Introduction to 400 and Tables 4 and 6

Version 1.2
December 2013
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
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
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Caption or class-here concept</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401.3</td>
<td>Universal languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.4</td>
<td>Lexicology; interdisciplinary works on terminology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.41</td>
<td>Discourse analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.43</td>
<td>Semantics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.45</td>
<td>Pragmatics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.9</td>
<td>Psycholinguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.93</td>
<td>Language acquisition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404.2</td>
<td>Multilingualism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410.151</td>
<td>Mathematical linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006.35</td>
<td>Computational linguistics [relocated from 410.285]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 400 Language vs. 410 Linguistics (4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Do not use</th>
<th>For topic</th>
<th>Class in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>401.42</td>
<td>Etymology</td>
<td>412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401.48</td>
<td>Abbreviations, acronyms, symbols</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409</td>
<td>Language history not limited by area</td>
<td>417.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410.1</td>
<td>Philosophy and theory of language and languages</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410.2</td>
<td>Miscellany</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410.3-410.9</td>
<td>Standard subdivisions of language and languages</td>
<td>403-409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>T4–1</td>
<td>Writing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>T4–2</td>
<td>Etymology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>T4–3</td>
<td>Dictionaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>T4–15</td>
<td>Phonology and phonetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415</td>
<td>T4–5</td>
<td>Grammar; syntax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>T4–7</td>
<td>Dialectology and historical linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>T4–8</td>
<td>Standard usage; applied linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sign languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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
> 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 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Writing systems</td>
<td>T4–11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonetics</td>
<td>T4–158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar, syntax</td>
<td>T4–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case, number, person (of noun phrases)</td>
<td>T4–55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modality, mood, voice (of verb phrases)</td>
<td>T4–56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphology</td>
<td>T4–59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialects</td>
<td>T4–7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Built numbers for * languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Built number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dutch morphology</td>
<td>439.31 + T4—59</td>
<td>439.3159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalan grammar</td>
<td>449.9 + T4—5</td>
<td>449.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belarusian writing system</td>
<td>491.799 + T4—11</td>
<td>491.79911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese dialects</td>
<td>495.6 + T4—7</td>
<td>495.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
> 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Built number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>German morphology</td>
<td>43 +</td>
<td>435.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T4–59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French grammar</td>
<td>44 +</td>
<td>445</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T4–5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian dialects</td>
<td>45 +</td>
<td>457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T4–7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classical Greek writing system</td>
<td>48 +</td>
<td>481.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T4–11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Modifications for add instruction languages (1)

T4–1 development

- 1 Writing systems, phonology, phonetics
- 11 Writing systems
- 15 Phonology, phonetics, spelling
- 152 Spelling (Orthography) and pronunciation
- 158 Phonetics
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
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]
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

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)

The generation of syntactic structures from a semantic base 415

LCSH:

Grammar, Comparative and general—Syntax
Semantics
Example 1 (2)

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
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.
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)
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
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)

Hawaiian dictionary: Hawaiian-English, English-Hawaiian 499.42321

LCSH:

Hawaiian language—Dictionaries—English
English language—Dictionaries—Hawaiian
Example 4 (2)

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)]
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)
The 400s are composed of:

- 400-409 (Standard subdivisions of Language)
- 410-419 Linguistics
- 420-499 Specific languages
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.