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Charaf, Inaam. **Conceptualisation and Organization of Knowledge Between the 10th and 14th Centuries in Arabic Culture.** *Knowledge Organization*, 31(4). 213-221. 14 refs.

ABSTRACT: I present a detailed philosophical study of three classification systems: Al-Farabi, Al-Ghazali and Ibn Khaldun. The primary aim of this study is to formulate the underlying philosophical basis of each classification and to relate this basis to certain principles contained in the Islamic revelation. I also give analytical treatment of the following questions: the major distinguishing features of each classification and the attitude of each thinker towards the philosophical and religious sciences and how they envisaged the distinction between the two fields.

Turner, James M. and Emmanuël Colinet. **Using Audio Description for Indexing Moving Images.** *Knowledge Organization*, 31(4). 222-230. 9 refs.

ABSTRACT: This paper includes some of the results of a study that looks at three types of text for automatically deriving shot-level indexing to moving images. Audio description is a voice added to the sound track of moving pictures to provide information for the visually impaired. We analyse two one-hour parts of a television production broadcast as a mini-series in 1997. We compare our results with those of a previous study, which identifies some of the characteristics of audio description and the associated moving image. We found close correspondence among some aspects studied and for other aspects much less correspondence, but for reasons we are able to explain. In addition, in the process of conducting the current study we further developed our methodology and now feel that it is a mature method for analysing audio description text as a source for generating indexing to the associated moving image.

Moreira, Alexandra, Lídia Alvarenga, and Alcione de Paiva Oliveira. **“Thesaurus” and “Ontology:” A Study of the Definitions Found in the Computer and Information Science Literature, by Means of an Analytical Synthetic Method.** *Knowledge Organization*, 31(4). 231-244. 44 refs.

ABSTRACT: This is a comparative analysis of the term ontology, used in the computer science domain, with the term thesaurus, used in the information science domain. The aim of the study is to establish the main convergence points of these two knowledge representation instruments and to point out their differences. In order to fulfill this goal an analytical-synthetic method was applied to extract the meaning underlying each of the selected definitions of the instruments. The definitions were obtained from texts well accepted by the research community from both areas. The definitions were applied to a KWIC system in order to rotate the terms that were examined qualitatively and quantitatively. We concluded that thesauri and ontologies operate at the same knowledge level, the epistemological level, in spite of different origins and purposes.

Losee, Robert. **A Performance Model of the Length and Number of Subject Headings and Index Phrases.** *Knowledge Organization*, 31(4). 245-251. 15 refs.

ABSTRACT: When assigning subject headings or index terms to a document, how many terms or phrases should be used to represent the document? The contribution of an indexing phrase to locating and ordering documents can be compared to the contribution of a full-text query to finding documents. The length and number of phrases needed to equal the contribution of a full-text query is the subject of this paper. The appropriate number of phrases is determined in part by the length of the phrases. We suggest several rules that may be used to determine how many subject headings should be assigned, given index phrase lengths, and provide a general model for this process. A difference between characteristics of indexing “hard” science and “social” science literature is suggested.