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Title: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING OF LOCAL DESTINATION MANAGEMENT

Author(s): Marko Koščak¹, Tony O'Rourke², Dinko Bilić³

Institution(s): Faculty of Tourism, University of Maribor, Slovenia¹; Institute of Banking and Finance, London, United Kingdom²; Croatian Communion Association, Zagreb, Croatia³

Key words: sustainability, participatory planning, youth and children, local destination management, ethical tourism

Abstract: In this paper we suggest that modern tourism planning of a destination should include participation from all levels of the community (direct stakeholders, local residents and differing age groups) if the participatory process is to be extensive and universal within the community. We see participatory planning as a critical success factor in seeking to satisfy the requirements of the modern paradigm of sustainability and responsibility in tourism. A community-based approach to tourism development is a prerequisite to sustainability. This focuses on community involvement in the planning and development process, and developing the types of tourism, which generate real social and economic benefits to local communities. Representing the interests and fulfilling the needs of various users is one reason for enabling their participation. Interestingly, children & youth are often overlooked in this regard even though adults may not adequately represent their needs. An important outcome of participatory planning is the process of collective learning that takes place through the underlying process of dialogue. We will refer in the paper to parallel research conducted with colleagues in Slovenia focusing in detail on the role of children & youth in the participatory process of developing sustainable tourism at a local level. This includes a view that planning for sustainable tourism development is an effort to shape the future. Among stakeholders and community participants, children & youth have a significant voice in the future and to a strong degree should have the right to engage in development. The paper seeks to assess the role of participatory structures in planning and development and in the role of children & youth as stakeholders in the planning of local destination management.

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References: 14 *Tables:*0 *Figures:* 0
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Title: „DIE INTRUSIVE KRAFT IN KLASSEN RÄUMEN“: EINE QUALITATIVE UNTERSUCHUNG ZU MOBILEN ENDGERÄTEN IM (FREMDSPRACHLICHEN) UNTERRICHT AM BEISPIEL SLOWENIENS

Author(s): Saša Jazbec

Institution(s): Faculty of Arts, University of Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia

Key words: mobile Endgeräte, Apps, Potenzial, Lernende, Lehrkräfte

Abstract: Mobile Endgeräte sind mittlerweile für viele eine Selbstverständlichkeit geworden und bestimmen unterschiedlich intensiv unser Leben. Aber wie bei allen technologischen Entwicklungen sind die Vorteile gegenüber den Nachteilen gründlich abzuwägen. Im Bildungsdiskurs kann diesbezüglich ein Paradox beobachtet werden. Obwohl viel in technologische Neuanschaffungen investiert wird und die Lehrkräfte privat regelmäßig mobile Endgeräte verwenden und sich das Leben ohne Endgeräte kaum mehr vorstellen können, werden sie dagegen im Unterricht nur sporadisch und nicht systematisch eingesetzt. Um diese paradoxe Lage zu veranschaulichen, wird im Beitrag theoretisch erörtert und empirisch dargestellt, was das Potenzial mobiler Endgeräte im Unterricht ist und was im schulischen Kontext dieses Potenzial eingrenzt. Im theoretischen Teil werden zunächst die grundlegenden Begriffe mobile Endgeräte und Apps sowie die Kategorien von Apps dargestellt. Ferner wird auf das Medium Smartphone und seine potenzielle Wirkungsbreite eingegangen, wie etwa didaktischer Mehrwert, technische Möglichkeiten, Motivationspotenzial. Dazu werden dann noch die Grenzen seiner Wirkung speziell im Bildungsdiskurs präsentiert, wie etwa gesetzliche Regelungen, Datenschutz oder begrenzte technische Ausstattungen von Lernenden. Im empirischen Teil wird eine qualitative-inhaltliche Analyse von Meinungen einiger interviewter Lehrkräfte in Slowenien zu dem Thema Smartphones im (DaF)-Unterricht dargestellt. Daraus kann man bestimmte Tendenzen ableiten, die für den fremdsprachlichen Unterricht relevant sind und die in der breiteren Bildungslandschaft diskutiert werden sollten.

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References: 57 *Tables:*4 *Figures:* 0
Category: Original scientific paper

Title: KULTURSPECIFISCHE ELEMENTE IN DER MAZEDONISCH-DEUTSCHEN ÜBERSETZUNG VON BLAŽE KONESKIS ERZÄHLUNGEN „LJUBOV“ UND „PESNA“

Author(s): Emilija Bojkovska

Institution(s): Philologische Fakultät Blaže Koneski, Skopje, Nordmazedonien

Key words: Kultur, Translation, Übersetzer, kulturspezifische Elemente, kulturelle Kompetenz

Abstract: Im Beitrag wird auf die Darstellung des Kulturbegriffs, der kulturellen Kompetenz des Übersetzers / der Übersetzerin und der translatorischen Verfahren für die kulturspezifischen Elemente anhand von Blaže Koneskis Erzählungen „Лубов / Ljubov“ und „Песна / Pesna“ in mazedonischer Sprache sowie deren deutschen Übersetzungen „Liebe“ und „Petres Lied“ die translatorische

Übertragung von Sinngehalt (Inhalt) und Stil (Ausdruck) untersucht. Folgende kulturspezifische Elemente werden behandelt: maz. *Песна / Pesna* > dt. *Petres Lied*, maz. *пакужа / rakija* > dt. *Rakija*, maz. *Богорођа / Bogorojca* > dt. *Mariä_Hilmmelfahrt*, maz. *opo / oro* > dt. *Kolo* und maz. *чапдак / čapdak* > dt. *Maisscheune*. Die Untersuchung umfasst a) die Bestimmung des kulturellen Subsystems, b) die semantische Zuordnung der kulturspezifischen Termini, c) die formale und die referenzielle Übereinstimmung zwischen Original und Übersetzung (z. B. Expansion, Reduktion) sowie d) den translatorischen Umgang mit der Kulturspezifik (Verfremdung oder Einbürgerung). Die Autorin kommentiert und argumentiert die übersetzerischen Lösungen und schlägt teilweise eigene Übersetzungsvorschläge vor.

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References: 19 *Tables:*3 *Figures:* 2
Category: Original scientific paper
Title: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN USERS AGE AND VISUAL PATTERNS IN DIGITAL MEDIA
Author(s): Mario Plenković¹, Daria Mustić²
Institution(s): Alma Mater Europaea – European Center Maribor, Maribor, Slovenia¹; Faculty of Graphic Arts, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia²
Key words: visual communication, digital media, elderlies, eye tracking
Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to investigate is there a relation between age and the way that people are using digital media content. By developing information and communication technology in the field of media communications, media content users are able to use more visual information of the same content, affecting the success of decoding the message and users can also manipulate part of the visual presentation by adapting the user interface to their visual needs. This puts the user in the position of the designer of the visual content. The information user today partially takes the role of the creator of the visual aspect of the information, so it comes to repositioning in relation the graphic designer - the recipient of the message. The paper examines whether the age of the user has an impact on the visual pattern used in the digital content utilization. The research approach is qualitative and exploratory in nature, as the aim is to develop a model of information consumption for elderlies in digital environment in which the information quality is challenged by the way of user's visual approach and visual pattern. Through the empirical part of the research, user behavior was investigated in the use of media web content. Although, there are some differences between two users groups divided by age, we can not claim that these differences are connected with age. The research has shown that the primary reason for certain visual pattern is interest for specific theme. Based on conducted theoretical analysis

and empirical research it can be concluded that visual communication in a new, converging media environment is experiencing redefinition and enables rapid transition from status information per se to status per nos, but the interest for content is still dominant regulator of specific users navigation trough the content.

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Category: Preliminary Communication
Title: SURVEY ON ENTITY LINKING FOR DOMAIN SPECIFIC WITH HETEROGENEOUS INFORMATION NETWORKS
Author(s): S.Mythrei, S.Singaravelan
Institution(s): Department of Computer Science and Engineering, PSR Engineering College, Sivakasi, India
Key words: Heterogeneous information network, Entity linking, Meta path or structure, Domain-specific, Web Links
Abstract: Entity linking is a task of extracting information that links the mentioned entity in a collection of text with their similar knowledge base as well as it is the task of allocating unique identity to various entities such as locations, individuals and companies. Knowledge base (KB) is used to optimize the information collection, organization and for retrieval of information. Heterogeneous information networks (HIN) comprises multiple-type interlinked objects with various types of relationship which are becomes increasingly most popular named bibliographic networks, social media networks as well including the typical relational database data. In HIN, there are various data objects are interconnected through various relations. The entity linkage determines the corresponding entities from unstructured web text, in the existing HIN. This work is the most important and it is the most challenge because of ambiguity and existing limited knowledge. Some HIN could be considered as a domain-specific KB. The current Entity Linking (EL) systems aimed towards corpora which contain heterogeneous as web information and it performs sub-optimally on the domain specific corpora. The EL systems used one or more general or specific domains of linking such as DBpedia, Wikipedia, Freebase, IMDB, YAGO, Wordnet and MKB. This paper presents a survey on domain-specific entity linking with HIN. This survey describes with deep understanding of HIN, which includes datasets,types and examples with related concepts.

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References: 15 Tables:0 Figures: 0

Category: Authors Review

Title: PUBLIC FINANCIAL LAW IN DIGITAL ECONOMY

Author(s): Imeda A. Tsindeliani

Institution(s): Department of Financial Law, Russian State University Justice, Moscow, Russia

Key words: public finance; cryptocurrency; blockchain; financial system; financial right; financial law institutions; tax system; budget system; issue law; tax law; budget law; money; electronic cash

Abstract: Finance has become an active area of the application of these technologies. As a result, the emergence of new institutions and the modernization of the existing ones, based on new technological breakthrough of humanity, which undoubtedly affect already existing institutions, and which are subject to change under their influence. The aim of this paper is to define the list of unresolved issues in the theory of the financial law that exist in relation to the nature of the technologies used and innovation ("fintech") in the field of the public finance and the means of legal regulation of the public finance.

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Category: Authors Review

Title: DEFINING THE TERM "INTELLIGENCE" - INSIGHT INTO EXISTING INTELLIGENCE KNOWLEDGE

Author(s): Tomislav Dokman

Institution(s): Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Key words: intelligence, database, intelligence definitions, definition elements, intelligence studies

Abstract: For more than half a century of Intelligence Studies, this field has been characterized by the problem of lack of uniform definition of the term intelligence, a contentious place in the corpus of existing knowledge. The determinant of this is the existence of different types of intelligence, that is, the term is related to the intelligence product or information, the process/cycle in which information is collected, processed, analyzed and disseminated, and to the intelligence producing organization. Furthermore, it is a broad concept that initially developed and presented itself throughout history as exclusive state property, only later to become an equally represented term in other fields, more specifically business, science, sports, etc. Defining the term "intelligence" is

important not only for the sake of development of intelligence theory and scientific discipline, but also because of the practical part of "intelligence" which is an essential feature of every state as it provides support for state decision-making process and defining policies in the national security spectrum. The paper analyzes 35 scientific, expert and institutional definitions of the term intelligence using quantitative and qualitative content analysis. Qualitative content analysis identified 15 key elements. The quantitative analysis found that the most represented element was "information", followed by "end user/decision maker", followed by "actionable character", "foreign countries" and "knowledge". Based on the elements extracted, a new definition is presented. Intelligence is characterized by actionable knowledge of foreign/other countries that is disseminated towards end users, i.e. decision makers, in the form of information.

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Category: Professional Paper

Title: THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AMBASSADOR SCHOOL PROGRAMME (EPAS) AT GIMNAZIJA NOVA GORICA, SLOVENIA

Author(s): Martina Kobal

Institution(s): „Nova Gorica“ Highschool, Nova Gorica, Slovenia

Key words: European Union, European Parliament Ambassador School Programme, Junior Ambassador, active citizenship, multilingualism

Abstract: This paper will focus on the European Parliament Ambassador School Programme, whose aim is to create a permanently increasing network of schools across the European Union. Gimnazija Nova Gorica became part of the network in 2016, and since then the school has engaged with the Slovenian European Parliament Liaison Office, the European Parliament and its Members, and has carried out teaching activities that raise awareness of Europe, European democracy and citizenship at large. This paper will also demonstrate various activities and events organized by Junior Ambassador students at Gimnazija Nova Gorica and their mentors. Not only does the European Parliament Ambassador School Programme enable students to develop critical thinking, teamwork and problem-solving skills, but it also helps participants raise concerns about issues concerning the European Union and develop their ideas for a better Europe in the context of multilingualism and multicultural EU policy.

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