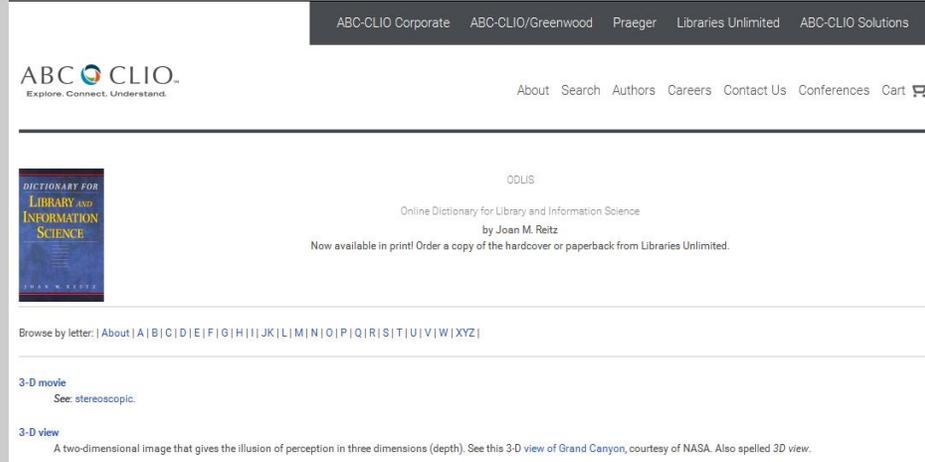


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ODLIS
Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science
by Joan M. Reitz
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3-D movie
See: stereoscopic.

3-D view
A two-dimensional image that gives the illusion of perception in three dimensions (depth). See this 3-D view of Grand Canyon, courtesy of NASA. Also spelled 3D view.

Logo**URL**

http://www.abc-clio.com/ODLIS/odlis_a.aspx

Subject

Library and Information Science - Dictionaries

Accessibility

Free

Language

English

Publisher

ABC-CLIO, LLC.

Brief History

ODLIS: Online Dictionary for Library and Information Science was created by Joan M. Reitz, Arts and Humanities Bibliographer at the Ruth A. Haas Library, Western Connecticut State University (WCSU). This dictionary started its journey from the Ruth Haas Library in 1994 as a four-page printed handout titled Library Lingo. It was intended for undergraduates not fluent in English and for English-speaking students unfamiliar with basic library terminology. In the year of 1996, the text was expanded and converted to HTML format for installation on the WCSU Libraries Homepage under the title Hypertext Library Lingo: a

Glossary of Library Terminology. Then in 1997, many other hypertext links were added and the format was improved in response to suggestions and feedbacks from users. After that during the summer of 1999, several hundred terms and definitions were added, and a generic version was created, omitting all reference to specific conditions and practices at the Ruth Haas Library. Then in the fall of 1999, the glossary was expanded to 1,800 terms. In February 2000, ODLIS was indexed in Yahoo! under "Reference - Dictionaries - Subject." and also indexed in the WorldCat database, available via OCLC FirstSearch. In the year of 2000, the dictionary was expanded to 2,600 terms and 2002 an additional 800 terms had been added. Then from 2002 to 2004, the dictionary was expanded to 4,200 terms and cross-references were added, in preparation for the print edition. Since 2004, an additional 1,500 terms and definitions have been added.

Scope and Coverage

It covers more than 6000 library and information science related terms. ODLIS includes not only the terminology of the various specializations within LIS but also it covers the vocabulary of publishing, printing, binding, the book trade, graphic arts, book history, literature, bibliography, telecommunications, and computer science when, in the author's judgment, a definition might prove useful to librarians and information specialists in their work. Here the entries are descriptive, with examples provided when required. The definitions of terms used in the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules follow AACR2 closely and are therefore intended to be prescriptive. This dictionary includes some slang terms and idioms and a few obsolete terms often as See references to the term in current use. Definitions that are not related to LIS are generally omitted. As a rule, definition is given here under an acronym only when it is generally used in preference to the full term.

Kind of Information

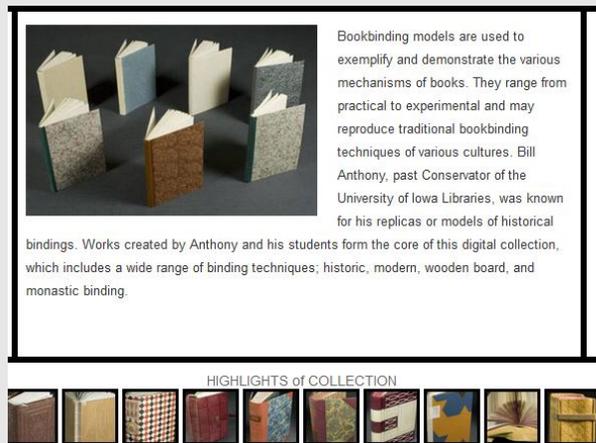
The meanings of the library and information terms, definitions and short notes on those terms etc. are found in this dictionary. See and See also reference is also there. Some examples are given below for clear understanding:

bookbinding model

The binding for a book, made by a skilled binder as a replica to exemplify a particular historic period, national tradition, or craft context, or as the production "dummy" for a hand-bound edition, typically containing only blank leaves. Click here to see examples from a collection of bookbinding models owned by the University of Iowa Libraries.

User can see the examples through this hyperlink

Here the examples of bookbinding model through print screen.



catalog card

In manual cataloging systems, a paper card used to make a handwritten, typed, or printed entry in a card catalog, usually of standard size (7.5 centimeters high and 12.5 centimeters wide), plain or ruled. [Click here](#) to see examples, courtesy of the Gustavus Adolphus College Library. With the conversion of paper records to machine-readable format and the use of online catalogs, catalog cards have fallen into disuse. British spelling is *catalogue card*.

See also: extension card.

catalog code

A detailed set of rules for preparing bibliographic records to represent items added to a library collection, established to maintain consistency within the catalog and between the catalogs of libraries using the same code. In the United States, Great Britain, and Canada, libraries use the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules developed jointly by the American Library Association, Library Association (UK), and Canadian Library Association. Synonymous with cataloging code.

cataloger

A librarian primarily responsible for preparing bibliographic records to represent the items acquired by a library, including bibliographic description, subject analysis, and classification. Also refers to the librarian responsible for supervising a cataloging department. British spelling is *cataloguer*. Synonymous with catalog librarian.

See also: Association for Library Collections and Technical Services and Cataloger's Desktop.

cataloging level

See: encoding level.

There are some short biography of famous LIS persons are also available. An example is given below.

Ranganathan, S(hiyali) R(amamrita) (1892-1972)

A former mathematics professor who, after receiving an honors certificate in library science from the University of London in 1925, served as first librarian of the

University of Madras until 1944, where he developed Colon Classification (1933), a classification system used in research libraries worldwide.

Ranganathan's pioneering work in library education established him as the "father" of librarianship in India. He helped found the Indian Library Association in 1933 and served as its president from 1944 to 1953. From 1948 to 1958 he served on the Indian national committee for cooperation with UNESCO, focusing his attention on issues of concern to libraries, and from 1951 to 1962 he was *rapporteur-general* for the documentation classification section of the International Federation for Documentation.

In 1956, Ranganathan gave his life savings to endow a professorship in library science at the University of Madras, the first such chair outside the United States. In 1962, he used the royalties from his books to establish an endowment for annual lectures given in India by eminent contributors to library science from around the world. He is famous for his *Five Laws of Library Science* (1931):

1. Books are for use.
2. Every reader his book.
3. Every book its reader.
4. Save the time of the reader.
5. A library is a growing organism.

Click here to read Eugene Garfield's tribute to S.R. Ranganathan (*Current Comments*, February 6, 1984).

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Arrangement Pattern

Entries are arranged alphabetically. Under an alphabet the entries which start with that particular alphabet are also arranged alphabetically. For an example mention may be made of cabinet card, cable modem, cable television (CATV), cache, CACUL, CAD etc. which come under the alphabet "C".

Remarks

ODLIS is designed as a hypertext reference resource for library and information science professionals, university students and faculty, and users of all types of libraries.

Comparable Tools

- Glossary of Library Terms
(<http://www.library.illinois.edu/learn/intro/glossary.html>)

- Santa Rosa Junior College Libraries Glossary of Library Terms
(http://www.santarosa.edu/~jfilkins/online_reader/glossaryterms.pdf)

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