BRITISH STANDARD

BS ISO/IEC 21000-6:2004

Incorporating Technical Corrigendum No. 1

Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) —

Part 6: Rights Data Dictionary

ICS 35.040

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/37, Coding of picture, audio, multimedia and hypermedia information, which has the responsibility to:

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Summary of pages

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 21000-6

First edition
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Technical Corrigendum No. 1

Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) —

Part 6:
Rights Data Dictionary

Technologies de l'information — Cadre multimédia (MPEG-21) —

Partie 6: Dictionnaire de données des droits

Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national 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 and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 21000-6 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

ISO/IEC 21000 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21)*:

— *Part 1: Vision, technologies and strategy*

— *Part 2: Digital item declaration*

— *Part 3: Digital item identification*

— *Part 5: Rights expression language*

— *Part 6: Rights data dictionary*

— *Part 7: Digital item adaptation*

The following parts are under preparation:

— *Part 8: Reference software*

— *Part 9: File format*

— *Part 10: Digital item processing*

— *Part 11: Evaluation methods for persistent association technologies*

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Introduction

Today, many elements exist to build an infrastructure for the delivery and consumption of multimedia content. There is, however, no 'big picture' to describe how these elements, either in existence or under development, relate to each other. The aim for MPEG-21 is to describe how these various elements fit together. Where gaps exist, MPEG-21 will recommend which new standards are required. ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 29/WG 11 (MPEG) will then develop new standards as appropriate while other relevant standards may be developed by other bodies. These specifications will be integrated into the multimedia framework through collaboration between MPEG and these bodies.

The result is an open framework for multimedia delivery and consumption, with both the content creator and content consumer as focal points. This open framework provides content creators and service providers with equal opportunities in the MPEG-21 enabled open market. This will also be to the benefit of the content consumer providing them access to a large variety of content in an interoperable manner.

The vision for MPEG-21 is to define a multimedia framework to enable transparent and augmented use of multimedia resources across a wide range of networks and devices used by different communities.

This sixth part of MPEG-21 (ISO/IEC 21000-6) specifies a Rights Data Dictionary for use within the MPEG-21 Framework. This Rights Data Dictionary forms the basis of all expressions of rights and permissions as defined by the MPEG-21 Rights Expression Language (specified in ISO/IEC 21000-5).

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Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) —

Part 6:
Rights Data Dictionary

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 21000 describes a Rights Data Dictionary which comprises a set of clear, consistent, structured, integrated and uniquely identified Terms (as defined in Clause 5.4) to support the MPEG-21 Rights Expression Language (REL), ISO/IEC 21000-5. Annex A specifies the methodology for and structure of the RDD Dictionary, and specifies how further Terms may be defined under the governance of a Registration Authority, requirements for which are described in Annex C.

Taken together, these specifications and the RDD Dictionary and Database together make up the RDD System. Use of the RDD System will facilitate the accurate exchange and processing of information between interested parties involved in the administration of rights in, and use of, Digital Items, and in particular it is intended to support ISO/IEC 21000-5 (REL). Clause 6 describes how this part of ISO/IEC 21000 relates to ISO/IEC 21000-5.

As well as providing definitions of Terms for use in ISO/IEC 21000-5, the RDD System is designed to support the mapping of Terms from different namespaces. Such mapping will enable the transformation of metadata from the terminology of one namespace (or Authority) into that of another namespace (or Authority). Mapping, to ensure minimum ambiguity or loss of semantic integrity, will be the responsibility of the Registration Authority, requirements for which are specified in Annex C. Provision of automated Term look-up is also a requirement.

The RDD Dictionary is a *prescriptive* Dictionary, in the sense that it defines a single meaning for a Term represented by a particular RddAuthorized TermName, but it is also *inclusive* in that it can recognize the prescription of other Headwords and definitions by other Authorities and incorporates them through mappings. The RDD Dictionary also supports the circumstance that the same name may have different meanings under different Authorities. ISO/IEC 21000-6 describes audit provisions so that additions, amendments and deletions to Terms and their attributes can be tracked.

ISO/IEC 21000-6 recognises legal definitions as and only as Terms from other Authorities that can be mapped into the RDD Dictionary. Therefore Terms that are directly authorized by the RDD Registration Authority neither define nor prescribe intellectual property rights or other legal entities.

1.1 Organization of the Document

This document contains six Clauses and four Annexes.

Clause 1 contains a Scope statement and three sub-Clauses.

Clause 2 comprises a list of Normative References.

Clause 3 comprises a list of Terms and Definitions. The Terms and Definitions in this Clause are only those required to navigate the text of the Standard. The Terms of the RDD Dictionary are contained in Clause 5.

Clause 4 describes the documentation conventions used in this document.

Clause 5 contains the Standardized Terms of the RDD Dictionary, set out in the following sub-clauses:

Clause 5.1 – Introduction to the Terms in the RDD Dictionary and the ontology which it embodies. An ontology, in this context, is a structured catalog of entities in which meaning, once defined, can be passed on from one term to

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another by logical rules of association such as inheritance and opposition. The process by which the RDD Dictionary is structured and can be extended is contained in Annex A.

Clause 5.2 – A table of the fourteen RELStandardardizedActTypes which provide the semantic content of the corresponding REL Multimedia Extension Rights. Each of these RELStandardizedActTypes is included in the full RDD Dictionary in Clause 5.4 but they are separated out here for ease of reference, as they are normatively referenced in the REL Standard (ISO/IEC 21000-5).

Clause 5.3 – A Figure (Figure 1) in the form of a hierarchical table including the principal ActTypes in the RDD Dictionary ("The RDD Family Tree") showing how meaning is inherited from one to another within the RDD ontology.

Clause 5.4 – A table (Table 2) containing the RDD Dictionary of StandardizedTerms with their Attributes. The RDD Dictionary includes all the Terms that are required to support the REL Multimedia Extension Rights, and also all the Terms that are required to support the process for adding new Terms, as specified in Annex A.

Clause 6 describes how this part of ISO/IEC 21000 relates to ISO/IEC 21000-5.

Annex A (normative) specifies the methodology for and structure of the RDD Dictionary, providing information about the supporting model, how the model is used to introduce Terms to the RDD Dictionary and how those Terms are related. It also shows how further Terms may be defined under the governance of a Registration Authority, requirements for which are described in Annex C.

Annex B (normative) provides Rules and Style Guides for Textual Elements, in support of the methodology of Annex A.

Annex C (normative) describes the requirements for a Registration Authority for the RDD Dictionary.

Annex D (informative) provides examples of how this part of ISO/IEC 21000 can be applied, with illustrative examples of an Action Family, and an exemplary specialization of an ActType mapped from an external dictionary.

Annex E (informative) provides patent statements relating to ISO/IEC 21000-5.

For information about the Terms in the RDD Dictionary and their relationship to ISO/IEC 21000-5, it is necessary to read the six Clauses.

For information about the methodology of the RDD Dictionary and the ontology upon which it is based, it is necessary to read Annexes A and B.

For information about the requirements for the Registration Authority, which will govern the process of extending the dictionary, it is necessary to read Annex C.

For examples of how the RDD Dictionary can be implemented for the development of new Terms and their use in the REL, it is necessary to read Annex D.

1.2 Relationship between this part of ISO/IEC 21000 and other parts of the MPEG-21 Framework (Informative)

At present the only specific relationship with other parts of ISO/IEC 21000 is with Part 5, the Rights Expression Language. A description of this relationship is set out in Clause 6.

1.3 RDD Term Identifier Prefix

The RDD Term Identifier Prefix will be `urn:mpeg:mpeg21:2002:01-RDD-NS`. The "`01`" represents a serial number that may be expected to change consequent upon the maintenance activities of the Registration Authority.

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2 Normative References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC TR 21000-1, *Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) — Part 1: Vision, technologies and strategy*

ISO/IEC 21000-2, *Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) — Part 2: Digital item declaration*

ISO/IEC 21000-3, *Information technology — Multimedia framework (MPEG-21) — Part 3: Digital item identification*

ISO 639 (all parts), *Codes for the representation of names of languages*

ISO 3166 (all parts), *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions*

ISO 4217:2001, *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds*

ISO 8601:2000, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*

3 Terms and Definitions

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

Terms in this International Standard, which have initial capital letters, have formal definitions either in this Clause or in the Rights Data Dictionary itself in Clause 5.4 (Table 2).

Because this part of ISO/IEC 21000 is concerned with the definition of terms, most of the Terms used in describing the International Standard are themselves StandardizedTerms in the RDD Dictionary, and their definitions are all found in the alphabetical listing in Clause 5.4 (Table 2). Definitions of Terms which are relied upon in the Standard but are not StandardizedTerms are listed in this Clause.

Definitions for terms presented in this International Standard with initial Capitals and otherwise in lower case (for example, Act, AdoptedTerm) are given in Clause 3 or in Clause 5.4 (Table 2).

3.1
RDD
Rights Data Dictionary

3.2
RDD Database
the tool containing the RDD Dictionary and supporting its maintenance

3.3
RDD Dictionary
the Terms and their TermAttributes defined according to this International Standard

3.4
RDD System
a system comprising the RDD Dictionary, the RDD Database and the specifications contained in Annex A

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3.5
RDD Registration Authority
the Registration Authority appointed to administer this International Standard

3.6
REL
the Rights Expression Language as defined in ISO/IEC 21000-5

4 Documentation Conventions

The notation and modelling conventions used in this part of ISO/IEC 21000 are specific to, and exist for the purpose of, this Standard only. This refers to the notation used in the presentation of Relationships (as explained in A.10 and used in Clause 5.4 and Annexes A and D), the diagrammatic presentations of the Term-Attribute relationships in Figure A.2, and the entity relation models in Figures A.6 and A.7.

5 Rights Data Dictionary

5.1 Preamble (Informative)

The StandardizedTerms in this Clause are specifically defined to support the REL as defined in ISO/IEC 21000-5 and provide the foundation of the RDD Dictionary. New Terms, developed specifically to support REL requirements, independently or from mappings from other schemes, can be added to the RDD Dictionary through the registration of such Terms with the Registration Authority, requirements for which are described in Annex C. Once new Terms have been added to the RDD Dictionary, they may be used explicitly in REL expressions, or they may be translated into appropriate REL expressions through the process of mapping described in the methodology in Annex A. The process is therefore flexible, capable both of supporting the REL directly and of providing a means by which it can be supported in future by the addition of Terms from external schemes, thus providing for interoperability between different Authorities.

Great care should be taken in the use of RDD Dictionary Terms in any specific environment or application in order to avoid unintended consequences. As a closed ontology, all RDD Dictionary Terms are defined with reference to other RDD Dictionary Terms. This has two main consequences for the understanding of an RDD Dictionary term when it is used in an REL license. The first is that no assumptions should be made about the meaning of a Term based on the coincidence that it bears the same name as something in an application domain. For example, the words “Play” and “Print” are common in applications and terminals, and they have many shades of meaning. The RDD StandardizedTerms “Play” and “Print” mean only what they are defined to mean in this part of ISO/IEC 21000. The RDD Dictionary meanings of “Play” and “Print” may or may not correspond to the meanings attached to the words “play” and “print” in other domains. Words used as the names of Terms are only convenient labels: mapping is achieved by analysis of the defined meanings of Terms, irrespective of their names.

The second consequence concerns the inheritance of meaning. As the RDD Dictionary is a hierarchical ontology, most of the meaning of a Term is inherited from its parent(s) (in RDD Dictionary terminology, its “Archetypes”). Because of this, if an REL license contains a Right to a StandardizedActType (for example, “Modify”), then the holder of the license will also have all Rights for which Modify is the sole parent – that is, “Move”, “Enlarge” and “Reduce” – even though these are not explicit in the license. On the other hand, if a term has more than one parent, it is not wholly included in each. So, for example, if an REL license contains a Right to “Adapt”, it does not include the Right to “Play” or “Print”, because Adapt is only one of the parents of these Terms.

5.2 Standardized ActTypes supporting REL

This table shows the fourteen ActTypes which provide the semantic content for the Multimedia Extension Rights in Clause 9.6 of ISO/IEC 21000-5. These ActTypes provide basic functionality for the REL. Employed within a rights expression, the Multimedia Extension Rights are capable of being used to create licences required by Rights Holders.

The fourteen ActTypes in this part of ISO/IEC 21000 have been defined in response to requirements identified in the process of developing the REL and RDD Standards, particularly focussed on common processes in the use and adaptation of Digital Resources. However, it is recognised that in future further ActTypes will have to be

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introduced into the RDD Dictionary in response to new requirements from REL users, and either a corresponding syntactic element may be introduced by amendment directly into the ISO/IEC 21000-5, or one of the mechanisms described in Annex F of ISO/IEC 21000-5 or Clause 6.2 of this part of ISO/IEC 21000 to reference the new RDD ActType may be used.

Terms in bold in Table 1 are formally defined in the RDD Dictionary.

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Table 1 — Standardized ActType supporting ISO/IEC 21000-5

ActType	Parent(s)	Definition	Comments
Adapt	**Derive, ChangeTransiently**	To **ChangeTransiently** an existing **Resource** to **Derive** a new **Resource.**	With **Adapt,** two distinct **Resources** will exist as a result of the process, one of which is the original **Resource** in unchanged form, and one of which is newly made. Changes can include the addition to and removal of elements of the original **Resource**, including the **Embedding** of other **Resources**. Changes can be made temporarily to the original resource in the course of the **Adapt** process, but such changes are not saved in the original **Resource** at the end of the process. Specializations of **Adapt** can be differentiated by specific attributes of the **Resource** which are preserved or changed. The specific attributes can be on a list or can be called out by using a list. Lists can be inclusive (for example, “Attributes a and b must be changed”) or exclusive (for example, “Everything except attributes c and d must be changed”). Attributes that are not constrained in specializations can be changed. Most **ActTypes** that are generally known as “copying” may be represented in the RDD Dictionary as children of **Adapt**. In most domains “copy” typically means to **Derive** a new **Resource** which has the same set of specified or implied attributes as its **Source**, a common example being the “copying” of a Digital Object. However, the concept of “sameness” is not to be confused with that of identity, as two things cannot technically be “identical” because at the very least they will have different spatial or temporal attributes (that is, they will be located in a different place, or created at a different time), and so a “copy” with absolutely identical attributes to the original cannot logically exist. Particular interpretations of “copy” can be defined as specializations of **Adapt** [for further explanation see Annex D].
Delete	**Destroy**	To **Destroy** a **DigitalResource**.	**Delete** applies only to **DigitalResources**. **Delete** is not capable of reversal. After a **Delete** process, an “undelete” action is impossible.
Diminish	**Adapt**	To **Derive** a new **Resource** which is smaller than its **Source.**	With **Diminish**, two distinct **Resources** will exist at the end of the process, one of which is the original **Resource** in unchanged form, and one of which is newly made, whose content is **Adapted** from the original **Resource,** and a Measure of which is smaller than that of the original while no Measures of it are larger. Changes can include the removal of elements of the original **Resource**. Changes can be made temporarily to the original **Resource** in the course of the **Diminish** process, but such changes are not saved in the original **Resource** at the end of the process.

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ActType	Parent(s)	Definition	Comments
Embed	**Relate**	To put a **Resource** into another **Resource.**	The **Resource** into which a **Resource** is **Embedded** can be pre-existing or can be created by the act of combining the **EmbeddedResource** with one or more others. **Embed** refers only to the embedding of an existing **Resource** in another: if a "copy" of an existing **Resource** is to be created and **Embedded** in another, then both **Adapt** and **Embed** would be used.
Enhance	**Adapt**	To **Derive** a new **Resource** which is larger than its **Source.**	With **Enhance**, two distinct **Resources** will exist at the end of the process, one of which is the original **Resource** in unchanged form, and one of which is newly made, whose content is **Adapted** from the original **Resource,** and a Measure of which is larger than that of the original while no Measures of it are smaller. Changes can include the addition of elements to the original **Resource**, including the **Embedding** of other **Resources**. Changes can be made temporarily to the original **Resource** in the course of the **Enhance** process, but such changes are not saved in the original **Resource** at the end of the process.
Enlarge	**Modify**	To **Modify** a **Resource** by adding to it.	With **Enlarge**, a single **Resource** is preserved at the end of the process. Changes can include the addition of new material, including the **Embedding** of other **Resources,** but not the changing or removal of existing elements of the original **Resource.**
Execute	**Activate**	To execute a **DigitalResource**.	**Execute** refers to the primitive computing process of executing. **Execute** applies only to a **DigitalResource.**
Install	**UseTool**	To follow the instructions provided by an **InstallingResource.**	An **InstallingResource** is a **Resource** that provides instructions which when followed result in one or more **Resources** that are new, or **Enabled**, or both new and **Enabled.**
Modify	**Change**	To **Change** a **Resource,** preserving the alterations made.	With **Modify**, a single **Resource** is preserved at the end of the process (that is, no additional Resource(s) come into existence). Changes can include the addition to and removal of elements of the original **Resource**, including the **Embedding** of other **Resources** within it. Specializations of **Modify** can be differentiated by specific attributes of the **Resource** being preserved or changed. The specific attributes can be on a list or can be called out by using a list. Lists can be inclusive (for example, "Attributes a and b must be changed") or exclusive (for example, "Everything except attributes c and d must be changed"). Attributes that are not constrained in specializations can be changed.

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ActType	Parent(s)	Definition	Comments
Move	**Modify**	To relocate a **Resource** from one **Place** to another.	With **Move**, at least the location of the Resource is **Changed.**
Play	**Render, Perform**	To **Derive** a **Transient** and directly **Perceivable** representation of a **Resource.**	**Play** covers the making of any forms of **Transient** representation that can be **Perceived** directly (that is, without any intermediary process) with at least one of the five human senses. **Play** includes playing a video or audio clip, displaying an image or text document, or creating **Transient** representations that can be touched, or **Perceived** to be touched. When **Play** is applied to a **DigitalResource**, content can be rendered in any order or sequence according to the technical constraints of the **DigitalResource** and renderer.
Print	**Render, Fix**	To **Derive** a **Fixed** and directly **Perceivable** representation of a **Resource.**	**Print** refers to the making of a **Fixed** physical representation, such as a hard-copy print of an image or text, that can be **Perceived** directly (that is, without any intermediary process) with one or more of the five human senses.
Reduce	**Modify**	To **Modify** a **Resource** by taking away from it.	With **Reduce**, a single **Resource** is preserved at the end of the process. Changes can include only the removal of existing elements of the original **Resource**.
Uninstall	**UseTool**	To follow the instructions provided by an **UninstallingResource**.	An **UninstallingResource** is a **Resource** that provides instructions which when followed result in one or more **Resources** that had previously been Installed being **Disabled** or **Destroyed.**

5.3 Family Tree

The ActTypes in the RDD Standard shall be arranged hierarchically from left to right as shown in Figure 1. REL StandardizedActTypes are highlighted in bold in shaded boxes. Semantic inheritance goes by specialization from left to right: meaning flows in from the ActType on the left and flows out to any ActTypes on the right. A number of ActTypes in this tree have multiple parentage. On their second appearance in the table they are shown with an asterisk *, and any Types they have are not repeated.

The definition and attributes of each ActType are given in the list of StandardizedTerms in Clause 5.4.

Each of the ActTypes in this Family Tree begets an “ActionFamily” of related Terms in the RDD Dictionary, defined according to the process shown in Annex A (A.11). An illustrative example of the development of an ActionFamily is shown in Annex D.

The RDD Family Tree is an ontology which will be extended through the registration of new Terms with the Registration Authority. The RDD StandardizedActTypes included in the FamilyTree are the REL StandardizedActTypes supporting REL, others required to support the definitions of the REL StandardizedActTypes and others required to support the methodology for defining RDD Dictionary Terms set out in Annex A.

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Act	Do	Make	Originate	Beget			
			Derive	**Adapt**	**Diminish**		
					Enhance		
					Transform	Render	**Play**
							Print
						Translate	
				Abstract			
				Aggregate	MakeSet		
			Express	Perform	**Play***		
				Fix	**Print***		
				Say	Ascribe*		
				Render*			
			Conceive	Abstract*			
		InteractWith	UseAsSource	Derive*			
			UseTool	**Install**			
				Uninstall			
			Perceive				
			Change	**Modify**	**Enlarge**		
					Reduce		
					Move		
				Change Transiently	**Adapt***		
				Enable			
				Activate	**Execute**		
				Deactivate			
				Disable			
				Destroy	**Delete**		
				Relate	**Embed**		
					Ascribe	Nominate	Identify
						Specialize	Classify
						Categorize	
						Evaluate	
						Qualify	
						Measure	
						Partition	
						Equate	
						Oppose	
	Have	Exist					

Figure 1 — FamilyTree of RDD StandardizedActTypes

5.4 StandardizedTerms

This Clause contains all the RDD StandardizedTerms listed in alphabetic order according to their Headword. Each Term is shown with its TermAttributes as defined in Annex A.2.1 (exceptions to this are shown in Table 2). To assist in navigating the hierarchy of the RDD Dictionary, each Term also shows all of its immediate Types and AllowedValues, where these exist.

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Table 2 — TermAttributes omitted from Table 3

TermAttribute (reference)	Reason for omission from Table 3
RddIdentifier (A.5)	These will not be created until the RDD Dictionary is implemented in the RDD Database by the RDD Registration Authority. Each Term shall have exactly one RddIdentifier. RddIdentifiers shall be expressible as URIs in the form xxx:yyy where “xxx” represents the RDD Term Identifier Prefix as defined in Clause 1.3 and “yyy” will be in a form to be determined by the Registration Authority.
Authority (A.4)	The Authority for every Term in Table 3 is “RddAuthority”.
TermStatus (A.9)	The TermStatus for every Term in Table 3 is “StandardizedTerm”.
Relationship (A.10)	Relationships are shown as part of each Term’s Genealogy, Types, ContextView and Family. Relationships that do not fall within one of these Sets are not shown.
AuditAttributes (A.17)	There will be no AuditAttributes until the RDD System is operational.

The criteria for inclusion of Terms in the Standardized RDD Dictionary are:

— StandardizedActTypes supporting REL (Clause 5.2);

— other Terms required to support the Definitions of the REL StandardizedActTypes (Clause 5.3); and

— others Terms required to support the methodology for defining RDD Dictionary Terms set out in Annex A.

To ensure that ActTypes are fully defined, each ActType is supported by a complete ActionFamily, and its Context by a ContextView and such AFRV or CFRV members as are required to support the other criteria.

Comment: (informative) The RDD Dictionary is highly relational and it is designed to support various forms of automated use (for example, online queries or XML documents for inputs and outputs) based on the RDD Database to be overseen by the Registration Authority. Because of its mapping function, the RDD Dictionary is also expected to grow quickly and substantially with the addition of Native, Adopted, Mapped and Isolated Terms. A printed listing does not therefore represent an ideal means of presentation of the Terms and is not intended as the most convenient vehicle for interacting with the Dictionary.

For each Headword the following entries may appear in the table:

— Synonym(s) (if any)

— Definition

— MeaningType

— Comments (if any)

— Relationships

— Genealogy

— Types

— Family (for ActTypes or ContextTypes as appropriate)

— ContextView (for Contexts only)

— Membership of Sets

Table 3 — Standardized Terms

Headword	**Abstract**
Definition	To Derive a Conceptual Resource from a Manifestation.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy*

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	1 Abstract → IsTypeOf → Conceive 2 Abstract → IsTypeOf → Derive *ActionFamily* 1 Abstract → BegetsContextType → AbstractingEvent 2 Abstract → BegetsAgentType → Abstracter 3 Abstract → BegetsResourceType → Abstraction 4 Abstract → BegetsResourceType → SourceOfAbstraction 5 Abstract → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfAbstracting 6 Abstract → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAbstracting 7 Abstract → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAbstractingFrom 8 Abstract → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAbstractingTo 9 Abstract → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAbstractionOf 10 Abstract → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsSourceOfAbstraction 11 Abstract → BegetsQualityType → Abstracted
Headword	**Abstracted**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Abstraction.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Abstracted → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Abstract 2 Abstracted → IsHistoricQualityOf → Abstraction 3 Abstracted → IsTypeOf → Derived 4 Abstracted → IsTypeOf → Conceived
Headword	**Abstracter**
Definition	An Agent that Abstracts.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Abstracter → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Abstract 2 Abstracter → IsTypeOf → Conceiver 3 Abstracter → IsTypeOf → Deriver
Headword	**AbstractingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which a Resource is Abstracted.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AbstractingEvent → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Abstract 2 AbstractingEvent → IsTypeOf → Conception 3 AbstractingEvent → IsTypeOf → DerivingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[AbstractingEvent] → icoAgent → #2.n[Abstracter][occ:1-n] 2 #1[AbstractingEvent] → icoResource → #3.n[Abstraction][occ:1-n] 3 #1[AbstractingEvent] → icoResource → #4.n[SourceOfAbstraction][occ:1-n] 4 #1[AbstractingEvent] → icoTime → #5.n[TimeOfAbstracting][occ:1-n] 5 #1[AbstractingEvent] → icoPlace → #6.n[PlaceOfAbstracting][occ:1-n] 6 #1[AbstractingEvent] → icoPlace → #7.n[PlaceOfAbstractingFrom][occ:1-n] 7 #7.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 8 #7.n → IsPlaceOf → #4.n 9 #1[AbstractingEvent] → icoPlace → #8.n[PlaceOfAbstractingTo][occ:1-n] 10 #8.n → IsEquivalentTo → #7.n [ver:Possible] 11 #8.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 12 #8.n → IsPlaceOf → #3.n
Headword	**Abstraction**
Definition	A Conceptual Resource Derived from a Manifestation.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments	*Scope of Abstraction* An *Abstraction* is derived from a Manifestation and represents its underlying conceptual elements. It is a conceptual

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	Output which may be recognized in different Manifestations (for example, a song recognized in different performances, or a story told in different versions or translations). It may have be associated with some Perceivable characteristics (for example, it may be an Abstraction of a play, and may therefore only be manifested in the form of a Play), but no two Manifestations of an Abstraction need have identical attributes. Often the name "abstract work" is used to describe this Entity, but the concept of a "work" is widely used to represent intellectual property, and not all Abstractions are necessarily intellectual property. An Abstraction cannot pre-exist its first Manifestation: an Output that is Conceived but not yet Expressed is a *Concept*, not an Abstraction.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Abstraction → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Abstract 2 Abstraction → IsTypeOf → Concept 3 Abstraction → IsTypeOf → Derivation 4 Abstraction → HasHistoricQuality → Abstracted 5 Abstraction → Is → Perceivable [ver:False] *Type(s)* 1 Abstraction → HasType → Meaning
Headword	**AccessStatus**
Definition	A CategoryType whose Value determines which RddUsers may have access to a Term or TermAttribute.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments	*Scope of AccessStatus in RDD* Each Term and TermAttribute has exactly one value for *AccessStatus*. The AllowedValues are *OpenAccess* and *RestrictedAccess*. Access conditions are determined by the Authority and may be qualified to any level of granularity.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AccessStatus → IsTypeOf → CategoryType
Headword	**Act**
Definition	To act.
MeaningType	Original
Comments	*Types of Act* Every verb is a specialization of *Act*, including verbs with or without *Agents*; transitive and intransitive verbs (with or without *Resources*); "passive" verbs of occurrence; and "static" verbs of being and possessing (eg *Exist* and *Have*) which involve no changes in attributes, whether Transient or Permanent. *Scope of Act* *Act* is the *FirstTerm* in the Dictionary. It is the only StandardizedTerm with an OriginalMeaning. It is the parent to all other verbs (*ActTypes*) and covers all kinds of behaviour and activity. *Act* is the root of the ActionFamily of Terms which include the *BasicTerms* of the *ContextModel*, from which most NativeTerms are Begotten or Specialized.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Act → BegetsQualityType → Quality 2 Act → IsEquivalentTo → FirstTerm *Type(s)* 1 Act → HasType → Do 2 Act → HasType → Have 3 Act → HasType → ActType *ActionFamily* 1 Act → BegetsContextType → Context 2 Act → BegetsAgentType → Agent 3 Act → BegetsResourceType → Resource 4 Act → BegetsTimeType → Time 5 Act → BegetsPlaceType → Place 6 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → icoAgent 7 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAgentInContext 8 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → icoResource 9 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsResourceInContext 10 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → icoTime 11 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsTimeInContext 12 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → icoPlace

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	13 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsPlaceInContext 14 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasCoAgent 15 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAgentActingOn 16 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasAgent 17 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAgentAtTime 18 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsTimeOfActingBy 19 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAgentInPlace 20 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsPlaceOfActingBy 21 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasCoResource 22 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsResourceAtTime 23 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsTimeOfBeingActedOnOf 24 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsResourceInPlace 25 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsPlaceOfBeingActedOnOf 26 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasCoTimeOfActing 27 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsTimeOfActingInPlace 28 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsPlaceOfActingAtTime 29 Act → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasCoPlaceOfActing 30 Act → BegetsQualityType → Acted 31 Act → BegetsQualityType → Active 32 Act → BegetsQualityType → CapableOfActing 33 Act → BegetsQualityType → ActedOn 34 Act → BegetsQualityType → BeingActedOn 35 Act → BegetsQualityType → Actionable *Membership of Sets* 1 Act → IsMemberOf → TS_2
Headword	**Acted**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Agent.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Acted → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Act 2 Acted → IsHistoricQualityOf → Agent *Type(s)* 1 Acted → HasType → Had
Headword	**ActedOn**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ActedOn → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Act 2 ActedOn → IsHistoricQualityOf → Resource *Type(s)* 1 ActedOn → HasType → Done 2 ActedOn → HasType → Attributed
Headword	**Actionable**
Definition	The PotentialQuality of Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Actionable → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Act 2 Actionable → IsPotentialQualityOf → Resource *Type(s)* 1 Actionable → HasType → Doable
Headword	**ActionFamily**
Definition	A Family Begotten by an ActType.

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MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of ActionFamily* An *ActionFamily* comprises the Relationships between an ActType and the Terms which it Begets through the application of the ContextModel. An ActionFamily automatically Begets all possible BasicTerms (except AFRV RelatingTerms) according to its structure.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ActionFamily → IsTypeOf → Family
Headword	**Activatable**
Definition	The PotentialQuality of ActivatedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Activatable → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Activate 2 Activatable → IsPotentialQualityOf → ActivatedResource 3 Activatable → IsTypeOf → Changeable *Type(s)* 1 Activatable → HasType → Executable
Headword	**Activate**
Definition	To make a Resource Do something.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Activate → IsTypeOf → Change *Type(s)* 1 Activate → HasType → Execute *ActionFamily* 1 Activate → BegetsContextType → Activation 2 Activate → BegetsAgentType → Activator 3 Activate → BegetsResourceType → ActivatedResource 4 Activate → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfActivating 5 Activate → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfActivating 6 Activate → BegetsQualityType → Activated 7 Activate → BegetsQualityType → Activatable
Headword	**Activated**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of ActivatedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Activated → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Activate 2 Activated → IsHistoricQualityOf → ActivatedResource 3 Activated → IsTypeOf → Changed 4 Activated → IsOpposedTo → Deactivated *Type(s)* 1 Activated → HasType → Executed
Headword	**ActivatedResource**
Definition	A Resource which is Activated.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ActivatedResource → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Activate 2 ActivatedResource → IsTypeOf → ChangedResource 3 ActivatedResource → HasHistoricQuality → Activated 4 ActivatedResource → HasPotentialQuality → Activatable *Type(s)*

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	1 ActivatedResource → HasType → ExecutedResource
Headword	**Activation**
Definition	An Event in which a Resource is Activated.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Activation → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Activate 2 Activation → IsTypeOf → ChangingEvent *Type(s)* 1 Activation → HasType → Execution *ContextView* 1 #1[Activation] → icoAgent → #2.n[Activator][occ:1-n] 2 #1[Activation] → icoResource → #3.n[ActivatedResource][occ:1-n] 3 #1[Activation] → icoTime → #4.n[TimeOfActivating][occ:1-n] 4 #1[Activation] → icoPlace → #5.n[PlaceOfActivating][occ:1-n]
Headword	**Activator**
Definition	An Agent that Activates a Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Activator → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Activate 2 Activator → IsTypeOf → Changer *Type(s)* 1 Activator → HasType → Executor
Headword	**Active**
Synonym	**Acting**
Definition	The PresentQuality of Agent.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Active → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Act 2 Active → IsPresentQualityOf → Agent *Type(s)* 1 Active → HasType → Doing 2 Active → HasType → Having
Headword	**ActType**
Definition	A Type of Act.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*ActType and Family* Each ActType Begets one ActionFamily, or is BegottenBy one Context as a member of a ContextFamily. ActTypes in Situations (Have, Exist etc) are Begotten from their Contexts, which in turn are States brought about by Events. For Events, there is no definitive logical basis for choosing to specialize by ActType as opposed to ContextType: it is a matter of functional granularity, for which there are a number of practical criteria. The most obvious of these is the requirement for further specialization and mapping of further Terms. If further specializations are required, an ActionFamily is likely to be most efficient, as an ActType results in the Begetting of a complete set of specialized Terms from which further specializations can result. Another major factor is the presence (or not) of a new original element (or "axiom") in the meaning of a Family: a new axiom will commonly need to be disseminated through a range of new Terms in an ActionFamily. In contrast, choosing a ContextType allows for the contextualization of existing ActionFamily Terms, with specific conditions being imposed on specific members of it, without the necessity for identifying a full range of new Family Terms. For example, a contextualized verb Play_1 may be identical to its parent Play except that its SourceOfPlaying is a DigitalResource. Other members of the Family (such as “PlayedResource_1”) can be Begotten if and when required for reasons of mapping or specialization. The Families of StandardizedTerms are mostly based on ActTypes, but it may be anticipated that as the RDD Dictionary grows the majority of new Families will be ContextFamilies.

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	Scope of ActType *ActType* is introduced through the *ContextModel* as the Class of all Types of *Act*.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ActType → IsTypeOf → Act
Headword	**Adapt**
Definition	To ChangeTransiently an existing Resource to Derive a new Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Adapt* With *Adapt*, two distinct Resources will exist as a result of the process, one of which is the original Resource in unchanged form, and one of which is newly made. Changes can include the addition to and removal of elements of the original Resource, including the Embedding of other Resources. Changes can be made temporarily to the original resource in the course of the Adapt process, but such changes are not saved in the original Resource at the end of the process. *Types of Adapt* Specializations of *Adapt* can be differentiated by specific attributes of the Resource which are preserved or changed. The specific attributes can be on a list or can be called out by using a list. Lists can be inclusive (for example, “Attributes a and b must be changed”) or exclusive (for example, “Everything except attributes c and d must be change”). Attributes that are not constrained in specializations can be changed. *Adapt and "Copy"* Most ActTypes that are generally known as “copying” may be represented in the RDD Dictionary as children of *Adapt*. In most domains “copy” typically means to Derive a new Resource which has the same set of specified or implied attributes as its Source, a common example being the “copying” of a Digital Object. However, the concept of “sameness” is not to be confused with that of identity, as two things cannot technically be “identical” because at the very least they will have different spatial or temporal attributes (that is, they will be located in a different place, or created at a different time), and so a “copy” with absolutely identical attributes to the original cannot logically exist. Particular interpretations of “copy” can be defined as specializations of Adapt.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Adapt → IsTypeOf → Derive 2 Adapt → IsTypeOf → ChangeTransiently *Type(s)* 1 Adapt → HasType → Diminish 2 Adapt → HasType → Enhance 3 Adapt → HasType → Transform *ActionFamily* 1 Adapt → BegetsContextType → AdaptingEvent 2 Adapt → BegetsAgentType → Adaptor 3 Adapt → BegetsResourceType → Adaptation 4 Adapt → BegetsResourceType → SourceOfAdaptation 5 Adapt → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfAdapting 6 Adapt → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAdapting 7 Adapt → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAdaptingFrom 8 Adapt → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAdaptingTo 9 Adapt → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAdaptorOf 10 Adapt → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAdaptedBy 11 Adapt → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAdaptationOf 12 Adapt → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasAdaptation 13 Adapt → BegetsQualityType → Adapted
Headword	**Adaptation**
Definition	A Resource that is Adapted from another Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Adaptation and SourceOfAdaptation* Although the *Adaptation* is made from the *SourceOfAdaptation*, at the end of the process there does not need to be any resemblance between the two.

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Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Adaptation → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Adapt 2 Adaptation → IsTypeOf → Derivation 3 Adaptation → HasHistoricQuality → Adapted *Type(s)* 1 Adaptation → HasType → Diminution 2 Adaptation → HasType → Enhancement 3 Adaptation → HasType → Transformation
Headword	**Adapted**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Adaptation.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Adapted → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Adapt 2 Adapted → IsHistoricQualityOf → Adaptation 3 Adapted → IsTypeOf → Derived *Type(s)* 1 Adapted → HasType → Diminished 2 Adapted → HasType → Enhanced 3 Adapted → HasType → Transformed
Headword	**AdaptingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which a Resource is Adapted.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AdaptingEvent → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Adapt 2 AdaptingEvent → IsTypeOf → DerivingEvent 3 AdaptingEvent → IsTypeOf → TransientChangeEvent *Type(s)* 1 AdaptingEvent → HasType → DiminishingEvent 2 AdaptingEvent → HasType → EnhancingEvent 3 AdaptingEvent → HasType → TransformingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[AdaptingEvent] → icoAgent → #2.n[Adaptor][occ:1-n] 2 #1[AdaptingEvent] → icoResource → #3.n[Adaptation][occ:1-n] 3 #1[AdaptingEvent] → icoResource → #4.n[SourceOfAdaptation][occ:1-n] 4 #1[AdaptingEvent] → icoTime → #5.n[TimeOfAdapting][occ:1-n] 5 #1[AdaptingEvent] → icoPlace → #6.n[PlaceOfAdapting][occ:1-n] 6 #1[AdaptingEvent] → icoPlace → #7.n[PlaceOfAdaptingFrom][occ:1-n] 7 #7.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 8 #7.n → IsPlaceOf → #4.n 9 #1[AdaptingEvent] → icoPlace → #8.n[PlaceOfAdaptingTo][occ:1-n] 10 #8.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 11 #8.n → IsEquivalentTo → #7.n [ver:Possible] 12 #8.n → IsPlaceOf → #3.n
Headword	**Adaptor**
Synonym	**Adapter**
Definition	An Agent that Adapts.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Adaptor → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Adapt 2 Adaptor → IsTypeOf → Deriver 3 Adaptor → IsTypeOf → ChangerTransiently *Type(s)*

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	1 Adaptor → HasType → Diminisher 2 Adaptor → HasType → Enhancer 3 Adaptor → HasType → Transformer
Headword	**AdoptedTerm**
Definition	A Term with a Headword and Definition under an Authority other than the RddAuthority, upon which the RddAuthority has chosen to rely.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Criteria for Adopting Terms* The RddRegistrationAuthority may cede the governance of the Definition and Headword of a Term and its Types to another Authority provided that: (a) the Authority is recognized by the RddRegistration Authority as having established authority for a specific TermSet of interest under its criteria for adding Terms; (b) the Term or TermSet can be mapped unambiguously to Native Terms; and (c) the Term or TermSet has an established method of maintenance. Any Term so governed is an *AdoptedTerm*.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AdoptedTerm → IsTypeOf → Term 2 AdoptedTerm → IsA → TermStatus
Headword	**AFRV**
Synonym	**ActionFamilyRelationalView**
Definition	A RelationshipSet expressing the impact of an ActType as a set of one-to-one Relationships between its Agents, Resource, Times and Places.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of AFRV* The AFRV includes all the Relationships brought about within a Context which can be expressed as one-to-one Relationships. *AFRV and the ContextModel* The *AFRV* and the ContextModel are alternative approaches to modelling the relationships between the basic contextual entities of Agent, Resource, Time and Place. The semantic interdependency of the Terms derived from both provides a rich basis for mapping and transformation between schemas and elements based on different paradigms (for example, between an Event-based and a Resource-based view). The AFRV accounts for many of the Terms that are used in conventional resource description metadata. The number of RelatingTerms which may be defined through an AFRV increases by arithmetic progression for each additional element added to a specific ActionFamily.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AFRV → IsTypeOf → FRV
Headword	**AFRVRelatingTerm**
Definition	A RelatingTerm from the ActionFamilyRelatingView.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AFRVRelatingTerm → IsTypeOf → RelatingTerm
Headword	**Agent**
Definition	An Entity that Acts.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Agent* An *Agent* is an Entity which is accountable for an Act. Typically, Agents are people or corporate bodies, but they may also be inanimate things such as computers or computer applications, which are activated directly or indirectly by people to be Agents in particular Contexts. Events may also be Agents: for example, one Event may be the cause of another.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Agent → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Act 2 Agent → HasHistoricQuality → Acted 3 Agent → HasPresentQuality → Active

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	4 Agent → HasPotentialQuality → CapableOfActing *Type(s)* 1 Agent → HasType → Doer 2 Agent → HasType → Haver 3 Agent → HasType → AgentType 4 Agent → HasType → Authority *Membership of Sets* 1 Agent → IsMemberOf → ContextModelTermSet
Headword	**AgentType**
Definition	A Type of Agent.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of AgentType* *AgentType* is introduced through the *ContextModel* as the Class of all Types of *Agent*, one of the six members of the *ContextModelTermSet*. *Examples of AgentType* *Deriver* is the *AgentType* from the ActType *Derive*. *Player* is the *AgentType* from the ActType *Play*. *Haver* is the *AgentType* from the ActType *Have*.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AgentType → IsTypeOf → Agent
Headword	**Aggregate**
Definition	To Derive a Resource by combining two or more existing Resources.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Aggregate, Embed and Partition* *Aggregate* describes the process by which something (an *Aggregation*) comes into existence through the combination of two or more things (*Components*). *Embed* describes a process by which something (an *EmbeddedResource*) becomes a part of something else which already exists (a *Host*). *Partition* is an Ascriptive process whereby someone identifies the fact that something (a *Part*) is a part of something else (a *Whole*). Some Components are EmbeddedResources, and vice versa. All Components and EmbeddedResources are Parts, but not all Parts are Components or EmbeddedResources.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Aggregate → IsTypeOf → Derive *Type(s)* 1 Aggregate → HasType → MakeSet *ActionFamily* 1 Aggregate → BegetsContextType → AggregatingEvent 2 Aggregate → BegetsAgentType → Aggregator 3 Aggregate → BegetsResourceType → Aggregation 4 Aggregate → BegetsResourceType → Component 5 Aggregate → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfAggregating 6 Aggregate → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAggregating 7 Aggregate → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAggregatingFrom 8 Aggregate → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAggregatingTo 9 Aggregate → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasComponent 10 Aggregate → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsComponentOf 11 Aggregate → BegetsQualityType → Aggregated
Headword	**Aggregated**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Aggregation.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy*

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	1 Aggregated → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Aggregate 2 Aggregated → IsHistoricQualityOf → Aggregation 3 Aggregated → IsTypeOf → Derived
Headword	**AggregatingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which Resources are Aggregated.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AggregatingEvent → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Aggregate 2 AggregatingEvent → IsTypeOf → DerivingEvent *Type(s)* 1 AggregatingEvent → HasType → SetMakingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[AggregatingEvent] → icoAgent → #2.n[Aggregator][occ:1-n] 2 #1[AggregatingEvent] → icoResource → #3.n[Aggregation][occ:1-n] 3 #1[AggregatingEvent] → icoResource → #4.n[Component][occ:2-n] 4 #1[AggregatingEvent] → icoTime → #5.n[TimeOfAggregating][occ:1-n] 5 #1[AggregatingEvent] → icoPlace → #6.n[PlaceOfAggregating][occ:1-n] 6 #1[AggregatingEvent] → icoPlace → #7.n[PlaceOfAggregatingFrom][occ:1-n] 7 #7.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 8 #7.n → IsPlaceOf → #4.n 9 #1[AggregatingEvent] → icoPlace → #8.n[PlaceOfAggregatingTo][occ:1-n] 10 #8.n → IsEquivalentTo → #7.n [ver:Possible] 11 #8.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 12 #8.n → IsPlaceOf → #3.n
Headword	**Aggregation**
Definition	A Resource that is Aggregated out of other Resources.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Aggregation → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Aggregate 2 Aggregation → IsTypeOf → Derivation 3 Aggregation → HasHistoricQuality → Aggregated *Type(s)* 1 Aggregation → HasType → Set
Headword	**Aggregator**
Definition	An Agent that Aggregates.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Aggregator → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Aggregate 2 Aggregator → IsTypeOf → Deriver *Type(s)* 1 Aggregator → HasType → SetMaker
Headword	**AllowedValue**
Definition	A Value which may be Ascribed to a Term.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AllowedValue → IsTypeOf → Value
Headword	**AlternativeName**
Definition	A Name other than the PrimaryName by which an Entity in known.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy*

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	1 AlternativeName → IsTypeOf → Name 2 AlternativeName → IsOpposedTo → PrimaryName
Headword	**Approximate**
Synonym	**Inexact**
Definition	Of an Entity (such as a Quantity or RelatingTerm) the Value of which is not Exact.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Approximate → IsTypeOf → Quality 2 Approximate → IsA → Precision 3 Approximate → IsOpposed To → Exact
Headword	**ArbitraryValue**
Definition	A Value assigned to a Term in a Relationship to support referential integrity within a RelationshipSet.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*ArbitraryValues in Relationships* When *Relationships* are grouped in *Genealogies* or *ContextViews*, *ArbitraryValues* may be assigned to Domain and/or Range in each triple for referential integrity to support the further logical Relationships which may be required for a complete description. ArbitraryValues shall be unique and valid only within a specific Genealogy or Context Description. In the Relationship syntax ArbitraryValues are prefixed by a hash symbol (eg #4). *Example of ArbitraryValues in Relationship* Two triples showing that the ResourceType ”DeletedResource” always belongs to the Class of DigitalFixation, make use of *ArbitraryValues* in this way: 1 #1[DeletingEvent] > icoResource > #2[DeletedResource] 2 #2 > IsA > DigitalFixation *Multiple ArbitraryValues* Where an *ArbitraryValue* is assigned to a Term in a Relationship that has multiple occurrences within a group of Relationships such as *ContextView* it is assigned an ArbitraryValue in the form *#n.n*. For each occurrence the second number of the ArbitraryValue is to be incremented. For example, a triple from a ContextView showing that the ContextType *MakingEvent* has one or more *Outputs*: 1 #1[MakingEvent] > icoResource > #3.n[Output] [occ:1-n]
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ArbitraryValue → IsTypeOf → Value
Headword	**Archetype**
Definition	A Resource to which a Type is Ascribed.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Archetype → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Specialize 2 Archetype → IsTypeOf → AscribedResource 3 Archetype → HasHistoricQuality → SpecializedFrom *Type(s)* 1 Archetype → HasType → Class
Headword	**Ascribe**
Definition	To Relate Resources as metadata of one another.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Ascribe* *Ascribe* is the parent for ActTypes whose function is the creation of metadata.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Ascribe → IsTypeOf → Relate 2 Ascribe → IsTypeOf → Say *Type(s)* 1 Ascribe → HasType → Nominate

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	2 Ascribe → HasType → Specialize 3 Ascribe → HasType → Evaluate 4 Ascribe → HasType → Qualify 5 Ascribe → HasType → Measure 6 Ascribe → HasType → Partition 7 Ascribe → HasType → Equate 8 Ascribe → HasType → Oppose 9 Ascribe → HasType → Categorize *ActionFamily* 1 Ascribe → BegetsContextType → Ascription 2 Ascribe → BegetsAgentType → Ascriber 3 Ascribe → BegetsResourceType → AscribedResource 4 Ascribe → BegetsResourceType → Relationship 5 Ascribe → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfAscribing 6 Ascribe → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfAscribing 7 Ascribe → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsAscribedTo 8 Ascribe → BegetsQualityType → AscribedTo
Headword	**AscribedQuality**
Definition	An Ascribed Quality.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of AscribedQuality* Any *Quality* may be Ascribed to a Resource.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AscribedQuality → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Qualify 2 AscribedQuality → IsTypeOf → AscribedResource 3 AscribedQuality → IsTypeOf → Quality
Headword	**AscribedResource**
Definition	A Resource to which another is Ascribed.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Occurrence of AscribedResource* Where more than two *AscribedResource*s occur in a Context, each is Ascribed to each of the others.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AscribedResource → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Ascribe 2 AscribedResource → IsTypeOf → Relative 3 AscribedResource → HasHistoricQuality → AscribedTo *Type(s)* 1 AscribedResource → HasType → Name 2 AscribedResource → HasType → Entity 3 AscribedResource → HasType → Type 4 AscribedResource → HasType → Archetype 5 AscribedResource → HasType → Value 6 AscribedResource → HasType → EvaluatedResource 7 AscribedResource → HasType → AscribedQuality 8 AscribedResource → HasType → QualifiedResource 9 AscribedResource → HasType → Quantity 10 AscribedResource → HasType → MeasuredResource 11 AscribedResource → HasType → Part 12 AscribedResource → HasType → Whole 13 AscribedResource → HasType → Equivalent 14 AscribedResource → HasType → Opposite 15 AscribedResource → HasType → CategorizedResource 16 AscribedResource → HasType → Category
Headword	**AscribedTo**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of AscribedResource.
MeaningType	Derived

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Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AscribedTo → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Ascribe 2 AscribedTo → IsHistoricQualityOf → AscribedResource 3 AscribedTo → IsTypeOf → Related *Type(s)* 1 AscribedTo → HasType → Named 2 AscribedTo → HasType → Specialized 3 AscribedTo → HasType → SpecializedFrom 4 AscribedTo → HasType → Evaluated 5 AscribedTo → HasType → Qualified 6 AscribedTo → HasType → Measured 7 AscribedTo → HasType → Partitioned 8 AscribedTo → HasType → Opposed 9 AscribedTo → HasType → Categorized
Headword	**Ascriber**
Definition	An Agent that Ascribes.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Ascriber → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Ascribe 2 Ascriber → IsTypeOf → Relator 3 Ascriber → IsTypeOf → Sayer *Type(s)* 1 Ascriber → HasType → Namer 2 Ascriber → HasType → Specializer 3 Ascriber → HasType → Evaluator 4 Ascriber → HasType → Qualifier 5 Ascriber → HasType → Measurer 6 Ascriber → HasType → Partitioner 7 Ascriber → HasType → Equater 8 Ascriber → HasType → Opposer 9 Ascriber → HasType → Categorizer
Headword	**Ascription**
Synonym	**AscribingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which Resources are Ascribed to one another.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Ascription → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Ascribe 2 Ascription → IsTypeOf → RelatingEvent 3 Ascription → IsTypeOf → SayingEvent *Type(s)* 1 Ascription → HasType → NamingEvent 2 Ascription → HasType → SpecializingEvent 3 Ascription → HasType → EvaluatingEvent 4 Ascription → HasType → QualifyingEvent 5 Ascription → HasType → MeasuringEvent 6 Ascription → HasType → PartitioningEvent 7 Ascription → HasType → EquatingEvent 8 Ascription → HasType → OpposingEvent 9 Ascription → HasType → CategorizingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[Ascription] → icoAgent → #2.n[Ascriber][occ:1-n] 2 #1[Ascription] → icoResource → #3.n[AscribedResource][occ:2-n] 3 #1[Ascription] → icoTime → #4.n[TimeOfAscribing][occ:1-n] 4 #1[Ascription] → icoPlace → #5.n[PlaceOfAscribing][occ:1-n]

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Headword	**AscriptiveRelationship**
Definition	A Relationship containing a RelatingTerm drawn from the ActionFamily of Ascribe or one of its Types.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AscriptiveRelationship → IsTypeOf → Relationship
Headword	**Attribute**
Definition	A Resource that an Agent Has.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Attribute → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Have 2 Attribute → IsTypeOf → Resource 3 Attribute → HasHistoricQuality → Attributed *Type(s)* 1 Attribute → HasType → TermAttribute
Headword	**Attributed**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Attribute.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Attributed → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Have 2 Attributed → IsHistoricQualityOf → Attribute 3 Attributed → IsTypeOf → ActedOn
Headword	**AttributeRelationship**
Definition	A Relationship in which the RelatingTerm is a member of the "Have" AFRV Terms.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AttributeRelationship → IsTypeOf → Relationship
Headword	**AttributeSet**
Definition	A RelationshipSet comprising one or more Contextual Attributes of a Term.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AttributeSet → IsTypeOf → RelationshipSet *Types* 1 AttributeSet → HasType → ContextView
Headword	**AuditAttributeSet**
Definition	A set of attributes of an Event in the history of the Term or TermAttribute within the Dictionary.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Occurrence of AuditAttributeSet* Each Term and TermAttribute shall have one *AuditAttributeSet* corresponding to each Event of *Making, Modifying* or *Deleting* in its history.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AuditAttributeSet → IsTypeOf → RelationshipSet
Headword	**AuditReason**
Definition	A reason for an Event in an AuditAttributeSet.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 AuditReason → IsTypeOf → Category
Headword	**Authority**
Definition	An Agent responsible for Ascribing an Attribute to a Term or TermAttribute.

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MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Authority* An *Authority* may be a legal or natural Person. *Identification of Authority* An *Authority* shall be identified by a unique AuthorityID to be allocated by the RddRegistrationAuthority.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Authority → IsTypeOf → Agent
Headword	**Authorized**
Definition	Of a Term or TermAttribute under Authority.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Authorized → IsTypeOf → Quality *Type(s)* 1 Authorized → HasType → RddAuthorized
Headword	**Beget**
Definition	To bring a Term into existence through the application of the RddContextModel.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Beget* *Beget* is an ActType which describes the most primitive processes by which Meaning is inherited by one Term from another within the RDD Dictionary: that is, where (a) the BasicTerms of a ContextType come into existence following (and, in effect, completing) the definition of an ActType, and where (b) a new ActType or StateType comes into existence following the definition of a ContextType. Its limitations are fully prescribed by the ContextModel. Beget recognizes the complete interdependence of meaning between an ActType and its *Begotten* Terms, or a ContextType and its Begotten ActType. For example, the ActType *Make* is meaningless unless it contains the concept of the AgentType *Maker* or the ResourceType *Output* which it Begets.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Beget → IsTypeOf → Originate *ActionFamily* 1 Beget → BegetsContextType → BegettingEvent 2 Beget → BegetsAgentType → Begetter 3 Beget → BegetsResourceType → BegottenTerm 4 Beget → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfBegetting 5 Beget → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfBegetting 6 Beget → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsBegetterOf 7 Beget → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsBegottenBy
Headword	**BegetsActType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from a ContextType to an ActType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsActType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsActType → IsReciprocalOf → IsActTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsActType → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsActType → HasRange → ActType
Headword	**BegetsAgentType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from an ActType or ContextType to an AgentType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsAgentType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsAgentType → IsReciprocalOf → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsAgentType → HasDomain → AgentType 4 BegetsAgentType → HasRange → Begetter

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Headword	**BegetsContextType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from an ActType to a ContextType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsContextType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsContextType → IsReciprocalOf → IsContextTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsContextType → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsContextType → HasRange → ContextType
Headword	**BegetsPlaceType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from an ActType or ContextType to a PlaceType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsPlaceType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsPlaceType → IsReciprocalOf → IsPlaceTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsPlaceType → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsPlaceType → HasRange → PlaceType
Headword	**BegetsQualityType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from an ActType to a QualityType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsQualityType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsQualityType → IsReciprocalOf → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsQualityType → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsQualityType → HasRange → QualityType
Headword	**BegetsRelatingTerm**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from an ActType or ContextType to a RelatingTerm which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsRelatingTerm → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsRelatingTerm → IsReciprocalOf → IsRelatingTermBegottenBy 3 BegetsRelatingTerm → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsRelatingTerm → HasRange → RelatingTerm
Headword	**BegetsResourceType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from an ActType or ContextType to a ResourceType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsResourceType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsResourceType → IsReciprocalOf → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsResourceType → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsResourceType → HasRange → ResourceType
Headword	**BegetsStateType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from a ContextType to a StateType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsStateType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsStateType → IsReciprocalOf → IsStateTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsStateType → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsStateType → HasRange → StateType
Headword	**BegetsTimeType**
Definition	The RelatingTerm from an ActType or ContextType to a TimeType which it Begets.
MeaningType	Derived

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Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegetsTimeType → IsTypeOf → IsBegetterOf 2 BegetsTimeType → IsReciprocalOf → IsTimeTypeBegottenBy 3 BegetsTimeType → HasDomain → Begetter 4 BegetsTimeType → HasRange → TimeType
Headword	**Begetter**
Definition	A Term which Begets another Term.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Begetter → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Beget 2 Begetter → IsTypeOf → Originator
Headword	**BegettingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which a Term is Begotten.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegettingEvent → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Beget 2 BegettingEvent → IsTypeOf → OriginatingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[BegettingEvent] → icoAgent → #2[Begetter][occ:1] 2 #1[BegettingEvent] → icoResource → #3.n[BegottenTerm][occ:1-n] 3 #1[BegettingEvent] → icoTime → #4[TimeOfBegetting][occ:1] 4 #1[BegettingEvent] → icoPlace → #5[PlaceOfBegetting][occ:1]
Headword	**BegottenTerm**
Definition	A Term that is Begotten.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BegottenTerm → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Beget 2 BegottenTerm → IsTypeOf → Origination 3 BegottenTerm → IsTypeOf → Term
Headword	**BeingActedOn**
Definition	The PresentQuality of Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BeingActedOn → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Act 2 BeingActedOn → IsPresentQualityOf → Resource *Type(s)* 1 BeingActedOn → HasType → BeingDone
Headword	**BeingDone**
Definition	The PresentQuality of Patient.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BeingDone → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Do 2 BeingDone → IsPresentQualityOf → Patient 3 BeingDone → IsTypeOf → BeingActedOn *Type(s)* 1 BeingDone → HasType → BeingMade 2 BeingDone → HasType → BeingInteractedWith
Headword	**BeingInteractedWith**
Synonym	**BeingUsed**
Definition	The PresentQuality of Input.

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MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BeingInteractedWith → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → InteractWith 2 BeingInteractedWith → IsPresentQualityOf → Input 3 BeingInteractedWith → IsTypeOf → BeingDone *Type(s)* 1 BeingInteractedWith → HasType → Dynamic
Headword	**BeingMade**
Definition	The PresentQuality of Output.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 BeingMade → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Make 2 BeingMade → IsPresentQualityOf → Output 3 BeingMade → IsTypeOf → BeingDone
Headword	**CapableOfActing**
Definition	The PotentialQuality of Agent.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CapableOfActing → IsPotentialQualityOf → Agent 2 CapableOfActing → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Act *Type(s)* 1 CapableOfActing → HasType → CapableOfHaving
Headword	**CapableOfExisting**
Definition	The PotentialQuality of Existent.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CapableOfExisting → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Exist 2 CapableOfExisting → IsPotentialQualityOf → Existent 3 CapableOfExisting → IsTypeOf → CapableOfHaving
Headword	**CapableOfHaving**
Definition	The PotentialQuality of Haver.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CapableOfHaving → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Have 2 CapableOfHaving → IsPotentialQualityOf → Haver 3 CapableOfHaving → IsTypeOf → CapableOfActing *Type(s)* 1 CapableOfHaving → HasType → CapableOfExisting
Headword	**CategorizationRelationship**
Definition	A Relationship stating that a Category IsCategorizationOf a CategorizedResource, or its Reciprocal.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CategorizationRelationship → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Categorize 2 CategorizationRelationship → IsTypeOf → Relationship
Headword	**Categorize**
Definition	To Qualify or Classify a Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Categorize* *Categorize* is an Act which substitutes for *Qualify* or *Classify* in cases where these Acts are confused with one

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	another. For example, where a CodeSet for Values of an Attribute mixes Classes and Qualities, the Attribute is a Category.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Categorize → IsTypeOf → Ascribe *ActionFamily* 1 Categorize → BegetsContextType → CategorizingEvent 2 Categorize → BegetsAgentType → Categorizer 3 Categorize → BegetsResourceType → Category 4 Categorize → BegetsResourceType → CategorizedResource 5 Categorize → BegetsResourceType → CategorizationRelationship 6 Categorize → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfCategorizeing 7 Categorize → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfCategorizeing 8 Categorize → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsCategoryOf 9 Categorize → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasCategory
Headword	**CategorizedResource**
Definition	A Resource to which a Category is Ascribed.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CategorizedResource → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Categorize 2 CategorizedResource → IsTypeOf → AscribedResource
Headword	**Categorizer**
Definition	An Agent that Categorizes
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Categorizer → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Categorize 2 Categorizer → IsTypeOf → Ascriber
Headword	**Category**
Definition	A Quality or Class which is Ascribed to a Resource.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Category → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Categorize 2 Category → IsTypeOf → AscribedResource
Headword	**CategoryType**
Definition	A Type of Category.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of CategoryType* *CategoryType* represents the abstract Class of all Types of Category.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CategoryType → IsTypeOf → Category *Type(s)* 1 CategoryType → HasType → TermStatus 2 CategoryType → HasType → AccessStatus
Headword	**CFRV**
Synonym	**ContextFamilyRelationalView**
Definition	A RelationshipSet expressing a Context as a set of one-to-one Relationships between a Context and its elements.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CFRV → IsTypeOf → FRV
Headword	**CFRVRelatingTerm**
Definition	A RelatingTerm from the CFRV.

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MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CFRVRelatingTerm → IsTypeOf → RelatingTerm
Headword	**Change**
Definition	To alter an Attribute of a Resource.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Types of Change* *Change* includes alterations which are *Persistent* (that is, they survive beyond the ChangingEvent) or *Transient* (that is, they exist only in the course of the ChangingEvent). These are introduced through the Specializations of *Modify* and *ChangeTransiently*.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Change → IsTypeOf → InteractWith *Type(s)* 1 Change → HasType → Modify 2 Change → HasType → ChangeTransiently 3 Change → HasType → Enable 4 Change → HasType → Activate 5 Change → HasType → Deactivate 6 Change → HasType → Disable 7 Change → HasType → Relate 8 Change → HasType → Destroy *ActionFamily* 1 Change → BegetsContextType → ChangingEvent 2 Change → BegetsAgentType → Changer 3 Change → BegetsResourceType → ChangedResource 4 Change → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfChanging 5 Change → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfChanging 6 Change → BegetsQualityType → Changing 7 Change → BegetsQualityType → Changed 8 Change → BegetsQualityType → Dynamic 9 Change → BegetsQualityType → Changeable
Headword	**Changeable**
Definition	The PotentialQuality of ChangedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Changeable → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Change 2 Changeable → IsPotentialQualityOf → ChangedResource 3 Changeable → IsTypeOf → InteractableWith *Type(s)* 1 Changeable → HasType → Activatable 2 Changeable → HasType → Deactivatable 3 Changeable → HasType → Disableable
Headword	**Changed**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of ChangedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Changed → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Change 2 Changed → IsHistoricQualityOf → ChangedResource 3 Changed → IsTypeOf → InteractedWith *Type(s)* 1 Changed → HasType → Modified 2 Changed → HasType → ChangedTransiently

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	3 Changed → HasType → Enabled 4 Changed → HasType → Activated 5 Changed → HasType → Deactivated 6 Changed → HasType → Disabled 7 Changed → HasType → Related 8 Changed → HasType → Destroyed
Headword	**ChangedResource**
Definition	A Resource that is Changed.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ChangedResource → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Change 2 ChangedResource → IsTypeOf → Input 3 ChangedResource → HasHistoricQuality → Changed 4 ChangedResource → HasPresentQuality → Dynamic 5 ChangedResource → HasPotentialQuality → Changeable *Type(s)* 1 ChangedResource → HasType → ModifiedResource 2 ChangedResource → HasType → ResourceChangedTransiently 3 ChangedResource → HasType → EnabledResource 4 ChangedResource → HasType → ActivatedResource 5 ChangedResource → HasType → DeactivatedResource 6 ChangedResource → HasType → DisabledResource 7 ChangedResource → HasType → Relative 8 ChangedResource → HasType → DestroyedResource
Headword	**ChangedTransiently**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of ResourceChangedTransiently.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ChangedTransiently → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → ChangeTransiently 2 ChangedTransiently → IsHistoricQualityOf → ResourceChangedTransiently 3 ChangedTransiently → IsTypeOf → Changed
Headword	**ChangeQuality**
Definition	A QualityType whose Instances are degrees of changeability.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ChangeQuality → IsTypeOf → QualityType
Headword	**Changer**
Definition	An Agent that Changes a Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Changer → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Change 2 Changer → IsTypeOf → Interactor 3 Changer → HasPresentQuality → Changing *Type(s)* 1 Changer → HasType → Modifier 2 Changer → HasType → ChangerTransiently 3 Changer → HasType → Enabler 4 Changer → HasType → Activator 5 Changer → HasType → Deactivator 6 Changer → HasType → Disabler 7 Changer → HasType → Relator 8 Changer → HasType → Destroyer
Headword	**ChangerTransiently**

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Definition	An Agent that ChangesTransiently a Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ChangerTransiently → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → ChangeTransiently 2 ChangerTransiently → IsTypeOf → Changer *Type(s)* 1 ChangerTransiently → HasType → Adaptor
Headword	**ChangeTransiently**
Definition	To Change a Resource, not preserving the alterations made.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of ChangeTransiently* *ChangeTransiently* describes the process whereby alterations which take place in a Resource in the course of an Event are ephemeral and therefore not preserved at the completion of the Event. For example, when amendments are made to a document in a word processing program, but the amendments are saved in a new version of the document, the changes to the original document are *Transient*. *Modify and ChangeTransiently* The difference between *Modify* and *ChangeTransiently* is exemplified in the difference between the "Save" and "SaveAs" commands in an amended document in a word processing program. "Save" results in a *ModifiedResource*, "SaveAs" results in the creation of an *Adaptation* while the original Resource (having been *ChangedTransiently*) reverts to its former unaltered state.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ChangeTransiently → IsTypeOf → Change *Type(s)* 1 ChangeTransiently → HasType → Adapt *ActionFamily* 1 ChangeTransiently → BegetsContextType → TransientChangeEvent 2 ChangeTransiently → BegetsAgentType → ChangerTransiently 3 ChangeTransiently → BegetsResourceType → ResourceChangedTransiently 4 ChangeTransiently → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfChangingTransiently 5 ChangeTransiently → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfChangingTransiently 6 ChangeTransiently → BegetsQualityType → ChangedTransiently
Headword	**Changing**
Definition	The PresentQuality of Changer.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Changing → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Change 2 Changing → IsPresentQualityOf → Changer 3 Changing → IsTypeOf → InteractingWith *Type(s)* 1 Changing → HasType → Relating
Headword	**ChangingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which a Resource is Changed.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ChangingEvent → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Change 2 ChangingEvent → IsTypeOf → Interaction *Type(s)* 1 ChangingEvent → HasType → Modification 2 ChangingEvent → HasType → TransientChangeEvent 3 ChangingEvent → HasType → EnablingEvent

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	4 ChangingEvent → HasType → Activation 5 ChangingEvent → HasType → Deactivation 6 ChangingEvent → HasType → DisablingEvent 7 ChangingEvent → HasType → RelatingEvent 8 ChangingEvent → HasType → Destruction *ContextView* 1 #1[ChangingEvent] → icoAgent → #2.n[Changer][occ:1-n] 2 #1[ChangingEvent] → icoResource → #3.n[ChangedResource][occ:1-n] 3 #1[ChangingEvent] → icoTime → #4.n[TimeOfChanging][occ:1-n] 4 #1[ChangingEvent] → icoPlace → #5.n[PlaceOfChanging][occ:1-n]
Headword	**Class**
Definition	An Archetype whose Type is an individual occurrence.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Class → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Classify 2 Class → IsTypeOf → Archetype
Headword	**ClassificationRelationship**
Synonym	**InstantiationRelationship**
Definition	A Relationship stating that a Class IsClassOf an Instance, or its Reciprocal.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ClassificationRelationship → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Classify 2 ClassificationRelationship → IsTypeOf → TypeRelationship
Headword	**Classified**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Instance.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Classified → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Classify 2 Classified → IsHistoricQualityOf → Instance 3 Classified → IsTypeOf → Specialized
Headword	**Classifier**
Synonym	**Instantiater**
Definition	An Agent that Classifies.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Classifier → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Classify 2 Classifier → IsTypeOf → Specializer
Headword	**Classify**
Synonym	**Instantiate**
Definition	To Specialize an Archetype to an Instance.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Classify* *Classify* is used to say that an individual is a member of a set of Entities with common characteristics (for example, "John IsA Man", "Sweden IsA Country"). *Classify, Have and Qualify* The ActTypes *Classify, Have* and *Qualify* may be used as three different ways of conveying essentially the same information according to the different constructs of *Class* (noun), *Attribute* (noun) and *AscribedQuality* (adjective). For example, Grass > IsA > GreenThing (from *Classify*) Grass > Has > Greenness (from *Have*) Grass > Is > Green (from *Qualify*).

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	Relationships between these three forms may be formally expressed as in: GreenThing > Has > Greenness GreenThing > Is > Green Greenness > Is > Green.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Classify → IsTypeOf → Specialize *ActionFamily* 1 Classify → BegetsContextType → ClassifyingEvent 2 Classify → BegetsAgentType → Classifier 3 Classify → BegetsResourceType → Class 4 Classify → BegetsResourceType → Instance 5 Classify → BegetsResourceType → ClassificationRelationship 6 Classify → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfClassifying 7 Classify → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfClassifying 8 Classify → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsClassOf 9 Classify → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsA 10 Classify → BegetsQualityType → Classified
Headword	**ClassifyingEvent**
Synonym	**InstantiatingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which a Resource is Classified.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ClassifyingEvent → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Classify 2 ClassifyingEvent → IsTypeOf → SpecializingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[ClassifyingEvent] → icoAgent → #2.n[Classifier][occ:1-n] 2 #1[ClassifyingEvent] → icoResource → #3.n[Class][occ:1-n] 3 #1[ClassifyingEvent] → icoResource → #4.n[Instance][occ:1-n] 4 #1[ClassifyingEvent] → icoTime → #5.n[TimeOfClassifying][occ:1-n] 5 #1[ClassifyingEvent] → icoPlace → #6.n[PlaceOfClassifying][occ:1-n]
Headword	**Comment**
Definition	A natural language annotation of something for the purpose of amplification or clarification of its Meaning.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Comment and Authority* Each Comment shall have at least one Authority. *Comment and Language in RDD* The Language of each Comment shall be identified. The value of Language for a Comment shall not be Null. Comments on all Terms other than IsolatedTerms shall at least be expressed in the CommonDescriptionLanguage. *Occurrence of Comment in RDD* Each *Term* or *CommentableTermAttribute* may have any number of *Comments* under any number of Authorities in any number of Languages. One *Comment* may be attributed to any number of Terms.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Comment → IsTypeOf → Description 2 Comment → IsTypeOf → TextualElement
Headword	**CommentableTermAttribute**
Definition	A TermAttribute to which a Comment may be assigned.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of RDD CommentableTermAttribute* The *CommentableTermAttributes* in RDD are TermName, TermDescription, Relationship and TermSet.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CommentableTermAttribute → IsTypeOf → TermAttribute

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	Types 1 CommentableTermAttribute → HasType → TermDescription 2 CommentableTermAttribute → HasType → TermName 3 CommentableTermAttribute → HasType → Relationship 4 CommentableTermAttribute → HasType → TermSet
Headword	**CommonDescriptionLanguage**
Definition	A natural Language in which TermDescriptions and Comments for all Terms other than IsolatedTerms must be Expressed.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Value of CommonDescriptionLanguage* The Value of the *CommonDescriptionLanguage* shall be English (ISO 639-2 code: en). *Use of Languages other than the CommonDescriptionLanguage* TextualElements may be expressed in other natural Languages as well as, but not instead of, the *CommonDescriptionLanguage*.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 CommonDescriptionLanguage → IsA → Language
Headword	**Component**
Definition	A Resource which becomes a part of an Aggregation.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Component and Part* A *Component* is something out of which something is *Made*; a *Part* is something which can be identified as being contained within something. Components must therefore be capable of separate existence; Parts need not. All Components become Parts, but not all Parts were ever Components.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Component → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Aggregate 2 Component → IsTypeOf → SourceOfDerivation *Type(s)* 1 Component → HasType → Member
Headword	**Conceive**
Definition	To Make a Resource that exists only in the human mind.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Conceive → IsTypeOf → Make *Type(s)* 1 Conceive → HasType → Abstract *ActionFamily* 1 Conceive → BegetsContextType → Conception 2 Conceive → BegetsAgentType → Conceiver 3 Conceive → BegetsResourceType → Concept 4 Conceive → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfConceiving 5 Conceive → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfConceiving 6 Conceive → BegetsQualityType → Conceived
Headword	**Conceived**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Concept.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Conceived → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Conceive 2 Conceived → IsHistoricQualityOf → Concept 3 Conceived → IsTypeOf → Made *Type(s)*

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	1 Conceived → HasType → Abstracted
Headword	**Conceiver**
Definition	An Agent that Conceives.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Conceiver → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Conceive 2 Conceiver → IsTypeOf → Maker *Type(s)* 1 Conceiver → HasType → Abstracter
Headword	**Concept**
Definition	A Resource that exists only in the human mind.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Concept → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Conceive 2 Concept → IsTypeOf → Output 3 Concept → HasHistoricQuality → Conceived *Type(s)* 1 Concept → HasType → Abstraction 2 Concept → HasType → Term
Headword	**Conception**
Definition	An Event in which a Resource is Conceived.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Conception → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Conceive 2 Conception → IsTypeOf → MakingEvent *Type(s)* 1 Conception → HasType → AbstractingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[Conception] → icoAgent → #2.n[Conceiver][occ:1-n] 2 #1[Conception] → icoResource → #3.n[Concept][occ:1-n] 3 #1[Conception] → icoTime → #4.n[TimeOfConceiving][occ:1-n] 4 #1[Conception] → icoPlace → #5.n[PlaceOfConceiving][occ:1-n]
Headword	**Context**
Synonym	**Action**
Definition	The circumstances in which Acting occurs.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Context* A *Context* describes the circumstances of one or more Acts. Contexts may be of any level of granularity. A Context may play the roles of Resource or Agent within another Context. *Types of Context* The principle specializations of *Context* are *Event* (Begotten from the ActType *Do*) in which, or as a result of which, some attribute of an Agent or Resource changes, and *Situation* (which Begets the ActType *Have*), in which and as a result of which nothing changes.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Context → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Act 2 Context → BegetsStateType → State *Type(s)* 1 Context → HasType → Event 2 Context → HasType → Situation

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	3 Context → HasType → ContextType *ContextView* 1 #1[Context] → icoAgent → #2.n[Agent][occ:0-n] 2 #1[Context] → icoResource → #3.n[Resource][occ:0-n] 3 #1[Context] → icoTime → #4.n[Time][occ:1-n] 4 #1[Context] → icoPlace → #5.n[Place][occ:1-n] 5 #1[Context] → HasStateType → #6.n[State][occ:0-n] *Membership of Sets* 1 Context → IsMemberOf → ContextModelTermSet
Headword	**ContextFamily**
Definition	A Family Begotten by a ContextType.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of ContextFamily* A *ContextFamily* has a similar structure to an *ActionFamily*, but unlike an ActionFamily it only Begets new Terms when they are required to support mapping or other RDD Dictionary functions.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ContextFamily → IsTypeOf → Family
Headword	**ContextModel**
Definition	A logical data model for describing the relationships between Terms that provide the Context for a Type of Act.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of ContextModel* The *ContextModel* defines a set of five Terms (the *BasicTermSet* of *Context, Agent, Resource, Time* and *Place*) with associated *Classes* and *RelatingTerms* whose application to a specific *ActType* or *ContextType* results in the definition of a Family group of new Terms with *DerivedMeanings* and *PartlyDerivedMeanings*. *ContextModel and Types of BasicTerms* The *ContextModel* introduces five Terms with PartlyDerivedMeanings which are Classes representing Types of the Terms in the BasicTermSet (*ContextType, AgentType, ResourceType, TimeType* and *PlaceType*)..
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ContextModel → IsA → Abstraction
Headword	**ContextType**
Definition	A Type of Context.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of ContextType* *ContextType* is introduced through the *ContextModel* as the Class of all Types of *Context*, one of the six members of the *ContextModelTermSet*. *Examples of ContextType* *DerivingEvent* is the *ContextType* from the ActType *Derive*. *PlayingEvent* is the *ContextType* from the ActType *Play*. *Situation* is the *ContextType* from the ActType *Have*.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ContextType → IsTypeOf → Context *Type(s)* 1 ContextType → HasType → EventType
Headword	**ContextView**
Definition	A group of Relationships describing the attributes of a specific ContextType.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 ContextView → IsTypeOf → AttributeSet
Headword	**Deactivatable**

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Definition	The PotentialQuality of DeactivatedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deactivatable → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Deactivate 2 Deactivatable → IsPotentialQualityOf → DeactivatedResource 3 Deactivatable → IsTypeOf → Changeable
Headword	**Deactivate**
Definition	To stop a Resource Doing something.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deactivate → IsTypeOf → Change *ActionFamily* 1 Deactivate → BegetsContextType → Deactivation 2 Deactivate → BegetsAgentType → Deactivator 3 Deactivate → BegetsResourceType → DeactivatedResource 4 Deactivate → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfDeactivating 5 Deactivate → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfDeactivating 6 Deactivate → BegetsQualityType → Deactivated 7 Deactivate → BegetsQualityType → Deactivatable
Headword	**Deactivated**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of DeactivatedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deactivated → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Deactivate 2 Deactivated → IsHistoricQualityOf → DeactivatedResource 3 Deactivated → IsTypeOf → Changed 4 Deactivated → IsOpposedTo → Activated
Headword	**DeactivatedResource**
Definition	A Resource which is Deactivated.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 DeactivatedResource → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Deactivate 2 DeactivatedResource → IsTypeOf → ChangedResource 3 DeactivatedResource → HasHistoricQuality → Deactivated 4 DeactivatedResource → HasPotentialQuality → Deactivatable
Headword	**Deactivation**
Definition	An Event in which a Resource is Deactivated.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deactivation → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Deactivate 2 Deactivation → IsTypeOf → ChangingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[Deactivation] → icoAgent → #2.n[Deactivator][occ:1-n] 2 #1[Deactivation] → icoResource → #3.n[DeactivatedResource][occ:1-n] 3 #1[Deactivation] → icoTime → #4.n[TimeOfDeactivating][occ:1-n] 4 #1[Deactivation] → icoPlace → #5.n[PlaceOfDeactivating][occ:1-n]
Headword	**Deactivator**
Definition	An Agent that Deactivates a Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deactivator → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Deactivate

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	2 Deactivator → IsTypeOf → Changer
Headword	**Definition**
Definition	A TermDescription according to formal rules.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Occurrence of Definitions in the RDD Dictionary* A Term may have any number of *Definitions* under any number of Authorities. *Form of Definition* Each Authority may establish its own formal rules for Definitions. *Multiple Definitions of a Term* The wording of two *Definitions* may vary but they may be considered to represent the same *Meaning*. This is tautologically true for translated Definitions, but can also apply to Definitions in the same Language under two different Authorities. *Self-reference in Definitions* Although it is avoided in general, definitions in the RDD Dictionary may be linguistically self-referential (that is, using the Headword, or a related word, in the definition) because a Headword is a convenient token with no inherent semantic value.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Definition → IsTypeOf → TermDescription *Type(s)* 1 Definition → HasType → RddAdoptedDefinition 2 Definition → HasType → RddDefinition
Headword	**Delete**
Definition	To Destroy a DigitalResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Delete* *Delete* applies only to DigitalResources. *Delete* is not capable of reversal. After a *Delete* process, an "undelete" action is impossible.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Delete → IsTypeOf → Destroy *ActionFamily* 1 Delete → BegetsContextType → Deletion 2 Delete → BegetsAgentType → Deleter 3 Delete → BegetsResourceType → DeletedResource 4 Delete → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfDeleting 5 Delete → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfDeleting 6 Delete → BegetsQualityType → Deleted
Headword	**Deleted**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of DeletedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deleted → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Delete 2 Deleted → IsHistoricQualityOf → DeletedResource 3 Deleted → IsTypeOf → Destroyed
Headword	**DeletedResource**
Definition	A DigitalResource which is Deleted.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of DeletedResource* A *DeletedResource* is a DigitalFixation.
Relationships	*Genealogy*

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	1 DeletedResource → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Delete 2 DeletedResource → IsTypeOf → DestroyedResource 3 DeletedResource → HasHistoricQuality → Deleted 4 DeletedResource → IsTypeOf → DigitalFixation
Headword	**Deleter**
Definition	An Agent that Deletes.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deleter → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Delete 2 Deleter → IsTypeOf → Destroyer
Headword	**Deletion**
Synonym	**DeletingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which a DigitalResource is Destroyed.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deletion → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Delete 2 Deletion → IsTypeOf → Destruction *ContextView* 1 #1[Deletion] → icoAgent → #2.n[Deleter][occ:1-n] 2 #1[Deletion] → icoResource → #3.n[DeletedResource][occ:1-n] 3 #1[Deletion] → icoTime → #4.n[TimeOfDeleting][occ:1-n] 4 #1[Deletion] → icoPlace → #5.n[PlaceOfDeleting][occ:1-n]
Headword	**Derivation**
Definition	A Resource that is Derived.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Derivation → IsResourceTypeBegottenBy → Derive 2 Derivation → IsTypeOf → Output 3 Derivation → HasHistoricQuality → Derived 4 Derivation → IsOpposedTo → Origination *Type(s)* 1 Derivation → HasType → Abstraction 2 Derivation → HasType → Aggregation 3 Derivation → HasType → Adaptation
Headword	**Derive**
Synonym	**MakeFromSource**
Definition	To Make a new Resource out of an existing Resource.
MeaningType	Derived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of Derive* *Derive* covers all Types of *Make* in which something is wholly Made from, or based on, an existing Resource (for example, a translation of a text, a morph of a photograph, an edited version of a film, or an arrangement of a song). Its opposite, *Originate*, covers Making acts in which there is no dependence on existing Sources at all.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Derive → IsTypeOf → Make 2 Derive → IsTypeOf → UseAsSource *Type(s)* 1 Derive → HasType → Abstract 2 Derive → HasType → Aggregate 3 Derive → HasType → Adapt *ActionFamily*

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	1 Derive → BegetsContextType → DerivingEvent 2 Derive → BegetsAgentType → Deriver 3 Derive → BegetsResourceType → Derivation 4 Derive → BegetsResourceType → SourceOfDerivation 5 Derive → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfDeriving 6 Derive → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfDeriving 7 Derive → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfDerivingFrom 8 Derive → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfDerivingTo 9 Derive → BegetsRelatingTerm → icoDeriver 10 Derive → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsDeriverInContext 11 Derive → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsDeriverOf 12 Derive → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsDerivedBy 13 Derive → BegetsRelatingTerm → HasSourceOfDerivation 14 Derive → BegetsRelatingTerm → IsSourceOfDerivation 15 Derive → BegetsQualityType → Derived
Headword	**Derived**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of Derivation.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Derived → IsQualityTypeBegottenBy → Derive 2 Derived → IsHistoricQualityOf → Derivation 3 Derived → IsTypeOf → Made 4 Derived → IsOpposedTo → Original *Type(s)* 1 Derived → HasType → Abstracted 2 Derived → HasType → Aggregated 3 Derived → HasType → Adapted
Headword	**DerivedMeaning**
Definition	A Meaning wholly comprised of a combination of two or more existing Meanings Derived from related Terms.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Comments (informative)	*Scope of DerivedMeaning* Meaning is Derived through inheritance and other Relationships which are established, directly or indirectly, on the basis of the ContextModel.
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 DerivedMeaning → IsTypeOf → Meaning 2 DerivedMeaning → Is → Derived
Headword	**Deriver**
Synonym	**MakerFromSource**
Definition	An Agent that Derives.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Deriver → IsAgentTypeBegottenBy → Derive 2 Deriver → IsTypeOf → Maker 3 Deriver → IsTypeOf → SourceUser *Type(s)* 1 Deriver → HasType → Abstracter 2 Deriver → HasType → Aggregator 3 Deriver → HasType → Adaptor
Headword	**DerivingEvent**
Definition	An Event in which something is Derived.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 DerivingEvent → IsContextTypeBegottenBy → Derive

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	2 DerivingEvent → IsTypeOf → MakingEvent 3 DerivingEvent → IsTypeOf → SourceUsage *Type(s)* 1 DerivingEvent → HasType → AbstractingEvent 2 DerivingEvent → HasType → AggregatingEvent 3 DerivingEvent → HasType → AdaptingEvent *ContextView* 1 #1[DerivingEvent] → icoAgent → #2.n[Deriver][occ:1-n] 2 #1[DerivingEvent] → icoResource → #3.n[Derivation][occ:1-n] 3 #1[DerivingEvent] → icoResource → #4.n[Source][occ:1-n] 4 #1[DerivingEvent] → icoTime → #5.n[TimeOfDeriving][occ:1-n] 5 #1[DerivingEvent] → icoPlace → #6.n[PlaceOfDeriving][occ:1-n] 6 #1[DerivingEvent] → icoPlace → #7.n[PlaceOfDerivingFrom][occ:1-n] 7 #7.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 8 #7.n → IsPlaceOf → #4.n 9 #1[DerivingEvent] → icoPlace → #8.n[PlaceOfDerivingTo][occ:1-n] 10 #8.n → IsEquivalentTo → #7.n [ver:Possible] 11 #8.n → IsPartOf → #6.n 12 #8.n → IsPlaceOf → #3.n
Headword	**Description**
Definition	An Utterance that describes the Resource to which it is Ascribed.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Description → IsTypeOf → Utterance *Type(s)* 1 Description → HasType → TermDescription 2 Description → HasType → Comment
Headword	**Destination**
Definition	A Place to which a Resource is Moved.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Destination → IsPlaceTypeBegottenBy → Move 2 Destination → IsTypeOf → PlaceOfModifying
Headword	**Destroy**
Definition	To terminate the Existence of a Resource.
MeaningType	PartlyDerived
Relationships	*Genealogy* 1 Destroy → IsTypeOf → Change *Type(s)* 1 Destroy → HasType → Delete *ActionFamily* 1 Destroy → BegetsContextType → Destruction 2 Destroy → BegetsAgentType → Destroyer 3 Destroy → BegetsResourceType → DestroyedResource 4 Destroy → BegetsTimeType → TimeOfDestroying 5 Destroy → BegetsPlaceType → PlaceOfDestroying 6 Destroy → BegetsQualityType → Destroyed
Headword	**Destroyed**
Definition	The HistoricQuality of DestroyedResource.
MeaningType	Derived
Relationships	*Genealogy*

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