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## Contents pages

Li, Nan and Jiqing Sun. 2017. "Improving 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.

Jett, Jacob, Nathan Humpal, Valentine Charles and Jin-Ha Lee. 2017. "What is a Series, Really?" *Knowledge Organization* 44(1): 24-36. 28 references.

**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.

Gnoli, Claudio. 2017. "Classifying Phenomena Part 2: Types and Levels." *Knowledge Organization* 44(1): 37-54. 129 references.

**Abstract :** After making the case that phenomena can be the primary unit of classification (Part 1), some basic principles to group and sort phenomena are considered. Entities can be grouped together on the basis of both their similarity (morphology) and their common origin (phylogeny). The resulting groups will form the classical hierarchical chains of types and subtypes. At every hierarchical degree, phenomena can form ordered sets (arrays), where their sorting can reflect levels of increasing organization, corresponding to an evolutionary order of appearance (emergence). The theory of levels of reality has been investigated by many philosophers and applied to knowledge organization systems by various authors, which are briefly reviewed. At the broadest degree, it allows to identify some major strata of phenomena (forms, matter, life, minds, societies and culture) in turn divided into layers. A list of twenty-six layers is proposed to form the main classes of the Integrative Levels Classification system. A combination of morphology and phylogeny can determine whether a given phenomenon should be a type of an existing level, or a level on its own.

Hjørland, Birger. 2016. "Knowledge Organization (KO)." *Knowledge Organization* 44(1): 55-64. 61 references.

**Abstract:** This article presents and discusses the concept "subject" or subject matter (of documents) as it has been examined in library and information science (LIS) for more than 100 years. Different theoretical positions are outlined and it is found that the most important distinction is between document-oriented views versus request-oriented views. The document-oriented view conceives subject as something inherent in documents, whereas the request-oriented view (or the policy-based view) understands subject as an attribution made to documents in order to facilitate certain uses of them. Related concepts such as concepts, aboutness, topic, isness and ofness are also briefly presented. The conclusion is that the most fruitful way of defining "subject" (of a document) is the document's informative or epistemological potentials, that is, the document's potentials of informing users and advancing the development of knowledge.

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Dahlberg, Ingetraut. 2017. "Why a New Universal Classification System is Needed." *Knowledge Organization* 44(1): 65-71. 27 references.

**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.