

# Tagging tagging.



Analysing user keywords in scientific bibliography management systems

```
2.0 2007 A account addiction AIDS analysis and application
Bioinformatics blog bookmark cancer carpal tunnel syndrome
christian comparison computer copd database design
Development
                            Epidemiology
                 dictionary
                                               equipment
evolution File fitness Fitoterapia Form
                                              fractures
genetics genome health HIV how imaging
information injury innovation internet IT knee knowledge library
2.0 life lifehacks loss love mail management medicine
Microarray mobile my phd thesis citations network
neuroscience news office online open access
pathway physics proteomics r resources RNA schools Security
sequencing share shares sharing shoulder Social social
networking Software space statistics survey time time share
Times to todo tools Training transcription factors treatment
video web Web 2.0 web design web development web2.0
weight weightloss wiki Wikipedia workout wrist
```





#### **Outline**

- 1. Introduction Research context and related work
- 2. Goals and Method
- 3. Tag Category Models (LTCM, FTCM, T2TCM)
- 4. Tags versus author keywords
- 5. Conclusion and Discussion

## Background

- growing number of systems that use tagging (e.g. flickr, del.icio.us, citeulike, connotea, google video, youtube)
- user provided vocabulary for the annotation of resources
- tagging as a possible solution to the "vocabulary problem" stated by Furnas (1987)
- tags can "identify qualities or characteristics" of resources (Kipp and Campbell 2006, Kipp 2007, Feinberg 2006, Kroski 2005)

#### Related work

- **Empirical research rare and limited to...** 
  - Automatic statistical analyses (Golder and Hubermann 2006, Hammond 2005)
  - Systems from personal or private domain
- Still little research on functional and linguistic aspects of tags (especially in the context of scientific bibliography management systems)

### Research questions

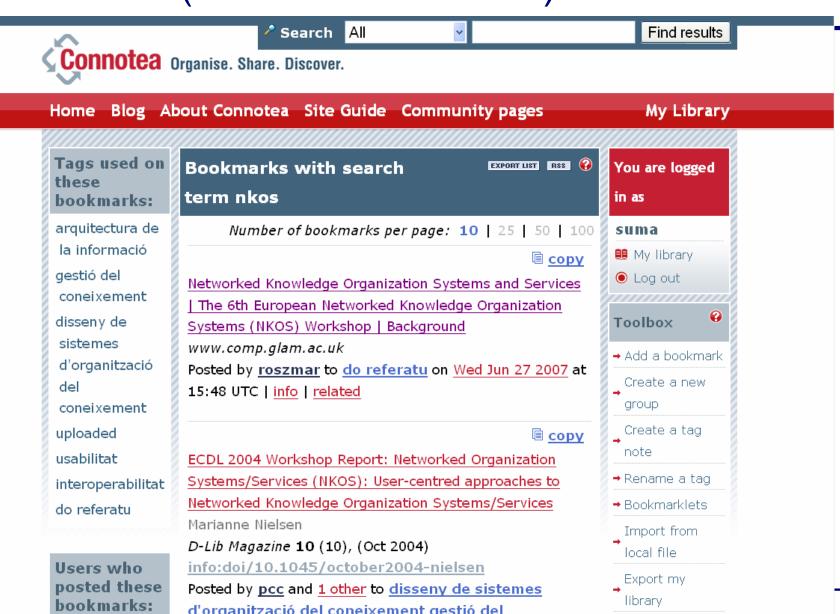
- Is it possible to **discover regular patterns in tag usage** and to establish a stable category model?
- To what degree are social tags taken from or findable in the full text of the tagged resource?
- How do social tags differ from author keywords?
- Does tagging go beyond content description and how?

#### Method

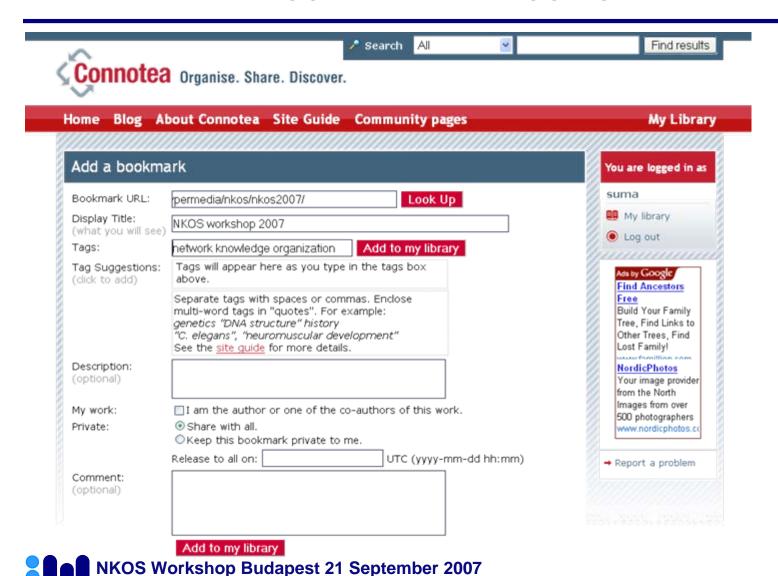
#### Dataset and model

- (Step 1) Explorative creation of a category model
  - Random sample from connotea.org (Web API)
  - Creation of individual classes by information scientists
  - Consolidation to preliminary model
- (Step 2) Explanatory case study: Applying and verifying the category model
  - Second sample (500 ICT related articles, 1191 tags)
  - Assign to preliminary model
  - **→**Evolution of stable category model

## Connotea (search for "NKOS")

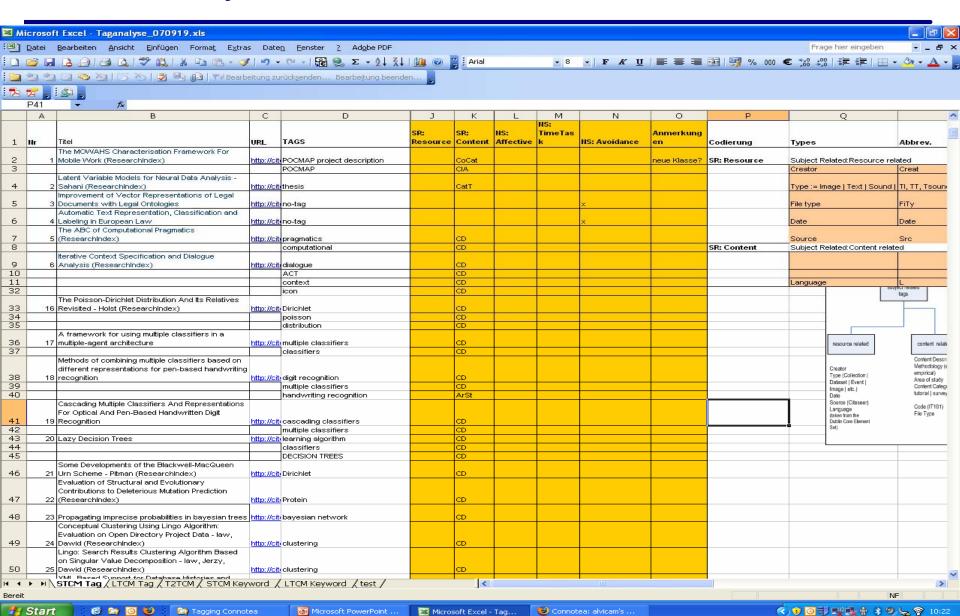


#### Connnotea: Tagger's view (tagging NKOS 2007)

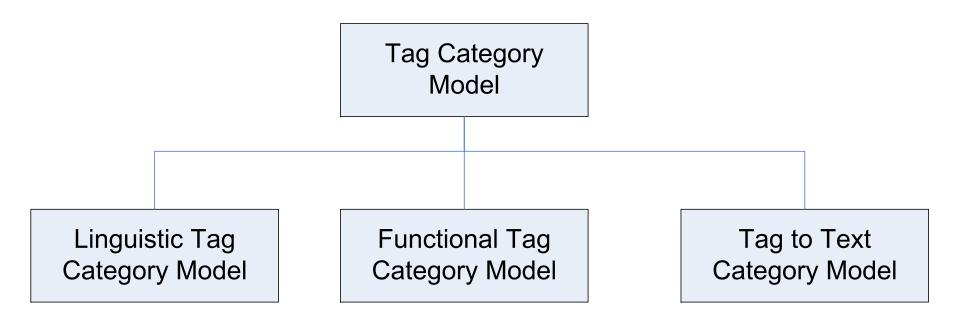


Heckner, Mühlbacher, Wolff

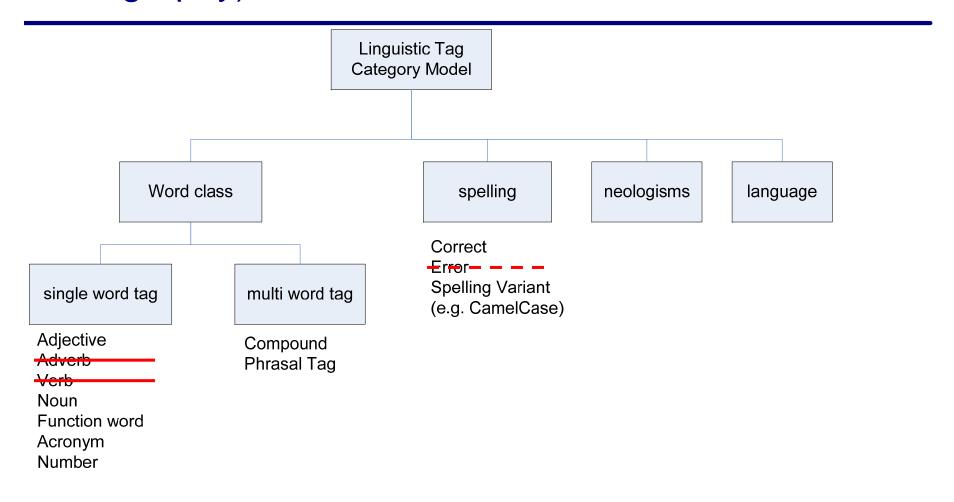
# Data Analysis in Excel



## **Emerging models**

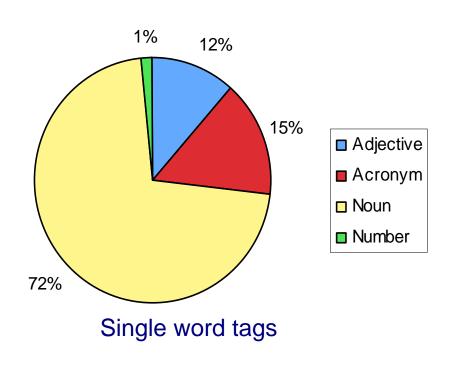


# Linguistic model (morphosyntax, lexicon, orthography)

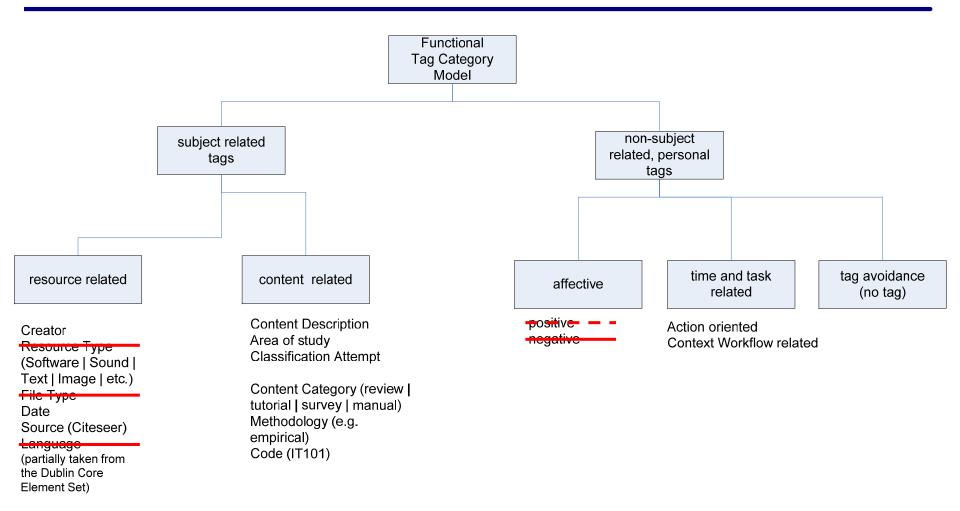


## Linguistic Model

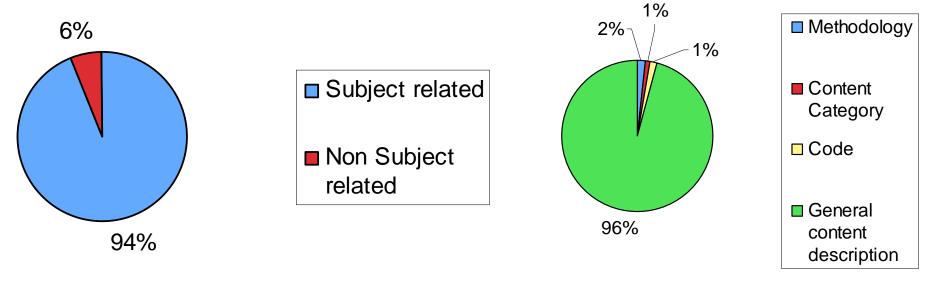
- Users do not tag with verbs or adverbs
- Acronyms and Adjectives rather common



#### Functional / Semantic model



#### Functional / Semantic Model



Subject related vs. non-subject related tags What do content related tags describe?

→ contrary to previous studies 16% non-subject related tags Kipp and Campbell (2006)



## What form of content description?

What kind of tag is "clustering"?

- Representation of content (CD, mental copy & paste)
- Description of the area of study (ArSt)
- Classification of content (ClA)

clustering	CD
<u>clustering</u>	CD
clustering	ArSt
clustering	CD
clustering	CD
clustering	CD
clustering	ArSt
clustering	ArSt
clustering	CD

→ Tough decision, never independent of document content

## Content description or more?!

- Tags exclusive to one user
- *labeling* function?

User	Tag	used (# of docs)
linguini	958	19
fsyu2005	timetabling	6
mthomure	latent-semantic-analysis	7
mthomure	image-search	12
mreddington	HFSP-funded	87
radico	Trs	4
wyng	sensornet	18

- The "Super-label" / complex tags
- hierarchical structures in tags

data::gene perturbation

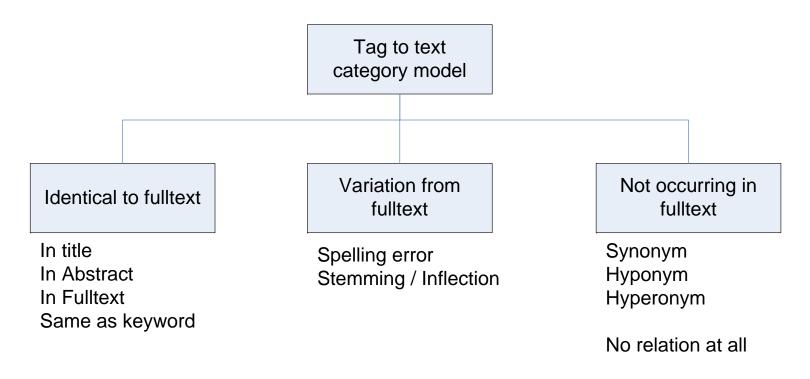
data::sequence

method::transitive reduction

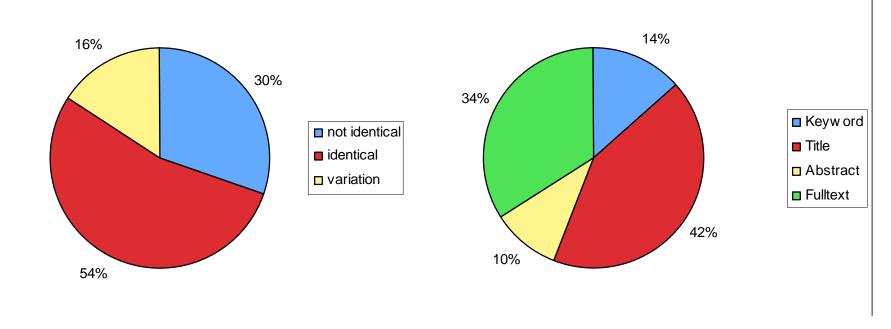
→ Distinction between content description and labels used for workflow organisation is a difficult task!

## Tag to text model

relationship between tags and document (full) text — where are tags found in the text?



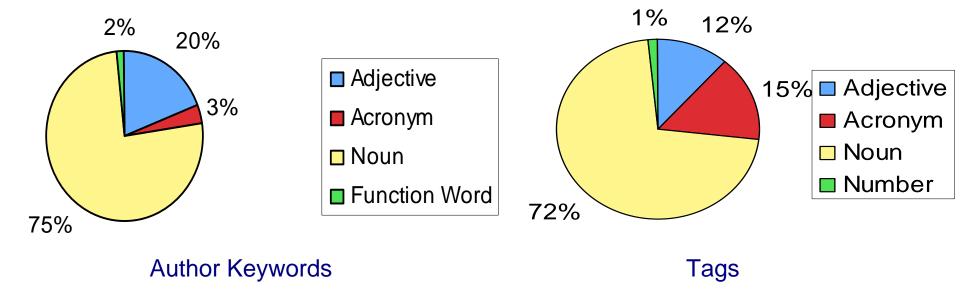
## Tag to text category model



Relation of tag to full text

Position of tag in resource

# Tags vs. author keywords – comparison of word classes



# Tags vs. author keywords (preliminary results)

- only documents where both are present were considered
- 1,3 words per tag vs. 1,8 words per keyword
- app. 2,2 tags/document vs. 5,6 keywords / document
- overlap:
  - identical or *near identical* concepts in tags and keywords
  - overlap bounded in almost all cases by the (lesser) number of tags
  - ca. 58% overlap in content
  - only 30% with respect to all keywords

## Tags vs. author keywords: Relations

- typical relations between related tags and keywords:
  - more *general* tags (e.g. RNA (tag) vs. RNA secondary structures (keyword))
  - more *specific* tags (e.g. information visualization (tag) vs. visualization (keyword)
  - difference in number (e.g. wavelet (tag) vs. wavelets (keyword))
  - translation (recuperació de la informació (tag) vs. information retrieval (keyword))
  - different tags are part of multiword keywords (e.g. text, ..., input (tags) vs. text input (keyword)
- taggers tend to use less and more general concepts than authors

### Words per Tag vs. Words per author keywords

Number of words per tag	Occurren ces	Percent total
1	844	70,87 %
2	289	24,27 %
3	46	3,87 %
4	7	0,59 %
5	2	0,17 %
6	1	0,08 %
7	0	0
8	2	0,17 %
Overall	1191	100 %

Number of words per keyword	Occurrenc es	Percent total
1	331	34,4
2	478	49,7
3	128	13,3
4	19	1,98
5	4	0,42
6	1	0,20
Overall	961	100 %

#### Outlook

- further refinement of tag model and research method
- comparative studies concerning
  - the influence of system design on tagging strategies
  - comparison with *expert* keywords given by information professionals (e.g. in the INSPEC database)
- application of the model for different types of tagged content (videos, bookmarks, images)
- design hints for tagging systems
  - additional non-content-related tagging options (rating (content, readability, quality etc.), workflow)

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