# Nomen

explained

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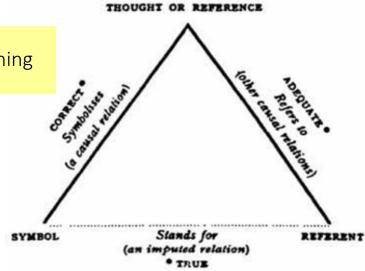
Getty ITWG Workshop, Feb.2020, L.A.

Splitting between: the thing itself (res) and the label(s) (nomens) we

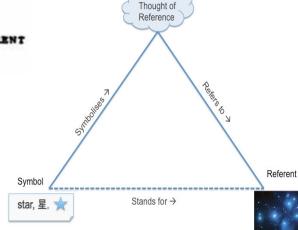
use to refer to it

Ogden & Richard's (1923) triangle of meaning

Ogden's model was adopted by researchers in library and information science as the basis for building subject authority systems (Dahlberg, 1992; Campbell et al, 1998).

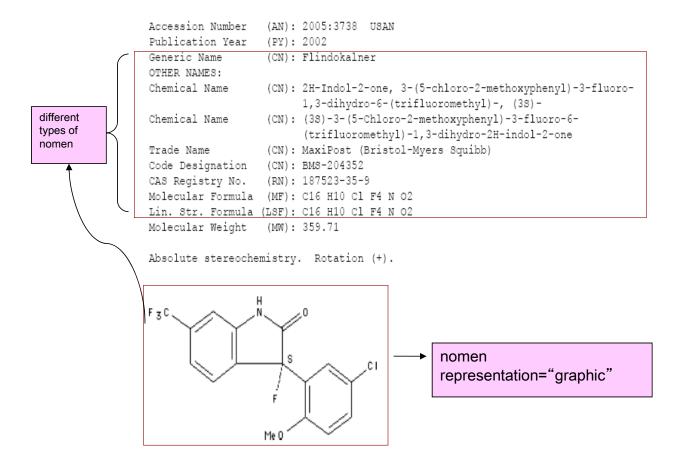


- •the referent of an expression (a word or another sign or symbol) is relative to different language users.
- multiple terms may refer to the same object or idea,
- a single term may refer ambiguously to more than one object or idea,
- terms may be confusing because they are out of date



Ogden, C. K., and Richards, I. A. (1923). *The Meaning of Meaning: A Study of the Influence of Language Upon Thought and of the Science of Symbolism*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. p.11.

#### Example: various nomens for the same res



• ∞"

• 3.1416

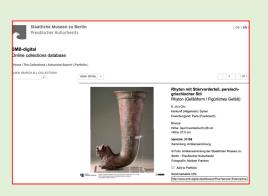
• ∑



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<u>U+1F600</u>										_	_	s	grinning face
<u>U+1F601</u>				â	6	00	6		ô	੪	***	<b>(4)</b>	beaming face with smiling eyes









Example a. AAT

■ Representative Images: 1 2 3 4 5 6

? Help

Click the  $\frac{1}{4}$  icon to view the hierarchy.

Semantic View (JSON, RDF, N3/Turtle, N-Triples)

◆ Previous Page

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Page Link: http://vocab.getty.edu/page/aat/300198841

rhyta (drinking vessels, <vessels for serving and consuming food>, ... Furnishings and Equipment (hierarchy name))

**Note:** Vessels from Ancient Greece, eastern Europe, or the Middle East that were typically made as a closed form with two openings, one at the top for filling and one at the base so that liquid could stream out. They are often in the shape of a horn or an animal's head, and were typically used as a drinking cup or for pouring wine into another vessel. Drinking was done by holding the rhyton above the drinker's head and catching the stream of liquid in the mouth.

#### Terms:

rhyta (<u>preferred</u>,C,U,LC,English-P,D,U,PN)

(Spanish, UF, U, PN)

(Greek (transliterated)-P,D,U,PN)

rhyton (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)

(Spanish, AD, U, SN)

(Greek (transliterated), AD, U, SN)

Rhyton (C,U,English,AD,U,SN)

(German-P,AD,SN)

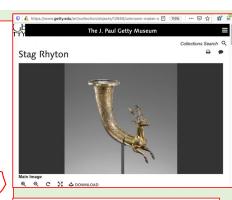
rhytons (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

(French-P,D,U,PN)

(Spanish-P,D,U,PN)

rhea (vessels) (C,U,English,UF,U,N)

rheons (C.U. Fnglish UF.U.N)

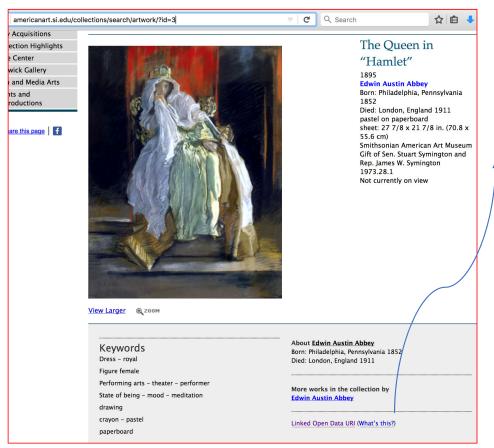






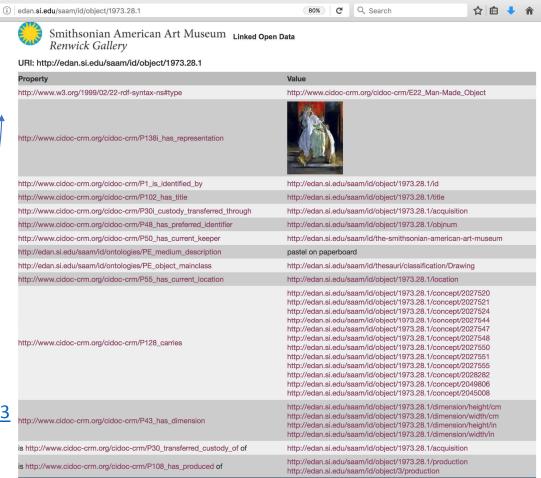
Lynx Rhyton





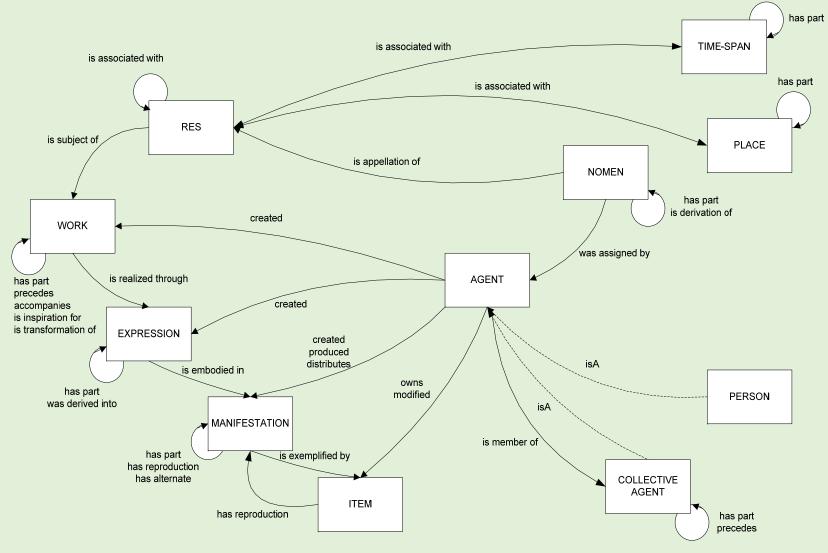
http://americanart.si.edu/collections/search/artwork/?id=3

#### Example b. SAAM



http://edan.si.edu/saam/id/object/1973.28.1

## LRM Overview



https://www.isko.o rg/cyclo/lrm

# Entities Res and Nomen

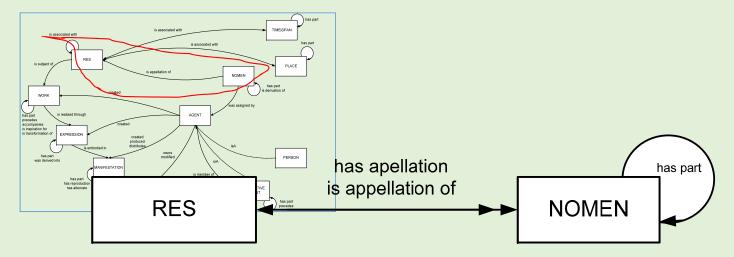
Top entity

• **Res**: Any entity in the universe of discourse (=superclass of all)

(Res means 'Thing' in Latin)

 Nomen: An association between an entity and a designation that refers to it。

(Nomen means 'name' in Latin)

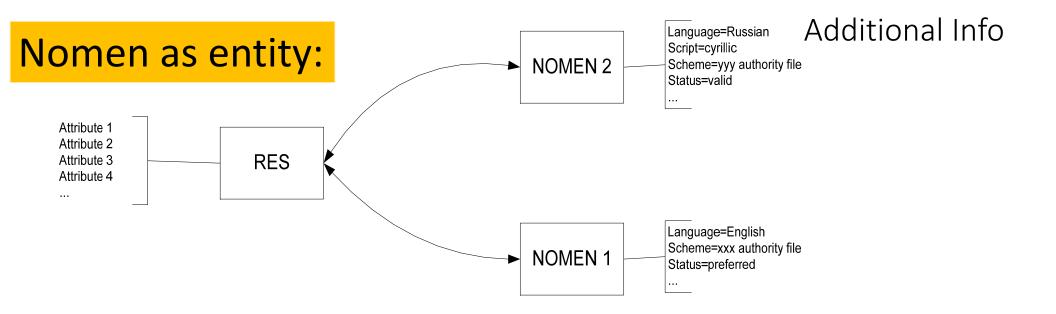


#### Additional Info

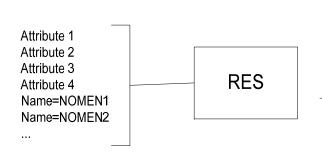
### Attributes of *Nomen*

- Type of nomen (identifier, controlled name, ...)\*
- Scheme (LCSH, DDC, UDC, ULAN, ISO 8601...)
- Reference Source of nomen (Encyclopedia Britannica...)
- Representation of nomen (alphanumeric, sound, visual,...)
- Language of nomen (English, Japanese, Slovenian,...)
- **Script** of nomen (Cyrillic, Thai, Chinese-simplified,...)
- Script conversion (Pinyin, ISO 3601, Romanisation of Japanese...)
- Form of nomen (full name, abbreviation, formula...)
- **Time** of validity of nomen (until xxxx, after xxxx, from... to ...)
- Audience (English-speaking users, scientists, children ...)
- Status of nomen (provisional, accepted, official,...)

<sup>\*</sup>note: examples of attribute values in parenthesis



# Nomen as attribute:



- such a 'simplified' model does not allow including attributes (e.g. language, script) of the *nomen* and neither the relationships (e.g. derivation).
- As a consequence a 'simplified' model that treats appellations as literals does not enable authority control.

# References

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