

Verbosity and Interface Design

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February 2000

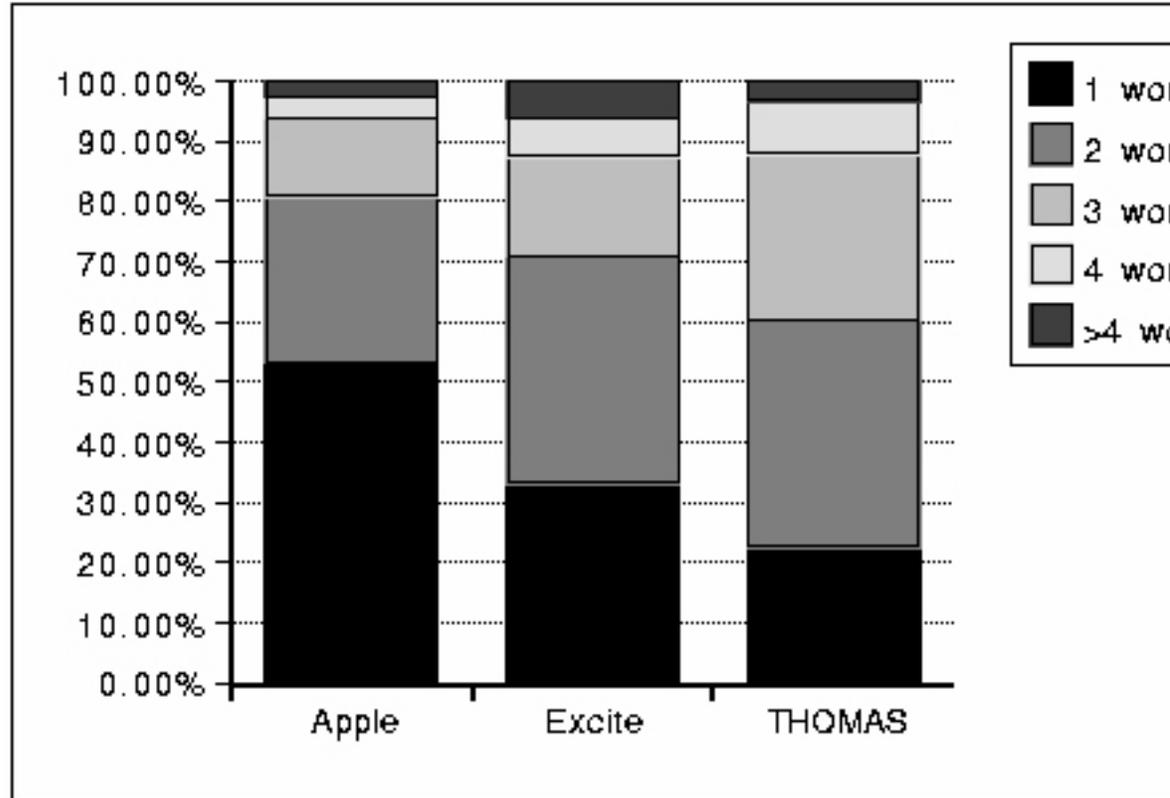
Abstract

Users pose very short queries to information retrieval systems. This study shows that the apparent length of the query field has an effect on the length of the query users enter.

This report describes an experiment originally made in the Spring of 1997, presented to the AAAI Spring Symposium at Stanford that year.
SICS Technical Report T2000:04
ISRN: SICS-T-2000/04-SE
ISSN: 1100-3154

1 Users Pose Short Queries

We know from previous studies that the queries untrained users pose to information retrieval systems are short: most every query is three words or less. (Rose and Cutting, 1996; Rose and Stevens, 1996; Croft et al, 1995). There is little room to elicit finer-grained information from the user in an unstructured list of three or four disjoint content words, and it would be desirable to encourage users to enter longer queries.



Apple	53	28	13	4	2
Excite	32	38	17	7	6
THOMAS	22	38	28	9	3

Figure 1: Percentage user queries of various length in three systems (from Rose and Cutting, 1996)

Altavista	55
Altavista advanced	68x3
Excite	40
Galaxy	25
Infoseek	50
Lycos	20
RBSE Spider	20
Web Crawler	40
World Wide Web Worm	40
Yahoo	30

Figure 2: Length of input field in some popular systems (In 1997).



Figure 3: The long entry field.

2 Entry Field Length

It has been assumed in previous experiments that a short entry field encourages users to use short queries. For most popular web search engines the entry field is typically on the order of 20-55 characters.

3 Experiment

We have tested this hypothesis in a small study. We had nineteen linguistics students with varying, but mostly little, experience from information retrieval system use (ranging from proficient web retrieval system user to hardly any computer experience at all) perform three tasks using two different interfaces. One group of subjects were given an interface with a large text field of six full-length lines of text, and which allowed arbitrarily long queries to be entered; the other group an interface with a short entry field of only eighteen visible characters, which allowed queries of up to two hundred characters to be entered. The search interface was connected to the Altavista search engine — which the subjects were advised of — and the user query was sent to Altavista. The top twenty ranked documents Altavista retrieved for the search were presented to the user. The experimental interfaces are available at the SICs web site.

The tasks were given in Swedish, and were to 1) find material on carpal tunnel syndrome, in some language other than Swedish; 2) find national holidays and festivals around the world that occur in February 1997; 3)



Figure 4: The short entry field.

	# of subjects	# of queries	Average query length in words
Long entry field	9	118	3.43
Short entry field	10	123	2.81

Figure 5: Average length of query for the two experimental conditions.

find tips for evening entertainment in Palo Alto at the end of March 1997.

The instructions to the subjects were to search until they felt they had a reasonable result set in the list of top twenty ranked documents displayed. We discarded the results after the experiment — the success rate was not measured — and retained the queries. Queries of zero length were discarded, since we assumed they were test clicks by users rather than searches.

4 Results

The difference in average query length is significant by more than 90%, and close to 95% in a Mann Whitney U test as can be seen in Table 6.

5 Conclusions

If longer queries are desired, they should be solicited by longer entry fields.

6 References

W. B. Croft, R. Cook, and D. Wilder. 1995. “Providing Government Information on the Internet: Experiences with THOMAS” Proceedings of Digital Libraries ’95. 19-24.

Daniel E. Rose and Douglass R. Cutting. 1996. Ranking for Usability: Enhanced Retrieval for Short Queries. Apple Technical Report

Criterion 90%	14190
Rank sum	14055.5
Criterion 95%	14149

Figure 6: Mann Whitney U test results.

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