

In-Class Test: AI-Based Content Analysis in the IxTheo Bibliography

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9. Workshop Computergestützte Inhaltserschließung

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IxTheo

- Special Subject Bibliography for Theology and Study of Religion
- > 4.8 million records
- Based on VuFind





IxTheo (cont.)

● Example Record

Christian Languages and Cultural Communication: The Problems, Questions, and Challenges Michel de Certeau Poses to Theological Language

Michel de Certeau's work questions the theological discipline surrounding language. Although Certeau does not directly elaborate a theory of theological language, his intellectual project addresses the approaching crisis of the Church in the post-Vatican II era as a symptom of the broader crisis of...

[Full description](#)

Main Author:	Álvarez, Carlos (Author)
Format:	Electronic, Article
Language:	English
Journals Online & Print:	Available online.
Interlibrary Loan:	Interlibrary Loan for the Fachinformationsdienste (Specialized Information Services in Germany)
Published:	2025
In:	Interdisciplinary journal for religion and transformation in contemporary society Year: 2025, Volume: 11, Issue: 1, Pages: 15-30
Further subjects:	- theological languages - Everyday Life - nominalist rupture - mystical language - desontologization
Online Access:	Volltext (kostenfrei) Volltext (kostenfrei)



IxTheo Classification

● 14 Main Groups

- A Study of religion in general
- B Specific Religions
- C Christianity
- F Christian theology
- H Bible; Exegesis
- K Church history; History of Theology; Christian denominations
- N Systematic theology
- R Practical theology
- S Church law
- T (Secular) History
- V Philosophy
- X Law in general
- Y Natural sciences
- Z Social sciences



IxTheo Classification (cont.)

● 142 Subgroups

- AH Religious education
- AX Inter-religious relations
- AZ New religious movements
- B Specific Religions
 - BB Indigenous religions
 - BC Ancient Orient; religion
 - BD Ancient European religions
 - BE Greco-Roman religions
 - BF Gnosticism
 - BG World religions
 - BH Judaism
 - BJ Islam
 - BK Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism
 - BL Buddhism
 - BM Chinese universalism; Confucianism; Taoism
 - BN Shinto
 - BR Ancient religions of the Americas
 - BS Traditional African religions
 - BT Religions of Oceania
- C Christianity
 - CA Christianity
 - CB Christian life; spirituality
 - CC Christianity and Non-Christian religion; Inter-religious relations
 - CD Christianity and Culture
 - CE Christian art
 - CF Christianity and Science
 - CG Christianity and Politics
 - CH Christianity and Society
- F Christian theology
 - FA Theology
 - FB Theological education
 - FD Contextual theology



IxTheo Classification (cont.)

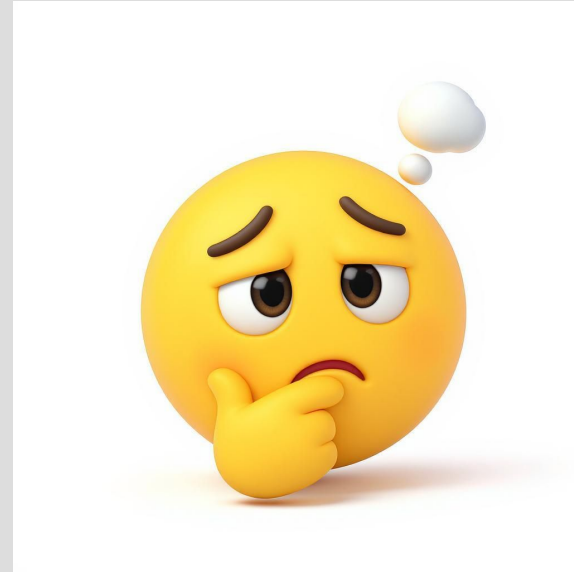
● Coverage

IxTheo Classification

Sort	Result Count	Alphabetical	Filter
☐	[Unassigned]		81.8 %
☐	HC New Testament		110,109
☐	HB Old Testament		108,272
☐	KDB Roman Catholic Church		88,912
☐	SB Catholic Church law		79,399
☐	KAJ Church history 1914-; recent history		61,829
☐	KBB German language area		46,095
☐	KDD Protestant Church		44,638
☐	HA Bible		43,356
☐	CB Christian life; spirituality		40,025
☐	KAH Church history 1648-1913; modern history		33,930
☐	RB Church office; congregation		32,283
☐	KAB Church history 30-500; early Christianity		28,670
☐	SA Church law; state-church law		27,186
☐	CD Christianity and Culture		27,105

Question

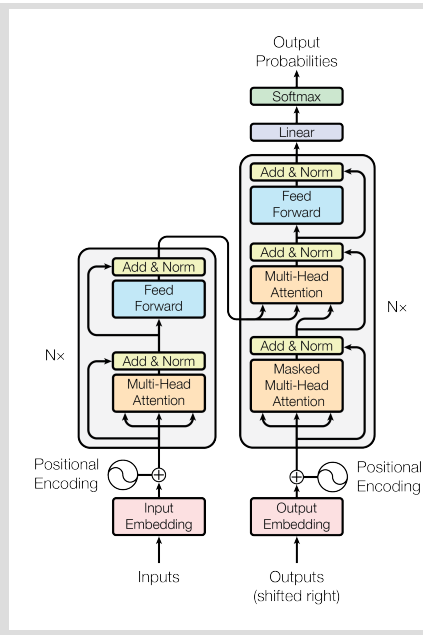
- How can we ensure decent results?





How to adapt to our use case?

- Multilabel classification
- Encoder-Model
- Generative Model
- Prompt Engineering
- Finetuning

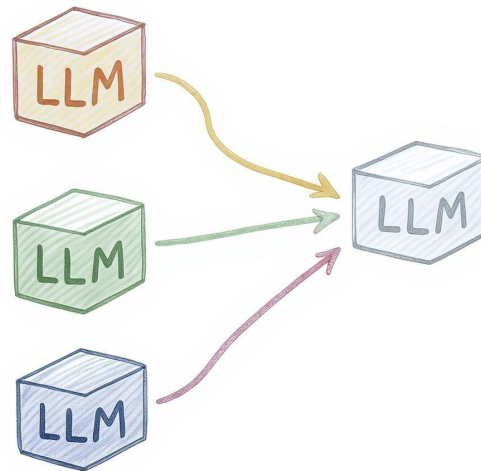


[1]



Mixture of Agents

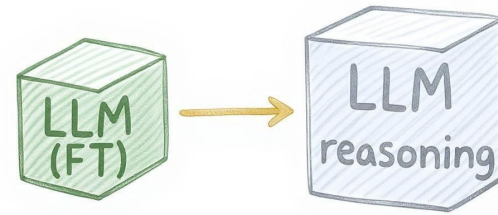
- How to minimize errors?
- "Theory of Truth"





Minimal Mixture of Agents

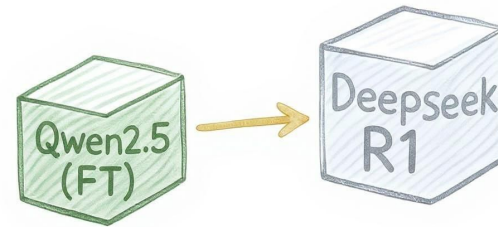
- Use a trainable model
- Validate the results with a reasoning model





Minimal Mixture of Agents (cont.)

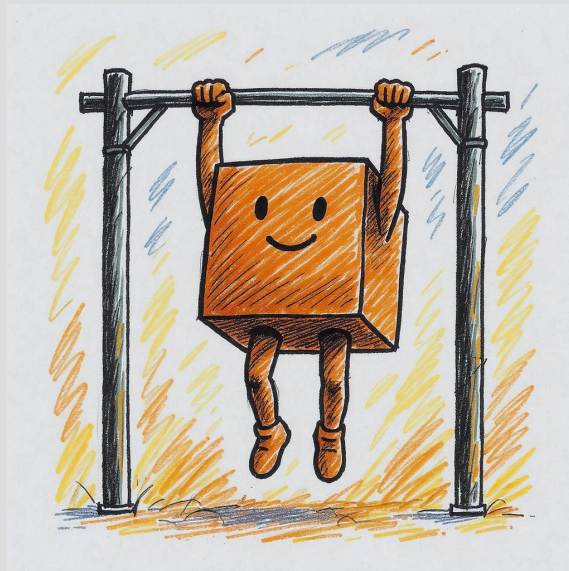
- Qwen2.5 72B
- Deepseek R1-0528





How to train an LLM?

- Pretraining
(self-supervised) -
Foundation Model
- Finetuning
(supervised) -
Instruction Model
- Reinforcement
Learning With Human
Feedback (RLHF)





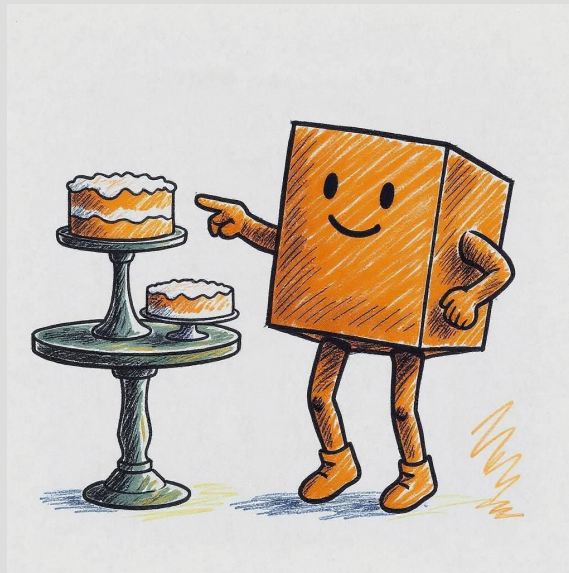
Low Rank Adaption (LoRA)

- Avoid Full Finetuning
- Freeze parameters and add matrices that are a product of low rank matrices ($\mathbf{W} + \Delta\mathbf{W}$)
- Only a fraction of the parameters (1%–3%)

$$\Delta\mathbf{W} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{1000,1} & a_{1000,2} & a_{1000,3} & a_{1000,4} & a_{1000,5} \end{bmatrix}}_{1000 \times 5} \cdot \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1,1000} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2,1000} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & \cdots & b_{3,1000} \\ b_{41} & b_{42} & \cdots & b_{4,1000} \\ b_{51} & b_{52} & \cdots & b_{5,1000} \end{bmatrix}}_{5 \times 1000}$$

Direct Preference Optimization (DPO)

- SFT: Train the model with "right" answers
- DPO: Train the model with "good" and "bad" answers
- Implicit reward





Our Training

- ≈ 10.000 records for LoRA SFT (classes equally distributed)
- ≈ 3.000 records for DPO
- Additional validation records



Input

```

1 {
2   "id": "1930395302",
3   "title_full": "Christian Languages and Cultural Communication: The Problems, Questions, and Challenges Michel de Certeau Poses to
    ↳ Theological Language",
4   "author": [
5     "Álvarez, Carlos"
6   ],
7   "topic_standardized": null,
8   "topic_non_standardized": [
9     "theological languages",
10    "Everyday Life",
11    "nominalist rupture",
12    "mystical language",
13    "desontologization"
14  ],
15  "era_facet": null,
16  "summary": "Michel de Certeau's work questions the theological discipline surrounding language. Although Certeau does not directly
    ↳ elaborate a theory of theological language, his intellectual project addresses the approaching crisis of the Church in the post-Vatican
    ↳ II era as a symptom of the broader crisis of culture and institutions in the West. This implies an archaeology of the erosion of
    ↳ language and its yet-unexplored possibilities. This progressive awareness of the epistemological consequences of the 14th-century
    ↳ nominalist rupture involves the desontologized language (mainly, but not only, that of Tradition); a complex and fruitful analysis of
    ↳ modern mystical language (dialogical and relational), which continues to problematize the subsisting vestiges of clerical theological
    ↳ language (non-dialogical and patriarchal); and a theoretical and practical vindication of the ordinary language, which opens up
    ↳ enormous possibilities for a theology and spirituality capable of taking cultures and everyday life as the place where a believing
    ↳ subjectivity emerges in our contemporaries.",
17 }

```



Qwen Result

To determine the appropriate classes for the bibliographic record, I will analyze the title, keywords, and summary, and then map them to the most relevant classes in the taxonomy.

Title

- **Christian Languages and Cultural Communication: The Problems, Questions, and Challenges Michel de Certeau Poses to Theological Language**
 - This title suggests a focus on theological language and its cultural and communicative aspects, particularly in the context of Michel de Certeau's work.

Keywords

- **theological languages**
 - Directly related to the study of language in theology.
- **Everyday Life**
 - Indicates a focus on how theology intersects with daily life.
- **nominalist rupture**
 - Refers to a significant historical and philosophical shift.
- **mystical language**
 - Focuses on the language used in mystical experiences.
- **desontologization**
 - Suggests a process of removing ontological assumptions from language.

Summary

- **Summary Analysis:**
 - The summary discusses Michel de Certeau's work on theological language, particularly in the context of the post-Vatican II era.
 - It mentions the crisis of the Church and broader cultural institutions in the West.
 - It explores the epistemological consequences of the 14th-century nominalist rupture.
 - It analyzes modern mystical language and its dialogical and relational nature.
 - It emphasizes the importance of ordinary language in theology and spirituality.



Qwen Result (cont.)

Relevant Classes

1. **FA Theology**
 - The record is fundamentally about theological language and its implications.
2. **NAA Systematic theology**
 - Theological language is a key aspect of systematic theology.
3. **NBB Doctrine of Revelation**
 - Theological language is closely tied to the doctrine of revelation.
4. **NCG Environmental ethics; Creation ethics**
 - While not directly mentioned, the focus on everyday life and ordinary language can be seen as part of a broader ethical framework.
5. **ZD Psychology**
 - The analysis of mystical language and its dialogical nature can be related to psychological aspects of religious experience.
6. **ZG Media studies; Digital media; Communication studies**
 - The focus on cultural communication and ordinary language aligns with media and communication studies.

Final Selection

- **FA Theology**
 - The primary focus is on theological language and its implications.
- **NAA Systematic theology**
 - Theological language is a key aspect of systematic theology.
- **NBB Doctrine of Revelation**
 - Theological language is closely tied to the doctrine of revelation.
- **ZD Psychology**
 - The analysis of mystical language and its dialogical nature can be related to psychological aspects of religious experience.
- **ZG Media studies; Digital media; Communication studies**
 - The focus on cultural communication and ordinary language aligns with media and communication studies.



Qwen Result (final)

```
{
  "class": "FA",
  "description": "Theology"
},
{
  "class": "NAA",
  "description": "Systematic theology"
},
{
  "class": "NBB",
  "description": "Doctrine of Revelation"
},
{
  "class": "ZD",
  "description": "Psychology"
},
{
  "class": "ZG",
  "description": "Media studies; Digital media; Communication studies"
}
```

Explanation

- **FA Theology** is the broadest and most relevant class, encompassing the study of theological language.
- **NAA Systematic theology** and **NBB Doctrine of Revelation** are more specific classes that directly address the theological aspects of language.
- **ZD Psychology** and **ZG Media studies; Digital media; Communication studies** are included to capture the psychological and communicative dimensions of the record.



Deepseek Result (1)

```
1 <think>
2 We are given a bibliographic record with the following elements:
3
4 Title: "Christian Languages and Cultural Communication: The Problems, Questions, and Challenges Michel de Certeau Poses to Theological
  ↳ Language"
5
6 Keywords: theological languages, Everyday Life, nominalist rupture, mystical language, desontologization
7
8 Summary: The article discusses Michel de Certeau's work on theological language, particularly in the context of the post-Vatican II era. It
  ↳ addresses the crisis of the Church and broader cultural institutions in the West. It explores the epistemological consequences of the
  ↳ 14th-century nominalist rupture. It analyzes modern mystical language and its dialogical and relational nature. It emphasizes the
  ↳ importance of ordinary language in theology and spirituality.
9
10 The task is to assign the appropriate ixTheo classification classes. We must be careful and concise, paying special attention to the
  ↳ one-letter main classes.
11
12 Analysis:
13
14 1. The primary subject is theological language, which is a core topic in theology (class F: Christian theology). Specifically, it falls
  ↳ under:
15   - FA: Theology (general)
16   - Also, since it deals with the nature of theological language and its challenges, it might relate to systematic theology (NAA) and the
  ↳ doctrine of revelation (NBB) because revelation is communicated through language.
```



Deepseek Result (2-6)



[...]



Deepseek Result (final)

Based on the meticulous analysis of the title, the keywords, and the summary, the most relevant ixTheo classification classes are determined as follows:

1. **FA Theology** - Core focus on theological language and its challenges.
2. **NAA Systematic theology** - Central to analyzing theological language structures.
3. **NBB Doctrine of Revelation** - Directly tied to theological language as a vehicle for divine revelation.
4. **CD Christianity and Culture** - Addresses cultural communication and everyday life contexts.

Reasoning for exclusions:- **ZD Psychology** was considered for mystical language analysis but is secondary to theological themes.- **ZG Media studies** was deemed tangential; cultural communication is better covered under CD.- **NCG Environmental ethics** lacks direct support from the content.

```
[
  {"class": "FA", "description": "Theology"},
  {"class": "NAA", "description": "Systematic theology"},
  {"class": "NBB", "description": "Doctrine of Revelation"},
  {"class": "CD", "description": "Christianity and Culture"}
]
```



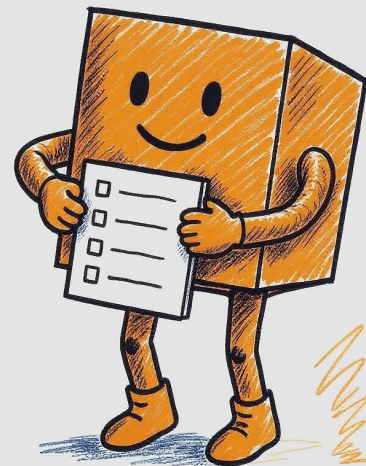
Preliminary Conclusion and Lessons Learned

- Plausible Derivations, but...
- Fact training is not straightforward
- Vanilla DPO has challenges
- Token intensive



Back to Prompt Engineering?

- Human in the loop
- Fact training
- Error correction
- Context window: immediate effect
- Context windows have become large
- Not locked to a specific model





Kimi K2 Thinking

- 10^{12} Parameters
- Mixture of Experts (384/8)
- 256K Context Window
- Tool Use



Kimi Result (1)

```
1 The user wants me to classify a bibliographic record using the IxTheo Classification system. I need to:
2 1. Analyze the MARC record
3 2. Analyze the abstract/summary
4 3. Analyze the full text (which is provided)
5 4. Assign classes to each part individually first
6 5. Generate a summary for TOC and fulltext
7 6. Compare all results and resolve contradictions
8 7. Output a JSON object with final classes and descriptions
9 8. Follow the constraint: "Assign an H classification if and only if church history is main topic"
10 Let me break down the content:
11 **MARC Record Analysis:**
12 - Title: "Christian Languages and Cultural Communication: The Problems, Questions, and Challenges Michel de Certeau Poses to Theological
   ↳ Language"
13 - Author: Carlos Álvarez (Chilean Jesuit)
14 - Publication: 2025, in "Interdisciplinary journal for religion and transformation in contemporary society"
15 - Keywords: theological languages, nominalist rupture, mystical language, desontologization, everyday life
16 - Subject terms: Everyday Life, desontologization, mystical language, nominalist rupture, theological languages
```



Kimi Result (2)

```
1 - The article is about Michel de Certeau's critique of theological language, focusing on:
2   - Crisis of religious language post-Vatican II
3   - Nominalism and desontologization of language
4   - Mystical language as challenge to theological language
5   - Ordinary/everyday language
6   - Cultural communication
7 **Abstract Analysis:**
8 The abstract summarizes the same points: Certeau's work questions theological language, addresses Church crisis post-Vatican II as symptom of
  ↳ broader cultural crisis, archaeology of language erosion, nominalist rupture consequences, analysis of modern mystical language, and
  ↳ vindication of ordinary language.
9
```



Kimi Result (3)

```

1  **Full Text Analysis:**
2  Let me read through the full text to understand the main themes:
3  1. **Introduction**: Certeau's theological gesture - going through theology towards other disciplines (human sciences) to return with
   ↳ different perspective. Focus on mystical discourse, post-Vatican II crisis, May '68, archaeology of language erosion.
4  2. **The Crisis of Religious Language**:
5     - Devaluation of Church's traditional words becoming opaque
6     - Rupture between spiritual experience and language of tradition
7     - Link to broader cultural crisis
8     - Theological language becoming obstacle to communication
9     - Bilingualism phenomenon
10    - Language as part of culture, subject to historicity
11  3. **Nominalism and the Desontologisation of Language**:
12    - Archaeological reading of crisis through nominalist shift (Ockham)
13    - Dissociation of word from thing
14    - Collapse of medieval symbolism
15    - Link between nominalism, spiritual experience, and birth of linguistics
16    - Desontologized language
17  4. **The Fable: a Word that Engenders Another**:
18    - Mystical language as boundary area between impossible and necessary speech
19    - Fiction as condition for poetics of faith
20    - Fable as non-place where speech is born
21    - Defeat of medieval symbolism opening two directions: theological (propositions) and mystical (act of enunciation)
22    - Subjectivity emerging from fiction

```



Kimi Result (4)

- 1 5. ****Some Challenges Posed by Mystical Language to Theological Languages****:
- 2 - Mystics as "Trojan horse" in theological science
- 3 - Challenge to theological language's epistemological pretensions
- 4 - Desontologising consequences
- 5 - Question of "places of enunciation"
- 6 - Critique of clerical, celibate, patriarchal theological language
- 7 - Need for dialogue with human sciences
- 8 - Link to current crisis (abuse, women's resistance)
- 9 6. ****Conclusions****:
- 10 - Confrontation between mystical and theological language
- 11 - Certeau's critique of theology's reduction of differences to tradition
- 12 - Experience at center, mediated by language
- 13 - "Theological" vs "theology"
- 14 - Invitation to turn theological gaze to languages of culture and ordinary life
- 15 ****Key Themes****:
- 16 - Theological language (main topic)
- 17 - Philosophy of religion/religious language
- 18 - Mystical language
- 19 - Nominalism (philosophical/historical)
- 20 - Cultural communication
- 21 - Post-Vatican II Church crisis
- 22 - Everyday life
- 23 - Human sciences approach to religion
- 24 - Critique of clericalism
- 25 - Interdisciplinary approach



Kimi Result (5)

```

1  **Assignments:**
2  **MARC/Record-based:**
3  - AB Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism - YES, deals with philosophical critique of theological language
4  - F Christian theology - YES, specifically about theological language
5  - CD Christianity and Culture - YES, major theme
6  - VB Hermeneutics; Philosophy - YES, hermeneutics central
7  - NAB Fundamental theology - Possibly, as it deals with foundations
8  **Abstract-based:**
9  Same as above: AB, F/CD, VB
10 **Full Text-based:**
11 - AB Philosophy of religion - Strong focus on philosophical analysis of religious language, nominalism
12 - F Christian theology - Directly addresses theological language
13 - CD Christianity and Culture - Major theme about cultural communication
14 - VB Hermeneutics - Central to the methodology
15 - CB Christian life; spirituality - Discusses mystical language and spirituality
16 - FD Contextual theology - Could apply due to cultural focus
17 - NAB Fundamental theology - Deals with theological epistemology
18 **Comparing and resolving:**
19 The most consistent and prominent themes across all sources are:
20 1. **Philosophy of religion/philosophical critique of theological language** (AB) - This is the primary lens
21 2. **Christian theology** (F) - The object being analyzed

```



Kimi Result (6-17)



[...]



Kimi Result (final)

```

1  "classes": [
2  {
3    "class": "AB",
4    "description": "Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism. The article offers a philosophical critique of theological
    ↳ language, examining epistemological ruptures like nominalism and the desontologization of language, analyzing the crisis of
    ↳ religious discourse from a critical philosophical perspective."
5  },
6  {
7    "class": "CD",
8    "description": "Christianity and Culture. Central to the article is the exploration of Christian theological language in relation to
    ↳ culture, addressing cultural communication, the post-Vatican II cultural crisis, and the relationship between faith expression
    ↳ and cultural historicity."
9  },
10 {
11   "class": "VB",
12   "description": "Hermeneutics; Philosophy. The analysis employs hermeneutical methods to interpret the meaning and function of
    ↳ theological language, examining questions of interpretation, the relationship between language and experience, and the
    ↳ philosophical underpinnings of religious discourse."
13 },
14 {
15   "class": "FA",
16   "description": "Theology. The work directly addresses the domain of Christian theology, specifically focusing on theological
    ↳ language, its structures, its crisis, and its relationship to mystical and ordinary language within the Christian tradition."
17 },
18 {
19   "class": "CB",
20   "description": "Christian life; spirituality. The article extensively engages with mystical language and spirituality as a living
    ↳ discourse that challenges institutional theological language, examining the role of spiritual experience, mysticism, and the
    ↳ 'fable' in shaping alternative modes of religious expression."
21 }]

```



Perspectives

- How can we further analyze our data?
- How can we provide our users with new services?
- We stay curious...



Thank you

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References

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LoRA: Low-Rank Adaptation of Large Language Models
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Direct Preference Optimization: Your Language Model is Secretly a Reward Model
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<https://huggingface.co/moonshotai/Kimi-K2-Thinking> (11/24/2025)



References

Illustrations generated with FLUX Kontext[max]



Appendix



Deepseek Result (2)

- 1 2. The context is Michel de Certeau, a Jesuit scholar known for his work in cultural studies, history, and theology. The article is set in
↳ the post-Vatican II era, which is a period in church history (class K: Church history). However, the focus is not on the historical
↳ events but on the theological language and its challenges. Therefore, church history might be secondary.
- 2
- 3 3. The keywords and summary mention:
4 - "Everyday Life": This could relate to practical theology (class R) or even to the intersection of theology and culture (CD: Christianity
↳ and Culture). However, the article is about language in everyday life, so it might be more about the theological reflection on
↳ everyday life, which is still in systematic theology or practical theology.
- 5 - "nominalist rupture": This is a historical and philosophical event (14th century). It is discussed for its epistemological consequences.
↳ This might relate to the history of theology (class K) or philosophy (class V). But note: the article is using this to discuss
↳ theological language, so it is a background element. We should avoid over-classifying.
- 6 - "mystical language": This is a specific form of theological language. Mysticism is often treated in systematic theology (especially in
↳ the doctrine of God, spirituality, etc.) or in spirituality (CB: Christian life; spirituality). However, the article is analyzing it
↳ as a form of theological language, so it remains within theology.
- 7 - "desontologization": This term suggests a philosophical approach to language (removing ontology). This might point to philosophy (V) or
↳ the philosophy of religion (AB). But note: the context is theological language, so it is being discussed within theology.
- 8
- 9 4. The summary emphasizes the importance of ordinary language in theology and spirituality. This could relate to:
10 - Practical theology (R) because it deals with the practice of faith in everyday life.
11 - But also, the article is more about the theoretical reflection on language, so systematic theology (NAA) is more appropriate.
- 12
- 13 5. The title and summary also mention "cultural communication". This might suggest:
14 - CD: Christianity and Culture
15 - ZG: Media studies; Digital media; Communication studies (a social science class)
- 16



Deepseek Result (3)

- 1 However, we must be cautious: the article is about theological language in the context of cultural communication, but the primary discipline
↳ is theology. The social science aspect (ZG) might be a secondary aspect.
- 2
- 3 After careful consideration, the core of the article is theological. Therefore, the main classes should be from F (Christian theology) and
↳ possibly N (Systematic theology).
- 4
- 5 Let's break down:
- 6
- 7 - The article is about theological language, which is a fundamental topic in theology. Therefore, FA (Theology) is essential.
- 8 - Since it deals with the structure and nature of theological language, it is also part of systematic theology (NAA: Systematic theology).
- 9 - The doctrine of revelation (NBB) is relevant because theological language is the medium of divine revelation.
- 10 - The mention of mystical language might also relate to spirituality (CB: Christian life; spirituality). However, the article is not
↳ primarily about the practice of spirituality but about the language used in mysticism, which is a theological topic. Therefore, CB might
↳ not be the best fit.
- 11
- 12 Regarding the other classes:
- 13
- 14 - ZD (Psychology): The summary mentions the dialogical and relational nature of mystical language. While this has a psychological dimension,
↳ the article is not focused on psychology but on the theological and communicative aspects. Therefore, ZD is not directly supported.
- 15 - ZG (Media studies; Digital media; Communication studies): The article discusses cultural communication, which is about communication.
↳ However, the primary context is theological language. The communication aspect is a method or a lens, but the subject remains theology.
↳ Therefore, ZG might be a stretch.



Deepseek Result (4)

```

1  Alternative classes:
2
3  - CD: Christianity and Culture: This class is for the relationship between Christianity and culture. The article is about language as a form
  ↳ of cultural communication in a Christian context. This might be a good fit.
4
5  But note: the article is specifically about theological language and the challenges posed by cultural communication. So CD is relevant.
6  However, the taxonomy has:
7      C Christianity
8          CD Christianity and Culture
9  So CD is a two-letter class under C (Christianity). This is acceptable.
10
11 But let's compare with the initial suggestions:
12 The initial analysis suggested:
13 - FA, NAA, NBB, ZD, ZG
14
15 We have reservations about ZD and ZG. Also, we think CD might be more relevant than ZG.
16
17 Revised selection:
18 1. FA: Theology (core)
19 2. NAA: Systematic theology (theological language is a systematic topic)
20 3. NBB: Doctrine of Revelation (because language is the vehicle of revelation)
21 4. CD: Christianity and Culture (because of the cultural communication aspect)

```



Deepseek Result (5)

```

1 We do not see strong evidence for:
2 - ZD (Psychology): The article does not focus on psychological processes.
3 - ZG (Media studies): While communication is mentioned, it is not about media or digital media specifically.
4
5 Additionally, the keyword "Everyday Life" might be covered by CD (Christianity and Culture) or by practical theology. But the article is
  ↳ theoretical. Alternatively, there is a class for Christian life and spirituality (CB). However, the article is not about the practice of
  ↳ everyday life but about the language used in theology that relates to everyday life. Therefore, CB is not the best fit.
6
7 Another class to consider:
8 - RB: Church office; congregation (part of practical theology) - but not directly.
9 - RE: Homiletics (preaching) - but the article is not about preaching.
10
11 Given the above, the most relevant classes are:
12
13 - FA: Theology
14 - NAA: Systematic theology
15 - NBB: Doctrine of Revelation
16 - CD: Christianity and Culture
17
18 But note: the article is also about a historical figure (Michel de Certeau) and the post-Vatican II era. However, the focus is on his ideas
  ↳ about language, not on the historical period. Therefore, we do not assign a church history class (K).
19
20 Also, the nominalist rupture is a historical event, but it is discussed for its epistemological consequences in theology, not as a historical
  ↳ study. So no history class (T) is assigned.

```



Deepseek Result (6)

```
1 Final JSON:
2
3 ```json
4 [
5   {"class": "FA", "description": "Theology"},
6   {"class": "NAA", "description": "Systematic theology"},
7   {"class": "NBB", "description": "Doctrine of Revelation"},
8   {"class": "CD", "description": "Christianity and Culture"}
9 ]
10 ```
11
12 This set is concise and directly supported by the record.
13 </think>
```



Kimi Result (6)

```

1  3. **Christianity and Culture** (CD) - The framework of analysis
2  4. **Hermeneutics** (VB) - The methodological approach
3  More specific considerations:
4  - The article is about theological language, not church history, so NO H class (correctly following constraint)
5  - It's not primarily about systematic theology's doctrinal content (NBC, NBF, etc.) but about theological language as such
6  - The mystical language aspect could suggest CB (Christian life; spirituality)
7  - The nominalism discussion is philosophical (AB/VB)
8  - The cultural communication aspect strongly supports CD
9  Let me check the hierarchy:
10 - A is "Study of religion in general" - this is about Christian theology specifically, but the approach is general/philosophical
11 - AB is "Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism" - fits the critical philosophical approach
12 - C is "Christianity" - the context is Christian
13 - CD is "Christianity and Culture" - perfect fit
14 - F is "Christian theology" - the topic is theological language
15 - FA is "Theology" - too general
16 - N is "Systematic theology" - this is more meta-theological
17 - VB is "Hermeneutics; Philosophy" - fits the methodology
18 I think the best classes are:
19 1. **AB** - Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism (for the philosophical critique)
20 2. **F** - Christian theology (as the main domain)
21 3. **CD** - Christianity and Culture (for the cultural communication aspect)
22 4. **VB** - Hermeneutics; Philosophy (for the methodological/hermeneutical approach)
23 5. **CB** - Christian life; spirituality (for the mystical language/spirituality dimension)
24 Wait, let me reconsider. The article is specifically about theological LANGUAGE. Let me look at the classes more carefully:

```



Kimi Result (7)

```

1  - **AB**: Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism - This is about philosophical analysis and critique of religious concepts,
   ↪ which fits Certeau's approach
2  - **F**: Christian theology - This is the broad domain
3  - **CD**: Christianity and Culture - This is about the relationship, which is central
4  - **VB**: Hermeneutics; Philosophy - The article uses hermeneutical methods
5  - **CB**: Christian life; spirituality - The mystical language discussion relates to spirituality
6  But is CB appropriate? The article discusses mystical language as a challenge to theology, not primarily as spirituality per se. It's more
   ↪ about the theology-spirituality relationship.
7  Alternative for the 5th class:
8  - **NAB**: Fundamental theology - Deals with foundations of theological knowledge, which is relevant to the epistemological critique
9  - **FD**: Contextual theology - Could fit the cultural turn
10 I think **NAB** is better than CB because the article is fundamentally about theological epistemology and method, not about spiritual
   ↪ practice.
11 Let me also consider **AD**: Sociology of religion; religious policy. There's some discussion of institutional crisis, but it's not
   ↪ sociological in method. It's more philosophical/historical.

```



Kimi Result (8)

```

1 Final selection:
2 1. **AB** - Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism (primary critical lens)
3 2. **F** - Christian theology (domain)
4 3. **CD** - Christianity and Culture (cultural communication framework)
5 4. **VB** - Hermeneutics; Philosophy (methodology)
6 5. **NAB** - Fundamental theology (theological epistemology/method)
7 Wait, I need to check if I should use the more specific classes or the main ones. The instruction says: "Check whether the one letter classes
  ⇨ apply and only then try to assign the more specific classes. The main classes are not allowed in the final result."
8 So I cannot use just "A", "C", "F", "N", "V". I must use the specific classes.
9 Let me refine:
10 - AB is a two-letter class, good
11 - F is one-letter, need specific: FA, FB, FD, etc. The article is about theology in general, but specifically about theological language. FA
  ⇨ is "Theology" which is too broad. The article is critiquing systematic theological language from a philosophical/cultural perspective.
  ⇨ Maybe **FD Contextual theology** fits better than a general F class. But the article is not doing contextual theology per se, it's
  ⇨ analyzing theological language.

```



Kimi Result (9)

```

1  Let me refine:
2  - AB is a two-letter class, good
3  - F is one-letter, need specific: FA, FB, FD, etc. The article is about theology in general, but specifically about theological language. FA
  ↳ is "Theology" which is too broad. The article is critiquing systematic theological language from a philosophical/cultural perspective.
  ↳ Maybe **FD Contextual theology** fits better than a general F class. But the article is not doing contextual theology per se, it's
  ↳ analyzing theological language.
4  - Actually, looking at F classes: FA Theology, FB Theological education, FD Contextual theology. The article is about theological language as
  ↳ a discipline, so perhaps **FA Theology** is appropriate as a specific class.
5  - CD is two-letter, good
6  - VB is two-letter, good
7  - For the fifth class, NAB Fundamental theology seems appropriate
8  But wait, is there a better F class? The article is about the nature and method of theology itself. In systematic theology section, NAB is
  ↳ "Fundamental theology" which deals with theological foundations. But F is "Christian theology" and FA is "Theology". The article is
  ↳ specifically about Christian theological language, so something under F or N.
9  Let me think about the relationship between F and N:
10 - F is "Christian theology"
11 - N is "Systematic theology"
12 - The article is about theological language, which is a meta-theological topic. It could be classified under F (Christian theology) as a
  ↳ whole, or under N (Systematic theology) as dealing with theological method.

```



Kimi Result (10)

```

1 But the article is not constructing systematic theology; it's critiquing theological language from outside. So AB (Philosophy of religion) is
  ↳ more appropriate as primary.
2 Actually, I think the best structure is:
3 1. **AB** - Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism (main methodological approach)
4 2. **CD** - Christianity and Culture (main thematic framework)
5 3. **VB** - Hermeneutics; Philosophy (methodological tool)
6 4. **FA** - Theology (the object of study is Christian theology)
7 5. **NAB** - Fundamental theology (deals with theological epistemology and foundations)
8 But I need to check: is FA allowed? The instruction says "The main classes are not allowed in the final result." The main classes are the
  ↳ one-letter classes: A, B, C, F, H, K, N, R, S, T, V, X, Y, Z. So FA is allowed (two-letter). CD is allowed (two-letter). VB is allowed
  ↳ (two-letter). AB is allowed (two-letter). NAB is allowed (three-letter).

```



Kimi Result (11)

```

1  Let me reconsider the classes:
2  **AB Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism** - This is perfect because Certeau is offering a philosophical critique of
   ↳ theological language, analyzing its epistemological assumptions, and using philosophical tools (nominalism, hermeneutics).
3  **CD Christianity and Culture** - This is central. The whole article is about how Christian theological language relates to culture, the
   ↳ crisis of language in cultural context, and cultural communication.
4  **VB Hermeneutics; Philosophy** - The article is deeply hermeneutical in its approach to language, meaning, and interpretation. The
   ↳ discussion of nominalism, desontologization, and the fable is philosophical/hermeneutical.
5  **FA Theology** - This is the domain being discussed. The article is about Christian theological language, so this is appropriate.
6  **NAB Fundamental theology** - This could work as it deals with the foundations of theological knowledge. However, the article is more
   ↳ critical/philosophical than constructive/fundamental.
7  Alternative for the 5th slot:
8  - **CB Christian life; spirituality** - The mystical language discussion has a spiritual dimension
9  - **FD Contextual theology** - The cultural turn suggests this
10 - **AD Sociology of religion; religious policy** - Not quite right
11 I think **CB** is better than NAB because the article discusses mystical language as a living spiritual discourse that challenges theology.
   ↳ But the article is not ABOUT Christian life/spirituality as a practice, but about theological language.

```



Kimi Result (12)

```

1 The article's primary contribution is a philosophical critique of Christian theological language using:
2 - Historical analysis (nominalism, 17th century mysticism)
3 - Cultural analysis (Christianity and culture)
4 - Hermeneutical method
5 - Engagement with mystical theology
6 So:
7 1. AB - Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism (philosophical critique)
8 2. CD - Christianity and Culture (cultural dimension)
9 3. VB - Hermeneutics; Philosophy (method)
10 4. FA - Theology (domain: Christian theology)
11 5. CB - Christian life; spirituality (mystical language/spirituality aspect)
12 But I'm not fully satisfied. Let me check the IxTheo classification descriptions again:
13 - AB: Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism - "philosophical questions concerning religion, criticism of religion from
    ↳ philosophical standpoint, atheism"
14 - CD: Christianity and Culture - "relationship between Christianity and culture, cultural theory from Christian perspective, Christianity
    ↳ in cultural context"

```



Kimi Result (13)

```

1  - **VB**: Hermeneutics; Philosophy - "hermeneutics, philosophical foundations"
2  - **FA**: Theology - "general theology, theological methodology"
3  - **CB**: Christian life; spirituality - "spirituality, spiritual life, mysticism"
4  The article is primarily about **theological language** and its **philosophical critique**. The
5  mystical language is discussed as a **challenge to theology**, not as spirituality per se. So
6  maybe I should replace CB with something else.
7  What about **AD Sociology of religion; religious policy**? The article discusses institutional
8  crisis, but it's not sociological.
9  What about **NCA Ethics**? No.
10 What about **KCA Monasticism; religious orders**? No, only mentioned in passing.
11 I think the fifth class should be **NAB Fundamental theology** because:
12 - It deals with theological epistemology (how theology knows)
13 - It addresses foundations of theological language
14 - It's about the conditions of possibility for theology
15 But NAB is under N (Systematic theology), and the article is critiquing systematic theology's l
16 anguage. However, fundamental theology is the right place for epistemological questions.
17 Let me finalize:
18 1. **AB** - Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism (primary critical approach)
19 2. **CD** - Christianity and Culture (central thematic framework)
20 3. **VB** - Hermeneutics; Philosophy (methodological approach)
21 4. **FA** - Theology (domain of study)
22 5. **NAB** - Fundamental theology (epistemological dimension)

```



Kimi Result (14)

```

1  Wait, I should also consider if FD Contextual theology is better than FA Theology. Contextual theology is "theology that takes into
   ⇨ account cultural, social, political context". The article advocates for this but is primarily analyzing theological language. So FA is
   ⇨ more appropriate as a descriptor of the subject matter.
2  Actually, let me think about the hierarchy. The article is:
3  - A philosophical study (AB) of
4  - Christian theological language (FA) in
5  - Its cultural context (CD) using
6  - Hermeneutical methods (VB) addressing
7  - Theological epistemology (NAB)
8  This seems coherent.
9  But I need to double-check the constraint: "Assign an H classification if and only if church history is main topic". Church history is NOT
   ⇨ the main topic here. The historical references (nominalism, 17th century) are used to analyze theological language, not to study church
   ⇨ history for its own sake. So correctly, I should NOT assign any H class.

```



Kimi Result (15)

```

1  Let me also verify that I'm not using any one-letter classes:
2  - AB: two letters
3  - CD: two letters
4  - VB: two letters
5  - FA: two letters
6  - NAB: three letters
7  All good.
8  Now I need to write descriptions for each class explaining why it applies.
9  **AB Philosophy of religion; criticism of religion; atheism**: The article provides a philosophical critique of theological language,
   ↳ analyzing its epistemological assumptions through nominalism and hermeneutics.
10 **CD Christianity and Culture**: Central theme is the relationship between Christian theological language and culture, exploring cultural
   ↳ communication and the crisis of language in cultural context.
11 **VB Hermeneutics; Philosophy**: The methodological approach is hermeneutical, analyzing language, meaning, and interpretation
   ↳ philosophically.
12 **FA Theology**: The subject matter is Christian theological language and its disciplinary practices.
13 **NAB Fundamental theology**: Addresses foundational epistemological questions about theological language, its conditions of possibility, and
   ↳ its relationship to experience.
14 Actually, I'm second-guessing NAB. Let me read the description of Fundamental theology. In the IxTheo scheme, NAB is under N (Systematic
   ↳ theology). Fundamental theology typically deals with the foundations of faith, revelation, etc. The article is more about the philosophy
   ↳ of theological language.

```



Kimi Result (16)

```
1  Maybe I should use **NBA Dogmatics**? No, that's about doctrine content.
2  What about **NCA Ethics**? No.
3  What about **AD Sociology of religion; religious policy**? The article discusses institutional crisis and clericalism, which has sociological
   ↳ dimensions. But the approach is not sociological.
4  I think **CB Christian life; spirituality** might be better than NAB. The article discusses mystical language as a living spiritual discourse
   ↳ that challenges theological language. The spirituality dimension is significant.
5  Let me reconsider the balance:
6  - AB: 40%
7  - CD: 20%
8  - VB: 15%
9  - FA: 15%
10 - CB/NAB: 10%
11 The mystical language/spirituality is a key element but it's discussed as a challenge to theology, not as a topic in itself. However, the
   ↳ article does engage with mystical theology as a form of spiritual language.
```



Kimi Result (17)

```
1 The mystical language/spirituality is a key element but it's discussed as a challenge to theology, not as a topic in itself. However, the
  ↳ article does engage with mystical theology as a form of spiritual language.
2 I think I'll go with **CB** because:
3 1. The article extensively discusses mystical language and its spiritual dimensions
4 2. It contrasts theological language with spiritual/mystical language
5 3. The "Christian life; spirituality" class includes mysticism
6 So final list:
7 1. AB
8 2. CD
9 3. VB
10 4. FA
11 5. CB
12 Let me write the final JSON.
```