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## **Intra- and interdisciplinary cross-concordances for information retrieval**

In the final phase of the project KoMoHe<sup>1</sup> at GESIS, a major evaluation effort to test and measure the effectiveness of the vocabulary mappings in a Knowledge Organization System (KOS) enhanced environment was conducted (Mayr & Petras, 2008). The paper reports on the evaluation results of different intra- and interdisciplinary cross-concordances.

The most important question is how effective and helpful the mappings are in an actual search. In a search portal like sowiport.de<sup>2</sup> which provides unified access to a variety of databases providing high quality content such as bibliographic metadata, full texts and data sets, the question becomes crucial whether crossconcordances can enable a distributed search with improved result sets. Can they bridge the differences in human language in order to facilitate a seamless search with the same query across different disciplinary databases? Our thorough Information Retrieval (IR) evaluation focuses on the quality of the associated search via cross-concordances.

Leveraging the cross-concordances should expand the search space, correct ambiguities and imprecision in the query formulation and therefore, in general, find more relevant documents for a given query. The retrieval results improve for all cross-concordances, however, interdisciplinary cross-concordances cause a significantly higher (positive) impact on the search results. For all cross-concordances in the test scenarios, more relevant documents were found compared to the query types without the use of cross-concordances; in particular cases, the retrieved set was even more precise (e.g. increase in precision as well).

In this paper we want to explore pros and cons of intra- and interdisciplinary cross-concordances<sup>3</sup>: Why are cross-concordances in one discipline (e.g. KOS in social sciences) less effective for IR than interdisciplinary mappings (e.g. social science KOS mapped to a psychology KOS)? Where and how can automatic mapping methods help in KOS mapping projects (Lauser et al., 2008)?

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