

# Index

## A

- abbreviations, 179–180
- ABI Inform, 28, 29
- Abridged Integrated Public Sector Vocabulary, 7
- academic institutions, as taxonomist employers, 57, 62
- academic thesauri, displaying connection to preferred terms, 107
- academic training, taxonomist, 360–361
- Access Innovations management tools, 32, 155, 167, 220
- Access Innovations web resources, 374
- The Accidental Taxonomist website, 375
- acronyms
  - in automated indexing, 227
  - for human indexing, 179–180
  - as nonpreferred terms, 103, 105
  - semantic relationships, 132
  - in terms, 86
- action and property associative relationships, 121
- action and target/patient associative relationships, 121
- Active Classification Solutions software, 168
- adjectives in terms, 84–85
- Adlib Information Systems software, 166
- administrative attributes, term, 94–95
- advertisers, as taxonomist employers, 57, 60
- agencies as taxonomist employers, information services, 57, 61
- agent associative relationships, process and, 121
- AIIM (Association for Information and Image Management International) training, 363–364, 368
- a.k.a. software, 168
- ALA (American Library Association) Subject Headings, 28
- ALA (American Library Association) training, 363, 367
- all* criterion for indexing/searching, 238–239, 240–241, 278
- all/some rule of hierarchical relationships, 111, 112
- alphabetical displays
  - associative relationships, 120–121
  - for end users, 108, 267–268
  - for human indexers, 105, 185, 186
  - thesauri, 120–121, 259–262
- alphabetical sort order in hierarchical displays, 274–275
- Amazon.com taxonomy, 20, 279–280
- American Chemical Society Chemical Abstract Service controlled vocabulary, 29
- American Library Association (ALA) Subject Headings, 28

- American Library Association (ALA) training, 363, 367
- American National Standards Institute (ANSI) thesauri standards, 9
- American Society for Indexing (ASI), 363, 366, 370, 371, 373
- American Society for Information Science and Technology (ASIS&T), 366–367, 372
- Amicus Thesaurus software, 163
- analytical skills needed by taxonomists, 51
- ANSI (American National Standards Institute) thesauri standards, 9
- ANSI/NISO Z39.15-2005 Guidelines for the Construction, Format, and Management of Monolingual Controlled Vocabularies* standard, 83–84, 126, 159
- antonyms as nonpreferred terms, 103, 105–106
- approval status, term, 95
- ASI (American Society for Indexing), 363, 366, 370, 371, 373
- ASIS&T (American Society for Information Science and Technology), 366–367, 372
- Aslib Public Course in Library and Information Management Skills training, 364
- Association for Information and Image Management International (AIIM) training, 363–364, 368
- associative relationships
  - across hierarchies, 119–123
  - alphabetical displays, 120–121
  - in automated indexing, 228
  - benefits, 16, 18
  - creating, 119, 123–125
  - custom, 128, 130–131
  - described, 97, 119
  - hierarchical, distinguishing from, 115, 116, 125–127
  - within hierarchies, 119, 120, 122
  - in human indexing, 180–181, 228
  - nonhierarchical, in hierarchical taxonomies, 7
  - number, 125
  - in searchable taxonomies, 121
  - searching and, 18
  - spreadsheets, lack of support for, 140
  - symmetry, 129
  - in thesauri, 10, 97, 119, 120
  - types, 120, 121
  - webs, 124
- ASTIA Descriptors* (Department of Defense) thesaurus, 29
- asymmetrical relationships, 98, 101, 111, 128–129. *See also* hierarchical relationships
- attributes, term, 13, 93–95, 112, 140, 146–147
- authority files. *See also* controlled vocabularies; named entities
  - adding to existing taxonomies, 333
  - described, 2, 4, 16
  - hierarchical relationships, 235
  - human indexing, 182–184
  - relationships in, 97
  - as separate vocabulary, 254
- authorized headings, LCSH, 17
- authorized terms, 70. *See also* preferred terms
- authors as taxonomy users, expectations, 293
- auto-categorization
  - auto-generated keyword use, 228
  - categories, 208
  - human involvement, 215
  - machine learning-based, 211–214, 215

- nonpreferred terms, 209
  - role of taxonomist, 51, 55
  - rules-based methods, 205, 209–211, 214, 215
  - users, 201
  - auto-categorization software
    - automatic taxonomy generation, 215–216
    - choosing, 150, 219
    - development, 149, 169
    - features, 204, 217–218
    - market, 216–217
    - products, 221–222
    - taxonomy management, 217–220
    - tools integrated with, 219
  - auto-classification software, 149, 204, 222, 224
  - automated indexing. *See also* auto-categorization
    - acronyms, 227
    - advantages, 200, 201
    - applications, 200–201
    - appropriate situations, 205
    - associative relationships, 228
    - described, 199, 205, 208
    - hierarchical relationships, 227
    - human indexing, combining, 229
    - human involvement, 201, 213–215
    - information extraction, 205–208
    - limitations, 177, 183–184, 208, 225–226
    - nonpreferred terms, 109, 226–227
    - phrase inversions, 226–227
    - postcoordination, 226
    - scope notes, 226
    - software, 168–169, 207, 223–224
    - statistical methods, 205
    - taxonomist's role, 55
    - taxonomy creation, 225–229
    - taxonomy use, 206
    - term notes, 226
    - term relationships, 227–228
    - weighted terms, 228–229
  - Autonomy Collaborative Classifier software, 219
  - Autonomy Interwoven MetaTagger software, 219
  - Autonomy taxonomy generation software, 216, 219
- B**
- back-of-the-book indexing, 76, 175
  - Basis Technology entity extraction software, 208
  - batch loading data, 147
  - Battelle Columbus Laboratory library management tool, 31
  - Bayesian analysis of text, 211
  - BiblioTech library management tool, Comstow, 30, 31
  - bidirectional relationships, 97, 98
  - bilingual taxonomies. *See* multilingual taxonomies
  - Blackaby, James R., 62
  - blogs, taxonomy-related, 374
  - book cataloging systems, 28
  - Boolean searching, limitations, 88–89
  - breadcrumb trails, 271, 280, 281
  - British Standards Institution thesaurus standards, 9
  - British/U.S. spellings, 103, 104
  - broader terms. *See also* hierarchical relationships; polyhierarchies
    - displays, thesaurus, 261, 262
    - mapping narrower terms to, 341–342
    - notation, 111, 112, 113–114, 115, 263
    - in recursive retrieval, 11
    - relationships, 10
  - browsable taxonomies, 108
  - BT (broader terms) label, 111, 112

BTG (broader term (generic))  
notation, 113–114

BTI (broader term (instance))  
notation, 114

BTP (broader term (partitive))  
notation, 115

*Building Enterprise Taxonomies*  
(Stewart), 290, 309, 310

business semantics management  
software. *See* thesaurus  
software

## **C**

candidate terms  
described, 77–78  
generating, 183, 188, 191–193  
in merging taxonomies, 338  
software support, 77, 95

capitalization of terms, 84

card sorting, 314–316

*Card Sorting: Designing Usable  
Categories* (Spencer), 316

catalog by example method,  
211–212

cataloging, 15–16, 41, 166, 172–173

categories  
for auto-categorization, 208  
described, 70, 254–255  
design, 255, 314–316  
facets, compared, 251  
inheritance, 112–113  
nested structure, 6  
in ontologies, 13  
relationships between, 97  
software support, 254  
taxonomies for organizing, 15,  
21–23  
term in hierarchical tax-  
onomies, 269  
uses, 255–256, 301–302

categorization skills needed by  
taxonomists, 51

category taxonomy type, 2

cause and effect associative rela-  
tionships, 121

Cengage Learning cataloging sys-  
tems, 28, 29

*Chemical Engineering Thesaurus*  
(American Institute of  
Chemical Engineers), 29

child terms. *See* narrower terms

circular relationships, 144, 145

classes. *See* categories

classification  
auto-classification software,  
149, 204, 222, 224  
described, 172, 173  
examples, 6, 246  
folk, 194–195  
in history of taxonomies, 28–29  
relationships in, 97  
software, 136, 143, 168, 221  
website taxonomies for, 21–22

classification taxonomy type, 2

click-trail reports, 298–299

CLICK University webinar training,  
363

client server thesaurus creation  
software, 31

closed card sort, 315

closed indexing, 175

clusters, 69

CMS. *See* content management  
systems

codes, as tool for human indexing,  
179–180

Cognatrix software, 150, 152–153

Collaborative Classifier software,  
Autonomy, 219

collaborative tagging, 194–195,  
196–197

Colon Classification system, 246

combining taxonomies  
integrating, 332–334  
mapping, 332, 339–343,  
344–345  
merging, 332, 335–339

- comma separated values (CSV)
  - file, 138, 322
- commercial taxonomies, 24, 25–28, 34–35
- communication skills needed by taxonomists, 53, 55
- company-industry relationships, ambiguity, 125–126
- Computers in Libraries training, 369
- Comstow Information Services, 30, 31
- concepts
  - described, 68–69, 90
  - evaluating, 76–77
  - identifying, 71–74, 75–76, 77, 306, 307–310
  - sources, 71–76
  - supplemental information, 90–95
- conceptSearching auto-categorization software, 219
- conferences, taxonomy-related, 365–369, 372
- consistency in term selection for indexing/cataloging, 15–16, 52–53, 79, 81, 237–238
- Construction of Controlled Vocabularies online tutorial, 370
- consultancies, information services, 57, 61, 374–375
- consultant taxonomists, 56, 353–356. *See also* freelance taxonomists
- content, links to node labels, 276–277, 278
- content audits, 71–74, 77, 306, 307–310
- content extraction, 205–208
- content inventories, 71–74, 77, 306, 307–310
- Content Management Professionals association, 372
- content management systems (CMS)
  - concept development, 74
  - history, 32
  - software, 136, 166–167, 169
  - taxonomist's role, 55–56
- content surveys, 73, 77
- contractor taxonomists, 56, 353–356. *See also* freelance taxonomists
- controlled vocabularies. *See also* facets
  - commercially/publicly available, 16
  - creation/maintenance, 135
  - described, 3–5
  - examples, 16–17, 20
  - history, 29
  - for indexing, 15–17, 29
  - multiple file, 252–254
  - multiple use relationships, 102
  - nonpreferred terms, 98–99, 107
  - overlapping concepts, 122–123
  - preferred term selection, 82–83
  - relationships, 97
  - term capitalization, 84
  - term selection issues, 78
  - thesauri compared, 11
- corporate taxonomies. *See* enterprise taxonomies
- corporations, as taxonomist employers, 57, 58
- countable nouns in terms, 85
- counter-agent associative relationships, process and, 121
- Craven, Timothy, 163, 370
- cross-references, term, 100
- crosswalks, 340
- CSV (comma separated values)
  - file, 138, 322
- Cuadra Associates software, 160–161

**D**

Daniel, Ron, 32  
Data Asset Management  
    Conference training, 369  
database indexing, 175–176  
database management systems,  
    52, 69, 128, 135  
database vendors, as taxonomist  
    employers, 57, 60  
data extraction, 205–208  
Data Harmony MAIstro software,  
    155, 220–221  
Data Harmony Metadata Extractor  
    software, 208  
Data Harmony Thesaurus Master,  
    32, 155–156, 220  
deployment, taxonomy, 322  
descriptive cataloging, 172  
descriptors, 70  
design  
    categories, 255, 314–316  
    facets, 138, 247, 250–252  
    fielded search, 286–287  
    taxonomy, 258, 274, 286–287,  
        293–294, 297, 300–302  
    user interface, 55, 238, 273–274  
    XML schema, 323–324  
Designer and Intelligent Text  
    Classifier, 222–223  
Designing and Implementing  
    Records Keeping System  
    (DIRKS), 168  
detail-oriented nature of taxon-  
    omy work, 52–53  
Dewey Decimal Classification sys-  
    tem for book cataloging, 6  
Dialog online research service, 29,  
    285–286, 287  
dictionary-thesauri, 8, 110  
digital asset management as tax-  
    onomist background, 41–42  
Digital Library Environment train-  
    ing, 364

Diltz, Margot  
    on job advantages, 350  
    on taxonomy design, 293–294  
directional relationships, 98, 101,  
    111, 128–129. *See also* hierar-  
    chical relationships  
directories, taxonomy, 25, 35  
DIRKS (Designing and  
    Implementing Records  
    Keeping System), 168  
discipline and object/phenome-  
    non associative relation-  
    ships, 121  
discipline and practitioner asso-  
    ciative relationships, 121  
discussion groups, online, 373  
displays, taxonomy, 257, 258  
displays, thesaurus. *See* thesaurus  
    displays  
disposition management software,  
    168  
distance learning programs, 361,  
    363, 364–365  
documentation, 296, 317, 318–319  
document management systems,  
    taxonomist role in, 55–56  
Dow Jones Client Solutions, 24–25  
drilling down term, 6

**E**

Earley and Associates taxonomy  
    consultant firm, 30, 156–157,  
    365, 374, 375  
Earley, Seth, 30  
editorial policies, indexing,  
    189–191, 318, 319  
editors, taxonomy, 358  
effect associative relationships,  
    cause and, 121  
employers of taxonomists, 56–62,  
    351–352  
employment environments, 56–57,  
    58–62, 351–352

- end-user manuals, 318
  - end users, expectations, 293
  - enterprises, described, 303
  - enterprise search software
    - features, 135–136, 166, 168–169, 202
    - history, 31, 32
    - taxonomies, incorporating, 202
  - Enterprise Search Summit training, 368, 372
  - enterprise taxonomies
    - for classification of information, 21–22
    - concept development, 73, 74
    - content audits, 306, 307–310
    - described, 23, 303–305
    - design, 274
    - development, 304–305, 306–309
    - facets, 304
    - hierarchical, 304
    - history, 29–31
    - maintenance, 188
    - proliferation, 303
    - research, 82
    - scope, 305
    - search logs, 306, 307
    - stakeholders, 304–305, 306
    - terminology, 78, 306
    - thesauri in, 304
    - users, 303, 305
    - vocabulary facets, 304
  - entities, described, 68
  - entities, named. *See* named entities
  - Entities and Events Extractor software, 208
  - entity extraction, 206–208
  - entity identification, 206–208
  - entry terms. *See* nonpreferred terms
  - equivalence relationships, 10, 97, 98–102, 128, 131–133
  - ethnoclassification, 194–195, 196–197
  - European Thesaurus on
    - International Relations and Area Studies Online, 344
  - European Training Thesaurus, 345
  - Excel, Microsoft, 137–140. *See also* spreadsheets
  - expandable tree hierarchical taxonomy display, 269, 271–273, 274, 277
  - Extensible Markup Language (XML), 25, 52, 144, 322–324, 334
- F**
- faceted browse systems. *See* facets
  - faceted search. *See* fielded search
  - facet indicators, 243, 244, 245. *See also* node labels
  - facets
    - building process, 311
    - categories compared, 251
    - content, appropriate, 294, 295
    - described, 21, 244–246, 249–250, 251
    - design, 138, 247, 250–252
    - in enterprise contexts, 304
    - examples, 247–249, 251, 280
    - fielded search displays, 280–283
    - hierarchical taxonomies compared, 250
    - hierarchies compared, 251
    - inheritance, 112–113, 254
    - integrating, 333
    - metadata compared, 251
    - in multilingual taxonomies, 347
    - organizing, 182–184
    - searching, 204, 246, 281
    - term selection, 80–81, 84–85, 89–90, 183–184
    - types, 246–247
  - Farmer, Linda, 374
  - federated search, 341
  - fielded search
    - content, appropriate, 246, 247

## 424 The Accidental Taxonomist

fielded search (*cont.*)  
described, 280  
faceted, 280–283  
multiple vocabulary, 283–287  
postcoordinated terms, 245  
precoordinated terms, 89  
taxonomy design and, 286–287  
file formats, content, 308–309  
flat format thesaurus display, 259,  
261–262  
folksonomies, 35, 193–197. *See also*  
social tagging  
folk taxonomies, 195  
foreign language relationships, 104  
foreign language terms as nonpre-  
ferred terms, 103, 104. *See*  
*also* multilingual taxonomies  
former terms, semantic relation-  
ships for, 132  
forums, online, 373  
freelance taxonomists  
marketing, 359, 371  
numbers, 56  
as part of project team, 302, 303  
rates, 176, 358  
tasks, 357–358  
transition into, 43  
work available, 358–359  
FreeMind mind-mapping soft-  
ware, 141, 142  
freeware thesaurus software,  
163–164  
full term hierarchy thesaurus dis-  
play, 259, 262–263  
fuzzy matches, 337–338

## G

*general* criterion for  
indexing/searching,  
240–241, 242  
*general* entries, sort order, 275  
generic posting, 106, 341  
generic-specific hierarchical rela-  
tionships, 113–114, 116

geographic lists, ordering, 283  
Getty Research Institute, 17, 24,  
26–27  
Gilbane Group training, 369  
glossaries, 70, 82  
governance, 296, 316–319, 347  
government agencies, as taxono-  
mist employers, 57, 58–59  
Graef, Jean  
on role as taxonomist, 44  
on search engine development, 31  
grammatical format of terms,  
80–81, 84  
granularity, concept, 216, 331  
Green Chameleon blog, 374  
Gruber, Tom, on ontologies, 12

## H

Henry Stewart Events training, 369  
Heyman, Marti, on career as tax-  
onomist, 48–49  
hierarchical displays. *See also*  
fielded search  
choosing, 273–274  
described, 268–269  
design, 273–274  
end-user, 268–269  
for human indexers, 186  
node labels, 270, 276–277, 278  
nonpreferred terms, 108  
online, 268–269  
printed, 268  
searchers, use by, 204  
sort order, 274–275  
term names, contextual, 276  
types, 269–273  
hierarchical relationships. *See also*  
polyhierarchies  
all/some rule, 111, 112  
authority files, 235  
in automated indexing, 227  
benefits, 16, 18  
custom, 128, 129–130

- described, 97, 110–111
  - distinguishing from associative relationships, 115, 116, 125–127
  - generic-specific, 113–114, 116
  - in human indexing, 180, 227
  - instance, 113, 114–115, 116, 117
  - narrower terms in, 111–112
  - recursive retrieval, 112
  - searching, 18
  - in thesauri, 10, 11, 97
  - types, 113–116
  - whole-part, 113, 115–116, 117, 126–127
  - hierarchical taxonomies
    - all*, issues pertaining to, 238–239, 240–241, 278
    - benefits, 19, 304
    - building process, 311–312, 314
    - creation/maintenance tools, 135
    - depth/breadth, 236–238
    - described, 6, 8
    - in enterprise contexts, 304
    - examples, 6–7
    - faceted taxonomies compared, 250
    - facets, effect on design, 238, 251
    - general*, issues pertaining to, 240–241, 242
    - integrating, 333
    - ontologies compared, 13
    - other*, issues pertaining to, 241–242
    - relationships in, 97–98
    - scope, 76
    - searching, 19
    - stakeholder/user input, 314–316
    - structure, 232
    - term capitalization, 84
    - thesauri compared, 10–11, 258
    - user interface, influence on, 238
  - hierarchies, generally, 231–236, 243–244
  - history of taxonomies, 28–29, 32–36
  - Hodge, Gail, on knowledge organization system term, 2
  - homographs in terms, 85
  - Howe, John, content audit items tool, 310
  - human indexing
    - advantages, 177, 185
    - authority files, multiple, 182–184
    - auto-categorization combined, 215
    - automated indexing combined, 229
    - described, 171–172
    - indexer training, 190
    - nonpreferred terms, 179–180, 227
    - phrase inversions, 226–227
    - quality control, 189–191, 318, 319
    - relationships in, 180–181, 182, 227, 228
    - review, need for, 190–191
    - searching, 185–187
    - taxonomies, working with, 105, 178–180, 182–188, 228
    - term selection, 15–17, 178–180, 182
    - tools, 93, 181–182
    - vocabularies, working with, 182–184
    - vocabulary management, 191–193
    - weighting, 190, 229
  - H.W. Wilson Company cataloging systems, 28–29
- I**
- IA (Information Architecture) Institute, 22–23, 310, 367, 372

- identifier numbers, concept, 95
- incorrect spellings as nonpreferred terms, 103, 104
- incorrect terms, semantic relationships for, 132
- independent nature of taxonomy development, 53
- indexer notes, 93, 181–182
- indexers, 175–177, 293
- Indexer's Network social networking group, 374
- indexes, described, 42–43
- indexing. *See also* automated indexing; human indexing
  - associated terms, designation, 120
  - back-of-the-book, 76, 175
  - concept development, 74
  - consistency, 173
  - controlled vocabularies for, 5, 15–17
  - database, 175–176
  - density, 176
  - described, 173
  - errors in, 329
  - freelance, 176
  - guidelines, 318
  - maintenance, 327–329, 330
  - nonpreferred terms, 106, 108, 109
  - nontext media, 177–178, 200
  - permuted, 259, 264–266
  - precoordinated terms, 102
  - rates, 176
  - resources, 5, 28–29, 59–60
  - retroactive, 330
  - semantic relationships to facilitate, 132–133
  - software for, taxonomy management features, 166
  - structured, 184–185
  - subentries, 184–185
  - as taxonomist background, 42–44
  - taxonomist's role, 55
  - terms, weighting, 174–175
  - thesauri for, 17
  - types, 171
  - using taxonomy, 173–175
- indexing taxonomy, mapping, 332, 339–343, 344–345
- individuals in ontologies, 12, 68
- industry-company relationships, ambiguity, 125–126
- Information Access Company, 28, 29
- information architecture, 31, 46
- Information Architecture (IA) Institute, 22–23, 310, 367, 372
- information architecture as taxonomist background, 46–47
- Information Architecture for the World Wide Web* (Rosenfeld & Morville), 247
- information extraction automated indexing, 205–208
- information providers, as taxonomist employers, 57, 59–60
- information services agencies as taxonomist employers, 57, 61
- information services consultancies, 57, 61, 374–375
- information technology as taxonomist background, 44–46
- Information Today training, 368, 369
- inheritance, term, 112–113, 254–255
- Inmagic Inc. software, 161
- instance hierarchical relationships, 113, 114–115, 116, 117
- instances, 12, 68
- Integrated Public Sector Vocabulary (IPSV), 218, 222–223
- integrating taxonomies, 332–334
- Intelligent Text Classifier software, 222–223
- Intellisophic, 32

interface design, 55, 238, 273–274

International Association for  
Ontology and Its  
Applications, 14

International Organization for  
Standardization (ISO)  
business classification, 143  
DIRKS methodology, 168  
semantic hierarchies of terms,  
324  
thesaurus standards, 9, 29, 159

Internet, influence on taxonomy  
development, 30–31

interoperability, taxonomy, 322,  
334

Interwoven MetaTagger software,  
Autonomy, 219

intranets, taxonomies in. *See*  
enterprise taxonomies

inventory items in website con-  
tent, 310

inversions, phrase, 86, 103, 105,  
226–227

Inxight SmartDiscovery Analysis  
Server software, 219

Inxight ThingFinder software,  
207–208

IPSV (Integrated Public Sector  
Vocabulary), 218, 222–223

ISO. *See* International  
Organization for  
Standardization

ITM T3 software, 161–162

## J

jargon, semantic relationships for,  
132

job descriptions involving taxon-  
omy-related tasks, 47

job hunting resources, 57,  
352–353, 359

job titles, taxonomist, 63–65

## K

Keyword in Context (KWIC), 259,  
265, 266. *See also* permuted  
index thesaurus display

Keyword Out of Context (KWOC),  
259, 265, 266. *See also* per-  
muted index thesaurus  
display

keywords  
assigning controlled vocabu-  
lary, 172, 173  
auto-generated, 213, 228  
described, 99, 107  
searching by, 106–107, 109  
user-assigned, 194–195,  
196–197  
in vocabulary management,  
191, 192, 193

KMWorld Conference, 372

*KMWorld* magazine training, 368

knowledge bases used in auto-cat-  
egorization, 209

knowledge engineering, 211

knowledge organization systems,  
1–3, 14–15

Koulopoulos, Tom, on taxonomies,  
34

KWIC (Keyword in Context), 259,  
265, 266. *See also* permuted  
index thesaurus display

KWOC (Keyword Out of Context),  
259, 265, 266. *See also* per-  
muted index thesaurus  
display

## L

labels, relationship, 98

Lambe, Patrick, 56, 246, 289, 374

language skills needed by taxono-  
mists, 51

large-scale thesaurus software,  
154–155

LCSH. *See* Library of Congress Subject Headings

Lee Romero On Content, Collaboration and Findability blog, 374

Leise, Fred, on search engine development, 31

Lexalytics Classifier software, 219

lexical variants as nonpreferred terms, 103

LGO Systems Pty. Ltd. software, 150, 152–153

librarians as taxonomists, 40–42

libraries as taxonomist employers, 57, 62

library management software, 30, 31, 166

Library of Congress Catalogers Learning Workshop/Cooperative training, 364

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)

- authorized headings, 17
- book cataloging systems, 28
- described, 16–17, 18
- history, 28–29
- precoordinated terms, 87, 88
- preferred/nonpreferred terms, 17
- as resource for preferred term selection, 83

licensing taxonomies, 24, 25–28, 34–35

LinkedIn professional networking site, 57, 373

Linnaean taxonomy of biological organisms, 6

List of Subject Headings for Small Public Libraries, 28

literature retrieval services search capability, 285–286

localization, taxonomy, 347. *See also* multilingual taxonomies

logical sort order, 274–275

## M

machine-aided indexing analysts, 213

machine learning-based auto-categorization, 211–214, 215

M.A.I. (Machine Aided Indexer) software, 155, 220

maintenance

- controlled vocabularies, 135
- enterprise taxonomies, 188
- governance compared, 319
- hierarchical taxonomies, 135
- indexing, 327–329, 330
- multilingual taxonomies, 347
- process, 321, 326–331
- revisions, 330–331
- synonym rings, 135
- term usage, 190–191
- thesauri, 135
- tools, 31–32
- updates, 329–330

MAIstro software, 155, 220–221

major terms, 174–175

mapping narrower terms to broader terms, 341–342

mapping-tables for online retrieval, 18–19

mapping taxonomies, 332, 339–343, 344–345

matching vocabulary, 336–339

MBT (multiple broader terms). *See* polyhierarchies

media companies as taxonomist employers, 57, 59

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), 17, 19, 24, 27

member-organization relationships, ambiguity, 126

merging taxonomies, 332, 335–339

merging terms, 328

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), 17, 19, 24, 27

- metadata
    - design, as taxonomist back-ground, 41
    - design, role of taxonomist in, 56
    - extracting automatically, 74
    - facets, compared, 251
    - interoperability, 340
    - software, 166
    - as source of concepts, 72
    - standards, 318
  - Metadata Extractor software, 208
  - Metalogix software, 74
  - Microbial Life Education
    - Resources use of faceted taxonomy, 21, 22
  - Microsoft Excel, 137–140. *See also* spreadsheets
  - mind-mapping software, 140–141, 142
  - minor terms, 174–175
  - miscellaneous* criterion for indexing/searching, 241–242
  - miscellaneous* entries, sort order, 275
  - misspelled terms, semantic relationships for, 132
  - Mondeca ITM T3 software, 161–162
  - Montague Institute training, 364–365
  - Morante, Marcia
    - on commercial taxonomies, 35
    - on role as taxonomist, 44–45
  - Morville, Peter, 247
  - Moulton, Lynda
    - on content management systems, 167
    - on taxonomy history, 29–30
    - on taxonomy terminology, 32–33
  - multilevel hierarchy thesaurus display, 263, 264
  - multilingual taxonomies
    - alphabetical flat format display, 261
  - benefits, 343–344
  - examples, 344
  - foreign language relationships, 104
  - governance, 347
  - localization, 347
  - maintenance, 347
  - mapping, 341, 344–346
  - software support, 148, 161, 162
  - translation issues, 346–347
  - multimedia, 177–178, 200, 294
  - multiple broader terms (MBT). *See* polyhierarchies
  - multiple use relationships, 102
  - Multisystems software, 150, 151–152, 322–323
  - MultiTes software, 150, 151–152, 322–323
  - multi-word terms, 84
  - museums as taxonomist employers, 57, 62
  - MyFlorida navigational website taxonomy, 23
- N**
- named entities. *See also* authority files
    - building, 313
    - described, 4
    - hierarchy structure, influence on, 235–236
    - indexing, 16
    - as separate vocabulary, 254
    - updating, 328
  - named hierarchies, 243–244
  - names, preferred term selection, 83
  - narrower terms. *See also* hierarchical relationships
    - displays, thesaurus, 261
    - in hierarchical relationships, 111–112
    - keyword searches, 106–107

- narrower terms(*cont.*)
  - amapping to broader terms, 341–342
  - as nonpreferred terms, 103, 106–107
  - notation, 111, 112, 113–114, 115, 263
  - as preferred term candidates, 107
  - relationships, 10
  - retrieval, 11, 112, 234–235, 239, 277–280
- National Information Standards Organization (NISO), thesaurus standards, 9
- native-language names, 103, 104. *See also* multilingual taxonomies
- natural language processing, 206
- navigational taxonomies, 21–23, 24
- navigation in website taxonomies, 22
- near synonyms, 79–81, 103–104
- nested category structure of hierarchical taxonomies, 6
- NetOwl entity extraction tool, 207
- networking, 372–374
- neural network-based analysis of text, 211
- Ning-based social networking, 374
- NISO (National Information Standards Organization), thesaurus standards, 9
- node labels, 234, 242–244, 270, 276–277, 278
- node names. *See* nonpreferred terms
- nodes, 68
- nondescriptors. *See* nonpreferred terms
- nonhierarchical related-term relationships, 7
- nonpreferred terms
  - acronyms, 103, 105
  - advantages, 11, 17–18, 19
  - antonyms, 103, 105–106
  - in auto-categorization, 209
  - automated indexing, 226–227
  - controlled vocabularies, 98–99
  - creating, 51
  - described, 67, 69
  - designations, 99–100
  - dictionary-type thesauri as resource, 110
  - displaying, 108–109, 261
  - equivalence relationships, 98–100
  - foreign language terms, 103, 104
  - growth in number, 110
  - hierarchical displays, 108
  - in hierarchical taxonomies, 7
  - human indexing, 178–180, 182, 227
  - incorrect spellings, 103, 104
  - indexing, 108, 109
  - in LCSH, 17
  - lexical variants, 103
  - narrower terms, 103, 106–107
  - near synonyms, 103–104
  - number, 107–110
  - phrase inversions, 103, 105
  - preferred terms, displaying connection, 106, 107
  - scientific names, 103
  - in search engines, 203–204
  - searching, 19, 106–107, 108, 109
  - spreadsheets, lack of support for, 140
  - style freedom, 100
  - synonyms, 102
  - technical names, 103
  - in thesauri, 100
  - in thesaurus/taxonomy management software, 100
  - types, 102–107, 131–133
  - user considerations, 109
  - variant spellings, 103, 104
- notes, term, 90–93, 181–182, 226
- noun phrases in terms, 84
- nouns in terms, 84, 85

- Nstein Text Mining Engine software, 219, 223–224
- NT (narrower terms) notation, 111, 112
- NTG (narrower term (generic)) notation, 113–114
- NTI (narrower term (instance)) notation, 114
- NTP (narrower term (partitive)) notation, 115
- O**
- object and origins associative relationships, 121
- object and property associative relationships, 121
- object/phenomenon associative relationships, discipline and, 121
- objects, described, 68
- obsolete terms, semantic relationships for, 132
- 1Quest Analytics taxonomy generation software, 216
- One-2-One software, 150, 168
- one level per screen hierarchical taxonomy display, 269–271, 273, 274
- online hierarchical displays, 268–269
- online research services, 29
- online resources, taxonomist, 149–150, 362, 369–370, 371, 373–375
- online retrieval, mapping-tables for, 18–19
- online search skills needed by taxonomists, 52
- online taxonomies. *See* website taxonomies
- online thesauri, 83, 261, 265, 267
- online visibility of nonpreferred terms in controlled vocabularies, 107
- ontologies
- applications, 14
  - attributes, term, 13
  - backgrounds suitable for development, 46, 49
  - classes, 13
  - described, 12
  - examples, 13, 14
  - guidelines, 13–14
  - hierarchical taxonomies compared, 13
  - individuals, 12, 68
  - instances, 12, 68
  - relationships, 12–13, 97, 127
  - relationship weighting, 156
  - semantic networks compared, 14
  - software, 141–142, 149, 158–160, 164–165, 221, 323–324
  - standards, 14, 52, 322, 326
  - terms, 13
  - thesauri compared, 13
  - Topic Maps presentation format, 14
  - trends, 14
  - W3C guideline, 14
- open card sort, 315
- open indexing, 175–176
- open source thesaurus software, 163, 164–165
- Open Text Collections Server
- Webtop Thesaurus Manager software, 167
- Open Text Corp. software, 167, 219, 223–224
- OptimalSort card-sorting software, 316
- Organising Knowledge* (Lambe), 246–247, 289
- organization, taxonomy, 231, 232

organizational skills needed by taxonomists, 51  
organization-member relationships, ambiguity, 126  
organizations, taxonomy-related, 370–374  
organizations that employ taxonomists, 56–62, 351–352  
origins associative relationships, object and, 121  
orphan terms, 98, 145, 147  
*other* criterion for indexing/searching, 241–242  
*other* entries, sort order, 275  
OWL (Web Ontology Language) standard, 14, 52, 322, 326  
owners, taxonomy, 75, 81, 289. *See also* stakeholders

**P**

parenthetical qualifiers in terms, 85–86  
parent terms. *See* broader terms  
part and whole associative relationships, 121  
periodical cataloging systems, 28–29  
permuted index thesaurus display, 259, 264–266  
phrase inversions, 86, 103, 105, 226–227  
planning, project, 54, 289, 290  
plural wording of terms, 85  
Pohs, Wendy, on SchemaLogic software, 158  
policies, editorial, 189–191, 318, 319  
policies, taxonomy creation, 54–55  
policies, vocabulary modification, 26–27  
polyhierarchies  
  concerns, 232  
  described, 116–118, 232

  display, 270, 273  
  hierarchical relationships, 117  
  in hierarchical taxonomies, 7, 11  
  hierarchy structure, influence on, 234  
  software support, 141, 144  
  spreadsheets, lack of support for, 139, 140  
  in thesauri, 11  
postcoordination, 88–89, 226, 245. *See also* facets  
practitioner associative relationships, discipline and, 121  
pre-built taxonomies, 27, 215, 218  
precoordinated terms  
  advantages, 88–89  
  described, 86–88  
  equivalence relationships, 102  
  fielded search, 89  
  indexing, 102, 226  
  in LCSH, 87, 88  
  searching, 102  
  structured indexing, 184–185  
  uses, 89–90  
preferred terms  
  described, 67, 69  
  in LCSH, 17  
  selection, 77–78, 81–83, 178–180, 182  
  synonyms/near synonyms, choosing among, 78–81  
  terminology, 69–70  
prepositional phrases in terms, 84  
primary terms, 174–175  
printed thesauri, display format, 261, 265, 267  
procedures/team rules documentation, 319  
process and agent associative relationships, 121  
process and counter-agent associative relationships, 121  
product associative relationships, raw material and, 121

product requirements documentation, 319

professional associations, taxonomy-related, 370–372

projects

- defining, 291–292, 294
- design, 297, 300–302
- development cycle, 50, 290
- documentation, 296
- governance, 290, 301
- management, 296
- planning, 54, 289, 290
- purpose, 292–293
- research, 298–300
- resources, 292, 295
- scope, 292, 294–295
- staffing, 296, 302–303
- stakeholders, 291, 298
- taxonomy, determining type, 292
- users, 292, 293–294

proper nouns in terms, 85

property associative relationships, action and, 121

property associative relationships, object and, 121

ProQuest cataloging systems, 28, 29

Protégé ontology editor, 164–165

publishers as taxonomist employers, 57, 59

purchasing taxonomies, 24, 25–28, 34–35

## Q

qualifiers, term, 85–86

quality control

- editorial style guides, 189–191, 318, 319
- machine learning-based auto-categorization, 213–215
- taxonomies, 189–191, 318, 319

quasi-synonyms, 79–81, 103–104

query logs, 298, 299, 307

## R

Ranganathan, S.R., 246

raw material and product associative relationships, 121

RDF (Resource Description Framework) Schema, 14, 52, 322, 325–326

reciprocal relationships, 97, 98

records classification software, 168

records management application (RMA) standard, U.S. Dept. of Defense, 167–168

records management software, 166, 167–168

records management standards, 143

records management systems, taxonomist role in, 55–56

recursive retrieval, 11, 112, 234–235, 239, 277–280

redundant, obsolete, or trivial (ROT) content, 310

regular expressions (regex), 211

related term (RT) notation, 119, 261

related-term relationships. *See* associative relationships

relationship list taxonomy type, 2

relationships. *See also individual types*

- ambiguities, 125–127
- asymmetrical, 98, 101, 111, 128–129
- authority files, 97, 235
- in automated indexing, 227–228
- circular, 144, 145
- in classification, 97
- in controlled vocabularies, 102
- creating, 97, 119, 123–125

relationships (*cont.*)  
 defining in taxonomy software, 127, 128  
 equivalence, 10, 97, 98–102, 128, 131–133  
 foreign language, 104  
 in human indexing, 180–181, 182  
 importance, 97  
 labels for, 98  
 nonhierarchical, 7  
 in ontologies, 12–13, 97, 127, 156  
 reciprocal, 97, 98  
 rule enforcement, 145–146  
 software tools, 146–147  
 symmetrical, 98, 119, 129  
 in taxonomies, 97–98  
 between taxonomies, 114–115  
 in thesauri, 97, 98, 120, 144, 146–147  
 types, 97  
 weighting, 156  
 research skills needed by taxonomists, 51, 54  
 Resource Description Framework (RDF) Schema, 14, 52, 322, 325–326  
 resources  
     educational, 362, 369–370, 371, 373–375  
     job hunting, 57, 353, 359  
     on software, 149–150  
     taxonomy development, 82–83, 149–150, 292, 295, 350  
 retailers as taxonomist employers, 57, 60–61  
 retrieval, recursive, 11, 112, 234–235, 239, 277–280  
 retrieval services, 285–286  
 retrieval taxonomy, mapping, 341–343, 344–345  
*Revised Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging* (Blackaby), 62  
 revisions, taxonomy, 330–331. *See also* maintenance

RMA (records management application) standard, U.S. Dept. of Defense, 167–168  
 Rockmore, Marlene, 374  
 Romero, Lee, 374  
 Rosenfeld, Louis, 247  
 Rosette Entity Extractor software, 208  
 ROT (redundant, obsolete, or trivial) content, 310  
 rotated index thesaurus display, 259, 264–266  
 RT (related term) notation, 119, 261  
 rule-enforced relationships, 145–146  
 rules, documentation of team, 319  
 rules-based auto-categorization, 205, 209–211, 214, 215  
 rule sets, used in auto-categorization, 209

**S**

SAS Enterprise Content Categorization, 208, 221–222  
 SchemaLogic auto-categorization software, 219  
 SchemaLogic Enterprise Suite software, 158  
 schemas, XML, 323–324  
 scientific names as nonpreferred terms, 103  
 scope notes (SN)  
     in automated indexing, 226  
     benefits, 16  
     described, 10, 90–93, 146  
     displays, thesaurus, 261  
     in human indexing, 181–182  
     software tools, 146  
     spreadsheets, lack of support for, 140  
 searchable taxonomies, 108, 121  
 search box, user preference for, 108, 121

- search engines
  - concept development, 74
  - limitations, 202–203
  - nonpreferred terms, use in, 203–204
  - ontologies in, 14
  - processes, 201–202, 203
  - as taxonomist employers, 57, 60
  - taxonomy/controlled vocabulary support, 203–204
- searching. *See also* fielded search
  - advanced features, 283, 284–286, 287
  - all* criterion, 238–239, 240–241, 278
  - attributes, using as criteria, 94
  - Boolean, 88–89
  - general* criterion, 240–241, 242
  - hierarchical taxonomies and, 19, 204
  - indexing, 174–175, 185–187
  - literature retrieval services, 285–286
  - miscellaneous* criterion, 241–242
  - nonpreferred terms, 19, 106–107, 108, 109
  - precoordinated terms, 102
  - relationships, effect of, 18, 132–133, 146, 147
  - software, 136, 146, 147, 168–169, 202–203
  - subject expert behavior, 89
  - synonym rings, 203, 204
  - taxonomies, benefits for, 17–21
  - taxonomist skills at, 52
  - thesauri, 268
  - web logs, 306
    - on websites, described, 22
  - search query logs, 298, 299, 307
  - search skills needed by taxonomists, 52
  - Sears List book cataloging systems, 28
  - secondary terms, 174–175
  - second-level indexing, 184–185
    - See also* references, 43, 100, 119, 160, 331
  - semantic networks, 14, 97
  - semantic relationships
    - advantages, 128
    - associative, 130–131
    - asymmetry, 128–129
    - in database management systems, 128
    - defining, 128–129
    - described, 13, 127
    - equivalence, 131–133
    - hierarchical, 129–130
    - for indexing, 132–133
    - naming, 129
    - for nonpreferred terms, 132
    - notation, 131
    - number, 129
    - in ontologies, 127
    - software tools, 146–147
    - transparency to user, 131
  - Semantic Technology conference training, 368–369
  - Semantic Term Manager software, 222
  - Semantic Universe training, 368–369
  - semantic web, 35, 194
  - Semaphore Classification Server software, 221
  - Semaphore Ontology Manager software, 158–160, 221, 323, 324
  - Shoebuy.com use of faceted taxonomy, 21
  - sibling terms, 112, 120, 122
  - Simmons College taxonomist training course, 362
  - Simple Knowledge Organization System (SKOS), 165, 322, 326
  - simple list thesaurus display, 259–261
  - single-user desktop software, 150–153, 155

- single word terms, 84
- skills needed by taxonomists, 50–53, 54, 55
- SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System), 165, 322, 326
- SLA (Special Libraries Association), 363, 366, 370–371
- slang, semantic relationships for, 132
- SmartDiscovery Analysis Server software, Inxight, 219
- Smartlogic Semaphore Classification Server, 221
- Smartlogic Semaphore Ontology Manager software, 158–160, 221, 323, 324
- SN. *See* scope notes
- social bookmarking, 194–195, 196–197
- social classification, 194–195, 196–197
- social indexing, 194–195, 196–197
- social nature of taxonomy development, 53
- social networking, 35, 373–374
- social tagging, 194–195, 196–197
- software. *See also* auto-categorization software; taxonomy management software; thesaurus software
  - auto-classification, 149, 204, 222, 224
  - automated indexing, 168–169, 207, 223–224
  - card-sorting, 315–316
  - cataloging, 166
  - choosing, 143, 169
  - classification, 136, 143, 168, 221
  - content management systems, 136, 166–167, 169
  - currently used by taxonomists, 136, 137
  - deployment, 322
  - disposition management, 168
  - document management, 166
  - entity extraction, 207–208
  - indexing, 166
  - library management, 30, 31, 166
  - metadata, 166
  - mind-mapping, 140–141, 142
  - multilingual taxonomy, 148, 161, 162
  - non-taxonomy specific, 136–137
  - ontology, 141–142, 149, 158–160, 164–165, 221, 323–324
  - polyhierarchy support, 141, 144
  - records classification, 168
  - records management, 166, 167–168
  - search, 136, 166, 168–169, 202–203
  - spreadsheet, 136–140
  - taxonomy, 94, 127, 128, 136
  - text analytics, 74, 149, 150, 219, 221
  - types, 136
  - vocabulary matching, 336
  - web analytics, 299–300
- software development as taxonomist background, 45–46
- software vendors as taxonomist employers, 57, 61
- sort order of hierarchical displays, 274–275
- SoutronTHESAURUS software, 161, 166
- Special Libraries Association (SLA), 363, 366, 370–371
- specificity, concept, 216, 331
- specific terms. *See* narrower terms
- spelled out forms. *See* acronyms
- spellings, variant, 103, 104
- Spencer, Donna, 316
- sponsors, project, 75, 81, 289. *See also* stakeholders

- spreadsheets, creating taxonomies using, 52, 72, 73
  - SRA International NetOwl entity extraction tool, 207
  - stakeholders
    - enterprise, 304–305, 306
    - input from, 75, 81, 89, 289, 293, 314–316
    - interviewing, 290, 298, 311, 331, 355
  - standards
    - knowledge organization system, 322, 326
    - language framework, 14, 52, 322, 325–326
    - preferred term selection, 82
    - semantic markup, 14, 52, 322, 326
    - software support, 143
    - term format, 83–84
    - term selection, 78–79
    - XML tags, 322, 324–325
  - STAR/Thesaurus software, 160–161
  - statistical clustering, 208–209, 216
  - stemming, 203, 226
  - Stewart, Darin, 290, 309, 310, 369
  - “straw-man” taxonomies, 312
  - structure, taxonomy, 231, 232
  - structured indexing, 184–185
  - style, taxonomy, 78–79, 81
  - style guides, editorial, 318, 319
  - subdivisions of vocabulary sets, 184–185
  - subentries, index, 184–185
  - subject areas, 70
  - subject cataloging, 172, 173
  - subject descriptors, 70
  - subject experts, 47–49, 75, 81, 89, 293
  - subject headings, 2. *See also specific subject headings*
  - subject matter expertise needed by taxonomists, 52
  - subjects, 70, 269
  - subject terms. *See terms*
  - subordinate concepts, 110. *See also hierarchical relationships*
  - support vector analysis of text, 211
  - symmetrical relationships, 98, 119, 129
  - Synapse Corp., 32, 156
  - Synaptica LLC, 156
  - Synaptica Central blog, 374
  - Synaptica taxonomy management system, 31–32, 156
  - Synercon Management Consulting software, 168
  - synonym rings
    - creation/maintenance, 135
    - described, 4, 5
    - in searching, 19, 203, 204
    - terms in, 67
  - synonyms. *See also near synonyms*
    - in auto-categorization, 209
    - choosing preferred terms from, 78–79
    - equivalence relationships, 100
    - as nonpreferred terms, 102
    - term, 99
  - synsets. *See synonym rings*
- ## T
- tagging, 172, 173
  - tagging, social, 194–195, 196–197
  - tags, XML, 322–323
  - target/patient associative relationships, action and, 121
  - TaxoCoP (Taxonomy Community of Practice) discussion group, 373
  - taxonomies
    - creating, 310–314
    - described, 1–2, 3, 8
    - purpose, 14, 15, 292
    - single/multiple, 252–253
    - term, 15, 32–34
    - types, 2–3

- taxonomists. *See also* freelance taxonomists; training, taxonomist
  - accidental, 49–50, 349
  - advantages, 349–351
  - application areas, 56
  - backgrounds, 40, 41–49
  - concept development by, 76
  - contractors, 56, 353–356
  - described, 39
  - disadvantages, 350, 351
  - duties, 50, 53–56, 349
  - employment opportunities, 57, 352–353, 359
  - job titles, 63–65
  - skills needed, 50–53, 54, 55
  - term, 63, 66
  - types, 39
  - working environments, 56–57, 58–62, 351–352
- The Taxonomy Blog, 374
- Taxonomy Boot Camp conference, 372
- Taxonomy Boot Camp training, 368
- Taxonomy Community of Practice (TaxoCoP) discussion group, 373
- Taxonomy Community of Practice wiki, 149–150, 374
- Taxonomy Connectors software, 223
- taxonomy/controlled vocabulary support, search engine, 203–204
- Taxonomy Guide: Online Resource and Learning Tool, 362, 369
- Taxonomy Jobs Yahoo! list, 57
- taxonomy management software
  - attribute storage, 94
  - category support, 254
  - deployment, 322
  - history, 31–32, 135–136
  - multiple vocabulary relationship support, 254
  - nonpreferred term handling, 100
  - related software, combined with, 165–169
  - relationships, customizing, 127
  - semantic relationships, defining, 128
- Taxonomy Strategies consultancy, 166, 375
- Taxonomy Tuesday, 372
- Taxonomy Warehouse, 25, 26, 35
- Taxonomy Watch blog, 374
- taxons, 69
- TaxoTips software list, 150
- Taylor, Mike, 324
- TCS-10 software, 150
- team rules/procedures documentation, 319
- TechLib library management tool, 30, 31
- technical names as nonpreferred terms, 103
- technical skills needed by taxonomists, 52
- TemaTres thesaurus software, 163
- Teragam Taxonomy Manager, 221–222
- term approval status attribute, 95
- term clusters, 69
- term details, 69, 186
- term list taxonomy type, 2
- term names, contextual, 276
- term notes, 90–93, 181–182, 226
- term records, 69, 186
- terms. *See also* nonpreferred terms; precoordinated terms; preferred terms
  - attributes, 13, 93–95, 112, 140, 146–147
  - closely related, 79–81, 103–104
  - creating, 54, 70–71, 145, 191–193, 228
  - described, 67, 69
  - extracting automatically, 74
  - format, 80–81, 83–86

- length, 84
- postcoordinated, 88–89, 226, 245
- referring to, 70
- Term Tree software, 150
- testing taxonomies, 55
- text analytics, 206
- text analytics software, 74, 149, 150, 219, 221
- text mining, 206, 223–224
- Text Mining Engine (TME) software, 223–224
- TFPL training, 364
- the Dialog online research service, 29, 285–286, 287
- TheMa (Thesaurus Manager) software, 162
- thesauri. *See also* thesaurus software
  - advantages, 11–12
  - associative relationships, 10, 97, 119, 120
  - controlled vocabularies compared, 11
  - described, 8, 10
  - development, 31, 135, 312–314, 370, 373–374
  - dictionary-, 8, 110
  - displaying connection to preferred terms, 107
  - in enterprise contexts, 304
  - equivalence relationships, 10, 97
  - examples, 12, 17, 29, 344, 345
  - guidelines, 29
  - hierarchical relationships, 10, 11, 97
  - hierarchical taxonomies compared, 10–11, 258
  - history, 29, 135
  - for indexing, 17
  - information retrieval, 8
  - integrating with additional subjects, 333
  - maintenance, 135
  - multiple use relationships, 102
  - nonpreferred terms, 100
  - online, 83, 261, 265, 267
  - ontologies compared, 13
  - polyhierarchies in, 11
  - printed, 261, 265, 267
  - relationships, generally, 98
  - searching, 268
  - standards, 8–10, 29, 159
  - term capitalization, 84
- Thesaurus Construction online tutorial, 370
- thesaurus displays
  - alphabetical, 120–121, 259–262
  - broader terms, 261, 262
  - end-user, 266–268
  - flat format, 259, 261–262
  - full term hierarchy, 259, 262–263
  - multilevel hierarchy, 263, 264
  - narrower terms, 261
  - node labels, 276–277
  - nonpreferred terms, 261
  - permuted index, 259, 264–266
  - related term notation, 261
  - scope notes, 261
  - simple list, 259–261
  - top terms, 259, 261–262, 263–264, 265
  - two-way hierarchy, 263, 264
  - types, 258–259
- Thesaurus Manager (TheMa) software, 162
- Thesaurus Master software, 32, 155–156, 220
- Thesaurus Professionals social networking group, 373–374
- thesaurus software
  - auto-categorization software combined, 219–220
  - choosing, 144, 147–148
  - client server, 31
  - development, 135
  - features, 143–148
  - file structure, 144

- thesaurus software (*cont.*)  
 free/open source, 163–165  
 import/export features, 147  
 large-scale, 154–155  
 management, 52, 94  
 market complexities, 148–149  
 nonpreferred term handling,  
     100  
 output options, 147  
 products, 32, 155–156, 160–164,  
     166–167, 220  
 in records management soft-  
     ware, 167–168  
 relationships, 127, 143, 144,  
     145–147  
 reports, 147  
 resources on, 149–150  
 single-user desktop, 150–153,  
     155  
 taxonomy display, 144  
 taxonomy searching, 146, 147  
 terms, creating/editing, 145  
 types, 149  
 TheW thesaurus software, 163–164  
 ThingFinder entity extraction soft-  
     ware, Inxight, 207–208  
 ThManager software, 163  
 title capitalization, 84  
 TK240 auto-categorization soft-  
     ware, 222  
 TME (Text Mining Engine) soft-  
     ware, 223–224  
 Topic Maps, ontology presentation  
     format, 14  
 topics, 70. *See also* preferred terms  
 top term hierarchy thesaurus dis-  
     play, 259, 261–262, 263–264,  
     265  
 top terms (TT), 261–262  
 training, taxonomist  
     academic courses, 360–361  
     challenges, 359–360  
     continuing education, 361–363  
     independent, 364–365  
     online tutorials, 369–370  
     professional organizations,  
         363–364  
     webinars, 363, 364, 365  
     workshops, 365–369  
 training the system, 212–213. *See*  
     *also* machine learning-based  
     auto-categorization  
 translations, 346–347. *See also*  
     multilingual taxonomies  
 tree term structure of hierarchical  
     taxonomies, 6  
 TRIGA IT-Systeme + Grafik GmbH  
     software, 162  
 TT (top terms), 261–262  
 tuning machine-learning process,  
     213–215. *See also* machine  
     learning-based auto-catego-  
     rization  
 tutorials, training, 369–370  
 Twine-based social networking,  
     374  
 two-way hierarchy thesaurus dis-  
     play, 263, 264
- U**
- UF notation, 101, 179  
 unauthorized terms, 70  
 UNESCO thesaurus guidelines, 29  
 University of Toronto taxonomist  
     training course, 362  
 University of Wisconsin taxono-  
     mist training course, 362  
 updating, taxonomy. *See*  
     maintenance  
 upward posting, 106, 341  
 U.S./British spellings, 103, 104  
*used for* or *use for* relationship, 10,  
     97, 98–102, 128, 131–133  
*used for plus* relationship, 102  
 USE notation, 101, 179  
 user-centered design skills needed  
     by taxonomists, 53, 54

user interface design, 55, 238,  
273–274

users

- concept development using, 75
- input from, 314–316
- interviewing, 75, 76, 290, 298,  
307
- research by, 82
- term selection issues, 78, 79,  
81–82
- testing by, 234
- types, 257

## V

Vander Wal, Thomas, on folk clas-  
sification, 194–195

variant spellings as nonpreferred  
terms, 103, 104

variant terms. *See* nonpreferred  
terms

Veen, Jeffrey, website content  
inventory, 310

vendors as taxonomist employers,  
57, 61–62

Verizon SuperPages taxonomy, 20

vocabularies, organizing, 182–184

Vocabulary and Metadata  
Management social net-  
working group, 374

vocabulary facets, in enterprise  
contexts, 304

vocabulary files, multiple, 252–254

vocabulary matching process,  
336–339

vocabulary modification policy,  
26–27

vocabulary terms, 69

## W

W3C (World Wide Web  
Consortium), 14, 325

WAND Inc., 25, 32

Web 2.0 technology, 35

Web 3.0 technology, 194

web analytics software, 299–300

webinars, training, 363, 364, 365

web interface, role of taxonomist  
in, 55

Web Ontology Language (OWL)  
standard, 14, 52, 322, 326

web resources, 149–150, 362,  
369–370, 371, 373–375

web search engines. *See* search  
engines

web search logs for enterprise tax-  
onomy development, 306

website taxonomies

- classification of information,  
21–22

- concept development, 74

- content inventories, 310

- depth/breadth standards, 236

- navigation, 22

- term selection issues, 90

weighted terms, 228–229

whole associative relationships,  
part and, 121

whole-part hierarchical relation-  
ships, 113, 115–116, 117,  
126–127

wikis, 149–150, 371, 374

Willpower Information consul-  
tancy, 375

Willpower Information software  
list, 149

wording of source content, term  
selection issues, 79

Wordmap Designer and Intelligent  
Text Classifier software,  
222–223

Wordmap taxonomy software, 32,  
156–158, 222–223

wordsets, 69

World Wide Web Consortium  
(W3C), 14, 325

## **442 The Accidental Taxonomist**

### **X**

XML (Extensible Markup Language), 25, 52, 144, 322–324, 334  
XRefHT software, 164

### **Y**

Yancey, Trish, on search engine development, 31

### **Z**

Zthes schema, 322, 324–325