Summaries

Rune Eriksson: Skønlitteraturen i Danbib Klassifikation, indeksering, noter (The classification, indexing and annotation of imaginative literature in Danbib)
Pages: 7 - 20

The chief purpose is to offer a general overview of the representation of imaginative literature in the Danish database Danbib. Based on theoretical and empirical studies the classification, indexing and annotation are analyzed respectively, with special reference to their fundamental structure, their possible development through the last 25 years as well as their strengths and weaknesses in relation to information retrieval and assessment of relevance. Overall it is concluded that the representation of imaginative literature is both highly differentiated and rather special, since each representational form differs considerably from the corresponding forms of representation in relation to non-fiction. Finally, an alternative representation, where the representational forms are organized in agreement with the epistemological nature of the facets of imaginative literature, is outlined.

Hella Møller Rasmussen: Søgetesaurussens potentiale ved EU-informationssøgning på Internettet. (Searching for EU-information on the Internet: The potential of an enriched end user thesaurus)
Pages: 21 - 32

This article analyses and discusses the potential of an enriched end user thesaurus as a tool for searching, when users are searching for information in the domain of EU. In order to analyse this, two questions needs to be answered: What is the characteristics of the EU-domain and which factors can make searching for EU-information difficult for non-specialists. The target group for the thesaurus is non-specialists with muddled topical needs. The method used is a domain analysis based on documentary sources supplemented with an interview. The results from the domain analysis are translated into objectives for an enriched end user thesaurus and two examples of thesaurus posts are constructed. The article concludes that a thesaurus 1) covering different types of language, 2) which are enriched with large amount of factual information and detailed definitions and 3) which can work as a "translation mechanism" between the different vocabularies in the domain can be a potential tool for end users searching for EU-information on the Internet.

Per Nyström: Två slag av historia (Two kinds of history)
Pages: 33 - 44

The aim of this text is, through the discipline of history, to describe how two kinds of historiographical paradigms, one "traditional narrative" and one "scientific", produce different kinds of knowledge organisation (KO). This is empirical examined from the lists of contents in three historical works. A starting point is that these lists are representations for the documents regarded as systems for knowledge organisation (KOS). The analysis shows that the different

historiographical starting points are visible, first by different ways of organising the content; one chronological and one systematic, second by different kinds of terms used to describe the content. An interpretation of the result shows two kinds of disciplinary concepts; one defined by a traditional, historical given object of knowledge, one ruled by questions raised from theoretical starting points.