

In creating my thesaurus, I started with the list of 15 subject statements provided in the assignment ([Appendix 1](#)). Using the process outlined in our Week 7 lecture on thesaurus construction, I performed facet analysis using the fundamental categories listed on slides 25-30 (Shiri, 2011). In a Microsoft Word document, I typed out all of the fundamental categories listed in the slides and then went through each subject statement, pulled out keywords, and entered them into the fundamental categories in which they seemed best to fit.

As I entered the terms into their categories, I thought about the principles of term selection that we covered in Week 9, including the use of singular vs. plural forms of nouns, spelling, how to handle slang terms, and the use of hyphens. Based on what I had learned in Week 9, I chose whatever form of a word seemed most appropriate; for example, I chose to enter “computers” rather than “computer” because it makes more sense to ask “how many computers?” than “how much computer?” and “classification” rather than “classifying” because of the requirement to enter verbs in noun form. However, although I did draw on the principles of term selection that I had learned in Week 9, I did not focus too much on making my final term selections at this stage, as there were some words for which I did not know what the preferred term would be, such as “OPACs,” “DVDs,” and “physically handicapped people.” In addition, I was not sure whether proper noun terms such as “Library of Congress Classification” and “Northern Alberta” and the time period “1990-2000” should be included in the final thesaurus, but since they seemed like important concepts to index, I did include them on my list in Step 1. My tendency at this point was to factor many compound terms, so that I ended up with “health” and “research” rather than “health research,” except in cases where factoring would lead to a loss

of meaning, as in the case of “catalog cards.” See [Appendix 2](#) for my list of main facets and sub-facets from Step 1.

After completing Step 1, I opened TheW32 thesaurus software and the two recommended Web-based thesauri—the ASIS&T Thesaurus of Information Science and Librarianship and the Library Literature and Information Science Full Text database thesaurus—and began the process of entering my terms and creating relationships between them. As I entered terms, I looked them up in one or both of the thesauri in order to find broader terms (BT), narrower terms (NT), and related terms (RT). At this point, if I had entered the non-preferred form of a term on my list in Step 1, I made a “use” note on the hard copy I had printed out and entered the preferred term into TheW32 software. It was also at this point in the process that I discarded or modified some of the terms that I had entered in Step 1, depending upon what I found in the two Web-based thesauri; for example, I split the term “Library and Information Science” into the RTs “librarianship” and “information science” and discarded the term “evolution,” as it did not seem to represent any of the fundamental concepts from the 15 subject statements in a way that made sense for the thesaurus’s intended audience of library and information science students, faculty members, and librarians. I decided to discard the one “time period” term that I had listed in Step 1, “1990-2000,” as I could not find any similar terms in either of the Web-based thesauri, not even by larger divisions of time such as “20th century.” At this point I also rejoined some of the terms I had factored in Step 1, so that my list from Step 2 included the term “biomedical research” (the preferred term for “health research”) rather than the factored terms. My reasoning was that for an audience of library and information science students, faculty, and librarians, the pre-coordinated term would be more useful than having to coordinate terms at the time of

searching, and the term “health” (or “biomedicine”) on its own does not have much of a place in a thesaurus for that audience, whereas the compound term “biomedical research” does.

In a few cases, I found discrepancies in preferred terms between the two Web-based thesauri, as in the case of “school libraries” vs. “media centers.” When this occurred, I made my own decision on which term to admit and which would be used as a lead-in term in Step 3. I also had to make decisions about how many related terms to introduce into my thesaurus. For example, in the ASIS&T thesaurus, the term “bibliometrics” has a long list of NTs, including “Bradford’s law” and “national productivity.” Did it make sense to include these in my thesaurus? Using the 15 subject statements as my guide, I decided that it did not make sense to include them, as only one of the subject statements dealt with the topic of bibliometrics, and not at a level of specificity requiring the inclusion of narrower terms. Similarly, I chose not to include the NTs listed in the ASIS&T thesaurus for “Great Britain” because none of the subject statements dealt specifically with England, Scotland, or Wales. On a related note, I did decide to include a few proper nouns, including geographic names such as “Great Britain,” in my thesaurus, reasoning that users would find the thesaurus more useful if they could search specifically for “Library of Congress Classification” rather than just the generic term “classification” and if they could search by geographic location. Once I had a draft of Step 2 completed, I read through the entire list to make sure that I hadn’t omitted any important relational terms. I found that there were a few I had missed, so I added them until I was satisfied that all of the relevant BT, NT, and RT relationships had been listed. See [Appendix 3](#) for the final list of relations I constructed for Step 2.

After completing Step 2, I moved on to entering scope notes as well as lead-in terms with “Use” and “UF” notes for Step 3. As in Step 2, I relied heavily upon the two Web-based thesauri to select preferred terms; in this step, I entered most of my thesaurus terms into one or both of the Web-based thesauri for a second time in order to find additional lead-in terms and scope notes. For example, while “seniors” was on my list in Step 1, based on what I found in the Library Literature and Information Science Full Text database thesaurus, I made the preferred term “aged,” used “senior citizens” rather than “seniors” (which would be very close in an alphabetical listing, eliminating the need to list both) as a lead-in term, and found the additional lead-in terms “elderly” and “older people,” which seemed important to include based on variances in individual users’ choice of search terms. Similarly, while “physically handicapped people” was on my list in Step 1, based on what I found in the ASIS&T thesaurus, I made the preferred term “disabled persons” and included both “handicapped persons” and “physically challenged persons” as lead-in terms.

At this point, I also made the decision to make “Canada” a preferred term for “Alberta” rather than a BT. My reasoning was that if I listed Alberta as a NT for Canada, then I would need to list all of the other provinces of Canada as well, and I would also need to list all of the states in the United States. This seemed unnecessary, and since only two of the 15 subject statements were specifically about “Alberta” or “Canada,” I decided to use Alberta as a lead-in term for Canada. For terms which I had listed as acronyms in Step 1, such as “DVDs” and “OPACs,” I entered the acronyms as lead-in terms. I found it interesting that the only qualifiers used in my thesaurus were for the lead-in terms “OPAC” and “ILL.” Because of the small size of the thesaurus, my generous use of compound terms, and the lack of ambiguity in the terms

included in the thesaurus, it makes sense that there are few qualifiers. In a larger thesaurus, more would undoubtedly be included.

I included scope notes for terms which could be easily confused with other terms in the thesaurus (such as “digital libraries” and “virtual libraries”) and for terms which may not be widely known throughout the entire intended audience (such as “discourse analysis,” which may not be known to an average library and information science student or librarian). My use of scope notes was largely guided by the ASIS&T thesaurus, which used them sparingly; when I came upon a term in my own thesaurus for which the ASIS&T thesaurus included a scope note, I generally included it in my own as well. I did not find any scope notes in the Library Literature and Information Science Full Text database thesaurus. While completing Step 3, I also found that there were a few BTs, NTs and RTs that I had not entered in Step 2 which seemed to have a place in my thesaurus, so I added them at this point. After I had a draft of my thesaurus completed, I reviewed the notes I had made on my hard-copy printout from Step 1 to ensure that all of my original terms, or some preferred variation on them, were entered as lead-in terms. See [Appendix 4](#) for my final thesaurus, which shows all relationships between terms.

Overall, I found this assignment to be a very effective learning experience. I enjoyed constructing my thesaurus and following a deliberate process in selecting terms, carrying out facet analysis, controlling terms, and using the thesaurus software to create my final product. Putting all that we have learned into practice really solidified my understanding of the key concepts, and I discovered that thesaurus construction is a very interesting, intellectually challenging, and satisfying activity.

References

Shiri, A. (2011). *Thesaurus construction* [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved from

https://sjsu.desire2learn.com/d2l/lms/content/viewer/main_frame.d2l?ou=63816&tId=75

[7943](#).

Appendix 1 – Subject Statements for Facet Analysis

1. The place of knowledge brokers in the Canadian health research community.
2. The evolution of evidence-based librarianship in Britain.
3. Inter-library loan policies of community college libraries in Northern Alberta.
4. Ordering catalogue cards for rural reference libraries.
5. Using the computer to catalogue video programs in school library media centres.
6. Story-time ideas for toddlers, moms and dads.
7. Evaluating instruction for seniors in the use of the OPAC in public libraries.
8. The future of DVD-technology for archiving community newspapers.
9. A bibliometric analysis of scholarly journals in library and information science for the period 1990-2000.
10. Recommendations for standards for designing web sites for the physically handicapped.
11. Statistics on the impact of internet technologies on undergraduates' uses of the academic library.
12. A history of the design of reference and information services for the children's library.
13. Classifying and indexing metadata protocols for small-scale digital libraries.
14. A discourse analysis of library school mission statements in North America.
15. An evaluation of Library of Congress Classification for antiquities.

Appendix 2 – Step 1: Main Facets and Sub-Facets

Entities (things, objects)

Abstract entities:

- antiquities
- ideas
- technology
- statistics
- history
- metadata
- health research
- policies
- librarianship
- communities
- information science
- protocols
- standards
- bibliometrics
- evidence based librarianship
- recommendations

Naturally occurring entities:

Living entities, organisms:

Artifacts (human-made):

- catalog cards
- computers
- video programs
- OPACs
- DVDs
- newspapers
- journals
- Web sites
- Internet

Attributes: properties/qualities, states/conditions:

Materials/substances, constituent substances:

Parts/components:

Whole entities/complex entities:

- mission statements

Agents (performers of action – inanimate & animate):

- knowledge brokers
- librarians
- physically handicapped people
- undergraduate students
- library schools
- rural libraries
- reference libraries
- school library media centers
- public libraries
- academic libraries
- children's libraries
- digital libraries
- community college libraries
- libraries

Patients (receivers of action – inanimate & animate):

- toddlers
- moms
- dads
- seniors

End-products:

Actions/Activities

Processes/functions (internal processes, intransitive actions):

- evolution

Operations (external processes, transitive actions):

- research
- interlibrary loan
- ordering
- cataloging
- storytelling
- evaluation
- instruction
- archiving
- analysis

- design
- classification
- indexing
- reference services
- information services

Complex actions:

- discourse

Space/place/location/environment

- Canada
- Britain
- Alberta
- North America

Time (i.e. chronological divisions)

- 1990-2000

Appendix 3 – Step 2: BT/NT/RT Relationships

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- NT
 - COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
- RT
 - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
 - RESEARCH LIBRARIES

ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

- RT
 - DISABLED PERSONS

ADULTS

- NT
 - AGED

AGED

- BT
 - ADULTS

ANTIQUITIES

- BT
 - HISTORY

ARCHIVAL CATALOGING

- BT
 - CATALOGING
- RT
 - ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES

- RT
 - ARCHIVAL CATALOGING
 - LIBRARIES
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

BIBLIOMETRICS

- BT
 - INFORMETRICS

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

- BT
 - RESEARCH

BOOK TALKS

- RT
 - STORYTELLING

CANADA

- BT
 - NORTH AMERICA

CATALOG CARDS

- BT
 - EQUIPMENT

CATALOGING

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION
- NT
 - ARCHIVAL CATALOGING

CHILDREN

- BT
 - YOUTH

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES

- NT
 - MEDIA CENTERS
- RT
 - STORYTELLING

CLASSIFICATION

- BT
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION
- RT
 - CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

- NT
 - LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION
- RT
 - CLASSIFICATION

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

COLLEGE STUDENTS

- BT
 - STUDENTS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- NT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE SCHOOLS
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS
- RT
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES

- BT
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

COMPARATIVE LIBRARIANSHIP

- BT
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

- NT
 - COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

- BT
 - COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
 - EDUCATION

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

- BT
 - EQUIPMENT
- NT
 - COMPUTERS
 - DIGITAL VIDEODISCS

COMPUTERS

- BT
 - COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

DATABASE DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION

DESIGN

- NT
 - COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN
 - DATABASE DESIGN
 - FORMS DESIGN
 - SCREEN DESIGN
 - SYSTEMS DESIGN

DIGITAL LIBRARIES

- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- RT
 - VIRTUAL LIBRARIES

DIGITAL VIDEODISCS

- BT
 - COMPUTER EQUIPMENT
- RT
 - VIDEO RECORDINGS

DISABLED PERSONS

- BT
 - MINORITIES AND ETHNIC GROUPS
- RT
 - ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

EDUCATION

- NT
 - COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

EQUIPMENT

- NT
 - CATALOG CARDS

- COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

EVALUATION
EVIDENCE BASED LIBRARIANSHIP

- BT
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

FATHERS

- BT
 - PARENTS

FORMS DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN

GREAT BRITAIN

- BT
 - UNITED KINGDOM

HISTORY

- NT
 - ANTIQUITIES

INDEXING

- BT
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION

INFORMATION SCIENCE

- RT
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

INFORMATION SCIENCE SCHOOLS

- BT
 - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
- RT
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS

INFORMATION SERVICES

- BT
 - LIBRARY OPERATIONS
- RT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES
 - REFERENCE SERVICES

INFORMETRICS

- NT
 - BIBLIOMETRICS

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP

- BT
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

INTERNET

- NT
 - WORLD WIDE WEB

KNOWLEDGE BROKERS

LIBRARIANS

LIBRARIANSHIP

- NT
 - COMPARATIVE LIBRARIANSHIP
 - EVIDENCE BASED LIBRARIANSHIP
 - INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP
- RT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS

LIBRARIES

- NT
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES
 - DIGITAL LIBRARIES
 - MEDIA CENTERS
 - PUBLIC LIBRARIES
 - RESEARCH LIBRARIES
- RT
 - ARCHIVES

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

- NT
 - LIBRARY PROGRAMS
- RT
 - ARCHIVES
 - INFORMATION SERVICES

- REFERENCE SERVICES
- STORYTELLING

LIBRARY CATALOGS

- NT
 - ONLINE CATALOGS

LIBRARY CIRCULATION

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

LIBRARY EDUCATION

- RT
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

- BT
 - CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

LIBRARY OPERATIONS

- NT
 - INFORMATION SERVICES
 - REFERENCE SERVICES

LIBRARY PROGRAMS

- BT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

- BT
 - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
- RT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE SCHOOLS
 - LIBRARIANSHIP
 - LIBRARY EDUCATION

LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

- NT
 - CATALOGING
 - COLLECTION MANAGEMENT
 - INTERLIBRARY LOANS
 - LIBRARY CIRCULATION
 - MATERIALS PROCESSING

MASS MEDIA

- NT
 - NEWSPAPERS

MATERIALS PROCESSING

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

MEDIA CENTERS

- BT
 - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES
 - LIBRARIES

METADATA

MEXICO

- BT
 - NORTH AMERICA

MINORITIES AND ETHNIC GROUPS

- NT
 - DISABLED PERSONS

MISSION STATEMENTS

MOTHERS

- BT
 - PARENTS

NEWSPAPERS

- BT
 - MASS MEDIA
 - SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

NONPRINT MEDIA

- NT
 - VIDEO RECORDINGS

NORTH AMERICA

- NT
 - CANADA
 - MEXICO
 - UNITED STATES

ONLINE CATALOGS

- BT
 - LIBRARY CATALOGS

ORDERING OF LIBRARY MATERIALS
ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION

- NT
 - CATALOGING
 - CLASSIFICATION
 - DATABASE DESIGN
 - INDEXING

PARENTS

- NT
 - FATHERS
 - MOTHERS

PERIODICALS

- RT
 - SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

POLICIES

PROTOCOLS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- NT
 - RURAL LIBRARIES

RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERENCE SERVICES

- BT
 - LIBRARY OPERATIONS
- RT
 - INFORMATION SERVICES
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

RESEARCH

- NT
 - BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

RESEARCH LIBRARIES

- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- RT

- ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

RURAL LIBRARIES

- BT
 - PUBLIC LIBRARIES
 - SMALL LIBRARIES

SCREEN DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

- NT
 - NEWSPAPERS
- RT
 - PERIODICALS

SMALL LIBRARIES

- NT
 - RURAL LIBRARIES

STANDARDS

STATISTICS

STORYTELLING

- RT
 - BOOK TALKS
 - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

STUDENTS

- NT
 - COLLEGE STUDENTS

SYSTEMS DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN

TECHNOLOGY

UNITED KINGDOM

- NT
 - GREAT BRITAIN

UNITED STATES

- BT

- NORTH AMERICA

VIDEO RECORDINGS

- BT
 - NONPRINT MEDIA
- RT
 - DIGITAL VIDEODISCS

VIRTUAL LIBRARIES

- RT
 - DIGITAL LIBRARIES

WEB SITES

- BT
 - WORLD WIDE WEB

WORLD WIDE WEB

- BT
 - INTERNET
- NT
 - WEB SITES

YOUTH

- NT
 - CHILDREN

Appendix 4 - Step 3: Final Term Selections = Part 2: Final Thesaurus

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

- UF
 - COLLEGE LIBRARIES
 - UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- NT
 - COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES
- RT
 - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
 - RESEARCH LIBRARIES

ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

- SN
 - Modifications designed to facilitate use by persons with physical impairments.
- RT
 - DISABLED PERSONS

ADOLESCENTS

- BT
 - YOUTH

ADULTS

- NT
 - AGED

AGED

- UF
 - ELDERLY
 - OLDER PEOPLE
 - SENIOR CITIZENS
- BT
 - ADULTS

ALBERTA

- USE
 - CANADA

ANTIQUITIES

- BT
 - HISTORY

ARCHIVAL CATALOGING

- UF
 - ARCHIVING
- BT
 - CATALOGING
- RT
 - ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES

- RT
 - ARCHIVAL CATALOGING
 - LIBRARIES
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

ARCHIVING

- USE
 - ARCHIVAL CATALOGING

BIBLIOMETRICS

- BT
 - INFORMETRICS

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

- UF
 - HEALTH RESEARCH
- BT
 - RESEARCH

BOOK TALKS

- RT
 - STORYTELLING

BRITAIN

- USE
 - GREAT BRITAIN

CANADA

- UF
 - ALBERTA
- BT
 - NORTH AMERICA

CATALOG CARDS

- BT
 - EQUIPMENT

CATALOGING

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION
- NT
 - ARCHIVAL CATALOGING
 - COMPUTERIZED CATALOGING

CHILDREN

- UF
 - TODDLERS
- BT
 - YOUTH

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES

- USE
 - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES

CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES

- UF
 - CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES
- BT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES
- NT
 - MEDIA CENTERS
- RT
 - STORYTELLING

CLASSIFICATION

- BT
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION
- RT
 - CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

- NT
 - LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION
- RT
 - CLASSIFICATION

COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

- USE
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

COLLEGE STUDENTS

- UF
 - UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
- BT
 - STUDENTS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- NT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE SCHOOLS
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS
- RT
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY COLLEGE LIBRARIES

- BT
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

COMPARATIVE LIBRARIANSHIP

- BT
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

- NT
 - COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION
 - LIBRARY AUTOMATION

COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION

- BT
 - COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
 - EDUCATION

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

- BT
 - EQUIPMENT
- NT
 - COMPUTERS
 - DIGITAL VIDEODISCS

COMPUTERIZED CATALOGING

- BT
 - CATALOGING
 - LIBRARY AUTOMATION

COMPUTERS

- BT
 - COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

DADS

- USE
 - FATHERS

DATABASE DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION
- RT
 - METADATA

DESIGN

- NT
 - COMPUTER AIDED DESIGN
 - DATABASE DESIGN
 - FORMS DESIGN
 - SCREEN DESIGN
 - SYSTEMS DESIGN

DIGITAL LIBRARIES

- SN
 - Libraries whose contents are primarily in electronic form and are accessed by means of computers. The contents may be held locally or accessed remotely by means of communications networks.
- UF
 - ELECTRONIC LIBRARIES
- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- RT

- VIRTUAL LIBRARIES

DIGITAL VIDEODISCS

- UF
 - DVD
- BT
 - COMPUTER EQUIPMENT
- RT
 - VIDEO RECORDINGS

DISABLED PERSONS

- UF
 - HANDICAPPED PERSONS
 - PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS
- BT
 - MINORITIES AND ETHNIC GROUPS
- RT
 - ADAPTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

- SN
 - Analysis of language use and communication in multi-sentence texts.

DVD

- USE
 - DIGITAL VIDEODISCS

EDUCATION

- UF
 - INSTRUCTION
 - TEACHING
- NT
 - COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION
 - LIBRARY EDUCATION

ELDERLY

- USE
 - AGED

ELECTRONIC LIBRARIES

- USE
 - DIGITAL LIBRARIES

EQUIPMENT

- NT
 - CATALOG CARDS
 - COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

EVALUATION

EVIDENCE BASED LIBRARIANSHIP

- BT
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

FATHERS

- UF
 - DADS
- BT
 - PARENTS

FORMS DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN

GREAT BRITAIN

- UF
 - BRITAIN
- BT
 - UNITED KINGDOM

HANDICAPPED PERSONS

- USE
 - DISABLED PERSONS

HEALTH RESEARCH

- USE
 - BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

HISTORY

- NT
 - ANTIQUITIES

ILL (INTERLIBRARY LOANS)

- USE
 - INTERLIBRARY LOANS

INDEXING

- BT
 - ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION

INFORMATION SCIENCE

- SN
 - Study of the gathering, organizing, storing, retrieving, and dissemination of information. Note: Use sparingly only for materials pertaining broadly to the topic.
- RT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION

- BT
 - EDUCATION
- RT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE SCHOOLS

INFORMATION SCIENCE SCHOOLS

- BT
 - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
- RT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE EDUCATION
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS

INFORMATION SERVICES

- BT
 - LIBRARY OPERATIONS
- RT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES
 - REFERENCE SERVICES

INFORMETRICS

- SN
 - Statistical and mathematical treatment of library, documentation and information problems.
- NT
 - BIBLIOMETRICS

INSTRUCTION

- USE
 - EDUCATION

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

- UF
 - ILL (INTERLIBRARY LOANS)
- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP

- BT
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

INTERNET

- NT
 - WORLD WIDE WEB

JOURNALS

- USE
 - PERIODICALS

KNOWLEDGE BROKERS

LIBRARIANS

LIBRARIANSHIP

- UF
 - LIBRARY SCIENCE
- NT
 - COMPARATIVE LIBRARIANSHIP
 - EVIDENCE BASED LIBRARIANSHIP
 - INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANSHIP
- RT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS

LIBRARIES

- NT
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES
 - DIGITAL LIBRARIES
 - MEDIA CENTERS
 - PUBLIC LIBRARIES
 - RESEARCH LIBRARIES
- RT
 - ARCHIVES
 - LIBRARY AUTOMATION

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

- BT
 - LIBRARY OPERATIONS
- NT
 - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES
 - LIBRARY OUTREACH SERVICES
 - LIBRARY PROGRAMS
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES
 - REFERENCE SERVICES
- RT
 - ARCHIVES
 - INFORMATION SERVICES
 - LIBRARY AUTOMATION
 - STORYTELLING

LIBRARY AUTOMATION

- BT
 - COMPUTER APPLICATIONS
- NT
 - COMPUTERIZED CATALOGING
- RT
 - LIBRARIES
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES
 - VIRTUAL LIBRARIES

LIBRARY CATALOGS

- NT
 - ONLINE CATALOGS

LIBRARY CIRCULATION

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

LIBRARY EDUCATION

- BT
 - EDUCATION
- RT
 - LIBRARY SCHOOLS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

- BT
 - CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

LIBRARY OPERATIONS

- NT

- INFORMATION SERVICES
- LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES
- REFERENCE SERVICES

LIBRARY OUTREACH SERVICES

- BT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

LIBRARY PROGRAMS

- SN
 - Services for users. For library-oriented software use "library automation."
- BT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

- BT
 - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
- RT
 - INFORMATION SCIENCE SCHOOLS
 - LIBRARIANSHIP
 - LIBRARY EDUCATION

LIBRARY SCIENCE

- USE
 - LIBRARIANSHIP

LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

- BT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES
- NT
 - CATALOGING
 - COLLECTION MANAGEMENT
 - INTERLIBRARY LOANS
 - LIBRARY CIRCULATION
 - MATERIALS PROCESSING

MASS MEDIA

- NT
 - NEWSPAPERS
 - WORLD WIDE WEB

MATERIALS PROCESSING

- BT
 - LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES

MEDIA CENTERS

- UF
 - SCHOOL LIBRARIES
 - SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS
- BT
 - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES
 - LIBRARIES

METADATA

- RT
 - DATABASE DESIGN
 - METADATA STANDARDS

METADATA STANDARDS

- BT
 - STANDARDS
- RT
 - METADATA

MEXICO

- BT
 - NORTH AMERICA

MINORITIES AND ETHNIC GROUPS

- NT
 - DISABLED PERSONS

MISSION STATEMENTS

MOMS

- USE
 - MOTHERS

MOTHERS

- UF
 - MOMS
- BT
 - PARENTS

NEWSPAPERS

- BT
 - MASS MEDIA
 - SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

NONPRINT MEDIA

- NT
 - VIDEO RECORDINGS

NORTH AMERICA

- NT
 - CANADA
 - MEXICO
 - UNITED STATES

OLDER PEOPLE

- USE
 - AGED

ONLINE CATALOGS

- UF
 - ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOGS
 - OPAC (ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOGS)
- BT
 - LIBRARY CATALOGS

ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOGS

- USE
 - ONLINE CATALOGS

OPAC (ONLINE PUBLIC ACCESS CATALOGS)

- USE
 - ONLINE CATALOGS

ORDERING OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

ORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION

- NT
 - CATALOGING
 - CLASSIFICATION
 - DATABASE DESIGN
 - INDEXING

PARENTS

- NT
 - FATHERS
 - MOTHERS

PERIODICALS

- UF
 - JOURNALS
- RT
 - SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS

- USE
 - DISABLED PERSONS

POLICIES

PROTOCOLS

- USE
 - STANDARDS

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- NT
 - RURAL LIBRARIES

RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERENCE SERVICES

- BT
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES
 - LIBRARY OPERATIONS
- RT
 - INFORMATION SERVICES

RESEARCH

- NT
 - BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH

RESEARCH LIBRARIES

- BT
 - LIBRARIES
- RT
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

RURAL LIBRARIES

- BT
 - PUBLIC LIBRARIES
 - SMALL LIBRARIES

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

- USE
 - MEDIA CENTERS

SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

- USE
 - MEDIA CENTERS

SCREEN DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN
- RT
 - WEB SITES

SENIOR CITIZENS

- USE
 - AGED

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

- NT
 - NEWSPAPERS
- RT
 - PERIODICALS

SMALL LIBRARIES

- NT
 - RURAL LIBRARIES

STANDARDS

- UF
 - PROTOCOLS
- NT
 - METADATA STANDARDS

STATISTICS

STORYTELLING

- RT
 - BOOK TALKS
 - CHILDREN'S LIBRARY SERVICES
 - LIBRARY AND ARCHIVAL SERVICES

STUDENTS

- NT
 - COLLEGE STUDENTS

SYSTEMS DESIGN

- BT
 - DESIGN

TEACHING

- USE
 - EDUCATION

TECHNOLOGY

TODDLERS

- USE
 - CHILDREN

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

- USE
 - COLLEGE STUDENTS

UNITED KINGDOM

- NT
 - GREAT BRITAIN

UNITED STATES

- BT
 - NORTH AMERICA

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

- USE
 - ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

VIDEO RECORDINGS

- BT
 - NONPRINT MEDIA
- RT
 - DIGITAL VIDEODISCS

VIRTUAL LIBRARIES

- SN
 - Systems in which information resources are distributed via networks, rather than being physically held in a particular location.
- RT
 - DIGITAL LIBRARIES
 - LIBRARY AUTOMATION

WEB

- USE
 - WORLD WIDE WEB

WEB SITES

- BT
 - WORLD WIDE WEB
- RT
 - SCREEN DESIGN

WORLD WIDE WEB

- UF
 - WEB
 - WWW
- BT
 - INTERNET
 - MASS MEDIA
- NT
 - WEB SITES

WWW

- USE
 - WORLD WIDE WEB

YOUTH

- NT
 - ADOLESCENTS
 - CHILDREN