
KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

KO

Official Quarterly Journal of the International Society for Knowledge Organization ISSN 0943 – 7444

International Journal devoted to Concept Theory, Classification, Indexing and Knowledge Representation

Contents

Editorial

Richard P. Smiraglia, Editor-in-Chief.
On the Importance of the Curatorial Function 185

Features

Fiorella Foscarini.
Records Classification and Functions:
An Archival Perspective..... 188

Alireza Noruzi.
Folksonomies: (Un)Controlled Vocabulary? 199

Article

Andrej Pogorelec and Alenka Šaupel.
The Alternative Model Of Classification
Of Belles-Lettres In Libraries..... 204

Book Reviews

BROUGHTON, Vanda. *Essential Thesaurus Construction*. London: Facet, 2006. viii, 296 p.
ISBN-13: 978-1-85604-565-0 (pb).....215

Theory, Culture & Society, vol. 23 (2/3),
May 2006, p. 1–50.216

*New Review of Hypermedia and Multimedia:
Knowledge Systems and Services*.
Vol. 12 (2006) issue 1219

Report

International Society for Knowledge Organization
Ninth International ISKO Conference, Vienna,
Austria, 2006, by Nancy Williamson.....221

Knowledge Organization Literature
33 (2006) No.4231

Personal Author Index
33 (2006) No.4240

Contents page

Fiorella Foscarini. **Records Classification and Functions: An Archival Perspective.** *Knowledge Organization*, 33(4) 188-198. 38 references.

ABSTRACT: The design of records classification systems has been subject to various and often inconsistent approaches. Subject matters, record types and forms, structures and functions of the organization: archivists and records managers (whether consciously or unconsciously) have traditionally referred to any of these elements, or to a mix of some or all of them, when developing their classification tools. Only in recent times has the concept of function become central to the theory, method, and practice of records classification. I discuss advantages and limitations of the functional approach applied to records classification by showing how it has been interpreted in the literature of different countries.

Alireza Noruzi. **Folksonomies: (Un)Controlled Vocabulary?** *Knowledge Organization*, 33(4) 199-203. 14 references.

ABSTRACT: Folksonomy, a free-form tagging, is a user-generated classification system of web contents that allows users to tag their favorite web resources with their chosen words or phrases selected from natural language. These tags (also called concepts, categories, facets or entities) can be used to classify web resources and to express users' preferences. Folksonomy-based systems allow users to classify web resources through tagging bookmarks, photos or other web resources and saving them to a public web site like *Del.icio.us*. Thus information about web resources and online articles can be shared in an easy way. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the *folksonomy tagging* phenomenon (also called *social tagging* and *social bookmarking*) and explore some of the reasons why we need controlled vocabularies, discussing the problems associated with folksonomy.

Andrej Pogorelec and Alenka Šauperl. **The Alternative Model Of Classification Of Belles-Lettres In Libraries.** *Knowledge Organization*, 33(4) 204-214. 21 references.

ABSTRACT: Several systems for the classification of fiction have been proposed to date, but experience shows that such classification partially depends on the culture and literary education in specific countries. Slovenian public libraries have traditionally used *UDC* as the only subject information on belles-lettres. Research has shown that users would prefer richer subject information. Therefore an attempt was made to enhance *UDC* by adding subject information, that should be helpful to users and librarians. The newly proposed Alternative Model system contains lists of verbal and alpha-numerical denotations for the basic groups of belles-lettres book material (main-genres: lyrics, drama, epics) and all other categorical criteria (language of the original literary work, literature to which the work belongs, genre, sub-genre) and half-categorical (accessibility of the content of literary works, origin within the periods of literary history, the century in which the literary work was written, the rhythm of the language). All these lists are available, but not included in this paper. The idea of the Alternative Model system is to show the possibilities of making the classification of belles-lettres in libraries more helpful, efficient and exact.