Margaret E.I. Kipp
Faculty of Information and Media Studies
University of Western Ontario
mkipp@uwo.ca
http://publish.uwo.ca/~mkipp/

Complementary or Discrete Contexts in Online Indexing:

A Comparison of User, Creator and Intermediary Keywords

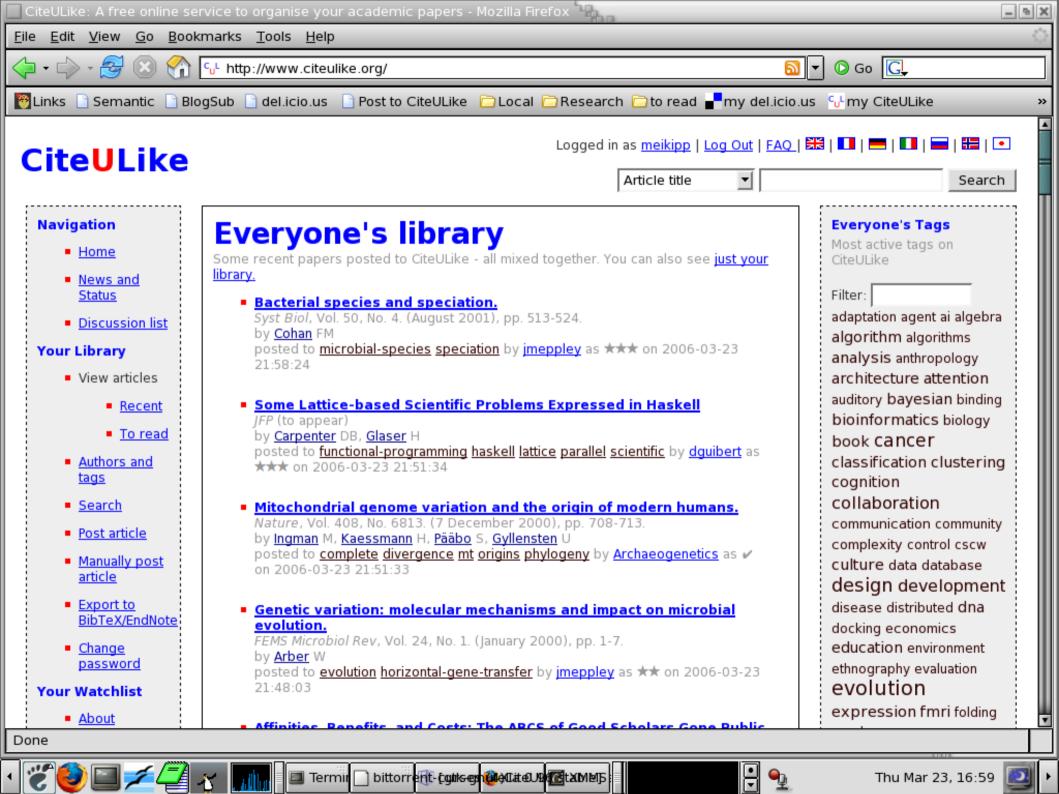
CAIS/ACSI 2006, York University, June 1-3

Social Bookmarking Tools

- share links, etc.
- users encouraged to add keywords

Examples:

- citeulike journals, etc
 - http://www.citeulike.org/
- del.icio.us websites, etc.
 - http://del.icio.us/
- connotea journals, etc
 - http://www.connotea.org/



Author, User, Intermediary

- 3 distinct groups involved in indexing
 - author
 - user
 - intermediary (librarian, etc)
- each group has a different relation to the documents being indexed
- can these differences be seen in the use of index terms by the three groups?

Research Questions

- Are user categories different from subject headings (descriptors) or author keywords?
- Are there differences in context, type or some other semantic relationship?

Methodology

- data collection from citeulike
 - journal articles from LIS related journals
 - journals indexed by INSPEC or Library Lit
 - 165 articles retrieved
- journal articles potentially have all three types of index terms
 - user tags from citeulike
 - author keywords from article
 - descriptors from online database (e.g. Library Lit, INSPEC)

Methodology (cont.)

- compare all terms
 - similarities/differences
 - non traditional categories
- descriptive statistics
 - usage patterns
 - term matches (synonymity, etc)
- term comparison
 - Voorbij (1998)
 - compared index terms and title words

Voorbij's Thesaural Relations

- 1. SAME
- 2. SYNONYM (Used For)
- 3. BT (Broader Term)
- 4. NT (Narrower Term)
- 5. RT (Related Term)
- 6. Related (Related but not in the thesaurus)
- 7. Not related (unrelated to other terms, may still be a good fit for the article)

General Results

- Spelling variations
 - UK vs US English spelling
- Punctuation
 - information_seeking vs information-seeking
- Sesquipedalians
 - informationseekingbehaviour
- Acronyms and abbreviations
 - ir for information retrieval
- Language
 - mostly English

Statistics

- 529 tags, 775 author keywords, 727 intermediary descriptors (from 165 articles)
- 92% of articles had 1-3 authors (max. 9)
- 83% of articles had 1-2 taggers (max. 13)
- 60% of articles had 1-3 tags, 4-6 author keywords, 3-5 intermediary descriptors
- positive correlation between number of taggers and number of tags

Thesaural Match Stats

	# of Articles	Percent
Same	103	62.4
Synonym	47	28.5
NT/BT	58	35.2
RT	79	47.9
Related	133	80.6
Not Related	157	95

Term Comparisons

- Same:
- user: copyright, openaccess, romeo
- author: universities, publishing, academic staff, copyright, ownership
- intermediary: copy protection, copyright,
 electronic publishing, meta data

Narrower Term/Broader Term

- user: information, information-systems, philosophy, systems
- author: information systems, philosophy
- intermediary: management information systems, organisational aspects, philosophical aspects, statistical analysis

Related Term

- user: citation, internet, no-tag, research, web, writing
- author: scientific and technical information, primary literature, scholarly publishing, hypermedia links, link analysis,
 bibliographic citations
- intermediary: citation analysis, electronic publishing, information resources, Internet

Related Tags

- related but not strictly RT
- user: information-seeking-behaviour, information_seeking_behavior
- author: libraries, information research, information retrieval, behaviour
- intermediary: libraries, information research, information retrieval, behaviour, task analysis

Related Tags (cont.)

- user: relevance
- author: user criteria, relevance judgments, information seeking
- intermediary: cognitive systems, educational computing, geophysics computing, human factors, information retrieval systems, meteorology, multimedia systems,
 relevance feedback, user interfaces

Unrelated Tags

- average of 3.5 per article, not all from tags
- Categories:
 - Time and Task Management
 - Geographic Tags
 - Specifics
 - Generalities
 - Emergent Vocabulary
 - Non-English tags
 - Other

Time and Task Management

- Examples:
 - todo
 - new
 - print, toprint
 - maybe
 - lis510
- Not related to the article—entirely between the user and the document
- project or task based
- toread is encoded in stars in article post

Geographic Tags

- Examples:
 - regions: Asia
 - countries: Turkey, Great Britain, Israel
 - cities: Sydney, Berkeley
- Country and region names
- only 4 examples in user or author terms, all others from descriptors

Specifics

- Names
 - Bates, Aczel
- Specific Systems
 - Romeo, Pubmed, Citeseer
- Specific Groups Studied
 - medical students, library science students, college students
- Methodologies
 - survey, interview, pubmed-mining

Generalities

- Extremely general terms that could apply to almost any article in a field
- e.g.: computers, information, library/libraries
- As expected since tagging system lacks a thesaurus

Other Categories

- Emergent Vocabulary
 - folksonomy, tagging
- Non-English tags
 - etsint_prosessit
 - Relevansvurdering
- no-tag
 - system created default tag assigned when the user assigns no tags

Conclusions

- there are differences between user, author and intermediary conceptions of the documents
 - thesaural relations are rare in tags except Same and RT
 - time and task management, geographic information, emergent vocabulary
 - users and authors do not standardise their vocabulary

Acknowledgments

- Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
- Faculty of Information and Media Studies,
 University of Western Ontario

Margaret E.I. Kipp
Faculty of Information and Media Studies
University of Western Ontario
mkipp@uwo.ca
http://publish.uwo.ca/~mkipp/

Complementary or Discrete Contexts in Online Indexing:

A Comparison of User, Creator and Intermediary Keywords

CAIS/ACSI 2006, York University, June 1-3