Introduction to 400 and Tables 4 and 6

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Learning objectives

The learner will:

- Understand the overall structure of the 400s:
  - 400-409
  - 410-419
  - 420-499

- Be able to build 420-499 numbers that use:
  - Table 4
  - Add tables
  - Both Table 4 and Table 6
  - Only Table 6

400   Language

> Class here interdisciplinary works on language and literature

For example:

- Occasional papers in language, literature and linguistics

- Studies and notes in philology and literature

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But:

For the language of a specific subject, see the subject, plus notation 014 from Table 1, e.g., language of science 501.4

Structure of 400s

- **400-409 Standard subdivisions of Language**

  - Largely regular

  - Includes language-related extensions

- **410-419 Linguistics**

- **420-499 Specific languages**

400 Language vs. 410 Linguistics (1)

Language myths 400

Partial contents: The meanings of words should not be allowed to vary or change -- Some languages are just not good enough -- Some languages are harder than others -- Some languages have no grammar -- Some languages are spoken more quickly than others -- Aborigines speak a primitive language -- Everyone has an accent except me

The linguistic student's handbook 410

A compendium of useful things for linguistics students to know, from the IPA chart to the Saussurean dichotomies, this book is part reference, part revision guide. There are also tables providing summary information on some 280 languages.

400 Language vs. 410 Linguistics (3)

Number	Caption or class-here concept
401.3	Universal languages
401.4	Lexicology; interdisciplinary works on terminology
401.41	Discourse analysis
401.43	Semantics
401.45	Pragmatics
401.9	Psycholinguistics
401.93	Language acquisition
404.2	Multilingualism
410.151	Mathematical linguistics
006.35	Computational linguistics [relocated from 410.285]

400 Language vs. 410 Linguistics (4)

Do not use	For topic	Class in
401.42	Etymology	412
401.48	Abbreviations, acronyms, symbols	411
409	Language history not limited by area	417.7
410.1	Philosophy and theory of language and languages	401
410.2	Miscellany	402
410.3-410.9	Standard subdivisions of language and languages	403-409

411-419 and T4-1—T4-8

411	T4—1	Writing systems
412	T4—2	Etymology
413	T4—3	Dictionaries
414	T4—15	Phonology and phonetics
415	T4—5	Grammar; syntax
417	T4—7	Dialectology and historical linguistics
418	T4—8	Standard usage; applied linguistics
419		Sign languages

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Developments generally correspond, but may not be exact, e.g.:

- 430 German and related languages

- 830 German literature and literatures of related languages

- T6—3 Germanic languages

- T6—31 German

Development in 420-490

Basic citation order

- Language ("base number")

- Language elements, from Table 4

- Standard subdivisions, from Table 1

Base numbers for languages

Sometimes specified in add instruction

Sometimes as given (number with *)

Sometimes as built with Table 6

Base numbers specified in add instructions

> **431—438   Subdivisions of German**

Except for modifications shown under specific entries, add to base number 43 notation 1-8 from Table 4, e.g., phonology of German 431.5

Base number is 43

Base number as given (number with *)

429 ***Old English (Anglo-Saxon)**

Base number is 429

491.63 ***Scottish Gaelic**

Base number is 491.63

493   Non-Semitic Afro-Asiatic languages

> Add to base number 493 the numbers following —93 in notation 931—937 from Table 6, . . . then to the number for each language . . . add further as instructed at beginning of Table 4, e.g., grammar of Oromo 493.555

T6—9355   Oromo

Base number for Oromo is 493.55

Number building in 420-490

Some languages use add instructions at 420-490

Some language groups have local add instructions

Some languages do not permit extension

Add instructions at 420-490

Add to base number for each language identified
by * as instructed at beginning of Table 4, e.g.,
grammar of Japanese 495.65

Base number is number corresponding to language
caption with * (e.g., 495.6 *Japanese)

Languages identified by *

Examples:

- 429   *Old English (Anglo-Saxon)

- 439.31   *Dutch

- 449.9   *Catalan

- 491.799   *Belarusian

- 495.6   *Japanese

Language elements from Table 4

Writing systems	T4—11
Phonetics	T4—158
Grammar, syntax	T4—5
Case, number, person (of noun phrases)	T4—55
Modality, mood, voice (of verb phrases)	T4—56
Morphology	T4—59
Dialects	T4—7

Built numbers for * languages

Topic	Components	Built number
Dutch morphology	439.31 + T4—59	439.3159
Catalan grammar	449.9 + T4—5	449.95
Belarusian writing system	491.799 + T4—11	491.79911
Japanese dialects	495.6 + T4—7	495.67

> **421—428 Subdivisions of English**

Except for modifications shown under specific entries, add to base number notation 42 notation 1-8 from Table 4, e.g., phonology of English 421.5

(*Given for languages whose base number is only two digits long*)

Local add instructions in 420-490 (2)

Similar add instructions at:

- 431-438 Subdivisions of German

- 441-448 Subdivisions of French

- 451-458 Subdivisions of Italian

- 461-468 Subdivisions of Spanish

- 471-478 Subdivisions of Latin

- 481-488 Subdivisions of classical, preclassical, postclassical Greek
  (*Note:* Cannot add here from T4—01-T4—09)

Built numbers for add instruction languages (1)

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Topic	Components	Built number
German morphology	43 + T4—59	435.9
French grammar	44 + T4—5	445
Italian dialects	45 + T4—7	457
Classical Greek writing system	48 + T4—11	481.1

Some given in schedules, e.g.:

445 Grammar of standard French

Number built according to instructions under 441—448

461 Writing systems, phonology, phonetics of standard Spanish

Number built according to instructions under 461—468

487 Preclassical and postclassical Greek

Number built according to instructions under 481—488

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T4—1 development

—1   Writing systems, phonology, phonetics

—11   Writing systems

—15   Phonology, phonetics, spelling

—152   Spelling (Orthography) and pronunciation

—158   Phonetics

Modifications for add instruction languages (2)

In schedule:

421 Writing system, phonology, phonetics of standard English

> Number built according to instructions . . .

421.52   Spelling (Orthography) and pronunciation

> Number built according to instructions . . .
>
> Including standard Canadian spelling and pronunciation

421.54   Standard American (U.S.) spelling and pronunciation

421.55   Standard British spelling and pronunciation

Languages not permitting extension via add instructions at 420-490

Historical and geographic variations‡

427.02	Middle English
447.01	Old French to 1400
487.4	Koine (Hellenistic Greek)

Languages in standing room

489.3   *Modern Greek

                 Including Demotic, Katharevusa

‡See Manual note at T4—7; standard subdivisions can be added

493   Non-Semitic Afro-Asiatic languages

Add to base number 493 the numbers following —93 in notation 931—937 from Table 6, . . . then to the number for each language . . . add further as instructed at beginning of Table 4, e.g., grammar of Oromo 493.555

T6—93 Non-Semitic Afro-Asiatic languages

—935   Cushitic and Omotic languages

Including Afar, Beja

—9354   Somali

—9355   Oromo

—9359   Omotic languages

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493   Non-Semitic Afro-Asiatic languages

Add to base number 493 the numbers
following —93 in notation 931—937 from Table
6, . . . then to the number for each language
. . . add further as instructed at beginning of
Table 4, e.g., grammar of Oromo 493.555

493 Non-Semitic Afro-Asiatic languages

> Add to base number 493 the numbers following —93 in notation 931—937 from Table 6, e.g., Afar 493.5, Oromo 493.55; then to the number for each language listed below add further as instructed at beginning of Table 4, e.g., grammar of Oromo 493.555
>
> . . .

- What about languages that aren't listed? Adding is not permitted; in particular, this applies to:
  - Language families, e.g., Berber languages
  - Languages in including notes, e.g., Siwa, Afar

413.2—413.9   **Polyglot dictionaries with entry words or definitions in only one language**

Add to base number 413 notation 2—9 from Table 6, e.g., a dictionary with terms in English, French, and German, but with definitions only in English 413.21

[—21 is Table 6 notation for English]

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479.4—479.9   Other specific Italic languages

> Add to base number 479 the numbers following —79 in notation 794—799 from Table 6, e.g., Umbrian 479.9
>
> [—799 is Table 6 notation for Osco-Umbrian languages with Oscan and Umbrian in an including note]

Most commonly used 3-digit class numbers in WorldCat

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428 Standard English usage (Prescriptive linguistics)

401 Philosophy and theory; international languages

423 Dictionaries of standard English

410 Linguistics

415 Grammar of standard forms of languages

(According to DeweyBrowser)

Example 1 (1)

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The generation of syntactic structures from a semantic base 415

LCSH:

Grammar, Comparative and general—Syntax

Semantics

Example 1 (2)

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The generation of syntactic structures from a semantic base **415**

Relative index entries:

Comparative grammar	415
Grammar	415
Grammar	T4—5
Semantics—linguistics	401.43
Syntax	415

Example 1 (3)

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The generation of syntactic structures from a semantic base 415

401.43 Semantics

> *See Manual at 401.43 vs. . . . 412, 415*

401.43 vs. 306.44, 401.45, 401.9, 412, 415

Meaning

. . . Use 415 for works on grammar that are concerned with meaning only in relation to morphology and syntax.

Example 2 (1)

Linguistic analysis of Biblical Hebrew 492.47

LCSH:

Hebrew language—Grammar

Bible. O.T.—Language, style

Relative index entries:

Grammar	415
Grammar	T4—5
Hebrew language	492.4
Hebrew language	T6—924

Example 2 (2)

- Should *Linguistic analysis of Biblical Hebrew* be classed with Hebrew or with the Old Testament?

- Consider Manual entry at 420-490, subsection on Language vs. subject: Class examples and collections of "text" whose purpose is to display and study a language with the language, even if limited to a specific subject, e.g., a grammar of scientific English 425. Class language analysis of a specific work with the number for the work. If in doubt, prefer the specific subject or work.

Example 2 (3)

- **Consider note at 220.4–220.5 (Bible) Texts, versions, translations: Class here critical appraisal of language and style; concordances, indexes, dictionaries of specific texts; . . .**

- **Consider these Relative Index entries:**
  - **Biblical Aramaic language   492.29**
  - **Biblical Greek language   487.4**

- **Biblical Aramaic, Greek, and by analogy, Hebrew recognized as languages / language variations**

- **Bottom line: Is the focus on the language or on the work?**

Example 2 (4)

T4—7 Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations

> Class here early forms …
>
> Use notation T4—7 only for works that stress differences among the forms of a language
>
> Works on writing systems, etymology, dictionaries, phonology, phonetics, grammar, applied linguistics are classed here when applied to historical and geographic variations, to modern nongeographic variations, e.g., paleography and epigraphy of an early form of the language, the distinctive grammatical characteristics of a particular dialect

Example 2 (5)

Linguistic analysis of Biblical Hebrew **492.47**

492.4   Hebrew

7   Historical and geographic variations, modern
nongeographic variations
(from Table 4; following instructions at 420–490)

Example 3 (1)

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Acronyms, initialisms & abbreviations dictionary

423.15

LCSH:

Acronyms

Abbreviations—Dictionary—English

Example 3 (2)

Acronyms, initialisms & abbreviations dictionary

423.15

Relative index entries:

Acronym dictionaries—specific languages	T4—315
Acronym dictionaries—English language	423.15
Abbreviation dictionaries—specific languages	T4—315
Abbreviation dictionaries—English language	423.15

Example 3 (3)

Acronyms, initialisms & abbreviations dictionary
423.15

423   Dictionaries of standard English

         Number built according to instructions under 421—428 ("Add to base number 42 notation 1—8 from Table 4")

315   Dictionaries of abbreviations, acronyms, symbols (from Table 4)

Example 4 (1)

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Hawaiian dictionary: Hawaiian-English, English-Hawaiian **499.42321**

LCSH:

Hawaiian language—Dictionaries—English

English language—Dictionaries—Hawaiian

Example 4 (2)

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Hawaiian dictionary: Hawaiian-English, English-Hawaiian **499.42321**

Relative index entries:

Bilingual dictionaries	T4—32-T4—39
Dictionaries	413, T4—3
English language	420, T6—21
Hawaiian language	499.42, T6—9942

Example 4 (3)

T4—32-39 Bilingual dictionaries

> Add to base number T4—3 notation 2—9 from Table 6 … A bilingual dictionary with entry words in only one language is classed with that language … A bilingual dictionary with entry words in both languages aimed at speakers of only one of the languages is classed with the other language … **A bilingual dictionary with entry words in both languages aimed at speakers of both languages is classed with the language coming later in 420-490, e.g., French-German, German-French dictionaries 443.31**

Example 4 (4)

499 **Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages**

> Add to base number 499 the numbers following —99 in notation 991-999 from Table 6 . . .; then to the number for each language listed below add further as instructed at beginning of Table 4 [Hawaiian is listed (as 499.42)]

Example 4 (5)

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Hawaiian dictionary: Hawaiian-English, English-Hawaiian 499.42321

499   Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages

42   Marquesic languages ("Class here Hawaiian")
         (from 9942 in Table 6; following instructions at 499)

3   Dictionaries
         (from Table 4; following instructions at 499)

21   English language
         (from Table 6; following instructions at 32–39 in Table 4)

Summary (1)

- **The 400s are composed of:**
  - 400-409 (Standard subdivisions of Language)
  - 410-419 Linguistics
  - 420-499 Specific languages

Summary (2)

- **The structure of 410 tends to mirror the structure of Table 4, Subdivisions of individual languages and language families**

- **The structure of 420-490 tends to mirror the structure of 810-890 Literatures of specific languages and language families and also of Table 6 Languages**

The basic citation order in 420-490 is:

- Base number for language

- Language elements from Table 4

- Standard subdivisions from Table 1 can be added

- Some languages (e.g., historical variants, languages in standing room) do not permit Table 4 extension

- Some base numbers for language (mostly in the 490s) are built using Table 6