I examined the three main sections of the article: '*Library as Platform*,' '*Library as Social Infrastructure*,' and '*Library as Technological-Intellectual Infrastructure*'. I classified the verbs, with "library/libraries" as the subject, into three types: **Inward**, **Outward**, and **Qualitative**. These verbs, or actions, highlight the essential reasons libraries can function as infrastructure. At the same time, as Foucault discusses in *The Order of Things*, systems of categorisation and order are not neutral but are heavily influenced by historical and social constructions. Seeing the library as a subject and categorising its actions creates a unique 'grammar of the library'. The different categories of behaviour also reveal the multiple meanings and functions of libraries in historical contexts and social needs.

Inward

: (a) acquire (b) organize (c) preserve (d) make (e) reinvent (f) employ (g) bring (h) employ (i) package (j) incorporate (k) contain (l) incorporate (m) store (n) get

Libraries maintain their place in history due to their large resource storage capacity. They have consistently provided physical support for vast resources and adapted their structure to meet new demands. Moreover, libraries are constantly reinventing themselves to meet different challenges. In short, the library's inward behaviour of incorporating resources and updating its construction is an important reason for the library's stable existence.

Outward (o) open (p) allow (q) have (r) report (s) devise (t) collaborate (u) address (v) announce (w) benefit (x) reflect (y) open (z) open (aa) partner A library's outward actions clarify its role as social infrastructure. As places and institutions accessible to a large proportion of the population, libraries are called upon to take on an extensive range of responsibilities. To meet the expectations of various parties, libraries are always communicating with different groups, such as the public, educators, and government agencies. In various outward behaviours, libraries have been trained with various abilities, which come from the pub-

abilities, which come from the public, and the public constitutes one community and society after another, and libraries naturally become an important part of society. The expectations from the outside have become the default responsibility of the library, and until now the library has been an indispensable presence

in society.

Qualitative

. (bb) assume (cc) be (dd) be (ee) play (ff) have (gg) have (hh) continue (ii) have (kk) continue (il) have (mm) have

The verbs in this section all show the nature of libraries in a very definite sense, and what they represent is often shaped by a long historical and cultural background. Libraries "have been expected to symbolise the eminence of a ruler or state, to integrally link 'knowledge' and 'power'." So the library is an amalgamation of knowledge and a symbol of power. As institutions long accepted by the public, libraries can naturally become 'community centres' recognised by the public.

1.Mattern, S. (2014) Library as infrastructure, Places Journal. Available at: https://placesjournal.org/article/library-as-infrastructure/ (Accessed: 31 October 2024).

2.Foucault, M. (2001) 'Preface', in The Order of Things: An Archaeology of the Human Sciences. London: Routledge, pp. xvii–xx.

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- (a) For millennia libraries have ac-
- (b) quired resources, organized them,
- (c) preserved them and made them
- (d) accessible (or not) to patrons.
- (e) ... so they are continuously reinventing themselves and the means by which they provide those vital information services.
- (f) The Queens Public Library employs case managers who help patrons identify public benefits for which they're eligible.
- (g) Libraries also bring communities together in times of calamity or disaster.
- (h) For instance, "Libraries that focus on early-childhood education might employ educators, academicians, or teachers to help us with research into early-childhood learning and teaching."
- (i) "Their narrative" or what I'd call an "epistemic framing," by which I mean the way the library packages its program as a knowledge institution, and the infrastructures that support it — "must include everyone," says the University of Michigan's Kristin Fontichiaro.
- (j) ... rather, the library should incorporate the "enfranchised" as a key public, both so that the institution can reinforce its mission as a social infrastructure for an inclusive public ...
- (k) It's worth noting that Boston and other libraries contained book railways and conveyer belt retrieval systems — proto-robots — a century ago.
- (1) Snøhetta's James B. Hunt Jr.
- (m) Library (2013) at North Carolina
 State University also incorporates
 a robotic storage and retrieval
 system, so that the library can
 store more books on site, as well
 as meet its goal of providing seating for 20 percent of the student
 population.
- (n) Others recommend that libraries
 get into the content production.
 business.

- (o) Weinberger argued that libraries
- (p) should open up their entire collections, all their metadata, and any technologies they've created, and allow anyone to build new products and services on top of that foundation.
- (q) ... libraries have recently reported record circulation and visitation.
- (r) 90 percent of respondents say the closure of their local public library would have an impact on their community, and 63 percent describe that impact as "major."
- (s) ... and some libraries are devising innovative solutions.
- (t) ... but libraries do need to collaborate with other institutions to determine how they leverage the resources of the infrastructural ecology to serve their publics ...
- (u) ... and tasked working groups
 with developing proposals for
 how the library can better address
 those needs.
- (v) The New York Public Library has recently announced that some of its branches will serve as "learning hubs" for Coursera...
- (w) The library's social infrastructure thus benefits even those who don't have an immediate need for its space or its services.
- (x) A well-designed library a contextually-designed library — can reflect a community's character back to itself.
- (y) Last year, the Brooklyn PublicLibrary, just a couple blocks from where I live, opened its Levy Info Commons ...
- (z) Also last year, the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Library in Washington, D.C., opened its Digital Commons ...
- (aa) The Chicago Public Library partnered with the Museum of Science and Industry to open a pop-up maker lab featuring opensource design software ...

- (bb) Libraries have also assumed a host of ever-changing social and symbolic functions.
- (cc) In short, the library has always been a place where informational and social infrastructures intersect within a physical infrastructure that (ideally) supports that program.
- (dd) Libraries are infrastructures not only because they are ubiquitous and persistent, but also, and primarily, because they are made of interconnected networks that undergird all that foment ...
- (ee) ... libraries play a critical role as mediators, at the hub of all the hubbub.
- (ff) A public library today has information to improve people's lives. We are an enabler; we are a connector.
- (gg) Libraries have a natural affinity with cultural institutions.
- (hh) Many libraries have continued along a path laid by library innovators from Ptolemy to Carnegie.
- (jj) And many libraries have classrooms and labs where they offer regular technical training courses.
- (kk) ... while libraries continue to serve a vital role as "opportunity institutions" for the disenfranchised, this cannot be their primary self-justification.
- (11) The [American Library Association] has a proven history of commitment to intellectual freedom.
- (mm) The Hunt Library has a maker-space, a GameLab, various other production labs and studios, an immersion theater, and, rather eyebrow-raisingly, an Apple Technology Showcase