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*Information technology concepts in the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIS&T) articles and library and information science: a relational analysis**

Journals play an important role in helping people become informed by publishing the recent information practices reflecting what is going on in a given field of study. It is said that journals emanating from learned and professional societies are usually considered as the ones most likely to carry articles of authoritative, fundamental-discovery type in their specific subject fields. It is in this light that this study examined the contents of the 1996-2006 issues of the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology (JASIS&T). The study utilized relational analysis to satisfy its objectives. A total of 812 articles that discussed information technology (IT) per se or its applications and are related to library and information science (LIS) were included in relational analysis. Relationships between concepts were determined and measured using Pearson's Correlation and presented in graphical forms (maps). The subject or area of librarianship of each article was classified using the "ASIS Thesaurus of Information Science," 2nd edition. The researcher also conducted interviews with UP SLIS lecturers/professors handling IT-application courses to determine the topics discussed in such courses. The results show that: (a) the ten broad categories of the (ASIS Thesaurus) that had the most number of articles were: Activities and Operations; Research and Analytical Methods; Document Types; Knowledge, Information, etc.; Fields and Disciplines; Networks; Product and Service Providers; Socio-cultural Aspects; Hardware, Equipment

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and Systems; and Qualities; (b) the 812 IT articles varied greatly in subjects with the average number of subject per article is 4.3, ranging between 1 and 47; (c) the ten most frequently discussed subjects were: information seeking/information seeking behaviour, information retrieval, web site, citation analysis (citations), image retrieval, Internet, digital libraries, information industry (knowledge management), interfaces, and information science; (d) the subjects or the areas of librarianship that are most frequently discussed vary each year and could give some ideas of the different IT trends and developments that are related in the field of LIS for a given year; (e) relationships exist between concepts: the directions of relationships is bi-directional , or having equal influence and that a moderate, high to very high positive correlation between concepts exist; (f) the identified concepts are all related to LIS; (g) proximity analysis shows that co-occurring concepts are those that have high or very high positive correlation; and (h) suggestions and recommendations to UP SLIS regarding the IT-application courses currently being offered could be made by considering the relationships that exist between concepts identified and by the frequency of subjects discussed. Recommendations included evaluation of existing journal subscriptions, constant review and assessment of LIS curricula, application of relational analysis in other fields of studies, exploration and use of research methodologies other than surveys on case studies in the field of LIS, and further exploration of the current study in terms of its findings on relationships between concepts and methodology.