

```

    <Class IRI="#Woman"/>
  </ObjectUnionOf>
</EquivalentClasses>

```

**Manchester Syntax** Originally developed by the University of Manchester, this syntax is designed to be as human-readable as possible. It is the syntax used in the user interface of most current ontology editors such as Protégé.

```

Class: Person
    EquivalentTo: Man or Woman

```

In addition to these syntaxes, all RDF syntaxes can be used for OWL. Therefore, in this chapter, we will keep using the Turtle syntax introduced in the preceding chapters.

#### 4.4.2 Ontology Documents

When using the Turtle syntax, OWL2 ontology documents, or simply *ontologies*, are just like any other RDF document. OWL2 ontologies minimally introduce the following namespaces:

```

@prefix owl: <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .

```

An OWL2 ontology starts with a collection of assertions for housekeeping purposes. These assertions introduce a base namespace, the ontology itself, its name, possible comments, version control, and inclusion of other ontologies. For example:

```

@prefix : <http://www.semanticwebprimer.org/ontologies/apartments.ttl#> .
@prefix dbpedia-owl: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/> .
@prefix dbpedia: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .

```