

图书馆学专业英语文选

下册

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*English
Readings
in
Library
Science*

25. AN Introduction² to Dewey Decimal Classification(II)

The revisions of Dewey Decimal Classification, although necessary, cause administrative problems in that they require libraries to adopt new or expanded classification numbers, to relocate materials, etc. This problem was probably most dramatically demonstrated in the 17th edition, in that "keeping pace with knowledge" entailed a major departure from some of the standard features of the previous editions. A comparison between the

16th and 17th editions was presented in some detail in the second edition of this text, published in 1966. In the third completely revised edition published in 1967, we discussed some major innovations in the 17th edition and some major weaknesses of its index. The first edition of the index to the 17th edition was later revised, in response to a number of critical comments in library literature. There is voluminous literature on this subject. The reader will be well advised to read the appropriate chapters in some of the textbooks included in the bibliography at the end of this volume, as well as some of the

Monographic works that summarize the development of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

In December 1971, the 18th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification was published by Forest Press; it introduced additional innovations and new features.

Auxiliary tables, used for the first time in the 17th edition, are now called "tables" (a term previously used for schedules), while the main classification schedules (now incorporated in the second volume) are simply called "schedules". These auxiliary tables (i.e., "tables") are of two kinds: applicable to all classes (like the Area Tables already introduced in the 17th edition) or limited to particular classes or subject areas---e.g., subdivisions of individual literatures. The 18th edition has seven tables (all in the first volume), which are identified as follows:

1. Standard subdivisions
2. Areas
3. Subdivisions of Individual Literatures
4. Subdivisions of Individual Languages
5. Racial, Ethnic, National Groups
6. Languages
7. Persons

This edition has a total of 596 relocations. The greatest number of these (164) are in class 300, followed by class 500(74) and class 600(68). There are new schedules for two disciplines--- 340, Law, and 510, Mathematics(phoenix schedules). The obsolescent schedules are included in Volume 5, following the index, an arrangement that facilitates a possible reclassification of the law and mathematics collections. The concept of centered headings(introduced in an earlier edition) is retained, and explanatory notes indicate where to class comprehensive works and works of an interdisciplinary nature. For the first time, all unused and discontinued numbers are clearly indicated in the schedules; 210 of these discontinued numbers are listed.

An innovation in the 18th edition is the glossary of basic terms(over 70 terms are defined); the glossary will be most useful to beginning catalogers and to library school students.

The index to the 18th edition is competent; it continues the tradition of the 16th edition and the revised index to the 17th edition.

The first volume contains not only tables but also a brief historical sketch on Dewey Decimal Classification, Melvil Dewey's Introduction to the 12th Edition (a reprint with a few minor changes), and an informative Editor's Introduction that outlines major changes in this edition and provides concise instructions on the use of its new format. As was the case in the 17th edition, this introduction is written by Benjamin A. Custer; it contains many helpful examples that will assist the novice in the use of this edition.

This edition has replaced "divide like" notes with "add" instructions, a feature that is discussed in some detail on pages 275-275. It should be noted that Table 5, Racial, Ethnic and National Groups, is derived from the notation in Class 400(Language); as is Table 6, Languages. The last table, Persons, is used for tracing trades and occupations and can be used with Table 2 and "add" instruction in order to provide a necessary specification by race, national origin, or social and economic characteristics.

As C.D Batty indicated in his review in *Wilson Library Bulletin*,

DC18's provision of separate table of auxiliaries has three effects: it provides a much simpler method of general subdivision; it enables the tables of subdivision to be developed logically without subject class bias, and it frees the main schedules from considerable and possibly distracting built-in detail and annotation. The school librarian who uses full DC and also seeks simple and short notation is also aided by the ability to recognize more easily what is the base number and what is auxiliary.

New Words and Expression

relocate vt. 重新定...的位置

entail vt. 必需、使承担

comparison n. 比较

weakness n. 缺点、弱点

summarize vt. 概括、总结

applicable a. 能应用的、可适用的

subdivision n. 细目、细分

ethnic a. 种族的

obsolescent a. 逐渐被废弃的

facilitate vt. 使便利

retain vt. 保留

dramatically adv.

departure n. 显著地 违背、背离

innovation n. 革新、改革

voluminous a. 长篇的、多卷的

auxiliary table 附表

area table n. 地域区分表

racial a. 民族的、种族的

discipline n. 学科

phoenix schedule

centered heading 凤凰表 集中标引

interdisciplinary a. 交叉学科的

competent a. 足够的、适应的
outline vt. 概括、略述
novice n. 新手、初学者
specification n. 详述
annotation n. 注解、注释

sketch n. 概略、梗概
concise a. 简明的
trace vt. 查出、找出
distracting a. 分散的

Word Group

1. in response to 响应

第25课 注释

1. The revisions of Dewey Decimal Classification, although necessary, cause administrative problems in that they require libraries to adopt new or expanded classification numbers, to relocate materials, etc.

这是一个复合句。^{主句的}主语是 The revisions of Dewey Decimal Classification 谓语是 cause, administrative problems 是宾语。 although necessary 是一个省略了主语和谓语动词的让步状语从句。 介词短语 in that they...materials, etc. 是状语, 修饰^{主句}谓语。注意这个介词短语的结构, 这是由介词 in 和一个 that 从句构成的, that 从句作介词 in 的宾语。 they 指代 revisions。本句译文: “杜威十进分类法的改编, 虽然必要, 但却引起不少管理上的问题, 这些问题在于, 改编要求图书馆采用新的或扩大的分类号来重新安置资料, 等等, 等等。”

2. As was the case in the 17th edition, this introduction is written by Benjamin A. Custer; it

contains many helpful examples that will assist the novice in the use of this edition.

注意 as 的用法, as, 在本句中用作关系代词, 在从句 As was the case in the 17th edition 中作主语, 代表主句的内容。本句译文: “跟 17 版的情形一样, 这个序言是由本杰明·库斯特撰写的; 序言中列举了许多有用的例子, 这些例子有助于新手使用这个版本。”

3. The school librarian who uses full DC and also seeks simple and short notation is also aided by the ability to recognize more easily what is the base number and what is auxiliary.

这是一个复合句。主句主语是 The school librarians 谓语是 is aided 介词短语 by the ability..auxiliary 是状语, 修饰谓语。在介词短语中, 不定式短语 to recognize... auxiliary 作定语, 修饰 ability。在不定式短语中, 两个名词从句 what is the base number 和 what is auxiliary 均用作动词不定式 to recognize... 的宾语。

。本句译文：

“采用全文杜威法，同时又在寻找简短标记法的学校
图书馆员~~也~~会因更容易识别什么是基本号码、什么是辅
助号码这一能力得到帮助。”

26. Cutter Numbers(I)

In order to provide a call number, or book number, that is distinctive to one book only and that indicates its place on the shelves, catalogers have devised a notation consisting of at least the classification number on the first line and the cutter, or author, number, plus the work^{mark} on the second line, thus:

815.4

J27w'

This combination is designated the call number for the book.

To accomplish this, most existing classification systems provide for an alphabetical progression within a classification.

The most famous alphabetical schedule is probably the combination of surnames and numerals devised by Charles Ammi Cutter. Cutter initially devised two-figure tables in a single alphabet of all consonants except the letter S, followed by an alphabet of vowels and the letter S. These two-figure tables were expanded to three-figure tables by Kate F. Sanborn. Since she did not use Cutter's two-figure tables as the basis for her

tables, Cutter then expanded his own-figure tables to three-figure tables. This means that there are three different Cutter tables: the two-figure Cutter tables, the three-figure Cutter-Sanborn tables, and the three-figure Cutter tables.

The purpose of cutter numbers is to allow alphabetical subdivision under individual class numbers. Cutter numbers are most commonly used to arrange material by authors' surnames; however, in some instances they are used to alphabetize material by subject, as in the case of biography. Cutter numbers are a part of the book number and not part of the class number.

The cutter number consists of the first letter (or letters) of the author's surname (or the subject) followed by the appropriate number (or numbers) from the Cutter table. For example, the English poet John Donne receives the cutter number D71 if the the Cutter two-figure table is used. The two-figure table shows:

Doll	69	Foh
Dom	71	Folg
Doo	72	Foll

Donne is between "Dom "and "Doo". The instructions for this table call for choosing the preceding number rather than the following number. Thus,

number
the cutter from the two-figure table is "D71."

The Cutter-Sanborn three-figure table shows:

Donk	684	Fonti
------	-----	-------

Donn	685	Fontr
------	-----	-------

Donner	686	foo
--------	-----	-----

The cutter number from the Cutter-Sanborn three-figure table is "D685", since Donne is between "Donn " and "Donner", and "685" is the preceding number. If the Cutter three-figure table is used, the expansion of the Cutter two-figure table may be observed:

Donk	718	Folk
------	-----	------

Donnet	719	Folke
--------	-----	-------

Doo	72	Foll
-----	----	------

In this case, the cutter number would be "D718."

These three examples show that the Cutter three-figure table is an expansion of the Cutter two-figure, while the Cutter-Sanborn three-figure table is not. These examples also demonstrate the typical three-column display used in Cutter table. In this case the letters "D" and "F" share a single column of numbers. This type of display was used in all editions of the Cutter tables until 1969, when Paul K. Swanson of the Fortes Library, Northampton, Massachusetts, and

Mr. Ester M. Swift, editor of the H.R. Hunting Company (the distributor of the Cutter tables) revised this arrangement. The Swanson-Swift revision arranges the tables into a single continuous alphabet of two columns, one of the letters and the other of the numbers. The individual letter and figure combinations have not been changed. This arrangement appears to be easier to use and has been applied to all three versions of the Cutter tables.

New Words and Expressions

cutter number	克特号	distinctive a.	区别性的; 与众不同的
author number	著者号	plus prep.	加、加上
designate vt.	把...叫做; 称呼	accomplish vt.	完成
progression n.	级数	consonant n.	辅音
vowel n.	元音	alphabetize vt.	依字母顺序排列
display n.	显示、排印	version n.	版本

Word Groups

1. to call for 要求
2. to appear to be 看来象是

第26课 注释

1. In order to provide a call number, or book number, that is distinctive to one book only and that indicates its place on the shelves, catalogers have devised a notation consisting of at least the classification number on the first line and the Cutter, or author, number, plus the work mark, on the second line, thus: 813.4
J27W.

这是一个复合句。主句是 catalogers,
谓语是 have devised ; a notation... 8134
J27W

是宾语。两个关系代词 that 引起两个并列的限制性定语从句, 修饰 (因) a call number 。注意: 第一个定语从句前的逗号是 or 的关系, that 定语从句是有直接修饰 a call number , 故它是限制性定语从句。另外, that 引起的定语从句只能是限制性的。本句译文: “为了给一本书编制一个只属一本书专有并能指明一书架位的索书号或图书号, 编目员设计了一种至少包括有第一行上的分类号和第二行上的克特著者号及加在其后的著作区分号的标记符号, 譬如: 813.4
J27W 。”

2. The Swanson-Swift revision arranges the tables into single continuous alphabet of two columns, one of

the letters and the other of the numbers.

注意: 句中的

one of the letters....
tow columns

numbers. 是同位语, 对前面的加以解释.

这个同位语是个省略句, 完整的句子应为:

one column is of the letters and the other column

is of the numbers 本句译文: “斯旺森—斯威夫特的改

写本把图表编为两栏单独连续排列的字母表, 一栏是字母, 一
栏是数目字。”

27. Cutter Numbers(II)

The work letter(or work mark) is the first letter of the title of the work ,exclusive of articles. It follows the cutter number on the second line of the call number. Thus, the complete call number of Henry James's novel Wings of the Dove is 815.4 J27w. Work letters do not inevitably insure that a book will be placed in alphabetical sequence within the author grouping; this depends upon the sequence of acquisition of the books. One additional letter from the title may be added if necessary. Thus , a copy of James's Washington Square might be classified 815.4 J27wa. If the third acquisition is a volume entitled The Works of Henry James, it can be classified 815.4 J27wo.

With an author such as Erle Stanley Gardner, who began the title of all of his Perry Mason mysteries with "The case of the....",such a scheme is not feasible. Depending on the library's policy, the cataloger can choose one of several alternatives. For example, he can ignore completely the common phrase "the case of the " and proceed directly to the distinctive part of the title; or he can use ^{two} work letters: "C " for "case", plus