A GENRE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH AND KOREAN RESEARCH PAPER ABSTRACTS IN ELECTRONIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Title of Thesis	A Genre Analysis of English and Korean Research Paper Abstracts in Electronic Resource Management in Library and Information Science
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This study aims to answer how the journal article abstract currently represents the main text of the journal article and what role the abstract plays. It also attempts to clarify how the structure of abstracts in Korean and English is different in the same academic area. In order to address this issue systematically, this study examines the textual organization of selected journal article abstracts in library and information science. Specifically, it focuses on the investigation of rhetorical structures and linguistic realizations based on the theoretical framework of "move analysis" as originally proposed by Swales (1990) and Hyland (2000).

The results of this study clearly point out that there are differences in the frequency of the occurrence and distribution of five structural moves (introduction-purpose-method-results-conclusion). An abstract in English predominantly uses the introduction move, resulting in the preferred structure of "introduction-purpose-method," while in Korean there is a predilection towards the results move means a likely "introduction-purpose-method-results" structure. Furthermore, whereas most journal articles allocate a small portion to the method part in the abstract, this research found that English language abstracts in library and information science allocate the longest portion to the method move part, which consists of forty-six words on average. In contrast, in Korean language abstracts, the results move is the longest move, with an average of forty words.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Equivalence
CARS Model	Create A Research Space Model
ESP	English for Specific Purposes
ERM	Electronic Resource Management
L1	First Language
NR	The New Rhetoric
RA	Research Article
SFL	Systemic Functional Linguistics

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A large amount of money is spent on English language education in Korea. The building of an English village is a prime example, where students of all grades have access to an English speaking environment. Furthermore, many Korean children, however young, are sent abroad to study English. In Korea, language education consists of four parts: reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Writing is conducted as the final part and is often overlooked in the course of study because of its time-consuming nature. However, there is a greater need for language education in its written form at university. Many expect to get a better job by completing their master's or doctoral thesis. After that they may go on to publish papers in academic journals, perhaps with government funding. Therefore, it is safe to say that writing capabilities are essential for scholars.

As a librarian in a specialized library in economics in South Korea and as a researcher, I have been assigned to handle many economic journals in this area. In other words, my daily job has been thoroughly associated with academic journals of economics. This has offered a great opportunity to not only improve my own competency, but also to conduct literature review tasks for customers. At the same time, however, the text types used in research articles may have different structures and linguistic features. Therefore, despite the importance of reading research articles for both library patrons and librarians, it is still difficult for both groups to understand the topic easily and to judge the extent to which an article is relevant to their area of interest in economics.

Every year libraries in Korea spend large sums of money purchasing electronic resources, such as online databases, e-journals, e-books, etc. In order to manage these resources in a more efficient way, electronic resource management has emerged as an important topic. Ironically, despite the advancement of the technology,

it still remains a big challenge for librarians to read abstracts of academic research articles in a specific discipline.

When it comes to abstracts written in different languages, this phenomenon becomes conspicuous. For example, if an abstract is written in English, it would be relatively difficult for non-native English readers to understand. This seems to be in part owing to the language barrier, and also because of a difference in writing style.

How do scholars that write journal articles utilize journal article abstracts that represent the entire article? Journal article abstract began to be used in order to help search journal articles. If true, in the current era of full text searching, and in order to find out how the journal article abstract is used and what role it plays, a systematic research on journal article abstracts needs to be performed.

Especially, the area of electronic resource management in library information science illustrates the different structures of abstracts written in Korean and English. For example, Korean abstracts have a tendency to present the research results first, while English abstracts tend to describe the research methodology in a long and detailed way in order to share the authors's experience. In this sense, it is necessary to conduct research on the differences between the two types of abstracts and how those changes are structurally depicted.

1.1 Scope of the Study

This study examines the textual organization of journal article abstracts in the field of library and information science. It focuses on the investigation of rhetorical structures and variations based on the theoretical framework of the move analysis as proposed by Swales (1990) and Hyland (2000). The classification of rhetorical moves in article abstracts was employed as a method for the identification of moves. Especially, the move of introduction in abstracts was analyzed using the Create A Research Space (CARS) Model for article introductions.

1.2 Objectives

The primary objective of the study is to conduct comparative research on the differences between the rhetorical structure used in research article abstracts in library and information science written in Korean and English. The second purpose is to observe if discourse in the field of electronic resource management of library management is universal. In order to achieve this second purpose, an analysis of rhetorical preferences was conducted.

1.3 Research Questions

This study aims to explore two specific research questions:

1) What is the rhetorical structure of research article abstracts in electronic resource management in the field of library and information science, written in English and Korean?

2) What is the linguistic realization of each move in electronic resource management in the field of library and information science written in English and Korean?

1.4 Research Hypothesis

The primary hypothesis of the study is that there are differences between the rhetorical structure of an abstract written in English and that of Korean. This could be caused by differences in systems, research focuses, interests, or even the work and research culture. In abstracts written in English and Korean, some differences in structure and nuances have been found. This study aims to answer how authors write their abstracts differently in English and Korean research.

1.5 Structure

This paper has five chapters. Chapter 1 is the introduction section. Here the researcher introduces and discusses the motivation and background of the study, the scope of the study, the research objectives, research questions, research hypothesis, and definitions and concepts of key terms. Chapter 2 deals with the literature review. It begins with a discussion of the genre theory of Swales, after which genre approaches, the abstract as a genre, and previous studies are explored. Special attention is paid to an overview of various move analysis frameworks for abstracts. Chapter 3 is comprised of the data collection and sources, research corpus, the theoretical frameworks employed in this study, and the procedures of the data analysis. Chapter 4 analyzes the rhetorical structure and linguistic realization of each move in English and Korean abstracts. Chapter 5 answers the research questions and provides a summary, and limitations. Finally, recommendations for future research are noted.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

Journal abstract. “A term that signifies an abbreviated, accurate representation of the contents of a document” (The American National Standard Institute, 1979)

Discourse community. “A term that refers to a group of individuals bound by common interests, who communicate through approved channels and whose discourse is regulated” (Porter, 1986)

Discourse analysis. “A term that entails a more cognitive and social perspective on language use and communication exchanges and which includes spoken as well as written discourse” (Celce-Murcia, & Olshtain, 2000)

Genre. “A use of language that conforms to certain schematic and textual conventions, as agreed by a particular discourse community” (Widdowson, 2007)

Genre analysis. “A term that refers to a branch of discourse analysis that explores specific uses of language” (Hyland, 2004)

Move. “A word or expression as the logic maneuver adopted by the communicators in written or spoken discourse” (Mirador, 2000)

Schema. “A mental construct of taken-for-granted assumptions about how reality is ordered(ideational schemata) and how communication is managed (interpersonal schemata)” (Widdowson, 2007)

Step. “A word that is a lower text unit than the move, which provides a detailed perspective on the options to the writer in organizing the moves of a text” (Dudley-Evans, & St. John, 1998)

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter begins with the genre theory of Swales, Bhatia, and Hyland, who have studied move analysis. After that, genre approaches are introduced focusing on three schools. The abstract genre and frameworks for an abstract analysis are investigated. Finally, previous studies on genre analysis of abstracts are reported.

2.1 Swales' Genre Theory and the Create A Research Space (CARS) Model

Swales (1990, p. 58) highlights that a discourse purpose, the rhetorical communicative purpose exists, in any genres. The author introduces the concept of genre in the following way:

> A genre comprises a class of communicative events, the members of which share some set of communicative purposes. These purposes are recognized by the expert members of the parent discourse community, and thereby constitute the rationale for the genre. This rationale shapes the schematic structure of the discourse and influences and constrains choice of content and style. Communicative purpose is both a privileged criterion and one that operates to keep the scope of a genre as here conceived narrowly focused on comparable rhetorical action. In addition to purpose, exemplars of a genre exhibit various patterns of similarity in terms of structures, style, content and intended audience. If all high probability expectations are realized, the exemplar will be viewed as prototypical by the parent discourse community. The genre names inherited and produced by discourse communities and imported by others constitute valuable ethnographic communication, but typically need further validation.

Swales (1981) investigated 48 research article (RA) introductions in various fields of science and suggested a four-move model of article introductions:

Move 1: Establishing the field

Move 2: Summarizing previous research

Move 3: Preparing for present research

Move 4: Introducing present research.

Swales (1981) found that the structure that the authors use follows a series of moves that consist of several steps in a predictable order within the research article introduction. Swales (1981 as cited in Dudley-Evans, & St. John, 1998) defines a "move" as a unit that relates to both the writer's purpose and the content that they wish to communicate. A "step" refers to a lower text level, which offers options to a writer in the moves of the introduction. In 1990, Swales modified his original model, called the Create a Research Space (CARS) model, because of the difficulty in differentiating between Move 1 and Move 2:

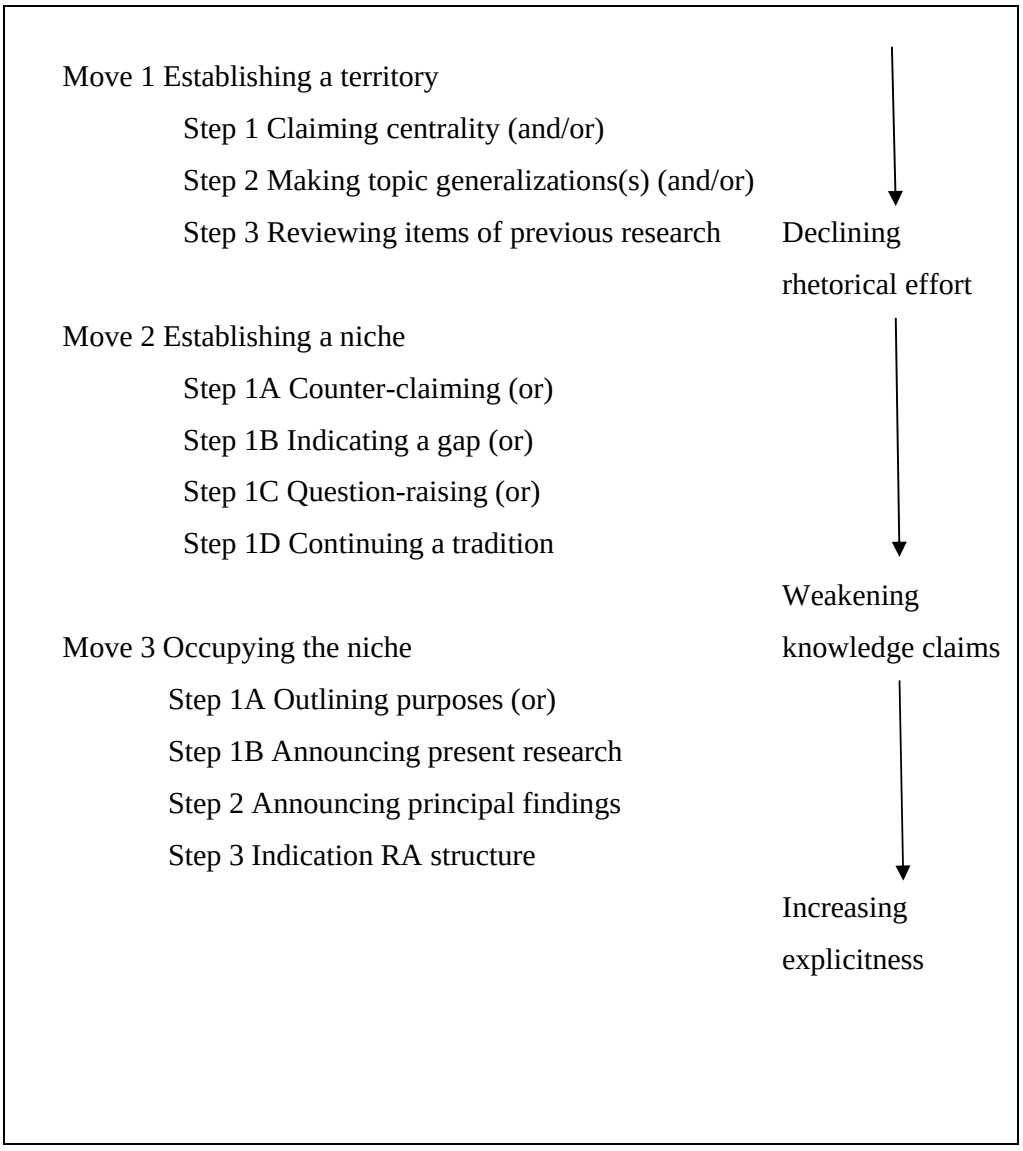
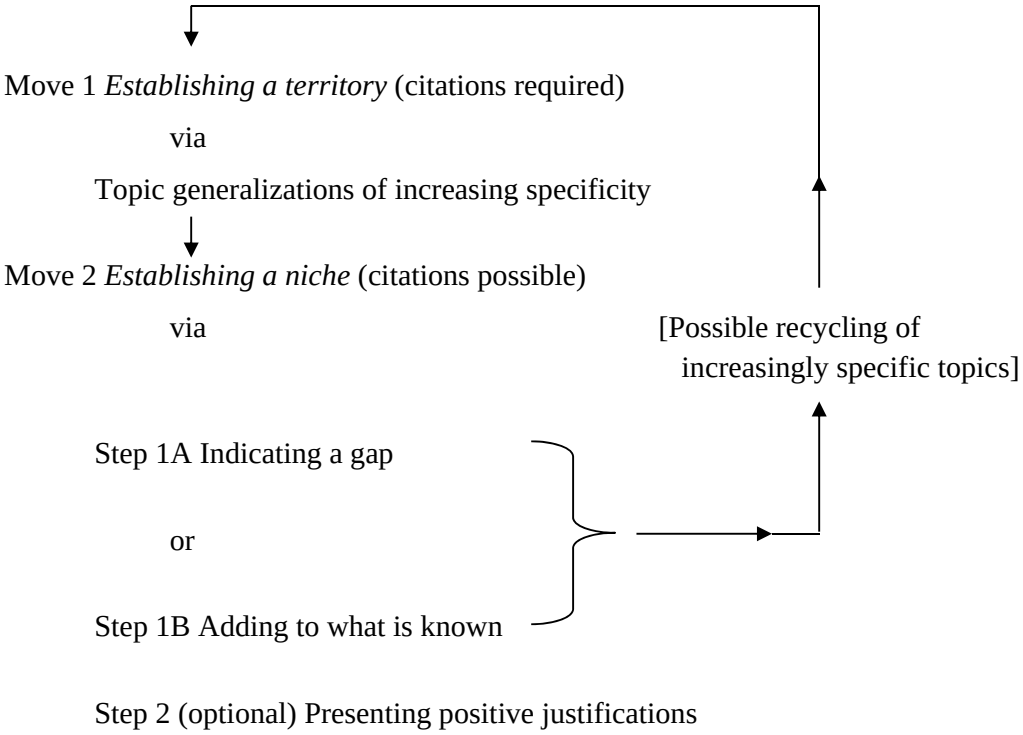


Figure 2.1 Create A Research Space (CARS) Model for Article Introductions
Source: Swales, 1990, p. 141.

The Create A Research Space (CARS) model has been further developed by Swales (2004), as shown in the Figure 2.2. However, this research applies Swales's first Create A Research Space (CARS) model.



Move 3 *Presenting the Present Work* (citations possible)
via

Step 1 (obligatory) Announcing present research descriptively and/or purposively

Step 2* (optional) Presenting RQs or hypotheses

Step 3 (optional) Definitional clarifications

Step 4 (optional) Summarizing methods

Step 5 (PISF**) Announcing principal outcomes

Step 6 (PISF) Starting the value of the present research

Step 7 (PISF) Outlining the structure of the paper

* Steps 2-4 are not only optional but less fixed in their order of occurrence than the others

** PISF: Probable in some fields, but unlikely in others

Figure 2.2 A Revised Create A Research Space (CARS) Model

Source: Swales, 2004, p. 230, 232.

2.2 Bhatia's Move Analysis of Promotional Genres

Bhatia (1993, p. 13) expands Swales' term as follows:

> It is a recognizable communicative event characterized by a set of communicative purpose(s) identified and mutually understood by the members of the professional or academic community in which it regularly occurs. Most often it is highly structured and conventionalized with constraints on allowable contributions in terms of their intent, positioning, form and functional value. These constraints, however, are often exploited by the expert members of the discourse community to achieve private intentions within the framework of socially recognized purpose(s).

Bhatia argues that although the content, form, intended audience, medium or channel can influence the nature and construction of a genre, it is primarily characterized by the communicative purpose that it is intended to realize. The shared set of communicative purposes is composed of the genre and internal structures. Any major change in the communicative purposes could cause a change in genre. However, minor changes or modifications make it easier to distinguish sub-genres. Bhatia found that specialists understand well the communicative goals and the structure of the genres in which they work in their everyday life.

In addition, Bhatia developed techniques of genre analysis as presenting a structural description of a seven-move pattern. The author (as cited in Dudley-Evans, & St. John, 1998) researched two types of business letters which the author called promotional genres-sales promotion letters and job application letters. The author contended that the communicative purpose is the core factor in genre identification and showed how the requirements are satisfied in presenting a structural description.

2.3 Hyland's Classification of Rhetorical Moves in Article Abstracts

Hyland (2000, 2004) suggested a move analysis model in article abstracts as shown in Table 2.3. This model distinguishes an introduction move and purpose move from the other frameworks of a journal article.

Table 2.1 A Classification of Rhetorical Moves in Article Abstracts

Move	Function
Introduction	Establishes the context of the paper and motivates the research or discussion
Purpose	Indicates the purpose or hypothesis, outlines the intention behind the paper
Method	Provides information on design, procedures, assumptions, approach, data, etc.
Product[Results]	States the main findings, the argument, or what was accomplished
Conclusion	Interprets or extends the results, draws inferences, points to wider implications

Source: Hyland, 2004, p. 204.

Hyland (2004) provides an example text with the move analysis framework as shown in Figure 2.3.

From Business Studies

[Move 1: Introduction move] This work builds on recent streams of research on both service quality and the relationships between consumption and gender. [Move 2: Purpose move] It explores whether the sex of the service provider should be regarded as an element of the services cape that influences perceptions of service quality in various contexts. [Move 3: Method move] For each setting, two possibilities were explored. The first was that men might believe male servers provide higher quality and women believe female servers do, due to in-group bias or homophily based perceptions. The second was that consumers' "server stereotypes" concerning which sex does a better job of serving in a particular setting would interact with the sex of the service provider to influence perceived quality. [Move 4: Results move] Across the three settings studied, server stereotypes were found to interact with sex of server and/or sex of consumer to affect ratings of some dimensions of service quality. [Move 5: Conclusion move] The reasons for and implications of the inconsistent effects of stereotypes are addressed.

From Biology

[Move 1: Introduction move] Acetaldehyde is one of the intermediate products of ethanolic fermentation, which can be reduced to ethanol by alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH). Alternatively, acetaldehyde can be oxidized to acetate by aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) and subsequently converted to acetyl-CoA by acetyl-CoA synthetase (ACS). **[**Move 2: Purpose move] To study the expression of ALDHs in plants, **[**Move 3: Method move] we isolated and characterized a cDNA coding for a putative mitochondrial ALDH (TobAldh2A) in Nicotiana tabacum. **[**Move 4: Results move]

TobALDH2A shows 54-60 per cent identity at the amino acid level with other ALDHs and shows 76 per cent identity with maize Rf2, a gene involved in restoration of male fertility in cms-T maize. TobALDH2A transcripts and protein were present at high levels in the male and female reproductive tissues. ExpTession in vegetative tissues was much lower and no induction by anaerobic incubation was observed. **[**Move 5: Conclusion move] This suggests hat TobALDH expression is not part of the anaerobic response, but may have another function. The use of specific inhibitors of ALDH and the pyruvate dehydrogenase (PDH) complex indicates that ALDH activity is important for pollen tube growth, and thus may have a function in biosynthesis or energy production.

Figure 2.3 Sample of Journal Article Abstracts

Source: Hyland, 2004, p. 203.

However, the author explained that although all five moves are always present in abstracts, writers usually use their preferred move structure. For example, physicists and engineers have a general preference for the Purpose-Method-Product [Results] pattern, while humanities or social science writers favor the Introduction-Purpose-Product [Results] pattern.

Hyland's (2000) classification was designed to adapt to different disciplinary fields. This classification is the result of a study of 800 journal abstracts from 8 disciplines, e.g. sociology, marketing, philosophy, biology, applied linguistics, electronic engineering, mechanical engineering, and physics. Actually, the author analyzed a total of 1,426 texts in eight disciplines, including research articles, book reviews, scientific letters, and textbook chapters. Therefore, the author's classification of rhetorical moves in article abstracts might be much more universally applied to the library and information science discipline. In addition, Hyland (2000, p. 73) asserted that there are some expectations which have to be met for community members:

> In the science and engineering disciplines in particular, there was a fairly strong expectation that the abstract would indicate how the study was conducted. Method was therefore the most frequently occurring section after the Product [Results] and Purpose moves and sometimes dominated the hard knowledge abstracts. In cases where what was done was seen as more important than what was found, it replaced the Product move altogether.

Corresponding to the author's distinction, "hard knowledge" means sciences and engineering, and "soft disciplines" are the social sciences or humanities.

According to Hyland (Ibid), science and engineering articles tend to establish empirical truths showing the facts of acts of research and their outcomes, whereas the softer fields pursue a discussion or define an issue. This tendency appears among the writers in the social sciences and humanities domain, guiding the reader to the research area rather than giving a research claim in the purpose statement. The author also revealed that the writers in soft knowledge areas had a greater need to situate their discourse with an introduction, while writers in the sciences and engineering fields tended to omit the introduction move so as to describe the method move.

2.4 Genre Approaches

Over a period of three decades, the focus of linguistic research has shifted from lower level units to larger units, paragraphs and texts or discourses. Researchers have come to know that when they explain how text parts cohere with one another, or explain a selection of cohesive devices, or the perception of the foreground in a text, the concept of genre is an important influencing factor. Thus, an effective investigation of genre helps to thoroughly understand its realized form-the text. The second reason why genre studies have increased is that the study of genre offers a practical use in language education, especially in second language teaching (Ren, 2010). In addition, the study affects the research that is relevant to the teaching of second language writing.

Since genre was introduced into the field of applied linguistics in the 1980s, there have been three main approaches in research communities: 1) Australian systemic functional linguists, Martin (1992) and Eggins (1994), have used the Hallidayan notion of register; 2) in the United States, Miller (1994), Bazerman (1994), Swales (1990), and Yates and Orlikowski (1992) have defined the concept of “genre” and introduced genre analyses models; 3) in Hong Kong, Bhatia (1993) has suggested a comprehensive framework for analyzing English for Specific Purposes (ESP) texts (Askehave, & Nielsen, 2005).

Hyland (2004) also classified genre approaches according to three orientations: 1) Genre as Social Purpose: Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL); 2) Genre as

Situated Action: The New Rhetoric; 3) Genre as Professional Competence: English for Specific Purposes (ESP).

Swales (1990 as cited in Hyland, 2004, p. 24) mentioned that the concept of genre is “extremely slippery”. Therefore, there is a need to explain the main differences that exist among the three genre approaches, and precisely what this means.

2.4.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was invented by linguists focusing on a genre-based pedagogy supporting the theoretical work of M.H. (Halliday, 1994). Halliday strongly believed that linguistics is a set of systems of choices for creating meanings in social contexts. Martin (1992, p. 505) developed the term “genre” as “a staged, goal oriented social process.” Hyland (2004) explains: “Genres are social processes because members of a culture interact to achieve them; they are goal-oriented because they have evolved to achieve things; and they are staged because meanings are made in steps.” The key concept of this framework is the relationship between texts and contexts. Text derives from the register, which consists of three dimensions: field, tenor, and mode. The interaction between text and context is genre. In other words, “extensive analysis of writing has shown that different types of texts are distinguished by distinctive patterns of vocabulary, grammar, and cohesion. These patterns structure the texts into stages, and in turn, each stage supports the purpose of the genre.” (Hyland, 2004, p. 27).

2.4.2 The New Rhetoric (NR)

The most distinctive difference in the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach is the dynamic of genres. Bakhtin (1986, p. 79) contends that the New Rhetoric school is much more “flexible, plastic, and free” in terms of genre. New Rhetoricians regard genre as a form of social action. It is “centred not on the substance or the form of the discourse but on the action it is used to accomplish” (Miller, 1994, p. 24).

2.4.3 English for Specific Purposes (ESP)

The English for Specific Purposes (ESP) approach investigates the structures and meanings of texts. Moreover, the concepts of community and social purpose could be the core concept of this model. The ESP approach generally agrees that similar texts are able to be distinguished as the purposes recognized by members of a relevant community rather than culture. The ESP approach is concerned about its importance, and in particular the writings of academic and professional groups. Some of the identified and explored genres in this model are shown in Figure 2.4.

Academic	**Professional**
Research articles	Direct mail letters
Conference abstracts	Business faxes
Book reviews	Engineering reports
Grant proposals	Legal cases and briefs
Undergraduate essays	E-mail memos
Ph.D. dissertations	Company annual reports
Textbooks	Charity donation requests
Reprint requests	Letters of recommendation

Figure 2.4 Some Academic and Professional Written Genres
Source: Hyland, 2004, p. 46.

The linguistic perspective of Halliday regards linguistics as a set of a system of choices for creating meanings in social contexts for the first time. When people use language, a choice occurs in their range of register, influenced by the genre with its social purpose and structure. The New Rhetoricians focus on particular social groups, social action, and the power of context. English for Specific Purposes theorists agree to consider genre as a class of structured communicative events. Although the

members of a discourse community share broad social purposes and not the specific purposes for accomplished action, they do share the constraints which are accepted by the expert members. The differences in three approaches of genre can be seen in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Perspectives on Genre

Orientation	Primary Focus	Intellectual Roots	Pedagogy	Education Context	Sample Genres
SFL	Discourse structure and features	Systemic linguistics	Vygotsky (ZPD) teaching-learning cycle	L1 schools, adult migrants	Narrative, report, recount
NR	Social purposes, context	Post-structuralism	Heuristics, general formats	L1 university composition	Political briefs, patents, medical records
ESP	Discourse structure and features	SFL, CLT, Pragmatics	Consciousness raising, needs analysis	Occupational and academic training	Article, memo, sales letter

Source: Hyland, 2004, p. 50.

2.5 The Abstract as a Genre

According to Martín (2003), scientists communicate new knowledge with other members of the academic community through publications. Therefore, the essential knowledge that scholars should have concerns the discourse conventions of scientific writing. This norm is also applicable to the abstract of a research paper. Journal article abstracts have to reflect the discourse conventions in their well-structured abstracts for successful communication with the discourse community to which it belongs.

In addition to being a means of communication, a journal article can also be defined as “a codification of disciplinary knowledge, where writers seek to persuade their communities to accept their claims and certify them as recognized and legitimate knowledge.” Abstracts are regarded to “have both a more modest and more urgent purpose: to persuade readers that the article is worth reading. It is therefore a selective representation rather than an attempt to give the reader exact knowledge of an article’s content” (Hyland, 2000, p. 64). In sum, a journal article abstract has an important role in providing the information that will leads the reader to read the research article.

The American National Standard Institute’s (1979, p. 7) definition of a journal abstract is that it “signifies an abbreviated, accurate representation of the contents of a document. Such an abstract does not contain added interpretation or criticism.” Accuracy is the first element of the classical journal article abstract definition. Cross and Oppenheim (2005) carried out a study on whether their abstract samples followed such generally agreed abstracting guidelines of a journal abstract with reference to the following: brevity, exhaustivity, accuracy, density, clarity, and content.

There are different abstracts for other purposes. Most books have abstracts and their characteristics can be divided into three types: critical, indicative and information or journal abstracts (Maizell, Smith, & Singer, 1971; Borko, & Bernier, 1975; Rowley, 1988; Cleveland, & Cleveland, 1990; Lancaster (1991, as cited in Stein, 1997). Swales (1997) added a fourth type of abstract, a stand-alone abstract such as conference abstracts, which do not accompany the primary text. Stein (1997) argued that indicative abstracts are more regarded as previews than as objective summaries. Stein’s (Ibid) study also pointed out that the journal abstract provides more details and is more analytical than the indicative abstracts.

Beyond these definitions, from the perspective of linguists, what is an abstract and what kind of research focusing on abstracts has been studied? This question echoes the importance of the way in which abstracts are written and the function of abstracts, but not the definition of an abstract itself. Bazerman (1984) proposed that the article’s abstract enables the article to become an object as a preview step, so that the abstract can make a representation of the whole article. The author explained the mechanism of correlation between the abstract and the article. The growing

perception and command of the text, which can be obtained from reading the abstract help to understand the gradual creation of the text.

Meanwhile, Salager-Meyer (1990, p. 367) has argued that abstracts "represent an elaboration of the title and a crystallization of the whole article." The author also suggested that the functions of abstracts serve as a time saving device, in the pre-reading phase. First, abstracts arouse readers' interest the topic, and consequently indicate whether the text has merit. Second, abstracts provide key words and key concepts. Third, abstracts present the macropropositions of the article. Fourth, abstracts help the reader understand the purpose and structure of the article. Furthermore, abstracts help to consolidate what has been read during the post-reading phase. Interestingly, the author pointed out the difficulties when novice readers have to read scholarly paper abstracts as follows:

> Because abstracts represent the highest level of conceptual sophistication at which writers and readers communicate, viz., peer group writing at specialist level.
> Because of their communicative function, they strive for economy, avoid redundancy, show a high level of propositional density (a factor of difficulty which affects reading comprehension, cf. Kintsch and Keenan, 1973), and condense their informative content to the strict minimum (Graetz, 1985, p. 131).
> Because of space constraints, abstracts lack explicit structuring.

A highly sophisticated concept, a high–density proposition, and a lack of explicit structuring are barriers to non-experts. The author suggested the following qualifications in order for an abstract to be considered well-structured: 1) move selection, 2) move organization, and 3) paragraph structuring. A well-structured abstract should include four moves: purpose, methods, results, and conclusions. These moves should follow their logical or sequential order. The abstract should unify the research study coherently.

Swales (1990) indicated that the abstract is a kind of genre. The author introduced Huckin's (1987) study first. Huckin assumed that some readers will read the title, only some of them will read the abstract, and few will read the article itself. In this respect, abstracts perform as independent discourses (Van Dijk, 1980). Swales

(1990, p. 179) defined the abstract and the essence of the genre as a distillation; its distilled quality makes the abstract easy to recognize.

Kaplan et al. (1994, p. 405) pointed out “the published abstracts serves really as a summary of the ensuing article, not a surrogate for it. The purpose of the published abstract is to draw the reader into the article, rather like the lead paragraph in a newspaper story.” The authors not only argued for the summary role of abstracts, but also emphasized the important function of abstracts as a genre in the world of scientific writing.

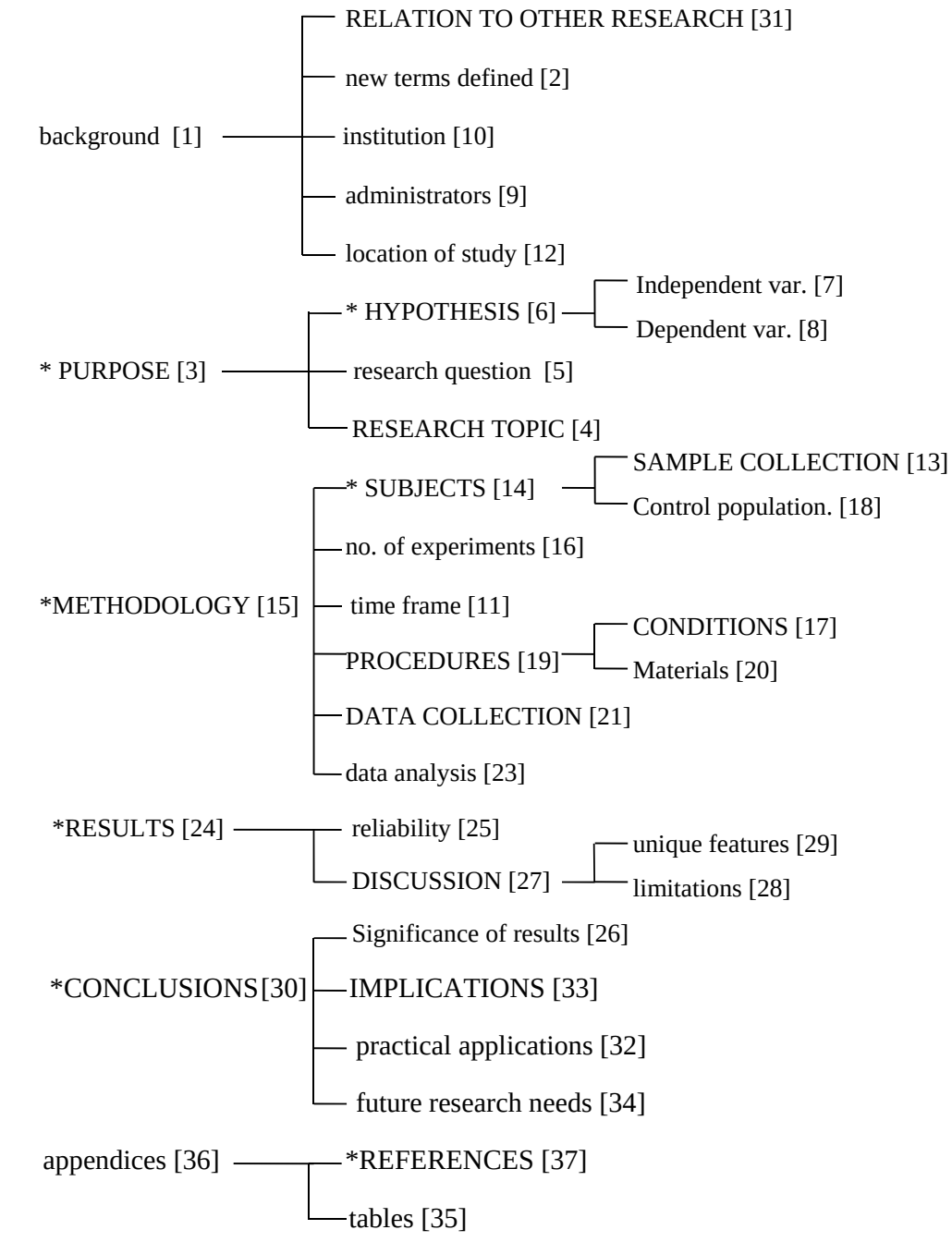
2.6 An Overview Framework for Abstract Analysis

Since Graetz’s (1985) initial work, with its Problem-Methods-Results-Conclusion (PMRC) structure, the framework for abstract analysis has been developed by other scholars. Swales (1990) proposed an Introduction-Method-Results-Conclusion (IMRC) model. Bhatia (1993) contended that the research article abstract is a recognizable genre, which has emerged as a result of a well-defined and mutually-understood communicative purpose that most abstracts fulfill, regardless of the subject-discipline they serve. The author claims that an abstract is a description or factual summary of the much longer report, so it gives the reader an exact and concise knowledge of the full article. Bhatia’s (1993) framework for abstract analysis is as follows:

INTRODUCING PURPOSE:	This move gives a precise indication of the author's intention, thesis or hypothesis which forms the basis of the research being reported. It may also include the goals or objectives of research or the problem that the author wishes to tackle.
DESCRIBING METHODOLOGY:	In this move the author gives a good indication of the experimental design, including information on the data, procedures or method(s) used and, if necessary, the scope of the research being reported.
SUMMARIZING RESULTS:	This is an important aspect of abstracts where the author mentions his observations and findings and also suggests solutions to the problem, if any, posed in the first move.
PRESENTING CONCLUSIONS:	This move is meant to interpret results and draw inferences. It typically includes some indication of the implications and applications of the present findings.

Figure 2.5 Abstract Analysis Framework
Source: Bhatia, 1993, p. 78-79.

Liddy (1991 as cited in Oddy, 1992) proposes a hierarchical, componential text structure especially for empirical abstracts. In addition, the author suggests that such a discourse-level structure may be of use in a variety of text-based information processing systems. The Elaborated model has 37 component types which are analyzed in a small corpus of empirical abstracts. Liddy (1991) suggests two sub-structures. The Typical model (15 component types) and the Prototypical model (7 component types). The author investigates 150 abstracts of the education field and 126 abstracts of the psychology filed. The Elaborated model is shown in Figure 2.4.



(*-Prototypical component; UPPER-CASE lettering-Typical component; all-elaborated components)

Figure 2.6 Structure of Empirical Abstracts

Source: Liddy, 1991, p. 71;

Oddy, 1992, p. 24.

2.7 Previous Studies Related to the Genre Analysis of Abstracts

Gibson (1993) investigated what relates the success of different abstracts as perceived by judges to the linguistic features present in the texts in information and library science. For this, 42 abstracts were collected from 29 second-year library and information science students. 25 abstracts obtained from general knowledge source texts, and 17 abstracts from information science (I.S.) source texts. The author found that the reasons for the judges' preferences were many and varied. Three linguistic phenomena perceived by the judges were investigated: lexical texture, grammatical intricacy and choice of theme. Counter-intuitively, the more successful abstracts exhibited lower levels of lexical density and clarity. The author hypothesized that the abstracts with more informational themes will be preferred, and analyzed three different types of topical themes: informational themes, discoursal themes, and interactional themes, which serve different functions.

Santos (1996) reframed the framework of journal article abstracts into a five-move model in the applied linguistics field. This reframed five-move pattern included: move 1: situating the research; move 2: presenting the research; move 3: describing the methodology; move 4: summarizing the findings; move 5: discussing the research.

Martín (2003) claimed that the study of the textual organization and linguistic features of scientific genres is a recent phenomenon. Scholars have conducted research on writing that has a specific objective in academic and research situations. This began with Swales' (1981, 1990) study on the introduction of research articles and other sections, such as discussions and results as investigated by researchers. Most of all, the author shed light on the abstract of journal articles, which should be effective texts, constituting textual organization and other key linguistic features. There have also been a few cross-cultural contrastive studies related to the textual features of the research paper genre. Studies of this genre tend to emphasize that English writing is at the very heart of the English-speaking background. However, Martín (Ibid) argued that the existence of different writing conventions might be recognized. The study investigated the rhetorical variation between the research article abstracts written in English and those written in Spanish. Martín (2003)

revealed that Spanish abstracts have a strong tendency to omit the results section and to establish a niche move in the abstract interlocution.

Samraj (2005) studied systematically the relationships among articles' abstracts and introductions, which form a genre set, in different disciplines such as conservation biology and wildlife behavior. The author revealed that disciplinary variation in academic writing did not appear clearly in the usual structure or in the relationship between genres. However, the conservation biology abstracts generally had a problem-solution framework, with the introduction usually performing the persuasive function, whereas this was not the case with the abstracts from wildlife behavior.

Jeon, and Eun (2007) classified the study of genre analysis of abstracts into three groups. First, some early studies, were carried out in the manner of traditional studies, including the nature, types, length, and properties of abstracts. They proposed how to improve abstracts from the linguistic and theoretical perspective (Cleveland, & Cleveland, 1990; Lancaster, 1991; Hartley, 1994; Porush, 1995; Cremmins, 1996). The second group of scholars was concerned with the text's organizational structure. Graetz (1985) analyzed 87 abstracts in journal articles and found the Problem-Methods-Results-Conclusion (PMRC) structure. Salager-Meyer (1990) analyzed 77 abstracts in the medical field and found that 52 percent of the abstracts had a well-formed structure. Tibbo (1992) analyzed 120 abstracts from the chemistry, psychology, and historical literature field. The author highlighted whether the abstracts from different fields abided by the ANSI (American National Standard Institute) and IOS (International Organization for Standardization) standards. Background, purpose/scope, hypotheses, methodology, results and conclusions were the guideline for abstracts published by ANSI and IOS. Tibbo (1992) found that the historical field does follow either standard. On the other hand, the scientific and technical literature fit the standard. Santos (1996) examined 94 abstracts from the applied linguistics field. The third group studied abstracts in terms of both lexico-grammatical features and moves. Tibbo (1992) and Salager-Meyer (1990, 1992) explored the elements of linguistic composition, such as the number of words and sentences. Jeon, and Eun (2007) analyzed doctoral dissertation abstracts written by American and Korean writers. The authors found that no significant differences were

evident in terms of macro-structure, between the doctoral dissertation abstracts of either groups. The Korean abstracts were much longer than the American abstracts due to different ideas about the concept of an abstract. Korean writers also regarded an abstract as an informative piece of the whole dissertation, in contrast to American writers, who considered an abstract as an indicative piece of writing.

Pho (2008) investigated the rhetorical moves of abstracts in both fields-applied linguistics and educational technology-and analyzed the linguistic realizations of the moves. The author found that there were three obligatory moves in abstracts in these two disciplines, namely: presenting the research, describing the methodology, and summarizing the results.

Ko (2008) investigated the distinctions in journal article abstracts written in English between Korean scholars and native English scholars. The data were divided into 3 groups: Korean national scholars, U.S.-educated Korean scholars, and native English scholars. Ko (2008) revealed that native English scholars preferred to write BPMRD (Background knowledge-Purpose-Methods-Results-Discussion) abstracts, while Korean scholars tended to use PMRD (Purpose-Methods-Result-Discussion) structures. U.S.-educated Korean scholars followed BPMRD (Background knowledge-Purpose-Methods-Results-Discussion) rhetoric, meaning that there were socio-cultural factors that influenced the rhetoric. Regarding text cohesion device usage, Korean scholars used much better conjunctions than English scholars for this.

Al-Ali, and Sahawneh (2011) arranged the works of research article abstracts which especially referred to one specific discipline. There have been studies on journal abstracts in the medical, biomedical, information and library science, applied linguistics, and educational technology fields. Al-Ali, and Sahawneh (2011) studied the rhetorical and textual organization of English and Arabic Ph. D. dissertation abstracts in linguistics and revealed how the promoting theses moves were different. English Ph.D. candidates in linguistics strongly tended to promote their research by foregrounding and exhibiting their results in order to promote their abstracts to the wider international academic community.

According to Ren, and Li (2011), as a growing research interest, coverage of the research topic has been expanded from the general organization of abstracts to the specific rhetorical features of abstracts: evaluation (Hyland, & Tse, 2005; Stotesbury,

2003), the distribution of verb tense (Salager-Meyer, 1992; Swales, & Feak, 1994), the distribution of modality (Salager-Meyer, 1992), and features of academic criticism (Martín-Martín, & Burgess, 2004). Ren, and Li (2011) also argued that there seems to be a different understanding of the communicative purpose of research article abstracts among researchers. Some give priority to the informative function of abstracts. On the other hand, Hyland (2000) asserted the importance of the persuasive function of the abstract. The authors researched a comparison study of the rhetorical moves of abstracts in published research articles and master's foreign-language theses from China. They examined the similarities and differences of the rhetorical moves and concluded that expert writers tended to use selective moves and included that the conclusion move was the best for promote their papers.

Alhuqbani (2013) examined the move structure features of the moves in the research article abstracts and the verb tense of each move across four unrelated disciplines in Arabic: law, linguistics, medicine and police. The author found that medical abstracts closely corresponded to the structure of the article, while the other disciplines did not correspond to the structure of the article in Arabic research paper abstracts. In addition, researchers revealed in these disciplines that the scholars used the present tense in the introduction, purpose and conclusion moves, and the past tense in the method and result moves.

Shim (2013) examined the textual organization of abstracts and the linguistic features of abstracts in published research articles. The results showed that most abstracts had four obligatory moves. The author suggested that in order to produce effective texts, an explicit genre-based approach to teaching and writing could be applied to those that wish to be a member of academic discourse communities.

In sum, there have been many studies on academic abstracts since the initial work of Graetz (1985): studies to analyze how well abstracts are structured in certain academic fields; comparative studies on abstracts of different academic fields; comparative studies on abstracts in the same field but written in different languages; studies on the correlation between the abstract and introduction as a genre set; cross-cultural study of doctoral dissertations; and studies of the abstract, not about its general organization but certain specific rhetorical features. Since Gibson's (1993) study in the area of information and library science, the discipline has not been

involved in genre analysis. Hence, the present research was conducted in order to investigate the rhetorical structure of research article abstracts in the library management field written in English and Korean.

This chapter has presented theories on the genre of applied linguistics, genre approaches, the abstract genre, and previous literature reviews related to genre analysis of abstracts. The next chapter, Chapter 3, provides details of the research methodologies used in this research.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research corpus and how the data were collected for this research, including the data collection process and sources. Moreover, the research process is presented with Hyland's classification and Swales' CARS model, both of which were applied for this research outcome.

3.1 Data Collection

The selected journal article abstracts were gathered from aggregator e-journal databases and individual online databases related to the library and information science field. For finding relevant article abstracts, key word searches were performed in terms of title and subject on the databases. However, according to the limited scope for research topics in electronic resource management in library and information science, consideration was given to increasing the number of related Korean journals. The time range was limited to 10 years (2005-2014). The list of e-journal databases and journals, from which the articles were selected, is as follows:

1) Web databases: Academic Search Complete, Business Source Complete, Education Research Complete, Emerald, Science Direct, Electronic Journals Service (EJS), National Digital Science Library (NDSL), ProQuest, Research Information Sharing Service (RISS), Sage Journals, Taylor & Francis Social Science and Humanities Online

2) Korean Journals: Archival Science Studies, Computer Aided Publishing Studies, Digital Library, Journal of information management, The Journal of the Korea Contents Association, Journal of the Korean BIBLIA Society for Library and Information Science, Journal of Korean Library and Information Science Society, Journal of Korean Society of Archives and Records Management, Journal of the

Korean Society for Information Management, Journal of the Korean Society for Library and Information Science (total of 10 journals)

3) English Journals: The Acquisitions Librarian, The Journal of Academic Librarianship, Journal of Electronic Resources Librarianship, Journal of Librarianship and Information Science, Journal of Library Administration (total of 5 journals)

3.2 Research Corpus

A total of 100 research article abstracts written in English and Korean was used in this study. The corpus in English comprised 50 abstracts. The other corpus in Korean consisted of 50 abstracts. There were more than fifty abstracts in English, but I chose only fifty of them to constitute the corpus. The abstracts in Korean were translated into English; they were extracted from original papers which provided abstracts both in English and Korean. This study used the word count in Microsoft Word to compare the length of the move by counting the number of words.

3.3 Theoretical Framework

3.3.1 A Classification of Rhetorical Moves in Article Abstracts

Although there are many frameworks for the analysis of research article abstracts, Hyland's (2000) classification from the analysis of 800 abstracts of 10 journals in each of eight disciplines was designed to be adapted to the universal disciplinary field.

Table 3.1 A Classification of Rhetorical Moves in Article Abstracts

Move	Function
Introduction	Establishes the context of the paper and motivates the research or discussion
Purpose	Indicates the purpose or hypothesis, outlines the intention behind the paper
Method	Provides information on design, procedures, assumptions, approach, data, etc.
Results	States the main findings, the argument, or what was accomplished
Conclusion	Interprets or extends the results, draws inferences, points to wider implications

Source: Hyland, 2004, p. 204.

3.3.2 Create a Research Space (CARS) Model

According to Martín (2003, p. 31), the Introduction unit of the abstracts is "the most complex unit in terms of rhetorical options". He applied Swales's (1990) CARS model for the analysis of his comparative research article abstract study and found that all the samples analyzed were within the parameters of the CARS model. In the same vein, the present research adopted Swales' (1990) CARS model for the analysis of the introduction move of this study's corpus and described the classified move steps of the Introduction move as well.

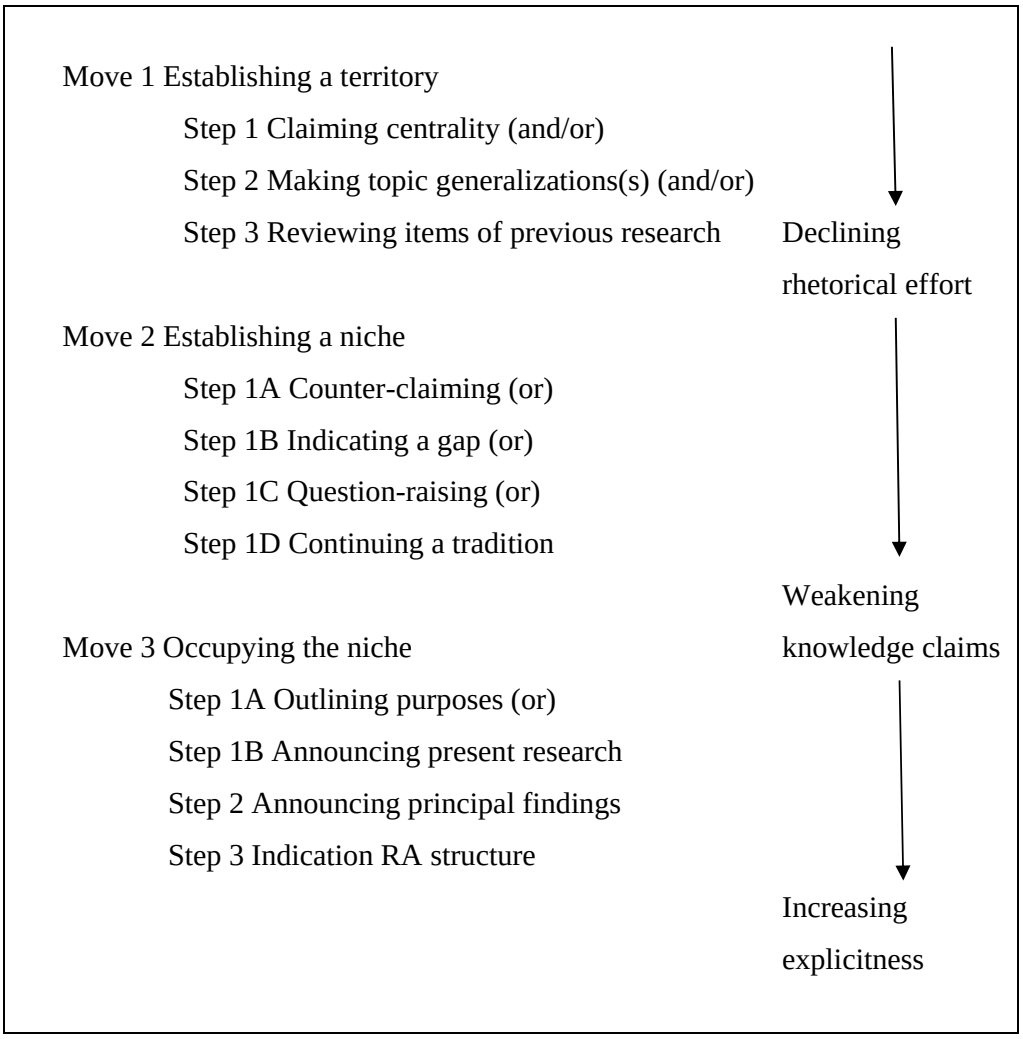


Figure 3.1 Create A Research Space (CARS) Model
Source: Swales, 1990, p. 141.

3.4 Procedures

The analysis of the data was conducted in two phases. First, the move analyses of the abstracts were carried out following Hyland's (2000) move-structure classification of abstracts. Each abstract was coded on the coding sheet for identifying the moves. The move of the entire corpus was examined several times. Nevertheless, if it was difficult to determine the author's purpose with the presented abstract, reading of the full text of the article was accompanied as well. In some Korean

abstracts, an identical verb was determined using a different move. The decision depended on the meaning within the context rather than the linguistic features. After completion of the preliminary analysis, a cross-check was carried out by two coders in order to validate the move analysis. One coder, who has a Ph.D. from Florida State University, coded the English abstracts; the other coder, who is a master degree student at Korea University, undertook the coding of the Korean abstracts independently. When coder 1 and coder 2 were in disagreement about the move identification, the final move identification was determined after a discussion. The second phase was a linguistic realization analysis of the same move groups in both languages.

3.5 Examples of the Analysis

The following two coding sheets in English and Korean show how the move analysis was conducted in the study.

Eng#44 Decision Support Databases in Libraries: Three Cases and A Brief Review of Disparate Literatures

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article is about how information is gathered in organizations to make decisions.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
There is actually a long history in economics on this topic, called the "economics of information," but this is a bare beginning on the topic for libraries, suggesting only a few patterns from observation and a few literatures that might help with the challenge. In libraries, we now need even more information in order to take control over what we purchase and help us make decisions about licensing (to name only two problematic areas). More often than not, this information, formerly gathered in spreadsheets, text documents, and hand-written notes, is now gathered in various kinds of databases, which are also used as the basis for arguments we use to get funding, to persuade users that we are appropriate stewards of monies given, to prove libraries have enduring value, and to fight the myth that libraries will disappear because, "pretty soon, everything will be online."	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap & Claiming centrality)**
Here is brought together a number of observations and literatures, from the highly theoretical to the more specific, as a starting point.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
In the end, I suggest we adopt four strategies: fostering an organizational culture of learning, designing for future flexibility, committing to long-term solutions, and sacrificing short-term economies and tactics in favor of long-term strategies for knowledge savings.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
Ultimately this means a commitment to human resources, that is, more staff with more training to handle the wider array of materials that we now get because of the digital layer.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Figure 3.2 A Sample of an English Abstract Coding Sheet

Kor#39 What is the Starting Point of Discussions for the Open Access of Korean Journals?

국내학술지웹 DB 구독료현황과오픈액세스에대한사서의인식

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
우리나라 학술지 오픈액세스는 어떤 논의의 출발점을 가지고 진행되어야 할까?	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Question-raising)**
본 논문은 오픈액세스 촉발점이 되었던 서구의 학술지 위기 현상에 국내에도 나타나고 있는지를 살펴보고자 하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를 위하여 현재 국내 대학 도서관에서 우리나라 학술지 웹 DB 가격의 상승률과 이에 대한 대학도서관 사서들의 인식을 조사하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
그 결과 지난 십년간 우리나라 대학도서관에서 국내 학술지 웹 DB 의 가격은 적게는 1.3 배에서 많게는 34 배까지 증가한 것으로 나타났다. 그러나 현재의 웹 DB 가격이 아주 비싸다고 인식하는 사서는 많지 않았으며, 향후 도서관에 위기가 될 정도로 그 가격이 상승할 것이라고 예측하는 사서들은 설문응답자의 35%정도였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
이러한 현황에 비추어볼 때 적어도 국내의 오픈액세스는'학술지위기'가 주된 논의의 출발점이 되기보다는, 그것의 또 다른 가치인 공공의선, 사회정의의 차원에서 논의될 필요가 있다고 보인다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Figure 3.3 A Sample of a Korean Abstract Coding Sheet

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter begins with a conspectus of the rhetorical structure of research article abstracts in the library management field written in English and Korean. The distributions of structural moves, the number of structural moves, the outline move structures, and the distributions of opening move in the abstracts are presented. Five moves were specified by giving the corresponding examples.

4.1 Overall Results of the Macrostructure of Research Articles Abstracts

There are five rhetorical moves realized linguistically in the abstracts of both published English research articles and Korean research articles. However, it was found that there are differences in the way in which the moves are employed in English and Korean abstracts.

The results in Table 4.1 show that the method move was the most frequent and was an obligatory element in both groups of abstracts; also, the frequency of occurrence was quite similar in the two groups of abstracts analyzed. Apart from the Introduction move, all of the other moves tended to be of a higher occurrence in the Korean abstracts. The analysis also revealed a strong tendency to omit the results move and the conclusion move in the English abstracts.

Table 4.1 Frequency of Occurrence and Distributions of Structural Moves in the Abstracts

	English (*n*=50)	**Korean (*n*=50)**
	Frequency/50 (%)	**Frequency/50 (%)**
Move 1: Introduction	33 (66%)	27 (54%)
Step 1: Claiming centrality	5	10
Step 2: Indicating a gap	19	11
Step 3: Making topic generalizations	5	5
Step 4: Question-raising	1	1
Step 5: Reviewing items of previous research	1	-
Step 6: Counter-claiming	1	-
Step 7: Announcing present research	3	-
Move 2: Purpose	31 (62%)	43 (86%)
Move 3: Method	41 (82%)	43 (86%)
Move 4: Results	21 (42%)	32 (64%)
Move 5: Conclusion	17 (34%)	24 (48%)

The results in Table 4.2 show that 42% of the Korean abstracts presented 4 moves, in contrast to 50% of the English abstracts presenting 3 moves, due mainly to the high incidence of omitting the results and conclusion moves.

Table 4.2 Number of Structural Moves in the Abstracts

	English (*n*=50)	**Korean (*n*=50)**
	Frequency/50 (%)	**Frequency/50 (%)**
5 units	1 (2%)	3 (6%)
4 units	8 (16%)	21 (42%)
3 units	25(50%)	18 (36%)
2 units	15 (30%)	8 (16%)
1 unit	1 (2%)	0 (0%)

As shown in Table 4.3, this research shows that twenty-eight move structures were found in the abstracts in English: nine of the introduction-purpose-method pattern, four of the introduction-methodology pattern, and four of the purpose-method-results pattern.

Table 4.3 Outline Move Structures in English Abstracts (*n*=50)

No.	**Patterns**	**Frequency**	**Assigned order**
1	I-P	2	✓
2	I-P-M	9	✓
3	I-P-M-R	2	✓
4	I-P-M-C	1	✓
5	I-P-C	1	✓
6	I-M	4	✓
7	I-M-P	1	×
8	I-M-P-C	1	×
9	I-M-R	2	✓

Table 4.3 (Continued)

No.	Patterns	Frequency	Assigned order
10	I-M-C	1	✓
11	I-R	2	✓
12	I-R-C	1	✓
13	I-C	1	✓
14	I-C-M	1	×
15	I-R-C	1	×
16	P-I-M-C	1	×
17	P-I-M-R-C	1	×
18	P-M	1	✓
19	P-M-I	1	×
20	P-M-P-M-C	1	×
21	P-M-R	4	✓
22	P-M-R-C	3	✓
23	P-R	1	✓
24	M	1	✓
25	M-P-R	1	×
26	M-R	2	✓
27	M-R-C	1	✓
28	M-C	2	✓

Note: Each initial indicates the described move:

I = Move 1. Introduction

P = Move 2. Purpose

M = Move 3. Method

R = Move 4. Results

C = Move 5. Conclusion

Note: "No." means sequence number.

In Table 4.4, the move structures pattern of the abstracts in Korean can be seen. The most preferred pattern was the introduction-purpose-method-results pattern, which was found in six abstracts; the purpose-method-results-conclusion pattern was found in four. The introduction-purpose-method-results-conclusion pattern was found in three abstracts, reflecting all types of moves.

Table 4.4 Outline Move Structures in Korean Abstracts (*n*=50)

No.	Patterns	Frequency	Assigned order
1	I-P	2	✓
2	I-P-M	3	✓
3	I-P-M-R	6	✓
4	I-P-M-R-C	3	✓*
5	I-P-M-C	3	✓
6	I-P-R	1	✓
7	I-P-R-C	2	✓
8	I-M-P	1	×
9	I-M-P-M-R	1	×
10	I-M-R	1	✓
11	I-M-R-C	2	✓
12	P-I-P-M	1	×
13	P-I-C	1	×
14	P-M	2	✓
15	P-M-P-C	1	×

Table 4.4 (Continued)

No.	Patterns	Frequency	Assigned order
16	P-M-R	3	✓
17	P-M-R-C	5	✓
18	P-M-C	2	✓
19	P-M-C-M	1	×
20	P-M-R	1	✓
21	P-M-R-C	2	✓
22	M-P	1	×
23	M-P-R	1	×
24	M-R	2	✓
25	M-R-C	1	✓
26	R-C	1	✓

Note: Items with* = I-P-M-R-C Complete Move Structure

As illustrated in Table 4.5, authors usually began their abstract with the introduction move. The percentage of the abstracts which employ the introduction move at the beginning was 60% of the total of the English abstracts and 50% of the Korean abstracts. If the purpose move was counted together with this, most of the authors, which accounted for 86% of the total of the English and 88% of the Korean samples, began with an introduction or purpose move in their abstract.

Table 4.5 Frequency of Occurrence and Distributions of Opening Move in the Abstracts

	English (*n*=50)	**Korean (*n*=50)**
Move 1: Introduction	30 (60%)	25 (50%)
Move 2: Purpose	13 (26%)	19 (38%)
Move 3: Method	7 (14%)	5 (10%)
Move 4: Results	-	1 (2%)
Move 5: Conclusion	-	-

4.2 Linguistic Realization of Each Move

This part discusses the linguistic realization shown in each move. In order to do this, the vocabulary, which presented the distinguishing features of each move of abstracts in English and Korean, was extracted and listed below.

Table 4.6 Linguistically-realized Words of English Abstracts

English abstract	**Linguistically-realized word**
Move 1 Introduction	challenge, changing, critical, develop, in a rapid, need(s), rapidly
Move 2: Purpose	addresses, describes, discusses, examines, explores, is about how, presents, proposes, recounts, reports, seeks to
Move 3: Method	checklists, criteria, evaluating, investigation, is presented, observations, observed, polled, progress, provided, reviewed, survey, task force, were tracked, were used
Move 4: Results	addresses, assessment, concludes, confirmed, demonstrated, describes, documents, examined, examines, exhibited, exists, found, highlights, observed, offers, outcome, provides, reported, results, shows, was used

Table 4.6 (Continued)

English abstract	Linguistically-realized word
Move 5: Conclusion	benefits, can be, can do, consider, could be used, further, helped, highlights, importance, learn, other, prompted, recommendations, still, stresses, suggestions, ultimately

Table 4.7 Linguistically-realized Words of Korean Abstracts

Korean abstract	Linguistically-realized word (*translation from Korean*)
Move 1 Introduction	문제점 (problem), 변화(change), 새로운(new), 어려움(difficulty), 오늘날(nowadays), 요구(demand), 제기(raise), 중요성(importance), 증가(increase), 최근(lately), 필요성(need), 필요하다(need)
Move 2: Purpose	구현(realization), 도출(draw), 모색(groping), 목적(purpose), 문제점(problem), 수행(performance), 전망(prospect), 제공(offer), 제시(suggestion), 제안(proposal)
Move 3: Method	개발(development), 검증(investigation), 대상(subject), 대응방안(countermeasure), 면담(interview), 문제점(problem), 분석(analysis), 비교연구(comparative study), 선정(selection), 설문(survey), 수행(performance), 실시(implementation), 실태(actual condition), 이를 위하여(to this), 자료(data), 적용(application), 정리(arrangement), 정의(definition), 조사(investigation), 차이점(difference), 취합(gathering), 파악(grasp), 평가(assessment), 현황(current state)

Table 4.7 (Continued)

Korean abstract	Linguistically-realized word (*translation from Korean*)
Move 4: Results	결과(result), 결론(conclusion), 구현(realization), 나타났다(appeared), 다루다(deal with), 도출(draw), 모형제시(model present), 발견(discovery), 분석(analysis), 분석되었다(was analyzed), 설계(plan), 시스템구현(system implementation), 쟁점(issue), 제안(suggestion), 종합(synthesize), 파악(grasp)
Move 5: Conclusion	고민해야 한다(must think), 고찰(consideration), 기대(expectation), 기여(contribution), 대응방안(counterplan), 도출(draw), 모색(groping), 반영(reflection), 방안(way), 새로운(new), 앞으로(in the future), 제안(suggestion), 제언(proposal), 향후(henceforth), 활용(application)

In general, the recurring vocabulary used in each move of abstracts in English and Korean was mostly similar: “changing, need(s) were found in Move 1 (Introduction);” “purpose in Move 2 (Purpose);” “survey, investigation in Move 3 (Method);” “concludes, results in Move 4 (Results);” “recommendations, consider in Move 5 (Conclusion).”

However, the difference in move 1 (introduction) was as follows. The English abstracts attempted to draw out some big changes from a different perspective by using vocabulary items such as “challenge” and “develop.” In the case of the Korean abstracts, it was observed that the authors utilized vocabulary items such as “problem” and “difficulty” in order to highlight the problems that motivated their study.

It was often observed in the English abstracts that lexicon such as “addresses,” "explores,” and “presents” was utilized in move 2 (purpose) in order to underline the purpose of the research. Korean abstracts utilize vocabulary of “draw (도출)” and

“offer (제공)” to present a solution through research and such vocabulary was used frequently in the purpose move.

The words that were identified in move 3 (method) of the English abstracts were expressions with more specifics and a variety of research methods. Vocabulary such as “checklists,” “criteria,” “evaluating,” “polled,” and “survey” exemplified such types of expressions. The Korean abstracts used words depicting the process of the research such as “performance (수행),” “arrangement (정리),” and “assessment (평가),” and vocabulary designating the research subjects of the “actual condition (실태)” and “current state (현황).”

In move 4 (results), vocabulary items such as “confirmed,” “demonstrated,” “examined,” “exists,” and “observed” were frequently seen in the English abstracts to describe facts, whereas Korean abstracts used many more abstract expressions such as the words “analysis (분석),” “synthesize (종합).” Vocabulary items such as “draw (도출)” and “offer (제공),” which were utilized in move 2 (purpose), were also seen in move 4 (results). This fact implies the association between move 2 (purpose) and move 4 (results).

The difference in move 5 (conclusion) is that the English abstracts stated the usefulness of the research by using words such as “benefits,” while the Korean abstracts made use of words such as “utilization (활용)” to emphasize the direct promotion of the research results.

4.3 Description of Move 1: The Introduction Move

Hyland (2000) identified the introduction move that “establishes the context of the paper and motivates the research or discussion”. In this analysis, the introduction move was presented in 66% of the total of the English abstracts, while in 54% of the Korean abstracts.

4.3.1 Move 1 Step 1: Claiming Centrality

Swales (1990, p. 144) suggested that claiming centrality "is appeal to the discourse community whereby members are asked to accept that the research about to be reported is part of a lively, significant or well-established research area." Martin (2003, p. 33) argues that the authors opt for a claiming centrality strategy to highlight the importance and interest of their work. In the English texts, 19 cases of this step were found, as opposed to 10 cases in the Korean texts. Some typical examples of the signals are given below:

(Example 1: English)

Therefore, many libraries need to develop ways to evaluate and perhaps cancel, their subscription electronic resources, while still maintaining a viable research collection. (Appendix- Eng#2, p. 74)

(Example 2: English)

Organization of electronic resources workflow is critical in the increasingly complicated and complex world of library management. (Appendix- Eng#14, p. 86)

(Example 3: Korean)

[**There was a requirement** of digital archiving activities between countries for each other electronic document in order to safely preserve and services...*Translation from Korean*]

또한 국가 상호간에 전자저널들을 안전하게 보존 및 서비스하기 위해서는 서로 간에 디지털 아카이빙의 활동이 **필요하다**. (Appendix- Kor#30, p. 152)

(Example 4: Korean)

[Open access policies **are very important** for the successful open access projects in any institutions. *Translation from Korean*]

오픈액세스 정책은 각 기관의 오픈액세스 프로젝트의 성공적 수행을 위해 **매우 중요하다**. (Appendix- Kor#36, p. 158)

4.3.2 Move 1 Step 2: Indicating a Gap

The most frequently-realized step in the introduction move was “indicating a gap” in both groups of abstracts. Fifty-eight percent of the introduction in the English abstracts used this rhetorical option, whereas 41% of the introduction of Korean abstracts opted for this move in order to “point out the possible topic or areas that still need research in relation to previous work” (Martin, 2003, p. 34).

The prominent signals of “indicating a gap” in an abstract were with the use of an adversative sentence-connector:

(Example 5: English)

E-books have become popular in various scientific fields, **but** their value for the humanities has been less obvious. (Appendix- Eng#48, p. 120)

(Example 6: Korean)

[However, the existing manual method and simple journal usage reports provided by publishers hinder the effective collection of large-scale usage statistics and the comprehensive/in-depth analysis on them. *Translation from Korean*]

그러나 기존의 수작업에 의존한 이용통계 수집과 출판사에서 제공하는 저널 이용통계 보고서만으로는 이용에 대한 포괄적이고 심층적인 분석이 불가능하다. (Appendix- Kor#15, p. 137)

Many writers began their abstract with mentioning a problem which was caused by a changing environment, often digital layer-driven. They informed readers of a situation of contemporary libraries, and suggested their own proposal or solution. While the authors pointed out the critical point, they usually used adversative conjunctions. However, in some English abstracts, the authors only mentioned a changing circumstance, directly touching upon their contention, or specifying only a drawback, as shown below.

(Example 7: English)

Electronic resources can develop problems at any time when a library offers access. (Appendix- #Eng20, p. 92)

(Example 8: English)

Electronic resources, the tools we use to manage them, and the needs and expectations of our users are constantly evolving; at the same time, the roles, responsibilities, and workflow of the library staff who manage e-resources are also in flux. (Appendix- #Eng8, p. 80)

(Example 9: English)

A solution is to build a Web site to bring all of the components together that can be implemented quickly and result in a organizational site that is flexible, economical, and simple to maintain. (Appendix- #Eng4, p. 76)

4.3.3 Move 1 Step 3: Making Topic Generalization

The “making topic generalization” step was found in 19% of the total abstracts in Korean and 15% of the English abstracts. According to Swales (2000, p. 146), the authors write their knowledge in the “making topic generalization” step. This step was made in all of the English abstracts, whereas the Korean authors tended to express their knowledge in this way with only one exception. Examples follow:

(Example 10: English)

Electronic resources are transforming the way librarians work. New technological skills have been added to the librarian's tool kit… (Appendix-Eng#23, p. 95)

(Example 11: English)

Collection development librarians have long struggled to meet user demands for new titles. Too often, required resources are not

purchased, whereas some purchased resources do not circulate. (Appendix- Eng#38, p. 110)

(Example 12: Korean)

[Nowadays the information environment enables users to access the traditional library collection as well as various digital information resources. In this rapidly changing environment, the use of digital information resources such as web sites, data, and homepages has increased. *Translation from Korean*]

오늘날 정보환경은 정보이용자로 하여금 도서관 장서뿐만 아니라 다양한 디지털 정보자원으로의 접근을 가능하게 하였다. 변화하는 환경에서 이용률이 증가하는 디지털 정보자원으로 웹사이트, 각종 데이터, 홈페이지 등을 들 수 있다. (Appendix- Kor#45, p. 167)

The exception in the Korean cases, which shows author's knowledge of the introduction move, was the following:

(Example 13: Korean)

[E-book business is the platform business that can talk. Usually result in the digital content business and the platform, the platform with the war party, and take advantage of the platforms because of the self-leader. *Translation from Korean*]

전자책 사업은 플랫폼 사업이라는 얘기가 있다. 대개의 디지털 콘텐츠 사업이 플랫폼 전쟁으로 귀결되고 플랫폼을 가진 자, 플랫폼을 잘 활용하는 자가 리더가 되어왔기 때문이다. (Appendix- Kor#41, p. 163)

4.3.4 Move 1 Step 4: Question-Raising

Examples follow:

(Example 14: English)

Designed to assist with the management of e-resources, electronic resource management (ERM) systems are time- and fund-consuming to

purchase and maintain. Questions of system compatibility, data population, and workflow design/redesign can be difficult to answer; sometimes those answers are not what we'd prefer to hear. The two primary functions of ERM systems are to collocate information about electronic resources and to facilitate communication between the employees of a library that handle e-resources, but can these functions be performed efficiently through other methods? (Appendix- Eng#5, p.77)

(Example 15: Korean)

[What is the starting point of discussions for the open access of Korean journals? *Translation from Korean*]

우리나라 학술지 오픈액세스는 어떤 논의 출발점을 가지고 진행되어야 할까? (Appendix- Kor#39, p. 161)

4.3.5 Move 1 Step 5: Reviewing Items of Previous Research

An example follows:

(Example 16: English)

A few articles have drawn some amount of attention specifically to the local causes of the success or failure of electronic resource management system (ERMS) implementations. In fact, it seems clear that local conditions will largely determine whether any given ERMS implementation will succeed or fail. (Appendix- Eng#11, p. 83)

4.3.6 Move 1 Step 6: Counter-Claiming

The example is:

(Example 17: English)

A desire for more functionality seemed to clash with the fiscal reality of limited funds…(Appendix- Eng#17, p. 89)

4.3.7 Move 1 Step 7: Announcing Present Research

The example is:

(Example 18: English)

The Information Services Division (ISD) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) positioned itself to successfully implement an electronic resources management system. (Appendix-Eng#7, p.79)

Korean abstracts usually use the major move steps of: claiming centrality, making topic generalizations, indicating a gap, and question-raising. In contrast, English abstracts use more varied steps than Korean abstracts. As illustrated in Table 4.8, after reviewing the items in previous research, the counter-claiming and announcing present research steps were seen less frequently than the 3 major steps (claiming centrality, making topic generalizations, and indicating a gap) in English abstracts, but the could not even be found in Korean abstracts. Thus, English authors may well have a good command of using the various communicative strategies.

Table 4.8 Frequency of Occurrence and Distributions of Realized Step in the Introduction Move of Abstracts

Steps	English (33 abstracts)	Korean (27 abstracts)
Move 1 Step 1 Claiming centrality	5 (15%)	10 (37%)
Move 1 Step 2 Indicating a gap	19 (58%)	11 (41%)
Move 1 Step 3 Making topic generalization	5 (15%)	5 (19%)
Move 1 Step 4 Question-raising	1 (3%)	1 (4%)
Move 1 Step 5 Reviewing items of previous research	**1 (3%)**	-
Move 1 Step 6 Counter-claiming	**1 (3%)**	-
Move 1 Step 7 Announcing present research	**3 (9%)**	-

Note: The Total Number Was not 33 but 35 Because There Was a Case Where Two Steps Were Simultaneously Generated from One Move.

4.4 Description of Move 2: The Purpose Move

The Purpose move was the shortest move, which used 16 words on average in both the English and Korean abstracts. Hyland (2000, p. 67) described the function of a purpose move as follows in his "A Classification of Rhetorical Moves in Article Abstracts": "it indicates the purpose or hypothesis, outlines the intention behind the paper." Swales (1991, p. 161) also defined the "Outlining purposes" step as a "summary announcement of the principal findings."

Actually, an obligatory move in Korean abstracts was found in the purpose move (86%) and the method move (86%), but not in the introduction move (54%). Moreover, a conspicuous feature of the purpose move in the Korean abstracts was the repetition of the research article's title. With three exceptional cases, the 19 purpose move cases in the Korean abstracts contained the content of the title in its purpose move. Otherwise, the authors might have picked up their article's title in the purpose move sentences so as to emphasize the necessity of the research.

However, only 5 out of 17 purpose move instances in the English abstracts matched the title. Instead of a restatement, the authors of the English abstracts seemed to prefer to tell the readers the purpose of the research using specific verbs such as explores, presents, recounts, proposes, describes, seeks to, addresses, reports, is about how, examines, discusses, and purpose was to determine. Comparative examples follow:

(Example 19: Korean)

[Title: A Study on the Elements for Open Access Policies of Universities *Translation from Korean*]

제목: **대학의 오픈액세스 정책 수립시 구성요소**에 관한 연구

[This study aims to propose elements to consider for establishing open access policies of universities. *Translation from Korean*]

본 논문은 **대학의 오픈액세스 정책수립시 규정되어야 할 요소들**을 제안하기 위하여 수행되었다. (Appendix- Kor#36, p. 158)

(Example 20: English)

Title: **21st Century Shell Game**

This article recounts the experience of the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library in its journal cancellation project of 2002. (Appendix- Eng#30, p. 102)

4.4.1 Coalescence with Method Move

Swales (2004, p. 229) noted that "the word 'move' in genre analysis is better seen as flexible in terms of its linguistic realization. It can be realized by a clause; at the other by several sentences. It is a functional unit, not a formal one." The author (2004, p. 228) also argued that "move is a discoursal or rhetorical unit that performs a coherent communicative function in a written or spoken discourse."

In this sense, many move coalescences in the same sentence were found due to space constraints. Particularly, most coalescences occurred between the purpose move and the method move, as revealed in 22 cases of the Korean abstracts and 14 cases of the English abstracts. Typical examples follow:

(Example 21: English)

The purpose of this paper is to report the results of a quantitative analysis exploring the interaction and relationship between the online database and electronic journal collections at the J. N. Desmarais Library of Laurentian University. (Appendix- Eng#41, p. 113)

(Example 22: Korean)

[The purpose of this article is to present comparative analysis of electronic information purchase in Korean university libraries relative to university libraries overseas. *Translation from Korean*]

본 연구에서는 국내 대학도서관의 전자자료 확충을 위해 비교 분석을 실시하였다. (Appendix- Kor#33, p. 155)

4.5 Description of Move 3: The Method Move

As seen in the method move, 3 to 104 words of word distribution were used in the English abstracts with an average of 46 words, while between 2 to 28 words with an average of 26 words were used in the Korean abstracts. The most compelling finding of this study was probably that the majority of the authors of both abstracts included the long method move in their abstract structure. Indeed, the longest move in the 22 English abstracts was the method move. Above all, the topics that related to the electronic resource management of library management were mainly based on the library's and the librarian's experience. In other words, the library and information science discourse community members would expect to see how the study was conducted rather than discuss or define an issue (Hyland, 2000, p. 72).

The method move where the authors recorded methodologies can be represented as follows:

(Example 23: English)

Specifically, we describe two implementation efforts that have shaped TAMU's experience with ERM systems: our unsuccessful attempt to implement Verde and our more successful implementation of Gold Rush. (Appendix- Eng#13, p. 85)

(Example 24: English)

A task force was formed to explore the enhancement of catalog records to increase the connections between print and electronic titles, thus

> improving patron discovery and access to electronic resources. The investigation considered the relationships between parent and dependent titles, title changes, and publication subsets. (Appendix-Eng#24, p. 96)

(Example 25: English)

> Using Jing, a free product used for recording and posting screencasts, and a Snowball USB microphone, 11 videos averaging 3 minutes in length were posted to an online topic guide. (Appendix- Eng#37, 109)

On the other hand, the length of the Method move merely refers to the ways that show that the method move was rather shorter than the other moves:

(Example 26: English)

> The author developed a survey to answer questions related to the role of acquisitions librarians in electronic resources acquisitions and management. (Appendix- Eng#6, p. 78)

While the English writers focused more on establishing their experience with the method move, the Korean writers sought to suggest an ideal national policy model, analyzed the patron's use behavior, studied for improving efficient workflow, reported the present condition, and designed a new electronic resource management policy model, etc. as in the method move. The following examples might explain how the Korean writers ensured that the readers could verify the validity of the writer's research methodology:

(Example 27: Korean)

> [To propose an independent Collection Development Policy appropriate for NDL by analyzing cases in digital resource development policies. To guide establishing principles for determining the types and magnitude of NDL collection acquisition, prioritizing

acquisition, making decisions on purchase magnitude and licensing. *Translation from Korean*]

이를 위하여 국내외의 전자자원개발정책 사례들을 조사·분석하여 국가단위 디지털도서관에 적합한 독립형 장서개발정책의 설정을 제안하고, 국가단위 디지털도서관이 수집 대상으로 하는 정보자원의 유형과 범위, 수집의 우선순위를 제시하여… (Appendix- Kor#42, 164)

(Example 28: Korean)

[The methods used in this study are survey questionnaires and interviews who are taking a general education course or Library and Information Science courses offered in D University. The study collected the data regarding usage, user behaviors, service quality, user instructions and advertisement of e-journals. In addition, the study analyzed the library website and interviewed librarians. *Translation from Korean*]

연구방법으로는 D 대학교에서 교양과목을 수강하고 있는 일반학생과 문헌정보학전공 학생을 대상으로 도서관 웹사이트에 관한 인식 및 사용, 전자저널 이용행태, 서비스 품질, 이용자교육 및 홍보와 관련하여 설문조사와 면담조사를 병행하였다. 또한 자관 도서관 웹사이트 분석과 담당사서와의 면담조사를 통해 전자저널서비스 제공과 관련하여 실무자의 입장에서 자료도 수집하였다. (Appendix-Kor#21, p. 143)

(Example 29: Korean)

[For this, the focus was especially put on investigating the characteristics of electronic resources as considered in the collection depth usually identified in collection development policies. Previous research has been also surveyed to consolidate their outcomes in order to design a matrix model of conspectus, which put the characteristics, persistence, and collection level in consideration in order for the design of the conspectus model. *Translation from Korean*]

이를 위하여 우선 컨스펙터스의 발전과정을 개괄하고 물리적 장서개발에 있어서 컨스펙터스의 중요성을 일별하였다. 이어서 전자자원의 속성을 고려하여 컨스펙터스를 수정, 제안한 연구들에서 제시한 모형들의 주요 특성을 조사한 후 주요 논점들을 종합하여 전자자원의 선정에 참고할 수 있는 컨스펙터스 모형을 제안하였다. (Appendix- Kor#9, p. 131)

(Example 30: Korean)

[It reviewed how academic libraries have acquired and organized electronic resources. It also investigated the library home pages of 30 academic libraries in order to identify the category of electronic resources, metadata, and linkage methods with various material types such as printed resources and theses. *Translation from Korean*]

본 연구는 국내 대학도서관의 전자자원 메타데이터와 관련된 현황을 살펴보고… 국내 대학도서관의 전자자원 도입 및 조직과 최근 정보자원 조직의 동향을 살펴보았고, 디지털콘텐츠 구축 건수 상위 30 개 대학도서관의 홈페이지를 방문하여 현황과 문제점을 조사하였다.(Appendix- Kor#26, p. 148)

(Example 31: Korean)

[It derived and verified more than thirty preliminary elements from literature and case studies. The elements were modified and supplemented, and as a result, the selection criteria gained the highest marks. *Translation from Korean*]

이를 위해 우선 전자자원의 정의와 유형 전자지원관리정책의 개념과 기능, 그리고 필요성을 정의하였다. 다음으로 전자자원관리정책의 구성요소를 도출하였는데 이를 위해 국제도서관협회연맹(IFLA)의 전자자원개발정책 가이드라인과 미국의 대학도서관들이 실제로 수립, 공개하고 있는 전자자원관리정책 사례, 그리고 관련연구들을 바탕으로 구성요소를 선정, 취합하였다. (Appendix- Kor#5, p. 127)

4.5.1 Coalescence with the Results Move

Some of the method moves coalesced with the results move (3 cases in the Korean abstracts, 1 case in the English abstracts). The authors showed the Method move in advance and then immediately described the outcome of the method. Especially in one example this rhetorical variation was used. It was used as if it was making use of a causal-relationship rhetorical pattern and then again in the same abstract:

(Example 32: Korean)

[<Method move>To identify criteria in the process, this study employed a content analysis of previous studies on e-journal and consortium. <Results move>A total of 73 criteria were found, and these were classified into three categories and 21 sub-categories. <Method move>Then, the relative weight of each criterion was calculated using an AHP technique. This technique is one of useful tools for collecting experts' opinions. <Results move>The AHP findings indicated that the cost of the e-journal was the most important criterion in the e-journal consortium. *Translation from Korean*]

<Method move> 이를 위해 전자저널 및 컨소시엄과 관련된 국내·외의 선행연구를 분석하여 73 개의 요인을 찾았고 <Results move> 이들 요인은 세 개의 업무범주, 즉 전자저널 선정, 관리 및 평가범주와 21 개의 하위범주로 분류되었다. <Method move> 이들 요인들에 대한 상대적인 중요도를 산출하기 위해서 계층분석법을 실시하였고 <Results move> 그 결과 전자저널 구독비용과 이용자요구, 이용통계 등이 중요한 요소로 발견되었다. (Appendix- Kor#16, p. 138)

4.6 Description of Move 4: The Results Move

In the Results move, the English abstracts used 34 words on average, with a word range of 2 to 82 words; in the Korean abstracts, the average was 40 words,

ranging from 5 to 138. Swales (2004, p. 226) indicated that researchers are prone not to allow their results “to speak for themselves” in an abstract. Brett (1994, p. 55) concluded that instead of merely presenting numbers in the results move, sociologists like to establish meaningful statements in the abstract.

Interestingly, this analysis showed that the Korean authors had a strong tendency to expose the research results in the abstract. The Korean authors tended to show an outline of the output clearly, so the longest move in 36% of the abstracts in Korean was the results move. In the sample, it was found that some writers only touched the skeleton of outputs, while others mentioned all of the elements of a newly-designed system, yet other writers reported the detailed findings of a survey, etc. Some typical examples can be seen below:

(Example 33: Korean)

[This study, finally, presents a model that includes a guideline for the university library which will establish digital collection development policy. *Translation from Korean*]

이 결과를 종합하여 전자자원관리정책의 구성요소별 우선순위를 정하고 가상의 대학을 대상으로 전자자원관리정책 모형을 제안하였다. (Appendix- Kor#5, p. 127)

(Example 34: Korean)

[The main functions of ERMS in university libraries are: 1) ERMS can manage and control access information to various electronic resources, metadata, holdings, user resources. Also, ERMS can be compatible with an existing library system such as IR (Information Retrieval) system, linking system, or proxy system. 2) ERMS should completely be compatible with acquisition and cataloging systems for effective management and control of integrated information organization and library budget. 3) ERMS should systematically and effectively manage license information on electronic resources. 4) ERMS should provide an ideal and effective environment for use and access control of

electronic resources in a library and integrated tool to manage and control all of electronic resources. *Translation from Korean*]

또한 대학도서관 ERMS 에 있어서 필요한 기능을 다음과 같이 분석하였다. 첫째, ERMS 는 다양한 전자자원에 대한 접근정보, 소장정보, 메타데이터, 이용자서비스 등이 종합적으로 관리되어야 하며 도서관에서 기존에 운영하고 있는 메타검색, 링킹시스템, 프록시서비스 시스템들과의 통합적인 기반으로 운영되어야 한다. 둘째, ERMS 는 전자자원의 통합적인 자료조직과 예산관리를 위하여, 대학도서관에서 운영하고 있는 통합도서관시스템의 수서, 목록시스템과의 안정적인 연계시스템으로 구축되어야 한다. 셋째, ERMS 는 전자자원이 갖고 있는 라이선스에 관한 정보를 체계적이고 효율적으로 관리할 수 있어야 한다. 넷째, ERMS 는 도서관에 모든 전자자원의 이용과 평가, 접속관리를 위한 효율적인 환경을 제공할 수 있어야 하며 전자자원에 있어서 모든 것을 다루는 하나의 유기적인 시스템으로 작동을 해야 한다. (Appendix- Kor#2, p. 124)

(Example 35: Korean)

[…this study collected the data collected from 813 students taking 11 courses offered in five different universities The levels of electronic journal and its service awareness appeared to be as low as 63.7% and 59.9% respectively. Only 43.8% of the respondents report their experience of using Korean e-journals. There is a statistically significant difference in use among college groups and students' major of study. E-journals are mostly used off-campus and within the library, using simple search techniques. In spite of difficulties in search and gathering information, the satisfaction level marked above average. Reasons of nonuse are lack of opportunity and knowledge. However, 93.8% of nonusers report a willingness to use the e-journals in the future. LIS students show higher e-journal awareness and use experience compared to non-LIS students. Yet the levels of using simple search techniques and satisfaction show little difference from those of the non-LIS students. *Translation from Korean*]

> 총 813 건의 응답을 분석한 결과 대학생 일반의 전자저널과 서비스 인식 수준은 각각 63.7%와 59.9%, 이용경험자는 국내저널 43.8%. 해외 전자저널 18.0%로 나타났다. 인식경로는 교수 소개, 우연한 발견, 도서관이용교육을 통한 것이며, 이용빈도는 극히 낮다. 전공계열과 대학 규모에 따라 인식과 이용에 통계적으로 유의한 차이가 있다. 주된 이용 목적은 과제해결이고, 교외와 도서관내에서 이용하며, 간략검색을 한다. 접근 및 검색과 자료획득에 어려움이 있으나, 만족도는 보통 이상이다. 비이용은 기회나 지식의 결여에 기인하나, 추후 수용의지는 긍정적으로(93.8%) 나타났다. 문헌정보학전공 학생은 기타전공 학생에 비해 전자저널 및 자관서비스 인식 전자저널 이용경험은 높지만, 검색 경로와 방법에는 큰 차이가 없다. (Appendix-Kor#17, p. 139)

The Results move had an occurrence in 64% of all Korean abstracts and 42% of all English abstracts. They mainly occurred as:

> (Example 36: English)
> This article documents the selection, planning, and implementation of CORAL at the Texas A&M University Libraries as well as future plans for the system. (Appendix- Eng#15, p. 87)

4.7 Description of Move 5: The Conclusion Move

The implications derived from the main findings of the present study may be an important function of this move. The findings indicated that the frequency of occurrence of this move was somewhat different in both languages. It was found in 48% of the Korean abstracts and in 34% of the English abstracts. However, these were the smallest proportions in both cases.

The most conspicuous function of this move might be to “draw the readers into the article rather than informing them about its actual content. The writers discuss the implications of the results or suggest for future research” (Martin, 2003, p. 40). The following are some samples:

(Example 37: English)

Ultimately this means a commitment to human resources, that is, more staff with more training to handle the wider array of materials that we now get because of the digital layer.(Appendix- Eng#44, p. 116)

(Example 38: Korean)

[It also offers a general introduction to on-going standardization efforts related to usage statistics of electronic resources and services. Some of the research opportunities that these newly developed data sources present to the library and information science field are identified. *Translation from Korean*]

전자정보 이용 통계는 개별 도서관에서 활용하는 자료가 될 뿐 아니라 문헌정보학의 여러 분야에서 활용될 수 있는 연구 자료가 된다는 측면에서 이용통계를 사용하는 구체적인 연구방향을 제시하고 있다. (Appendix- Kor#25, p. 147)

This chapter compares the overall results of the macrostructure both in the English and Korean abstract in journal articles. Specifically, comparison was made between the English and Korean abstracts in order to show how differently each move looks, the extent to which each group followed the five moves, and this chapter was reviewed in practice in terms of the move structure. The opening move of abstract was also reviewed. After that, the examples of the 5 moves, which included linguistically-realized words, were illustrated. The results of discussion and conclusion will be dealt in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary of the Findings and Implications

The introduction-purpose-method, most frequently appeared in the abstracts written in English, where it was found in nine cases; the introduction-method pattern was found in four abstracts; and the purpose-method-results pattern in four. Regarding the abstracts written in Korean, the introduction-purpose-method-results pattern was found in six cases; the purpose-method-results-conclusion pattern in four; while the introduction-purpose-method-results-conclusion pattern, introduction-purpose-method pattern, and purpose-method-results pattern were found in three cases.

The introduction move can be further divided according to steps. Indicating a gap step was adopted in 58% of the English abstracts and 41% of the Korean abstracts, as the most preferred step of all. The claiming centrality step was the second most frequently used in 37% of the Korean abstracts, followed by making topic generalizations with 19% of the Korean abstracts. Meanwhile, a variety of steps was found in the abstracts written in English: claiming centrality, making topic generalizations, question-raising, reviewing items of previous research, counter-claiming, and announcing present research step.

Moreover, the longest move used in the Korean abstracts was the results move with an average of 40 words in 18 abstracts. It can be interpreted that this result was affected by the nature of the selected topics. The Korean abstracts had a tendency to use the results move as the longest move because the topic itself is one related to the idea of enlightenment and guiding someone/something in the right path such as a university library policy model on electronic resource management, research on building an electronic resource management system, developing a reference model of a Korean record keeping system for integrated information resources management, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 5.1, the method move, which emerged as the most frequently used in the abstracts written in English, was used in 82% of the time. Also, the second most frequently-used selection turned out to be the introduction move, which was used in 66% of English abstracts; and the third one was the purpose move, which was used in 62% of the English abstracts. On the other hand, in the case of the abstracts written in Korean, the purpose move and the method move were used in 86% of the abstracts. Next was the results move, which showed a 64% usage in the Korean abstracts. In a nutshell, the order of preferred moves used in the English abstracts was the introduction move (66%), the purpose move (62%), and the method move (82%). That of the Korean abstracts was the purpose move (86%), the method move (86%), and the results move (64%).

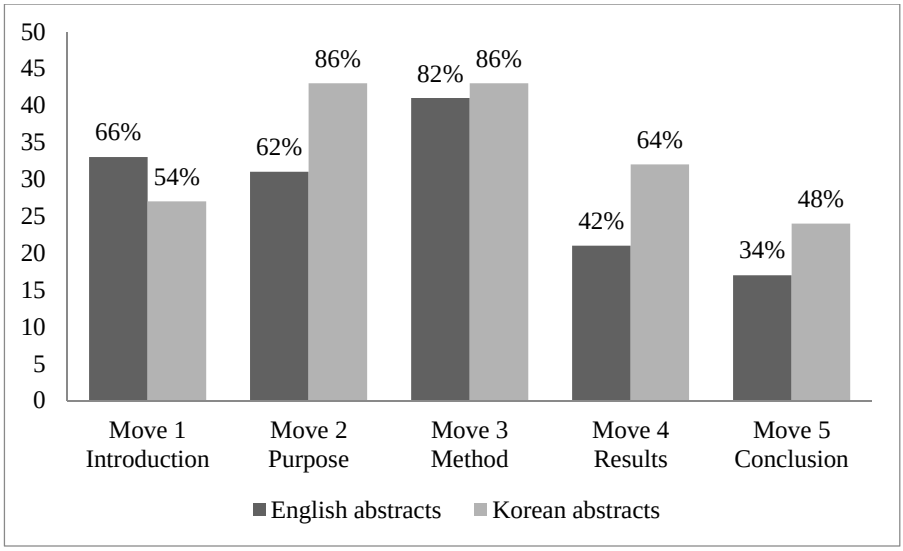


Figure 5.1 Frequency of Structural Moves and Steps in the Abstracts

The results of this research are in accord with those of Hyland (2000), which were used as an analyzing tool of this research. Hyland (2000) analyzed 800 article abstracts and interviewed authors in order to determine how the writers situated themselves and their research in certain ways in their disciplines through the genre of the article abstract, and to find out how they displayed credibility and membership.

According to the results of the research analysis, disciplinary variations were found in the move structuring of the abstracts.

In other words, the purpose-method-product pattern was the most commonly used in the abstracts written by physicists and engineers (60% of all cases), while the introduction-purpose-product model accounted for 75% of the abstracts written by the humanities and social science writers.

This study analyzed abstracts, selecting similar topics in the same discipline. In short, the English abstract authors preferred the introduction-purpose-method model, while the Korean abstract authors preferred the purpose–method–results model. This is because the English scholars in the library and information science regard it as a soft field, but a unique feature of the soft field abstract is that skips the method move, allowing it to be considered as hard field, whereas the Korean scholars in the same discipline consider it as a hard field.

Such results of the research can add a cross-cultural factor to the research of Hyland (2000), demonstrating that the different perception between Korean and native writers on abstracts can lead to different results. Furthermore, this study may be of great use to Korean scholars in the library and information science field in terms of understanding the expectations of the international scientific community and applying this in writing effective English abstracts. For native English speaking scholars, this research can be used in order to comprehend the structure of abstracts written by Korean scholars.

5.2 Discussion of the Research Questions

First, what is the rhetorical structure of research article abstracts written in English and Korean in the electronic resource management in the field of library and information science? As discussed in 5.1 Summary of the Findings and Implications, the order of preferred moves in English abstracts was the introduction move, the purpose move, and the method move, and this study discoverd that 9 abstract followed that exact sequence of composition. The order of preferred moves in the Korean abstract was the purpose move, the method move, and the results move, and this study indicated that the most frequent move structure sequence was the

introduction, purpose, method, and results move structure (6 cases), followed by the purpose, method, results, and conclusion (5 cases).

The analysis of the abstracts of the English and Korean journal articles has shown the similarities and differences in the moves in both the English and Korean abstracts. A comparison of the English abstracts and Korean abstracts showed differences in the frequency of structural units, which was employed to articulate this genre. The introduction-purpose-method (I-P-M) move sequence was preferred in the English abstracts, and the introduction-purpose-method-results (I-P-M-R) move sequence was preferred in the Korean abstracts. The finding that the most frequent and obligatory element was the Method move in both groups of abstracts should be highlighted. In addition, more than half of the abstracts kept the assigned order (introduction-purpose-method-results-conclusion) in both groups. This means that following the sequential order was universal.

Second, what is the linguistic realization of each move in the research article abstracts in the electronic resource management in the field of library and information science written in English and Korean? The most prominent linguistic characteristic in categorizing the phases of the abstract was the repetition of specific vocabulary. In other words, the vocabulary commonly used in each category of moves could be observed. Some of those vocabulary was shown in common, while some other vocabulary stemed from the uniqueness of the language. However, the vocabulary commonly found did not always form the move. This was just a necessary condition, not a necessary and sufficient condition to form the move.

5.3 Limitations of the Research

Due to the vastness of the field of library and information science, the scope of this research was limited to the topic of electronic resource management in 100 research abstracts (50 in English and 50 in Korean) during the period of 2005-2014. However, this result may not make an exact comparison in terms of pool size, given the fact that English abstracts were chosen from a larger pool of abstracts whereas the Korean abstracts were collected from all the relevant abstracts. Mainly, this research conducted a documentation analysis in this way due to time and resource limitations.

5.4 Recommendations for Future Research

In terms of research subjects, this study touched on electronic resource management, which can represent unique features of the journal abstract discipline in library and information science. However, future work can extend the scope of the corpus to library management and a comparative study can be undertaken on English abstracts written by English native speakers and Korean native speakers. In this way, the closest results regarding the representativeness of journal article abstracts can be found.

Studies in the past were performed on one specific area or comparative studies were conducted between two close disciplines. Considering the interdisciplinary trend today, the focus of abstracts should be also on interdisciplinary areas. It would be also interesting if a move structure of research results of abstract based on different studies are analyzed and see what kind of move structures they have.

Lastly, future study can conduct interviews with authors or surveys when analyzing the phases of abstracts in order to directly check the intention of authors. It is believed that this option could reduce a certain level of ambiguity in the phase analysis. Second, is the socio-cultural factor, which might underlie the rhetorical structure and variation and could be developed further in follow-up research. In addition, the study of lexical features such as the verb tense used in the moves is also expected to make research much more synthetic.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Coding Sheet for English Journal Article Abstracts

Eng# 1 Data Management Inside the Library: Assessing Electronic Resources Data Using the Data Asset Framework Methodology

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Rapidly growing within academic libraries, library data services have often been focused on assessing research trends and building partnerships outside the library. There are distinct benefits, however, to using data audit methodologies created for these external assessments of researcher practices inside the library as well.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
In this article, we share our experiences using the Data Asset Framework (DAF) methodology as an interview protocol to audit and assess electronic resources data management and associated reports.	**Move2&3**	**Move2&3**	**Move2&3**
This article provides background information on data management as a library service, outlines the methodology and interview protocols followed by the assessment team, considers the strengths and weaknesses of the DAF when used to assess library data assets, provides brief analysis of the audit results, and discusses benefits of using data audit protocols as a tool for assessing library data.	**Move3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Eng#2 Using a Decision Grid Process to Build Consensus in Electronic Resources Cancellation Decisions

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Many libraries are expending an increasing part of their collections budgets on electronic resources. At the same time many libraries, especially those which are state funded, face diminishing budgets and high rates of inflation for serials subscriptions in all formats, including electronic resources. Therefore, many libraries need to develop ways to evaluate and perhaps cancel, their subscription electronic resources, while still maintaining a viable research collection.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
The authors describe the quantitative decision grid evaluation process used at the University of Maryland at College Park Libraries to successfully complete a major electronic resources review and cancellation project.	**Move2&3**	**Move 3** **Move 1**	**Move 2&3**

Eng#3 Software for Managing Licenses and Compliance

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
As more collection dollars are allocated to the purchase of electronic content, the management of these resources continues to challenge libraries. In order to streamline this activity, and to improve compliance with license terms and conditions, libraries are exploring a number of software solutions. These range from tracking data in spreadsheets or developing local databases to buying software from commercial vendors.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
This article reviews the progress of e-resource software development, such as the Colorado Alliance's Gold Rush software, Innovative Interfaces' Electronic Resource Management module, EBSCO's journal management services and others, and	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
explores what these products are designed to do.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**

Eng#4 Electronic Resources Evaluation Central: Using Off-the-Shelf Software, Web 2.0 Tools, and Libguides to Manage an Electronic Resources Evaluation Process

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
A critical part of electronic resources management, the electronic resources evaluation process is multi-faceted and includes a seemingly endless range of resources and tools involving numerous library staff. A solution is to build a Web site to bring all of the components together that can be implemented quickly and result in a organizational site that is flexible, economical, and simple to maintain.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
A home-grown electronic resources management system and the use of an alternative Web 2.0 tool to organize and manage the disparate evaluation process in one efficient central location was determined by the University of Maryland University College library to be through the use of SpringshareLibGuides.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Eng#5 Electronic Resource Management 2.0: Using Web 2.0 Technologies As Cost-Effective Alternatives To An Electronic Resource Management System

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Designed to assist with the management of e-resources, electronic resource management (ERM) systems are time- and fund-consuming to purchase and maintain. Questions of system compatibility, data population, and workflow design/redesign can be difficult to answer; sometimes those answers are not what we'd prefer to hear. The two primary functions of ERM systems are to collocate information about electronic resources and to facilitate communication between the employees of a library that handle e-resources, but can these functions be performed efficiently through other methods?	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Question-raising)**
This article explores cheap (or free) alternatives to purchasing an ERM system,	**Move2**	**Move2**	**Move 2**
taking a close look at how Web 2.0 technologies such as wikis, blogs, and Google Docs and Spreadsheets can assist with the management of e-resources.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
Readers may be surprised to learn just how much can be accomplished using home-grown methods of e-resource management.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Eng#6 The Role of the Acquisitions Librarian in Electronic Resources Management

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
With the ongoing shift to electronic formats for library resources, acquisitions librarians, like the rest of the profession, must adapt to the rapidly changing landscape of electronic resources by keeping up with trends and mastering new skills related to digital publishing, technology, and licensing.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
The author sought to know what roles librarians with primary responsibility for acquisitions have related to electronic resources and what models of staffing and workflow are used.	**Move2**	**Move2**	**Move 2**
The author developed a survey to answer questions related to the role of acquisitions librarians in electronic resources acquisitions and management.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**
The survey addresses staffing for electronic resources management, the responsibilities of acquisitions librarians, and how their jobs have changed.	**Move4**	**Move3**	**Move 4**

Eng#7 E-Resources Management: How We Positioned Our Organization to Implement an Electronic Resources Management System

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The Information Services Division (ISD) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) positioned itself to successfully implement an electronic resources management system.	**Move 3**	**Move 1**	**Move1 (Announcing present research)**
This article highlights the ISD's unique ability to “team” across the organization to realize a common goal, develop leadership qualities in support of organizational strategic plans, and by extension support the NIST's mission.	**Move 4**	**Move 5**	**Move5**

Eng#8 Strategic Planning for Electronic Resources Management: A Case Study at GustavusAdolphus College

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Electronic resources, the tools we use to manage them, and the needs and expectations of our users are constantly evolving; at the same time, the roles, responsibilities, and workflow of the library staff who manage e-resources are also in flux.	**Move 1**	**Move 3**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
Recognizing a need to be more intentional and proactive about how we manage e-resources, the e-resources librarian and serials manager at a liberal arts college library collaborated on a formal strategic planning process.	**-**	**-**	**Move 3**
This article presents a case study of strategic planning for e-resources management—from development to implementation.	**Move2**	**Move2**	**Move 2**
By using a collaborative, task-based approach, the strategic planning process helped us redefine roles and workflow and prompted us to think creatively about how we can improve e-resources management in our library.	**Move4**	**Move 3**	**Move 5**

Eng#9 Managing Library Electronic Resources Using Google Sites

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
After attempting to use a home-grown Drupal database to administer electronic resources and later a vendor-provided electronic resources management (ERM) system, the University of Alaska Fairbanks Libraries created a Google Site that quickly proved to be more efficient than either previous system.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
Although this new system may not be a permanent solution, as ERM software continues to evolve, this original answer to a complex problem streamlines workflow, allows for further innovation and development and, best of all, comes with a Google mail account, and no formal training is needed.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Eng#10 Not A One-Size-Fits-All Solution: Lessons Learned From Implementing An Electronic Resources Management System in Three Days

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Auraria Library purchased Innovative Interfaces, Inc.'s Millennium Electronic Resources Management (ERM) to manage data about acquisitions, licensing, troubleshooting, and usage statistics of electronic resources. After 3 days of implementation, the software vendor enabled resources records to display. As a result, the electronic resources team focused on creating a workflow for "coverage loads," a process that enables data to display from the ERM system and 360 MARC Updates (see http://www.serialssolutions.com/360.marc-updates/). A year later, they reevaluated their workload and priorities, and decided to suppress resource records so that they could concentrate on their original goal of populating their ERM knowledgebase with information about their electronic resources.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
This case study highlights some of the lessons learned from this rapid implementation and offers a more detailed description of the "coverage load" procedures.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#11 Think Locally: A Prudent Approach to Electronic Resource Management Systems

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
A few articles have drawn some amount of attention specifically to the local causes of the success or failure of electronic resource management system (ERMS) implementations. In fact, it seems clear that local conditions will largely determine whether any given ERMS implementation will succeed or fail.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Reviewing items of previous research)**
This statement might seem obvious, but the truth and consequences of the statement are worthwhile to consider, and	**Move 3**	**Move 5**	**Move 2**
Northwestern University Library's recent experience in this context might prove useful for other libraries deliberating change.	**-**	**-**	**Move 5**

Eng#12 Managing Selection for Electronic Resources: Kent State University Develops a New System to Automate Selection

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Kent State University has developed a centralized system that manages the communication and work related to the review and selection of commercially available electronic resources. It is an automated system that tracks the review process, provides selectors with price and trial information, and compiles reviewers' feedback about the resource. It manages workflow for departments that provide services for pricing requests and dispenses product and trial information to targeted selectors. The principal benefits of the system are the reclamation of costly staff time, improved communications, a method to apply standards for selection, coordination for the discovery and review of new resources, and the provision of records of past reviews to help prioritize resources for future purchases.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Announcing present research)**
This paper provides a context for the conditions that lead to its development, the implementation, its effect on communications, and improvements to workflow as it relates to product research.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#13 Opening a Can of wERMS: Texas A&M University's Experiences in Implementing Two Electronic Resource Management Systems

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Over the past few years, Texas A&M University (TAMU) has searched for a way to administer its electronic subscriptions as well as the electronic subscriptions shared among the TAMU System.	**Move 3**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Announcing present research)**
In this article, we address our attempts to implement an effective electronic resource management system (ERMS), both for subscriptions on the main campus and for those resources shared by its affiliate institutions throughout the TAMU System.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 2&3**
Specifically, we describe two implementation efforts that have shaped TAMU's experience with ERM systems: our unsuccessful attempt to implement Verde and our more successful implementation of Gold Rush.	**Move3**	**Move 4**	

Eng#14 Checklist Manifesto for Electronic Resources: Getting Ready for the Fiscal Year and Beyond

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Organization of electronic resources workflow is critical in the increasingly complicated and complex world of library management.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
A simple organizational tool that can be readily applied to electronic resources management (ERM) is the use of checklists. Based on the principles discussed in The Checklist Manifesto: How to Get Things Right, the electronic resources staff at University of Maryland University College Library developed checklists for transitioning electronic resources each fiscal year and maintained them in a SpringshareLibGuide. The benefits of checklists and principles of good checklist design, based on the literature from several fields, are also discussed.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
Following the application of checklists, issues reported by library staff and patrons decreased significantly.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#15 Charting a Course through CORAL: Texas A&M University Libraries' Experience Implementing an Open-Source Electronic Resources Management System

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
In 2010, after two previous unsuccessful attempts at electronic resources management system (ERMS) implementation, Texas A&M University (TAMU) Libraries set out once again to find an ERMS that would fit its needs. After surveying the field, TAMU Libraries selected the University of Notre Dame Hesburgh Libraries–developed, open-source ERMS, CORAL (Centralized Online Resources Acquisitions and Licensing).	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
This article documents the selection, planning, and implementation of CORAL at the Texas A&M University Libraries as well as future plans for the system.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#16 Assessing Ongoing Electronic Resource Purchases: Linking Tools To Synchronize Staff Workflows

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Ongoing electronic resource purchases represent a substantial proportion of collections budgets.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
Recognizing the necessity of systematic ongoing assessment with full selector engagement, Columbia University Libraries appointed an Electronic Resources Assessment Working Group to promote the inclusion of such resources within our current culture of assessment.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
This article describes the Working Group's implementation of an electronic resource renewal reminder system in Google Calendar, a calendar already in use by selectors for daily scheduling.In discussing this particular solution, this article shows how libraries can link existing systems together to move beyond their limitations and integrate them into existing staff workflows.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#17 True Serials: A True Solution for Electronic Resource Management Needs in a Medium-Size Academic Library

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
A desire for more functionality seemed to clash with the fiscal reality of limited funds,	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Counter-claiming)**
but after investigating alternatives, Mount Saint Mary College was able to provide its faculty and students with a more useful and function-rich electronic resource management through a move to a hosted open source service.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Eng#18 Electronic Resources and Mission Creep: Reorganizing the Library for the Twenty-First Century

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The position of electronic resources librarian was created to serve as a specialist in the negotiation of license agreements for electronic resources, but mission creep has added more functions to the routine work of electronic resources such as cataloging, gathering information for collection development, and technical support. As electronic collections continue to grow in size and complexity, libraries have resorted to automation, the redistribution of work to other library staff, and interdepartmental workflows to ensure that electronic resources remain accessible to their patrons.	**Move 1**	**Move 3**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
Prescribed solutions vary, but a growing number of librarians all over the world are beginning to recognize that libraries are not properly organized for the work that actually has to be done in the twenty-first century.	**Move 4**	**Move 4 &5**	
These solutions fall short of what is required: an integrated electronic resources department.	**-**	**-**	**Move 4**

Eng#19 Electronic Collection Management

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The development of the Internet and the online collections accessed by it has created major adjustments in all library functions, including collection management and budgeting.	**Move 1**	**Move 3**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
The authors share how two public libraries have come full circle in electronic collection management,	**Move2**	**Move 3**	**Move 2&3**
beginning with early selection, followed by current weeding programs and developing plans for future collections.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	

Eng#20 We're all in this Together: Library Faculty and Staff and Their Reporting of Electronic Resource Problems

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Libraries continue to shift budgets toward obtaining more electronic resources. Electronic resources can develop problems at any time when a library offers access.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
Staff collaboration is vital in ensuring availability to those resources. Partnering with areas in the library that work most closely with patrons can help share the load of the technical services staff that maintain such resources.	**Move 4**	**Move 2**	**Move 5**
At Milner Library, the authors observed anecdotally that faculty and staff had varying opinions toward reporting problems with electronic resources. The authors polled Milner's faculty and staff to identify factors that lead them to report problems.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Eng#21 DMCA, CTEA, UCITA … Oh My! An Overview of Copyright Law and Its Impact on Library Acquisitions and Collection Development of Electronic Resources

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The purpose of traditional copyright law was to encourage the creation of works based on and to ensure reasonable access to original thought. Despite this harmonious intent, an intrinsic tension exists between libraries and copyright holders, as the former promotes "free" access to information that ultimately reduces the income of the latter.	**Move 1**	**Move 2**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
The expansion of copyright laws to electronic documents has shifted the balance between these two interests.	**Move 4**	**Move 1**	
This article discusses recent copyright legislation and case law as well as provides an overview of the practical effects of these laws on day-to-day library acquisitions, collection development, and collection management activities.	**Move 3**	**Move 4**	**Move 2&3**

Eng#22 Records for Electronic Databases in the Online Catalog at Middle Tennessee State University

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article recounts a project at the Middle Tennessee State University library to include records for electronic databases in the online catalog.	**Move 3**	**Move 4**	**Move 2**
Although electronic databases are accessible via the library's Databases A-Z list and related subject guides, cataloging these resources also provides access via the online catalog, allowing more of the library's resources to be accessible in one place.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
The project is a collaborative effort between the User Services and Collection Management departments, where there is shared responsibility for the acquisition, service, and maintenance of electronic databases.	**Move 3**	**Move 4**	**Move 3**
The benefits of cataloging electronic databases are discussed as well as workflow and processing issues.	-	-	**Move 5**

Eng#23 The Electronic Librarian

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Electronic resources are transforming the way librarians work. New technological skills have been added to the librarian's tool kit. Some libraries have undertaken large-scale organizational reconfigurations to meet the challenges of the digital environment. Yet libraries still rely on traditional functions such as acquisitions, cataloging, and reference.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
This paper examines job advertisements published online between 2001 and March 2003 to determine the degree of overlap between traditional and electronic duties in the modern library organization, and draws some conclusions about the state of the digital library.	**Move3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2&3**

Eng#24 Connecting Print and Electronic Titles: An Integrated Approach at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Libraries make heavy investments in electronic resources, with many of these resources reflecting title changes, bundled subsets, or content changes of formerly print material. These changes can distance the electronic format from its print origins, creating discovery and access issues.	**Move 1**	**Can' judge- possibly results??**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
A task force was formed to explore the enhancement of catalog records to increase the connections between print and electronic titles, thus improving patron discovery and access to electronic resources. The investigation considered the relationships between parent and dependent titles, title changes, and publication subsets.	**Move3**	**Move 4**	**Move 3**
The resulting recommendations included interdepartmental cooperation, record-display best practices, and methods for tracking catalog-record enhancements.	**Move4**	**Move4**	**Move 5**

Eng#25 E-Resource Statistics: What to Do When You Have No Money

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Libraries are moving toward electronic resource management systems (ERMSs) to track their usage statistics, but these can be expensive to purchase and maintain. For some libraries, an ERMS can be cost-prohibitive, but they still need to justify the renewal of databases and e-journals to their budget officers or determine which e-resources should be cancelled.	**Move1**	**Move1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap & Claiming centrality)**
Using spreadsheets to track e-resource usage statistics and to calculate cost-per-use can be a viable alternative to an ERMS as budgets continue to shrink and libraries are being held increasingly accountable for their purchase decisions.	**Move4**	**Move**3	**Move 4&5**

Eng#26 Quantitative Analysis of Commercial Online Resources Subscribed to by Twenty-Three Academic Libraries

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Collection development for commercial online resources can be difficult without established standards, such as those librarians have for books.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
Using the Carnegie Classification System can be a good tool for generating a list of comparable universities to discover what they subscribe to. Librarians at the Paul Meek Library at the University of Tennessee at Martin used this system to generate a list and then conducted a study to discover which commercial online resources universities had in their electronic database collections. We reduced the list to the top 40% and compared our library to the list.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**

Eng#27 Managing Users' Expectations of E-books

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The authors discuss the status quo regarding the e-book landscape that users must currently learn to traverse. A case is made for proactive action on the part of librarians in finding ways to minimize the expectations of e-book users while streamlining the electronic resources acquisitions and access processes. Additionally, the computational capabilities of e-books are discussed in terms of how their presence is altering the way traditional rudimentary skills are taught or measured in several engineering disciplines.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Eng#28 Metadata Dictionary Database: A Proposed Tool for Academic Library Metadata Management

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article proposes a metadata dictionary (MDD) be used as a tool for metadata management.	**Move 3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
The MDD is a repository of critical data necessary for managing metadata to create “shareable” digital collections. An operational definition of metadata management is provided. The authors explore activities involved in metadata management in organizational settings and indicate how the MDD can support these activities. A detailed discussion of the metadata dictionary and its structure, benefits and challenges is provided.	**-**	**-**	**Move 3**

Eng#29 Integration of Electronic Books into Library Catalogs: The UIC Library Experience

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article describes the experiences of the University of Illinois at Chicago Library in integrating vendor-supplied records of electronic books into the local catalog.	**Move 3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
It further proposes guidelines for accepting outsourced catalog records into the catalog, examines unique cataloging challenges presented by this electronic format, and describes how the cataloging was done for some e-book collections when vendor-supplied catalog records were unavailable.	**-**	**-**	**Move 4**

Eng#30 21st Century Shell Game

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The advent of online journals, bundled packages, and consortial "big deals" means that librarians have to work harder than ever when budget shortfalls require cutting serials.	**Move 1**	**Can't judge**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
This article recounts the experience of the Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library in its journal cancellation project of 2002.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 2**

Eng#31 Just Another Format

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article discusses the integration of library resources for users of personal digital assistants (PDAs), with a focus on collections issues within an academic environment.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
The University of Alberta Libraries' PDA services initiative is used as an example of integrating services and resources into a library collection. Licensing issues, loaning of PDA books on expansion cards, cataloguing and processing of PDA books, and making existing resources PDA-accessible are all discussed.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	
Although PDA integration is still at the early stages within libraries, there is much that libraries can do to support users of personal digital assistants.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Eng#32 Creating Electronic Tutorials: On Your Mark, Get Set, Go!

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
As library patrons move online, librarians must move instructional content online to join them. One means of educating library users is to meet them on their computers with electronic tutorials.Electronic tutorials may be used for various instructional tasks such as teaching users about the basic elements of a library catalog, pointing out the finer features of a specialty database, or providing a step-by-step procedure for a specific task. In addition to the complexity of creating content, developing an electronic tutorial may be an intimidating task to some librarians, especially to those less comfortable with technology.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
This article seeks to ease concerns by streamlining the tutorial creation process.	**Move2**	**Move2**	**Move 2**
First, the article will discuss strategies and initial issues to be considered. Issues include identifying the staff available, the audience, the objectives and outcomes, the desired level of interactivity, the instruction style, informational content, design content, storyboarding, target length, and evaluation. Next, the article proposes a set of criteria for evaluating tutorial creation software and then applies the criteria to selected user-friendly products. The software falls into three categories: movie-based, Web-based, and podcasting. Movie-based software to be evaluated includes Camtasia, Captivate, Snapz, iShowU, and Wink. Web-based software includes Microsoft Producer and ReadyGo Mobile. Podcasting tools Audacity and Hipcast are also reviewed.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**
The article concludes with suggested tips for tutorial creation. By identifying the initial considerations, developing an eye for critiquing software, reviewing software currently on the market, and following best practices, the author hopes to guide the librarian to a successful electronic tutorial.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#33 Electronic Journals in Aggregated Collections

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Patrons in academic libraries want convenient 24-hour access to full-text journals in a rapid, convenient manner. They want “anytime, anywhere” access to information and they do not want to enter a library to obtain it.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
This article describes how Eastern Washington University Libraries provide access to full-text journals through several collections.	**Move 3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**

Eng#34 Sharing Control, Embracing Collaboration: Cross-Campus Partnerships for Library Website Design and Management

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Cross-campus collaboration for library website design and management can be challenging, but the process can produce stronger, more attractive, and more usable library websites. Collaborative library website design and management can also lead to new avenues for marketing library tools and services; expert consultation for library technology implementation; improved collegiality, respect, and communication between departments; and a richer understanding of patron needs.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1& 4 (Indicating a gap)**
Recommended best practices for positive and productive cross-campus collaborations include assuming positive intent, thinking holistically, acknowledging and appreciating others' abilities, observing one another at work, and collecting and using data to drive decision making.	**Move 4**	**Move5**	**Move 5**

Eng#35 Revolution or Revelation? Acquisitions for the Digital Library

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Libraries are responding to customer preferences for electronic research materials through the acquisition and management of these products. Electronic resources have significantly different characteristics than print resources when it comes to technical services management.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
This paper addresses aspects of a corporate research library's evaluation of its collection development and maintenance practices as related to electronic materials:	**Move 3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
selection, contract negotiations, orders, cataloging, access management, and staff development.	-	-	**Move 3**

Eng#36 The University of Pittsburgh Study in an Electronic Environment: Have E-books Changed Usage Patterns of Monographs?

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The Auburn University at Montgomery (AUM) Library conducted a usage study of its NetLibrary collections to determine whether there had been a substantive change in the propositions identified by Trueswell, and Kent, et al. in the University of Pittsburgh Study. Trueswell's 80/20 rule, confirmed by the Pittsburgh Study, identified that a small percentage of books constituted the greatest percentage of use measured in terms of circulation.	**Move3**	**Move 2 & Move 3**	**Move 2& 3**
The AUM study confirmed that this proposition has not been replaced by the conversion of books from print to digital formats and that there were not significant differences between print and electronic circulations for the most part.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#37 Using Screencasting to Promote Database Trials and Library Resources

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
At the University of Mississippi, screencasting was used to promote a database trial to the ARTStor Digital Library. Using Jing, a free product used for recording and posting screencasts, and a Snowball USB microphone, 11 videos averaging 3 minutes in length were posted to an online topic guide.	**Move 3**	**Move 2 & Move 3**	**Move 2& 3**
Screencasting was used as a quick, creative, and cost-effective marketing strategy to appeal to multiple stakeholders.	**Move 4**	**Move 3**	**Move 4**
The short videos, focused in content and message, were an effective tool to push patrons to the database trial.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Eng#38 New Roads for Patron-Driven E-Books: Collection Development and Technical Services Implications of a Patron-Driven Acquisitions Pilot at Rutgers

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Collection development librarians have long struggled to meet user demands for new titles. Too often, required resources are not purchased, whereas some purchased resources do not circulate.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
E-books selected through patron-driven plans are a solution but present new challenges for both selectors and catalogers. Radical changes to traditional technical services workflows are required, and selectors must modify the selection process to give more choice to the user.	**Move2**	**Move 1& Move 2**	**Move 1 &2**
Rutgers University librarians have adopted an innovative new technical services workflow and collection-development model to manage a successful, patron-driven acquisitions project for e-books in the fields of math and computer science.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**

Eng#39 Measuring Link-Resolver Success: Comparing 360 Link With a Local Implementation of Webbridge

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This study reviewed link resolver success comparing 360 Link and a local implementation of WebBridge. Two methods were used: (1) comparing article-level access and (2) examining technical issues for 384 randomly sampled OpenURLs. Google Analytics was used to collect user-generated OpenURLs.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
For both methods, 360 Link out-performed the local implementation of WebBridge. 360 Link provided more direct article access and demonstrated fewer technical issues for theOpenURLs tested. 360 Link also provided management of target syntaxes, which created time savings. The assessment outcome for a local instance of WebBridge may not translate to other WebBridge implementations.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
The methods employed could be used to compare any link resolvers.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Eng#40 Judging Big Deals: Challenges, Outcomes, and Advice

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article reports the results of an analysis of five Big Deal electronic journal packages to which Hofstra University's Axinn Library subscribes.	**Move3**	**Move 4**	**Move 2**
COUNTER usage reports were used to judge the value of each Big Deal. Limitations of usage statistics are also discussed.			**Move 3**
In the end, the author concludes that four of the five Big Deals are good deals for Hofstra University,			**Move 4**
offers suggestions for using usage statistics, and stresses the importance of each library making its own judgment as to the value and sustainability of Big Deal journal packages.			**Move 5**

Eng#41 The Relationship between Searches Performed in Online Databases and the Number of Full-Text Articles Accessed: Measuring the Interaction between Database and E-Journal Collections

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The purpose of this paper is to report the results of a quantitative analysis exploring the interaction and relationship between the online database and electronic journal collections at the J. N. Desmarais Library of Laurentian University.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
A very strong relationship exists between the number of searches and the size of the online database collection where the larger a database collection, the greater its usage. Another very strong relationship was observed between the number of searches and the number of articles downloaded. The more searches that were performed on the database collection, the more the e-journal collection was utilized.	**Move 4**	**Move 4&5**	**Move 4**

Eng#42 Comparing Linear Relationships Between E-Book Usage and University Student and Faculty Populations: The Differences Between E-Reference and E-Monograph Collections

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This paper reports the results from a quantitative study examining the strength of linear relationships between Laurentian University students and faculty members and the J. N. Desmarais Library's reference and monograph e-book collections.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
The number of full-text items accessed, searches performed, and undergraduate, graduate, and faculty population sizes were tracked and compared over a 10-year period from 2002 to 2011.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**
Both electronic reference and monograph collections demonstrated very different relationship strengths between themselves and their users. Although all academic sectors exhibited strong linear relationships with the library's e-reference collection, when e-monographs were examined, only doctoral students demonstrated a strong relationship.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Eng#43 How Old is That Ebook: A Call for Standardization in Publisher-Provided Ebook Publication Dates

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article explores the way in which eight academic publishers portray the publication dates of ebooks on their websites and title lists and the need for standard terminology for, and display of, ebook publication dates.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2 & 3**
Publishers often use terminology that does not accurately describe the dates they are providing, and sometimes they provide only the date of electronic publication, which can be misleading when the print version was published many years prior.	**Move 4**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
Unclear publication dates can force librarians to spend a great deal of time searching for publication dates, and it could potentially lead to unintended purchases or duplication.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	

Eng#44 Decision Support Databases in Libraries: Three Cases and A Brief Review of Disparate Literatures

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article is about how information is gathered in organizations to make decisions.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
There is actually a long history in economics on this topic, called the "economics of information," but this is a bare beginning on the topic for libraries, suggesting only a few patterns from observation and a few literatures that might help with the challenge. In libraries, we now need even more information in order to take control over what we purchase and help us make decisions about licensing (to name only two problematic areas). More often than not, this information, formerly gathered in spreadsheets, text documents, and hand-written notes, is now gathered in various kinds of databases, which are also used as the basis for arguments we use to get funding, to persuade users that we are appropriate stewards of monies given, to prove libraries have enduring value, and to fight the myth that libraries will disappear because, "pretty soon, everything will be online."	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap & Claiming centrality)**
Here is brought together a number of observations and literatures, from the highly theoretical to the more specific, as a starting point.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**
In the end, I suggest we adopt four strategies: fostering an organizational culture of learning, designing for future flexibility, committing to long-term solutions, and sacrificing short-term economies and tactics in favor of long-term strategies for knowledge savings.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
Ultimately this means a commitment to human resources, that is, more staff with more training to handle the wider array of materials that we now get because of the digital layer.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Eng#45 Cracking the Egg: The South Carolina Digital Library's New Perspective
Christopher G. Vinson & Kate Foster Boyd

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
This article explores the historical foundations of the South Carolina Digital Library, a collaborative statewide program that ties together academic special collections and archives, public libraries, state government archives, and other cultural resource institutions in an effort to provide the state with a comprehensive database of online digital resources.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
This article examines how both grants and institutional support have come to define the project's future by strengthening its infrastructure.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
The South Carolina Digital Library is poised to complete its latest grant, which will institute three regional scanning centers across the state, develop lesson plans for K–12 classrooms using digital collections in South Carolina, and help purchase a multi-site server to combine the collections of three of South Carolina's major universities.	**Move 4**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
Despite the recent major accomplishments of the organization, many challenges still face the South Carolina Digital Library as it attempts to build broad infrastructural and financial stability.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Eng#46 Navigating to the Future: Understanding Common Tasks in a Multi-Campus Environment in the Dramatically Changing Acquisition World

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
In the context of a diverse, multi-campus university, this study discusses historical factors and recent changes in scholarly communication and the economic impact of these changes as we seek to forge stronger cooperation among our campuses.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
After consulting literature, the authors found that issues relating to acquisitions of multi-campus environment are not adequately addressed in the literature. The articles are written both from the administrative or electronic content–sharing purposes and from much larger-scale operations in comparison to our university setup.	**Move 3&4**	**Move 3&4**	**Move 3&4**

Eng#47 Horse Racing at the Library: How One Library System Increased the Usage of Some of Its Online Databases

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
Reference services in public libraries are changing dramatically.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
The Internet, online databases, and shrinking budgets are all making it necessary for non-traditional reference staff to become familiar with online reference tools.	**Move 2**	**Move 1**	
Recognizing the need for cross-training, Chesapeake Public Library (CPL) developed a program called the Database Derby.Six of CPL's online databases were taught using a competitive “horse race” concept, whereby “jockeys” from each of CPL's area libraries raced against one another by answering questions from the databases. During each race, jockeys had the opportunity to earn prizes for themselves and accumulate points for their home library.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Eng#48 Mission Possible: E-books and the Humanities

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
E-books have become popular in various scientific fields, but their value for the humanities has been less obvious.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
This is presented in the context of scholarly communications in the humanities and various trends affecting the nature of the research enterprise, such as faculty behaviour, generational change, digital scholarship, the shift from a text-based culture to a visual culture, publishing issues, and interdisciplinarity. Key library issues, such as budgeting, collection development, workflows, access, and promotion, are discussed.	**Move2&3**	**Move2&3**	**Move2&3**
The usage of e-book collections in the humanities at the University of Ottawa is presented as a backdrop for the discussion.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**

Eng#49 E-Readers on Trial: Qualitative Results from an Academic Library Pilot Project

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
In 2010, the University of Texas at San Antonio Libraries opened a bookless satellite library, the Applied Engineering and Technology (AET) Library. AET librarians wanted to offer a new service: lending e-readers loaded with academic content and other e-books of interest to engineering and science students. Librarians chose three e-readers for the pilot project: Kindle, Sony Reader, and Nook.	**Move 3**	**Move 1**	**Move 3**
The study's purpose was to determine whether the devices provided an effective option for access to these materials.	**Move2**	**Move2**	**Move 2**
Preliminary results from a small pilot project indicated considerable student interest in the devices while raising questions about the availability and accessibility of academic content formatted for e-readers.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 4**

Eng#50 A Comparison of Three Library and Information Science Databases

Sentence(s)	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
The focus of this study was to compare Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts (LISTA), Library Literature & Information Science Full-Text Articles (LLISFT), and Information Science & Technology Abstracts (ISTA) scholarly databases.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
Five different search strategies were used to identify differences among the three library and information science (LIS) databases' coverage of selected topics and the degree of overlap in the coverage of those topics. This study used similar search strategies as a previous LIS database comparison study by Read and Smith (2000) so that results over time selected topics among the three LIS databases.	**Move3**	**Move3**	**Move 3**
While LISTA has the widest range of subject coverage, ISTA has greater strength of coverage of technology-related topics, and LLISFT has greater strength of coverage in more traditional library-related topics. Since LISTA has the broadest range of coverage, it would be a logical choice for libraries that can only afford a subscription to one LIS database.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
Libraries that support LIS degree program should consider subscription to all three databases to ensure coverage of technical topics as well as more traditional topics related to library programs and services.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

APPENDIX B

Coding Sheet for Korean Journal Article Abstracts

Kor#1 E-book Lending Service in Public Libraries: Issues and Possible Countermeasures

공공도서관 전자책 서비스의 쟁점과 대응 방안

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본 연구는 공공도서관에서의 전자책 서비스에 있어 주요 쟁점 사항을 도출하고 이에 대한 대응 방안을 제시함으로써, 향후 도서관의 시각을 반영한 전자책 서비스 운영의 토대를 마련하는데 목적을 두었다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를 위하여 본 연구는 도서관계와 출판계를 중심으로 공공도서관의 현행 전자책 대출 서비스에 관한 상반된 시각과 주요 문제점을 파악하였다. 또한 공공도서관 전자책 대출에 관해 발표된 5 종의 원칙을 내용적으로 범주화하여 도서관계의 공공도서관 전자책 대출의 핵심 원칙 7 개를 도출하였다. 이러한 원칙을 대상으로 출판계가 제기하는 주요한 문제점과 국내외의 주요 대응 방식의 사례를 대응시켜 현안별로 대립되고 있는 양상과 그 내용을 분석하였다. 마지막으로 주요 쟁점 사안별로 공공도서관의 공공성 증진이라는 사명의 측면과 도서관 전자책 대출 모델 개발에 관한 측면, 법적 제도 마련의 측면 등에서 향후 도서관계의 대응 방안을 논하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Kor#2 A Study on the Development of Electronic Resource Management System in a University Library

대학도서관전자지원관리시스템(ERMS) 구축에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
정보통신기술발전에따라인쇄매체로유통되는정보자원의형식이 많은부분디지털화되어네트워크를통하여유통소비되고있다. 최근각대학도서관에서집행하는도서구입비에서전자자원구입비 가차지하는비중과이용자들의전자자원에대한의존도가현저히높 아지고있는추세이다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
따라서본연구에서는 ERMS 의모형제시와함께각단계별로 ERMS 가갖추어야하는요소를확인하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 3**	**Move 2**
또한대학도서관 ERMS 에있어서필요한기능을다음과같이분석하였다. 첫째, ERMS 는다양한전자자원에대한접근정보, 소장정보, 메타데이터, 이용자서비스등이종합적으로관리되어야하며도서관에서기존에 운영하고있는메타검색, 링킹시스템, 프록시서비스시스템들과의통합적인기반으로운영되어야한다. 둘째, ERMS 는전자자원의통합적인자료조직과예산관리를위하여, 대학도서관에서운영하고있는통합도서관시스템의수서, 목록시스템과의안정적인연계시스템으로구축되어야한다. 셋째, ERMS 는전자자원이갖고있는라이선스에관한정보를체계적이고 효율적으로관리할수있어야한다. 넷째, ERMS 는도서관에모든전자자원의이용과평가, 접속관리를위한효율적인환경을제공할수있어야하며전자자원에 있어서모든것을다루는하나의유기적인시스템으로작동을해야한 다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
추가적으로대학도서관에서 ERMS 구축시인쇄자원관리위주로설계된도서관조직구조및사서의업무 분장을재설계할필요성과대학도서관들의전자자원관리분야협력 과표준마련을위하여 DLF ERMI 사례와같은협의체구성의필요성을제기하였다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#3 A Comparative Study of Academic Resource Sharing and Service System Between Korea and Japan

한국과일본의대학학술정보공유유통체계비교연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
우리나라는 1990 년대후반부터전국대학학술정보공유유통체계를구축하여소장정보공동활용과해외전자정보공동구매, 학술원문공동구축을통한대학간정보격차해소에노력을기울여왔다. 한편, 문부성과 NII 를중심으로우리보다 15 년경일찍대학학술정보공유유통체계를구축한일본은대학소장정보공유사업을시작으로우리와비슷한전개양상을보여왔다. 그러나최근정보환경이급변하고학술커뮤니케이션에변화가발생하면서, 물리적소장자원을대체하는전자정보자원의관리, 오픈액세스기반의학술커뮤니케이션을중심으로새로운패러다임을찾아가고있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
본연구는한국과일본의대학학술정보공유유통체계를비교연구하여차이점을분석하고한국의대학학술정보공유유통체계를위한발전방향을조망하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
그결과우리나라는첫번째, 물리적소장자원을대체하는전자정보자원의관리체계확립, 두번째, 해외학술정보공유유통체계재편, 세번째, 오픈액세스를위한도구로써기관레포지토리활성화, 네번째, 분산된학술정보사업추진체계의일원화가시급한것으로보인다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#4 A Study on Implementation of the Integrated Electronic Resource Management System for Digital Librarian

디지털도서관정보관리자를위한전자정보자원관리시스템구축연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
정보매체와정보환경의변화에따라전통적인 도서관은디지털도서관으로진화발전하고있다. 따라서디지털환경에서급증하는다양한전자정보자원을효율적으로관리하기위한종합적인시스템이필요하다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
본연구에서의전자정보자원으로는전자저널, 웹데이터베이스, 전자책, 오픈엑세스자원등을대상으로하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
DLF 의 ERMI 를분석하여국내디지털도서관정보관리자를위한 ERMS 를구축하는것이연구목적이다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
이를위해본연구에서는전자정보자원의다양한생성주기, 구독모델, 수록범위, 정보제공자를조사하여 ERMS 를설계하고구현하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3&4**

Kor#5 A Research on a Model Electronic Resource Management Policy in Academic Libraries

대학도서관전자자원관리정책모형연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구는정보환경의변화와대학도서관에있어서전자정보원의비중증가, 그리고이용자요구의변화등에따라	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1& 2 (Claiming centrality)**
대학도서관에서그중요성이증가하고있는전자자원관리정책의모형을제안하고자한연구이다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	
이를위해우선전자자원의정의와유형전자지원관리정책의개념과기능, 그리고필요성을정의하였다. 다음으로전자자원관리정책의구성요소를도출하였는데이를위해국제도서관협회연맹(IFLA)의전자자원개발정책가이드라인과미국의대학도서관들이실제로수립, 공개하고있는전자자원관리정책사례, 그리고관련연구들을바탕으로구성요소를선정, 취합하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
이결과를종합하여전자자원관리정책의구성요소별우선순위를정하고가상의대학을대상으로전자자원관리정책모형을제안하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#6 A Study on Functional Design of Electronic Records Management System in Records Centers

전자기록관리시스템의기능설계에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
기록물관리를둘러싼정보환경의변화와함께, 전자기록관리시스템은다양한형식의기록물관리를 위한적절한해결방안이다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
이러한관점에서본연구에서는전자기록물의생산, 관리, 보존및이용업무를수행하는데있어서요구되는전자 기록관리시스템의주요기능과요구사항을기반으로 효과적인전자기록관리시스템에대한분석및설계를 위한제안을하고있다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
특히, 본연구에서는전자기록관리시스템구축에있어서요 구되는기본적인요구사항을포함하여유관시스템과 의호환성, 보안이슈및기록물의안전한보존을위한백업방안에 대하여중점적으로다루고있다. 또한, 자료관리의관점에서유사한성격을지니고있는전자 도서관과는달리전자기록관리시스템은유관시스템 과밀접한연관성을가지고있다. 이러한특성들을고려하면서본연구에서는 ISO 15489 에서제시하는전자기록물의네가지특징을만 족하면서변화하는환경에적용하기위한전자기록관 리시스템의기능적요구사항및시스템구조를제안하 였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#7 Design and Evaluation of a User Tag-based Retrieval Model for Electronic Journals within Electronic Resource Management Systems

전자전원관리시스템의이용자태그기반의전자저널검색모형설계및평가에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구는전자저널의효율적인검색과이용을위한방안을모색하기위해문헌조사와 96 명을대상으로한설문조사및두개의전자자원관리시스템(Verde 와 Millennium)에대한사례조사를수행하고, 이를바탕으로하여전자저널검색모형을설계한후평가하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
이모형의핵심은택소노미기반의전자자원관리시스템에폭소노미태그기능을결합하여시스템중심의서비스와이용자중심의서비스를상호보완하였다는점이다. 또한이용자가직접부여하는태그이외에시스템내의로그파일을이용하여자동으로태그를생성하여전자저널검색의접근점을확장시키고, 태그의비통제어휘문제를극복하기위해서관리자가시스템을통해서태그를통제할수있는기능도포함시켰다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#8 A Study on Open Access Journal Evaluation Criteria

오픈액세스저널평가범주개발동향에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
도서관이다양한유형의이질적인정보자원을관리하고서비스하기위해서는기존의인쇄기반또는구독정보지원기반의장서구축과는다른차원의종합적인전략이구축되어야할필요성이제기되고있다. 특히수집또는링크되는정보자원의질을보장하고이용자요구에적합한정보자원을선정하여구축하기위해서는합리적인평가기준이마련되어있어야한다. 연구도서관에서는최근오픈액세스저널의이용이증가하는경향을보이고있음에도불구하고저널에따라질적인편차가크고이에따라적절한정보원을선택하는것이어렵다는문제때문에정보자원으로서이들의신뢰성을높이는것이관건이되고있다. 이러한상황에서연구도서관에서는오픈액세스저널에대한평가를통하여양질의집적된정보자원을구성하여제공하여야할필요성이매우높다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
이연구는연구도서관에서학술정보원으로서일반적인구독기반저널과오픈액세스저널(OAJ)을선정하고평가할수있는기준과평가범주의개발현황을조사하고, 그들을도서관에실제적용하는데있어서의고려사항들을분석하고자하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2 &3**

Kor#9 A Study on a Revised Conspectus Model for the Assessment of Electronic Resources

전자자원선정을위한컨스펙터스수정모형연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구는전자자원선정에있어서컨스펙터스의적용가능성을가늠하고자한연구이다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
컨스펙터스는원래단위도서관에있어서주제분야별자료수집의수준을규정하기위한도구이지만기존인쇄기반자료의평가에초점이맞추어져있다. 따라서전자자원이급속히증가하면서발생하는한계점들이지적되고있기도하다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
이에따라전자자원의선정에있어서도적용가능한수정된컨스펙터스모형을제시하고자하는것이이연구의목적이다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위하여우선컨스펙터스의발전과정을개괄하고물리적장서개발에있어서컨스펙터스의중요성을일별하였다. 이어서전자자원의속성을고려하여컨스펙터스를수정, 제안한연구들에서제시한모형들의주요특성을조사한후주요논점들을종합하여전자자원의선정에참고할수있는컨스펙터스모형을제안하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Kor#10 Big Deal, Open Access, Google Scholar and the Subscription of Electronic Scholarly Contents at University Libraries

빅딜, 오픈액세스, 구글학술검색과 대학도서관의 전자학술정보구독

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
현재 국내외 대학도서관의 전자학술정보 입수는 일명 빅딜로 불리는 수백, 수천 종의 전자학술지 묶음을 다년간, 고정된 인상율로 계약하는 구독방식이 주류를 이루고 있다. 1990 년대 중반에 시작된 이러한 구독방식은 대학도서관과 이용자에게 많은 장점을 제공했다. 하지만 이들 패키지의 가격이 지속적으로 상승함에 따라 이러한 방식의 지속가능성에 대한 의문이 제기되고 있다. 현재까지 pay-pei-view 방식을 제외하면 구독기반 모형의 구체적인 대안은 제시되지 않고 있으며 향후 도서관 예산문제가 심각한 뇌관으로 남아있다. 2000 년대 초반 시작된 오픈액세스 운동은 다양한 방법으로 학술지의 출판과 유통의 장벽을 제거하고 있다. 오픈액세스 출판 규모는 매년 두 자릿수로 증가하고 있고, 오픈액세스 학술지 논문은 Scopus 와 Web of Srience 인용데이터베이스에의 편입비율이 20%에 육박하는 등 양적, 질적인 성장을 보이고 있다. 2004 년에 시작된 구글 학술검색은 현재 대다수 학술출판사의 학술지 논문에 대한 편리한 검색 및 접근 도구로 성장하고 있다. 비록 학술지 선택의 기준, 제한된 검색 기능, 독점화에 대한 우려 등이 있지만 구글 학술검색을 대학도서관 데이터베이스의 대안으로 진지하게 주목할 필요가 있다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
대학도서관의 예산 문제, 오픈액세스 출판의 활성화, 구글 학술검색과 같은 무료 도구의 성장은 구독기반 모형을 대체할 수 있는 파괴적인 변화로 인식되고 있으며 대학도서관 사서는 새로운 환경에 대한 구체적인 대응을 고민해야 한다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#11 A Study of the Elements Analysis of Metadata for Electronic Resource Management

전자자원관리용메타데이터의요소분석에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구에서는도서관에서구독하는전자자원의효율적관리를위한필수전자자원관리용메타데이터를제안하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
제안의근거를확보하기위한기초자료로 DLF ERMI 권고안을비롯하여해당권고안을제안한연구컨소시엄에참여한 UCLA 대학도서관, 노스캐롤라이나주립대학도서관, Boston 대학도서관의전자자원관리시스템의메타데이터의요소를활용하였다. 이상의기초자료를비교, 분석하여도출된결과를국내전자자원관리담당자에검증을받았다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
그결과본연구에서는다음과같이전자자원관리용메타데이터요소를제안하였다. 트라이얼범주는트라이얼 URL 을포함한총 12 개요소, 컨소시엄범주는컨소시엄명을포함한총 15 개요소, 수서정보범주는수서 ID 를포함한총 24 개요소, 라이선스범주는라이선서를포함한총 33 개요소, 전자지원정보는 P-ISSN 을포함한총 21 개요소, 접근/관리정보는관리자 ID 를포함한총 20 개요소, 이용통계범주는이용통계유형을포함한총 13 개요소, 워크플로우범주는워크플로우 ID 를포함한총 14 개요소, 연락정보범주는연락 ID 를포함한총 18 개요소이다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#12 Developing a Reference Model of Korean Recordkeeping System for Integrated Information Resources Management

통합적정보자원관리를위한국가기반전자기록관리시스템참조모형구축에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
기록정보의중요성이급격히강조되고있는실정에서기록정보의국가지식자원화에대한요구가크게일고있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
따라서본연구는우리나라고유의기술적및법・제도적환경을고려하면서, 통합적정보자원관리를구현할수있는국가기반의전자기록관리를위한참조모형을제시하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위하여먼저전자기록물을국가지식정보자원화할필요성과국가적차원의통합적정보자원관리의국내사례로서정부지식관리시스템과국가지식포털을분석하였고미국의전자기록아카이브(ERA) 프로그램과유럽연합의 EUN 및 COVAX 을소개하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
다음, 전자기록관리를기반으로하는지식정보자원의통합적관리를달성하기위하여구축해야할필요가있는기록정보관리시스템연계아키텍처, 국가지식자원통합환경아키텍처, 범환경통합정보기술아키텍처의참조모형을제시하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 3**	**Move 4**

Kor#13 A Study on the application of cloud system in Electronic Resource Management in Academic Libraries

학술연구 : 대학도서관전자자원관리에있어서클라우드시스템적용에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
정보자원의폭발적증가와, 이에따른이용자의수요는기하급수적으로늘어나고있다. 특히대학도서관의경우, 정보자원의저장, 관리보존에따른부담, 분산환경에서정보자원의효과적인관리및처리를통한도서관정보서비스의개발및적용, 도서관간의자원공유의문제가지속적으로제기되고있다. 이와같은문제의대안으로현재사회전반적으로큰화두인'클라우드'가대안으로떠오르고있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
이에본연구에서는대학도서관의전자자원관리에있어클라우드시스템을적용하기위해고려해야할사항을파악해내는데집중하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위해대학도서관의전자자원관리에클라우드시스템을적용하기위해전산전문가와대학도서관실무자그룹을나뉘어설문을진행하였으며 AHP 기법을통해각집단의관점에서그들이판단하는중요도를파악하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Kor#14 Development and Testing of an E-Journal Evaluation Model for University Libraries

대학도서관전자저널평가모형개발에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구는전자저널의평가모형개발에관한연구로서 전자저널의개념및특징파악, 평가모형개발, 그리고평가의세단계로진행되었다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
평가모형은전자저널의양적측면과질적측면을종합적으로고려할수있도록개발되었으며, P 대학교도서관이구독중인 ScienceDirect 수록저널중기계공학분야저널을대상으로평가를실시하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
평가결과 P 대학교가 2000 년부터기계공학분야의주요저널로서선정・구독해온 22 종의저널중 10 종(45.5%)이여전히가치가높은것으로나타났다. 22 종의기계공학분야주요저널은양적측면보다질적측면에서더높은점수를받았다. 2000 년당시패키지형태로서비스되기시작하였던 77 종의기계공학분야저널중 14 종이종합평가결과주요저널로서구독될가치가있는것으로나타났다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
결론적으로지난 8 년간 P 대학교연구자들이이용해온총 99 종의기계공학분야저널의중요도에변화가있었으며, 이는연구진의교체, 학계의연구동향등이반영된결과로해석할수있다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#15 Improving Efficiency of Usage Statistics Collection and Analysis in E-Journal Consortia

컨소시엄기반전자저널이용통계수집및분석개선방안

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
전자저널의활용이급속히증가하면서도서관에서는자관에서구입되는전자저널이얼마나, 어떻게활용되고있는지에대한관심이증가하였다. 또한전자정보컨소시엄주관기관에서도컨소시엄내에서유통되는학술자원의이용통계에대한분석을통해국가차원의전자학술저널의유통현황파악및수요자중심의정보수집정책개발이필수적이다. 그러나기존의수작업에의존한이용통계수집과출판사에서제공하는저널이용통계보고서만으로는이용에대한포괄적이고심층적인분석이불가능하다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
이에본연구에서는대용량이용통계수집및분석의기반마련을위해스크린스크래핑과 SUSHI 프로토콜을적용한전자저널이용통계자동수집시스템을구현하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3&4**
또저널서지정보및컨소시엄계약데이터베이스를연동하여심층적인이용통계분석정보를생성할수있는방안을제안하였다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#16 A Study on the Relative Importance of Each Criterion in the E-Journal Consortium Process Using AHP

AHP 를이용한컨소시엄기반전자저널업무의요인별중요도분석연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구의목적은전자저널컨소시엄업무에서 고려되는요인에대한분석과각요인별상대적 인중요도를산출하여업무의우선순위를파악 하고전자저널업무의효율성을증대할수있는 방안을마련하는것이다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위해전자저널및컨소시엄과관련된국내 .외의선행연구를분석하여 73 개의요인을찾 았고이들요인은세개의업무범주, 즉전자저널선정, 관리및평가범주와 21 개의하위범주로분류되었다.	**Move 3&4**	**Move 3&4**	**Move 3&4**
이들요인들에대한상대적인중요도를산출하 기위해서계층분석법을실시하였고 그결과전자저널구독비용과이용자요구, 이용통계등이중요한요소로발견되었다.	**Move 3&4**	**Move 3&4**	**Move 3&4**
이들결과를활용하여전자저널업무담당자는 업무의우선순위를파악할수있고전자저널업 무의효율성을증진시킬수있을것이다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#17 The Acceptance of Electronic Journals among Undergraduate Students in Korea

대학생의전자저널수용에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
대학생들의전자저널수용현황을파악하기위하여 5 개대학교에서설강중인 11 개교과목수강생을대상으로전자저널에대한인식과이용경험,목적, 방법, 수준, 선호도, 만족도, 문제점등에대해설문조사를수행하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
총 813 건의응답을분석한결과대학생일반의전자저널과서비스인식수준은각각 63.7%와 59.9%, 이용경험자는국내저널 43.8%. 해외전자저널 18.0%로나타났다. 인식경로는교수소개, 우연한발견, 도서관이용교육을통한것이며, 이용빈도는극히낮다. 전공계열과대학규모에따라인식과이용에통계적으로유의한차이가있다. 주된이용목적은과제해결이고,교외와도서관내에서 이용하며, 간략검색을한다. 접근및검색과자료획득에어려움이있으나, 만족도는보통이상이다. 비이용은기회나지식의결여에기인하나, 추후수용의지는긍정적으로(93.8%) 나타났다. 문헌정보학전공학생은기타전공학생에비해전자저널및자관서비스인식전자저널이용경험은높지만, 검색경로와방법에는큰차이가없다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
연구결과에기초하여, 전자저널수용증진방안을제언하였다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#18 A Study of Current Issues and Recommendations for E-Journal Management : Focus on Academic Libraries

전자저널관리현황과개선방안에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구의목적은대학도서관을중심으로전자저널관리현황을살펴보고개선과제를도출함으로써향후전자저널의효율적관리체계를구축하기위한기초자료를제공하는데있다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위하여선행연구를조사하고도서관웹사이트를분석하였으며도서관사서와의인터뷰를통해서자료를수집하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
본연구에서는최종이용자가전자저널이용을가능하게하는데필요한전반적인전자저널관리업무를포괄적으로다루었다. 주요논의는 1) 이용행태, 2) 선정, 구독및평가, 3) 접근과검색, 4) 이용자교육및홍보, 5) 아카이브, 6) 오픈액세스, 7) 장서개발정책등으로구성하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#19 A Study on the Behaviors and Customer Satisfactions of University Library Users of the Electronic Journals

대학도서관전자저널이용자의이용행태와만족도에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구에서는 K 대학의대학교수및일반대학원재학생 367 명을대상으로설문지법을이용하여전자저널의이용행태와전자저널의서비스품질(서비스의적합성, 이용의편리성, 홍보, 이용교육) 및무료이용지각이고객만족에미치는영향과 이러한고객만족이전자저널에대한충성도도서관방문빈도에미치는영향을실증적으로분석하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 3**
분석결과이용자들은대략 6:4 의비율로전자저널을선호하고, 이용및검색, 접근의편리성을전자저널선호의주된이유로 들었다. 전자저널의서비스품질의각차원은고객만족에유의한영향을미치는것으로나타났으며, 무료이용지각은유의수준 .1 에서유의한영향을미치는것으로나타났다. 또한고객만족은충성도에정(+)의영향을미치고도서관방문빈도에부(-)의영향을미치는것으로분석되었다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#20 A Study on the Literature Review of E-Journal : 2002-2011

전자저널에관한선행연구분석 : 2002-2011 년

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구에서는국내에서발표된전자저널관련 선행연구들을분석하여이분야의연구동향을 살펴보고자한다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
이를위하여 2002 년부터 2011 년까지 10 년간의석·박사학위논문및학회지에발표 된연구를대상으로주제별로조사·분석하고, 연구의흐름을파악하였다. 분석에사용된논문에는전자저널의이용자측 면연구와전자저널수집과관리측면연구들이 포함되었다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
이러한시도는전자저널에대한이해를증진시 키고이분야의연구에기초를제공하며궁극적 으로전자저널서비스를위한개선방안을강구 하는데시사점을제공할것으로기대한다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#21 A Case Study on E-Journal Usage of Undergraduate Students

대학생의전자저널이용활성화방안

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구에서는대학생의전자저널이용현황및 이용행태를조사하여전자저널이용활성화방안을모색하고자하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
연구방법으로는 D 대학교에서교양과목을수강하고있는일반학생과문헌정보학전공학생을대상으로도서관웹사이트에관한인식및사용, 전자저널이용행태, 서비스품질, 이용자교육및홍보와관련하여설문조사와면담조사를병행하였다. 또한자관도서관웹사이트분석과담당사서와의면담조사를통해전자저널서비스제공과관련하여실무자의입장에서자료도수집하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
연구결론에서는설문및면담조사를통하여발견된문제점에대한논의와일반학생들의전자저널이용수준을높이기위한방안을제언하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 5**	**Move 4&5**

Kor#22 A Study for the Efficiency Analysis on Big Deals of Electronic Journal

전자저널빅딜계약의효율성분석연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
컨소시엄을통한공동구매의이점은보다저렴한비용으로많은연구자들이학술연구활동에필요한광범위한정보를용이하게획득하고이용할수있게하는것이다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
본연구에서는전자저널빅딜계약의혜택에대한실증적분석및검증작업을통한정보이용효율성을확인하고자하였다. 즉, 전자저널빅딜계약에참가하고있는규모가큰기관과규모가작은기관의그룹간정보이용효율성에어떤차이가있는지를구체적으로규명하여밝히는것을그목적으로하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
아울러전자저널빅딜계약참가기관의그룹별정보획득과정보이용결과에대한차이를규명함으로써지속적으로반복되고있는기관그룹간차이에대한불만사항들을해소하고나아가장기적인안목에서현재의빅딜계약방식을대체할수있는새로운대응방안을모색하는실마리를제공하고자하였다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#23 A Study on the Strategies for Building a Digital Archive of Electronic Journals

해외전자저널의디지털아카이브구축전략에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구에서는현재의라이선스기반의전자저널구독모델하에서서비스중단등미래의예기치못한불확실성을해소하고영속적인원문엑세스의보장을확보하기위해반드시필요한해외전자저널원문자료에대한디지털아카이브의구축과보존을수행하는데	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
예상되는제반위험요소와핵심성공요인을분석함으로써	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
우리나라도서관현실에맞는디지털아카이브구축모델과전략을제시하고자한다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**

Kor#24 The Study on Implementation of the Web-based Article Submission management System and Electronic Database in the Oceanographic Journals

해양과학기술분야전문학술지의웹기반논문투고심사시스템및전자저널데이터베이스구축연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
과학기술분야전문학술지의학술논문투과와 심사처리전과정에대한영문전용의웹기반시스템을설계하기위하여국내외의대표적인사례로 Elsevier Editorial System 과 KISTI-ACOMS 를조사하고분석하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
이를통하여해양과학기술분야전문학술지 Ocean Science Journal 에적용할수있는웹기반논문투고심사시스템이구현되었다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
웹기반시스템은기존의오프라인논문심사과정에서발생하는원고관리, 심사기간의지연과원고분실등의문제점을해결할수있을뿐만아니라 e-journal 전자출판의기반이자연스럽게조성되어효율적이고신속한학술정보유통환경이구축된다. 이러한시스템의개발과활용은과학기술분야전문학술지의수준제고및국제화과정에크게기여할것이다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#25 Strategies for Leveraging Usage Statistics of Electronic Resources

전자정보이용통계활용전략

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
전자정보가일반화되면서전자정보사용에대한이해가절실해졌다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
본논문은전자정보의이용통계가무엇인지, 이통계가도서관의사결정에어떻게사용될수있는지그리고데이터의수집, 처리및분석과관련된제반사항에대해기술하고있다. 또한이용통계와관련된대표적인표준을제시한다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2&3**
전자정보이용통계는개별도서관에서활용하는자료가될뿐아니라문헌정보학의여러분야에서활용될수있는연구자료가된다는측면에서이용통계를사용하는구체적인연구방향을제시하고있다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#26 An Investigation on the Metadata of Electronic Resources in University Libraries

대학도서관전자자원메타데이터실태분석

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구는국내대학도서관의전자자원메타데이터와관련된현황을살펴보고, 정보조직패러다임및목록환경의변화에대응하기위한방향성을제시하기위함이다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2&3**
국내대학도서관의전자자원도입및조직과최근정보자원조직의동향을살펴보았고, 디지털콘텐츠구축건수상위 30 개대학도서관의홈페이지를방문하여현황과문제점을조사하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
앞으로전자자원을포함한다양한유형의정보자원을통합적으로관리하고, 접근성을강화하여이용자들에게확장된목록의기능을제공하여야할것이다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#27 A Study on Application and Current Status of Usage Statistics on Electronic Resources

전자정보원이용통계표준현황및활용방안에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
정보생산및정보유통환경의변화에따라도서관에서전자정보원의비중은지속적으로높아가고있다. 따라서전자정보원의이용률에대한통계데이터는도서관경영및정보서비스제공에중요한지표로서활용되고있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
본연구에서는전자정보원에대한정의및특징을살펴보고전자정보원과관련된이용통계표준에대한현황을분석하였다. 또한대형벤더및출판사에서생산되는이용통계에대한현황을분석하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
이를기반으로출판사및벤더들을통하여제공되는전자정보원이용통계를도서관경영및정보서비스개발에적용할수있는방안을도출하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#28 A Study on the Cloud Collection

클라우드컬렉션에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
클라우드 컴퓨팅에서 발생된 클라우드 컬렉션은 네트워크상의 또는 물리적 형태의 플랫폼을 통해 도서관간 중복된 장서를 공동 보존 활용함으로써 새로운 가치를 창출시키는 프레임웤을 의미한다. 전자책 시장 활성화와 인쇄본의 소급 디지털화 경향은 라이선스 기반의 전자책 서비스와 도서관 소장 도서의 공동 활용을 추구하는 새로운 장서 관리 패러다임을 예고하고 있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
본 연구는 디지털 보존과 인쇄본 공동 보존이 상보적 역할을 수행할 수 있는 클라우드 컬렉션의 개념에 대해 논의하고, 한국 대학도서관의 클라우드 컬렉션 도입 방향을 전망해 본다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**

Kor#29 Problems in and Solutions for Developing Digital Information Resource: the Case of Korean National University Libraries

대학도서관전자자료업무의현안과해법 - 국립대학도서관을사례로하여

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구의목적은전자자료구독업무와관련하여한국의대학도서관들이당면하고있는문제의실체와원인을밝혀내고, 개별대학도서관들은물론이고대학도서관계전체가문제의해결을위해참조할수있는전략과방안을모색하는데있다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
구체적으로, 10 개의거점국립대학도서관을사례로하여전자자료구독현황과실태에대해조사하였으며, 그들도서관에서전자자료를구독하는과정에서드러내보이는업무행태적특징과한계에대해분석하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
더불어기존의전자자료구독행태가향후대학도서관과사서집단에미치게될부정적영향에대해살펴보면서, 그러한업무행태를혁신하기위한거시적전략과미시적방안을제시하였다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**
이연구에서설정한연구문제를논의하는데필요한데이터는관련문헌과통계에대한분석그리고대학도서관에서전자자료업무를담당하는사서들과의면담을통해확보하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Kor#30 Implementation of Electronic Document Local Hosting System of Overseas Journals

해외학술지전자원문로컬호스팅시스템구현

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
오늘날인터넷과전자출판기술은매우발달되었고고품질의해외학술정보를이용하는것은매우많은이익을가질수가있다. 국내연구자들은이런고품질의전자저널원문에대한요구가증대되고있다. 또한국가상호간에전자저널들을안전하게보존및서비스하기위해서는서로간에디지털아카이빙의활동이필요하다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
따라서본논문에서는전자저널국가컨소시엄참가기관이용자들에게는 One-Stop 전자원문무료서비스와중소기업, 개인이용자들에게도저렴한전자원문유료서비스제공하며국가적인전자정보자원의장기보존체계를마련을하기위한전자원문로컬호스팅시스템을구현하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2**

Kor#31 대학도서관전자자원수서정책에관한고찰 :
H 대학교도서관사례를중심으로

대학도서관 전자자원 수서정책에 관한 고찰 : H 대학교 도서관 사례를 중심으로

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본 연구에서는 대학도서관의 초미의 관심사인 전자자원 수서정책과 관련하여, 문헌조사를 통해 전자자원 수서정책에 대한 선행연구들을 살펴보고,	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
대학도서관에서 전자자원의 효율적인 선정을 위한 지침마련의 필요성에 부응하고자 국내외 대학도서관들의 전자자원 수서정책 사례를 소개하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
또한 H 대학교 도서관의 전자자원 수서정책에 대하여 소개하고, 이렇게 살펴본 정보를 토대로 대학도서관에서의 전자자원 수서정책 수립에 필요한 가이드라인을 제시하고자 하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#32 Trends in Integrnted Electronic Resource Management in Academic Libraries

대학도서관의전자자원통합관리유형연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구에서는대학도서관의전자정보원통합관리와서비스를위한도구들의개발동향과현재사용되고있는전자자원통합관리시스템사례를통해, 대학도서관에서제공되는전자자원서비스의유형과전자자원관리의요건들을조사하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
우선전자자원의관리적측면을살펴보기위하여전자자원의라이프사이클을이해하고, 이를관리하기위한전자자원관리시스템(ERU13)의기능적요소들을살펴보았다. 이를위해서전자자원관리시스템의표준을제시하고있는 DLF 의 ERMI 의기능적특징들을일별하고, 전자자원의라이프사이클단계에맞추어그기능들을정리하였다. 다음으로대학도서관에서제공되는전자자원서비스유형을파악하기위하여현재가장광범하게적용되고있는전자자원관리시스템 2 종을사례로선정하고이를사용하고있는대학도서관포털의전자자원서비스영역을조사하여, 제공되는서비스유형들을파악하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**

Kor#33 Strategies for Expanding Foreign Electronic Scholarly Information Resources

해외전자학술자료확충전략에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본연구에서는국내대학도서관의전자자료확충을위해비교분석을실시하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
먼저전자자료구입비를기준으로한국의대학도서관과미국의대학도서관을비교하였다. 또한국내상위대학도서관세곳과해외비교대학도서관(미국 6, 캐나다 1, 호주 1, 그리고중국 1 개기관)의전자자료확보수준을구체적으로비교하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
우리나라상위대학도서관은해외경쟁대학도서관과비교해주요전자학술지의구독수준에서는더우위에있으나다양한참고정보원웹 DB 구독면에서는매우저조한수준으로조사되었다. 전체적으로국내도서관은전자학술지패키지위주의구매를한반면해외비교대학도서관은세부주제분야의웹 DB 를다수구독하고있다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
향후국가라이선성프로그램의확대를통해국내대학도서관의전자학술자원을확충하는구체적인방안을제시하고있다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#34 Challenges and Recent Movements in Scholarly Communication Concerning Electronic Journal Licensing Consortia

전자저널컨소시엄을둘러싼학술커뮤니케이션의쟁점과대응동향

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
전자저널은학술커뮤니케이션의핵심자원으로자리매김하였다. 그러나학술시장의출판및가격책정구조가새롭게변화한전자환경에발맞추어합리적으로변모하지못함으로인해전자저널컨소시엄을둘러싼학술커뮤니케이션은여러문제점에봉착하였다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
본연구는포괄적인문헌연구및각국의학술연구기관및단체의활동분석을통해전자저널구독관련주요쟁점사항을빅딜, 가격모형, 라이선스계약, 아카이빙, 독점및저작권측면에서검토하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 3**	**Move 2&3**
나아가이러한이슈들에대한국제적인대응동향을표준라이선스개발, 이용통계의표준화, 전자저널아카이빙, 공공접근활성화측면에서살펴보며변화하는학술커뮤니케이션환경에서국내도서관및컨소시엄이취해야하는전략들을고찰해보았다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#35 A Study of the Management of e-Book and its Service Scheme in Libraries

도서관에서의전자책관리와서비스방안에관한연구 -
대구.경북지역도서관을중심으로-

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
도서관전자책서비스를실제로운영하고있는 사서들에게전자책관리와서비스방안에대한 설문조사와인터뷰를실시하고분석하여전자 책의실제활용성과한계성에대해알아보았다 .	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
본연구의목적은이를바탕으로전자책이용활 성화와완전한디지털도서관구현에도움을주 는것이다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**

Kor#36 A Study on the Elements for Open Access Policies of Universities

대학의오픈액세스정책수립시구성요소에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
오픈액세스정책은각기관의오픈액세스프로젝트의성공적수행을위해매우중요하다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Claiming centrality)**
본논문은대학의오픈액세스정책수립시규정되어야할요소들을제안하기위하여수행되었다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위하여국내세개대학의기관리포지토리운영정책과 ROARMAP 에등록된대학의오픈액세스정책문서를분석한뒤대학의오픈액세스정책수립시규정되어야할요소들을제안하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
제안된요소영역은크게제출자료영역, 제출시기, 제출자, 저작권, 요구수준, 예외, 이용, 오픈액세스방법, 지원등 9 개영역이며이들각영역에대한세부사항들 30 개를제안하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#37 Analysis on the Open Access Policies, Publishing, and Archiving in the Field of Medicine

의학분야오픈액세스현황분석을통한국내의학정보활성화방안

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
본논문은의학분야의오픈액세스정책, 출판, 아카이브현황을분석하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
국외의경우오픈액세스출판사를통하여질적으로 인정된학술지들이출판되고있으며, 이들학술지의논문이 PMC 혹은 BMC 에저장되고있다. 또한연구지원기관이새로운학술커뮤니케이션모델을이루어나가는데참여하고있으며, 무엇보다도오픈액세스기반학술커뮤니케이션이 국가혹은민간연구지원재단에서정책으로수립되어체계적으로실행되고있다. 그러나국내의경우많은학술지들이홈페이지를통하여논문을공개하고있으면서도, 오픈액세스라는새로운출판모델의차원에서접근하지못하고있다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
본논문은외국의오픈액세스현황분석내용과국내현황파악을기반으로국내의학분야에서오픈액세스를활성화시킬수있는방안을제시하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 5**	**Move 4**

Kor#38 Study on the Service Features for Next Generation Open Access Journals

오픈액세스학술지의차세대서비스모형에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
오픈액세스학술지는무료로원문에접근할수있다는특성을부각시키면서학술연구자들이학술정보를찾는주요정보서비스로자리를잡아가고있다. 그러나최근들어정보환경이변화하면서오픈액세스학술지서비스의실효성을확보하기위해서서비스의개선과확장에대한필요성이대두되고있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
이연구에서는이와같은환경적변화를반영하여차세대오픈액세스학술지서비스에대한방안을기존학술정보서비스의서비스요소를분석하여도출하고자하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
분석결과기존학술정보서비스에서는이용자의참여를유도하는서비스가부족한것으로나타났고개방성역시미흡한것으로나타났다. 오픈액세스차세대모형을위해제시된요소는총 4 개영역으로학술논문구성요소별제공및멀티미디어제공, 부가정보검색, 개방형학술정보공유서비스, 모바일서비스등이다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#39 What is the Starting Point of Discussions for the Open Access of Korean Journals?

국내학술지웹 DB 구독료현황과오픈액세스에대한사서의인식

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
우리나라학술지오픈액세스는어떤논의의출발점을가지고진행되어야할까?	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Questing-raising)**
본논문은오픈액세스촉발점이되었던서구의학술지위기현상에국내에도나타나고있는지를살펴보고자하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위하여현재국내대학도서관에서우리나라학술지웹 DB 가격의상승률과이에대한대학도서관사서들의인식을조사하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
그결과지난십년간우리나라대학도서관에서국내학술지웹 DB 의가격은적게는 1.3 배에서많게는 34 배까지증가한것으로나타났다. 그러나현재의웹 DB 가격이아주비싸다고인식하는사서는많지않았으며, 향후도서관에위기가될정도로그가격이상승할것이라고예측하는사서들은설문응답자의 35%정도였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
이러한현황에비추어볼때적어도국내의오픈액세스는'학술지위기'가주된논의의출발점이되기보다는, 그것의또다른가치인공공의선, 사회정의의차원에서논의될필요가있다고보인다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#40 A Study on the Development of Collaborative Model for Archiving an Electronic Book

전자책아카이빙을위한협력모형개발에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구는국내·외전자책의수집및보존기술에대한분석을기반으로미래전자책의기술진화에대응한도서관의전자책수집및보존방안을제시하기위하여수행되었다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2**	**Move 2&3**
이를위해국내전자책제작및유통현황과국내·외전자책수집및아카이빙운영실태를조사하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
보존기간과관계없이보존된자원에대한접근성유지를위하여메타데이터요소와 OAIS 참조모형을기반으로전자책아카이빙협력모형을제안하였다. 한국형전자책아카이빙협력모형은법령에의한집중형모형, 개별보존및분산형모형, 전자책아카이빙보존관리센터모형으로요약할수있으며, 개별모형의장단점을비교, 분석하여최적의모형을제안하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#41 A Study on the Present Condition & a Disputed Point of E-Book Platform - Focused on Method in Distribute & Business of Ebook SP –

전자책플랫폼현황과쟁점에대한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
전자책사업은플랫폼사업이라는얘기가있다. 대개의디지털콘텐츠사업이플랫폼전쟁으로귀결되고플랫폼을가진자, 플랫폼을잘활용하는자가리더가되어왔기때문이다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
이에연구자는국내전자책플랫폼전체현황을개략하고, 주요전자책플랫폼의판매현황및영업방식을진단, 전자책플랫폼의현주소를확인코자한다.더불어전자책플랫폼의주요쟁점을도출하여전자책활성화에걸림돌이되는원인을살펴볼것이다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
주요쟁점으로는유통사의 B2BC 중첩다리걸치기영업, 유통사난립으로인한특화서비스전무, 전자책콘텐츠중복및장르편중현상, 전자책신간및양질의콘텐츠부족현상, 판매부진극복을위한공짜마케팅남발등으로파악된바,	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
향후전자책시장발전을위한이해관계자들간의다각적이고발전적인논의를이끌어낼수있을것으로보인다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#42 A Research on the Elements of Digital Collection Development Policy

디지털장서개발정책기본요소연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
장서개발정책은도서관및정보센터에있어서의장서개발의특징과범주, 우선순위등을규정하는장서관리업무의마스터플랜이다. 도서관은장서개발정책을통하여수집대상장서의범위, 수집의우선순위및구입수준등에대한명확한원칙을설정하여야한다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
이연구에서는국가단위디지털도서관장서개발정책수립의전단계로서국립디지털도서관의디지털장서개발정책기본모형을연구하여, 국가적디지털장서개발정책의필수요소들을도출하고향후디지털장서개발정책의일반적지침을정립하고자하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
이를위하여국내외의전자자원개발정책사례들을조사.분석하여 국가단위디지털도서관에적합한독립형장서개발정책의설정을제안하고, 국가단위디지털도서관이수집대상으로하는정보자원의유형과범위, 수집의우선순위를제시하여,	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
구입수준, 라이선스등에관한내용에대한원칙과국가적디지털정보자원개발의체계적수행을위한필수요소들을도출하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**

Kor#43 A Trend Study on the Digital Collection Development Policy through Case Comparison

국내외사례비교를통한디지털장서개발정책동향연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
정보환경의급속한변화로도서관은디지털시대에적합한장서개발정책수립을위하여아날로그자원위주에서디지털자원을고려해야하는시점에이르렀다. 그러나물리적으로정형화된형태를가진아날로그자원과달리디지털자원은물리적매체에고정되지않고소유가아닌접근이용라이선스만을부여받는특성을가지고있어서각도서관은수집과보존을위한디지털장서개발정책을세우는데어려움을겪고있다. 특히국가의지적문화유산을수집하고보존하여다음세대로전하는임무를갖고있는국립도서관들은고유기능유지에있어심각한도전을받고있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
본논문은이러한문제를극복하기위해다양한시도를하고있는국내외국립도서관들의디지털장서개발정책을비교분석함으로써디지털장서개발정책의핵심요소를도출하고자한다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**

Kor#44 Methods and Strategies of Digital Collection Development in Libraries

디지털장서개발의방법과전략

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
도서관의핵심역량은서고에축적된방대한아날로그자료와서버에농축되는고품질의디지털컨텐츠에서발원하며, 양자의상호작용이강화할때지식정보의타입캡슐과게이트웨이로서의정체성을확보할수있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
이러한전제하에본연구는디지털장서개발의대상과방법을논급한다음에전자잡지의라이선스확보, 인터넷정보자원의개발, 기관레포지터리구축등의전략을다각도로제시하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 3&4**	**Move 3&4**
어느도서관이든디지털장서개발과아카이빙에소홀하면정보공유지로서의입지를상실할것이다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#45 Developing Digital Library Collection Using Citation and Homepage Information

인용정보와연구자홈페이지를이용한디지털도서관장서개발방안연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
오늘날정보환경은정보이용자로하여금도서관장서뿐만아니라다양한디지털정보자원으로의접근을가능하게하였다. 변화하는환경에서이용률이증가하는디지털정보자원으로웹사이트, 각종데이터, 홈페이지등을들수있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Making topic generalizations)**
이연구는 ISI Web of Knowledge 의 Essential Science Indicators 에서제공하는인용정보를이용하여임상의학분야의피인용횟수가높은저자들과이저자들의논문을인용한저자들의홈페이지에수록된연구성과물을추출한후, 의학대학디지털도서관및학술포털과비교분석하였다. 10,000 여명의저자중연구성과물정보를제시하는 146 명의홈페이지연구정보를분석하였는데홈페이지에서만제공하는연구정보는학술지논문, 단행본, 학술대회발표논문, 강의노트를포함하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
이중학술지논문은약 15%, 단행본은약 32%, 학술대회발표논문은약 48%, 강의노트는 100% 모두홈페이지를통해서만접근할수있는연구성과물로분석되었다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
실제로의학대학도서관과학술포털에서제공하는연구정보가대부분일치했던점을고려할때저명한연구자들의홈페이지를통한연구정보의확충이디지털도서관장서개발의양적, 질적향상을위한방안이될수있다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#46 A Study on the Retrieval Systems for Digital Information Resources : Focused on the University Libraries in Busan, Ulsan, Gyeongnam Districts

전자정보자원의검색시스템에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구에서는부산·울산·경남지역의대학도서관전자정보자원검색시스템과전자정보자원제공처의검색시스템을분석하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
도서관검색시스템의접근점과검색조건들(검색어의조합방식, 검색어일치방식, 검색의상세수준)은서로다르고통일성이없었다. 제공처검색시스템의접근점은그종류가불필요할정도로많고서로달랐으나검색조건들은비교적정밀하였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
이러한결과를토대로전자정보자원검색시스템의개선을위한제언을하였다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#47 A Study on the Necessity to Catalog the Digital Information Resources

전자정보자원의목록필요성에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구는도서관에서네트워크상의정보자원을포함하는전자정보자원의서지도구로서인터넷검색엔진이나메타데이터가갖는문제점과전통적목록의필요성을다루었다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
검색엔진이나메타데이터는전자정보자원을신속하게색인하거나조직할수있게한다. 그러나이와같은신속성외에도목록과같은전통적도서관의서지도구들은기술의정확성, 완전성, 표준성등이절실히요구되는것이다. 그러므로도서관의관점에서는전자정보자원에대하여도완전한목록을작성할필요가있다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1&2**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
목록의복잡성과이로인한고비용문제는도서관간의협력과분담으로해결될수있다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#48 Research on the Usage of Electronic Information Resources of the Humanities Scholars in Korea

인문학자의전자정보원이용행태에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구의목적은우리나라인문학자들의전자정보원이용행태를포괄적으로분석하고, 이를근거로대학도서관들이서비스를제공할수있는방안을제안하는것이다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
이연구를위해스물다섯개대학소속인문학분야교수중 799 명을표본으로확정한후, 2007 년 11 월부터 2008 년 1 월사이우편서베이를실시하여, 모두 132 개의분석가능한설문을수집하였다. 응답자들은대체로연구와교육에균등한시간을배분하며, 주로단독연구를수행하는독자적연구자들이다. 이들은지난일년간수행한연구를위해어느정도전자자원을이용하였고, 대학도서관전자컬렉션을정보원으로사용하였으며, 대부분텍스트형태의전자자원에의존하였다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
이들이정기적으로이용하는전자정보원은학술논문입수정보원을제외하고는개별연구자마다상이하여분산되어있었다. 인문학자들은전자정보원의접근과이용편이성등을높이평가하였으나, 내용의제한및품질등문제점을지적하였으며, 대체로자신의전자정보원이용및검색능력등을긍정적으로평가하고있었다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
여기에는대학도서관은인문학자들을위해 (1) 대학도서관웹사이트의주요한내·외부전자자원의관문역할수행, (2) 진정한전자자원의관문으로서단일경로접근및통합검색방법제공, 및 (3) 도서관내외부전자자원활용을위한 "맞춤형" 이용교육강화가필요함을제안하였다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#49 A Study on Developing Road Map for Digitalizing Library Information Resources

도서관정보자원디지털화로드맵구축에관한연구

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
이연구는도서관정보자원디지털화로드맵구축을위해전국의 941 개도서관을대상으로설문조사(우편과 전자우편)를실시하였다.	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2&3**
조사는도서관정보자원의생산과유통, 구축및관리, 공유와보존그리고활용등의구체적인활동내용등을중심으로이루어졌다.	**Move 3**	**Move 3**	**Move 3**
이연구의목적은이들조사결과를토대로도서관정보자원디지털화로드맵모형을제시한것이다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2**	**Move 2**
그결과는도서관정보자원디지털화수행시제시된모델을적용할수있으며, 도서관정보자원디지털화및로드맵등의정책수립에반영될수있을것이다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

Kor#50 Enhancement of Consortia Service by Utilizing E-Journal Usage Statistics Collection System

학술연구 : 전자저널이용통계자동수집시스템을이용한컨소시엄서비스강화

Sentence	**Moves Identification**		
	Coder 1	**Coder 2**	**Move agreed by two coders**
온라인정보자원의활용이급속히증가하면서, 정보자원이용량에대한일관적이고표준화된통계구축의필요성에대한인식이널리확산되고있다. 그러나전자정보컨소시엄주관운영기관에서해당컨소시엄에참여하는출판사로부터다수의참여기관의이용통계를수작업으로수집하고통합분석하여서비스하기에는많은어려움이따른다.	**Move 1**	**Move 1**	**Move 1 (Indicating a gap)**
본연구에서는전자정보컨소시엄에참가하는개별도서관을대신하여컨소시엄주관기관에서각정보공급사별이용통계를자동으로통합수집하기위해개발한전자저널이용통계자동수집시스템을구현하였다.	**Move 2**	**Move 2&3**	**Move 2**
또한본시스템을통해수집된이용통계데이터를실험을통해검증함으로써본시스템이컨소시엄전체기관의대규모이용통계데이터를수집하고분석, 관리하는데활용될수있음을보였다.	**Move 4**	**Move 4**	**Move 4**
마지막으로, 본시스템을통해다양한통계관련정보를제공함으로써각참여기관에서는이용통계에근거하여수요자중심의정보수집정책을수립할수있으며, 컨소시엄을통해구독한고급·고가의전자정보이용활성화방안을모색할수있다.	**Move 5**	**Move 5**	**Move 5**

BIOGRAPHY

NAME	Mrs. Ko Eun Lee
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