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Gaona-García, Paulo Alonso, Giannis Stoitsis, Salvador Sánchez-Alonso and Katerina Biniari. 2016. “An Exploratory Study of User Perception in Visual Search Interfaces based on SKOS.” *Knowledge Organization* 43: 217-238. 88 references.

Abstract: Repositories are web portals that provide access to learning objects. Resources can be easily located through the use of metadata, an important factor to increase the ease of searching for digital resources in repositories. However, there are as yet no similarly effective methods in order to increase access to learning objects. The main goal of this paper is to offer an alternative search system to improve access to academic learning objects and publications for several repositories through the use of information visualisation and Simple Knowledge Organization Schemes (SKOS). To this end, we have developed a visual framework and have used the Organic.Edunet and AGRIS as case studies in order to access academic and scientific publication resources respectively. In this paper, we present the results of our work through a test aimed at evaluating the whole visual framework, and offer recommendations on how to integrate this type of visual search into academic repositories based on SKOS.

Ridi, Riccardo. 2016. “Phenomena or Noumena? Objective and Subjective Aspects in Knowledge Organization.” *Knowledge Organization* 43: 239-253. 108 references.

Abstract: Main objectives and subjective aspects are traceable in the concepts of information, document, knowledge, knowledge organization and levels of reality. Objective and subjective aspects are both present in each of these entities, as it is sometimes implicitly recognized even by some of the authors that usually underline exclusively the objective or the subjective elements of these entities. “Moderate constructivism” is the synthesis of objectivism and subjectivism that consists in recognizing that reality is neither completely given nor completely built and it constitutes (beyond too marked pseudo-oppositions) the paradigm today *de facto* dominant both in epistemology studies and in knowledge organization studies.

Netto, Cristiane Mendes, Gercina Ângela Borém de Oliveira Lima and Ivo Pierozzi Júnior. 2016. “An Application of Facet Analysis Theory and Concept Maps for Faceted Search in a Domain Ontology: Preliminary Studies.” *Knowledge Organization* 43:254-264. 22 references.

Abstract: This paper presents partial results of a research project still in development that aims to study the theory of faceted analysis and concept maps for faceted search in a domain ontology. The

research shows a solution that enables abstraction levels for users in order to retrieve information in the domain area represented in ontology. The problem is considered a challenge, because of the formal computational structure of semantic description of ontology that does not present itself as feasible from the point of view of its users’ cognition. This paper exposes the results using a web tool prototype for faceted navigation in a sample of ontology that was created for the organization of the domain knowledge, regarding the impact of agriculture and climatic changes on water resources. The results show the feasibility of navigation and information retrieval in the ontology using the web faceted prototype. It is believed that through this study a computational solution that can be developed is able to facilitate the creation of the conceptual model for faceted and concept map navigation around the area represented by ontology so human learning on the domain can be assessed, as well as the recovery and sharing of information on user groups.

Silveira, Naira Christofolletti and Gustavo Silva Saldanha. 2016. “Own name” in Knowledge Organization Epistemology: A Philosophical-Theoretical Debate.” *Knowledge Organization* 43: 265-278. 32 references.

Abstract: “Authorship” is investigated in many knowledge areas and can be approached from different perspectives. In this work, it is directly related to philosophy and knowledge organization. As “authorship” is a recurring element in bibliographic records, studies integrating philosophical, conceptual and cultural questions in documentary representation allow for a more critical reflection on the deployment of the use of authoring in informational practices. The overall goal is to understand the perspective of authorship from the notion of “own name,” with the inflection on the philosophical discussion effected in this analysis. This is an exploratory and theoretical study based on bibliographical and documental research, consisting of two steps: the first aims at understanding the philosophical critique of the notion of “first name;” the second discusses the notion in the context of its formulation in the philosophy of knowledge organization. From a panoramic critique of the philosophical debate around the idea of “own name,” we pointed out the emergence of the debate in the contemporary context as it is the case of twentieth century philosophers such as Wittgenstein, Barthes and Foucault. We recognize that, despite changes arising from modernity, the “author” in bibliographic records today still assumes the meaning of “own name,” because it personalizes and organizes knowledge by building standardized access points.

Terra, Ana Lúcia, Mariângela Spotti Lopes Fujita and Maria del Carmen Agustín Lacruz. 2016. "Indexing Policies in Brazilian and Portuguese School Libraries: A Comparative Analysis." *Knowledge Organization* 43: 279-284. 7 references.

Abstract: Research data on indexing policies in Brazilian and Portuguese school libraries are presented and discussed. Legal and organizational contexts regarding these types of libraries are briefly described. The collection of empirical data was obtained by means of an inquiry that resulted in 150 questionnaires from Brazil and 406 from Portugal. Based on these samples, a generic identification of school libraries was carried out in terms of teaching levels and institutional/geographical integration. The existence of a catalog in the libraries was also determined. The use of the two main kinds of indexing languages (classification systems and verbal indexing languages) were identified as well as the existence of manuals designed to guide indexing procedures. References are made to aspects related to the specificity and the number of terms/subjects selected for each document and the use of indexing norms by comparing both Brazilian and Portuguese realities.

Rodrigues, Fernando de Assis and Ricardo Cesar Goncalves Sant'Ana. 2016. "Use of Taxonomy of Privacy to Identify Activities Found in Social Networks' Terms of Use." *Knowledge Organization* 43: 285-295. 22 references.

Abstract: The objective of this paper is to describe, on behalf of social network, elements which allow for identification of possible activity that can present potentially harmful effects to users' privacy, executed by either internal or external agents. To achieve this, the Taxonomy of Privacy was used to establish a way to categorize these possible actions found in terms of use, focusing on current guidelines set about issues related with gathering and storing personal data to increase users' perception about privacy issues. The universe of research was delimited to the study from the three prominent social networks at the time. The results are divided into two parts: the first part tries to identify evidence of activity with potential to be harmful to privacy through a linkage of characteristics from excerpts of the terms of use with concepts found of taxonomy; and the second shows comparisons between classifications made possible by taxonomy and their level of occurrence in terms of use studied. It was concluded that applying an appropriate taxonomy can help with the study of terms of use, enabling a perception of potential harmful activities under those terms. Also, it allows new proposals of applications of this methodology in other contexts.