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Osinska, Veslava, Małgorzata Kowalska and Zbigniew Osinski. 2018. "The Role of Visualization in the Shaping and Exploration of the Individual Information Space: Part 1." *Knowledge Organization* 45(7): 547-558. 30 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-7-547.

Abstract: Studies on the state and structure of digital knowledge concerning science generally relate to macro and meso scales. Supported by visualizations, these studies can deliver knowledge about emerging scientific fields or collaboration between countries, scientific centers, or groups of researchers. Analyses of individual activities or single scientific career paths are rarely presented and discussed. The authors decided to fill this gap and developed a web application for visualizing the scientific output of particular researchers. This free software based on bibliographic data from local databases, provides six layouts for analysis. Researchers can see the dynamic characteristics of their own writing activity, the time and place of publication, and the thematic scope of research problems. They can also identify cooperation networks, and consequently, study the dependencies and regularities in their own scientific activity. The current article presents the results of a study of the application's usability and functionality as well as attempts to define different user groups. A survey about the interface was sent to select researchers employed at Nicolaus Copernicus University. The results were used to answer the question as to whether such a specialized visualization tool can significantly augment the individual information space of the contemporary researcher.

Oh, Dong-Geun. 2018. "Revision of the National Classification System through Cooperative Efforts: A Case of Korean Decimal Classification 6th Edition (KDC 6)." *Knowledge Organization* 45(7): 559-573. 63 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-7-559.

Abstract: The general characteristics of the sixth edition of *Korean Decimal Classification (KDC 6)*, maintained and published by the Korean Library Association (KLA), are described in detail. The processes and procedures of the revision are analyzed with special regard to various cooperative efforts of the editorial committee with the National Library of Korea, with various groups of classification researchers, library practitioners, and specialists from subject areas, and with the headquarters of the KLA and editorial publishing team. Some ideas and recommendations for future research and development for national classification systems are suggested.

Moreiro-González, José-Antonio and Carmen Bolaños-Mejías. 2018. "Folksonomy Indexing From the Assignment of Free Tags to Setup Subject: A Search Analysis into the Domain of Legal

History." *Knowledge Organization* 45(7): 574-585. 48 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-7-574.

Abstract: The behaviour and lexical quality of the folksonomies is examined by comparing two online social networks: Library-Thing (for books) and Flickr (for photos). We presented a case study that combines quantitative and qualitative elements, singularized by the lexical and functional framework. Our query was made by "Legal History" and by the synonyms "Law History" and "History of Law." We then examined the relevance, consistency and precision of the tags attached to the retrieved documents, in addition to their lexical composition. We identified the difficulties caused by free tagging and some of the folksonomy solutions that have been found to solve them. The results are presented in comparative tables, giving special attention to related tags within each retrieved document. Although the number of ambiguous or inconsistent tags is not very large, these do nevertheless represent the most obvious problem to search and retrieval in folksonomies. Relevance is high when the terms are assigned by especially competent taggers. Even with less expert taggers, ambiguity is often successfully corrected by contextualizing the concepts within related tags. A propinquity to associative and taxonomic lexical semantic knowledge is reached via contextual relationships.

Laporte, Steven. 2018. "Ideal Language." *Knowledge Organization* 45(7): 586-608. 88 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-7-586.

Abstract: This contribution discusses the notion of an "ideal" language and its implications for the development of knowledge organisation theory. We explore the notion of an ideal language from both a historical and a formal perspective and seek to clarify the key concepts involved. An overview of some of the momentous attempts to produce an ideal language is combined with an elucidation of the consequences the idea had in modern thought. We reveal the possibilities that the idea opened up and go into some detail to explain the theoretical boundaries it ran into.

Hjørland, Birger. 2018. "Indexing: Concepts and Theory." *Knowledge Organization* 45(7): 609-639. 178 references. DOI:10.5771/0943-7444-2018-7-609.

Abstract: This article discusses definitions of index and indexing and provides a systematic overview of kinds of indexes. Theories of indexing are reviewed, and the theoretical basis of both manual indexing and automatic indexing is discussed, and a classification of theories is suggested (rationalist, cognitivist, empiricist, and historicist and pragmatist theories). It is claimed that al-

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though many researchers do not consider indexing to be a theoretical issue (or consider it to be a field without theories) indexing is indeed highly theory-laden (and the idea of atheoretical indexing is an oxymoron). An important issue is also the subjectivity of the indexer, in particular, her socio-cultural and paradigmatic background, as for example, when authors of documents are the

best indexers of their own documents. The article contains a section about the tools available for indexing in the form of the indexing languages and their nature. It is concluded that the social epistemology first proposed by Jesse Shera in 1951 provides the most fruitful theoretical framework for indexing.