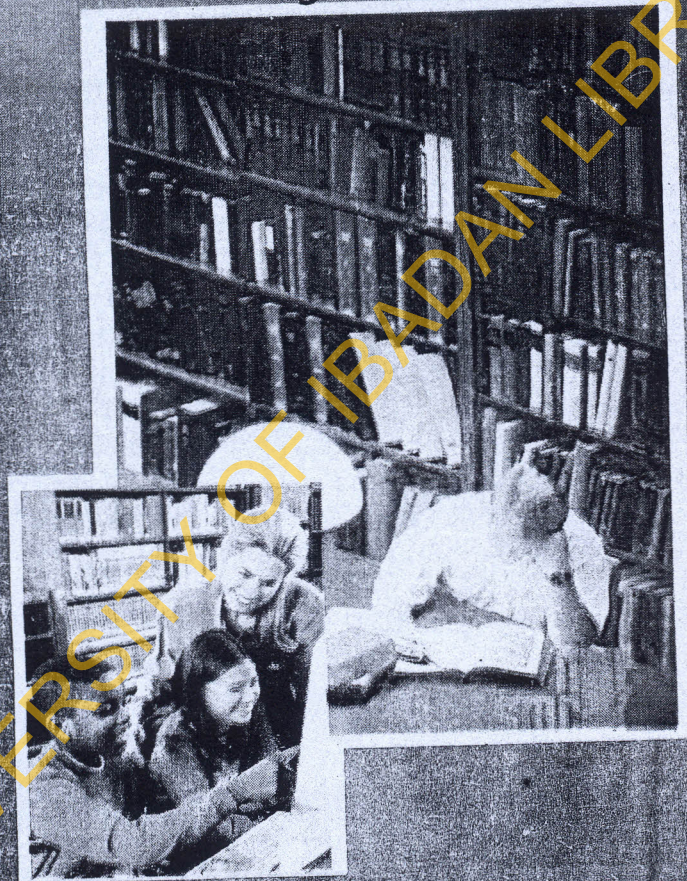


2

# Use of Library for Students in Tertiary Institutions



— Gboyega Adio — Isaac O. Ajala

UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN LIBRARY

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## 5.0 LIBRARY CATALOGUING AND CLASSIFICATION

FADEKEMI OMOBOLA OYEWUSI

### 5.1 LIBRARY CATALOGUING

**Cataloguing** is the way the library is organized it acts as an index to the library collection, just like a book index. Instead of page number, it gives call number, location number and classification number. Effort has been made to have a universal bibliographic control that will describe books in a standardized form universally.

Many libraries abroad are now computerizing everything in the library for instance, the use of Internet to get access to University libraries in the U.S. You access the library by checking for the author, title or subject. The librarian has the work of providing information on each of these for the library collection. Catalogues are organized sets of bibliographic records that represent the holdings of a particular collection in the library. Therefore cataloguing is the process of preparing and maintaining such lists. It is restricted or limited to the stock of a library or in the case of a union catalogue to a group library.

### 5.2 FUNCTIONS OF A LIBRARY CATALOGUE

- It enables the library user to find a book or other library materials of which the author, title, and the subject is known.

- It shows what the library has by a given author, on a given subject and in a given type of literature.
- It assists in the choice of a book (books, journals etc) as to its edition and/or to its character as regards to the topical.

### 5.3 FEATURES OF LIBRARY CATALOGUE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWINGS:

- The ability to organize catalogue and classify information and resources for library, archives or other major collections.
  - The catalogue shows subject relation to each other (broader, narrower, etc.) and specific place in the schedule.
  - Serves as a key to the classification schedule.
  - The library professional who engages in the process of cataloguing and classifying library materials is called a *cataloguer or catalogue librarian*. The cataloguer examines a book and decides what kind of book it is, whether corporate or not (e.g. ministries). The work of the librarian is to make the work easily available.
- Each book in the library has at least one entry in the catalogue. The author card is the basic card and it is called the **main entry**, other additional cards for the same books are known as added entries. These could be for the joint author, title or subject of the book or any other aspects of it the cataloguer wants to draw attention to. While information about a book can be obtained from an added



entry card, it is always a good policy to turn to the main entry card, as it may sometimes contain fuller information than the added entry.

#### **5.4 INFORMATION ON A CARD CATALOGUE**

Books are described in a set way in the catalogue, but the amount of details found on the card varies from library to library. The basic things on a card catalogue are the call number (i.e. the notation on the spine of the book), the authors name, the title and the date of publication. Further details are the publisher and place of publication, the edition, number of pages or volumes, height of the book in centimetres, details of illustrations and some brief notes.

#### **5.5 THINGS TO NOTE IN ARRANGEMENT OF CARD CATALOGUE**

- The usual arrangement in library catalogue is the word by word arrangement.

##### **Word-by-word Arrangement**

New Amsterdam  
New England  
New wives of Old  
Newark  
Newman

##### **Letter-by-letter arrangement**

New Amsterdam  
Newark  
New England  
Newman  
New wives of Old

- Within a particular author's name, the cards for books written by the author usually come first arrange

alphabetically by the title followed by cards for books other people have written about him.

- Newer editions come before older ones.
- Heading consisting of initial letter precede all other words beginning with the same letter e.g.

A.E.M

A.I.U

A.R.U

- Initial article like a, an, the, are disregarded.
- Compound names are filled ad if they are individual names e.g.

Baal-Testhura, Jacob

Baale, Cornelius Henricus

Baden, Helge

## 5.6 SERIALS CATALOGUE

Journals and other publications published serially are normally catalogued separately from books. The journals are entered by their titles in the catalogue. Since it is not possible on a small card to give details of every issues of a journal taken in the library. The extent of a library's holding of each title is given in form of an open entry of volumes, which starts with the particular issues with which the library begins its acquisition, followed by a dash (-) to show that the library continues to acquire subsequent volumes as they are issued.

## 5.7 CLASSIFICATION

A **library classification** is a system of coding and organizing library materials (books, serials, audiovisual materials, computer files, maps, manuscripts, realia) according to their subject. A classification consists of tables of subject headings and

classification schedules used to assign a class number to each item being classified, based on that item's subject.

In a **classification schedule**, each class and subdivision is given a symbol so that the books in which a particular subject is treated can be given the same notation to indicate their relative position on the shelves.

Until the 19th century, most libraries had closed stacks, so the library classification only served to organize the subject catalogue. In the 20th century, libraries opened their stacks to the public and started to shelve the library material itself according to the library classification used to browsing by library users.

## 5.8 TYPES OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

- Enumerative Classification Systems: produce an alphabetical list of subject headings, assign numbers to each heading in alphabetical order
- Hierarchical Classification Systems: divides subjects hierarchically, from most general to most specific

Faceted or Analytico-Synthetic Classification Systems: divides subjects into mutually exclusive orthogonal facets

The most common classification system in use in Nigeria is the Library of Congress and Dewey decimal classification which are essentially enumerative, though with some hierarchical and faceted elements. **Library of congress subject heading** which is used in all university libraries in Nigeria is used for the preparation of the subject of a book during cataloguing.

Specialist classification systems have been developed for

particular subject areas, and some specialist libraries develop their own classification system that emphasizes those areas they specialize in. For example specialist classification system used for art and iconography is known as Icon class. Another example is the Medical Subject Headings devised by the US National Library of Medicine (NLM).

Library classification forms part of the field of library and information science. It goes hand in hand with library (descriptive) cataloguing under the rubric of *cataloguing and classification*.

### 5.9 PARTS OF A CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

- **Schedule:** It lists classes by logical sequence from hierarchical, general to specific.
- **Notation:** These are symbols (number, letters, and punctuation) with generally recognized order to represent different classes.

**Alphabetical Index:** It lists subject names and synonyms are represented by alphabets. **Sub-division of Subjects: Sciences (Q)**

### MAJOR CLASSES OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

#### Letter

#### Discipline

A

General Works

B-BJ

Philosophy, Psychology

BL-BX

Religion

C  
D  
E-F  
G  
H  
J  
K  
L  
M  
N  
P  
Q  
R  
S  
T  
U  
V  
Z

Auxiliary Sequence of History  
History; General and Old World  
History; America  
Geography; Anthropology; Recreation  
Social Science  
Political Science  
Law  
Education  
Music  
Fine Arts, Architecture  
Language and Literature  
Science  
Medicine  
Agriculture  
Technology  
Military Science  
Naval Science  
Bibliography; Library Science

Specific Classification in Class Q, R, T and S

Class Q Science

Alphabet

Subject

Q  
QA  
QB  
QC

Science  
Mathematics  
Astronomy  
Physics

QD	Chemistry
QE	Geology
QH	Natural history
QK	Botany
QL	Zoology
QM	Human anatomy
QP	Physiology
QR	Microbiology

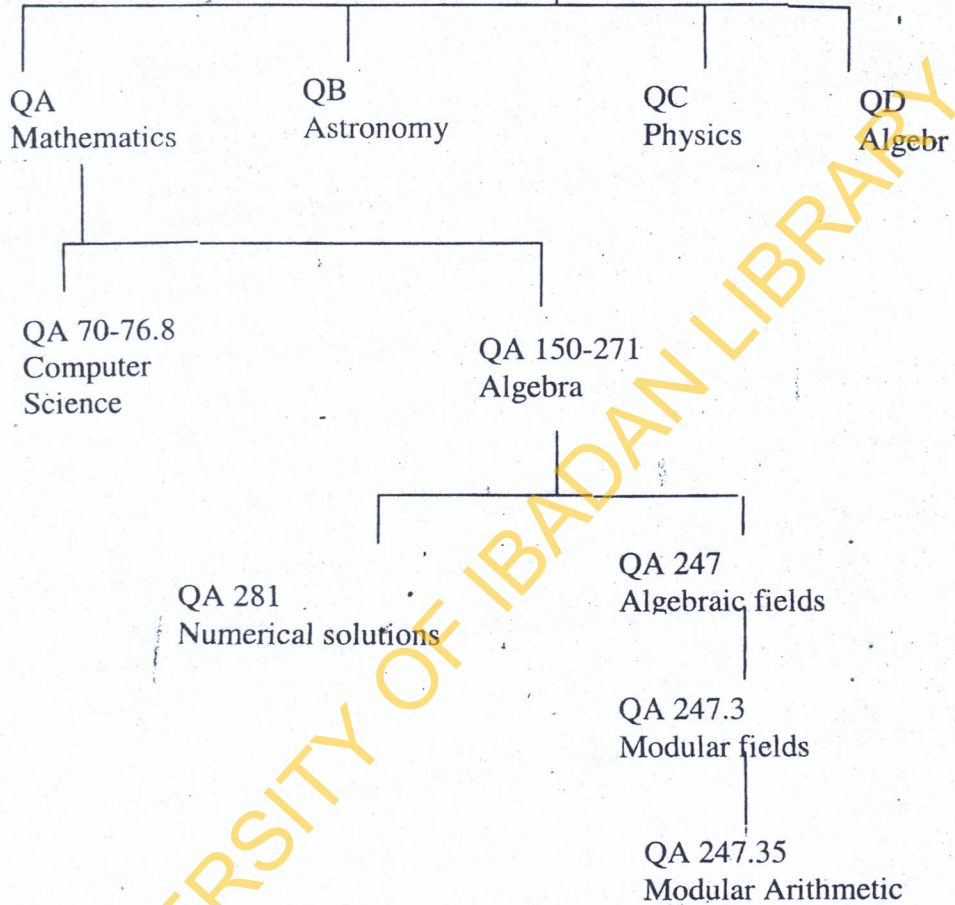
**Some subdivision under mathematics class QA**

QA 76-76.8	-	Computer Science
QA 10-141.8	-	Arithmetic
QA 150-271	-	Algebra

**Some subdivisions under Algebra QA 150-271**

QA 218	-	Numerical solutions
QA 247	-	Algebraic field
-	-	Algebraic Numbers
QA 247.3	-	Modular fields
QA 247.35	-	Modular Arithmetic

# Sciences



**Class R      MEDICINE**

- R      Medicine (General)
- RA     Public aspect of medicine
- RB     Pathology
- RC     Internal Medicine
- RD     Surgery
- RE     Ophthalmology
- RF     Otorhinolamngology
- RJ     Pediatrics
- RK     Dentistry
- RL     Dermatology
- RM     Therapeutics Pharmacology
- RS     Pharmacy
- RT     Nursing
- RV     Botany, Thomsonian

**Class T**  
**TECHNOLOGY**  
**Alphabet subject**

<u>Alphabet</u>	<u>Subject</u>
T	Technology (General)
TA	Civil Engineering
TC	Hydraulic Engineering
TD	Environmental
TE	Highway Engineering
TF	Railroad Engineering
TG	Bridge Engineering
TJ	Mechanical Engineering
TK	Electrical/Electronics
TL	Motor Vehicle



TN Mining Engineering  
TP Chemical Engineering  
TR Photography  
TS Manufactures  
TT Handicrafts Arts & Crafts  
TX Home Economics & Eclectic

**Class S AGRICULTURE**

S Agricultural (General)  
SB Plant Culture and Horticulture  
SD Forestry  
SF Animal Culture  
SH Fish Culture  
SK Hunting Sports

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# EXAMPLES OF CARD CATALOGUE

## 1. Author Card

Location Mark or (class Mark)	Title	Place of Publication
<p>TJ 778 .Sa7</p>	<p>Author</p>	<p>SARAVANAMUTTOO, H.I.H. Gas turbine theory/by Hih Saravanamuttoo, G.F.C. Rogers and H. Cohen.- 5<sup>th</sup> ed.- Patparganj Delhi: Pearson Education, 2001. xvi, 491p. : ill. ISBN: 81-7808-534-8</p>
<p>Publisher</p>	<p>0019392 0019393</p>	<p>1. Gas-turbines I. Rogers, G.F.C., <u>jt. auth.</u> II. Cohen, H., <u>jt. auth.</u> III. Title</p>
<p>Accession Number</p>	<p>Tracing of Secondary entries</p>	

## 2. Subject Card

<b>TJ</b>	<b>GAS -TURBINES</b>
<b>778</b>	
<b>.Sa7</b>	<b>SARAVANAMUTTOO, H.I.H.</b> Gas turbine theory/by Hih Saravanamuttoo, G.F.C. Rogers and H. Cohen.- 5 <sup>th</sup> ed.- Patparganj Delhi: Pearson Education, 2001. xvi, 491p. : ill. ISBN: 81-7808-534-8 I. Gas-turbines I. Rogers, G.F.C., <u>jt. auth.</u> II. Cohen, H., <u>jt. auth.</u> III. Title
<b>0019392</b>	
<b>0019393</b>	

## 3. Joint Author Card

<b>TJ</b>	<b>Cohen, H., <u>jt. auth.</u></b>
<b>778</b>	
<b>.Sa7</b>	<b>SARAVANAMUTTOO, H.I.H.</b> Gas turbine theory/by Hih Saravanamuttoo, G.F.C. Rogers and H. Cohen.- 5 <sup>th</sup> ed.- Patparganj Delhi: Pearson Education, 2001. xvi, 491p. : ill. ISBN: 81-7808-534-8 I. Gas-turbines I. Rogers, G.F.C., <u>jt. auth.</u> II. Cohen, H., <u>jt. auth.</u> III. Title
<b>0019392</b>	
<b>0019393</b>	

#### 4. Subject card

**TJ**

Gas turbine theory

**778**

**.Sa7**

**SARAVANAMUTTOO, H.I.H.**

Gas turbine theory/by Hih Saravanamuttoo, G.F.C.  
Rogers and H. Cohen.- 5<sup>th</sup> ed.- Patparganj Delhi: Pearson  
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I. Gas-turbines

I. Rogers, G.F.C., jt. auth.

**0019392**

II. Cohen, H., jt. auth.

**0019393**

III. Title

#### 5. Shelf List Card

**TJ**

Shelf List

**778**

**.Sa7**

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**0019393**

III. Title

## 6. Joint Author Card

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**778**

**.Sa7**

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ISBN: 81-7808-534-8

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I. Rogers, G.F.C., jt. auth.

**0019392**

II. Cohen, H., jt. auth.

**0019393**

III. Title

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## 5.10 TUTORIAL EXERCISES

### Catalogue Cards and General Arrangement of Books of Shelves

BU

6 JOURNAL of Applied Mechanics  
.J (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)  
New York.

Vol 1 (1933)

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1. What type of catalogue card is this?

.....

2. Compare the entries on this card with the main author card (page). What are the differences?

.....

.....

.....

3. Label the following cards with the appropriate information (e.g. accession number)

HD 248 .15	IKE Adebimpe Economic development of Nigeria, 1950-64, a bibliography. Nsukka: University of Nigeria, 1968  ix, 29p: 24cm ISBN: 6749 1. Economic development I. Title
------------------	---

QC 176 .K5 1986   047841	KITEL, Charles Introduction to Solid State Physics.-6 <sup>th</sup> ed New York.- John Wiley, 1986..  x, 646p.:ill ISBN: 0-471874774 1. Solids I. Title
--	--

Z ADETOYE, T.O.  
 138 Music made simple.- a bibliography.- Ibadan:  
 .A5 Fountain, Books, 2000.

iv 401p :ill  
 ISBN: 0-498210  
 1. Bibliomusic - bibliography  
 f: Title

Rewrite the following class marks (call numbers) in order that they should appear on the shelves

TX 45 .D4	SB 250 .B3	TS 4501 .S25	S 512 ..C6	SD 421 .D35
SB 319 .A51T3	TA 321 .D33	TA 81 .E5	SK 750 .A2L4	T 8 .F3
R 834 .16C6	QA 348 .E5C68	RA 271 R71	QA 117 .B4	QM 23.2 .G34



## ANSWER


## References

1. Adio, Gboyega et al (2001) Library manual for students of Tertiary institutions Ogbomoso: University Library, Lautech 38pp.
2. Adio, Gboyega et al (2002) Introduction to use of Library for students in Tertiary institutions Ogbomoso: University Library, Lautech 97 pp.