KO KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: CHAOS (Cultural Heritage Archive Open System) provides streaming access to more than 500,000 broadcasts by the Danish Broadcast Corporation from 1931 and onwards. The archive is part of the LARM project with the purpose of enabling researchers to search, annotate, and interact with recordings. To support the researchers the optimal way, a user-centred approach was taken to develop the platform and related metadata scheme. Based on the requirements, a three level metadata scheme was developed: 1) core archival metadata, 2) LARM metadata, and 3) project-specific metadata. The paper analyses how researchers apply the metadata scheme in their research work. The purpose is to gain insight into broadcast researchers' tagging practice and motivation for tagging to inform future design of digital cultural heritage systems. The study consists of two studies, a) a qualitative study of subjects and vocabulary of the applied metadata and annotations, and b) five semi-structured interviews about goals for tagging. The findings clearly show that the primary role of LARM.fm is to provide access to broadcasts and provide tools to segment and manage concrete segments of radio broadcasts. Although the assigned metadata are project-specific, they have been applied to serve as invaluable access points for fellow researchers due to their factual and neutral nature. The researchers particularly stress LARM.fm's strength in providing streaming access to a large, shared corpus of broadcasts.

Abstract: Knowledge organization faces the challenge of managing the amount of knowledge available on the Web. Published literature in biomedical sciences is a huge source of knowledge, which can only efficiently be managed through automatic methods. The conventional channel for reporting scientific results is Web electronic publishing. Despite its advances, scientific articles are still published in print formats such as portable document format (PDF). Semantic Web and Linked Data technologies provides new opportunities for communicating, sharing, and integrating scientific knowledge that can overcome the limitations of the current print format. Here is proposed a semantic model of scholarly electronic articles in biomedical sciences that can overcome the limitations of traditional flat records formats. Scientific knowledge consists of claims made throughout article texts, especially when semantic elements such as questions, hypotheses and conclusions are stated. These elements, although having different roles, express relationships between phenomena. Once such knowledge units are extracted and represented with technologies such as RDF (Resource Description Framework) and linked data, they may be integrated in reasoning chains. Thereby, the results of scientific research can be published and shared in structured formats, enabling crawling by software agents, semantic retrieval, knowledge reuse, validation of scientific results, and identification of traces of scientific discoveries.

Abstract: This study analyzes conceptual aspects of the principle of semantic warrant in knowledge organization through the study of language. This analysis resorts to the perception of language as a phenomenon of social activity related to the views of Mikhail Bakhtin and Ludwig Wittgenstein. From the authors' pragmatic concept of language, it seeks to update the possibility of understanding the principle of semantic warrant to address the shortcomings of theoretical reflection on this topic, especially in the wake of the emergence of web information phenomena.

Abstract: This paper is aimed at assessing the potential of interoperable knowledge organization systems to respond to search strategies in order to retrieve information from databases in the areas of health and biomedicine. An analysis was done on the semantic consistency of synonym grouping of a term selected from the Metathesaurus, the Unified Medical Language System of the National Library of Medicine, based on the characteristics of equivalence proposed in ISO 25964: 2: 2011 and based on the following categories: semantic, morphological, syntactic and typographical variations. This paper highlights the importance of understanding the results of automatic mapping as well as the need for characterization, evaluation and selection of equivalences for preparation of consistent search strategies and presentation of search results in scientific work methodologies.

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Abstract: This paper addresses issues related to knowledge organization (KO) in the context of postmodernity from the theory of classification perspective. The methodology is a bibliographic analysis of the representation of these issues, and in relation to modernity, in the Brazilian and international literature. It was possible to verify that: a) while in the modern context there is the idea that classification can be a neutral and objective mirror of the universe of knowledge, the postmodern theory rejects such hypothesis moving its focus on the social praxis and the community language; b) while the modern classification aimed to represent the universe of knowledge, the postmodern classification aims to provide a pragmatic tool for specific domains; and, c) if classification in modernity focused on KO due to the physicality of documents, with the advent of new technologies and a new space of production of digital information, studies related to classification seem to be displaced. We identify a trend in the area where studies on indexing can take a very important part in this context.

Abstract: This paper focuses on the methodological configuration of critical theories in the knowledge organization domain. We present these critical theories as a response to the ethical problems that affect particular groups in universal classification systems. We analyze the epistemological stances and methodological implications of three instances of critical theories applied to knowledge organization. As a result, we present a framework of methodological dynamics composed of three steps: 1) *aporetics*; 2) theoretical framework; and 3) proposition. We conclude that certain epistemologies (such as pragmatism) present a more developed methodology according to this framework.