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# KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION

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## Contents pages

Fang, Hui. **Classifying Research Articles in Multidisciplinary Sciences Journals into Subject Categories.** *Knowledge Organization.* 42(3), 139-153. 35 references.

**Abstract:** In the Thomson Reuters Web of Science database, the subject categories of a journal are applied to all articles in the journal. However, many articles in multidisciplinary Sciences journals may only be represented by a small number of subject categories. To provide more accurate information on the research areas of articles in such journals, we can classify articles in these journals into subject categories as defined by Web of Science based on their references. For an article in a multidisciplinary sciences journal, the method counts the subject categories in all of the article's references indexed by Web of Science, and uses the most numerous subject categories of the references to determine the most appropriate classification of the article. We used articles in an issue of *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)* to validate the correctness of the method by comparing the obtained results with the categories of the articles as defined by *PNAS* and their content. This study shows that the method provides more precise search results for the subject category of interest in bibliometric investigations through recognition of articles in multidisciplinary sciences journals whose work relates to a particular subject category.

Hider, Philip. **A Survey of the Coverage and Methodologies of Schemas and Vocabularies Used to Describe Information Resources.** *Knowledge Organization.* 42(3), 154-163. 24 references.

**Abstract:** Riley's survey (2010) of metadata standards for cultural heritage collections represents a rare attempt to classify such standards, in this case according to their domain, community, function and purpose. This paper reports on a survey of metadata standards with particular functions, i.e. those of schemas and vocabularies, but that have been published online for any domain or community (and not just those of the cultural heritage sector). In total, 53 schemas and 328 vocabularies were identified as within scope, and were classified according to their subject coverage and the type of warrant used in their reported development, i.e. resource, expert or user warrant, or a combination of these types. There was found to be a general correlation between the coverage of the schemas and vocabularies. Areas of underrepresentation would appear to be the humanities and the fine arts, and, in the case of schemas, also law, engineering, manufacturing and sport. Schemas would appear to be constructed more by consulting experts and considering end-users' search behaviour; vocabularies, on the other hand, are developed more by considering the information resources themselves, or by combining a range of methods.

Peña, Gilberto Anguiano and Peña, Catalina Naumis. **Method for Selecting Specialized Terms from a General Language Corpus.** *Knowledge Organization.* 42(3), 164-175. 27 references.

**Abstract:** Among the many aspects studied by library and information science are linguistic phenomena associated with document content analysis, for purposes of both information organization and retrieval. To this end, terms used in scientific and technical language must be recovered and their area of domain and behavior studied. Through language, society controls the knowledge available to people. Document content analysis, in this case of scientific texts, facilitates gathering knowledge of lexical units and their major applications and separating such specialized terms from the general language, to create indexing languages. The model presented here or other lexicographic resources with similar characteristics may be useful in the near future, in computer-assisted indexing or as corpora monitors, with respect to new text analyses or specialized corpora. Thus, using techniques for document content analysis of a lexicographically labeled general language corpus proposed herein, components which enable the extraction of lexical units from specialized language may be obtained and characterized.

Oh, Kyong Eun, Joo, Soohyung, and Jeong, Eun-Ja. **Online Consumer Health Information Organization: Users' Perspectives on Faceted Navigation.** *Knowledge Organization.* 42(3), 176-186. 32 references.

**Abstract:** We investigate facets of online health information that are preferred, easy-to-use and useful in accessing online consumer health information from a user's perspective. In this study, the existing classification structure of 20 top ranked consumer health information websites in South Korea were analyzed, and nine facets that are used in organizing health information in those websites were identified. Based on the identified facets, an online survey, which asked participants' preferences for as well as perceived ease-of-use and usefulness of each facet in accessing online health information, was conducted. The analysis of the survey results showed that among the nine facets, the "diseases & conditions" and "body part" facets were most preferred, and perceived as easy-to-use and useful in accessing online health information. In contrast, "age," "gender," and "alternative medicine" facets were perceived as relatively less preferred, easy-to-use and useful. This research study has direct implications for organization and design of health information websites in that it suggests facets to include and avoid in organizing and providing access points to online health information.

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Satija, M.P. **Brief Communication: The 21<sup>st</sup> Edition (2014) of the *Sears List of Subject Headings: A Brief Introduction*.** *Knowledge Organization.* 42(3), 187-189. 2 references.

**Abstract:** States in brief the new features of the recently released 21<sup>st</sup> edition of the *Sears List of Subject Headings*. Introduces its new editor Barbara A. Bristow, and the new publisher EBSCO Information Services which recently acquired Sears' founder publisher since 1923, the H.W. Wilson Company.

Names a few new subject headings in areas like science, technology, engineering and medicine (STEM). In this edition there are a total of 250 new headings making it a total of 10,000 preferred headings meant for small and medium sized libraries. Critically examines inconsistencies in a few headings. States the additional features of the online edition. Concludes to say the new edition maintains its stellar reputation of a handy list of general subject headings.