

CLASSIFICATION OF A TRANSLATED PERIODICAL (DEPTH CLASSIFICATION, 51)

S R RANGANATHAN

A NEELAMEGHAN

Documentation
Research and Training Centre,
Bangalore - 3.

Indicates the current CC practice for the classification of a periodical, and its inadequacy in dealing with translation of periodicals. A solution is suggested to bring the translation into juxtaposition to the original periodicals. The solution is also extended to UDC. The need for a Related Book Note for periodicals having cover-to-cover translation is also indicated.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

CC = Colon Classification
UDC = Universal Decimal Classification

1 HISTORY OF CLASSIFICATION OF A PERIODICAL

The history of the classification of a periodical has been traced in the Prolegomena [R5]. The current practice in CC converts a periodical, which is a work and not a subject, into a Quasi Class-that is a class for purposes of classification. Each periodical is represented by a unique class number. The first member of the class number is the class number of the class of knowledge co-extensively covered by the periodical. The second member is the digit m representing the Common Isolate 'periodical'. The third and the fourth members are personality Facets of level 1 and level 2 respectively added after the

'm'. The focus in the first facet is the Country of Origin (or the State of Origin if a country is a polyglot one). The focus in the second Facet is the Year of Origin of the periodical represented in the notational plane by the Chronological Device [R4].

[Note: The term "Country of Origin" here means the country in which the first volume of the periodical was started and not the country where any particular volume happens to be published.

Similarly, the "Year of Origin" means the first year in which the first volume was started].

11 Examples

- 1 Am56,N4 Endeavour (A periodical on Natural Science, started in the United Kingdom in 1942).
- 2 E9Gm58,N3 Biokhimiia (A periodical on Biochemistry, started in the USSR in 1936).
- 3 I23m73,N Mycologia (A periodical in Mycology Started in New York, in 1909).

12 Omission of Language Facet in Book Number

The prescription given above proved sufficient till World War II. The different

volumes of one and the same periodical were distinguished by their respective Book Numbers. The Book Number of a periodical consisted only of the Year Facet-- that is the number representing the year of coverage of the volume. The Language Facet of the Book Number is to be omitted even if it is not the Favoured Language of the Library [R3]. The reason for this is that the Language Number of the periodical is normally implied in the Geographical Isolate Number in its Class Number--except in such cases as the few periodicals in English published in Holland, periodicals published by international organisations such as the W H O, and the periodicals in a newly developing country such as India whose periodicals are largely in English.

2 CRISIS CREATED BY COVER-TO-COVER TRANSLATION

Since World War II a new phenomenon renders the above rules inadequate. This phenomenon is the publication of a cover-to-cover translation of a periodical in some other languages.

Examples:

1 Endeavour is also published in French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

2 Biokhimiia is also published in English from New York from 1956.

The translations cannot be treated as extra copies of the original and from one another.

3 SOLUTION

Here to meet the situation, we invoke the analogy of treating the translation of another kind of Quasi Class namely a work in Literature.

31 Examples

1 015, 2D40, 1 N60 Kalidasa: Sakuntala (1960 edition in Sanskrit the same language in which Sakuntala was originally written).

2 015, 2D40, 1 142N61 (Russian translation of the above work published in 1961).

In example 1 the Book Number omits the Language Facet according to the prescription that in the case a book belonging to Main Class 'Literature' if the language of the book is the same as the language of the literature, the Language Number need not be written. But in the case of a translation the number of the Translated-to language should be written in the Language Facet of the Book Number [R2].

On this analogy the Book Number of each volume of a cover-to-cover translation of a periodical should give the Translated-to Language as the isolate number in the Language Facet of the Book Number.

Example:

1 Am56, N4 N63 Endeavour (Original in English). The volume for 1963.

11 Am56, N4 122N63 Endeavour (French translation). The volume for 1963.

Annotation:

The country of origin of the French translation is the United Kingdom.

2 E9Gm58, N3 N63 Biokhimiia (Original in Russian). The volume for 1963.

21 E9Gm58, N3 111N63 Biochemistry (English translation of Biokhimiia). The volume for 1963.

Annotation:

1 The English translation is published in USA and not in USSR. This does not affect the number in the Geographical Facet of the Class Number, although the Country of Origin of the translation is USA and not USSR. For, we are guided only by the Country of Origin of the original. The Country of Origin is reflected only in the Language Facet of the Book Number. Canon of Helpful Sequence also would prefer the volumes of the English translation to be in juxtaposition to the original volumes in Russian.

2 The Year of Origin of the English translation was 1956, twenty years after the Year of Origin of the Russian original. This again should not affect the isolate number in the Year of Origin facet of the Class number

of the translation. On the other hand it must be the same as the year of Origin of the original Russian.

3 123m73,N N63 Mycologia. (Original in English). The volume for 1963.

31 123m73,N 142N63 (A cover-to-cover Russian translation of the above of the volume for 1963).

Annotation:

Although the Country of Origin of the translation is assumed to be USSR, it does not affect the isolate number in the Geographical Facet of the Class Number. It is reflected only in the Language Facet of the Book Number.

4 WRONG TRACK

To represent a cover-to-cover translation of a periodical volume, we first considered the possibility of using the Class Number of the original to which is added the number of the translated-to language as a third level personality Facet. We were led to this by treating the translated periodical as an Associated Periodical.

Example:

1 Am56,N4, 122 Endeavour (French translation).

2 E9Gm58,N3, 111 (Biochemistry, English Translation of Biokhimiia).

3 123m73,N, 142 (Russian translation of Mycologia).

This appeared clumsy. Moreover a cover-to-cover translation of a periodical cannot be treated as another periodical in the same class of knowledge. Further, in the examples given, except in the case of Endeavour the sponsoring bodies are not the same for the original and the translation. This means rule 21m3 of CC does not apply to these cases.

5 RIGHT TRACK

There is the more elegant provision in CC of making the Language Facet of the Book Number to look after translation. Therefore the suggestion in Sec 3 is pre-

ferable. To implement this the following rule should be added in CC:

"03181 In the case of a cover-to-cover translation of a periodical publication the Language Number ought to be added in the Book Number*.

6 EXTENSION TO UDC

In the directory of the Asian periodicals prepared for the Unesco in 1954, Ranganathan had extended to UDC the rules of CC. UDC admits of this extension. Therefore the UDC numbers for the three original periodicals considered will respectively be:

- 1 5(05){41-4}^m 194^m Endeavour
- 2 577.1(05){47}^m 193^m Biokhimiia
- 3 582.28(05){73}^m 19^m Mycologia

These numbers individualise each periodical. This practice is recommended for UDC.

However, UDC does not admit of a Book Number. Therefore the number of the translated-to language cannot be left to the care of the Book Number. On the other hand there is a specific provision in the UDC in respect of translation. Following the Abridged English ed of the UDC [U1], we may get the following UDC numbers for the translation of the three periodicals mentioned above:

1 5(05){41-4}^m 194^m=40 Endeavour (French Translation).

2 577.1(05){47}^m 193^m=20 Biochemistry (English translation of Biokhimiia).

3 582.28(05){73}^m 19^m=82 (Russian translation of Mycologia.)

Following the Complete ed of UDC [U2], we may get the following UDC numbers for the translations of the three periodicals:

1 5(05){41-4}^m 194^m=20=40 French translation of Endeavour.

2 577.1(05){47}^m 193^m=82=20 English translation of Biokhimiia.

3 582.28(05){73}^m 19^m=20=82 Russian translation of Mycologia.

The second set of Class Numbers is, however, homonymous. For, they can also represent bilingual periodicals. For example, the number given above for *Mycologia* may also mean that the periodical is both in English and Russian. The formation of homonym in this way can be avoided if the rules of CC are followed. According to this the Language Number need not be added in the case of the original periodical. But the number of the translated-to language above is added in the case of a cover-to-cover translation.

7 A SUGGESTION IN CATALOGING

As a special case--under the principle of Local Variation--the catalogue of a library may add a Related Book Note and the Added Entries arising out of it, both under the entry of the original and of the translation [R1]. This application of the Principle of Local Variation is recommended for three reasons:

- 1 The number of cover-to-cover translations of periodicals is small;
- 2 The specialist will be particularly helped by it; and
- 3 If we do not give such a note and the Added Entries arising from them, the Second and the Third Law, of Library Science will be violated.

Learned periodicals are resorted to by specialist. Violation of these two Laws in their case should be specially avoided. This has to be stated because a similar cataloguing practice may prove to be both unnecessary and a serious violation of the Law of Parsimony in the case of translations of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- [R1] Sec 7 RANGANATHAN (S R). *Classified catalogue code*. Ed 5. Sec MF6.
- [R2] Sec 31 -. *Colon classification*. Ed 6. Sec O31.
- [R3] Sec 12 -. -. Sec 0318.
- [R4] Sec 1 -. -. Sec 0581
- [R5] Sec 1 -. *Prologomena to library classification*. Ed 2. 1957. Sec 627.
- [U1] Sec 5 *Universal Decimal Classification*. Abridged Eng ed. Ed 3 rev. (BS 1000 A: 1961). (FID, 289). Table (c)2.
- [U2] Sec 5 -. *Complete Eng ed. International ed 4*. (BS 1000). V1 part 1. Table (c) F.
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