To review: in LCSH, equivalence relationships are represented by Used For (UF) references.

- Synonymous words and phrases
- Allow users to search synonyms and be directed to the authorized heading

The UF references contain synonymous words and phrases that users might search instead of the word or phrase in the authorized heading.

The references direct users to the proper heading.
Each UF also displays as an instruction to USE the authorized heading.

The USE references display in alphabetical order, intermixed with authorized headings.

The USE reference for **Library catalogers** falls between the headings **Library catalog management** and **Library catalogs**.
Clicking on the link in Classification Web sends us to the authorized heading Catalogers, the entry for which includes the full list of UF references.

Note that the list of UF references for an individual authorized heading always appears in alphabetical order.

In this module, we will discuss some of the various types of UFs that are found in LCSH. We will focus on the instructions in Subject Headings Manual H 373, which is the general instruction sheet for UFs.
Synonymous terms and phrases are found while the cataloger is doing research in reference sources prior to making the proposal for the heading.

Additional UFs may also be added later, as they are discovered.

Although American libraries are the primary audience for LCSH, equivalent terms and phrases in British English, Indian English, and so on, may be included as UFs.
This example, the entry for **Trails**, includes almost two dozen UFs.

The underlined UFs are equivalent phrases that are commonly used in the United States – *Bridle paths, Hiking routes, Hiking trails, Paths, and Walkways.*
There are also several examples of UF s in Australian and British English – *Bush tracks, Bush walks, Footpaths, Foot trails, Tracks, and Tramping tracks*. 
Just as common as UFs for synonymous words are UFs that bring significant words to the front.

These are usually provided through inverted references, and may also appear as phrases that are synonymous with the heading (or another reference).

Another important use for these types of UFs is to bring similarly-worded concepts together when they would otherwise be widely separated by the alphabetical arrangement of LCSH.
In this example, we can see several inverted UFs made to bring significant words to the front.

*Paradise, Grains of,* is the inversion of the heading.
Pepper, Guinea, is the inversion of another UF, Guinea pepper.
And there are two other inverted references that pair with other UFs that are in natural-language order.
The inverted UF's bring alternative terminology for *Grains of paradise* together with other references that include the word “pepper.”
Beginning with Significant Words

- Pepper grinders
  USE Pepper mills

- Pepper, Guinea
  USE Grains of paradise

- Pepper Islands (Seychelles)
  USE Piqure

- Pepper, Malaguetta
  USE Grains of paradise

- Pepper Martin (Fictitious character)
  USE Martin, Pepper (Fictitious character)

- Pepper, Melegueta
  USE Grains of paradise

- Pepper mills (May Subd Geog)
  UF Grinders, Pepper
  Mills, Pepper
  Pepper grinders
On this slide you can see the array of headings that refers to various types of routes, including our example from before, *Routes, Backcountry USE Trails.*
These headings for types of routes would not otherwise be related to each other, but putting them into alphabetical proximity helps the user see all of the possibilities.
Note the reference for *Routes of Trade*. This is an example of the use of a phrase instead of an inverted reference.

It could as easily say “Routes, Trade,” but instead the somewhat more common phrase *Routes of trade* was preferred, because users would be likely to search it.
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Remember that it is essential to click on the UF reference to see the entry itself, in order to find full information about the heading, instead of assigning headings based on a reference that you found.
There is a special provision for UF's to bring together headings qualified by a language, ethnic group, or nationality.

Most headings of this type are established in natural-language order, but sometimes they are inverted. Users should not have to know which is which, so a UF is always provided for the alternative form.
You can see the results here.

**Art, Algerian** and **Art, Alsatian** are authorized headings, but so is **Algonquian art**.

You may be wondering why the form of heading is different for **Algonquian art**. That is because Algonquians are an ethnic group in the United States, and headings qualified by an ethnic group in the United States are always in natural language order. Regardless of the form of heading, the UF **Art, Algonquian** brings Algonquian art into the array with the inverted headings
Likewise, the UF *Algerian art* brings that concept into the alphabetical array with other headings containing the words Algerian and Algeria.
And the reference *Alsatian art* does the same.
In addition to USE FORs beginning with significant words, we also have USE FORs for alternative spellings and different word endings, and so on.

**Other Spellings, Word Endings, Etc.**

- UF references are made from alternative spellings, different word endings, etc.
Most Americans probably use the plural *Fish*, so a reference is provided to the authorized heading, which is in the other plural form, *Fishes*. 
Other Spellings, Word Endings, Etc.

- UF references are made from alternative spellings, different word endings, etc.

- *Fishes* (May Subd Geog) [QL614-639]
  - UF Fishes
  - Piscidae

- *Pediatricians* (May Subd Geog)
  - UF Paediatricians
  - Pediatric physicians

And pediatrician can be spelled in two ways.
But UFs are not made if the only difference is in punctuation, capitalization, or diacritics.
Other Spellings, Word Endings, Etc.

• UF references are made from alternative spellings, different word endings, etc.
• Exception 1: if the only difference is in the punctuation, capitalization, or diacritics used
• Exception 2: if the difference is handled at a higher level of the hierarchy

Or if the difference is handled at a higher level of hierarchy.
For example, it is not necessary to provide a UF in the entry for *Women pediatricians* since the alternative spelling of pediatricians is handled on the record for *Pediatricians*. 
USE FORs are also created for changed or cancelled headings. So, whenever a heading is changed or cancelled, a USE FOR reference is made to lead users to the new form of the heading.
The USE reference appears as usual.

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Changed or Cancelled Headings

- UF's are made when a heading is changed or cancelled
- Users might remember the old form of the heading

Toys, Mechanical
USE Mechanical toys
However, the legend “Former heading” appears in the UF in the entry for the heading itself.
“Upward” References

• UF's that are not exactly synonymous with the heading
• Usually slightly narrower in meaning than the authorized heading
• Made when it is clearly impractical to establish specific headings for the concepts

Sometimes it is impractical to try to establish separate headings when words or phrases are extremely close in meaning. In that case, the concepts are covered by a heading for one of the words or phrases, and a UF is made for the other.

In most of those cases, the UF has an ever-so-slightly narrower meaning than the heading, so the UF's are called upward references.
Nuns and sisters in Catholic religious orders are not equivalent, but the words are often used interchangeably.

Nuns take perpetual vows – that is, they take one vow that is in effect for the rest of their lives – while sisters take vows that must be renewed periodically. Most people refer to religious sisters as nuns, though, because the difference in definitions is obscure.

It therefore makes sense to have a single heading rather than trying to distinguish between sisters and nuns. This decision helps catalogers and users alike.
Here is another example.

*Food deserts*, the first UF in the list of UF's for *Food security*, is not equivalent to *Food security*. *Food security* is the abstract concept, while *food deserts* are an outcome of food insecurity, and can therefore be considered an upward UF.

By the way, this slide also demonstrates another type of UF, which are UF's made to represent the opposite of the heading. This is a pretty common practice in LCSH.

Food security and food insecurity can be put on a continuum; you cannot talk about food security without relating it to food insecurity. As with upward UF's, the terms are not synonymous but it is impractical to establish separate headings for the concepts.
We live in a society that loves acronyms, initialisms, and abbreviations, but they do not always make for good headings.

If the heading is the spelled-out form of the concept, a UF for the abbreviation or acronym is provided if it’s in general use.
Graphical user interfaces are commonly called GUI interfaces, or GUIs, so there is a UF for that form.

Most UFs of this type are qualified in some way, to clarify the meaning.
This entry for **Mirrorless interchangeable-lens cameras** includes four of this type of UF reference:
- *E.V.I.L. cameras*,
- *Evil cameras*,
- *MILCs*, and
- *MSCs*. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Initialisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mirrorless interchangeable-lens cameras</strong> (May Subd Geog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UF Compact interchangeable-lens cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compact system cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital single lens mirrorless cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSLM cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic viewfinder, interchangeable lens cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E.V.I.L. cameras</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVIL cameras</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interchangeable lens cameras, Mirrorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILCs (Digital cameras)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mirrorless system cameras</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MSCs (Digital cameras)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single lens mirrorless cameras, Digital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here is one more example, this time of an initialism that occurs within the reference.
Foreign words and phrases are rarely provided as UFs in LCSH, since LCSH is an English-language vocabulary.

They are provided, however, if the foreign-language terminology is commonly found in English-language reference sources.
The classic example of this phenomenon is the intellectual movement called the **Enlightenment**, which is also commonly known as the Aufklärung. Since many users may know the German word, it is provided as a UF.

Note that this rule about foreign-language references applies only to concepts. There are different rules for foreign-language UFs for named entities like geographic features and buildings.
We want to briefly mention another type of UF.

Sometimes the heading is in the form [Topic A] and [Topic B], and the heading refers to a reciprocal relationship between the topics.

When that is the case, a UF is provided for the reverse order, as in the example Literature and globalization, which has a UF Globalization and literature.
The final type of UF that we would like to mention relates to topical headings that are subdivided by other topics. We have not discussed subdivisions in depth yet, so we will cover this type of reference very briefly.

When a topical heading is subdivided by another topical heading, and it is specifically established that way, a UF is made for the reversed form.

LCSH has an alphabetical list of strikes and lockouts in various industries, such as the cannery industry and the carpentry industry. Canneries and Carpentry are both authorized headings.
The result is that the strikes and lockouts for canneries and carpentry can also be found by searching by the industry.
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Topics Subdivided by Other Topics

• A UF is made for the reversed form

Canneries (May Subd Geog)
BT Food processing plants
NT Fish canneries

Canneries—Strikes and lockouts
USE Strikes and lockouts

Carpentry—Mathematics
[TH5612]
BT Shop mathematics

Carpentry—Strikes and lockouts
USE Strikes and lockouts—Carpentry

Carpentry—Tools
In summary, UF references assist users and catalogers to find authorized headings that represent concepts.

USE FOR references can take many forms, including synonyms, abbreviations, initialisms, acronyms, different forms of the heading, foreign words and phrases, and so on.

This module has covered the general rules for UF s, which are contained in Subject Headings Manual instruction sheet H 373.

Special rules also exist for other types of headings, such as buildings, geographic features, and other particular types of headings, such as battles. We will not talk about the rules for those references here, but they are also made for the convenience of the user. We will see many examples of them as we proceed through this training.