

Contents

Article

- Yunseon Choi.
A Practical Application of FRBR for
Organizing Information in Digital Environments 233
- Selected Papers from the 8th ISKO-France
Conference, 27-28 June 2011, Lille, Université
Charles-De-Gaulle Lille 3**
- Widad Mustafa El Hadi and Clément Arsenault.
Dynamism and Stability in Knowledge
Organization: From one Conference to
Another: Toronto 2000, Lille 2011 255
- Viviane Couzinet.
Knowledge Organization in Information
and Communication Sciences, a French Exception? 259
- Claudio Gnoli.
Metadata About What? Distinguishing
Between Ontic, Epistemic, and Documental
Dimensions in Knowledge Organization 268
- Philippe Bourdenet.
The Catalog Resisting the Web:
An Historical Perspective 276
- Orélie Desfriches Doria.
The Role of Activities Awareness in
Faceted Classification Development.....283
- Viviane Clavier and Céline Paganelli.
Including Authorial Stance in the Indexing
of Scientific Documents292
- Book Reviews300**
- Szostak, Rick. 2003. *A Schema for Unifying
Human Science: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on
Culture*. Selinsgrove, PA: Susquehanna UP
- Szostak, Rick. 2004. *Classifying science:
Phenomena, Data, Theory, Method, Practice*.
Norwell, MA: Springer
- ISKO News**
- KO Literature now searchable online304

Contents pages

Choi, Yunseon. **A Practical Application of FRBR for Organizing Information in Digital Environments.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(4), 233-254. 69 references.

ABSTRACT: This study employs the FRBR (Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records) conceptual model to provide in-depth investigation on the characteristics of social tags by analyzing the bibliographic attributes of tags that are not limited to subject properties. FRBR describes four different levels of entities (i.e., Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item), which provide a distinguishing understanding of each entity in the bibliographic universe. In this research, since the scope of data analysis focuses on tags assigned to web documents, consideration on Manifestation and Item has been excluded. Accordingly, only the attributes of Work and Expression entity were investigated in order to map the attributes of tags to attributes defined in those entities. The content analysis on tag attributes was conducted on a total of 113 web documents regarding 11 attribute categories defined by FRBR. The findings identified essential bibliographic attributes of tags and tagging behaviors by subject. The findings showed that concerning specific subject areas, taggers exhibited different tagging behaviors representing distinctive features and tendencies. These results have led to the conclusion that there should be an increased awareness of diverse user needs by subject in terms of the practical implications of metadata generation.

Mustafa El Hadi, Widad and Arsenault, Clément. **Dynamism and Stability in Knowledge Organization: From one Conference to another: Toronto 2000, Lille 2011.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(4), 255-258. 1 reference.

Couzinet, Viviane. **Knowledge Organization in Information and Communication Sciences, a French Exception?** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(4), 259-267. 19 references.

ABSTRACT: The alliance between information and communication sciences is a French specificity that originated in the 1970s from the necessity of assembling a sufficient number of researchers in order to obtain institutional recognition. The theme of knowledge organization brings a reflexive view on a discipline under construction. Our position in this article is to try, through a review of works conducted by the discipline's pioneers, to perceive how they envisioned the link between in-

formation and communication through the proposals made to their research community. French researchers approach the theme of knowledge organization in a way that does not seem very different from foreign research. As in foreign research, technique and technologies play significant roles. The ISKO conferences are, in this respect, very important. Knowledge organization also suffers from its interdisciplinarity, which deprives it of methodologies, theories, and concepts of its own. Its position at the heart of a discipline that is, itself, an interdiscipline, seems to authorize it not to consider its own fundamentals together with common theoretical foundations.

Gnoli, Claudio. **Metadata About What? Distinguishing Between Ontic, Epistemic, and Documental Dimensions in Knowledge Organization.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(4), 268-275. 37 references.

ABSTRACT: The spread of many new media and formats is changing the scenario faced by knowledge organizers: as printed monographs are not the only standard form of knowledge carrier anymore, the traditional kind of knowledge organization (KO) systems based on academic disciplines is put into question. A sounder foundation can be provided by an analysis of the different dimensions concurring to form the content of any knowledge item—what Brian Vickery described as the steps “from the world to the classifier.” The ultimate referents of documents are the phenomena of the real world, that can be ordered by ontology, the study of what exists. Phenomena coexist in subjects with the perspectives by which they are considered, pertaining to epistemology, and with the formal features of knowledge carriers, adding a further, pragmatic layer. All these dimensions can be accounted for in metadata, but are often done so in mixed ways, making indexes less rigorous and interoperable. For example, while facet analysis was originally developed for subject indexing, many “faceted” interfaces today mix subject facets with form facets, and schemes presented as “ontologies” for the “semantic Web” also code for non-semantic information. In bibliographic classifications, phenomena are often confused with the disciplines dealing with them, the latter being assumed to be the most useful starting point, for users will have either one or another perspective. A general citation order of dimensions—phenomena, perspective, carrier—is recommended, helping to concentrate most relevant information at the beginning of headings.

Bourdenet, Philippe. **The Catalog Resisting the Web: An Historical Perspective.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(4), 276-282. 18 references.

ABSTRACT: Libraries are currently seeking to restructure their services and develop new cataloguing standards to position themselves on the web, which has become the main source of information and documents. The current upheaval within the profession is accompanied by the belief that libraries have a major role to play in identifying and supplying content due to their extensive high quality databases, which remain untapped despite efforts to increase catalog performance. They continue to rely on a strategy that has been proven successful since the mid-nineteenth century while seeking other models for their data. Today, they aim to exploit changes brought about by the web to improve content identification. The current intense debate on RDA implementation mirrors this desire for change. The debate is rooted in past efforts and yet tries to incite radical changes as it provides for interoperability from the creation of records through an object modeling in line with web standards and innovations. These innovations are presented through an historical perspective inspired by writings by librarians who are entrusted with helping in the development of bibliographic description standards.

Doria, Orélie Desfriches. **The Role of Activities Awareness in Faceted Classification Development.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(4), 283-291. 21 references.

ABSTRACT: In this paper, we propose a part of the methodological work to accompanying the development of a new type of Knowledge Organization System (KOS) based on faceted classification. Our approach to faceted classification differs from its traditional use. We develop a theoretical typology of professional documents based on their uses. Then we correlate these types of documents to specific types of KOS according to their degree of structural constraint and activities they aim to serve.

Clavier, Viviane, Paganelli, Céline. **Including Authorial Stance in the Indexing of Scientific Documents.** *Knowledge Organization.* 39(4), 292-299. 41 references.

ABSTRACT: This article argues that authorial stance should be taken into account in the indexing of scientific documents. Authorial stance has been widely studied in linguistics and is a typical feature of scientific writing that reveals the uniqueness of each author's perspective, their scientific contribution, and their thinking. We argue that authorial stance guides the reading of scientific documents and that it can be used to characterize the knowledge contained in such documents. Our research has previously shown that people reading dissertations are interested both in a topic and in a document's authorial stance. Now, we would like to propose a two-tiered indexing system. Dissertations would first be divided into paragraphs; then, each information unit would be defined by topic and by the markers of *authorial stance* present in the document.