

# Summaries

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*Bolette Sandford Pedersen, Patrizia Paggio og Costanza Navarretta: Sprogteknologiske ressourcer til informationssøgning (Language technology resources for information retrieval)*

Pages: 5-18

The aim of this paper is to present a number of language technology resources for Danish in terms of lexical databases, ontologies and wordnets and thereby hopefully provide better synergy between related research on content-based information retrieval in digital libraries. The resources have all been used for experiments on content-based information retrieval, and several of the components are now included in commercial solutions. In the paper we describe several experiments where the use of language technology resources has resulted in functionality enhancements or better search results. Furthermore, we present a Danish wordnet that is being developed at the Centre for Language Technology and the Danish Language and Literature Society. We discuss the most interesting and challenging aspects of the wordnet, and reflect on the potential of this large project.

*Charles Seger: Brugerstyret indeksering som en del af organisationers informationsarkitektur (Folksonomies and collaborative tagging: User driven information architecture)*

Pages: 19-32

The purpose of this paper is to describe a new phenomenon on the web called folksonomies. A folkso-

nomy is a collection of uncontrolled keywords (tags) that the users assign to information objects. The paper outlines how folksonomies differ from traditional taxonomies by being managed by the users. The individual user's tag, along with all the users' tags, constitutes the folksonomy.

Folksonomies are emerged as part of web based social technologies which popular are called web 2.0. In this paper del.icio.us, which are one of these technologies, are used to exemplify the use of a folksonomy. Del.icio.us is a web based tool to organize and share internet bookmarks.

The paper describes current research in folksonomies and collaborative tagging with focus on the possible utilization of tags in an information architecture

*Knut Anton Bøckman: Browsing i bibliotekskataloger ved hjælp af Topic Maps (Browsing in library catalogues using Topic Maps)*

Pages: 33-44

This paper explores the reasons for supplementing a traditional library OPAC with a Topic Map-based user access to the resources of a major academic art library. It further provides a method for the semi-automatic construction of such this functionality. The described project has a three-fold purpose: integrating various kinds of information resources in one search interface, expanding browsing as an access method the better to accommodate a variety of

users, and providing semantic support for the subject vocabulary. Focus is on the construction of the fundamental Topic Map ontology and its development into a first, rudimentary prototype, which allows for an evaluation of its basic function. Finally, cases for smaller-scale use of Topic Maps in library settings are considered.

*Jette Hyldegård: Gruppemedlemmers informationsadfærd : en undersøgelse af Kuhlthau's informationsøgeproces-model (Group members' information behavior : exploring Kuhlthau's information search process-model)*  
Pages: 45-59

Based on two longitudinal case studies of group members' behavior while preparing an assignment it is explored whether group members' information behavior differ from the individual information seeker in Carol Kuhlthau's ISP (Information Search Process)-model, and how this behavior is related to personal, social and contextual factors. A number of qualitative methods have been employed to explore the research questions of the study. Many similarities were found between this study and the ISP-model, but also many differences, which were found to be related to contextual, social and personal factors. Groups do not constitute one cognitive unit, but consist of group members with different behavior, who dynamically interact between a group and an individual perspective – as well as between the factors explored. An extension of Kuhlthau's model is presented focusing on group members, the GMIC-model (Group Member In Context). It is concluded that academic task and problem solving seems to be even more complex when it is performed in a group based context. Finally, the result implications for research and practice are presented.

*Eva Sønderstrup-Andersen: Personas – en domæneanalytisk tilgang (Persona - a domain analytical approach)*  
Pages: 61-75

This paper reports on a study exploring the feasibility of applying a domain analytical approach for the development of personas. Furthermore it discusses in which way such personas can be used as tools in system development and evaluation processes. Evidence-based medicine is selected as the domain for the investigation.

In applying the domain analytical approach it was possible to identify and define a range of personas needs and behaviours. In the investigation the personas elements are supplemented with a series of factual characteristics based on general statistical information related to the domain. The resulting persona has been evaluated by a representative from the community of evidence-based medicine. One main conclusion is that it possible to develop a trustworthy and reliable personas based on the suggested method. The main reason for this result seems to be that it was possible to define how a domain specific user group prioritises information needs, information retrieval activities, criteria for judging relevance of information found, conceptualisations and a series of domain specific scientific journals.