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Blake, James. **Some Issues in the Classification of Zoology.** *Knowledge Organization*, 38(6), 463-472. 39 references.

ABSTRACT: This paper identifies and discusses features of the classification of mammals that are relevant to the bibliographic classification of the subject. The tendency of zoological classifications to change, the differing sizes of groups of species, the use zoologists make of groupings other than taxa, and the links in zoology between classification and nomenclature, are identified as key themes the bibliographic classificationist needs to be aware of. The impact of cladistics, a novel classificatory method and philosophy adopted by zoologists in the last few decades, is identified as the defining feature of the current, rather turbulent, state of zoological classification. However because zoologists still employ some non-cladistic classifications, because cladistic classifications are in some ways unsuited to optimal information storage and retrieval, and because some of their consequences for zoological classification are as yet unknown, bibliographic classifications cannot be modelled entirely on them.

Bounhas, Ibrahim, Elayeb, Bilel, Evrard, Fabrice, and Slimani, Yahya. **Organizing Contextual Knowledge for Arabic Text Disambiguation and Terminology Extraction.** *Knowledge Organization*, 38(6), 473-490. 38 references.

ABSTRACT: Ontologies have an important role in knowledge organization and information retrieval. Domain ontologies are composed of concepts represented by domain relevant terms. Existing approaches of ontology construction make use of statistical and linguistic information to extract domain relevant terms. The quality and the quantity of this information influence the accuracy of terminology extraction approaches and other steps in knowledge extraction and information retrieval. This paper proposes an approach for handling domain relevant terms from Arabic non-diacriticised semi-structured corpora. In input, the structure of documents is exploited to organize knowledge in a contextual graph, which is exploited to extract relevant terms. This network contains simple and compound nouns handled by a morphosyntactic shallow parser. The noun phrases are evaluated in terms of termhood and unithood by means of possibilistic measures. We apply a qualitative approach, which weighs terms according to their positions in the structure of the document. In output, the extracted knowledge is

organized as network modeling dependencies between terms, which can be exploited to infer semantic relations. We test our approach on three specific domain corpora. The goal of this evaluation is to check if our model for organizing and exploiting contextual knowledge will improve the accuracy of extraction of simple and compound nouns. We also investigate the role of compound nouns in improving information retrieval results.

Frické, Martin. **Faceted Classification: Orthogonal Facets and Graphs of Foci?** *Knowledge Organization*, 38(6), 491-502. 50 references.

ABSTRACT: Faceted classification is based on the core ideas that there are kinds or categories of concepts, and that compound, or non-elemental, concepts, which are ubiquitous in classification and subject annotation, are to be identified as being constructions of concepts of the different kinds. The categories of concepts are facets, and the individual concepts, which are instances of those facets, are foci. Usually, there are constraints on how the foci can be combined into the compound concepts. What is standard is that any combination of foci is permitted from kind-to-kind across facets, but that the foci within a facet are restricted in their use by virtue of being dependent on each other, either by being exclusive of each other or by bearing some kind of hierarchical relationship to each other. Thus faceted classification is typically considered to be a synthetic classification consisting of orthogonal facets which themselves are composed individually either of exclusive foci or of a hierarchy of foci. This paper addresses in particular this second exclusive-or-hierarchical foci condition. It evaluates the arguments for the condition and finds them not conclusive. It suggests that wider synthetic constructions should be allowed on foci within a facet.

Kaipainen, Mauri and Hautamäki, Antti. **Epistemic Pluralism and Multi-Perspective Knowledge Organization: Explorative Conceptualization of Topical Content Domains.** *Knowledge Organization*, 38(6), 503-514. 49 references.

ABSTRACT: Based on strong philosophical traditions, cognitive science results, and recent discourses within the discipline of knowledge organization, the authors argue for

a perspectivist approach to concepts in information systems. In their approach, ontology is dissociated from concept, and instead conceptualization is left up to the epistemic activity of the information system user. A new spatial ontology model is explicated that supports multiple perspective-relative conceptual projections of the same domain. With an example domain and a demo application, they provide a preliminary proof of concept of how different perspectives yield alternative classifications, categorizations and hierarchies, all the way to a different way of narrating the domain. The results suggest the potential of multi-perspective knowledge organization systems that not only support search and retrieval of information but even the articulation and conceptual disposition of information.

Park, Heejin. **A Conceptual Framework to Study Folksonomic Interaction.** *Knowledge Organization*, 38(6), 515-529. 51 references.

ABSTRACT: This paper proposes a conceptual framework to recast a folksonomy as a Web classification and to use this to explore the ways in which people work with it in assessing, sharing, and navigating Web resources. The author uses information scent and foraging theory as a context to discuss how folksonomy is constructed through interactions among users, a folksonomic system, and a given domain that consists of a group of users who share the same interest or goals. The discussion centers on two dimensions of folksonomies: (1) folksonomy as a Web classification which puts like information together in a Web context; and (2) folksonomy as information scent which helps users to find related resources and users, and obtain desired information. This paper aims to integrate these two dimensions with a conceptual framework that addresses the structure of a folksonomy shaped by users' interactions. A proposed framework consists of three components of users' interactions with a folksonomy: (a) tagging – cognitive categorization of Web accessible resources by

an individual user; (b) navigation – exploration and discovery of Web accessible resources in the folksonomic system; and (c) knowledge sharing – representation and communication of knowledge within a domain. This understanding will help us motivate possible future directions of research in folksonomy. This initial framework will frame a number of research questions and help lay the groundwork for future empirical research which focuses on qualitative analysis of a folksonomy and users' tagging behaviors.

Lee, Deborah. **Classifying Musical Performance: The Application of Classification Theories to Concert Programmes.** *Knowledge Organization*, 38(6), 530-540. 23 references.

Abstract: This paper demonstrates how knowledge organisation theories can be used to understand the arrangement of concert programmes. Key classification theories from the management of libraries, archives and ephemera collections are used as a framework in this study: characteristics of division (faceted classification theory), provenance (archival arrangement) and arrangement by format (ephemera arrangement). Each theory is used to analyse the arrangement of specific concert programme collections held at the Centre for Performance History, Royal College of Music, London. Two classification models are created from the analysis. Model 1 reveals how concert programme arrangement could be viewed as a theoretical bridge between bibliographic, archival and ephemera arrangement theories. This model proposes a unified classification based on bibliographic characteristics of division; the characteristics of division structure is populated with characteristics taken from bibliographical classification, archival arrangement and ephemera organisation. Model 2 proposes an alternative way of considering the unified classification model: a triumvirate of event, programme and individual copy. Complex relationships between elements of the triumvirate are explored, as well as is an analysis of how various characteristics fit into the model.