

Gender Terminology and Indexing Systems: The Case of Woman's Body, Image and Visualization

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Representation and organization of knowledge in interdisciplinary/transdisciplinary domains have attracted little attention among specialists in Information Science. The lack of attention has affected the management of this kind of information in a negative way because models used for handling interdisciplinary information are based on or inspired by disciplinarity, causing problems in information retrieval. This study is part of broader research aiming to analyze an interdisciplinary domain, in this case Gender Studies, in order to identify its terminological behaviour and its conceptual dynamics for information retrieval. On the basis of a selected lexicon of 333 terms taken from a total of 5,200 terms coming from different sources, this study aims to bring to light the model followed in the representation of concepts related to the health, image and body of women, and their visualization in texts specialized in gender and in

information retrieval systems, particularly in Gender thesauri. Secondary objectives are to determine if these sources suffer from gender bias and other types of prejudices of social constructions, here in regards to the body and the health of women, and to identify the research interest that these topics awaken, as reflected in the selected collection of specialized documents. To this end, a quantitative analysis of the selected terminology was done, comparing the results obtained with the selected lexicon from the indexing systems with the lexicon obtained from the primary sources, to detect coinciding terms and possible differences between the two, and so to appraise the documental warrant of the systems. Finally, the terms were grouped into categories in order to reveal the most relevant aspects for representation in the overall context of women's health, the female body and the image of women.

Introduction

Traditionally, knowledge representation and organization in indexing and retrieval systems have been discipline oriented. Indexing tools have been designed and constructed following a disciplinary model. Nevertheless, there is an emerging paradigm in doing science and research that is based on different foundations and that is a response to the lack of answers to situations, problems, etc. that could not be solved from the disciplinary perspective. The interdisciplinary-transdisciplinary model came into existence to cope with this new problem area by bringing an alternative insight, based on complex thinking, postmodernism and

a turning away from the traditional, reductionist approach. This perspective, which has been active for decades now, has generated very different terminological, conceptual and structural dynamics to that observed in disciplinary domains. Since interdisciplinary studies have started up, thousands of documents have been published and have had to be managed in information systems for retrieval with no indexing tools developed using this new knowledge. Some specialists have been interested in this problem and in the negative way it affects information retrieval (Albrechtsen and Jacob 1998; McIlwaine 1998; Williamson 1998), but most of the responses are quite conservative and they do not address the essence of the problem in our view:

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what the interdisciplinary domain looks like and what are its terminological and structural dynamics and characteristics.

The present article is part of a more extensive study on a particular interdisciplinary domain, Gender Studies. The research's main objective was to analyze indexing tools on this topic, in special thesauri, in order to find out common patterns of design, if any, on which a new actualized tool could be built. [1] We were first of all looking for ways for domain analysis. In doing so, Gender Studies thesauri, some Internet directories and finally terminology from indexing specialized primary documents were studied (López-Huertas and Barité 2002; López-Huertas, Torres and Barité 2004, 2005). The results of this research show that thesauri seem to have no common patterns of design, that terminology co-occurrence among them is low, less than 20%, which causes an effect of terminological dispersion. Many of these terms are only cited in one out of all consulted sources, which took us to the idea that they might not be very relevant for the Gender domain, and they might be not so relevant for indexing specialized documents as well. It was also clear that the conceptual structure showed by the four thesauri consulted expressed a severe dispersion in the models used to represent and to organize the domain. Furthermore, there is a lack of consensus as to the scope of the domain and its structural representation in the consulted sources.

Some of these conclusions, in particular the terminological ones, point to the value of comparing terms in thesauri and terms coming from indexing primary documents to see the terms behaviour in both sources and the co-occurrence between them. To do this test, a thematic area was selected, and that is the area related to the *health, image and body of women*, and their visualization in texts specialized in Gender and in information retrieval systems, particularly in Gender thesauri.

Objectives

This study has the following four goals. First, it will compare the results obtained in the selected lexicon based on the indexing systems with the lexicon obtained from the primary sources to detect coinciding terms and possible differences between the two, and so to evaluate the warrant of the studied thesauri. Second, it will determine if these sources suffer from gender bias and other types of

prejudices of social construction, here in regards to the body and the health of women. The third objective is to propose main categories for the set of the selected terms in order to make visible the most relevant aspects represented in the overall context of women's health, the female body, and the image of women. The fourth and final aim is to identify problems with actual indexing systems (thesauri) with respect to interdisciplinary matters, with the aim of starting the first steps toward a new model for constructing indexing systems that removes the identified biases. This benefits all library users, especially those seeking information on interdisciplinary topics.

All this can be summarized in the following specific objectives:

- To make manifest, if any, the model or patterns followed for the representation of the concepts in which we were interested (women's health, body and visualization) in gender documents and in the information retrieval systems, above all in thesauri.
- To determine, as far as possible, in what way the gender bias and other prejudices of a social order may appear in these sources, in this case in relation to the body and the health of women, given that both the texts and the systems we used harbour reflections of the cultural patterns of the time when they were created.
- To identify the categories for the selected vocabulary that make visible the characteristics of the set of terms that they represent, and that are formulated away from the traditional androcentric patterns.
- To start a new way of managing interdisciplinary documents that goes to the essence of the problem which is, in our view, to get to know the interdisciplinary dynamics of a topic before building indexing systems or any other kind of information indexing and retrieval system to be used in the domain.

The scope of research

It is important to delimit the scope of this study, which is marked by two circumstances: the sources from which the selected terminology was taken, and the outcome of the study.

Concerning sources, we should underline that the documents pertain for the most part to the academic/research realm, with perhaps the sole exception of the Internet, though even here quality criteria guided the selection of the documents used. There are many possible areas of discourse for this subject matter, as for any other (works of diffusion, the press, etc.) which were not con-

sidered here, and might have altered the results that we present. Indeed, the entire topic related to beauty would have been much more heavily represented if we had included regular press publications, for example. Our reasoning was that the final user in mind would be, ideally, a specialist or person with some knowledge of the gender field. The types of sources and discourses involved could be increased in future studies. In the meantime, the terminology included here represents a sector (the most solid one, no doubt, representing the essence of Gender Studies) of the possible publications in the area. A second restricting circumstance surrounds the ultimate aim of the study, which is to create an up-to-date indexing and retrieval system for handling information about Gender Studies. Such a system would be designed for use by documentation centres, libraries and any other information centres concerned with Gender Studies and Women. The management and retrieval of information call for normalization of the terminology, categories and organization of knowledge in this subject area. Therefore, the results presented here should be understood in the context we have just described – the health and representation of the female body in specialized academic/scientific texts and how it is visualized by indexing systems.

Materials and methods

The terminology used for this study comes from the set of 5,200 terms for the Gender Studies domain whose sources are noted in Appendix 1. This table lists in alphabetical order the sources used, all in the languages spoken in Spain, as our work was restricted to these languages and to documents published in Spain. From these terms, those related to *women's health, body and image* were chosen. This decision was founded on the fact that it provides for a reduced terminological corpus, allowing us to carry out the study in a reasonable length of time and utilize it as the basis for a more complete study. The other major reason was that this subject matter stands as a significant aspect within Gender Studies.

The above-mentioned lexicon selected for this study came from different sources:

- Primary sources – monographs, journals and documents divulged on the Web.

- Secondary sources (specialized dictionaries and vocabularies).
- Tertiary sources containing terms processed from documents: thesauri and documental vocabularies. In this study, we used only terms coming from thesauri.

Terms from documents were obtained by human indexing, using as a base of analysis the titles, summaries and content indexes, depending on the source.

The complete set of 5.200 terms was stored in a relational database constructed for this study from which different indexes could be developed. One of them allowed visualizing terms, the frequencies of terms in documents and sources, as can be seen in Table 1. For the first file, Table 1 shows the identified fields following the index order: Terminology, TF (Total frequency), F (Frequency), thes (thesauri), rev (journals), dic (dictionary) mon (monographs), Int (Internet), mat (free indexing given by libraries on Gender Studies). From here terms related to *women's health, body and image* were selected. The information in the source field in Table 1 made it possible to know those terms coming from thesauri and those coming from documents.

In previous studies, terminology in Gender Studies thesauri was studied and it was clear that there was a lack of agreement regarding which terms should be considered as belonging to the Gender domain, because term co-occurrence across thesauri was very low (19%) (López-Huertas and Barité 2004). This terminological dispersion led us to consider that it would be of interest to study and test the literary warrant of the consulted thesauri by comparing terms in documents with terms in thesauri. The selected terminology was processed as follows:

- Two sets of terms were made: terms coming from thesauri and terms coming from documents.
- Each set was further studied separately in order to see how much terminology it used to represent the subject *women's body, health and image*. Afterwards, the two sets were compared to detect similarities or dissimilarities in the terms used.
- This comparison gave interesting results regarding the literary warrant of the thesauri, as will be discussed later.
- A quantitative analysis of the selected terminology – terms from indexing systems and from documents – with respect to the total terms was carried out. The rea-

Table 1. Example of terms, frequencies and sources

Terminology	FT	F	thes	F	rev	F	dic	F	mon	F	Int	F	mat
abandono de familia	1	1	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abandono del hogar	2	1	T	1	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abandono infantil	2	2	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ablaciones	2	0		1	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Mat
ablación del clitoris	9	5	T	0	2	D	2	M	0	0	0	0	0
abogacía	1	1	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abogadas	1	1	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abogados	2	2	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abolicionismo	1	1	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abortos	14	5	T	3	R	3	D	2	M	0	0	1	Mat
abortos espontáneos	4	4	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abortos ilegales	2	2	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abortos inducidos	2	1	T	1	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
abortos legales	2	1		1	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

son for this analysis was to discover the importance of the subject matter of study in the overall context of the whole set of terms and their weight in indexing systems and in documents. This analysis also gauged the importance of each term for the topic.

- Finally, we analyzed the formal representations of categories in thesauri for the selected terms, and a proposal of categories for the terminology was made. For this purpose, terms were grouped into categories to highlight the most relevant aspects to be reflected regarding women's health, body and image. An inductive method was followed: general categories were established to allow the representation of concepts from the list of the selected terms without bearing in mind any previous categorization. Given that the classifications and other organizations of knowledge about Gender and Women's Studies have shown inconsistencies and only limited effectiveness (Olson and Ward 1998; Beghtol 1998; Williamson 1998), the use of the inductive method ensures that at least the resulting categories will directly represent the concepts that they evoke and organize. Categorization was done from within the Gender domain, and was labelled according to this perspective as much as possible.
- Along with the methodology, the terminology in itself deserves attention. The formal expression of concepts is of special importance in general, and even more so for subjects that are highly influenced by social and cultural environments, as is the case of Gender Studies. We therefore took a close look at the formal representation of concepts and at the categories created to organize them, and watched for possible cultural biases in this sense.

Results

The source for the lexicon was not strictly limited to extraction from indexing systems (thesauri); rather, primary and secondary sources were also used. The variety of sources allowed the comparison of terminology from the indexing systems and documents, useful for evaluating the degree of thesauri literary warrant, among other matters of interest.

The total number of terms identified for representing Gender Studies publications written in the languages spoken in Spain was 5,200, as mentioned earlier. The terminology related more specifically with the topic of *women's health, body and image* was extracted from this general corpus, resulting in a set of 333 terms, just 6.4% of the total. The terms were distributed among our subtopics in the following way:

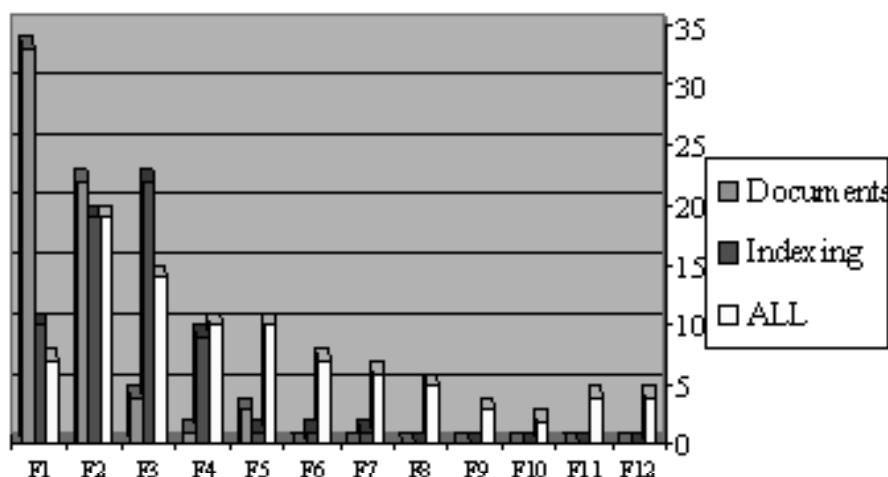
- 297 referring to Health and the Body
- 36 referring to Image

From these results, it can be said that our topic, *women's health, body and image*, has little impact in the overall terminology of Gender Studies. This might mean that Spanish researchers (or researchers publishing in Spanish publications) pay only very limited attention to an issue which, before starting this study, was considered quite important for the Gender domain. It is interesting, though, to point out that this behaviour is not homogeneous; on the contrary, it may vary depending on the country being analyzed. For instance, the topic *women's health, body and image* in Uruguayan publications yields a result of up to 23% of the total (537 terms from which 460 are descriptors), selected from different sources (López-Huertas 2006). Clearly this topic has greater impact in Gender Studies in the Uruguayan region than it has in Spain's publications.

Within the set of 333 terms, it was found that:

- 266 terms were included in thesauri, 156 terms appear in documents and 90 terms appear in both thesauri and documents. On the basis of these figures, we can state that 79.8% of all the terms (333) referring to *women's health, body and image* are included in the thesauri consulted, whereas the total of the terms extracted from indexed documents and secondary sources analysed accounts for 47.1% of the total.
- The number of terms incorporated only by thesauri (not counting the 90 coincident terms) is 176, or 52.8% of the

Graph 1. Distribution of frequencies of terms in the sources.



total. The terms appearing in documents alone (not counting the 90 coincident terms) amount to 67, which is 20.1% of the total. This means that half of the vocabulary in thesauri has no support in documents and that the 20.1% of the terms in documents analyzed are not represented in thesauri.

- The terminological coincidence, or matching rate, between the terms included in the thesauri consulted and those terms coming from the documents analyzed was 33.8%.

Not all the terms were seen to have an equal level of representation. Graph 1 shows the level of frequency of each source (number of occurrences in cited sources). The graph reveals the following points of interest:

- Terms representing this topic follow a pattern similar to that shown by the terms representing the domain of Gender Studies in general (5,200 terms in total). That is, the frequency of citation in the sources is inversely proportional to the number of terms (López-Huertas, Torres and Barité 2004; 2005).
- This behaviour is stronger in terms coming from documents than in terms included in thesauri.

From the knowledge organization viewpoint, and according to the selected set of 333 terms, the following results were found:

- Two main categories were derived: The Body (Women’s Body) and The Image/Visualization (Women’s Image and Visualization)
- The Body was subdivided, in turn, into seven subclasses: Description and Functions, Sickness, Health and Hygiene,

Sexuality, Procreation, Aggressions/Coercion (in the sense of “forceful control”) and Disciplines/Themes. The visibility of each one of these major categories in the set of terminology is irregular. The two most represented are Health / Hygiene, and Procreation, followed by Sickness, then Aggressions/Coercions, after which come Sexuality and Description/Functions of the body and, finally, the Disciplines/Themes related with women’s health and body. The importance of each group is expressed by the number of terms that are included in it, as shown here:

- THE BODY
- Health / Hygiene (60)
- Procreation (59)
- Sickness (46)
- Aggressions / Coercions (25)
- Sexuality (20)
- Description and Functions (16)
- Disciplines / Themes (12)

- We were able to create a chart with the categories and subcategories devised for *The Body* together with the terms that belong to the aforesaid categories. It is important to point out that terms coming from documents are marked by a D (see Appendix 2).
- Categorization in Gender Studies thesauri is far from being expressive for this domain, especially at the general categories level. In four thesauri analyzed (Bruschi 1998; IIAV 1998; Instituto de la Mujer 2002; Sebastián 1988), very different approaches were seen, along with a great variety in the number of the main categories, from 4 to 20, depending on the thesaurus. The names given to these categories could be considered expressive for a fairly general thesaurus, but not for one especially related to Gender Studies. For example, the four categories devised by one of the thesauri mentioned above are Culture, Philosophy, Social Sciences and Life Sciences. Another includes the following main classes: Science and Technology, Natural Sciences and Health, Social

Table 2. Image/Visualization of women in the indexing systems and documents.

Image / Visualization	
External Appearance	Conducts/ Attitudes
Androginia D	Actitudes sexuales
Andróginos D	Actitudes vitales
Apariencia	Afectividad D
Belleza	Autoestima D
Butches	Autoimagen Use Autoestima
Butches/femmes	Butches/femmes
Canon	Características mentales
Cirugía estética, plástica, reparadora	Psicología feminista
Cosmética	Psicología sexual
Cosméticos	
Cuerpo D	
Cuerpo femenino D	
Imágenes de la humanidad	
Use Imágenes del ser humano	
Imagen de la mujer D	
Imágenes de las mujeres	
Imágenes del ser humano D	
Implantes D	
Prótesis	

Sciences and Culture, Communication, Arts and Entertainment, Economy and Labour, Law and Politics, Education, History and Social Change, Language, Literature, Religion and Philosophy. Only one of them includes *Health/The Body* as a main category (IIAV 1998). As a result, looking at the organization of the Gender domain in specialized thesauri is similar to looking at a general classification for the most part. The analyzed indexing tools seem to lack a model for the organization of this specific interdisciplinary domain.

- **IMAGE/VISUALIZATION.** This category was subdivided, in turn, into two more specific categories: *External appearance* and *Conducts/Attitudes*. The terminological representation of these two groups is as follows:
External appearance (18)
Conducts/Attitudes (9)
Table 2 gives the distribution of the terms between categories created for *Image*. The letter D signals terms coming from documents.
- The final ranking of categories according to the frequency of citation in sources is as follows:
Health and Hygiene (60)
Procreation (59)
Sickness (46)
Aggressions/Coercions (25)

Sexuality (20)
External appearance (19)
Description/Functions (16)
Disciplines/Themes (12)
Conducts/Attitudes (9)

Conclusions

The conclusions derived from this study take shape as expounded below and are based upon the terminology and its organization.

From the point of view of the terminology

Topics about the health, body and image of women have limited representation within the set studied, both in the indexing systems (thesauri consulted) and in the documents that were used as sources for the extraction of terms. In the latter case, the results are particularly low (2.8% of the total 5,414 source terms). This suggests that it is not a topic of study or research that arouses much interest on the part of those dedicated to Gender Studies. It also points to the potential usefulness of broadening the textual sources utilized to include, for example, more grey literature, searched for *ad hoc* (Congress Acts, etc.) although the data might maintain similar proportions even so.

Gender bias, which is sometimes observed in the terms of organized thesauri, or else in the use of a certain word within the discourse of a text from a book, an article or an Internet page, cannot be determined easily in an analysis such as the one undertaken here. It would be easier to detect how much interest those who create a thesaurus or write up a document concede to certain terms, including them or excluding them from a given contribution. Paying special attention to this figure, one may see what is being written about and how priorities are viewed upon retrieving information. Recent research has been undertaken related in this notion, considering the complete terminology on Gender Studies (López-Huertas and Torres 2005).

A reduced group of essential terms is seen to evidence the coinciding interests of those writing or creating thesauri. Nevertheless, there is less coincidence between terminology from documents and that found in thesauri regarding terms that represent non-nuclear concepts in Gender Studies. This leads to a considerable percentage of dispersed terminology (i.e. a very low frequency of citation).

The presence or absence of certain lexical labels makes manifest the type of discourse at hand. For example, in the section "sexuality," 38 lexical tags were selected, 12 of them appearing both in indexing languages and in primary documents or secondary documents: they constitute the nuclei of essential terms (*sexual abstinence, coitus, frigidity, climax*) in the indexing systems we selected. Meanwhile, the indexing systems gave eight terms that were not included in the documents; these represent more refined concepts, important as well (*androgynia, feminine sexuality, sexual disorders*). On the other hand, 18 of the selected terms appeared only in primary and secondary documents, many of them placed on the Internet. These 18 terms would include *autoerotism, group sex, vaginal orgasm*, and others that are even more specialized.

The coincidence between the terminologies taken from the different sources used (indexing systems, thesauri consulted and documents published in the Spanish language in Spain) is low, reaching only 33.8%. In view of the fact that it is a terminology devised for the creation of information systems, it would have been desirable to obtain the highest possible percentage of coincidence, as only then does the system acquire one crucial quality: the literary or documental warrant.

Weaknesses are perceived in the terminological representation of the indexing systems used. The proportion of terms incorporated only by the thesauri, apparently without documental support, stands as 52.8 % of the total terms of the sample (333). Meanwhile, a considerable percentage of terms appearing in documents are not represented in the thesauri, which means that they could not be processed in an information system nor retrieved from it.

From the standpoint of the organization of knowledge

The name assigned to the categories to represent Gender Studies in information systems calls for some deep reflection. The significance of the names given to the categories for organizing knowledge of this topic under attention is very important. In many cases until now, names have been coined through disciplinary or cultural tradition, favouring the perpetuation of an androcentric view when classifying knowledge about Gender Stud-

ies; or, at the very least, creating categories from the outer limits of our field rather than from within, with an authentic Gender perspective, which is how things should ideally be done. For instance, in the cited Brazilian thesaurus (Bruschini, Ardailon and Unbehaum 1998), topics such as *Women as head of the family, Family/job harmonization, Divorce, Monoparental families* and the like are subordinated to the general category *Social Sciences and Culture*; and in a less conflictive terrain, we find themes such as Science, Law, Economy, and Psychology, which, thus formulated, have no special significance for Gender Studies. Again, it is necessary to look at the categorization and the organization of knowledge in this area with new eyes, from a feminist perspective, in order to lend coherence and veracity to what is said and the way it is represented when speaking of this subject matter in indexing systems. At present we still await that revolutionary rupture with the traditional status quo, to instead propose alternatives in accordance with a renovating vision from within. If we say that history and other sciences must be rewritten in order to accommodate the gender vision, we must also say of information systems that there is a need to search out those names of categories, to organize the structure or classification of this subject matter from the gender perspective. Naming categories from such a standpoint would afford adequate visibility of their contents.

Notes

1. This study is part of a Research Project (I+D+I) inscribed in the Sectorial Plan for the Promotion of Equal Opportunities among Men and Women, promoted by Spain's *Instituto de la Mujer*, under the title: "Adaptation of a linguistic-conceptual system for the processing of information and organization of knowledge related with documents about gender and women".

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Appendix 1. Sources for the terminology studied

- 100 palabras para la igualdad:
glosario de términos relativos a la igualdad entre mujeres y hombres (Comisión-Europa: empleo y asuntos sociales
8 de marzo. Madrid. Comunidad. Dirección General de la Mujer. 1990–
Angel dictionary, The. <http://www.chaparraltree.com/raq/angels.shtml>
Arenal. Revista de Historia de las Mujeres. Granada, Universidad, 1994–
Asparkia. Investigació feminista. Castellón, Universitat Jaume I, 1992–
Ayuntamiento de Hospitalet de Llobregat. Biblioteca. Descriptores libres
CINDOC/ISOC – Base de Datos. Términos nucleares y afines de Género
Collet, Mercé. et al.: Yo, tú: nosotras. Mujeres en busca de una nueva identidad. Barcelona, LaSal, 1989
Debate Feminista. Metis. Productos Culturales. México D. F., 1990–
Diccionario de relaciones y sexo. http://www.latinacion.com/salud_latinacion/relaciones_sexo_latinacion/diccionario_sexo_latinacion/diccionario_sexo_latinacion.htm
Diccionario de sexología. <http://www.elalmanaque.com/sexualidad/diccio/dic-a.htm>
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EVANS, M. Introducción al pensamiento feminista contemporáneo. Madrid, Minerva, 1998
Glossary on Feminism. <http://www.academiaisla.com/online/dieter.asp?cat=3&lang=en>
Grupo de Trabajo en Género de USAID. Glosario de género y salud. <http://www.futuresgroup.com/abstract.cfm/2656>
Hirata, Helena et al. Diccionario crítico del feminismo. Madrid, Síntesis, 2002
Hojas de Warmi . Universidad de Barcelona, 1991–2002
Instituto de Estudios de la Mujer. Granada. Descriptores libres
Instituto de la Mujer. Madrid. Descriptores libres
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Appendix 2. Women's health and body in indexing systems and documents

Terms from documents are marked with a D.

The Body						
Descripción/ Funcionamiento	Enfermedad	Salud/Higiene	Sexualidad	Procreación	Agresiones / Coacciones	Disciplinas Temáticas
Biología de la mujer	Adicciones D	Actividad física	Abstinencia sexual D	Abortos D	Ablación del clítoris D	Biología D
Ciclo de la vida D	adicción a la nicotina	Alimentación	Afrodisiacos D	Abortos ilegales	Abusos heterosexuales	Embriología
Climaterio D	Adicción a los alimentos	Cesárea	Ambivalentes sexuales	Abortos inducidos D	Abusos homosexuales	Fisiología
Clítoris	Adicción a los medicamentos	Comadronas D	Androginia	Abortos legales D	Abusos sexuales D	Genética D
Factores genéticos D	Adicción al juego alcoholicas	Cuidados personales Ecografías	Bisexualidad D	Abortos naturales	Abusos deshonestos D	Higiene
Fisiología sexual femenina			Climax D	Abortos terapéuticos D	Acoso sexual D	Naturopatía
Hormonas D	Alcoholismo D	Eutanasia	Coitus interruptus D	Anticoncepción D	Acoso sexual laboral	Neurología
Hormonas sexuales D	Anorexia D	Ginecólogas	Excitación sexual	Anticoncepción femenina	Agresión	Nutrición
Mamas	Anorexia nerviosa	Higiene de los alimentos	Frigidez D	Anticoncepción hormonal	Agresión sexual	Obstetricia
Menarquia D	Bulimia D	Higiene doméstica	Masturbación D	Anticonceptivos D	Agresividad D	Patología
Menopausia D	Cáncer	Higiene laboral	Orgasmos D	Anticonceptivos intrauterinos	Escisión	Psiquiatría
Menstruación D	Cáncer cervical D	Higiene mental	Placer sexual D	Anticonceptivos mecánicos	Infibulación D	Sexología D
Ovarios D	Cáncer de mama	Higiene profesional	Pornografía D	Anticonceptivos orales	Mutilaciones	
Ovulación D	Cáncer de útero	Higiene sanitaria	Sexo D	Centros de planificación familiar	Mutilaciones genitales D	
Pubertad D	Cistitis D	Higiene sexual	Sexualidad femenina	Control de natalidad D	Mutilaciones sexuales D	
Útero D	Dolencias Dolor	Higienismo Hospitales	transexualidad Trastornos sexuales	Dilatación Dispositivo intrauterino	Violaciones D Violencia D	
	Encefalomiелitis miálgica	Implantes D		Embarazadas	violencia antihomosexual	
	Enfermedades D	Legrados		Embarazos	violencia antilesbiana	
	Gonorrea D	Mamografías		Embarazos adolescentes	violencia anti- queers	
	Herpes genital D	médicas		Embarazos no deseados	violencia contra las mujeres D	
	Histeroectomía D	Médicas de cabecera		Esterilidad	violencia doméstica D	
	Histeria D			Esterilidad involuntaria	violencia físicaD	
	Malformaciones	Medicinas D		fecundación	violencia homófoba	
	Malformaciones congénitas	Medicina alternativa		Fecundación artificial	Violencia sexista D	

Matrofobia D	Medicina complementaria	Fecundación in vitro D
Migrañas	Medicina convencional	Fecundación post mortem
Miomas	Medicina de familia	Fecundidad D
Obesidad	Medicina del trabajo	Lactancia D
Obsesión	Medicina deportiva	Lactancia artificial
Osteoporosis	Medicina natural	Lactancia mercenaria
Psicosis	Medicina popular D	Lactancia mixta
Seropositiva	Medicina preventiva	Lactancia natural
SIDA D	Mortalidad de mujeres	Ligadura de trompas D
Sífilis D	Mortalidad materna	Madres biológicas
Síndrome premenstrual D	Mortalidad postparto	Madres genéticas
Tabaquismo D	Nutricionista	Métodos abortivos D
Trastornos en la conducta	Operaciones médicas	Método Knaus
Tuberculosis	Óvulo vaginal	Método Ogino
	Políticas de salud	Partos D
	Prácticas de asistencia al parto	Parto múltiple
	Profesiones médicas	Parto sin dolor
	Profesiones sanitarias	Píldora anticonceptiva D
	Prótesis	Planificación familiar D
	Psicoterapia	Puerperio
	Psiquiatra	Reproducción D
	Puericultoras	Reproducción artificial
	Reconocimiento médico	Reproducción asistida
	Rehabilitación	Técnicas reproductivas
	Salud física	Tecnología reproductiva D
	Salud materna	
	Salud preventiva	
	Salud reproductiva D	
	Sanadoras	
	Sanatorios	
	Tests psicológicos	