Summaries

Gitte Monica Lynge og Birger Larsen: Objektivt materialevalg? - En Bradfordanalyse af kunsthistoriske subdiscipliner (Objective Journal Selection? - A Bradford Analysis of Sub Disciplines in Art History)
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This article demonstrates how a Bradford analysis can be carried out in a Humanities area. The goal is apply the analysis in the selection of journals for subscription. It is shown that the method is applicable on the English language journals in a broad discipline and its sub disciplines. The simultaneous analysis of sub disciplines and the discipline as a whole has the advantage that both specialised and broad core journals can be identified. A number of factors that influence the characteristics of the Bradford distributions are examined in relation to the analysis. Finally, the merits of the Bradford analysis are discussed and it is assessed whether the method can duly be described as an objective approach to journal selection.

Martin Thellefsen & Torkild Thellefsen: Signifikanseffekter, Google og Biblioteksvidenskab (Significance-effect, Google, and Library and Information Science)
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The significance-effect is an effect of meaning, which occurs in the interpreting mind. The article has its point of departure in the definition of the significance-effect and uses this platform to take a closer look at the ability of technical language to communicate precise meaning. Following the definition of the significance-effect, we investigate the negative significance-effect, which is a meaning resistance, which occurs when new meanings collide with well-established habits and ideas, and has an intimidating effect on them. The Internet based search machine Google is used as an example of the negative significance-effect, which it creates in LIS.

Jens Gudiksen: Formidling - En karakteristik af forskellige formidlingsforståelser og deres kommunikationsteoretiske og forskningstypologiske grundlag (Mediation – a presentation of different concepts of mediation and their basic meaning)
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From the fact that the concept of mediation is exstremely ambiguous the article defines its purpose to identify and discuss different basic meanings of mediation. Three different comprehensions of mediation are identified and called respectively *mediation as transmission, mediation as production and exchange of meanings and mediation as innovation*. These different concepts and comprehensions of mediation are the outcome of a discussion relating the concept of mediation to basic meanings of the concept of communication as well as basically different methodological positions in the traditions of science – social science in particular. The essential point argued here concerns the way in which *relation*s in the mediation process, as well as in communication and research, are comprehended. The basically different

meanings of mediation are essentially differentiated according to whether relations are comprehended as intrinsic or extrinsic. The article argues in favour of a comprehension of mediation as intrinsic relations. The article points out the importance of the corre-spondance between concepts and comprehensions of mediation and the forms in which mediations actually are effectuated. The transformation of knowledge through technological forms of mediation is used as an example in the discussion.

Steffen Knak-Nielsen: Skitse til en facetteret billed-analyse (Sketch to a facetted image theory)
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In digital works are the possibilities to search and find visual information limited, because existing praxis for indexing visual resources in images are not satisfying. It causes prob-lems especially for developing interactive multimedia and digital works in structured data-bases, used for science communica-tion.

In the area of library and information science the in-dexing praxis is based on Erwin Panof-sky's image theory. This theoretical premises is an art history based theory, and it dos not secure an optimal use of visual information resources in images.

Facetted image theory is a suggestion to enhance praxis by basing image analysis and indexing of ima-ges at C.S. Peirce's theory of signs. From this point of view images are not seen as a kind of language composed of symbols, but as visual signs. Hereby it is possible to achieve a deeper indexing of images, and consequently a better use of visual informa-tion resources.

From a categorising of images after their use in three types: reality images, mythic images and aesthe-tic images it is tested, if facetted image analysis is operational. It is concluded that the facetted image theory can be used to describe visual information in images at a satisfying way. But at the same time it is important to notice, that analysing an image is not actually an adequate condition of the best possible use of images in science communication. When ima-ges are used for mediation purposes their commu-nication potential are displayed in a greater context, and in that case meaning are not solely found in the image itself.

The facetted image theory gives a sign-founded theo-retical base for further development of an indexing praxis. It will possible show to be a better method for indexing images in interactive multimedia, than the actual way of indexing visual resources used in the world of library and information science.