



Figure 5. Representing the content of a work through events

Conclusions

In this article we presented PhiloSURFical, a software tool that takes advantage of various Semantic Web technologies to support the learners' task of finding relevant resources. The tool is prototyped with Wittgenstein's *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, one of the most influential philosophical texts of the twentieth century. We have described its operating principles and shown how the ontology it is based on can support various navigation features. As the modelling of a domain such as philosophy is subtle and challenging, we have briefly discussed our approach and provided references to other useful semantic models we integrated. The PhiloSURFical tool and ontology are still in the evaluation phase, but are available online at <http://philosurfical.open.ac.uk>.

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Notes

1. In total, through various analyses we discovered eight idea-types: *problem*, *problem-area*, *view*, *concept*, *argument-structure*, *method*, *distinction* and *rhetorical-figure*. For a more detailed exposition of this, please refer to (Michele Pasin, Motta, & Zdrahal, 2007).

