

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

# KO

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**Dynamism and stability in knowledge organization : Proceedings of the Sixth International ISKO Conference, 10-13 July, 2000, Toronto, Canada.** Edited by Clare Beghtol, Lynne C. Howarth, and Nancy J. Williamson. Würzburg, Germany : Ergon , 2000. 424 p. ISBN 3-933563-60-7. (Advances in Knowledge Organization ; 7) (Salet Novellino) ..... 236  
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## Contents page

Andersen, J. (2000). **Written Knowledge: A Literary Perspective on Indexing Theory.** *Knowledge Organization*, 27(4). 201-212. 33 refs.

**ABSTRACT:** The general concern of Bazerman's book "Shaping Written Knowledge. The Genre and Activity of the Experimental Article in Science" is written knowledge as it is produced by the academy. Bazerman discusses in particular the rhetoric, communicative, and epistemological issues of written knowledge. The article discusses these themes in a library and information science (LIS) perspective in terms of their implications for LIS research.

For several reasons, it is argued that this way of scrutinizing into written knowledge ought to be of special interest to LIS research. As an example of a particular field of research in LIS, the article discusses the relationship between indexing theory and written knowledge. Bazerman analyzes written knowledge from a literary point of view. Among other things, it is argued that indexing theory can be seen as part of literary theory in that some of the questions raised by the latter are also raised in indexing theory. Furthermore, it is put forward that the indexer can be considered an author. The indexer produces a text, the document representation, which is the text the user actually meets in the first place. That way, the producer of a document representation is to some extent responsible for the quality of the documents indexed.

Having discussed this relationship between written knowledge and LIS research in general and indexing theory in particular, it is concluded that LIS research ought to head toward more humanistic oriented research traditions, if the line of research presented by Bazerman should be considered useful for LIS.

Saarti, J. (2000). **Taxonomy of Novel Abstracts Based on empirical Findings.** *Knowledge Organization*, 27(4). 213-220. 13 refs.

**ABSTRACT:** This paper examines the content description of fictional works, specifically novels. The data for the empirical part of the study was gathered in Finnish public li-

braries. The aim of the study is to find out how library clients and library professionals of public libraries describe novels by abstracting them – what are differences in their characterisations and what are the similarities between their abstracts. Also, a taxonomy of novel abstracts is given. The abstracts are classified into four categories in the taxonomy: plot or thematic abstracts, cultural-historical abstracts, subjective or personal abstracts and critical abstracts. In the final portion of the paper, a model for a search and retrieval system for fiction is presented.

Satiya, M.P. (2000). **Library Classification: An Essay in Terminology.** *Knowledge Organization*, 27(4). 221-229. 16 refs.

**ABSTRACT:** Arguing that an established technical terminology is crucial to the development of a discipline, and that classification terminology is neither well settled nor widely used by its exponents, this paper provides an explanation of some of the concepts generally accepted by classification theorists. In particular, the elaborate terminology generated by S.R. Ranganathan is examined. Definitions are provided for numerous concepts, including "classification"; "characteristics" and "attributes"; the genus-species relationship; the types of classes (canonical, systems, special, and environmental main classes); the kinds of subject (basic, compound, complex); as well as concepts such as facets, isolates, arrays, and chains. Comparisons between different classification systems, specifically the Dewey Decimal Classification, Colon Classification, and Library of Congress Classification, are also made.