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Chinese Term Association from the Linguistic Perspective.” Knowledge Organization 44(1): 13-23. 43 references.

Abstract: The study aims to solve how to construct the semantic relations of specific domain terms by applying linguistic rules. The semantic structure analysis at the morpheme level was used for semantic measure, and a morpheme-based term association model was proposed by improving and combining the literal-based similarity algorithm and co-occurrence relatedness methods. This study provides a novel insight into the method of semantic analysis and calculation by morpheme parsing, and the proposed solution is feasible for the automatic association of compound terms. The results show that this approach could be used to construct appropriate term association and form a reasonable structural knowledge graph. However, due to linguistic differences, the viability and effectiveness of the use of our method in non-Chinese linguistic environments should be verified.


Abstract: As library user needs become increasingly nuanced and technical, the lack of adequate metadata to meet user needs is creating a broadening gulf between library catalog functionality and library user expectations. One of the areas where the dearth of metadata is forming barriers is the idea of “series.” While traditional bibliographic definitions of “series” have been adequate to meet user needs in the past, their inability to fully encompass more complex media types beyond simple text is forming barriers against the accessibility of non-traditional formats such as video games, artistic works, datasets, and similar information resources. This article explores the concept of “series” both as it is employed in bibliographic cataloging settings and encompasses actual works. The authors review the term’s usage and general meaning across a large variety of media types beyond traditional journals and monographs. Examples are developed as counter-examples to the adequacy of the traditional bibliographic view of series. The authors conclude that the library and information science community as a whole needs to engage in a broader discussion of series cataloging practices and suggest alternate accounts of series that view them as aggregations (like collections) or as containers for intellectual content.

Abstract: Research history of the last 70 years highlights various systems for contents assessment and retrieval of scientific literature, such as universal classifications, thesauri, ontologies etc., which have followed developments of their own, notwithstanding a general trend towards interoperability, i.e. either to become instruments for cooperation or to widen their scope to encompass neighbouring fields within their framework. In the case of thesauri and ontologies, the endeavour to upgrade them into a universal system was bound to miscarry. This paper purports to indicate ways to gain from past experience and possibly rally material achievements while updating and promoting the ontologically-based faceted Information Coding Classification as a progressive universal system fit for meeting whatever requirements in the fields of information and science at large.