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ABSTRACT

Three major sets of factors are involved in the evaluation of classification systems: evaluation of the system according to purpose, according to design, and according to functional operation. Part A of this paper is concerned with the basic detail needs for evaluation of purpose. Eight different kinds of classification systems for the subject, library science, are differentiated. The outline according to purpose shows diversity and, at the same time, it indicates the uniformity and perhaps the ubiquity of classification systems. Part B outlines the basic detail needs for evaluation of design of classification schemes. The evaluation of design must relate to the purpose of the classification dealt with, not to that of some other classification. Part C outlines the basic detail needed for evaluation of functional operations. Samples of the eight types of classification schemes analyzed for purpose in Part A are shown to exemplify how many ways one subject, namely, classification, can be classified. (see also LI 002 796 through LI 002 806). (Author/NH)

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SUBJECT ANALYSIS OF LIBRARY SCIENCE LITERATURE
BY MEANS OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS: OUTLINE
OF CRITERIA NEEDED FOR EVALUATION

by

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LI 002 807

CONFERENCE ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL
OF LIBRARY SCIENCE LITERATURE

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, there has been considerable interest in classification systems as a means of organizing information (recorded messages) for transfer purposes. Arguments have occurred and positions have been taken with regard to the efficacy of this or that type of system. At the same time, the term "classification" itself has been used with varying degrees of broadness, all the way from a very narrow hierarchical view to a view so broad that it takes in practically everything that can be conceptualized and defined.*

The current concern with classification has had an apparent effect on the various methods of bibliographic control applied to library science literature. Actual analysis of all the methods would make a good topic for a doctoral dissertation and will not be performed here. Only an outline for such a study has been prepared and is presented in brief form, with examples, as a basis for discussion.

*The "Elsinore definition" of classification will be used by the authors:

By "classification" is meant any method creating relations, generic or other, between individual semantic units, regardless of the degree in hierarchy contained in the systems and of whether those systems would be applied in connection with traditional or more or less mechanized methods of document searching. Classification Research; Proceedings of the Second International Study Conference held at Hotel Prins Hamlet, Elsinore, Denmark, 14th to 18th, September 1964 (Copenhagen, Munksgaard, 1965), p.544.

Three major sets of factors are involved in the evaluation of classification systems: evaluation of the system according to purpose, according to design, and according to functional operation. Classification systems are considered in an objective fashion.

Subjective aspects, such as personal factors and individual differences in interpretation and judgment, which would influence application, have not been considered, though conceivably these could affect operation. The objectivity proposed in this outline may be impossible to achieve, but at least an attempt at objectivity should be made so that those factors which are entirely subjective can be recognized separately.

In Part A, we have considered the question, "Why was this classification made?" Then in Part B we moved on to "How is this classification made?" Finally in Part C we come to "How well does this classification do what it was made to do?" Samples of the eight types of classification schemes analyzed for purpose in Part A are shown to exemplify how many ways one subject, namely, classification, can be classified.

PART A. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF PURPOSETypes of classification analyzed for purposeType 1) for books and reports:

[Dewey Decimal Classification, Universal Decimal Classification, Library of Congress Classification, Bliss Bibliographic Classification, Colon Classification-- see Appendix A]

Purposes:

To place books, reports in order on a shelf
(array in a consistent sequence)
To physically group books on like subjects
together (array in a helpful sequence)
To fit into a more general classification
To be used directly (for searching open stacks
by a person on foot-for browsing)
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner,
specialist, general reader

Type 2) for classified catalogs:

[Classification Research Group's Faceted Classification,
(see Appendix B) also Dewey, UDC, LC in Appendix A)]

Purposes:

To search for all the books in a library on a
given subject
To display that subject in its full relationships
with generic and specific as well as coordinate
subject classes
To avoid the one-book-one-place impasse of physical
shelf arrangement by classification
To fit into a more general **classification**
To be used indirectly (as a rule, **must use an**
alphabetical index to learn notation for area to
be searched, and to request items in closed stacks)
To be used for browsing in one place (in a book or
card catalog used as a unit rather than by travelling
over floors, levels, buildings)
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist,
general reader

Type 3) for content of books:

tables of contents by type of activity,
by type of library, or by a combination
of the above (see Appendix C)

Purposes:

To display author's or editor's organization
and interpretation of his subject
To enable reader to follow author's flow
of thought more readily
To enable { cataloger } to analyze text
 { indexer }
 { abstracter }
To be used by student, scholar, practitioner,
specialist

Type 4) for classified indexes to books:

(see Appendix D)

Purposes:

To enable author to indicate specific
concepts in detail
To be used by reader to pinpoint access by
name, subject, etc.; to get at full content,
regardless of author's organization of his work
To be used by student primarily, but also helpful for
scholar, practitioner, specialist

Type 5) for arrangement of bibliographies:

- a) retrospective
- b) current (see Appendix E)

Purposes:

To order bibliographies in a helpful sequence
To group items in a like subject together,
preferably the sequence used by specialists
in that subject and not necessarily to fit a
more general classificatio: scheme.

To permit searching for all the books and articles on a given subject that have been included (though multiple entry is possible, it has rarely been used)

To provide browsing in list form, often with annotation or critical comment (where used, selection is ipso facto critical)

To be used by student, scholar, practitioner, specialist

Type 6) for directories of personnel, research projects, etc.

(see Appendix F)

Purposes:

To create helpful subsets of classes according to type of specialty (separates parts)

To permit multiple placement where applicable

To be used by all persons needing rather specific information

Type 7) for classified indexing or abstracting serials covering book, periodical and report literature

Note: books are essentially an established literature. Articles and reports are a flexible, mobile, changing literature.

(see Appendix G)

Purposes:

To permit rapid access to totality of references (and possibly abstracts) about CURRENT literature

To achieve speed of access and widest coverage by dividing subjects into manageable portions

To fit a flexible classification needed for current literature on subject material that is not fixed in focus (i.e., frequently changing organization and emphasis,

To be used by scholar, practitioner, specialist, and and the advanced student

Type 1) for thesauri or index term lists

(see Appendix H)

Purposes:

- To provide a framework for structuring the thesaurus or index term list
- To ensure that related terms are grouped so that all (not part) of their significant relationships are caught
- To define homographs, uncover synonyms, limit metaphors by indicating class membership
- To be used by makers of thesauri or index term lists and as needed by those who consult them

PART B. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF DESIGN OF CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Note: In all cases, evaluation of design must relate to purpose of the classification dealt with, not to that of some other classification.

- 1) Analysis according to Ranganathan's Canons of Classification: Prolegomena to Library Classification 2d ed. (London, Library Assn., 1957)

For Characteristics (Foci)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Canon of Differentiation | 4. Canon of Ascertainability |
| 2. Canon of Concomitance | 5. Canon of Permanence |
| 3. Canon of Relevance | 6. Canon of Relevance Sequence |
| 7. Canon of Consistency | |

For Array

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8. Canon of Exhaustiveness | 10. Canon of Helpful Sequence |
| 9. Canon of Exclusiveness | 11. Canon of Consistent Sequence |

For Chain

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12. Canon of Decreasing Extension for Filiatory Sequence | 14. Canon of Subordinate Classes |
| 13. Canon of Modulation | 15. Canon of Coordinate Classes |

Terminology

- 16. Canon of Currency
- 17. Canon of Reticence

- 18. Canon of Enumeration
- 19. Canon of Context

For Notation

- 20. Canon of Relativity

- 21. Canon of Expressiveness

- 22. Canon of Mixed Notations

Queries:

- a. What parts of Ranganathan's canons are applicable to the eight types of classification mentioned in Part A?
- b. Should the characteristics of the different types influence the application of the canons?
- c. Are any new canons needed?

2) Statement of philosophy governing the classification system.

The introduction to a classification system should include a short explanation of the general philosophy underlying the system. If there is no explanation, one should be derived by a careful inspection of the system itself. This statement should cover the following points enumerated here as queries:

Queries:

- a. Is the system hierarchical, faceted, coordinate or other?
- b. Is the structure based on logical exposition or on building from words or concepts?
- c. Is the system theoretically or empirically derived?
- d. Are the methods of exposition based on the evolutionary or revolutionary approach to the development of systems?

- e. What types of concepts are used to express interrelationships among aspects of recorded knowledge being treated in the system? (e.g., scope, note, "prefer" or "use" note, and cross references)
 - f. What are the structural dimensions of the system; what dimensional concept of knowledge underlies the classification? (e.g., philosophical basis used to determine parameters of what constitutes "knowledge")
- 3) Analysis to discover helpfulness or hindrance of collateral or sub-parts of a scheme (such as notation, format, dimensions, auxiliary schedules, or similar addenda)

Queries:

- a. Does the notation hinder the display of class relationships?
- b. Does the format permit representation of a three or four dimensional structure?
- c. Do the auxiliary schedules provide enough valuable information to counter-balance their awkwardness in usage?
- d. How many type fonts are necessary for clarity?

PART C. BASIC DETAIL NEEDED FOR EVALUATION OF FUNCTIONAL OPERATION

- 1) Analysis of each system in terms of how well it does what it was designed to do (from the point of view of its STATED PURPOSE)
- 2) Analysis of the adaptability of a system to different kinds of needs (as given in 1)
- 3) Analysis of the adaptability of a system to mechanization (especially to show how theoretical principles in design will be affected by advantages and limits of computers)

- 4) User-type of analysis to show what is or will be demanded of a classification by various types of users.* (This should be a user's use study, not what the user thinks he wants, which is a matter pertaining to the evaluation of purpose)
- a. Responsiveness of classification to various types of users according to their backgrounds (e.g., their degree of sophistication will affect their approach to the classification)
 - b. Responsiveness of parts of the classification in use, in terms of class description, structure, index terms, classified index terms, notation, format, ability to accept new data, realignment as conditions change, etc.

CONCLUSION

The mere fact of making an analytic outline has yielded some interesting information. Without analysis as to purpose--even the sketchy one made here--we could not have differentiated eight different kinds of classification systems for the subject, library science. At the same time, we might have considered some of these systems as something other than classification, particularly classification for indexes to books, directories, and thesauri or index term lists. The outline according to purpose shows diversity and yet at the same time it indicates the uniformity and perhaps the ubiquity of classification systems. It also indicates the fullness, or lack of it, in almost all schemes.

Note: The USER in such studies would be both the user who applies the classification system and the user who makes use of the end-product of such application.

The outline for purpose sets up the basic corpus of material to be studied. The outlines according to design and functional operation, get down to the brass tacks of evaluation. Here the different factors to be considered can be studied for each system, as well as comparatively for all systems--with the proviso that the purpose be kept in mind in rating design and operation so that a system is not judged in terms of some factor it was never designed to encounter.

The whole outline reveals how much work is still needed in classification research. There are at least four dissertation possibilities here: thorough analysis of the several different classification methods of bibliographic control, evaluation of classification systems according to design, evaluation according to workability and adaptability, and evaluation by thorough user-analysis, considering the interaction of the user-applier and the user-reader.

The literature of library science is a manageable piece with which to work, and at the same time it contains most of the various types of classification systems encountered. This microcosm should be an excellent base for sound studies; the results forthcoming could then be applied to study of classification in other subjects and perhaps eventually even to that of the universe of knowledge itself.

Francis Levy's study, made for a recent meeting in Marseilles on the "documentation of documentation" is a step in this direction. That meeting and this one in Albany may mark the beginning of much needed study and exploration of our own field's bibliographic control problems and their solutions.

December, 1967

Francis Levy. "Compatibility between Classifications and Thesauri: Evaluation of a First Study in the Field of Information Storage and Retrieval." (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Groupe D'etude sur L'information Scientifique, 1967). Report No. COM./30/67/F.L. (See Appendix I of this paper for excerpts of his work)

APPENDIXES
To Show
Types of Classification
Analyzed for Purpose

Appendix A
Type 1 (a)

Third Summary
The 1000 Sections

Library science

| Generalities | | 025.2 | Acquisitions | |
|--------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 000 | Generalities | 050 | Gen | Selecting and acquiring books, periodicals, other materials by purchase, exchange, gift |
| 001 | Knowledge | 051 | Am | |
| 002 | | 052 | Oth | .21 Book selection |
| 003 | | 053 | Oth | |
| 004 | | 054 | Fre | Principles and theory |
| 005 | | 055 | Ital | |
| 006 | | 056 | Spa | .23 Order work |
| 007 | | 057 | Slav | |
| 008 | | 058 | Scand | .25 Physical preparation for shelves |
| 009 | | 059 | Oth | .26 Exchange and gift work |
| 010 | Bibliographies & catalogs | 060 | Gen | Including United States Book Exchange [formerly 021.85] |
| 011 | General bibliographies | 061 | In l | |
| 012 | Of individuals | 062 | In l | |
| 013 | Of specific classes of writers | 063 | In | |
| 014 | Of anonymous & pseudon. works | 064 | In | .3 Cataloging |
| 015 | Of works from specific places | 065 | In | |
| 016 | Of specific subjects | 066 | In | .32 Descriptive cataloging |
| 017 | General subject catalogs | 067 | In | |
| 018 | General author catalogs | 068 | In | .33 Subject cataloging |
| 019 | General dictionary catalogs | 069 | Mu | Use 025.330 001 - 025.330 009 for standard subdivisions |
| → 020 | Library science | 070 | Ne | For classification, see 025.4 |
| 021 | The library | 071 | In | |
| 022 | Physical plant of libraries | 072 | In | |
| 023 | Library personnel & positions | 073 | In | .330 01-.339 99 Subject headings |
| 024 | Regulations for use of libraries | 074 | In | Divide like 001-999, e.g., subject headings in science |
| → 025 | Library economy | 075 | In | 025.335 |
| 026 | Special libraries | 076 | In | |
| 027 | General libraries | 077 | In | |
| 028 | Reading & reading aids | 078 | In | .34 Cataloging of special materials |
| 029 | Indexing & documentation | 079 | In | Divide like 025.17, e.g., cataloging of maps 025.346 |
| 030 | General encyclopedic works | 080 | Gen | |
| 031 | American | 081 | Am | |
| 032 | Other English-language | 082 | Ot | .35 Cooperative cataloging |
| 033 | Other Germanic languages | 083 | Ot | |
| 034 | French, Provençal, Catalan | 084 | Fr | Class union catalogs, bibliographical centers [both formerly 025.35] in 021.64 |
| 035 | Italian, Romanian, etc. | 085 | Ita | |
| 036 | Spanish & Portuguese | 086 | Sp | |
| 037 | Slavic languages | 087 | Slav | .37 Filing |
| 038 | Scandinavian languages | 088 | Scand | |
| 039 | Other languages | 089 | Ot | |
| 040 | | 090 | Mss → .4 | Classification |
| 041 | | 091 | M | |
| 042 | | 092 | Bl | Principles, systems, notations |
| 043 | | 093 | In | |
| 044 | | 094 | Ne | .43 General classification schedules |
| 045 | | 095 | Ne | |
| 046 | | 096 | Ne | .46 Classification of special subjects |
| 047 | | 097 | Ne | |
| 048 | | 098 | Ne | Use 025.460 001 - 025.460 005 for standard subdivisions |
| 049 | | 099 | Ne | Divide like 001-999, e.g., classification of music 025.467 |

111

122

in: Melvil Dewey, Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index,
17th ed., Lake Placid Club, N.Y., Forest Press, 1955. Vol. I,
pp. 111, 133.

Appendix A
Type 1 (b)**02 Libraries. Librarianship**

- 021 FUNCTION, VALUE, UTILITY, CREATION, PUBLICITY, DEVELOPMENT, SCOPE, FINANCIAL UPKEEP OF LIBRARIES. *Cf.* 025.1 .4
- .4 Extension work. Accessory services, lectures, exhibitions, etc. .5
- .6 Development, scope of service. Branches. Library grouping, co-operation. Mobile libraries .52
- .8 Relations with public authorities. Legislation .53
- .9 Financial upkeep, support, funds. *By* :33 .54
- 022 LIBRARY SITE AND PREMISES. *Cf.* 727.8 .6
- .1 Site. *Cf.* 711.5 .7
- .2 Building materials, protection. *By* :691; :699.8 .7
- .3 Planning in general .7
- .4 Storage space, shelving, stacks. *Cf.* 645.45 .7
- .5 Reading rooms. Rooms for study .7
- .6 Space for administrative and accessory services. Staff rooms, cloak rooms, exhibition halls, etc. .8
- .7 Lighting. *By* :628.9 .8
- .8 Heating and ventilation. *By* :697 .9
- .9 Various fixtures and fittings .9
- 023 MANAGEMENT. STAFF .9
- .3 Administrative council. Trustees. Committee .9
- .5 Staff. *Use* .08... *from* 35.08 *as needed*. .9
- 024 USE OF THE LIBRARY. REGULATIONS .9
- .01 Rules and regulations. Hours of opening. Conditions for borrowing .9
- .6 Loan details: restrictions, fines, renewal .9
- .68 Inter-library loans. *Cf.* 021.6; 025.6 .9
- 025 LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION, METHODS AND ROUTINE .9
- .1 Executive. General management .9
- .11 Finance. *Cf.* 021.9 .9
- .2 Accessions .9
- .21 Book selection .9
- .22 Book acquisition: purchase, exchange, gift .9
- .25 Accession methods. Processing .9
- .3 Cataloguing and indexing. *Cf.* 001.815 .9
- .34 Catalogues according to arrangement, etc. .9
- .342 Author catalogues .9
- .343 Subject catalogues (alphabetical, classified) .9
- .35 Catalogues according to physical form, *e.g.* book-register, loose-leaf, card .9
- .4 Documentary classification .9

- .4 Tax- .4
- .52 Municipal .52
- .53 Regional; C .53
- .54 State .54
- .6 Libraries for specific .6
- .7 Libraries attached to prison .7
- .7 Libraries for higher and special establishments. University, college .7
- .8 Libraries for elementary, secondary schools .8
- .9 Free access reading and newspaper rooms .9
- 028 READING. ADVICE FOR READERS. Bibliographical psychology. *Cf.* 374.2 .9
- 03 ENCYCLOPAEDIAS. DICTIONARIES. REFERENCE BOOKS. *Cf.* 413 .9
- 030.1 General universal encyclopaedias .8
- .8 Dictionaries, vocabularies, etc. .8
- 04 COLLECTIONS OF ESSAYS. OFFPRINTS. REPRINTS. PAMPHLETS. BROCHURES *As* (04). *Cf.* 06; 08 .9
- 05 Periodicals. Reviews .9
- 050 Business and editorial management. *As* 070 .9
- 058 Yearbooks. Directories .9
- .7 Address books. Lists of names, subscribers. Professional lists. Directories. *Cf.* (058.7) .9
- 059 Almanacs. Calendars. *Cf.* 264-11; 529.3/.5 .9
- 06 Organizations. Associations. Congresses. Museums .9
- 06.01 Character, constitution, aim, etc. .9
- .012 Foundation. Fusion. Disbandment .9
- .013 Statutes, rules, legal personality .9
- .02 Members: lists, rolls, forms of membership .9
- .022 Admission, election. Insignia. Resignation .9
- .023 Individual members: life, honorary, etc. .9
- .024 Collective membership: sections, groups .9
- .026 Rights, duties, subscriptions, dues .9
- .027 Disciplinary measures, suspension, etc. .9
- .03 Funds. Property. *Cf.* 06.047 .9
- .04 Administrative, executive organs .9

Appendix A
Type 1 (c)

OUTLINE

LIBRARIES

| | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| | Z | | |
| → | 662- 664 | Library collections. | |
| | 665- 718.5 | Library science. | |
| | 665- 674 | General. | |
| | 674.5 | Bibliographical centers. | |
| | 675 | Classes of libraries. | |
| | 677 | Library legislation. | |
| | 678 | Library administration and organization. | |
| | 679- 680 | Architecture, heating, lighting, etc. | |
| | 681 | Photography in library science. | |
| | 682- 682.3 | Personnel, salaries, etc. | |
| | 683 | Finance, bookkeeping, etc. | |
| | 684- 685 | Supplies, shelving, etc. | |
| | 686 | Branches, bookmobiles, etc. | |
| | | The collections. The books. | |
| | 687 | General. | |
| | 688 | Special collections. | |
| | 689- 690 | Acquisition. Exchanges. | |
| | 691- 692 | Special classes of materials: Pamphlets, maps | |
| → | 695- 699 | Cataloging, classification, etc. | |
| | 700- 701 | Bookbinding, conservation, etc. | |
| | 702 | Thefts and losses. | |
| | 703.5 | Moving, shelving, etc. | → 696 |
| | 704- 710 | Regulations, hours of op | .C99-993 |
| | 711- 711.97 | Reference use, etc. | |
| | 712- 715 | Circulation, loans, chargin | .D51-8 |
| | 716- 716.1 | Library extension, travelin | .U4-5 |
| | 716.3 | Public relations, publicity, | |
| | 716.5 | Endowments, bequests. | |
| | 716.7- 716.8 | Libraries and radio and tel | |
| | 717 | Museums, exhibitions, pho | |
| | 718- 718.5 | Libraries and schools, chilc | |
| | 719- 725 | Libraries (General). | |
| | 731- 880 | Library reports, history, and | |
| | 881- 981 | Library catalogs and bulletin | |
| | 987- 997 | Private libraries. Book colle | |
| | 993- 996 | Bookplates. | |
| | 998- 1000.5 | Booksellers' catalogs, book pr | 697 |

BIBLIOGRAPHY

| | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1001- 1039 | General. |
| 1041- 1115 | Anonyms and pseudonyms. |
| 1121 | Books with chronograms. |
| 1201- 5000 | National bibliography. |
| 1201- 1212 | America. |
| 1215- 1361 | United States. |
| 1365- 1401 | Canada. |
| 1411- 1431 | Mexico. |
| 1437- 1500 | Central America. |
| 1501- 1595 | West Indies. |
| 1601- 1945 | South America. |

LIBRARIES

Z

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------------|
| | Library science. |
| | The collections. The books--Continued. |
| | Classification and notation. |
| | Cutter, Charles. Expansive classifica- |
| | tion. |
| | Dewey, Melvil. Decimal classification. |
| | U.S. Library of Congress. Classification. |
| | .U4 General works. |
| | .U40 Outline of the classificator. |
| | .U5 By class, A-Z. |
| | e.g. .U5A Class A. |
| | .U5B1 Class B, part I, B-BJ. |
| | .U5B2 Class B, part II, BL-BX. |
| | .U5P6-67 Class P and subclasses. |
| | .U5Q Class Q. |
| | By subject or form, A-Z. |
| | e.g. .B9 Business. |
| | .C5 Chemistry. |
| | .C6 Clippings. |
| | .C8 Correspondence. |
| | .F6 Forestry. |
| | .G4 Geography. |
| | .I4 Law. |
| | .M17 Maps. |
| | .M4 Medicine. |
| | .M8 Municipal government. |
| | (.M9) Music, see ML 111. |
| | .P545 Phonorecords. |
| | .S5 Science. |
| | .T45 Telecommunication. |
| | Theology. |
| | .T5 General. |
| | .T51 By religion, denomination, |
| | etc., A-Z. |

in: Library of Congress, Classification; Class Z: Bibliography and Library Science, 4th ed., Washington, 1959. pp. VIII, 29.

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Appendix A
Type 1 (d)

- ZH Cataloging, Classification and Notation, and Indexing.
- This group of subjects may be treated with regard to Libraries, or to Bibliography, or to Documentation. The principles are much the same.*
- The numeral sub-sections may be requisite for the section, and perhaps under some of the sub-sections; for instance, a literature on Subject-cataloging in Germany is not beyond likelihood.*
- Elementary and Introductory, Compendious Books.
- ZHA Larger, Comprehensive Works.
Cataloging and Classification.
- ZHB Discourses and Discussions on the group of related subjects.
The Subject-approach to Books.
- ZHC Cataloging (-guing) Books and other Bibliographic materials,
Forms of Catalogs: Books, Cards, Sheaf-catalogs, etc.
- ZHD Author-catalogs, Cataloging under Authors' names, General.
- ZHE Corporate Names: of Corporations, Institutions, Countries,
Municipalities, Cities, etc., Cataloging under these.
- ZHF Special subjects or topics relative to Author-catalogs.
Cataloging by Titles of Books, etc.
- ZHG Bibliographical Cataloging as distinct from Cataloging for
Bibliographic details in Library Catalogs. \ Libraries.
- ZHM Classification, Bibliographic, and for Libraries.
- ZHN Notation for Classification. See also under Libraries, ZK.
- ZHO Notation for Bibliographic Classification as distinct from
Classification for Libraries.
- ZHP Guide-cards in Card Catalogs, Guides to the Classification and
Notation.
- ZHQ Index to Classification:
Separate from the Classification, or Beside it;
Combined with the Classification, at places within it.
- ZHR Special subjects or topics relative to Classification and to
Subject-catalogs
- ZHS Catalogers and Classifiers: Training, Qualifications, etc.
- ZHT Catalogers, as distinct from Classifiers.
See also under Libraries, ZK.
- ZHU Classifiers, as distinct from Catalogers.
For Bibliographers see Z4.
- ZHV Indexing, General.
- ZHW Indexing Periodicals, the subjects in.
- ZHY Special Subjects and Topics relative to Cataloging, Classification,
and Indexing.
Coöperative Cataloging and Classifying.
Reproduction of Catalogs, Microfilming, etc.
Standardized Cataloging.
Codes for Classifiers.

see next page

from: Bliss, Henry Evelyn. A Bibliographic Classification, extended by
Systematic Auxiliary Schedules for Composite Specification and
Notation. N.Y., H. W. Wilson, 1953. Vol. III.

16
Appendix A
Type 1 (d)

- ZL Libraries: Establishment, Services, Administration, Economy.
Alternative is ZX or JV under Education. See also ZC - ZH and ZY.
*The numeral sub-sections should conform to Schedule 1, but
with the following adaptations. See also ZC and ZG.*
- ZN3 History of Libraries, General.
- ZN5 Associations, Societies, Clubs, etc. in general. Institutes.
- 53 History of these.
- 55 Publications not periodical.
- 56 Periodical Publications.
- 57 Staff Meetings on Matters pertaining to the Libraries.
For the several Countries, etc. ZQ, ZR, and ZS are assigned.
- ZN8 Statistics relative to Libraries.
For the Study of Librarianship see ZP.
- ZNA Establishment of Libraries, in general.
- A Foundation of Libraries in the more special sense.
- B Extensive Increase of Libraries in Number and Size.
- C Library Property. See also ZN8, Statistics of Libraries.
- D Fire Insurance.
- E Fires in Libraries.
- F Public Libraries, maintained wholly or partly from Public Funds.
- G Libraries Free to the Public but maintained mostly from
Private Funds.
- H National Libraries.
- J State Libraries.
- L City and Town Libraries, Maintained by Municipalities.
- N Village Libraries and other Smaller Libraries.
- P Relations to the State or Municipality.
- Q Legislation Relative to Libraries.
- R Educational Relations, Services, Influences.
- S Sociological Relations. See also Bibliosociology, ZDK - ZDU.
- T Purposes and Values of Libraries other than those named above.
- U Trustees, or others responsible to the Founders.
- Y Special subjects relative to Establishment and Main*
- ZNB Donations, Gifts, for Libraries, and Donors.
- F Friends of the Library Donations.
- ZNC Finances, Funds, Appropriations
- A Appropriations from Pub'
- B Budgets, Budgeting.
- C Costs of Mainte-
- E Salaries
- J Purch-
- L
- N
- ZNJ Cataloging and Classification for Libraries.
See the note under ZH, Cataloging, Classification, etc.
Details under ZH may be subordinated here, if so preferred.
- ZNK Catalogs for Libraries, alternative to ZHD - ZHL, also ZHR and ZHY.
- ZNL Union Catalogs, combining those of Several Libraries in a Dis-
trict.
Union Finding-lists.
- ZNX Classification for Libraries, and Classifying the Books.
- ZXX Notation. Alternative to ZHM and ZHX.
- ZNO Reclassifying Libraries.
- ZNP Preparing Books for Lending and Charging.

CHAPTER 92
LIBRARY SCIENCE

920 Facet

| Facet | Term | (IN) by |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| [P] | Library | Enumeration |
| [M] | Material | Enumeration |
| [E] [2P] | Problem | Enumeration |

923 Problem Facet

92351 A specific scheme of classification should be individualised by (CD).

Examples

- 2.5:1M Decimal 2.5:1N Congress
- 2.5:1M9 Expansive 2.5:1N3 Colon
- 2.5:1M96 Universal Decimal 2.5:1N34 Bibliographic

92355 A specific cataloguing code should be individualised by (CD).

924 When the focus in the [E] is Classification, [2P] may be the subject classified and its number should be got by (SD).

Examples of Class Numbers

- 2.5:1N3,(2) Colon Classification of library science
- 2.45:6 Circulation of newspapers
- 234:81 Book selection in university library
- 234:45:81 Newspaper selection in university library
- 268:88 Maintenance work in libraries for the blind
- Acm55,M Zeitschrift für Instrumentenkunde.

CHAPTER 92
LIBRARY SCIENCE

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| 2 [P]; [M]; [E] [2P] | 63 | Prisoner |
| Facet [P] | 61 | Hospital |
| | 65 | Wesman |
| | 68 | Blind |
| | 695 | Seafarer |
| Trans-local | 95 | Contact |
| World | 97 | Private |
| Nation | | Facet [M] |
| Region | | Source as Facet [P] for |
| State | | Generalia (Bibliography) |
| Division | | Facet [P] or [E] |
| Local | 1 | Book selection |
| District | 2 | Organization |
| City | 3 | Publication |
| | 4 | Geography |
| Academical | 5 | Technical treatment |
| Elementary school | 1 | Classification |
| Secondary school | 2 | Classification |
| College | 3 | Classification |
| University | 4 | Classification |
| Research | 5 | Classification |
| Business | 55 | Classification |
| Industry | 6 | Classification |
| Non-periodical | 61 | Classification |
| Periodical | 62 | Classification |
| Government department | 7 | Classification |
| Other (SD) | 8 | Classification |
| (Vocab.) | 81 | Administration |
| Reference | 811 | Administration |
| Instruction | 815 | Service |
| | 82 | Library |
| Subscription | 81 | Order |
| Special class | 85 | Association |
| Gift | 88 | Preparation |
| | 97 | Maintenance |
| | | Determination |

in: S. R. Ranganathan, Colon Classification, 4th ed. (reprinted, with amendments),
Folney, New York, Asia Pub. House, 1973, p. 1.71. 2.30.

1
Appendix E
Type 2

Outline of the Classification

CORE SUBJECTS

| | |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| A | LIBRARY SCIENCE |
| Ab/Ay | Common subdivisions (Form) |
| B | Common subdivisions (Subject) |
| Bg | Library profession |
| C | Common subdivisions (Time): History |
| D | Common subdivisions (Place) |
| E | Organization & Administration |
| Eb | Building & Equipment |
| Es | Organizational & administrative problems |
| Frr | Staff |
| G | Processing of library materials |
| H | Information retrieval |
| Hf | Classification |
| Hm | Cataloguing, indexing |
| K | Assistance to readers. Information work. |
| I/N | Stock, library materials |
| Ib/Iz | By Form |
| M | By Subject |
| N/S | Library ownership and use |
| n/Py | Extent & nature of service |
| Q | Use of the material |
| R | <u>Alternative</u> for Minority users |
| S | Libraries by subject interest |
| Sd | Special libraries |
| T | Libraries by owner-cum-user |
| Tg | 'Non-official' institutions |
| U | Academic institutions |
| V | 'Official' institutions |
| Vs | Public libraries |
| W | Libraries by user |
| Ww | Children's libraries |
| X | School libraries |
| Z | <u>Alternative</u> for Users with special subject interest |

see next page

from: Classification Research Group. A Classification of Library Science.
Preliminary draft edition. (London, ASLIB, 1965).

10
Appendix B
Type 2
(see also App. A)

| | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| H | Information retrieval (Indexing in widest sense, covering all methods of indicating likely relevant items - via catalogues, shelf-arrangement, personal assistance) |
| Hb | Index language |
| Hbc | Literary warrant |
| Hbd | Author participation |
| Hbe | Consistency |
| Hbh | Specificity |
| Hbi | Exhaustivity |
| Hbk | Citation order |
| Hbp | Permutation |
| Hc | Content analysis, subject analysis |
| Hd | Construction of index languages ('Theoretical' classification and indexing) |
| Hdc | Maintenance |
| Hdd | Changing |
| He | Interpretation of index languages ('Practical' classification and indexing) |
| Hec | Maintenance |
| Hed | Changing |
| → Hf | CLASSIFICATION (i.e. derivation of classes with subsequent systematic arrangement of these) |

continued on next page

Appendix B
 Type 2 (cont.)
 (see also App. A)

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hfc/Hfp | - divided like Hoc/Hbp |
| Hfj | Class sequence |
| Hg | Notation |
| Hgc | Hospitality |
| Hge | Synthesis |
| Hgf | Faceted notation |
| Hgi | Simplicity |
| Hgj | Brevity |
| Hgn | Mnemonics |
| Hgn | Hierarchical |
| Hgo | Ordinal |
| Hgq | Ancillaries |
| Hgs | Alphabating marks |
| Hgt | Chronological marks |
| Hh | A/Z index |
| Hhr | Relative index (for construction of A/Z indexes to classified catalogues, <u>see</u> Hy) |
| Hhs | Chain procedure |
| Hht | Rotated index |
| Hjb | Enumerative, semi-enumerative |
| Hjd | Analytico-synthetic |
| Hje | Faceted, 'Free-facet' systems |
| Hjg | General |
| Hjs | Special |
| Hk | Classification schemes |
| Hkg | General (A/Z by author/title) |
| Hks | Special (by subject, e.g. Hks(O2) Library science: this is an alternative to subordinating to Facet L) |

Appendix C
Type 3 (b)
(Type of activity)

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| C. Doctoral dissertations in library science accepted by institutions of higher education, by subject category, United States: 1925-60 | 114 |
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| | v |

in: Nathan M. Cohen, et al., Library Science Dissertations: 1925-60.
Washington, Office of Education, 1963. p. 89.

Appendix C
Type 3 (c)
(Type of library and task)

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| IV. National and regional co-operation | 62 |
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| XI. Bibliographies and reference material | 202 |
| XII. Examination hints and technique | 228 |
| Suggested further reading | 236 |
| Appendix. List of abbreviations | 239 |
| Index | 243 |

in: K. C. Harrison. First Steps in Librarianship; A Students' Guide,
3rd rev ed., A. Deutsch, 1964.

Appendix C
Type 3 (e)
(Type of library)

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| XI. Bibliography | 62 |
| XII. Early Printing in India | 74 |
| XIII. Librarianship and Documentation | 86 |
| XIV. Care of books | 89 |
| Index | 92 |

in: E. S. Gujrati. Librarianship, New Delhi, Lakshmi Book Store, 1964.

Appendix D
Type 4

262

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- Character, definition, 195
 Check digit, of notation, 178
 Chemical Biological Coordination Center, as search-ready system, 134-135
 Cipher, definition, 163-164
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 → Classification, codes used. principle involved, 170-171
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in: Allen Kent. Textbook on Mechanized Information Retrieval, New York Interscience Publishers, 1962. p.262.

Appendix E
Type 5

TECHNICAL PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION

186. KELLEY, GRACE OSGOOD. The classification of books in terms of use with some regard to the advantages of the subject-catalog. Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1934.

Attempts to determine whether the subject catalog or the classification assigned to books is of greater help to library users. Sources are catalogs of the University of Chicago Library, the Library of Congress, the Massachusetts State Library, and the library of Northwestern University.

Considers recent historical situation with respect to classification, and outlines ways in which libraries have met the need for availability of subject matter. Analyzes in detail 2 out of 13 elements which affect adversely the usefulness of classified arrangements of books. The 13 are shown to be of two main types: those inherent in classification itself, and those due to limitations in its practical application to books.

Concludes that the flexibility of the subject catalog, as opposed to the unavoidable rigidity of classification, makes it the better medium for indicating subject resources of a library.

187. TAUBER, MAURICE FALCOLM. Reclassification and recataloging in college and university libraries. Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1941.

Considers value of classification in college and university libraries from historical and practical, rather than theoretical, point of view, and discusses in detail reasons for reclassification in academic libraries.

Shows how policies of systematic arrangement were influenced by five groups: librarians who were articulate in print and at library conferences, devisers of special systems for specific institutions, catalogers and classifiers, faculty members, and educational officers and surveyors of libraries.

Studies 60 U. S. and Canadian college and university libraries which had changed, or were changing, to the Library of Congress classification. Analyzes validity of reasons for reclassification and recataloging in light of the nature of existing catalogs, the strengths and weaknesses of the systems discarded, needs of the libraries' various clienteles, problems of administration, and cost factors. Concludes that some commonly accepted reasons for reclassification and recataloging are not particularly valid.

689 606 0-63-7

in: Nathan M. Cohen, et al., Library Science Dissertations: 1925-60, Washington, Office of Education, 1963. p.39.

Appendix F
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in: National Science Foundation. Office of Science Information Service.
Current Research and Development in Scientific Documentation.
No. 11, Washington, 1966.

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in: Paul A. Winckler. Library Periodicals Directory, Brookville, N.Y.,
Graduate Library School of Long Island University, 1967.

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in: Library Science Abstracts, Vol. 17, No. 1, Jan.-Mar. 1966. p. iii.

Appendix G
Type 7 (b)

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from: Documentation Abstracts, December 1966. Vol. 1, No. 4.

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| Utilization of Information Materials | — | General and Theoretical Aspects | 66.4.149 |
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| → Classification and Ordering | 66.4.56 | Organisation of Information Activities | 66.4.476 |
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From: Abstract Journal; Scientific and Technical Information, (English translation of Referativnij Zhurnal - Nauchnaya i Tekhnicheskaya Informatsiya), No. 4, 1966. p.1.

Appendix H
Type 3

III: SELECTED SPECIALIZED SCHEMES

Thesaurus of Documentation Terms
Keyword List

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 04 Abstracting | 05 Electrophotography | 01 Photographs |
| 04 Abstracts | 01 Errors | 05 Photography |
| 03 Abbreviations | 03 Facet Classification | 02 Polyterms |
| 06 Access | 05 File Cards | 01 Preprints |
| 05 Accessions | 05 Filing | 05 Printing |
| 03 Alphabetical Codes | 03 Hierarchy | 01 Publications |
| 05 Analytic Files | 06 Hits | 01 Publicity |
| 06 Analog Computers | 02 Homonyms | 01 Publishing |
| 06 Answers | 05 IBM Cards | 05 Punched Cards |
| 05 Archives | 04 Index Entries | 05 Punched Tapes |
| 01 Articles | 04 Indexes | 06 Questions |
| 03 Array | 04 Indexing | 05 Reading Machines |
| 04 Association | 04 Indexing Depth | 05 Recording |
| 06 Automation | 02 Information | 04 Redundancy |
| 04 Bibliographic Data | 06 Information Retrieval | 06 Relevance |
| 01 Bibliographies | 06 Information Services | 01 Reports |
| 03 Bits | 05 Information Storage | 01 Reprints |
| 01 Books | 01 Journals | 05 Reproduction |
| 01 Brochures | 04 Keyword Assignment | 01 Reviews |
| 05 Card Files | 04 Keyword Frequency | 04 Roles |
| 01 Catalogs | 02 Keywords | 06 Scanning |
| 03 Categories | 02 Knowledge | 03 Schedules |
| 04 Chain Indexing | 04 KWIC Indexes | 06 SDI Services |
| 03 Characters | 02 Languages | 06 Search Strategy |
| 04 Citations | 01 Legal Documents | 06 Searches |
| 03 Classification | 05 Libraries | 01 Secret Documents |
| 03 Classification Systems | 04 Links | 02 Semantics |
| 03 Codes | 06 Logic | 06 Sorting |
| 03 Coding | 05 Magnetic Tapes | 02 Speech |
| 05 Collections | 06 Manual Searches | 02 Spelling |
| 05 Compiling | 01 Manuals | 03 Standards |
| 06 Computer Programs | 01 Manuscripts | 01 Statistics |
| 06 Computers | 01 Maps | 03 Subject Fields |
| 06 Communication Systems | 06 Matching | 04 Subject Indexes |
| 01 Communications | 06 Mathematical Models | 02 Subject Headings |
| 02 Concepts | 05 Memory | 03 Symbols |
| 04 Concept Coordination | 05 Microfilm Readers | 05 Synthetic Files |
| 01 Conference Papers | 05 Microfilms | 02 Synonyms |
| 04 Content Analysis | 06 Misses | 02 Syntax |
| 04 Copulae | 02 Names | 01 Tables |
| 02 Cross References | 06 Noise | 02 Terminology |
| 04 Cumulations | 03 Numbers | 02 Thesaurus |
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in: Classification Research. Proceedings of Second International Study Conference. Copenhagen, Munksgaard, 1965. p.320.

GROUPE D'ETUDE SUR L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE

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DOCUMENTARY LEXICON FOR
SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

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1.2. Lexical categorization

Information language types as to their lexical components, listed below by order of increasing complexity. (The field of application of the information language concerned is to be noted down in every possible case).

lexicon : generalities

Types of problems encountered when the lexical components of an information language are established. Studies on terminology in a given domain.

vocabulary

List of specialized terms, with or without definitions, not conceptually organized (not to be confused with the term "vocabulary" in Chapter LINGUISTICS).

documentation glossary

Dictionary of indexing terms, listed in alphabetical order, including references of the "see" and "see also" type. This dictionary may be used by human indexers or may serve as a machine indexing device.

Note : Studies of these information languages components should not be confused with those concerned with "glossaries" and "dictionaries" as such (cf. Chapter I. Section Secondary Documentation.)

classification

Set of terms conceptually organized - as opposed to the alphabetical list mentioned above.

Note : 1) The proper name of a classification is to be, at times, mentioned twice:(see below) and in Section D, Information Languages, Chapter ANNEXES.

2) The following terms are not concerned with "automatic

classification", as defined in the preceding Chapter .

classification : generalities

Studies on the general concept of classification. Surveys of existing classifications, the needs and uses of such instruments. Faceted classifications are here excluded (see below).

classification : "name"

Description of a given classification (to the exclusion of faceted classifications and the U.D.C.) whose proper name is to be mentioned with the present descriptor.

classification : "field"

Studies about the application of a given classification to a given domain (excluding the application of faceted classification and of the U.D.C.)

classification : comparison

Comparative or evaluative study (efficiency, costs, etc.). If detailed descriptions of the classification concerned are given and if they are properly identified the above mentioned term is also used, i.e. "classification : name". If however, only the names are quoted, mentions of those are to be made in Section D, Information Languages, Chapter ANNEXES.

This term is used for all compared classifications (faceted classifications, U.D.C., etc...)

classification : compatibility

Studies on compatibility between two or more classifications, excluding compatibility studies between faceted classifications (cf. below the term "faceted classifications : compatibility").

classification : U.D.C.

Studies on U.D.C. ; problems of translation, mechanization, uses, independently of the field of application.

classification U.D.C. : domain

Studies about the application or use of U.D.C. in a given domain, such as its adequacy, projected modifications, etc...

Note : If U.D.C. is one of the compared classifications, or if its compatibility to another one is studied, two of the above mentioned descriptors should be used simultaneously ; the present descriptor should also be used if the field of application is precisely mentioned.

faceted classification : generalities

General studies on the problem of facets.

faceted classification : "name"

Study of a given and denominated faceted classification - e.g. Colon, C.P.G., etc...

faceted classification : "domain"

Studies about the uses and qualities of faceted classifications when applied to a given field.

faceted classification : compatibility

Theoretical or empirical studies about compatibility between various faceted classifications (selection and use of categories, indexing problems, etc.). If such or other classifications are mainly compared, the above mentioned term "classification : comparison" is to be used.

thesaurus : generalities

Theoretical studies on ways to build and organize a dictionary for translating natural language statements into information language statements.

The actual organization of this dictionary is indifferent here - alphabetical or conceptual order, inclusion or not of definitions, stored or non-stored data, etc..

thesaurus : "name"

Studies about given thesauri whose appellations may be proper names, research groups involved in their creation, etc. - e.g. E.J.C., ASTIA, etc..

thesaurus : "domain"

Studies about the application of a thesaurus or thesauri to a given field. This descriptor is to be used when the thesaurus under consideration carries no name ; otherwise the above mentioned term is to be used.

1.3. Documentary syntax

This section is concerned with the problems raised by artificial syntax in information languages - links, modifiers, relationships of all kinds between indexing terms. Descriptors relating to syntactic considerations in natural languages are to be found in Chapter LINGUISTICS, of CONNECTED FIELDS.

If syntactic analysis procedures are more particularly considered, the corresponding term in Section "Natural Language analysis" of the present Chapter (cf. below) is to be used.

syntax : generalities

General, theoretical studies about syntax in information languages. If more details are given, one of the terms below should be selected.

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ETUDE DE CONCORDANCE INTERLEXICALE DANS LE DOMAINE
DE
L'INFORMATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET TECHNIQUE

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Appendix I

Document préparatoire à la réunion organisée par le G. E. I. S.

à Marseille du 15 au 18 Janvier 1968

(C.N.R.S. 31, Chemin Joseph Aiguier - MARSEILLE (9e) - tel. 76.12.20)

Novembre 1967

Caractérisation ou représentation d'un document (forme et/ou contenu) au moyen de termes (mots-vedette, descripteurs, termes d'indexation, etc.) tirés d'un langage documentaire quelconque : classification, liste alphabétique de descripteurs, thesaurus, etc. ; principes et méthodes.

Etudes sur des langages documentaires particuliers.

Mécanisation** de l'indexation, i.e. de la conversion du langage naturel au langage documentaire, dans quelque domaine et pour quelque langue que ce soit.

Mécanisation** de la classification, i.e. de la genèse des langages documentaires utilisés pour l'indexation***.

N.B. *a. Les processus de la classification et de l'indexation paraissent indissociables, même si l'on peut parfois distinguer des outils tels que classifications d'une part, listes alphabétiques de termes d'indexation d'autre part.

**b. Le terme "mécanisation" est pris ici dans un sens large, qui comprend l'étude d'algorithmes, même lorsque ceux-ci n'ont pas fait l'objet d'applications sur machine.

***c. Les études théoriques sur les méthodes de classification automatique, intéressant quelque objet que ce soit - linguistique ou, non - relèvent des mathématiques, cf. groupe 4 ; seules les applications à la documentation sont ici prises en compte.

d. Sur les travaux de lexicographie entrepris dans le cadre de telle ou telle langue naturelle, et qui peuvent conduire à la construction d'un langage documentaire, cf. groupe 24.

Types de classification

- in Thesaurus [Types of Ind.]
- Indexes [Types of Ind.]
- Coordinate Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]
- Enumerative Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]
- Faceted Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]
- Classification Systems [Class. Order and Syst.]

→ Faceted Classification : Sc. and T. Lib.

- Classification

Noms des classifications

- Bliss Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]
- Colon Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]
- Dewey Decimal Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]
- U. D. C. [Class. Order and Syst.]
- Library of Congress Classification [Class. Order and Syst.]

- C. D. U.

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Demarc des classifications

- Classification à facettes : généralités [Types Lex.]
- in Thésaurus : généralités [Types Lex.]
- Glossaire documentaire [Types Lex.]
- Classification [Types Lex.]

- Classification [Class. Syst.]
- Postcoordinate System [Class. Syst.]
- Precoordinate System [Class. Syst.]
- Alphabetic Classification [Class. Syst.]
- Alphabetic Arrangement [Arrangements]

- Classification
- Facet Classification

- Langage documentaire : nom [L. D.]
- Classification : nom [Types Lex.]
- Classification : C.D.U. [Types Lex.]
- Classification à facettes : nom [Types Lex.]
- Thésaurus : nom [Types Lex.]

- U. D. C. [Class. Syst.]
- Auxiliary U.D.C. Tables [Class. Tables]
- Congress Library Classification System [Ind. Class. Syst.]
- Dewey's Decimal Classification [Ind. Class. Syst.]
- Lenin's Library Classification System [Ind. Class. Syst.]
- Ranganathan's Colon Classification [Ind. Class. Syst.]

- Langage documentaire : domaine [L. D.]
- Classification : domaine [Types Lex.]
- Classification à facettes : domaine [Types Lex.]
- Thésaurus : domaine [Types Lex.]

- Library Classification [Class. Syst.]
- Patent Classification [Class. Syst.]
- General Classification System [Class. Syst.]
- Special Classification System [Class. Syst.]

- Patent Classification