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El término *Bias* en la Organización del Conocimiento

un aporte histórico-conceptual

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Lista de abreviaturas

AKO	<i>Advances in Knowledge Organization</i>
ALA	<i>American Library Association</i>
CCQ	<i>Cataloging & Classification Quarterly</i>
CC	<i>Colon Classification</i>
CRL	<i>College & Research Libraries</i>
IC	<i>International Classification</i>
IR	<i>Information Retrieval</i>
JOD	<i>Journal of Documentation</i>
KO	<i>Knowledge Organization</i>
KOP	<i>Knowledge Organization Process</i>
KOR	<i>Knowledge Organization and Representation</i>
KOS	<i>Knowledge Organization System</i>
LIS	<i>Library and Information Science</i>
LRST	<i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>
PI	Profesional de la Información
POPSI	<i>Postulate-based Permuted Subject Indexing</i>

Listas de abreviaturas y símbolos usados en diccionarios

(...)	omisión
~	signo que sustituye al lema
■	comienzo del bloque de formas complejas
○	comienzo de un bloque de acepciones que comparten subcategoría gramatical
●	comienzo de un bloque de acepciones que comparten categoría gramatical
	separaciones de acepciones dentro de un mismo bloque
◆	separaciones de acepciones
adj.	adjetivo
adj. p. us.	adjetivo poco usado
adv.	adverbio
Apl. a pers.	aplicado a persona
deriv.	derivado
Estad.	Estadística
f.	femenino
Fig.	<i>figuratif</i>

loc. adv.	locución adverbial
m.	masculino
of unkn. orig.	<i>of unknown origin</i>
sb.	<i>substantive</i>
Statist.	<i>Statistique</i>
U. t. c. s.	Usado también como sustantivo
v.	véase

Resumen

Dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento y más precisamente en los Sistemas de Organización del Conocimiento se puede identificar una cuestión denominada en inglés *bias*. Se entiende a este como el conjunto de connotaciones ideológicas, culturales y/o teóricas presentadas a través de palabras o términos o en el desarrollo de la estructura de los mencionados sistemas, que marcan una postura frente a un determinado sector. La connotación del término *bias* ha ido variando a lo largo de la historia de la Organización del Conocimiento. En esta investigación se propone diferenciar los usos del término de acuerdo a su carga, a través de la utilización de los términos *bias* negativo, *bias* positivo, *bias* neutro y *bias* indeterminado. Cuando el término es empleado para referirse a situaciones que presentan visiones tendenciosas que puedan atentar contra la sensibilidad de los usuarios o simplemente, que no sirvan para representar las necesidades de información de esa comunidad de usuarios, se está frente al *bias* negativo. La connotación positiva, denominada *bias* positivo, es creada, en la mayoría de las veces, de forma activa y consciente y es útil para poder representar las necesidades de información de un determinado grupo de usuarios. En tercer lugar se encuentra el término con una carga neutra (*bias* neutro), creado por Ranganathan y utilizado para representar un tipo de relación específica, principalmente dentro de la esfera de la Teoría Facetada. Por último, se presentará el *bias* indeterminado. Esta categoría representa a los *bias* que por una insuficiencia de la especificidad en el uso del término no queda claro su connotación. Debido a la falta de una definición precisa, el término *bias* se ha transformado en un término problema. En esta tesis también se intentará demostrar como el término fue introducido a la Organización del Conocimiento y con qué connotación. A su vez, se identificarán los diferentes agentes involucrados en la creación de *bias* y se trabajarán algunos términos que comparten relación con el término *bias* en la estructura semántica de la Organización del Conocimiento.

Palabras clave: ORGANIZACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO, SISTEMAS DE ORGANIZACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO, TERMINOLOGÍA, BIAS

Abstract

Within the Knowledge Organization and more precisely in Knowledge Organization Systems, an issue denominated bias can be identified. This is understood as ideological, cultural and / or theoretical connotations presented through words or terms or in the development of the structure of the mentioned systems, which facing a position in front of a certain sector. The connotation of the term bias has been changing throughout the history of Knowledge Organization. This research proposes to differentiate the uses of the term according to its charge, using the terms bias negative, bias positive, bias neutral and bias indeterminate. When the term is used to refer to situations that present biased points of view that may attempt against the sensibility of the users or simply, they are not useful to represent the information needs of that community of users, they are facing the negative bias. The positive connotation, called positive bias, is created, most of the times, actively and consciously and is useful to represent the information needs of a certain group of users. In third place is presented the term with a neutral charge (neutral bias), created by Ranganathan and used to represent a specific type of relationship, mainly within the sphere of Faceted Theory. Last but not least, the indeterminate bias will be described. This category represents the bias that due to a lack of specificity in the use of the term, its connotation is not clear. Due to the lack of a precise definition, the term bias has become a problem term. This thesis will also tries to demonstrate how the term was introduced in Knowledge Organization and which one connotation. Also, the different agents involved in the creation of bias will be identified and others terms related with the term bias in the semantic structure of the Knowledge Organization.

Key words: KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION, KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION SYSTEMS, TERMINOLOGY, BIAS

Resumem

Dentro da Organização do Conhecimento e mais precisamente nos Sistemas da Organização do Conhecimento, uma questão denominada *bias* em inglês pode ser identificada. Entende-se como o conjunto de conotações ideológicas, culturais e / ou teóricas apresentadas através de palavras ou termos ou no desenvolvimento da estrutura dos sistemas supracitados, que marcam uma posição frente a um determinado setor. A conotação do termo *bias* vem mudando ao longo da história da Organização do Conhecimento. Nesta pesquisa propõe-se diferenciar os usos do termo de acordo com sua carga, através da utilização dos termos *bias* negativo, *bias* positivo, *bias* neutro e *bias* indeterminado. Quando o termo é utilizado para se referir a situações que apresentam visões tendenciosas que podem atentar contra a sensibilidade dos usuários ou, simplesmente, que não servem para representar as necessidades de informação dessa comunidade de usuários, elas estão enfrentando o *bias* negativo. A conotação positiva, chamada *bias* positivo, é criada, na maioria das vezes, ativa e conscientemente e é útil para representar as necessidades de informação de um determinado grupo de usuários. Em terceiro lugar está o termo com uma carga neutra (*bias* neutro), criado por Ranganathan e usado para representar um tipo específico de relacionamento, principalmente dentro da esfera da Teoria Facetada. Finalmente, o *bias* indeterminado será apresentado. Esta categoria representa o viés que devido a uma falta de especificidade no uso do termo, sua conotação não é clara. Devido à falta de uma definição precisa, o termo viés tornou-se um termo problema. Esta tese também tentará mostrar como o termo foi introduzido na Organização do Conhecimento e com que conotação. Por sua vez, os diferentes agentes envolvidos na criação de *bias* serão identificados e alguns termos relacionados ao *bias* na estrutura semântica da Organização do Conhecimento serão trabalhados.

Key words: ORGANIZAÇÃO DO CONHECIMENTO, SISTEMAS DA ORGANIZAÇÃO DO CONHECIMENTO, TERMINOLOGIA, BIAS

Esquema de tesis

La presente tesis se encuentra estructurada en 13 capítulos. En el **capítulo 1 “Situación del *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento”** se plantea el terreno discursivo en el que esta tesis se encuentra inserta. Se desarrollan conceptos básicos tales como *organización del conocimiento*, *representación del conocimiento*, *sistemas de organización* y *representación del conocimiento*, la Teoría Facetada, como también la influencia de la terminología en la representación del conocimiento. Estos términos son nucleares en el marco teórico de esta investigación. Se presenta el problema del término *bias* dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento y se realiza la justificación de la importancia de esta investigación y de qué forma puede contribuir al desarrollo de la disciplina.

En el **capítulo 2 “Objetivos”** se detallan el objetivo general y los objetivos específicos para esta investigación.

Posteriormente, en el **capítulo 3 “Aspectos metodológicos”** se establecen las fases metodológicas seguidas para llevar a cabo este trabajo. A su vez, se desarrolla la justificación de la elección del término *bias* en inglés por sobre el término *sesgo* en español.

El **capítulo 4** titulado **“Los términos y los lenguajes de especialidad”** trata sobre las diferentes formas en que los términos son introducidos en las disciplinas.

En el **capítulo 5 “Evolución histórica de la palabra y el término *bias* y su concepto”** se presentan definiciones, tanto del término como de la palabra *bias*. Las acepciones del término se dividen en dos grupos, las relativas a bibliotecología por un lado y las referentes a otras especialidades por otro. En todos los casos, las referencias se exponen en orden cronológico ascendente con el fin de observar la evolución de los conceptos. El capítulo se completa con datos etimológicos de las palabras *biais*, *bias*, *sesgo* y *bies*.

En el **capítulo 6 “*Bias* en Organización del Conocimiento”** se desarrollan los diferentes términos con el vocablo *bias* propuestos por Ranganathan y se presenta un

cuadro que recoge exhaustivamente los usos del término en el dominio de la Organización del Conocimiento en 7 revistas. Con esto se pretende demostrar la forma en que el término fue introducido a la disciplina y sus connotaciones.

En el **capítulo 7 “Relaciones conceptuales de *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento”**, se relaciona el concepto de *bias* con otros conceptos dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento, tales como *objetividad*, *sistemas especializados*, *garantía cultural*, entre otros. También se mencionan los agentes involucrados en la creación o desarrollo del mismo.

El **capítulo 8 “Resultados”** está dividido en 2 partes, una referente a los alcances del término *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento, mientras que en la segunda parte se desarrolla la manera en que el término fue introducido a la Organización del Conocimiento.

Posteriormente se exponen algunas conclusiones de esta investigación en el **capítulo 9 “Conclusiones”**.

La tesis culmina con las secciones referentes al **Capítulo 10 “Referencias bibliográficas”**, **capítulo 11 y 12 “Apéndices”** y **“Anexos”** respectivamente, donde se incluye el cuadro detallado de los usos del vocablo *bias*, entre otros y **capítulo 13 “Índice analítico”**.

1. SITUACIÓN DEL *BIAS* EN ORGANIZACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO

Varios autores (Broughton, Hansson, Hjørland y López-Huertas, 2005; Hjørland, 2008a, 2016) han mencionado que el término Organización del Conocimiento (*Knowledge Organization*) puede tener dos sentidos, un sentido más amplio del término (*broader meaning*) y un sentido más específico del mismo (*narrow meaning*).

En el sentido específico, la Organización del Conocimiento refleja la práctica en bibliotecas y centros de documentación. Se incluyen tanto los procesos, como por ejemplo la descripción documental, clasificación e indización (*knowledge organization processes*, de aquí en adelante KOP) como las herramientas utilizadas para ello, los sistemas de organización del conocimiento (*knowledge organization systems* - KOS).

En este sentido específico del término, Broughton et al. (2005) identifican 3 funciones básicas de la Organización del Conocimiento en la Ciencia de la Información (LIS – *Library and Information Science*):

- **Recuperación de la Información (*IR function*):** facilita las búsquedas en catálogos, bibliografías, bases de datos e índices, entre otros.
- **Información de documentos (*Document information function*):** provee información sobre documentos y cómo acceder a ellos.
- **Ordenación (*Ordering function*):** ordenación en el estante y otros tipos de ordenación.

Por otro lado, el sentido amplio del término refiere a la organización natural del conocimiento. En palabras de Hjørland “*social division of mental labor*” (Hjørland, 2008a, p. 86), es decir, la división realizada por el ser humano del trabajo intelectual. Este puede tener, a su vez, dos alcances; la organización social del conocimiento, dicho de otra forma, cómo el conocimiento es socialmente organizado y la organización intelectual del mismo, que refiere a cómo la realidad es organizada.

Bajo esta suposición, el sentido específico del término debe poder representar el sentido amplio del mismo. En otras palabras “*the sciences tend to reflect the order of Nature and that library classification should reflect the order of knowledge as uncovered by science: Natural order → Scientific Classification → Library classification (KO)*” (Hjørland, 2008a, p. 89).

1.1 Sistemas de Organización del Conocimiento

En la literatura del área, se pueden encontrar diferentes definiciones y alcance sobre Sistemas de Organización del Conocimiento, *Knowledge Organization Systems* en inglés (de aquí en adelante KOS).

A pesar de esto, Souza, Tudhope y Almeida plantean el problema de la falta de consenso en definir que son los KOS, ellos los definen como “*knowledge representations based on concepts and with different degrees of relationships among them.*” (Souza, Tudhope y Almeida, 2012, p. 181)

Por su parte, Hjørland (2007) identifica 2 sentidos en el uso del término *Knowledge Organization Systems*. Un sentido restringido, orientado a la Ciencia de la Información y otro sentido más amplio y general. En el primero, define a los KOS como “*those systems related specifically to organizing bibliographical records (in databases)*”, mientras que en el sentido general, los KOS “*are related to the*

organization of literatures, traditions, disciplines, and people in different cultures.”
(Hjørland, 2007, p. 369)

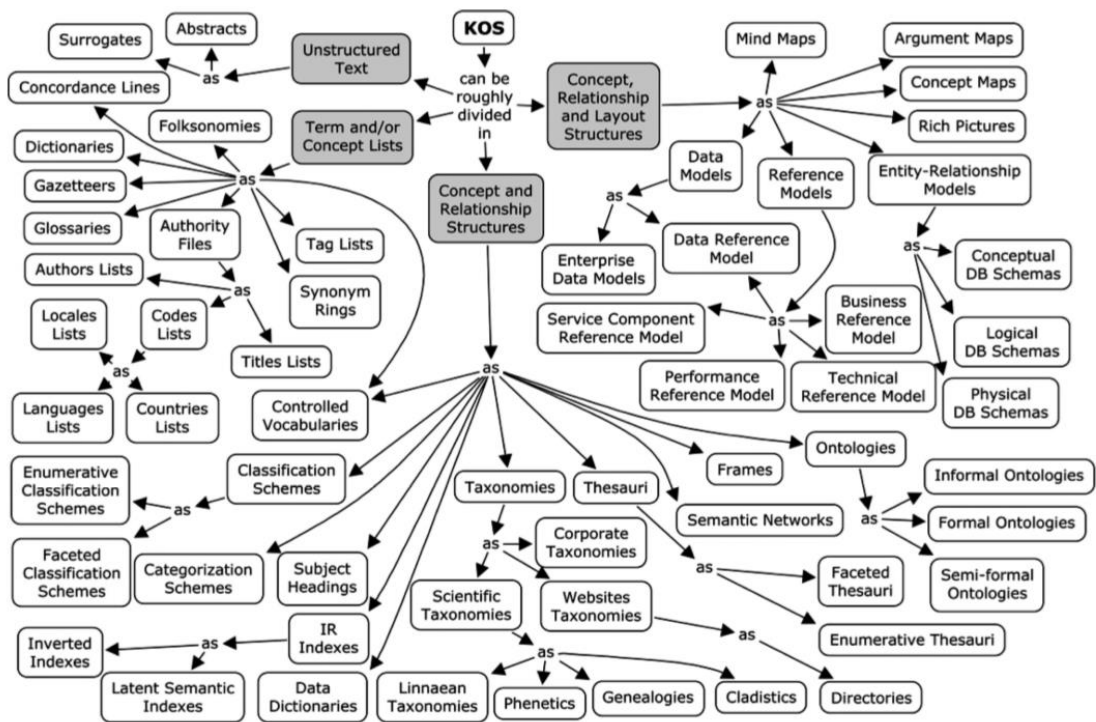
En este sentido restringido que mencionaba Hjørland, Barité et al. definen a los KOS como

“sistemas de conceptos que tienen como fin principal proporcionar designaciones unívocas para la representación temática del contenido de documentos, datos y otros recursos de información, en cualquier soporte o estructura en la que se encuentre, a través de símbolos codificados o expresiones lingüísticas, a efectos de favorecer la búsqueda y la recuperación temática, en una forma eficaz, pertinente y relevante”.
(Barité et al., 2015, p. 143)

Para esta investigación se identificarán a los KOS en ambos sentidos, el más restringido, más cercano a las ciencias de la información, y un sentido más amplio cercano a la organización de todos los saberes.

1.1.1 Tipología de Sistemas de Organización del Conocimiento

Existen una gran variedad de KOS dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento (ver *Cuadro 1. Tipología de KOS*), estos se pueden diferenciar por su forma y grado de normalización. Souza, Tudhope y Almeida mencionan que los KOS “*vary enormously in format and display, but they share the general characteristic of aiding knowledge elicitation and organization, aiming at promoting the retrievability of information.*”
(Souza et al., 2012, p. 180)



Fuente: Souza et al., 2012 p. 181

Cuadro 1. Tipologías de KOS

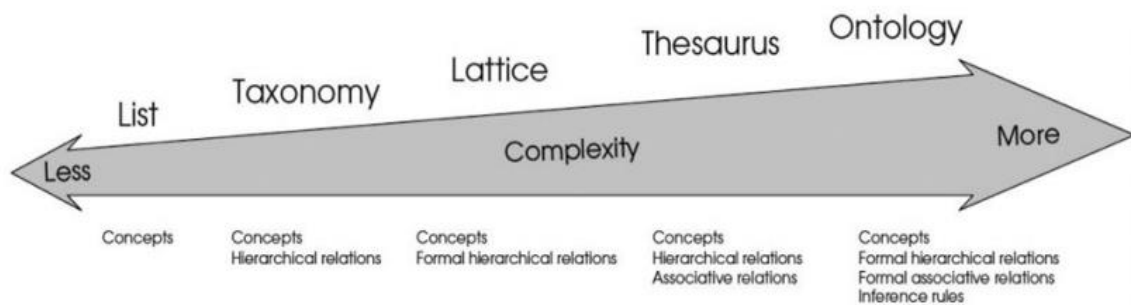
Son varios los autores (Hodge, 2000; Abbas, 2004; Batley, 2005; Broughton et al., 2005; Barité, 2011; Souza et al., 2012; Pieterse y Kourie, 2014) que han intentado generar tipologías de los KOS.

Pieterse y Kourie (2014), por ejemplo, proponen una clasificación basados en la estructura y tipos de contenidos de los KOS. Los autores proponen cinco grandes grupos:

- **listas (*lists*):** en relación a su estructura son la forma más simple de KOS. Como su nombre lo indica son listados de términos, en algunos casos pueden incluir algunos de sus atributos. La forma de ordenación dentro de este tipo de sistemas puede ser alfabética o numérica. Dentro de este grupo se encuentran los diccionarios y glosarios, entre otros.

- **taxonomías (*taxonomies*):** “*is a hierarchically organized collection that contains items and their attributes*” (Pieterse y Kourie, 2014, p. 221). Estos términos reciben una denominación dependiendo del lugar en la estructura que ocupan. De este modo, el término que está subordinado a otro es denominado hipónimo, mientras que el que lo subordina es el hiperónimo. En este grupo los autores Pieterse y Kourie (2014) incluyen también los sistemas de clasificación.
- ***lattices*:** los *lattices* (se podría traducir como “enrejado” o “entramado”) al igual que las taxonomías, son colecciones ordenadas jerárquicamente que contienen elementos y sus atributos, sin embargo, estos últimos están formalmente representados y presentan un alto grado de formalidad en las relaciones. Según Stumme (2002 como se citó en Pieterse y Kourie, 2014) los *lattices* contienen estructuras algebraicas que permiten su computarización.
- **tesauros (*thesauri*):** son estructuras que presentan elementos y sus correspondientes atributos de un determinado dominio. Al igual que las taxonomías y los *lattices* presentan relaciones jerárquicas entre sus elementos, pero se diferencian de estos por presentar además relaciones de tipo asociativas, de equivalencias, contraste semántico, entre otras. Para estos autores (Pieterse y Kourie, 2014), en este grupo se encuentran los tesauros, las bases de datos terminológicas y lexicales.
- **ontologías (*ontologies*):** estos autores extrapolan la definición de la computación y definen a las ontologías como “*an electronically stored collection that comprises a thesaurus combined with a set of inference rules*” (Pieterse y Kourie, 2014, p. 223). Contienen elementos de representación de conceptos y sus atributos y relaciones

En resumen, los autores ordenaron estas cinco categorías según su grado de complejidad, de la más simple, las listas, hacia las más complejas, las ontologías (ver *Cuadro 2. Complejidad creciente en KOS*).



Fuente: Pieterse y Kourie, 2014, p. 220

Cuadro 2. Complejidad creciente en KOS

1.2 La Teoría Facetada

La Teoría Facetada, creada por el matemático y bibliotecólogo indio Shiyali Ramamrita Ranganathan fue mundialmente difundida y aceptada como base de la clasificación en la *First International Study Conference on Classification for Retrieval of Information* en 1957, Dorking, Inglaterra, más conocida como *Dorking Conference* (Congreso de Dorking) (Risk y Com, 1959).

Ranganathan es considerado el padre del movimiento bibliotecario en la India (Raju, 1993; Satija, 1997; Karisiddappa, 2011; Ramamurthy, 2011; Sharman, 2011), incluso, Berwick Sayers, maestro de Ranganathan, llega a denominar al siglo XX como la “Era de Ranganathan” (*Age of Ranganathan*) (Karisiddappa, 2011; Sharman, 2011).

A través de la producción científica se puede observar su influencia en teóricos reconocidos en el área como Shera, Wells, Vickery, Mills y Fosket, así también como en agencias nacionales e internacionales, *Classification Research Group* (CRG), *Indian Standard Organization* e *International Federation for Information and Documentation* (FID), entre otras.

Según Singh (2000), Ranganathan desarrolló una terminología a lo largo de sus obras de una forma sistemática y científica, evitando generar excesos de sinonimia y

homonimia. Incluso el propio Ranganathan, en una de sus obras (Ranganathan, 1973b), confiesa introducir un capítulo de terminología en todos sus libros para disminuir la sinonimia y homonimia.

La Teoría Facetada se basa principalmente en facetas. Estas facetas son estructuras para representar el conocimiento y están formadas por cuatro elementos, encabezamiento de faceta, característica, foco y notación.

Al aplicar una característica (principios de división) al encabezamiento, tiene como resultado un conjunto de focos. Estos focos serán ordenados dentro de la faceta de acuerdo a alguno de los principios de ordenación establecidos. A cada foco le corresponderá una notación que lo identificará.

El concepto de faceta (*facet*) y foco (*focus*) fueron introducidos en *Fundamentals* (Singh, 2000).

La fuerte influencia de la matemática sobre Ranganathan provocó que varios de los términos incluidos en su Teoría Facetada provinieran de ella. Los términos creados por Ranganathan

“were derived mostly from the fields of Logic, Mathematics, Science and Philosophy – the disciplines favourite of Ranganathan and also from other disciplines, e.g. ‘dimensions’, ‘order’, ‘parameters’ etc from Mathematics; ‘phase’, ‘complex’, ‘compound’, ‘bond strenght’, ‘osmotic pressure’ from Chemistry, ‘Law of Osmosis’ from Biology. Similarly, ‘Rounds and Levels’ in the facet formula have somewhat resemblance to the phenomenon of isotopes and isobars in Chemistry.” (Singh, 2000, p. 179)

Como menciona Singh *“The gretness of Ranganathan in building terminology lies in the fact that he gave new meanings even to the old terms used for other purposes.”* (Singh, 2000, p.181)

Ranganathan creía fuertemente en la necesidad de crear un glosario con términos técnicos normalizados (*Glossary of Standard Technical Terms*) para cada disciplina. Para reforzar esta idea, plantea cuatro razones de por qué es necesaria su elaboración (Ranganathan, 1967):

- **Razón 1:** *vaguedad del lenguaje natural*. Como se mencionó anteriormente la lengua natural no puede brindar la exactitud que es necesaria a la hora de definir conceptos para las disciplinas, dejando una sensación de imprecisión e incertidumbre.
- **Razón 2:** *creación de nuevos términos*. Las lenguas están en constante cambio, surgen nuevas palabras, otras entran en desuso o cambian sus acepciones. Con la terminología ocurre lo mismo, todos los días se descubren cosas nuevas permitiendo que la ciencia avance, teorías que entran en desuso, nuevos campos del conocimientos, entre otros, cada cambio genera una nueva terminología.
- **Razón 3:** *incidencia de homonimia*. La homonimia ocurre cuando palabras que se escriben de la misma forma tienen diferentes significados, por ejemplo *ante* (delante) y *ante* (piel de animal), *bonito* (bello) y *bonito* (pez), *canto* (acción y efecto de cantar) y *canto* (borde o extremidad) (ejemplos extraídos de Real Academia Española y Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española, 2010). No es necesario que dos palabras compartan un mismo origen etimológico para que ocurra una relación de homonimia. Esto causa dificultad para lograr precisión en el momento de definir conceptos y de difundir las ideas. Según Ranganathan (1967) esto es provocado ya que el número de ideas es mayor que el número de palabras existentes en un idioma. El autor aconseja tratar de disminuir en todo lo que sea posible la homonimia dentro de un campo de conocimiento, sin perjuicio de que se utilice en otro campo con otro significado.
- **Razón 4:** *incidencia de sinónimos*. La sinonimia ocurre cuando un mismo concepto puede ser expresado a través de diferentes palabras. En este caso, lo recomendado sería que una sola idea pudiera ser representada por un solo término.

1.2.1 Phase Relations

La idea de *phase* fue introducida por Ranganathan en su obra *Library Classification: Fundamentals & Procedure* en 1944 (Ranganathan, 1944) y la fue desarrollando en sus obras posteriores. En su segunda edición del *Prolegomena* (Ranganathan, 1957),

define una *phase* a través de la definición de *complex class* (asunto complejo) y no es hasta su *Library Classification Glossary* (Ranganathan, 1958) que elabora una definición de *phase* propiamente dicha.

Por tanto, el primer intento de definición dice que una *complex class* es “a *class formed by the combination of two or more classes. Each constituent class is a phase*” (Ranganathan, 1957, p. 167). Posteriormente define a una *phase* como “a *basic or a compound class forming a constituent of a complex class*” (Ranganathan, 1958, p. 95). Por tanto, la relación entre estas *phases* es denominada *phase relation* (relación de fase).

En este tipo de relación, las *phases* no siempre se ordenan por aparición creciente en el sistema, sino que, la *first phase* puede ser el tema principal, mientras que la *second phase* representa un tema que afecta al primero. Esta diferencia se debe, a que de esta forma, se logra reunir en el estante los materiales que tratan sobre el mismo tema. Al agregarle el marcador de *phase relation* lo diferencia de otros materiales sobre el mismo tema que no presentan ningún enfoque en particular. Satija (2011, p. 103) menciona que el “*CC [Colon Classification] is not a reader-oriented scheme but strictly a subject classification scheme, so a subject must file with its own class irrespective of its prospective readership considerations.*” A pesar de ello se puede ver en la obra de Ranganathan la constante referencia hacia el lector y a brindar una clasificación que logre reflejar correctamente a la obra para que pueda cubrir las necesidades de los usuarios.

El otro elemento que compone una *phase relation* es el *phase device* o *phase relation device*. Este es un dispositivo que identifica la presencia de una *phase relation*.

Tanto la *first phase*, como la *second phase* y los *phase relation devices*, pueden recibir otras denominaciones dependiendo del tipo de relación que representen. Los tipos de relaciones y los *phase relation devices* presentados por Ranganathan han ido variado de obra en obra y de edición en edición. Las únicas *phase relation* que se han mantenido constantes son la *bias relation*, *comparison relation* e *influencing relation*.

A continuación se presenta un cuadro con las apariciones de las *phase relation* de acuerdo a las obras y a las ediciones. Si bien, en obras anteriores del autor son

mencionados otros tipos de relaciones, es a partir de la obra *Fundamentals & Procedure* (Ranganathan, 1944) que se los reconoce como *Phase Relation*. En este cuadro se presentan únicamente aquellos casos que han sido posible comprobar a través de fuentes primarias.

	F&P (1944)	4th CC (1952)	2nd Prol (1957)	Glos (1958)	6th CC (1960)	3rd Prol (1967)	7th CC (1989)
Aspect	X	X					
<i>Bias</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Common subdivision	X						
Comparison	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Difference			X	X	X	X	X
General		X	X	X	X	X	X
Influencing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Method of investigation	X						
Tool	X	X					X

F&P= (Ranganathan, 1944) / *4th CC*= (Ranganathan, 1952) / *2nd Prol*= (Ranganathan, 1957) / *Glos*= (Ranganathan, 1958) / *6th CC*= (Ranganathan, 1960) / *3rd Prol*= (Ranganathan, 1967) / *7th CC*= (Satija, 1989)

Cuadro 3. Tipos de Phase Relation por obra y edición

Vale mencionar que en la cuarta edición del *Colon Classification* (Ranganathan, 1952), la *General Phase Relation* es denominada *Relation Phase*. También es necesario aclarar que lo que se presenta como la séptima edición del *Colon Classification* es la guía práctica elaborada por Satija y no la séptima edición editada por Gopinath en 1987.

Aspect Phase Relation: es una relación que ya no está presente en el grupo de las *Phase Relation* a partir de la segunda edición del Prolegomena (Ranganathan, 1957).

En esta relación, la *second phase* establece el aspecto de la *first phase* a ser tratado. De este modo, la *second phase* es denominada *Aspect Phase*.

Bias Phase Relation: ocurre cuando la *first phase* tiene un tratamiento sesgado sobre la *second phase*. Es decir, el tema principal (*first phase*) es tratado desde la perspectiva u orientación de otro tema (*second phase*). Según Ranganathan (1960, p. 1.56) esto puede ocurrir cuando “*the exposition is specially attuned either by selection or arrangement of topics or emphasis or standard or examples or other means to the needs of a specialist in the subject forming the Second Phase.*”

Comparison Phase Relation: refleja la comparación de dos temas. La *first phase* es representada por aquel tema que se encuentra primero en el sistema de clasificación. La *second phase* es denominada *comparison phase*.

Difference Phase Relation: representa la diferencia entre dos temas. Como en el caso anterior, la notación con el número ordinal más bajo será la *first phase*, mientras que la *second phase* será denominada *difference phase*.

General Phase Relation: denominada también como *Relation Phase* es toda relación que no es contemplada por las restantes *phase relations*. En este tipo de relación la *first phase* es representada, de las dos notaciones involucradas, por la más baja dentro del sistema; la *second phase* es denominada *Relation Phase* (Ranganathan, 1952, 1960) o *General Relation Phase* (Indian Standards Institution, 1963).

Influencing Phase Relation: ocurre cuando un tema es influenciado por otro, donde el tema influenciado es la *first phase*, mientras que el tema que influye es denominado *influencing phase*.

1.3 Representación del Conocimiento y Terminología

Algunos autores (Giunchiglia, Dutta y Maltese, 2014) identifican a la Representación del Conocimiento como una disciplina autónoma de la Organización del Conocimiento. Mientras que otros (Dahlberg, 1993a, 1993b; Barité et al., 2015) la identifican como una rama o una subdisciplina dentro de la misma. En algunos casos (Fernández Molina y Guimarães, 2002; Guimarães et al., 2007; Milani y Guimarães, 2011) incluso renombran a la disciplina como Organización y Representación del Conocimiento (*Knowledge Organization and Representation - KOR*) o incluso *Ciencia de la Representación, Organización y Comunicación del Conocimiento* (Esteban Navarro y García Marco, 1995; Esteban Navarro, 1996). Sin embargo para Esteban Navarro y García Marco se denomina a la disciplina como Organización del Conocimiento por ser “más común y breve” (Esteban Navarro y García Marco, 1995, p. 149).

Para esta investigación la Representación del Conocimiento comprenderá “el conjunto de los procesos de simbolización notacional o conceptual del saber humano en el ámbito de cualquier disciplina. En la Representación del Conocimiento se comprenden la Clasificación, la Indización y el conjunto de aspectos informáticos y lingüísticos relacionados con la traducción simbólica del conocimiento.” (Barité et al., 2015, p.136)

Para Giunchiglia, Dutta y Maltese, a través de las ontologías, la Representación del Conocimiento “*provides a more expressive representation and query language, able to codify and automatically query such knowledge*”. (Giunchiglia et al., 2014, p. 47)

Esteban Navarro identifica 3 etapas en la representación:

“comprensión del texto, imagen o sonido; identificación de su origen y modo de producción o de las unidades de significado y las estructuras en que se relacionan; y expresión de los elementos identificados mediante palabras claves libres o controladas, expresiones codificadas u oraciones bajo la forma de resumen de diversa densidad informativa” (Esteban Navarro, 1996, p. 96)

Tradicionalmente, los estudios en Representación del Conocimiento están relacionados con los aspectos éticos del mismo (Beghtol, 2002b, 2005; Guimarães y Fernández Molina, 2002; Guimarães et al., 2007). Es decir, el modo en que la información es representada y qué consecuencias morales conlleva las diferentes formas de representación de un tópico. Sin embargo, la Representación del Conocimiento también tiene una fuerte relación con la Terminología.

Dahlberg (1993a) en su sistema de clasificación para la literatura en Organización del Conocimiento ubicaba los problemas terminológicos junto con la Representación del Conocimiento. Sin embargo, esta relación ha sido poco estudiada en la historia de la disciplina.

La Terminología, por su parte es la disciplina que estudia el comportamiento y desarrollo de los lenguajes de especialidad, centrándose en los términos. Para Cabré Castellví, Estopà Bagot y Vargas Sierra “*the most important reason behind the renewal of the lexicon is the need to change language to adapt to the changing environment. The world evolves, knowledge increases and is redefined, and languages should be able to express this renewal.*” (Cabré Castellví et al., 2012, p. 1)

El término *bias* ha estado muy presente en los estudios sobre Representación del Conocimiento, íntimamente relacionado con consecuencias morales. Esta investigación pretende centrarse en el término y en este marco, se buscará contribuir a la reconstrucción de la historia del término en la terminología del área.

1.4 Identificación del problema de investigación

De una primera revisión de literatura, surge que en Organización del Conocimiento, el término *bias* se ha utilizado con diferentes sentidos y alcances, en forma aislada o combinada con otras palabras. Por su parte, Broughton et al. mencionan la necesidad de generar una terminología clara en la cual “*different terms are only used if they mean different things.*” (Broughton et al., 2005, p. 141). Esta insuficiente sistematización y la falta de un alcance preciso del término, provocan dificultad en el momento de ser detectado. “Es imposible aprender una ciencia sin conocer el lenguaje en el que esa ciencia se expresa y sin saber interpretar correctamente su discurso.” (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005, p. 10)

Según Broughton “*bias is said to exist when a controlled vocabulary contains an unduly large number of terms reflecting the ideas, interests or positions of a particular sector or field, or when terms relevant to another sector or field fail to appear. This may occur because the language of a particular group is preferred.*” (Broughton, 2012, p. 256)

A partir de la amplia revisión de literatura realizada se han identificado al menos tres sentidos genéricos que serán desarrollados en esta tesis: 1) *bias* como “desarrollado para” (utilizado principalmente dentro de la Teoría Facetada); 2) *bias* como “visión distorsionada o inadecuada o sesgo” (uso general dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento); 3) *bias* intencional con una perspectiva cultural o ideológica determinada (uso general dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento). Esta sistematización que se aporta en la presente tesis se concretó por entenderse que exhibe el escenario conceptual a partir del cual necesariamente debería estudiarse la cuestión del *bias* desde cualquier perspectiva en Organización del Conocimiento.

No es raro encontrar en la literatura de las últimas décadas, obras que tratan sobre las consecuencias del *bias*, ya sea como visión distorsionada o inadecuada o más recientemente, de forma intencional para representar una perspectiva cultural determinada. McIlwaine (2003) ya detectaba, a principios de los años 2000, los

estudios sobre *bias* como una de las tendencias en investigación dentro de la disciplina de Organización del Conocimiento.

Sin embargo, un año antes, Beghtol (2002b) menciona la falta de investigación en técnicas para “combatir” el *bias*. También es necesario mencionar, que en muchas investigaciones no se hace referencia explícita al término, es decir, se plantea el problema pero no se utiliza el término *bias* para denominarlo.

En su gran mayoría los trabajos encontrados, son estudios prácticos de la incidencia del *bias*, por ejemplo *bias* en las clasificaciones en arte (Ørom, 2003, no menciona el término); en relación a los estudios de género (Olson, 1996; Rogers, 1993; Milani y Guimarães, 2011), *bias* racial (Furner, 2007), *bias* referente a orientaciones sexuales (Christensen, 2008), *bias* en *MediaKOS* (García Gutiérrez y Martínez-Ávila, 2014), en el profesional de la información (Zhao y Wu, 2014), en música (Adcock, 2001), entre otros. Mientras que son pocos los estudios sistemáticos (Olson y Schlegl, 1999, 2001; Milani, Guimarães y Olson, 2014) o históricos sobre la utilización del término *bias*, o de las cuestiones que han surgido en torno a su conceptualización o aplicación.

La palabra *bias*, aislada o en combinación con otras, ha planteado asimismo, problemas de traducción al español, y al portugués como demuestra Milani (2014). En esta investigación se optó por utilizar el término en inglés (véase *3.1 Justificación sobre la elección del idioma del término*).

Por lo antes expuesto se puede demostrar que la expresión *bias* constituye un “término problema” que no ha sido estudiado en detalle en Organización del Conocimiento. En esta tesis se presentará una reconstrucción histórico-conceptual del término en el área. De esta forma se sistematizarán las variaciones en los conceptos, identificando diferentes corrientes referentes al uso del término. A su vez, se vinculará el término *bias* con otros conceptos próximos, con la intención de integrar conocimiento ya acumulado en su entorno.

2. OBJETIVOS

2.1 Objetivo general

Reconstruir el proceso de introducción, implantación y desarrollo del concepto de *bias* en la Organización y Representación del Conocimiento, a partir de la revisión en profundidad de la literatura del área.

2.2 Objetivos específicos

- Identificar el proceso por el cual el término fue incorporado y es usado en Organización del Conocimiento.
- Aportar a la sistematización de los *bias*, a efectos de auxiliar en el tratamiento adecuado de temáticas sociales, culturales y disciplinarias de interés para comunidades de práctica o de usuarios con necesidades específicas.
- Identificar los diferentes alcances del término para favorecer su uso inequívoco dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento.
- Aportar el registro de la utilización del término en la literatura de LIS, y más específicamente, en la de KO.

3. ASPECTOS METODOLÓGICOS

3.1 Justificación sobre la elección del idioma del término

En Organización del Conocimiento, se ha traducido *bias* al español como sesgo (Young, 1988; Broughton, 2000b; Dewey, 2000; Barité y Colombo, 2013; Barité et al., 2015; Colombo, 2015). Esto se debe, posiblemente, a que tanto en la lengua general (“Sesgo”, 2016), como en otras disciplinas como la Estadística (“Sesgo”, 2007; “Bias”, 2007) también se ha traducido *bias* como sesgo. A pesar de ello, no hay un fuerte consenso sobre la traducción en Organización del Conocimiento, en parte porque la mayor cantidad de la literatura sobre el área se originó en inglés y su principal producción es en dicho idioma. Por otro lado, es poca la literatura que se puede encontrar en español sobre el término.

La palabra sesgo, es reconocida principalmente por su acepción de torcimiento, oblicuidad, corrimiento hacia un lado (véase 5.1.2.2 *Sesgo*). Esto genera una connotación negativa que no siempre acompaña el alcance del término. “La adecuación y naturalidad de una traducción depende en gran medida del recto uso de las unidades terminológicas reales. La transgresión de este principio contribuye a aumentar el ruido comunicativo en una especialidad.” (Cabré, 1999, p. 197)

Por su parte, en Brasil, Milani optó también por no traducir el término por similares circunstancias ya que en portugués, de igual forma que en español, el término tiene “*conotações negativas de tendência, inclinação ou desvio*” (Milani, 2014, p. 13).

Cabré (1999) menciona algunos problemas terminológicos que surgen en el momento de la traducción:

- a) desconocer si la lengua de destino (lengua a la cual se traduce) dispone de una unidad terminológica lexicalizada para expresar una idea que en la lengua de origen (lengua desde la cual se traduce) se expresa mediante un término ya que no figura en los diccionarios especializados;
- b) no saber si los términos que aparecen en los diccionarios bilingües especializados son los más adecuadas para el texto de traducción;
- c) ignorar qué términos se deben seleccionar en caso de tener diferentes alternativas en glosarios y diccionarios especializados;
- d) no advertir si la equivalencia semántica entre los términos es posible.

Estos problemas se vuelven visibles cuando se intenta encontrar una equivalencia en español para el término *bias*. Por ejemplo, en relación al problema a) desconocer si existe una equivalencia en la lengua de destino, a pesar de que en algunos diccionarios especializados en bibliotecología recogen el término sesgo (López Yepes, 2004; Barité et al., 2015), este se vuelve invisible en muchos otros (Massa de Gil, Tratman y Peter Goy, 1964; Buonocore, 1976; Spinak, 1996; Martínez de Sousa, 1993, 2004; *Diccionario inglés-español*, 2012).

También es posible encontrar casos del problema c) variedad de términos para representar un mismo concepto. Por ejemplo, en el *Diccionario bilingüe de biblioteconomía* de Lozano, se presentan como opciones en inglés a sesgo las equivalencias: *bent*; *bias* [*biases*, -pl.]; *skewness*; *skew*; *taint*; *tilt*; *slant*; *cant* (Lozano, 2006). Mientras que en el *Glosario ALA de Bibliotecología y Ciencias de la Información* se consideran equivalencias de *bias* los términos *desviación*; *sesgo* y *tendencia (a la desviación)* (Young, 1988).

Los otros 2 problemas presentados por Cabré corresponden principalmente a consecuencias que resultan de los problemas antes mencionados. Es decir, vista la ausencia del término o la falta de precisión en cuanto a determinar su equivalencia, surge la incertidumbre sobre la elección del término o si este logra representar plenamente el concepto.

Por lo antes expuesto y debido a la insuficiente producción en español y a que la palabra sesgo no representa en su totalidad al concepto de *bias* es que se optó por utilizar el término *bias* por sobre *sesgo*.

3.2. Fases metodológicas

En esta tesis se pueden identificar 2 grandes fases, que si bien se complementan y aportan para resolver el objetivo de investigación como un todo, se pueden diferenciar en sus metodologías y resultados. Estas se registran, cuando el caso sea necesario, como “Fase 1” o “Diferentes alcances de *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento” y “Fase 2” o “Incorporación del término *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento”.

La Fase 1 se abocará a demostrar los diferentes alcances que tiene el término *bias*, y su lugar y relaciones en la estructura conceptual dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento.

Por otro lado la Fase 2, representará el estudio sobre el origen del término y de qué modo fue incorporado a la terminología de la antes mencionada Organización del Conocimiento.

A continuación se desarrollarán las fases metodológicas propias para cada una de las fases.

3.2.1 Fase 1: Los diferentes alcances

Para llevar a cabo esta primera fase se plantea una metodología propia de la Terminología. La investigación en esta disciplina, según Cabré (1993) y Cabré y Tebé

(2005) se caracteriza principalmente por 2 criterios, el número de lenguas en las que se trabaja (monolingüe, bilingüe, plurilingüe) y el tipo de trabajo (sistemático o puntual).

Siguiendo estos criterios, en cuanto al número de lenguas trabajadas, esta investigación tendrá un corte monolingüe. A pesar de que se estudiará un término en una lengua y el análisis del mismo será en otra, sigue considerándose un trabajo de tipo monolingüe. Como menciona Cabré “los trabajos monolingües suelen materializarse en léxicos sobre áreas especializadas, a menudo destinados a la normalización lingüística general de un ámbito terminológico.” (Cabré, 1993, p. 289)

En cuanto al tipo de trabajo, seguirá una metodología típica del trabajo de terminología puntual. La metodología puntual, tiende a ocuparse del estudio de un solo término o de un conjunto reducido de términos dentro de una misma especialidad. En palabras de Cabré “un trabajo terminológico es puntual si se refiere a cualquier cuestión relativa a un solo término especializado.” (Cabré, 1993, p. 339) Mientras que en oposición, el trabajo sistemático se basa en el estudio de la terminología de un dominio, tendiendo a ser más exhaustiva en el número de términos estudiados.

A pesar de que cada trabajo de terminología puntual tiene variaciones de acuerdo a las necesidades de información, este se divide en tres grandes etapas, la consulta, el trabajo puntual propiamente dicho y la respuesta.

La **consulta**, como el término lo indica, refiere a la necesidad por parte de un especialista o traductor en encontrar un término que represente inequívocamente determinado concepto. En el caso de esta investigación, la consulta se expresa en el apartado *1.4 Identificación del problema de investigación*.

La **metodología puntual** propiamente dicha, refiere al “conjunto de estrategias que un terminólogo utiliza para resolver una consulta puntual”. (Cabré, 1993, p. 345)

Para ello, Cabré (1993) menciona que se deben seguir 3 supuestos teóricos de la terminología: a) los términos están insertos en un sistema de relaciones conceptuales dentro de una disciplina. Es decir, aunque el estudio se realice en un solo término, no

se puede desvincular de su estructura conceptual. b) Los términos se componen por la denominación y el significado. Por tanto, no se debería estudiar solo la forma, sino que esta debe estar ligada a un significado. c) No se debe cambiar la realidad terminológica sino aceptar el uso por parte de una comunidad de especialistas.

Dentro de las tareas que se realizan en esta fase, se encuentran; a) la recopilación de información sobre el término; b) la delimitación del campo de especialidad en donde es utilizado el término estudiado; c) la marcación de las relaciones con conceptos afines dentro de la misma estructura conceptual; y, d) la identificación y delimitación del término.

Para esto se confeccionará un cuadro con los diferentes usos del vocablo *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento, a partir de una revisión exhaustiva de 7 publicaciones del área desde su primer número hasta el último número publicado del 2016 (ver 6.2.2 *Características de las fuentes*).

En esta tesis se utilizará como parámetro de análisis la tipología en el uso del término *bias* propuesta por Barité y Colombo (2013) y ampliada posteriormente por Colombo (2015) y Colombo y Barité (2015).

Esta tipología presenta 3 alcances en el uso del término:

- *bias neutro* o *bias con carga neutra*: utilizado principalmente dentro de la Teoría Facetada propuesta y desarrollada por S. R. Ranganathan para representar una actividad en clasificación. Dicho alcance se utiliza tanto para representar a la familia de términos de los *auto-bias* (familia de términos en desuso) y al conjunto de términos de las *bias relation* dentro de las *phase relation*. (véase 6.3 *Resultados*). La primera se utilizaba para representar lo que actualmente se denomina *super-imposition device* (en *notational plane*), acción que permite alargar una cadena con el final de otra. Mientras que la segunda, *bias relation*, representa una relación donde un tema es abordado desde la perspectiva de otro. Para esta tesis, solo se considerará *bias neutro* al segundo grupo de términos, los *bias phase*.

- *bias positivo o bias con carga positiva: bias* creado, generalmente de forma consciente, para representar las particularidades ideológicas y/o culturales de una determinada comunidad de usuarios.
- *bias negativo o bias con carga negativa: bias* creado frecuentemente de forma involuntaria y que refleja modos de pensar prejuiciosos y ofensivos.

Dicha tipología será desarrollada en profundidad en apartados posteriores.

Subsiguientemente, se exhibirá a partir de los vínculos identificados en la tesis, un sistema de relaciones entre *bias* y otros términos afines o próximos, identificando el tipo de vínculo establecido entre ellos, y esperando identificar una estructura conceptual en donde situar al concepto.

Por último en la metodología de terminología puntual, se encuentra la etapa de la **respuesta**. En esta fase, el terminólogo puntualista elabora una síntesis a partir de la información recabada y el trabajo realizado intentando dar soluciones a las consultas planteadas en la etapa inicial. Estas respuestas serán redactadas en los capítulos 8. *Resultados* y 9. *Conclusiones*.

3.2.2 Fase 2: El origen del término

Para esta segunda fase se utilizará un tipo de investigación tradicional en Ciencias Sociales denominado exploratorio, empleando los métodos de revisión bibliográfica e investigación histórica.

Hernández Sampieri, Fernández Collado y Baptista Lucio mencionan que “los estudios exploratorios se realizan cuando el objetivo es examinar un tema o problema de investigación poco estudiado, del cual se tienen muchas dudas o no se ha abordado antes.” (Hernández Sampieri, Fernández Collado y Baptista Lucio, 2014, p. 79) La falta de antecedentes sobre el tema a investigar, es una de las características según los

autores antes mencionados para iniciar una investigación con enfoque exploratorio. Por tanto y debido a lo expresado en capítulos anteriores, se cree necesario emplear este tipo de metodología. Es visible claramente a partir de la revisión de literatura, la falta de estudios de corte terminológico sobre el término *bias*.

En términos más específicos, se realizará primariamente una revisión ampliada de la literatura científica sobre el problema aquí esbozado. Esta revisión intentará abarcar desde los orígenes de la palabra como término. Para ello, se utilizarán obras que contengan información sobre el concepto de *bias* que contribuyan a elaborar la historia del mismo, así como también aquella literatura, que a pesar de no tratar sobre *bias*, utiliza el término. Se emplearán también obras que puedan aportar elementos sobre el estado del arte de la disciplina o ayudar a la contextualización de la misma.

La elección de la literatura no se encuadrará en un período de tiempo establecido. Debido a que pretende ser una investigación histórica conceptual, se revisarán con especial cuidado las bibliografías de las obras consultadas para detectar usos previos del término.

A pesar de ello, en el capítulo 5. *Evolución histórica de la palabra y el término bias y su concepto*, se utilizarán únicamente diccionarios, glosarios y enciclopedias, dejando por fuera otro tipo de material que pudiera contener definiciones (por ejemplo manuales, artículos científicos, entre otros). Esta decisión se tomó en base a que los primeros son materiales de consulta puntual, que tienen como objetivo brindar definiciones claras y suelen ser consultados para esclarecer dudas sobre definiciones. A su vez, que un término esté incorporado en un repertorio terminológico de la especialidad, ayuda a determinar qué tan estable es el término en la terminología de dicha especialidad.

Se establecerán también algunas características etimológicas sobre el término *bias*, abarcando sus equivalentes en francés (*biais*) y en español (sesgo y bias) que ayude a la elaboración de la conceptualización del término *bias*.

Los resultados de ambas fases serán desarrollados en el capítulo 8. *Resultados*, dividiéndose en el subcapítulo 8.1 *Diferentes alcances de bias en Organización del*

Conocimiento para la fase 1 y el subcapítulo 8.2 *Incorporación del término bias en Organización del Conocimiento* para la fase 2.

Posteriormente se redactará el capítulo 9. *Conclusiones* donde se abordarán las conclusiones de esta investigación.

4. LOS TÉRMINOS Y LOS LENGUAJES DE ESPECIALIDAD

A pesar de que en una primera instancia, las palabras y los términos parecieran ser lo mismo, no lo son. “Una palabra es una unidad descrita por un conjunto de características lingüísticas sistemáticas y dotada de la propiedad de referirse a un elemento de la realidad.” (Cabré, 1999, p. 25) Mientras que un término es “una unidad de características lingüísticas similares, utilizada en un dominio de especialidad. Desde el punto de vista, un palabra que forme parte de un ámbito especializado sería un término.” (Cabré, 1999, p. 25) Por tanto, Las palabras son unidades del léxico de una lengua general, mientras que los términos provienen del ámbito de los lenguajes de especialidad. Es necesario mencionar que no existe un único lenguaje de especialidad, sino que existen tantos como especialidades hay.

La gran diferencia que ocurre entre las palabras y los términos es el campo de uso de los mismos. Los individuos a través de su uso en diferentes contextos, son los que le proporcionan el carácter de palabra o término. Como menciona Pearson:

While we accept that there are indeed differences between words and terms, we find that, without human intervention, it is not possible to use any of the proposed definitions of term as a means of distinguish between terms and words. This is because terms very often look the same as words and frequently not only look the same as words but can also function as words, albeit in different circumstances. (Pearson, 1998, p. 8)

Santamaría Pérez (2009), señala que “la cuestión más difícil es llegar a saber dónde se halla el límite entre lengua general y lenguajes de especialidad”. Para eso, Cabré (1999, p. 26) identifica 4 criterios para distinguir las palabras de los términos:

- **por sus usuarios:** las palabras son utilizadas por cualquier hablante de esa lengua, mientras que los términos son utilizados por los especialistas o entendidos de esa disciplina.
- **por las situaciones en las que se utilizan:** las palabras son utilizadas en cualquier ámbito de comunicación, mientras que los términos están presentados en canales más formales de comunicación.
- **por la temática que vehiculan:** los términos suelen referirse a conceptos dentro de la especialidad, mientras que las palabras se utilizan para designar un espectro más grande de significados.
- **por el tipo de discurso en que suelen aparecer:** las palabras son utilizadas en cualquier tipo de discurso, mientras que los términos suelen aparecer en los discursos de las especialidades a través sus canales de difusión.

Lo antes expuesto sirve para afianzar la idea de que la distinción entre palabra y término y por tanto, entre la lengua común y los lenguajes de especialidad es el contexto de uso. Es decir, cómo y dónde se usa y con qué alcance se utiliza.

Siguiendo en esta línea de pensamientos, se define a los términos como “palabra o conjunto de palabras que representan a un concepto en un ámbito especializado del saber” (Barité et al., 2015, p. 152), y a los lenguajes de especialidad como un

subsistema lingüístico parcialmente coincidente con el sistema de la lengua común o general, que comprende el conjunto de los recursos lingüísticos propios de un campo en particular del conocimiento (una ciencia, una técnica, una disciplina, una profesión, una temática, etc.), o compartidos con otras áreas especializadas. (Barité et al., 2015, pp. 94-95)

Gutiérrez Rodilla (2005, pp. 22-27) establece cuatro características del lenguaje de especialidad:

- **precisión:** refiere a que los términos estén bien descriptos y delimitados sus alcances a partir del consenso de los especialistas.
- **neutralidad:** lenguaje depurado de calificativos personales, valores y connotaciones afectivas y subjetivas.
- **economía:** expresar el discurso, oral o escrito de la forma más breve posible sin ir en contra de la claridad al expresar los contenidos.
- **recursos empleados:** el uso de elementos como dibujos, esquemas, planos, fórmulas, diagramas, cuadros, modelos, abreviaturas, símbolos químicos, entre otros para representar determinados conceptos.

4.1 Neonomia o Neología terminológica

Todo lenguaje de especialidad vivo introduce continuamente terminología,

“a) in a context of knowledge production, a new entity to be named is discovered or invented; b) in a translation context, it may be necessary to select or propose an equivalent for a term in the original text which so far had only been named in the language that created the term; or c) in the context of language planning, institutions have to establish the most appropriate terms by adopting or adapting a loanword or by proposing a new formation” (Cabré Castellví, Estopà Bagot y Vargas Sierra, 2012, p. 2)

El procedimiento por el cual se incorpora una nueva terminología a una disciplina es a través de los neologismos terminológicos o neónimos. Por tanto, la neonomia es un área de la neología que se aboca al estudio de los neologismos terminológicos o neónimos.

Se entiende por neología al “proceso de formación de palabras, expresiones o significados nuevos, que suelen incorporarse más tarde o más temprano al repertorio de una lengua general o de un lenguaje de especialidad.” (Barité et al., 2015, p. 109) Por lo tanto, se considera neologismo, no solo a la creación de una nueva palabra o término, sino también a la asignación de un nuevo significado a una palabra o término ya existente.

Se pueden identificar 3 tipos de neologismos, a) neologismo de forma; b) neologismo de sentido o semánticos; y c) (neologismo de) préstamo.

4.1.1 Neologismo de forma

La neología de forma describe el proceso de creación de una nueva palabra o término. Existen diferentes tipologías de neologismos de forma según los diferentes autores (Cabré, 1993; Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005; Santamaría Pérez, 2006; Guerrero Ramos, 2010; García Negroni, 2011). Al tomar a Cabré (1993) y a Santamaría Pérez (2006) como ejemplo, los neologismos de forma se pueden dar a través de a) derivación; b) composición; c) sintagmación; y d) truncación.

- a) **Derivación.** Adición de un afijo a la base léxica. Existen 3 tipos de derivación: i) por sufijación (ej. *coronación*); ii) por prefijación (ej. *microprocesador*); y iii) mixto (ej. *reestructuración*).
- b) **Composición.** Unión de dos o más bases léxicas. (ej. *cortafuegos*).
- c) **Sintagmación.** Combinación sintáctica jerarquizada de palabras (ej. *falsa escuadra*)

d) **Truncación.** Reducción de una unidad lexemática a alguna de sus partes: i) siglas (ej. OMS – Organización Mundial de la Salud); ii) acrónimos (ej. informática – información automática); y iii) abreviaciones (ej. tele –televisión).

(Ejemplos extraídos de Santamaría Pérez, 2006)

Algunos autores como Santamaría Pérez (2006) y Guerrero Ramos (2010) reconocen también como neologismo de forma a la creación *ex nihilo*. Este tipo de neologismo refiere a la formación de palabras sin antecedentes, es decir, de la nada, como el latinismo que lo identifica se refiere. Sin embargo, otros autores como Gutiérrez Rodilla (2005), no lo reconocen como un tipo de neologismo ya que son muy pocos los casos como para identificarlo como un tipo de neologismo. De este modo también, que no conozcamos el origen de una expresión no significa que no tenga origen, simplemente, no se cuenta con el conocimiento suficiente para determinarlo.

Otros neologismos de forma son los epónimos, creaciones provenientes de nombres propios (ej. Teorema de Pitágoras) y las onomatopeyas, formación de palabras a través de los sonidos a los que refiere (ej. hipo).

4.1.2 Neologismo de sentido o semánticos

El neologismo de sentido o neologismo semántico ocurre cuando a una forma gráfica ya existente se le asigna un nuevo significado.

Los autores (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005; Santamaría Pérez, 2006) reconocen dos formas de neologismos semánticos, a) la extrapolación y b) la terminologización.

a) La extrapolación ocurre “con el paso de un tecnicismo desde una rama del conocimiento a otra, adquiriendo en esta última un significado distinto al que tenía en la primera.” (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005 p. 57)

b) El proceso de terminologización sucede cuando una palabra de la lengua general, ya sea por analogía o metáfora y a través de su uso en contextos especializados toma el carácter de término para esa disciplina.

El proceso opuesto a la terminologización se lo denomina banalización o vulgarización (Santamaría Pérez, 2009; Rollsing, 2014) o desternologización (Meyer y Mackintosh, 2000; Campos Andrés, 2013; Rodríguez-Tapia, 2015). Esto es, cuando un término, por su uso, principalmente en medios de divulgación pasa a ser del dominio público. Este término, convertido en palabra pasa a formar parte de la lengua común y es reconocido por individuos no formados en la especialidad de origen del mismo.

Para Gutiérrez Rodilla “los términos disfrutan de una gran movilidad, tanto en sentido horizontal – es decir, pasan de unas áreas de conocimiento a otras, con el mismo o con distinto significado -, como en sentido vertical – hasta los más superespecializados pueden llegar a convertirse en palabras utilizadas a diario por todos los hablantes-.” (Gutiérrez Rodilla, 2005, p. 29)

Por su parte, Cabré (1993, p. 448) identifica 3 tipos de neologismos semánticos

a) la ampliación del significado de la forma de base (por ejemplo, la suma de un nuevo significado a una misma forma de base);

b) la restricción del significado de la forma de base (quitar un significado a dicha forma de base), y

c) el cambio del significado de la forma de base (sustituir el significado por otro a una forma de base ya existente).

4.1.3 Neologismo de préstamo

No son nuevos en el desarrollo de las lenguas los préstamos lingüísticos. Esto ocurre cuando se incorpora al léxico una palabra adoptada o adaptada en otro idioma.

La Real Academia Española y la Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española reconocen como

“ejemplos clásicos la absorción de arabismos durante el dominio musulmán de la península ibérica; la entrada de galicismos (voces procedentes del francés) desde la Edad Media y, con especial intensidad, a partir de la Ilustración; la acogida de indigenismos (voces procedentes de lenguas indígenas de América) tras la llegada de los españoles a tierras americanas; la penetración de italianismos durante el Renacimiento, o la masiva incorporación de anglicismos (voces procedentes del inglés) a partir del siglo XIX, como consecuencia de la hegemonía política, económica y cultural del mundo anglosajón en época moderna.” (Real Academia Española y Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española, 2010, p. 596)

El término préstamo en sentido amplio en Terminología engloba los términos *préstamo en sentido estricto* o *préstamo adaptado*, *extranjerismos* o *préstamo no adaptado* o *préstamo crudo*, *calco* y *xenismo* o *peregrinismo*. Estos términos aunque parecieran referir al mismo concepto, tienen matices entre ellos.

Para Gómez Capuz la “distinción entre préstamo y extranjerismo se basa en criterios tan dispares como la asimilación gráfica, fónica y gramatical a las pautas de la lengua

receptora por un lado y la conciencia lingüística de los hablantes por otro.” (Gómez Capuz, 2005, p. 14)

De Baere (2012) hace hincapié en que la diferencia entre un préstamo adaptado y un extranjerismo es la conciencia del hablante de la utilización de una voz extranjera. En el primero de los casos, los préstamos adaptados, el hablante no reconoce la utilización de un préstamo. Esto es debido, en muchas ocasiones a que es un préstamo antiguo, esa palabra ha sido incorporada a la lengua hace mucho tiempo y su forma gráfica y/o fónica se condice con las de la lengua receptora. En contrapartida, los extranjerismos son identificables por el hablante. Sin embargo, para Vicente Mateu “la mayoría de los extranjerismos producen diferentes adaptaciones fonéticas según distintas circunstancias de llegada, frecuencia de uso, dificultad en la pronunciación o cultura del hablante. En realidad, entre el extranjerismo y el préstamo existe una relación de grado en la adaptación.” (Vicente Mateu, 2008, p. 1039)

Son ejemplos de préstamo: jardín, español, vinagre y chocolate (ejemplos tomados de De Baere, 2012) y de extranjerismo: *fan*, *light*, *ranking* y *sponsor* (ejemplos tomados de Vicente Mateu, 2008)

Los calcos o también denominados equivalentes nativos, son palabras o expresiones en la lengua de destino que pretenden sustituir a los extranjerismos. De este modo “la diferencia entre un préstamo y un calco reside en que un préstamo conserva inicialmente su forma originaria, y por lo tanto es a menudo identificable: un calco es la traducción literal de una palabra en otra lengua, por lo que parece una palabra genuina.” (Cabré, 1993, p. 191)

Son ejemplos de calco: perrito caliente, luna de miel, lentes de contacto (ejemplos tomados de Cabré, 1993)

Por último se encuentran los xenismos o peregrinismos, son palabras que designan una realidad diferente a la de la lengua receptora.

Son ejemplos de xenismo: *burka*, *talibán*, *sheriff*, *yihad* (ejemplos tomados de Vicente Mateu, 2008)

Es necesario mencionar también, que el término xenismo tiene otra acepción correspondiente a los primeros estados de un extranjerismo o extranjerismo poco adoptado.

4.2 Proceso de incorporación de los neologismos

Se pueden identificar 3 etapas en la incorporación de neologismos a una lengua a) ingreso (creación o préstamo), b) fijación y c) validación.

a) Ingreso a la lengua. Como se mencionó en el apartado anterior, la incorporación de una nueva palabra a la lengua puede realizarse a través de la creación de una nueva palabra o acepción o la adopción o adaptación de una voz extranjera. (véase 4.1 *Neonimia o neología terminológica*)

b) Fijación. Corresponde al período en que el neologismo, a excepción de los préstamos crudos, es adaptado a la forma gráfica y/o fónica de la lengua de destino. Como menciona Vicente Mateu en el caso de lo préstamo “la adaptación choca sobre todo con problemas generados por los diferentes sistemas fonológico y gráfico de cada lengua” (Vicente Mateu, 2008, p. 1041). Durante esta etapa se sufre de la inestabilidad sistemática que menciona Cabré (1993) como una de las características de los neologismos. Esta inestabilidad, está presente tanto en aspectos formales (morfológicos, gráficos y fonéticos) como semánticos. El tiempo de duración de este proceso, dependerá de la frecuencia de uso de la palabra y el grado de diferencia entre la lengua de origen y la lengua de destino. Durante este período tienden a surgir palabras derivadas en diferentes categorías gramaticales. Por ejemplo, en el caso de los derivados de *twitter*, ya aparecen en el diccionario (Real Academia Española,

2014) tuit, tuitear, tuiteo, tuitero, ra. Para otros ejemplos se recomienda consultar Yoza Mitsuishi (2013).

c) Validación. Proceso que ocurre cuando una nueva voz aparece en un repertorio terminológico, como por ejemplo un diccionario de la lengua general, o un diccionario especializado en el caso de un neónimo. Como menciona Cabré “un término es un neologismo si no aparece en el corpus lexicográfico seleccionado como corpus de referencia (llamado también corpus de exclusión).” (Cabré, 1993, p. 446)

5. EVOLUCIÓN HISTÓRICA DE LA PALABRA Y EL TÉRMINO *BIAS* Y SU CONCEPTO

A raíz de lo mencionado anteriormente, se trabajará *bias* como un término problema en el área, estudiando aspectos relacionados a su aparición, alcance, connotaciones, etc. Para ello, se presentarán diferentes definiciones tanto de la palabra como del término en Organización del Conocimiento y en otras disciplinas. Entendiendo como palabra a una unidad léxica de la lengua general, mientras que el término proviene de los lenguajes de especialidad (véase 4. *Los términos y los lenguajes de especialidad*).

“The items which are characterized by special reference within a discipline are the ‘terms’ of that discipline, and collectively they form its ‘terminology’; those which function in general reference over a variety of sublanguages are simply called ‘words’, and their totality the ‘vocabulary’.” (Sager, 1990, p. 19)

Los alcances de *bias* como palabra, fueron extraídos de diccionarios de la lengua general tanto en inglés como en español. La elección de estos idiomas no es arbitraria. El inglés corresponde a la lengua del término *bias* y el español se debe a que es el idioma en que se redacta esta tesis.

Los significados de los términos *bias*, serán extraídos de diccionarios especializados de cada disciplina. En primera instancia, se presentarán las definiciones de diversas disciplinas y luego las relacionadas con la Organización del Conocimiento.

Para los apuntes etimológicos de la palabra *bias*, se utilizaron además de las fuentes en inglés y en español, fuentes en francés. La razón de esto, es que la palabra *bias* proviene de la palabra francesa *biais*.

Todas las definiciones se presentarán en orden cronológico de publicación, partiendo de la más antigua hacia la más reciente, en un intento de mostrar posibles cambios en los énfasis de las mismas.

5.1 Diccionarios de la lengua general

5.1.1 En inglés

Skeat define *bias* únicamente como “*a slant, slope; hence, inclination to one side*”. (Skeat, 1967, p. 48) Mientras que en la Nueva Enciclopedia Británica la entrada correspondiente a *bias* está compartida con su antónimo *unbias*. Menciona que “*are terms used in statistics to express the relationship between the value of an estimated based on random sampling and the actual value of the population being estimated. If the estimated value is not equal to the actual value then it is said to be biased, and vice versa*” (“Bias and unbias”, 1979, p. 1048)

Por su parte, el diccionario *Webster’s third new international dictionary* (“Bias”, 1986, p. 211) identifica varios grupos de acepciones.

Como **sustantivo**:

1) con el sentido de costura “*a line diagonal to the grain of a fabric*”.

2) referente al carácter de una persona

a: “*an inclination of temperament or outlook; often: such prepossession with some object or point of view that the mind does not respond impartially to anything related to this object or point of view: prejudice*”.

b: “*BENT, TENDENCY, TREND. Sometimes: inclination*”

c: “*statistics: a tendency of an estimate to deviate in one direction from a true value*”

3) “*established procedure: settled way or course*”

4) “*anything tending to influence one in a particular direction*”

Como **adjetivo:**

1) “*DIAGONAL, SLANTING, OBLIQUE. Used chiefly of fabrics and their cut*”

2) “*swelled or weighted on one side*”

3) “*of, related to, exhibiting bias*”

Como **adverbio:**

1) “*in a slanting manner: OBLIQUELY, DIAGONALLY*”

2) “*AWRY, AMISS*”

Por su parte, el diccionario *Longman* (“Bias”, 2004, p. 133) identifica tres acepciones.

1) “*an opinion about whether a person, group, or idea is good or bad which influences how you deal with it.*);”

2) “*a natural skill or interest in one type of thing*”

y por último menciona;

3) “*on the bias: in a diagonal direction*”

Según *Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary & Thesaurus* (“Bias”, 2014), la palabra *bias*, posee un sentido de costura, y significa “*An angle across the threads of woven material [...] in a diagonal direction across the cloth.*”

Mientras que con el sentido de preferencia, significa *“The action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment.”* (“Bias”, 2014).

Para su versión en línea, el diccionario Merriam-Webster (“Bias”, 2015b) mantiene el grupo de acepciones presentadas en ediciones anteriores. A continuación se presentan los cambios introducidos desde su edición de 1986:

En primera instancia *bias* es definido como un **sustantivo**:

1) *“a tendency to believe that some people, ideas, etc., are better than others that usually results in treating some people unfairly”*

2) *“a strong interest in something or ability to do something”*

Este diccionario permite ampliar a más definiciones. En las acepciones correspondientes a su forma sustantivada, el grupo 1 de acepciones en la edición del 2015, se corresponde al grupo 1 de la edición de 1986. Aparece un nuevo grupo 2 destinado a acepciones referentes al deporte de los bolos (*bowling*).

2) **a:** *“a peculiarity in the shape of a bowl that causes it to swerve when rolled on the green in lawn bowling.”*

b: *“the tendency of a bowl to swerve; also : the impulse causing this tendency.”*

c: *“the swerve of the bowl.”*

En lo que respecta al grupo 2 de definiciones en la edición de 1986, ha pasado a ser el grupo 3 para la edición del 2015, esta ha tenido leves modificaciones:

3) **a:** *“bent, tendency.”*

b: “*an inclination of temperament or outlook; especially : a personal and sometimes unreasoned judgment : prejudice*”

c: “*an instance of such prejudice.*”

d(1): “*deviation of the expected value of a statistical estimate from the quantity it estimates.*”

d(2): “*systematic error introduced into sampling or testing by selecting or encouraging one outcome or answer over others.*”

Otro cambio que se percibe en ambas ediciones es la incorporación del grupo 4 de acepciones:

4a: “*a voltage applied to a device (as a transistor control electrode) to establish a reference level for operation.*”

b: “*a high-frequency voltage combined with an audio signal to reduce distortion in tape recording*”

Para esta nueva edición se perdieron las acepciones 3 y 4 de la edición de 1986. Sin embargo, se incorporan sinónimos y antónimos para esta nueva edición.

Para la palabra *bias* como sustantivo se reconocen:

Sinónimos: *favor, nonobjectivity, one-sidedness, partiality, parti pris, partisanship, ply, prejudice, tendentiousness.*

Antónimos: *impartiality, neutrality, objectivity, open-mindedness, unbiasedness.*

Como **adjetivo**, solo aparece la acepción:

: “*diagonal, slanting - used chiefly of fabrics and their cut*”

Las acepciones como **adverbio** también sufrieron cambios, principalmente la obsolescencia de la última acepción:

1) “*diagonally <cut cloth bias>*”

2) “*obsolete: awry*”

En *Oxford Dictionaries* (“Bias”, 2015a) se pueden identificar los mismos cuatro grupos que el caso anterior:

Como **sustantivo**:

1) “*Inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group, especially in a way considered to be unfair*”

Ejemplos: “*there was evidence of bias against black applicants; the bias towards younger people in recruitment*”

1.1) “*A concentration on or interest in one particular area or subject*”

Ejemplo: “*his work showed a discernible bias towards philosophy*”

1.2) “*A systematic distortion of a statistical result due to a factor not allowed for in its derivation.*”

2) “*A direction diagonal to the weave of a fabric*”

3) “*Bowls. The irregular shape given to one side of a bowl*”

3.1) “*The oblique course taken by a bowl as a result of its irregular shape*”

4) “*Electronics. A steady voltage, magnetic field, or other factor applied to a system or device to cause it to operate over a predetermined range*”

Como **verbo**:

1) “*Cause to feel or show inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something*”

En su versión bilingüe (“Bias”, 2015a) traduce *bias* al español como “parcialidad; sesgo” y ofrece los siguientes ejemplos:

- el sesgo político del artículo (*the political bias of the article*)
- este periódico es de tendencia izquierdista (*this paper has a left-wing bias*)
- se le acusó de parcialidad (*she was accused of bias*)
- ser imparcial (*to be without bias*)
- la preferencia de la compañía por los candidatos más jóvenes (*the firm's bias in favor of younger applicants*)
- su inclinación por las ciencias (*his scientific bias*)
- el curso tiene un enfoque científico (*the course has a scientific bias*)

5.1.2 En español

En español el término puede ser traducido tanto en la palabra sesgo, como en la palabra bias, dependiendo del alcance que se quiera especificar.

5.1.2.1 Bies

En la 22^a edición del diccionario de la Real Academia Española define bias como “Trozo de tela cortado en sesgo respecto al hilo, que se aplica a los bordes de prendas de vestir.” (Real Academia Española, 2001).

Para su 23ª edición el diccionario mantiene con pocos cambios su definición “Trozo de tela cortado al sesgo respecto al hilo, que se aplica a los bordes de algunas prendas.” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 307)

Por su parte, la definición en el diccionario en línea Lexicoon no ofrece mucha diferencia. Se define bias como “trozo de tela cortado en sesgo respecto al hilo, que se aplica a los bordes de prendas de vestir” (“Bias”, 2015).

Son reconocidas las palabras sesgo y oblicuidad como sinónimos y la marca etimológica señala que proviene de la palabra francesa *biais*.

5.1.2.2 Sesgo

Mientras que en el caso de sesgo, en la 22ª edición del Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (2001), sesgo tiene 7 acepciones;

1. adj. Torcido, cortado o situado oblicuamente.
 2. adj. Grave, serio o torcido en el semblante.
 3. adj. p. us. quieto (|| pacífico, sosegado).
 4. m. Oblicuidad o torcimiento de una cosa hacia un lado, o en el corte, o en la situación, o en el movimiento.
 5. m. Corte o medio término que se toma en los negocios dudosos.
 6. m. Curso o rumbo que toma un negocio.
 7. f. nesga.
- al ~.
1. loc. adv. oblicuamente.

Para su 23ª edición el Diccionario de la Lengua Española agrega una octava acepción a la palabra:

“**sesgo, ga** (de *sesgar*) adj. 1. Torcido, cortado o situado oblicuamente. || 2) Grave, serio en el semblante. || 3) p. us. quieto (pacífico, sosegado). ● 4) m. Oblicuidad o torcimiento de una cosa hacia un lado, o en el corte, o en la situación, o en el movimiento. || 5) Corte o medio término que se toma en los negocios dudosos. || 6) Curso o rumbo que toma un negocio. || 7) *Estad.* Error sistemático en el que se puede incurrir cuando al hacer muestreos o ensayos se seleccionan o favorecen unas respuestas frente a otras. ○ 8 f. nesga. ■ al ~ loc. adv. oblicuamente” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 2003)

El diccionario Lexicón proporciona tres definiciones para sesgo (“Sesgo”, 2015): 1) torcido, cortado o situado oblicuamente; 2) grave, serio o torcido en el semblante; 3) quieto.

Se identifican como sinónimos: bies, cariz, curso, desviación, dirección, giro, inclinación, marcha, oblicuidad, orientación, rumbo, sentido, tendencia y través.

5.2 Diccionarios especializados

Como se mencionó previamente, el término *bias* no es un término exclusivo de la Organización del Conocimiento, sino que por el contrario, puede ser identificado en diversas disciplinas siempre con un fondo semántico similar.

El término es principalmente visible en la estadística, pero puede ser encontrado en otras áreas como el derecho, la salud, etcétera. A continuación se expondrán algunos ejemplos sobre el uso del término en estas disciplinas.

5.2.1 Diccionarios estadísticos

En el glosario de Easton y Mc Coll se afirma que

“Bias is a term which refers to how far the average statistic lies from the parameter it is estimating, that is, the error which arises when estimating a quantity. Errors from chance will cancel each other out in the long run, those from bias will not.” (Easton y Mc Coll, 1997)

En el diccionario de estadística de SAGE menciona que el *bias* “occurs when a statistic based on a sample systematically misestimates the equivalent characteristic (parameter) of the population from which the samples were drawn.” (Cramer y Howitt, 2004, pp. 13-14)

Por su parte, la organización internacional económica OECD (*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*) define *bias* como “An effect which deprives a statistical result of representativeness by systematically distorting it, as distinct from a random error which may distort on any one occasion but balances out on the average.” (OECD, 2007).

En este glosario es señalado el término *biais* como su equivalente en francés. Este dato, muy probablemente sea aportado debido a que la secretaría de la organización se encuentra en Francia, y no porque el origen del término sea la palabra francesa *biais*. Este supuesto recae en que otros términos también poseen su equivalencia en francés y no la etimología de cada uno de ellos.

Upton y Cook en su diccionario de estadística no definen directamente el término *bias*, sino que bajo éste, aparece una referencia de “véase” al término *estimator*. A través de la definición de este último se puede dilucidar el concepto de *bias*.

Para estos autores un *estimator* es “A statistic used to estimate a parameter. The realized value of an estimator for a particular sample of data is called the estimate (or point estimate).

If the expectation of the statistic is equal to the parameter then it is described as being an unbiased estimator and the realized value is

referred to as an unbiased estimate. If T is an estimator of the parameter θ and the expectation of T is $\theta+b$, where $b \neq 0$, then b is called the bias and the estimator is a biased estimator. If the bias tends to 0 as the sample size increases, then the estimator is described as being an asymptotically unbiased estimator.)” (Upton y Cook, 2014)

A pesar de no definir directamente *bias*, si es definido el término *unbias*; “*Fair. For example, a six-sided die is unbiased if it is equally likely to show any of its six sides.*” (Upton y Cook, 2014)

Los autores aportan datos de sus orígenes mencionando que “los términos *bias* y *unbias* aparecen en un texto de Bowley en 1987. [...] Mientras que el término *estimator* fue introducido con un sentido especializado por Pitman en 1939.” (Upton y Cook, 2014)

El Glosario de Términos Estadísticos de Stark define *bias* como

“A measurement procedure or estimator is said to be biased if, on the average, it gives an answer that differs from the truth. The bias is the average (expected) difference between the measurement and the truth. For example, if you get on the scale with clothes on, that biases the measurement to be larger than your true weight (this would be a positive bias). The design of an experiment or of a survey can also lead to bias. Bias can be deliberate, but it is not necessarily so.” (Stark, 2015)

A pesar de ser denominado glosario, el Glosario multilingüe de términos estadísticos del ISI (*ISI Multilingual Glossary of Statistical Terms*) es un diccionario de equivalencias. En el mismo se encuentran disponibles las equivalencias de términos estadísticos en más de 30 idiomas.

De esta forma, *bias* se puede traducir como *biais*, *erreur systématique* y *distorsion* (ISI, 2011) en francés, corroborando una vez más la relación entre la palabra en inglés *bias* y la francesa *biais*. Mientras que en español señala los términos *bias*, *inclinación*

viciada y *sesgo* (ISI, 2011). Para más equivalencias consultar *ISI Multilingual Glossary of Statistical Terms* (ISI, 2011).

Es necesario señalar que la palabra *bias*, no se encuentra en diccionarios especializados en estadística en español (INEI, 2006; Comunidad Andina y Comisión Europea, 2007) y tampoco en el Diccionario de la Lengua Española de la Real Academia Española (2014). Sin embargo, en este último se encuentra la palabra *bies*, siendo ésta una traducción aceptada por las academias de letras en español.

5.2.2 Otros diccionarios especializados

CIENCIAS SOCIALES

El diccionario de ciencias sociales de Calhoun define *bias* como:

“Distortion in research and analysis, especially due to preconceptions of the researcher, but also as a function of unanticipated relationships of dependence among the variables under study or in the methods of gathering data. Certain kinds of bias have become well known in the social sciences. The sex of the interviewer, for instance, may introduce a persistent bias in responses to certain kinds of questions.” (Calhoun, 2012)

La definición continúa con el alcance de *bias* en estadística:

“In statistics, bias has a strict meaning that refers to systematic, nonrandom error that separates a “true” value from the average value obtained through repeated investigative research (there is, however, considerable debate about whether “true” values exist independent of the measuring process itself). Bias, like random error, introduces numerous problems for researchers because of its potential to distort data, but

random error can be estimated and adjusted for if the appropriate statistical methods are employed.)” (Calhoun, 2012)

DERECHO

En el diccionario legal de Hill y Hill se define *bias* como:

“the predisposition of a judge, arbitrator, prospective juror, or anyone making a judicial decision, against or in favor of one of the parties or a class of persons. This can be shown by remarks, decisions contrary to fact, reason or law, or other unfair conduct. Bias can be toward an ethnic group, homosexuals, women or men, defendants or plaintiffs, large corporations, or local parties. Getting a "hometown" decision is a form of bias which is the bane of the out-of-town lawyer. There is also the subtle bias of some male judges in favor of pretty women. Obvious bias is a ground for reversal on appeal, but it is hard to prove, since judges are usually careful to display apparent fairness in their comments. The possibility of juror bias is explored in questioning at the beginning of trial in a questioning process called voir dire.” (Hill y Hill, 2002)

Por su parte, en *A Dictionary of Law* de Martin no se encuentra definición bajo el término *bias*, sino que hay una referencia de véase hacia el término *Natural Justice* (justicia natural).

Bajo *natural justice* se encuentra la siguiente definición:

“Rules of fair play, originally developed by the courts of equity to control the decision of inferior courts and then gradually extended (particularly in the 20th century) to apply equally to the decision of administrative and domestic tribunals and of any authority exercising an administrative power that affects a person’s status, rights, or liabilities. Any decision reached in contravention of natural justice is void as ultra vires. There are two principal rules. The first is the rule against bias (i.e. against departure from the standard of even-handed justice required of those who occupy judicial office) – nemo iudex in causa sua (or in propria causa) (no man may be a judge in his own cause). This means that any decision, however fair it may seem, is invalid if made by a person with any financial or other interest in the outcome or any known bias that might have affected his impartiality. The second rule is known as audi alteram partem (hear the other side). It states that a decision cannot stand unless the person directly affected by it was given a fair opportunity both to

state his case and to know and answer the other side's case” (Martin, 2002; 325-326)

SALUD

La Comunidad *Cochrane* está formada por profesionales de la salud, investigadores y otros individuos relacionados al área (por más información consultar <http://community.cochrane.org/about-us>). En su glosario definen *bias* con dos marcas temáticas:

1) “[*In statistics.*] A systematic error or deviation in results or inferences from the truth.”

2) “*In studies of the effects of health care, the main types of bias arise from systematic differences in the groups that are compared (selection bias), the care that is provided, exposure to other factors apart from the intervention of interest (performance bias), withdrawals or exclusions of people entered into a study (attrition bias) or how outcomes are assessed (detection bias). Reviews of studies may also be particularly affected by reporting bias, where a biased subset of all the relevant data is available*” (Cochrane Collaboration, 2014)

SICOLOGÍA

En el diccionario de psicología de Statt se encuentra el término *biased simple* con el siguiente alcance:

“*Term used in social surveys or any area where a conclusion is to be made about a large population. The sample of the population being studied is considered biased if it is unrepresentative of the population as a whole, e.g. if you say something about national opinion on a certain topic after interviewing your friends.*” (Statt, 1998, p. 15)

5.3 Diccionarios de bibliotecología

En la obra *Terminology of documentation* se describe el término *bias* como “A <phase relation> between two terms indicating that a subject has been treated as background for users who are specialists in another field.” (*Terminology of documentation*, 1976, p. 128)

Se identifica también términos equivalentes en otros idiomas. De esta forma *bias* es *biais* en francés, *ausrichtung* en alemán y deja la equivalencia en español vacía.

El glosario de la *American Library Association* (ALA) tiene la particularidad de tener el término en inglés seguido por su equivalencia en español y posteriormente la acepción también en español. En el mismo se definen tres términos que contienen la palabra *bias*. Estos son: *bias*, *biased simple* y *bias phase*.

Define *bias* como “Tendencia de una estimación a desviarse en una dirección por la media de un conjunto de valores a partir de un valor verdadero.” (Young, 1988, p. 31). A su vez marca como equivalencias en español a los términos *desviación*, *sesgo* y *tendencia (a la desviación)*. A pesar de esto, en su índice español-inglés solo aparece la equivalencia *sesgo - bias*.

Mientras que *biased sample* es una “Muestra en la que se ha introducido un error por seleccionar elementos de una población incorrecta o elementos incorrectos de una población correcta.” (Young, 1988, p. 31) Su equivalencia en español es *muestra desviada*.

Por último, *bias phase* “En clasificación, la relación de fase que tiene lugar en un trabajo en el que se presenta un tema desde el punto de vista de quienes tiene un interés fundamental por otro campo.” (Young, 1988, p.31) Su equivalencia en español es *fase de desviación*.

En el glosario de Harrod el término incluido es *bias phase* y tiene dos acepciones.

1) “*In classification, where one topic is described (usually in a relatively elementary manner) for the benefit of those working in, or concerned with, another field, a document is classified under the topic introduced, not under the persons for whom it is written, e.g. anatomy for speech therapists would go under anatomy, not speech therapists.*”

2) *The treatment of a subject generally and fairly completely, if concisely, from the point of view of a class of users whose primary interest is in another subject. It is one of Ranganathan’s three chief <phase relation>, the other two being Influence Phase and Tool Phase (Harrod, 1990, p. 57)*

El diccionario de Keenan posee dos acepciones para el término *bias*, una referente a la recuperación de información (IR – *Information Retrieval*) y otra para la metodología de la investigación.

En la primera de las mencionadas, *bias* (IR) significa “*reflection of social attitudes or local needs in the construction or use of indexing tools*” (Keenan, 1996, p. 19)

Mientras que *bias* (*Research methodology*) representa al “*degree of departure from the average of a set of values from a reference value*” (Keenan, 1996, p. 161)”

En 2004, López Yepes define *bias* (sesgo) como:

En sentido genérico, el término se utiliza para indicar la desviación de un valor o resultado considerado como verdadero. No es exactamente sinónimo de error, ya que a sesgo se le otorga una significación empírica, que indica la desviación misma de los resultados, mientras que error se considera que es conocimiento equivocado. (López Yepes, 2004, p. 443)

5.4 Apuntes etimológicos

5.4.1 *Biais*

Para esta investigación, la historia de la palabra se remonta hasta la palabra francés *biais* en el S. XVI, la cual originalmente tenía como acepción “oblicuo”.

Actualmente la palabra en francés, *biais*, mantiene su acepción de “*Caractère oblique; ligne oblique par rapport au plan générateur*” (“*Biais*”, s.f.). También significa “*Moyen indirect et habile de résoudre une difficulté*” (“*Biais*”, s.f.).

Con el sentido de costura *biais* es un 1) “*Diagonale d’un tissu par rapport à ses deux droits-fils (chaîne et trame)*”; 2) “*Bande de tissu coupée dans le sens de cette diagonale et utilisée en garnituree*” (“*Biais*”, s.f.).

Mientras que con un sentido de Pasamanería tiene por definición “*Ornement de guipure posé en spirales sur un galon*” (“*Biais*”, s.f.).

El *Dictionnaire alphabétique et analogique de la langue française* establece su origen en el S. XIII proveniente del griego *epikarsios* (Robert, 1986). Se reconocen 4 acepciones para la palabra *biais*.

♦ 1° *Ligne, direction oblique (...)* ♦ 2° *Fig. Se dit des différents côtés d’un caractère, des différents aspects d’une chose. (...)* ♦ 3° *Statist. Tout fait susceptible de rendre un fait non représentatif.* ♦ 4° *Loc. adv. DE BIAIS, EN BIAIS. V. Obliquement, travers (de).* (Robert, 1986, p. 179-180)

Robert, reconoce la palabra *biais* como origen de *biaiser* en 1402 y señala 2 acepciones

♦ 1° *Aller ou être en biais, de travers. V. Obliquer. (...)* ♦ 2° *Fig. Employer des moyens détournés, artificieux. V. Louvouer. Tergiverser (...)* (Robert, 1986, p.180)

Por su parte, Vicente (2015) señala que también la existencia del verbo *biaiser* que en sentido figurado significa “andar con rodeos”, “usar de doblez”. También ofrece otra

acepción para *biais*, “facetas, por ejemplo de una cosa, de un problema” (Vicente, 2015).

Son mencionados dos orígenes probables de la palabra *biais*. Uno de los orígenes provendría del griego *epikarsios* que significa oblicuo (Bloch y von Wartburg, 1950; “Bias”, 1986, 2014, 2015a; Vicente, 2015) y el otro provendría del latín tardío *bifax*, *bifacius*, *bi-* dos y *facies* aspecto externo o fisionomía (“Biais”, s.f.; Vicente, 2015), a pesar de ello varios mencionan un origen desconocido (Skeat, 1967; Hoad, 2003).

5.4.2 Bias

En inglés la palabra se traduce como *bias*. El diccionario etimológico de Oxford identifica el origen de *bias* con el significado de oblicuo (*oblique*; *sb. oblique line, inclination*). También reafirma la presunción de que proviene de la palabra francesa *biais* del S. XVI con un origen desconocido (*adv. XVI*). — (*O*) *F. biais, of unkn. orig.*) (Hoad, 2003), al igual que Skeat (1967).

El diccionario en línea de Merrie-Webster (“Bias”, 2015b) reconocen además el origen de *bias* en la palabra francesa *biais*, Según esta fuente, la palabra fue utilizada como sustantivo por primera vez en 1530, como adjetivo en 1551, como adverbio en 1575 y como verbo aproximadamente en 1628. Por su parte, Harper (2014), menciona que la acepción en inglés de “predisposición, prejuicio” (*predisposition, prejudice*) aparece en 1570.

5.4.3 Sesgo y bias

En español Corominas y Pascual, identifican 2 acepciones para sesgo “1.º ‘sosegado, tranquilo, calmoso’, 2.º ‘oblicuo’.” (Corominas y Pascual, 1983, p. 231)

Para la primera acepción reconocen el origen en el S. XIII en “la palabra SOSEGAR y esta del latín SESSICARE ‘asentar’, ‘hacer reposar’ (derivado de SEDĒRE ‘estar sentado’)” (Corominas y Pascual, 1983, p. 231).

Su segunda acepción, declarada como la “más común” por los autores, con origen en el S. XVI es “la misma palabra, aunque no es clara la explicación del cambio de sentido: quizás porque los ríos de corriente sosegada forman meandros y se apartan de la línea recta.” (Corominas y Pascual, 1983, p. 231). Los autores mencionan que podría ser posible también que proviniera de un homónimo, aunque no es probable por la gran diferencia en el tiempo en sus apariciones, lo que provocaría cambios en su semántica.

Sin embargo, con su significado en “«torcido, cortado o situado oblicuamente»” es más utilizada la locución *al sesgo* datada en 1570.

La etimología de *bies* no aparece en esta edición de la obra de Corominas y Pascual.

Por su parte, Corripio reconoce como etimología de *bies* el “francés *biais*: *bies* (galicismo), del latín *bifax*: de dos caras - Sesgo”. (Corripio, 1973, p. 67)

Al igual que los autores anteriores, Corripio (1973, p. 432) reconoce 2 acepciones para *sesgo*

sesgo 1 latín deriv. *sectus*, de *secare*: cortar. S. XVII – Cortar o torcer oblicuamente

sesgo 2 deriv. de *sosegar*, del bajo latín *sessicare*, de *sedee*: sentarse. S. XIII – Sosegado.

Para Vicente (2015) la expresión “al *bies*”, significa “en *sesgo*”, “en diagonal”. En consonancia con los otros autores, declara también que se debe al francés “*biais*” que era un término de costura: “corte del tejido en *sesgo* respecto al hilo, es decir de manera oblicua”.

La Real Academia Española reconoce la etimología de *bias* “del fr. *biais* ‘sesgo’ ” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 307), sin embargo, bajo la entrada de *sesgo* no aparece tal etimología (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 2003). Si no que simplemente aparece “de sesgar” y bajo *sesgar* “del ant. *sessegar*, y este del lat. vulg. **sessicāre*, der. del lat. *sessus*, part. pas. de *sedēre* ‘estar sentado’ ” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 2003).

5.5 Síntesis de las definiciones

A través de lo presentado en este capítulo, se puede establecer como origen de la palabra *bias* en inglés, la palabra francesa *biais*. A pesar de esto, no es posible establecer de forma unívoca el origen de *biais*. Sin embargo, para la palabra en español *sesgo*, se identifica una etimología diferente. Se deja aquí esbozado la posibilidad de realizar un estudio en profundidad de corte etimológico, que demuestre como estas palabras con forma y orígenes etimológicos diferentes representan en la actualidad al mismo concepto.

También se puede destacar que tanto la palabra *bias*, como *biais*, mantienen las acepciones de 1) *oblicuo* y de 2) *tela cortada en diagonal* a lo largo del tiempo. Mientras que en español, estos significados son representados por dos palabras, *sesgo* y *bias* respectivamente.

En definiciones recientes de *bias*, se puede encontrar acepciones relacionadas a tendencias o inclinaciones hacia una persona o cosa. Estas se acercan más al alcance en Organización del Conocimiento del término *bias* que las anteriores.

Por otra parte, se pudo observar el uso del término *bias* en diferentes campos del conocimiento, dejando establecido que no es un término exclusivo de la Organización del Conocimiento, sino que es aplicado en otras disciplinas. Es necesario señalar, que

todas las definiciones encontradas, a pesar de mantener diferentes matices entre sí, tienen un fondo semántico común.

El término *bias*, como se demostrará más adelante, se utiliza en la literatura de lo que hoy se conoce como Organización del Conocimiento desde hace décadas. A causa de que no se ha generado una literatura propia en una dimensión relevante, es difícil defender la idea de que se trata de un concepto nuclear del área. Sin embargo, ha sobrevivido en el tiempo y ha incorporado distintas configuraciones conceptuales. A su vez, recientemente el término ha ganado mayor visibilidad, permitiendo el planteamiento de una discusión sobre su alcance e incidencia.

6. BIAS EN ORGANIZACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO

6.1 *Bias* según Ranganathan

Es notorio en la producción de literatura científica de Ranganathan la acuñación de varios términos que contienen la palabra *bias*, por lo que en esta investigación se utilizará el núcleo duro de sus obras referentes a la Teoría de la Clasificación.

Esta selección abarca las diferentes ediciones de su sistema de clasificación *Colon Classification* (Ranganathan, 1939, 1952, 1960, 1969) y obras que contienen sus principios y teorías referentes a clasificación, *Prolegomena to Library Classification* (Ranganathan, 1957, 1967), *Library Classification: Fundamentals & Procedure* (Ranganathan, 1944), *Philosophy of Library Classification* (Ranganathan, 1973a), *Documentation: Genesis and Development* (Ranganathan, 1973b) y *Library Classification Glossary* (Ranganathan, 1958).

En el caso de las obras que contienen más de una edición como *Colon Classification* (siete ediciones) y *Prolegomena to Library Classification* (tres ediciones), se utilizaron únicamente aquellas disponibles en el país y en el mercado. Es necesario destacar que ya no se editan las ediciones anteriores, por lo que su utilización en esta tesis ha sido imposible.

Para solventar este problema se complementó con literatura científica sobre Ranganathan y sus obras, muchas de ellas de discípulos y colegas del mismo, estas pueden ser consultadas en la bibliografía (ver 10. *Referencias bibliográficas*).

Para entender el desarrollo de la terminología de Ranganathan hay que comprender su idea de los Tres Planos de Trabajo (*Three Planes of Work*). Según la norma india, un plano de trabajo (*Plane of Work*) es “one or other of the three planes – Idea Plane,

Verbal Plane and Notational Plane – in which the designing or application of a scheme of classification has to be done.” (Indian Standards Institution, 1963, p. 38)

Estos tres planos representan diferentes aspectos de un mismo elemento, formados a través del concepto (plano de las ideas), su denominación (plano verbal) y la notación que le corresponde dentro del sistema (plano de la notación). De esta forma al unir los tres planos se puede completar todo el alcance del concepto. Por ejemplo, en el caso de “foco” (*focus*), en el plano de las ideas es denominado “clase” (*class*), en el plano verbal es “asunto” (*subject*), mientras que en el plano de la notación es “número de clase” (*class number*). Es decir, el foco en el plano de las ideas es la clase, la idea que representa; en el plano verbal, es su denominación, el término con el que figura esa idea; y en el plano de la notación simboliza al número (aunque este puede ser alfanumérico) que le corresponde en el sistema. Para más ejemplos ver el *Anexo 12.1 Cuadro de términos equivalentes*.

El cuadro presentado a continuación pretende ser una guía para observar la aparición de los términos mencionados por obra, y como han ido cambiando en el uso con el paso del tiempo.

El mismo tiene la siguiente simbología:

X	aparece el término	comprobado en fuente original
(X)	no aparece el término, se deduce que sigue su utilización	comprobado en fuente original
X?	aparece el término	comprobado en fuente secundaria

	1st CC (1933)	1st Prol. (1937)	2nd CC (1939)	F&P (1944)	3rd CC (1950)	4th CC (1952)	2nd Prol. (1957)	5th CC (1957)	Glos (1958)	6th CC (1960)	3rd Prol. (1967)
<i>auto-bias device</i>		X? ^{1,2}	X	X	X? ^{1,3}	X		X? ^{1,2}	X		
<i>auto-biased focus/isolate</i>				X	X? ¹	X		X? ¹			
<i>auto-biased isolate idea</i>									X		
<i>bias (class) number</i>	X? ¹		X								
<i>bias class</i>	X? ¹		X								
<i>bias phase focus</i>					X? ¹						
<i>bias (phase) relation</i>					X? ^{2,3}			X? ¹	X	X	X
<i>bias (ing) focus</i>									X		
<i>bias (ing) isolate</i>								X? ¹	X		
<i>bias (ing) isolate idea</i>									X		
<i>bias (ing) isolate number</i>									X		
<i>bias (ing) isolate term</i>									X		
<i>bias (ing) phase</i>					X? ¹	X		X? ¹	X	X	(X)
<i>biasing subject</i>									X		
<i>Intra-facet bias relation</i>								X? ¹	X		
<i>(modified) bias (number) device</i>	X? ^{1,2}		X	X	X? ^{1,2,3}	X				X	(X)

1st CC = Primer edición del Colon Classification / 1st Prol. = Primer edición del Prolegomena / 2nd CC= (Ranganathan, 1939) / F&P= (Ranganathan, 1944) / 3rd CC= Tercera edición del Colon Classification / 4th CC= (Ranganathan, 1952) / 2nd Prol= (Ranganathan, 1957) / 5th CC Quinta edición del Colon Classification / Glos= (Ranganathan, 1958) / 6th CC= (Ranganathan, 1960) / 3rd Prol= (Ranganathan, 1967) / 1= (Ranganathan, 1970) / 2= (Singh, 2000) / 3= (Chatterjee, 2000)

Cuadro 4. Cambios en el uso del término bias en las obras de Ranganathan

A continuación se desarrollarán cada uno de ellos, con su correspondiente concepto de acuerdo a la obra que los presenta.

(MODIFIED) BIAS (NUMBER) DEVICE

El primer término introducido fue *bias number device* en la primera edición del *Colon Classification* en 1933 (Ranganathan, 1970). Para esta edición, el uso del *bias number device* abarcaba tanto la acepción del *auto-bias device*, como su actual significado. Es para la primera edición del *Prolegomena* que se dividen ambas acepciones apareciendo el término *auto-bias device*.

El término aparece nuevamente en la segunda edición del *Colon Classification* (Ranganathan, 1939) como uno de los ocho dispositivos para la creación de un número de clasificación junto al *Colon Device*, *Geographical Device*, *Chronological Device*, *Flavoured Category Device*, *Classic Device*, *Subject Device* y *Alphabetic device*.

Esta herramienta se empleaba colocando un “0” (cero) entre el *basic number* y el *bias number*.

El dispositivo era utilizado para reflejar cuatro situaciones:

- obras escritas con énfasis en otra clase
- obras escritas desde el punto de vista de otra clase
- para el uso de lectores que se especializan en otra área
- clases que tienen una relación especial con otra clase

Es denominado *modified bias device* en *Fundamentals & Procedure* (Ranganathan, 1944) o *point of view device* y se utilizaba como dispositivo cuando la *second phase* era de segunda especie (*second species*).

En esta obra el dispositivo servía para reflejar las siguientes tres situaciones:

- obra escrita para aquellos interesados en la *bias class*
- mostrar la influencia de la *bias class* sobre un tema
- comparación de un tema con la *bias class*

Estas tres serán separadas en obra posteriores en *bias relation*, *influencing relation* y *comparison relation* respectivamente.

Esta herramienta se utiliza para satisfacer el “Principio del Punto de Vista” (*Canon of Point of View*) (Ranganathan, 1952).

AUTO-BIAS DEVICE

Este término fue introducido en la primera edición del *Prolegomena* en 1937 (Ranganathan, 1939, p. 1.63).

El término refiere a un dispositivo que es utilizado para alargar una cadena, cuando la terminación deseada se encuentra en el desarrollo de otra cadena de la misma faceta. Para indicar su uso se utiliza un “-” (guion) entre el número y el *bias number* correspondiente.

Por ejemplo, en la clase “L Medicina” se encuentra la clase “13 Bajas extremidades” subdividida en “131 Dedos”, “132 Pies”, etc. Por otro lado, se encuentra la subdivisión “73 Nervios”. Por tanto, la notación para “nervios de las bajas extremidades” sería 13-73 (ejemplo extraído de Ranganathan, 1939, p. 1.64).

$$13 + - + 73 = 13-73$$

bajas extremidades + auto-bias device + nervios = nervios de las bajas extremidades

En su glosario (Ranganathan, 1958) lo identifica como un dispositivo de súper imposición (*super-imposition device*), a partir de la sexta edición del *Colon Classification*, el término *auto-bias device* será sustituido por *Super-Imposition Device* (Ranganathan, 1960; Singh, 2000).

Este dispositivo refleja el “Principio de Hospitalidad” (*Canon of Hospitality*) al permitir generar notaciones que no fueron dadas por el sistema de clasificación.

BIAS CLASS

Surge en la segunda edición del *Colon Classification* (Ranganathan, 1939), se utilizaba para designar a una de las clases involucradas en la relación (*ver bias number device*). La clase principal de la que trataba la obra era denominada *basic number*, mientras que la otra era denominada *bias class*.

En *Library Classification* (Ranganathan, 1958), aparece el término en el plano de las ideas (*Idea Plane*) para referirse a un *biasing focus*.

BIAS (CLASS) NUMBER

Término utilizado en la segunda edición del *Colon Classification* (Ranganathan, 1939) para referirse a la notación de la *bias class* y a la notación presente luego del *auto-bias device*.

En *Fundamentals & Procedure* (Ranganathan, 1944), el término se utiliza para denominar a la *secondary phase* perteneciente a la segunda especie (*second species*).

Mientras que en *Library Classification Library* (Ranganathan, 1958), el término aparece en el plano de la notación (*Notational Plane*) para referirse a un *biasing focus*.

BIAS PHASE FOCUS

En la tercera edición del *Colon Classification*, término que representa el foco creado a través de un *bias device*.

AUTO-BIASED FOCUS/ISOLATE

Es denominado *auto-bias isolate* en la quinta edición del *Colon Classification* (Ranganathan, 1970), para la sexta edición será denominado *Super Imposed Isolate* (Ranganathan, 1960, 1970).

Foco generado a partir de extender una notación con la ayuda del *auto-bias device*.

Hasta la publicación de la obra *Fundamentals & Procedure* (Ranganathan, 1944) no existía una regla que estableciera el orden de las notaciones involucradas, generalmente se colocaba la primera notación que aparecía primero en el sistema, pero podía suceder a la inversa. En la quinta edición del *Colon Classification* se elaboraron las reglas 6883-6885 que establecen el orden que deben tener los componentes del *auto-bias isolate*.

La regla 6883 establece que el número que aparece primero en el sistema debe ser el primer elemento en el *auto-bias isolate*. En caso de que la notación quede ininteligible se debe colocar el número que aparece último en el sistema como el primer elemento (regla 6884). En caso de que ambas notaciones queden ininteligibles el orden se debe establecer de acuerdo al significado que se pretende representar (regla 6885) (Ranganathan, 1970).

Sigue siendo mandatorio colocar el *auto-bias device* separando las notaciones.

BIAS(ING) PHASE

Término que representa a la *second phase* en una relación cuando el tema principal, *first phase*, se hace desde la perspectiva u orientación de otro tema.

BIAS RELATION

Término que representa un tipo de *phase relation* (ver 1.2.1 *Phase Relations*). Ocurre cuando la *first phase*, es sesgada hacia la *second phase* denominada *bias phase*. El tercer elemento que compone la relación es el *bias device*, dispositivo que se coloca entre ambas *phases* y sirve para indicar el tipo y nivel de *phase relation*.

BIASING FOCUS

Término genérico para designar una *biasing class* del plano de las ideas (*Idea Plane*), un *biasing subject* del plano verbal (*Verbal Plane*) y un *biasing class number* del plano de la notación (*Notational Plane*).

BIASING SUBJECT

En *Library Classification Glossary* (Ranganathan, 1958), término en el plano de verbal (*Verbal Plane*) para referirse a un *biasing focus*.

AUTO-BIASED ISOLATE IDEA

Súper imposición de una *isolate idea* (Ranganathan, 1958).

INTRA-FACET BIAS RELATION

El término representa una *bias relation* a nivel *intra-facet*. Por extensión también se pueden construir *inter-subject bias relation* e *intra-array bias relation*.

BIAS(ING) ISOLATE

Término genérico para designar una *bias (ing) isolate idea* del plano de las ideas (*Idea Plane*), un *bias(ing) isolate term* del plano verbal (*Verbal Plane*) y un *bias(ing) isolate number* del plano de la notación (*Notational Plane*) (ver 7.3 Planos de trabajo).

6.2 Otros usos de *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento

Para ver otros usos diferentes del vocablo *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento se elaboró un cuadro detallado, el mismo puede ser consultado en el apéndice *11.1 Usos del vocablo bias*.

Con este cuadro se buscará observar todas las ocurrencias del término o palabra *bias* y sus variantes gramaticales que pudieran aparecer en las fuentes consultadas (ver 6.2.2 *Características de las fuentes*) y ver cómo fue utilizado por los autores.

Se incluyeron aquellos alcances que utilizaron *bias* como palabra dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento para estudiar cómo se ha introducido el término en la disciplina. Pero se excluyeron aquellos usos de *bias* como palabra que no tuvieran relación con la Organización del Conocimiento.

Se realizó un filtro, descartando también todos aquellos usos que no pertenecieran al dominio de la Organización del Conocimiento. Por ejemplo, se omitieron los siguientes casos:

1) Uso estadístico del término:

- a) “*The sample utilized should be, as Roloff notes, both adequate to justify generalization and selected so as to avoid potential bias.*” (Murfin y Gugelchuk, 1987, p. 321)

- b) *“The sample to receive this instrument was a purposefully selected group of sixty-five academic library directors with evaluation team experience and regional accreditation commission staff members. Using a purposefully selected sample did, of course, introduce a **self-selection bias** to the study.”* (Kania, 1988, p. 18)
 - c) *“They were made aware of the importance of not **biasing** the survey results by selecting preferred questions or treating surveyed users differently.”* (Whitlatch, 1989, p. 182)
- 2) Usos en diferentes disciplinas y el uso de *bias* como palabra en otras disciplinas:
- a) *“Off-campus education is an idea that typically evokes **biased attitudes** and knee-jerk reactions.”* (Kascus y Aguilar, 1988, p. 30)
 - b) *“In addition, there are examples of the racially motivated killings of individuals and **bias crimes** against homosexuals in a number of states.”* (Winston, 2001, p. 6)
 - c) *“The author argues that the aesthetic tradition of African-based cultures is ignored by American copyright law, just one more example of **racial and cultural biases** inherent in our system of laws.”* (Jobe, 2003, p. 248)
- 3) Se dejaron también por fuera los usos de *bias* en Bibliotecología que no tuvieran una relación directa con la Organización del Conocimiento. Por ejemplo en Desarrollo de Colecciones:
- a) *“One should also guard against the **natural bias** of the librarian-that the acquisition of books for research use is preferable to the sale of the same books to individual owners.”* (Lanier y Anderson, 1979, p. 442)

- b) *“While Carlson does not discuss traditional censorship, she does cover selection **bias** and the lack of conservative religious works in library collections.”* (Harmeyer, 1995, p. 104)
- c) *“Librarians responsible for foreign literature collections need to familiarize themselves with reviewing sources that are not **biased** in favor of English-language materials.”* (Schreiner-Robles, 1988, p. 144)
- 4) Tampoco se incluyeron los casos que tenían relación con estudios bibliométricos o revisión por pares, ni se consignaron aquellos usos del término en disciplinas cercanas a la Bibliotecología como son la Archivología o la Museología, dejando casos por fuera como:
- a) *“From this evidence the argument can be made that the peer review system is **biased** and applies criteria selectively so that their weighting does not necessarily correspond to the actual profile of an individual's responsibilities.”* (Thomas, 1987, p. 498)
- b) *“LRTS uses a double-blind peer review—the reviewers do not know the names or affiliations of the authors whose manuscripts they are evaluating and authors do not know who the reviewers are. This is to ensure **unbiased** review.”* (Johnson, 2012, p. 222)
- c) *“The referee process is meant to provide an **unbiased**, expert review of the methodology, arguments, presentation, and conclusions offered in a research paper.”* (Via, 1996, p. 367)

La inclusión de los casos dentro del cuadro, responde al objetivo de mostrar el uso del término por parte de los autores. En ningún momento se pretende analizar si es correcto el uso del mismo o no. Es decir, no se pretende discutir el contenido, si el *bias* que el autor

menciona existe o no, lo que se aspira es a observar los usos y los contextos en que se utilizó el término.

Por ejemplo, en los casos comprendidos dentro en la categoría “KOS”, donde un autor establece que un determinado KOS presenta *bias*, el cuadro no reflejará si es real o no la existencia de este *bias*, sino que buscará mostrar el modo en que el autor estableció esta supuesta presencia de *bias* a través del término.

6.2.1 Características del cuadro

El cuadro está ordenado de forma cronológica ascendente, luego, dentro de cada año se ordena de forma alfabética por el término. De ser necesario un tercer criterio de ordenación, será la columna del dominio y un cuarto criterio, el alcance del término.

El mismo, contiene 7 columnas referentes al uso del término. A continuación se desarrollarán los criterios para cada una de ellas.

AÑO: primer criterio de ordenación del cuadro, año según calendario gregoriano en que fue publicado el artículo o sección que contiene el término y que figura en la fuente consultada. Se eligió esta fecha por sobre la fecha de aceptación del artículo ya que no todas las secciones o revistas utilizadas poseen este dato. Es necesario tener en cuenta que podría existir un desfase entre la fecha de elaboración y la fecha en que efectivamente fue publicado el documento.

TÉRMINO: el término o palabra en proceso de terminologización tal cual aparece publicado. Se incluirán todas las variantes en sus diferentes formas gramaticales, sustantivos (*bias*), adjetivos (*bias*, *biased*), verbos (*biases*, *biasing*, *biased*), como

también los términos acompañados por formas sustantivadas (*organization bias*, *American bias*), o sintagmas (*auto-bias device*), entre otras.

En aquellos casos cuando el término aparezca más de una vez en un mismo contexto, se colocará una ocurrencia por cada una de las variantes, por ejemplo *age-related bias*; *heterosexist bias*; *age bias*. En los casos en que figure el término de la misma forma más de una vez, se colocará el símbolo de multiplicación junto con el número de veces que apareciera, por ejemplo *bias x2*. En aquellos casos que hay más de un término en una misma frase, se separarán y se transcribirán como términos separados, por ejemplo *American and European bias* se transcribirá como *American bias*; *European bias*. No se volcarán al cuadro aquellos términos que forman parte de títulos, subtítulos o cuadros por entender que poseen un contexto insuficiente para identificar la forma de uso del término. Al igual que aquellos términos que pudieran aparecer en la bibliografía. Es el segundo criterio de ordenación.

ALCANCE: en este apartado se utilizarán como base las categorías mencionadas en *3.2.1 Fase 1: Los diferentes alcances* y posteriormente desarrolladas en *8.1 Diferentes alcances de bias en Organización del Conocimiento*. Estas categorías pueden asumir los valores de positivo, negativo y neutro, sumándose una cuarta categoría con el valor de indeterminado. Este último valor, representa aquellos usos del *bias* que por su contexto no se puede determinar que carga posee, generando inexactitudes en su uso y provocando confusión en su comprensión.

Es el cuarto criterio de ordenación.

CONTEXTO: se incluirá el contexto desde el punto de vista terminológico. Es decir, la oración, párrafo o extracto de texto que contenga el término y que sea necesario y suficiente para detectar como el autor utilizó el término. Como mencionan Barité et al. (2015, p. 54) el contexto “permite documentar el uso actual de un término, precisar el significado de un término o indicar su nivel o marca de uso”.

Se transcribirán los contextos como aparecen en las fuentes utilizadas, incluyendo las citas y las llamadas a pie de página o nota. Es necesario mencionar que se repetirán la llamada pero no a lo que remite, de igual modo se transcribirá la cita pero no la referencia bibliográfica a la cual remite, el número de la nota pero no la nota y así sucesivamente. En los casos que se crea conveniente se acortará el párrafo u oración que contenga el término, siempre indicándolo con el símbolo de omisión [...]. Se incluirán aquellos contextos que son citas bibliográficas y se los identificará con el año de publicación del artículo que los contiene por ser la fuente consultada.

DOMINIO: “Ámbito del saber o de la experiencia humana que se caracteriza por su especialización, o por la posibilidad de ser delimitado en función de prácticas o los intereses propios de una comunidad de usuarios. [...] En Terminología, la noción de dominio es básica para establecer el universo temático que será estudiado”. (Barité et al., 2015, p. 64). Se establecerá el dominio en el cual el término es aplicado, independientemente del dominio del artículo. De esta forma, por ejemplo, se indicará “indización” cuando el término refiera al *bias* en sistemas de indización, a pesar de que el artículo verse sobre referencia virtual. Los términos incluidos serán aquellos que se apliquen en el área de la Organización del Conocimiento y se especificará a que disciplina corresponde dentro de la misma.

En los casos que el uso del término estuviera supeditado a un KOS en particular se colocará, siempre que sea posible, la disciplina que lo estudia. Por ejemplo, si el uso del *bias* se presenta en un sistema de clasificación, se colocará el dominio *clasificación*, si es en una lista de encabezamiento de materia se colocará *indización* y así sucesivamente, por entenderse que el dominio es un universo temático y no un objeto en particular.

Cuando en la publicación se haga explícita referencia a la persona generadora del *bias*, se la designará como dominio. Debido a esto, es posible encontrar la etiqueta *bias del profesional de la información* bajo la columna dominio. Solo se consignarán los usos del término bajo esta etiqueta cuando la actividad del profesional de la información a la que hace referencia tiene relación con la Organización del Conocimiento.

Las ocurrencias de esta columna se normalizaron luego de culminado el volcado de datos al cuadro, y los valores serán los siguientes: Organización del Conocimiento en general, Clasificación, Catalogación, Indización, *bias* del profesional de la información en relación a la Organización del Conocimiento, KOS, Representación del Conocimiento, dominio, Teoría Facetada, bibliografías, taxonomías, ontologías, Terminología, diccionarios, enciclopedias y glosarios.

Es el tercer criterio de ordenación.

AUTOR: en esta columna se consignará a los responsables del contenido que figuren en el documento. No se aplicará ningún tipo de normalización que implique la omisión de algún autor independientemente del número de autores por documento. En aquellos casos que el artículo o sección no aparezca firmado, se colocará la expresión “sin autoría”. Esta columna servirá de insumo para siguientes investigaciones que permitan identificar usos del término y corrientes por autores.

FUENTE: código formado por las iniciales del título de la publicación y una numeración secuencial ordinal, esta numeración se reiniciará en cada título de publicación. De esta forma, aquellos artículos publicados bajo el título *Knowledge Organization* tendrán la siguiente codificación KO 1, KO 2, KO n. y las publicadas bajo *Journal of Documentation* JOD 1, JOD 2, JOD n. Esta codificación estará acompañada de la página o en caso de ser necesario, el rango de páginas en donde está presente el contexto utilizado. La referencia completa puede consultarse en el apartado 11.2 *Corpus*.

6.2.2 Características de las fuentes

Las fuentes utilizadas para este cuadro son las siguientes publicaciones:

Título	Abreviatura	Período
<i>Advances in Knowledge Organization</i>	AKO	1990 – 2016
<i>Cataloging & Classification Quarterly</i>	CCQ	1981 – 2016
<i>College & Research Library</i>	CRL	1939 – 2016
<i>International Classification</i>	IC	1974 – 1992
<i>Journal of Documentation</i>	JOD	1945 – 2016
<i>Knowledge Organization</i>	KO	1993 – 2016
<i>Library Resources & Technical Services</i>	LRTS	1957 – 2016

Cuadro 5. Publicaciones utilizadas

La decisión de utilizar revistas como fuente de consulta se debe a que es el tipo de publicación que mantiene actualizada la terminología de una disciplina, además de ofrecer una mirada retrospectiva ya que exhibe el uso de los términos en un determinado momento o a lo largo de un período. A su vez, también son fuentes de neologismos.

De las anteriores mencionadas la única que no posee las características de una revista propiamente dicha es la primera, *Advances in Knowledge Organization*. Este título publica las actas de los congresos internacionales de ISKO (*International Society for Knowledge Organization*). Estos congresos se llevan a cabo cada 2 años en diferentes países.

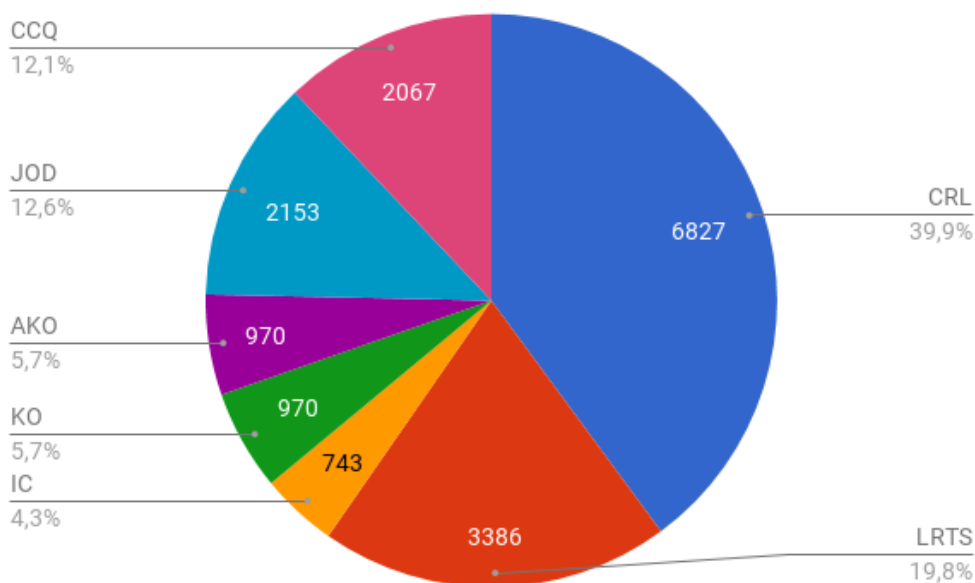
La razón de incluirla como fuente se debe, como se mencionó previamente, que son las actas de las reuniones internacionales de especialistas en Organización del Conocimiento. Son instancias donde se presentan los avances y estados del arte de la disciplina. Por tanto, transforma a esta publicación en un espejo de la terminología actual del área.

La elección de las revistas no responde a un estudio pormenorizado evitando sesgo o pretendiendo ser una muestra representativa del universo bibliográfico de la Organización del Conocimiento. Si no que por el contrario, la elección de las revistas responde a:

- publicaciones arbitradas, a pesar de existir una discusión sobre la fidelidad de la revisión por pares, se cree que este proceso le otorga un mayor nivel de prestigio y confiabilidad a la publicación;
- con una trayectoria de más de 15 años, afianzadas en la comunidad científica; y
- que tuvieran digitalizados y a texto completo los artículos desde el primer número, independientemente de si son publicaciones de acceso abierto o no. De los 7 casos consultados, solo 2 revistas poseen su colección en acceso abierto (*College & Research Library* y *Library Resources & Technical Services*), para las restantes 5 publicaciones fue necesario una suscripción.

Se revisaron los artículos y secciones desde el primer hasta el último número publicado que figuran en los sitios web oficiales de cada publicación. Para aquellas revistas corrientes, es decir, que continúan siendo publicadas, se utilizó el último número del 2016 como cierre.

En total se revisaron 17 004 documentos, los cuales tienen la siguiente distribución:

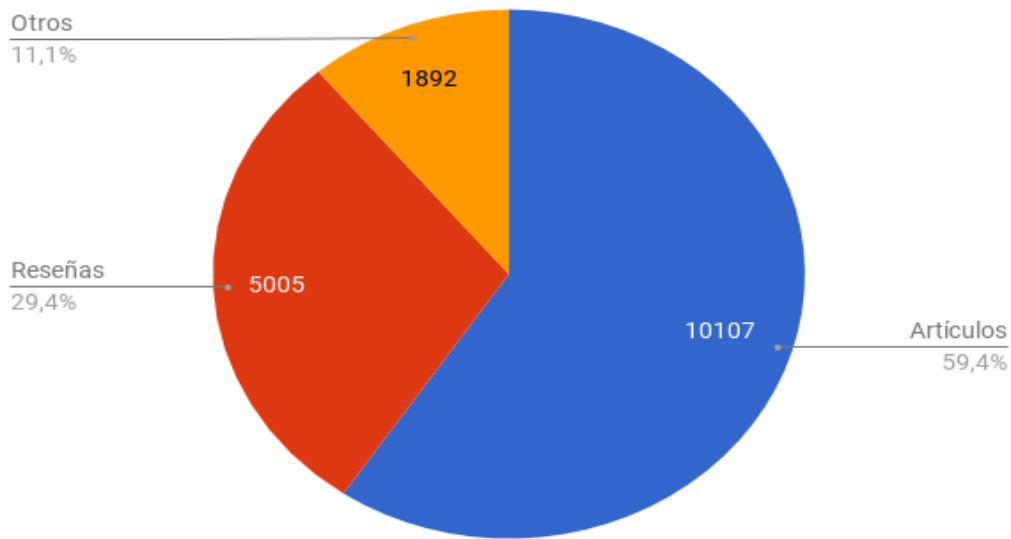


Cuadro 6. *Distribución de documentos por título*

Debido a que la terminología de una disciplina no solo está presente en los artículos científicos, se realizó una búsqueda exhaustiva en cada una de las secciones de las publicaciones. Para el análisis se utilizaron todas las secciones dentro de las revistas, tanto los artículos científicos, editoriales, como las reseñas bibliográficas. A través del *Cuadro 7. Distribución por tipo de documento*, se demuestra que la terminología puede aparecer en otras secciones más allá de los artículos científicos.

Los diferentes tipos de documentos se dividieron en 3 grupos;

- a) **artículos:** representa los artículos científicos publicados;
- b) **reseñas:** representa las reseñas de los libros, conocidas en inglés bajo el término *reviews*, y;
- c) **otros:** categoría residual que incluye las secciones comúnmente denominadas “editorial”, “cartas” (*letters* en inglés), “novedades” (*news* en inglés), entre otras.



Cuadro 7. Distribución por tipo de documento

6.3 Resultados

En lo que respecta a la obra de Ranganathan, se pueden percibir dos grandes grupos en los que se pueden dividir los términos. Los mismos podrían ser denominados, el grupo de los *auto-bias* y el grupo de los *bias phase*.

El primer grupo, los *auto-bias*, obsoletos en su gran mayoría según la Norma India IS: 2550-1963 (Indian Standards Institution, 1963), está conformado por los términos *auto-bias device*, *auto-biased focus*, *auto-biased isolate idea* y *bias class*. Vale recordar que a partir de la sexta edición del *Colon Classification*, estos términos son remplazados por la familia de los *super-imposition device/isolate*.

Este conjunto de términos se utilizaban para explicar el mecanismo de alargar una notación con otra notación perteneciente a otra cadena, siempre y cuando pertenezca a la

misma faceta. Los términos representan a las notaciones involucradas, el dispositivo de unión y la notación resultante.

El otro grupo, los *bias phase*, son aquellos términos relacionados con tipo de *phase relation* (véase 1.2.1 *Phase Relations*). Estos términos representan tanto un tipo de *phase relation*, *bias phase relation*, como en su nivel de relación, por ejemplo *intra-facet bias relation*. También pertenecen a este grupo, los términos utilizados para designar a las *phases* involucradas y al dispositivo correspondiente.

Ranganathan nombra específicamente algunos términos en sus obras, pero deja planteada la estructura para la creación de nuevos términos. De este modo, el término nombrado es *intra-facet bias relation*, pero permite la posibilidad de crear *intra-array bias relation* e *inter-subject bias relation*. Lo mismo ocurre cuando extrapolamos los términos a los tres planos de trabajo, plano de las ideas (*Idea Plane*), plano verbal (*Verbal Plane*) y plano de la notación (*Notational Plane*).

Fuera de la obra de Ranganathan se pueden encontrar otros ejemplos que utilizan la terminología con el mismo alcance.

Uno de los más claros es el indio Mohinder Partap Satija, profesor que ha dedicado su vida académica al estudio de la clasificación y de la obra y vida de Ranganathan. También ha publicado varias guías prácticas sobre el uso del *Colon Classification* (Satija, 1989, 2011). En estos trabajos se pueden ver las ideas de Ranganathan casi inalteradas.

Otro caso, es la norma india IS: 2550-1963 (Indian Standards Institution, 1963), la cual el 60% de su corpus es conformado por la obra de Ranganathan.

Por otra parte, POPSI (*Postulate-based Permuted Subject Indexing*) desarrollado por G. Bhattacharyya es un sistema de indización precoordinado basado en la Teoría Facetada y en los principios y postulados de Ranganathan. Dentro de la estructura de POPSI se permite la relación de conceptos a través de las *phase relation*:

POPSI - Table	Phase relation (Colon Classification 7a. ed.)
2. Phase Relation	Phase Relation
2.1 General	General
2.2 Bias	Bias
2.3 Comparison	Comparison
2.4 Similarity	-
2.5 Difference	Difference
2.6 Application	Tool
2.7 Influence	Influence

Fuente: extracto de Table-2 (Mandal, 1995, p. 59)

Cuadro 8. *Relación entre la Tabla de POPSI y las Phase Relation de Ranganathan*

De este modo:

Examples	Concept string in POPSI
General Relation between Zoology and Botany	Zoology 2.1 Botany
Physics <i>biased</i> towards Chemistry	Chemistry 2.2 Physics
Geology compared with Geography	Geology 2.3 Geography
Difference between Plant life and Animal life	Botany 2.5 Zoology
Application of Statistics to Geology	Geology 2.6 Statistics
Influence of Mathematics to Economics	Economics 2.7 Mathematics

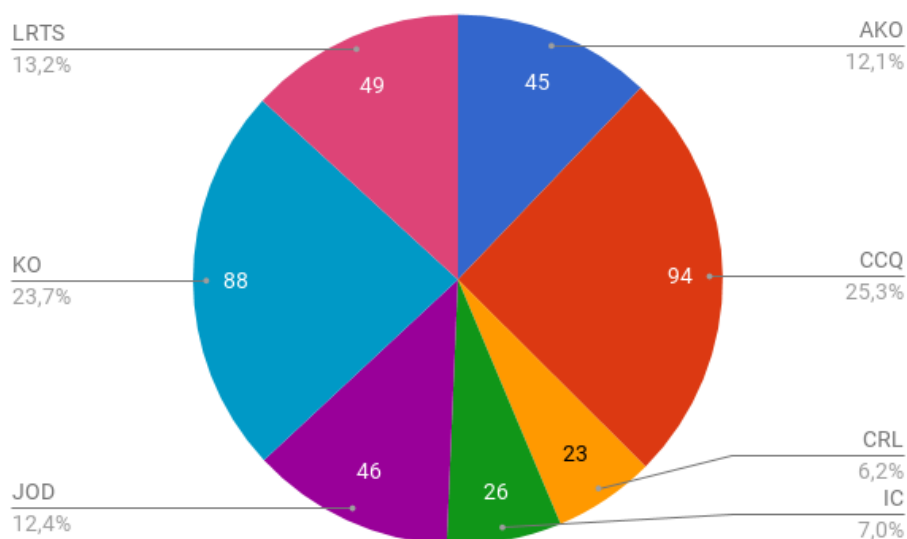
Fuente: extracto de Table-1 (Mandal, 1995, p. 57-58)

Cuadro 9. *Ejemplos de conceptos en POPSI*

Para la segunda edición del *Bibliographic Classification* (BC) de Bliss a cargo de Mills se puede ver el intento de incorporar las *phase relation* en sus tablas. El *bias phase* representa un particular tipo de lector y el *bias device* utilizado es “3C”. De este modo se obtiene la notación “AM3 CUE” para “Matemáticas para ingenieros” (ejemplo extraído de Chatterjee, 2000). En este sistema de clasificación, al igual que sucede con el *Colon Classification*, la primer notación involucrada es el tema principal, mientras que la segunda notación es la *bias phase*.

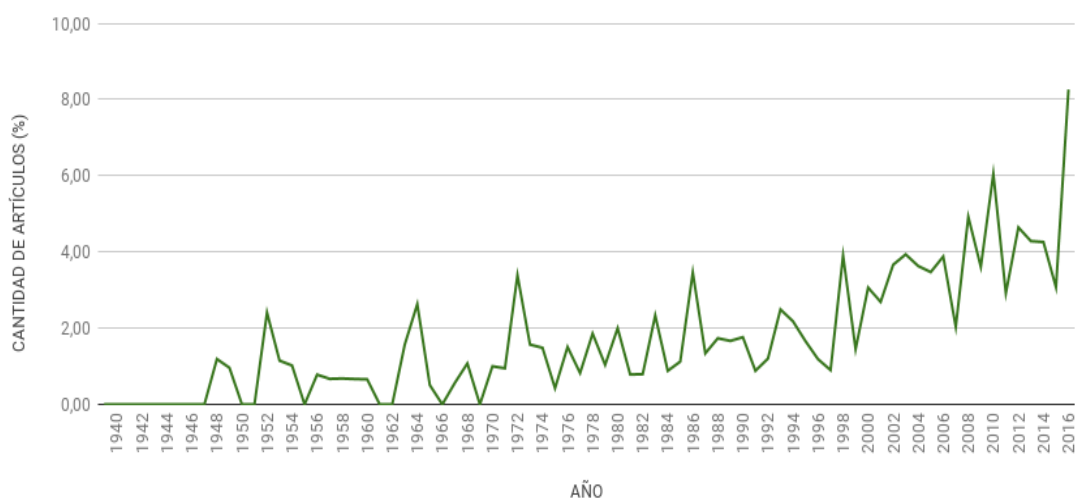
También es visible el uso del término con este alcance en el glosario de la ALA (ver 5.3 *Diccionarios de bibliotecología*). En el mismo se incluye el término *bias phase*.

Mientras que en lo que respecta a otros usos de *bias*, del total de los documentos revisados para el cuadro, solo 371 documentos utilizaron el término *bias* relacionado con la Organización del Conocimiento. La distribución por revistas es la siguiente:



Cuadro 10. Distribución de artículos por título de publicación

Debido a las diferentes fechas de inicio de las revistas y a que las mismas no publican la misma cantidad de artículos por año, no sería fiel a la investigación mostrar la cantidad de veces que aparece el término por año. De todos modos para poder ver el comportamiento del uso por año, se realizó un porcentaje de la cantidad de veces utilizado el término por la cantidad de documentos publicados por año. De este modo, se puede ver, a partir de siguiente cuadro, como el uso del término ha incrementado en las últimas décadas.



Cuadro 11. *Distribución de uso del término por año*

En el siguiente cuadro se puede ver la distribución del término según los diferentes alcances por año, junto con el total de términos por año.

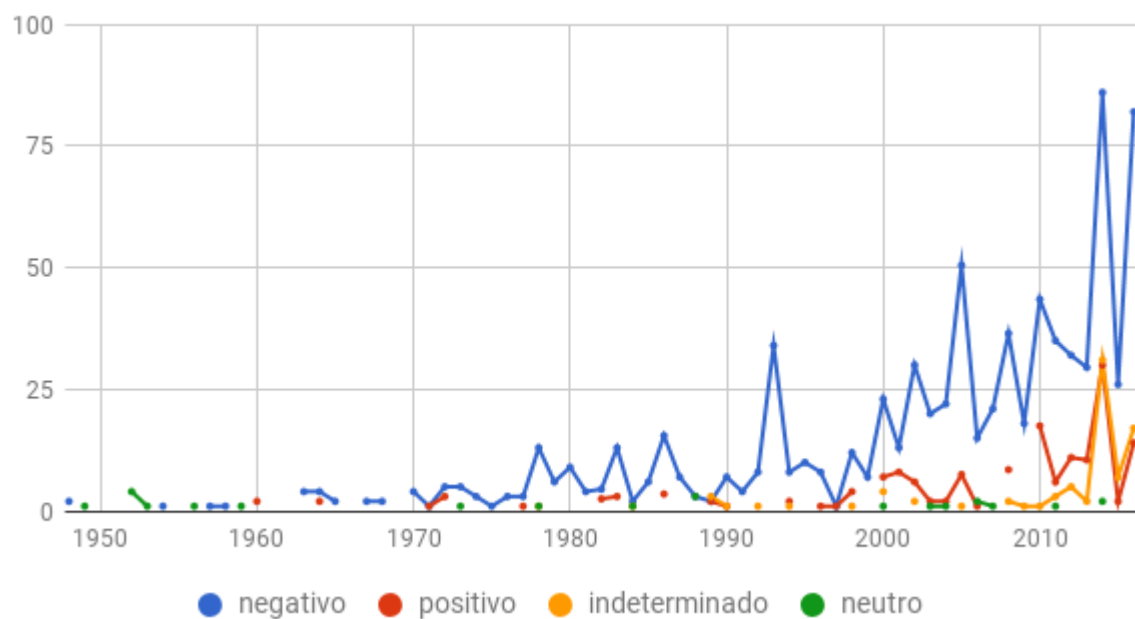
año	negativo	positivo	negativo y positivo	indeterminado	neutro	total
1948	2					2
1949					1	1
1950						0

año	negativo	positivo	negativo y positivo	indeterminado	neutro	total
1951						0
1952					4	4
1953					1	1
1954	1					1
1955						0
1956					1	1
1957	1					1
1958	1					1
1959					1	1
1960		2				2
1961						0
1962						0
1963	4					4
1964	4	2				6
1965	2					2
1966						0
1967	2					2
1968	2					2
1969						0
1970	4					4
1971	1	1				2
1972	5	3				8
1973	5				1	6
1974	3					3
1975	1					1
1976	3					3
1977	2		2			4
1978	13			1	1	15
1979	6					6
1980	9					9
1981	4					4
1982	2		5			7
1983	13	3				16
1984	2			1	1	4
1985	6					6
1986	14	2	3			19
1987	7					7
1988	3				3	6
1989	2	2		3		7
1990	7	1		1		9
1991	4					4
1992	8			1		9
1993	34					34

año	negativo	positivo	negativo y positivo	indeterminado	neutro	total
1994	8	2		1		11
1995	10					10
1996	8	1				9
1997	1	1				2
1998	12	4		1		17
1999	7					7
2000	22	6	2	4	1	35
2001	13	8				21
2002	30	6		2		38
2003	20	2			1	23
2004	22	2			1	25
2005	47	4	7	1		59
2006	15	1			2	18
2007	21				1	22
2008	35	7	3	2		47
2009	18			1		19
2010	38	11	11	1		61
2011	31	2	8	3	1	45
2012	31	10	2	5		48
2013	27	8	5	2		42
2014	70	12	36	31	2	151
2015	26	2		7		35
2016	82	14		17		113
TOTAL	771	119	84	85	23	1082

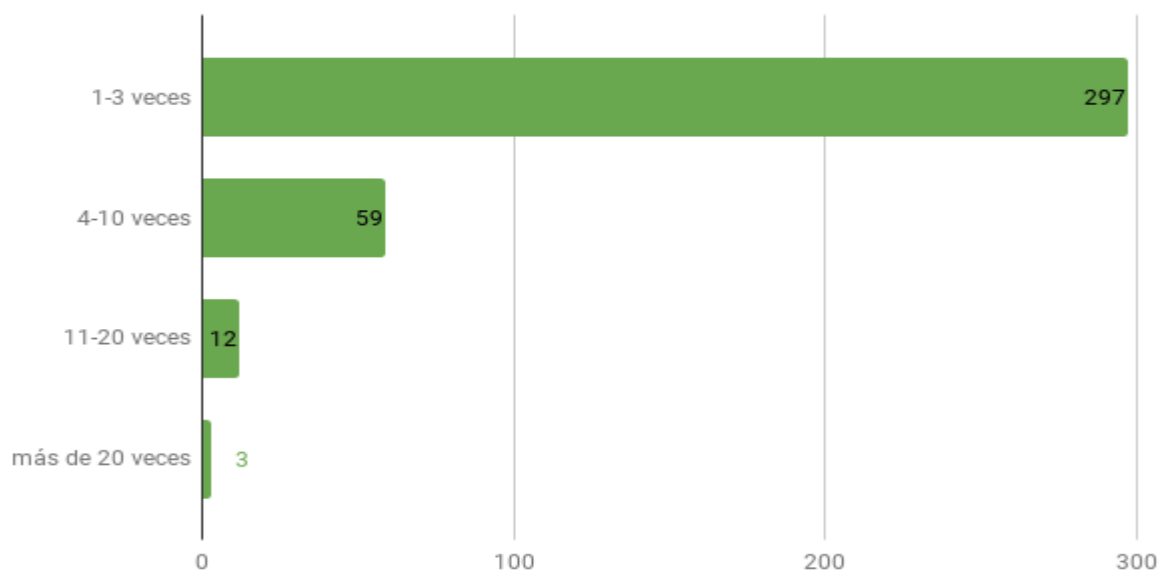
Cuadro 12. Distribución de los alcances de bias por año

A partir de estas cifras se elabora el siguiente gráfico donde es claramente visible que el término se sigue utilizando principalmente con su connotación negativa.



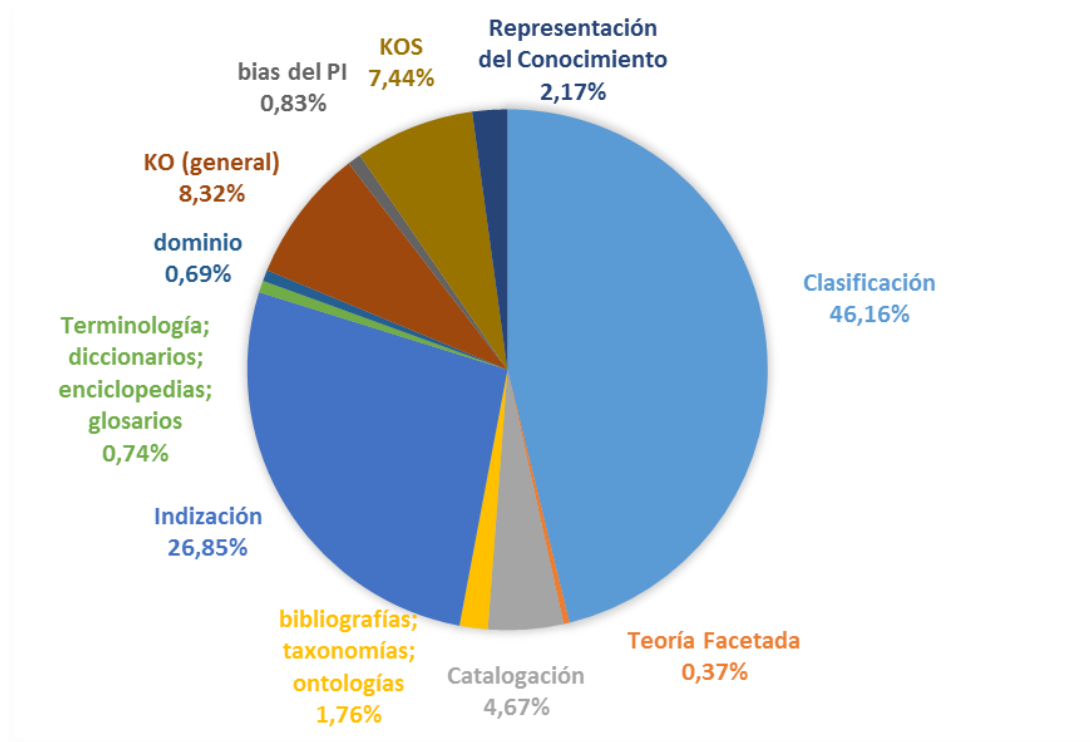
Cuadro 13. Alcance por año

Como el siguiente gráfico lo demuestra, son pocos los artículos que utilizan el término en más de tres oportunidades por artículo. Esto permite observar los pocos artículos que tratan sobre el término.



Cuadro 14. Cantidad de apariciones del término por artículo

En la distribución por dominios, se puede ver que el término *bias* aparece frecuentemente asociado a Clasificación e Indización. Ocupando el tercer y cuarto lugar la Organización del Conocimiento en general y los KOS en general respectivamente.



Cuadro 15. Distribución del término por dominio

7. RELACIONES CONCEPTUALES DE *BIAS* EN ORGANIZACIÓN DEL CONOCIMIENTO

7.1 Agentes involucrados en la creación de *bias*

Son varios los agentes que pueden estar involucrados en la creación de *bias* de forma consciente o inconsciente. Cada uno de ellos puede aportar su propio *bias*, sumándose a los existentes o neutralizándolos.

Es necesario recordar que todos los implicados poseen su propia ideología y entorno cultural y en algunos casos marco institucional que determinen el tipo de *bias* que será proporcionado. Por tanto es posible que todos aporten *bias*, en algunos casos en mayor grado que otros. Cabe señalar también, que los 2 primeros, tanto la ideología personal como los valores culturales, pueden ser los más difíciles de reconocer. El individuo, puede tenerlos interiorizados en un grado que sea muy difícil de ser detectado por él o por los que lo comparten. Mientras que el marco institucional puede ser el más coercitivo y el que guíe el trabajo del profesional, principalmente de los autores y los profesionales de la información.

Como menciona Johnson “*The members of the library board, the mayor's assistant, the vice-president for academic affairs, and the chair of the university senate library committee all have the potential for being strong political allies. It is important to know them, their backgrounds, and their biases in order to be effective. Cultivating such individuals and groups is essential in order to develop what Mosher calls the "social contract" - a continuing commitment on the part of the library's community to support the library.*” (Johnson, 1989, p. 155)

Se pueden identificar 4 grupos en la creación de *bias*:

- **Autores:** de los textos y de los KOS
- **Traductores:** de los textos y de los KOS
- **Profesional de la información:** encargado de aplicar el KOS a los documentos
- **Usuarios:** individuo con necesidades de información

A pesar de que las organizaciones podrían ser consideradas un quinto grupo, estas tienen principal incidencia en los individuos. Por lo que no se considerarán como un grupo, sino como un factor que altera a los mismos.

A continuación se desarrollará cada uno de ellos siguiendo un posible orden cronológico de actuación.

Autor/es de los textos

Los primeros en la cadena de implantación de *bias* son el autor o autores de los textos. No es necesario marcar una distinción entre autores de textos recreativos y autores de textos científicos, ya que cada uno en su producción, y por diferentes caminos pueden crear textos *biased*. Este apartado se enfocará en el segundo grupo, ya que se cree que es donde un texto *biased* puede tener mayor repercusiones. Cada autor/investigador al crear un texto científico lo hace desde una determinada postura o corriente teórica. Al momento de elegir una por sobre otra, se está generando un *bias*.

Hjørland (2008b, p. 257) menciona que “*it is important to realize that disciplines are dynamic and theory dependent. They are also dependent on social power structures, first and foremost in the form of financial support.*”

A su vez, como individuo inserto en una sociedad, posee el *bias* propio de su época, es decir, determinado marco cultural y una ideología que lo define. Esta característica será común a todos los involucrados a continuación. A pesar de que algunos autores intentan evitar por todos los medios producir textos *biased*, no es posible generar textos con cero *bias*.

Traductor de textos

Estos agentes no siempre están presentes en las cadenas de producción de *bias*. Incluso, existen científicos que prefieren leer los textos en idioma original más que las traducciones. A pesar de que el traductor pueda tener conocimientos avanzados sobre la temática a traducir, no suele ser un especialista de ella. Por tal motivo, hay ciertos matices en el uso de la terminología que pueden no ser visibles para el traductor (*véase 3.1 Justificación sobre la elección del término*). El *bias* puede generarse aún más en traducciones libres, donde el traductor tiene la libertad de interpretar el texto y traducirlo según su criterio.

Creador de los KOS

La creación de un KOS, cualquiera sea él, sistemas de clasificación, listas de encabezamiento, tesauros, etc. implica una constante elección de un término, descriptor, palabra clave, por sobre otro, incluso la ordenación dentro de un sistema de clasificación es el resultado de una elección. “*The selection of concepts to be named defines the limits of the system, its inclusion and exclusions. The selection of terms for these concepts often introduces blatant biases or, more commonly, subtle, insidious marginalizations*” (Olson, 2002, p. 6). La normalización, es un proceso de elegir un término que será el preferido, el dominante y subordinar o invisibilizar a los restantes (véase Foskett, 1971, 1984). Este proceso indudablemente responde a decisiones tomadas, no necesariamente arbitrarias pero sí en pos de una determinada postura o corriente. Broughton et al. (2005, pp. 144-145) mencionan referente al *bias* en KOS que “*should often be considered a good thing in*

that it reflects the interests and concerns of the collection and the user group, and gives them priority.”

Traductor de los KOS

Al igual que en el caso anterior, los traductores de los KOS no siempre están presentes en la cadena del *bias*. La traducción de un KOS debe realizarse con mucho cuidado, ya que con frecuencia, lo que se traducen son términos normalizados, donde una pequeña modificación en el alcance puede referir a otro asunto.

Profesional de la información

El profesional de la información, ya sea el bibliotecólogo, archivólogo, museólogo, documentalista, o cualquiera de los usuarios de KOS puede generar un *bias*. Puede ser a través de la lectura técnica del texto y/o en el momento de aplicar el KOS, ya sea indizando o clasificando. Como menciona Olson (2002, p. 4) *“as librarians, we decide how to represent subjects and, thus, affect access to and use of information contained in and knowledge derived from the documents we catalogue.”* El *bias* generado por este profesional, tendrá directa repercusión en el usuario, ya sea desde un aspecto positivo como negativo.

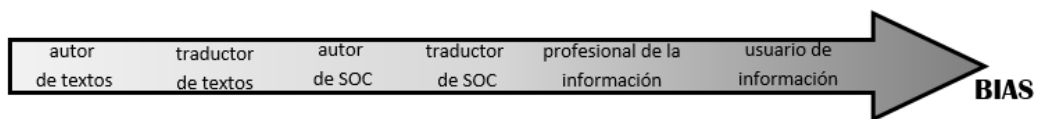
Según Veeranjanyulu y Srrenivasa *“libraries help nation’s cultural development in more than one way. It can promote a keeper participation, enjoyment and appreciation of all arts. It can play a vital role in collecting and preserving the cultural heritage of the locality and make it readily available to the people to enrich their cultural awareness.”* (Veeranjanyulu y Srrenivasa Rao, 1999, p.41)

Para todas estas decisiones, el profesional de la información, debe tener muy en claro cuáles son las características culturales de dicha comunidad, para poder representar su *bias* de la mejor manera (véase Berman, 1969, 1993).

Usuario de información

El usuario es el último en la cadena de elaboración de *bias*, y si bien, el no generará *bias* sobre el texto o el proceso de análisis, si lo hará en la ecuación de búsqueda. El usuario, independientemente de su formación, formulará la ecuación con un *bias* académico (propio de la corriente terminológica a la que se adhiere) y un *bias* cultural (respuesta de su tiempo y sociedad). También es necesario recordar, que todo el proceso bibliotecológico, en resumen, tiene como fin el análisis, almacenamiento y recuperación de la información, para brindarle al usuario una respuesta más rápida y precisa a su consulta. También, en el caso del *bias* positivo, es necesario crear este *bias* para que se asemeje al *bias* del usuario.

De esta forma y en resumen, se presenta el siguiente cuadro:



Cuadro 16. Agentes involucrados en la creación de *bias*

Es importante mencionar, que si bien se presentan estas situaciones de forma lineal, para su mejor comprensión, la producción de *bias*, puede considerarse cíclica. Ya que el usuario, último en la cadena según esta presentación, puede ser en otro contexto el autor de textos. Por lo cual el *bias* del usuario se verá reflejado en sus textos durante su rol de autor.

7.2 Términos afines

A continuación se trabajarán algunos términos que comparten relación con el término *bias* en la estructura semántica de la Organización del Conocimiento.

7.2.1 Objetividad y neutralidad

El antónimo, es decir, el opuesto semántico de *bias* es la objetividad o neutralidad. Mientras *bias* implica tanto una disciplina tratada desde la perspectiva de otra (*bias* neutro), como connotaciones ideológicas y/o culturales (*bias* positivo y *bias* negativo) (véase 8.1 *Diferentes alcances de bias en Organización del Conocimiento*). La objetividad persigue una mirada neutra sobre los contenidos.

La objetividad es definida por el Diccionario de la Lengua Española como “cualidad de objetivo” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 1557) y esta cualidad como: “1. adj. Perteneciente o relativo al objeto en sí mismo, con independencia de la propia manera de pensar o de sentir.” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 1557)

Por su parte, el Diccionario de Organización del Conocimiento, define objetividad como

“Principio del proceso de clasificación que enuncia que el clasificador / indizador debe analizar el contenido temático de un documento desde una perspectiva neutral, sin dar lugar a interpretaciones basadas en sus ideas y creencias, tomando en consideración el consenso sociocultural y el punto de vista o la intención del autor, antes que su visión personal. La ética de los procesos de clasificación e indización exige el respeto por el documento y por el propósito que guió a su responsable, más allá de las convicciones políticas, religiosas o ideológicas del clasificador o indizador.” (Barité et al., 2015, p. 115)

En esta definición, está presente que la objetividad debe proporcionarla el profesional de la información, respetando el *bias* del autor.

En su segunda acepción dice:

“2. Principio de base de los sistemas de organización del conocimiento, que postula que los mismos deben estar organizados con arreglo a principios y reglas objetivas, evitando toda cuña tendenciosa en sus tablas, todo ello sin perjuicio de que los sistemas deben dar cobertura a todas las ideas, opiniones o enfoques por igual.” (Barité et al., 2015, p. 115)

En esta segunda definición, se rechaza el *bias* negativo (“evitando toda cuña tendenciosa”) y el *bias* positivo (“deben dar cobertura a todas las ideas, opiniones o enfoques por igual”).

Bajo neutralidad, en el Diccionario de la Lengua Española se encuentra “Cualidad o actitud de neutral” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 1535) y bajo neutral: “1. adj. Que no participa de ninguna de las opciones en conflicto. Apl. a pers., u. t. c. s. || 2. adj. Dicho de una nación o de un Estado: Que no toma parte en la guerra movida por otros y se acoge al sistema de obligaciones y derechos inherentes a tal actitud. U. t. c. s.” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 1535)

Por otro lado en el Diccionario de Organización del Conocimiento, se define neutralidad como:

“Actitud que debe asumir un clasificador, un indizador o un clasificacionista al momento de procesar temáticamente un documento, o de desarrollar los esquemas de un sistema de organización del conocimiento. La neutralidad persigue la consideración razonablemente igualitaria de ideas, tendencias o creencias y combate el sesgo. No obstante, en determinadas áreas relacionadas con las ciencias sociales o con la religión, pueden brindarse soluciones no neutrales a los problemas de la clasificación, por decisiones propias de la biblioteca o de la institución a la que se adscribe o por iniciativa de los clasificacionistas. Por ejemplo, la inclinación premeditada hacia una concepción feminista o psicoanalítica.” (Barité et al., 2015, p. 110)

En esta última definición, es marcada claramente la diferencia con *bias* en “*persigue la consideración razonablemente igualitaria de ideas, tendencias o creencias y combate el sesgo*” y lo relacionado a “*soluciones no neutrales*”.

En todos los casos, tanto en lo referente a la objetividad, como a la neutralidad, está presenta la idea de no tomar una postura determinada. Lo opuesto a cualquiera de los alcances de *bias*.

7.2.2 Universalidad y sistemas especializados

El diccionario de la Real Academia Española, define universalidad como “cualidad de universal” y universal a través de las siguientes acepciones:

“2. Que comprende o es común a todos en su especie, sin excepción de ninguno. 3. Que lo comprende todo en la especie de que se habla. 4. Que pertenece o se extiende a todo el mundo, a todos los países, a todos los tiempos.” (Real Academia Española, 2014, p. 2197)

En todas las acepciones aquí presentadas, subyace la idea de inclusión, no la de perspectiva, connotación o punto de vista. Por tanto, nada limitaría a que un sistema aspirara a la universalidad y a ser *biased* al mismo momento. Mientras que el primero, sistema universal, aseguraría la inclusión de un concepto en el KOS, el segundo, sistema *biased*, le daría al concepto un término y un lugar dentro del sistema. “Mientras que el sesgo [*bias*] no aparezca en su forma de omisión, no hay elementos que limiten desarrollar un sistema universal sesgado [*biased*].” (Colombo, 2015, p. 601)

Por último, un sistema especializado es definido como “aquel cuya cobertura temática está referida a una disciplina o a un conjunto de disciplinas afines. Se denomina así por oposición a los llamados sistemas universales.” (Barité et al, 2015, p. 144).

De esta forma, los términos universalidad y sistemas especializados hacen referencia a la inclusión de los conceptos dentro de un KOS. La aspiración a una inclusión total, por parte de los sistemas universales y a una inclusión parcial, por parte de los sistemas especializados marcando el corte en la especialidad. Mientras que los términos *bias* y objetividad o neutralidad, hacen énfasis en la forma que esos conceptos son incluidos o tratados dentro de un KOS.

De este modo, es posible tener tanto sistemas que aspiren a la universalidad y sean *biased*, como sistemas especializados *biased*.

7.2.3 Garantía cultural y hospitalidad

El término garantía cultural proviene, junto con otras garantías, del término garantía literaria propuesto por Hulme en 1911. De este modo se pueden percibir diferentes tipos de garantías, como la garantía cultural (*cultural warrant*) (Beghtol, 1986, 2002a), garantía científica/filosófica (*scientific/philosophical warrant*) (Beghtol, 1986), garantía epistémica (*epistemic warrant*) (Budd y Martínez-Ávila, 2016), entre otras. Para ver otras garantías consultar Barité (2017)

La garantía cultural “se sostiene en la idea de que los sistemas de organización del conocimiento deben contemplar y asumir las perspectivas culturales de determinados asuntos, en razón de que ellas inciden en la interpretación, la valoración e incluso la aceptación de términos y conceptos. Individuos que pertenecen a diferentes culturas, cuentan con diferentes necesidades de información y maneras diversas de usar e intercambiar el conocimiento establecido.” (Barité et al., 2015, p. 77)

Por su parte, la hospitalidad “*refers to the ability of a classification notation to incorporate new concepts and to establish appropriate semantic and syntactic relationships among the old and the new concepts.*” (Beghtol, 20002b, 518)

Beghtol en su obra *Universal concepts, cultural warrant, and cultural hospitality* (2002a, 47) propone el término “hospitalidad cultural” (*cultural hospitality*) ampliando el concepto de hospitalidad con las siguientes características “1) *including provisions for hospitality beyond notational issues and 2) broadening hospitality to include different cultures as well as new concepts.*”

Por su parte, Batley en relación a la hospitalidad en los sistemas de clasificación, establece que es esencial, ya que sin ella “*would be unable to develop and respond to changes in the state of knowledge.*” (Batley, 2005, p. 13)

Por tanto, la garantía cultural y la hospitalidad, en especial la hospitalidad cultural permitirán un mejor y más pertinente desarrollo de los *bias* en los KOS.

8. RESULTADOS

8.1 Diferentes alcances de *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento

A través de la literatura del área en Organización del Conocimiento y el cuadro utilizado se pueden distinguir dos grandes corrientes en el uso del término *bias*. Estas corrientes se logran diferenciar a través del uso y el lugar que ocupa el término *bias* en la estructura del dominio de Organización del Conocimiento.

De este modo, se encuentran los usos del término *bias* que refieren a connotaciones ideológicas y/o culturales y por otro lado el uso del término para referirse a operaciones de clasificación.

Esta investigación propone mantener la denominación presentada por Barité y Colombo (2013), nombrando al primero de los usos como *bias positivo* o *bias con carga positiva* o *bias negativo* o *bias con carga negativa* de acuerdo al tipo de connotación que represente. Por tanto, cuando el *bias* demuestre un tratamiento discriminatorio, será llamado *bias negativo* y mientras que cuando sea creado para representar las necesidades de información de determinado sector de la sociedad será identificado como *bias positivo*.

En contrapartida se encuentra el *bias neutro* o *bias con carga neutra* que se utilizará para designar operaciones de clasificación señaladas por S. R. Ranganathan (véase 6.1 *Bias según Ranganathan*), las cuales serán principalmente continuadas por los discípulos de este. Es necesario mencionar que Ranganathan nunca utiliza la expresión *bias neutro* en ninguna de sus obras.

También vale destacar que la utilización de la palabra neutro en el término *bias neutro* no refiere al término *neutralidad* u *objetividad*, si no que se utiliza esta expresión para diferenciarlo de los anteriormente mencionados (*bias positivo* y *bias negativo*).

Fue posible detectar también una cuarta categoría, la cual se denominó “indeterminado”. En esta categoría se encuentran aquellos usos en los cual no se deduce con cual connotación se está utilizando el término. Esta categoría refuerza la idea de la necesidad de una terminología clara para poder representar los conceptos.

Por ejemplo, en el siguiente caso, no se puede dilucidar que alcance se está utilizando.

*“The major difference between the use of the two bibliographic tools lies in the **bias** created by each towards one type of approach for subject searching, with the PRECIS index supporting a broad more open approach and the online catalogue a narrow more closed approach.”*
(Hancock-Beaulieu, 1990, p. 333)

A partir de este extracto, no es posible identificar la intención del autor en el uso del término. ¿Es positivo o negativo que estas herramientas estén *biased* hacia determinados enfoques?

Lo mismo ocurre con el caso que se presenta a continuación:

*“Why is it important to evaluate the introduction? For one thing, all classification systems reflect **bias**: the **bias** of their creators, of the subject area, of scientific and educational consensus pertaining to the way that a subject area should be categorized and organized, etc. It is important to explain as much as possible the influences that underlie the structure of the faceted display so that searchers know these inbuilt **biases**.”* (Spiteri, 2000, p. 35-36)

¿Es erróneo que los sistemas de clasificación posean *bias*, por eso es necesario mencionarlo? o ¿se debe mencionar el tipo de *bias* que tiene para poder utilizar uno que represente mejor la realidad de nuestra comunidad de usuarios? Quizás, también sea necesario preguntarse si es posible evitar algún tipo de *bias*. En caso de ser así, ¿cómo y quién decide que *bias* se debe evitar? ¿Cómo se puede implementar un control razonable de *bias*?

A pesar de que la discusión sobre términos que pudieran ser discriminatorios en Organización del Conocimiento no es nueva, es reciente el estudio sobre el término que pudiera representar esa discriminación. De este modo, *bias*, no es un término relativamente nuevo, pero sí la discusión sobre él.

Evidence documenting bias in library catalogues and other library tools is not limited to individual accounts (...). It comes from a long tradition of literature describing both research and experience of which the following is only a small sample. Examples of bias relative to gender, sexuality, race, age, ability, ethnicity, language and religion have been describes as limits to the representation of diversity and to effective library service for diverse population. (Olson, 2002, p. 7)

8.2 Incorporación del término *bias* en Organización del Conocimiento

Luego de una extensa revisión de literatura se puede observar que el término fue introducido a la Organización del Conocimiento en 3 oportunidades, 2 de ellas generadas por Ranganathan (véase *6.1 Bias según Ranganathan*).

En sus primeras obras, Ranganathan introduce el término *bias* bajo la familia de términos de los *auto-bias* (ver *6.3 Resultados*) los cuales se encuentran en desuso.

Como se mencionó previamente se utilizaban para representar una actividad en la clasificación, donde se alargaba una notación con otra perteneciente a una cadena diferente. Hoy en día, se utiliza la familia de términos de los *super-imposition device/isolate*.

En una segunda etapa, introduce los términos de la familia de los *bias phase*. Estos términos, aún mantienen su vigencia dentro de la Teoría Facetada.

Esta familia de término se utiliza para designar también un mecanismo en clasificación que representa un tema que es tratado desde la perspectiva de otro.

En ambos casos, fueron introducidos como neologismos de sentido o semánticos, a causa de que ya existía su forma gráfica, pero no su semántica. No se pueden identificar las categorías propuestas por Gutiérrez Rodilla (2005) y Santamaría Pérez (2006) (extrapolación y terminologización). Pero sí aplican las categorías propuestas por Cabré (1993, p. 448), correspondiendo en ambos casos a la categoría “cambio del significado de la forma de base” (véase 4.1.2 *Neologismo de sentido o semánticos*).

La tercera introducción del término a la disciplina se debió a un proceso de terminologización. Se puede observar en la literatura que el término, en su origen utilizado como palabra representaba una realidad la cual no tenía un término para identificarla. Con el paso del tiempo el término *bias* comenzó a ser utilizado asociado a esta realidad hasta tomar su carácter de término.

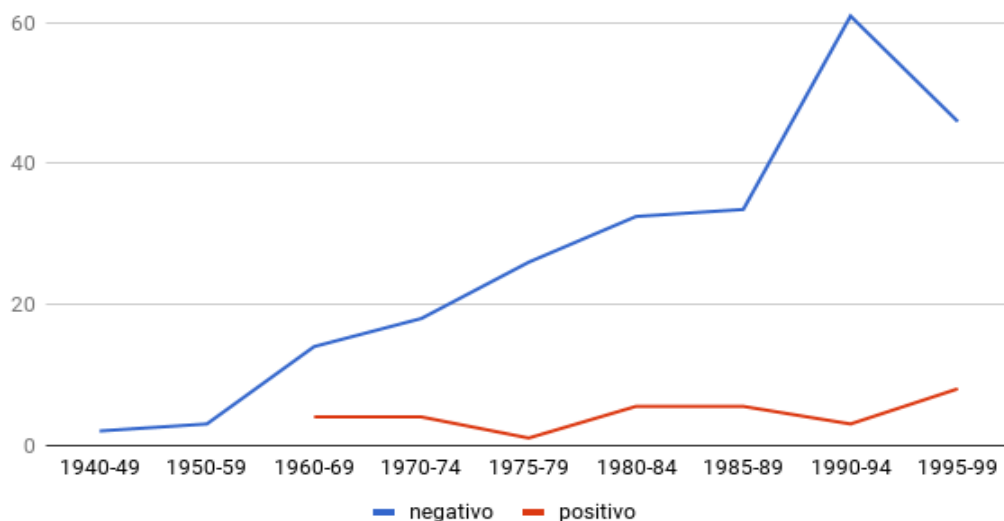
En sus inicios, el término fue utilizado con su connotación de negativo (véase 8.1 *Diferentes alcances de bias en Organización del Conocimiento*). Posteriormente el mismo se utilizó también para referirse a su connotación positiva. Siguiendo la categoría de Cabré (1993, 448) “ampliación del significado de la forma de base” se estaría incluso frente a una cuarta inclusión del término a la disciplina. Es decir, la tercera incorporación del término sería con su alcance negativo y la cuarta con su alcance positivo. De este modo, se puede establecer que el término fue introducido a la Organización del Conocimiento en 4 instancias, sin embargo, solo 3 mantienen su vigencia.

En las últimas décadas, el concepto de *bias* se está ampliando, no sustituyéndose, pero sí sumando nuevos alcances al término (véase 8.1 *Diferentes alcances de bias en Organización del Conocimiento*). Es probable que la causa de esto sea el cambio de mentalidad de la comunidad bibliotecológica frente a sistemas universalistas. Tradicionalmente, en Organización del Conocimiento y LIS se buscaban sistemas universales y objetivos que pudieran representar a toda la comunidad de usuarios a nivel mundial, libre de *bias* y lo más objetivo posible. De este modo, el KOS empleado para el análisis debía poder abarcar todo el conocimiento generado en el mundo y estar despojado

de todo valor moral e ideológico, al igual que el profesional que lo utilizara. Cada vez más se va abandonando esta idea, en pos de sistemas más locales y *biased* que pudieran representar mejor las necesidades de una comunidad. “*While modern classification aims at representing the universe of knowledge, postmodern classification aims at providing a pragmatic tool for specific domains.*” (Mai, 2004, p. 39)

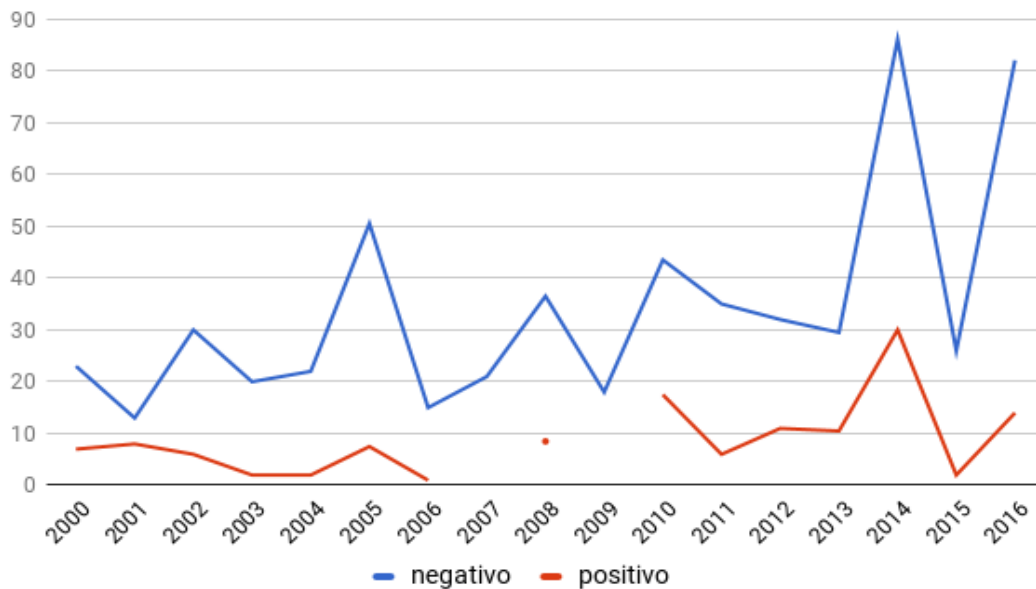
Como Zins (2004) expone en su trabajo *Knowledge Organization: An Epistemological Perspective* los cambios en la realidad se pueden demostrar a través de cambios en los conceptos de los términos. El autor pone los ejemplos de los conceptos de familia y deporte. Antiguamente, el primero era asociado únicamente a parejas heterosexuales con o sin hijos. Sin embargo, hoy en día el concepto es aplicable a padres solteros, parejas homosexuales y familias comunales, además de a parejas heterosexuales. En el caso del deporte, en la antigua Grecia, se consideraba deporte únicamente al atletismo, hoy en día siguen creciendo las actividades consideradas deportes.

En el caso de *bias*, se lo consideraba primariamente con su alcance negativo, mientras que hoy en día designa también a su alcance positivo. En el siguiente gráfico se puede ver como el uso del término con su alcance positivo comienza a ser utilizado en la década del 60.



Cuadro 17. *Uso de bias entre 1940-1999*

En el siguiente cuadro se puede observar el aumento en el uso del término con su connotación de positivo en los últimos años. De todos modos, sigue predominando el uso con su alcance negativo.



Cuadro 18. *Uso de bias 2000-2016*

En el cuadro presentado a continuación, se puede ver el uso de *bias* en las posiciones de título, resumen y palabras claves de las revistas utilizadas para la elaboración del cuadro de usos de *bias* (véase 6. *Bias en Organización del Conocimiento*). El uso de la terminología en títulos, resúmenes y palabras claves, demuestran la temática de los documentos.

Se consignarán los años en los que aparezca la primera ocurrencia de título, resumen y palabras claves, al igual que la primera vez que figuren con el término *bias*. En estos últimos casos, se agregará también la referencia al documento.

Al igual que para el cuadro de usos, solo se utilizaron aquellos casos que empleaban el término en el marco de la Organización del Conocimiento. Es necesario aclarar también, que para las columnas de palabras claves, se consignaron aquellas que aparecían de forma

explícita en el documento y no las utilizadas en forma de metadatos para la recuperación automatizada.

REVISTA	TÍTULO		RESUMEN		PALABRAS CLAVES	
	1ero	1ero con <i>bias</i>	1ero	1ero con <i>bias</i>	1ero	1ero con <i>bias</i>
AKO	1990	2008* ¹	1990	2002* ²	no contiene	no contiene
CCQ	1981	2016* ³	1984	2000* ⁴	1999	2000* ⁴
CRL	1939	no contiene	1965	no contiene	no contiene	no contiene
IC	1974	no contiene	1974	no contiene	no contiene	no contiene
JOD	1945	2010* ⁵	1966	2010* ⁵	1997	no contiene
KO	1993	2016* ⁶	1993	2003* ⁷	no contiene	no contiene
LRTS	1957	no contiene	1968	1971* ⁸	no contiene	no contiene

*¹(Hjørland, 2008b) / *²(Neelameghan y Iyer, 2002) / *³(Diao y Cao, 2016) / *⁴(Olson, 2000) / *⁵(Mai, 2010) / *⁶(Mai, 2016) / *⁷(McIlwaine, 2003) / *⁸(Foskett, 1971)

Cuadro 19. *Uso del término en títulos, resúmenes y palabras claves.*

El uso del término en estos lugares estratégicos (título, resumen y palabras claves) comienza, en algunos de los casos, a partir de la década del 2000, mientras que todavía no ha sido utilizado en otras revistas. Esto refuerza la idea de la poca investigación que habido en relación al *bias* como tópico principal.

9. CONCLUSIONES

A partir de los objetivos propuestos y de la metodología aplicada fue posible identificar el origen del término dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento, así como también las variaciones en su concepto.

El desarrollo de esta investigación y los resultados de la misma, permitieron demostrar que la decisión metodológica de diferenciar entre *bias* positivo, negativo y neutro se considera acertada. A pesar de que esta clasificación ya fue anticipada en algunas ponencias y publicaciones del tutor y de la autora de esta tesis, de todos modos puede contemplarse como una propuesta de contribución a la Organización del Conocimiento.

En cuanto a su origen, se pudo reconstruir el proceso de incorporación del término a la disciplina, identificando diferentes instancias.

En una de ellas, el término fue introducido a la Organización del Conocimiento por Ranganathan. Este término fue incorporado de forma consciente, como un mecanismo clasificatorio para extender una cadena con el final de otra. Posteriormente, este uso del término fue sustituido por el término *super-imposition device*.

En una segunda instancia, el autor vuelve a introducir el término en la disciplina, pero con el objetivo de representar una determinada relación entre conceptos. Esta relación se establece cuando un tópico es tratado o abordado desde la perspectiva de otro. Este último término todavía está en vigencia.

En ambos casos, cuando Ranganathan introduce el término, lo hace dentro de estructuras conceptuales generando terminología propia. Esto provoca el origen de una familia de términos en torno a *bias*. De este modo, por ejemplo, en el último caso, al establecer este tipo de relación, no solo fue necesario nombrar a la relación, sino también a todos los elementos que la componen. Por consiguiente, y siguiendo este ejemplo, Ranganathan no solo incorpora el término *bias phase relation*, sino también toda la familia de términos relacionados a él (*bias phase*, *bias devices*, entre otros).

Se pudo verificar también un uso importante del término en expresiones sintagmáticas dentro de la obra de Ranganathan. Algunas de estas expresiones, como ya se ha mencionado, se han vuelto obsoletas por decisión misma del autor, quien ofreció terminología sustitutiva, mientras que otras tienen aún vigencia en su obra.

A pesar del inmenso volumen de terminología propuesto por Ranganathan son pocos los términos que se han podido separar de su Teoría Facetada, de este modo han quedado confinados al *Colon Classification* y a las obras de sus discípulos.

Sin embargo, algunos de ellos son usualmente utilizados, por ejemplo faceta y característica. Mientras que otros, como secuencia útil, no son mencionados, pero sí se utilizan en el diseño de los KOS y en la organización de su terminología.

El caso de *bias*, en el sentido de *bias* neutro, cae dentro de la primera de las situaciones. El término solo es utilizado en el marco de la Teoría Facetada y en las obras de Ranganathan o sus discípulos

Para esta investigación el último alcance, vinculado con la relación de inclinación o tendencia entre disciplinas, campos temáticos o tópicos y los términos relacionados a él se denomina *bias* neutro.

En otra de las instancias, el término aparece como una expresión aislada o dentro de expresiones sintagmáticas con un sentido semántico diferente. Es este sentido, el *bias* representa una inclinación de un tópico, descriptor o palabra clave o el desarrollo de un KOS favoreciendo una determinada ideología o postura cultural. La inclusión de este término fue a través de un proceso de terminologización. Debido a este tipo de procesos, no se puede identificar qué autor, en cuál documento en particular o en qué momento se utilizó el término por primera vez; sino que se puede visualizar un período en donde la palabra se va tornando término.

Se pudo observar que el término se comienza a utilizar principalmente con una carga negativa y no asociado a ninguna disciplina dentro de la Organización del Conocimiento en particular. Sin embargo, posteriormente, la palabra se comienza a utilizar más frecuentemente y con mayor carga terminológica en las áreas vinculadas con la

clasificación y la indización, usualmente en aquellos documentos que critican el *bias* estadounidense o anglosajón en los sistemas de organización del conocimiento. Estos alcances fueron denominados en esta investigación como *bias* negativo o *bias* con carga negativa.

Es necesario volver a destacar, que la muestra utilizada para la elaboración del cuadro de uso del vocablo *bias* (véase 6.2.2 *Características de las fuentes*) nunca pretendió ser representativa. Por lo cual, la metodología aplicada en esta investigación en otro tipo de muestra, podría arrojar diferentes resultados. Esto deja abierta la posibilidad de realizar futuras investigaciones con este perfil metodológico.

A partir de la década de los 60 se comienza a ver una ampliación en el concepto de *bias*, sumando una carga positiva, el cual fue denominado en esta tesis *bias* positivo o *bias* con carga positiva. Este surgimiento del término responde a un proceso de ampliación del concepto de base vinculado a la terminologización mencionada previamente.

Se plantea aquí también la posibilidad de realizar futuros estudios relacionando el término *bias* positivo con otros términos candidatos que pudieran o pueden ser utilizados para representar el mismo concepto, por ejemplo la expresión en inglés *slant*.

En relación a sus diferentes alcances, se logró confirmar el uso del término *bias* con diversos sentidos en la literatura de KO. Se pudieron identificar los alcances del término, *bias* neutro, *bias* negativo, *bias* positivo y *bias* indeterminado.

El *bias* neutro, como previamente se mencionó, utilizado dentro del marco de la Teoría Facetada, refleja un tipo de relación entre tópicos. Esta relación se establece cuando un tema es planteado desde la perspectiva de otro tema. De este modo, refleja situaciones como “estadística para bibliotecólogos” o “geología para agrónomos”. Es por esto, que este alcance no representa ningún tipo de carga, ya sea positiva o negativa y se optó por denominarlo neutro. Es necesario destacar que el uso de la palabra “neutro” no deriva del concepto de neutralidad, sino que pretende reflejar un concepto que no posee ningún tipo de carga. Sería recomendable también estudiar la relación entre el *bias* neutro con la Tabla auxiliar común de punto de vista desarrollada en la Clasificación Decimal Universal (CDU).

Es necesario recordar además, que el término propuesto *bias* neutro, solo representa a la familia de términos de los *bias phase relation* y no al grupo de términos entorno al término *auto-bias device*. Eso se debe a que el primero, *bias phase relation*, todavía, aunque sea en un entorno restringido, está en uso. Mientras que los términos relacionados a los *auto-bias device* no solo están en desuso, sino que fueron remplazados por el propio autor.

Por otro lado, tanto el término *bias* negativo como el término *bias* positivo, pretenden reflejar una situación en donde un tópico o la estructura de un sistema de organización del conocimiento se desarrolla en favor de una determinada ideología, marca cultural o incluso una corriente teórica en particular.

La diferencia entre los alcances negativo y positivo, radica, respectivamente, cuando dicho desarrollo manifiesta visiones tendenciosas u ofensivas que pudieran afectar a la sensibilidad de los lectores o usuarios, o por otro lado, ese desarrollo es utilizado para reflejar las necesidades de información de determinado sector de la sociedad.

Estos alcances van a estar determinados por las características de las comunidades involucradas (usuario, profesional de la información, autor, traductor, etc.), por lo cual este alcance podría ser positivo o negativo dependiendo del caso. Este enunciado deja planteado el terreno para futuras investigaciones relacionadas no solo a cómo determinar con cuál tipo de *bias* se está trabajando, sino también cómo medirlo tanto en la colección, en el KOS, en la comunidad de usuarios e incluso el profesional de la información y cuál es el grado aceptable de cada uno de estos *bias*.

Por último, el *bias* indeterminado se aplica cuando no es claro el alcance, en el sentido de alcance utilizado en esta investigación, positivo, negativo o neutro, que el autor pretende darle al término. Esto genera situaciones en donde no se puede determinar si el *bias* creado es deseado o no, causando incertidumbre en el modo de actuar frente a él.

Generalmente, esta situación ocurre con los alcances positivo y negativo. Posiblemente debido a que estos usos poseen un fondo semántico similar y a que los usos del término *bias* neutro, aparecen de forma sintagmática y son más fáciles de reconocer.

Se pudo observar, además, la relación entre el término *bias* y otros términos pertenecientes al dominio de la Organización del Conocimiento, como son los términos objetividad, neutralidad, universalidad, garantía cultural, entre otros.

Fue posible ver como estos conceptos y sus lugares e importancias dentro de la estructura conceptual de la Organización del Conocimiento han ido variando también. Cada vez más se ha abandonado la pretensión de universalidad (conocimiento organizado válido en todo lugar y tiempo), por aspiraciones más modestas pero más ajustadas a determinado contexto. Posiblemente, este fenómeno es causado por el auge de las perspectivas culturales y los movimientos de inclusión y diversidad social. Esta situación fue acompañada con el desarrollo del denominado en esta investigación, *bias* positivo.

Sin embargo, es necesario mencionar también, los grandes cambios que han sufrido los sistemas universales para tratar de disminuir el *bias* negativo en sus estructuras.

También es importante destacar que el concepto de garantía cultural permitiría la transformación de un *bias* negativo a un *bias* positivo. Esta observación no está desarrollada en la literatura del área. Por tanto, queda aquí planteado un campo de investigación a desarrollar e incluso la creación de metodologías que permitan este pasaje de *bias* negativo a positivo.

A través de la amplia revisión de literatura y principalmente de la revisión exhaustiva de 7 revistas del área de LIS y en especial de KO, se pudo confirmar la clasificación realizada por Barité y Colombo en 2013 (*bias* positivo, *bias* negativo y *bias* neutro). Esta clasificación no solo es un aporte a la sistematización de los distintos *bias*, sino que puede servir como base para generar diferentes metodologías, tanto de identificación de los diferentes alcances como también de creación para *bias* positivo y de eliminación para *bias* negativo.

A partir de lo aquí esbozado, se pudo observar el poco tratamiento, desde el punto de vista terminológico, que hay sobre el término *bias* y todo el campo y vertientes que aún quedan por desarrollar algunas de las cuales ya fueron planteadas en el desarrollo de este capítulo.

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11. APÉNDICES

11.1 Usos del vocablo *bias*

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1948	library bias	negativo	This problem should be looked up by someone not hindered by library bias.	clasificación	Ellsworth, R. E. y Kilpatrick, N. L.	CRL 1; 142
1948	unbiased	negativo	Later on we should hope that we would address ourselves to the problem of subjecting the relationship between subject catalogs, printed bibliographies, and abstracting services to fresh, unbiased, scholarly scrutiny.	KO (general)	Ellsworth, R. E. y Kilpatrick, N. L.	CRL 1; 143
1949	bias	neutro	The Colon Classification has till now recognized four kinds of relation—bias, influence, aspect, and tool—and has prescribed the respective connecting symbols O, z8,: and: and we are now engaged in replacing z8 by a more elegant symbol.	clasificación	Ranganathan, S. R.	JOD 1; 229
1952	auto-bias device	neutro	The dash alone functions in a similar capacity as a so-called 'auto-bias' device: thus .1 is the World, and .56 is Great Britain; the combination .1-56 is 'the British world', i.e. the British Empire	clasificación	Vickery, B. C.	JOD 2; 24
1952	bias	neutro	These have been supplemented by 'phase' symbols to indicate bias, influence, tool, aspect, comparison, and 'other relation', of which the first two and 'comparison' are perhaps more nearly to be described as definite relations.	clasificación	Farradane, J. E. L.	JOD 3; 77
1952	bias	neutro	Such terms as 'influence', 'aspect', and 'bias', for example, represent types of reaction, appurtenance, and association respectively.	clasificación	Farradane, J. E. L.	JOD 3; 83
1952	bias relation	neutro	Rather more important are the isolates used by Ranganathan to denote what he calls 'phase relations'. They are at present three in number: 22 the tool, bias, and influencing relations, represented respectively by a colon, zero, and z8.	clasificación	Vickery, B. C.	JOD 2; 24

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1953	bias relation	neutro	One subject may be expounded from the point of view of another (bias relation), or one book may be a commentary or attack on another.	indización	Vickery, B. C.	JOD 4; 54
1954	bias	negativo	That the librarian must merge in himself the qualities of the scholar, the organizer and the practical man is not perhaps entirely unknown. But all too often it is chance personal interests—not to say bias or mood, which affects the librarian's judgment.	bias del profesional de la información	Leyh, G.	CRL 2; 140
1956	bias phase	neutro	I analysed the nature of such connecting symbols, and showed that they were either [...] or (3) 'particles' representing particular relations between terms, such as the 'bias' phase in the Colon Classification.	clasificación	Vickery, B. C.	JOD 5; 73
1957	bias	negativo	Like virtually all continental bilingual dictionaries, the Wildhagen-Heraucourt shows a definite bias towards British English; due attention is, nevertheless, given to American idiom and pronunciation.	diccionarios	Thompson, L. S.	CRL 3; 511
1958	bias indicators	negativo	Use of them would permit letters to be saved for special purposes, such as form or bias indicators, to show aspects of multi-dimensional relationships, or as signposts to introduce facets.	clasificación	Richmond, P. A.	JOD 6; 211
1959	bias phase	neutro	The Alphabetical Section of the BNB has also the advantage of many headings to a page. [...] The arrangement is as follows: personal names, subject headings (bias phase, hierarchal, and phrase headings in different alphabets), [...].	indización	Scheerer, G.	LRTS 1; 141
1960	bias	positivo	Thus each rule has been scrutinized with a frank bias towards generally accepted headings, even if these find no place on the title-page or even in the whole work, and authorship or its substitutes is occasionally disregarded in favour of the title by which a work is known or cited.	catalogación	Tooth, A. E.	JOD 7; 73
1960	bias	positivo	University College bias is towards the direct form of entry, especially when it is known that it represents the accepted or well-known form of name of a corporate body, whether a technically subordinate or affiliated body or not.	catalogación	Tooth, A. E.	JOD 7; 75
1963	bias	negativo	Reliable production standards for the technical services have been discussed by the profession for many scores of years. [...] Such a study has to avoid two pitfalls: 1. Oversimplification. [...] 2. Bias. Although the results of the study will have important budgetary implications, the investigation has to be made without regard to applications.	KO (general)	Muller, R. H.	CRL 4; 201
1963	national, linguistic, or religious biases	negativo	He [Fremont Rider] writes further: "The result has been attained solely by making every endeavor to spread its load evenly, without national, linguistic, or religious biases over its 26 Classes and 676 Sub-classes."	clasificación	Tauber, M. F.	CRL 5; 77
1963	Protestant Anglo-Saxon bias	negativo	"Melvil Dewey did not invent book classification" (p. xvi); and Mr. Rider calls attention again to some of the flaws in the Master's work—such things as inevitable obsolescence, emphasis on the United States, and the Protestant Anglo-Saxon bias to which "Mr. Benjamin Custer, in his excellent Introduction" to Dewey 16, calls attention (p. xix).	clasificación	Dunkin, P. S.	LRTS 2; 119

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1964	Anglo-American bias	negativo	Its Anglo-American bias. Because the Classification was designed originally for a collection of books used by English-speaking students, it was inevitable that it would emphasize western culture, Christianity, a capitalistic economy, and the history of the United States.	clasificación	Vann, S. K.	LRTS 3; 174
1964	bias	negativo	The personal philosophy of a librarian who is oriented and dedicated to one of the goals of librarianship exclusively (e.g., a cataloger, a reference librarian, or a library administrator) resulting in a bias, evident in considering the remaining two objectives in terms of the preferred one (e.g., an overstress on classificatory problems, overlooking the practical needs of the library user, etc.).	bias del profesional de la información	Nitecki, J. Z.	CRL 6; 272
1964	bias	positivo	We therefore drew some of our bibliographies from textbooks or reviews on very specific subjects, arguing that, although these bibliographies might be selective, such bias as existed would be towards the inclusion of the more significant publications in the subject area, those items excluded being likely to be less relevant or less important	bibliografías	Martyn, J. y Slater, M.	JOD 8; 213
1964	bibliographical bias	positivo	In one in which I worked, constant reference to it in a recataloging program was, I think, a strong influence in giving the new catalog a bibliographical bias, and in drawing interest and attention away from the essential indexing function of a library catalog, especially on the subject side.	catalogación	Metcalfe, J.	CRL 7; 14
1964	pragmatic bias	negativo	But the sustained interest in Dewey throughout the world implies that the originally pragmatic bias may be modified, and the changes in the forthcoming edition indicate that major expansions and/or alternatives are being made in the subject areas of history, geography, philosophy, local languages, literatures, and religions.	clasificación	Vann, S. K.	LRTS 3; 174
1964	U.S.-Western bias	negativo	Dewey 17 will try to reduce the U.S.-Western bias by such devices as expansions, shifts of emphasis, and suggested alternatives to give prominence to subjects important in other cultures.	clasificación	Dunkin, P. S.	LRTS 4; 128
1965	bias x2	negativo	Some loss of information, or bias, is however inescapable in any method of indexing; even the original author will have introduced some bias of viewpoint, not to be overcome by machine reading.	indización	Farradane, J., Poulton, R. K. y Datta, S.	JOD 9; 287
1967	biased	negativo	Even more biased are the subject headings used by LC, especially in the designation of geographical places, names of smaller cities, provinces, etc.	indización	Veryha, W.	CRL 8; 279

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1967	biased in geographical designation	negativo	[...] but the Soviet Union is not Russia. Yet in the Library of Congress classification and its subject headings the real state of affairs politically and geographically is not reflected. The LC approach to this problem is rather biased in geographical designation and in classification schedules;· in addition it is inconsistent. LC converts the official name of the USSR into Russia.	clasificación; indización	Veryha, W.	CRL 8; 278
1968	bias	negativo	The main conclusions are: (1) The DB, despite its bias towards West German publications, covers them less adequately than its rival.	bibliografías	Hughes, W.	JOD 10; 306
1968	European bias	negativo	According to Bernard,† by 1920 this mode of personality analysis was under fire'... although it still has its standing in the countries where social psychology is less well-developed'. A reflection of this observation of UDC will readily expose a European bias.	clasificación	Mukhopadhyay, A.	JOD 11; 118
1970	bias	negativo	Representatives of several particular church organizations have lodged protests against Dewey, charging unnecessary bias.	clasificación	Broadus, R. N.	LRTS 5; 575
1970	bias	negativo	It treats the subject-field from a general point of view, without bias towards company products; it uses traditional disciplines rather than fundamental facets as its main class divisions; and for the sake of improved display of concepts and their interrelationships, it allows a higher incidence of 'precombined' or 'enumerated' terms than is common in faceted schemes.	indización	Aitchison, J.	JOD 12; 187-188
1970	bias	negativo	The advantages claimed for this synthetic approach is that terms are 'free', not 'locked in' to a particular theme or concept with an unwanted bias: further, the system has limitless hospitality, since new applications and developments can be accommodated by merely producing different combinations of the basic elements.	indización	Aitchison, J.	JOD 12; 198
1970	planned bias	negativo	He [Hagler] put it frankly when he went on to say, "No system can classify religious materials without some evident and planned bias".	clasificación	Broadus, R. N.	LRTS 5; 576
1971	bias	negativo	The American Indian is segregated from the United States, the American Indian history is arranged, with bias, and the American Indians appear frequently as a savage people	clasificación	Yen-Ran Yeh, T.	LRTS 6; 122
1971	biased	positivo	Of course this is necessarily a subjective judgment, since any socialist-and especially a Soviet-encyclopedia is extremely biased in its presentation of material, and accuracy and balanced content cannot be used as standards.	enciclopedias	Sheehy, E. P.	CRL 9; 37
1972	Anglo-American bias	negativo	Anglo-American bias is removed by treating the laws of other countries with equal classification value as those of the United States and Great Britain.	clasificación	Chan, L. M.	LRTS 7; 391
1972	bias	negativo	It is only in BC that we find some attempt at systematic classification of African ethnography (KO). But even then we still come up against the usual bias.	clasificación	Amankwe, N.	LRTS 8; 183
1972	bias	negativo	Debate regarding the inadequacy, if not outright bias and obsolescence, of standard classification and subject schemes is now underway	clasificación	Berman, S.	LRTS 9; 403

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1972	bias	positivo	The development of basic forms of service and the methods to efficiently effect the aims can be seen in Cleverdon's work in the Bristol Aeroplane Company in the late 1930's, where he built an increased service by means of a hierarchical form of subject classification with particular bias towards aircraft propulsion and related fields, a weekly abstracts bulletin, and a translation service, and expressed a willingness and ability to supply information on many subjects.	clasificación	Marshall, M. R.	JOD 13; 118
1972	biased	positivo	Since for multi-disciplinary topics the subject of interest may be secondary to the main field of the document the indexing employed by a SIR system must also be biased, and must in addition be exhaustive enough to pick out such secondary subjects.	indización	Green, C. D.	JOD 14; 41
1972	historical bias	positivo	Classification schemes are designed for libraries and must necessarily reflect a historical bias.	clasificación	Roth, D. L.	LRTS 10; 98
1972	national bias	negativo	With the increasing international scope in the use of Library of Congress catalogs and cards, this national bias should not be retained.	indización	Chan, L. M.	LRTS 11; 156
1972	unbiased	negativo	There is, on the other hand, the unbiased, objective interpretation of a work in terms of subject headings and classification. The latter is undoubtedly a desirable achievement.	bias del profesional de la información	Schaeffer, R. F.	LRTS 12; 99
1973	bias	negativo	Disadvantages: [...] (iv) There is often a bias towards monographs (sometimes journals are totally excluded).	bibliografías	Brittain, J. M. y Line, M. B.	JOD 15; 75
1973	bias	neutro	Of the four Ranganathian Phase Relationships, three, namely Bias, Comparison, and Tool phase were eventually elucidated as connections between concepts at the level of the author's treatment rather than inherent logical relations.	clasificación	Coates, E. J.	JOD 16; 393
1973	country bias	negativo	Disadvantages: (iii) There is usually some, often explicit, language or country bias.	bibliografías	Brittain, J. M. y Line, M. B.	JOD 15; 75
1973	implicit bias; bias	negativo	As such it would introduce no less an implicit bias into classification than did the old structure of the academic disciplines, and a bias, moreover, not even prevalent in the learned community.	clasificación	Hopkins, F.	LRTS 13; 206
1973	linguistic bias	negativo	Disadvantages: [...] (iii) With non-national bibliographies, some national or linguistic bias is usually present.	bibliografías	Brittain, J. M. y Line, M. B.	JOD 15; 75

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1974	American bias	negativo	Comments on each class briefly and recommends more thorough revision suggests a British edition of Dewey Decimal classification with the removal of the American bias and an emphasis on the British Isles. Expresses faith in the durability of DDC.	clasificación	Chan, L. M. y Golden, S. U.	LRTS 14; 137
1974	bias	negativo	Excluded are manuscripts and most government documents, and Mr. Hogg acknowledges an "unavoidable bias towards English language material."	bibliografías	Sheehy, E. P.	CRL 11; 249
1974	bias	negativo	UDC still has the general intellectual pattern of DC with its bias and notational problems; and in development of detail synthesis appears alongside enumeration.	clasificación	Dunkin, P. S.	CRL 10; 378
1975	bias	negativo	Each Index has deviation and bias of picking up words, but we can cancel such deviation by amassing the words of the 25 indices, since the deviation or absence of common words of a certain volume may be corrected by other volumes.	indización	Tomita, T. y Hattori, K.	IC 1; 12
1976	bias	negativo	The accepted American thinking on classification and cataloguing, with its heavy bias to Dewey's Decimal Classification and dictionary catalogues, did not impress him.	catalogación; clasificación	Campbel l, D. J.	JOD 17; 136
1976	bias	negativo	A system in which basically one person indexes the data base and conducts the searching procedure is open to the possible criticism of bias and influence, although in the present case the searching was done in as machine-like manner as possible in an attempt to overcome any subconscious effects and also the pressure of work involved in trying to maintain such a system on a reasonably current basis does not permit more than a clerical approach to the operations.	indización	Yates-Mercer, P. A.	JOD 18; 196-197
1976	biases	negativo	The area covered seems in fact rather vague and the terms defined show peculiar biases in favour of edge-punched cards, certain types of classification, and early work on keywords and information retrieval systems, and what there is, is outdated	glosarios	sin autoría	IC 2; 110
1977	bias	negativo	Moreover, once these changes and revisions are adopted, the Library of Congress is less likely to be accused of either bias or ignorance with respect to the classification schedules in history relating to Eastern Europe.	clasificación	McClure, C. R.	LRTS 15; 366
1977	bias	negativo	Weaknesses in logic and limitations ("bias") in the Dewey Decimal Classification represent operation in universal classification systems of Goedel's Proof and Heisenberg's Uncertainty principle.	clasificación	Richmond, P. A.	LRTS 16; 107
1977	biases	negativo; positivo	Boundaries take the form of biases with regard to subject, place, and language in Mr. Dewey's classification. These were almost certainly an integral factor in its success. When these boundaries began to be altered, a disproportionate number of problems arose. The same thing is happening with the Library of Congress Classification.	clasificación	Richmond, P. A.	LRTS 16; 110
1978	Anglo-American bias	negativo	[...] (not presently taken care of by Dewey because of its still largely Anglo-American bias).	clasificación	sin autoría	IC 3; 45

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1978	bias	negativo	. Mr Sandison said that even if there was a bias towards science, should we not take advantage of it?	clasificación	Classification Research Group	JOD 19; 35
1978	bias phase	neutro	Another problem arose with the bias phase. It was felt that this was really outside 'forms of presentation', although Mr Austin gave an example of a difference which can be recognized in PRECIS between 'surgery: dictionaries: for nurses' and 'surgery: for nurses: dictionaries' .	indización	Classification Research Group	JOD 19; 34
1978	bias x2	negativo	The scheme often shows a bias toward the situation in the Western world and more particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, the extreme example being 3332 Bundesgrenzschützer (member of the border guard of the Federal Republic). Main class 9 shows an extreme bias to the Roman Catholic Church. The only place Wedding appears in the scheme is in 99 Sacraments, which is organized almost exclusively from a Roman Catholic point of view.	clasificación	Soergel, D.	IC 4; 115
1978	biased classification	negativo	Mr Mills said he would rather have some collocation than none at all, but Mr Langridge argued that if this were based on a biased classification, there would be no advantage	clasificación	Classification Research Group	JOD 19; 35
1978	biased LCSH terms	negativo	Three categories of terms are included: (1) additions to Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) to cover areas of women's concerns that are not presently covered; (2) revisions of biased LCSH terms; and (3) LCSH headings that have been included merely to expand the reference structure or to add subdivisions (p.12).	indización	Chan, L. M.	CRL 12; 233
1978	biased term	negativo	Including a biased term, particularly as a referred-from reference, in a thesaurus does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of a particular viewpoint.	indización	Chan, L. M.	CRL 12; 234
1978	biased term; biases	negativo	LCSH has often been criticized for containing obsolete and biased terms. Many of them reflect the biases of the literature or of society, and some of them are the result of changing usage.	indización	Chan, L. M.	CRL 12; 234
1978	biased; nonbiased	negativo	Existing LC headings that are considered to be biased or offensive are replaced by neutral or "nonbiased" terms	indización	Chan, L. M.	CRL 12; 233
1978	classical music bias	negativo	The committee raised several questions regarding the phoenix 780, e.g., classical music bias, separation of a musical work from criticism of it, citation order, and problems issuing from author numbers not being assigned by a central agency.	clasificación	Comaromi, J. P.	LRTS 17; 88
1978	nonbiased terminology	negativo	In addition, a set of "principles for establishing subject headings relating to people and peoples" was developed to ensure nonbiased and unprejudiced terminology.	indización	Chan, L. M.	CRL 12; 234

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1978	time-proximity bias	indeterminado	The proposition that the assignment of index terms to documents is susceptible to a time-proximity bias was tested using a sample of 250 documents on air traffic control obtained from the NASA-STAR file.	indización	sin autoría	IC 3; 55
1979	bias	negativo	Clearly the application of these criteria is subjective to some extent, but the findings have been carefully examined and the conclusions kept conservative to eliminate possible bias.	catalogación; clasificación	Harris, J. L. M. y Clack, D. H.	LRTS 18; 378
1979	bias	negativo	The subdivision - Discovery and exploration applied to any continent except Antarctica is decidedly Western in bias; applied to Africa, where humankind may have originated, it is almost ludicrous.	indización	Harris, J. L. M. y Clack, D. H.	LRTS 18; 382
1979	biased	negativo	Works on communal living as an alternative life-style are classified as general works on communism. This classification seems extremely inadequate and biased.	clasificación	Harris, J. L. M. y Clack, D. H.	LRTS 18; 387
1979	biased	negativo	The Nature of the sources was such that the samples were heavily biased toward biography, limiting the range of headings found.	indización	Harris, J. L. M. y Clack, D. H.	LRTS 18; 383
1979	biased	negativo	Some say the list is biased.	indización	Lucker, J. K.	CRL 13; 152
1979	unbiased	negativo	"[...] Notes should be factual and unbiased, not stating critical judgments" (AACR, Rule 2724).	catalogación	Kaufman, J.	LRTS 19; 171
1980	bias	negativo	The term used to represent a class or a ranked isolate in a scheme for classification should not be critical or show bias or partial opinion of the designer of the scheme	clasificación	Kaula, P. N.	IC 5; 123
1980	bias	negativo	He also structured the scheme to overcome this alleged bias by using short but comprehensive notations not possible in the DDC, which, according to Rider, produced numbers never shorter than two symbols and more often as six or more.	clasificación	Poole, H.	LRTS 20; 108
1980	bias	negativo	This is a welcome amalgamation of two closely related areas and in the formation of this class the opportunity was taken to remove the overwhelming bias towards political parties in the United States which had existed in the former 329.	clasificación	Sweeney, R.	CCQ 1; 92-93
1980	hidden bias	negativo	In addressing the annual convention of the Association of Jewish Libraries, Berman discussed the 'Jewish question' in Library of Congress subject headings. Among other faults, there is a hidden bias in favor of Christianity	indización	Clack, D. H.	LRTS 21; 240

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1980	national or regional bias	negativo	Sometimes, a certain national or regional bias for or against a certain method seems to be discernible, as in the case of manually operated optical coincidence cards (also known as "Peek-a-boo" cards) which found much use and generated a considerable literature in the United Kingdom and in Germany, but were almost entirely neglected in the United States, where only a mechanized version had a relatively brief period of limited use.	catalogación	Wellisch, H. H.	IC 6; 139
1980	religious and geographical bias	negativo	Rider structured his scheme to contain less religious and geographical bias than either the DDC or the LCC [...]	clasificación	Poole, H.	LRTS 20; 108
1980	unbiased	negativo	The Dewey classification, with a few minor problems, was found to be quite unbiased, but the Library of Congress Classification was found to be quite outdated, at least in the versions available for public use.	clasificación	Sechser, O.	IC 7; 156
1981	national, regional or local bias	negativo	A ruling still has to be made on the problem of whether to exclude from integration highly specialised thesauri and classification systems in narrow subject areas and those which have a purely national, regional or local bias.	clasificación; indización	Aitchison, J.	IC 8; 75-76
1981	personal bias	negativo	It is unfortunate, though, that items dealing with "specific local application of an indexing system without contributing anything substantially new to the state of the art" have been excluded. This because it involves evaluation of documents and thus introduces, on the part of the compiler, the element of subjectivity and/or personal bias into the bibliography.	bibliografías	Seetharama, S.	IC 9; 104
1982	bias	negativo	Much as the transcriptive predilection of AACR2 has the potential of complicating attempts to describe music publications with consistency, so its bias toward personal authorship will affect consistency in attribution.	catalogación	Richmond, S.	LRTS 22; 207
1982	bias; non-biased headings; bias; biased terms; biased alternative	negativo; positivo	Another difficulty is that many seek terminology which avoids sex, ethnic, age and other bias and which uses self-declared terms for groups. The two goals of current American terminology and non-biased headings can, however, be in conflict in those cases where the American library user reflects the bias of the society as a whole. In any case, biased terms may have to remain as cross-references unless we are prepared to sacrifice access for patrons who are accustomed to using the biased alternative.	indización	Holley, R. P. y Killheffer, R. E.	CCQ 2; 126
1982	biased terminology	negativo	Library of Congress subject heading policy has been frequently criticized for using obsolete and biased terminology, for not providing subject analysis in depth, and for being overly research library oriented.	indización	Holley, R. P. y Killheffer, R. E.	CCQ 2; 125
1983	American bias	negativo	When 350-354 Public Administration and 370 Education are revised, and both classes are under consideration for the 20th edition, the heaviest American biases in the Social Science should have been removed.	clasificación	Sweeney, R.	JOD 20; 201

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1983	American bias; bias	negativo	Since the 14th edition, there has been an increasing recognition that the needs of countries and cultures other than Western must be met. Early editions of the scheme reflected a heavy American bias, but the latest editions have been gradually removing this bias so that the schedules adopt a more neutral stance, e.g. in the fields of law, politics.	clasificación	Sweeney, R.	JOD 20; 200
1983	bias	negativo	As research into catalog use proceeds, it becomes more and more important for us to understand the inherent biases of the catalogs we build, so that we can interpret our research findings correctly.	catalogación	Nancy R, J.	CRL 14; 292
1983	biases	negativo	It cannot be said that the 17th edition showed any evidence of reduction in these biases, but in the 18th edition the 340 Law 'phoenix' schedule removed the emphasis on US and British Statutes, and then in the 19th edition the emphasis on United States political parties was removed when 324/329 The Political Process was revised.	clasificación	Sweeney, R.	JOD 20; 201
1983	cultural biases; unbiased; biases	positivo	Further- more, LCSH is based upon literary warrant and reflects the cultural biases of American society. I hasten to add that in a certain sense it should be so and that perhaps many of the criticisms of the system do not represent at- tempts to become unbiased but rather to update subject headings to reflect the biases of the 1980s	indización	Holley, R. P.	CCQ 3; 30
1983	language biased	negativo	Part fi Headings, Uniform Titles and References is more English lan- guage biased than Part I. The language of preference is more evident since most additions to headings are to be given in English.	catalogación	Rolland-Thomas, P.	CCQ 4; 47
1983	national bias	negativo	This paper will concentrate on three conflicts which have influenced the recent developments in the Classification. [...] 3. National bias versus internationalization of the Classification.	clasificación	Sweeney, R.	JOD 20; 192
1983	print-on-paper bias	negativo	Both AACRI and AACR2 demand that the monographic series has to be numbered if it is to be considered a serial (a weak distinction), and ex- cluded publishers' series. AACW has attempted to avoid the print-on-paper bias.	catalogación	Comaromi, J. P.	CCQ 5; 10
1983	Western bias	negativo	The Library of Congress classification, he says, while sharing a Western bias with Dewey, provides better treatment and coverage for Arabic materials, as well as more specificity.	clasificación	Widenmann, E. A.	CCQ 6; 51
1983	Western bias; Christian bias	negativo	When the 16th edition was published it was possible to assert that there was a Western/Christian bias in the scheme, with a particular emphasis on the USA.	clasificación	Sweeney, R.	JOD 20; 201
1983	Western bias; Christian bias	negativo	It is unlikely that we can reasonably expect much reduction in the Western/Christian bias in the scheme, given the scheme's origins and its widespread use in the English-speaking world.	clasificación	Sweeney, R.	JOD 20; 201

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1984	bias phase	neutro	Biography, and the incorporation or reorganization of phase relations (e.g., the addition of a standard subdivision for the comparison phase, and the relocation of the bias phase, now at the -024 s.s.).	clasificación	Cockshut t, M. E.	LRTS 23; 188
1984	biases	indeterminado	14. Characteristic decision criteria, constraints, blind-spots, biases, strengths and weaknesses. In many cases there would also be things which are considered self-evident or inconceivable.	clasificación	Judge, A. J. N.	IC 10; 149
1984	monographic bias; bias	negativo	The EPC supported the principle of the removal of a monographic bias in the present Editorial Rules and thus in the schedules and tables. The removal of the bias should in time lead to easier application of the DDC to audiovisual materials, technical reports, microforms, and other nonbook materials.	clasificación	Cockshut t, M. E.	LRTS 23; 189
1985	American bias	negativo	Paradoxically, the increasing use of the DDC and its criticism on account of American bias have always gone hand in glove.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	IC 11; 39
1985	biased	negativo	The only tangible product so far has been a large (and often incomprehensible) mass of articles and reports, often written by mathematicians and statisticians, some of whom apparently failed to achieve success in their chosen fields proper, who seem to have great fun putting abstruse formulae on paper, showing conclusively how "smart" their automatic systems are in comparison with unreliable and inevitably biased human indexing.	indización	Wellisch, H. H.	IC 12; 15
1985	biased Western subject	negativo	To offset this tendency the Forest Press and the Editorial Policy Committee took some effective steps. The first being to provide some options to empty the notation of its biased Western subjects and refill it with the desired subjects and their home-made details.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	IC 11; 39
1985	biased; WASPish bias	negativo	When the Dewey Decimal Classification was conceived and executed, the libraries of New York and New England, unlike today, were not procuring much literature from the outside world. Therefore, it is no wonder that such a pragmatic scheme is biased towards the culture in which it was conceived. It is all unconscious but natural and inevitable. In the modern fashion of acronyms it is described as WASPish (White, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant) bias by Hans H. Wellisch.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	IC 11; 39
1985	Western-biased tool	negativo	If the DDC is to retain a reputation for internationalism, the Editorial Policy Committee must be given the opportunity to consider the problems this long Western-biased tool presents to application of materials from the Third World.	clasificación	McConnell, F.	CCQ 7; 57

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1986	American bias; Western, American, Christian bias	negativo; positivo	By its pragmatic approach, LCC also may readily admit its American bias by stating that as an American library its collection priorities are weighted towards its own country and that literary warrant justifies its decisions to emphasize the American perspective. The DDC, on the other hand, in practice reflects much of the same decision making since its founder needed to deal with the world as it existed in his day and from his point of view, but is in theory more open. to criticism on the grounds that a theoretical system should have avoided Western, American, Christian bias.	clasificación	Holley, R. P.	IC 13; 74
1986	American centered bias	positivo	The very American centered bias of our classification schemes helped to shut out any competitors from abroad.	clasificación	Holley, R. P.	IC 13; 74
1986	Anglo- American bias	negativo	The editors admit to an Anglo-American bias (especially noting the lack of representation of the German and Indian schools) justified from the necessity to keep the volume to a manageable size and to include the literature felt to be of most immediate interest to the audience.	catalogación	Henderso n, K. L.	CCQ 8; 103-104
1986	bias	negativo	Dewey Decimal Classification, on which UDC is based, showed certain distinct bias towards American subjects and Christian religion. UDC removed this bias to some extent but could get rid of it completely. UDC(M) has not also been able to do much in this direction. The most awkward looking bias that still persists is in class 2 Religion, where the major portion of the schedule is still devoted to subdivisions relating to Christian religion.	clasificación	Chatterje e, A. y Choudhu ry, G. G.	IC 14; 140
1986	bias	negativo	Nevertheless, some of the lacunae found in earlier editions of UDC still continue in UDC(M). These relate mainly to bias and scattering.	clasificación	Chatterje e, A. y Choudhu ry, G. G.	IC 14; 140
1986	bias	negativo	Besides, the continued bias as seen in the scheme is bound to cause a reflection on its claimed 'universal' character. It is hoped that the future edition will take care of the defects stated above to make it an impeccable tool of the librarian.	clasificación	Chatterje e, A. y Choudhu ry, G. G.	IC 14; 141
1986	bias	positivo	The preferred place for Physiology is under Human biology at HBJ. This decision was a logical one since the bias of the database is toward medical sciences.	indización	Aitchiso n, J.	JOD 21; 174
1986	biases	negativo	Others eg 77 have noted various biases in DDC, and attempts to modify or remove them have been applauded.eg 78	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	JOD 22; 98
1986	biases	negativo	In addition to determining its possible use, the evaluation of a classifi- cation scheme should consider its theoretical foundations, its exhaustive- ness, its biases, and its notation	clasificación	Carpente r, M.	CCQ 9; 91

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1986	biases	negativo	Enumerative schemes generally display biases, whose nature comprises the third factor for evaluation. Two examples of listings will demonstrate that IMD is no exception: (1) Jews and Westerners are separate races along with Orientals, Negroes, Indians, Arabs, Asians, etc., (2) The class "Person (biological characteristics)" consists of disabled person, handicapped person, blind, deaf and dumb persons, manikins, drug addict, homosexual, lesbian, heterosexual, criminal, and sick person.	clasificación	Carpenter, M.	CCQ 9; 92
1986	capitalistic bias	negativo	As D. Austin ⁷⁴ for example, recognised, culturally-determined components of classification systems seem difficult, if not impossible, to dispel. The capitalistic bias of the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) was recognised in the USSR, and, after the death of Stalin's wife, Nadezhda Krupskaya, in the 1940s, a new classification was developed that would not be 'bourgeois' in 'conception'.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	JOD 22; 97- 98
1986	cultural bias	negativo	Each of these classificationists advanced arguments showing that his own system was more likely to be permanent than the others and each argued that the kind of semantic warrant he himself favored was the most suitable to govern a permanent system; but none considered that a cultural bias jeopardized his system's overall usefulness.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	LRTS 24; 120-121
1986	cultural biases	negativo	[...] few, if any, sociologically rigorous analyses of bibliographic classification systems appear to have been done, although the cultural biases in bibliographic systems have often been intuitively recognized.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	LRTS 24; 120
1986	DHSS-biased	negativo	The whole of Class Q: Social welfare and part of Class H have been extended to accommodate DHSS-biased concepts more specific than those found in the published edition.	indización	Aitchison, J.	JOD 21; 173
1986	middle-class biases	negativo	In particular, the American middle-class biases of DDC have been noted and attempts to remove them praised.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	LRTS 24; 120
1986	politico-cultural bias	negativo	Therefore, it inevitably poses problems to the users in non-Western countries, especially in Asia and Africa. Classification is a political act says A. J. N. Judge (1), meaning that politico-cultural bias is as much calculated as it is natural in designing a classification schedule.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	IC 15; 40
1986	unbiased representation	negativo	A number of questions have been raised regarding the proposed historical period table and expanded Area table for southern Africa. It was agreed by EPC that official incorporation of these numbers in Edition 20 is contingent upon further review based on literary warrant, unbiased representation through consulting with various groups in the library community, and the editorial rules.	clasificación	Chan, L. M.	LRTS 25; 448
1987	bias	negativo	In the mid-sixties, after years of study and development of indexing and classification systems, the realisation dawned that the inquirer's bias or point of view was preventing the attainment of the ideal.	clasificación; indización	Neill, S. D.	JOD 23; 204

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1987	bias x2	negativo	Jason Farradane, who spent forty years investigating the problems of indexing and classification, was well aware of the uniqueness of each inquirer. He saw too that the text, once published, was separate from the author, an implicit recognition of Popper's W3. 'Some loss of information, or bias,' he wrote, recognising the individuality of the indexer, the author (as abstract writer), and the user, 'is however, inescapable; even the original author will have introduced some bias of viewpoint, not to be overcome by machine reading.	indización	Neill, S. D.	JOD 23; 204
1987	bias-suppression	negativo	There are six procedural rules-consistency, bias-suppression, accuracy, correctability, representativeness, and ethicality.	clasificación	Schad, J. G.	CRL 15; 483
1987	bias-suppression	negativo	The bias-suppression rule obliges individuals to exclude personal or departmental self-interest from allocation decisions; one should not serve as judge of one's own case. Failure to separate the adversarial and judicial roles raises questions about fairness.	clasificación	Schad, J. G.	CRL 15; 483
1987	bias-suppression	negativo	Thus, in an uncertain environment, committees must be especially careful not to violate or disregard the bias-suppression and accuracy rules.	clasificación	Schad, J. G.	CRL 15; 483
1987	Western biases	negativo	Chatterjee (1986) reviews the new English-language, medium edition of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC-M) issued in 1985. [...] He points out, however, that the new edition still struggles with the issue of integrity of numbers and with its Western biases.	clasificación	Markey, K. y Miksa, F.	LRTS 26; 338
1988	American bias	negativo	Another important use of revision in recent editions is the internationalizing and cosmopolitanizing of the DOC and the concomitant reduction of American bias.	clasificación	Comaromi, J. P. y Satija, M. P.	IC 16; 17
1988	bias	neutro	Ranganathan introduced five kinds of phase relation - General, Bias, Comparison, Difference and Influence. In addition to the above five, [...]	clasificación	Biswas, S. C. y Smith, F.	IC 17; 7
1988	bias	negativo	Teen-related language in LCSH is examined for inconsistencies and bias, and subject headings for teen-related works established by Hennepin County Library and LC are compared (Berman 1987)	indización	Vizine-Goetz, D. y Markey, K.	LRTS 27; 343
1988	bias	neutro	According to Hutchins, (20, p. 104-105), phase relations, such as 'influence', 'comparison', 'bias', etc., are not to be regarded as internal relations (semantic relation) of descriptions of subject content.	indización	Biswas, S.C. y Smith, F.	IC 18; 141

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1988	bias	neutro	Similar views were also held by Coates, for whom "Of the four Ranganathian Phase Relationships, three, namely Bias, Comparison, and Tool phase were eventually elucidated as connections between concepts at the level of the author's treatment rather than inherent logical relations.	indización	Biswas, S.C. y Smith, F.	IC 18; 141
1988	Western biased conception	negativo	It is often claimed that the whole notion of development is a Western biased conception; yet, most LOC's strive hard for development in order to handle future problems.	terminología	Riggs, F. W.	IC 19; 97
1989	biased	negativo	As noted both above and below, small changes in terms make DDC 20 less archaic, judgmental, and biased than its predecessor	clasificación	Intner, S. S.	LRTS 28; 188
1989	biases	indeterminado	In general, "cultural warrant" comprises assumptions, biases and documented interests of the culture that produced the classification system.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	IC 20; 136
1989	linguistic bias; domestic bias	positivo	As these principles have been embedded in national cataloguing codes the catalogues that are produced under those codes have begun to shed much of their national and linguistic bias. And as those catalogues have changed, the process of assimilating headings created by foreign cataloguing agencies has changed. Headings that once would have required adaptation to conform with the domestic bias of the catalogue can now be "imported" directly without modification because the form of name on which they have been based is the same as that accepted as the basis for the heading under national cataloguing rules.	catalogación	Delsey, T.	CCQ 10; 18
1989	national and cultural bias.	indeterminado	Every classification system has a built-in national and cultural bias.	clasificación	Satija, M.P. y Malhan, I.V.	IC 21; 112
1989	unbiased	negativo	License to make such notes was given in Rule 272A of AACR, first edition: "Further information about the picture not normally or readily recorded in the heading [title] or description may be added in notes, as briefly as clarity and grammatical usage permit. Notes should be factual and unbiased, not stating critical judgments."7	catalogación	Havens, C.	CCQ 11; 47
1990	bias	negativo	Clearly stated is that this edition provides the recommended standard notation for English language users; however, there are options throughout for those with other preferences. These options will probably not diminish the claims of bias so often hurled at DDC and the ghosts of other "indictments" will probably surface for DDC20 as they have for past editions.	clasificación	sin autoría	CCQ 12; 108
1990	bias	indeterminado	The major difference between the use of the two bibliographic tools lies in the bias created by each towards one type of approach for subject searching, with the PRECIS index supporting a broad more open approach and the online catalogue a narrow more closed approach.	KOS	Hancock - Beaulieu, M.	JOD 24; 333

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1990	biased	positivo	In practice, Walker's system is heavily biased toward Britain, so AJ English need not be specified for works in English originating in England.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	IC 22; 21
1990	Eurocentrism and colonialist bias	negativo	We live in a "World civilization, willingly or unwillingly, and this culture is based on cOrmlon acceptance of a "scientificll approach. Of course, much criticism has been addressed to the current schemes (DOC, UDC. Lee) for their "Eurocentrism" and even IIColonialist" bias - which is undeniable.	clasificación	Grolier, E. de	AKO 1; 87
1990	Marxism-Leninism bias	negativo	It is not strange that any thesaurus in any country will reflect its cultural background, but in Chinese thesauri, political and cultural influences seem much stronger than in thesauri in other languages. In addition a Marxism-Leninism bias and slant are strongly encouraged. This factor might be one of the biggest obstacles to the compatible approach.	indización	Zeng, L.	IC 23; 96
1990	WASP bias	negativo	On the contrary. I think that the difficulties encountered wilen adapting a "universal" (international) scheme to different cultural areas have been grossly overestimated. After all, DOC has been rather successfully applied in Arab countries and India, despite its original WASP bias, and even the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) has been "adapted" (more or less successfully, . •) in France (Musee de lIHomme) as well as in certain German university libraries.	clasificación	Grolier, E. de	AKO 1; 86
1990	WASPish bias	negativo	As already suggested by the person of the second author, the questions treated are presented with special emphasis on the application of the DDC in Indian libraries, as well as on the influence which certain problems connected with this application (cue: the originally strong emphasis on the Occidental cultural orbit in the shaping of the DOC's classes and structure: WASPish bias) have had on the further development of the DOC.	clasificación	Gödert, W.	IC 24; 35
1990	Western bias	negativo	UDe may think of developing special depth schedules on various branches of Indology to meet the requirements of libraries and information centres. This will go a long way in minimising the 'Western bias' to certain extent and transform it truly a Universal Scheme.	clasificación	Raju, A. A. N.	AKO 2; 128
1991	Anglo-American bias	negativo	With the ever expanding use of DDC worldwide, the committee considered means to improve the system for international us-e, including removing Anglo-American bias from the schedule and index.	clasificación	Chan, L. M.	LRTS 29; 472
1991	biased writer	negativo	Without waiting for the just advocated re-examination of objectives and principles, following are some recommendations that the cataloging code should address in the opinion of this admittedly biased writer.	catalogación	Boll, J. J.	CCQ 13; 14
1991	biases	negativo	It is just possible that indexers, even expert ones, may be subject to similar biases: Jones [23] stressed the importance to the indexer of definitions and of unusual typographical effects, of which an equation would be an example.	bias del profesional de la información	Farrow, J. F.	JOD 25; 157

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1991	Western bias	negativo	Another subcommittee, chaired by Barbara Branson, was established to draft a policy statement on meeting international needs, including removal of Western bias from standard English- language editions, role of translations, options, and "local" publication of expansions.	clasificación	Chan, L. M.	LRTS 29; 471
1992	bias	negativo	Such a system would avoid search bias based upon a pre-judged relationship among similar subject terms.	catalogación	Tyckoson, D. A.	CCQ 14; 22
1992	bias	negativo	Criticism of LCSH reiterates the same points over and over again, whether it is sparseness, bias or currency of the subject headings.	indización	Shubert, S. B.	CCQ 15; 37,84
1992	bias	negativo	Berman and others have complained of a bias in LCSH toward a white, male, Christian (especially Protestant), imperialist and heterosexual view of the world.	indización	Shubert, S. B.	CCQ 15; 75
1992	biasx3	negativo	The policy of establishing LC subject headings according to literary warrant also leads to the bias of the literature being reflected in the subject headings. Thus, if "Homosexuality" and "Women as librarians" are included in LCSH, but "Heterosexuality" and "Men as librarians" are excluded?~ a bias is indicated, but there is a question to what degree this reflects a bias at LC and to what degree it reflects the way society treats these topics.	indización	Shubert, S. B.	CCQ 15; 75-76
1992	ethnically biased	negativo	In addition to restructuring, LCSH is also in need of revision in 'the provision of subject terms that are neither sexually religiously or ethnically biased.	indización	Shubert, S. B.	CCQ 15; 76
1992	semiotic bias	indeterminado	Besides a semiotic bias there is a clear preference for the interests of comparative linguistics, a tendency which explains the existence of various deeply divided classes such as case (8.6.1.3) and aspect (8.6.3_7): true quarries for comparative research.	clasificación	Bies, W.	IC 25; 167
1992	traditional bias	negativo	What should be noted is that owing to the enumerative system unchanged in general, it seems that both CLC-3 and CDC-3 are nothing more than a mixture of desire for change and long existing traditional bias.	clasificación	Xiao, Y.	IC 26; 13
1993	Angl-American bias	negativo	Even in Italy, according to Danesi, the DDC translators faced some difficulties because of the inherent Anglo-American bias. For example, in Italy, Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion, but the DDC has a somewhat Protestant bias.	clasificación	Stone, A. T.	LRTS 30; 283
1993	bias	negativo	Suffice it to say that this author does not subscribe to the conspiracy theory but tends to agree that, for whatever reason, it is clear that information organized according to LCSH shows a bias that is, for the most part, white, male, Anglo-Saxon, and Protestant to the exclusion of other views and other sensitivities. ¹⁰	indización	Fina, M.	CCQ 16; 269
1993	bias	negativo	LC has made great strides in recent years to eliminate bias and ethno- centrism in subject headings. There is, however, still work to be done.	indización	Joachim, M. D.	CCQ 17; 9

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1993	bias	negativo	A Euro-centric bias which allots to the history of Nigeria just 1/999 of the space allotted to gypsies. . . . using obsolete terms that need to be decoded by the very users for whom subject headings are purportedly designed, and subject headings which are obsolete in some instances and simply incorrect in others.	indización	Ballard, R. M.	CCQ 18; 86
1993	bias	negativo	In its report, presented in July 1974 at the ALA Annual Conference by Joan K. Marshall (Blume 1975, A170), the committee identified five areas of bias in LCSH: "the Man/Woman generic problem, subsuming terminology, the modifier tactic, separate and unequal treatment, and omissions" (Marshall 1977, vii).	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 182
1993	bias	negativo	Another instance of bias in LCSH is the abundance of "[x]es' wives" headings in LCSH, again reflecting the assumption that in the working world men are the norm.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 192
1993	bias	negativo	This bias in the literature is reflected in the headings "Wives - Effect of husband's employment on" and "Wives-Effect of husband's retirement on," neither of which has any equivalent for husbands.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 192
1993	bias	negativo	Pockets of subtle but significant bias remain in the existing heading	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 194
1993	bias	negativo	"Sports" headings are another example of clinging bias.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 194
1993	bias	negativo	The difficulty of changing existing subject headings is causing pockets of old bias to linger on.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 194
1993	bias	negativo	The question is whether the bias of LCSH is going to be the traditional one-in favor of ignoring users who are not white, Western, Christian male heterosexuals -or whether it will be in favor of trying to include all users.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 196
1993	bias	negativo	Further, as demographics and attitudes change, the bias of "traditional" headings that treat white men as the norm becomes increasingly outdated and unacceptable.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 196
1993	bias	negativo	Far from being radical, the latter bias is in the best tradition of the operation of libraries as democratic institutions that strive to serve everyone.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 196
1993	bias	negativo	On the other hand, the system has no "worldview" and thus the subjectivity or bias of a human indexer is eliminated.	indización	Stone, A. T.	LRTS 30; 282
1993	bias	negativo	Shubert finds that, although some recent writers continue to examine the language and grammar, sparseness, bias, or currency of LC subject-headings, more attention was given in the 1980s to syndetic structure -and subdivisions, the development of standard	indización	Stone, A. T.	LRTS 30; 283
1993	bias	negativo	[...] and that LC continue to revise headings to eliminate subtle forms of bias.	indización	Stone, A. T.	LRTS 30; 290

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1993	bias x3	negativo	Several factors can influence the way the headings are formulated: the bias of reference sources, the views of the selector who chose the books the Library of Congress has in a given field, or the bias of the whole literature on that topic. Then there is the bias inherent in the English language itself, which has governed the formulation of terms like "Monasticism" to cover both monks and nuns and "Merchant seamen" to cover sailors of both genders.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 195
1993	biased	negativo	First, at least in public libraries in Boston and surrounding areas, there is a general lack of cataloging of books in Spanish and books about Spanish-speaking peoples. When books are cataloged, the subject headings are often inadequate or biased to such an extent that a Spanish-speaker would never find the appropriate headings.	indización	Fina, M.	CCQ 19; 271
1993	biased	negativo	Marie Zielinska, Chief of the Multilingual Biblioservice at the National Library of Canada, has praised ALA's efforts to eliminate language that is sexist, racist, or otherwise biased.	indización	Joachim, M. D.	CCQ 17; 3
1993	biased	negativo	"But one area has been totally overlooked. It is the use of the expression 'foreign language' in relation to collections in languages other than English. It is repeatedly used both in ALA and other library journals, in library nomenclature and daily professional jargon without any notice that it is biased and smacks of the supposedly long eliminated policy of the 'melting pot.'"5	indización	Joachim, M. D.	CCQ 17; 3
1993	biased	negativo	Several authors address issues of subject cataloging. LC subject headings are often inadequate for libraries that have major collections in certain areas. Some believe that subject headings are confusing, and others feel that headings are biased. There are special problems with bilingual cataloging.	indización	Joachim, M. D.	CCQ 17; 8
1993	biased	negativo	The book presented an alternative thesaurus that is considerably less biased, more consistent, and more specific than what LCSH offered at the time.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 183
1993	biased	negativo	The Library of Congress has been able to keep headings more current since it turned to an online system where global record changes can be made, but its continuing use of a card catalog makes it difficult for old and biased headings to be updated, and the need remains-for more consistent headings, consistently applied	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 194
1993	biased headings	negativo	[...] implying that women don't normally do that kind of work; the use of differing and biased headings for men versus women; and insufficient headings to cover the topics relating to women.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 182
1993	biases	negativo	The biases and problems with descriptive cataloging are pointed out by Norman Anderson.	catalogación	Tillett, B. B.	CRL 16; 78

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1993	cultural bias	negativo	Traditional Library of Congress subject headings may not offer specific enough headings to distinguish between parts of the collection, nor may they be accurate or current enough to describe book contents. As well, any cultural bias inherent in the headings may render them inappropriate for a multilingual, multicultural collection.	indización	Balance, V.	CCQ 20; 228
1993	political bias	negativo	Solid as Marshall's thesaurus seems to be, even she offers a few headings that show a noticeable political bias, such as "Prostitution-Law and legislation, Discriminatory," and "Rape-Law and legislation, Discriminatory" (Marshall 1977, 103-5).	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 195
1993	political bias	negativo	As has been pointed out during the course of the political-correctness debate, it is not possible to use language that reflects no political bias.	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 196
1993	racial and cultural biases	negativo	Nine editions of LC Subject Headings (LCSH) have appeared since Berman first called attention to its racial and cultural biases.	indización	Rohdy, M.	CRL 17; 556
1993	unbiased headings	negativo	The Subject Analysis Committee responded by adopting a resolution that LC should make the needed changes to ensure unbiased headings with all due speed (Blume 1974, A174)	indización	Rogers, M. N.	LRTS 31; 182
1993	Western bias	negativo	A review of the abridged DDC (twelfth edition, based on the DDC 20) is given by Olën; her critique is generally favorable, although a Western bias is noted in the depth of class numbers allotted to languages and literatures.	clasificación	Stone, A. T.	LRTS 30; 283
1994	bias	negativo	A major reason for this bias is the choice of authors.	enciclopedias	Campbel I, J.	CRL 18; 184
1994	bias	negativo	"Criticism of Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) is not a recent phenomenon." Shubert indicates that these criticisms are frequently sparseness of headings, bias, or [lack of] currency of heading. ²	indización	Pelzer, N. L.	CCQ 21; 4
1994	bias	positivo	The power of naming in fact shapes and defines the institutions that structure so much of our lives. Attempts to standardize the naming process are intrinsically controversial" (xvi). However, the attempt is made, acknowledging bias.	KO (general)	Olson, H. A.	AKO 3; 77
1994	biases	negativo	Since Men comes first in the schedule, the result, though not visible to the public, is that Women is divided like Men under which the subdivisions are listed. In addition, 305.3 (previously Men) is changed to a general Men and women recalling the use of the masculine as the norm and women as separate. The message is not obvious to the public, but for classifiers it ratifies prevalent biases.	clasificación	Olson, H. A.	AKO 3; 78
1994	epistemologica l bias	positivo	EFAS has indeed many advantages: It has a welcome philosophical and epistemological [sic] bias and is a theoretically cogent system.	clasificación	Bies, W.	KO 1; 166
1994	ideological bias	negativo	What was intended to be a universal scheme thus turned out to be a socially stratified hierarchy of knowledge that is permeated by ideological bias. Classifications are mirrors that reflect their time, place, and society.	clasificación	Quinn, B.	KO 2; 143

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1994	ideological biases	negativo	Given this social basis of classification, it becomes difficult to create a universal classification system that is free of nationalistic or ideological biases.	clasificación	Quinn, B.	KO 2; 143
1994	ideological biases	negativo	There is also a presence of ideological biases in LCSHs. Most of social science terminology springs only from the functionalist paradigm, thus tending to ignore other paradigms within the social sciences.	indización	Alvarado, R. U	CCQ 22; 104
1994	ideologically biased	negativo	In general, LCSHs ignore the conceptual categories of other paradigms, do not match the current vocabulary used by social scientists, and are ideologically biased.	indización	Alvarado, R. U	CCQ 22; 89
1994	inherent biases	negativo	The Broad System of Ordering, concept-based systems like the Information Coding Classification (12) and new technologies such as computerized switching languages may present alternatives for minimizing the inherent biases of "universal" systems (13, p.396).	clasificación	Quinn, B.	KO 2; 143
1994	subjective bias	indeterminado	The work of the individual indexer, for example, is highly subjective and open to personal interpretation because the decisions he makes involve judgements of the value of what is presented. His interpretations may not be the same ones that occur to the inquirer in the process of searching. Thus a subjective bias is introduced in the classification process.	clasificación; indización	Quinn, B.	KO 2; 140
1995	American bias	negativo	In each edition, we try to reduce American bias, enrich the Index to encompass English language synonyms in use outside the United States, and provide options for topics where cultural differences or specialized collections make it difficult to use the standard English-language edition of Dewey.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	CCQ 23; 43
1995	bias	negativo	The Classification is continuously revised to keep pace with knowledge. This means accommodating new topics, as well as revising existing Schedules to reflect new views of the field or to reduce bias.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	CCQ 23; 39
1995	bias	negativo	The use of options can surmount cultural differences and make the Classification relevant for libraries where the bias of the standard edition may pose a problem.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	CCQ 24; 102
1995	Christian bias	negativo	In religion, we have revised 296 Judaism and 297 Islam, and initiated a multi-edition plan of reducing Christian bias.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	CCQ 23; 39
1995	sexist bias	negativo	The heading "Women's periodicals" might also be construed to have a negative, somewhat sexist bias.	indización	Leibowitz, F. R.	CCQ 25; 33
1995	sexual bias; biased	negativo	They may emphasize methods that are inherently non-quantitative, For example, a study of sexual bias in subject headings might use qualitative methods to determine whether an individual subject heading was biased.	indización	Losee, R. M.	CCQ 26; 50
1995	U.S. bias	negativo	The new 350-354 Public administration development eliminates much of the U.S. bias, [...]	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	CCQ 23; 40

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1995	Western bias	negativo	In recent editions, there has been a deliberate effort to reduce Western bias in the Classification.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	CCQ 24; 101
1995	Western bias	negativo	Benjamin Custer, editor of Editions 16 through 19, announced in the Introduction to Edition 17 a "full-scale attack" on Western bias through the introduction of various measures, including the use of optional letters and symbol. ⁴	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	CCQ 24; 90
1996	bias	negativo	Another parameter is the de facto marginalization of subjects not fitting DDCs originating society, A.C. Foskett (1971) wrote that classificationists inevitably bring the bias of their times and themselves to the scheme. He critiqued DDC and other subject schemes with examples of women and sex.	clasificación	Olson, H. A.	AKO 4; 302
1996	bias	negativo	Schedules are revised to reflect new views of the field, to provide for new topics, and to correct existing problems in bias and structure	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	AKO 5; 378
1996	bias	positivo	In contrast to DDC, LCC is the product of one library and is controlled and updated by that library. It is, at present, available only in English. Its notation is also language dependent and its content and development reflects the needs of one library, albeit a large library with a broad coverage of topics. Thus it has a built in bias not only to one language, but also to one culture and one collection	clasificación	Williams on, N. J.	CCQ 27; 170
1996	biases	negativo	Certain biases toward English and American language and cul- ture and Anglo-American cataloging practices created problems in translating parts of Chapters 22 through 25.	catalogación	Stern, B.	CCQ 28; 57
1996	Christian bias	negativo	In addition to the three major revisions of disciplines described above, there have been numerous other changes to address cultural, social, and political issues. With Edition 21, we have initiated a multi-edition plan to further reduce Christian bias in 200 Religion.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	AKO 5; 380
1996	colonialist bias; bias	negativo	Problems of marginalization, exclusion and colonialist bias of Aificana classification were addressed by H.O.M. Iwuji (1989) in religion, ethnography, social sciences, language and literature; Philip Pacey (1989) in languages and literatures; and Michael Afolabi (1992) in African independent churches. The problems discussed on subject access to Africana are similar to those for other non-western literatures in terms of space and bias.	clasificación	Olson, H. A.	AKO 4; 302-303
1996	cultural biases	negativo	However, as an international "standard" DDC does have weaknesses. In spite of intensive efforts to revise and improve it, it still exhibits some cultural biases and some 19th century approaches to the organization of knowledge.	clasificación	Williams on, N. J.	CCQ 27; 170
1996	U.S. bias	negativo	Public administration is completely revised. The schedule still occupies 351-354, but the subdivisions and citation order have been changed. The revision addresses a longstanding problem with U.S. bias in structure and terminology.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	AKO 5; 378

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1997	bias	negativo	The injection of bias by the cataloger can be reduced by allowing the generation of metadata, data about the data. CIP information as well as the elements of classification, subject analysis, and description are all examples of metadata.	KOS	Hurt, C. D.	CCQ 29; 106
1997	cultural bias	positivo	They can use empirical methods, such as bibliometric linking, and produce maps such as "atlas of science". Or they can use rationalistic methods, such as developing facets or principles for logical division, or they can use historical methods such as the cultural bias in different systems.	clasificación	Albrecht sen, H. y Hjørland, B.	KO 3; 141
1998	bias	negativo	The international reach of Custer's work also promoted the vitality of Dewey. He was sensitive to the unconscious bias of the original DDC framework in favor of American, Western, and Christian points of view.	clasificación	New, G. R.	CCQ 30; 144
1998	bias	positivo	Therefore, in a database that uses only English language source materials, use of English language terms for indexing with, say, bias to a particular culture or faith is inexpedient.	indización	Hudon, M.	KO 4; 152
1998	biased terminology	negativo	The fact that LCSH contains sexist and biased terminology has troubled many librarians for years. ⁴	indización	Gerhard, K. H., Su, M. C. y Rubens, C. C.	CRL 19; 130
1998	biases	negativo	Because of its interdisciplinarity, women's/feminist studies cannot be located in a bounded area of a mainstream classification such as DDC. Biases inherent in the mainstream permeate the locations of feminist topics across the landscape.	clasificación	Olson, H. A. y Ward, D. B.	AKO 6; 239
1998	Christian bias	negativo	Main classes under consideration are updates of Computer Science and Medicine and the reduction of Christian bias in Religion.	clasificación	Williams on, N.	KO 5; 44
1998	Christian bias	negativo	A commendable and epoch-making feature is the reduction of Christian bias.	indización	Satiya, M. P.	KO 6; 204
1998	Christian bias	negativo	Christian bias reduced.	indización	Satiya, M. P.	KO 6; 206
1998	cultural bias	indetermina do	Hanne Albrechtsen led discussion of the topics, places, and dates for the next two conferences. Winfried Schmitz-Esser reported from the Scientific Advisory Board that four themes were discussed for the conference in 2000: challenges of multimedia - user interfaces cultural bias in worldwide application	KO (general)	Albrecht sen, H.	KO 7; 111

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1998	cultural bias	positivo	On another level, information scientists can use the same kinds of methods to organise documents, knowledge, or information. They can use empirical methods, such as bibliometric linking, and produce maps such as the 'Atlas of science'. Or they can use rationalistic methods, such as developing facets or principles for logical division, they can use historical methods such as revealing the cultural bias in different systems, or they can select classifications which support the aim of their activities.	KO (general)	Hjørland, B.	JOD 26; 613
1998	cultural bias	positivo	They can use rationalistic methods such as developing facets or principles for logical division, they can use historical methods such as revealing the cultural bias in different systems, or they can select classifications which support the aim of their activities	KOS	Hjørland, B.	KO 8; 164
1998	gender bias; racial bias	negativo	Terms neutralized by removing gender and racial bias.	indización	Satija, M. P.	KO 6; 206
1998	ideological biased books	positivo	On p. 84 he writes: "Such a notion of encyclopedia does not deny the existence of structured knowledge; it only suggests that such a knowledge cannot be recognized and organized as a global system; it provides only "local" cultural organizations; every attempt to recognize these local organizations as unique and "global" - ignoring their partiality -produces an ideological bias.	enciclopedias	Hjørland, B.	KO 8; 192
1998	language biases	negativo	How do we achieve such flexibility in a seemingly discipline-bound hierarchical structure with Western culture and language biases?	clasificación	Bean, C.	KO 9; 156
1998	North America bias	negativo	Their paper describes the process which was undertaken and translation problems encountered including the North America bias of the original text.	clasificación	Williams on, N.	KO 10; 115
1998	social bias	negativo	.In doing so they are seeking to understand the social bias inherent in the systems and to point the way for more humanistic and user friendly systems, which would serve a variety of users	clasificación	Williams on, N.	AKO 7; 122
1998	white male bias	negativo	According to Judith Hudson and Victoria A. Mills, ALCSH reflects a white male bias in its representation of the world: Men are the norm and women, the exception.	indización	Gerhard, K. H., Su, M. C. y Rubens, C. C.	CRL 19; 130
1999	Anglo-American bias	negativo	Because the scheme meets the requirements of large cartographic collections by arranging materials geographically first, and topically second, and is frequently updated, LCC is used in most map collections. However, the LCC system may also be thought of as having an Anglo-American bias.	clasificación	Romero, L. y Romero, N.	CCQ 31; 279

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
1999	Anglo-American bias	negativo	Within the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system cartographic materials are classified under the number “912.” To this base number is added a number for subject or area. As with the Library of Congress system, DDC has an Anglo-American bias, specifically for the United States.	clasificación	Romero, L. y Romero, N.	CCQ 31; 279
1999	bias	negativo	Bias cannot be eliminated from a classification system, but an awareness of point of view can allow us to incorporate more than one view.	clasificación	Rohdy, M.	LRTS 32; 266
1999	biased	negativo	The Universal Decimal Classification(UDC) system is based on DDC and is also oriented to books and not cartographic materials, but is less biased toward the United States.	clasificación	Romero, L. y Romero, N.	CCQ 31; 279
1999	North American bias	negativo	While map librarians approved of the system because of its attention given to both subject and area and its freedom from North American bias, its major criticism is that it has never been updated since being issued in 1945, quite a limitation when classifying cartographic materials from ever-changing areas of the world.	clasificación	Romero, L. y Romero, N.	CCQ 31; 279
1999	personal bias	negativo	Gibb and Sharif commented that using only AACM as a knowledge source was appropriate. This would allow the lengthy process of knowledge acquisition from experts to be bypassed and avoid personal bias.	catalogación	Šauperl, A. y Saye, J. D.	LRTS 33; 81
1999	researcher bias	negativo	Judging from the results of prototype expert systems, it is clear that there is some subjective interpretation of cataloging rules because of missing information or insufficient guidance in the rules. Moreover, in the studies cited, the issue of researcher bias is not addressed, and its effect is undetermined.	catalogación	Šauperl, A. y Saye, J. D.	LRTS 33; 84
2000	bias	negativo	The new number, though lengthier, is mechanical and mnemonic, and of course free of any bias.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	KO 11; 73
2000	bias	negativo	Social changes also had an impact, resulting in complaints in the 1960’s-1970’s about bias in the LCSH.	indización	Stone, A. T.	CCQ 32; 5
2000	bias	negativo	Co-authors Hemmasi and Young present a comprehensive history of the development of music-related headings in LCSH. They include discussion on the LC Music Division’s long-held preference for a classed catalog, problems such as a bias in favor of Western “art” (or, classical) music, and the potential for the ongoing Music Thesaurus Project to assist in future improvements to LCSH.	indización	Stone, A. T.	CCQ 32; 9
2000	bias	negativo	The Library of Congress Subject Headings have traditionally attempted to reflect reality neutrally. The result is bias in representing cultural margins	indización	Olson, H. A.	CCQ 33; 53
2000	bias	negativo	As mentioned earlier, there are numerous existing critiques of bias in LCSH.	indización	Olson, H. A.	CCQ 33; 60

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2000	bias	neutro	Ranganathan has identified six kinds of phase relations, namely general, bias, comparison, difference, tool and influence.	teoría facetada	Satija, M. P.	KO 12; 224
2000	bias x2; biases	indeterminado	Why is it important to evaluate the introduction? For one thing, all classification systems reflect bias: the bias of their creators, of the subject area, of scientific and educational consensus pertaining to the way that a subject area should be categorized and organized, etc. It is important to explain as much as possible the influences that underlie the structure of the faceted display so that searchers know these inbuilt biases.	clasificación	Spiteri, L. F.	CCQ 34; 35-36
2000	bias-free	positivo	If Sedgwick has had a rough ride, the makers of a classification system based on a specific community cannot expect to be scrutinized any less carefully. Nor can they protect themselves with naïve protestations of being “bias-free,” or consulting some arbitrary abstraction known as “the ordinary user.”	clasificación	Campbel l, G.	KO 13; 129
2000	biased	negativo	Of the three fields, this is both the most useful and the most problematic. First, there are not enough instruments on the list of codes, and the list of instruments is biased in favor of Western art music.	catalogación	McBride, J. L.	CCQ 35; 21
2000	biased x2	positivo	As the name indicates, the user-oriented indexing conception is intentionally biased towards users and document usage. But it also involves (to a lesser extent) methods and aspects from content- and document-oriented, as well as from simplistic indexing. Different assumptions about the needs and prior knowledge of the target group will inevitably lead to different selections and conceptualizations. The representations may indeed become so extremely biased that they are no longer useful for other users at all.	indización	Sigel, A.	AKO 8; 249
2000	biases	negativo	My own speculation is that ALA Council found the topic rather than the action to be controversial. One of the illusions we try to maintain is that we can keep our own biases out of describing documents	bias del profesional de la información	Olson, H. A.	CCQ 33; 64
2000	biases	negativo	Potentially conflicting requirements for both dynamism and stability in knowledge organization systems means that we must balance the old with the new both conceptually and technically. In this situation we need to examine our assumptions and biases and to develop techniques for neutralizing these when it is necessary to accommodate a different point of view.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	AKO 9; 317
2000	biases	positivo	By admitting the existence of cultural bases and biases, knowledge organization researchers will inevitably look to such communities as they strive to update existing subject access schemes and create new ones.	clasificación	Campbel l, G.	KO 13; 123
2000	biases	positivo	While the terms, concepts and categories can be assumed to reflect a specific cultural position, rather than an innate and essential system of universal categories, the system itself, and the people who design and use it, will be evaluated for their stated and unstated positions and biases.	clasificación	Campbel l, G.	KO 13; 129

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2000	biases	negativo	These characteristic overlap, but in the following discussion I will treat them roughly in order. As in the earlier discussion on the mainstream biases of LCSH, cultural difference here includes racial, ethnic, gender, sexuality and many other Othernesses that transect our societies	indización	Olson, H. A.	CCQ 33; 68
2000	biases x2	negativo; positivo	The essay contributed by Hope Olson is a successor to earlier books and articles which blew the whistle on the apparent or subtle biases inherent in the terminology found in LCSH; she uses the theories of a postcolonial critic as a framework to argue that LC could choose to eschew the exclusion or marginalization of certain peoples or cultures (even though such biases may in fact be upheld by American literary warrant), and instead become a change agent aspiring to the enrichment of the lives of all library users.	indización	Stone, A. T.	CCQ 32; 8
2000	biases; bias x2	negativo	We do not, however, seem to realize that these sources have significant biases and exclusions, and that by choosing to follow the convenience of a singular public and the canon of literary warrant we are introducing a bias toward the mainstream status quo that is just as much a bias as any professional judgment we are likely to employ.	indización	Olson, H. A.	CCQ 33; 65
2000	Christian bias	negativo	In the ongoing revision of UDC, her report highlights a new schedule for Class 2 (Religion) that for the first time is free of Christian bias and cites the importance of facet analysis as a major principle in this edition.	clasificación	Williams on, N.	KO 14; 231
2000	Christian bias	negativo	Also in Sri Lanka there is interest in producing a phoenix schedule for Religion in order to deal with problems of Christian bias.	clasificación	Williams on, N.	KO 14; 234
2000	Christian bias	negativo	Vanda Broughton (UK), in her paper "A new classification for the literature of religion", examined the general problems to be faced in the classification of religious literature, including the Christian bias of existing systems, the proliferation of specialized vocabulary, and the variations in the understanding of the meaning of terms among different religions.	clasificación	Williams on, N.	KO 14; 233
2000	cultural or national bias	negativo	Sports was adopted in the expectation that it would be relatively uncomplicated, with limited cultural or national bias affecting the types of headings, but terms would not be as international as those in a defined scientific field.	indización	MacEwan, A.	CCQ 36; 202
2000	culturally biased	indeterminado	The literature of bibliographic classification has moved from the assumption that classification schemes are culturally neutral (and therefore universally applicable) to the assumption that the schemes are culturally based, culturally biased, and non-universal.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	AKO 9; 313

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2000	culturally biased	positivo	We talk of information ecologies, “designed to be used within a particular context or environment” (Albrechtsen, 2000, 1). We have moved, argues Beghtol (2000) “from the assumption that classification schemes are culturally neutral (and therefore universally applicable) to the assumption that the schemes are culturally based, culturally biased, and nonuniversal” (313).	clasificación	Campbel l, G.	KO 13; 123
2000	culturally unbiased; bias	negativo	The literature of bibliographic classification has moved from the assumption that classification schemes are culturally neutral (and therefore universally applicable) to the assumption that the schemes are culturally based, culturally biased, and non-universal.	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	AKO 9; 313
2000	political bias	negativo	Disadvantages of LCSH were encountered including political bias, Christian orientation, and insufficient specificity for a large and varied Judaica and Israeli collection.	indización	Williams on, N.	KO 14; 234
2000	systemic bias	negativo	At this point a second question arises: should we use LCSH for cultural change? The examples described in the previous section illustrate that typical systemic biases in LCSH reflect a mainstream status quo.	indización	Olson, H. A.	CCQ 33; 62
2000	US bias	negativo	Further, literary warrant introduces a decidedly US bias to LCSH simply because of the collection developed through legal deposit--understandable, but unfortunate and with far-reaching consequences.	indización	Olson, H. A.	CCQ 33; 57
2001	American-biased	negativo	It was introduced to provide alternatives for the classifiers outside America to reflect their own cultural characteristics, without changing the classes themselves that are American-biased.	clasificación	Oh, D.- G. y Yeo, J.- S.	KO 15; 78
2001	bias	negativo	Although there are good reasons why DDC has been used for over 120 years in libraries around the world, this classification system does have several unresolved problems. One problem is its bias toward Christianity and Anglo-Saxon culture.	clasificación	Oh, D.- G. y Yeo, J.- S.	KO 15; 76
2001	bias	negativo	To give one example of this bias, seven of the ten divisions, from 220 to 280, are still allocated to Christianity.	clasificación	Oh, D.- G. y Yeo, J.- S.	KO 15; 76
2001	bias	negativo	To enable the libraries throughout the world using DDC to “prefer those described in the Classification rather than attempting local developments,” it will be necessary for the system to provide more flexible options in order to “surmount cultural differences and make the Classification relevant for libraries where the bias of the standard edition may pose a problem” (Mitchell, 1995, p.102).	clasificación	Oh, D.- G. y Yeo, J.- S.	KO 15; 83

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2001	bias	negativo	Under less than ideal circumstances—such as attempting to apply LCSH with its bias towards Western art music to popular music from around the world—the task can be exceedingly frustrating. ⁵⁷	indización	Simpkins, T.	CCQ 37; 27
2001	bias x2	negativo	The “standards” the authors are discussing are controlled vocabularies and the problem described is the bias and inadequacy of these vocabularies to meet the needs of specialized domains. In this context the authors survey four different approaches “to ameliorating bias”.	KOS	sin autoría	KO 16; 144
2001	biased; Western Christian bias	negativo	In particular, the class Religion (200) of DDC remains heavily biased toward Christianity, “even though extensive work has been done . . . to reduce the Western Christian bias in religion” (Scott, 1998, p.77) [...]	clasificación	Oh, D.-G. y Yeo, J.-S.	KO 15; 76
2001	ideological biases; local bias	positivo	Quinn states that it is ‘difficult to create a universal classification system that is free of nationalistic or ideological biases.’ Local bias may also appear intrinsically within the structure, as Quinn suggests, where socially acceptable concepts are given prominence in a hierarchy, while socially unacceptable ideas or terms are not.	clasificación	Adcock, L.	KO 17; 70
2001	local bias	positivo	This paper introduces the MIRACLE Project [...]. It includes discussion of the change of purpose of classification for the twenty-first century; the role of classification as an intermediate language; and the case for local bias within classification	clasificación	Adcock, L.	KO 17; 66
2001	local bias	positivo	3. Use of local bias in classification within libraries	clasificación	Adcock, L.	KO 17; 69
2001	local bias	positivo	The library’s choice of classification system may reflect the needs of the local bias.	clasificación	Adcock, L.	KO 17; 69
2001	local bias	positivo	Material is classified according to one system (usually) within a library context. Although a universal universal classification system is used, this may be subject to local application and local bias.	clasificación	Adcock, L.	KO 17; 72
2001	local bias; bias	positivo	For the library service to be efficient, local bias is inevitable and should not be discouraged, as Rita Marcella and Robert Newton state. ‘The scheme should deal with all subjects without bias, although there is something to be said for the potential to provide extra attention to the home country and culture.’ (Marcella & Newton, p.62	clasificación	Adcock, L.	KO 17; 70
2001	nationalistic biases; ideological biases	negativo	Given this social basis of classification, it becomes difficult to create a universal classification system that is free of nationalistic or ideological biases.	clasificación	Zeng, M. L., Kronenberg, F. y Molholt, P.	KO 18; 29

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2001	Protestant Anglo-Saxon bias	negativo	The 17th edition attempted to overcome the Protestant Anglo-Saxon bias (Dewey 17, 1965, p.55).	clasificación	Oh, D.-G. y Yeo, J.-S.	KO 15; 78
2001	unbiased treatment	negativo	Inconsistencies such as these can be overcome by offering equal access to all languages rather than using English as filing and main access language. This not only means equal treatment of cultures and hence of people [6, p. 84], but also allows unbiased treatment of the subject matter of the thesaurus, rather than of just one language's and hence one culture's treatment of that subject area [6, 8].	indización	Jorna, K y Davies, S.	JOD 27; 286
2002	bias	negativo	In some cases, potential sources of bias in, for example, bibliographic classification systems are being removed in the interest of internationalization (Mitchell, 1997).	clasificación	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 516-517
2002	bias	negativo	It will be useful everywhere despite its strong bias towards American institutions and practices.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	KO 19; 242
2002	bias	negativo	Another problem that faces cataloguers of African materials is the parallel provision of names and even subject headings. In South Africa, for example, before the multi-racial elections of 1994 that ushered in non-racial government, Afrikaans was the main language; and most materials in the exclusive white universities were in Afrikaans, and classifications tended to reflect this bias.	clasificación	Mutula, S. M. y Tsvakai, M.	CCQ 38; 66
2002	bias	negativo	As Brey (1999) noted, it is more difficult to detect and remove bias in abstract domains. It seems therefore best to start with a difficult problem in an abstract domain on the assumption that, if the complications of a difficult problem can be analyzed and possibly unravelled, less difficult problems will probably yield to the same or a similar methodology.	dominio	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 522
2002	bias	negativo	In the abstract domains of knowledge representation and organization, in which decisions on the appropriateness of categories predominate (Dudbridge, 2000), recognition of bias depends on specialized techniques for detailed structural and semantic analyses and on the constant interpretation and re-interpretation of specific knowledge representation and organization systems and their underlying assumptions.	KOS	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 517
2002	bias x2	indeterminado	Calendars are an appropriate example because they subdivide the abstract domain of "time" for cultural purposes and because detecting bias in abstract domains is more difficult than detecting bias in other domains (Brey, 1999).	dominio	Beghtol, C.	AKO 10; 46

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2002	bias x2; bias-free	positivo	Those with local peculiarities, such as Politics, Religion or Education are all examples. Bias is a strong element here. Despite the purists, there are occasions when bias is helpful - a Roman Catholic database is not going to favour a Protestant approach - and in religion it is extremely difficult to find a scheme that is bias-free, and it is probably not very helpful if it is.	KO (general)	McIlwaine, I. C.	AKO 11; 479
2002	bias x3; biases	negativo	The larger study explores possible foundations for bias in the structure of classifications with a view to more equitable practice. Bias in classification has been documented relative to race, ethnicity, gender, religion, sexuality and other factors. Analyses and proposed solutions have addressed only acute biases in particular systems, not the systems themselves. The project tentatively identifies the systemic roots of bias are culturally specific and reflected in the structure of conventional classificatory practices	clasificación	Olson, H. A., Nielsen, J. y Dippie, S. H	AKO 12; 457
2002	biased	negativo	Although DDC and LCC have schedules of numbers and letters representing all topics in all disciplines in the universe of knowledge (Intner and Weihs 1996, 136), both, products of the United States, are biased towards that country and Western culture in general. This brings up the problem of compatibility with the African continent that Kisiedu (1980, 34) raises as regards the cataloguing codes: that they tend to overlook important aspects of other cultures when applied to the African context.	clasificación	Mutula, S. M. y Tsvakai, M.	CCQ 38; 71
2002	biased	negativo	However, very often a cognitive model of the information domain can be misleading, since it may be based on a biased, illogical, or inconsistent scheme.	clasificación	Zins, C.	KO 20; 21
2002	biased	positivo	Medin et al. (1990) point out that, "If organisms cannot, and therefore do not, examine all possibilities in some cognitive task, they must be 'prepared' or biased to learn some things rather than others, to draw some plausible inferences rather than others, and in general to favor some possibilities at the expense of others" (p. 169)	clasificación	Jacob, E. K.	AKO 13; 41
2002	biased	negativo	It is even a paradox that the field of knowledge organization still lacks a sound basis for conceptual and terminological consensus, as it is true that actual tools are still biased by their historical and local technical traditions.	KO (general)	Cordeiro, M. I. y Slavic A.	AKO 14; 129
2002	biased representation	negativo	Adherence to an ethical warrant articulated through the concept of cultural hospitality requires that we avoid biased representation by providing access to information and by encouraging its dissemination by and for individuals and communities based on any assumption, point of view, or feature of any culture.	KO (general)	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 523
2002	biased representation	negativo	What specific problems for knowledge representation and organization systems would the adoption of the underlying principles of UDHR and GIJ need to address? Brey (1999) identified two types of representation error that any ethically based computer system should avoid, i.e. misrepresentation and biased representation.	KOS	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 516

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2002	biased representation	negativo	Biased representation occurs when the values of stakeholders are not incorporated into the model (e.g. using stereotypes to represent some social group).	KOS	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 516
2002	biased representation	negativo	Knowledge representation and organization systems have no accepted standards of representational accuracy in Brey's (1999) strict sense (Williamson, 1996), so misrepresentation does not occur. Biased representation, however, does occur and has been recognized.	KOS	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 516
2002	biased representation; biases; bias	negativo	Brey (1999, p. 13) suggested that removing biased representations from computer systems "will require the development of a methodology for the recognition and avoidance of such biases" and that the requirements to recognize and avoid bias may be more difficult to fulfil in abstract domains than they are in concrete domains, partially because abstract domains require choices on "what categories to group data in" (Brey, 1999, p. 12).	dominio; representación del conocimiento	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 517
2002	biases	positivo	Whether they are posited in the form of universal principles (Chomsky, 1965), organizing structures (Gelman, 1990), guiding principles (Medin et al., 1990) or biases and predispositions (Markman, 1989), constraints limit the range of possible alternatives and provide selection procedures that guide the individual to favor the optimal alternative.	clasificación	Jacob, E. K.	AKO 13; 41
2002	knowledge representation and organization biases	negativo	With some exceptions (Olson, 2001; 1996), issues of and techniques for combating knowledge representation and organization biases have not been widely investigated or debated.	KO (general)	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 517
2002	language bias	negativo	Foreign language works can be used to alert students to the difference between language of document versus language of catalog and heighten their awareness of English language bias	KO (general)	Arsenault, C. y Leide, J. E.	CCQ 39; 194
2002	personal biases	positivo	Predefined schemes enable designers to manipulate users by stressing the thematic relations that best suit their personal biases, commercial interests, and ideological preferences.	clasificación	Zins, C.	KO 20; 21
2002	Protestan bias	negativo	Another example is the Lynn-Petersen scheme (Lynn, 1968) devised to counteract the strong Protestant bias of DDC and LCC, at least as they appeared in the 1930s, which is now rarely used, apart from in such libraries as the Jesuit foundation Heythrop College in the University of London where it is still applied.	clasificación	McIlwaine, I. C.	AKO 11; 479-480

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2002	religious bias	negativo	Beghtol's third option, the creation of new structures at the first level of division is exemplified by the new Class 2 Religion (Extensions & Corrections, 2001) a new structure overcomes the problem of religious bias; a problem that has long plagued the Religion classes in both DDC and UDC	clasificación	Williams on, N.	AKO 15; 334
2002	representational bias x2; non-biasing techniques	negativo	Removal of representational bias in old systems and the avoidance of representational bias in new ones requires a theoretical framework preferring system characteristics and methodologies that are rooted in an "ethical environment" (Blackburn, 2001, p. 1) and that favour non-biasing techniques.	KOS	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 517
2002	representations biased	negativo	At the same time, a knowledge representation and/or organization system for global use can uphold the ethical principles of UDHR and GIJ only if it contains no representations biased by assumptions about the world, people, society, information, or ethics.	KOS	Beghtol, C.	JOD 28; 517
2002	unbiased manner	negativo	That said, however, when we become aware of the controversial nature of a work, we may well determine that we are doing a disservice to the catalog user by not reflecting the uncertainty in the bibliographic record. Since available subdivisions do not provide the cataloger with the tools to make complex distinctions for ambiguous works, our best option appears to be the liberal use of notes. When we construct these notes, however, we must do so in an unbiased manner, using quotations and citing sources.	catalogación	Brubaker, J.	CCQ 40; 28
2002	unbiased approach	negativo	Both encyclopedias underscore their unbiased and non parti pris approach.	enciclopedias	McIlvaine, E.	CRL 20; 186
2002	Western-biased schemes	negativo	We might wait some time before the revision processes respond to her call for the paradigm shift; in the meantime, however, the analytic-synthetic approach without fixed citation order might offer some way of reducing the impact of the rigidity of general Western-biased schemes.	clasificación	Brunt, R.	JOD 29; 348
2003	bias	negativo	To identify the gaps and instances of bias in DDC in relation to women's studies, we used a specialized vocabulary, A Women's Thesaurus (Capek 1987), developed by a diverse group of librarians and subject specialists, drawing on 35 earlier feminist vocabularies and tested at a wide range of U.S. and international sites.	clasificación	Kublik, A., Clevette, V., Ward, D. y Olson, H. A.	CCQ 41; 15
2003	bias	negativo	This classification, developed by Melvil Dewey over a century ago, is based on a model of knowledge that reflects nineteenth-century academic disciplines in the United States. Even though it has undergone over twenty revisions, it still shows this bias in the distribution of classes and the relative difficulty of using it for non-Christian, non-Western works.	clasificación	Kwanik, B. H. y Rubin, V. L.	CCQ 42; 42

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2003	bias	negativo	In LCC, the American emphasis is evident in geographic arrangements. Algier (2001) has noticed such bias in LCC and suggests that the Library of Congress should put more effort into providing accurate and up-to-date classification numbers and geographic headings for Caribbean and other countries in the world.	clasificación	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 99
2003	bias	negativo	The figure above shows the bias of the point of departure.	clasificación	Ørom, A.	KO 21; 138
2003	bias	negativo	She notes that “an essential quality for indexing is objectivity and freedom from bias.”	indización	Briscoe, P.	CRL 21; 335
2003	bias	positivo	Those three broad strategies were underpinned by an array of specific tactics: • Look for the bias in controlled vocabulary.	indización	Westbrook, L.	CRL 22; 208
2003	bias	neutro	A complex subject is a two or more phased subject. It is represented by a subject statement, which shows some relation (e.g., bias, comparison, influence, and so forth.) between two or more simple subjects or compound subjects, for example: Physics compared to Chemistry or Psychology for Doctors.	teoría facetada	Kasahya p, M. M.	KO 22; 17
2003	bias; biases	negativo	In the BBK the bias is evident to a “Western” eye. But it is more difficult for the same “Western” eye to notice the biases of, for instance, the DDC and the LCC because their basic points of view seem “natural” [...].	clasificación	Ørom, A.	KO 21; 139
2003	biased	positivo	Although special classifications only treat parts of the universe of knowledge, that treatment is relative to a specific understanding of the whole universe of knowledge. A general classification, on the other hand, assumes no special understanding or treatment of the universe of knowledge and defac to claims a neutral and objective representation of the universe of knowledge. It has been shown in numerous papers that any classificationis, infact, biased and it is generally accepted that classifications cannot be neutral and objective.21	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	CCQ 43; 10
2003	biased point of view	negativo	With the decreasing importance of the “old” art history and with the biased point of view in the BBK, the taxonomies on art in the “classical” classification systems are out of key with the recent scholarship of the “new” art history	clasificación	Ørom, A.	KO 21; 139
2003	biased; politically biased	negativo	Olson and Schlegl (2001) discuss problems of the systems used for providing subject access, such as classification and subject heading systems. They argue that topics and structures in subject heading systems do not accurately reflect reality, but are biased. Wilk and others (2001) support Olson and Schlegl’s claim by showing that LCSH is a politically biased and Christian-oriented system	indización	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 101

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2003	biases	negativo	The expansion that we have created reveals development of other expansions as a potential approach to ameliorating the omissions and biases of mainstream classifications.	clasificación	Kublik, A., Clevette, V., Ward, D. y Olson, H. A.	CCQ 41; 30
2003	cultural bias	negativo	As some American classification systems are introduced to and used in an increasing number of foreign countries, more people have become aware of the problems that the classification systems have. One of the fundamental problems of the systems is cultural bias	clasificación	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 99
2003	cultural bias	negativo	Despite its cultural bias, DDC seems to be one of the popular classification systems used for organizing Web resources.	clasificación	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 99
2003	cultural bias	negativo	Suggestions that Hope Olson (2001) and Begthol (2002) made for fixing the cultural bias problem in classification are deep-rooted.	clasificación	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 99
2003	cultural bias	negativo	The recent literature on library classification falls into two categories: problems of existing classification systems, including cultural bias, and the wide application of the systems	clasificación	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 99
2003	cultural bias	negativo	Inconsistency in subject cataloging (due to either differences in subject analyses or misinterpretation of cataloging rules), cultural bias in subject heading systems, and challenges in providing subject access to nonbook materials and fiction are some examples.	indización	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 101
2003	cultural biases	negativo	Cultural biases in existing systems have been more openly discussed, and different approaches to developing culture-neutral systems are being formulated.	KOS	Kim, K.-S.	LRTS 34; 105
2003	librarian bias	negativo	The reader does not have a fair and equal chance of selecting any given book. Some books are privileged because of a greater number of subject headings or accompanying reviews; others are not. In the end, whether such privileging (or de-privileging) is deliberate or not, or whether it occurs because of librarian bias or arrogance, inadequate subject headings, or gaps in electronic indexing, does not matter.	indización	Dilevko, J. y Dali, K.	LRTS 35; 93
2003	nationalist bias	negativo	Because the human being is navigating the information store and aggregating the information acquired, the classification scheme is structured in a way that is humanly comprehensible and useful: it reflects some degree of consensus on the shape and dimensions of the field, and, despite its nationalist bias, it presents an international coverage through some easily-understood order, either alphabetical or geographical.	clasificación	Campbell, D. G.	CCQ 44; 229

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2003	Western European bias	negativo	Within DDC21, the 390s examine custom, etiquette and folklore in broad strokes and apply several assumptions about human society. For example, 390.1-390.4 “Customs of people by specific economic, social, occupational classes,” clearly demonstrates a Western European bias founded in the social hierarachy still in place during the early 21st century. Within the expansion, 390.4 has been broadened in an attempt to define occupational groups, and the addition of 390.5 “Customs of lower, alienated, excluded classes,” offers a less ghettoizing space for those often excluded from society’s mainstream.	clasificación	Kublik, A., Clevette, V., Ward, D. y Olson, H. A.	CCQ 41; 22
2004	American bias	negativo	It was agreed that the disadvantages of Sears, such as limited depth of coverage, American bias, loose application rules, etc. were not really significant.	indización	Zalokar, M.	AKO 16; 325
2004	bias	negativo	Again, before defining the structure of the new idea, it would be useful to mention some of the positive characteristics of library classification schemes. These, among others, may be defined 4 as: [...] • To have no bias towards or against any religion, country or nation.	clasificación	Araghi, G. F.	CCQ 45; 77
2004	bias	negativo	4. In this classification scheme, there is no bias towards any country, language, literature or religion. Every religion, country and nation with all its attributes receives equal treatment.	clasificación	Araghi, G. F.	CCQ 45; 91
2004	bias	negativo	Given the advantages of the UBC classification scheme described here, the author believes that it can be of service to any library in the world, large or small. It is constructed according to what is, not what we think; it shows real hierarchy; [...] it defines the relationships of disciplines and subjects with one another; it has no bias towards anything or anybody; [...]	clasificación	Araghi, G. F.	CCQ 45; 96
2004	bias	negativo	The DDC, developed by Melvil Dewey over a century ago, is based on a model of knowledge that is drawn from 19th Century academic disciplines as they were articulated in the United States at that time. Even though the DDC scheme has undergone over twenty revisions, it still reflects this bias in the distribution of classes and the relative awkwardness of using it for non-Christian, non-Western works.	clasificación	Kwasnik, B. H. y Chun, Y.-L.	AKO 17; 194
2004	bias	negativo	According to Borges, the same kind of bias could be found even in a modern bibliographic classification such as UDC (actually his examples refer to 3-digit classes for religion, which were inherited from the schema of DDC; later, in UDC they have been changed into a more balanced division).	clasificación	Gnoli, C.	AKO 18; 264
2004	bias	negativo	[...] but rather the principles, may have privileged local definitions and diverse ways of classifying, integrated different traditions, and negated the inherent bias of classification schemes by offering multiple pathways instead of one standardized scheme.	clasificación	Coleman, A. S.	KO 23; 174

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2004	bias	negativo	In fact, since A. C. Foskett's introduction of the term "critical classification" (Foskett, 1971), many authors in LIS have provided eloquent justifications of a critical approach in identifying bias wherever it occurs and in doing whatever can be done to reduce its impact (see, e.g., Olson, 1998).	clasificación	Furner, J. y Dunbar, A. W.	AKO 19; 116
2004	bias	negativo	The authors deal with the bias that is inherent in many universal schemes.	clasificación	Williams on, N. J.	KO 24; 193
2004	bias	negativo	Particularly significant is the completely revised and restructured class "2 Religion. Theology" (E&C 2000, 21-116) in which faceting has been used to eliminate the previous bias toward the Christian religion.	clasificación	Williams on, N.	KO 25; 252
2004	bias	negativo	Also, Web portals with significant levels of commercial and/or political sponsorship can bias the categories and sets of included documents, with many authors finding their documents excluded altogether from popular Web portals.	indización	Johnson, E. H.	CCQ 46; 123
2004	bias relation	neutro	Examples of specific titles are provided for classifying problems such as complex topics, coordinate topics, unrelated topics, bias and influence relations among topics.	clasificación	Coleman, A. S.	KO 23; 162
2004	biased	negativo	Although their systems looked very rational, the categories in their semantic trees were obviously biased by the culture of the time.	clasificación	Gnoli, C.	AKO 18; 263
2004	biases	negativo	[...] an apex body continued to associate outside experts, institutions and associations for suggestions on national and cultural issues, with a view to reducing inherent biases.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	KO 26; 113
2004	carrier-biased perspective	positivo	AACR2 (1978) was written from a carrier-biased perspective, which worked well before the days of electronic media	catalogación	Bothman n, R.	LRTS 36; 13
2004	Christian and western cultural bias	negativo	It carries forward the policies and improvements started in DDC21, especially the onslaught on the Christian and western cultural bias in the schedules and tables.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	KO 26; 113
2004	Christian bias	negativo	The content of DDC 22 has been shaped by a number of social, geopolitical, and technical trends. In DDC 22, we have completed the two-edition plan that was initiated in DDC 21 (Dewey, 1996) to reduce Christian bias in the 200 Religion schedule.	clasificación	Mitchell, J. S.	AKO 20; 139
2004	Christian bias	negativo	The plan for reducing Christian bias in 200 Religion, initiated in DDC21, has now been completed, with some additional provisions in 296 and 297.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	KO 26; 113
2004	Christian bias	negativo	Further work on the removal of Christian bias and expansion of 296 and 297.	clasificación	Satija, M. P.	KO 26; 114
2004	cultural biases	negativo	Several authors remark that categories used in languages, including indexing ones, are affected by cultural biases, and do not reflect reality in an objective way. Hence knowledge organization would essentially be determined by pragmatic factors.	indización	Gnoli, C.	AKO 18; 263

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2004	inherent biases	negativo	The classification of documents about topics relating to people of mixed race is problematic, partly because of the obscurity of racial categorization in general, and partly because of the limitations and inherent biases of bibliographic classification schemes designed primarily for usage in non-digital environments.	clasificación	Furner, J. y Dunbar, A. W.	AKO 19; 115
2004	socio-cultural bias	negativo	Remarks on partiality and relativism of categories used in knowledge organization systems are a sound warning to avoid socio-cultural bias and discrimination (Bowker & Star, 1999; Olson, 2002).	KOS	Gnoli, C.	AKO 18; 263
2004	specific bias	positivo	The indexer asks where the users fit into the larger domain to identify special topics that are of potential interest to the users, or if there is a specific bias that the users are interested in, or if there is a particular level of specificity that the users need.	indización	Mai, J.-E.	AKO 21; 212
2004	Western-biased	negativo	Seen as a whole, the developers of the KDC did an impressive job of adapting a notoriously Western-biased tool to the specific context of Korean language and culture	clasificación	Kwasnik, B. H. y Chun, Y.-L.	AKO 17; 197
2005	[Wester] bias; bias	negativo	In 1971, Berman published Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People (P&A). His work addressed what he perceived as “foolish and wrong-headed aspects of [Western] bias” (Berman 1971) within the Library of Congress Subject Headings. Berman’s intent was to call into question certain subject headings in LCSH—and propose alterations, additions, and deletions of headings and cross-references to more accurately reflect the language used in addressing these topics, to rectify errors of bias, and to better guide librarians and readers to material of interest.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 125
2005	American bias	negativo	MacEwan’s two publications address BL’s new commitment to LCSH, cooperative cataloging, and hopes of an international subject authority database; they also touch upon areas that need vast improvement, such as syndetic structure, inconsistencies in the form of headings, and the list’s American bias.	indización	Fischer, K. S.	CCQ 48; 72
2005	bias	negativo	Classification theory offers critiques of classificatory structures. These critiques often deal with hospitality, warrant, bias, and fulfillment of user needs.	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 85
2005	bias	negativo	Currently classificatory structures do not allow for experientialist design. As outlined above, methods of classificatory structure construction, like ecological investigation, domain analysis, or bias investigation, posit solutions to critiques of classification schemes.	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 87
2005	bias	negativo	However, what happens when things change in this domain? What happens when we have to take into account a shift in warrant, in bias, or in hospitality? This is an even more compelling question when real-time peer-to-peer interaction occurs	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 87

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2005	bias	negativo	Thus both the experience of classification and the sources (both warrant and bias) of classification are self-contained and selfreferential systems.	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 87
2005	bias	negativo	What now has to be addressed is how an experientialist approach to classificatory structure design can resolve issues of hospitality, warrant, bias, and fulfillment of user needs.	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 87
2005	bias	negativo	How can classificatory structures accommodate experiential design while shaking off concerns of hospitality, bias, warrant, and fulfillment of user needs raised by classification theorists	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 88
2005	bias	negativo	Perhaps the work most symbolic of the direction in which UDC would like to go new table for Religion which, now fullyfaceted, has removed the problem of bias. Bias in religion is a major weakness still present in other classification schemes.	clasificación	Williams on, N. J.	KO 28; 166
2005	bias	positivo	The designers of classificatory structures should understand bias in classificatory structures, and most importantly, user needs should be fulfilled by classificatory structures.	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 85
2005	bias	negativo	This paper compiles all of Berman's suggestions and tracks the changes that have occurred; a brief analysis of the remaining areas of bias is included.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 123
2005	bias	negativo	Non-American/Western Europeans, non-Christians, non-whites, non-heterosexuals, and non-males exist in numbers and have always existed in numbers.... Ideally the 'nons' should not have had to become a force before bias was identified and corrected in the LCSH. But then, ideally, there should be no such concept as "nons." (Marshall 1977)	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 124-125
2005	bias	negativo	As LCSH has spread across the globe, objections to this bias have been stated from librarians as far afield as Great Britain (Trickey 2003) and Australia (Moorcroft 1992).	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 125
2005	bias	negativo	Among the many librarians who have called attention to bias in subject headings, Sanford Berman (former Head Cataloger of the Hennepin County Library in Minnetonka, Minnesota) has been recognized as "[t]he pioneer and leading proponent to the need to update LC terminology and remove terms with pejorative connotations to racial, ethnic or religious groups" (Shubert 1992).	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 125
2005	bias	negativo	P&A was received with mixed reviews in the library press. Some reviewers hailed it as a "scholarly, fascinating, upsetting analysis of bias" (Musser 1972) [...]	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 126
2005	bias	negativo	Berman's suggestions have not achieved universal acceptance, but it cannot be denied that his assertions of bias in LCSH were part of a trend within the cataloging profession towards scrutiny about the assignment of subject headings for people.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 126
2005	bias	negativo	The data will show how many of Berman's proposed changes have been implemented (Berman himself estimates that no more than half of his suggestions have been adopted) (Berman 2003) and which areas of bias are still prevalent in LCSH.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 126

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2005	bias	negativo	Appendix, Table II includes headings which were changed in a way that partially resolves the objections originally listed, but which may leave other objectionable wording intact, or introduce a different shade of bias.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 127
2005	bias	negativo	Concentrated attention to the issue of bias in LCSH has borne fruit in the three decades since the publication of P&A, and the library community can point to these precedents as hopeful milestones in the continuing effort to provide equal access to all users.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 128
2005	bias	negativo	Persistent concerns of the past fifty-seven years include inadequate syndetic structure, currency or bias of the headings, and lack of specificity in the subject heading list.	indización	Fischer, K. S.	CCQ 48; 63
2005	bias	negativo	With the increasing use of LCSH worldwide, librarians continue to raise questions about a topic that first appeared in professional literature in the late 1960s: bias in subject headings.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 124
2005	bias	negativo	In a word, many subject headings exhibit "bias": that is, they use language that shows a prejudice in favor of particular points of view, and against others.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 124
2005	bias	negativo	The roots of this bias lie in the operating principles of the LCSH.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 124
2005	bias	negativo	Ideally the 'nons' should not have had to become a force before bias was identified and corrected in the LCSH. But then, ideally, there should be no such concept as "nons." (Marshall 1977)	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 125
2005	bias	positivo	A prevailing practice is for indexers, who are "subject experts" to classify documents through seemingly ad hoc methods (Hjørland 2002b, 450). Such subjectivity on the part of the individual indexer, therefore, necessarily introduces a bias in the classification process (Quinn 1994, 140). On the other hand, attempts to introduce a level of objectivity to classification methodology fail to offer a fully satisfactory solution	indización	Ferraioli, L.	CCQ 49; 76
2005	bias	negativo	This paper compiles all of Berman's suggestions and tracks the changes that have occurred; a brief analysis of the remaining areas of bias is included.	KO (general)	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 123
2005	bias	negativo	Although the draft taxonomy was formed from sources that were credible and representative [...], the selection of terms and the development of its hierarchical structure were carried out based on a single person's perception of the same environment. While some guidelines were followed, bias and error are inevitable.	taxonomías	Chaudhry, A. S. y Goh, H. L.	KO 29; 32

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2005	bias x7	negativo; positivo	5.3 Bias Bias comes from the linguistic nature of classificatory structures. Language is part of a time and place, and is part of social and political mores and struggles. Bias thus appears obvious in areas of classificatory structures that relate to social, political, temporal, and cultural opinion. Race, sex, status, and disease are examples of classes that have and continue to be critiqued because they show bias for one party over another (Olson, 2002). Dimensionality (Tennis, 2002) or dialogic approaches (Jacob and Albrechtsen, 1999) are offered as ameliorations in the theoretical literature. Bias is experienced by the user of a classification scheme. An experientialist approach to design would allow an end user to manipulate this bias, perhaps even annotating it for their use, through linking and a rearranged scheme. Bias, along with hospitality and warrant affect the user's interaction with a classification scheme. Each affects the ultimate goal of classification, which is to fulfill user needs.	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 86
2005	bias; biases	negativo	It appears that bias in subject headings, while a continuing source of concern, has been addressed in a serious manner by the compilers of LCSH. The main biases found in this study are the persistence of the assumption that unglossed religious headings refer to Christian topics, and unglossed terms relating to United States history and geography, which may simply be confusing to users outside the U.S.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 128
2005	biased	negativo	The Library of Congress Subject Headings have been criticized for containing biased subject headings.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 123
2005	biased headings	negativo	Other unchanged headings simply reflect a difference of opinion on the literary merit of subject headings (e.g., Underground Press, U.S. military), a different way of restructuring biased headings (rather than compensate for using Man as an umbrella term for humanity by adding similar subdivisions under Woman, LCSH now uses Human beings), or an alternate view on the link between topics suggested as cross-references (e.g., Poor xx Capitalism).	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 128
2005	biased headings	negativo	It took 13 years for LC to scrap 'Jewish Question' and 18 to eliminate 'Yellow Peril,' hardly examples of swift response and profound sensitivity" (Berman 1993, 5). His book addresses biased headings, LC's failure to use terms found in books as headings in a timely manner, undercataloging books rendering them "invisible," and the lack of any "public notes" which clarify the meaning of terms.	indización	Fischer, K. S.	CCQ 48; 71
2005	biased language; biased literature	positivo	Others, however, expressed reservations about the proposed changes, on the grounds that "the subject catalog is only an auxiliary tool to the much more sophisticated subject bibliographies" (Nitecki 1972), or that the biased language of the headings merely reflects biased literature being cataloged.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 126

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2005	biased subject headings	negativo	The Library of Congress Subject Headings have been criticized for containing biased subject headings. One leading critic has been Sanford Berman, whose 1971 monograph <i>Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People (P&A)</i> , listed a number of objectionable headings and proposed remedies.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 123
2005	biased subject headings	negativo	And Sandy Berman discusses the issues that fuel his crusade to change LCSH terminology by illustrating bizarre, needed, and biased subject headings.	indización	Fischer, K. S.	CCQ 48; 75
2005	biased x2; bias	negativo	The final article herein takes up the topic of biased subject headings through the prism of Sanford Berman's 1971 suggestions concerning his perspective of biased headings and his proposed remedies. The author tracks changes that have occurred since Berman wrote and analyzes remaining areas of bias.	indización	Carter, R. C.	CCQ 50; 1-2
2005	biased; bias	negativo	The treatment of bibliographic information in library catalogues is biased by the primacy of printed written resources. This legitimate bias hinders oral tradition resources from being accurately described and accessed.	catalogación	Nicolas, Y.	CCQ 51; 179
2005	biasedx3; bias x2	negativo	The movement to correct biased headings has resulted in a large number of changes; in 1980, the Library of Congress convened a Racism and Sexism in Subject Analysis Subcommittee, which reported a number of recommendations (Beall 1980). The advent of a computerized catalog in 1986 made the process of changing headings much simpler, and the pace at which biased headings were changed quickened. However, many librarians contend that biased headings persist in LCSH; this paper seeks to identify how far the LCSH has come in correcting bias, and what types of bias remain within the subject headings.	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 125
2005	biases	negativo	In particular, the argument against letting humans instruct actual classifications is strengthened by recent NLIP experience. It is impossible for humans to avoid hidden biases, i.e. not all attitudes grounded in more knowledge than a program has, but those that are unrecognized and, when inspected, quite possibly ill-grounded.	clasificación	sin autoría	JOD 30; 600

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2005	biasx3	negativo	With the increasing use of LCSH worldwide, librarians continue to raise questions about a topic that first appeared in professional literature in the late 1960s: bias in subject headings. Critics contend that certain subject headings, particularly those that are used to identify groups of people, perpetuate “the exclusionary cultural supremacy of the mainstream patriarchal, Euro-settler culture” (Olson 2000). In a word, many subject headings exhibit “bias”: that is, they use language that shows a prejudice in favor of particular points of view, and against others. The roots of this bias lie in the operating principles of the LCSH. In 1951, David J. Haykin, chief of the Library of Congress’ Subject Cataloging Division, laid them out in his Subject Headings: A Practical Guide: “[T]he heading . . . should be that which the reader will seek in the catalog, if we know or can presume what the reader will look under” (Haykin 1951).	indización	Knowlton, S. A.	CCQ 47; 124
2005	culturally biased	indeterminado	Warrant is based on literature, users, scholarly opinion (or expert opinion), and is culturally biased (Beghtol, 2002).	KO (general)	Tennis, J. T.	KO 27; 86
2006	American bias	negativo	One practical question still remained without a clear answer: could the DDC be applied easily at the SNL? Our internal tests had shown that generally the DDC could be used without too many difficulties and there was no need to create too many local modifications. There was still the concern that the so-called American bias of the DDC, notably in its terminology and structure, would be a constraint.	clasificación	Landry, P.	CCQ 52; 140
2006	bias	negativo	We can interpret, in this case, that different aspects of eugenics have surfaced over the years, the term has been used in different ways in the literature (and DDC wants to reflect that change both in scholarship and in viewpoint), and they want to reduce bias.	clasificación	Tennis, J. T.	CCQ 53; 88
2006	bias	negativo	The practice of assigning more than one number leads, in our view, to more equivalency and less bias in the classification process, because personal views and interests are better balanced, and the sometimes time-consuming decision between two possible numbers is replaced by taking the time for building two numbers and improving retrieval.	clasificación	Heiner-Freiling, M.	CCQ 54; 158
2006	bias	neutro	As a topic “Pro-life movement” can be modified with a role indicator to clarify its role: “Pro-life movement <point of view>” or “Pro-life movement <bias>” as appropriate if the descriptor best fits in the property/attribute facet.	indización	Anderson, J. D. y Hofmann M. A.	CCQ 55; 19
2006	bias	negativo	The commitment to Indigenous knowledge organization emerges from two interrelated considerations: 1) Standard library knowledge organization and naming systems carry the bias of the dominant culture and thereby marginalize or exclude Indigenous histories, cultures, knowledges, languages, and efforts toward self-determination -- jurisdictional and intellectual.	KO (general)	Doyle, A.	AKO 22; 435

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2006	bias relation	neutro	Merrill provides examples of specific titles when discussing classifying problems such as complex topics, coordinate topics, unrelated topics, bias and influence relations among topics.	clasificación	Stetson, W.	JOD 31; 465
2006	biased	negativo	Librarians seem to be intuitively aware that subject description and contents notes should never be biased.	indización	Pogorelec, A. y Šaupperl, A.	KO 30; 214
2006	biased approach	negativo	The new version of Class 2 aims to rise above the biased approach of the earlier version and treat all religions equally.	clasificación	McIlwaine, Ia C. y Mitchell, J. S.	AKO 23; 324-325
2006	biases	negativo	Sparck Jones (2005) stresses the dangers of hidden and ill-grounded biases which cannot be avoided with any a priori given classification, in particular when combined with human indexing, are even greater in the context of the Internet	clasificación	Slavic, A.	KO 31; 81
2006	biasing	positivo	Clark et al. (2000), in an “expert locator” operational application with the Boeing Technical Thesaurus, found that although relevance was restricted to short relationship chains, thesaurus-based QE was helpful. They argue that, the specificity of a domain thesaurus acts as a filter, “biasing” knowledge for useful retrieval in the application domain.	indización	Tudhope, D., Binding, C., Blocks, D. y Cunliffe, D.	JOD 32; 527
2006	biasx2	negativo	At the same time there is inevitably bias in any classification, and it is important to admit this while teaching about the attempts to lessen the bias and update the scheme.	clasificación	Taylor, A. G.	CCQ 56; 100
2006	biasx2	negativo	Classification schemes avoid one obvious manifestation of bias in that their notation abstracts from ordinary language. But the potential remains for bias in the organization of their classes.	clasificación	Naun, C. C.	CCQ 57; 89
2006	Christian bias	negativo	In the past two editions, the Dewey editors have reduced the Christian bias in the 200 Religion schedule and provided deeper representations of the world’s religions.	clasificación	McIlwaine, Ia C. y Mitchell, J. S.	AKO 23; 323

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2006	cultural bias	negativo	Library and Information Science (LIS) scholarship has documented cultural bias in subject access through classification and subject headings since the 1930's (Berman, 1971, 1981; Yeh, 1971; Olson, 2002; Hermalata, 1995; Foskett, 1982). Indigenous knowledges have been marginalized through historicization, omission, lack of specificity, lack of relevance and lack of recognition of sovereign nations.	clasificación; indización	Doyle, A.	AKO 22; 437
2006	cultural bias; bias	negativo	Some of the literature criticizes cultural bias in existing subject languages such as the Library of Congress Subject Headings (Gerhard, Su, & Rubens, 1998) and Dewey Decimal Classification (Pacey, 1989). Other literature proposes remedial models to reduce bias or problems related to cultures (e.g., Kublik et al., 2003; KwaĜnik & Rubin, 2003).	KOS	Lee, H.- L.	AKO 24; 233
2007	bias	negativo	[...] admission on the part of designers that bias in classification schemes exists, and indeed is an inevitable result of the ways in which they are currently structured [...]	clasificación	Furner, J.	KO 32; 164
2007	bias	negativo	[...] recognition that adherence to a policy of neutrality will contribute little to eradication of that bias, and indeed can only extend its life [...]	clasificación	Furner, J.	KO 32; 164
2007	bias	negativo	Adopting a stricter criterion, perhaps, we might say that CRT is effective to the extent that racial prejudice, discrimination, and bias are eliminated from classification schemes.	clasificación	Furner, J.	KO 32; 164
2007	bias phase	neutro	Bias phase. Presentation of one subject in a manner suited to the needs of a different subject field.	clasificación	Broughton, V. y Slavic, A.	JOD 33; 741
2007	bias x 2; Christian and western bias	negativo	The changes to DDC have not entirely placated everyone in the LIS community. Kua asserts that there is still a bias in DDC because it is still based on a nineteenth-century North American academic environment and shows a bias no longer acceptable for libraries in the twenty-first century. ⁹⁸ Kua urges national libraries to address the issue, and to investigate new models for adapting DDC. However, EPC contends that it does recognize the diversity of its users and has worked toward removing Christian and western bias from the classification	clasificación	Miksa, S. D.	LRTS 37; 58
2007	biased	negativo	. LCSH is a major cataloging and research resource both nationally and internationally. Successfully changing biased and inaccurate LCSH subject headings will exhibit social and political leadership while LCSH is providing technological leadership as a key source for developing cooperative online international authority files for subject headings.	indización	Strottman, T. A.	CCQ 58; 41

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2007	biased	negativo	Many articles have been written about the weaknesses of LCSH, some of which are that the system requires highly trained individuals to apply the headings; 11 and that the vocabulary is viewed as biased, reflecting a white, male, U.S.-centered perspective. 12, 13, 14 Sanford Berman's efforts to improve LCSH addressed the latter.	indización	Mitchell, V. y Hsieh-Yee, I.	CCQ 59; 63
2007	biased; bias	negativo	Almost necessarily, then, every classification scheme may be interpreted as being biased in some respect, where the bias is the inevitable reflection of designers' preferences.	clasificación	Furner, J.	KO 32; 154
2007	biases	negativo	Moreover, it is possible (if not probable) that the interests of the population from which classification-scheme designers are drawn do not match the interests of the multiple populations whose members make use of the scheme, in which case the biases embedded in the scheme have the effect of making it more difficult for members of certain communities to retrieve library resources of the kind they desire [...]	clasificación	Furner, J.	KO 32; 154
2007	biases	negativo	Bowker and Star develop the (now well-established) conception of classification systems as artifacts embedded in unique sociocultural contexts. As social constructions, such systems inevitably reflect the biases and prejudices typical of the context in which they are produced.	clasificación	Furner, J.	KO 32; 157
2007	biases; bias	negativo	Since A. C. Foskett's (1971) introduction of the term "critical classification," and Berman's (1971) pioneering analysis of the biases inherent in the vocabulary and structure of the Library of Congress Subject Headings, many authors in LIS have provided eloquent justifications of a critical approach in identifying bias wherever it occurs and in doing whatever can be done to reduce its impact (see, e.g., Olson 1998).	KOS	Furner, J.	KO 32; 157
2007	biasesx2	negativo	Then, having demonstrated biases and omissions in LCSH 29th ed., the concept of cultural hegemony, as developed by Antonio Gramsci, will be used to interpret the meaning and social implications of these biases and omissions.	indización	Strottmann, T. A.	CCQ 58; 43
2007	East Coast biases	negativo	He realized that the dominant, or hegemonic, class rules less by force and coercion than by organizing consensual support of social, political, and cultural concepts crucial to their interests. His concept of hegemony goes a long way toward explaining why the LCSH 29th ed. exhibits East Coast biases.	indización	Strottmann, T. A.	CCQ 58; 59
2007	regional biases	negativo	The Library of Congress Subject Headings has flaws in the logic and structure of its headings relating to the Southwest. Examples demonstrate aspects of the regional biases that make it frustrating to use LCSH for cataloging Southwest collections.	indización	Strottmann, T. A.	CCQ 58; 41
2007	regional biases	negativo	Using the 29th edition of LCSH this article will demonstrate aspects of the regional biases which make it frustrating to use for cataloging Southwest collections.	indización	Strottmann, T. A.	CCQ 58; 42

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2007	unbiased	negativo	Using the Library of Congress SubjectHeadings (LCSH) for subject access to New Mexican archival and monographic materials reveals that LCSH is not an unbiased thesaurus.	indización	Strottmann, T. A.	CCQ 58; 42
2008	age-related bias; heterosexist bias; age bias	negativo	The second change Greenblatt suggests is from Aged lesbians to Senior lesbians. She explains that this change is advocated “due to age-related bias, rather than heterosexist bias” (1990, 86). Apparently recognizing the age bias of the term aged, LC has replaced it, but with older rather than Greenblatt’s proposed senior.	indización	Christensen, B.	KO 33; 230
2008	bias	negativo; positivo	An advantage of applying an external instrument is its independence. Cataloging managers cannot be so easily accused of bias if they use a preexisting measure, particularly if it comes from an external source. However, its in dependence might also be seen as a disadvantage, as the measure might not be considered appropriate for a particular catalog context—one with an atypical interface or a “special” type of user, for example.	catalogación	Hider, P. y Tan, K.-H.	CCQ 60; 340
2008	bias	negativo	This is a problem with multi-topical works regardless of the terms used, but in this case the ambiguous terms will influence catalogers to classify with a bias toward the gay side of the gay/lesbian divide rather than based strictly on the content.	clasificación	Christensen, B.	KO 33; 233
2008	bias	negativo	While it is inarguable that these classification schemes are biased and outdated (this is not news to catalogers; they are facts that catalogers meet head on every day in their use of these tools), their thoughtful, expert application and consistent use allows for collation of like sources.	clasificación	Gardner, S. A.	CCQ 61; 90
2008	bias	negativo	Clay Shirky, in his blog, notes that LCSH and the Library of Congress and Dewey classification schemes are outdated and rife with bias.	clasificación; indización	Gardner, S. A.	CCQ 61; 90
2008	bias	negativo	The addition of the qualifier “(Christianity)” in 2006 to the first case removed some of the bias from LCSH, but the ideological skew runs at a much deeper level and would be impossible to eradicate completely.	indización	Lovins, D.	CCQ 62; 104
2008	bias	negativo	Knowlton’s article sums up Berman’s recommendations and includes a compilation of all of his predecessor’s suggestions, including the resulting changes in LCSH. ⁷⁰ In addition, the author included a brief analysis of the remaining areas of bias.	indización	El-Sherbini, M. A.	LRTS 38; 155
2008	bias	negativo	Library practitioners continue to apply LSCH subject headings to their materials, but this commitment to the old standard is facing criticism because of the limitation, inflexibility, inadequate syntactic structure, currency or bias of the headings, and lack of specificity in the subject-headings list.	indización	El-Sherbini, M. A.	LRTS 38; 155

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2008	bias	negativo	Of special interest is the concern in solving the “bias” described by McIlwaine in KO and in Knowledge Organization Systems (KOS), involving the problems posed by words evoking different interpretations in different societies, or the problems of gender in systems constructed in a male-dominated society.	KOS	López-Huertas, M. J.	KO 34; 116
2008	bias	negativo	As Lowenthal stresses, we cannot choose not to do this, i.e. using tools and practises that bias the representation of our cultural heritage. What we can do is to become aware of our actions and the effects of our chosen tools.	KOS	Kjellman, U.	AKO 29; 293
2008	bias	positivo	Different approaches in a given domain have to be actively searched for. Any system of knowledge organization is always biased toward some philosophical position.	KOS	Hjørland, B.	KO 35; 96
2008	bias	positivo	He asserts that any knowledge organization system has a bias to some philosophical position, and proposes the key is to mediate between different views and develop the system in accordance with the goals and values of the users for which the system is intended.	KOS	McIlwaine, I. C. y Mitchell, J. S.	KO 36; 80
2008	bias x2	positivo	In the Danish classification system “DK5” the Virgin Islands are classified as part of “Denmark” (46.5) even though they were sold to the USA in 1916! This can be seen as a “bias”, but it may be a well considered bias in that the users of the system will primarily be interested in these islands because of their former relations to Denmark (Danish books are written on these former Danish possession for a Danish audience).	clasificación	Hjørland, B.	AKO 25; 260
2008	bias x2	negativo; positivo	“Bias” is normally understood as a negatively loaded word, as something to be avoided or minimized, for example, in statistics or in knowledge organization. Recently Melanie Feinberg suggested, however, that “if we cannot eliminate bias, then we should instead attempt to be more responsible about it and explicitly decide on and defend the perspectives represented in information systems”	KO (general)	Hjørland, B.	AKO 25; 256
2008	biased	positivo	The system is encyclopedic in scope, but also necessarily biased to a particular place, time, and social class. That is to say, it represented the world as it appeared to a well-educated, Protestant, liberal-arts graduate of 1870s New England (that is to say, Melvil Dewey at Amherst College).	clasificación	Lovins, D.	CCQ 62; 103
2008	biased	positivo	Supporters of cultural relativism insist that it is better to focus on domain-specific schemes, so as to be aware of their epistemological premises, as any scheme will be biased by the cultural environment in which it has been conceived (Hjørland 2004).	clasificación	Gnoli, C.	KO 37; 140
2008	biased	indeterminado	Each researcher as well as classificationist will always be biased and subjective, e.g. towards a bibliometric or facet-analytic understanding. This leads us to the question of the role of subject specialists in KO.	clasificación; KO (general)	Hjørland, B.	AKO 25; 258

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2008	biased	negativo	In 1971, Berman published <i>Prejudices and Antipathies: A Tract on the LC Subject Heads Concerning People</i> , in which he focused on the issue of biased subject headings in LCSH	indización	El-Sherbini, M. A.	LRTS 38; 155
2008	biased	negativo	It has been shown how the terminology used in KOSs can be biased by culturally dominant groups, like middle-class white males (Olson 2002).	KOS	Gnoli, C.	KO 37; 141
2008	biased	negativo	KO systems and classification schemes have been analyzed and their presumptive perspectives have been exposed (Ørom, 2003; Hansson, 1999). The consequences — with regard to power — of KO systems favouring some perspectives and disguising others have been analyzed and problematized (Bowker & Leigh Star, 1999; Olson, 2001) and, consequently, KO tools have been regarded as biased and embedded with power (Sundin & Johannisson, 2005).	KOS	Kjellman, U.	AKO 26; 290
2008	biased indexing	negativo	The international literature on Knowledge Organization (KO) within Information Science context, presents some ethical concerns, mostly related to the prejudices and antipathies in indexing languages (Greenblatt, 1990), to the possible indexer's negligence on the moment of choosing indexing terms (Dahlberg, 1992), or to the enormous power the indexer is granted on choosing terms during the subject analysis (Olson, 2002) as well as to the loss (and even damages) suffered by an author when his/her work cannot be compiled by an international publication due to insufficient, inept or biased indexing (Van der Walt, 2002).	indización	Guimarães, J. A. C., Fernández-Molina, J. C. Pinho, F. A. y Milani, S. O.	AKO 27; 362
2008	biased terminology	negativo	By the same methodological procedure, it was possible to categorize the ethical problems in two universes: [...] b. Problems which directly relate to KOR professional activities, such as: Surveillance, Censorship, Lack of cultural warrant, Negligence, Informational Directness, Professional Inefficiency, Misrepresentation, Racism, Ambiguity, Marginalization, Impartiality or Neutrality Belief, Idiosyncrasy, Inaccessibility to information, Biased Terminology, Inadequate Translations	KO (general)	Guimarães, J. A. C., Fernández-Molina, J. C. Pinho, F. A. y Milani, S. O.	AKO 27; 364

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2008	biases	negativo	Furner and Dunbar (2004) have studied the difficulties of racial categorization due to the biases found in bibliographic classification schemes, and suggest critical race theory might be useful in determining how these systems should be structured.	clasificación	López-Huertas, M. J.	KO 34; 120
2008	biases	negativo	Although the terminology used in classification schedules is not as visible to the end user as subject headings are, biases and prejudices can be just as visible.	clasificación; indización	Christensen, B.	KO 33; 237-238
2008	biases	negativo	Elsewhere, she [Schweitzer] wrote less diplomatically about LCSH: “Nevertheless situations occur where a general system of subject retrieval terms, particularly one still not free from purely American attitudes, biases and distortions of scale, cannot adequately retrieve topics of Canadian interest	indización	Holley, R. P.	LRTS 39; 36
2008	biases x2	negativo	In the process I hope to show that it is just as important to avoid unintentional biases—whether against homosexuality in general or lesbians specifically—in LCC as it is in LCSH, as these biases also have an impact on the user.	clasificación; indización	Christensen, B.	KO 33; 229
2008	biases x2	negativo	A rule-based stemmer is weakened only by the fourth point on the list; a stemmer with a dictionary will suffer from all the same biases as a lemmatizer. With the use of generative methods these biases are avoided.	indización	Kettunen, K.	JOD 34; 282
2008	capitalist-biased	negativo	Severino (2005) has discussed the capitalist-biased use of the term “development” in five thesauri of international organizations, showing that they treat this concept only in economical terms, while failing to account for the human, social, and cultural sides of development.	indización	Gnoli, C.	KO 37; 141
2008	cultural bias	negativo	It embraces a number of aspects: cultural diversity, cultural bias problems such as gender, multilingualism problems (which have attracted considerable research in Terminology), ethical issues, etc.	KO (general)	López-Huertas, M. J.	KO 34; 117
2008	cultural bias	positivo	A cultural bias can even be observed at the level of the segmentation of the semantic space in different languages (e.g. Mai 2004a).	KOS	Gnoli, C.	KO 37; 141
2008	cultural biases	negativo	Of course, the use of symbols does not make classification completely independent from cultural biases, [...]	clasificación	Gnoli, C.	KO 37; 141
2008	political biases	negativo	Harding attempts to reconstruct the veritable norm of ‘objectivity.’ She seeks to replace the ‘weak objectivity’ of the male-dominated scientific world — a pseudo-objectivity riddled with value-laden theories, political biases, domineering interests, commodified research, and blinkered ethical vision — with the ‘strong objectivity’ that comes only from a ‘robust reflexivity’ attained through a rigorous self-scrutiny of one’s socio-epistemological starting point. [...] (Best 1998)	KO (general)	Hjørland, B.	AKO 25; 259

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2008	pro-United States bias	indeterminado	All 111 of the LRTS full-text items in Library Literature & Information Science Full Text were published in the United States, as were 22 of the 27 Collection Building full-text entries in that database, with 2 published in Malaysia and 1 each in Australia, India, and Germany. A similar but less strong pro-United States bias was found in the indexing or abstracting coverage for the cited items.	indización	Nisonger, T. E.	LRTS 40; 12
2008	racist, sexist, heterosexist, ageist, and other biases	negativo	This process is augmented by the impetus created by people like Greenblatt, Campbell, and Sanford Berman, whose 1971 tract on LC subject headings concerning people has led to improvements in subject headings that formerly reflected racist, sexist, heterosexist, ageist, and other biases.	indización	Christensen, B.	KO 33; 237
2008	Western, Christian, and male bias	negativo	Awareness of this deficiency in the literature about classification has recently been heightened as more scholars write about the Western, Christian, and male bias in commonly known classification schemes like the Dewey Decimal Classification (Olson, 2002).	clasificación	Lee, H.-L.	AKO 28; 275
2009	American bias	negativo	He cites the problem of American bias in DDC which he says he understands but calls for DDC's editors to recognize international usage as a reason for improvement.	clasificación	Williams on, N. J.	KO 38; 67
2009	bias	negativo	At the beginning, he notes that it is likely that any particular classification can reflect bias for or against a given situation.	clasificación	Williams on, N. J.	KO 38; 72
2009	bias	negativo	In addition, LCSH are formulated to avoid polemical topics and maintain an objective stance toward the material, which often has the reverse effect of indicating a subtle bias.	indización	Rolla, P. J.	LRTS 41; 181
2009	bias	negativo	Here we have an ethical problem of information organization that transcends what Beghtol calls the disclosure and application levels. ¹² The system is designed to violate cultural warrant, and users are educated to expect bias.	KO (general)	Smiraglia, R. P.	CCQ 63; 675
2009	bias; biased treatment	negativo	Some of the suggestions relating to enhancements or what needs to be modified include: [...] • avoid bias in the inclusion of suggested terms: several participants commented on the fact that only women's clothing and the term "women" was used throughout the information for "clothing and dress" and questioned the biased treatment of the topic	indización	Salaba, A.	CCQ 64; 38-39
2009	biased	indeterminado	The idea that a classification scheme is not neutral or objective suggests that any given scheme will be steered in some way by the preconceptions of the constructor, or will be deliberately biased towards a specific anticipated user(s) (Beghtol, 1986).	clasificación	Wild, P. J.	JOD 35; 423
2009	biased	negativo	The DDC has ten main classes, with further sub-divisions via ten sub-classes. The classes proceed from philosophy, through religion to science, mathematics and technology, to geography and history. It is not without fault, being biased strongly towards US perspectives of the early twentieth century (Beghtol, 1986)[2].	clasificación	Wild, P. J.	JOD 35; 422

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2009	biased	negativo	Perhaps because cataloging research is not focused on users, standards have not been developed based on an understanding of users' needs, although many researchers call for this. ²⁵ There has been some change, however, in the standards of subject analysis. For example, the Library of Congress has changed some subject headings and classifications in response to criticism that standards have a marginalizing effect on nonmajority users, and they are biased toward a white, male, Christian, American perspective. ²⁶	clasificación; indización	Hoffman, G. L.	CCQ 65; 634
2009	biased	negativo	For now, I will simply assert that different people see reality in different ways, and draw from that the conclusion that every KO system is necessarily and unavoidably "biased," in the sense that every KO system reflects the view of reality of its designers.	KOS	Furner, J.	KO 39; 9
2009	biased representation	negativo	Misrepresentation, or biased representation, occurs when a resource is described in terms that are not consistent with the uses it might engender in a particular milieu.	KO (general)	Smiraglia, R. P.	CCQ 63; 675
2009	biases	negativo	The political implications and biases of the language used in LCSH have long interested researchers and have also inspired projects such as Berman's alternative subject headings.	indización	Rolla, P. J.	LRTS 41; 181
2009	biasx2	negativo	Participants often expressed disagreement about the terms included under each group, and a bias in the inclusion and exclusion of certain terms was noted by several participants, although they were not specifically asked to reflect on this issue. Bias in indexing languages is an issue addressed by Sanford Berman, Hope Olson, Bowker and Star, and others over the years. It is interesting that this problem is noted not only by professionals and researchers but also by library users.	indización	Salaba, A.	CCQ 64; 45
2009	cultural bias	negativo	It is well known that there are many problems with LCSH, including problems of cultural bias. Efforts have been underway for several decades to eliminate these problems.	indización	Hostage, J.	CCQ 66; 91
2009	cultural bias	negativo	However, as high-lighted lighted by several studies (Markkula and Sormunen 1998; Baca 2003; Jørgensen 2003), there are many obstacles for the use of these controlled vocabularies, including the cultural bias of the term included and inconsistencies chiefly due to their intrinsic complexity (Jørgensen 2003, 98–99).	KOS	Ménard, E.	KO 40; 210
2009	western bias	negativo	In my opinion, that arrangement produces the effect of an excessively practical division, which also really suffers from the "western bias."	clasificación	Biagetti, M. T.	KO 41; 97
2009	western bias	negativo	One of the most considerable drawbacks of DDC, that has been recognized by scholars of bibliographical classification systems, is the particular influence of "western bias."	clasificación	Biagetti, M. T.	KO 41; 97
2009	western bias	negativo	The class Philosophy and Psychology is one of the classes, divisions and sections of DDC which feel much more the effects of "western bias,"	clasificación	Biagetti, M. T.	KO 41; 97
2010	Anglo-American bias	negativo	These reasons were given for adopting RDA instead of a revised version of AACR2: [...] • Need to remove the Anglo-American bias from the code	catalogación	Bothman n, R.	CCQ 67; 776-777

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2010	aspect bias	negativo	In turn, bibliographic classifications and thesauri, despite their aspect bias, are used sometimes to organize artifacts (MDA 1992).	KOS	Gnoli, C.	KO 42; 224
2010	biaed; bias x3	positivo	The use of any library catalog as a surrogate for a generic authoritative research library will be biased to the extent that it necessarily reflects the collection interests of the library involved. In the case of the Boston Athenæum, this will be a bias toward topics of interest to its members and toward printed books available since the library was founded in 1807 (leading to an underrepresentation both of non-American imprints and of older books), as well as a slight regional bias. However, against this unavoidable bias must be set the clear intention of the founders to create an exceptional general research library “containing the great works of learning and science in all languages, particularly such rare and expensive publications as are not generally to be obtained in this country.” ²⁶	catalogación	Jones, E.	LRTS 42; 80
2010	bias	indeterminado	It seems that the qualities and objectives of classification need to be reconsidered, revised, and rediscovered – concepts such as neutrality, bias, and authority are under pressure and force a reconceptualization of classification.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 628
2010	bias	negativo	In 2000 the UDC introduced a totally new classification for Class 2,22 based on that provided by the Bliss Bibliographic Classification, which attempts to avoid bias by using an arrangement based broadly on chronology.	clasificación	McIlwaine, I. C.	CCQ 68; 45
2010	bias	negativo	Whereas classification systems traditionally have exhibited authority by virtue of their status and control, many of them are being questioned today and bibliographic classification need to find ways to deal with charges of bias and find new ways to establish trust with their users (Beghtol, 1986).	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 627
2010	bias	negativo	Starting with Melanie Feinberg’s view that if we cannot eliminate bias in classification we should acknowledge this and be responsible about it and defend it, the author suggests that history indicates that classificationists see their role as being documentalists and compilers as opposed to designers.	clasificación	Williams on, N. J.	KO 43; 324
2010	bias	negativo	This problem of bias in the feminine representation in traditional indexing languages has its origins, as Rodríguez Bravo (2007) points out, in the rare presence of women in such languages, due to the use of masculine as universals, or to the fact that the “knowledge representation discourse have maintained feminine sexist stereotypes, presenting an anachronistic image of women”.	indización	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 425
2010	bias	negativo	Specifically related to minority groups, the aim of the study was to elaborate a preliminary categorization of bias concerning issues related to women as a contribution to the theoretical universe of social questions in knowledge organization (KO).	KO (general)	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 424

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2010	bias	negativo	Another ever present concern in knowledge organization is “bias.”	KO (general)	Williams on, N. J.	KO 43; 324
2010	bias	positivo	His efforts to rectify that bias have promising implications for viewing North American research, which has already shown how specific acts of classification and description can be assembled and analyzed for patterns.	KO (general)	Campbell, D. G.	KO 44; 54
2010	bias	negativo	LIS and KO should look for research methodologies capable of producing integrated knowledge, as it was previously said. KO and KOS designers should explore in a reflexive way the impact of external circumstances on the knowledge domain that will be represented and organized, trying to identify the bias that such a domain might have.	KOS	López-Huertas, M. J. y López-Pérez, M. J.	AKO 31; 95
2010	bias	negativo	In this context, bias in representation related to prejudice and discrimination, to gender issues, to dicotomic categorization in classification systems or in thesauri and to lack of cultural warrant may arise.	KOS	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 424
2010	bias	negativo	Taking this issue into account, methodologies should be developed aiming not only at avoiding bias but also at detecting it in knowledge representation, once the unavoidable subjective influence of the information professional makes it impossible to be a neutral process.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 424
2010	bias	negativo	Considering that bias in knowledge representation “besides violating individual rights, also inhibits the users, pushing them aside, due to an absolute lack of reliability and even to an identity problem towards the representation criteria” (Guimarães 2006, 238), [...]	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 424
2010	bias	negativo	The international literature of the last decade points out that bias concerning feminine issues in knowledge representation is related to problems such as: prejudice and discrimination (Berman 1993); gender questions (Olson 2002; López-Huertas Pérez & Torres Ramírez 2005); dicotomic categorizations in classification systems or thesauri (Guimarães 2006); and lack of cultural warrant (Beghtol 2002).	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 425

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2010	bias	negativo	Bias can be conceived as “a negatively loaded word, as something to be avoided or minimized” (Hjørland 2008, 256), and can be observed in knowledge representation usually related to gender, sexuality, race, age, ability, ethnicity, language and religion matters, “described as limits to the representation of diversity and to effective library service for diverse populations” (Olson 2002, 7).	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 425
2010	bias x 2	negativo	Concerning the problem of bias in indexing languages, starting from the initial theoretical reflexions of Brey (1999), Berman (1993), Olson (1998; 2002), López-Huertas Pérez & Torres Ramírez (2005), Guimarães (2006), Hjørland (2008) and Milani et al. (2009), the proposal is to present a preliminary categorization aiming at facilitating the identification of bias concerning feminine issues in indexing languages, to offer a contribution to the theoretical universe of the specific questions of knowledge organization and to present a theme to be discussed by educators and professionals in the areas of cataloging, classification and indexing.	indización	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 424
2010	biased	negativo	Shirky (2005), in his popular essay “Ontology is overrated: categories, links, and tags,” argues that classifications like the A section (Marxism-Leninism) in the former Soviet classification system, Biblioteczno-Bibliografická Klassifikacija, the 200s (Religion) in Dewey decimal classification (DDC), and section D (History (general)) in the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) are biased, whereas the periodic table of the elements, according to Shirky (2005), is the “Best. Classification. Ever” because it has “both descriptive and predictive value”[1].	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 628
2010	biased	negativo	.TheDeweyssystemisbeingridiculednotjustbecauseitabiasedsystemor because it is a bad system by some measure, but because it assumes a neutrality where there is none.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 634
2010	biased	positivo	As bibliographic classification work embrace the notion of plurality and accepts that all classifications are biased in some way, there will be an increased strive towards establishing the trustworthiness of classification systems.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 639
2010	biased	positivo	Moreover, a classification doesn’t have to be valid under all circumstances or useful for all people, and it doesn’t have to last forever. Beghtol suggests that a “biased” culturally warranted system or one that is mission based, can be valid for representing its collection and useful to its constituents (p.121).	clasificación	Kwaśnik, B. H.	KO 45; 108
2010	biased	negativo	To fill gaps in coverage, Strotzman recommended the submission of new headings to the Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO) of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC); to correct misrepresentations and biased and inaccurate headings more systematically, she proposed establishing a SACO Southwest Funnel Group.	indización	Chambers, S. y Myall, C.	LRTS 43; 103

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2010	biased representation; bias	negativo	Knowledge representation is a process of constant decision making and it must search for reliability in order to avoid favoring certain interests and values rather than others, which would result in biased representation in which the surrogate of knowledge is built on bias.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 424
2010	biased terminology; biases	negativo; positivo	Referring to moral questions, Guimarães et al. (2008) presented, categorized and discussed a set of moral values (e.g.: [...]) and problems (e.g.: [...]) biased terminology and inadequate translations) which deeply affect KO and representation activities and can contribute to avoiding (or to maintaining) biases.	indización	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 427
2010	biasedx2; biasx3; unbiased classification	negativo; positivo	The basic assumption that Shirky makes is that some classifications are not as good as others because they are biased; in opposition to that view, Feinberg (2007) argues that, in fact, all classifications are biased and that bias is not a feature of a classification that can be eliminated and erased to create a neutral and unbiased classification. She further argues that, “if we cannot eliminate bias, then we should instead attempt to be more responsible about bias and explicitly decide on and defend the perspectives represented in our information systems” (Feinberg, 2007).	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 628
2010	biases	negativo	But classifications are epistemological statements; they do say something about the world, and they embed politics, religion, and moral. Weinberger (2007, p. 56) asks us to imagine what would happen if the editors of the Dewey system finally decided to do something about its biases: [...]	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 633
2010	biases	negativo	Olson (2002, 6) points out that the limits of the system (and consequently its inclusions and exclusions) are defined by the selection of concepts to be named and “the selection of terms of these concepts often introduces blatant biases or, more commonly, subtle, insidious marginalizations”.	indización	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 425
2010	biased	negativo	In this way, “when naming is biased, when it leaves out diverse features, it disenfranchises groups and topics outside of an accepted norm. Therefore, I expect the greatest problems of subject access to occur in the representation of groups and topics that are marginalized from that norm or that seek to change it.” (Olson 2002, 15).	indización	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 425

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2010	biasx2	positivo	Previously, we saw that a good deal of effort in thinking about classification has gone into the debate about whether a classification can or should represent things as they really are. We saw that there has been a debate about whether classification should strive towards being neutral and value free, what to do with bias in classification, and whether bias ought to be embraced and accepted as a foundation for all classifications.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 638
2010	culturally biased	negativo	Ambiguity is a frequent complaint about folksonomies. Neologisms may be culturally biased.	indización	Šauperl, A.	KO 46; 314
2010	European bias	negativo	Dorkas Fellows who edited DDC from 1922 until her death in 1938, while admiring Otlet and La Fontaine for their altruism, was critical of their judgment in the way that they had developed the classification, and especially for the European bias that they had introduced, particularly in Law and in relation to Roman Catholicism.	clasificación	McIlwaine, I. C.	CCQ 68; 44
2010	gender bias	negativo	Furthermore, universal schemes such as DDC and LCSH have been analyzed for gender bias and other injustices (Olson 1998).	clasificación; indización	Campbell, D. G.	KO 44; 55
2010	ideological biased books	positivo	Conceptual analysis of documents devoted to differentiate two perspectives and, consequently, to put in practice two different indexing strategies every time it is needed, for instance in case of ideologically biased books	indización	Biagetti, M. T.	AKO 32; 338
2010	indexing bias	negativo	These concepts can be taken from data bases directly (with possible indexing bias) or be generated ex post by combining certain text terms or descriptors to concepts.	indización	Ohly, H.-P.	AKO 33; 371
2010	inherent biases	negativo; positivo	Designers and editors of Big KOP systems, on the other hand, have an increased duty to handle their systems' inherent biases responsibly (Feinberg, 2007). They must adhere to the principle of transparency to create systems that people will trust and must to a greater extent than Medium KOPs involve their users directly in the development of the classification structures.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 639
2010	inherently biased	negativo; positivo	It has embraced the fact that all systems are inherently biased. To regain trust and authority designers and editors of classification systems must embrace the principle of transparency and explain their decisions and show the conceptual and philosophical foundations for their systems.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 639-640
2010	interdisciplinary y bias	positivo	The latest developments in modern terminology research show an obvious interdisciplinary bias towards incorporating the achievements of information science in pursuing practical terminology processing goals.	terminología	Alexiev, B. y Marksbury, N.	AKO 34; 363
2010	non-bias	negativo; positivo	While neutrality and non-bias cannot be expected of any classification, it is possible for designers and editors to grasp, understand, and appreciate the problem sphere for Medium KOPs and they can strive towards systems that respect and to some degree reflect the domain's structure (Hjørland and Albrechtsen, 1995).	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 639

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2010	representation bias; human language bias	negativo	López-Huertas Pérez & Torres Ramírez (2005) highlight and specify the types of knowledge representation bias as reflects of the own human language bias: the use of general terms in the masculine form; consider woman as the subject of anticonception; the use of masculine terms in the plural form to refer to both men and women; the use of nominals has shown a tendency to create feminine descriptors and to omit their correspondent masculine descriptors.	indización	Milani, S. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 30; 426
2010	theoretical bias	negativo	By doing this, there are possibilities to detect and avoid representing possible epistemological and theoretical biases in KOSs.	KOS	López-Huertas, M. J. y López-Pérez, M. J.	AKO 31; 91
2010	unbiased	negativo	Many, if not all, classifications make ontological statements that someone, somewhere, at some point will object to. They are responses to open questions. As Weinberger's tale about librarians rushing out to purchase razor blades points out, it is impossible to create classifications are neutral, unbiased and which will satisfy everyone, everywhere.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	JOD 36; 636
2010	unbiased	negativo	The moral here must be that any exploration of extant classifications, their development and their principles cannot rely on tradition or reputation but must be truly unbiased and analytical in its investigation.	clasificación	Jacob, E. K.	KO 47; 118
2010	unbiased science	negativo	Neutral and unbiased science that has universally valid and unchangeable principles and concept	indización	Tognoli, N. B. y Guimarães, J. A. C.	AKO 35; 411
2010	unbiased subject; anti-gay and anti-feminist bias	negativo	During this same time period, unbiased subject access was also a particular concern of the Task Force on Gay Liberation (TFGL, now the GLBT Round Table) of the American Library Association (ALA). TFGL's first-ever sponsored program was a panel discussion entitled "Sex and the Single Cataloger."4 Panelists Steve Wolf and Joan Marshall advanced the idea that not only LCSH, but also Library of Congress Classification (LCC) and Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) were riddled with anti-gay and anti-feminist bias and should be overhauled.5	KOS	Johnson, M.	CCQ 69; 663
2010	unbiased way	negativo	Rather, librarians must be prepared to adapt and adjust to new ways of accessing information. However, such adaptation and adjustment will not occur without careful planning and a willingness to look at access to information in an unbiased and objective way, unhampered by the knowledge of existing information retrieval systems.	KO (general)	Williams on, N. J.	CCQ 70; 13

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2011	American bias	negativo	Thus, embedded LibraryThing folksonomy can be an excellent discovery tool for certain “non-dominant” resources, for example, LGBTQ literature. However, some American bias was present in the tags representing “non-dominant” racial/ethnic groups and literature, highlighting the potential for certain participant groups to dominate the folksonomy.	indización	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 445
2011	bias	negativo	The potential issue of bias in classification might not be as apparent due to its alpha-numeric representation rather than it being language based, however as Budd noted: “Categorization is a dicey matter. Categories don’t simply include; they also exclude.” ⁵⁰	clasificación	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 413
2011	bias	neutro	In other words, “the combination of terms from two categories in a faceted classification implies the existence of a relation between them” (Vickery, 1960, p. 37). Vickery identified several common types of relations: . effect; . comparison; . association; and . bias.	clasificación	Lee, C. A.	JOD 38; 14
2011	bias	negativo	Because idiosyncratic views can co-exist and thrive in the form of idiosyncratic categories in the folksonomy, a folksonomy can discover the variety of users’ needs and views without a singular or authoritative cultural, social, or political bias.	indización	Park, H.	KO 48; 521
2011	bias	negativo; positivo	In short, some have suggested that providing access to the bias, or viewpoint, of the work should be done, but in a non prejudicial manner	KO (general)	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 414
2011	bias	positivo	Brubaker sees the reflection of the bias, or controversy, surrounding the work being cataloged as a matter of importance; in certain situations it helps to clarify a work’s nature for our users, ⁵⁹ which supports Cutter’s 3rd objective (“To assist [the patron] in the choice of a book ... as to its character (literary or topical”). ⁶⁰	KO (general)	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 414
2011	bias; biases	negativo; positivo	Bias, or rather the avoidance of it, in its pejorative sense is often handled in practice in the manner noted by Taylor and Joudrey: by being placed in abeyance. “Consequently, information professionals often forgo long philosophical debate over the nature of reality, aboutness, and subject determination, and just do the task—with an understanding that we should attempt to keep our biases in check as much as possible while performing the process.” ⁶²	KO (general)	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 414
2011	biased	negativo	Some thus come to view the classification as crude, unscientific, biased, inferior, and no longer relevant.	clasificación	Lee, H.-L. y Lan, W.-C.	KO 49; 26
2011	biased	positivo	So what are these specific aims that chemists apparently possess and that have rendered their classification system biased in some way?	clasificación	Scerri, E.	KO 50; 21

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2011	biased	indeterminado	In relation to controlled vocabularies, a primary issue is the expectation that the user is aware of the controlled vocabulary and is able and willing to translate everyday language into the controlled vocabulary. Of further significance is the fact that this controlled vocabulary is often biased to the “dominant” groups within society on both a national and global scale.	indización	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 434-435
2011	biased	negativo	Eight end users and eight librarians expressed concerns about the general limitations of searching by LCSH, saying the subjects are either too broad or too biased.	indización	El-Sherbini, M. y Chen, S.	CCQ 72: 469
2011	biased	negativo	Unlike the traditional classification systems undertaken by highly trained information professionals, using a scheme that may be biased (Olson 1998), all users can participate and contribute the category formation with their own tags in the structure of a folksonomy.	indización	Park, H.	KO 51; 520
2011	biasedx2	indeterminado	Also, following on that aspect of classification, we must consider whether classification in the sciences would be inaccurate or biased. Or, is placing it in a non-science area inaccurate or biased?	clasificación	CannCasatiato, D.	CCQ 71; 420
2011	biases	negativo	Setting aside the biases that emerge in folksonomies, if they are embedded into OPACs the legitimacy of the OPAC will still be called into question if the technical language displayed alongside the folksonomy fails to transform into a more inclusive conceptualisation of the diverse worlds it claims to represent.	indización	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 445
2011	biases	negativo	Recommendations for further research: . Further evaluation of the dominant worldviews and biases that may be emerging in the LibraryThing folksonomy.	indización	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 446
2011	biases	negativo	Ontologies are never neutral, but reflect special interests or power positions regardless of whether the power use is deliberate or merely due to the lack of alternatives. However, at least public information systems should avoid biases inherent in predetermined conceptualizations and fixed ways of organizing information	ontologías	Kaipainen, M. y Hautamäki, A.	KO 52; 504

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2011	biases; bias; preexisting biasx3	negativo	Hauptman makes a very strong statement about the matter: “The people who are responsible for the construction of subject headings and classification schemes are prone to the same biases as the general population. Therefore ...Nationalism, sexism, racism, ageism, and homophobia have all been implicitly condoned by the organization of or the language used in these tools.” 51 His statement is supported by Beghtol, whose work uses the term preexisting bias: “Preexisting bias exists in the assumptions and presumptions of the language, institutions, and preferences of society-at-large. ... Preexisting biases are often transferred unthinkingly to technical standards ...”52 Broadus, Idress, and Johnson give examples of such bias in the Library of Congress Classification System (LCCS).53,54,55	clasificación; indización	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 413
2011	biasesx3	negativo	Recommendations for practice: . Increased understanding of the biases and social processes that occur when relying on a highly centralised cataloguing process, and of the flaws, biases and discrepancies of cataloguing schemes such as LCSH, and the ways in which these factors emerge at the interface between library and user. [...] . Use of the LibraryThing folksonomy as an aid for cataloguers of material relating to “non-dominant” communities, but with an awareness of the biases that it contains.	indización	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 445-446
2011	biasx2	negativo	To anticipate those needs and to initiate a review of classification practice for those materials would meet our ethical framework as well. Doing so neither censors them, nor demonstrates a bias against them. (Reclassification might, in fact, remove a possible concern of bias or prejudicial labeling.)	clasificación	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 422
2011	biasx2; biasesx2	negativo	The president’s memo did not require the removal of any material, nor its suppression. The opinions of the three respondents at the time neglected the issue of bias that is represented in classification schemes themselves and operated from the viewpoint as if LCCS were objective and free of bias in both its creation and its application. Yet, not only are there inherent potential biases in LCCS, there are errors, if not outright biases, in its application as well.72,73	clasificación	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 415
2011	cultural bias	negativo	The cultural biases of library classification and cataloguing schemas have been critiqued over the last few decades by a variety of librarians and from a variety of perspectives (Olson, 2007).	catalogación; clasificación	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 435
2011	cultural biases	negativo; positivo	Bade, too, notes the issue of omission as a serious barrier, or, often, a form of misinformation.64 Bair, in her article, proposed as an ethical stance that we must “work to reform cultural biases in ...classification schemes ...”65	clasificación	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 414
2011	lack of bias	negativo	The term neutrality is also used by Crowe.42 All the authors, and the ALA Code, support the value of objectivity and lack of bias in the carrying out of our professional duties.	KO (general)	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 413

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2011	lack of bias; personal or cultural bias	negativo	In their proposals Bierbaum and Bair call, as does the ALACode, for the highest level of service as well as objectivity, or lack of bias. Bair wrote, “Catalogers recognize and accept the privilege and responsibility that is ours ... to provide fair and equitable access to relevant, appropriate, accurate, and uncensored information ...free of personal or cultural bias.” ³⁹	catalogación	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 413
2011	socio-cultural biases	negativo	While theoretically individual libraries might decide to catalogue locally and develop their own policies for the application and development of subject terms and keywords in OPACs, in practice many simply import their subject headings in LCSH form via centrally produced MARC records. The socio-cultural biases of LCSH are therefore an important consideration	indización	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 435
2011	socio-cultural biases	negativo	Furthermore, technology has opened up numerous access points in OPAC records. However, there are still significant issues with LCSH as a tool for resource discovery. Beyond the socio-cultural biases of such schemes there is also the central issue at the core of all librarian controlled cataloguing schemes: the power relation between the classifier and the user.	indización	Bates, J. y Rowley, J.	JOD 37; 435
2011	unbiased	negativo	In summary so far, then, our ethical principles require us: [...] • To be unbiased in the provision of services	KO (general)	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 415
2011	unbiased; biasx3	negativo; positivo	So, while objectivity is generally valued, “There is, on the other hand, the unbiased, objective interpretation of a work in terms of subject headings and classification ... undoubtedly a desirable achievement,” ⁵⁶ it is difficult to accomplish. Also, bias is not always a used in a pejorative sense. Beghtol describes the attempt to reflect the point of view (bias) of a work as a situation when bias is acceptable. ⁵⁷	clasificación; indización	CannCas ciato, D.	CCQ 71; 413
2012	Anglo- American bias	negativo	The international readership of the CCQ would be probably also interested in the section in the chapter “RDA and Its Use in an International Context” where results of the “effort to internationalize RDA and to make RDA easily applicable by communities around the world” are described. The first issue was to reduce the Anglo-American bias by explicitly stating the internationalization of the standard.	catalogación	Willer, M.	CCQ 73; 340
2012	bias	negativo	(2) Maintaining the quality and integrity of the catalogue records: . Given that (a) catalogue records need to fall within the structural framework of standardized cataloguing codes, (b) catalogue records often exist in a shared environment, (c) catalogue departments may lack sufficient resources to create customized catalogue records, and (d) customized records may reflect bias in catalogue records that contravenes standard practice of providing objective records.	catalogación	Spiteri, L. F.	JOD 39; 211

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2012	bias	indeterminado	According to Batley, “LCC is not so much an embodiment of knowledge, more a detailed topic listing ...[with] a distinct bias towards the US in its coverage of subjects.” ¹⁵	clasificación	Higgins, C.	CCQ 74; 251
2012	bias	negativo	Therefore the community aimed at in this universalization process will effectively be a universal community composed of the sum of the two main systems used in the English language and taking into consideration that BISAC is also used in non-English speaking countries worldwide with a singular way of seeking information and a singular bias.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Kipp, M. E. I. y Olson, H. A.	KO 53; 315
2012	bias	negativo	The librarians of the Bar Ilan University Library classification department translated the terms into Hebrew, and added subjects required for indexing their own collections that are not expressed in LCSH. During the translation, changes were made in order to tone down the bias of the Library of Congress subject headings and to make the terminology closer to spoken language.	indización	Prebor, G. y Zitter, N.	CCQ 75; 835
2012	bias	negativo	Yeshiva libraries require more detailed classification particularly in the areas of Halacha, Talmud, and Jewish thought, which are not adequately served by conventional classification methods. [...] This is a common characteristic of special libraries, ³⁵ but it is especially marked in the field of Jewish studies, in which the major classification systems show a clear bias toward Christianity. ³⁶	indización	Prebor, G. y Zitter, N.	CCQ 75; 841
2012	bias	negativo	“Perhaps the greatest strength of folksonomies,” writes Adler, “is that they allow everyone who is interested in the subject to add to the vocabulary, reflecting all users’ positions without bias and without definitive rules” (2009, 316).	indización	Keilty, P.	KO 54; 419
2012	bias	negativo	Hope A. Olson is professor in the School of Information Studies, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee. Dr. Olson’s research addresses classification theory and problems of bias in subject access to information using feminist, poststructural, and postcolonial perspectives.	KO (general)	sin autoría	CCQ 76; 206
2012	bias	indeterminado	In our scheme, we have subsumed all these under the label of perspective; this term, as well as others like aspect, viewpoint, or bias, have been used to describe KOSs that organize not phenomena directly, but rather ways of looking at them (Langridge 1992, 6-10; Svenonius 1997; 2000; Slavić 2007).	KOS	Gnoli, C.	KO 55; 271
2012	bias	positivo	Bias is not always seen as a problem to be avoided but may be the explicit goal of designing a knowledge organisation system to meet specific needs – i.e. a taxonomy ought to be subjective (Buchanan, 1979, p. 106; Lambe, 2007, pp. 82-83).	KOS	Alexander, F.	JOD 40; 733

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2012	bias paradox	positivo	Trying to accommodate all viewpoints raises the problem of relativism – the “bias paradox” that asserts that if all views are equivalent, it is impossible to claim that any are “more objective” than any others (Antony, 1993, pp. 185-225).	taxonomías	Alexander, F.	JOD 40; 733
2012	bias; biases	negativo; positivo	He [Hjørland] asserts that no knowledge organisation system is free of bias, and that librarians and other custodians of information have a moral duty to ensure that minority viewpoints are surfaced and minority voices are heard. Feinberg (2007) also argues that biases are inevitable, but that they may even be necessary.	KOS	Alexander, F.	JOD 40; 733
2012	bias; cultural bias	negativo	Although client convenience is the primary principle of most information professions, this principle may cause a conflict in cataloguing practice. On the one hand, cataloguers have traditionally believed in the importance of creating records that are free of bias: “Catalogers recognize and accept the privilege and responsibility [...] to provide fair and equitable access to relevant, appropriate, accurate, and uncensored information in a timely manner and free of personal or cultural bias.	catalogación	Spiteri, L. F.	JOD 39; 213
2012	biased	indeterminado	Google and other similar IR systems are certainly impressive, but how do they classify and prioritize the relevant information? We tend to think of such systems as neutral and objective tools, but they cannot be. Any system is always biased in some way or another (see, for example, Fortunato et al., 2005; Gerhart, 2004; Introna and Nissenbaum, 2000).	KOS	Hjørland, B.	JOD 41; 311
2012	biased	negativo	In this new global situation, the convergence of both book industry schemes, and their common metadata exchange standard ONIX, and the different mappings to library standards managed by OCLC such as the DDC, LCSH and MARC, threaten to impose in libraries around the world those schemes designed and biased for the English speaker in a commercial environment.	KOS	Martínez-Ávila, D., Olson, H. A. y Kipp, M. E. I.	KO 56; 134
2012	biased	positivo	Because of difficulties in identifying all of them, knowledge organization systems tend to be biased toward some philosophical position (Hjørland 2008). Thus it is crucial to mediate between different views and consider the goals of knowledge organization systems.	KOS	Kim, J.-A.	KO 57; 194
2012	biased	positivo	Gilchrist and Kibby (2000, pp. 19-21) argue that political and psychological factors affect the way the taxonomies are developed and function in organisations but without undertaking a detailed political analysis. They assert that a taxonomy built with specific goals in mind will necessarily be biased towards those goals and will not easily be adapted for other purposes, but they do not examine in detail how the specific goals were determined.	taxonomías	Alexander, F.	JOD 42; 727

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2012	biases	negativo	Their personal interest and biases also may be among the reasons.	clasificación	Idrees, H.	LRTS 44; 179
2012	biases	negativo	While there may have been various biases at work in the construction of existing classifications, such an approach should nevertheless at least potentially identify a much larger set of relationships.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 58; 90
2012	biases	positivo	The other essay in this section is by Feinberg, and it serves as a reminder to be aware of and, to a point, accepting of the biases inherent in all classification schemes.	clasificación	Walsh, B.	LRTS 45; 219
2012 / 2014	biases	indeterminado	A separate but related theoretical question is how the notion of open intersubjectivity (“objectivity”) relates to concepts of accessibility and usability and how biases affect the usage and effectiveness of the taxonomies by the target users and other user groups.	taxonomías	Alexander, F.	JOD 40; 738 // JOD 43; 22
2012	biases x2	negativo	So while any supposed biases in LCSH are likely to be contemporary ones (though LC has done much to address the many concerns raised since the 1970s), supposed biases in LCC differ, in that they are likely to be historical	clasificación; indización	Higgins, C.	CCQ 74; 259
2012	biases; bias	positivo	All classification schemes contain inherited quirks and isolated biases. In LCC there are many reasons for these idiosyncrasies—over-simple readings of history and of the importance of certain types of literature, a discrepant attempt at mnemonics, lack of a continuous hierarchical structure, and a bias which “classes as part of the history of a country many topics that are really only auxiliary or contiguous to its history.” ³⁴	clasificación	Higgins, C.	CCQ 74; 258
2012	biasx2	positivo	User-contributed tags and reviews could certainly reflect bias, but this bias could be a useful and important expression of user convenience and cultural warrant.	catalogación	Spiteri, L. F.	JOD 39; 214
2012	Christian bias	negativo	Mitchell, editor in-chief of DDC, admitted the presence of Christian bias and improper place for Islam in DDC in a presentation at the 2003 International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) general conference: [...]	clasificación	Idrees, H.	LRTS 44; 175
2012	cultural bias	negativo	Traditionally, local and regional adaptations were one of the most effective devices to ameliorate cultural bias in library classifications across libraries and nations.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Kipp, M. E. I. y Olson, H. A.	KO 53; 316-317
2012	cultural bias	positivo	Cultural bias would be an unremarkable discovery. LCC was not created in order to meet the needs of a world community.	clasificación	Higgins, C.	CCQ 74; 250
2012	cultural biases	indeterminado	The current Librarian of Congress has written that LC provides “service to Congress, the nation, and the international community.” ²⁵ If it does display cultural biases, library users outside the United States should be appraised of the fact.	clasificación	Higgins, C.	CCQ 74; 253

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2012	inherently biased	negativo	Furthermore, the dominant controlled vocabularies and classification systems have been criticized as being inherently biased. Libraries and other information environments hope that tagging can complement professional subject access with user-created terms.	clasificación; indización	Fox, M. J.	AKO 36; 352
2012	UK bias	negativo	The main aims of the previous BIC2 Version 2, revision 01 (July 2006) were: Removal of UK bias; [...]	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Kipp, M. E. I. y Olson, H. A.	KO 53; 315
2012	UK bias	negativo	The main aims of the previous BIC2 Version 2, revision 01 (July 2006) included removal of UK bias and convergence with BISAC for “the unification of these two schemes into a single classification system for the English language book market” (Willows 2006).	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Olson, H. A. y Kipp, M. E. I.	KO 56; 130
2012	UK bias; bias	negativo	Analyzing the aim of unifying the two schemes into a sole classification system for the English language book market, it could be concluded that while removing UK bias, a new bias was inevitably adopted, probably BISAC’s	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Kipp, M. E. I. y Olson, H. A.	KO 53; 315
2012	unbiased catalogue records; inherent biases	negativo	The provision of unbiased catalogue records, while laudable, is rarely truly attainable in practice. Cataloguers decide what to include and exclude in a catalogue record. There have been several studies that have pointed to inherent biases in the contents (or omissions) of catalogue records (e.g. Bade, 2002; Olson, 2000, 2002; Smiraglia, 2009).	catalogación	Spiteri, L. F.	JOD 39; 214
2012	wester-Christian bias ² ; racist or religious bias; bias ²	negativo	Another problem discussed widely in the research literature is the Western-Christian bias inherent in the Library of Congress systems. Complaints have been expressed for more than forty years concerning both the classification system and LCSH subjects. Berman found 250 subject headings with racist or religious bias. ¹⁹ Special criticism is leveled at bias and terminology inappropriate for Jewish readers. Despite many changes that have been made, significant bias still remains in classification and terminology. ²⁰ The Dewey system continues to suffer from a Western-Christian bias, ²¹ as part of a general tendency to address the white, Western, Christian male. ²²	clasificación; indización	Prebor, G. y Zitter, N.	CCQ 75; 834

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2012	western bias	negativo	The authors have criticized the schemes for their western bias, vested interest, lack of space for eastern knowledge (especially Islamic knowledge), and improper enumeration and hierarchy of the topics.	clasificación	Idrees, H.	LRTS 44; 174-175
2012	western bias	negativo	Many authors have criticized standard classification schemes for their shortcomings in the treatment of eastern and oriental topics and for their western bias. ³⁹	clasificación	Idrees, H.	LRTS 44; 174
2013	bias	negativo	We identify three key actions: bias, erasure, and pathologization. By drawing from the psychiatric literature, catalogers have implicitly accepted the assumption that certain sexual behaviors and expression are medical concerns.	catalogación	Adler, M. y Tennis, J. T.	KO 59; 271
2013	bias	negativo	2) the problem of bias in the international introduction of DDC in early 20th century libraries in Scandinavia; (...)	clasificación	Hansson, J.	KO 60; 384
2013	bias	negativo	In 1921, Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) was already a full-fledged international system. Its bias however was explicitly Anglo-Saxon.	clasificación	Hansson, J.	KO 60; 387
2013	bias	negativo	While it would be nice and good to take the position of no-position and thereby eliminating bias, reality is that there is no no-position—in the real world, all statements are uttered from a particular position in the world.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 247
2013	bias	negativo	The prospect of eliminating bias has a long history in the library literature [...]	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 247
2013	bias	negativo	Categories and classification. Classification schemes and criteria for inclusion in them of the entities to be classified should be designed avoiding any bias.	clasificación	Ridi, R.	KO 62; 193
2013	bias	negativo	The second position, in order of importance, can be assigned to the value of professionalism and neutrality, under whose aegis fall ten principles, one of which is proposed by Rosenfeld and Morville (absence of bias in categories and classification) [...]	clasificación	Ridi, R.	KO 62; 194
2013	bias	positivo	If the assumption that all classifications inhibit a particular view, the starting point would be “to in some sense embrace bias and make the most of it” (Feinberg 2008, 26) and as Wilson (1983) urged: admit that the world can viewed from many different equally correct and valid perspectives	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 247
2013	bias	positivo	Hjørland (2004b, 86) writes: Some kinds of bias are unavoidable, but this should not be regarded as problematic as long as social and cultural awareness and responsibility are considered in their construction. The important thing is to bring pragmatic and ethical criteria into the heart of LIS.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 249
2013	bias	negativo	The inherent bias of LCSH is addressed, but not in depth. Other inconsistencies of LCSH, however, are discussed at length.	indización	De Fino, M.	LRTS 46; 66

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2013	bias	negativo	[...] KO and KOS designers should explore in a reflexive way the impact of external circumstances on the knowledge domain that will be represented and organized, trying to identify the bias that such a domain might have.”	KO (general); KOS	Williams on, N. J.	KO 63; 66
2013	bias x2	negativo	Does the BCC manage to eschew bias toward any group? That is certainly the aim. If some bias can be spotted I am confident that it can be repaired.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 64; 77
2013	bias x2	positivo	The simple point is that, of course it is not possible to ‘fix’ the system. The system will always contain a bias of some sort. The question is what kind of bias is accepted; as Oh and Yeo (2001, 83) argued, the main challenge is to “enable libraries to arrange many religions by giving them almost equal preferred treatment.”	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 248-249
2013	biased	negativo	For example, the introduction of faceted elements in DDC increased its capacity to deal with complex subjects, but it did not alter the biased view of society that it presented, nor did it change the emphasis on traditional classification theory, ultimately based on Baconian empiricism and the authority of rational, scientific knowledge.	clasificación	Hansson, J.	KO 60; 388
2013	biased	negativo	Classifications reflect reality. Reality is biased, unjust, and full of contradictions.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 242
2013	biased	positivo	The way we classify a domain is not “objective,” but is inevitably “biased” by our interests and perspectives.	clasificación	Hjørland, B.	KO 65; 178
2013	biased	positivo	In this sense, all classifications are biased, because they express particular views on the subject matter. This, however, should not be seen as a problem, but rather as a fundamental fact about classifications [...]	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 244
2013	biased assumptions	negativo	The heading presents an almost paralyzing ethical dilemma. Is it better to have no heading at all that groups “deviant” sexual behaviors together? If we do use a term, what should it be? What are our intentions when we use this word? If it is to provide access, we are failing. It is unlikely that any librarian has set out to reproduce discriminatory or negatively biased assumptions.	indización	Adler, M. y Tennis, J. T.	KO 59; 271
2013	biased terminology	negativo	Following Olson and Schlegl’s (2001) analysis of literature on bibliographic subject standards, we are locating harmful actions by looking for cases of exceptionalism, ghettoization, omission, inappropriate structure of the standard, biased terminology, erasure, and pathologization.	indización	Adler, M. y Tennis, J. T.	KO 59; 269
2013	biased view	negativo	Critics of traditional KOS and indexing languages fault these systems for being artificial ¹¹ or representing a biased view of how the world is organized. ¹²	KOS	White, H.	CCQ 77; 656
2013	biases	negativo	The subject headings have since been revised with improvements, but there may still be inherent biases in the classification schemes that work against minority groups.	clasificación; indización	Alexander, D. L.	CRL 23; 63

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2013	biasx3	negativo; positivo	Where IFLA sees the elimination of bias as a path toward a view from nowhere, Feinberg sees the elimination of bias as the creation of another bias; instead of aiming to create value-free classifications, the aim ought to be to work with the realization that “all systems will exclude or marginalize in some way” (Feinberg 2008, 26	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 247
2013	Christian bias	negativo	The challenge is seen as one where non-Christian religions are accommodated into a Christian system by moving, relocating, and integrating categories dedicated to the Christian faith to “reduce the Christian bias” (McIlwaine and Mitchell 2006, 323).	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 248
2013	Christian bias	negativo	This has led to a situation where ethnicity and race has been equated and where they have attempted to merely accommodate a system’s Christian bias to the contemporary society.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 252
2013	Christian bias	negativo	Which practice supports the Christian bias as a representation of the world’s religions? The answers to those questions present the system’s ethical foundation.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 252
2013	cognitively biased	negativo	New computerized information systems were based (in a broad sense) on indexing, and as indexing services improved access to scientific knowledge, it was subjected to critique for creating indexing inconsistencies, such as cognitively biased individual indexers (Frohmann 1992	indización	Hansson, J.	KO 60; 388
2013	cultural bias	negativo	We keep authority files up to date, accurately reflecting the intellectual efforts of authors. We avoid cultural bias and preserve cultural specificity in name headings.	indización	Ridi, R.	KO 62; 195
2013	culturally biased	indeterminado	Whereas Western classification tends to follow the Aristotelian or other Western kinds of logic, alternative ways of classifying have developed along other culturally biased (ontological, epistemological, and logical) presumptions.	clasificación	Mazzocchi, F.	KO 66; 371
2013	culturally-biased view	positivo	The image of the net is then used to portray (as a pluriverse) the cognitive space of human knowledge, and a culturally-biased view of classification is upheld.	clasificación	Mazzocchi, F.	KO 66; 366
2013	culturally-biased view	positivo	A multiplicity of culturally-biased “world-versions” could exist.	clasificación	Mazzocchi, F.	KO 66; 372
2013	epistemological biases	negativo	Knowledge organization systems should be concerned with this and avoid creating epistemological biases.	KOS	Williams on, N. J.	KO 63; 66
2013	librarian's bias	negativo	The risk is that the themes and the character of the book may be misidentified or incompletely prescribed. The risk may be attributable to the librarian’s bias, superficiality, or carelessness.	bias del profesional de la información	Chen, K.-N.	KO 67; 162
2013	unbiased	negativo	We [ALA] provide the highest level of service to all library users through appropriate and usefully organized resources; equitable service policies; equitable access; and accurate, unbiased, and courteous responses to all requests.	KO (general)	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 245

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2013	unbiased / biased	negativo; positivo	The assumption seems to be that there is a way in which all resources in a library can be organized in such a manner that it becomes useful for all users; that information can be organized “unbiased” and “courteous” to all responses. As noted above, most contemporary scholarship in classification takes a different stand; it advocates that all classifications are inherently biased (e.g., Olson 2002; Feinberg 2012).	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 61; 245
2013	unbiased application / cultural biases	negativo	We contribute to the creation, development, reform, and fair, unbiased application of cataloging rules, standards, classifications, and information storage and retrieval systems. We avoid and work to reform cultural biases in standards for subject headings, classification schemes, and name authority control.	KOS	Ridi, R.	KO 62; 194
2013	Western-biased	indeterminado	Changes in the cultural conception of classification are not necessarily directed towards a logical (Western-biased) way of classifying (Olson 2002).	clasificación	Mazzocchi, F.	KO 66; 372
2014	American biases	positivo	For this reason and despite being used worldwide, LCSH reflects the beliefs and the context of the institution that has created and maintains it, which leads to the assumption that this list would contain American biases (Fischer, 2005).	indización	Milani, S. O., Guimaraes, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 337
2014	author's bias	indeterminado	Several telling situations that media KO is currently experiencing, and which should therefore be subject to an empirical and in-depth study, will be addressed below: in the case of written journalistic texts, the author's bias could be deliberately explicit, as in the so-called “opinion pieces” (editorials, critiques, analyses, columns, etc.).	KOS	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 212
2014	bias	negativo	Bias can be alleviated through the use of query-based systems relying on coordinates.	bias del profesional de la información	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 443
2014	bias	negativo	Mai (2010) argues that information science has long but mistakenly assumed that we were searching for the one best classification, and that general rules and commonalities existed that needed to be identified. As noted above, he argues that bias is inevitable.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 168
2014	bias	negativo	The shortcomings of standard classification and indexing schemes, including DDC and LCC, for organizing libraries of Judaica can be roughly divided into two issues. The first issue is the problem of arrangement to facilitate browsing. The second issue is bias and inaccuracy in subject headings, term references, and other issues related to cataloging.	clasificación	Schoppert, A.	CCQ 78; 427

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	bias	negativo	However, it is also true that the underlying philosophy of the reader-interest classification projects was to displace the classification process as far as possible from the cataloging departments—to avoid the bias of catalogers ⁸⁵ —to the equivalent of those marketing departments referred to by the BISG in their discourse.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., San Segundo, R. y Olson, H. A.	CCQ 79; 149
2014	bias	negativo	The allocation of 80 percent of DDC's religion section (DDC 200) exclusively to Christianity or the assignment of American Indians to a subdivision of US history (DDC 970) offer further examples of bias.	clasificación	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 739
2014	bias	negativo	The presence of bias within library descriptive practices, argued Berman, not only limits the ability of users to effectively locate materials but creates interpretive contexts for those materials that favor certain interpretations over others.	indización	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 738
2014	bias	negativo	Thanks in large part to the efforts of critics like Berman, some of the more egregious examples of bias have since been removed from LCSH (Knowlton, 2005).	indización	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 738
2014	bias	negativo	After the publication of Prejudices and Antipathies, more scholars and activists documented "bias" in subject access standards; in 2001, Olson and Schlegl identified 93 such critiques in the information studies literature. ¹⁵	KO (general)	Koford, A.	CCQ 80; 391
2014	bias	negativo	Of the 93 critiques of bias in subject access standards identified by Olson and Schlegl in 2001, five mention people with disabilities. ²⁸	KO (general)	Koford, A.	CCQ 80; 392
2014	bias	negativo	For the purpose of this work and unless otherwise expressly indicated, as the semantic precision of the concepts "opinion," "criticism" or "bias" are not particularly necessary, they will be used indistinctly or in accordance with the dominant subjective meaning in the general definitions found in Giunchiglia et al. (2009).	KO (general)	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 208
2014	bias	negativo	It stems from the consensus on an issue involving institutional interlocutors or known public and private ideological and cultural collectives, associated with the aim of ensuring that ethical, democratic and interculturally acceptable principles are upheld, transposing them to representations and metadata so as to guarantee dignity and freedom of expression, and that any possible manipulation or bias accompanying specific records remains clear-cut, respecting the presence of the said records on the Web, regardless of tendentiousness, bad faith or evident manipulation.	KO (general)	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 211

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	bias	negativo	In a negative context, document surrogates are constructed with bias when they leave out diverse features, disenfranchise groups and topics outside an accepted norm (Olson, 2002).	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 339
2014	bias	positivo	[...] the most common approach [...] has been the ethical one in which bias has even been discussed as a potentially positive feature (Feinberg 2007; Hjørland 2008), as well as forming a part of the legitimate plural construction of reality (García Gutiérrez 2002; 2007; 2011c).	KO (general)	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 207
2014	bias	indeterminado	MKOS not only reproduce the information and opinion of the media authors (reporters, columnists, editors, etc.) in the metadata, but also produce their own bias and opinions	KOS	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 214
2014	bias	negativo	Since they indisputably intervene in this construction using instruments (thesauri, ontologies, etc.) or KO operations, such as selection in which they choose or omit meanings, classification in which they label in one way or another, generalize or restrict by means of all sorts of rankings and associations, ordering in which they give priority to certain positions, and representation in which they decide on semantics and terminology, never devoid of ideology or bias [...]	KOS	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 208
2014	bias	negativo	However, as some authors have pointed out, automatic indexing and user-based retrieval systems such as Google's are not exempt from bias or subjectivity either (e.g. Segev 2009; Hjørland 2013)	KOS	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 207

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	bias	positivo	Far from rejecting subjectivity and ideological bias in these operations - since they coparticipate in the media construction of reality—the authors consider MKOS to be genuine ideological and cultural mediators with the right and social responsibility to explicitly state the results of their “objectifiable” work [...] and differentiate them from those of their political, ideological, cultural and, in sum, subjective stances.	KOS	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 205
2014	bias	negativo; positivo	By investigating a range of taxonomy projects through discussions with practitioners and examination of associated software and documentation, the study uses the framework to assess the process of decision-making in taxonomy projects and how the creation and management of taxonomies is handled to avoid or emphasise bias.	taxonomías	Alexander, F.	JOD 43; 6
2014	bias (x2)	negativo	As Melanie Feinberg (2007), drawing on the idea of situated knowledges as expressed by Donna Haraway, stated: “If we cannot eliminate bias, then we should instead attempt to be more responsible about bias and explicitly decide on and defend the perspectives represented in our information systems.”	KO (general)	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 208
2014	bias / biased	negativo	Finally, a strong argument against DDC is the bias seen in some of its classes. However, the social-cultural argument does not seem to be directly used by any of the librarians promoting these changes, although it is commonly used by academics or analysts, such as Andrew Lavalley (2007) or Bob Hasset (2007). This may not be seen as a valid argument though, since BISAC also is biased.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D. y Kipp, M. E. I.	KO 70; 381
2014	bias phase	neutro	Some of its methods such as the tool and bias phase have been borrowed by other systems such as the Dewey Decimal Classification, Broad System of Ordering and Bliss’ Bibliographic Classification-2 (Slavic 2008).	teoría facetada	Satiya, M. P., Madalli, D. P. y Dutta, B.	KO 71; 200
2014	bias x2; geographical biases; biased; biases	negativo; positivo	McIlwaine (2003) not only points out that the existence of bias is inevitable, but also says that religious and geographical biases may be even helpful as long as the system in which they are present covers the same context towards which it is biased. This statement reaffirms that systemic structures may contain or generate bias in classifications (Olson, 1999) and may promote limitations, such as those biases inherent in the bibliographic classification schemes regarding people, for example, the people of color (Furner & Dunbar, 2004).	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 337

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	bias; biased place-names	indeterminado	Finally, in approaching the issues of bias in place names, we put forth the notion of critical cataloging of geographic information. Examples from current metadata practice are explored and suggestions are made. In doing so, this paper embraces the necessity of overlapping and potentially biased place-names to each coordinate and proposes changes to systems that rely more strongly on visual representations and the graticule (i.e., latitude/longitude) organization of Earth uniformly through geodesy.	KO (general)	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 438
2014	bias; biases	negativo	Sanford Berman's pioneering study of cultural bias in Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) represents one of the earliest critiques of library neutrality. In <i>Prejudices and Antipathies</i> , Berman (1993, 1971) revealed the racial, ethnic, gender, sexual, and other biases within library subject headings and called for the "reexamination of inherited assumptions and underlying values" deeply embedded within professional practice (p. 19).	indización	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 738
2014	bias; biases; biased	negativo	Olson (2000) warns that the preservation of this belief encourages the presence of bias in the representation of cultural margins. Summing up, both systemic biases as well as biased terminology, regarding the LCSH in particular, are discussed in <i>Cataloging and Classification Quarterly</i> .	indización	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 337
2014	bias(es); biased	indeterminado	A conceptual domain was established including the terms bias(es), biased, misrepresent(ation), prejudice, preconception, assumption, presumption and stereotype.	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 335
2014	biased	negativo	Regarding the educational role of libraries through classification, by teaching and reinforcing a structure of knowledge that shapes and affects society, some researchers have also warned about the dangers and consequences of using and transmitting such structure in the scheme, especially when this can be discriminatory and biased (Olson 1999; 2002; García Gutiérrez 2007 and 2013; MartínezÁvila and Guimarães 2013).	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D. y Kipp, M. E. I.	KO 70; 385
2014	biased	negativo	[...] however, notes that it is based on "market warrant" rather than on actual user needs, it is no less biased than DDC, it does not deal well with multi-lingual populations, it is not well-suited for medium to large sized collections, it is not designed for re-classification and updates in libraries, and that it does not allow users to locate books precisely or browse within specialised and academic topic areas due to its broad categories.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D. y Kipp, M. E. I.	KO 70; 389

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biased	negativo	According to Mai (2010), all classifications are biased in some way. Such statement, made in a paper published in the highly respected English Journal of Documentation, emphasizes the need for transparency in classification, a topic that has been consolidated in the field of theoretical research.	clasificación	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 337
2014	biased	negativo	Knowledge organization has considered the information system as an artifact of a biased social construct. Like us, Drabinski (2013) proposes accepting the imperfections of the repository, working with them as a record of society's views at a given time	KO (general)	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 440
2014	biased	positivo	In short, it is the theoretical recognition of the subjective and biased presence of media knowledge organization operators in a job that is usually considered neutral, banal and even objective, and the initial development of tools for critical, self-critical, technical, and technological training keyed to its practical solution.	KOS	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 205
2014	biased	indeterminado	Cataloging and Classification Quarterly was the major source for collecting evidences of what could be considered biases in subject representation, since it provides international publications on the production of bibliographic records.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 336
2014	biased information	indeterminado	In the schemas described in Table 1, location terms must be provided by information professionals. In the specialized schema, the option to enter keywords freely suggests a rich source of biased information could be entered over time.	bias del profesional de la información	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 442
2014	biased subject headings; bias x2; biases; unbiased classification scheme	negativo; positivo	While Berman focuses on correcting "biased" subject headings, Olson theorizes bias as an inevitable feature of classification systems. She writes that "The problem of bias in classification can be linked to the nature of classification as a social construct. It reflects the same biases as the culture that creates it." ¹⁷ Furthermore, she states that a perfectly unbiased classification scheme would be impossible, since "all systems will exclude and marginalize in some way." ¹⁸	clasificación; indización	Koford, A.	CCQ 80; 391

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biased; unbiased; biasx3	negativo; positivo	If a valid taxonomy can be biased or unbiased, subjective or objective, depending on context, how can a theory of bias in taxonomy work be constructed? If tailoring a taxonomy to meet the needs of a specific user or user groups can be construed as a form of bias, that bias may be a good – even necessary – feature, but whose viewpoint should be valorised and whose excluded?	taxonomías	Alexander, F.	JOD 43; 5-6
2014	biases	positivo	Library catalogs, it has been suggested, can be considered texts, the biases of which can be studied (Drabinski 2013).	catalogación	Moulaison, H. L., Dykas, F. y Budd, J. M.	KO 72; 41
2014	biases	indeterminado	Mai also urges transparency: it should be clear how a classification was developed, so that the user can evaluate whether/what biases drove its development.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 164
2014	biases	negativo	Information scientists have long sought to eliminate such biases from our classifications.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 163
2014	biases	negativo; positivo	If different groups and individuals will share broadly similar understandings of basic concepts then the biases that Mai (2010) argues must characterize any classification will be far less severe in a classification organized around basic concepts than in one organized around contested complex concepts.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 162
2014	biases	negativo	Like subject headings, classification schemes tend to construct information in ways that reflect the biases of the cultures that produce them. Because relationships between texts can be drawn in a variety of ways, classifications necessarily privilege some concepts and relationships over others.	clasificación; indización	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 738-739
2014	biases	positivo	Subject classification and indexing inevitably involve biases and subjectiveness, for there are many perspectives within the same knowledge domain from which we will have to choose to represent them.	clasificación; indización	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 338
2014	biases	negativo	It is not clear, however, the extent to which neutrality and inclusivity are possible via systems such as LCSH, which may include biases and assumptions that reflect certain sociopolitical or cultural norms.17,18	indización	Pecoskie, J., Spiteri, L. F. y Tarulli, L.	CCQ 81; 434

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biases	negativo	Far from providing an objective, value-neutral representation of knowledge about the world, Berman argued that LCSH reflected the values and worldview of only a subset of its inhabitants. These biases were not merely evident in LCSH's terminology (exemplified by terms such as "Kaffir," "Yellow Peril," and "Idiocy"), but also in its syndetic structure.	indización	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 738
2014	biases	negativo	The persistence of these biases becomes especially problematic when one considers the influence of Western bibliographic standards within an increasingly globalized information economy.	indización	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 738
2014	biases	negativo	It has been found that many LCSH terms contain biases that, in some cases, become evident through the use of a language which shows a prejudice in favor of particular viewpoints and against others (Knowlton, 2005).	indización	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 336
2014	biases	negativo	Fischer (2005) states that the presence of biases in LCSH is possibly due to the Library of Congress delaying updates of this list. LCSH revisions are known to be too complicated and costly procedures and should be avoided whenever possible (Fischer, 2005)	indización	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 336
2014	biases	negativo; positivo	This paper concludes that the terms chosen to represent document subjects, the classification notations assigned to them, the abstracts and indices contain biases in two contexts.	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 339
2014	biases	indeterminado	As part of their processing, maps in organized collections undergo further analysis by the information professional; he or she, as information intermediary, will organize and label the maps according to a controlled vocabulary. In doing so, the information professional introduces the biases of the knowledge organization systems.	KOS	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 440

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biases	negativo	2) on that of reflexivity; that is, the action of self-disclosure so as to able to distinguish between objective results and biases, between facts, datum and cultural or ideological interferences	KOS	García Gutiérrez , A. y Martínez -Ávila, D.	KO 68; 212
2014	biases	negativo	The subjectivity of the opinions and biases of MKOS are transferred to KO operations (analysis and representation) and tools (classifications, thesauri, ontologies and any other structure of organization and management) applied to media discourse, regardless of the measures taken to prevent this.	KOS	García Gutiérrez , A. y Martínez -Ávila, D.	KO 68; 214
2014	biases	positivo	In their usual operations, MKOS work in a scenario supposedly lacking in subjectivity, their role being that of reproducing the author's biases and positions.	KOS	García Gutiérrez , A. y Martínez -Ávila, D.	KO 68; 212
2014	biases	positivo	The critical operator is also a techno-ethical space destined to include the personal, ideological, cultural and social position of MKOS as mediators —their subjectivity, in short—in order to differentiate their legitimate biases from the results obtained through the use of KO forms and tools, regardless of their status and degree of application	KOS	García Gutiérrez , A. y Martínez -Ávila, D.	KO 68; 212
2014	biases	positivo	Such opinions and biases can and should be explicitly stated as an expression of a differentiated position, and even regarded as a right of MKOS as text co-producers.	KOS	García Gutiérrez , A. y Martínez -Ávila, D.	KO 68; 214

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biases	positivo	To what extent do mediators have the right and obligation to explain the biases in their productions, reproductions and co-productions?	KOS	García Gutiérrez, A. y Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 68; 206
2014	biases	negativo	The occurrence of some similarities between the problems related to biases faced by certain groups and topics in their subject representation has been confirmed in this study.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 339
2014	biases x2; bias	indeterminado	In light of the identified biases that emerge in representing and organizing geographic information, this paper seeks to answer the fundamental questions: • In what ways might place-name biases affect end-users? • Under what circumstances is it possible to alleviate some of the bias inherent in providing access to cartographic material through information systems?	KO (general)	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 437
2014	biases x2; biased	negativo	Few authors have dared say explicitly how biases in subject representation behave, that is, their practical consequences. Listed below are some examples that emerged from our findings on this issue pointing out that biases may: [...] – Induce false or biased beliefs in users (Brey, 1999);	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 338
2014	biases x3	negativo; positivo	Biases in place-naming, cartography, and knowledge organization schemes are unavoidable; when these biases influence the way information is organized, however, certain groups of end-users stand to be excluded. Critical cataloging of maps acknowledges that biases exist and that they have a potential to be useful if exploited to the fullest in the retrieval system.	KO (general)	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 443
2014	biases; bias	indeterminado	Considering that topics related to biases are scarce in the Library and Information Science literature, this paper proposes a critical discussion on the characteristics and occurrences of bias in subject representation.	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 335

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biases; bias	indeterminado	The close reading technique (McClennen, 2001) was applied to each one, and it was observed that only 19 articles dealt with biases in subject representation properly. The other papers just referred to bias in order to introduce some research theme or to highlight trends or suggestions for further discussions in the field of Information Organization.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 336
2014	biases; biased; systemic biases	negativo	Jacobs (2007) also mentions the presence of biases in the hierarchical structure of controlled vocabularies and classification schemes, the so-called systemic biases. Jacobs (2007) states that, in the same way, the structure used in the indexing process is biased, because it relies on concepts and beliefs that are not congruent with those represented in the document and/or with user needs.	clasificación; indización	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 338
2014	biases; cultural and personal biases	negativo	Jacobs (2007) points out that biases may occur in the process of identification, categorization and naming of concepts and ideas due to lack of knowledge, carelessness, incorrect assumptions (including political correctness, which may be used without thought, or not used at all) etc., on the part of indexers. Poor choices or formulation of terms without taking into account their possible connotations, the inclusion of both cultural and personal biases are other examples of misrepresentations that may occur during the indexing process.	indización	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 338
2014	biases; geographical biases	negativo	Biases may also result from: [...] – Use of classifications, thesauri or subject heading lists that reflect the interests and needs of only a portion of the user community (geographical biases), thus neglecting other discursive communities that use the same library (Hjørland, 2008a, McIlwaine, 2003).	catalogación; clasificación	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 339
2014	biases; inherent biases	indeterminado	Mapping and classification are cognitively interrelated boundary determinants and both act to assert common properties that are subject to the biases of the actor in question. Yet, the final subjective approach brought to the process is that of the enduser, a member of a certain culture with inherent biases about the nature of that which is mapped and the terms used to describe areas.	clasificación	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 440
2014	biasesx2	negativo	Given that libraries do not simply organize knowledge but construct it; and given that these constructions tend to reflect and reinforce the values, biases, and worldviews of the dominant culture; how can libraries develop ethical practices that disclose or mitigate these potential biases?	KO (general)	Deodato, J.	JOD 44; 739

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biasesx2	indeterminado	Biases in subject representation compose a crucial topic to be discussed in Information Organization, and deserves to be deeply analyzed since biases can occur in multiple instances, such as: a) librarian activity, b) indexing tools, c) document surrogate, and d) document itself.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 335
2014	biasesx2; bias	negativo; positivo	The thrust of Mai's argument is that we may need different classifications in order to reflect the biases of different groups or individuals. As we have seen above, such an approach risks limiting communication across groups, and thus reinforcing group biases. We will strive in what follows to limit bias as much as possible within a universal classification.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 164
2014	biasesx2; bias	negativo; positivo	Finally, the institutions responsible for the creation and maintenance of subject representation systems are key to handle biases, and they will regain trust when they embrace the principle of transparency (Mai, 2010). So, instead of a naïve conception of avoiding or eliminating bias, perhaps it would be possible to think about reliable decisions about how to deal with biases in subject representation.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 340
2014	biasesx2; biasx2	negativo; positivo	Terms chosen to represent document subjects, the classification notations assigned to them, the abstracts and indices contain biases in two contexts. In a negative context, document surrogates are constructed with bias when they leave out diverse features, disenfranchise groups and topics outside an accepted norm (Olson, 2002). In this way, these document surrogates would convey inclinations, or prejudices. In a positive context, slanting or tendency (Hjørland, 2008a, McIlwaine, 2003) conveyed by the document surrogates to ensure specificity to particular discursive communities or knowledge domains can be observed. Considering that topics related to biases are scarce in the Information Organization literature, this paper proposes a discussion on the characteristics and occurrences of bias in subject representation.	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 335
2014	biasing	neutro	Loose assemblage is a combination of two or more subjects or their parts in a sort of temporary, casual or incidental way involving any relation viz, influencing, comparison, biasing, difference, tool, or any undefined one.	teoría facetada	Satiya, M. P., Madalli, D. P. y Dutta, B.	KO 71; 200

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	biasx3	indeterminado	Bias effects in subject representation and user access to information have been more extensively discussed in the field of Information Organization than what is understood as bias in subject representation. In view of this, this paper addresses the issue to reveal patterns of discourse that form the implicit theoretical framework for bias in subject representation within an international scenario	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 336
2014	biasx3; biasx2	negativo	Olson also worries that the logical philosophy that underpins hierarchy privileges reason over emotion and intuition, and assumes away bias. I concur that emotion and intuition are important parts of the process of discovery (Szostak 2002), and have attempted to classify the types of bias that characterize scholarship (Szostak 2004, chapter 5). Classifying works in terms of authorial perspective will, as noted above, provide some insight into potential biases; it may also tell us something about the particular role of emotion and intuition in a work. Allowing free combination will—as in the male nurse example above— provide a powerful antidote to bias. And it will be argued in the next section that an emphasis on combinations reduces and may even eliminate the biases that creep into hierarchies themselves.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 166
2014	biasx4	negativo	Prebor and Zitter summarize the issue of bias in both LCC and DDC succinctly when they state, “Complaints have been expressed for more than forty years concerning both the classification system and LCSH subjects. ... Special criticism is leveled at bias and terminology inappropriate for Jewish readers.” ¹⁹ An example of bias is the use of the DDC category 221, Old Testament, to describe the Hebrew Bible. This term is deemed by some scholars to connote overturned or superseded. ²⁰ Another example of bias in subject headings is that as recently as 1993 Weinberg found that when “Placing individual subject headings into hierarchies...” she was able to examine the “LC’s conceptual structure for Jewish topics. Jews turns out to be a narrower term of Christianity.” ²¹	clasificación	Schoppert, A.	CCQ 78; 427
2014	classificatory bias	indeterminado	It utilizes domain analysis to ensure that the complex concepts of any group are translated into basic concepts. It thus severely limits the scope for classificatory bias. It is amenable to classification by authorial perspective (or group membership) because it allows any concepts to be combined.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 166
2014	cognitive biases; scholarly biases	positivo	Though I am epistemologically more confident than Mai that consensus is possible due to our ability to fairly accurately apprehend reality, I can nevertheless appreciate that Mai provides a further justification for classifying works by perspective: this will help to identify some of the biases that an author brings to the work (it will not cope, though, with the perceptual and cognitive biases that all humans share; see Szostak 2004 for a classification of all scholarly biases)	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 163

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	creators' biases	negativo; positivo	If all and any viewpoints are equally valid and useful, then how can one be selected in preference to another to create a localised, subjective taxonomy? Conversely, will any attempt to take a “universalist” or “utilitarian” position inevitably reflect the creators’ biases, despite their best efforts to remain “objective”?	taxonomías	Alexander, F.	JOD 43; 6
2014	cultural bias	negativo	And we would want our subclasses to be free of cultural bias: instruments common in non-western music should not be disadvantaged.	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 69; 167
2014	epistemological and theoretical biases	negativo	López-Huertas and López-Pérez (2010) agree with him [Hjørland, 2008] on this point, and they state that once one understands the articulations present in the knowledge domain, it is possible to find and avoid the representation of epistemological and theoretical biases of that domain that are present in the representation tools.	dominio	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37 ; 338
2014	hidden bias; responsible bias	negativo; positivo	Feinberg argues that classification designers should make their viewpoints and goals more explicit, moving from “hidden bias to responsible bias,” ²²	clasificación	Koford, A.	CCQ 80; 392
2014	human bias; bias ³ ; biases	indeterminado	Based on the previous assessment, despite the concrete nature of the earth and the places on it, designating geographic places is a first-order classification act subject to human bias that must be repeated three times in offering access to maps: once by the powers that identify and provide place-names (bias #1), then by cartographers (bias #2), and then by information intermediaries through the use of controlled vocabularies (bias #3). Finally, end-users approach systems with their own biases in an attempt to access surrogates and ultimately, the geospatial data often captured in maps.	KO (general)	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 437
2014	inherent biases	indeterminado	Historical patterns of mapping and organizing, with all their inherent biases from mappers, information professionals, and users, primarily codify place-names.	bias del profesional de la información	Moulaison, H. L. y Bishop, W.	AKO 38; 442
2014	negative bias	negativo	Summing up some points relating to negative biases, it should be pointed out that users must not be regarded as homogenous, since “[...] the notion of equality as a means toward objectivity can result in separate but equal treatment of differences when what is required is equitable treatment tailored to needs and context” (Olson & Schlegl, 2001, 78).	KO (general)	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 340

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2014	negative biases	negativo; positivo	The literature reviewed offers some practical guidelines for dealing with the inevitable presence of negative biases, since the positive ones are understood by the subject representation professionals of the area as specificity guarantees or usercentered subject representation. Aspects related to the positive character that biases may assume in subject representation are very scarce in the literature and, perhaps, in the theoretical framework of Information Organization.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 339
2014	negative or positive biases	negativo; positivo	The presence of negative or positive biases in subject representation is inevitable, so catalogers or indexers should not assume that their tasks and tools are neutral.	representación del conocimiento	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 340
2014	regional biases; ideological biases; biases	negativo	Specific types of harmful inclinations present in LCSH are pointed out, such as regional biases (Strottman, 2007), i.e., discriminations related to the southwestern coast of the United States, particularly to New México, ideological biases, since LCSH tends to ignore different paradigms in the context of Social Sciences (Urbizagastegui Alvarado, 1994), and biases related to gender, sexuality, race, age, ability, ethnicity, language and religion (Olson, 2000).	indización	Milani, S. O., Guimarães, J. A. C. y Olson, H.	AKO 37; 337
2014	unbiased opinion	negativo	In catalog records, attempts at neutrality are normally manifested in the careful selection of subject headings—typically Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)—that provide what is perceived to be a balanced and unbiased opinion about the content of the work.	indización	Pecoskie, J., Spiteri, L. F. y Tarulli, L.	CCQ 81; 434
2014	unbiased; biases	negativo	In carrying out their work, information professionals strive to provide unbiased access to content, yet the classification tools they use are fraught with biases.	clasificación	Moulaison, H. L., Dykas, F. y Budd, J. M.	KO 72; 41
2014	Western cultural bias	negativo	Yet the BCC does so with a couple of key advantages. First, the classifier is not limited to the subclasses identified in ICONCLASS (which, notably, exhibit a strongly Western cultural bias, and seem better suited to historic than contemporary art).	clasificación	Szostak, R.	KO 73; 270

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2015	bias	indeterminado	The past two decades have also seen increased interest in socio-cultural and cognitive approaches to classification. While Hjørland and Pedersen’s criticism is largely warranted, some scholars such as Olson (1998) and Dick (2006) have instead chosen to address issues of power, bias, and assumptions in information structures and models	clasificación	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 923
2015	bias	indeterminado	Adcock discusses accommodating cultural differences in classification ideas and acknowledges that no structure is free from bias, however her conflicting statements regarding the lack of interdisciplinary influence on new knowledge creation within music, and the “concrete” nature of music, argues against her previous statements.	clasificación	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 926
2015	bias	negativo	Areflexive approach to representation and subsequent organization structures would increase transparency, reduce bias and assumptions, and change our understanding of the world (Lakoff, 1987).	clasificación	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 922
2015	bias	negativo	Cultural contexts and bias are also persistent problems for those involved in classification, knowledge organization, and in the building of MIR systems.	KO (general)	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 926
2015	bias; biased language	negativo	Yeh’s proposal to address the placement of American Indians in the history section of the Library of Congress (the E–F schedule) and to address bias in some of the subject headings was dismissed by the Principle Subject Cataloger at the Library of Congress, Eugene T. Frosio. ¹² Yeh’s proposal to address biased and inappropriate language—to change “massacre” to “incident,” for instance—received this response from Frosio: “...events are not named according to what it is polite or ideal to call them, but according to what they are actually called by authorities in the field.” ¹³	clasificación	Littletree, S. y Metoyer, C. A.	CCQ 82; 642
2015	Biased	negativo	These systems are based on Western organization principles and are biased toward Western classification of knowledge. ³⁸ As such, systems such as the Dewey Decimal Classification, Library of Congress Subject Headings, the British Catalogue of Music Classification, and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) Classification for medicine, lack the “concepts and subject terms that are particular to Indigenous cultures, languages, and knowledge and that consider an Indigenous worldview and epistemology,” which “results in either misrepresentation or lack of representation of alternative knowledge systems and worldviews and consequently, lack of access to alternative knowledge.” ³⁹	KOS	Whaanga, H., Bainbridge, D., Anderson, M., Scrivener, K., Cader, P., Roa, T. y Keegan, T. T.	CCQ 83; 527

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2015	biased concepts	negativo	The flaws discussed so far are mainly linguistic and relate to naming, and are a manifestation of prejudicial or biased concepts within LCC.	clasificación	Cherry, A y Mukunda, K.	CCQ 84; 551
2015	biases	indeterminado	Hjørland and Pedersen state how “different human interests emphasize different properties of objects” and that within LIS and in other fields, “different theories and ‘paradigms’ also emphasize different properties” (p. 586). Because of the variation in emphases, biases are inherent within classification structures because of their socially constructed nature, making classification structures very complex (Olson, 1998; Beghtol, 2002).	clasificación	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 924
2015	biases	indeterminado	Representation is at the heart of what classification systems are built around, and thus also contain assumptions, biases, and complexities of their own, even before being classified.	clasificación	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 924
2015	biases	indeterminado	This trickle-up concept acknowledges that the biases and influences from the moment of representation will only amplify once this representation is organized and housed within systems, or as a part of databases or other repositories.	representación del conocimiento	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 925
2015	biases x2	negativo	Among the biases within LCC are several inappropriate, misguided, and discriminatory categories and subject headings related to the Indigenous peoples of North America. ⁶ For a number of years scholars have analyzed such biases in language and omission, and have tried to modify and improve the descriptions for this subject area in LCC. ⁷	clasificación	Cherry, A y Mukunda, K.	CCQ 84; 549
2015	biasesx2	negativo	Jo Bates and Jennifer Rowley examine LibraryThing from a British perspective and find it dominated by United States taggers, which has an impact on the tagging of ethnic minority resources. They observe: “Folksonomy, like traditional indexing, is found to contain its own biases in worldview and subject representation.” ¹⁰⁸ They recommend integrating folksonomies into catalogs “to provide a partial improvement to the discoverability and subject representation of some ‘non-dominant’ resources ... but with an awareness of the biases that it contains.” ¹⁰⁹	indización	Gross, T., Taylor, A. G. y Joudrey, D. N.	CCQ 85; 15
2015	biasx2	indeterminado	While information representation does not necessarily lead in a linear progression to larger structures of classification and then organization within systems, it is a logical starting point to discuss bias and begin the reflexive approach. A theoretical model of classification that is transparent in revealing bias and complexities would involve “[...] examination of the characteristics of classification, testing various conceptions against those characteristics, and reflexively reworking the model” (Olson, 1998, p. 235)	clasificación	Weissenberger, L.	JOD 45; 924

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2015	Class biases	negativo	The usage of these terms, as described in Dembe’s historical and social analysis of medical judgment in occupational injuries,50 all too often reflected cultural stereotyping, gender, and class biases.	indización	Soglasnova, L. y Hanson, M.	CCQ 86; 920
2015	cultural and political bias; biases x2	negativo	Beginning with the assumption that LCSH entail a cultural and political bias necessitated by stability, they evaluate how the natural language in tags can overcome these biases and thus represent a more authentic and more inclusive “lifeworld” (p. 434). However, they identify that folksonomies are able to develop their own biases, and emerge from a particular socio-cultural background of their own.	indización	Murphy, H y Rafferty, P.	JOD 46; 481
2015	cultural or political bias	positivo	A typical approach in general studies of social tagging is to focus on its advantages and disadvantages. For Kroski (2005), tagging is inclusive, incorporating no imposed cultural or political bias; its language is current, fluid and capable of incorporating terminology and neologisms; it is non-binary, democratic and self-moderating, follows desire lines (see also Mathes, 2004), engenders community and offers excellent usability.	indización	Murphy, H y Rafferty, P.	JOD 46; 480
2015	Euro-American/Anglo bias	negativo	LCC and DDC have a Euro-American/Anglo bias that would clash with our First Nations/Inuit/M’etis subject-based library collection.	clasificación	Swanson, R.	CCQ 87; 572
2015	Eurocentric biases	negativo	As a means of addressing many of the Eurocentric biases, referenced by Turner, and Littletree and Metoyer, Duarte and Belarde-Lewis (“Imagining: Creating Spaces for Indigenous Ontologies”) propose imagining as a viable alternative to misrepresentation and misinformation	catalogación	Metoyer, C. A. y Doyle, A. M.	CCQ 88; 477
2015	inherent biases; biases; intrinsic biases	negativo	It has been well documented that the dominant and most widely used systems of library classification have inherent biases. Over the last few decades a number of researchers, including Sanford Berman, Hope Olson, and others, have investigated both the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) and the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) systems and have found biases that typically concern the ways in which marginalized groups of people are represented within the classification scheme.2 These include issues of gender, class, race, ethnicity, and language, among other characteristics.3 It is important to note that such intrinsic biases in both LCC and DDC are not unique to these systems, but tend to arise in most classification schemes.4	clasificación	Cherry, A y Mukunda, K.	CCQ 84; 549
2015	North American bias	negativo	Despite its North American bias, these two factors made the WorldCat database an appropriate source of data for this study.	catalogación	O’Neill, E., Žumer, M. y Mixer, J.	LRTS 47; 123

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2015	personal biases	negativo	Such a perspective promotes cognizance of the power structures at play in tag assignation, and encourages the identification and active discarding of personal biases	indización	Murphy, H y Rafferty, P.	JOD 46; 481
2015	society's biases	negativo	Greenblatt (1990, 2010) and Capek (1987) argue that the way LGBT resources are treated in LCSH incurs the problem of implied judgment. Society and culture in form LCSH, but the stability and dominance of LCSH perpetuates and prolongs society's biases.	indización	Murphy, H y Rafferty, P.	JOD 46; 482
2015	sociocultural biases	negativo	The core social values that guide IWC mean a necessity to acknowledge and counteract sociocultural biases and stereotypes inherent in many terms, which stigmatize the injured worker and/or carry historical and connotative meanings.	indización	Soglasnova, L. y Hanson, M.	CCQ 86; 909
2015	systemic bias	negativo	From the justice-based point of view, many insurance-based terms contain negative connotations and systemic bias for injured workers.	indización	Soglasnova, L. y Hanson, M.	CCQ 86; 916
2016	American bias	negativo	Most of the other references refer to Asia or to specific ethnicities. Ethnic terminology, consistent with the DDC's American bias, uses colonial titles to classify peoples and places.	clasificación	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 614
2016	American middle-class biases	negativo	Other types of semantic warrant, however, describe how structure and subject inclusion convey meaning and values. Cultural warrant, for example, acknowledges that KOSs reflect the cultural values of the society in which they were created. Beghtol (1986, 120) identifies what she calls "the American middle-class biases of the DDC." Cultural warrant allows us to ask "Whose literature? Who ranks as important?" Non-Christian religions certainly existed in Dewey's day and a large body of literature on them existed, but that did not stop him from relegating them to the very end of the class.	clasificación	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 619
2016	androcentric bias	negativo	In this approach, the universal knower focuses on methodology and the neutrality of the scientific method in the quest for scientific knowledge, proving that women and men are effectively equal when the androcentric bias, particular goals and agendas, and methodological flaws are left aside.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Semidão, R. y Ferreira, M.	KO 75; 120

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	Anglo-American bias	indeterminado	Chapman describes the case of AACR2 versus RDA.8 AACR2 has a distinct Anglo-American bias and is based on the concept of single item cataloging with very little reorganization of relationships.	catalogación	Wu, A., Guajardo, R. y Rodríguez, S.	CCQ 89; 161
2016	bias	indeterminado	García Gutiérrez (2011) notices the classification process is often viewed as a neutral and non-ideological element, even if it does produce ideology and culture. Classification is based on metonymic reduction as a tool to create bias.	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 574
2016	bias	indeterminado	The structure of the DDC can be a source of bias. In The Power to Name (2002), Olson focuses her discussion of the DDC on the form of the KOS	clasificación	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 610
2016	bias	negativo	This study will reflect on the meaning of culture in KOSs, starting with the first general classifications where culture meant some deviations in the selected subjects to be represented and in the way they were classified. Later, scholars refer to it as bias in the classification systems	clasificación	López-Huertas, M. J.	AKO 40; 13
2016	bias	negativo	I would like to build on the idea of diversity rather than universality as a way of accommodating our diverse users and collections and, thus, decreasing levels of bias.	clasificación	Bergman, B., Schomberg, J. y Kurtz, D.	LRTS 48; 156
2016	bias	negativo	This inspired us to ask a larger audience of librarians whether most believed that their local practices for classifying videos adequately helped their patrons; what problems librarians experience with video classification, such as inconsistent categories or bias; and librarians' perceptions about how their libraries handle classification.	clasificación	Bergman, B., Schomberg, J. y Kurtz, D.	LRTS 48; 159
2016	bias	negativo	As previously noted, this has been the case of many studies and critiques of classifications that consciously or unconsciously seek to eradicate bias from universal systems, without realizing that every system has a mainstream and margins and thus it is impossible to represent every group equally distant from the margins, because the spatial composition of a system will always be relative and dependent on the position of its components.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Semidão, R. y Ferreira, M.	KO 75; 120

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	bias	negativo	Dewey had to find hierarchically logical places to insert new concepts, such as “the Internet,” while also trying to overcome bias in parts of the schedule, such as the religion schedule being overwhelmingly devoted to Christianity.	clasificación	Taylor, A. G. y Miller, D. P.	CCQ 90; 526
2016	bias	negativo	The review reveals that this work almost universally comes to the same conclusion, namely that there is a bias in library classification systems that marginalizes and excludes specific topics and groups of people.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 329
2016	bias	negativo	As such, the DDC does in fact exhibit many of the faults of hierarchies: [...] – The distortion or bias towards some privileged subjects, such as Christianity, English language and literature, and Western concepts, especially in the social sciences.	clasificación	Kwaśnik, B. H.	KO 77; 370
2016	bias	negativo	He also argues that we cannot work towards a more equitable library classification system without clearly defining what a just system might look like. He argues that CRT can help people envision that. This echoes Feinberg’s (2007) argument that bias should be illuminated, if not eliminated.	clasificación	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 610
2016	bias	positivo	García Gutiérrez proposes the introduction of pluralism in classification through the process of declassification, a process that requires the awareness of incompleteness, of bias and of subjectivity. It does not reject classification but introduces the principle of contradiction to it, acknowledging that “a thing is also another thing” / “a thing could always be another thing” (García Gutiérrez 2011, p. 11)	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 575
2016	bias	positivo	According to Mai (2009 p. 639), accepting the idea of plurality in classification systems does not mean that “everything goes”. Rather, it poses the challenge of dealing with bias in a transparent and critical way.	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 576
2016	bias	negativo	This process of subject cataloging is highly complex, since external and internal factors, such as subjectivity, partiality and bias may not only interfere with understanding and interpreting content but also have a direct impact on its representation.	indización	Fujita, M. S. L., Dal’Evedove, P. R., Redigolo, F. M. y Martinho, N. O.	AKO 41; 517

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	bias	negativo	His research was based on the assumption that manually developed thesauri can be considered “gold standards” by which automatic approaches may be verified. However, manually constructed thesauri also represent kinds of bias and subjectivity, and, therefore, this assumption may be considered problematic.	indización	Hjørland, B.	KO 78; 155
2016	bias	positivo	According to the precepts, it is easy to imagine that the treatment given to religions that are considered “idolatry.” As a consequence of this, an example of this bias in the revision of BISAC was the inclusion of twenty-nine headings for Biblical aspects [...]	indización	Martínez-Ávila, D.	KO 79; 659
2016	bias	indeterminado	Taking the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) as an example of a well-established KOS and examining its portrayal of Asian American materials, this paper has three goals: 1. To relate existing literature on bias and knowledge organization to Asian American studies and critical race theories including the possessive investment in whiteness (Lipsitz 1998) and racial formation (Omi and Winant 1994); [...]	KO (general)	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 609-610
2016	bias	negativo	Olson and Fox (2010) recommend Gayatri Spivak’s feminist Marxist postcolonial approach as a theoretical framework for uncovering bias and cultural imperialism in knowledge organization.	KO (general)	Hjørland, B.	KO 80; 321
2016	bias	negativo	Instead of the traditional library values of neutrality and universality, Hope Olson suggests a foundation that is based on plurality and diversity (Olson 2001a, 21): “I would like to build on the idea of diversity rather than universality as a way to accommodate our diverse users and collections and thus, decreasing levels of bias.”	KO (general)	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 327-328
2016	bias	positivo	Bias in point of view leads to different categorization - A “glacier movement”, seen and indexed by a physicist, would be frequently expressed as a “mechanics of continua” combined with “ice”. For a glaciologist or an earth scientist a “glacier movement” is a class descriptor on its own, manifested by its advancing and retreating due to climatic change. The truth is: both classifications are useful, though it is a costly arrangement.	KO (general)	Pika, J.	AKO 42; 81
2016	bias	indeterminado	The term “Asian American” is widely accepted in daily life, but what about in knowledge organization systems (KOSs)? One might assume the answer is yes, but “Asian American” is a complicated term. Further, bias in KOSs is well documented (Olson 2002).	KOS	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 609
2016	bias	indeterminado	KOSs, as systems that deal in knowledge, can be examined, to see whether they encourage a continued investment in whiteness. This lends greater urgency to this research, because bias in these KOSs has real consequences in communities’ abilities to generate capital and pass resources down from one generation to the next.	KOS	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 611

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	bias	negativo	We realize that, in his work, Birger Hjørland, besides pointing out the pragmatic epistemological stance in KO as the most productive one, he also points out that the elements of a KOS, terms, concepts and relationships, should be identified especially in literature, the order to minimize bias.	KOS	Weiss, L. C., Bräscher, M. y Vianna, W. B.	AKO 43; 215
2016	bias	negativo	Regarding the activities of knowledge organization and representation, the information science literature, especially in the last decades, has referred to problems such as the negligence of the indexer in choosing indexing terms (Dahlberg 1992), [...], bias in the representation of concepts in knowledge organization systems (KOSs) (Berman 1971; Gogh and Greenblatt 1990) [...]	KOS	Guimarães, J. A. C., Pinho, F. A. y Milani S. O.	KO 81; 339
2016	bias	negativo	The hallmark of Hope Olson's work has been to use a different set of analytical tools to examine our knowledge organization systems from humanistic, feminist, and philosophical angles. These perspectives have led to the uncovering of many instances and types of bias that lead to the marginalization of human groups	KOS	Fox, M. J.	KO 82; 373
2016	bias	negativo	Knowledge organization systems, according to research—much of it Olson's— treat users as a homogenous group who would search the same way (Olson 2001a), scatter topics rather than gathering (Olson 2001b, Intner and Futas 1996), create hostile spaces by grouping unlike items (Fox 2014b, 2016), and use insulting terminology (Berman 1971). These have been identified through Olson and Schlegl's (2001) meta-analysis of bias in knowledge organization systems and built upon by Adler and Tennis (2013) in their taxonomy of harm.	KOS	Fox, M. J.	KO 82; 374-375
2016	bias	negativo	Feinberg argues that the goal is to recognize and ameliorate bias, because it is impossible to purge it from systems (2007).	KOS	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 620
2016	bias	negativo	Examining the pre-digital DDC as a racial project paves the way to practical applications to ameliorate the effects of bias in KOSs, including more community control over structure and definitions.	KOS	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 620
2016	bias	negativo	Further research has the opportunity to engage with emerging technologies and ameliorate bias as systems develop, rather than try to adapt to ill-fitting legacy systems as is evidenced by the DDC's historical attempts to accommodate Asian Americans.	KOS	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 620

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	bias x2	negativo	This approach is the one that is primarily followed in studies where bias is considered something negative that should be removed from universal classifications for the sake of neutrality and equality between women and men. [...] They would rather see those positions as an equivalent problem that is equally opposed to neutrality, i.e., another kind of bias.	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D., Semidão, R. y Ferreira, M.	KO 75; 120
2016	bias x2	indeterminado	In addition to literary warrant, Andersen reinterprets the concept of bias in this chapter. Knowledge organization is social action based in typified and recurrent situations rather than classification and categorization only. It makes us aware of “the social and cultural effects of knowledge organization activity” and “the choices, motivations, or interests guiding knowledge organization activity,” and “as a form of typification and social action, bias drives knowledge organization” (29).	KO (general)	Zhang, L.	KO 83; 563-564
2016	bias; biasedx2	positivo	In a culturally diverse society, the notion of the universality of knowledge must be reviewed. Mai (2013, p. 242) describes the relationship between classification and bias as a reflection of reality. Reality is biased, therefore classifications must also be biased.	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 573
2016	bias; Catholic bias	negativo	According to Broughton (2000, p. 60), “the major difficulty in constructing a classification for religious literature is that of avoiding bias (real whether or apparent) toward some specific religion or denomination.” Both the class ordering heritage DDC and the UDC maintained the structure of Theology/Religion classes by Catholic bias.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 538
2016	bias; cultural bias	negativo	The confluence of ICT and cultural diversity present ethical challenges. Capurro (2010) proposes an “intercultural comparative critical reflection” as a means to problematize the bias behind the use of technology in informational processes. Knowledge organization studies on cultural diversity show a distinct connection ethics as a way to create pathways to reduce cultural bias.	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 575
2016	biased	indeterminado	If different knowledge organization systems can be built from the perspective of different cultures, it follows that these systems, as cultural constructs, are biased towards the culture from which they stem. In other words, knowledge organization systems are constructs that tend to present themselves as invisible (or apparently neutral) to their users (Bowker; Star 2000).	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 574

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	biased	negativo	And thirdly, Hope Olson has inspired a new generation of knowledge organization scholars, brought up with the notion that all classifications are biased.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 329
2016	biased	indeterminado	Indexing consensus across various cultures - Since not all cultures worldwide understand one item equally and consistently (Tillett 2015), it follows that the indexing of human output may differ or might be biased.	indización	Pika, J.	AKO 42; 79
2016	biased	indeterminado	For this reason, there are, on the one hand, rules of knowledge organization and representation based on a positivist paradigm which utilize dominant styles and vices—and sometimes are biased—and, on the other hand, a cultural universe, which, when represented in these systems through these rules, is reduced in such an unethical way that it does not refer to or reflect the reality of many societies and cultures.	KOS	Guimarães, J. A. C., Pinho, F. A. y Milani S. O.	KO 81; 341
2016	biased description	negativo	Descriptions are not atheoretical, although the persons doing the descriptions may be unaware of their theoretical influences and thereby produce “biased” descriptions.	clasificación	Hjørland, B.	KO 80; 319
2016	biased framework	negativo	Perhaps the first copy of Weisel’s work received by LC was the French translation, and would explain this choice of call number. Nevertheless, decisions such as classifying Weisel’s work as French rather than Yiddish gives the impression that our cataloging decisions are still embedded in a biased framework that gives preference to Western European languages.	clasificación	Green, M. A. y Rathbun-Grubb, S.	LRTS 49; 272
2016	biased indexing	negativo	Adjustment of redundant concepts - Monitoring of science terminology development versus classification schemes in the past 25-30 years 20 reveals that vast amount of information has been faultlessly classified and contributes to enhance the search yield (Pika 2010). Only sporadically the metadata were incorrect or inappropriate due to relabelling or biased indexing.	indización	Pika, J.	AKO 42; 80
2016	biased practices	negativo	KOSs need a precise standard in order to improve the representations contained therein, avoiding biased practices of classification and cataloging under dominant aspects, or even avoiding damages in representing subjects about politics, religion, culture and language.	KOS	Guimarães, J. A. C., Pinho, F. A. y Milani S. O.	KO 81; 343

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	biased subject representation	negativo	When analyzing how marginalized groups and topics are represented on the document surrogates used by knowledge organization systems, Olson (2002, 9) specifies three problems: First, pleasing the majority of library users sometimes results in biased subject representation; [...]	KOS	Guimarães, J. A. C., Pinho, F. A. y Milani S. O.	KO 81; 345
2016	biased; biases	negativo	The absence of that causes biased representations that have been well documented in the field, in special in cataloguing and classification practices and methodologies to recognize and avoid such biases are required.	catalogación; clasificación	López-Huertas, M. J.	AKO 40; 17-18
2016	biases	indeterminado	Maybe one of the first manifestations of this interest was the biases detected in the first bibliographic classifications that last until now, as it is claimed in López-Huertas (2008)	clasificación	López-Huertas, M. J.	AKO 40; 15
2016	biases	negativo	As Olson sticks out (1998, p. 234): [...] existing literature has critiqued the most widely used classification in the world, the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), for its treatment of women, Puerto Ricans, Chinese and Japanese Americans, Mexican Americans, Jews, Native Americans, the developing world (including Africa, the Middle East, and Melanesia), gays, teenagers, senior citizens, people with disabilities, and alternative lifestyles.' To look at these biases with a fresh eye, a theoretical construct capable of revealing the complexities of classification and its social construction was sought.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 539
2016	biases	negativo	The construction of those classification systems occurs within the confines of the culture(s) in which they are developed. Olson argued that “[people] take the classification for granted as though it were a natural landscape rather than a well-manicured lawn that is the product of intellectual labor.” ²² Intellectual labor can reify the unconscious biases of its creators. ²³	clasificación	Bergman, B., Schomberg, J. y Kurtz, D.	LRTS 48; 158
2016	biases	negativo	The main challenge, according to Hope Olson, is that this commitment to neutrality cloak the biases of classifications and hinder conversations about the cultural effects of classifications that marginalize and exclude views outside of the political, social, and ethical mainstream.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 327
2016	biases	negativo	This paper introduces theories and ideas of geography and spatial metaphors as “Geography offers concepts for building a theoretical framework to ameliorate the biases of classification” (Olson 1998, 322).	clasificación	Martínez-Ávila, D. y Beak, J.	KO 84; 364

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	biases	negativo	Can intersex be taken seriously when it is shelved next to a book on pornography? The fit with nearby titles can reveal the biases, ignorance, or indifference of the classificationist body or classifier.	clasificación	Fox, M. J.	KO 85; 590
2016	biases	negativo	Here, the concept of subject ontogeny is used as a jumping off point in observing the changes in guidelines and practices over time. Further, it helps Turner identify the embedded and persistent biases against indigenous knowledge.	clasificación	Lee, W.-C.	KO 86; 595
2016	biases	negativo	We aim to illuminate the biases of the DDC, helping to improve scholars' understanding of the DDC and to hypothesize how to better represent Asian Americans in developing KOSs.	clasificación	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 610
2016	biases	indeterminado	In this perspective, domain analysis is related to the socio-cognitive approach to KO, which considers discursive communities part of a domain and involve the relationships between the domain structure and the knowledge of the individual and social levels, as the domain has its own actors, biases, subjective criteria of relevance, particular cognitive styles, languages, etc.	dominio	Araújo, P. C. de.	KO 87; 566
2016	biases	negativo	This leads into two chapters that explain the functionality of LCSH, including its history, biases, and limitations, and how it arranges topics and makes use of pattern headings and free-floating subdivisions.	indización	Bothman, B.	CCQ 91; 612
2016	biases	indeterminado	Mai (1999) describes this modern-to-postmodern shift in KO research and issues a call to action for research agendas to include epistemic approaches, a call that has been heeded. Influential research regarding the social context of classification has diagnosed knowledge organization systems (KOSs) as snapshots of their generation and resulting biases of the classifier (for example, Foskett 1971), of their disciplines (for example, Hjørland 1997), or of the dominant classes in society (for example, Olson 2007).	KO (general)	Fox, M. J.	KO 85; 582
2016	biases	negativo	Considering these aspects, we believe that the intervention of an ethical analysis in knowledge organization systems is not only appropriate but especially necessary as it tries to intervene in represented and possibly disseminated biases practiced so far in addition to improving representation tools so that an awareness of how and why they are made is risen.	KOS	Guimarães, J. A. C., Pinho, F. A. y Milani S. O.	KO 81; 347

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	biases	positivo	The essential point in representation may lie on cultural differences. The authors in this study addressed culture and hence the different existing cultures as a decisive factor for biases occurring in representations, requiring both from the professional and the tool used an understanding regarding the peculiarities and differences of each culture.	KOS	Guimarães, J. A. C., Pinho, F. A. y Milani S. O.	KO 81; 346
2016	biases x2	negativo	In his short story Yellow, Don Lee (2001) writes about the ways that the ghosts of racism can control an individual's life as strongly as racism itself. Likewise, it is possible the burdens of Dewey's original biases will haunt us longer than the biases themselves.	clasificación	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 616
2016	biases; systemic biases	negativo	Regardless that it may be difficult to identify and expose these biases, Hope Olson remains steadfast that the work is necessary and important. Again, her own position and approach is one that starts from within the library and knowledge organization practitioner community; she identifies with practice and argues from within practice. Yet, she is adamant that the challenges of systemic biases in library classification can be changed, and need to change [...]	KO (general)	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 327
2016	biasesx2; bias	negativo	While Hope Olson's analysis and interaction with the DDC and LCSH reveal its biases and the marginalization and exclusions these biases entail, the main frustration might not be with the biases themselves but with the reaction from these library classification systems.	clasificación; indización	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 328
2016	biasx2	positivo	The new information and communication technologies have a potential to become the cornerstone to foster changes in knowledge organization systems that would be more open to cultural diversity. Identifying bias and subjectivity in classification systems and dealing with such bias in a critical and ethical way is the first step.	KOS	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 577
2016	biasx2; biased	negativo	Bias is well documented in KOSs and not just in reference to race. Melanie Feinberg (2007) argues that all information systems, whether they focus on one domain or encompass multiple domains, are biased. She argues that since it is not possible to eliminate bias, the most responsible thing to do is to illuminate it.	KOS	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 610

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	biasx2; cultural biases	negativo	Although Hope Olson notes that (2002, 22), “the editors of DDC and of other classifications regularly respond to concerns about bias at the same time that they endeavor to make their changes manageable for existing collections,” the main challenge is that the editors have not seriously entered the theoretical conversation about cultural biases in their systems and their marginalization and exclusions of certain groups of people and viewpoints. As Feinberg (2011) has pointed out, the problem is not the systems’ bias—the challenge is that the systems are not open about the positions they take, their view of the world, and their interpretive stance [...]	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 328
2016	Catholic bias	negativo	The Religion broader classes were for a long time ranked under the Catholic bias. Seven out of these nine broader classes contemplate exclusively Christianity.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 541
2016	Christian bias	negativo	The orientation religious question behind the classification system has worried the experts for a while. In the specific case of the Religion class, it is observed that the same carries an inheritance Christian bias.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 538
2016	Christian bias	negativo	The adopted analytical approach highlights the emergence of religions game in the classification schemes, understanding that the bibliographic classification systems are not immune to the exclusion mode reproduction and religious intolerance of a society. In the specific case of the Religion class, it is observed that the same carries an inheritance Christian bias.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 541
2016	Christian bias	negativo	The Christian bias predominates, the broader classes. The specific elements of Christianity allocates the classes 220 to 280.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 544
2016	Christianity bias	negativo	The auxiliary table categories which can be applied to all religions were based on the system ancient structure and, therefore, they still show the Christianity bias.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 543

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	Christianity bias	negativo	The issues related to the Brazilian popular religiosity tend to be categorized as Folklore. Facets still demonstrate the Christianity bias.	clasificación	Trivelato, R. M. da S. y Moura, M. A.	AKO 44; 541
2016	classification bias	indeterminado	In a globalized world, cultural diversity seems to be taken for granted. The ubiquity of the concept might be disguising the fact that the concept has far-reaching implications which deserve to be examined. As regards the field of knowledge organization, cultural diversity can be seen as the underlying concern behind discussions about classification bias.	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 573
2016	constructivist bias	indeterminado	The objects forming the upper-level ontology exhibit minimal ambiguity while the sub-ontologies, the disciplines, can allow for constructivist bias and authorial perspective without losing all touch with real phenomena of human experience.	ontologías	Smith, J. D.	KO 88; 509
2016	cultural bias	negativo	This article examines the challenge delivered to catalogers by the clash between the specificity and uniqueness of Chinese chronology and the cultural bias and ambiguity manifested in the application of the LCC and the SHM H1225.	clasificación	Diao, J. y Cao, H.	CCQ 92; 245
2016	cultural bias	negativo	This article does want to draw catalogers' attention to the limitations of the LCC schedule generated by the existing cultural bias, as this may not necessarily be found only on Chinese language materials.	clasificación	Diao, J. y Cao, H.	CCQ 92; 248
2016	cultural bias	negativo	So far this article has discussed the issues of chronology in cataloging Chinese archaeological reports, the complexity of Chinese archaeology and history, the cultural bias of LCC, and the ambiguity of the SHM H1225.	clasificación	Diao, J. y Cao, H.	CCQ 92; 257
2016	cultural bias	negativo	When the Eurocentric LCC and SHM H1225 are applied to classify and describe Chinese archaeological reports and related materials, their limitations, such as cultural bias and ambiguity, become quite apparent.	clasificación	Diao, J. y Cao, H.	CCQ 92; 260
2016	cultural bias	positivo	In this sense, the perspective of interculturality might offer insights as to how to understand these questions within the framework of knowledge organization. From this perspective it is possible to perceive the classification of knowledge as a construct that is not without cultural bias.	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 573
2016	cultural bias	positivo	This view of classification as an innate process has contributed to its acceptance as a "natural" and universally applicable process. The terms "similarity"/ "sameness" and "difference" are the guiding principles of classification in Western culture, and such conceptions carry with them cultural bias.	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin, M. M.	AKO 39; 574

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	cultural bias; bias	negativo	When the conceptual model of a Western world view about the evolution of world history is adopted to classify world knowledge, the cultural bias became unavoidable and obvious as more and more non-Western materials enter into Western libraries. By keeping this bias or limitation in mind when handling archaeological materials, catalogers can make up for it through the execution of their own sensitivity and creativity and choose wise options accordingly.	clasificación	Diao, J. y Cao, H.	CCQ 92; 249
2016	cultural biases	negativo	Lakoff (1987) picks up the same reading of exposing our own cultural biases when faced with odd classifications; Borges's classification of animals (92), "comes close to the impression a Western reader gets when reading descriptions of nonwestern languages and cultures."	clasificación	Mai, J.- E.	KO 76; 325
2016	cultural biases	negativo	As such the authors highlight the limitations of our own systems of thought, the cultural biases of classifications, the forced nature of classifications, the observation that classifications are always created with a purpose in mind, and the challenges with the expectation that we have come to expect symmetries in the levels of abstraction across categories at the same level.	clasificación	Mai, J.- E.	KO 76; 325
2016	cultural biases	negativo	Given that DDC editors are influenced by their own cultural biases, this perception has impact on the use of the term "Asian American" in the DDC.	clasificación	Higgins, M.	KO 74; 611
2016	culturally biased	indetermina do	Contemporary scholarship on classification almost universally takes a different stand on these issues; it is now accepted that classifications are culturally biased, that classifications appear forced and heterogeneous outside their context, and that classifications are always created for a specific purpose.	clasificación	Mai, J.- E.	KO 76; 329-330
2016	cultural bias; culturally biased use of knowledge	positivo	This article discusses, through literature review, cultural bias in classification from the standpoint of knowledge organization in an interdisciplinary dialogue with social studies, feminist positions and postcolonial theory. Information is a key aspect to understand the social, cultural, political and economic relations intertwined in the map of the globalized world. The role of classification as an epistemological tool that promotes a culturally biased use of knowledge	clasificación	Zamboni, R. C. V. y Francelin , M. M.	AKO 39; 572
2016	systemic bias	negativo	Olson has also written many critiques of classification theory from a social justice perspective. Olson's critiques come from several angles: in some cases, she uses a feminist perspective to advocate for change, ³³ in other articles she questions the Western-centric nature of Dewey Decimal Classification. ³⁴ Olson also collaborated with Schlegl to explore ways to reduce systemic bias in subject analysis across axes of discrimination including gender, age, ability, religious affiliation, and more. ³⁵	clasificación	Schombe rg, J.	CCQ 93; 7-8

AÑO	TÉRMINO	ALCANCE	CONTEXTO	DOMINIO	AUTOR	FUENTE
2016	systemic bias	negativo	The paper shows how Hope Olson's work on marginalization and exclusion of specific topics and groups of people in large library classification has unraveled the systemic bias found in all classifications.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 324
2016	systemic bias	negativo	Hope Olson has made three significant contributions to knowledge organization. First and foremost, she has unraveled the systemic bias in classification by shining a light on the widespread marginalization and exclusion of topics and groups of people outside the cultural mainstream.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 329
2016	systemic bias	negativo	Hope Olson's vast contributions to knowledge organization demonstrate the systemic bias in classifications, and have laid the foundation to explore the social influences on classification.	KO (general)	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 329
2016	systemic biases	negativo	Secondly, through her scholarship, Hope Olson has developed a methodological approach to close readings and analysis of classificatory structures and classification of books, which allows her to unravel the decisions and systemic biases in library classification systems.	clasificación	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 329
2016	unbiased	negativo	Appear unbiased and universally applicable—but they actually hide their exclusions under the guise of neutrality ... [which] disproportionately affects access to information outside of the cultural mainstream and about groups marginalized in our society.	KOS	Mai, J.-E.	KO 76; 327
2016	unbiased representation; bias	negativo	.Some scholars recommend user education as a means of training users to treat the catalogue and its classification standards dialogically, rather than as neutral and unbiased representations of objective reality (Drabinski 2013, 94).However, other scholars remain committed to addressing the problem of bias in existing schemes	KO (general)	Campbell, D. G.	AKO 45; 523
2016	Wester bias	negativo	The most widely used classification of the subject of works of art is ICONCLASS (2014). Szostak (2014) described ICONCLASS in some detail. Like any enumerated scheme, it limits the ability for synthesis. Though its creators have created many compound terms they cannot provide for all possible combinations that an artist might pursue (and ICONCLASS has a notably Western bias in coverage).	clasificación	Szostak, R.	AKO 46; 362

11.2 Corpus

A continuación se presentan los artículos que en su redacción apareció el término *bias* y que sirvieron como insumo para la elaboración del cuadro presentado en 6.2 *Otros usos de bias en Organización del Conocimiento*. Dichos artículos estarán agrupados por título de revista siguiendo un orden cronológico creciente. Los títulos de revistas se presentarán de forma alfabética.

11.2.1 *Advances in Knowledge Organization* (ISSN 0938-5495)

AKO 1	Grolier, E. de. (1990). Some notes on the question of a so-called "unified classification". En R. Fugmann (Ed.). <i>Tools for Knowledge Organization and the Human Interface: Proceedings of the 1st ISKO-Conference</i> (pp. 85-108). Frankfurt: Indeks Verlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 2)
AKO 2	Raju, A. A. N. (1990). Indology: Problems in its classification and organisation in libraries with special reference to Universal Decimal Classification (IME, 1985) and Colon Classification (7th edition, 1987). En R. Fugmann (Ed.). <i>Tools for Knowledge Organization and the Human Interface: Proceedings of the 1st ISKO-Conference</i> (pp. 124-133). Frankfurt: Indeks Verlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 2)
AKO 3	Olson, H. A. (1994). Universal models: A history of the Organization of Knowledge. En H. Albrechtsen y S. Oernager (Eds.). <i>Knowledge Organization and quality management: Proceedings of the third International ISKO Conference</i> (pp. 72-80). Frankfurt: Indeks Verlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 4)
AKO 4	Olson, H. A. (1996). Dewey thinks therefore he is: The epistemic stance of Dewey and DDC. En R. Green (Ed.). <i>Knowledge Organization and change: Proceedings of the fourth International ISKO Conference</i> (pp. 302-312). Frankfurt: Indeks Verlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 5)
AKO 5	Mitchell, J. S. (1996). The Dewey Decimal Classification at 120: Edition 21 and Beyond. En R. Green (Ed.). <i>Knowledge Organization and change: Proceedings of the fourth International ISKO Conference</i> (pp. 378-385). Frankfurt: Indeks Verlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 5)
AKO 6	Olson, H. A. y Ward, D. B. (1998). Charting a journey across knowledge domains: Feminism in the Dewey Decimal Classification. En W. M. el Hadi, J. Maniez y S. A. Pollitt. (Eds.). <i>Structures and relations in Knowledge Organization: Proceedings of the fifth International ISKO Conference</i> (pp. 238-244). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 6)

- AKO 7 **Williamson, N.** (1998). An interdisciplinary world and discipline based classification. En W. M. el Hadi, J. Maniez y S. A. Pollitt. (Eds.). *Structures and relations in Knowledge Organization: Proceedings of the fifth International ISKO Conference* (pp. 115-123). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 6)
- AKO 8 **Sigel, A.** (2000). How can user-oriented depth analysis be constructively guided? En C. Beghtol, L. C. Howarth y N. J. Williamson (Eds.). *Dynamism and stability in Knowledge Organization: Proceedings of the sixth International ISKO Conference* (pp. 247-253). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 7)
- AKO 9 **Beghtol, C.** (2000). A whole, its kinds, and its parts. En C. Beghtol, L. C. Howarth y N. J. Williamson (Eds.). *Dynamism and stability in Knowledge Organization: Proceedings of the sixth International ISKO Conference* (pp. 313-319). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 7)
- AKO 10 **Beghtol, C.** (2002). Universal Concepts, Cultural Warrant, and Cultural Hospitality. En M. J. López-Huertas (Ed.). *Challenges in Knowledge Representation and Organization for the 21st Century: Integration of knowledge across boundaries: Proceedings of the seventh International ISKO Conference* (pp. 45-49). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 8)
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- AKO 26 **Kjellman, U.** (2008). Visual Knowledge Organization Towards an International Standard or a Local Institutional Practice? En C. Arsenault y J. T. Tennis (Eds.). *Culture and identity in Knowledge Organization: Proceedings of the tenth International ISKO Conference* (pp. 289-294). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 11)
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- AKO 32 **Biagetti, M. T.** (2010). Pertinence perspective and OPAC enhancement. En Gnoli, C. y Mazzocchi, F. (Eds.). *Paradigms and conceptual systems in knowledge organization: Proceedings of the Eleventh International ISKO Conference* (pp. 334-340). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 12)
- AKO 33 **Ohly, H.-P.** (2010). Interrelations and dynamics in thematic networks: How to present bibliometric outcome? En Gnoli, C. y Mazzocchi, F. (Eds.). *Paradigms and conceptual systems in knowledge organization: Proceedings of the Eleventh International ISKO Conference* (pp. 371-376). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 12)
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- AKO 35 **Tognoli, N. B. y Guimarães, J. A. C.** (2010). Postmodern archival science and contemporary diplomatics: New approaches for archival knowledge organization. En Gnoli, C. y Mazzocchi, F. (Eds.). *Paradigms and conceptual systems in knowledge organization: Proceedings of the Eleventh International ISKO Conference* (pp. 405-411). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 12)

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- AKO 40 **López-Huertas, M. J.** (2016). The integration of culture in Knowledge Organization Systems. En Guimarães, J. A. C., Milani, S. O. y Dodebei, V. (Eds.). *Knowledge Organization for a sustainable world: Challenges and perspectives for cultural, scientific, and technological sharing in a connected society: Proceedings of the Fourteenth International ISKO Conference* (pp. 13-28). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 15)
- AKO 41 **Fujita, M. S. L., Dal'Evedove, P. R., Redigolo, F. M. y Martinho, N. O.** (2016). The socio-cognitive context of the subject cataloger and his professional experience. En Guimarães, J. A. C., Milani, S. O. y Dodebei, V. (Eds.). *Knowledge Organization for a sustainable world: Challenges and perspectives for cultural, scientific, and technological sharing in a connected society: Proceedings of the Fourteenth International ISKO Conference* (pp. 515-522). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 15)
- AKO 42 **Pika, J.** (2016). Knowledge Organization in Sciences: As a classificatory performance and classification design model for humanities. En Guimarães, J. A. C., Milani, S. O. y Dodebei, V. (Eds.). *Knowledge Organization for a sustainable world: Challenges and perspectives for cultural, scientific, and technological sharing in a connected society: Proceedings of the Fourteenth International ISKO Conference* (pp. 75-83). Würzburg: ErgonVerlag. (Advances in Knowledge Organization, vol. 15)
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- CCQ 5 **Comaromi, J. P.** (1983). Cataloging theory and serials. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, 3(2-3), 9-17.

- CCQ 6 **Widenmann, E. A.** (1983). Book reviews. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, 3(1), 49-52.
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12. ANEXOS

12.1 Cuadro de términos equivalentes

Generic	In the Idea Plane	In the Verbal Plane	In the Notational Plane
focus	class	subject	class number
	isolate idea	isolate term	isolate number
	array-isolate idea	array-isolate term	array-isolate number
basic focus	basic class	basic subject	basic class number
main focus	main class	main subject	main class number
canonical focus	canonical class	canonical subject	canonical main class
isolate	isolate idea	isolate term	isolate number
common isolate	common isolate idea	common isolate term	common isolate number
anteriorizing common isolate	anteriorizing common isolate idea	anteriorizing common isolate term	anteriorizing common isolate number
posteriorizing common isolate	posteriorizing common isolate idea	posteriorizing common isolate term	posteriorizing common isolate number
array isolate	array isolate idea	array isolate term	array isolate number
facet	basic class	basic subject	basic class number
	isolate idea	isolate term	isolate number
basic facet	basic class	basic subject	basic class number
isolate facet	isolate idea	isolate term	isolate number
compound focus	compound class	compound subject	compound class number
complex focus	complex class	complex subject	complex class number
complex array isolate	complex array isolate idea	complex array isolate term	complex array isolate number

<i>biasing focus</i>	<i>biasing class</i>	<i>biasing subject</i>	<i>biasing class number</i>
<i>biasing isolate</i>	<i>biasing isolate idea</i>	<i>biasing isolate term</i>	<i>biasing isolate number</i>
<i>biasing array isolate</i>	<i>biasing array isolate idea</i>	<i>biasing array isolate term</i>	<i>biasing array isolate number</i>
comparison focus	comparison class	comparison subject	comparison class number
comparison isolate	comparison isolate idea	comparison isolate term	comparison isolate number
comparison array isolate	comparison array isolate idea	comparison array isolate term	comparison array isolate number
difference focus	difference class	difference subject	difference class number
difference isolate	difference isolate idea	difference isolate term	difference isolate number
difference array isolate	difference array isolate idea	difference array isolate term	difference array isolate number
influencing focus	influencing class	influencing subject	influencing class number
influencing isolate	influencing isolate idea	influencing isolate term	influencing isolate number
general relation focus	general relation class	general relation subject	general relation class number
general relation isolate	general relation isolate idea	general relation isolate term	general relation isolate number
general relation array isolate	general relation array isolate idea	general relation array isolate term	general relation array isolate number

Fuente: Indian Standard Institute, 1963, pp. 39-40

13. ÍNDICE ANALÍTICO

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COCOCIMIENTO

KOR · Véase ORGANIZACIÓN DEL
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Organización y Representación del
Conocimiento · Véase ORGANIZACIÓN
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- 1- Work always more than you are paid for;
- 2- Learn everything by doing yourself;
- 3- Cultivate the habit of hard work with dedication;
- 4- Develop work-chastity; and
- 5- Do the work for work's sake without having an eye on the fruits it can give.

S. R. Ranganathan