



KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
Devoted to Concept Theory,
Classification, Indexing,
and Knowledge Representation

The Internationalization of Scholarship and Scholarly
Societies in the Humanities and Social Sciences

Medieval Faceted Knowledge Classification.
Ramon Llull's Trees of Science

Information as a Cognitive Construction:
A Communication-theoretic Model and
Consequences for Information Systems

The Dewey Decimal Classification in China

Onomantics and Terminology, Part III:
Formats, Borrowed Terms and Omissions

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Bennett, D.C.: The internationalization of scholarship and scholarly societies in the humanities and social sciences.

Knowl.Org. 23(1996)No.4, p. 193-198

The paper focusses on the practical issues of institutions and resources relating to a conference held in November 1994 on the topic, organized by the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) which embraces the U.S. scholarly community in the humanities and social sciences. The results of statements of conference participants on the internationalization of ist activities and on the internationalization of scholarship in their fields have been summarized here. (KO)

Walker, Th.D.: Medieval faceted knowledge classification: Ramon Llull's Trees of Science.

Knowl.Org. 23(1996)No.4, p.199 - 205, 27 refs.

Ramon Llull (1232-1316) wrote many didactic and theoretical works that demonstrate an exhaustive and creative approach to the organization of knowledge. His encyclopedic *Arbre de ciència* (1296) was a multi-volume summation of human knowledge, organized according to a plan that could be applied to other works. Set against a background of Llull's other tree-based works, including the *Libre del gentil e dels tres savis* (1274-89), and the *Arbre de filosofia desiderat* (1294), the *Arbre de ciència* is described and analyzed as a faceted classification system. (Author)

Gödert, W.: Information as a cognitive construction: A communication-theoretic model and consequences for information systems.

Knowl.Org. 23(1996)No.4, p. 206-212, 15 refs.

In this paper a model for understanding the concept of information is presented and how the processes of externalization and perception of information by human beings could be understood. This model is different from the standard information theoretic model. It combines the understanding of cognitive information processing as an act of information generation from sense impressions with communication theoretic considerations. This approach can be of value for any system that is regarded as a knowledge system with an in-built ordering structure. As an application some consequences will be drawn for the design of information systems which claims to handle information itself (c.g. multimedia information systems) instead of giving references to bibliographic entities. (Author)

Yi, Hong, Jin, Zhang: The Dewey Decimal Classification in China.

Knowl.Org. 23(1996)No.4, p. 213-215, 14 refs.

In China, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) is one of the most influential classifications. It had a great impact on the development of Chinese classification. A comparison between DDC and three representative Chinese classifications corresponding to ancient, modern and contemporary times, illustrate the influence of DDC on Chinese classifications. The celebration of the 120th anniversary of the DDC is a good time to review its introduction, application, development and impact in China. (Authors)

riggs, F.W.: Onomantics and Terminology. Pt.III: Formats, borrowed terms and omissions.

Knowl.Org. 23(1996)No.4, p. 216 -224, 29 refs.

Third part of a series of articles of which Pt.1 was published in KO 23(1996)No.1, p.25-33, Pt.2 in No.3, p.157-168. Pt.4 will follow in KO 24(1997)No.1. In addition to the important distinctions between the fundamental concepts and terms (tags) used in Onomantics and Terminology, as reported in the first two parts of this essay, several other interesting comparisons can be made. First, with reference to *formats*, both the structure and nomenclature used for terminological entries (records) in ISO 1087 parallel those found in dictionaries and suggest a semantic rather than an onomastic point of view. Second, a large number of *borrowed terms* taken from Lexicography and Linguistics can be found in this glossary for the terminology of Terminology. Sometimes the definitions for these terms identify them as borrowed concepts drawn from the vocabulary used by lexicographers. However, sometimes new meanings are stipulated for these terms without any markings to show that they are not borrowed concepts. Moreover, in all these cases, since the original and the newly stipulated concepts are similar, ambiguity is unavoidable. Third, some concepts that might be useful for terminologists are not included in ISO 1087: a few examples are explained. They are all concepts which lexicographers do not need and, consequently, they have no terms for them. It seems apparent that they have been omitted from the vocabulary of Terminology simply because they are new concepts without established terms. To explain the reasons for the formats, terms and omissions found in the leading glossary for the terminology of Terminology takes us into a realm of speculation that is too complicated for inclusion here, but I will discuss it in Part IV of this series, with a focus on the problems of neologisms. (Author)

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION



Scope

The more scientific data are generated in the impetuous present times, the more ordering energy needs to be expended to control these data in a retrievable fashion. With the abundance of knowledge now available the questions of new solutions to the ordering problem and thus of improved classification systems, methods and procedures have acquired unforeseen significance. For many years now they have been in the focus of interest of information scientists the world over. Until recently, the special literature relevant to classification was published in piecemeal fashion, scattered over the numerous technical journals serving the experts of the various fields, such as

philosophy and science of science
science policy and science organization
mathematics, statistics, and computer science
library and information science
archivistics and museology
journalism and communication science
industrial products and commodity science
terminology, lexicography and linguistics

Beginning 1974, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION (formerly INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION) has been serving as a common platform for the discussion of both theoretical background questions and practical application problems in many areas of concern. In each issue experts from many countries comment on questions of an adequate structuring and construction of ordering systems and on the problems of their use in opening the information contents of new literature, of data collections and survey, of tabular works and of other objects of scientific interest. Their contributions have been concerned with

- (1) clarifying the theoretical foundations (general ordering theory, science theoretical bases of classification, data analysis and reduction)
- (2) describing practical operations connected with numerical taxonomy/ classification, as well as applications of classification systems and thesauri, manual and machine indexing
- (3) tracing the history of classification knowledge and methodology
- (4) discussing questions of education and training in classification
- (5) concerning themselves with the problems of terminology in general and with respect to special fields.

Aims

Thus, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION is meant to be a programme for the improvement of classification methods and processes, a forum for discussion for all those interested in the organization of knowledge on a universal or a subject-field scale, using concept analytical and/or concept-synthetical approaches as well as numerical procedures and comprising also the intellectual and automatic compilation and use of classification systems and thesauri in all fields of knowledge, with special attention being given to the problems of terminology.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION publishes original articles, reports on conferences and similar communications, the Newsletters of the International Society for Knowledge Organization (ISKO News) and the Committee on Classification Research of the International Federation for Information and Documentation (FID/CR News) as well as book reviews, letters to the editor, and an extensive annotated bibliography of recent classification and indexing literature, covering now some 500 items in each issue.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION should therefore be available at every university and research library of every country, at every information center, at colleges and schools of library and information science, in the hands of everybody interested in the fields mentioned above and thus also at every office for updating information on any topic related to the problems of order in our information-flooded times.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION was founded in 1973 by an international group of scholars with a consulting board of editors representing the world's regions, the special classification fields, and the subject areas involved. From 1974-1980 IC was published by K.G. Saur Verlag, München. Back issues of 1978-1992 are available from INDEKS Verlag, too. (The 14 volumes of 1978-1992 are offered now at the highly reduced price of DM 200.-).

As of 1989, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION has become the official organ of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION (ISKO) and is included for every ISKO-member, personal or institutional in the membership fee (DM 60.-/DM 120.-).

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Criteria for acceptance will be appropriateness to the field of the journal (see Scope and Aims) taking into account the merit of the content and its presentation. Papers are accepted with the understanding that they have not been published, submitted or accepted for publication elsewhere and that, if the work received official sponsorship, it has been duly released for publication. Authors will usually be notified within 6 to 10 weeks. Unless specifically requested, manuscripts or illustrations will not be returned.

The text of the contributions should be structured by subheadings; it should contain (a) an introduction, stating the purpose, (b) a description of materials and methods in sufficient detail, (c) information on results or systems developed, and (d) a conclusion on and/or summarization.

References should be listed at the end of the paper with the numbers in brackets referring to such numbers in brackets within the text part.

Additional notes should be indicated in the text by lifted single numbers behind a word and equally collected with their texts at the end of the paper under the heading *Notes*.

Journal References should contain the names and initials of all authors, full titles of the publication, abbreviation of the journal according to the ISO Standard 4, volume number, year of

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Examples: Brandhorst, J.P.: Quantifiability in iconography. Knowl.Org. 20(1993)No.1, p.12-19, 11 refs.

Hunter, E.J.: Classification made simple. Aldershot, GB: Gower 1988. 115p.

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