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Gnoli, Claudio. 2016. "Classifying Phenomena Part 1: Dimensions." *Knowledge Organization* 43(6): 403-415. 66 references.

Abstract: This is the first part of a study on the classification of phenomena. It starts by addressing the status of classification schemes among knowledge organization systems (KOSs), as some features of them have been overlooked in recent reviews of KOS types. It then considers the different dimensions implied in a KOS, which include: the observed phenomena, the cultural and disciplinary perspective under which they are treated, the features of documents carrying such treatment, the collections of such documents as managed in libraries, archives or museums, the information needs prompting to search and use these collections and the people experiencing such different information needs. Until now, most library classification schemes have given priority to the perspective dimension as they first list disciplines. However, an increasing number of voices are now considering the possibility of classification schemes giving priority to phenomena as advocated in the León Manifesto. Although these schemes first list phenomena as their main classes, they can as well express perspective or the other relevant dimensions that occur in a classified item. The independence of a phenomenon-based classification from the institutional divisions into disciplines contributes to giving knowledge organization a more proactive and influential role.

Wu, Dan and Jinsong Shi. 2016. "Classical Music Recording Ontology Used in a Library Catalog." *Knowledge Organization* 43: 416-430. 25 references.

Abstract: In order to improve the organization of classical music information resources, we constructed a classical music recording ontology, on top of which we then designed an online classical music catalog. Our construction of the classical music recording ontology consisted of three steps: identifying the purpose, analyzing the ontology, and encoding the ontology. We identified the main classes and properties of the domain by investigating classical music recording resources and users' information needs. We implemented the ontology in the Web Ontology Language (OWL) using five steps: transforming the properties, encoding the transformed properties, defining ranges of the properties, constructing individuals, and standardizing the ontology. In constructing the online catalog, we first designed the structure and functions of the catalog based on investigations into users' information needs and information-seeking behaviors. Then we extracted classes and properties of the ontology using the Apache Jena application programming interface (API), and constructed a catalog in the Java environment. The catalog provides a hierarchical main page (built using the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)

model), a classical music information network and integrated information service; this combination of features greatly eases the task of finding classical music recordings and more information about classical music.

Tuamsuk, Kulthida, Nattapong Kaewboonma, Wirapong Chansanam and Sunee Leopenwong. 2016. "Taxonomy of Folktales from the Greater Mekong Sub-region." *Knowledge Organization* 43: 431-439. 29 refermces.

Abstract: This research contributes to the development of a taxonomy of folktales from the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) countries. A qualitative research method composed of two approaches was used in this study: 1) a hermeneutic study of existing documents, literature and databases on GMS folktales; and, 2) a taxonomic organization of the identified folktales. Content analysis and classification of GMS folktales from the reviewed resources combined with comparisons with existing folk-tale classifications using a concept-centric approach resulted in a taxonomy structure comprised of three main concepts and 13 sub-concepts: types (7 sub-concepts), motifs (4 sub-concepts), and origins (2 sub-concepts) of the folktales. In each sub-concept, the terms were assigned and ordered based on their occurrences in GMS folklores. There are 92 total terms in the developed taxonomy. The taxonomy is different from existing classification systems because GMS countries share similar cultures, beliefs, customs, traditions, and religions that are different from the other parts of the world. The taxonomy will be useful for knowledge organization in digital libraries as well as for future research on GMS folklore and related cultural information that may need to be preserved in other areas.

Lian, Tonghui, Caihua Yu, Wei Wang, Qinjian Yuan and Zhiping Hou. 2016. "Doctoral Dissertations on Tourism in China: A Co-Word Analysis." *Knowledge Organization* 43(6): 440-461. 173 references.

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to map the foci of research in doctoral dissertations on tourism in China. In the paper, co-word analysis is applied, with keywords coming from six public dissertation databases, i.e. CDFD, Wanfang Data, NLC, CALIS, ISTIC, and NSTL, as well as some university libraries providing doctoral dissertations on tourism. Altogether we have examined 928 doctoral dissertations on tourism written between 1989 and 2013. Doctoral dissertations on tourism in China involve 36 first level disciplines and 102 secondary level disciplines. We collect the top 68 keywords of practical significance in tourism which are mentioned at least four times or more. These keywords are classified into 12 categories based on co-word analy-

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sis, including cluster analysis, strategic diagrams analysis, and social network analysis. According to the strategic diagram of the 12 categories, we find the mature and immature areas in tourism study. From social networks, we can see the social network maps of original co-occurrence matrix and k-cores analysis of binary matrix. The paper provides valuable insight into the study of tourism by analyzing doctoral dissertations on tourism in China.

Svenonius, E.: Facet definition: a case study. In: *Intern. Classificat.* 5 (1978) No.3, p. 134-141.

Abstract: Historical account of the sophisticated method of indexing developed by J. O. Kaiser (1896/97), a librarian at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum who established his index on cards (a novelty then) and distinguished his items according to the categories 'concrete', 'process', and 'country'. He also introduced "statement indexing" and rules to this end in order to permit the supply of "complete information" on a subject in a document. In summarizing these findings, the author stresses the necessity of establishing well-defined categories if an organization of terms is to serve e.g. information retrieval. (I. C.)