MALTBY, Arthur: **Sayer's Manual of Classification for Librarians.** London: A. Deutsch 1975. 5. Ed. 336 p., size B5, refs, index. £ 4.95. ISBN 0 233 96603 X.

William Charles Berwick Sayers (1881–1960) will be certainly always considered as one of the greatest men among those who ever dealt with library classification. The appearance of a new edition of Sayer's Manual is always an event of great importance for those who have derived from this manual their fundamental knowledge of library classification; this also was the case of the author of this review.

However, there is an essential difference between the new fifth edition and the previous (fourth) one, of 1967. W. C. B. Sayers was still mentioned as the author of the fourth edition, though it had been "completely revised and partly re-written by Arthur Maltby" (quotation from the title page of the fourth edition), whereas the present fifth edition is a book written by A. Maltby; the name of W. C. B. Sayers appears only in the title ("Sayers' Manual of Classification for Librarians"). We can learn from the preface to the fifth edition that it "is virtually a new work, although a little "Sayers material" remains, notably in Chapter One and Chapter Seven"[1]. Somewhat further (on the next page of the preface) the author states that he thinks "the Manual represents the kind of book Sayers would write today".

The whole material is divided into twenty chapters, which are grouped in five sections. Section One is the most theoretical: it is devoted to the principles of library classification. Such problems as subject analysis, achievement of helpful order and notation are discussed and exemplified on the basis of "traditional" classifications as well as on the ground of faceted schemes (mainly CC); the problem of evaluating a classification is also discussed. In Section Two the history of classification is briefly presented; it is divided into two periods: before and after Dewey. In Section Three the review of the major five general (universal) classification systems (DDC, UDC, LCC, CC and BC) is done. We must note that the author has omitted Brown's Subject Classification (SC), which had been discussed in all previous editions of Sayers' Manual. Readers will regret the lack of tables, containing outlines of above-mentioned schemes; such outlines were inserted (in the form of pasted insets) into all previous editions. There is a small inaccuracy in the chapter devoted to UDC (Chapter Ten): square brackets are used in UDC as a device for forming subgroups composed of two or more simple numbers within a complex one, and not to indicate that one of two subjects is of a secondary importance and should be subordinated to the other one; for this purpose the double colon (omitted in the book of A. Maltby) is used. The review of existing general classification schemes is followed by a chapter in which the author presents some ideas how to build a new general classification system; this chapter reflects the ideas and theories formulated by the members of the (British) Classification Research Group (J. Farradane, D. J. Foskett, B. I. Palmer, D. Austin and others); a short description of PRECIS (preserved context subject indexing system used for the British Bibliography since 1971) is given.

Section Four is the most practice-oriented one: it is devoted to the classification policy and practice; i. a. the problem of selection of the most appropriate classification scheme is touched. Section Five is entitled "Classification for Information Indexing and Retrieval". The problem of choice between special and general classification is raised here. In the opinion of the author the possible rejection of any "formal" classification in favour of natural language indexing is a serious danger for classification schemes, particularly in special libraries. These considerations are followed by the discussion of various sides of the problem "classification and computer". In the author's mind some of the most interesting (from a classification viewpoint) are these computer-based systems, which have used UDC.

A partly annotated bibliography is annexed to each section. The book is provided with an alphabetical index of names and subjects.

The book of A. Maltby is certainly not destined for people who would want to acquire a considerable skill in using one single classification system (e. g. UDC). It is rather intended for those who are willing to get a good, well founded knowledge of classification in general. It seems to be especially useful for lecturers and teachers of classification and indexing languages.

Eugeniusz Ścibor

1 Chapter One (in the frame of Section One) is entitled "Value of Systematic Arrangement in Libraries". In Chapter Seven (within Section Two) the history of classification before Dewey is presented.

DAY, Stacey B. (Ed.): **Communication of Scientific Information.** Basel: S. Karger. München: Verlag Dokumentation 1975. 239 p., 8 figs., 10 tabls., DM 60,–

Collection of 22 contributions dealing mainly with the basic problem: to analyze the influences deriving from the fact that information spreads so widely. Ideas about methods for the distribution of information start to occupy human minds as well as the new terminology inherent in these problems.

Sociological factors of mass media and their influences on interpersonal communication as well as the impact of computerized systems on legislation are discussed. Some details about information transfer in the field of the biosciences round up a good presentation of new advances in bioscientific research.

The essays about nature, development, and interdependencies of various technical languages in the biomedical sciences seem to be of particular importance for thesaurus specialists, providing helpful background information. So-called sublanguages are analyzed according to the mode of how they may function together. The role of in integrated language for all participating languages is similar to the role of a thesaurus as an integrating language of all subclasses of languages belonging to the various disciplines to be represented in a thesaurus. Philosophical aspects of how words are coined by specialists, or how they creep into the vocabulary, are treated and are recommended reading for all theoreticians of classification science.

https://doi.org/10.5771/0943-7444-1976-1-44-1 https://www.inlibra.com/de/page/agb - Open Access - (cc) BY

All topics are discussed in such a way that it is possible to receive benefit from the reading of the essays without too much of theoretical background.

Rolf G. Henzler

SEELBACH, Dieter: **Computerlinguistik und Dokumentation.** Key-Phrases in Dokumentationsprozessen. = UTB Uni-Taschenbücher 468. München: Verlag Dokumentation 1975. 151 p. ISBN 3-7940-2643-8

Gibt es hier eine Antwort auf die Frage, ob Ergebnisse linguistischer Forschungen gegenwärtig eine Chance haben, in Anwendungsbereiche der elektronischen Datenverarbeitung einzudringen, also über ein experimentelles Stadium hinauszukommen? Die Dokumentation, hier vor allem der Problemkreis der Dokumenterschließung (Indexing), ist bestimmt durch einen hohen Zeit- und Kostenaufwand für die intellektuelle/manuelle Dokumentdeskription. Linguistische Verfahren sollen daher eine Automatisierung unterstützen oder gar erst ermöglichen. (Ob allerdings die Kosten sich reduzieren lassen, ist noch offen).

Der Verf. stellt ein Verfahren vor, durch das die noch wenig zureichenden bisherigen Methoden – meist auf der Vergabe von Einzel-Schlüsselwörtern (= Key-Words) beruhend – durch die automatische Zuweisung mehrgliedriger Nominalsyntagmen (= Key-Phrases) präzisiert und damit die Retrieval-Ergebnisse verbessert werden sollen. Maschinell erkennbare Text- (Satz-) Segmente werden automatisch in standardiserte Paraphrasen transformiert, d. h. in die Form komplexer, i. a. mehrere Präpositionen und Nomina enthaltender Nominalgruppen (z. B. CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN YUGOSLAVIA) überführt. Die Verwendung der expliziteren Präpositionalgruppenform soll dabei Mehrdeutigkeiten vermeiden helfen:

WATER TREATMENT → TREATMENT OF/WITH WATER

Trotz der vielfältigen Analyseprozeduren – durch eine Reihe von Tabellen und Listen ist die große Praxisnähe der Untersuchung dokumentiert – wird eine günstige Kosten-Nutzen-Relation angestrebt. Gemessen an der geringen Tiefe linguistischer Operationen (es wird mit Wortbildungsregeln und syntaktischen Oberflächen-Transformationen/Permutationen Harris'scher Art gearbeitet) erscheint die Effizienz beachtlich.

Angestrebt ist neben einer Verbesserung der (automatischen) Deskriptorenvergabe (Schlüsselwortvergabe) zu Dokumenten mithilfe der syntagmatischen Verknüpfung von Einzeldeskriptoren die Herstellung benutzerfreundlicher (gedruckter) Register (Verbesserung von KWIC- und KWOC-Verfahren). Dabei werden im Text vorkommende Begriffe nach einer morphologischen Suffix-Analyse auch semantisch grob nach „Vorgang" und „Eigenschaft" zu klassifizieren versucht. Auf eine Auseinandersetzung mit ähnlichen, wenn auch eher intellektuell orientierten Verfahren in der Dokumentation (und entsprechenden Literatur) wird aber weitgehend verzichtet. In einem Ausblick wird auf eine mögliche Anwendung des vorgestellten Regelsystems auf die maschinelle Übersetzung von Key-Phrases hingewiesen, die die noch halbintellektuellen Abstract-Übersetzungen nach Art des TITUS-Systems im Bereich der Key-Phrases ablösen helfen sollen.

Wenn auch das spezifische Thema nur als Exemplum für die Problematik der Automatisierung von Dokumentationsprozessen gelten kann, wenn auch der mittlerweile weitgespannte Bereich der Computerlinguistik (von der Wortformenreduktion bis zu sprachlichen Aspekten der künstlichen Intelligenz) hier nur ausschnitthaft (vorwiegend syntaxbezogen) angesprochen ist: die Erläuterungen zu den verschiedensten Bereichen in Linguistik, Datenverarbeitung und Dokumentation in einer gewissen Zusammenschau rechtfertigen vielleicht den allgemeinen Obertitel, wenn es auch nicht beabsichtigt erscheint, durch diese Hinweise eine grundlegende Einführung in den Bereich der Computerlinguistik und Dokumentation zu ersetzen.

Fazit: Ausführliches (Tabellen, Listen, Regelsysteme) Material, praxisnahe Resultate, weiterführende Vorschläge, die weitgehend realistisch, d. h. anwendbar scheinen. Doch noch keine schlüssige Antwort auf die Ausgangsfrage: es fehlen die „harten" Zahlen einer Effizienz-Untersuchung. Welcher Anwender nutzt dies Möglichkeiten aus?

Harald Zimmermann

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR DOCUMENTATION: **Cumulated UDC Supplement 1965–1975. Vols. I–V.** The Hague, Netherlands: FID 1976. 548 p., hfl. 250,– (each vol. hfl. 50) = FID 543; ISBN 92-66-00543-6 (for the 5-volume set).

In addition to the P-notes, containing the proposals for new or revised UDC-notations, and issued in about 30–40 notes each year since 1931, the FID Classification Department issues "Extensions and Corrections to the UDC" ever since 1951 in a semi-annual mode and cumulates these every three years so that the final issue of a three-year-period replaces the foregoing 5 ones.

The cumulation under review contains all the alterations of the last 10 years, that is the cumulations from the Series 6, 7, 8 and No. 1 of Series 9 of the Extensions and Corrections to the UDC. In 1967 a similar 'Cumulated UDC Supplement" had been issued in 6 volumes, 795 pp., covering the changes from 1954 until 1964. Thus, the present volumes are the natural continuation of this practice.

The coverage is as follows: Vol. I: Auxiliaries + Classes 0/3; Vol. II: Classes 5; Vol. III: Classes 6/62; Vol. IV: Classes 63–676 and Vol. V: Classes 677/9.

Each volume can be obtained separately. The language is either English or German or French, depending on the language of the proposals accepted. Thus, very much effort has still to be put into the translation of the texts if new full editions in different languages are to be developed from this basis. From 1976 on the Extensions and Corrections to the UDC will only be published once a year.

It seems to be impossible to review any of the contents of the new tables, although the new numbers for "Classification and Indexing" (p. 70 of vol. I) (025.4.01/.49) which include also "Information retrieval techniques" (025.4.03) could be a very adequate "victim".

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