

Semantic Web Working Group

Oct. 10, 2016

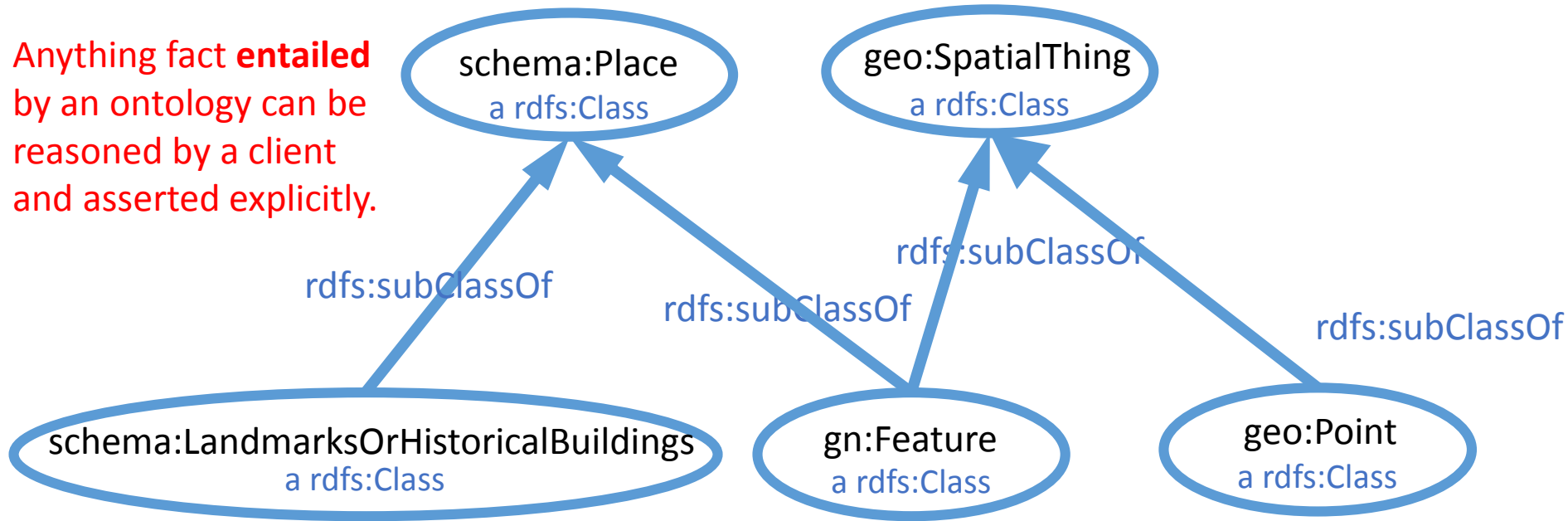
Concept/thing duality

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Things

Explaining relationships about what things **ARE** is called an **ontology**.

Anything fact **entailed** by an ontology can be reasoned by a client and asserted explicitly.



If

```
<http://sws.geonames.org/1803429/> a gn:Feature.
```

then

```
<http://sws.geonames.org/1803429/> a schema:Place.
```

and

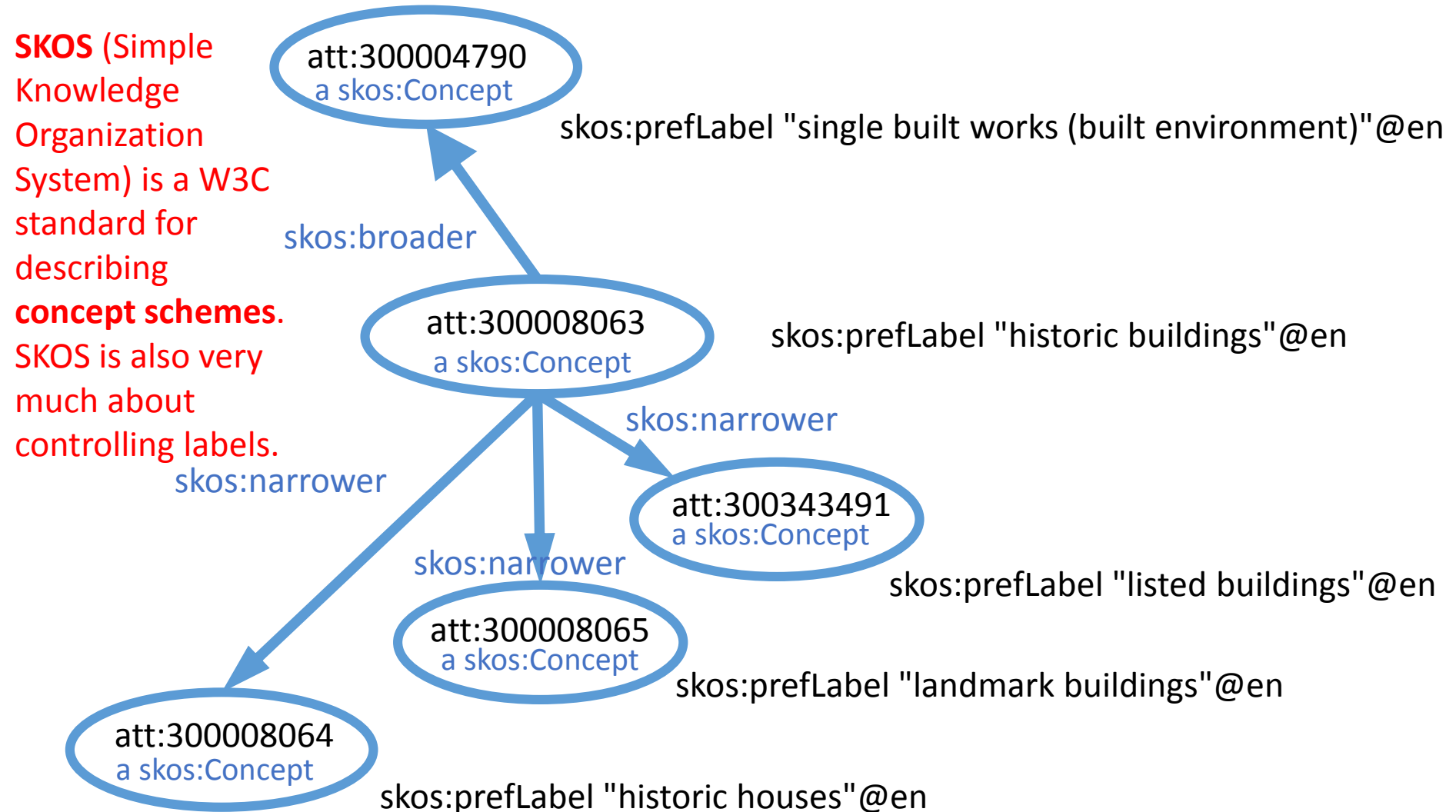
```
<http://sws.geonames.org/1803429/> a geo:SpatialThing.
```

Concepts

Relationships from

<http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/> (Getty Art and Architecture Thesaurus; att:)

Explaining relationships about **how we categorize things** is called an **concept scheme**.



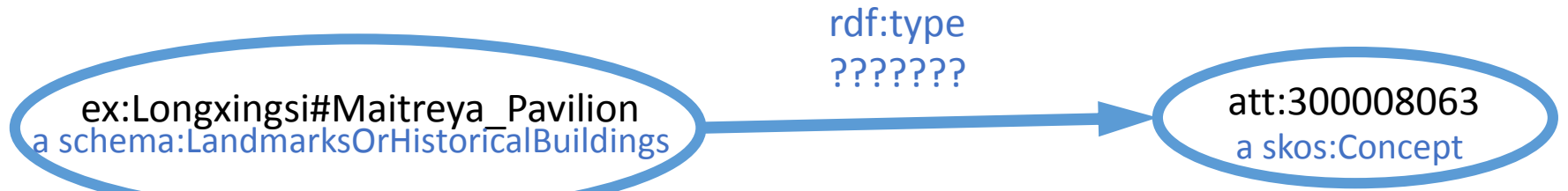
We said:

```
ex:Longxingsi#Maitreya_Pavilion a schema:LandmarksOrHistoricalBuildings.
```

Should we say:

```
ex:Longxingsi#Maitreya_Pavilion a att:300008063.
```

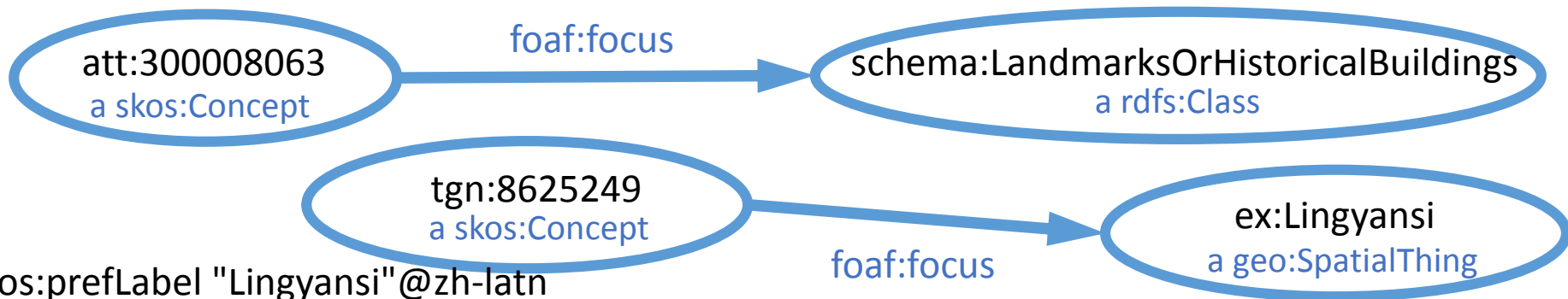
?

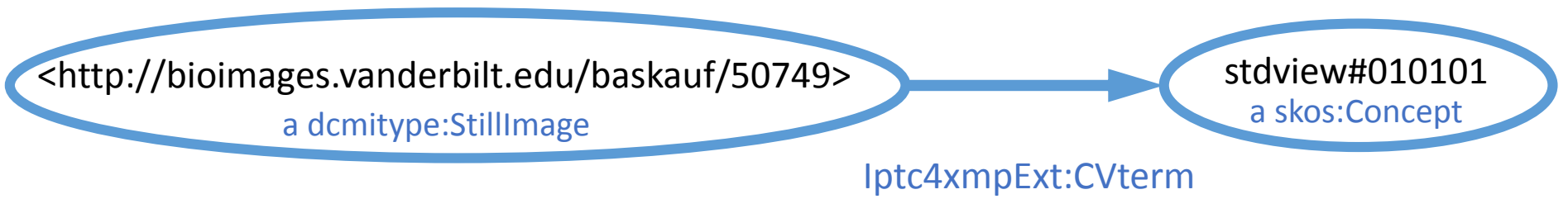


`skos:prefLabel "historic buildings"@en`

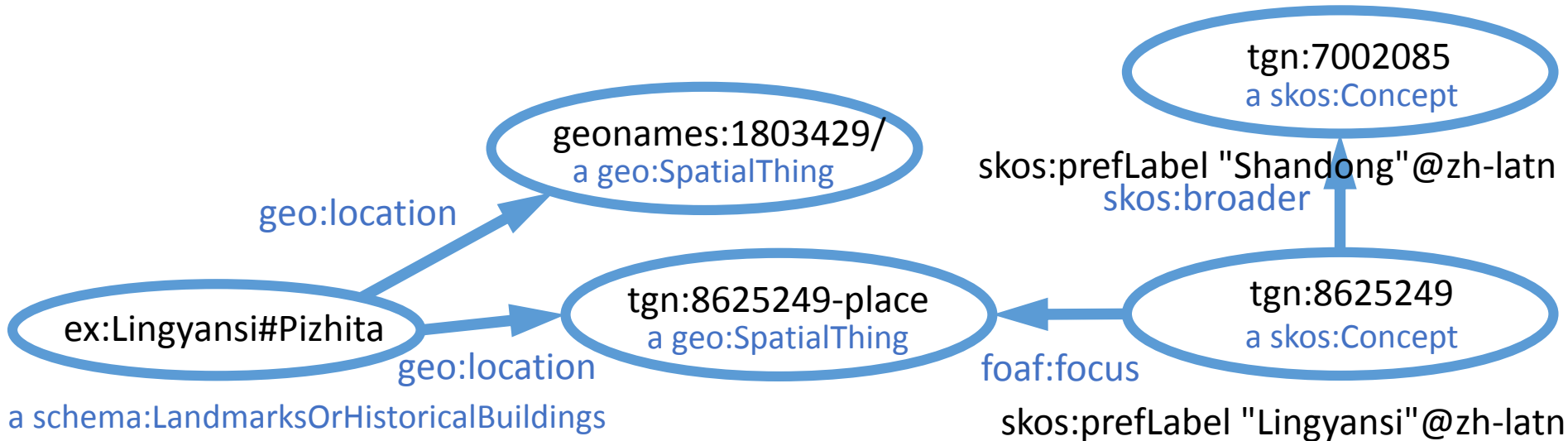
The object of an `rdf:type` triple is a class (what the thing is), whereas a `skos:Concept` is "an idea or notion; a unit of thought", and is used to organize and categorize knowledge. Using a `skos:Concept` as a class is consistent with the SKOS data model, but probably not a good idea.

Distinguishing between concepts and the real-world things they represent has been called the **concept-thing duality**. The term `foaf:focus` is usually used to link a concept with the real-world thing that it represents (which can be a class or an instance).

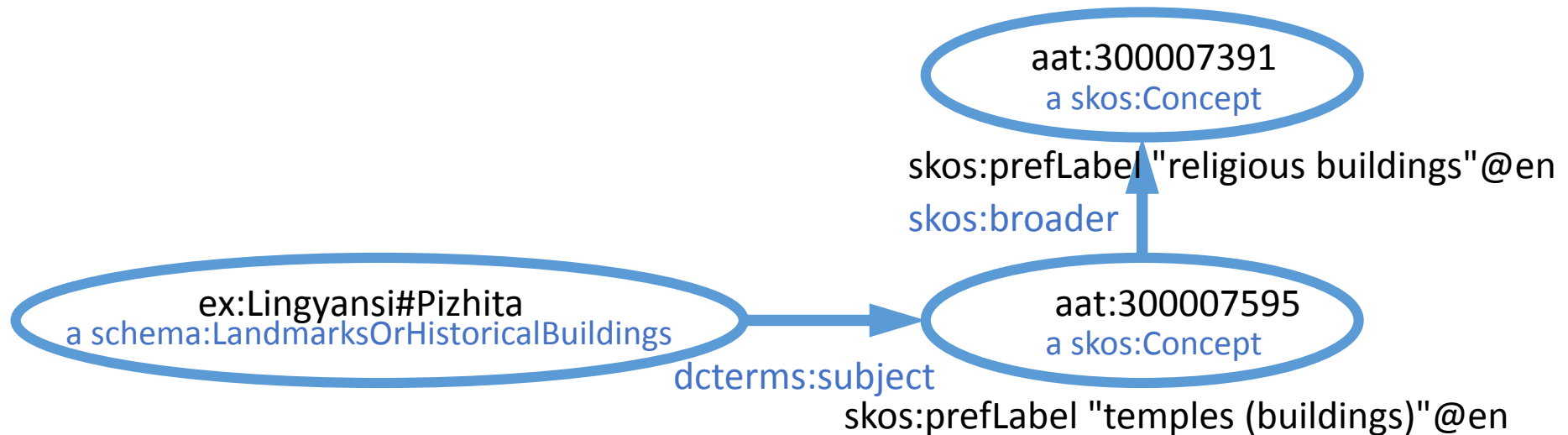




There are some specific terms that can be used to link an object directly to a SKOS concept. dcterms:subject is a common generic term used to make the connection.



The diagram above shows how the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names handles the concept-thing duality problem.



If we say:

```
ex:Longxingsi#Pizhita dcterms:subject aat:300007595.
```

Does that entail:

```
ex:Longxingsi#Pizhita dcterms:subject aat:300007391.
```

? No. A client may lead a human searcher to the broader category, but it's not entailed.

A client programmed to process SKOS can apply various rules from the SKOS specification. But nothing is automatically entailed as with ontology reasoning.