

BRITISH STANDARD 1000 [8] : 1971

UDC 025.45 : 8

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

ENGLISH FULL EDITION

Fourth International Edition
(FID Publication No. 179)

UDC 8
LANGUAGE · LINGUISTICS
LITERATURE

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

G1 8



Documents

Document Starting Point

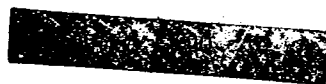
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

ENGLISH FULL EDITION

Fourth International Edition
(FID Publication No. 179)

BS 1000 [8] : 1971

UDC 8 LANGUAGE · LINGUISTICS LITERATURE



BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Incorporated by Royal Charter

2 PARK STREET, LONDON, W1A 2BS

Telex: 266933

Telephone: 01-629 9000

BS 1000 [8] : 1971

THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Documentation Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Executive Board on 27th September, 1971.

SBN: 580 06753 X

In order to keep abreast of progress British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 5000, fully indexed and with a note of the contents of each, will be found in the British Standards Yearbook, which may be purchased from BSI Sales Department. It may also be consulted in many public libraries and similar institutions.

Attention is drawn to the following British Standards:

BS 1000A. Universal Decimal Classification: Abridged English Edition.

BS 1000C. Guide to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC).

BS 1000. Universal Decimal Classification: English Full Edition.

BS 1000 [0] General introduction. Auxiliary tables. UDC 0 Generalities

BS 1000 [1] UDC 1 Philosophy (excluding UDC 159.9 Psychology)

BS 1000 [159.9] UDC 159.9 Psychology

BS 1000 [39] UDC 39 Ethnology. Ethnography

BS 1000 [50/53] UDC 50 General works on pure science. UDC 51 Mathematics

UDC 52 Astronomy. Geodesy. UDC 53 Physics

BS 1000 [612] UDC 612 Physiology

BS 1000 [79] UDC 79 Recreation

BS 1000 [9] UDC 9 Geography. Biography. History*

*In course of preparation

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of separate amendments or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committees references OC/20/4, OC/20/4/32

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Documentation Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific, technical and professional organizations:

*Aslib
Biological Council
Bodleian Library
Booksellers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland
British Council
British Museum
British National Bibliography
Cambridge University Library
*Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux
Construction Industry Research and Information Association
Department of Education and Science: Office for Scientific and Technical Information
*Department of Trade and Industry
*H.M. Stationery Office
*Institute of Information Scientists
Institute of Journalists
Institute of Technical Publicity and Publications
*Library Association

Ministry of Defence
*National Central Library
National Lending Library for Science and Technology
National Library of Scotland
National Library of Wales
National Reference Library of Science and Invention
National Reprographic Centre for documentation
Periodical Publishers' Association Limited
Permanent Committee of Geographical Names (Royal Geographical Society)
Publishers' Association
Royal Institute of British Architects
Royal Society
Science Abstracts
*Science Museum Library
Society of Indexers
*Standing Conference of National and University Libraries (SCONUL)

The organizations marked with an asterisk, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Association of British Library Schools
British National Film Catalogue
British Steel Industry
Classification Research Group
College of Aeronautics (Cranfield)
Ealing Technical College
(School of Librarianship)
Holborn College of Law Languages and Commerce

Library Association
Morley College
The Poetry Society
The Polytechnic of Central London
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
University College London (School of Librarianship)
Individual experts

Printed in England by WELBECON PRESS LIMITED, London, S.W.11.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Co-operating organizations	2
Foreword	5
Scope	5
Related subjects	5
Notes on auxiliary signs and subdivisions	6
Notes on UDC 8	7
Explanation of other symbols used in the schedule	7
 SCHEDULE	 9-24
Principal divisions	
80 Linguistics, Philology, Languages	9
800 General questions of linguistics	9
801 General linguistics and philology	10
802/809 Individual languages	15
Special auxiliary subdivisions for 802/809	
802/809-0 General language and linguistic characteristics	15
802/809-1/-8 Philology, linguistic studies	15
Principal divisions (continued)	
82 Literature	19
Special auxiliary subdivisions for 82	
82-0 General language forms and characteristics	19
82-1/-9 Literary forms, Genres	19
82.0 Theory, study and technique of literature	22
Principal divisions (continued)	
82...A/Z Works of specific authors	22
820/899 Literatures of individual languages	23
ALPHABETICAL SUBJECT INDEX	25-32
SURVEY OF UDC EDITIONS	33-36

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION

ENGLISH FULL EDITION

UDC 8

LANGUAGE · LINGUISTICS
LITERATURE

FOREWORD

The English version of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is being prepared and published as BS 1000 by the British Standards Institution (BSI) at the original joint request of the British Society for International Bibliography (BSIB) and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB), now amalgamated as Aslib. The first English full edition is the fourth international edition authorized by the Fédération Internationale de Documentation (FID) and has the approval of the Education Foundation, Lake Placid Club, New York, proprietors of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which the UDC derives.

This section is part of the English full edition and existing and prospective users are strongly advised not to use it in isolation but in conjunction with the Abridged English Edition, BS 1000A. The abridged edition refers to many other subjects of interest to users which are not listed in this schedule and it provides a conspectus of the whole scheme, together with an introduction to its use. For further practical information about the principles, application and utilization of the scheme, users should refer to BS 1000C 'Guide to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)'. A survey of UDC editions in English and other languages will be found on page 33 of this volume.

Because BSI is making every effort to complete the first English full edition of the UDC by publishing without delay those parts of BS 1000 which are lacking, it is possible that some errors, imperfections and inconsistencies will be found in this section. The Institution would like to emphasize however that every user has the opportunity to submit suggestions for improvements; these will be welcomed and considered by the appropriate bodies. Improvements involving major changes in the order and arrangement of the classification can only be introduced by international agreement (*via* the British Standards Institution) but criticisms of terminology, translation, etc., affecting the English edition as such can be dealt with by BSI.

This edition of UDC 8 Language, Linguistics, Literature includes modifications authorized in 'Extensions and Corrections to the UDC' up to Series 7, No. 5, dated March 1971. It is emphasized that the UDC is under continuous revision, and that to keep the schedules up to date it is necessary to consult subsequent issues of 'Extensions and Corrections', further information on which is given on page 36. Numbers that have previously been published in UDC English editions and subsequently cancelled are printed in smaller type.

SCOPE

Sections 8/809 cover linguistics and philology in general, including sciences such as etymology, syntax, prosody etc., and provide an arrangement for classifying the various individual languages and language families of the world. Section 82 covers literature from the point of view of genres and of various theoretical questions, and at 820/899 the literatures of various cultures are arranged in parallel with the languages in which they are written.

RELATED SUBJECTS

=0/=9	Common auxiliaries of language	292/293	Mythology
(0/09)	Common auxiliaries of form	343.542.1	Obscene literature—Law
003	Semiotics. Writing	37	Education
03	Encyclopaedias	398.2	Tales, legends etc.—Ethnology
05	Periodicals. Reviews	398.5	Popular literature
07	Newspapers. Journalism	398.8	Folksongs
08	Polygraphies	534	Acoustics
09	Manuscripts. Rare and remarkable works	591.8	Communication—Zoology
159.946.3	Vocal expression—Psychology	612.78	Voice. Speech—Physiology
176.7/.8	Ethics in art and literature. Pornography	792	Theatre
18	Aesthetics	92	Biography
22	Holy scripture	930	Science of history

BS 1000 [8] : 1971

NOTES ON AUXILIARY SIGNS AND SUBDIVISIONS*

Colon sign of relation. To prevent scattering of information on important recurrent concepts and for general ease of cross reference, maximum use of the colon (rather than auxiliary numbers) is recommended, especially for published abstracts, bibliographies or other documents with a wide circulation.

This necessitates a longer notation, however, and for libraries or private collections, with adequate alphabetical subject indexes, the use of suitable auxiliary numbers, where available, may provide a simpler and more convenient solution.

Common auxiliaries. The common subdivisions of language =, form (0...), place (1/9), time "...", and point of view .00 ..., given in the tables of auxiliary signs and subdivisions* are all applicable throughout the whole of section 8, but should only be used to express concepts not otherwise provided for in the schedule.

Attention is drawn to the -05 series of auxiliaries, which was formerly listed at UDC 3 but will shortly be published with the common auxiliaries. These denote types of person, and are of particular relevance to UDC 800.86 Idioms etc. The following is a selection:

- 05 Persons
- 052 Grade, type of service etc.
- 053 Age
 - .2 Children (in general)
 - .3 Infants. Babies
 - .4 Toddlers. Pre-school children
 - .5 School children
 - .6 Adolescents. Age of puberty
 - .7 Young persons
 - .8 Adults
 - .9 Old people
- 054 Race
- 055 Sex
 - .1 Male
 - .2 Female
- 056 Physical and mental characteristics
- 057 Occupation
 - .2 Manual
 - .3 Administrative. Clerical
 - .4 Professional. Technical. Scientific
- 058 Social status, class or income group
 - .1 Wealthy. High income
 - .2 Middle class. Middle income
 - .3 Lower income

Special auxiliaries. By the use of the specially developed auxiliaries, it is possible to classify documents on linguistics in three different ways. Firstly, material may be divided into the four areas accommodated by the principal divisions: general matters of linguistics at 800/801, individual languages at 802/809, literature in general at 82, and literature of individual languages at 820/899; secondly, all linguistics may be arranged according to the language concerned, under 802/809, and the general concepts of 800/801 denoted by the special auxiliary subdivisions 802/809-0/-8; thirdly, the linguistics and literature of individual languages may be grouped together under 820/899, and linguistic details denoted by the special auxiliaries 82-0 and 82.07. The following are examples of the three methods:

First method

801.6 All questions of prosody

804.0 The French language

840 French literature

Second method

804.0 The French language in general

804.0-6 The prosody of French

840 French literature

Third method

840 French language and literature

840.07 Linguistic aspects of French

840.076 French prosody

* The phrase 'auxiliary signs and subdivisions' is often abbreviated to 'auxiliaries'. Further information about the common auxiliary signs and subdivisions may be found in:

BS 1000A : 1961, 'Universal Decimal Classification: Abridged English Edition'. Contains tables of the auxiliaries and brief notes about their use as well as a general introduction to the UDC and an abridgement of the whole scheme.

BS 1000C : 1963, 'Guide to the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)'. Among other things, gives detailed information about the significance and use of the auxiliaries.

NOTES ON UDC 8

UDC 8 now contains all aspects of languages and linguistics, as well as literature; UDC 4 Philology has been cancelled and is at present unoccupied. In general, the arrangement remains the same, and the subdivisions of UDC 8 which supersede those of UDC 4 may be obtained by substituting the digits 80 for 4, *e.g.* 401 → 800.1; 411 → 801.1; 42/49 → 802/809. No further indication of this fact is made within the text; but when a concept has been relocated other than by simple substitution, this is indicated in smaller type, *e.g.* 409.1 Sign languages has been moved to 800.95: to discover this, convert 409.1 to 800.91. At the latter number will be found a reference directing the user to 800.95. Any subdivisions of the former UDC 8 Literature which have been relocated are similarly indicated.

Literatures of individual languages are not classified, and therefore not indexed, as thoroughly as the languages themselves. Where required, the number for the literature may be deduced from that for the language, *e.g.* the Slovenian language is classed at 808.63; Slovenian literature would be classed at 886.3.

EXPLANATION OF OTHER SYMBOLS USED IN THE SCHEDULE

The arrow → is used to mean either 'see' or 'see also' according to the context and form of reference, and is employed after the text of cancelled numbers to indicate the number at which the concept has been relocated.

The symbol $\cong$ is used to mean 'subdivide as' and indicates that the number preceding it may be further subdivided in the same way as, and with meanings analogous to the subdivisions of, the number which follows it.

SCHEDULE

8 LANGUAGE. LINGUISTICS. LITERATURE

8...A/Z
8-1/-9
8.0/.091Works of specific authors etc. →82...A/Z
Literary forms →82-1/-9
Literary science and technique →82.0/.091

80 LINGUISTICS. PHILOLOGY. LANGUAGES

800	GENERAL QUESTIONS OF LINGUISTICS <i>Specific languages or language groups may be denoted by colon combination with 802/809, e.g.</i> 800:803.931 Linguistics of Dutch, in general <i>Alternatively, the linguistics of particular languages may be arranged according to the language by using 802/809 and denoting linguistic questions by the special auxiliaries described under those numbers, e.g.</i> 803.931-01 Linguistic characteristics of Dutch <i>They may also be arranged together with the literatures of individual languages by using 820/899 and denoting linguistics by the .07 special auxiliaries listed at 82, e.g.</i> 839.3 Dutch and Flemish literature 839.3.07 Linguistics and philology of Dutch and Flemish	800.81 .82 .83 .84 .85 .852 .853 .855 .86	Primitive languages. Languages of primitive peoples Languages without extant literatures Modern languages (so-called). Living languages →802/809 Individual languages Dead languages →807 Classical languages Languages or idioms according to the medium or mode of communication. Written and spoken forms Written language(s) Literary language(s) Colloquial, spoken language(s) Special vernacular forms, idioms, jargons, slangs etc. associated with particular social strata or user groups <i>Further details may be denoted by colon combination or by -05*, e.g.</i> 800.863-053 Jargons of specific age groups .866:34 Legal language or parlance <i>Jargons of particular languages or language groups may be denoted by colon combination with 802/809. Alternatively, they may be arranged according to the language by using 802/809 with the special auxiliary -086, e.g.</i> 802.0-086 English slang
.1	Philosophy, origin, development of language. General or philosophical grammar		
.2	Origins and periods of languages. Phases of development		
.21	Earliest forms. Origins		
.22	Old or early periods		
.23	Middle periods. Mediaeval		
.24	Modern periods	.861	Languages or idioms of particular social classes, e.g. U, non-U
.6	Usage and purity of language(s)		Vulgar parlance. Slang in general
.61	Correct usage. Received, standard, idiomatic forms. Incorrect usage. Misuse of spoken and written forms	.862 .863	→800.855 Colloquial, spoken language(s) Languages or idioms of particular sex or age groups <i>Further details may be denoted by -05*, e.g.</i> 800.863-053.2 Infant or child talk. Prattle. Mothers' or nurses' baby talk
.62	Purity of language →801.316.3 Foreign words and phrases		.5 Schoolboys', schoolgirls' talk .6 Teenage language, idioms, slang -055.1 Masculine parlance, idiom .2 Feminine parlance, idiom
.7	Teaching and study of languages in general use 800 :37		Secret languages, jargons. Cant Thieves' cant or slang. Argot. Rotwelsch etc. Occupational slang <i>Further details may be denoted by colon combination, e.g.</i> 800.865:355.11 Soldiers' slang :378.18 Students' slang
800.8	GENERAL GROUPINGS, CLASSIFICATION AND DIVISIONS OF LANGUAGE(S). NATURAL LANGUAGE IN GENERAL <i>The special auxiliaries -1/-8 described in full at 802/809 are also applicable to 800.8 and its subdivisions where relevant, e.g.</i> 800.8-1 Classification according to orthography and spelling characteristics -3 Language(s) characterized mainly by vocabulary and special words -316 By neologisms, archaisms, mode words etc. -42 By phonation or articulation -48 By accent or intonation -5 By grammatic features: inflexional, agglutinative, isolating etc. -56 By syntax, word-order and arrangement →801.5.01/.03 Inflexional, agglutinative, isolating languages—Grammar	.864 .865 .866 .87	Professional and technical jargon <i>Further details may be denoted by colon combination, e.g.</i> 800.866:355 Military jargon :62 Technological, engineering jargon
.801	Science or study of language groupings and classification		Dialects. Local and regional language variants or vernaculars. Patois <i>Locality or region may be denoted by the common auxiliaries of place. Particular languages may be denoted by colon combination with 802/809. Alternatively they may</i>

*See selection on page 6

800.872

LINGUISTICS. PHILOLOGY. LANGUAGES

801.19

- be arranged according to language by using* 800.894.21
802/809 with the -087 special auxiliaries .896
described at those numbers, e.g. .897
 800.87:802.0(421) } Local dialect of English
 802.0-087.2(421) } spoken in London.
 } Cockney
 802.0-087.3(414) } Local dialect of English
 } spoken in the Scottish
 } lowlands. Lallans .1
 803.0-087.4(494) } Swiss-German
 } (Schwyzertutsch)
 804.0-087.4(493) } Belgian French (Wallon) .2
 806.0-087.3(468.1) } Andalusian dialect of
 } Spanish
 806.90-087.4(81) } Brazilian Portuguese .3
 800.872 Local dialects. Dialects of districts
 District may be denoted by common auxiliaries
 of place
 .873 Regional, provincial dialects
 Region or province may be denoted by com-
 mon auxiliaries of place
 .874 National variants or dialects. Languages
 spoken outside the country of their origin
 External country or region may be denoted by
 common auxiliaries of place
 .879 Dialect geography. Distribution in specific
 language areas .91
 Style or presentation may be denoted by
 common auxiliaries of form, e.g. .92
 800.879(084.4) Dialect atlases
 .88 Mixed, hybrid (conventional) languages. Contact
 vernaculars and jargons, e.g. Pidgin English,
 Papiamentu .93
 Specific languages or language groups may be
 denoted by colon combination with 802/809,
 or arranged according to language by using
 802/809 with the special auxiliary -088 .95
 .89 Artificial, planned languages. World, inter-
 national auxiliaries
 Specific languages or language groups may be
 denoted by colon combination with 802/809,
 or arranged according to language by using
 802/809 with the special auxiliary -088 .951
 802/809 with the special auxiliary -088 .952
 .890 General questions. Plans, projects, feasibility of
 world languages
 .891 Volapük (designed by Schleyer) .954
 .892 Esperanto (designed by Zamenhof) .955
 .893 Langue bleue (designed by Bollack) .955
 .894 Systems derived from Volapük or Esperanto .958
 From Volapük
 From Esperanto
- 800.894.21 Ido
 .896 Occidental (designed by de Wahl)
 .897 Interlingua (designed by Peano)
 .899 Various a priori, eclectic and a posteriori
 systems
 Further details may be denoted by A/Z sub-
 division and by common auxiliaries of time
 "..." to denote date where relevant
 .1 A priori philosophical systems based on logical
 classification of ideas, using signs, numbers
 and letters, e.g. Pasigraphie, Ao, Ro
 .2 Eclectic, mixed systems, with rationalized
 grammar, e.g. Pasilingua, Dilpok, Langue
 universelle
 .3 A posteriori systems, chiefly based on Euro-
 pean languages, e.g. Anglic, Basic English,
 Mundolingua, Novial, Neo
- 800.9 LANGUAGES BASED SOLELY OR MAIN-
 LY ON SIGNS OTHER THAN WRITTEN
 OR SPOKEN WORDS
 →003.2 Kinds of script
 003.312 Forerunners of script
 591.58 Communication—Animal habits
 Sign languages →800.95
Information languages. Algol, Cobol, Find,
 Fortran, Inform, Syntol
Only linguistics aspects are classed here. For
computer programming →681.3.06
Further details may be denoted by A/Z sub-
division, e.g.
 800.92 COBOL Cobol language
 Peculiar languages. Secret languages. Thieves' cant.
 Specialist, technical jargons →800.86
Human sign, mime and gesture languages.
Human thought communication by signs or
signals other than written or spoken words
 →591.58 Communication—Animal
 habits
 82.085.3 Gesture and gesticulation etc.
 Natural mime, facial expression and gesture
 language
 Conventionalized mime and gesture languages,
 e.g. deaf-mute or deaf-and-dumb gesture
 language
 Visual code sign languages, e.g. deaf-mute
 alphabet
 Aural sign languages. Sound code languages
 →003.25 Morse
 Tactile sign languages. Touch or pressure
 →003.24 Braille

801 GENERAL LINGUISTICS AND PHILOLOGY

- Specific languages or language groups may be*
denoted by colon combination with 802/809,
or arranged according to language by using
802/809 with the special auxiliaries -1/-9
listed under those numbers. They may also
be arranged together with the literatures of
individual languages by using 820/899 and
denoting linguistics by the .07 special
auxiliaries listed at 82. Further details
may be denoted by the common auxiliaries,
e.g.
 801:001.8 Systematics of philology .12
 801(021) Systematic philological treatises, .13
 textbooks, manuals etc. .14
 801(091) Philological history .15
 .16
 .18
- 801.1 ORTHOGRAPHY. SPELLING
 .11 Alphabet, in general
 →003.33/.34 Alphabetic scripts .19
- 801.115 Relationship between speech and writing
 →003.03 Relationship to speech—
 Semiotics
 Vowel and diphthong representation
 Consonant representation
 Systems of orthography. Phonetic orthography.
 Spelling reform
 Pronunciation
 →801.4 Phonetics
 82.085.1 Principles of elocution
 Stress and accentuation marks
 →003.082 Accents. Diacritics
 Abbreviations
 →003.083 Abbreviations—Semiotics
 651.932 Systems of abbreviation for
 ordinary script—Business
 writing
 Punctuation marks

801.2	GENERAL LINGUISTICS AND PHILOLOGY	801.41
801.2	PARTS OF SPEECH	801.311.7
	→801.541.4 Etymology of parts of speech	Names of other physiographic features
	801.563.1 Syntactic role of parts of speech	<i>Further details may be denoted by the special auxiliary subdivisions of the common auxiliaries of place, e.g.</i>
.21	Definite, indefinite articles	801.311.7(23) Names of ranges or chains of mountains
.22	Nouns or substantives	.8 Names of states, countries
	<i>For verbal (gerundial) nouns</i> →801.254	.312 Names of natural phenomena (other than physiographic)
.23	Adjectives	Plant names
	<i>For participial adjectives</i> →801.254	.1 Animal names
.24	Pronouns	.2 Rock, mineral names
.25	Verbs and verb forms	.3 Meteorological names
.254	Infinitives. Participles. Gerunds etc.	801.312.5 ≅ 551.5, e.g.
.255	Auxiliary verbs	801.312.55 Names of winds
.26	Numerals. Cardinals, ordinals etc.	.576 Names of cloud types
.27	Adverbs	.7 Names of constellations, stars, planets, comets, other heavenly bodies
.28	Conjunctions. Prepositions. Particles in general	.313 Names of persons
.281	Conjunctions	.1 Forenames. Christian names etc.
.282	Prepositions	.2 Surnames. Family names
.283	Particles	.314 Words related in form, meaning, etymology
	→801.316.5 Interjections. Exclamatory words	.1 Synonyms
.29	Word categories of non-flexional languages	.2 Homonyms
.291	Of agglutinative languages	.3 Antonyms
.292	Of isolating languages	.4 Etymologically related, cognate words
801.3	LEXICOLOGY. VOCABULARY. WORD AND NAME RESEARCH. LEXICOGRAPHY. DICTIONARIES	.316 Various categories of words
	<i>Only lexicological and lexicographic aspects of dictionaries are classed here. For actual dictionaries</i> →03, (03)	.1 Neologisms
	<i>The concepts of 801.3 may also be classed according to language by using 802/809 and denoting lexicological aspects by the -3 special auxiliaries described at those numbers, or arranged with the literatures of individual languages by using 820/899 and denoting lexicology by .073</i>	.2 Archaisms
	<i>Linguistic characteristics of dictionaries may be denoted by the common auxiliaries of language, e.g.</i>	.3 Foreign words and phrases. Borrowed terms. Loan words. Exonyms
	801.3=20 English dictionaries	.4 Technical and other special subject words
	801.3=30=40 German-French dictionaries	.5 Interjections. Exclamatory words. Oaths. Swear-words
	<i>Technical and other special subject characteristics may be denoted by colon combination, e.g.</i>	.6 Fashionable, mode words. Clichés. Slogan words etc.
	801.316.4:54=82=60 Russian-Spanish chemical dictionaries	.318 Peculiar expressions, idioms. Nonsense words etc.
801.31	WORD GROUPING BY MEANING AND USE	801.32
.311	Geographical-topographical names. Place names	WORD PRESENTATION AND ARRANGEMENT (IN DICTIONARIES, ENCYCLOPAEDIAS ETC.)
.1	Place, locality, street names	.321
.11	Town, village names	.1 Point of view. Purpose. Informative standpoint
.12	District, parish names	Explanatory. Interpretative. Illustrative (dictionaries, encyclopaedias etc.)
.15	Street, road names	.2 Etymological (dictionaries etc.)
.152	Country road names	.3 Phonetic (dictionaries etc.)
.154	Urban street names. Names of streets in built-up areas	.322
	<i>Further details may be denoted by common auxiliaries of place, e.g.</i>	.1 Word order
	801.311.154(1-21) Names of streets in towns, urban built-up areas	.2 Alphabetical order
	(1-22) Names of streets in villages, rural built-up areas	.3 Word stem or root order. Etymological arrangement
.3	Names of hills, mountains	.323
.33	Names of valleys, rifts, ravines, canyons, gorges, gullies etc.	.1 Number of languages (dictionaries etc.)
.5	Names of inland waters	.2 One-language, monoglot
.51	Names of rivers, streams, brooks	.3 Bilingual
.52	Names of canals	.9 Trilingual
.55	Names of lakes	Multilingual, polyglot
.6	Names of seas, oceans	801.4
		PHONETICS. SPEECH SOUNDS: THEORY, PRODUCTION, CHANGES ETC.
		→801.12/.15 Phonetic orthography. Pronunciation etc.
		801.6 Prosody
		<i>The phonetics of particular languages may be classed according to language by using 802/809 and denoting phonetics by the -4 special auxiliaries described at those numbers, or arranged with the literatures of individual languages by using 820/899 and denoting phonetics by .074</i>
		.41 Analysis and properties of (vocal) sound. Pitch. Intensity. Quantity. Timbre
		→534 Acoustics

801.42	GENERAL LINGUISTICS AND PHILOLOGY	801.561.25
801.42	Phonation. Articulation. Utterance of (vocal) sounds →159.946.3 Vocal expression—Psychology 612.78 Voice. Speech—Physiology	801.54 ETYMOLOGY. SEMANTICS. WORD FORMATION, MEANINGS AND DEVELOPMENT General etymological laws Word formation. Stems or roots. Affixes. Reduplication Word meanings and their changes. Semantic laws Borrowing →801.316.3 Loan words Etymology of parts of speech 801.541.4 $\cong$ 801.2
.421	Voice. Vocal organs. Larynx	
.422	Analysis of phonation. Breathing. Duration. Articulation etc.	
.44	Speech sounds. Vowels. Consonants →003.036 Phonetic script 801.115 Relationship between speech and writing	
.441	Vowels (sonants)	
.5	Diphthongs	
.442	Consonants	
.45	Sounds according to position of articulation	801.55 MORPHOLOGY. ACCIDENCE. WORD FORMS AND THEIR (IN)FLEXION →801.563.2 Syntactic role of grammatical forms
.451	Gutturals. Velars	
.452	Velopalatals	
.453	Palatals	
.454	Dentals	.551 Declension →801.555 Case(s)
.455	Labials	.552 Conjugation
.456	Cerebrals	.553 Gender(s) Masculine Feminine Neuter
.457	Nasals	.554 Number Singular Plural Dual Collective
.46	Phonetic changes, mutations, laws	.555 Case(s) →801.563.21 Cases—Syntactic role of grammatical forms
.461	Phonetic laws. Grimm's Law. Verner's Law. Changes due to modified articulation factors Changes without modified articulation factors	.556 Comparison. Positive(s), comparative(s), superlative(s) Comparative suffixes Comparatives Superlatives
.462	General. Analogy. Assimilation. Aphaeresis. Apocope. Syncope. Metathesis etc.	.557 Person(s) First person Second person Third person
.1	Vowel changes. Umlaut. Crasis. Ablaut. Monophthongization. Diphthongization. Sandhi and elision. Vowel harmony etc.	.558 Voice(s) and other genera verbi. Active, passive, middle or reflexive etc. Deponent forms Tense. Mood Tense Present Imperfect Preterite. Past historic Aorist Perfect Pluperfect. Past perfect Double pluperfect. Past anterior Future Double future Present perfect. Past indefinite Kinds of action: perfective; cursive, durative, imperfective; iterative; terminative etc. Conditional tense or mood Mood. Indicative, imperative, subjunctive etc.
.2	Consonantal changes. Assimilation. Dissimilation and doubling. Interchange. Sandhi and elision etc.	
.3	Syllables and syllabi(f)ication Quantity (of syllables) →801.611 Quantity—Prosody	
.47	Haplogy. Syllabic ellipsis and dissimilation	
.471	Syllabic stress or emphasis. Accentuation. Tone →801.612 Stress—Prosody	
.472	Word cohesion. Euphony. Accentuation. Tone →801.61 Rhythm, euphony etc.—Prosody	
.473	Accent, expiratory and musical (chromatic). Acute. Grave. Circumflex Only phonetic aspects are classed here. For accents as diacritics →003.082	
.48	Accentuation	
.481	Enclisis. Enclitics	
.482	Proclisis. Proclitics	
.483	Phrase and sentence modulation. Rhythm and intonation of speech →801.561 Sentence rhythm—Syntax 801.61 Rhythm, euphony etc.—Prosody 82.085.1 Principles of elocution	
.484		
.49		
801.5	GRAMMAR <i>The grammar of particular languages may be classed according to language by using 802/809 and denoting grammatical aspects by the -5 special auxiliaries described at those numbers, or arranged with the literatures of individual languages by using 820/899 and denoting grammar by .075</i>	801.56 SYNTAX. WORD ORDER AND ARRANGEMENT. SENTENCES. CLAUSES. CONSTRUCTIONS Sentences generally. Rhythm and modulation. Clauses →801.48/.49 Euphony, rhythm—Phonetics 801.61 Rhythm etc.—Prosody
Special auxiliary subdivisions for 801.5		.561 Clause structure Rhythm. Stress. Intonation. Modulation Volume Pitch Speed. Tempo Sentence melody
801.5.01	Inflectional languages	
.02	Agglutinative languages	
.03	Isolating languages	
Principal divisions (continued)		
801.52	COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR	
801.53	HISTORICAL GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGES	