LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION GLOSSARY

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Shows the need for glossaries of classificatory terms for
different schools of thought, as recommended by the FID.
Explains the procedure adopted in the compilation of this
glossary covering the Indian School of Thought. Defines
and enumerates the terms in a systematic sequence.
Arranges the terms under the following groups: 1) classi-
fication of finite universes, 2) universe of library classi-
fication, 3) knowledge classification, 4) universe of
documents, 5) chain procedure, 6) machine-search,
7) normative principles, 8) canons of classification,
9) abstract classification.

0 INTRODUCTION

01 Genesis

At its meeting on Friday 16 September 1955
in Brussels, The General Assembly of the FID
adopted my resolution that "FID should take the
necessary steps to prepare a glossary of classi-
fication terminology". This simple resolution
was based on six resolutions adopted by the
Committee on Classification on the motion of
Cordonnier.

02 Scope

These resolutions indicated the need for and
the scope of the glossary as well as the method
to be followed in building the glossary. Accord-
ing to them

1 To make the papers of the persons working
in different countries on the theory of classi-
fication comprehensible and to avoid annoying
misunderstandings, a glossary should be pre-
pared giving all the terms introduced by the
author, together with their definitions in
ordinary words.

2 Such person's glossary should also include
those ordinary words which the author is
conscious of using in a sense different, that
is, narrower or broader from that of their
precise definitions.

3 With some author, different definitions would
be necessary for successive publications.

4 In the present state of work on classification,
it would be dangerous to try to translate
these personal glossaries and the terms
should be quoted only in their original lan-
guage.

5 The Secretariat of the FID should translate
the definitions.

6 One should avoid using in a sense different
from their original definitions, the personal
terms introduced by other authors.

03 Procedure

In 1957, the Secretary-General of the FID
asked me for suggestions for implementing the
simple resolution cited at the beginning. I
recommended that the first step should be for
each school of thought on the theory of classification to prepare its glossary, that these glossaries should be collated, and that the result of collation would suggest the further action to be
taken by the FID. The Secretary-General indicated general agreement to this procedure.

04 Cause for Delay

The delay in producing the glossary pertaining to the Indian school of classification was due to my desire that it should be compiled by somebody other than myself. As this wish of mine had not been fulfilled for three years, I myself had to take up the work.

05 Plan of Work

In view of Cordonnier’s third point, an attempt was first made to peruse each of the contributions - books or articles - made at different stages during the quarter of a century between 1933 and 1958. The perusal disclosed that each major contribution contained a precise definition of the terms-of-art used therein. Secondly, a steady evolutionary movement towards a stable vocabulary was also sensed. It was felt that it might be pedantic to give all the stages in the evolution of the terms and date them with their sources. An attempt was however made to give reference to the first source and the latest source. Even this was felt to be unnecessary. For, it was found that in most cases, the evolution did not imply a change in meaning as much as an improved statement of the meaning. This progressive improvement has reached a further stage in the course of the preparation of this glossary itself.

06 An Illustration

A typical example relates to the definition of the devices such as chronological device and geographical device. In the definition given down to the 1957 editions of the Prolegomena to library classification and the Colon classification, a failure to separate out what pertains to the idea plane, the verbal plane, and the notational plane respectively, was discovered.

061 Helpful Definition

A helpful definition of the work in these planes had been made as early as 1951. It was stated that the choice of the preferred helpful arrangement was the concern of the work in the idea plane. It was the business of the notational plane to implement this choice. The terms selected in the verbal plane should be made of fundamental constituent terms, expressing the essential characteristics used to secure the helpful arrangement chosen. Further, the basic work in these planes should follow the pattern of each respectively. As far as possible the terminology of classification should be separated out for these three planes, though they will naturally run parallel as shown in section 383.

062 Effect of Mix-up

And yet, the confusing mix-up of the happenings and the terms in the idea and the notational planes had persisted for seven years in respect of the devices. This confusion has even misled others to misunderstand that these devices are peculiar to Colon Classification.

063 Intrinsic to the Universe of Knowledge

But in fact these devices are intrinsic to the universe of knowledge and are to be taken advantage of by any classification scheme in its work in the idea plane. It is only in the way in which these devices are implemented or not, in the notational and verbal planes, that classification schemes can differ. The separations and the difference in the meanings of these devices in the idea plane and in the notational plane, laid bare in the definitions 372 to 378 (for the idea plane) and the definitions 3792 to 3798 (for the notational plane), would go a long way in removing the above mentioned misunderstanding about the devices.

064 Elimination of Noise

This new experience gained in the preparation of this glossary during the last two weeks
makes me feel that many dark regions in the
development of library classification will get
illuminated if the separation of the work in the
idea plane, the notational plane, and the verbal
plane is carried out vigently, persistently and
ruthlessly at every step and in every nook and
corner of the field of study. Then only each
term will become precise with a unique mean-
ing. And then only communication as well as
auto-communication in respect of the develop-
ments in the theory of classification will be
freed from confusing noises. It is hoped that
this glossary makes some contribution towards
that end.

07 Lay Out

The main part of the glossary gives the mean-
ing of terms in the chapters 1 to 9. This sys-
tematic presentation of the glossary is in con-
formity with Indian tradition. This tradition
dates from the Vedic Period. The tradition has
been widely brought to notice by the classic in
Sanskrit lexicography entitled Amarakosa (dic-
tionary beginning with the word Amara which
means immortal beings). In Anglo-Saxon cul-
ture also Thesaurus is a well known example of
the presentation of a glossary in a systematic
manner.

070 The glossary begins with an alphabetical
index to the terms defined in chapters 1 to 9,
in a systematic sequence.

071 Chapter 1 defines the terms arising in the
theory of the classification of finite universe.

072 Chapter 2 is devoted to the fixing of the
terms relating to the structure and development
of the universe of knowledge and to the universe
of documentation, which together form the uni-
iverse for library classification.

073 Chapter 3 is the pith of the glossary. It
gives the glossary for the terms arising in the
theory of knowledge classification. Some of the
terms already defined in chapter 1 are re-
declared here with a slant to the theory of classi-
fication of an infinite universe, which by its very
nature is concerned with the classification of the
universe of multiple classes instead of the uni-
verse of discrete entities other than classes.

In other words, the entities of the universe of
knowledge are themselves classes; and hence
the need for re-definition of some of the terms.

074 Chapter 4 is a simple and short one, deal-
ing with the glossary of terms developed in the
theory of book classification, that is in the
attempt at a helpful method of individualising
the books falling in the same class of know-
ledge.

075 Chapter 5 gives a glossary of the terms
connected with the chain procedure developed
in India and now used extensively in the British
National Bibliography and getting accepted by
an increasing number of persons as helpful in
the preparation of class indexes, ie subject
headings.

076 Chapter 6 gives only a short glossary of
terms pertaining to machinery for mechanical
search. As no work is being done in India in
this field, the terms listed are only those that
occur in an elementary theoretical approach.

077 Chapter 7 gives the enunciation of the
postulates for the idea plane and the notational
plane in the postulational approach to knowledge
classification, being developed since 1956. A
crude presentation of them occurred in the
Prolegomena in 1957. Classification was taught
along the lines of postulational approach in the
British schools in 1956, at the Vikram Univer-
sity in the academic year 1957-58, and in the
Library Research Circle of Bangalore during
the latter half of 1958. This teaching experi-
ence had led to a more helpful system of postu-
lates given in chapter 7.

078 Chapter 8 gives a definition of the canons
of classification and of the principles for secur-
ing helpful sequence.

079 Chapters 91 and 92 give definitions of
terms abstract pertaining to classification and
symbolic meta-language.

08 Source Materials and
Abbreviations Used

CC = Colon classification, ed 5, 1957.
Prol = Prolegomena to library classification, ed 2, 1957.


Elements = Elements of library classification, 1945.

Classification and international documentation (Review of documentation 14, 1947, 154-77).


Philosophy = Philosophy of library classification, 1951.

Classification and communication, 1951.

Theory of library catalogue, 1938.

Heading and canons, 1955.

CCC = Classified catalogue code, ed 4, 1958.

Depth classification, 1953.

The series of articles entitled Optional facets in Abgila 1-3; 1950-53.

The series of articles continued as Depth classification in the Annals of library science 1-5; 1954-58.


Machine literature searching (by J.W. Perry, A. Kent, and M.M. Berry), 1956.

Documentation terms in Review of documentation.

In the case of books, it is the latest edition that is cited.
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Glossary

1 CLASSIFICATION OF FINITE UNIVERSE

Note: Most of the terms in this chapter were used for the first time in the first edition of the Prol (1937). But the reference is given only to the sections in the second edition (1957).

1.1 Universe and Entity

1.1.1 EXISTENT. - Undefined assumed term.

1.1.2 ENTITY. - Any existent, concrete or conceptual — i.e., a thing or an idea. (Prol, S 120).

1.1.2.1 AGGREGATE. - A collection of entities without any special arrangement of them. (Prol, S 120).

1.1.3 UNIVERSE. - An aggregate under consideration in a context. (Prol, S 120).

1.1.3.1 FINITE UNIVERSE. - Universe with a finite number of entities.

1.1.3.2 INFINITE UNIVERSE. - Universe with an infinite number of entities.

Example:—

Universe of knowledge is an infinite universe. By its very nature all the entities of an infinite universe cannot be known at a time. New entities will continuously come to be known as and when they emerge.

1.1.4 ATTRIBUTE. - Any property or quality of an entity. (Prol, S 120).

Example:—

The following are some of the attributes of a book:— Subject-matter; form in which the subject-matter is expounded, such as catechism, drama, prose narrative, pictures, etc.; language; author; year of publication; binding. The following are some of the attributes of a system of philosophy:— Number of ultimate principles assumed (as in monism, dualism, and pluralism); attitude towards reality (as in idealism and realism); founder; country of origin.

1.1.5 LIKE ENTITIES. - Entities sharing a given attribute equally in measure, intensity, extent, or on any other basis, the likeness being with reference to the said attribute. (Prol, S 121).

1.1.6 UNLIKE ENTITIES. - Entities sharing a given attribute unequally in measure, intensity, extent, or on any other basis, the unlikeness being with reference to the said attribute. (Prol, S 121).

Example:—

Basu's Algebra and Radhakrishna Ayyar's Algebra are like with reference to subject-matter, but unlike with reference to author.

1.1.7 CHARACTERISTIC. - Attribute or complex of attributes with reference to which the likeness or unlikeness of entities can be determined and at least two of the entities of the universe are unlike. (Prol, S 121).

Example:—

Height is a characteristic of the entities in a universe of men; but possession of a face is not.
12 Division and Groups

121 DIVISION. - 1 Process of sorting the entities of a universe into sub-aggregates on the basis of a preferred characteristic, putting like entities into the same sub-aggregate and the unlike entities into different sub-aggregates.

2 The result of division in the first sense — i.e., a set of sub-aggregates formed by the division of the entities of a universe.

(Prol, S 1213).

122 DIVISION CHARACTERISTIC. - Characteristic preferred as the basis for the division of the entities of a universe.

(Prol, S 1213).

123 GROUP. - Any sub-aggregate of entities formed by the division of the entities of a universe.

(Prol, S 1214).

124 UNITARY GROUP. - Group consisting of one and only one entity.

(Prol, S 1214).

125 MULTIPLE GROUP. - Group consisting of two or more entities.

(Prol, S 1214).

126 COMPLETE DIVISION. - 1 The process of continuing the division of the entities of a universe on the basis of a sequence of characteristics, until no multiple group is left.

(Prol, S 1215).

2 The result of complete division in the first sense.

(Prol, S 12151).

13 Assortment and Class

131 ASSORTMENT. - 1 Process of the division of the entities of a universe into groups plus that of arranging the groups in a definite sequence.

2 Result of the assortment of a universe in the first sense.

(Prol, S 122).

132 ASSORTMENT CHARACTERISTIC. - Characteristic preferred as the basis for the assortment of a universe.

(Prol, S 12201).

1321 RANKING. - Arranging the groups formed by the division of the entities of a universe, so as to arrive at an assortment of the entities of the universe.

133 CLASS. - Ranked group.

(Prol, S 1221).

134 UNITARY CLASS. - Class containing one and only one entity.

(Prol, S 1221).

135 MULTIPLE CLASS. - Class containing two or more entities.

(Prol, S 1221).

136 COMPLETE ASSORTMENT. - 1 Process of continuing the assortment of the entities of a universe on the basis of a sequence of characteristics, until no multiple class is left.

(Prol, S 1223).

2 Result of complete assortment in the first sense.

(Prol, S 1223).

1361 INDIVIDUALISATION. - Separation of an entity in a universe into a unitary class by the process of assortment.

(Prol, S 12231).

137 SCHEME OF ASSORTMENT. - Statement of

1 the characteristics used as the basis of a complete assortment of the entities of a universe;

2 the sequence in which the characteristics should be used; and

3 the principles used for ranking the classes at each step in the progress towards the complete assortment.

(Prol, S 1224).
14 Array, and Order of Class and Array

141 ARRAY. - The sequence of the classes of a universe, derived from it on the basis of a single characteristic at any step in the progress towards a complete assortment of the entities of a universe. (Prol, S 1222).

142 ORDER OF A CLASS. - The number of successive characteristics on the basis of which it is derived from the universe. (Prol, S 123).

143 ORDER OF ARRAY. - The number of successive characteristics on the basis of which the classes in the array are derived from the universe. (Prol, S 123).

144 CO-ORDINATE CLASSES. - Classes belonging to one and the same array. (Prol, S 123).

145 IMMEDIATE UNIVERSE. - The class of order next higher to that of a class or an array, when viewed relative to that class or array. (Prol, S 123).

146 IMMEDIATE UNIVERSE OF FIRST REMOVE. - Immediate universe

147 IMMEDIATE UNIVERSE OF SECOND REMOVE. - Immediate universe of the immediate universe of first remove.

148 COLLATERAL CLASSES. - Classes of the same order but not belonging to one and the same array. (Prol, S 123).

149 COLLATERAL ARRAYS. - Arrays of the same order. (Prol, S 123).

150 CLASS OF ORDER 0. - The original universe. (Prol, S 123).

151 CHAIN. - The sequence of the classes of a universe consisting of a class and of its immediate universes of successive removes, carried backwards to any point desired. (Prol, S 124).

152 LINK. - A class in a chain. (Prol, S 124).

1521 FIRST LINK. - The class of the lowest order contained in a chain. (Prol, S 124).

1522 LAST LINK. - The class of the highest order contained in a chain. (Prol, S 124).

153 ORDER OF A CHAIN. - The order of the first link of the chain. (Prol, S 124).

154 PRIMARY CHAIN. - The chain of order 0 - i.e. a chain with the original universe as the first link. (Prol, S 124).

155 LOOSE CHAIN. - Chain with a unitary class as its last link. (Prol, S 124).

156 COMPLETE CHAIN. - Loose primary chain - i.e. chain with the original universe as its first link and a unitary class as its last link. (Prol, S 124).

16 Filiiatory Sequence

161 PSEUDO ENTITY. - Any class arising in the course of the complete assortment of a universe, considered as an empty receptacle for the array of the entities i.e. for the unitary classes and the multiple classes derived from it as the immediate universe. (Prol, S 1251).

162 AMPLIFIED CLASS. - Class enriched by the addition of its pseudo entity. (Prol, S 1252).

163 COMPLETELY AMPLIFIED UNIVERSE. - Original universe amplified by the pseudo entity corresponding to itself and by the pseudo-entities corresponding to all the multiple classes that arise in the course of its complete assortment. (Prol, S 1255).

164 COMPLETELY AMPLIFIED CLASS. - Any class amplified by the pseudo-entities corresponding to all the multiple classes that arise in the course of its complete assortment. (Prol, S 125).

165 FILIATORY SEQUENCE. - Filiiatory sequence is the sequence in which the entities
and the pseudo-entities of a universe fall after its complete amplified assortment. (Prol, S 1256).

166 SCHEME OF CLASSES. - Statement showing the filiatory sequence of the classes — ie pseudo entities — alone that arise in the course of the complete amplified assortment of a universe, ignoring the entities themselves. (Prol, S166).

17 Classification Scheme

171 CLASSIFICATION SCHEME. - Scheme of classes fitted with terminology and notation. (Prol, S 1283).

172 TERMINOLOGY. - The system of terms, in a natural language or in the jargon of a profession or a trade, denoting or naming the classes in a classification scheme. (Prol, S 12831).

173 NOTATION. - The system of ordinal numbers representing the classes in a classification scheme. (Prol, S 12832).

174 CLASS NUMBER. - Ordinal number representing a class in a classification scheme. (Prol, S 12832).

175 CLASSIFICATORY LANGUAGE. - Artificial language of ordinal numbers, made of the class numbers of a classification scheme. (Prol, S 12832).

176 ORDINAL NAME. - Class number of a class in a classification scheme. (Prol, S 12832).

177 SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION. - Dictionary giving the meaning of each class number or ordinal name in a natural language or a jargon of a profession or a trade. (Prol, S 1284).

Note: Obviously this dictionary or schedule will be arranged in the sequence of class numbers.

178 INDEX TO CLASSIFICATION. - Dictionary giving the class number representing a term in a natural language or the jargon of a profession or a trade; in other words, giving the meaning of such a term in terms of the ordinal names of a classificatory language. (Prol, S 1285).

Note: Obviously this dictionary or index will be arranged in alphabetical sequence.

179 CLASSIFYING. - Assigning an entity of a universe to the appropriate class in the scheme of classification adopted, by ascertaining the way in which each of the characteristics implied by the scheme is shared by it, and assigning the appropriate class number to it. (Prol, S 1287).

1791 CLASSIFYING. - Person who designs a classification scheme. (Prol, S 1286 Rev doc 14, 1948, 156, S 102).

1793 CLASSIFIER. - Person who classifies the entities of a universe according to the classification scheme. (Prol, S 1286 Rev doc 14, 1948, 156, S 102).

2 UNIVERSE FOR LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION

21 Universe of Knowledge

211 UNIVERSE OF KNOWLEDGE. - Assumed term. Its entities are subjects and isolates.

212 SUBJECT. - Assumed term.

213 KNOWLEDGE ITEM. - Subject. Its exposition may extend in print to several volumes at one extreme or to only a single sentence or even a single word at the other extreme. For example, the Knowledge Items, contained in and denoted by the following, stand arranged in the decreasing sequence of their extension:

1 Encyclopaedia of general knowledge;
2 Encyclopaedia of library science;
3 The knowledge content of this document (Library classification glossary);
4 The knowledge content of chapter 2 of this document; and
5 The knowledge content of this very section — section 213.
214 THOUGHT. - Knowledge-item - ie subject.

215 MACRO THOUGHT. - Subject of great extension, usually embodied in the form of a book greater in size than a pamphlet. (Prol, S 61393. Depth, 1953, S 1.1.32).

216 MICRO THOUGHT. - Subject of small extension, usually embodied in the form of an article in a periodical, a section or a paragraph in a book, or a pamphlet. (Prol, S 61393. Depth, 1953, S 1.1.32).

Macro thought and micro thought are relative terms without a sharp line of demarcation.

2161 CONTRIBUTION. - Micro thought embodied in the form of an article in a periodical, section or a paragraph in a book or a pamphlet. (CCC, S 1336).

217 ISOLATE. - Entity in the universe of knowledge which is not a subject by itself but whose combination with a subject (host subject) gives rise to a subject of smaller extension than the host subject. (Prol, S 345 (5)).

Example: -
"Gold" is an isolate and not a subject.
But "Chemistry of Gold" is a subject of smaller extension than the host subject, "Chemistry". So are "Mineralogy of Gold", "Smithy of Gold", "Sculpture in Gold" and "Economics of Gold".

22 Universe of Works

Note: - Most of the terms in this section were used for the first time in Ranganathan's Heading and canons: Comparative study of five catalogue codes (1955). But the reference is given here only to CCC, ed 4, 1958.

220 EXPRESSED THOUGHT. - Thought expressed in language, pictures, or symbols, or in any other medium and thereby made communicable. (CCC, S 113).

The above definition itself is Expresed Thought. It is expressed in the English language. A picture is also Expresed Thought. A mathematical or a chemical formula is again Expresed Thought. A gesture is equally an Expresed Thought.

2201 WORK. - Expresed Thought. (CCC, S 114).

221 SACRED WORK. - Basic work of a religion, generally accepted as such among its followers. (CCC, S 116)

Vedas, Upanishads, Tantras, Tripitakas, Talmud, Bible, New Testament, Koran. A Sacred Work is often treated as if it were a class or subject.

222 CLASSIC. - Work usually appearing in several versions, and/or having several adaptations and translations, inspiring other works on itself, and repeatedly coming in print even long after its origin. (CCC, S 117).

Examples: -
Aristotle's Poetics, Newton's Principia and Marx's Capital are Classics. A Classic too is often treated as if it were a class or subject.

223 LITERARY WORK. - Work in the form of a poem, drama, fiction, prose, champu or any other literary form. (CCC, S 113).

Strictly speaking; the outstanding qualities of a Literary Work should be beauty of form, emotional or intuitional appeal, and endless layers of suggestions in regard to meaning, and/or which is of intuitive or trans-intellec-tual origin.

Examples: -
Ramayana, Iliad, Sakuntala, Canterbury Tales, Hamlet, Hound of Heaven, Post Office and Apple Cart. This involves judgment particularly in the case of poem, drama, fiction and champu; and judgment cannot be unanimous. Therefore it is a convention to treat a work in any of these four forms, as Literary Work. A Literary Work is treated as if it were a class or a subject.

224 PEDESTRIAN WORK. - Work which is not a Sacred Work, a Classic or a Literary Work, and is not made into a quasi-class or a quasi-subject by the scheme of classification in use.
LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION GLOSSARY

2251 INTEGRAL TREATMENT. - Treatment of a subject in a work in such a way that the treatments of its subdivisions are not separable from one another or from the whole work.

2252 DISJUNCTIVE TREATMENT. - Treatment of a subject in a work, in such a way that the treatments of its subdivisions are separable and admit of each being made or work by itself independently of the other subdivisions and of the whole work.

2253 MULTI-FOCAL WORK. _ Work treating several collateral subjects, not having a common immediate universe of the first remove, in accordance with the preferred scheme of classes.

226 TITLE. - Name of a work. (CCC, S 115).

227 AUTHOR. - 1 Person creating a work - ie the thought and the expression constituting it.

2 Corporate body owning responsibility for a work - ie for the thought and the expression constituting it. (CCC, S 123).

2292 ABRIDGEMENT. - Reduced form of a work, by condensing and/or omitting more or less of details, but retaining the general sense and the unity of the original work. (CCC, S 114).

Example:-
Chap 1 of Library manual gives an Abridgement of my work entitled Five laws of library science.

2293 ADAPTATION. - A version of a work, re-written for a particular purpose, but not so changed as to be deemed an independent work on the basis of the quality of its thought and expression. (CCC, S 114).

Example:-
The chapter on classification in my Library manual is an adaptation of the work contained in my colon classification in small libraries. Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare is an independent work, and not an adaptation of Shakespeare's dramas, on account of its own individualistic quality of thought and expression.

2294 PARODY. - Work in which another work is ridiculed by imitation.

2295 TRANSLATION. - Work forming the expression of another work in a language different from that of the original.

2296 CATECHISM. - Work in the form of questions and answers.

23 Development of the Universe of Knowledge

231 DISSECTION. - Break-down of a subject or an isolate into several subjects or isolates of smaller extension on the basis of a characteristic and thereby creating an array of new subjects or isolates. (Rev doc 14, 1948, 157, S 14).

In dissection, the boundary lines of the new subjects or isolates formed thereby are exclusive of one another as schematically shown below:

232 DENUDATION. - Progressive diminution of the extension and the increase of the intention or the depth of a subject or an isolate and thereby producing a chain of new subjects or isolates. (Rev doc 14, 1948, 157, S 15).

In denudation, the boundary lines of the successive new subjects or isolates lie within one another as schematically shown below:

233 LAMINATION. - Reducing the extension and increasing the intention or the depth of a subject by attaching to one of its isolate two or more isolates appropriate to it. (Rev doc 14, 1948, 158, S 16).

Ramodantam is an independent work and not an adaptation of Valmiki's Ramayana.
The following is a schematic representation:

- Lamination

234 ASSEMBLAGE. - Formation of a new subject by bringing one subject into relation with another not capable of forming or sharpening the first subject by subject device. (Rev doc 14, 1948, 159, S 18).

The following is a schematic representation:

- Loose-Assemblage

24 Universe of Documents

241 EMBODIED THOUGHT. - Record of work on paper or other material, fit for physical handling, transport across space, and preservation through time. (CCC, S 131).

241 DOCUMENT. - Embodied thought. (CCC, S 131).

This term is introduced for brevity. It was brought into use a few decades ago to emphasize embodied micro thought. It is now extended in use to include any embodied thought, micro or macro.

2412 THOUGHT-CONTENT. - Expressed thought embodied within a document or a volume of it. (CCC, S 1313).

2415 MACRO DOCUMENT. - Document embodying macro thought. (CCC, S 13111).

2416 MICRO DOCUMENT. - Document embodying micro thought. (CCC, S 13112).

2417 HOST DOCUMENT. - Macro document when viewed from the angle of a document forming part of it. (CCC, S 1311).

Example:

A periodical is a macro document. Each article in it is a micro document. The periodical is the host document for each of the articles contained in it. So also, a book is the Host Document for each of its chapters and sections, which may be looked upon as micro documents.

242 VOLUME. - Physical entity formed of several leaves of paper or other material on which is recorded, either the whole or a part of a work, fastened together so as to be opened at any desired place. (CCC, S 1312).

243 KINDS OF DOCUMENTS.

2431 PERIODICAL PUBLICATION. - A Document with attributes as stated below:

1 A volume, or a small group of volumes of it is published or intended to be published and completed normally once in a year (or at other regular intervals), though irregularity in interval is not ruled out;

2 Each successive volume, or periodical group of volumes, is usually distinguished by the year of publication and/or by a number belonging to a system of simple or complex ordinal numbers. Such a number is usually called a Volume Number;

3 The intention had been to continue the publication of the volume for ever, though not actually carried out; and

Any single volume of a Periodical Publication in the first sense. (CCC, S 1332).

2432 PERIODICAL. - A Periodical Publication of which each volume is made up of distinct and independent contributions, not forming a continuous exposition, normally by two or more personal authors and normally the specific subjects and the authors of the contributions in successive volumes also being, in general, different, but all the subjects falling within one and the same region of knowledge, contemplated to be brought within its purview.

2 Any single volume of a periodical in the first sense. (CCC, S 13321).

Example:

1 Annals of library science
2 Proceedings of the Royal Society of London
3 Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenlandisch Gesellschaft.
LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION GLOSSARY

2433 SERIAL. - 1 Periodical publication of which each volume, or each periodical group of volumes, embodies more or less similar information, mainly relating to its year (or other period) of coverage.

2 Any single volume of serial in the first sense. (CCC, S 13322).

Examples:
1. Annual Report of the Director of Agriculture, Madras,
2. Madras Telephone Directory,
3. Statesman's year-book,
4. Who's who in America,

2434 INDEXING PERIODICAL. - A periodical giving a bare catalogue of articles bearing on a stated subject and appearing in the current fascicules of periodicals. It may also include bare entries of books currently published. (CCC, S 13324).

Examples:
1. Agricultural index
2. Technical index
3. Law index

2435 ABSTRACTING PERIODICAL. - A periodical giving a catalogue of articles bearing on a stated subject and appearing in the current fascicules of periodicals. Each entry is provided with an abstract of the article described by it. It may also include annotated entries of books currently published. (CCC, S 13323).

Examples:
1. Biological abstracts
2. Library science abstracts
3. Science abstracts: Electrical engineering

2436 BOOK. - A physically independent document other than periodical publication - that is, it has been completed or has been intended to be completed in a finite number of volumes. It is generally in one volume. (CCC, S 1333)

The above definition really connotes what is commonly understood by the term *Book*.

2437 MULTI-VOLUMED BOOK. - Set of volumes deemed to be inseparable to form a single book, on the ground that
1. the set possesses a common index; or
2. the same sequence of pagination is continued in all the volumes of the set; or
3. the thought-content is so distributed among the volumes of the set that it is unhelpful to treat each volume as it were a separate book. (CCC, S 035)

3 KNOWLEDGE CLASSIFICATION
   Idea Plane


These are only postulated categories, without any metaphysical significance. Their connotation is indicated in the succeeding sections.

31 Fundamental Category : Time

310 TIME.- Assumed term. (Fund, 1954, S 141).

311 TIME ISOLATE: Level 1. - Conventional division of time, such as Millennium, Century, Decade, Year, Month, Week, Day, etc., Geological age - measured from a conventional era. (Prol, S 463. Abgila 1, 1950, 49, S 3).

312 TIME ISOLATE: Level 2. - Pocket of time repeating itself in the stream of time, as a result of astronomical factors like the rotation of the earth on its axis, the periodical motion of the moon, the earth, and the other planets along their respective ecliptics, astrophysical factors like the variations in sun spots and other solar phenomena, or cosmic factors such as the periodical contraction and expansion of the universe as a whole, with all of which are correlated meteorological occurrences and seasons, thermal, radiational, electrical, ionic, magnetic, cosmic ray and other phenomena. (Prol, S 463. Annals 1, 1954, 68, S 313).

3121 FEATURED TIME. - Time isolate of level 2. (Prol, S 463. Annals 1, 1954, 68, S 313)

313 PUBLIC TIME. - Time conventionally
reckoned from the assumed year of birth of Jesus Christ or any other year as origin. (Prol, S 4533. Abgila 1, 1950, 57, S 33).


3132 FAVOURED ERA. - Era most helpful in classifying the majority of the documents in a collection, library, or a bibliography. (Rev doc 23, 1956, 72, S 23).

The Christian era is now the favoured era in wide use.

3134 PRIVATE TIME. - Time reckoned from an epoch intrinsic to a subject, as origin. (Rev doc 23, 1956, 77, S 6). Abgila 1, 1950, 57, S 33).

Examples:--
1 In the study of the development of the foetus and ontogeny of any organism, the epoch of fertilisation is a more helpful origin for the measurement of time than the year of Jesus Christ.

2 In the biography of a person or the history of an institution, the year of his birth or the year of its foundation is a more helpful origin for the measurement of time.

3 So also, in the study of the fundamental particles in nuclear physics, and in certain macro phenomena in physics, chemistry, technology, biology, agriculture, medicine, education, and economics.


315 UNIT OF TIME. - Duration of time used in measuring time for forming time isolate. (Rev doc 23, 1956; 72, S 2).

Examples:--
Millennium, century, decade, year, month etc, geological age. Thus units of different durations may be used for different epochs, according to the context and the array.

3153 PUBLIC UNIT OF TIME. - Unit of time based on astronomical factors, such as millennium, century, decade, year, commonly in use.

31531 EFFECTIVE CENTURY. - Odd century or a century whose century digit is 1,3,5,7, or 9, in an A.D. millennium; and even century or a century whose century digit is 0,2, 4,6, or 8 in a B.C. millennium.

31532 EFFECTIVE DECADE. - Odd decade or a decade whose decade digit is 1,3,5,7 or 9 in an A.D. century; and even decade or a decade whose decade digit is 0,2,4,6 or 8 in a B.C. century. (CC, S 311).

3153 METHOD OF COMPLEMENTS. - Method for determining the digit for a century, decade or year in the time isolate number in a B.C. millennium, such that the ordinal sequence of the years follows the progression of time from the past into the future. It is as follows. Write the conventional number of the year in Indo-Arabic numerals. The excess of 9 over each corresponding digit is the century number, decade number, and year digit respectively in the isolate number. (CC, S 330).

Example:--
Taking C to represent the first millennium B.C., 3 B.C. = C996; 10 B.C. = C989; and 50 B.C. = C499.

3154 PRIVATE UNIT OF TIME. - Unit of time intrinsic and suited to a subject. (Rev doc 23, 1952, 79, S 8).

Example:--
In the ontogeny of a living organism, such as the stage of pre-natal, new born infant, child, adolescent, adult, and the old, different units of time may have to be used. So also, in the study of the fundamental particles in nuclear physics, minute fractions of a second may have to be used, depending on the nature of the particle.

32 Fundamental Category: Space

320 SPACE. - Assumed term. (Fund, 1954, S 5143).
SPACE ISOLATE: Level 1. - The conventional division of the surface of the earth, such as continent, country, constituent state, district, county, taluk, and other political or general administrative division. (Prol S 3521).

MOTHER COUNTRY. - Country to which the library belongs. (CC, S 42).

FAVOURED COUNTRY. - Country about which the library has a larger collection than about other countries barring mother country. (CC, S 43).

ZONE. - Division of the surface of the earth or of a geographical area, based on latitude as characteristic. (Rev doc 24, 1957, 24, S 44. Abgila 1, 1950, 80, S 442).

ORIENTATION DIVISION. - Division of the surface of the earth of a geographical area based on orientation as characteristic. (Rev doc 24, 1957, 23, S 43. Abgila 1, 1950, 80, S 443).

EMPIRE. - Territory of an empire.

SUBJECT REGION. - Geographical area(s), whether contiguous or not, but taken together and having a special subject feature. Examples:- Geological circles of a country, the rice belt of the world or of a country, communist countries, postal district, dollar area, and underdeveloped countries. (CC, S 413. Abgila 1, 1950, 98, S 452).

NEAR-SOVEREIGN FORMATION. - Area comprising countries, whose governments have agreed to form a group with willingness to surrender or with the intention of surrendering eventually some part of their sovereignty, as part of the sovereignty of the authority of the formation. (CC, S 412. Abgila 1, 1950, 83, S 448).

NON-CONVENTIONAL ZONE. - Division of the surface of the earth or of a geographical area, based on any diameter other than the polar axis and any other diameter orthogonal or oblique to it. (Abgila 1, 1950, 81, S 444).

FEATURED SPACE. - Space isolate of level 2. (Rev doc 24, 1957, 57, S 52).

SPACE ISOLATE: Level 3. - Subdivision of a physical feature based on some characteristic intrinsic to it. (Rev doc 24, 1957, 27, S 6).

ENERGY ISOLATE. - Category such as 1 Action by human agent on another human being or material or concept; 2 reciprocal action between physical, biological or human entities; 3 reciprocal action between natural groups in biology and social groups in social sciences; 4 auto-action within an entity; 5 method of action involved in reciprocal action and auto action; and 6 any one of the other categories deemed as manifestation of energy in a scheme of classification. Example:- (for 6) In CC, structure, normal functioning, reciprocal action with environment, evolution from one form to another, and
development of one and the same form - these enumerated categories are without a generic name. (Prol, S 3531. Fund 1954, S 5143).

331 ENERGY ISOLATE: Round 1. - First manifestation of the fundamental category energy in a subject, when it is analysed into its facets and the facets are arranged according to prescribed postulates and principles. (Prol, S 35611. Abgila 2, 1952, 185, S 5751).

The sequence of the manifestations of energy arising in the analysis of a subject into its facets and arranging them are generally determined by the Principle of Later-in-Time and the Principle of Later-in-Evolution, or any other suitable principle which arises intrinsically in the context of the subject.

332 ENERGY ISOLATE: Round 2. - Second manifestation of the fundamental category energy in a subject, when it is analysed into its facets and the facets are arranged in accordance with prescribed postulates and principles. (Prol, S 35611. Abgila 2, 1952, 185, S 5751).

34 Fundamental Category: Matter
3400 Preliminaries

34001 CONCRETE ENTITY. - Entity existing physically in space-time mesh, outside the mind of the knower, as it is commonly understood and recognisable with the aid of primary senses.
   Example:-
   House, Door, Table.

34002 ABSTRACT ENTITY. - Entity existing only as a concept within the mind of the knower, without a concrete entity as a correlate and not recognisable with the aid of the primary senses.
   Example:-
   Goodness, constitution, law.

34003 NATURAL MATERIAL. - Concrete entity found in and extracted from nature.
   Example:-
   Clay, paddy, milk.

34004 NEAR NATURAL MATERIAL. - Natural material processed within small limits and without the aid of technology and machinery in order to bring it to the stage of being consumable, or nearer to that stage.
   Example:-
   Brick, rice, boiled rice, rice pudding, butter.

34005 ULTIMATE COMMODITY. - Natural or near-natural material directly consumable or processed beyond small limits and usually with the aid of technology and machinery and brought to the state of being consumable as it is.
   Example:-
   Fruit, rice-pudding, motor car.

34006 INTERMEDIATE COMMODITY. - Natural material processed to a definite stage in its progress towards becoming an ultimate commodity.
   Example:-
   Rice, boiled rice, steel plate.

34007 RAW MATERIAL. - Natural or near-natural material or an intermediate commodity, when viewed as the pre-form of the ultimate commodity if it is the next stage or of the intermediate commodity of the next stage in its progress towards the stage of ultimate commodity.
   Example:-
   Paddy is raw material for rice. Boiled rice is raw material for rice-pudding. Milk also is raw material for butter and rice-pudding.

34008 IMMEDIATE COMMODITY. - Raw material in the immediately next stage of processing in its progress towards the stage of ultimate commodity.
   Example:-
   Rice is immediate commodity processed from paddy.

340081 MATERIAL. - Natural material, near-natural material, intermediate commodity, or ultimate commodity.

34009 SERVICE. - Action to satisfy a want.
   Example:-
   Transport service, laundry service, teaching.
340091 ULTIMATE SERVICE. - Service at the 
stage of its being directly satisfying a want.

340092 INTERMEDIATE SERVICE. - Service 
at any stage in its progress towards con-
sumable service.

340 MATTER ISOLATE. - Category such as 
1 Natural material 
2 Near-natural material 
3 Intermediate commodity when used as 
raw material 
4 Intermediate service 
5 Ultimate service 
6 Property. - Attribute of an entity 
7 Value

341 MATTER ISOLATE: Round 1. - Manifes-
tation of the fundamental category matter be-
fore the manifestation of the fundamental 
category energy in the Round 1, in a subject 
when it is analysed into facets and the facets 
are arranged in accordance with prescribed 
postulates and principles. (Prol, S 3532, 
Abgila 2, 1952, 186, S 5752).

342 MATTER ISOLATE: Round 2. - Manifes-
tation of the fundamental category matter 
after the manifestation of the fundamental 
category energy in its first round and before 
its manifestation in the second round. (Prol, 

343 MATTER ISOLATE: Level 1. - First 
manifestation of the fundamental category 
matter in any particular round, in a sub-
ject when it is analysed into facets and the facets 
are arranged in accordance with pres-
cribed postulates and principles. (Prol, 
S 466, Abgila 2, 1957, 186, S 5756).

344 MATTER ISOLATE: Level 2. - Second 
manifestation of the fundamental category 
matter in any particular round, in a subject 
when it is analysed into facets and the facets 
are arranged in accordance with prescribed 
postulates and principles. (Prol, S 466, 
Abgila 2, 1952, 186, S 5756).

35 Fundamental Category: Personality

35001 PORTION OF A CONCRETE ENTITY. - 
Part of a concrete entity, different from its 
whole only in quantity or size. (Prol, S 3503). 
Examples:-
1 A glass of milk taken out of a jug of 
milk.
2 A short piece of wire cut out of a long 
piece.
3 A lump of clay taken out of a big ball 
of clay.

35002 ORGAN OF A CONCRETE ENTITY. - 
Part of a concrete entity which is not a por-
tion of it, which has its own individuality, 
with its own distinctive features and func-
tions, which is specific to the whole entity, 
and which contributes to the make up of the 
whole. (Prol, S 3503).
Examples:-
1 Hand of a human body 
2 Wheel of a bicycle 
3 Top layer of a road surface.

35003 CONSTITUENT OF CONCRETE ENTITY. - 
Material of which the entity or any of its 
organs are made. (Prol, S 3503).
Examples:-
1 Iron in a bicycle 
2 Cement in the wall of a building 
3 Water in the human body.
The constituent of a concrete entity is a mani-
festation of the fundamental category Matter.

35004 ORGAN OF A SOCIAL ENTITY. - Part 
of social entity which has its own individuality, 
with its own distinctive features and functions, 
and which contributes to the make up of the 
whole.
Examples:-
1 Cabinet of a Government 
2 Academic Council of a University 
3 Top management of a business enter-
prise.

35005 UNIVERSE OF WHOLES. - Universe of 
whole entities of a specified kind, concrete 
or social. (Prol, S3503).
Examples:-
1 Universe of the bicycles whatever be 
the brand or size 
2 Universe of governments whatever be 
the kind of governments 
3 Universe of literature whatever be 
the language.
35006 ORGANS OF FIRST REMOVE. - Universe of the organs of a typical whole entity of the universe of wholes concerned, arrived at the first level of breakdown of the whole into its organs. (Prol, S 3503).

Examples:
1 Wheel, gear, frame, handle, and seat are organs of first remove of a bicycle
2 Head, cabinet, legislature, are organs of first remove of a government
3 Foundation, floor, walls, pillars, are organs of first remove of a building.

35007 UNIVERSE OF ORGANS OF SECOND REMOVE. - Universe of the organs of the first remove of a typical whole organ of the first remove of a typical whole entity of the universe of the wholes concerned. (Prol, S 3503).

Examples:
1 The tyre, the tube, the rim, the spokes and the hub of a wheel of a bicycle
2 Prime minister, education minister, finance minister, etc. of a cabinet of a government
3 The pedestal, the stanchion part and the capital of a pillar of a building

35009 PERSONALITY ISOLATE. - The residue arising in the analysis of a subject into the fundamental categories, after Time, Space, Energy, Matter, and Anteriorising Isolates are separated out. (Prol, S 3550).

The residue may be a universe of whole concrete or social entities or the universe of their organs of any remove or a universe of abstract entities forming isolates in subjects belonging to certain main classes such as mathematics, literature, linguistics, religion, education, and law. The Personality Isolates in these subjects are usually indicated as such by a classification scheme. This will have to be so until an objective, general, more positive definition than the one given in the enumerative definition indicated above, could be formulated.

351 PERSONALITY ISOLATE: Level 1. - A universe of whole isolates of personality. (Prol, S 3551).

Examples:
1 Hind cycle, Humber cycle, Raleigh cycle, Men's cycle, Ladies cycle, Children's cycle.
2 Monarchy, Oligarchy, Democracy among types of Government
3 English, Sanskrit, Tamil as media for literature.

352 PERSONALITY ISOLATE: Level 2. - A universe of organs of first remove of whole concrete or social entity, and a universe of isolates enumerated in a classification scheme as isolates of level 2 in mathematics and other subjects mentioned in 351. (Prol, S 3552).

Examples:
1 Wheels of different brands of a bicycle
2 Head, Cabinet, Parliament, etc. of a Government
3 Forms of literature such as Poetry, Drama, Fiction, Prose, etc.

353 PERSONALITY ISOLATE: Round 1. - Personality isolate manifesting itself in a subject before the first manifestation of the fundamental category Energy, when the subject is analysed into facets and the facets are arranged in accordance with prescribed postulates and principles. (Prol, S 3534).

354 PERSONALITY ISOLATE: Round 2. - Personality isolate manifesting itself in a subject after the first manifestation of the fundamental category Energy but before its second manifestation. (Prol, S 3534).

355 SYSTEM. - Exposition of a subject in accordance with a specific school of thought. (Prol, S 3671).

Examples:
1 Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, Allopathy, and Homoeopathic systems in medicine
2 Classical, Psychoanalytical, Behaviouristic, Gestalt and Field systems in psychology
3 Kindergarten, Dalton plan, Basic systems in education.

356 SUB-SYSTEM. - Exposition of a subject according to a system which is accepted to be a sub-system of another system.
Examples:-
1 Adler's individualism and Jung's sys-
tem among the sub-systems of Freud's psychoanalysis.

357 FAVOURED SYSTEM. - The system which has the greatest literary warrant in a library. (Prol, S 36711).

358 SPECIAL. - Restriction of the field of exposition of a subject to a particular range of the incidence of any of its characteristics likely to belong to the unrestricted state of the subject. (Prol, S 3672).

Examples:-
1 Child medicine, Female medicine, Industrial medicine in medicine.
2 Low pressure physics, High temperature physics, and Nuclear physics in physics.
3 Hydroponics in agriculture.

359 PERSONALITY FACET: Level 0. - Special.

3591 PERSONALITY FACET: Level (-1). - Sub-system.

3592 PERSONALITY FACET: Level (-2). - System.

36 Postulates and Procedure
361 Postulates for Idea Plane

3611 POSTULATE 11. - Time, Space, Energy, Matter, and Personality are the five fundamental categories, one or more of which only may manifest themselves in a subject, in combination with a basic subject.

3612 POSTULATE 12. - Arranged in the decreasing sequence of their concreteness, the five fundamental categories fall in the sequence Personality, Matter, Energy, Space, and Time.

3613 POSTULATE 13. - Basic classes are those enumerated as such in a scheme of classification.

3614 POSTULATE 14. - Anteriorising common isolates are those enumerated as such in a

scheme of classification.

3615 POSTULATE 15. - Every subject includes a basic class. It may also include isolates which are manifestations of one or more of the five fundamental categories and also anteriorising common isolates, phase relations, and intra-facet relations.

3616 POSTULATE 16. - A subject may include many rounds of manifestation of the fundamental categories, energy, matter, and personality.

3617 POSTULATE 17. - Space and time isolates can normally occur as manifestations qua space and time, only in the last round of a subject.

3618 POSTULATE 18. - A subject may include many levels of manifestation of the fundamental categories, personality, and matter within any round, and space and time in the last round. The levels of personality in a round occur consecutively. So also with the levels of each of the other categories.

362 Postulates for Notational Plane

Note:- While the postulates for idea plane are suitable bases for many different schemes of classification, only postulate 24 for the notational plane can be a suitable basis for all of them. The other postulates are peculiar to CC. Similar postulates can be enunciated for other schemes as shown for UDC under postulate 21.

3621 POSTULATE 21. - The connecting symbols to be inserted before an isolate number are as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of the isolate</th>
<th>CC</th>
<th>UDC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personality</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matter</td>
<td>;</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Space</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>(…)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anteriorising</td>
<td>nil</td>
<td>(0..)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3622 POSTULATE 22. - The connecting symbol due to be inserted before a personality isolate of level 1, immediately following the basic class number or an energy isolate number, need not be written but may be taken as understood.

3623 POSTULATE 23. - The Roman smalls used as anteriorising common isolate numbers have anteriorising quality.

3624 POSTULATE 24. - The ordinal value of any connecting symbol should be smaller than that of any substantive digit ie a digit occurring in a basic class number or an isolate number.

3625 POSTULATE 25. - Arranged in the increasing sequence of their ordinal values, the connecting symbols fall in the following sequence: 0 , ; , ~

3626 POSTULATE 26. - The digits in each of the conventional groups of symbols — Roman smalls, Indo-Arabic numerals, and Roman capitals — have their respective conventional ordinal values.

3627 POSTULATE 27. - Arranged in the increasing sequence of their ordinal values, the three conventional groups of digits fall in the following sequence: Roman smalls, Indo-Arabic numerals, Roman capitals.

3628 POSTULATE 28. - The ordinal value of the starter bracket ( ) is smaller than that of 0; and the ordinal value of the arrester bracket ) is greater than that of Z.

3629 POSTULATE 291. - The choice of any other digit or set of digits and their respective ordinal values may be determined ad hoc in the light of the findings in the idea plane.

Example:-
If the Roman capitals form the staple basis, and Greek letters are used occasionally, as for representing partial comprehensions of the main classes, B (beeta) is placed adjacent to B, $\lambda$ (lamda) is placed adjacent to L, and $\Sigma$ (sigma) is placed adjacent to S. This happens in CC.

363 Steps in Classifying

3630 RAW NAME OF SUBJECT. - The title as it is found on the title page or at the head of the document.

Example:-
Biological control of paddy-flower-virus in Tanjore delta.

3631 EXPRESSIVE NAME OF SUBJECT. - Name of the subject of the document got by scanning it, filling up any ellipsis found in the raw name of the subject, breaking up each derived composite term into its fundamental constituent terms corresponding to the five fundamental categories and, if necessary, corresponding to the characteristics leading to the various isolates, so as to bring out all the relevant facets.

Example:-
This step is illustrated as follows with the example in 3630. The terms introduced as a result of scanning the document and of breaking down composite terms are put within inverted commas.

Biological as a prevention step of "the disease caused by" virus "attack on the" flower of the "paddy" as in the delta "region of" Tanjore "in the first week of flowering during the winter of 1958 in agriculture".

3632 SKELETON NAME OF SUBJECT. - Expressive name of the subject got after the removal of all the auxiliary terms, the replacement of all the inflected words by their nominative forms, and thus reducing the name to a telegraphic or skeleton form.

Example:-
The expressed name of subject given in 3631 will yield the following skeleton name:- Biology control disease virus flower paddy preventive step delta Tanjore first week winter 1958 agriculture.

3633 ANALYSED NAME OF SUBJECT. - Skeleton name of the subject with the terms identified and marked as pertaining to various facets as follows:
LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION GLOSSARY

[BC] Basic class
[P] Personality facet of round 1, level 1
[P2] Personality facet of round 1, level 2
[2P] Personality facet of round 2, level 1
[2P2] Personality facet of round 2, level 2
[M] Matter facet of round 1, level 1
[M2] Matter facet of round 1, level 2
[2M] Matter facet of round 2, level 1
[2M2] Matter facet of round 2, level 2
[E] Energy facet of round 1
[2E] Energy facet of round 2
[3E] Energy facet of round 3
[S] Space facet of level 1
[S2] Space facet of level 2
[T] Time facet of level 1
[T2] Time facet of level 2
[T3] Time facet of level 3
[AC1] Anteriorising isolate of level 1
[AC12] Anteriorising common isolate of level 2

etc. etc. etc.

Example:-

3636 ORDINAL SKELETON NAME OF SUBJECT.- Transformed name of the subject with each terms replaced by its facet number according to the classification scheme used.

Example:-

3637 ORDINAL NAME OF SUBJECT OR CLASS NUMBER.- Ordinal skeleton name of the subject with all the facet symbols removed and the appropriate connecting symbols put according to prescribed postulates.

Example:-
The ordinal skeleton name of subject given in 3636 will yield the following ordinal name or Colon Class Number:-


The Universal Decimal ordinal name or UDC Class Number will be:

631.8:6323 ?:632.93? (54114:282.6)? O C2:1958:324

Note: This implements, the notation for intrinsic era cum duration of time in UDC, suggested in Rev doc 24, 1956, P 77 and 78, S 61 and 72.

2 the question mark "?" is put in the places where the necessary digits have not yet been prescribed in UDC.

3 the geographical number of Madras is what is recommended by India to the FID.
ANALYTICO-SYNTHETIC CLASSIFICATION. - Classification scheme involving analysis of subject into its facets in the idea plane, and transformation in the verbal plane, translation from the verbal to the notational plane, and synthesis of the facet numbers into class number in the notational plane.

Such a classification scheme does not usually give ready made class numbers for any but basic subject. It gives only schedules for basic subjects. It gives only schedules for schedule is thus not a monolithic one. It is a polylithic one.

FACET ANALYSIS. - Analysis of a subject into its facets according to prescribed postulates, as in an analytico-synthetic classification.

FACETED CLASSIFICATION. - Classification scheme based on facet analysis.

CLASS NUMBER. - Translation of the name of a subject in the artificial language of ordinal numbers, specified and elaborated in a classification scheme. (CC S 02).

CLASSIFICATORY LANGUAGE. - Artificial language of ordinal numbers forming a system of class numbers.

COLON LANGUAGE. - Artificial language of Colon class numbers.

DECIMAL LANGUAGE. - Artificial language of Decimal class numbers.

KNOWLEDGE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME. - Classification scheme for the universe of knowledge.

It may be analytico-synthetic or faceted; or enumerative.

BASIC CLASSIFICATION. - Version of knowledge classification scheme, abbreviated just to the needs of macro-thought - is for general libraries.

DEPTH CLASSIFICATION. - Version of knowledge classification scheme, sufficiently worked out for the needs of micro-thought.

VEDIC CLASSIFICATION. - Scheme of knowledge classes implied in the Upanishads and later adopted in the Puranas, the Baghavad Gita, and the Tantras.

BACON CLASSIFICATION. - Scheme of knowledge classes implied in the Advance of learning (1605) of Francis Bacon.

It has influenced many of the knowledge classification schemes of the West.

KANT CLASSIFICATION. - Scheme of knowledge classes implied in the Critique of pure reason (1781) of Immanuel Kant.

This is severely dichotomic.


This is said to have influenced the classification of the Bibliothèque National of France and of the British Museum Library.

HEGEL CLASSIFICATION. - Scheme of knowledge classes implied in the Logic (1812) of Hegel.

This is severely trichotomic.

COMTE CLASSIFICATION. - Scheme of knowledge classes implied in the Course of positive philosophy (1830).

AMPERE CLASSIFICATION. - Scheme of knowledge classes implied in the Essay on the philosophy of sciences (1834).

SPENCER CLASSIFICATION. - Scheme of knowledge classes given in the Classification of sciences (1864) of Herbert Spencer.

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION. - Knowledge classification scheme designed by Melvil Dewey and published for the first time in 1876.

This is essentially an enumerative classification scheme.

EXPANSIVE CLASSIFICATION. - Knowledge classification scheme designed by Charles Ammi Cutter and published for the first time in 1893.
This is essentially an enumerative classification.

36995 UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION. - Knowledge classification scheme sponsored by the International Institute of Bibliography and its successor body, the International Federation for Documentation, and published for the first time in 1896.

This uses the Decimal Classification as the core and super-imposes on it Time Facet, Space Facet, and Personality Facets and Phases without differentiation of these.

36996 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION. - Knowledge classification scheme designed at the Library of Congress of the United States of America and published for the first time in 1904.

This is essentially an enumerative classification with gap notation.

36997 SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION. - Knowledge classification scheme designed by James Duff Brown and published for the first time in 1906.

This is essentially an enumerative classification with some provision for facet analysis and phase analysis.

36998 COLON CLASSIFICATION. - Knowledge classification scheme along with book classification scheme designed by Shiyali Rama-rnrita Ranganathan and published for the first time in 1933.

This is essentially an analytico-synthetic faceted classification with full provision for facet analysis, phase analysis and anteriorising common isolates.

369991 BIBLIOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION. - Knowledge classification scheme designed by Henry Evelyn Bliss and published for the first time in 1935.

This has a fair element of analytico-synthetic feature and has provision for anteriorising common isolate.

36998 CLASS. - Subject ranked among the other subjects of the universe of knowledge.

370 QUASI CLASS. - Work such as a sacred work, a classic, a literary work, or a periodical publication treated in a classification scheme and in cataloguing practice as if it were a class in the universe of knowledge.

370 QUASI SUBJECT. - Work such as a sacred work, a classic, a literary work, or a periodical publication treated in a classification scheme and in cataloguing practice, as if it were a class in the universe of knowledge.

371 MAIN CLASS. - Class enumerated in the array of order 1, in a classification scheme for the universe of knowledge. (Prol, S 345(1)).

372 CANONICAL CLASS. - Traditional subclass of a main class, enumerated as such in a classification scheme for the universe of knowledge, and not derived on the basis of definite characteristics. (Prol, S 345(3)).

373 BASIC CLASS. - Generic name for a main or a canonical class in a classification scheme for the universe of knowledge. (Prol, S 345(4)).

374 ISOLATE IDEA. - Thought unit, which is usually a manifestation of one of the five fundamental categories or is enumerated as such and which is not a subject by itself, but yields, when added to a basic class, a subject of smaller extension than the basic class. (Prol, S 345(5)).

Example:-
Chemistry, Technology, Mining, Smithy, and Economics are basic classes. Gold, Iron, and Coal are not subjects but only isolates. Combined with a class they yield subjects such as Chemistry of Gold, Technology of Iron, Coal Mining, Economics of Gold.

374 ARRAY-ISOLATE IDEA. - Thought unit enumerated in a single array taken by itself.
3741 SPECIAL-ISOLATE IDEA. - Isolate idea special to a basic class or to an array isolate idea - or small groups of basic classes, isolate ideas, and array isolate ideas, as the case may be - and usually denoted by special isolate terms and represented by special isolate numbers, or special array isolate terms and represented by special array isolate numbers, as the case may be.

Example:-
Wave length in radiation; design in engineering; circulatory system in medicine.

3742 COMMON ISOLATE IDEA. - Isolate idea that can be attached to several host classes, but is denoted by the same isolate term, and represented by the same isolate number, whatever be the host class.

This concept is exploited in many classification schemes.

Examples:-
Bibliography, periodical, institution, application, criticism and any geographical isolate, and any time isolate are made common isolates in CC and UDC. But they are not so made in the Library of Congress Classification.

37421 ANTERIORISING COMMON ISOLATE IDEA. - Common isolate idea whose attachment to a host class makes the resulting class have precedence, in arrangement, over the host class.

Example:-
"Bibliography of Mathematics" has precedence over "Mathematics". This is desired by the idea plane to secure helpful sequence, as one would like to consult the bibliography on a subject before selecting the regular books on it for reading.

37422 POSTERIORISING COMMON ISOLATE IDEA. - Common isolate idea whose attachment to a host class makes the resulting class succeed the host class, in arrangement.

Example:-
Criticism of work in a class succeeds the work in the class, institution pertaining to a class succeeds the class. Local treatment of a class succeeds the class.

3743 SEMINAL ISOLATE IDEA. - Isolate idea that can be attached to several host classes and represented by the same isolate number, whatever be the host class, but denoted by different isolate terms in the context of the host classes concerned.

This concept has been developed and is being exploited in CC. The endeavour of the Indian school is to replace the several schedules of special isolates by a single or few schedules of seminal isolates.

Examples:-
The digit 3 representing 'Physiology' in biological sciences, 'Syntax' in linguistics, 'Teaching technique' in education, 'Function' in political science, 'Social practices' in sociology.

This concept was originated in CC in 1925. It was denoted by the term Unscheduled Mnemonics. But in 1950, the more appropriate term 'Seminal' in the place of 'Unscheduled' was suggested by B. I. Palmer and A. J. Wells.

3744 SUPER-IMPOSED ISOLATE IDEA. - A portion of an isolate falling within the range of another co-ordinate isolate in another isolate in the same array.

Example:-
Blood vessels of the right foot in the organ facet of medicine; rural children where the isolate 'Child' is restricted by the isolate 'Rural residence' in the facet of social groups in sociology.

37441 AUTO-BIASED ISOLATE IDEA. - Super-imposed isolate idea (Prol, S 237).

375 FACET. - Generic name for a basic class or an isolate idea.

3751 COMPOUND CLASS. - Class with a basic facet and one or more isolate facets. (Prol, S 345(6)).

Example:-
Coal mining in India in 1958 is a compound class. Mining is its basic facet; "Coal" the personality facet, "India" the space facet; and "1958", the time facet.
37510 ORDER OF A COMPOUND CLASS. - Number of isolate facets in the class. (Prol, S 345(7)).
Example:
The example in 3751 is of order 3, as it has the three isolate facets - coal, India, and 1958.

376 COMPLEX CLASS. - Class formed by the combination of two or more basic or compound classes and made to express the relation between them, but excluding the case when one of the classes forms an isolate of the other, formed by the subject device. (Prol, S 345(8)).
Example:
Numerical solution of differential equations for designers of machinery is a complex class. But the "Chemistry" of "Apple" is not a complex class as "Chemistry" is only an energy isolate formed by subject device.

3760 ORDER OF A COMPLEX CLASS. - Number of basic or compound classes combined to form it. (Prol, S345(9)).
Example:
The example in 376 is of order 2, as it has two compound classes, relation between which is expressed.

3761 PHASE. - A basic or a compound class forming a constituent of a complex class. (Prol, S345(8)).
Example:
"Numerical solution of differential equations" is one phase of the example in 3760. "Design of machinery" is its other phase.

37611 FIRST PHASE. - The phase of a complex class, which is the primary class of exposition or otherwise deemed to be primary. (CC, S8201).
Example:
In the example of 376, "Numerical solution of differential equations" is the subject of exposition. It is therefore its first phase.

37612 SECOND PHASE. - Phase of a complex class, which is not the class of direct exposition but merely effects the exposition of the first phase. (CC, S8202).
Example:
In the example of 376, "Design of machinery" is the second phase.

37613 PHASE RELATION. - Relation between the phases of a complex class.

3762 BIAS RELATION. - Phase relation indicating that the exposition of the first phase is biased towards the second phase, i.e., the exposition is specially attuned to the needs of a specialist in the subject forming the second phase, either by the selection or the arrangements of the topics, or by emphasis, or by the standard of exposition, or by the examples selected, or by other means. (CC, S82b).
Example:
In the example of 376, the phase relation is a bias relation.

37621 BIAS PHASE. - Second phase of a complex class in which the phase relation is bias relation. (CC, S82b1).
Example:
In the example of 376, "Design of machinery" is bias phase.

3763 COMPARISON RELATION. - Phase relation in which the first phase is compared with the second phase. (CC, S82c).

37631 COMPARISON PHASE. - Second phase of a complex class in which the phase relation is comparison relation. (CC, S82c1).

3764 DIFFERENCE RELATION. - Phase relation in which the difference between the first phase and the second is expounded. (CC, S82d).

37641 DIFFERENCE PHASE. - Second phase of a complex class in which the phase relation is difference relation. (CC, S82d1).

3765 INFLUENCING RELATION. - Phase relation in which the influence of the second phase on the first is expounded or the first phase is expounded as influenced by the second phase. (CC S82g).
Example:
"Geopolitics" is exposition of "Political
formation and development as influenced by geographical factors. Here the phase relation is influencing relation.

RANGANATHAN

37651 INFLUENCING PHASE. - Second phase of a complex class in which the phase relation is influencing relation. (CC, S82g1).
Example:-
In the example in 3765 "Geographical factors" is the influencing phase.

3766 GENERAL RELATION. - Phase relation of a more or less comprehensive or non-descriptive kind between the two phases. (CC, S82a).

37661 GENERAL RELATION PHASE. - Second phase of a complex class in which the phase relation is general phase relation. (CC, S82al).

377 COMPLEX ISOLATE. - Isolate formed by the combination of two or more isolates in the same facet of a basic class to express the relation between them, but excluding the case when the extension of the one of the isolates is merely restricted without bringing out any relation between them. (CC, S841).
Example:-
"Physiological anatomy" has "Medicine" as its implied basic class. It itself is energy isolate. It is a complex isolate as it expounds the relation between the two energy isolates, "Physiology" and "Anatomy".

3771 INTRA-FACET RELATION. - Relation between the component isolates of a complex isolate. (CC, S84).

3772 INTRA-FACET BIAS RELATION. - Intra-facet relation indicating that the exposition of the first component isolate is biased towards the second, i.e., the exposition is specially attuned to the needs of a specialist in the second component isolate, either by the selection or the arrangement of the topics, or by emphasis, or by the standard of exposition, or by the examples selected or by other means. (CC, S84b).
Example:-
In the example under 377, the intra-facet relation is bias relation.

37721 BIAS ISOLATE. - The second constituent isolate of a complex isolate in which the intra-facet relation is bias relation. (CC, S84b1).
Example:-
In the example under 377, "Physiology" is bias isolate.

3773 INTRA-FACET COMPARISON RELATION. - Intra-facet relation in which the first component isolate is compared with the second. (CC, S84c).
Example:-
Comparison of city folk and rural folk has "Sociology" as its basic subject, and denotes intra-facet comparison relation, as both the isolates "Rural folk" and "City folk" are isolate in the same personality facet.

37731 COMPARISON ISOLATE. - The second constituent in a complex isolate in which the intra-facet relation is comparison relation. (CC, S84c1).

3774 INTRA-FACET DIFFERENCE RELATION. - Intra-facet relation in which the difference between the first constituent isolate and the second is expounded. (CC, S84d).

37741 DIFFERENCE ISOLATE. - The second constituent in a complex isolate in which the intra-facet relation is difference relation. (CC, S84d1).

3775 INTRA-FACET INFLUENCING RELATION. - Intra-facet relation in which the influence of the second constituent isolate over the first is expounded or the first constituent isolate is expounded as influenced by the second. (CC, S84g).
Example:-
"Influence of school organisation on teaching technique" has "Education" as its basic subject and denotes intra-facet influencing relation as both "Teaching technique" and "Organisation" are isolates in the same energy facet.

37751 INFLUENCING ISOLATE. - The second constituent in a complex isolate in which the intra-facet relation is influencing relation. (CC, S84g1).

An lib sc
Example:-
In the example under 3775 "Organisation" is influencing isolate.

3776 INTRA-FACET GENERAL RELATION. -
Intra-facet relation of a more or less comprehensive or non-descript kind between the two constituent isolates. (CC S84a).

37761 GENERAL RELATION ISOLATE. - The second constituent isolate in a complex isolate in which the intra-facet relation is general relation. (CC, S84al)

378 Notational Plane

3781 DIGIT. - Each one of the distinct basic or primary symbols taken by itself occurring in a class number or used in constructing it. (Prol, S181).

3782 CONNECTING SYMBOL. - Symbol used only as a connective or as a conjunction in a classificatory language. (Prol, S 3615).
Example:-
See section 3621.

3783 SUBSTANTIVE DIGIT. - Digit other than a connecting symbol used in a classificatory language. (CC, S0213).
Example:-
Roman smalls and Arabic numerals and Roman capitals in CC; and Indo-Arabic numerals in UDC.

3784 OCTAVISING DIGIT. - The last digit in a conventional set of digits, reserved for the formation of a further octave and given any other semantic value. (CC, S0214).
Example:-
9 among Indo-Arabic numerals and y & g among Roman letters.

3785 SIGNIFICANT DIGIT. - Substantive digit other than an octavising digit and having a semantic significance. (CC, S0216).

3786 ANTERIORISING DIGIT. - Digit, the addition of which at the end of a class number (hereinafter referred to as host class number) makes the ordinal value of the resulting class number smaller than that of the host class number. (CC, S0251).

Example:-
Roman smalls in CC. B33:3a comes anterior to B33:3. FID/CA has recommended the use of '0' as anteriorising symbol in UDC.

3787 STARTER. - Symbol inserted at the beginning of a subject-device number. (Prol, S36144).

3788 ARRESTER. - Symbol inserted at the end of a subject-device-number. (Prol, S36144).
Example:-
Circular brackets are used as starter and arrester in CC. FID/CA has recommended the use of square brackets as starter and arrester in UDC.

37891 GAP DEVICE. - Device of leaving a finite gap between two array-isolate numbers of two array-isolate ideas appearing to be consecutive at the time of the enumeration, in order to accommodate new isolates, as the case may be, claiming its filiative place within that gap. (Prol, S233).
Example:-
Library of Congress Classification uses this device extensively.

37892 INTERPOLATION DEVICE. - Device of interpolating between two consecutive digits of one species a digit of another species and defining its cardinal value accordingly. (Prol, S2231).
Example:-
CC uses this device sparingly, for this purpose. It usually draws digits from the Greek alphabetic.

37893 OCTAVE DEVICE. - Device of reserving the last digit in a species of digits as a non-significant digit to form another octave or stretch of coordinate digits by adding to it the successive digits of the species and deeming the result of the double-digited numbers as if frozen into a single digit, and repeating this process to form successive octaves. (Prol, S2232).
CC had adopted this device from the beginning consciously. It has now been adopted by FID for UDC.
GROUP NOTATION DEVICE. - Device of using ordinal decimal fraction numbers of two or more digits but the same number of significant digits to represent a number of co-ordinate isolates or array-isolates, when they are too many to be represented conveniently by octave device alone. (Prol, S368).

CC has begun to employ this device consciously since it was studied in 1954.

Example:-
381 for "Rice" and 382 for "Wheat".

FOCUS - Generic term to denote class or isolate or array-isolate, in all the three planes — idea plane, verbal plane, and notational plane. (Prol, S345(10)).

SHARPENING A FOCUS. - Decreasing the extension of a class, isolate, or array-isolate by the introduction of additional facet(s) or phase(s) or on the basis of additional characteristic(s).

HOST FOCUS. - Class or isolate, or array-isolate being sharpened.

FACET DEVICE. - Device for sharpening a host focus in the form of a class by the addition of new facet(s). (Prol, S235).

PHASE DEVICE. - Device for sharpening a host focus in the form of a class by the addition of phase(s). (Prol, S236).

INTRA FACET RELATION DEVICE. - Device for sharpening a host focus in the form of an isolate, by the addition of an intra-facet relation constituent focus.

SUPER-IMPOSITION DEVICE. - Device for sharpening a focus in the form of an isolate by restriction the extension of one isolate to the portion of it falling within another isolate of the same category. (Prol, S237).

AUTO-BIAS DEVICE. - Super-imposition device.

CHRONOLOGICAL DEVICE. - Device for forming an isolate or sharpening a host focus in the form of an isolate or an array-isolate on the basis of chronological characteristic, such as the epoch of birth or origin or first investigation or initiation, or commencement or occurrence or any other relevant event.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEVICE. - Device for forming an isolate or sharpening a host focus in the form of an isolate or an array-isolate on the basis of geographical characteristic, such as place of origin or habitation or prevalence or any other relevant geographical association.

SUBJECT DEVICE. - Device for forming an isolate or sharpening a host focus in the form of an isolate or array-isolate on the basis of subject characteristic, relevant and sufficient to denote the intended isolate.

ALPHABETICAL DEVICE. - Device for forming an isolate or sharpening a host focus in the form of an isolate or array-isolate on the basis of its name in international use, as the characteristic.

ENUMERATION DEVICE. - Device for forming the classes or the isolates in facet or the array-isolates in an array by merely enumerating them.

ENUMERATIVE CLASSIFICATION. - Classification scheme in which most of the classes are enumerated ad hoc, instead of the enumeration being restricted only to the enumeration of the basic classes and the isolates of various categories.

Its schedule is monolithic and not polythetic.

DECIMAL FRACTION DEVICE. - Device of taking the place value of each Indo-Arabic numeral in a number as in a pure decimal fraction, though the decimal point is not actually put in front of it. (Prol, S234).
3891 FACET DEVICE. - Device of prefixing to an isolate number in a class number a connecting symbol, in order to implement the facet device of the idea plane. (Prol, S235).

3892 PHASE DEVICE. - Device of inserting connecting symbol before the digit representing a phase relation in the idea plane. (Prol, S236).

38921 INTRA-FACET RELATION DEVICE. - Device of inserting connecting symbol before the digit representing intra-facet relation in the idea plane.

3893 SUPER-IMPOSITION DEVICE. - Device of inserting a hyphen between the isolate numbers representing the isolates involved in the alphabetical device of the idea plane. (Prol, S237).

3894 CHRONOLOGICAL DEVICE. - Device of adding to the host isolate number or array isolate number the chronological number required to implement the chronological device of the idea plane. (Prol, S223-3).

3895 GEOGRAPHICAL DEVICE. - Device of adding to the host isolate number or array isolate number the geographical number required to implement the geographical device of the idea plane. (CC, S684).

3896 SUBJECT DEVICE. - Device of adding to the host isolate number or array isolate number, the number of the subject required to implement the subject device of the idea plane, and enclosing the number of that subject within brackets, so that the said subject number may be taken as frozen and treated as it were a single digit. (Prol, S36141).

38961 PACKET NOTATION. - Subject number enclosed in brackets in the use of the subject device. (Prol, S36411).

CC is using circular brackets to form the packet. The FID/CA (the Committee on General Theory of Classification of the International Federation for Documentation has recommended the use of square brackets to form the packet. (Rev doc 22, 1956, 156, section 2 of the minutes of FID/CA).

3897 ALPHABETICAL DEVICE. - Device of adding to the host isolate number or array-isolate number, the first, or the first two, or the first three etc initial letters of the international name of an isolate or any array-isolate to be formed by the alphabetical device of the idea plane; and the alphabetical part may be taken as frozen and treated as if it were a single digit. (Prol, S36141).

3898 see Page 100.

391 Zone Analysis

3910 ZONE. - A portion of an array, in which all the isolates are array isolates are formed by one and the same device. (Prol, S362-368).

3911 ENUMERATED ISOLATES. - Array isolates of an array got by enumeration device.

3912 DEVICED ISOLATES. - Array isolates of an array got by chronological or alphabetical or subject device.

3913 ENUMERATED COMMON ISOLATES. - Common isolates got by enumeration device. Examples:
- Time isolates, space isolates, anteriorising common isolates and posteriorising common isolates.

3914 DEVICED COMMON ISOLATES. - Common isolates got by subject device.

3915 ENUMERATED SPECIAL ISOLATES. - Special isolates got by enumeration device.

3916 DEVICED SPECIAL ISOLATES. - Special isolates got by chronological or alphabetical device.

39161 ZONE 1 OF ARRAY. - The zone of the array made up of enumerated common isolates.

39162 ZONE 2 OF ARRAY. - The zone of the array made up of enumerated special isolates.

39163 ZONE 3 OF ARRAY. - The zone of the array made up of deviced special isolates.
### 3898 Chart of Equivalent Terms

Note: the definition is given in appropriate places to the terms in the Idea Plane only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Generic</th>
<th>In the Idea Plane</th>
<th>In the Verbal Plane</th>
<th>In the Notational Plane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Focus</td>
<td>Class Isolate Idea Array Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Subject Isolate Term Array Isolate Term</td>
<td>Class Number Isolate Number Array Isolate Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Focus</td>
<td>Basic Class</td>
<td>Basic Subject</td>
<td>Basic Class Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Focus</td>
<td>Main Class</td>
<td>Main Subject</td>
<td>Main Class Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canonical Focus</td>
<td>Canonical Class</td>
<td>Canonical Subject</td>
<td>Canonical Class Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolate</td>
<td>Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Isolate Term</td>
<td>Isolate Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Isolate</td>
<td>Common Isolate Idea Common Isolate Term</td>
<td>Common Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anteriorising Common Isolate</td>
<td>Anteriorising Common Isolate Idea Anteriorising Common Isolate Term</td>
<td>Anteriorising Common Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posteriosing Common Isolate</td>
<td>Posteriosing Common Isolate Idea Posteriosing Common Isolate Term</td>
<td>Posteriosing Common Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Array Isolate</td>
<td>Array Isolate Idea Array Isolate Term</td>
<td>Array Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facet</td>
<td>Basic Class Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Basic Subject Isolate Term Basic Number Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Focus</td>
<td>Compound Class Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Compound Subject Isolate Term Compound Class Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex Focus</td>
<td>Complex Class Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Complex Subject Isolate Term Complex Class Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex Isolate</td>
<td>Complex Isolate Idea Complex Isolate Term</td>
<td>Complex Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biasing Focus</td>
<td>Biasing Class Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Biasing Subject Isolate Term Biasing Class Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison Focus</td>
<td>Comparison Class Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Comparison Subject Isolate Term Comparison Class Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference Focus</td>
<td>Difference Class Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Difference Subject Isolate Term Difference Class Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influencing Focus</td>
<td>Influencing Class Isolate Idea</td>
<td>Influencing Subject Isolate Term Influencing Class Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Relation Focus</td>
<td>General Relation Class</td>
<td>General Relation Subject General Relation Class Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biasing Isolate</td>
<td>Biasing Isolate Idea Biasing Isolate Term</td>
<td>Biasing Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison Isolate</td>
<td>Comparison Isolate Idea Comparison Isolate Term</td>
<td>Comparison Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difference Isolate</td>
<td>Difference Isolate Idea Difference Isolate Term</td>
<td>Difference Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influencing Isolate</td>
<td>Influencing Isolate Idea Influencing Isolate Term</td>
<td>Influencing Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Relation Isolate</td>
<td>General Relation Isolate Idea General Relation Isolate Term General Relation Isolate Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ZONE 4 OF ARRAY. - The zone of the array made up of deviced common isolates.

UNIVERSE OF DOCUMENTS

Note: Most of the terms in this chapter were brought into use in first edition of CC in 1933. But the references are given here only to editions 5 of CC (1957).

ULTIMATE CLASS. - Class of the smallest extension admitted by a scheme of classification, into which a document can be placed. (CC, S027).

BOOK NUMBER

BOOK NUMBER. - Ordinal number which fixes the position of a document relatively to the other documents having the same ultimate class. (CC, S03).

Book number individualises the document among the documents having the same class number. It is used for mechanising the replacing of a document in the correct position among the documents having the same class number.

LANGUAGE NUMBER. - Ordinal number into which the name of the language, in which a document is expounded, is translated. (CC, S031).

LANGUAGE FACET. - Part of the book number of a document, which is its language number.

FAVoured LANGUAGE. - Language in which the majority of the books in a library are written. (CC, S0311).

MOST POPULAR LANGUAGE. - Language, among a given set of languages, occurring earliest in the scale of popularity of languages, maintained by a library. (CC, S0312).

SCALE OF POPULARITY OF LANGUAGES. - Descending scale of popularity of the languages, maintained by a library on the basis of their respective uses as the medium in the exposition of its documents. (CC, S0312).

FORM NUMBER. - Ordinal number, into which the name of the form of exposition of document, is translated. (CC,S032).

FORM FACET. - Part of the book number of a document, which is its form number.

YEAR NUMBER. - Ordinal number, into which the year of publication of a document, is translated. (CC,S033).

YEAR FACET. - Part of the book number of a document, which is its year number.

ACCESSION NUMBER. - Integral number which denotes the sequence of accessioning of a document, which shares the same ultimate class and the same form number, language number, and year number with other documents. (CC, S033).

ACCESSION FACET. - Part of the book number of a document, which is its accession number.

VOLUME NUMBER. - Integral number within the book number of a volume of a multi-volumed book, individualising the said volume in the set. (CC, S03511).

VOLUME FACET. - Part of the book number of a document, which is its volume number.

SUPPLEMENT NUMBER. - Integral number within the book number of a book, which individualises the said supplement from the host volume and the other supplements. (CC, S0362).

SUPPLEMENT FACET. - Part of the book number of a document, which is its supplement number.

COPY NUMBER. - Integral number within the book number of a copy of a document of which there are two or more copies, individualising the said copy. (CC, S037).
CRITICISM NUMBER. - Cardinal number within the book number of a document, which is a critical study or a review, or a rejoinder to a pedestrian document or belongs to a chain of such polemical documents centering round the pedestrian document, individualising the said document. (CC, S038).

CRITICISM FACET. - Part of the book number of a document, which is its criticism number.

Collection Number

COLLECTION. - One of the several sequences, other than the main classified sequence, in which some of the books of a library have to be kept, for administrative, safety, facility-for-use reasons. (CC S04 and 041).

Examples:-
- Pamphlet or undersized collection,
- oversized collection, rare book collection,
- reading room collection, mathematics department collection, browsing collection, etc. A collection may be permanent or temporary.

COLLECTION NUMBER. - Symbol to denote the collection, other than the normal collection forming the main classified sequence, to which a book belongs. (CC, S041).

CALL NUMBER. - Ordinal number which fixes the position of a document relatively to the other documents. (CC, S01).

Call number is a combination of the class number of the subject expounded in the document plus the book number of the document plus if necessary the collection number of the document.

PRESS MARK. - Symbol which indicates the position of a document in the book shelves in stack-room or in the filing cabinet or in any other receptacle where the documents are kept.

CONTACT WITH CATALOGUE

CHAIN FORMATION. - Representation of a class number in the form of a chain, according to the following procedure:-

1. Make;
2. the First Link, out of the first digit;
3. the Second Link, out of the first two digits;
4. the Third Link, out of the first three digits, and so on up to the last link which is to be made of all the digits.
2. Write the Links one below the other in succession;
24. Write against each link its translation into natural language - i.e. the name of the class of which the link is the class number;
3. Joining the " = " sign of each link with that of the next succeeding link by a downward arrow. (CCC, S320).

Example:-

O111, 2J64, 52 = Othello
O = Literature (Sought Link)
O1 = Indo-European Literature (Unsought link)
O11 = Teutonic literature (Unsought link)
O111 = English Literature (Sought link)
O111 = (False Link)
O111, 2 = English Drama (Sought link)
O111, 2J = (Fused link)
O111, 2J6 = (Fused link)
O111, 2J64 = Shakespeare (Sought link)
O111, 2J64, = (False link)
O111, 2J64, 5 = Fifth Octave of the Shakespearean plays (Unsought link)
O111, 2J64, 52 = Othello (Sought link)

LAST LINK. - Link occurring last in the chain produced by a class number. (CC, S321).
Library Classification Glossary

Example: -

In the chain given under Sec 50,
"O111, 2J64, 52 = Othello" is the last link.

52 FALSE LINK. - Link

1 which is not a class number — i.e., it is not a concatenation of digits, intelligible according to the rules of classification—that is, it has no meaning; or

2 which is the last link of a compound class number and does not have a name in the verbal plane, in common usage in a natural language. (CCC, S322).

Example: -

In the chain given under Sec 50, the following are false links:

O111, = (False link)
O111, 2J64, = (False link)

Consider the following chain of the class number V4.N5

V = History (Sought link)
V4 = History of Asia (Sought link)
V4, = (False link)
V4. N = (False link)
V4. N5 = (False link)

53 FUSED LINK. - Link within a part of a class number, the part being obtained by

1 chronological device;
2 geographical device;
3 subject device;
4 alphabetical device;
5 phase device; or
6 intra-facet relation device;

which should be treated as a whole, as if it were a single digit. (CCC, S323).

Example:-

In the chain given under Sec 50, the following are fused links:

O111, 2J = (Fused link)
O111, 2J6 = (Fused link)

531 FUSED CHRONOLOGICAL LINK. - Link ending within a part of a class number, which is obtained by the chronological device. (CCC, S323).

532 FUSED GEOGRAPHICAL LINK. - Link ending within a part of a class number,

which is obtained by geographical device and the whole of the geographical number has to be treated as if it were a single digit. (CCC, S323).

533 FUSED SUBJECT LINK. - Link ending within a part of a class number, which is obtained by subject device. (CCC, S323).

534 FUSED ALPHABETICAL LINK. - Link ending within a part of a class number, which is obtained by alphabetical device. (CCC, S323).

535 FUSED INTRA-FACET RELATION. - Link ending within a part of a class number, which is obtained by intra-facet relation device. (CCC, S323).

54 UNSOUGHT LINK. - Link which

1 ends with a part of the isolate focus in a facet of a class number; and

2 represents a subject on which reading material is not likely to be produced or sought or which is not likely to be looked up by any reader seeking materials on the specific subject forming the last link of the full class number. (CCC, S324).

This Rule admits of local variation in its application. In the light of the reading materials organised, the interest of the readers served, and the nature of the service attempted, each library may define in an exact way suited to itself the links which should be deemed to be unsought links. This more precise local definition should be consistently followed. A similar local definition may also be made by an organisation engaged in the production of international or national bibliographies, of union catalogue of books and/or of periodical publications.

55 SOUGHT LINK. - Link which is neither false, nor fused nor unsought and link ending with an after-time anteriorising common isolate digit. (CCC, S325).

551 EFFECTIVE LINK. - Sought link. (Theory, P117). This term was replaced by "sought link" in 1954.
RANGANATHAN

56 UPPER LINK. - Link other than the last link. (CCC, S326).

57 LOWER LINK. - This term is a relative one when two links are engaging attention. Lower link is that one of the two links which occurs lower in a chain than the other of the two links. (CCC, S327).

591 TELESCOPED ARRAY. - An array of isolates in a schedule of classification, made of an isolate and its sub-isolates, as viewed from the idea plane, but whose isolate numbers appear to be coordinate ones, as viewed from the notational plane. (CCC, S3191).

Example: Consider the following array of the isolates in the natural group of plants facet in Botany in CC and UDC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CC No</th>
<th>Isolate Term</th>
<th>UDC No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cryptogamae</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thallophyta</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bryophyta</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pteridophyta</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phanerogamae</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Monocotyledon</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dicotyledon</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here, cryptogamae and phanerogamae belong to array of order 1, and all the other isolates belong to an array of order 2, as viewed from the idea plane. But as viewed from the notational plane it is easily seen that both the groups of isolates belong to an array of order 1 in CC and of order 2 in UDC, as the number of digits in the respective isolate numbers show.

592 ISOLATE-AT-TELESCOPING-POINT. - The isolate in a telescoped array, of which succeeding isolates in the array are sub-isolates. (CCC, S31911).

Example: In the telescoped array given as example in Sec 591, the following are isolates-at-telescoping-points:

1 Cryptogamae
2 Phanerogamae

593 LINK-AT-TELESCOPING-POINT. - A link in a telescoped chain, whose class number ends with a digit representing an isolate-at-telescoping-point. (CCC, S3291).

594 CHAIN-WITH-GAP. - A chain of isolates in a schedule of classification, in which an intermediate isolate is not given, as a result of failure to conform to the canon of modulation. (CCC, S3192).

Example: In Decimal Classification 2 Religion, 22 Sacred Books, 225 New Testament, is a Chain-with-Gap, as the Isolate "Christianity" is missing between 2 Religion and 22 Sacred Books.

595 MISSING ISOLATE. - The isolate missing in a chain-with-gap. (CCC, S31921).

Example: In the Chain-with-Gap given as example under Sec 594 "Christianity" is Missing Isolate, its Isolate Number may be written as 22|28.

596 MISSING LINK. - A link in a chain-with-gap, corresponding to the missing isolate in the chain. (CCC, S3292).

597 CHAIN PROCEDURE. - Procedure for determining the class index entries, the specific subject entries, and the see also subject entries of a document from its class number and the class number of the cross reference entries provided for it. (CCC, Part 3).

6 CONTACT WITH MACHINE SEARCH

61 MACHINE FOR SEARCH. - Mechanical aid for searching entries of sought documents, in a list of documents.

Examples:
1 Machines involving holes punched in cards;
2 Magnetic spots in steel;
3 Magnetised and unmagnetised segments in a steel wire; and
4 Pattern of transparent spots in a cinema film.
LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION GLOSSARY

611 PUNCHED CARD. - Card with holes punched in particular positions, each punched hole representing a particular idea, basic subject, isolate, or term, and admitting of mechanical sorting.

612 COMPUTER. - 1 Machine designed to calculate - ie perform a sequence of arithmetical or logical operations.
2 Machine designed to receive and store pieces of information, manipulate them in assigned ways, and supply the result of the manipulation.

613 INSTRUCTION. - Information which, when coded and fed as a unit into a digital computer, causes it to perform a sequence of manipulations.

614 MEMORY. - Device into which information can be fed for extraction at a later time, and which usually forms an integral part of a computer.

615 MEMORY CAPACITY. - Maximum number of distinguishable stable states in which a memory device can exist, the measure of the capacity being given as the logarithm to base 2 of that maximum number.

62 Preparation Phase

620 PREPARATION. - Sequence of steps in which
1 documents are analysed into their relevant facets ie basic class and isolates;
2 the facets are coded; and
3 the code is fed into an appropriate scanning medium to be scanned by a machine whenever required.

621 INDEXING. - The first step in the preparation phase involving the technique of
1 perusing documents and spotting out the relevant facets in them;
2 choosing the standard term to denote each of the facets;
3 giving a location or identification symbol of the document concerned, as an index number to the several terms arising in 2; and
4 alphabetising the terms, pertaining to all the documents of the collection, along with their respective index numbers.

622 EDITING. - The second step in the preparation phase involving the technique of expressing, either by indicators or by the formation of sequences, the relation between appropriate facets figuring in the index.

623 CODING. - Rendering the index entries into non-graphic physical symbols suited to the machine.
Example:-
Punching holes in a card; making magnetic spots.

624 MACHINE LANGUAGE. - Code language in non-graphic physical symbols suited to the machine handling them in accordance with prescribed program.

625 INPUT. - Information fed into the internal memory of the computer.

626 COMPUTER. - Machine which translates in one kind of language suitable to a machine into another kind of language also suitable to a machine.
Example:-
Machine which translates information expressed in punched cards into the same expressed in magnetic tape.

63 Exploiting Phase

630 EXPLOITATION. - Sequence of steps in which
1 the information sought is stated in a standard form;
2 the statement of information is analysed from the angle of the machine;
3 the program of instruction is fed into the machine;
4 the entries of the relevant documents are searched by the machine; and
5 the findings in the search are utilised.

6301 INFORMATION RETRIEVAL. - Exploitation.

631 STATEMENT. - Enunciation, in a standard form, of the information for which the entries should be located and brought out by the machine.

632 INTERPRETATION. - Analysis of the information sought into facets along with their relation and expression of it in the machine language.

633 AUTOMATIC PROGRAMMING. - Technique whereby the computer itself is used for transforming the program from a form suited to the human mind to a form suited to the efficient functioning of the computer.

634 SEARCH. - Passing through the machine the medium in which entries are coded, in order to locate the relevant entries.

635 OUTPUT. - Information transferred from the internal memory of the computer to the outside in a form suited to the human mind.

64 Efficiency Measure

641 RESOLUTION FACTOR. - Ratio of the number of selected documents to the total number of documents searched.

642 ELIMINATION FACTOR. - Ratio of the number of rejected documents to the total number of documents searched.

643 PERTINANCE FACTOR. - Ratio of the number of relevant documents among the selected documents to the total number of documents selected.

644 NOISE FACTOR. - Ratio of the number of irrelevant documents among the selected documents to the total number of documents selected.

645 RECALL FACTOR. - Ratio of the number of relevant documents selected to the total number of relevant documents for which the machine had been fed with entries.

646 OMISSION FACTOR. - Ratio of the number of relevant documents not selected to the total number of relevant documents for which the machine had been fed with entries.

65 Service Phase

650 SERVICE. - Supplying copies of the documents sought by the reader with the aid of automatic equipment, in which the machine
1 gets activated by the location or the identification symbol of the document sought;
2 inspects the film roll containing a photographic record of the document along with their respective location or identification symbol; and
3 provides a photographic reproduction of the record of the document selected.

651 RAPID SELECTOR. - Machine designed to scan film reel at a great speed.

652 CYBERNETICS. - Comparative study of the communication system made of the brain and the nervous system, and the communication system made of a mechano-electrical system such as a computing machine.
653 TELE-COMMUNICATION SERVICE. -
Service in which the copy of the document
selected is read out and made audible or is
made visible to the reader at a distant place
or is typed out at the consumer's end.

The possibility and desirability of this ser-
vice has been suggested in CCMS, (CCMS,
S37).

7 NORMATIVE PRINCIPLES

Note:- Most of the canons were formulated
for the first time in the first edition of the
Prol (1937). But the references are given
in this chapter only to the second edition of
1957.

71 Canons for Characteristics

711 CANON OF DIFFERENTIATION. - The
canon requiring that a characteristic used
as the basis for the classification of a uni-
verse should differentiate some of its enti-
ties - that is, it should give rise at least
to two classes. (Prol, S13).
Example:-
In the universe of men, height is a
characteristic that differentiates; but
the possession of a face is not a
characteristic that differentiates.

712 CANON OF CONCOMITANCE. - The
canon requiring that no two characteristics
used in succession as the basis for the clas-
sification of a universe should be con-
comitant - that is, they should not give rise
to the same array of classes. (Prol, S132).
Example:-
In the universe of men, the character-
istics, age and year of birth, should not
be used as successive basis for classifi-
cation, as they will both give rise to the
same array. But the characteristics
height and age can be used in succession,
as they will give rise to two different
arrays.

713 CANON OF RELEVANCE. - The canon
that a characteristics used as the basis for
the classification of a universe should be
relevant to the purpose of the classification.
(Prol, S133).

Example:-
In the universe of books, if the purpose
of classification is to help readers, the
subject-matter, the language of exposi-
tion, the year of publication, and the
name of author may be relevant charac-
teristics as the basis of classification.
But the thread and the tape used for
stitching, the mode of stitching, the
board and the covering materials used
for binding, and the tooling on the back,
are not relevant characteristics. How-
ever, they may be relevant if the pur-
pose of classification is to help the bind-
ing trade.

714 CANON OF ASCERTAINABILITY. - The
canon that a characteristic used as the basis
for the classification of a universe should be
definitely ascertainable. (Prol, S134).
Example:-
In the universe of poets, the year of
birth is ascertainable and is therefore
eligible for use as the basis of its classi-
fication. But the year of death is not, as
it can not be ascertained with certainty in
the case of living authors even with the
aid of astrologers and palmists.

715 CANON OF PERMANENCE. - The canon
that a characteristic used as the basis for the
classification of a universe should continue to
be ascertainable and unchanged, so long as
there is no change in the purpose of classifi-
cation. (Prol, S151).
Example:-
Classification of the territory of a coun-
try on the basis of its physical features
satisfies this canon. But its classifica-
tion on the basis of its political and ad-
ministrative divisions often violates
this canon. And yet, the latter is a
relevant one for most purposes.

716 CANON OF RELEVANT SEQUENCE. -
The canon that the characteristics used as
the basis of classification of a universe
should be used successively in a sequence
relevant to the purpose of the classification.
(Prol, S136).
Example:-
In classifying books on literature, the
four characteristics language, form,
author, and work, may be used as the basis. Using them in the sequence mentioned above is more helpful to the majority of readers than any of the other 23 possible sequences.

717 CANON OF CONSISTENCY. - The canon that the characteristics used as the basis for classification of a universe should be used successively in the same sequence, so long as there is no change in the purpose of the classification. (Prol, S137).

Example:-
We should not use the sequence language, Form, Author, and Work in classifying some of the books on literature, and the sequence Language, Author, Form, and Work, in the case of some other books on literature.

72 Canons for Array

721 CANON OF EXHAUSTIVENESS. - The canon that the classes in an array of classes should be totally exhaustive of their common immediate universe. (Prol, S141).

722 CANON OF EXCLUSIVENESS. - The canon that the classes in an array of classes should be mutually exclusive. (Prol, S142).

Example:-
The classification of professors into the single array - mathematicians, geologists, dull lecturers, and brilliant lecturers - violates this canon.

723 CANON OF HELPFUL SEQUENCE. - The canon that the classes in an array should be helpful to those to whom it is intended. (Prol, S143).

724 CANON OF CONSISTENT SEQUENCE. - The canon that if similar classes occur in different arrays, their sequences should be parallel in all the arrays, unless there is an positive difference, in purpose and helpfulness. (Prol, S144).

73 Canons for Chain

731 CANON OF DECREASING EXTENSION. - The canon that while moving down a chain of classes, from its link to its last, the intension of the classes should increase and their extension should decrease at each step. (Prol, S151).

732 CANON OF MODULATION. - The canon that a chain of classes should comprise a class of each and every order that lies between the orders of first and last links. (Prol, S152).

74 Canons for Filiatory Sequence

741 CANON FOR SUBORDINATE CLASSES. - The canon that all the subordinate classes of a class or the subordinate isolates of an isolate or an array-isolate in whatever chain they may occur, should immediately follow it without being separated from it or among themselves by any other classes, isolates, or array isolates as the case may be. (Prol, S161).

742 CANON FOR CO-ORDINATE CLASSES. - The canon that among the classes or the isolates of an array no class or isolate with less affinity should come between two classes or arrays with greater affinity. (Prol, S162).

743 FILIATORY SEQUENCE. - Sequence of classes, isolates, or array of isolates created by the classification of the universe of knowledge or of the universe forming a region of the universe of knowledge, or of an isolate or of an array isolate such that the canons for filiatory sequence are satisfied.

744 APUPA ARRANGEMENT. - Arrangement complying with the pattern Alien, Penumbral, Umbral, Penumbral, Alien, - ie starting with the class or the isolate or the array-isolate of primary interest to the reader at the moment on either side of it following successively the classes or the isolates, the array isolates of progressively decreasing interest to him, until they fade out into classes not of interest to him. (Prol, S444)

7441 UMBRAL REGION. - The region in an arrangement consisting of the class or the
isolate or the array-isolate of primary interest to the reader at the moment. (Prol, S444).

7442 PENUMBRAL REGION. - The region in an arrangement on either side of the umbral region consisting successively of classes or isolates or array-isolates of progressively decreasing interest to the reader at the moment. (Prol, S444).

7443 ALIEN REGION. - The region in an arrangement consisting on either side of the umbral region, beyond the penumbral regions concerned, consisting of classes or isolates or array-isolates not of interest to the reader at the moment. (Prol, S444).

745 EVERYWHERE APUPA ARRANGEMENT. - Arrangement presenting an apupa arrangement, whichever class or isolate or array-isolate is taken to be the umbral region. (Prol, S444).

75 Canons for Terminology

751 CANON OF CURRENCY. - The canon that the term used to denote a class in a scheme of classification should be the one currently accepted by those specialising in the universe to which the scheme is applicable. (Prol, S171).

752 CANON OF RETICENCE. - The canon that the term used to denote a class in a scheme of classification should not be critical. (Prol, S172).

753 CANON OF ENUMERATION. - The canon that the denotation of a term in a scheme of classification should be decided and should be left to be decided in the light of or through the subclasses (lower links) enumerated in the various chains having the class denoted by term as their common link. (Prol, S173).

754 CANON OF CONTEXT. - The canon that the denotation of a term in a scheme of classification should be decided and should be left to be decided in the light of the different classes of lower order (upper links) belonging to the same primary chain as the class denoted by the term. (Prol, S174).

76 Canons for Notation

761 CANON OF RELATIVITY. - The canon that the number of digits in a class number should be proportional to the order of the class it represents. (Prol, S1881).

762 CANON OF EXPRESSIVENESS. - The canon that there should be in a class number a digit to represent each change of facet and each characteristic of the characteristics used in constructing the class number. (Prol, S1882).

763 CANON OF MIXED NOTATION. - The canon that the base of the notation of a scheme of classification should consist of more than 1 species of conventional digits. (Prol, S1883).

77 Canons for Knowledge Classification

771 CANON OF HOSPITALITY IN ARRAY. - The canon that the construction of a class number should admit of an infinite number of new co-ordinate classes being added to the array to which it belongs at appropriate filiatory places, without disturbing the existing class number in any way. (Prol, S221).

772 CANON OF HOSPITALITY IN CHAIN. - The canon that the construction of a class number should admit of an infinite number of new class numbers being added at the end of the chain to which it belongs, without disturbing the existing class numbers in any way. (Prol, S231).

773 GENERAL CANON OF MNEMONICS. - The canon that the digit(s) used to represent a specified concept in a class number should be the same in all class numbers having that concept represented in them, provided that insistence on such consistent representation does not violate more important requirements. (Prol, S241).

774 CANON OF VERBAL MNEMONICS. - The canon that the alphabetical device may be used to represent any isolate or subisolate, when arrangement on the basis of a
characteristic is not more helpful than alphabetical arrangement by their names. (Prol, S251).

**775 CANON OF SCHEDULED MNEMONICS.** -
The canon that a scheme of classification should include a preliminary set of schedules of isolates likely to occur in an array of some order or other of all or several classes, or that it should refer any recurrent sets of isolates to the one schedule of them given in connection with an appropriate basic class. (Prol, S261).

**776 CANON OF SEMINAL MNEMONICS.** -
The canon that a scheme of classification should use one and the same digit to represent seminally equivalent concepts in whatever array of whatever facet of whatever class they may appear. (Prol, S271).

**78 Canons for Book Classification**

**781 CANON OF CLASSICS.** - The canon that a scheme of classification should have a device to bring together all the editions, translations, and adaptations of a classic, and next to them all the editions etc., of the different commentaries of it, those of a particular commentary coming together, and next to each commentary all the editions etc., of the commentaries on itself (commentaries of the second on the original classic) in a similar manner, and soon with the commentaries of further removes. (Prol, S621).

**782 CANON OF LOCAL VARIATION.** - The canon that a scheme of classification should provide for alternative sequences of classes to meet special local interests. (Prol, S631).

**783 CANON OF BOOK NUMBER.** - The canon that a scheme of book classification should be provided with a scheme of book numbers to individualise the documents having the same class of knowledge as their ultimate class. (Prol, S662).

**784 CANON OF COLLECTION NUMBER.** -
The canon that a scheme of book classification may be provided with a schedule of collection numbers to individualise the various collections of special documents to be formed on the basis of the peculiarities of their gross bodies, or their rarity, or service exigency to facilitate use by readers. (Prol, S678).

**85 CANON OF DISTINCTIVENESS.** -
The canon that in a scheme of library classification the class number, the book number, and the collection number, together forming the call number should be written quite distinct or apart from one another. (Prol, S6852).

**8 PRINCIPLES**

**81 General Principles**

**811 PRINCIPLE OF INCREASING CONCRETENESS.** - The principle that, if two classes or two isolates are such that one can be said to be more abstract and less concrete than the other, the former should precede the other. (Prol, S3581).

Implications:
- Methodology precedes application.
- Theoretical account of a subject precedes local description of it.

**812 PRINCIPLE OF INCREASING ARTIFICIALITY.** - The principle that, if two classes or isolates are such that one can be said to be nearer to the "thing-in-itself" or naturalness and farther from artificiality than the other, the former should precede the other. (Prol, S3582).

Illustration:
- See Prol, S 7164.

**82 Principle for Facet Formula**

**821 PRINCIPLE OF INVERSION.** - The principle that the facets in the basic formula of a basic class should be in the decreasing sequence of their concreteness in each of the rounds. (Prol, S 3582. Abgila, 2, 1952, B219).
83 Principles for Helpfulness in Array

831 PRINCIPLE OF INCREASING QUANTITY. - The principle that if the characteristic used as the basis of classification admits of quantitative measurement, the sequence of the classes or isolates, as the case may be, may be in the ascending sequence of the measure in which the characteristic is shared by the classes or the isolates. (Prol, S1431).
Example:-

The isolates in geometry based on the dimension of the space studied as the characteristic may be arranged as Line or one-dimensional space, Plane or two-dimensional space, Solid or three-dimensional space, four-dimensional space etc.

832 PRINCIPLE OF LATER-IN-TIME. - The principle that, if the classes or the isolates in an array have originated in different times, they may be arranged in a parallel time-sequence. (Prol, S1432).
Example:-

A helpful sequence for the religions is Vedic religion, Post-Vedic Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Judaism, Christianity, Islam.

833 PRINCIPLE OF LATER-IN-EVOLUTION. - The principle that, if the classes or the isolates in an array belong to different stages of evolution, they may be arranged parallel to the course of evolution. (Prol, S1453).
Example:-

A helpful sequence for the natural groups of animals in zoology is to begin with protozoa and end with mammalia.

834 PRINCIPLE OF SPATIAL CONTIGUITY. - The principle that if the classes or the isolates in an array occur contiguously in space, they may be arranged in a parallel spatial sequence. (Prol, S1434).
Example:-

According to this principle, a helpful sequence of the regional organs of the human body is: Lower Extremities, Abdomen, Thorax, Upper Extremities, Neck, and Head.

835 PRINCIPLE OF INCREASING COMPLEXITY. - The principle that, if the classes or the isolates in an array show different degrees of complexity, it is helpful to arrange them in the sequence of the increasing measure of their complexity. (Prol, S1435).
Example:-

A helpful sequence of plane curves is: Straight lines, Conics, Cubics, Quadratics, etc.

836 PRINCIPLE OF CANONICAL SEQUENCE. - The principle that, if none of the five principles stated in sections 831 to 835 are applicable, but the classes or the isolates in an array are traditionally mentioned in a specific sequence, it is helpful to conform to that sequence. (Prol, S1436).
Example:-

Sound, Heat, Radiation, Electricity, and Magnetism form a canonical sequence.

837 PRINCIPLE OF FAVORED CATEGORY. - The principle that, if none of the six principles stated in sections 831 to 836 are applicable, the classes or the isolates in an array may be arranged in the decreasing sequence of literary warrant - ie the quantity of documents published or reasonably anticipated to be published on them. (Prol, S1437).
Example:-

Ancient classics are usually arranged by this principle.

838 PRINCIPLE OF ALPHABETICAL SEQUENCE. - The principle that, if no other sequence of the classes or the isolates in an array is more helpful and if the classes or the isolates have names internationally current, they may be arranged alphabetically by those names. (Prol, S 1438).

91 ABSTRACT CLASSIFICATION

911 ABSTRACT CLASSIFICATION. - Discipline of setting up a variety of models of classification schemes of the universe of knowledge, unmindful of that universe having put forth or not modes of development or structure answering to each such model and
unmindful also of the existence or not of
literary warrant for utilising such models.
(Prol, S861).

92 SYMBOLISATION

921 OBJECT-LANGUAGE. - Language studied, described or developed. (Prol, S87).

922 META-LANGUAGE. - Language used as a medium of exposition in the study, description, and development of an object-language. (Prol, S87).

Example:

1 In a book of Sanskrit linguistics explained for English speaking people with the aid of the English language as the medium of exposition, Sanskrit is the object-language and English is the meta-language.

2 In this glossary the focus is on the ordinal language of class numbers as the object-language; and the meta-language is English.

3 In an English jargon used by a particular profession or trade is expounded with the aid of the normal English language, the jargon is the object-language and the normal English language is the meta-language.

923 SYMBOLIC META-LANGUAGE. - A meta-language made of defined symbols. (Prol, S87).

924 SYMBOLIC META-LANGUAGE FOR CLASSIFICATION. - Symbolic meta-language for the study, description, and development of the ordinal language of class numbers. (Prol, S87).

Examples are given in Optional facets (9) by S.R. Ranganathan in Annals part of Abgila 2, 1952, 173-200.