

●赵春曼

## 文献标题的虚虞现象

### 一、文献标题虚虞现象的表征及其界说

为了对所论述的问题能有一个比较清楚的认识和讨论上的方便,笔者从众多的文献标题中,选出有代表性的文献标题分为三组如下:

#### 考察组

- 1、哲学的火炬与历史的迷津.人大复印资料·文艺理论,1986(4);文艺报,1986(2)
- 2、关于春蚕吐丝.文艺理论研究,1985(1)
- 3、原野的呼唤.文艺评论,1988,(5)
- 4、哲理意蕴的探索.当代文艺探索,1987年合订本
- 5、贞长风概.文学遗产,1987(3)
- 6、历史颤动中的心灵变异.小说评论,1986,(5)
- 7、自我加入的期待.人大复印资料·文艺理论,1986,(1);诗刊,1985(12)
- 8、缺项反馈与全体接受.人大复印资料·文艺理论,1986,(3)
- 9、摆脱无聊的笼罩.当代作家评论,1987(4)
- 10、再次崛起后的再度困惑,上海文论,1989,(12)

#### 中介组

- 11、文学·失去了什么
- 12、文艺理论家的一大责任
- 13、高明的眼睛 颤动的手(目次页仅此)——《红高粱》深变初探(文献处有此副标题)
- 14、城市的骚动(目次页仅此)——当代城市小说青年形象的文化社会学考察(文献处有此副标题)
- 15、挑灯看笔
- 16、关键在脚踏实地去干(15、16两个标题,目次页仅此;文献处有题头:北大荒文学风格探)
- 17、走向宏放,走向纵深(目次页有栏目标题:关

于“建设有中国特色的马克思主义文化理论”的笔谈)

- 18、阳光下的思索(目次页有栏目标题:笔谈《讲话》)

#### 对照组

- 19、谈《老井》的艺术真实
- 20、加强文艺体制改革的理论研究
- 21、检验实践的标准究竟是什么
- 22、为什么要研究比较图书馆学
- 23、玻璃纤维表面等离子体处理的研究
- 24、矛盾修辞法刍议

通过对以上24篇文献的阅读,笔者认为按照目次页上文献的标题去求得自己真正所需求的文献,只能是17号标题以后的文献,翻到文献处(还不阅读原文)获得与其需求真正符合的文献也只能是第13号标题以后的文献。就是说只能是中介组和对照组中所列出的文献。在考察组中,如果认为标题符合自己的需求,那么求得的文献只能是与自己的需求大相径庭,象第1号标题和第2号标题,如果把它们单独列出不加任何注释,就可能被认为一个是关于“哲学和历史”的主题文献,一个是关于“春蚕养殖”的科普文献。就是说它们出自《文艺报》和《文艺理论研究》两个刊物,也不能完全判明该两篇文献是关于文艺理论的哪一个主题。通过阅读原文,才知1号文献反映的主题是“文学批评”(谈文学批评应用哲学的方法,火炬象征哲学;不能单从政治标准出发,避免堕入历史的迷津;即过去走过的死胡同。)2号文献反映的主题是“文艺创作的规律”(谈作家创作时的内心自

然规律，作家只有象春蚕那样吃足桑叶后，才能吐出金灿灿的丝）。上述现象的出现，完全是文献标题的虚虞现象所致。上述考察组中所列的标题就是本文所要研究的主要对象的代表；对照组是研究时的“参照系”；中介组是所要研究的几种过渡状态。

究竟什么是文献标题的虚虞现象呢？就是文献的标题和内容不相一致，标题不能真实地反映文献内容，标题中的关键词不能准确揭示出文献的主题，整个标题是用比喻、拟人、夸张、省略等修辞格的手法来表述文献的主题思想和作者的意图。这种虚虞现象不但大量出现在期刊文献的标题上，而且还出现在一些书的题名上。通过考察，虚虞现象大多存在于社科文献方面，尤以文艺理论刊物为最。如1~10号标题就是在10种文艺理论刊物上选出的。笔者对1988年《文学评论》和人大复印资料《文艺理论》两种期刊做了一个调查统计，虚虞性标题分别占到10.5%和3.3%。自然科学刊物上出现的较少或不出现。

具有虚虞性的标题，单凭标题是不能断然决定文献取舍的。如考察组中的3号标题《原野的呼唤》，是以比喻和象征的手法表现主题内容的。它把文学创作的社会环境比作“原野”。4号标题《哲理意蕴的探索》是以省略的形式来概括和表述贾平凹散文中的哲理性的；全标题应是《贾平凹的散文哲理意蕴的探索》。又如5号标题《贞长风概》是“唐朝贞元至长庆年间的文学独具风貌的概览”的省略。第6号标题《历史颤动中的心灵变异》是评论小说《河魂》的；7号标题《自我加入的期待》是讨论诗歌创作的；8号标题《缺项反馈与全体接受》是谈创作的目的和文学评论中存在的问题的；9号标题《摆脱无聊的笼罩》是评蒋子丹的《蓝颜色》；10号标题《再次崛起后的再度困惑》是论女作家在婚姻、伦理、知识、妇女感情及性问题方面的探讨。它们共同的特点就是不能从标题上确定乃至判断和预料文献的真实内容。关于它们的手法就不

一一赘述了。

中介组的文献标题为过渡性的文献标题，可分四组：

第一组11、12号标题。我们一看便知11号是谈有关“文学”的文献；12号是谈“文艺家责任”的文献。不读原文仅从标题上看不出究竟是“文学的什么方面”和“文艺家的哪一大责任”。它们似乎说明了点什么但又没完全说清，与考察组比较（相对地表述文献主题内容来说），呈现着一种半透明状态。我们称它为半虚虞性文献标题。

第二组13、14号标题。仅从目次页看，它们的虚虞性同考察组的标题没有两样，但若翻到文献处，就可以看到该标题下的副标题有反映文献主题内容的关键词。副标题的出现清楚揭示了文献内容，性质也变得全然不同，完全可以过渡到对照组来。这种在文献处揭示性很高的标题在目次页上因少了副标题，变得虚虞起来，全是编辑造成的。

第三组15、16号标题与第二组标题相似，也是在目次页上完全虚虞而在文献处揭示性强。这也是因编辑所致。不同的是编辑在文献处加了一个题头：《北大荒文学风格探》。这一题头对研究北大荒文学作品的读者犹如夜海航线上的一盏灯塔；没有它读者是不会立刻求取这两篇文献的。

第四组17、18号标题与第二、三组截然相反：在文献处完全虚虞，在目次页上却揭示性很强。关键是编辑在目次页上开辟了主题归分栏目、列出了栏目标题，如《关于“建设有中国特色的马克思主义文化理论”的笔谈》。从目次页上，读者很快就能决定文献的取舍。栏目标题的刊出提高了读者检索文献的效率，查全率和查准率也因此而提高，文献利用率因此而有所增加。

对照组所列出的标题，既有从文艺理论刊物上选出的，也有从其它社科刊物上选出的，还有从自然科学刊物上选出的。和考察组一比较，就可以看出不但它们对文献内容的

揭示性很强,而且在学科的分辨度上也是较高的,该文献属于哪一门学科能使人一目了然。如19号标题属文艺理论类,谈《老井》的艺术、21号标题属哲学类,谈实践标准的。在科学技术飞速发展的今天,要从浩如烟海的文献中找到自己所需求的文献,再没有比这一类标题的文献更受读者欢迎的了。

## 二、文献标题虚虞现象的负用益

文献标题虚虞现象的存在,文献的主题不能通过标题准确地揭示出来,造成了以下后果:

(一)使读者通过标题检索文献遇到了极大障碍。今天,通过标题检索文献已成为读者的一种习惯和获取文献的一条主要途径。它无形之中增加了文献的漏检率和拒借率,查全率、查准率都会因此受到制约而降低,文献的充分利用因此而受到影响。

(二)增加了图书情报工作人员的工作量,加大了工作难度,延长了文献的加工周期。尤其是分类编目人员,为了做好准确的分编,必须要认真阅读提要说明,寻找参考资料,必要时还要阅读全文。

(三)增加了图书情报服务的难度。图书情报人员为了给读者提供准确的知识情报,就必须对虚虞性标题的文献认真阅读,以期明确主题,从文献中提炼出主题关键词。这就需要较高素质的图书情报工作者,这种服务决不是日常的借借还还。文献标题的虚虞现象还使得题录、索引、目次页复制服务显得淡然无力。文摘对克服虚虞性有一定效用,编制高质量的文摘变得更为重要。

## 三、克服文献标题虚虞现象的几点建议

(一)需要作者本人的努力。任何一位作者写作的目的,都是希望通过自己的文章去影响读者,让读者最快、最多地接受自己的思

想。简明扼要、揭示性很明确的标题,对一篇文献来说犹如画龙点睛,对文献主题内容的揭示和作者意图的体现起着关键的作用。作者要想使自己的愿望最大可能地变为现实,就应当尽可能少使用虚虞性的标题。凡积有一定写作经验的作者都知文献标题的选择绝不是唯一的。出于无奈时应增加文献的副标题,或者写出简短提要。

(二)需要编辑人员的努力。编辑是文献从作者流向读者的“要塞”。每一篇文献都必须经过编辑的精心审阅。与读者见面的文献都是编辑辛勤劳动的结果。他们有责任、有力量挑起克服文献标题虚虞性的重担。如果作者最终使用了虚虞性的标题,为了更好地发挥文献的效用,编辑就应当在作者和读者之间铺路架桥,在目次页上多开辟专题栏目,多增设对文献主题揭示性高的栏目标题,必要时在虚虞性标题面前冠以主题关键词。如在6号标题前冠以“评论《河魂》”,在7号标题前冠以“诗歌创作”。另外在文献处加题头,文前编按语,文后附后记也是较好的方法;有副标题的不能省略。应特别指出的是目次页上揭示性强的栏目标题和标题前冠以主题关键词,是克服文献标题虚虞性的行之有效的办法。希望编辑们为此做出努力。

(三)需要图书情报工作人员的努力。图书情报工作人员是文献通往读者的最后一道“关口”。他们的职责就是最大限度地为读者提供准确的文献情报,克服文献标题的虚虞性责无旁贷。图书情报工作人员一定要努力提高文化、业务素质。针对虚虞性的标题,要能从该文献中提炼出揭示性强、深刻反映主题的关键词,以变换或替代作者使用的虚虞性标题;或者加以题记、写出摘要。重要的是编好高质量的目录和文摘,要为克服文献标题的虚虞现象做持久的努力。

(作者单位:山西师范大学图书馆。来稿时间:1990.3. 编者:刘喜中。)

sis of what characterize the columns offered and the numbers, a standard tendency of them as well. The analysis shows; all of the 3 specialized periodicals investigation assume a distinguishing feature. nine of the comprehensive periodicals have already presented a special appearance, while seven have a dominant position but have not yet wholly presented them. There are 4 features taken in the lump, but the overall characteristics are not outstanding. In addition, there are 50% of the provincial comprehensive journals that are of no notable features or of no particular focal points. As for the number, standard and tendency of the columns offered, a series of problems still exist. Three proposals have been finally set forth by the author; strengthen the planning and management of the columns of periodicals offered; strengthen the openness of periodicals; strengthen the cooperation and coordination among periodicals.

Library science periodicals----Columns

Periodicals compiling----Studies

G232.2

**Essentials for the Study and Analysis of the Nucleus of periodical Literature of American Library and Information Sciences/ Hua Weina//Bulletin of the Library Science in China/China Society of the Library Science. -1991, 17(1). -47~53**

Generally speaking, library literature, especially the periodical literature is the most possible one to reflect the research level of a certain discipline. American began its comprehensive analysis from all angles of its library and information science nucleus of periodical literature as early as ten years ago. The text introduces synthetically the conditions in brief, the measures taken and the result achieved of four American statistical analysis, from which features and levels of the American study of this subject can be made out. The study methods used for their investigation and practice are able to the development of the study forward more effectively, compared with those used for our somewhat abstract, and divorced from practice, pure theoretical study consequently, it is necessary that similar statistical analysis of the nucleus of periodical literature in China should also be made in this field. By doing so it is advantageous to the change of the divorce from practice in the field of our theoretical study of library and information science. 11 tables.

Library science---Nucleus of periodicals

Document analysis---U. S. A

G255.2

**A Pilot Study of the Fictitious Phenomenon of Document Headings/Zhao Chunmin//Bulletin of the China Society of Library Science/China Society of Library Science. -1991, 17(1). -54~56**

The fictitious phenomenon of document headings applies to that the document headings contradict the intellectual content, thus the headings cannot truly reflect the content and the key words fail to reveal exactly the subject of the document. The heading in its entirety expresses the idea of subject matter and the author's intention by means of the rhetoric techniques of personifications, exaggerations and abbreviation, With the fictitious heading in mind. the library and information workers should be capable of extracting from the document the keywords which are of strong revealingness and of deep reflection of the subject matter. They should also write out the explanatory notes on the document or

an abstract of it.

Document indexing and cataloging Studies

Document headings——Fictitious phenomena

**Policies for Developing the Library Cause of China--A Brief Approach/Huang Jungui//Bulletin of the Library Science in China/China Society of the Library Science. -1991,17(1). -60~66**

The users' demands and the situation of economic & cultural development of the society as well hinge the rise and fall of the library cause. Demands of users have not been get on the upsurge in that the economic and cultural development of china is in a state of imbalance. It is impossible for the present to develop library cause on a large scale. Consequently, emphasis should be put on tapping the latent power, fighting up the management, and bringing beneficial result into full play; focal point shift of library work should continue to be accomplished. To provide quickly, accurately, precisely and profoundly to the users of the whole society with high quality services should be taken for a break of getting rid of the dilemma, aiming at the reality, the text sets forth several helpful views and questions worth to be probed into. The author raised 6 kinds of measures to be taken in the interest of accomplishing the focal point shift of library work.

Library cause---China

Library management----policies

Library work----Reform

G259. 20

**The authorities of Library Research---A Mediation on the Development of Library Research/Jing Hongwei//Bulletin of the Library Science in China/China Society of the Library Science. -1991, 17(1). -67~71**

China has achieved brilliant success in library research however, quite a few problems still exist, among which, there are two major problems existing in the order of the research; the thought of academic authorities is weakening and the excessive dependence on academic authorities. There are three forms of library authorities; library scientists, societies of library science and library documents. Library scientists are those who possess three features of naturalness, relativity and arbitrariness. The fundamentals of the country's library science should not be of the theory of Poper's "World 3"; it should be of the philosophy of Marxism. The author holds that in order to solve those problems mentioned above and to enhance the transformation of library science itself into regular science, the library world should strengthen the thought of library authorities. 18 reference.

Library science---China

Scientific research---Comments

G250. 1

**A New exploration on the theories of the documents and information/Wan Liangchun//Bulletin of the Library Science in China/China Society of the Library Science. -1991,17(1). -72~76**

The Library science, the information science and the document information science are the results of the different period in the same subject, also the different deepening series in the same subject. The