# PERSPECTIVISATION Ontology

Key Concepts

1. **CUT**:
   * This class represents the concept of a 'cut' in the cinematic sense. It is the result of a perspectivisation, which is the act of viewing or interpreting an eventuality through a specific lens. A 'cut' is essentially the transformed perspective or view created when an eventuality is reinterpreted.
   * Example: In the statement "taxes are investments," the 'cut' is the new perspective that emerges when viewing taxes through the lens of investments.
2. **LENS**:
   * The lens is the perspective or conceptual framework through which an eventuality is viewed. It provides the context or angle from which the eventuality is reinterpreted.
   * Example: In the same statement "taxes are investments," the lens is the concept of investments.
3. **Eventuality**:
   * An eventuality is the situation or event being described or reinterpreted. It is the raw occurrence that can be viewed through different lenses to produce different perspectives.
   * Example: The eventuality in the example is "current taxation policies."
4. **ATTITUDE**:
   * The attitude refers to the stance, opinion, or emotional state of the agents conceptualizing the eventuality through the lens. It can influence how the lens is applied and the resulting perspective.
   * Example: The attitude could be the belief that taxes should be viewed positively as investments in public goods.
5. **BACKGROUND**:
   * Background encompasses the information, context, or understanding required to interpret the eventuality and the lens. It supports the process of perspectivisation by providing the necessary context.
   * Example: Understanding what investments are and how they function as a concept in economics is part of the background required to see taxes as investments.

Key Properties

* **Object Properties**: These include relations like Background, Lens, Cut, Attitude, and Conceptualiser that connect various concepts within the ontology.
* **Annotation Properties**: These are used for metadata, such as dc:creator and dc:date, which provide information about the authorship and creation date of the concepts.

Overall Concept

The ontology revolves around the concept of "perspectivisation," formalised as a compositional frame for situations (facts = BACKGROUND) that redescribe an eventuality using a lens, with an attitude. Here’s how it all fits together.

The ontology involves analyzing how facts (background) are reported within a specific narrative (lens) to create a viewpoint (cut). This viewpoint reflects a stance or attitude held by a source or conceptualizer.

# Examples:

1. **Eventuality**: Start with a situation or event (e.g., current taxation policies).
2. **Lens**: Apply a lens to this eventuality (e.g., viewing it through the investment perspective).
3. **Attitude**: Consider the attitude or stance towards this reinterpreted eventuality (e.g., seeing taxes as a positive investment).
4. **Background**: Use relevant background to support this reinterpretation (e.g., understanding of economics and investments).
5. **Cut**: The result of this process is a new perspective or 'cut' (e.g., the perspective that taxes are not just financial burdens but investments in society).

The OWL (Web Ontology Language) representation involves modeling these concepts with heavy punning. Punning allows the same entity to be used in different ways:

* **As a semantic role**: This shows the relationship between the perspectivisation situation and the elements involved.
* **As an individual**: This refers to specific instances within the frame (e.g., a specific taxation policy).
* **As classes**: These are the intensional components, meaning the broader categories or types within the frame (e.g., the general concept of investments).

FIRST Example: "Taxes are investments"

1. **Eventuality**: Current taxation policies.
2. **Lens**: Investment perspective.
3. **Attitude**: Positive view of taxes as beneficial.
4. **Background**: Economic understanding of investments.
5. **Cut**: The new perspective that taxes are investments, rather than just a financial burden.

This creates a rich and complex model where situations are redescribed through specific perspectives, influenced by attitudes and supported by background, resulting in a new understanding or 'cut' of the original eventuality.

SECOND Example: "Exercise is Medicine"

1. **Eventuality**: Regular physical exercise.
2. **Lens**: Medical perspective.
3. **Attitude**: Positive view of exercise as a health intervention.
4. **Background**: Knowledge of health benefits, medical research on exercise, understanding of medicine.
5. **Cut**: The new perspective that exercise is not just a physical activity but a form of medicine.

**Breakdown**

1. **Eventuality**:
   * The situation or event here is regular physical exercise, such as jogging, swimming, or gym workouts.
2. **Lens**:
   * The lens through which this eventuality is viewed is the medical perspective. This means seeing exercise in the context of health benefits and medical outcomes.
3. **Attitude**:
   * The attitude is the belief or stance that exercise should be considered as beneficial and essential for health, akin to taking medicine. This could include promoting exercise as a preventative or therapeutic measure.
4. **Background**:
   * This includes medical research showing how exercise can prevent diseases, improve mental health, and enhance overall well-being. It also involves understanding the role of medicine in treating and preventing health issues.
5. **Cut**:
   * The cut is the new perspective or understanding that emerges: exercise is not just a recreational activity or a means to stay fit; it is a form of medicine that can have significant health benefits.

**OWL Representation**

In an OWL representation:

* **Semantic Role**: The relationship between the situation (perspectivisation) and the components (exercise, medicine, health benefits).
* **Individual**: Specific instances, like a particular workout routine or a specific health outcome.
* **Classes**: General concepts such as "Exercise," "Medicine," "Health Benefits," etc.

**Complete Example:**

1. **Eventuality**:
   * Regular physical exercise, like jogging or swimming.
2. **Lens**:
   * Medical perspective, which views activities in terms of health benefits and therapeutic value.
3. **Attitude**:
   * Positive stance on exercise as essential for health, comparable to taking medicine regularly.
4. **Background**:
   * Understanding of medical studies showing exercise reduces risks of chronic diseases, improves mental health, and enhances physical fitness. Knowledge about how medicine works to treat and prevent illnesses.
5. **Cut**:
   * The new understanding that emerges is "Exercise is Medicine," where exercise is seen as an essential part of maintaining and improving health, similar to taking prescribed medicine.

**Conceptual Frame:**

* **Eventuality (Physical Exercise)**: Seen through the **Lens (Medical Perspective)**.
* Influenced by **Attitude (Positive View of Exercise as Medicine)**.
* Supported by **Background (Health Benefits and Medical Research)**.
* Resulting in a **Cut (Exercise as Medicine)**.

By applying this framework, we can reinterpret and understand various situations through different lenses, shaping how we perceive and interact with them. This method allows for a richer and more nuanced comprehension of complex phenomena.

# MAPPING Perspectivisation + YouthSubcultures

**Integration**

1. **Eventuality**:
   * Corresponds to **YouthSubculture**.
   * Represents the subculture itself, such as Goths, Hipsters, etc.
2. **Lens**:
   * Corresponds to **ExternalPerspective** and **InternalPerspective**.
   * Represents the viewpoint through which the subculture is perceived, either from the outside or from within.
3. **Attitude**:
   * Can be represented by **Stereotype/Values**.
   * Captures common beliefs or biases towards a subculture, either positive or negative.
4. **Background**:
   * Can be represented by **PerspectiveInfluence**.
   * Includes the factors that shape the perspectives, such as media portrayals, historical, social, or cultural backdrop, etc.
5. **Cut**:
   * Can be represented by **PerspectiveChange**.
   * Represents the new understanding or re-interpretation of the subculture when viewed through a specific lens and influenced by an attitude and background.

**New Properties**

You may need to introduce new properties to represent the relationships between these new concepts and your existing ontology:

1. **hasLens**:
   * Links **YouthSubculture** to **ExternalPerspective** or **InternalPerspective**.
   * Example: Goths hasLens 'dark and mysterious'.
   * Connects Person or Media to the Lens through which subcultures are viewed.
2. **hasAttitude**:
   * Links **Perspective** to **Stereotype**.
   * Example: 'dark and mysterious' hasAttitude 'morbid'.
3. **influencedByBackground**:
   * Links YouthSubculture to the Background factors influencing them.
   * Example: 'dark and mysterious' requiresBackgroundKnowledge 'media portrayal'.
4. **shapedByCut**:
   * Shows how perspectives are shaped by focusing on or omitting certain aspects (Cut).
   * Example: Goths producesCut 'seen as artistic expression'.

Immagine che contiene testo, schermata, Carattere

Descrizione generata automaticamente

By mapping the Perspectivisation ontology to the youth subculture ontology, you can provide a richer, more nuanced understanding of how subcultures are perceived and represented. This integration allows to analyze how external and internal perspectives shape the understanding of youth subcultures, how stereotypes are formed or challenged, and how perspectives evolve over time. This approach enhances your ability to address cultural dynamics and promote inclusive representation.