

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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## Information and documentation — Thesauri and interoperability with other vocabularies —

### Part 1: Thesauri for information retrieval

*Information et documentation — Thésaurus et interopérabilité avec  
d'autres vocabulaires —*

*Partie 1: Thésaurus pour la recherche documentaire*



Reference number  
ISO 25964-1:2011(E)

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 25964-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Identification and description*.

This first edition of ISO 25964-1 cancels and replaces ISO 2788:1986 and ISO 5964:1985, which have been merged and technically revised. Clauses 1 to 13 of this part of ISO 25964 correspond broadly to the content of ISO 2788:1986 and ISO 5964:1985. The remaining clauses cover new material.

ISO 25964 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information and documentation — Thesauri and interoperability with other vocabularies*:

— *Part 1: Thesauri for information retrieval*

The following parts are under preparation:

— *Part 2: Interoperability with other vocabularies*

This part of ISO 25964 covers the development and maintenance of thesauri, both monolingual and multilingual, including formats and protocols for data exchange.

ISO 25964-2 will cover interoperability between different thesauri and with other types of structured vocabulary, such as classification schemes, name authority lists, ontologies, etc., not previously covered in any International Standard.

## ISO 25964-1:2011(E)

### Introduction

Today's thesauri are mostly electronic tools, having moved on from the paper-based era when thesaurus standards were first developed. They are built and maintained with the support of software and need to integrate with other software, such as search engines and content management systems. (For example, data from the thesaurus database might need to be presented in combination with the number of postings found by a search application.) Whereas in the past thesauri were designed for information professionals trained in indexing and searching, today there is a demand for vocabularies that untrained users will find to be intuitive, and for vocabularies that enable inferencing by machines.

ISO 25964 makes the transition that is needed in order to be compatible with the world of electronic information management. However, this part of ISO 25964 retains the assumption that human intellect is usually involved in the selection of indexing terms and in the selection of search terms. If both the indexer and the searcher are guided to choose the same term for the same concept, then relevant documents will be retrieved. This is the main principle underlying thesaurus design, even though a thesaurus may also be applied in situations where computers make the choices.

Efficient exchange of data is a vital component of thesaurus management and exploitation. This part of ISO 25964 therefore includes recommendations for exchange formats and protocols. Adoption of these will facilitate interoperability between thesaurus management systems and other computer applications, such as indexing and retrieval systems, that will utilize the data.

This part of ISO 25964 covers development and maintenance of thesauri rather than how to use them in indexing. Where multilingual issues and examples are addressed, efforts have been made to cover as wide a selection of languages as possible, consistent with clarity and comprehensibility.

Thesauri are typically used in post-coordinate retrieval systems, but may also be applied to hierarchical directories, pre-coordinate indexes and classification systems. Increasingly, thesaurus applications need to mesh with others, such as automatic categorization schemes, free-text search systems, etc. ISO 25964-2 will address additional types of structured vocabulary (such as classification schemes, name authority lists, ontologies, etc.) and give recommendations to enable interoperation of the vocabularies at all stages of the information storage and retrieval process.

# Information and documentation — Thesauri and interoperability with other vocabularies —

## Part 1: Thesauri for information retrieval

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 25964 gives recommendations for the development and maintenance of thesauri intended for information retrieval applications. It is applicable to vocabularies used for retrieving information from all types of information resources, irrespective of the media used (text, sound, still or moving image, physical object or multimedia) including knowledge bases and portals, bibliographic databases, text, museum or multimedia collections, and the items within them.

This part of ISO 25964 also provides a data model and recommended format for the import and export of thesaurus data.

This part of ISO 25964 is applicable to monolingual and multilingual thesauri.

This part of ISO 25964 is not applicable to the preparation of back-of-the-book indexes, although many of its recommendations could be useful for that purpose.

This part of ISO 25964 is not applicable to the databases or software used directly in search or indexing applications, but does anticipate the needs of such applications among its recommendations for thesaurus management.

### 2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 2.1

##### **array**

group of **sibling concepts** (2.52)

EXAMPLE

In the following, the sibling concepts outerwear and underwear form an array within the concept “clothing”.

```
clothing
  outerwear
    overcoats
  underwear
```

#### 2.2

##### **associative relationship**

relationship between a pair of **concepts** (2.11) that are not related hierarchically but share a strong semantic connection

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### 2.3

#### **broader term**

**preferred term** (2.45) representing a **concept** (2.11) that is broader than the one in question

NOTE The scope of the narrower concept falls completely within the scope of the broader. The relationship between the two is commonly indicated with the tag BT. For more explanation see 10.2.1.

### 2.4

#### **characteristic of division**

attribute by which a **concept** (2.11) can be subdivided into an **array** (2.1) of narrower **concepts** (2.11), each having a distinct value of that attribute

cf. **facet analysis** (2.21), **node label** (2.38)

#### EXAMPLE

In the following, age group is the characteristic of division applied to the concept of people:

people  
(people by age group)  
children  
youths  
adults

### 2.5

#### **classification**

#### **classifying**

activity involving the components of grouping similar or related things together; separating dissimilar or unrelated things; and arranging the resulting groups in a logical and helpful sequence

### 2.6

#### **classification scheme**

**schedule** (2.49) of **concepts** (2.11) and pre-coordinated combinations of **concepts** (2.11), arranged by **classification** (2.5)

NOTE A classification scheme often also includes an index.

### 2.7

#### **coined term**

new **term** (2.61) created to express a **concept** (2.11) for which no suitable **term** (2.61) exists in the required language

NOTE For a further explanation and examples, see 6.6.5 and 9.3.3.3

### 2.8

#### **compound equivalence**

relationship or mapping in which one **term** (2.61) or **concept** (2.11) in one context is represented by two or more **terms** (2.61) or **concepts** (2.11) in another

## 2.9

### compound term

**term** (2.61) that can be split morphologically into separate components

#### EXAMPLE

In English:

“copper mines” can be split into “copper” and “mines”; “lawnmowers” can be split into “lawns” and “mowers”

In French:

“mine de cuivre” can be split into “mine” and “cuivre”; “biodiversité” can be split into “biologie” and “diversité”

NOTE Compound terms can be multi-word terms, or can consist of only one word.

## 2.10

### computer application

computer program or set of programs that provides high-level processing related to a specific user need

NOTE In ISO 25964, a computer application is sometimes referred to as an application.

## 2.11

### concept

unit of thought

NOTE Concepts can often be expressed in a variety of different ways. They exist in the mind as abstract entities independent of terms used to express them. They range from the very simple, e.g. “child”, to the very complex, e.g. “child protection legislation”.

## 2.12

### controlled vocabulary

prescribed list of **terms** (2.61), headings or codes, each representing a **concept** (2.11)

NOTE Controlled vocabularies are designed for applications in which it is useful to identify each concept with one consistent label, for example when classifying documents, indexing them and/or searching them. Thesauri, subject heading schemes and name authority lists are examples of controlled vocabularies.

## 2.13

### cross-language equivalence

**equivalence relationship** (2.18) between **terms** (2.61) representing the same **concept** (2.11) in different languages

## 2.14

### data model

abstract model that describes how data is represented and used

NOTE The data model in this part of ISO 25964 provides a generic definition of thesaurus structure and semantics. It can be used as the basis for defining a database model or an exchange format for thesauri.

## 2.15

### document

any resource that can be classified or indexed in order that the data or information in it can be retrieved

NOTE This definition refers not only to written and printed materials in paper or microform versions (for example, conventional books, journals, diagrams, maps), but also to non-printed media such as machine-readable and digitized records, Internet and intranet resources, films, sound recordings, people and organizations as knowledge resources, buildings, sites, monuments, three-dimensional objects or realia; and to collections of such items or parts of such items.

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### 2.16

#### entry term

lead-in term

**term** (2.61) provided in a **controlled vocabulary** (2.12), not for direct use in **metadata** (2.33), but for the purpose of guiding the user to another **term** (2.61) that can be used as a category label, subject heading or **preferred term** (2.45)

NOTE Entry terms occurring in a thesaurus are generally known as non-preferred terms.

### 2.17

#### equivalence mapping

mapping that states that the **concept** (2.11) in the target vocabulary is considered identical in scope to the **concept** (2.11) in the source vocabulary

cf. **equivalence relationship** (2.18)

### 2.18

#### equivalence relationship

relationship between two **terms** (2.61) in a **thesaurus** (2.62) that both represent the same **concept** (2.11)

NOTE In ordinary discourse, terms that are quasi-synonyms may represent slightly different concepts. After inclusion in the thesaurus, however, the equivalence relationship clarifies that both are regarded as representing the same concept. When two or more such terms are in the same language within a monolingual or multilingual thesaurus, one of them is designated a preferred term and the other(s) non-preferred term(s); when two or more such terms are in the different languages of a multilingual thesaurus, each of them may be a preferred term in its own language respectively, and the relationship is known as cross-language equivalence.

### 2.19

#### exchange format

machine-readable format for representing information that is intended to facilitate exchange of the information between different applications

NOTE The exchange format for a thesaurus often uses a markup language based on a standard such as XML (Extensible Markup Language) [63][64][65][66], and is based on a data model for thesauri. While the data model provides a generic description of thesaurus structure and semantics, the exchange format expresses this in a formal language for the purpose of exchanging thesauri.

### 2.20

#### facet

grouping of **concepts** (2.11) of the same inherent category

EXAMPLE 1 Animals, mice, daffodils and bacteria could all be members of a living organisms facet.

EXAMPLE 2 Digging, writing and cooking could all be members of an actions facet.

EXAMPLE 3 Paris, the United Kingdom and the Alps could all be members of a places facet.

NOTE Examples of high-level categories that can be used for grouping concepts into facets are: objects, materials, agents, actions, places and times.

cf. **node label** (2.38)

### 2.21

#### facet analysis

analysis of subject areas into constituent **concepts** (2.11) grouped into **facets** (2.20), and the subdivision of **concepts** (2.11) into narrower **concepts** (2.11) by specified characteristics of division

## 2.22

### facet indicator

notational device that indicates the start of a new **facet** (2.20) within a synthesized compound **notation** (2.40)

NOTE Examples of facet indicators are the 0 in the Dewey Decimal Classification, and parentheses and quotation symbols in the Universal Decimal Classification. In the past, the term facet indicator has been used as synonymous with node label but that usage is deprecated by ISO 25964, to avoid confusion.

## 2.23

### hierarchical relationship

relationship between a pair of **concepts** (2.11) of which one has a scope falling completely within the scope of the other

cf. **broader term** (2.3), **narrower term** (2.37)

NOTE Several different types of hierarchical relationship exist. For a further explanation, see 10.2.

## 2.24

### homograph

one of two or more words that are written in the same way, but have different meanings

#### EXAMPLES

In English: The word "bank" could refer to a financial institution or the side of a river.
In French: The word "avocat" could refer to a lawyer or to a fruit.

NOTE Homographs are sometimes referred to as homonyms, although the latter term applies more broadly, as it also includes pairs of terms such as "weights" and "waits" in English or "mer" and "mère" in French, which sound the same although they are spelt differently.

## 2.25

### identifier

set of symbols, usually alphanumeric, designating a **concept** (2.11) or a **term** (2.61) or another entity for purposes of unique identification within a determined context or resource, especially in a computer system or network

NOTE A notation is sometimes used as an identifier.

## 2.26

### index term

**term** (2.61) assigned to a **document** (2.15) in the process of **indexing** (2.27)

NOTE Sometimes index terms are referred to as indexing terms, as keywords or as tags, but the latter terms have other meanings too. Preferred terms from a thesaurus are very often used as index terms.

## 2.27

### indexing

intellectual analysis of the subject matter of a **document** (2.15) to identify the **concepts** (2.11) represented in it, and allocation of the corresponding **index terms** (2.26) to allow the information to be retrieved

NOTE The term "subject indexing" is often used for this concept, but as ISO 25964 does not deal with the indexing of other elements such as authors or dates, "indexing" is sufficient. Indexing can be carried out by human users or by automated agents.

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### 2.28

#### information retrieval

all the techniques and processes used to identify **documents** (2.15) relevant to an information need, from a collection or network of information resources

NOTE Selection and inclusion of items in the collection are included in this definition; likewise browsing and other forms of information seeking.

### 2.29

#### interoperability

ability of two or more systems or components to exchange information and to use the information that has been exchanged

NOTE Vocabularies can support interoperability by including relations to other vocabularies, by presenting data in standard formats and by using systems that support common computer protocols.

### 2.30

#### loan term

**term** (2.61) borrowed from another language that has become accepted in the borrowing language

#### EXAMPLES

"glasnost" is a Russian term that has become accepted in English "gourmet" is a French term that has become accepted in English
--

### 2.31

#### markup

annotations or other type of encoding embedded in text, in conformity with a **markup language** (2.32)

### 2.32

#### markup language

set of encoding conventions that can be used to provide instructions for the interpretation of a text, by the use of annotations embedded in the text itself

NOTE The interpretation often concerns issues such as content, structure or rendering of the text. Widely used examples include HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)<sup>[59]</sup>, which is largely concerned with presentation, and XML (Extensible Markup Language) <sup>[63][64][65][66]</sup>, which addresses the structure of text.

### 2.33

#### metadata

data that identify attributes of a **document** (2.15) typically used to support functions such as location, discovery, documentation, evaluation and/or selection

NOTE Preferred terms or notations selected during the indexing process are commonly applied as metadata values.

### 2.34

#### monohierarchical structure

hierarchical arrangement of **concepts** (2.11), in a **thesaurus** (2.62) or **classification scheme** (2.6), in which each **concept** (2.11) can have only one broader **concept** (2.11) at the level immediately above

cf. **polyhierarchical structure** (2.42)

EXAMPLE In a monohierarchical structure, the concept of pianos cannot be listed under keyboard instruments as well as under stringed instruments; a choice has to be made of one of these concepts to determine its placing.

**2.35**

**multilingual thesaurus**

**thesaurus** (2.62) in which **terms** (2.61) and relational structures are available in two or more natural languages

**2.36**

**multi-word term**

**term** (2.61) consisting of more than one word

cf. **compound term** (2.9)

EXAMPLE

cost benefit analysis
-----------------------

**2.37**

**narrower term**

**preferred term** (2.45) representing a **concept** (2.11) that is narrower than the one in question

NOTE The scope of the narrower concept falls completely within the scope of the broader concept. The relationship between the two is commonly indicated with the tag NT. For more explanation see 10.2.1.

**2.38**

**node label**

label inserted into a hierarchical or classified display to show how the **terms** (2.61) have been arranged

NOTE A node label is neither a preferred term nor a non-preferred term. It contains one of two different types of information:

- a) the name of a facet to which following terms belong; or
- b) the attribute or characteristic of division by which an array of sibling concepts has been sorted or grouped.

See examples in Clause 11.

**2.39**

**non-preferred term**

non-descriptor

**term** (2.61) that is not assigned to **documents** (2.15) but is provided as an entry point in a **thesaurus** (2.62) or index

cf. **entry term** (2.16)

EXAMPLE

<i>hounds</i> USE dogs
---------------------------

NOTE In this example, "hounds" is a non-preferred term, while "dogs" is the preferred term that should be used in its place.

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### 2.40

#### notation

class code

class number

classmark

set of symbols representing a **concept** (2.11) in a **structured vocabulary** (2.56), especially a **classification scheme** (2.6)

#### EXAMPLES

Notation	Source vocabulary	Concept
07.04.4	ILO Thesaurus	fishery policy and development
622.342 2	Dewey Decimal Classification	gold mining
373.3.016:51	Universal Decimal Classification	mathematics curriculum in primary schools
SBS XEJ B	Bliss Bibliographic Classification	endangered species law
H40-H42	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems	glaucoma

**NOTE** Notation is sometimes used to sort and/or locate concepts in a predetermined systematic order and, optionally, to display how the components of complex concepts have been structured and grouped. A notation can provide the link between alphabetical and systematic lists in a thesaurus. In the context of classification schemes, "concepts" are often known as "subjects", especially when they are complex, as in the examples above.

### 2.41

#### paradigmatic relationship

a priori relationship

relationship between **concepts** (2.11) that is inherent in the **concepts** (2.11) themselves

**NOTE** Such relationships are shown in a structured vocabulary, independently of any indexed document. For a more complete discussion of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationships, see 4.3.

### 2.42

#### polyhierarchical structure

hierarchical arrangement of **concepts** (2.11), in a **thesaurus** (2.62) or **classification scheme** (2.6), in which each **concept** (2.11) can have more than one broader **concept** (2.11)

cf. **monohierarchical structure** (2.34)

#### EXAMPLE

In a polyhierarchical structure, organs (musical instruments) could be listed under keyboard instruments as well as under wind instruments.

**NOTE** In a polyhierarchical structure, a single concept can occur in more than one place in the hierarchical structure of the thesaurus. Its attributes and relationships, and specifically its narrower and related terms, are the same wherever it occurs.

### 2.43

#### post-coordination

combination of **preferred terms** (2.45) of a **controlled vocabulary** (2.12) at the time of searching

cf. **pre-coordination** (2.44)

#### EXAMPLE

The post-coordinated search expression "microwaves AND radiation" can be used to retrieve documents on microwave radiation, when these have been indexed under the separate terms "microwaves" and "radiation" rather than a compound term.

### 2.44

#### pre-coordination

combination of **concepts** (2.11), classes or **terms** (2.61) of a **controlled vocabulary** (2.12) at the time of its construction or at the time of using it for **indexing** (2.27) or **classification** (2.5)

cf. **post-coordination** (2.43)

#### EXAMPLE 1

The class "general theory", when placed within the broader class "music", refers only to the pre-coordinated subject "theory of music" and not to theory in general.

#### EXAMPLE 2

The pre-coordinated string "cardboard – recycling" might appear in a subject heading scheme or, if not enumerated there, might be synthesized by an indexer when needed for a particular document.

### 2.45

#### preferred term

descriptor

**term** (2.61) used to represent a **concept** (2.11) when **indexing** (2.27)

cf. **non-preferred term** (2.39)

NOTE A preferred term is usually a noun or noun phrase.

### 2.46

#### protocol

convention that defines the syntax, semantics and synchronization of the communication process between two computers in order to enable a particular service

### 2.47

#### quasi-synonym

near-synonym

one of two or more **terms** (2.61) whose meanings are generally regarded as different in ordinary usage but which may be treated as labels for the same **concept** (2.11), in a given **controlled vocabulary** (2.12)

#### EXAMPLES

diseases, disorders  
earthquakes, earth tremors

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### 2.48

#### related term

**preferred term** (2.45) representing a **concept** (2.11) that has an **associative relationship** (2.2) with the one in question

NOTE The relationship between related terms is commonly indicated with the tag RT. For a further explanation, see 10.3.

### 2.49

#### schedule

**terms** (2.61), **notations** (2.40), captions, cross-references and **scope notes** (2.50) set out to exhibit the content and structure of a **structured vocabulary** (2.56)

### 2.50

#### scope note

note that defines or clarifies the semantic boundaries of a **concept** (2.11) as it is used in the **structured vocabulary** (2.56)

NOTE A term used to label a concept can have several meanings in normal usage. A scope note is used to restrict the concept to only one of those meanings, and where necessary refers to other concepts that are included or excluded from the scope of the concept being clarified.

### 2.51

#### search term

**term** (2.61) forming all or part of a search query

NOTE In the context of ISO 25964, search terms are usually drawn from a controlled vocabulary.

### 2.52

#### sibling concept

one of two or more **concepts** (2.11) with the same immediate broader **concept** (2.11), each of these being represented by a **preferred term** (2.45)

#### EXAMPLE

In the following, outerwear and underwear are preferred terms representing sibling concepts in the same array:

```
clothing
  outerwear
    overcoats
  underwear
```

### 2.53

#### sibling term

one of two or more **preferred terms** (2.45) with the same immediate **broader term** (2.3)

#### EXAMPLE

In the following, chairs and tables are sibling terms in the same array, while no siblings are shown for “furniture”, “armchairs” or “dining tables”:

```
furniture
  chairs
    armchairs
  tables
    dining tables
```

**2.54**

**source language**

language serving as a starting point in translation or in a search for **term** (2.61) equivalents

**2.55**

**specificity**

capability of a **structured vocabulary** (2.56) to express a subject in depth and in detail

NOTE For a further explanation, see the discussion of specificity in 8.4 and other places.

**2.56**

**structured vocabulary**

organized set of **terms** (2.61), headings or codes representing **concepts** (2.11) and their inter-relationships, which can be used to support **information retrieval** (2.28)

NOTE A structured vocabulary can also be used for other purposes. In the context of information retrieval, the vocabulary needs to be accompanied by rules for how to apply the terms. Various types of structured vocabulary will be addressed in ISO 25964-2, including classification schemes, subject heading schemes, etc.

**2.57**

**subject heading scheme**

subject heading language

subject heading list

SHL

**structured vocabulary** (2.56) comprising **terms** (2.61) available for subject **indexing** (2.27), plus rules for combining them into pre-coordinated strings of **terms** (2.61) where necessary

**2.58**

**synonym**

one of two or more **terms** (2.61) denoting the same **concept** (2.11)

EXAMPLES

<p>In English:</p> <p>guarantees, warranties heart attack, myocardial infarction HIV, human immunodeficiency virus</p>
<p>In French:</p> <p>schiste, phyllade VIH, virus de l'immunodéficience humaine crise cardiaque, infarctus du myocarde</p>

NOTE Abbreviations and their full forms can be treated as synonyms.

**2.59**

**syntagmatic relationship**

a posteriori relationship

relationship between **concepts** (2.11) that exists only because they occur together in a **document** (2.15) being indexed

NOTE Such relationships are not generally valid in contexts other than the document being indexed, and therefore they do not form part of the structure of a thesaurus. For a more complete discussion of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relationships, see 4.3.

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### 2.60

#### target language

language providing a translation or an equivalent for a **term** (2.61) existing in a **source language** (2.54)

### 2.61

#### term

word or phrase used to label a **concept** (2.11)

#### EXAMPLES

schools school uniform costs of schooling teaching
---

NOTE Thesaurus terms can be either preferred terms or non-preferred terms.

### 2.62

#### thesaurus

**controlled** (2.12) and **structured vocabulary** (2.56) in which **concepts** (2.11) are represented by **terms** (2.61), organized so that relationships between **concepts** (2.11) are made explicit, and **preferred terms** (2.45) are accompanied by lead-in entries for **synonyms** (2.58) or **quasi-synonyms** (2.47)

NOTE The purpose of a thesaurus is to guide both the indexer and the searcher to select the same preferred term or combination of preferred terms to represent a given subject. For this reason a thesaurus is optimized for human navigability and terminological coverage of a domain.

### 2.63

#### top term

**preferred term** (2.45) representing a **concept** (2.11) that has no broader **concept** (2.11) in the **thesaurus** (2.62)

### 2.64

#### vocabulary control

management of a vocabulary in order to disambiguate and constrain the form of the **terms** (2.61) and limit the number of **concepts** (2.11) and **terms** (2.61) available for **indexing** (2.27)

NOTE Control is achieved by distinguishing between homographs, so that each one has just one meaning, and by picking out from a set of synonyms or quasi-synonyms, the one which is to be preferred for use in indexing. The purpose of these restrictions is to increase the likelihood of indexers and searchers choosing the same term to label a particular concept.

## 3 Symbols, abbreviated terms and other conventions

3.1 Table 1 shows the abbreviated terms that are used in English language examples of thesaurus records as tags to prefix terms and notes. Each tag indicates the relationship or function of the term or note that follows.

Table 1 — Symbols and abbreviations

Description	Symbol	Tag	Meaning
<i>Descriptive elements</i>		<b>SN</b>	Scope note
		<b>DEF</b>	Definition
		<b>HN</b>	History note
<i>Codes</i>		<b>SC</b>	Subject category; a code or notation applied to a group of concepts relevant to a particular subject
		<b>CC</b>	Concept code or notation
<i>Relationships</i>	→	<b>USE</b>	Use; the term that follows the tag is the preferred term that should be used in place of the non-preferred term that precedes the tag
	=	<b>UF</b>	Use for or Used for; the term that follows the tag is a non-preferred term for which the preferred term preceding the tag should be used instead
		<b>USE...+</b>	The two or more preferred terms following the tags should be used together to represent the indicated concept
		<b>UF+</b>	The non-preferred term that follows should be represented by a combination of preferred terms including the preferred term that precedes the tag
		<b>TT</b>	Top term; the preferred term that follows the tag represents the broadest concept in a hierarchy to which the specific concept belongs
	<	<b>BT</b>	Broader term; the term that follows the tag represents a concept having a wider meaning
		<b>BTG</b>	Broader term (generic)
		<b>BTI</b>	Broader term (instantial)
	—<	<b>BTP</b>	Broader term (partitive)
	>	<b>NT</b>	Narrower term; the term that follows the tag refers to a concept with a more specific meaning
		<b>NTG</b>	Narrower term (generic)
		<b>NTI</b>	Narrower term (instantial)
	>—	<b>NTP</b>	Narrower term (partitive)
	—	<b>RT</b>	Related term; the term that follows the tag is associated, but is not a synonym, a quasi-synonym, a broader term or a narrower term