

## Dictionaries H 1540

**BACKGROUND:** Although the free-floating form subdivision **-Dictionaries** is the standard subdivision for the concept of dictionaries, the following subdivisions are used to designate special categories of dictionaries or dictionary-like materials:

-Concordances	-Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.
-Dictionaries, Juvenile	-Language-Glossaries, etc.
-Directories	-Nomenclature
-Encyclopedias	-Registers
-Encyclopedias, Juvenile	-Terminology
-Gazetteers	-Terms and phrases

Except as noted in the procedures below, the provisions of this instruction sheet are generally applicable only to the subdivision **-Dictionaries**, not to the special subdivisions listed above. Instructions on the use of some of these subdivision appear in other instruction sheets. For **-Concordances**, see H 1670, sec. 3.f.; for **-Directories** and **-Registers**, see H 1558; for **-Gazetteers**, see H 1630; for **-Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.**, **-Terminology**, and **-Terms and phrases**, see H 2184. For dictionaries of acronyms, see H 1206.5. Use of the subdivision **-Dictionaries and encyclopedias** under names of places and ethnic groups was discontinued in 1990. Use of the subdivision **-Dictionaries, indexes, etc.** under names of individual persons and literary authors was discontinued in 1991.

**1. Language dictionaries.** Use the subdivision **-Dictionaries** as a form subdivision under names of languages for comprehensive, alphabetical lists of words in those languages, usually with definitions.

For incomplete lists of the words of a language which may or may not be alphabetically arranged, with or without definitions, use the subdivision **-Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.**, under the name of the language. For lists of expressions, phrases, etc., found in a particular language use the subdivision **-Terms and phrases** under the name of the language.

**a. Dictionaries in one language.** Assign the heading **[name of language]-Dictionaries**, for example, **Spanish language-Dictionaries**.

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### 1. *Language dictionaries.* (Continued)

*b. Dictionaries in two languages.* If a dictionary gives the terms of one language in terms of another, assign the heading [*name of first language*]-**Dictionaries**-[*name of second language*], for example, **German language-Dictionaries-English**. If the second language is also given in terms of the first, assign an additional heading with the languages reversed, for example, **English language-Dictionaries-German**.

Omit the word **language** or **dialect** in formulating the subdivision following **-Dictionaries**, for example, **English language-Dictionaries-German** [*not English language-Dictionaries-German language*]; **English language-Dictionaries-Cajun French** [*not English language-Dictionaries-Cajun French dialect*].

If the heading for the dialect that is represented by the topical subdivision following **-Dictionaries** is established in inverted order, formulate the subdivision by using the name of the dialect in natural-language order and omitting the word **dialects**, for example, **English language-Dictionaries-French Creole** [*not English language-Dictionaries-Creole dialects, French or English language-Dictionaries-Creole, French*].

Do not assign a geographic subdivision after the subdivision **-Dictionaries** or **-Dictionaries-[name of second language]**.

*c. Polyglot dictionaries.* If a dictionary gives for one language the equivalent terms in several other languages, assign the heading [*name of language*]-**Dictionaries- Polyglot**. If each language is given in terms of the others, assign only the heading **Dictionaries, Polyglot**.

*d. Lexicography.* For works about language dictionaries, use the free-floating subdivision **-Lexicography** under names of languages.

**2. Subject dictionaries.** Use the subdivision **-Dictionaries** as a form subdivision under subjects for works consisting of comprehensive, alphabetical lists of terms pertaining to those subjects, usually with definitions.

Use the subdivision **-Dictionaries** under personal names for lists of terms related to an individual. For lists of terms used in the speech or writings of a person, use the subdivision **-Language-Glossaries, etc.** under the name of the person.

For incomplete lists of the terms associated with a particular subject, or for comprehensive lists of such terms that are not arranged alphabetically, use the subdivision **-Terminology** under the subject. See H 2184 for specific instructions.

For works consisting of explanatory articles arranged alphabetically or topically, use the subdivision **-Encyclopedias** under the subject. For encyclopedias intended for children up through age 15 or 9th grade, use the subdivision **-Encyclopedias, Juvenile** under the subject.

**a. Dictionaries in one language.** Assign the heading **[topic]-[place, if appropriate]-Dictionaries-[name of language]** except when the language is English. For English assign the heading **[topic]-Dictionaries**, without indicating language. *Examples:*

650 #0 \$a Chemistry \$v Dictionaries \$x French.

650 #0 \$a Science \$v Dictionaries.

[not 650 #0 \$a Science \$v Dictionaries \$x English.]

650 #0 \$a Law \$z United States \$v Dictionaries.

[not 650 #0 \$a Law \$z United States \$v Dictionaries \$x English.]

650 #0 \$a Theater \$z France \$v Dictionaries \$x French.

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### 2. Subject dictionaries. (Continued)

**b. Dictionaries in two languages.** If a subject dictionary gives the terms of one language in terms of another language, assign two headings: **1. [topic]–[place, if appropriate]–Dictionaries–[first language]** and **2. [first language]–Dictionaries–[second language]**. If the second language is also given in terms of the first language assign two additional headings: **3. [topic]–[place, if appropriate]–Dictionaries–[second language]** and **4. [second language]–Dictionaries–[first language]**. Do not use the subdivision **–English** after **[topic]–Dictionaries**. *Examples:*

*Title: English-Persian dictionary of legal terms.*

650 #0 \$a Law \$v Dictionaries.

650 #0 \$a English language \$v Dictionaries \$x Persian.

*Title: Albanian-English military dictionary.*

650 #0 \$a Military art and science \$v Dictionaries  
\$x Albanian.

650 #0 \$a Albanian language \$v Dictionaries \$x English.

*Title: Langenscheidt's dictionary of ecology : English-German/German-English.*

650 #0 \$a Ecology \$v Dictionaries.

650 #0 \$a English language \$v Dictionaries \$x German.

650 #0 \$a Ecology \$v Dictionaries \$x German.

650 #0 \$a German language \$v Dictionaries \$x English.

**c. Polyglot dictionaries.** Several arrangements are possible for works in multiple languages. Assign headings as shown below, following the pattern that most closely corresponds to the situation in the work being cataloged. Do not use the subdivision **–English** after **[topic]–Dictionaries**.

*One language into two languages:*

650 #0 \$a [topic] \$v Dictionaries \$x [first language].

650 #0 \$a [first language] \$v Dictionaries \$x [second language].

650 #0 \$a [first language] \$v Dictionaries \$x [third language].

*One language into several languages:*

650 #0 \$a [topic] \$v Dictionaries \$x [first language].

650 #0 \$a [first language] \$v Dictionaries \$x Polyglot.

2. *Subject dictionaries.*

c. *Polyglot dictionaries. (Continued)*

*Two languages into one language:*

650 #0 \$a [topic] \$v Dictionaries \$x [first language].  
 650 #0 \$a [topic] \$v Dictionaries \$x [second language].  
 650 #0 \$a [first language] \$v Dictionaries \$x [third language].  
 650 #0 \$a [second language] \$v Dictionaries \$x [third language].

*Several languages into one language:*

650 #0 \$a [topic] \$v Dictionaries \$x Polyglot.  
 650 #0 \$a Dictionaries, Polyglot.

*Several languages into each other language:*

650 #0 \$a [topic] \$v Dictionaries \$x Polyglot.  
 650 #0 \$a Dictionaries, Polyglot.

d. *Lexicography.* For works about dictionaries in a particular subject, establish the subdivision **-Lexicography** under the subject, for example, **Science-Lexicography**.

3. *Juvenile dictionaries.* Use the free-floating form subdivision **-Dictionaries, Juvenile** under names of languages or topical headings for dictionaries intended for children up through age 15 or 9th grade.

Do not further subdivide **-Dictionaries, Juvenile** by names of languages when used under topical headings. If it is necessary to bring out the language of a juvenile topical dictionary, do so by assigning an additional heading.

For language dictionaries, further divide **-Dictionaries, Juvenile** by names of languages, in accordance with the guidelines in sec. 1, above, for example, **French language-Dictionaries, Juvenile-English**.

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**4. Picture dictionaries.** Use the heading **Picture dictionaries, [name of language]** for general picture dictionaries. If the dictionary is limited to a particular topic, also assign the appropriate heading for subject dictionaries. *Example:*

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650 #0 $a Theater $v Dictionaries.  
650 #0 $a Picture dictionaries, English.
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