

Aalborg Universitet



Retorik og informationsarkitektur

Hasle., Per F. V.

Publication date:
2006

Document Version
Også kaldet Forlagets PDF

[Link to publication from Aalborg University](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Hasle., P. F. V. (2006). *Retorik og informationsarkitektur*. Paper præsenteret ved Konference om Informationsarkitektur (DKIA1), Korsør, Danmark.

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal -

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at vbn@aub.aau.dk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

IA-uddannelsesforslag

- Forslag til ministeriet 2005 – studienævn for humanistisk informatik v. Institut for Kommunikation, Aalborg Universitet
- 2-årig Kandidat-uddannelse (cand.it.)
- Udviklingsgruppen:
 - Ellen Christiansen
 - Marianne Lykke Nielsen
 - Henrik Schärfe
 - Tom Nyvang
- Praksis-relatering
- Teoretisk grundlag
- En bestemt *toning* af IA
- → Retorik og Informationsarkitektur (udpræget teoretisk...)

Retorik & Informationsarkitektur

Retorik og IA
Quaestio → Sagsfremstilling
Objekt-Orientering – O-O
Konklusion

Per F. V. Hasle

Retorikkens Grundbegreber

- **Persuasio**

Retorik handler om *effektiv kommunikation*

Retorik: "sund fornuft og hårdt arbejde"

- **Quaestio**

- **Logos**

At informere. At fremlægge sagens fakta (doxa).

- **Ethos**

At være troværdig. At skabe plausibilitet.

- **Pathos**

At øve indflydelse på vilje og holdninger.

"[...] educate, inform, or persuade users" (Garrett 2003:94).

IA Forudsætninger

- "If your site consists mainly of what we Web types call 'content' - that is, information - then one of the main goals of your site is to communicate that information as effectively as possible. It's not enough just to put it out there. It has to be presented in a way that helps people absorb it and understand it." (Garrett 2003:14)
- "What is information architecture? Is it an art, a science, or a craft? Who should do this work? What qualifications are required? These are the philosophical questions we grapple with as a community of information architects" (Morville & Rosenfeld 2002:16)

Grundlaget

- "As information-architects, we organize information so that people can find the right answers to their questions" (Morville & Rosenfeld 2002:50)

Det persuasive skridt – Persuasive Design

- Persuasion iht. Fogg's definition: "an attempt to change attitudes or behaviors or both (without using coercion or deception.)"
- Captology = Persuasive Design
- Captology: Sammenskrivning af "computer as persuasive technologies". Captology [Persuasive Design] "... focuses on the design, research, and analysis of interactive computing products created for the purpose of changing people's attitudes or behaviors."
- Persuasive Design beskriver det område hvor der er overlap mellem den anvendte teknologi og persuasion

Credibility

- 'Credibility' tilkendes en særligt central rolle: Hvis vi vil opnå "persuasive" teknologi, må den nødvendigvis være "credible" eller "troværdig".
- Som systemdesigner er det vigtigt at forstå hvilke elementer troværdighed består af, og i hvilke kontekster troværdighed har betydning.
- 2 hovedelementer der tilsammen giver troværdighed.
- Perceived credibility.

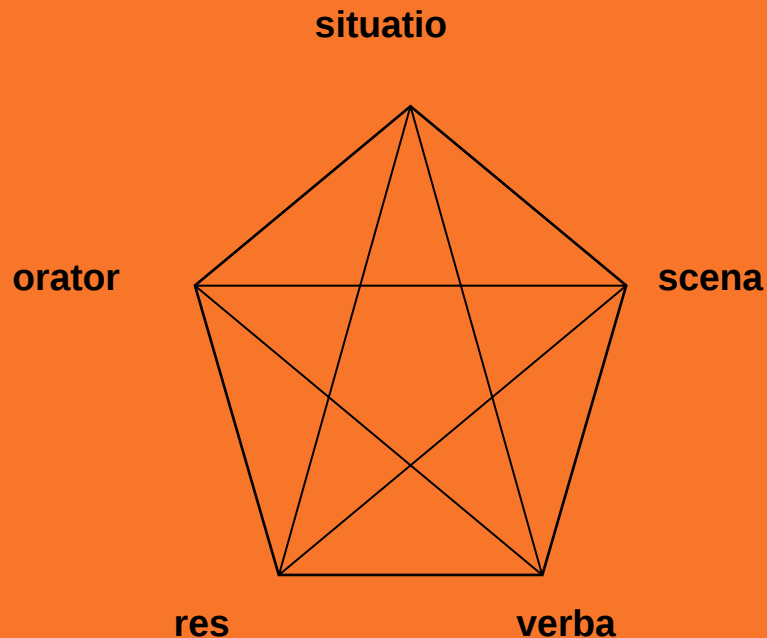


The Informational Product

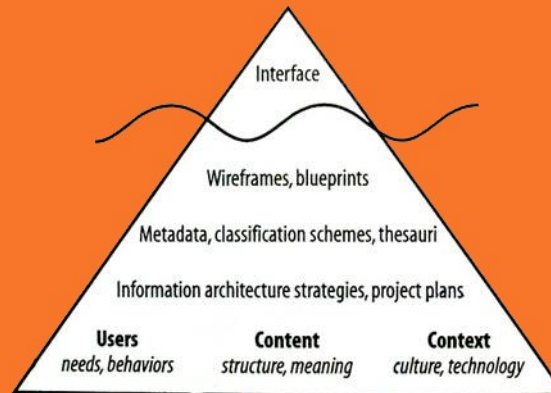
- oratio + aptum

Rhetorical Compass, aptum:

- Res - sagen
- Verba - udtryksmidler
- Orator - afsender
- Scena - modtager
- Situatio - kontekst



The information architecture iceberg



"The Information Architecture Iceberg"
(Morville & Rosenfeld 2002:258)

Users

Scena

Content

Res

Context

Situatio

~~~~~  
**Interface**

Verba

En informationsarkitektur hører således til en bestemt kontekst eller en bestemt informationsøkologi, der er unik (Morville & Rosenfeld 2002:24), og som derfor altid stiller informationsarkitekten over for nye udfordringer.

# Quaestio

## Den problemorienterede proces

Undersøgelse – forståelse – fremstilling

**Udgangspunkt:** ikke en "anerkendt sandhed", men et kontroversielt tema

Quaestio → Interesse → "Medkonstruktion"

Quaestio → Selektion

Problemformulering ↔ Problemløsning

# Domæne

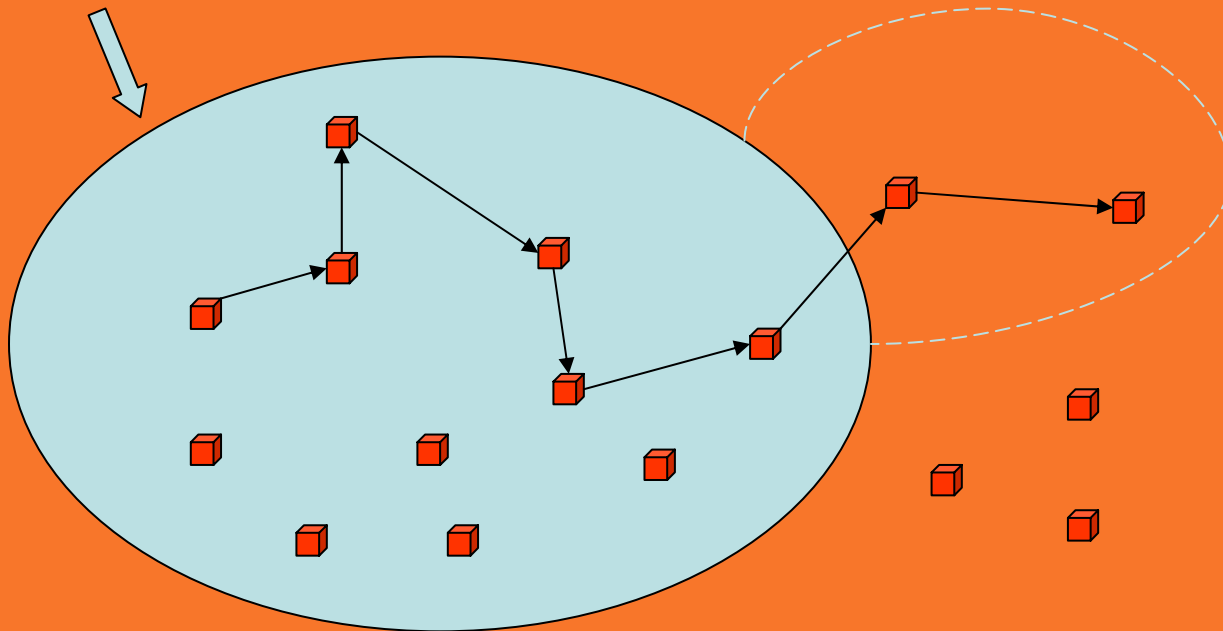
## Domænet

Domænet som set i logikken

Domænet som set i retorikken

Inventio + dispositio: logos bliver her et spørgsmål om selektion, endda iscenesættelse, af sagen; et udvalg mellem en række "fortællinger", en "mythos".

Domæne



# Domæne

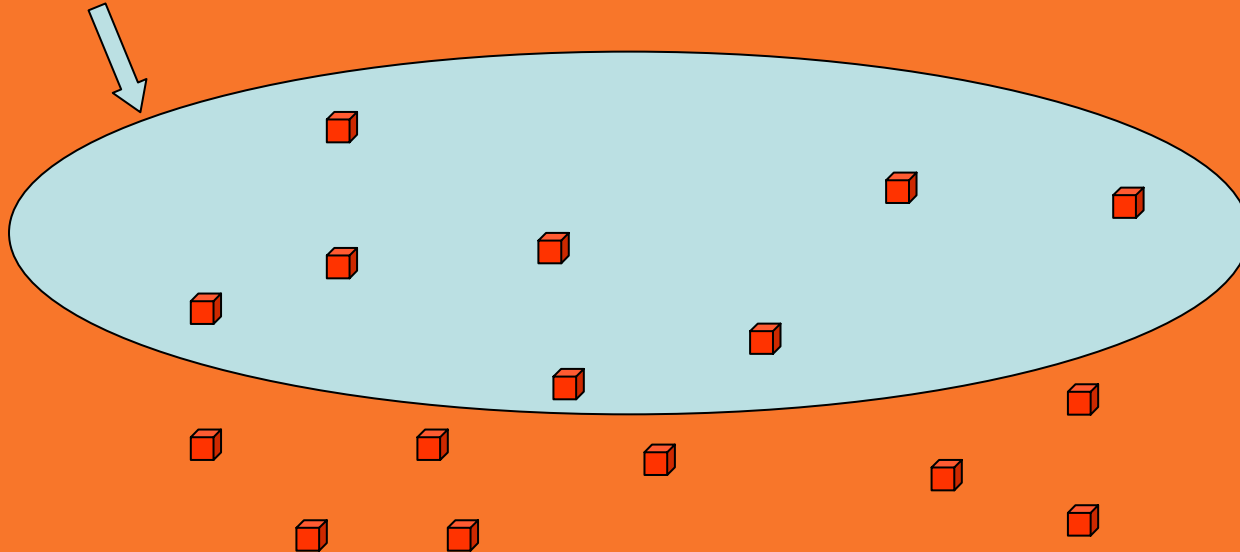
## Domænet

Domænet som set i logikken

Domænet som set i retorikken

Inventio + dispositio: logos bliver her et spørgsmål om selektion, endda iscenesættelse, af sagen; et udvalg mellem en række "fortællinger", en "mythos".

Nyt domæne



# Partes Rhetorices

## Inventio

(heurein)

- topik, intention
- topoi: accidentielt, generelt, specifikt, definitorisk

## Dispositio

(taxis)

- exordium, narratio, partitio, confirmatio, conclusio

## Elocutio "stil" → copia

(hermeneia)

- puritas (grammatik)
- perspicuitas (fri for tvetydighed/dunkelhed)
- ornatus (colores rhetorici)
- figurer (lydmæssige, syntaktiske, semantiske, metaforik)
- evidentia (at vise vha. sproget)

## Memoria

- at gennemtænke en fremstilling
- at fastholde en tankegang

## Actio

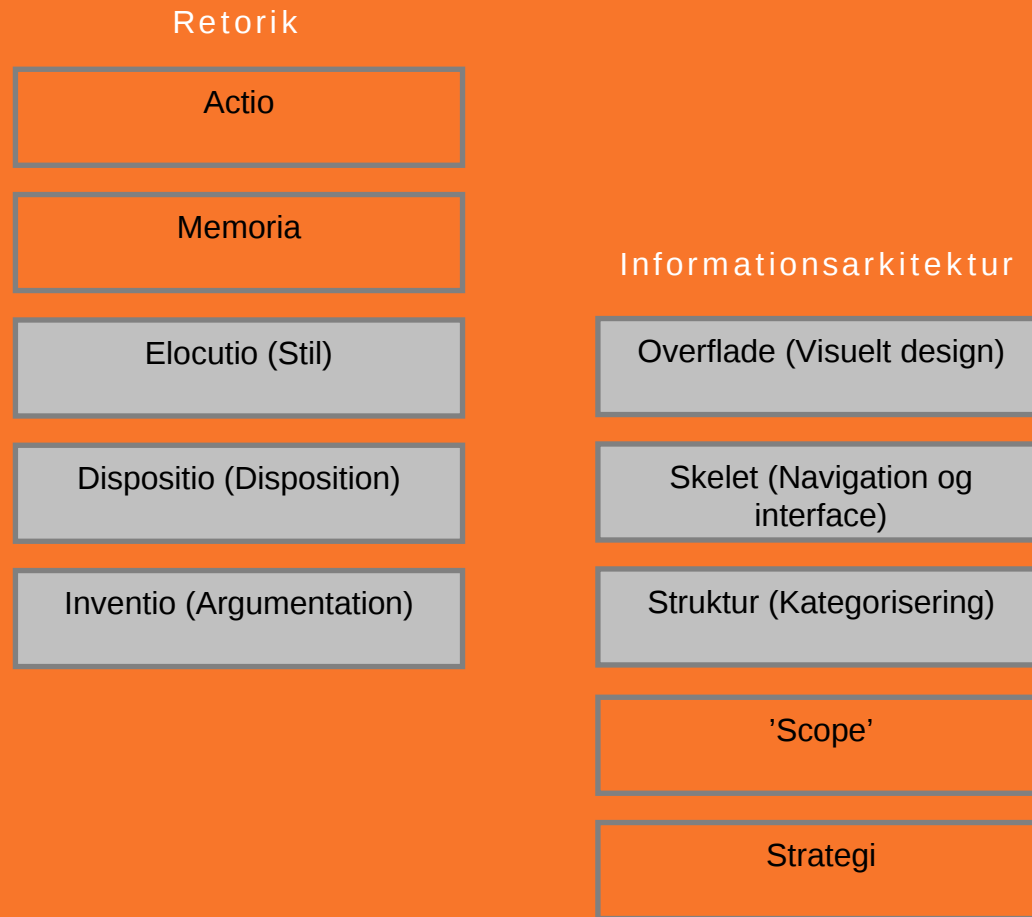
(hypokrisis)

# Adrian Price's fase-versionering

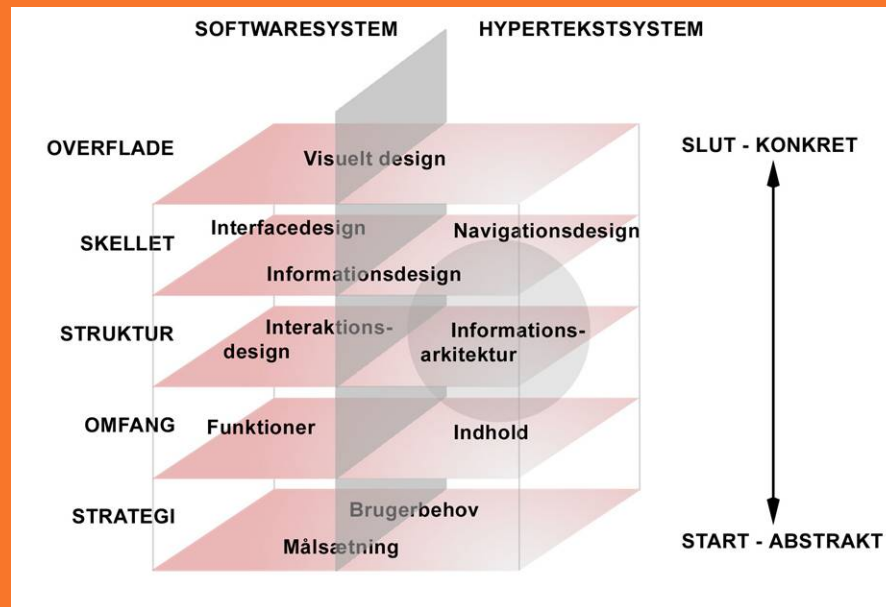
| Fase-indhold                                   | Fase-betegnelser <sup>1</sup> | Eksempler på analysemetoder                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Grænseflade design<br>Visuelt design           | Grænseflade designfase        | Brugerevalueringer:<br>Tænke-højt tests<br>Spørgeskemaer<br>Heuristiske evalueringer |
| Information design<br>Navigation               | Prototypefase                 | Tænke-højt tests<br>Heuristiske evalueringer<br>Prototype testning                   |
| Domæne-/videns-strukturering                   | Strukturfase                  | Kortsortering<br>Facetanalyse<br>Mock-up tests                                       |
| Specifikation af indhold og funktioner         | Specifikations fase           | Brugermodellering<br>Brugerprofiler                                                  |
| Website formål, brugerbehov, -adfærd, -grupper | Strategi fase                 | Brugsscenarier<br>Bruger interviews<br>Contextual research                           |

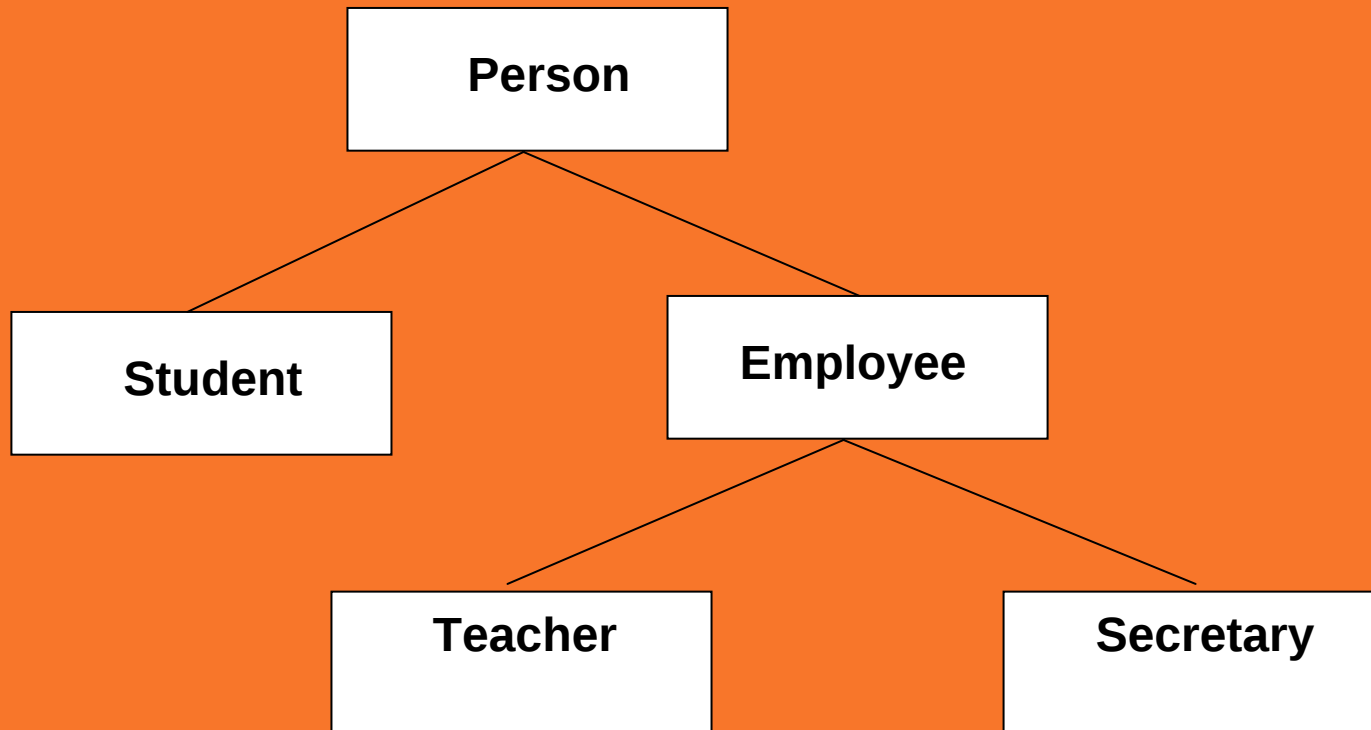
Faserne i designet af informationsarkitekturen – Adrian Prices' viderebearbejdning af Garratts fem "user experience"-elementer (Price 2003:8)

# Sammenhængen mellem retorik og informationsarkitektur



# Informationssystemets fem elementer eller niveauer







# Subjekt-prædikat forhold

## Species

- Definition af subjektet = differentia + genus  
→ "A student is a person attending some study"

## Genus

- Karakteristik af subjektets art  
→ "A teacher is an employee"

## Differentia

- Karakteristik, der adskiller subjektet fra andre entiteter inden for samme klasse  
→ "A teacher is an employee with a research area"

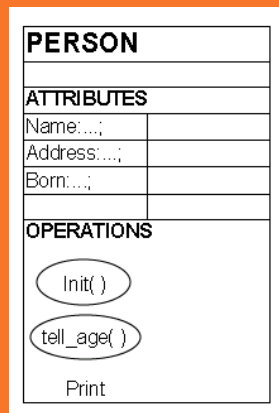
## Proprium

- Afgørende, men ikke definerende karakteristik vedr. subjektet  
→ "This student has a student card"  
→ "A student has a student card"

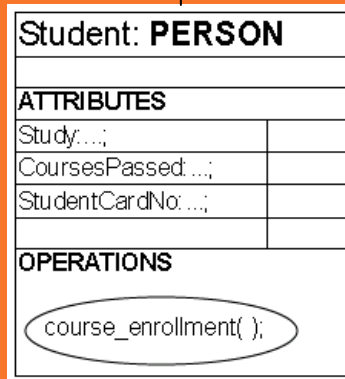
## Accident

- Tilfældig karakteristik vedr. subjektet  
→ "This person's salary is 400000 p.a."  
→ "This person's research area is object-oriented programming"

Genus →

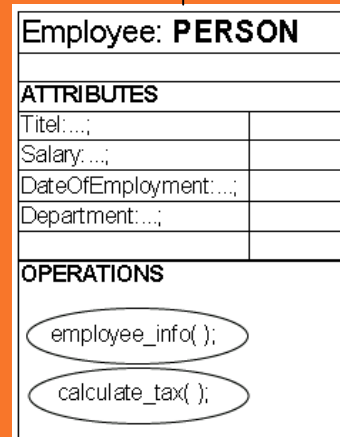


Species 1 →



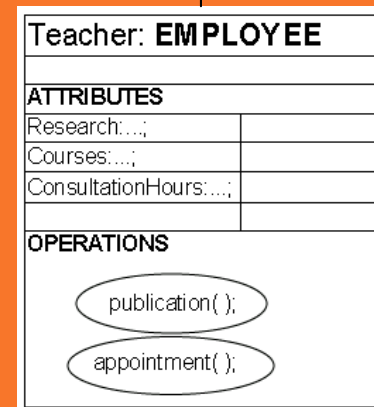
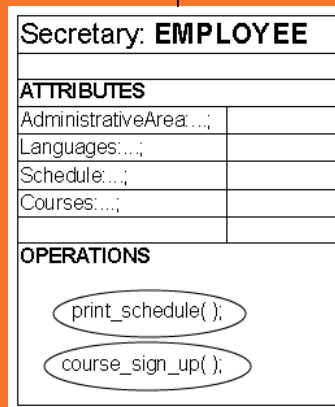
↔  
Differentialia

← Species 2



↗  
Proprium

Species 2.1 →



← Species 2.2

# Subjekt-prædikat forhold

## Species – class definition

- Definition af subjektet = differentia + genus  
→ "A student is a person attending some study"

## Genus – generalisation

- Karakteristik af subjektets art  
→ "A teacher is an employee"

## Differentia – specialisation

- Karakteristik, der adskiller subjektet fra andre entiteter inden for samme klasse  
→ "A teacher is an employee with a research area"

## Proprium – necessary attribute

- Afgørende, men ikke definerende karakteristik vedr. subjektet  
→ "This student has a student card"  
→ "A student has a student card"

## Accident – possible attribute value (state)

- Tilfældig karakteristik vedr. subjektet  
→ "This person's salary is 400000 p.a."  
→ "This person's research area is object-oriented programming"

# Common Topics

## Definition

- Genus
- Division

Klasse-diagram  
Begrebshierarki

## Comparison

- Similarity
- Difference
- Degree

Aggregering  
Del-helhed hierarki

## Relationship

- Cause/effect
- Antecedent/consequence
- Contraries
- Contradiction

## Circumstance

- Modality (possible and impossible)
- Temporality (Past Fact and Future Fact)

## Testimony

- Authority
- Testimonial
- Statistics
- Maxims
- Laws
- Precedents (example)

---

A general salient feature for Topica: a topic's **relevance** from case to case

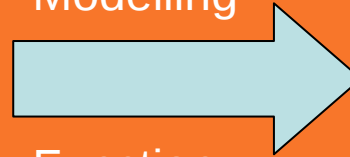
# Domæne

Modellering som afbildning

Domæne

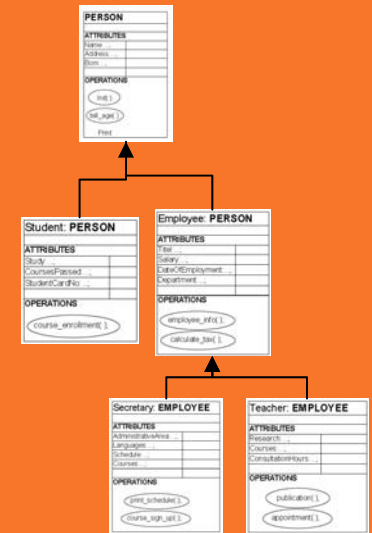
Students  
Teachers  
Secretaries

Modelling



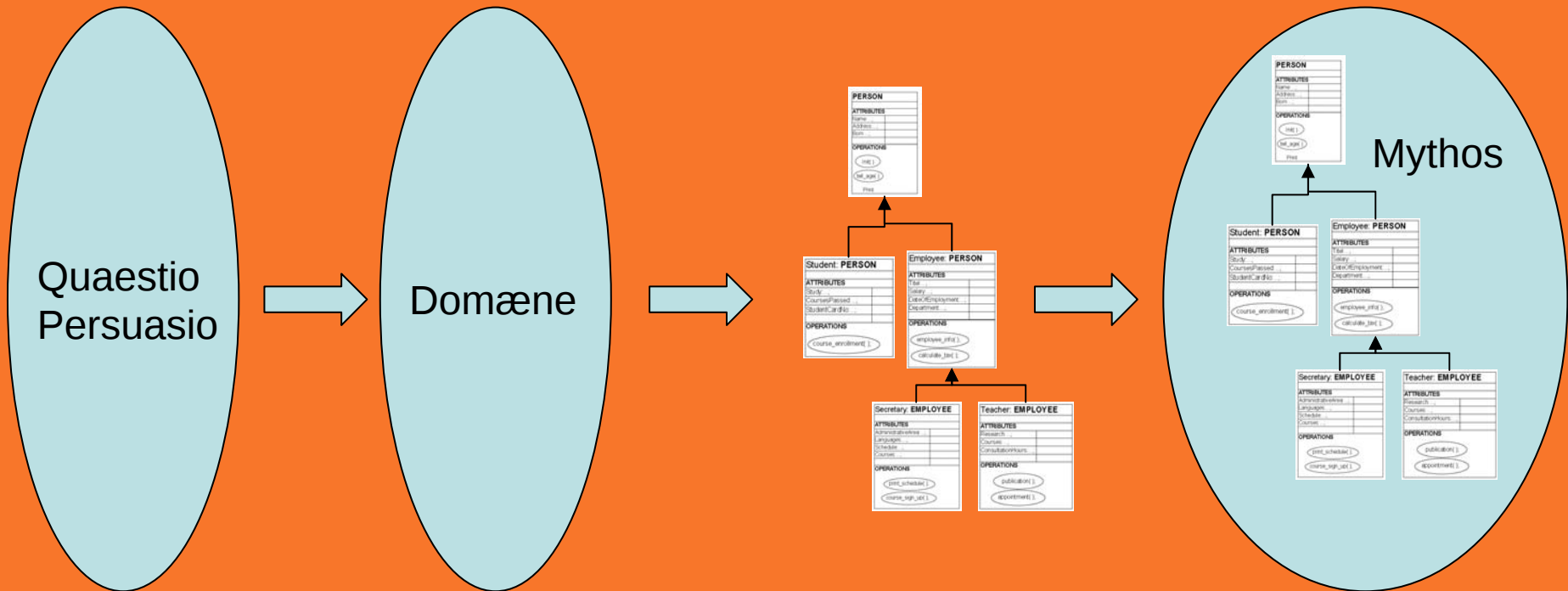
Function

Inventio  
Topik



# Domæne

Modellering som konstruktion



# Konklusion

## Ethos + Persuasio

- "In the minds of your users, an impression about your organization is inevitably created by their interaction with your site. You must choose whether that impression happens by accident or as a result of conscious choices you have made in designing your site" (Garrett 2003:42)
- "The choice of organization and labeling systems can have a big impact on how users of the site perceive the company, its departments, and its products." (Morville & Rosenfeld 2002:54-55)

# Konklusion

fortsat

- "The way we organize, label, and relate information influences the way people comprehend that information" (Morville & Rosenfeld 2002:50)
- "Success in this field [Information Architecture] seems more closely related to how one thinks rather than what one thinks" (Reiss 2000:5)
- "The practise of information architecture will never be reduced to numbers; there's too much ambiguity and complexity. Information architects must rely on experience, intuition, and creativity" (Morville & Rosenfeld 2002:5)

- **LITTERATUR**

- **Fogg, Brian J. (2003):** *"Persuasive Technology - Using computers to change what we think and do"* Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, San Francisco 2003.
- **Garrett, Jesse James (2002):** *"ia/recon"* (jjg.net/ia/recon/) 29. jan - 5. mar 2002.
- **Garrett, Jesse James (2003):** *"The Elements of User Experience: User-centered design for the web"* American Institute of Graphic Arts / New Riders 2003.
- **Morville, Peter & Rosenfeld, Louis (2002):** *"Information Architecture for the World Wide Web"* O'reilly & Associates, Inc 2002.
- **Price, Adrian (2003):** *"Struktur for et webstedes informationsarkitektur"* i DF Revy nr. 2, Danmarks Forskningsbiblioteksforening, Januar 2003. ([www.dfdf.dk/dfrevy/informationsarkitektur.pdf](http://www.dfdf.dk/dfrevy/informationsarkitektur.pdf)).
- **Reiss, Eric L. (2000):** *"Practical Information Architecture: A hands-on approach to structuring successful websites"* Pearson Education Limited 2000.