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《中国图书资料分类法》组配方法在铁道图书馆中的应用

《中国图书资料分类法》(以下简称《资料法》)自编成试用至今,历经3次修订,虽然一次比一次完善,但总存在先天不足,难以适应科学技术发展的需要。为了满足科技文献标引,特别是满足专业图书馆文献集中及进一步细分的需要,我馆采用了《资料法》组配方法。这将有助于充分、准确、灵活地表达文献的完整内容。

一、组配功能

现代科学技术的飞速发展向体系分类法提出了新的要求,能及时、准确反映新科技、新课题及内容专深的科学论著。然而,就目前来看,任何一部体系分类法都难以做到这一点;因为体系分类法是列举式分类法,是一种层层划分,层层隶属的先组式分类语言。为了充分揭示复合主题,提供多途径检索,只能采用组配法。这种方法能够解决以下一些问题:

(一)能表达大量的复合主题概念,产生分类法所需要的新概念。如《钢轨铝热焊断裂的研究》,共有“钢轨”、“铝热焊”、“断裂”3个主题概念。若用体系分类法进行分类标引,很难充分揭示每个主题概念。而采用组配方法,就能比较具体而灵活地揭示每个主题内容。

(二)能解决文献集中与分散的问题。如“Z89文摘、索引”类目下的注释:“综合性文摘、索引入此,专科、专题的文摘、索引按本分类法体系分,即将各学科的分类号码附加于本类号之后,用组配方法组合。”如“铁路文摘”组配类号为“Z89; U2”。

这样,专论性的文献既能在综合性类目集中,又能在分论学科中得到反映。

(三)能按多主题组织分类目录,提供多途径检索。如《钢轨热处理工艺及疲劳强度》,它涉及到“钢轨”、“热处理”和“疲劳强度”3个范畴的专业,分属于几个类目。若用《资料法》进行分类标引,只能给出1个类号。若用组配方法将3个范畴专业的问题有机联系起来,就可以从3个方面进行检索。由此不难看出,组配方法的应用,不仅能够解决不断出现的新概念和专深化的课题,而且还可以改进体系分类法,使之成为一种符合时代要求的情报检索语言。

二、组配原则

铁道图书馆是一个多学科、多专业的综合性图书馆。根据多年分类标引的实践,我们制定了以下《资料法》组配原则。

(一)凡分类表中已列出的类目,不应进行组配。如《金属质谱分析》,不能用TG11(金属学)与O657.6(质谱分析)相组配,因为《资料法》中已列有TG115.337质谱分析。

(二)凡是分类表中未列出的新概念、专深化课题以及复合主题,原则上都可以采用组配标引。

(三)组配方法应灵活运用,应视具体情况而定,不必规定组配只能用到哪一级。就是说,新兴学科、交叉科学出现在哪一级,而且这方面的书又比较多,就运用到哪一级。

(四)用于组配的类目一般采用两个(即二元

(12) Larry Auld. Authority Control: An Eighty-Year Review. Library Resources & Technical Services, 1982, 26:319-330

(15) Henriette D. Avram. Authority Control and Its Place. Journal of Academic Librarianship, 1984, 9:331-335

(16) Nancy J. Williamson. Is There a Catalog in Your Future?. Library Resources & Technical Services, 1982, 26:122-135

(17) 周升恒.编目工作中的规范控制.现代图书情报技术,1990,(4):2-6

(作者单位:黑龙江大学图书情报学系。来稿时间:1991.10。编发者:丘峰。)

组配), 最多不超过三个。

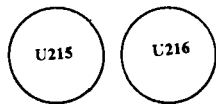
(五) 为了控制组配范围的任意扩大, 凡涉及多主题概念的文献, 其中与本部门专业关系不大者, 可不进行组配。如《汽车机械零件热处理》, 只标引“热处理”即可。

(六) 组配号前后的类号必须轮排。这里所说的轮排, 就是将组配而成的分段式分类号各段前后交换位置。如 U272.331.1: TG142.72, 在轮排时, 则将后面的类号 TG142.72 排在首位, 由于通常使用单元卡片制, 可在组配类号的有关分段上分别划上红线, 再分别依划红线的类号组织目录。只组配不轮排, 起不到多途径检索的目的。所以, 组配必须轮排。只有这样, 才能按有关特征分别集中文献。

三、组配方法

(一) 并列关系的主题组配, 以逻辑和表示, 用联合符号“+”联结有关类目。如《线路施工与线路养护》:

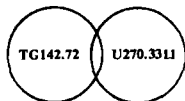
1. 主题概念: 线路施工、线路养护。
2. 逻辑关系:
3. 组配类号:
U215+U216.



用于组配的类目也可以是用通用复分表复分后的类目。如《美国铁路运输和日本公路运输》, 其组配类号为 U2 (712) +U4 (313)。

(二) 融合关系的主题, 以逻辑积表示, 用关联符号“:”联结有关类目。如《高强度耐磨钢车轮》。

1. 主题概念: 耐磨钢、车轮。
2. 逻辑关系:
3. 组配类号:
TG142.72: U270.331.1.



以关联符号“:”组配的类号, 谁前谁后均可, 如前例《高强度耐磨钢车轮》的类号, 既可为 TG142.72: U270.331.1, 也可为 U270.3331.1: TG142.72, 两者都不影响检索效果。但为了使分类排架统一, 原则上规定表示事物本体的类号在前, 说明事物方面的类号在后。

为了缩短类号的长度, 如果参加组配的类目同属于一个基本大类, 后面的基本大类号可以省略, 如《图书情报规章制度》编号为 G251.3: 351.3 (G 省略)。如果参加组配的类目同属一个上位类, 可将其相同的上位类号去掉, 如《人行石拱桥》类号为 U448.11: 22: 32 (U448 省略)。

四、类号排列

(一) 用联合符号“+”联结的有关类号排在相同的非组配类号 (包括总论复分号) 之后。例如:

U215
U215-62
U215+U216

(二) 组合类目排在用关联符号“:”联结的复合类目之前。例如:

TG15+TH13
TG15: TK413.31

(三) 同是组合类目或复合类目, 则分别依联合符号、关联符号后面类号的顺序排比。例如:

TG15+TG506
TG15+TH13
TG15: TK413.31
TG15: U213.4

(四) 当主题出现有空间、时间等因素 (取自通用复分类号) 时, 按 ()、=、<> 的顺序排在同类复合类号之后。例如:

TG15: U213.4
TG15 (313)
TG15=5

从我馆组配实践来看, 专业图书馆采用组配方法是可行的。它不但可使《资料法》具有更大的灵活性、容纳性, 而且还可充分揭示每个主题概念, 又不会给分类排架带来麻烦。

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G252.61

The Professional Morality of Librarians / Li Zhizhong / / Bulletin of the Library Science in China / China Society of the Library Science. -1992, 18(2).15~21

The vocational moral concept of library workers is "Readers first. Services supreme". Their professional code of ethics includes: love one's own job and make oneself a willing minor role; treasure the library materials and make oneself a willing "ladder" for others to climb up; be warm and attentive and have a boundless sense of responsibility. Besides, they should have a genuine knowledge of wide learning and a retentive memory, an ability of working with clever fingers and deft hands and a physical power of bearing hardships and standing hard work. Having all these requisites a library worker will surely become a noble-minded person who is of value to the readers, to the people and to the society.

Librarians —— Professional morality

G251.6

Language Gradation / He Guangming / / Bulletin of the Library Science in China / China Society of the Library Science. -1992, 18(2).22~25

From a macroscopic point of view the paper reviews the differentiation phenomenon of the language functional gradation, holding that three gradations are included in a language, i.e. the daily social intercourse language, the scientific interchange language and the retrieval language. With this starting point in mind, the author presents the relationship among the language gradations and the leading features of each. 1 illus. 9 references.

Languages —— Functional gradations

Retrieval language —— Studies

G254.0

The Impact of the Online Environment on Authority Control / Wang Zhijing / / Bulletin of the Library Science in China / China Society of the Library Science. -1992, 18(2).26~30

The article explains the basic concepts of authority control, cataloging of copies and the original cataloging. Changes of authority control in the online environment are also discussed, including authority control for shifting from precataloging to postcataloging and separating of mechanical labour from mental labour, and the implementation of authority control at different levels. The paper shows the necessity of partial and local authority control, pointing out that the individual authority of files may have already been obsolete, and they should be replaced by online authority files. The author holds that the vital question confronted by libraries is to make a change of authority work so as to control online catalogues. He also places emphases on the chief problems to be taken into consideration for the authority work in China. 3 illus. 17 references.

Online cataloging —— Standardization

Cataloging —— Modernization

G254-39

The Application of the Collocation Methods of the "Classification of Chinese Books and Reference Materials" to the Library of Railways / Li Guocheng / / Bulletin of the Library Science in China / China Society of the Library Science. -1992, 18(2).30~31

On the basis of its actual situation, the Library of Railways has established concrete rules and regulations for applying the collocation methods of the "Classification of Chinese Books and Reference Materials" to the Library, including aspects of 3 types of collocation functions, 6 items of collocation rules, 2 kinds of

collocation methods and 4 kinds of the arrangement of classification numbers.

Classification of Chinese Books and Reference Materials — Applications

Collocation of Classification numbers — Rules and regulations

Document indexing — The Library of Railways

G254.122

A Preliminary Approach to the Application of Ozone to Library Sterilization / Li Jingren / / Bulletin of the Library Science in China / China Society of the Library Science. —1992, 18(2).32~34

The article probes into the feasibility of applying ozone to the sterilization in libraries and information agencies from the aspects of introducing the basic knowledge about ozone, the density and effect of ozone sterilization, the effect that ozone has the writings on the book paper and the ozone sterilization equipments, etc.

Preservation of books — Studies

Ozone — Applications

G253.6

Librarians and the Library Spirit / Cheng Huanwen / / Bulletin of the Library Science in China / China Society of the Library Science. —1992, 18(2).35~42

By analysing the zeal for studying characters of the library world during 1980s, the author puts forward a concept of "humanistic library science" i.e. taking the "librarians" as the centre of study to investigate the relationship between librarians and library undertaking and the relationship between library and the society, and to elaborate theories of library science. On the basis of analysing the characteristics of the four generations of Chinese librarian in the 20th century, the author puts forward the concept of library spirit, the content of which consists of the following four phases: love for the motherland, love for one's library, fraternity among one's colleagues and taking good care of books. 11 references.

Librarians — mental style and features

Librarians — Professional morality

Library scientists — China

G251.6

A Review of the Study of Book Number System for the Arrangement of Chinese Books in China / Hou Youde, Zhang Yuhong and Zhao Huaisheng / / Bulletin of the Library Science in China / China Society of the Library Science. —1992, 18(2).43~45,68

In the last 40 years, more than 190 pieces of book-number research papers have been produced in China, and 25 types from 7 classes of schemes for working out book numbers were put forward. Since the August of 1990, the study of book number system has already brought into the limits of functions of the China National Technical Committee of Standardization for Information and Documentation (CNTCSID). The pressing matter of the moment is: strengthening the leadership, tackling this key problem with a collective effort, formulating as early as possible standards for appraising book numbers and finally, taking the Chinese phonetic alphabets of book number searching mixed with two or three-figure numbers of the author number as the way forward for book number system in China.

Call numbers — Studies and reviews

Book numbers — History

Author numbers — Studies

G254.13