Contents

Articles

Graham Freeman and Robert J. Glushko.
Organization, Not Inspiration: A Historical Perspective of Musical Information Architecture .......... 161

Lielei Chen and Hui Fang.
An Automatic Method for Extracting Innovative Ideas Based on the Scopus® Database ....................... 171

Debashis Naskar and Subhashis Das.
HNS Ontology Using Faceted Approach ................................ 187

Robin A. Moeller and Kim E. Becnel.
"Why On Earth Would We Not Genrefy the Books?": A Study of Reader-Interest Classification In School Libraries .................................................. 199

Reviews of Concepts in KO

Wendy Korwin and Haakon Lund.
Alphabetization ............................................................................ 209

Emma Stuart.
Flickr: Organizing and Tagging Images Online ................. 223

Letters to the Editor

Guohua Xiao.
Knowledge Ontology: A Tool for the Unification of Knowledge ................................................................. 236

Birger Hjørland.
Annual Progress in Knowledge Organization (KO)?
Annual Progress in Thesaurus Research? ................................. 238

Books Recently Published ...................................................... 240
Abstract: The organization of musical resources in a piece of music is opaque for everyone but for those with the highest levels of musical education. For the average listener, the specific vocabulary of musical organization is usually replaced by metaphorical language relating to inspiration and musical affect, or by a social perspective that rids the music of its specific theoretical language and provides a more relatable perspective of the music as a historical and communal event. We examine the ways in which information architecture and organizational theory can surface the inner workings of music in a relatable and approachable way. We consider music as a series of design resources that composers draw upon and organize according to a series of constraints that create a sense of musical structure to which the listener can relate. After a general introduction to the literature relating to constraints and creativity, we use two historical anecdotes that provide accessible demonstrations of how musicians in the seventeenth and twentieth centuries organized their musical resources both for their own compositional needs and for the purposes of didactic communication.


Abstract: The novelty of knowledge claims in a research paper can be considered an evaluation criterion for papers to supplement citations. To provide a foundation for research evaluation from the perspective of innovativeness, we propose an automatic approach for extracting innovative ideas from the abstracts of technology and engineering papers. The approach extracts N-grams as candidates based on part-of-speech tagging and determines whether they are novel by checking the Scopus® database to determine whether they had ever been presented previously. Moreover, we discussed the distributions of innovative ideas in different abstract structures. To improve the performance by excluding noisy N-grams, a list of stop-words and a list of research publication characteristics were developed. We selected abstracts of articles published from 2011 to 2017 with the topic of semantic analysis as the experimental texts. Excluding noisy N-grams, considering the distribution of innovative ideas in abstracts, and suitably combining N-grams can effectively improve the performance of automatic innovative idea extraction. Unlike co-word and co-citation analysis, innovative-idea extraction aims to identify the differences in a paper from all previously published papers.


Abstract: Through their work as instructors in a master of library science program, the authors observed a sharp increase in students’ desire to adopt the reader-interest classification approach of genrefication for their school libraries’ fiction collections. In order to better understand this trend, the researchers interviewed seven school librarians regarding their motivations for genrefying their libraries’ fiction collections; the challenges they encountered during or after the genrefication process; and any benefits they perceived as having resulted in the implementation of genrefication. The data suggest that the librarians’ interests in genrefication stem mostly from the lack of time they have to help individual students find materials, and the lack of time students are given out of the instructional day to explore the libraries’ fiction collections. The participants felt that reclassifying the library’s fiction collection by genre gave students more ownership of the fiction collection and allowed them to find materials that genuinely interested them. The significant challenges the librarians faced in the reorganization process speak to chall-

Abstract: The article provides definitions of alphabetization and related concepts and traces its historical development and challenges, covering analog as well as digital media. It introduces basic principles as well as standards, norms, and guidelines. The function of alphabetization is considered and related to alternatives such as systematic arrangement or classification.


Abstract: Flickr was launched when digital cameras first began to outsell analog cameras, and people were drawn to the site for the opportunities it offered them to store, organize, and share their images, as well as for the connections that could be made with other like-minded people. This article examines the links between Flickr’s success and how images are organized within the site, as well as the types of people and organizations that use Flickr and their motivations for doing so. Factors that have contributed to Flickr’s demise in popularity will be explored, and the article finishes with some suggestions for how Flickr could develop in the future, along with some conclusions for image organization.