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classification system. The project will also develop an architectural design for terminology poles capable of showing the "network user" the set of TDCs classifications as a single integrated structure.
For more information:
http://www.isrds.rm.cnr.it/HyperDocs/personale/ ~ meoevoli/tke/Etke_corec.html

The SOCOL Project: Semantic and Ontologic Categories for Onomasiological Lexicography

The SOCOL project intends to develop a systematic clarification of the lexicon by using a categorical framework based on both semantic and ontologic categories. It consists in a three-year project recently launched by three Italian research groups coordinated by **Roberto Poli** (Dept. of Sociology and Social Research, Trento), **Giovanni Adamo** (Lie-Cnr, Rome), and **Giliola Negrini** (Isrds-Cnr, Rome).

The SOCOL project is based on *Alwis*, a complex ontological platform designed by Roberto Poli ("Alwis" is the name of the all-knowing dwarf of the Edda). Alwis is constituted by 12 different modules: Signature, Identificator, Description, Particular, Level, Part-Whole structure, Kind, Field, Context, Property, History and Relation.

To give just a general idea, some of the modules may nevertheless be presented. *Particular* distinguishes the items to be categorized into Individual, Stuff, Process and Group. In its turn, *Level* classifies the above items into the following four strata: Material, Psychological, Social and Abstract. Furthermore, each stratum presents a number of layers. A complex network of dependencies among layers and between strata has been elaborated. *Part-Whole structure* provides information concerning various kinds of wholes (aggregate, whole in the proper sense, system), and of parts. The latter are classified in two different series. The first classification concerns the distinction between antecedent, contemporary and subsequent parts; the second classification analyses the oppositions between separable and non-separable parts, spatial and temporal ones, functional and non-functional ones, etc.

The modules Particular, Level and Part-Whole structure constitute Alwis's ontological core. The information they provide presents a number of interrelated dependencies. A particular item can have a very complex level structure. A human being, say, is contemporarily a material item: it has a body (physical layer), and this body is an organism (biological layer). It is at the same time a psychological item: it has ideas, feelings, and intentions. And it is a social item: it pertains to a number of different social contexts (it

is a member of a social community, has a family, speaks a natural language, received an education, etc.), and has access to the realm of ideas and values.

Each layer of one examined item activates a specific kind of particular and the pertinent part-whole classifications. The information inserted in the twelve modules of Alwis is subsequently presented and organized in "sights." Each sight of a categorized item presents, in a structured way, the information concerning that item. The main sight of an item considers it as an object canonically used, effectively available and really present in the given situation. Various modifications of the main sight can be elaborated.

To try this categorization system in the formal description of the lexicon, it has been chosen to investigate a particular field of the lexicographical production, strictly related to a terminological approach, i.e. the onomasiological lexicography: a systematic and conceptual description of the lexicon practiced for a long time by the Italian lexicographers, particularly during the nineteenth century. As a sample work, it has been decided to use the *Vocabolario domestico*, compiled by Giacinto Carena as an *Essay of a systematic dictionary of the Italian language* (Saggio di un vocabolario metodico della lingua italiana) and published for the first time in 1846 in Turin (the edition used was published in 1859 in Naples). The first step, the one actually under realization, will concern the analysis of selected chapters (i.e. *Architecture, House*), in order to elaborate a detailed semantical-ontological clarification of the various terms and of their interconnections.

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ISKO's 10-year Anniversary Festschrift will go in print

According to Prof. **Schmitz-Esser**, the 400-page Festschrift *Lines of Thought in Knowledge Organization*, celebrating ISKO's first 10 years, will go in print soon.

It will include 27 top contributions from ISKO publications, most of them revised, enlarged, and updated, plus an overall 10-year bibliography of all papers presented in ISKO publications. Everyone is cordially invited to get a copy of this reference work or to help distributing it. Order details can be found on the inside cover of *Knowledge Organization*, vol. 26 no. 2.

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