

## Classification. Bibliography

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### *The Functional Characteristics of the Common Subdivisions from the Dewey System*

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#### **Abstract**

Within the normative architecture of the Dewey system, we meet the main determination of the common subdivisions which have specific forms of expressions. The referential values of the common subdivisions consist in the variety of reflection of different peculiar aspects of information.

**Keywords:** *The Dewey Decimal Classification; Common Subdivisions: characteristics, functionality.*

#### **1. Meaning, main characteristics of the common subdivisions**

The conceptual decision of the common subdivisions projection is based on the repeated values extraction and these concentrations in an hierarchic succession of auxiliary notations which give possibility of the logical indexes, is varying and is directed between the based concept and its different attributive determinations.

Named "*Standard subdivisions*" in the XIX edition, and in the next editions "*Common subdivisions*" these encode the conventional language of the Dewey Decimal Classification; a multitude of aspects under which are presented the exposed subjects and analyzed in a periodical (publication):

philosophy and theory, history and historical periods, rules and organization, types of presentation, and so on .

The main determinations of the common subdivisions are found in the construction of 000 Class Generalities:

- Encyclopedias 030 (base number); – 03 Dictionaries, Encyclopedias (common subdivision)
- Periodicals 050 (base number); – 05 (common subdivision)
- General organizations and museology, general museology: 060 (base number); – 06 Organizations and administration (common subdivision). (1)

The administration of information through common subdivisions had as main referential point, the varies approach, side of the determinated subject. From this point of view we can give as example the variability of the attributive information of the common subdivisions which are determinative for the base numbers of the D.D.C.

- The encyclopedias of the mathematical sciences: 510.3  
510 – Mathematic; base number  
– 03 – The encyclopedias; common subdivision
- Equipments and special apparatus used in biochemistry: 572.028 4  
572 – Biochemistry; base number (Main table)  
– 0284 – Apparatus, equipments, material; common subdivision (Table 1)
- Standardized tests for the youth : 371.262083  
371.262 – standardized tests; base number  
– 083 – Youth; common subdivision (Table 1)
- The medical science history from the XVIII- century: 610.090 33  
610 – Medical science. Medicine; base number  
– 090 33 - XVIII- century; common subdivision

One of the main characteristics of the common subdivision are found in its constructions which always start with – 0 (ex. – 013 Values; – 020 2 Synoptically tables; – 068 Administration; – 071 5 The adult education; – 088 Professional groups and religious, and so on).

## **2. The use of the common subdivision area**

It is suggestive the fact that, the use of the common subdivisions area is no restricted, in fact, it contain the whole decimal fraction classification of Dewey scheme.

The complementarity of the common subdivision imposes the condition that this never be used alone, but together with the numbers indexes which it determine. Consequently, any of the common subdivision stipulated in Table 1 of C.Z.D could be applicable to one base number, depending on the subject determination submissive to indexes.

The methodology of use of these, stipulate the juxtaposition of the common subdivisions to the base number:

- Guide of metallurgy: 67101
- Deontological research: 174 07.

Within the normative architecture Dewey system, could be seen the simultaneity of the representations not only of the main Tables but as well as of the Table 1 of some common determinations regarding some characteristics of a subject. For example, the syntagma: 'the historical study, the relative study of the persons ' is encoded in Table common subdivisions: – 09, but it is found in the main Table as well, for example: 508 Natural History; 508.09 The historical and relative study of the persons.

More than this, the main common subdivisions, are found in the ierarhization of the first divisions of the main classes:

*“700 Fine arts and decoratives  
701 Phylosophy and the theory of arts  
702 Various works of art  
703 Dictionaries,, encyclopedies of arts  
705 Periodicals  
706 Organizations and trade ”. (2)*

We must keep in mind, the exception from this rule of the three classes: 000 Generalities; 200 Religion; 300 Social science within the first division has other significations than those of the common subdivisions:

*“300 Social science  
301 Sociology and anthropology  
302 Social interaction  
303 Social process  
305 Social groups  
306 Culture and institutions”. (3)*

We find, in exchange, special constructions for the common subdivisions within those main classes:

*“300 Social science  
300.1 – .9 Common subdivisions  
320 Political sciences  
320.01 – .09 Common subdivisions  
320.01 Philosophy and theory  
320.011 General theory and systems”. (4)*

Visible difference consists in the fact that when the common subdivisions are component parts of the base number are stipulated within the main Tables, they are separated through the point. For example, a work that analyzes the historical, geographical study, relative to the persons could be encoded, depending on the subject approached in two possibilities:

- a) Through the important index and the common subdivision took it directly from the main Table:
  - The historical study of the political science: 320.09
- b) Through the base number and the common subdivision within Table 1:
  - The historical study of the political morals (ethic): 172 09  
172 – Political morals, base number (Main table)  
– 09 – The historical and geographical study, relative to persons; auxiliary subdivisions (Table 1)

In connection with the area of use we should underline the fact that in the scheme D.D.C. are included some notations symbolics that delimitate or transfer the usance of the common subdivisions. For example, in the presentation of Table 1 from the Dewey Decimal Classification is stipulated: “*The crochets are used to the common subdivisions when the sense of a common subdivisions is represented through other index.*” (5)

Thus we find thus situations not only in the main Table but in the Table 1 common subdivisions:

- - [024 03 – 024 08] The subject destined to the persons having as peculiar characteristics, other than those professionals  
Transferred notation from– 08
- - [071 52 – 071 54] Institutes and workshops, wireless and televisions courses, courses through corespondence  
Abandoned notation; is clasified to – 0715
- [202 – 203] Common subdivisions through cristianism  
Transferred notation to 230.002 – 230.003
- 371 Education  
371.901 – .909 Common subdivisions  
[.902 84] Apparatus, equipments, materials  
It is not used; is clasified to 371.9045. (6)

Within the same area of use of the common subdivisions is unlisted the demarcation too through the *round pharantesis*, that represents the facultavite option for this and the preference for an base number:

- - (016) Bibliogrphies, catalogues, index  
(Facultative notation; is preferred 016)
- - (026) The law  
(Facultative notation; is preferred 341 – 347).

Given the numerous methodical determinations regarding the common subdivisions use is compulsory, first consult the main tables and then appeal the Table 1 Common Subdivisions. These difficulties couldn't be easily conjured away, and have to be respected the fundamental principle of consequence in the decimal classifications of information.

Certainly, the referential values have common subdivisions and in comparison with other "auxiliary notations" they can determine and near it can be added in an indexes. The use of these is mentioned especially within the common subdivisions hierarchics, for example:

“- 027 2 Patents of inventions

Add to the base number – 0272 notation 1 – 2, Table 2

Ex.: Patent from Japan – 027252.

- 029 4 Commercial catalogues and catalogues

Add to the base number – 029 4 notation 4 – 9, Table 2 for regions where the products are selling.

Ex.: Catalogues of the sold products in Mexico – 029471

- 092 3 Relative study to a group of person, member to an ethnic group, national

Add to the base number – 0923 notation 03 – 9, Table 5.

Ex.: American biography – Irish origin – 09239162073”. (7)

The methodological norms regarding the forming of some adding with some common subdivisions are explained and exemplified not only in the Introduction to D.D.C. but in the D.D.C.'s Guide too, from which we can take the one that refer especially to the application of the common subdivisions to the formed base numbers: “The common subdivisions is applied to the whole number that were formed and not to each element. For example, the number construction for the private products trade: the number 380.145 represents the trade of the secondary industrial products and services. The number 687 represents the manufacturing of clothes. Add 687 to 380.145 to obtain 380.145 687, the manufacturing trade. Then when add T1 – 05 to 687, the number signify 687.05 periodicals about clothes”. (8)

### **3. The common subdivisions functionality and structure**

Table 1 Configuration - The Common subdivisions present at the first level, the following structure:

“- 01 *Philosophy and theory*

- 02 *Various works*

- 03 *Dictionaries, encyclopedias*

- 04 *Private subjects*

- 05 Periodicals
- 06 Organizations and administration
- 07 Studies and education, research, connected subjects
- 08 History and analyses in relation with different categories of persons
- 09 Historical study, geography, relative to the persons". (9)

Each of these general distributions is systematized and hierarchical in functional subsystems that can have a consequent sustain of a particularities that derive and characterize the general structure of a common subdivision. If we refer for example to – 06 Organizations and administration will observe in subdivision the following significant components hierarchical in a coherent succession:

- “ - 060 Organizations and administration
- 060 1 – 060 9 Organizations
- 060 1 International organizations
- 060 3 - 060 9 National organizations, state, provincial, local
- 068 Administration
- 068 1 Organizations and financial administration
- 068 2 Construction administration
- 068 3 Personal administration (The human resource administration)
- 068 5 Production administration
- 068 8 Distribution administration (Marketing)". (10)

We underline the idea that each of these common subdivision benefit of methodical specifications and exemplifications offering thus the possibility of efficiency to a specialized classification. In this context we will present some hypothetical samples:

- a) The marketing of a public library: 027.40688
  - 027.4 – The Public library; the base number
  - 068 8 – The Marketing; the common subdivision
- b) The national organizations of museology from Italy: 069 06045
  - 069 – The Museology; the base number
  - 060 – The national organizations; common subdivision
  - 45 – Italy; geographical notation
- c) The administration of the scholar constructions: 371.620682
  - 371.62 – Characteristic categories: education, base number
  - 068 2 – The administration of the constructions; common subdivision.

Regarding the determinations of some base numbers from the perspective of the research and education, the Table 1 presents a succession of the hierarchical of common subdivisions – *07 Study and education, research, connected subject*. According to the methodical specifications, its subdivision– *071 Study and education* will be used for the study programs of different fields and form of education – *071 1 – 071 5Level of education*; for example:

- Analytical program of arithmetic for the secondary education from France: 513 071244
  - 513 – Arithmetic; base number
    - 071 2 – **Secondary education**; common subdivision
    - 44 – France; geographical notation.

To continue, we will stop briefly to the common subdivision – 08 « History and analyses in relation with different categories of persons » to pay attention over the avoiding of some similitude with Table 7 Group of persons. Thus, the common subdivisions are used in the classification “the subject designated of some persons having peculiar characteristics others that of the professionals and of the minorities:

- *081 People*
- *082 Women*
- *083 Teenagers*
- *085 Parents*
- *085 5 Brothers and sisters*
- *086 31 Cultivated persons*
- *086 52 Unmarried persons*
- *086 941 Unemployed*
- *086 942 Poor persons*”. (11)

We will illustrate the classification system with the base numbers and the common subdivisions in the Dewey system through some hypothetical explicative samples:

- a) Encyclopedia of oriental philosophy : 181 03
  - 181 – Oriental philosophy; base number
  - 03 – Encyclopedia; common subdivision
- b) Historical study over the moral theology from the medieval era : 241.090 2
  - 241 Moral theology; base number
  - 09 The subject history; common subdivision
  - 090 2 Middle age; common subdivision
- c) Philosophical value of the religious mythology; base number: 291.1013

- 291.1 Religious mythology; base number
  - 01 Philosophy and theory; common subdivision
  - 013 Value; common subdivision
- d) Problems and arithmetical exercises and algebra: 513.12 076
  - 513.12 Arithmetic and algebra; base number
  - 076 Problems and exercises; common subdivision
- e) Solution of the integral equations through the statistical methods: 514.4 072 7
  - 514.4 Integral equations; base number
  - 072 7 Statistic methods; common subdivision
- f) The history of the economical enterprises in the period 1960-1969: 338.7090 46
  - 338.7 Economical enterprises; base number
  - 090 46 Period 1960-1969; common subdivision

This common subdivision comes in the construction of a classification near the base number that it is determined, only in the situation in which the subject treats especially some categories of persons, for example:

- The anthology of the French teenagers poets: 841.008083
  - 841 – The French poem; the base number
  - 841.008 – The Anthology of the French poem; the base number
  - 083 – Teenagers; common subdivision
- Circus for children between 3-5 years: 791.3083 3
  - 791.3 - Circus; the base number
  - 083 3 – Children from 3 to 5 years; common subdivisions.

#### 4. Explicative samples of Dewey indexes with common subdivisions (12)

1. L' hébergement: un métier, un marche / Michel Harbrot; Bruno Leproust. Clichy: Ed BPI, 2002: 647.940 71244
  - 647.94 Hotel; the base number
    - 071.2 Secondary education; common subdivision
    - 44 France; Table 2 – Geographical regions, historical eras,
2. Armorial général et nobiliaire français / Hubert Lamant: 929.094 403
  - 929 Genealogy, name day, emblems (the base number)
    - 09 Historical study; common subdivision
    - 44 France; geographical region (Table 2)
    - 03 Encyclopedias, dictionaries; common subdivision

3. Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle. Petit enfance. Paris: Centre national de documentation pédagogique, 2001: 372.210071244
  - 372.21 Pre-school education; the base number
    - 071 Study and education; common subdivision
    - 071.2 Secondary education; common subdivision
    - 44 Franța; geographical notation (Table 2)
4. Les grands travaux des Présidents de la V-e République: de Charles de Gaulle á Jacques Chirac / Georges Poisson. Paris: Parigramme, 2002.195 p.: 725.094 40904
  - 725 Public constructions; the base number
    - 725.09 History and geography (Main table)
    - 44 France; geographical notation (Table 2)
    - 090 4 20<sup>th</sup> century; common subdivision (Table 1)
5. Guide Bourgogne / Ynes Delpuech. Paris: Éd. Du Dauphin, 2004. 174 p.: 745.025 444 1
  - 745 –Decorative arts ; the base number
    - 025 – Catalogue; common subdivision; (Table1)
    - 444 1 – France; Bourgogne; geographical notation.

### Bibliographical Notes

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- (2) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. 179-180.
- (3) DEWEY, MELVIL. *Classification Décimale Dewey et Index*. 21e édition. Montreal: OCLC Forest Press, 1999, p. 364.
- (4) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. 364-366.
- (5) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. XLVIII.
- (6) Idem, *op. cit.*, passim.
- (7) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. 11, 13, 35.
- (8) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. 951.
- (9) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. 5.
- (10) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. 15-17.
- (11) Idem, *op. cit.*, p. 23, 25, 29.
- (12) <http://catalogue.bnf.fr/>