. The property is analogous to the property of skos:prefLabel.

## 2 TBX data categories

The following subset of terminological data categories is derived from withdrawn ISO 30042:2008 (see Annex C), since the new version of ISO 30042 (2019) does not include specifications for terminological data categories anymore. The data category specifications used in this list were taken on-to-one from the repository DatCatInfo<sup>2</sup> which is referenced from ISO 30042:2019. For closed data categories, the permissible picklist values are listed.

In attribute style TBX, the data category names are usually instantiated as a value of a type attribute and thus written in camel case style. Picklist values are written in normal style, since these values are usually instantiated as text content of one of the core structure elements.

### 2.1 abbreviatedFormFor

**Definition:** A link element used to identify a relation between any abbreviated form of a word or term and its full or expanded form.

### 2.2 administrativeStatus

**Definition:** The status of a term with respect to its assignment to an administrative level within a certain working environment.

**Picklist values:**

- **admitted:** A term rated according to the scale of a term acceptability rating as a synonym for a preferred term.
- **legal term admn-sts:** A term that is legally defined and used in legally binding documents.
- **not recommended:** A term rated according to the scale of a term acceptability rating as undesired.
- **obsolete:** A term that is no longer preferred or admitted.
- **preferred:** A term rated according to the scale of a term acceptability rating as the primary term for a given concept.
- **regulated term admn-sts:** A term defined by law or government regulation.
- **standardized term admn-sts:** A term that has been standardized by a standardizing body.

### 2.3 animacy

**Definition:** The characteristic of a word indicating that in a given discourse community, its referent is considered to be alive or to possess a quality of volition or consciousness.

**Picklist values:**

- **animate:** Perceived as alive.
- **inanimate:** Perceived as not living.
- **other animacy:** Perceived as related to animacy, but without specific reference to the previous items.

### 2.4 annotatedNote

**Definition:** Is not provided.

### 2.5 antonymConcept

**Definition:** A concept which constitutes the opposite of the concept represented by a second term.

### 2.6 antonymTerm

**Definition:** A term or lexeme whose concept or sense constitutes the opposite of the concept represented by a second term or lexeme.

### 2.7 applicationSubset

**Definition:** An identifier assigned to a terminology entry associated with a specific application.

### 2.8 associatedConcept

**Definition:** A concept that exhibits a relation to the subject concept that can be established on the basis of non-hierarchical thematic connections.

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<sup>2</sup> In 2009, the standardized terminological data categories were moved from ISO 12620:1999 to the wiki-based registry ISOCat and a subset of these data categories was included in ISO 30042:2008. In 2017, the data categories were transferred from ISOCat to the data category repository DatCatInfo hosted by the Language Terminology/Translation and Acquisition Consortium.

## **2.9 audio**

**Definition:** Sound, spoken words, music, or other audible representation used to illustrate or explain terms or concepts.

## **2.10 broaderConceptGeneric**

**Definition:** A concept two or more levels of abstraction higher than subject concept in a generic hierarchical concept system.

## **2.11 broaderConceptPartitive**

**Definition:** A concept two or more levels of abstraction higher than subject concept in a part-whole or meronymic hierarchical concept system.

## **2.12 businessUnitSubset**

**Definition:** An identifier assigned to a term or terminological record indicating its association with a specific department, division, or other unit of an enterprise.

## **2.13 characteristic**

**Definition:** An abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects.

## **2.14 classificationCode**

**Definition:** A set of symbols, with rules for their application, used to represent classes and their interrelations.

## **2.15 conceptOrigin**

**Definition:** The institution, locale, culture, country, or other venue from which a concept covered by a terminological entry originates.

## **2.16 conceptPosition**

**Definition:** The position of a concept in a concept system.

## **2.17 context**

**Definition:** A text which illustrates a concept or the use of a designation.

## **2.18 contextType**

**Definition:** The characterization of a context according to a set of theoretical or pragmatic types.

**Picklist values:**

- **associative context:** A context that contains the minimum amount of conceptual information needed to associate a concept to a particular concept field or sense of a word.
- **defining context:** A context that contains substantial information about a concept, but that does not possess the formal rigor of a definition.
- **explanatory context:** A context that provides a summary explanation of a concept.
- **linguistic context:** Context that illustrates the function of a term or word in discourse, but that provides no conceptual information.
- **metalinguistic context:** Context consisting of a discourse about the term or word as a sign in such a way that it is used in an autonomous way.
- **translated context:** A contextual text chunk that has been translated.

## **2.19 coordinateConceptGeneric**

**Definition:** A subordinate concept having the same nearest superordinate concept and same criterion of subdivision as some other concept in a given generic concept system.

## **2.20 coordinateConceptPartitive**

**Definition:** A subordinate concept having the same nearest superordinate concept and same criterion of subdivision as some other concept in a given partitive concept system.

## **2.21 corpusTrace**

**Definition:** A notation indicating the location of an external contextual resource.

## **2.22 crossReference**

**Definition:** A pointer field or record used in a data collection to direct the user to another related location, e.g., another record.

## **2.23 customerSubset**

**Definition:** Is not provided.

## 2.24 databaseType

**Definition:** Is not provided.

## 2.25 date

**Definition:** The point of time at which a transaction or event takes place.

## 2.26 definition

**Definition:** A representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate that concept from related concepts.

## 2.27 definitionType

**Definition:** The characterization of a definition according to a set of theoretical or pragmatic types.

**Picklist values:**

- **extensional definition:** A description of a concept by enumerating all of its subordinate concepts under one criterion of subdivision.
- **intensional definition:** A definition which describes the intension of a concept by stating the superordinate concept and the delimiting characteristics.
- **partitive definition:** A definition based on the enumeration of the concepts that refer to the main parts of an object covered by a superordinate concept in a partitive relation.
- **translated definition:** A definition that has been translated from another language.

## 2.28 directionality

**Definition:** A property of equivalent terms or senses of words indicating whether a similar degree of equivalence exists when moving from a first language to a second language as when moving from the second language to the first.

**Picklist values:**

- **bidirectional:** Qualifier used with bilingual equivalent terms or word senses to indicate that a similar degree of equivalence exists when moving from a first language to a second language as when moving from the second language to the first.
- **incommensurate:** Condition where the relation between the term in the source language and the term in the target language as translations is imperfect and should be used with care.
- **monodirectional:** Qualifier used with bilingual equivalent terms or word senses to indicate that equivalence exists only when moving from a first language to a second language and not when moving from the second language to the first.
- **undetermined directionality:** The relation between the term in the source language and the term in the target language as translations has not been determined.

## 2.29 domainExpert

**Definition:** Subject field specialist who provides information for a terminological entry, such as a definition or target language equivalent.

## 2.30 elementIdentifier

**Definition:** An alphanumeric string that serves as the unique identifier of a language resource entry.

## 2.31 elementWorkingStatus

**Definition:** A code indicating the level of completeness and accuracy of an element (field, record, entry) within a language resource collection.

**Picklist values:**

- **archive element:** An element that has been removed from active use in a database, but is archived for the purpose of retaining database history.
- **consolidated element:** A completed element that has received final approval (sign-off) by the responsible terminologist.
- **exported element:** An element that has been exported to another database, databases or to an interchange format.
- **imported element:** An element that originated as the result of data exchange with another database.
- **starter element:** A truncated or incomplete initial working element.
- **working element:** An element that is substantially complete, but that has not yet been approved by the terminologist responsible for the element.

## 2.32 entailedTerm

**Definition:** A term that is defined in another terminological entry in the same lexicon, glossary, terminology or vocabulary.

## 2.33 entrySource

**Definition:** A database or format from which data are imported.

### 2.34 environmentSubset

**Definition:** An identifier assigned to a terminology entry indicating its association with a specific computer environment.

### 2.35 etymology

**Definition:** Information on the origin of a word and the development of its meaning.

### 2.36 example

**Definition:** Descriptive material that provides a sample of an object or entity defined in the entry.

### 2.37 explanation

**Definition:** A statement that describes and clarifies a concept and makes it understandable, but does not necessarily differentiate it from other concepts.

### 2.38 externalCrossReference

**Definition:** URL or other URI for a resource that is external to the database or exchange file.

### 2.39 falseFriend

**Definition:** A term or lexeme in one language that only appears to have formal or semantic similarity with a term or lexeme in another language, but that does not represent the same concept.

### 2.40 figure

**Definition:** A diagram, picture, or other graphic material used to illustrate a concept or group of concepts.

### 2.41 frequency

**Definition:** The relative commonness with which a term occurs.

**Picklist values:**

- **commonly used:** Said of a term that appears frequently.
- **infrequently used:** Said of a term that does not appear frequently.
- **rarely used:** Said of a term that is almost never used.

### 2.42 geographicalUsage

**Definition:** Lexeme or term usage reflecting regional differences.

### 2.43 grammaticalGender

**Definition:** A grammatical category that indicates grammatical relationships between words in sentences.

**Picklist values:**

- **feminine:** Of, relating to, or constituting the gender that ordinarily includes most words or grammatical forms referring to females.
- **masculine:** Of, relating to, or constituting the gender that ordinarily includes most words or grammatical forms referring to males.
- **neuter:** Of, relating to, or constituting the gender that ordinarily includes most words or grammatical forms referring to objects that are not characterized as male or female.
- **other gender:** A gender designation that differs from the common genders.

### 2.44 grammaticalNumber

**Definition:** In many languages, the grammatical distinction that indicates the number of objects referred to by the term or word.

**Picklist values:**

- **dual:** The form used in some languages to designate two persons or things.
- **mass noun:** Designation of a term or word that is not countable and cannot generally be used with the indefinite article or in the plural.
- **other number:** Designation used to classify number-related grammatical information that can differ from the standard European classifications.
- **plural:** The form of a term or word (usually of a noun) used to designate more than one object.
- **singular:** The form of a term or word (usually of a noun) used to designate one object.

### 2.45 grammaticalValency

**Definition:** The range of syntactic elements either required or permitted by a lexical unit.

### 2.46 homograph

**Definition:** A word that is spelled like another, but that has a different pronunciation, meaning, and/or origin.



## 2.47 hyphenation

**Definition:** The division of a word in writing, such as at the end of a line, according to a given set of rules.

## 2.48 indexHeading

**Definition:** A term chosen to be used in an index to represent an item or a concept in a document.

## 2.49 keyword

**Definition:** A word or group of words, possibly in lexicographically standardized, i. e., lemmatized, form, taken out of a title or of the text of a document characterizing its content and enabling its retrieval.

## 2.50 language-planningQualifier

**Definition:** A qualifier assigned to a provisional term within a language planning or descriptive terminology environment.

**Picklist values:**

- **new term:** A term that is in the introductory phase of the standardization or language planning process.
- **non-standardized term:** A candidate term that has not yet been introduced to the standardization or language planning process.
- **proposed term:** A term used on a provisional basis for a concept for which no satisfactory term exists.
- **recommended term:** A term that has been recommended by a subject specialist.

## 2.51 lemma

**Definition:** The base form of a word or term that is used as the formal dictionary entry for the term.

## 2.52 lionHotkey

**Definition:** Is not provided.

## 2.53 morphologicalElement

**Definition:** Unit resulting from the division of words into their smallest meaningful parts.

## 2.54 normativeAuthorization

**Definition:** A term status qualifier assigned by an authoritative body, such as a standards body or a governmental entity with a regulatory function.

**Picklist values:**

- **admitted term:** A term rated according to the scale of a term acceptability rating as a synonym for a preferred term.
- **legal term:** A term that is legally defined and used in legally binding documents.
- **preferred term:** A term rated according to the scale of a term acceptability rating as the primary term for a given concept.
- **regulated term:** A term defined by law or government regulation.
- **standardized term:** A term that has been standardized by a standardizing body.
- **superseded term:** A term that is no longer preferred or admitted.

## 2.55 note

**Definition:** A statement that provides further information on any part of a language resource entry.

## 2.56 noteSource

**Definition:** The source of a note that is expressed in a <admin> element having the type attribute value 'annotatedNote'.

## 2.57 originatingInstitution

**Definition:** An institution (i. e., company, government agency, etc.) treated as a source of information for the purpose of bibliographic documentation.

## 2.58 originatingPerson

**Definition:** An individual treated as a source of information for the purpose of bibliographic documentation.

## 2.59 otherBinaryData

**Definition:** Any foreign data not covered by the previous categories.

## 2.60 partOfSpeech

**Definition:** A category assigned to a word based on its grammatical and semantic properties.

**Picklist values:**

- **adverb:** Part of speech used to refer to a heterogeneous group of words whose most frequent function is to specify the mode of action of the verb.

- **noun:** Part of speech assigned to words that designate a person, place, action, property or thing etc., that may have morphosyntactic properties like number or case and syntactic combination like modification by an adjective or determination by a determiner.
- **other part of speech:** One of the many parts of speech not normally included in the value domain for part of speech in terminological resources.
- **verb:** Element which, singly or in combination with other verbs is used as the minimal predicate of a sentence, co-occurring with a subject.

## 2.61 placeholder

**Definition:** An XML element used to delimit a sequence of native stand-alone codes in a segment, i. e., a term or string.

## 2.62 processStatus

**Definition:** The status of a lexical unit or term with respect to its advancement within the standardization process.

**Picklist values:**

- **finalized:** The status of a lexical unit or term that has completed the standardization process.
- **provisionally processed:** The status of a lexical unit or term that has completed all but the final stages of the standardization process.
- **unprocessed:** The status of a lexical unit or term that has not yet begun the standardization process.

## 2.63 productSubset

**Definition:** An identifier assigned to a product to which a term is related.

## 2.64 projectSubset

**Definition:** An identifier assigned to a project indicating that it is associated with a term, record or entry.

## 2.65 pronunciation

**Definition:** The representation of the manner by which a term or word is articulated.

## 2.66 proprietaryRestriction

**Definition:** A restriction placed on a term for the purpose of protecting the right of an organization to the exclusive use of the term.

**Picklist values:**

- **service mark:** Any word, name, symbol, device, or any combination, used, or intended to be used, in commerce, to identify and distinguish the services of one provider from services provided by others, and to indicate the source of the services.
- **trademark:** A restriction on term usage based on the fact that the term is a device (such as a brand name) pointing distinctly to the origin or ownership of merchandise to which it is applied and legally reserved for the exclusive use of the owner as maker or seller.
- **trade name:** The name or style under which a concern does business.

## 2.67 quantity

**Definition:** The value associated with a concept.

## 2.68 range

**Definition:** The relationship between a set of limits within which a quantity is measured, as expressed by stating the lower and upper range values.

## 2.69 register

**Definition:** Classification indicating the relative level of language individually assigned to a lexeme or term or to a text type.

**Picklist values:**

- **bench-level register:** The register of terms used in applications-oriented as opposed to theoretical or academic levels of language.
- **in-house register:** The register of terms that are company-specific and not readily recognized outside that environment.
- **neutral register:** The register appropriate to general texts or discourse.
- **slang register:** An extremely informal register of a word, term, or text that is used in spoken and everyday language and less commonly in documents.
- **technical register:** The register appropriate to scientific texts or special languages.
- **vulgar register:** The register of a term or text type that can be characterized as profane or socially unacceptable.

## 2.70 relatedConcept

**Definition:** A concept that has an associative relation to another concept.

### **2.71 relatedConceptBroader**

**Definition:** A concept that is roughly broader at some level with respect to a related or associative concept, but without there comprising any clear-cut reference to a defined generic or partitive system.

### **2.72 relatedConceptNarrower**

**Definition:** A concept that is roughly narrower at some level with respect to a related or associative concept, but without there comprising any clear-cut reference to a defined generic or partitive system of concepts.

### **2.73 reliabilityCode**

**Definition:** A value from one to ten reflecting the reliability of a term or term-related information, whereby 1 reflects the least possible degree of reliability and 10 reflects the highest.

### **2.74 responsibility**

**Definition:** An identifier assigned to the individual associated with a database management transaction.

### **2.75 sampleSentence**

**Definition:** A sentence composed (frequently by a terminologist or language planner) to illustrate the use of a word or term in context in cases where contextual information is unavailable, such as for a new term-concept pair.

### **2.76 searchTerm**

**Definition:** A term entered in a term entry for purposes of retrieval.

### **2.77 securitySubset**

**Definition:** An in-house security classification of a term.

**Picklist values:**

- **confidential:** Security qualifier indicating that only authorized users can access an entry.
- **public:** Security qualifier indicating that all users in a system can access an entry.

### **2.78 see**

**Definition:** A pointer field used in a terminology or lexical collection as a direction from one location that does not contain information to the location(s) where information can be found.

### **2.79 sequentiallyRelatedConcept**

**Definition:** An associative relation based on spatial or temporal proximity.

### **2.80 shortFormFor**

**Definition:** A linking element used to identify a relation between a short form and its full or expanded form.

### **2.81 sortKey**

**Definition:** A character string used for sorting and merging operations.

### **2.82 source**

**Definition:** A complete citation of the bibliographic information pertaining to a document or other resource.

### **2.83 sourceIdentifier**

**Definition:** The information in a language resource entry which indicates the source documenting the lexical or terminological data.

### **2.84 sourceType**

**Definition:** In multilingual and translation-oriented language resource or terminology management, the kind of text used to document the selection of lexical or terminological equivalents, collocations, and the like.

**Picklist values:**

- **background text:** In multilingual and translation-oriented language resource or terminology management, a text written in the source language that provides linguistic and domain related information about the subject of the source text or texts being translated.
- **parallel text:** In multilingual and translation-oriented language resource or terminology management, a text written in the target language that provides either text-typological or linguistic and domain related information about the subject of the source text or texts being translated.

### **2.85 spatiallyRelatedConcept**

**Definition:** A relation of dependence between concepts referring to objects based on their relative positions in space.

### **2.86 subjectField**

**Definition:** A field of special knowledge.

### **2.87 subordinateConceptGeneric**

**Definition:** A concept in a generic relation having the broader intension.

### **2.88 subordinateConceptPartitive**

**Definition:** A concept in a partitive relation viewed as one of the parts making up the whole.

### **2.89 subsetOwner**

**Definition:** An identifier assigned to the individual responsible for administering a subset of lexical or terminological records.

### **2.90 superordinateConceptGeneric**

**Definition:** A concept in a generic relation having the narrower intension.

### **2.91 superordinateConceptPartitive**

**Definition:** A concept that has a partitive relation with the subject concept, and represents the sum of the parts; a comprehensive concept.

### **2.92 syllabification**

**Definition:** The division of a word reflecting its articulation by syllables, i. e., by uninterrupted units of pronunciation.

### **2.93 table**

**Definition:** An array of data arranged in columns and rows used in documenting, explaining, or describing a concept within a terminology collection.

### **2.94 temporalQualifier**

**Definition:** An attribution of a term or lexeme with respect to its use over time.

**Picklist values:**

- **archaic form:** A term or lexeme no longer in ordinary use, though retained for special purposes.
- **obsolete form:** A term or lexeme which is no longer in common use.
- **outdated form:** A term or lexeme that has fallen from fashion, but the meaning of which is readily recognizable.

### **2.95 temporallyRelatedConcept**

**Definition:** A concept related to the subject concept through a sequential relation involving events in time.

### **2.96 term**

**Definition:** A verbal designation of a general concept in a specific subject field.

### **2.97 termElement**

**Definition:** Any logically significant portion of a larger term.

### **2.98 termLocation**

**Definition:** Type of graphic feature on a GUI associated with a text string defined as a term in a localization-oriented terminology database.

**Picklist values:**

- **check box:** The static text label associated with a square box used to set or clear a particular value or property in a graphic user interface.
- **combo box:** A commonly-used graphical user interface widget, comprising a combination of a drop-down list or list box and a single-line textbox, allowing the user to either type a value directly into the control or choose from the list of existing options.
- **combo box element:** The dynamic text typed into the open text field associated with a combo box.
- **dialog box:** The title text of a GUI interface box containing command buttons and other options through which users can carry out a particular command or task.
- **group box:** The title or label of a GUI box containing a set of controls.
- **informative message:** A short communicative text generated by a computer application or system and displayed by the interface intended to inform the user of errors, system status or the like.
- **interactive message:** A communicative text generated by a computer application or system and displayed by the interface that requires or prompts a response of some sort from the use.
- **menu item:** An individual text element used in a menu bar or drop-down menu list to represent a specific command for a computer application.
- **progress bar:** The static text label associated with a horizontal GUI feature designed to indicate the progress or completion of a task by filling an "empty" bar with a contrast color, sometimes associated with an indication of estimated elapsed time.

- **push button**: Static text and/or graphic element appearing on a generally rectangular GUI shape that causes an application to perform some action when clicked.
- **radio button**: The static text label representing a single choice within a set of mutually exclusive choices.
- **slider**: The static text label associated with a GUI control that lets users set a value on a continuous range of possible values, such as screen brightness, mouse-click speed or volume.
- **spin box**: The static text label associated with a text box that incorporates a special control feature consisting of a pair of up-down buttons, whereby the user can type a dynamic text value directly into the control box or use the buttons to increase or decrease the value.
- **tab**: The static text title or label that appears on a GUI “file divider tag” used to provide navigation between pages or sections of information.
- **table text**: A column heading control, also known as a header control, which displays a heading in a table.
- **text box**: The static text label used to identify the purpose for a GUI box where a user can enter and edit text.
- **tool tip**: The static descriptive text (label) associated with a small context window displayed when the user moves the pointer over a control.
- **user defined type**: Type of term location not included in the standard value domain for /term location/ that has been created as an ad hoc term location type by a user.

## 2.99 termProvenance

**Definition**: Classification of a term according to the methodology employed in creating the term.

**Picklist values**:

- **loan translation**: A term whose elements have been literally translated from the elements of a term in a foreign language.
- **neologism**: A newly coined term.
- **transdisciplinary borrowing**: A term taken from another subject field.
- **translingual borrowing**: A term taken from a foreign language and perhaps naturalized.

## 2.100 termStructure

**Definition**: The structure of the components of a term, indicated using square brackets.

### 2.101 termType

**Definition**: An attribute assigned to a term.

**Picklist values**:

- **abbreviated form**<sup>3</sup>: A term, appellation, or lexeme resulting from the omission of any part of the full term or appellation.
  - **abbreviation**: An abbreviated form resulting from the omission of words or letters from the full form.
  - **acronym**: An abbreviated form resulting from the combination of initial letters or syllables (from each or some of the elements) of the full form and pronounced syllabically like a word.
  - **clipped term**: An abbreviated form resulting from the truncation of a part of a simple term.
  - **contraction**: An abbreviated form resulting from the shortening of a word, syllable, or word group by omission of a sound or letter and in some languages, the inclusion of an apostrophe.
  - **initialism**: An abbreviated form resulting from the combination of initial letters or syllables (from each or some of the elements) of the full form and pronounced letter by letter.
  - **short form**: An abbreviated form resulting from the omission of words from the full form.
- **appellation**: A designation that represents an individual concept.
- **collocation**: A recurrent word combination characterized by cohesion in that the components of the collocation must co-occur within an utterance or series of utterances, even though they do not necessarily have to maintain immediate proximity to one another.
- **common name**: A synonym for an international scientific term that is used in general discourse in a given language.
- **entry term**: A term that heads a terminological entry.
- **equation**: An expression used to represent a concept based on a statement that two mathematical expressions are, for instance, equal as identified by the equal sign (=), or assigned to one another by a similar sign.
- **formula**: Figures, symbols or the like used to express a concept briefly, such as a mathematical or chemical formula.
- **full form**: A term, appellation, or lexeme in its complete presentation (where there exists an abbreviated form).
- **idiom**: A group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own.
- **internationalism**: A term that has the same or nearly identical orthographic or phonemic form in many languages.
- **international scientific term**: A term that is part of an international scientific nomenclature as adopted by an appropriate scientific body.
- **logical expression**: An expression used to represent a concept based on mathematical or logical relations, such as statements of inequality, set relationships, boolean operations, and the like.

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<sup>3</sup> “abbreviated form” itself can constitute a closed data category.

- **part number:** A unique alphanumeric designation assigned to an object in a manufacturing system.
- **phraseological unit:** Any group of two or more words that are frequently expressed together and that consist of more than one concept, whereby individual words usually function in more than one grammatical category (part of speech) within the syntax of a sentence.
- **quasi-synonym:** A term or lexeme that represents the same or a very similar concept as another term or lexeme in the same language, but for which interchangeability is limited to some contexts and is inapplicable in others.
- **romanized form:** A form of a term or lexeme resulting from an operation whereby non-Latin writing systems are converted to the Latin alphabet.
- **set phrase:** A fixed, lexicalized phrase
- **sku:** An inventory item identified by a unique alphanumeric designation assigned to an object in an inventory control system.
- **standard text:** A fixed chunk of recurring text.
- **string:** A chunk of text used in a software interface, documentation, help file, or the like.
- **symbol:** A designation of a concept by letters, numerals, pictograms or any combination thereof.
- **synonym:** Any term or lexeme that represents the same or a very similar concept as the main entry term in a term entry or the headword in a lexical entry.
- **synonymous phrase:** A phraseological unit in a language that expresses the same semantic content as another phrase in that same language.
- **transcribed form:** A form of a term or lexeme resulting from an operation whereby the characters of one writing system are represented by characters from another writing system, taking into account the pronunciation of the characters converted.
- **transliterated form:** A form of a term or lexeme resulting from an operation whereby the characters of an alphabetic writing system are represented by characters from another alphabetic writing system.
- **variant:** A term, appellation, or lexeme in its alternative orthographic presentation.

## 2.102 thesaurusDescriptor

**Definition:** The term in a thesaurus that can be used to represent a concept in a document or in a request for retrieval.

## 2.103 timeRestriction

**Definition:** The indication of a period of time during or since which a term was or has been subject to specified usage.

## 2.104 transactionType

**Definition:** Is not provided.

**Picklist values:**

- **approval:** A database transaction involving the definitive approval of an entry in a lexical or terminological resource.
- **check:** A database transaction involving the checking of an entry in a lexical or terminological resource.
- **exportation:** A database event involving the exportation of a lexical entry or a term entry to an outside database or to an interchange format.
- **importation:** A database event involving the importation of a lexical entry or a term entry from an outside database.
- **input:** A database transaction involving the recording of a lexical entry or a term entry or related information into a database.
- **modification:** A database transaction involving the updating of a lexical entry or a term entry.
- **origination:** A database transaction involving the creation of a lexical entry or a term entry.
- **standardization:** A database transaction involving the standardization of a lexical entry or term entry.
- **user access:** A database event involving a single instance where a user accesses a file or an entry.
- **withdrawal:** A database transaction involving the removal of a lexical entry or term entry.

## 2.105 transferComment

**Definition:** Note included in a lexical entry or term entry providing information on the degree of equivalence, directionality or other special features affecting equivalence between a lexeme or term in one language and another lexeme or term in a second language.

## 2.106 unit

**Definition:** A relationship to a reference value as defined by an authoritative body; a quantity measured.

## 2.107 usageCount

**Definition:** The number of times an entry has been accessed.

## 2.108 usageNote

**Definition:** A note containing information on the usage of the associated word or term.

**2.109 video**

**Definition:** Recorded visual images used to represent or illustrate terminological or conceptual information.

**2.110 xAudio**

**Definition:** Is not provided.

**2.111 xGraphic**

**Definition:** External graphic file.

**2.112 xMathML**

**Definition:** A mathematical concept expressed in MathML.

**2.113 xSource**

**Definition:** Is not provided.

**2.114 xVideo**

**Definition:** Is not provided.