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Re: 400 Language

Relocations

From	To	Topic
306.44	410.45	Interdisciplinary works on pragmatics
413.1	412.03	Dictionaries of eponyms
4x7.1–4x7.8	4x7.9	Language variations in specific locations
439.6001– 439.6009	439.601– 439.609	Standard subdivisions of comprehensive works on Old Norse (Old Icelandic), Icelandic Faeroese
439.69001– 439.69009	439.6901– 439.6909	Standard subdivisions of comprehensive works on Icelandic and Faeroese
469.71–469.72, 469.794	469.9	Galician
469.791	469.794699	Geographic variations in Azores
469.7996657	469.796657	Crioulo of Guinea-Bissau
469.7996658	469.796659	Crioulo of Cape Verde Islands
491.43001– 491.43009	491.4301– 491.4309	Standard subdivisions of Western Hindi languages
491.81001– 491.81009	491.8101– 491.8109	Standard subdivisions of South Slavic languages
491.85001– 491.85009	491.8501– 491.8509	Standard subdivisions of West Slavic languages

495.4001– 495.4009	495.401– 495.409	Standard subdivisions of Tibeto-Burman languages
495.91001– 495.91009	495.9101– 495.9109	Standard subdivisions of Tai languages

Expansions

From	To	Topic
401.4	401.45	Pragmatics
401.4	401.452	Speech acts
401.4	401.454	Presupposition
401.4	401.456	Reference
401.4	401.47	Languages for special purposes
401.9	401.95	Speech perception
410.18	410.188	Corpus linguistics
413.1	413.15	Dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms
413.1	413.17	Picture dictionaries
415.5	415.57	Miscellaneous word classes
415.5	415.59	Morphology
415.5	415.592	Word formation
418	418.03	Translating materials on specific subjects
418	418.04	Translating literature (belles-lettres) and rhetoric
418	418.041– 418.048	Translating specific forms of literature
418	418.07	Multilingual phrase books
491.49	491.492	East central zone languages (Eastern Hindi languages)
491.49	491.496	Pahari languages

Discontinuations

From	To	Topic
4x7.09	4x7	Modern nongeographic variations

This exhibit has interdependencies with two other exhibits. First, some of the approved changes in Table 4 from EPC Exhibit 127-11 need to be reflected in the 410s. Second, some of the changes in Table 6 proposed in EPC Exhibit 129-12 also need to be reflected in 420-490.

In addition, this exhibit:

- Provides for pragmatics as a linguistic topic
- Addresses inadequacies of the current treatment of language variations
- Addresses selected issues previously raised by the editorial team
- Implements changes previously approved (EPC Exhibit 127-8.2 T1—08 and T1—09 ripple effects and EPC Exhibit 122-8 Dual headings)
- Presents an initial proposal for relocating 410.0285 Computational linguistics to 006.35 Natural language processing, eliminating the distinction between the two topics (see appendix B)

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Reconciling the 400s and Table 4

- One change to Table 4 that was approved in EPC Exhibit 127-11 now strikes us as misguided. In that exhibit, languages for special purposes (LSPs) were added to the class—here note at T4—8 Standard usage of the language (Prescriptive linguistics). However, the literature on LSPs is of a descriptive nature, not a prescriptive nature. Inasmuch as terminology is a class—here concept in T1—014, we propose that an expansion for LSPS be added at 401.47. The corresponding change would also be made in Table 4.
- There is currently a discrepancy between T4—8, where dictionaries are in a see reference, and 418, where dictionaries are in a class—elsewhere note. Classed in T4—3 and 413, dictionaries are of a predominantly descriptive nature. However, to a degree, they are also prescriptive, which accounts for the reference/note under review. The predominance of the descriptive nature of dictionaries accords with the class—elsewhere note given in 418; the see reference in T4—8 should be converted into a class—elsewhere note.

T4—014 7 Languages for special purposes

Class here sublanguages, discourse analysis of languages for special purposes

Class teaching of languages for special purposes as second languages in —80071; class translation of language for special purposes in —803. Class dictionaries of languages for special purposes with the purpose, plus notation 03 from Table 1, e.g., medical dictionaries 610.3

T4—8 Standard usage of the language (Prescriptive linguistics)

General, formal, informal usage

Class here applied linguistics, ~~languages for special purposes~~; works for people learning a second language, works for native speakers who are learning the acceptable patterns of their own language

Class purely descriptive linguistics in —1–5; class dictionaries in —3; class prescriptive and applied linguistics applied to historical and geographic variations, to modern nongeographic variations of the language in —7

For dictionaries, see —3; for rhetoric, see 808.04

See Manual at T4—1–5, T4—8 vs. T4—7; also at 410

401.47 Languages for special purposes

Class here sublanguages, discourse analysis of languages for special purposes

Class teaching of languages for special purposes as second languages in 418.0071; class translation of language for special purposes in 418.03. Class dictionaries of languages for special purposes with the purpose, plus notation 03 from Table 1, e.g., medical dictionaries 610.3

- Many of the changes approved for Table 4 from EPC Exhibit 127-11 are relevant to language in general or to linguistics and should be carried over to the 400s (although not always at the same level of specificity). Changes for the following topics are reflected below: corpus linguistics, specialized dictionaries, bilingual dictionaries, clitics, and translating. (An expansion for punctuation at 418.23 is not proposed because of insufficient literary warrant: Most prescriptive works on punctuation are language-specific.)

407 Education, research, related topics

See Manual at 407.1, T1—071 vs. 401.93, T4—019, 410.71, 418.0071, T4—80071

407.2 Research

Class corpus-based research methods in 410.188

410 Linguistics

410.1 Philosophy and theory

Do not use for philosophy and theory of language and languages; class in 401

Class schools, ~~and~~ theories, methodologies of linguistics in 410.18

See Manual at 401 vs. 121.68, 149.94, 410.1

410.18 Schools, ~~and~~ theories, methodologies of linguistics

Including functionalism, structural linguistics

For works on schools, ~~and~~ theories, methodologies of linguistics that stress syntax, or syntax and phonology, see 415.018

410.188 Corpus linguistics

Including language data samples collected as corpora to support corpus-based analysis

Class corpus linguistics applied to a specific topic in linguistics with the topic, e.g., corpus-based analysis of noun phrases 415.5

410.285 ~~Data processing~~ Computer applications

[There are several changes in the entry for this number. To avoid confusion, they will all be shown together in the Computational linguistics discussion below.]

411 Writing systems of standard forms of languages

Including alphabets, ideographs, syllabaries; braille; abbreviations, acronyms, capitalization, punctuation, spelling, transliteration

Class dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms in 413.15; class manual alphabets, fingerspelling in 418

See also 652 for practical works on how to write by hand or machine, e.g., penmanship 652.1

412 Etymology of standard forms of languages

Class comprehensive works on historical linguistics in 417.7; class interdisciplinary works on onomastics in 929.97. Class a specific aspect of etymology with the aspect, e.g., phonetic development of words 414

412.03 Dictionaries, encyclopedias, concordances

Including dictionaries of eponyms [formerly 413.1]

413 Dictionaries of standard forms of languages

Class here polyglot dictionaries

For bilingual dictionaries with entry words in only one language, see the language, plus notation 32-39 from Table 4, e.g., French-English dictionary of French and English 443.21. For bilingual dictionaries with entry words in both languages, see the language coming later in 420-490, plus notation 32-39 from Table 4, e.g., French-German, German-French dictionaries 443.31

413.1 Specialized dictionaries

Including ~~dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms; picture dictionaries~~, synonym dictionaries

Dictionaries of eponyms relocated to 412.03; crossword-puzzle dictionaries relocated to 793.73203

Class etymological dictionaries in 412.03. Class subject dictionaries with the subject, plus notation 03 from Table 1, e.g., dictionary of medicine 610.3; class subject dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms with the subject, plus notation 0148 from Table 1, e.g., dictionary of scientific abbreviations and acronyms 501.48

413.15 Dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms

Standard subdivisions are added for either or both topics in heading

Class subject dictionaries of abbreviations and acronyms with the subject, plus notation 0148 from Table 1, e.g., dictionary of scientific abbreviations and acronyms 501.48

413.17 Picture dictionaries

414 Phonology and phonetics of standard forms of languages

Standard subdivisions are added for phonology and phonetics together, for phonology alone

Class here consonants, vowels; morphophonology, morphophonemics, phonemics

Class comprehensive works on phonology and morphology, on phonology and syntax, or on all three in 415

415 Grammar of standard forms of languages ~~Syntax of standard forms of languages~~

Class here grammatical categories, sentences, syntax, topic and comment, ~~grammatical categories~~; word order; comprehensive works on phonology and morphology, on phonology and syntax, or on all three

Unless other instructions are given, class a subject with aspects in two or more subdivisions of 415 in the number coming last, e.g., number expressed by verbs 415.6 (*not* 415.5)

For phonology, see 414; for prescriptive grammar, see 418

See Manual at 401.43 vs. 306.44, 401.9, 412, 415

415.018 Schools, ~~and~~ theories, methodologies

Including case, categorial, relational grammar

415.57 Miscellaneous word classes

Including conjunctions, interjections, particles, prepositions, prepositional phrases

Class clitics in 415.92

415.59 Morphology

Class morphophonology, morphophonemics in 414

For morphology of specific word classes, see 415.5–415.7

415.592

Word formation

Including affixes (infixes, prefixes, suffixes), clitics; formation of compound words

Class here derivational morphology

Class ~~derivational~~ etymology in 412

Note: The corresponding change would also be made in Table 4.

417 Dialectology and historical linguistics

[Changes in the entry for this number are especially relevant to the Language variations discussion below and are shown there.]

418 Standard usage (Prescriptive linguistics) ~~Applied linguistics~~

General, formal, informal usage

Including comprehensive works on instruction in lipreading with respect to multiple languages [*formerly* 371.9127], comprehensive works on use of signs and fingerspelling for manual coding of multiple standard spoken languages [*formerly* 419]; ~~multilingual phrase books~~

Class here applied linguistics

Class purely descriptive linguistics in 411–415; class prescriptive and applied linguistics applied to historical and geographic variations, to modern nongeographic variations of the language in 417; class dictionaries in 413; class lexicography in 413.028

For rhetoric, see 808.04. For use of signs and fingerspelling for manual coding of a specific spoken language, see the language plus notation 891 from Table 4, e.g., use of signs and fingerspelling to represent standard English 428.91, use of British Sign Language signs to represent standard English 428.9141; for lipreading a specific language, see the language, plus notation 8954 from Table 4, e.g., lipreading English 428.954

418.02

Translating

Class here interpreting

Translating materials on specific subjects relocated to 418.03; translating literature (belles-lettres) and rhetoric relocated to 418.04

418.03 Translating materials on specific subjects [formerly 418.02]

Class here interpreting

Add to base number 418.03 three-digit numbers 001–999 (but stop before any zero that follows a non-zero number), e.g., translating natural history materials 418.035 (not 418.03508), translating medical materials 418.0361

Class translating a specific work or the works of a specific author with the work, translations of the work, or author, e.g., translating the Bible 220, translating the works of Aristotle 185

For translating literature (belles-lettres) and rhetoric, see 418.04

418.04 Translating literature (belles-lettres) and rhetoric [formerly 418.02]

Class here interpreting; translating works about literature, rhetoric

Class translating a specific work or the works of a specific author with the work or author, e.g., translating the *Aeneid* 873.01, translating the works of Shakespeare 822.33

418.041–.048 Translating specific forms of literature

Add to base number 418.04 one-digit notation 1–8 from Table 3B, e.g., translating poetry 418.041, translating tragedy 418.042 (not 418.0420512)

Reconciling the 400s and Table 6: Galician

The expansion at 469.9 Galician reflects a change that should have been proposed for Table 6 in EPC exhibit 129-12. Unfortunately, we noticed too late that Galician is now widely considered a separate language and not a dialect of Portuguese. *Ethnologue* treats Galician as a language, the LCSH has been changed from dialect to language, and there is literary warrant for establishing a separate number at T6—699. Here is the proposed Table 6 entry:

—69 Portuguese and Galician

Standard subdivisions are added for Portuguese and Galician together, for Portuguese alone

Including Galician (Gallegan); Portuguese-based pidgins and creoles, e.g., Crioulo

For Papiamentu, see —68

Class here Gallegan

The changes needed in the 400s for Galician interact with changes that are part of a global proposal for handling language variations. Portions of the schedule relevant to Galician are given as part of the language variations section of the exhibit.

Reconciling the 400s with Table 6: Other changes

Changes proposed in EPC Exhibit 129-12 mainly affect numbers that correspond to the 490s. A significant number of the 490s are built on Table 6, so that changes in Table 6 do not always have to be reflected explicitly or in as full a form in the 490 schedules.

410 Linguistics

Class here descriptive, synchronic linguistics; comprehensive works on Eurasiatic languages, on Indo-European languages, on Indo-Germanic languages, on Indo-Hittite languages

Class linguistics of specific languages in 419–490

For sociolinguistics, see 306.44; for lexicology, see 401.4; for semiotics, see 401.41; for specific Indo-European languages other than East Indo-European languages and Celtic languages, see 420–491480; for East Indo-European and Celtic languages, see 491

See Manual at 410

(Option A: To give local emphasis and a shorter number to a specific language, e.g., Russian, class it here and add to base number 41 as instructed under 420–490; in that case class linguistics in 400, its subdivisions in 401–409, standard subdivisions of language and of linguistics in 400.1–400.9. Option B is described under 420–490)

-
- > 420–491480 Specific Indo-European languages other than East Indo-European languages and Celtic languages

Class comprehensive works on Indo-European languages in 410

491 East Indo-European and Celtic languages

Class comprehensive works on Indo-European languages in 410

491.1 Indo-Iranian languages

For Indo-Aryan (~~Indic~~) languages, see 491.2–491.4; for Iranian languages, see 491.5

> 491.2–491.4 Indo-Aryan (~~Indic~~) languages

Class comprehensive works in 491.1

491.2 *Sanskrit

491.29 Vedic (Old ~~Indic~~ Indo-Aryan)

491.3 Middle ~~Indic~~ Indo-Aryan languages

Former heading: Middle Indic languages

Class here comprehensive works on Prakrit languages

For modern Prakrit languages, see 491.4

491.4 Modern ~~Indic~~ Indo-Aryan languages

Former heading: Modern Indic languages

Class here modern Prakrit languages

Class here comprehensive works on Prakrit languages in 491.4

491.43 Western Hindi languages

Class here comprehensive works on Hindi languages

For languages of east central zone of Indo-Aryan languages (Eastern Hindi languages), see 491.492

- 491.49 Other Indo-Aryan ~~Indic~~ languages
- Including ~~Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi, Eastern Hindi,~~ Nuristani (Kafiri);
~~Pahari~~
- See also 494.8 for Dravidian languages; also 495.4 for Tibeto-Burman
languages; also 495.95 for Munda languages*
- 491.492 Languages of east central zone of Indo-Aryan languages (Eastern Hindi
languages)
- Including Awadhi, Bagheli, Chattisgarhi, Fijian Hindustani (Fiji Hindi)
- Class comprehensive works on Hindi languages in 491.43
- 491.496 Pahari languages
- Including Garhwali
- Class here languages of northern zone of Indo-Aryan languages
- For Nepali, see 491.495*
- 491.5 Iranian languages
- 491.59 Other modern Iranian languages
- Including Pamir languages; Ossetic
- 491.597 Kurdish languages ~~Kurdish (Kurmanji)~~
- Including ~~Kurdi~~ central and southern Kurdish
- Class here Kurdish (Kurmanji, Northern Kurdish)
- 492 Afro-Asiatic languages ~~Semitic languages~~
- Class here Semitic languages
- For non-Semitic Afro-Asiatic languages, see 493*

492.1 East Semitic languages ~~Akkadian (Assyro-Babylonian)~~

Including Assyrian, Babylonian

Class here Akkadian (Assyro-Babylonian)

For Eblaite, see 492.6

See also 499.95 for Sumerian

492.3 Eastern Aramaic languages ~~Syriac~~

Class here Syriac

494 Altaic, Uralic, Hyperborean, Dravidian languages

Add to 494 the numbers following —94 in notation 941–948 from Table 6, e.g., Mongolian 494.23, Altai 494.33; then to the number given for each language listed below add notation 01–8 from table 4, e.g., grammar of Mongolian 494.235

494.23 Mongolian proper, Halh Mongolian (Khalkha Mongolian)

...

494.824 ~~Khond (Kandh)~~ Kui (Khond, Kandh)

...

495 Languages of East and Southeast Asia ~~Sino-Tibetan languages~~

Including Karen

Here are classed South Asian languages closely related to the languages of East and Southeast Asia

Class here Sino-Tibetan languages

For Austronesian languages of East and Southeast Asia, see 499.2

...

496.321 Senegambian languages ~~Senegal group~~

Former heading: Senegal group

Including Serer (Serer-Sine)

For Fula Fulani, see 496.322

496.322 Fula (Fulani) (~~Fulah~~)

496.345 Manding-Mokole languages ~~Mandekan languages~~

Class here Mandekan languages

496.348 Mende-Bandi languages ~~Mende~~

Including Bandi (Gbandi)

Class here Mende

496.36 Benue-Congo and Adamawa-Ubangi languages

~~Former heading: Benue-Niger languages~~

Standard subdivisions are added for Benue-Congo and Adamawa-Ubangi languages together, for Benue-Congo languages alone

Including Bamileke

Class here Bantoid languages

Class Mbam languages (from zone A) in 496396

For Igboid, Defoid, Edoid, Idomoid, Nupoid, Akpes, Oko, Ukaan languages, see 496.33; for Bantu languages, see 496.39

...

496.391-.399 Specific Bantu languages and language families

Add to 496.39 the numbers following —9639 in notation 96391–96399 from Table 6 , e.g., Ewondo 496.396 , Zulu 496.3986 ; then for each language with a base number listed below, add notation 01–8 from Table 4, e.g., grammar of Zulu 496.39865

...

496.3931 Kongo (Koongo)

496.3932 Mbundu (Kimbundu) (~~Mbundu~~)

...

499 Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages

Add to 499 the numbers following —99 in notation 991–999 from Table 6 , e.g., Polynesian languages 499.4 , Maori 499.442 ; then to the number for each language listed below add notation 01–8 from Table 4, e.g., grammar of Maori 499.4425

...

499.2232 Sunda (Sundanese)

499.2234 Madura (Madurese)

499.2238 Bali (Balinese)

499.2242 Aceh (Achinese)

499.2244 Minangkabau

499.22462 Batak Toba

499.22466 Batak Dairi

499.2248 Lampung

499.2256 Banjar (Banjarese)

499.2262 Bugis (Buginese)

499.2264 Makasar

499.28 Malay (Bahasa Malaysia, Standard Malay), Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)

...

499.482 Tongan (Tonga)

499.484 Niue (Niuean)

...

499.59 Fijian

Pragmatics

As EPC Exhibit 127-11 Table 4 noted, “We need to improve the treatment of pragmatics, but we believe it would be best to consider that in connection with 400-410, because the majority of works on pragmatics do not focus on a specific language. We could then modify Table 4 to reflect the decisions we make for 400-410.”

The scope and character of the study of pragmatics is still evolving. Some of the topics studied within linguistic pragmatics are also studied by other disciplines. For example, Louise Cummings’ *Pragmatics: A Multidisciplinary Perspective* (Routledge, 2005) lists the following “fields of inquiry” that neighbor linguistic pragmatics: philosophy, psychology, artificial intelligence, and language pathology. And even though the seminal work on speech act theory that underlies modern pragmatics came out of philosophy, if pragmatics is considered to have a home in a discipline of long standing, that home is in linguistics.

A survey of how pragmatics has been characterized in several standard reference works (plus a paper specifically addressing the issue) yields a shared view of the aboutness of pragmatics:

- “Pragmatics studies the factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choice on others” (David Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* [Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987], 120). Crystal notes overlaps between pragmatics and semantics, stylistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and discourse analysis, and limits his discussion of pragmatics to speech acts.
- “Pragmatics may be defined as the study of rules and principles which govern language in use (Kirsten Malmkjær and James Maxwell Anderson, *The Linguistics Encyclopedia* [London: Routledge, 1991], 354). Malmkjær addresses speech act theory, conversational implicature, and presupposition.
- “[Pragmatics is] A subdiscipline of linguistics developed from different linguistic, philosophical and sociological traditions that studies the relationship between natural language expressions and their uses in specific situations” (Hadumod Bussmann, *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics.*, trans. and ed. Gregory Trauth and Kerstin Kazzazi [London: Routledge, 1996], 374). In addition to speech act theory and conversational implicature, Bussmann notes that pragmatics may be considered to include deictic expressions, topicalization, theme vs. rheme structure, presupposition
- “Pragmatics studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech act in a concrete speech situation . . . It distinguishes two intents or meanings in each utterance[:] . . . the informative intent or the sentence meaning, and . . . the communicative intent or speaker meaning” (Shaozhong Liu, “What is Pragmatics?,” <http://www.gxnu.edu.cn/Personal/szliu/definition.html>.) Liu mentions deixis, presupposition, performatives, implicature, conversational principles (e.g., cooperation, politeness, relevance), as pragmatics aspects of language and notes that pragmatics can also be studied cross-culturally and with respect to language learning.
- Further definitions and characterizations are available in the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy [SEP]’s article on Pragmatics, available at <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/pragmatics/#Defs>. The SEP article includes within the purview of pragmatics all of the following: “resolution of ambiguity and vagueness, the reference of proper names, indexicals and demonstratives, . . . anaphors, [at least some issues involving] presupposition.”

Listed below are Library of Congress subject headings for the major topics of pragmatics:

- Anaphora (Linguistics)
- Connotation (Linguistics) [UF Implication (Linguistics)]
- Entailment (Logic)
- Grammar, Comparative and general—Deixis
- Grammar, Comparative and general—Demonstratives
- Implication (Logic)
- Indexicals (Semantics)
- Performative (Philosophy)
- Pragmatics
- Presupposition (Logic)
- Reference (Linguistics)
- Reference (Philosophy)
- Speech acts (Linguistics)

As can be easily observed, LCSH situates aspects of pragmatics in philosophy and linguistics; the LCSH Pragmatics is associated with LCC notation in both B (Philosophy) and P (Linguistics). The lack of clean division between the disciplines is seen not only in the LCSH Pragmatics being associated with classification notation from the two disciplines and the existence of two LCSHs for Reference (one for philosophy and one for linguistics), but also in the mixture of Speech acts (Linguistics) and Performative (Philosophy) (performatives are a kind of speech act). The association with Philosophy is more historical in basis: Works assigned the LCSH Pragmatics have been assigned to the philosophy number 16 times by LC, while they have been assigned to the Linguistics number 128 times.

At present the interdisciplinary number for pragmatics is 306.44 Language (sociolinguistics perspective). Relative Index entries also lead to 401.41 Discourse analysis and 401.9 Psychological principles (psycholinguistics perspective). The Relative Index term Pragmatics also indexes the Manual entry at 401.43 vs. 306.44, 401.9, 412, 415 Meaning, which includes the following clarification regarding pragmatics: “Use 306.44 also for works on linguistic pragmatics that deal with language in its sociocultural context, but use 401.9 for works on pragmatics that focus on the individual psychological context.”

The current treatment of pragmatics in the DDC assumes that sociology is the natural home for pragmatics. Although there is overlap between linguistic pragmatics and sociolinguistics, the most common topic areas of pragmatics (e.g., deixis, performatives, reference, speech act theory, presupposition, implicature) do not assume a primarily sociolinguistic perspective; indeed, works about most of the topics mentioned typically lack sociological/sociolinguistic focus. But linguistic pragmatics considers all of these topics, and works written about almost always include a linguistic perspective.

It makes more sense that the interdisciplinary number for pragmatics should be in the 400s than in the 300s. But first, there needs to be a number for pragmatics in the 400s! The most apt placement is under 401, to keep pragmatics in close company with discourse analysis and semantics; 401.45 would have the advantage of keeping pragmatics very near semantics. There is ample literary warrant for subdivisions for speech acts, presupposition, and reference.

160 Logic

Science of reasoning

Including counterfactuals, negation, question, truth tables

Class here modality, propositions

Class psychology of reasoning and problem solving in 153.43; class linguistic presupposition, implication, entailment in 401.45; class symbolic (mathematical) logic in 511.3

[Note: Additional changes to 160 are proposed in EPC Exhibit 22.1.]

306.44 Language

Including pragmatics in sociolinguistics

Class here anthropological linguistics, ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics

Interdisciplinary works on pragmatics relocated to 401.45

See Manual at 401.43 vs. 306.44, 401.9, 412, 415

401.41 Discourse analysis

Including pragmatics in discourse analysis

Class here content analysis, semiotics

Class pragmatics in sociolinguistics in 306.44; class pragmatics in psycholinguistics in 401.9; class interdisciplinary works on semiotics in 302.2; ~~class pragmatics in sociolinguistics and interdisciplinary works on pragmatics in 306.44~~; class interdisciplinary works on pragmatics in 401.45. Class a semiotic study of a specific subject with the subject, plus notation T1--014 from Table 1 , e.g., a semiotic study of science 501.4

For semantics, see 401.43

See also 121.68 for semiotics as a topic in philosophy

401.45 Pragmatics

Class here interdisciplinary works on pragmatics [formerly 306.44]

For pragmatics in sociolinguistics, see 306.44; for pragmatics in discourse analysis, see 401.41; for pragmatics in psycholinguistics, see 401.9

401.452 Speech acts

Class here illocutionary acts

401.454 Presupposition

Class here implication, entailment

Class presupposition, implication, entailment in logic in 160

401.456 Reference

Class here anaphora, deixis

401.43 vs. 306.44, 401.45, 401.9, 412, 415

Meaning

Use 401.43 for works on semantics dealing with meaning in language, covering topics such as synonymy, ambiguity, and semantic truth (metalinguistic truth), ~~and entailment~~. Semantics is particularly concerned with the underlying logical structure of natural language, i.e., what elements are necessary beyond correct grammar for statements to make sense. Use 412 for works on etymology that study the history of the meanings of individual words. Use 415 for works on grammar that are concerned with meaning only in relation to morphology and syntax. If in doubt, prefer 401.43.

Use 401.45 for interdisciplinary works on linguistic pragmatics. Use 306.44 for works on the sociology of language concerned with meaning as affected by sociocultural context. Use 306.44 also for works on linguistic pragmatics that deal with language in its sociocultural context, but use 401.9 for works on pragmatics that focus on the individual psychological context. If in doubt, prefer ~~306.44~~ 401.45.

Appendix B presents a test of the recommendation to relocate interdisciplinary works from sociolinguistic pragmatics to linguistic pragmatics and shows that a reasonably large percentage of works on pragmatics now being classed in 306.44 Language (Including pragmatics) and, to a lesser degree, 401.41 Discourse analysis would be more appropriately classed in a linguistic pragmatics number. Note that the search used in the test—hl: pragmatics AND ti: pragmatics and yr: 2006-2008—was not designed to retrieve works on more specific subjects. Searches on pragmatics-related subject headings over the same time period yielded the following numbers of records (same restrictions applied; note that, as in the test in appendix B, the assignment of the subject heading does not mean that a work would be appropriately classed in the corresponding new notation):

LCSH	Corresponding new (current) notation	Count
Anaphora (Linguistics)	401.456	8
Connotation (Linguistics)	401.454	5
Entailment (Logic)	401.454 (160)	1
Grammar, Comparative and general—Deixis	401.456	2
Grammar, Comparative and general—Demonstratives	401.456	0
Implication (Logic)	401.454 (160)	2
Indexicals (Semantics)	401.456	1
Performative (Philosophy) [This LCSH is oft misused; the count is restricted to speech act performatives.]	401.452	4
Presupposition (Logic)	401.454 (160)	1
Reference (Linguistics)	401.456	13
Reference (Philosophy)	(110)	15
Speech acts (Linguistics)	401.452	34

Language variations

- There is considerable messiness in the treatment of language variations within the 400s (and between T4—7 and the 400s):
 - Within 420-490, historical/diachronic variations occur before synchronic variations, but within 417, synchronic variations occur before diachronic variations. The diachronic/synchronic split is not recognized in T4—7. (Presumably this latter situation is so on the assumption that all historical variations that warrant differentiation will be given their own number.) We do not know why the order between diachronic and synchronic variations is not consistent, but we are unaware of a pressing need to change the status quo here.
 - Mixed languages should be given comparable treatment with pidgins and creoles.
 - Numbers for modern nongeographic variations (427.09, 437.09, 447.09, 457.09, 467.09, 469.709, 491.7709) consistently incorporate an including note for ephemera and slang. It is not clear what ephemera means in this context; moreover, a keyword search in WorldCat on “ephemera” in the 400s yields 0 hits. Moreover, slang is in a class-here note at T4—7, which has hierarchical force throughout the language variation numbers (note the built number note at, for example, 427); why is it then in an including note in the modern nongeographic variations numbers?
 - It is perhaps too easy for users, seeing the including note for slang at modern nongeographic variations numbers to conclude mistakenly that all slang goes in these numbers. However, works on geographic variations may also be on the subject of slang (indeed, for English and Spanish, approximately half of the geographic variations literature has slang in a subject heading).
 - The Manual note at T4—7 instructs that “where a subdivision is provided for modern nongeographic variations, class comprehensive works on ephemera and slang in the subdivision, e.g., comprehensive works on English language slang 427.09.” First, why just ephemera and slang? Should comprehensive works on dialects be treated differently than comprehensive works on slang? Second, comprehensive works for geographic variations

are to be classed in the base number for language variations (e.g., 427); what exactly is the intended distinction between comprehensive works that go in 427 and comprehensive works that go in 427.09? Is there a distinction that can be made consistently and makes sense?

After considerable rumination over the issues above, we have decided to recommend that all of the modern nongeographic variations numbers be discontinued to the base number for language variations (and that the paragraph in T4—7 about the use of these numbers be deleted).

- The Manual note at T4—7 includes a section entitled “Use of standard subdivisions” in which only one of its three paragraphs concern standard subdivisions; the other two, which concern the use of subdivisions within the number, are probably overlooked because the heading is misleading. We propose instead to introduce a second heading so that there are sections on Standard subdivisions and on Use of subdivisions.)
- When subdivisions are given for geographic variations, the typical pattern is to provide for variations within the mother country/main countries in which the language is spoken as a first language followed by variations in other places. The distinction appears to be made so that works on variations within the mother country can have shorter numbers. Unfortunately, it leaves unclear where variations at the level of the mother country/main country itself should class.¹ We have considered several options for resolving this issue, of which we recommend the first:²
 - Eliminate the distinction for geographic variations inside and outside the mother country by adding from Table 2 for all locations under 4x7.9, that is, by relocating 4x7.1–4x7.8 to the corresponding subdivisions of 4x7.9. (Our one concern with this option relates to the impact on local collections of relocating from 4x7.1–4x7.8 to 4x7.9. See the table below for data.)
 - Locate works on slang in the mother country in the general number (4x7) for variations of the language. However, this buries works on geographic variations in the mother country as a whole at the base number and separates the literature on geographic variations.
 - Revise the caption at geographic variations of other places at 4x7.9 to allow for the mother country there. However, this puts works on geographic variations within the mother country before works on geographic variations at the level of the mother country as a whole.

The table below gives information about the effect of relocating from 4x7.1–4x7.8 to 4x7.9. The first column (x7*) gives the total number of WorldCat records for variations of any sort for a given language. The second column gives the total number of WorldCat records for local (inside the mother country) geographic variations (x71–x78), while the third and fourth columns give the number of records for these same materials for two

¹Ironically, with English, French, and Spanish, geographic subdivisions are used much more commonly outside the mother/main country than inside; for Germanic languages the usage of geographic subdivisions for within and without the mother country is relatively even.

²The options use “4x7” to stand for the base number for variations of any language, e.g., 427; proposed actions would be carried out for all languages which provide differently for geographic variations inside and outside the mother country.

institutions with sizable collections. The final column gives the total number of WorldCat records for non-local (outside the mother country) geographic variations (x79).

Examination of records within the collections at Illinois and Northwestern has found evidence of some confusion under the current circumstances. (Searches were performed for works classed in 427* with “Great Britain” in the subject headings.) Almost one-fourth of the records with Great Britain in the LCSH were classed at 427.09, which is for nongeographic variations; labeling the slang in the including note at 427.09 as nongeographical slang should help divert such works to their correct location. Works on dialects of English across England or across the British Isles have been classed both in 427 (ca. two-thirds) and in 427.941 or 427.942 (ca. one-third). That is, some classing of materials has already adopted the option being proposed here; the proposal would help bring the literature together. Lastly, consider the case of the work on variations of English in its colonies classed in 427.9171241, while only notation 4–9 from Table 2 is to be added to 427.9. The proposal here would sanction such a number.

Language	Historical, geographic, modern nongeographic variations (x7*)	In a local geographic subdivision (x71-x78)	In a local geographic subdivision (x71-x78): University of Illinois (UIU)	In a local geographic subdivision (x71-x78): Northwestern University (INU)	In a non-local (other places) geographic subdivision (x79)
English	5031	383	47	54	2752
German	2530	766	187	104	700
French	2974	595	169	47	1216
Italian	1436	612	238	55	177
Spanish	2096	346	146	64	1348
Portuguese	582	377	162	37	67
Chinese	666	146	8	1	1
TOTAL:		3234	957	362	6268

There is an apparent wrinkle in applying our recommended solution to 469.7 Portuguese language variations, where geographic variation numbers have been built using both 469.79 and 469.799 as the base. It would be preferable to use the shorter notation afforded by 469.79, but at first glance this would appear to result in (immediate) reuse of 469.791, 469.794, and 469.798. This is technical reuse only: in fact, no works currently in WorldCat would class in the new 469.791; the meaning of 469.794 would generalize from geographic variations in Spain to geographic variations in Europe (only 1 record exists in WorldCat for geographic variations of Portuguese in Europe outside of locations specifically provided for); the meaning of 469.798 would generalize from geographic variations in Brazil to geographic variations in South America (only 2 records exist in WorldCat for geographic variations of Portuguese in South America outside of Brazil).

T4—7 Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations

Class here early forms; dialects, patois, provincialisms; pidgins, creoles, mixed languages; argot, cant, jargon, slang

Subdivisions of —7 are given under some individual languages in 420–490

Use notation 7 only for works that stress differences among the forms of a language

Topics classed in —1–5 and —8 when applied to standard forms of the language are classed here when applied to historical and geographic variations, to modern nongeographic variations, e.g., the distinctive grammatical characteristics of a particular dialect

See Manual at T4—7; also at T4—1–5, T4—8 vs. T4—7

417 Dialectology and historical linguistics

Topics classed in 411–415 and 418 when applied to standard forms of languages are classed here when applied to geographic variations, to modern nongeographic variations, e.g., morphology of geographic variations

417.2 Dialectology

Including ~~study of nongeographic language variations, e.g., slang, and jargon~~ argot, cant, jargon, slang

Class here ~~study of geographic language variations~~ dialects, patois, provincialism

417.22 Pidgins, ~~and~~ creoles, mixed languages

Standard subdivisions are added for ~~either or both~~ any or all topics in heading

See Manual at T4—7

[Note: The language variations changes are shown below for only 427, 447, and 469, but would be applied to all languages/language families.]

427 Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations

Number built according to instructions under 420.1–428

For Old English (Anglo-Saxon), see 429

427[.09] Modern nongeographic variations

~~Including ephemera, slang~~

~~Number discontinued; class in 427~~

> ~~427.1–427.9 Geographic variations~~

~~Geographic variations of Middle English relocated to 427.02094–427.02099~~

~~Class comprehensive works in 427~~

427[.1–.8] Geographic variations in England

~~Add to 427 the numbers following —42 in notation 421–428 from Table 2, e.g.,
dialects of London 427.1~~

~~Class geographic variations in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland in 427.941–427.942,
e.g., dialects of North Wales 427.94291~~

~~Relocated to 427.942~~

427.9 Geographic variations ~~in other places~~

~~Class here pidgins, creoles~~

~~Add to 427.9 notation 4–9 from Table 2, e.g., dialects of Canada 427.971, Tok Pisin
427.9953~~

427[.90 1-.90 9] Standard subdivisions

Do not use; class in 427.001–427.009

427.91 Geographic variations in areas, regions, places in general

Add to 427.91 the numbers following —1 in notation 11–19 from Table 2, e.g.,
dialects of the British Empire 427.9171241

427.94–.99 Geographic variations in the modern world

Add to 427.9 notation 4–9 from Table 2, e.g., geographic variations in England
427.942 [formerly 427.1–427.8], slang of British Isles 427.941, dialects of
Canada 427.971, Tok Pisin 427.9953

440 ~~French and related~~ Romance languages

Class here French

Class comprehensive works on Italic languages in 470

For Italian, Dalmatian, Romanian, Rhaetian, Sardinian, Corsican, see 450; for Spanish and Portuguese, see 460

447 Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations

Number built according to instructions under 420–490

447[.09] Modern nongeographic variations

~~Including ephemera, slang~~

Number discontinued; class in 447

> ~~447.1 .9~~ Geographic variations

~~Geographic variations of Old French relocated to 447.01094–447.01099;
geographic variations of Middle French relocated to 447.02094–447.02099~~

~~Class comprehensive works in 447~~

447[.1–.8] Geographic variations in France

~~Add to 447 the numbers following 44 in notation 441–448 from Table 2, e.g.,
dialects of Picardy 447.26~~

For geographic variations in Provence–Côte d’Azur, Corsica, see 447.9449

Relocated to 447.944

447.9 Geographic variations in Provençe-Côte d'Azur, Corsica, other places

Class here pidgins, creoles

Add to 447.9 notation 4–9 from Table 2, e.g., dialects of Provençe 447.9449, Quebec 447.9714, Haitian Creole 447.97294

See also 449.709449 for Provençal dialect of Occitan; also 457.9984 for Corsican

447[.90 1-.90 9] Standard subdivisions

Do not use; class in 447.001–447.009

447.91 Geographic variations in areas, regions, places in general

Add to 447.91 the numbers following —1 in notation 11–19 from Table 2, e.g., dialects of the overseas regions of the French Republic 447.9171244

447.94–.99 Geographic variations in the modern world

Add to 447.9 notation 4–9 from Table 2, e.g., geographic variations in France 447.944 [formerly 447.1–447.8], dialects of Provençe 447.9449, Quebec 447.9714, Haitian Creole 447.97294

See also 449.709449 for Provençal dialect of Occitan; also 459.984 for Corsican

[Note: Wrong number for Corsican that is currently in 447.9 corrected.]

469 *Portuguese and Galician languages

469.01–.59 Standard subdivisions, writing systems, phonology, phonetics, etymology, dictionaries, grammar of Portuguese

Add to base number 469 notation 01–59 from Table 4, e.g., grammar of Portuguese 469.5

469.7 Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations

Number built according to instructions under 420–490

469[.709] Modern nongeographic variations

Including ephemera, slang

Number discontinued; class in 469.7

-
- > ~~469.71-.79 Geographic variations~~
- ~~Geographic variations in Old Portuguese relocated to 469.701094–469.7099; geographic variations in Middle Portuguese relocated to 469.702094–469.702099~~
- ~~Class comprehensive works in 469.7~~
- 469[.71–.76] Geographic variations in continental Portugal
- ~~Add to 469.7 the numbers following — 469 in notation 4691–4696 from Table 2, e.g., dialects of Lisbon 469.7425~~
- Geographic variations of Portuguese in continental Portugal relocated to 469.79469; geographic variations of Galician in continental Portugal relocated from 469.71-469.72 to 469.9
- 469[.78] Geographic variations in Madeira
- Relocated to 469.794698
- 469.79 ~~Other~~ Geographic variations in specific continents, countries, localities in modern world
- ~~Class here pidgins, creoles~~
- 469[.790 1-.790 9] Standard subdivisions
- Do not use; class in 469.7001–469.7009
- 469[.791] Geographic variations in Azores
- Relocated to 469.794699

- 469.794 Geographic variations in ~~Spain~~ Europe
- Add to base number 469.794 the numbers following –4 in notation 41–49 from Table 2, e.g., geographic variations in Portugal 469.79469 [formerly 469.71–469.76], geographic variations in Madeira 469.794698 [formerly 469.78], geographic variations in Azores 469.794699 [formerly 469.791], geographic variations in Spain 469.7946
- ~~Class here comprehensive works on Galician (Gallegan)~~
- Geographic variations of Galician in Spain relocated to 469.9
- For Galician dialects in Portugal, see 469.71–469.72*
- 469.795–.797 Geographic variations in Asia, Africa, North America
- Add to base number 449.79 notation 5–7 from Table 2, e.g., Crioulo of Guinea-Bissau 469.796657 [formerly 469.7996657], Crioulo of Cape Verde Islands and comprehensive works on Crioulo 469.796658 [formerly 469.7996658]
- See also 467.972986 for Papiamentu*
- 469.798 Geographic variations in ~~Brazil~~ South America
- Add to 469.798 the numbers following —84 in notation 811–817 81-89 from Table 2, e.g., geographic variations in Brazil 469.7981, dialects of São Paulo 469.798161
- Notation 81–87 from Table 2 replaces notation 811–817 from Table 2 with the result that many numbers have been reused with new meanings
- 469.799 Geographic variations in other ~~places~~ parts of world
- Crioulo of Guinea-Bissau relocated from 469.7996657 to 469.796657; Crioulo of Cape Verde Islands and comprehensive works on Crioulo relocated from 469.7996658 to 469.796658
- See also 467.972986 for Papiamentu*
- 469.8 Standard Portuguese usage (Prescriptive linguistics)
- Add to base number 469.8 the numbers following —8 in notation 8001–8955 from Table 4, e.g., reading Portuguese 469.84
- 469.9 *Galician [formerly 469.71–469.72, 469.794]
- Class here Gallegan

*Add to base number as instructed under 420-490

T4—7

Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations

Use of standard Standard subdivisions

Add notation from Table 1 to T4—7 and its subdivisions according to the usual limitations on use of standard subdivisions. For example, use notation 03 from Table 1 and notation 03 from the table under T1—093–099 in Table 1 for dictionaries, e.g., a dictionary of Old High German 437.0103, a dictionary of Northern Yemeni Arabic 492.7709533203.

Use of subdivisions

~~Where a subdivision is provided for modern nongeographic variations, class comprehensive works on ephemera and slang in the subdivision, e.g., comprehensive works on English language slang 427.09. However, following the rule of zero, class ephemera and slang associated with a specific geographic area with the area, e.g., United States slang 427.973.~~

Where subdivisions are provided for early versions of a language, notes are used to override the rule of zero so that geographic variants of an early version of a language class with the early version, e.g., use 427.0209428 for Middle English dialects of northeast England. Use ~~427.8~~ 427.9428 for modern dialects of northeast England and comprehensive works on Middle English and modern English dialects of northeast England.

Pidgins and creoles

Class a specific pidgin or creole as a variation of the source language from which more of its vocabulary comes than from its other source language(s). Class a pidgin or creole, which is customarily associated with a specific geographic area, in T4—709 plus the area number from Table 2 or in one of the subdivisions of T4—7 for geographic variations where they are provided in 420–490, e.g., the Krio language of Sierra Leone 427.9664.

Selected issues

The following areas of the 400 schedules have been noted as needing either expansion or modification:

- The do-not-use note at 401.3 should have been eliminated with the discontinuation of T1—013.

401.3 International languages

~~Do not use for value; class in 401~~

Class here universal languages; general discussions of international languages, e.g., diplomatic languages, lingua francas

Class artificial languages in 499.99. Class a specific international language with the language in 419–490, e.g., Latin as a diplomatic language 470, Swahili as a lingua franca 496.392

- Expand 401.9 Psychological principles where justified by literary warrant, for example, speech perception (35 WorldCat records in 401.9). Add including note for speech errors (23 WorldCat records in 401.9, but 6 dealing with language acquisition) and a class-elsewhere note for speech errors in language acquisition (class in 401.93).

401.9 Psychological principles

Including speech errors

Class here psycholinguistics

Class speech errors in language acquisition in 401.93; psychology of bilingualism in 404.2019

See also 306.44 for sociolinguistics

See Manual at 401.43 vs. 306.44, 401.9, 412, 415

401.93 Language acquisition

See also 418.0071 for study and teaching of language; also 418.4019 for psychology of reading

See Manual at 407.1, T1—071 vs. 401.93, T4—019, 410.71, 418.0071, T4—80071

401.95 Speech perception

See also 152.15 for auditory perception

- Develop a subdivision under 418 for multilingual phrase books (currently in an including note), for which there are at least 50 WorldCat records. Make clear that 418.0071 should be used for second language teaching.

418 Standard usage (Prescriptive linguistics) ~~Applied linguistics~~
 . . .

418.001–.009 Standard subdivisions

See Manual at 407.1, T1–071 vs. 401.93, T4–019, 410.71, 418.0071, T4–80071

418.007 1 Education

Class here second language teaching

See Manual at 407.1, T1–071 vs. 401.93, T4–019, 410.71, 418.0071, T4–80071

418.07 Multilingual phrase books

- It is not clear whether Joul, presently given as a built number in WebDewey, should be classed in 447.971 (Canada, where it is now), in 447.9714 (Quebec), or in 447.971428 (Montreal). Joul is not mentioned in Ethnologue. A search in WorldCat for kw: joul and dd:447* retrieves 4 records. Three were classed at 447.914 (2 by LC and 1, in 2004, by NLC/LAC), while the other one, which appears to have received at least the equivalent of minimal-level cataloging, was classed at 447.9. While awaiting response from LAC, we tentatively suggest indexing Joul at 447.9714.
- Add standard-subdivisions-are-added note (any or all) at 477 Old, postclassical, Vulgar Latin.

477 Old, postclassical, Vulgar Latin

Standard subdivisions are added for any or all topics in heading

Variant name for Old Latin: preclassical Latin

Number built according to instructions under 470.1–478

- Make heading at 480.01–480.09 parallel in form to heading at 880.01–880.09.

480.01–.09 Standard subdivisions of classical (Greek and Latin) languages

- Hieroglyphics—Egyptian language is currently indexed at 493.1, but should be indexed at 493.111.

Previously approved changes: Dual headings

In accordance with EPC Exhibit 122-8, dual headings at the locations listed below are to be eliminated. In accordance with patterns established in EPC Exhibit 129-12 Table 6, previously approved captions of the form “[specific language] and related [family] languages” (e.g., French and related Romance languages) will be replaced by captions of the form “[family] languages” (e.g., Romance languages), with the specific language in a class-here note (e.g., Class here French) rather than the language family (e.g., Class here Romance languages).

402.85, 402.285, 415, 418, 425, 428, 430, 435, 438, 440, 445, 448, 450, 455, 458, 465, 468, 470, 475, 478, 480, 485, 488, 491.43, 491.597, 491.59701–491.5978, 491.7, 491.78, 491.81, 491.818, 491.85, 492, 492.1, 492.101–492.18, 492.3, 492.301–492.38, 495, 495.4, 495.91

Previously approved changes: Uneven spans

In general, uneven spans of the form 4x0.1–4x8 will be fixed by extending the second notation, e.g., 420.1–428 will become 420.1–428.9. However, where a double set of standard subdivisions has been provided for a language family and a specific language, as in 430.01–430.09 Standard subdivisions of Germanic languages vs. 430.1–430.9 Standard subdivisions of German language, it seems wisest to make explicit the second set of standard subdivisions; thus, 430.1–438 will become the two spans, 430.1–430.9 and 431–438. At the same time, in over half the instances where two sets of standard subdivisions have been given, there are fewer than 10 records for all the standard subdivisions applied to the language family; we propose in these cases to relocate the double-zero standard subdivisions of the language family to the corresponding single-zero standard subdivision span, which then allows the uneven span for the specific language to be handled by using the first treatment, i.e., by extending the second notation.

The following uneven spans will be fixed by being dividing into two spans:

430.1–438, 440.1–448, 460.1–468, 470.1–478, 491.701–491.75

Standard subdivisions for the language families under the following numbers, now on double zeroes, will be relocated to the corresponding single-zero span:

439.6, 439.69, 491.43, 491.81, 491.85, 495.4, 495.41

The following uneven spans will be fixed by extending the second notation:

420.1–428, 430.1–438, 439.601–439.68, 439.6901–439.698, 440.1–448, 449.01–449.8, 450.1–458, 459.01–459.8, 460.1–468, 470.1–478, 491.4101–491.418, 491.4301–491.438, 491.4601–491.468, 491.4701–491.478, 491.4801–491.488, 491.59701–491.5978, 491.701–491.75, 491.7901–491.798, 491.8101–491.815, 491.8501–491.858, 492.101–492.18, 492.301–492.38, 492.701–492.78, 495.401–495.48, 495.9101–495.918, and 496.34801–496.3488.

Previously approved changes: T1—08 and T1—09 ripple effects

In accordance with EPC Exhibit 127-8.2, captions at the locations listed below, all of which are based on T1—08 and T1—09, are to be changed.

408, 409, 427.009, 427.09, 437.009, 437.09, 439.77009, 439[.7709], 439.817009, 439[.81709], 439.827009, 439[.82709], 447.009, 467.009, 469.7009, 491.77009, 491.817009

Appendix A

The bibliographic works below were retrieved from WorldCat using the search (hl: pragmatics AND ti: pragmatics and yr: 2006-2008). Duplicate records were eliminated, as were records for non-English titles and works that are language-specific, resulting in a yield of 29 works and their corresponding bibliographic data.

Author / title	LCSH	LCC	Proposed DDC (DDC in WC)
Caffi, Claudia. Mitigation	Sociolinguistics Grammar, Comparative and general—Honorific Pragmatics	P40	306.44 (306.44)
Lexical markers of common grounds (pub desc: The multifaceted and heterogeneous category of common ground is central to theories of pragmatics, sociolinguistics, discourse and context. This book addresses current approaches to common ground from the novel perspective of lexical markers.*Reviews current approaches to common ground from the perspective of lexical markers *Organized into two parts that discuss the relationship between mechanisms of grounding and reference to common ground and the different types of common ground *Reflects current trends in the field that cross methodological boundaries and integrate cognition, context, genre, negotiation of meaning, and dialogue)	Pragmatics Discourse markers Grammar, Comparative and general.	P99.4.P72	306.44 (306.44)
Owen, Keith, 1959- Within the meaning of the Act : pragmatics and social security /	Pragmatics Social security		362
Context and appropriateness : micro meets macro (lx)	Discourse analysis Context (Linguistics) Speech acts (Linguistics) Acceptability (Linguistics) Pragmatics	P302	401.41 (306.44)
Unger, Christoph, 1964-. Genre, relevance and global coherence : the pragmatics of discourse type (TOC: PART 1: GLOBAL COHERENCE AND GENRE * Global Coherence and Global Discourse Relations * Topic-based Approaches to Global Coherence * Global Coherence and Grounding In Discourse * PART 2: EXPECTATIONS OF RELEVANCE AND GENRE * Expectations of Relevance * Expectations of Relevance, Implicit Questioning in Discourse, and Genre * Empirical Issues in	Discourse analysis Pragmatics Relevance	P302	401.41 (401.41)

Global Coherence and Discourse Typology * Genre in Code-based Theories of Communication * Conversational Maxims and Genre * A Re-analysis of Genre and its Implications for Pragmatics * Notes * Bibliography * Index)			
Cappelen, Herman. Language turned on itself : the semantics and pragmatics of metalinguistic discourse (TOC: Advertisement—Preliminaries : quotation and varieties of quotation—Part I: Data—Overview—Omitted quotation marks—Impure direct quotes—Mixed quotation—Quotation and context sensitivity—Part II: Theory—Use theories quotation—Proper names and description theories of quotation—Davidson's theory of quotation—Minimal theory of quotation—On the nature of quotable items: signs and expressions.)	Metalanguage Quotation Semantics Pragmatics	P128.M48	401.43 (401.43)
Cruse, D. A. A glossary of semantics and pragmatics	Discourse analysis—Terminology Discourse analysis Pragmatics—Terminology Pragmatics Semantics—Terminology Semantics	P325	401.43 (401.43)
International Workshop on Current Research in the Semantics-Pragmatics Interface. Where semantics meets pragmatics	Semantics (Philosophy)—Congresses Pragmatics—Congresses	P325	401.43 (410.1)
Presupposition and implicature in compositional semantics (pub desc: All humans can interpret sentences of their native language quickly and without effort. Working from the perspective of generative grammar, the contributors investigate three mental mechanisms, widely assumed to underlie this ability: compositional semantics, implicature computation and presupposition computation. This volume brings together experts from semantics and pragmatics to bring forward the study of interconnections between these three mechanisms. The contributions develop new insights into important empirical phenomena; for example, approximation, free choice, accommodation, and exhaustivity effects.)	Semantics Presupposition (Logic) Implication (Logic) Pragmatics	P325	401.43 (401.43)
Proceedings of the 2004 Texas Linguistics Society Conference : issues at the Semantics-Pragmatics interface	Semantics—Congresses Pragmatics—Congresses		401.43 (401.43)
Current trends in pragmatics (lx)	Pragmatics	P99.4.P72	401.45
Cutting, Joan. Pragmatics and discourse : a resource book for students.	Pragmatics Discourse analysis	P99.4.P72	401.45 (401.41)
Developing contrastive pragmatics : interlanguage and cross-cultural perspectives. Studies on language acquisition; 31	Pragmatics Intercultural communication	P99.4.P72	401.45 (401.41)

	Interlanguage (Language learning) Second language acquisition		
Drawing the boundaries of meaning : neo-Gricean studies in pragmatics and semantics in honor of Laurence R. Horn. Studies in language companion series; 80	Pragmatics Semantics	P99.4.P72	401.45 (306.44)
Experimental pragmatics (505: Pioneering approaches—Current issues in experimental pragmatics—Case of Scalar Implicatures.)	Pragmatics Psycholinguistics	P99.4.P72	401.45 (401.9)
Explorations in pragmatics : linguistic, cognitive, and intercultural aspects. (505: Introduction / Istvan Kecskes and Laurence R. Horn—What is language: some preliminary remarks / John R. Searle—Toward a Fregean pragmatics: Voraussetzung, Nebengedanke, Andeutung / Laurence R. Horn—The role of explicature in communication and in intercultural communication / Jacques Moeschler—Illocutionary constructions: cognitive motivation and linguistic realization / Francisco José Ruiz de Mendoza and Annalisa Baicchi—"A good Arab is not a dead Arab- a racist incitement" : on the accessibility of negated concepts / Rachel Giora—Developing pragmatics interculturally / Jacob L. Mey—Formulaic language in English lingua franca / Istvan Kecskes—Language evolution, pragmatic inference, and the use of English as a lingua franca / Peter Grundy—On non-reductionalist intercultural pragmatics and methodological procedure / Gitte Kristiansen and Dirk Geeraerts—From downgrading to (over) intensifying: a pragmatic study in English and French / Hélène Margerie—Toward a universal notion of face for a universal notion of cooperation / Marina Terkouraft.)	Pragmatics	P99.4.P72	401.45 (306.44)
Greenhall, Owen, 1977-. The semantics/pragmatics distinction : a defence of Grice	Pragmatics Semantics		401.45
Handbook of pragmatics	Pragmatics—Handbooks, manuals, etc. Linguistics—Methodology—Handbooks, manuals, etc.	P99.4.P72	401.45
Huang, Yan, 1955-. Pragmatics / (pub desc: Yan Huang provides an accessible and comprehensive introduction to the central topics in pragmatics--implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis. He also includes three 'interface' chapters on pragmatics and cognition (including relevance theory), pragmatics and semantics, and pragmatics and syntax. The survey and analyses are based on a rich collection of data drawn from	Pragmatics	P99.4.P72	401.45 (306.44)

a wide range of the world's languages.)			
Metapragmatics in use (TOC: "Don't blame me for criticizing you-- " / Krisadawan Hongladarom—Facework and multiple selves in apologetic metapragmatic comments in Japanese / Barbara Pizziconi—Metapragmatic function of quotative markers in Japanese / Satoko Suzuki—Metapragmatic utterances in computer-mediated interaction / Sanna-Kaisa Tanskanen—On the metapragmatics of gestures / Axel Hübler—Language shift in conversation as a metapragmatic comment / Hartmut Haberland—Metapragmatic comments in institutional talk / Anna Ciliberti and Laurie Anderson—Metapragmatic expressions in physics lectures / Sara W. Smith and Xiaoping Liang—The acquisition of metapragmatic abilities in preschool children / Juliane Stude—So your story now is that ... / Richard W. Janney—A metapragmatic examination of therapist reformulations / Peter Muntigl—Building common ground through metapragmatic comments in international project work / Hermine Penz.)	Pragmatics Metalanguage	P99.4.P72	401.45 (306.44)
Pragmatics / edited by Noel Burton-Roberts. (lg & lx) (pub desc: This contribution to Palgrave's 'Advances' series addresses a wide range of issues that have arisen in post-Gricean pragmatic theory, in chapters by distinguished authors. Among the specific topics covered are scalar implicatures, lexical semantics and pragmatics, indexicality, procedural meaning, the semantics and pragmatics of negation. The volume includes both defences and critiques of Relevance Theory and of Neo-Gricean Pragmatics.)	Pragmatics	B831.5	401.45 (149.94)
Spoken language pragmatics : an analysis of form-function relations (TOC: Demonstrative and personal pronouns in formal and informal conversations; Grammatical past time reference in spontaneously produced language; The structure and function of wenn-clauses and their role in problem-solving discourse; The relationship between deixis and modality; Modal particles and emotion; Speech rate, time pressure and emotion in English and German football commentary; Multivoicedness and artistic reformulations in directing-conversations; Intercultural positioning: Tandem conversations about word meaning	Colloquial language Discourse analysis Pragmatics	P408	401.45 (401.41)
The grammar-pragmatics interface : essays in honor of Jeanette K. Gundel	Pragmatics Grammar, Comparative and general—Syntax Reference (Linguistics)	P99.4.P72	401.45 (306.44)

The handbook of pragmatics / pt. 1. The domain of pragmatics—pt. 2. Pragmatics and discourse structure—pt. 3. Pragmatics and its interfaces—pt. 4 Pragmatics and cognition. (Blackwell handbooks in linguistics) (horn lx)	Pragmatics	P99.4.P72	401.45 (306.44)
Methods in historical pragmatics	Pragmatics English language—History Discourse analysis Speech acts (Linguistics) Historical linguistics	P99.4.P72	401.4509 (306.44)
Robinson, Douglas, 1954-. Introducing performative pragmatics	Pragmatics Performative (Philosophy) Speech acts (Linguistics) Conversation analysis	P99.4.P72	401.452 (306.44)
Vega Moreno, Rosa E. Creativity and convention : the pragmatics of everyday figurative speech	Psycholinguistics Figures of speech Pragmatics Metaphor Idioms	P37.5.F53	401.9 (401.9)
Game theory and linguistic meaning	Linguistic analysis (Linguistics) Game theory Semantics Pragmatics	P128.G35	410.15193 (410.15193)
Game theory and pragmatics (505: An introduction to game theory for linguists / Anton Benz, Gerhard Jäger and Robert van Rooij—Saying and meaning, cheap talk and credibility / Robert Stalnaker—Pragmatics and games of partial information / Prashant Parikh—Game theory and communication / Nicholas Allott—Different faces of risky speech / Robert van Rooij and Merlijn Sevenster—Pragmatic reasoning, defaults and discourse structure / Nicholas Asher and Madison Williams—Utility and relevance of answers / Anton Benz—Game-theoretic grounding / Kris de Jaegher—A game theoretic approach to the pragmatics of debate / Jacob Glazer and Ariel Rubinstein—On the evolutionary dynamics of meaning-word associations / Tom Lenaerts and Bart de Vylder.)	Mathematical linguistics Game theory Pragmatics Language and logic	P138	410.15193 (410.151)
Chamizo Domínguez, Pedro J. Semantics and pragmatics of false friends.	Translating and interpreting Semantics Pragmatics	P306	418.02 (418.02)

Appendix B

Computational linguistics

[We present here a proposal for relocating computational linguistics from 410.0285 to 006.35. Since the relocation would constitute such a significant change, we wish to bring the proposal to EPC for an initial discussion at Meeting 129, on the basis of which we would prepare a solid proposal for Meeting 130. We would also like to blog the issue of where computational linguistics should be classed and to confer with leadership of the Association for Computational Linguistics.]

According to LCSH, the intended distinction between computational linguistics and natural language processing is that Computational linguistics (LCC: P98-98.5; DDC: 410.285; 467 WorldCat records) is for “works on the application of computers in processing and analyzing language,” whereas Natural language processing (Computer science) (LCC: QA76.9.N38; DDC: 006.35; 365 WorldCat records) is for “works on the computer processing of natural language for the purpose of enabling humans to interact with computers in natural language.” Dewey currently adopts this same distinction. The distinction, however, does not reflect current thought.

There are several reasons to change the treatment of this subject area in the DDC. First, the task of human interaction with computers in natural language, at the heart of the definition for Natural language processing, is vague and not especially useful. There is no clear distinction between the knowledge needed to enable humans to interact with computers using natural language (which is seen as NLP/computer science) and to interact with other humans using a different natural language (which is seen as computational linguistics). Second, computational linguists do not distinguish between the terms “computational linguistics” and “natural language processing.” (For example, on the web site for the Association of Computational Linguistics, one finds a page entitled “NLP FAQ.” The document is an email with the subject line, Natural Language Processing FAQ. The first question is “What is this FAQ all about”; the second is “What is Computational Linguistics.”)

These points argue for merging natural language processing and computational linguistics, with the major decision being whether comprehensive works on computational linguistics should be classed in 006.35 or in 410.285. The position taken here is that the better location is in 006.35.

While the argument could be advanced that the rule of application dictates that computational linguistics be classed in linguistics, the argument is based on a false assumption: Computational linguistics is not computers applied to linguistics, but to computers applied to language. That is, computational linguistics does not set out to advance the discipline of linguistics (although early work on machine translation did play a major role in how modern linguistics developed, the effect was not direct); instead in computational linguistics language is processed to accomplish specific goals, only some of which (e.g., machine translation) form a part of applied linguistics. If the rule of application were used to justify classing comprehensive works on computational linguistics in the 400s, the number would be 402.85, not 410.285. But comprehensive works on financial management are not classed in the 510s just because numbers are being

analyzed; by the same token, comprehensive works on computational linguistics should not be classed in the 400s just because language is being processed.

Where the rule of application should be brought into the picture is in connection with the distinction drawn in computational linguistics between tasks (e.g., text segmentation, part-of-speech tagging, parsing, word sense disambiguation) and applications (e.g., machine translation, automatic abstracting, question answering, information extraction). Computational linguistics applications should be classed with the application—e.g., machine translation with translation, automatic abstracting with abstracting.

Many computational linguistics tasks align closely with linguistic phenomena. For example, text segmentation correlates with discourse analysis; part-of-speech tagging and parsing correlate with syntax; word sense disambiguation correlates with lexical semantics. But parsing, for example, is not performed to advance our knowledge of syntax; parsing is performed to help accomplish higher-level applications. Computational linguistics is not applied to syntax; rather syntactic knowledge is applied in computational linguistics to achieve an extralinguistic goal.

Arguments to class comprehensive works on computational linguistics in linguistics fail to stand up under scrutiny. At the same time, there are additional reasons why relocating comprehensive works on computational linguistics to 006.35 makes sense. First, computational linguistics is commonly regarded as a branch of artificial intelligence, which is reflected in the hierarchical structure above 006.35. Second, significantly more computational linguistics departments/courses are housed in Computer Science departments than in Linguistics departments. Courses taught in Linguistics are typically less advanced than those taught in Computer Science. Third, if comprehensive works on computational linguistics are classed in 006.35, computational linguistic tasks can be classed in subdivisions of 006.35, based on the structure of Table 4, thus collocating the non-application-oriented computational linguistics literature; if comprehensive works are classed in 402.85 or 410.285, the literature on more specific computational linguistics topics would be scattered among the subdivisions of 400 and 410. Fourth, if comprehensive works on computational linguistics are classed in 006.35, then more expressive notation can be used for computational linguistic applications, since the notation T1—0285635 can be added. Expressive notation of this sort will better support automated application of the scheme in the future.

410.285 ~~Data processing~~ Computer applications

~~Class here computational linguistics~~

Computational linguistics relocated to 006.35

Class computer applications in corpus linguistics in 410.188; class natural language processing in 006.35

See Manual at 006.35 vs. 410.285

006.35

Computational linguistics

Use 006.35 for comprehensive works on computational linguistics. Use subdivisions of 006.35 for works on computational linguistics tasks (e.g., part-of-speech tagging, parsing, word sense disambiguation, text segmentation), which rely, wholly or in part, on specific properties of language in their processing and analysis and which may be combined to form applications of extrinsic value. Class works on computational linguistic applications (e.g., question answering, information retrieval, automatic abstracting, machine translation), which are comprised of components addressing multiple linguistic properties and which are of extrinsic value, with the application, plus, unless it is redundant, notation 0285635 from Table 1 (e.g., question answering 006.3, information retrieval 025.04, automatic abstracting 025.410285635, machine translation 418.020285635).

The bibliographic works below were retrieved from WorldCat using the search (((hl= "computational linguistics") OR (hl= "natural language processing")) and yr: 2007). Duplicate records were eliminated, as were records for non-English titles and for titles that had been misclassified, resulting in a yield of 26 works and their corresponding bibliographic data. (Many corpus linguistics titles have been assigned the subject heading Computational linguistics whether or not they include a computational component.) Titles shown as being classed in 006.35 + a 400 number would probably class in the corresponding subdivision of 006.35.

Top of Form

Author / title	LCSH	LCC	Proposed DDC (DDC in WC)
ACL 2007 : proceedings of the 45th annual meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, June 23-30, 2007, Prague, Czech Republic	Computational linguistics— Congresses Mathematical linguistics— Congresses	QA76.9.N38	006.35
Aspects of automatic text analysis	Text processing (Computer science) Semantics—Data processing Semantics—Mathematical models	QA76.9.T48	006.35
Computational linguistics and intelligent text processing: 8 th international conference, CICLing 2007, Mexico City, Mexico, February 18-24, 2007: proceedings	Text processing (Computer science)—Congresses Computational linguistics— Congresses Discourse analysis—Data processing—Congresses Information storage and retrieval systems—Congresses		006.35
Georgiev, Hristo. Language engineering / Hristo Georgiev.	Computational linguistics Lexicography—Data processing	P98	006.35 (410.285)
IEEE NLP-KE 2007: proceedings of International Conference on Natural Language Processing and Knowledge Engineering : Aug. 30-Sep. 1, Beijing China	Natural language processing (Computer science)—Congresses Computational linguistics— Congresses Artificial intelligence—Congresses	QA76.9.N38	006.35
Recent advances in natural language processing IV : selected papers from RANLP 2005	Computational linguistics— Congresses	P98	006.35 (410.285)
Words and intelligence I [electronic resource] : selected papers by Yorick Wilks (The first book offers a selection of papers by Yorick Wilks, which are intended to reflect the range and depth of his work. The papers include early work carried out at Cambridge University,	Semantics Computational linguistics Natural language processing (Computer science)		006.35 (121.68)

descriptions of groundbreaking work on Machine Translation and Preference Semantics as well as more recent works on belief modeling and computational semantics. The selected papers reflect Yorick's contribution to both practical and theoretical aspects of automatic language processing.)			
Words and intelligence II : essays in honor of Yorick Wilks (The second volume celebrates the work of Yorick Wilks from the perspective of his peers. It consists of original chapters each of which analyses an aspect of his work and links it to current thinking in that area. His work has spanned over four decades but is shown to be pertinent to recent developments in language processing such as the Semantic Web.)	Computational linguistics Natural language processing (Computer science) Artificial intelligence Machine translating	P98	006.35 (410.285)
Bellegarda, Jerome Rene, 1961-. Latent semantic mapping : principles & applications (Latent semantic mapping (LSM) is a generalization of latent semantic analysis (LSA), a paradigm originally developed to capture hidden word patterns in a text document corpus. / In information retrieval, LSA enables retrieval on the basis of conceptual content, instead of merely matching words between queries and documents. It operates under the assumption that there is some latent semantic structure in the data, which is partially obscured by the randomness of word choice with respect to retrieval. Algebraic and/or statistical techniques are brought to bear to estimate this structure and get rid of the obscuring "noise." This results in a parsimonious continuous parameter description of words and documents, which then replaces the original parameterization in indexing and retrieval. Contents: I. Principles / Introduction / Latent Semantic Mapping / LSM Feature Space / Computational Effort / Probabilistic Extensions / II. Applications / Junk E-mail Filtering / Semantic Classification / Language Modeling / Pronunciation Modeling / Speaker Verification / TTS Unit Selection / III. Perspectives / Discussion / Conclusion / Bibliography)	Latent semantic indexing Semantics—Data processing Semantics—Mathematical models Computational linguistics Automatic speech recognition	P325.5.D38	006.35 + 401.43
Delmonte, Roldolfo. Computational linguistic text processing : logical form, semantic interpretation, discourse relations and question answering (The topic of this book is the theoretical foundations of a theory LSLT - Lexical Semantic Language Theory - and its implementation in a the system for text analysis and understanding. There are two main tenets of the theory which are supporting the	Discourse analysis—Data processing Computational linguistics	P302.3	006.35 + 401.43 (401.410285)

construction of the system is that it is possible to reduce access to domain world knowledge by means of contextual reasoning, i.e. reasoning triggered independently by contextual or linguistic features of the text under analysis. In other words, it adopts what could be termed the Shallow Processing Hypothesis: access to WordNet is reduced and substituted whenever links are missing through inferences on the basis of hand-coded lexical and grammatical knowledge given to the system, which are worked out in a fully general manner. The purpose of the book is to present in detail the scientific foundations of the architecture and components of a (yet to be) implemented system for text understanding and generation, and at the same time to discuss critically some of the possible applications in real world domains in which such an approach could be fruitful.)			
Lacatusu, Valeriu Finley. Topic representations for natural language applications	Text processing (Computer science) Computational linguistics	LD5340.7	006.35 + 401.43
Moraescu, Paul, 1975-. Processing spatial information from text	Text processing (Computer science) Computational linguistics	LD5340.7	006.35 + 401.43
Padó, Sebastian. Cross-lingual annotation projection models for role-semantic information	Semantics—Data processing Computational linguistics		006.35 + 401.43
Dasgupta, Sajib. Toward language-independent morphological segmentation and part-of-speech induction	Natural language processing (Computer science) Computational linguistics	LD5340.5	006.35 + 415
Kijek, Donald W., 1955-. Cognitive inspired unsupervised methods to acquire linguistic knowledge from unlabeled text	Natural language processing (Computer science) Knowledge acquisition (Expert systems) Programming languages (Electronic computers)—Semantics Computational linguistics	QA76.9.N38	006.35 + 415
Li, Wan-yin Claire. Chinese collocation extraction and its application in natural language processing	Natural language processing (Computer science) Chinese language—Data processing Collocation (Linguistics) Computational linguistics	LG51	006.35 + 415
Reck, Ronald P. Generating and presenting string frequency measurements of Project Gutenberg texts	Computational linguistics RDF (Document markup language) Metadata		006.35 + 415

Roark, Brian. Computational approaches to morphology and syntax	Computational linguistics Grammar, Comparative and general—Morphology—Data processing Grammar, Comparative and general—Syntax—Data processing	P98	006.35 + 415 (410.285)
Hu, Yu. Topics in unsupervised language learning (The focus of this dissertation is natural language morphology, which is the study of the internal structure of words, and in particular with methods for automatically learning morphological structure. . . . The principal problems addressed in this dissertation are the following: automatic identification of morphemes of a language, on the basis of a simple text; finding the best analysis of words into morphemes in a language-independent way; discovery of automatically related forms of a morpheme (known as the problem of “allomorphy”), and how the task of machine translation from one language to another can be improved by a knowledge of the morphologies of source and target language, and how machine translation can in turn improve the analysis of morphology.)	Grammar, Comparative and general—Morphology—Data processing Morphophonemics—Data processing Computational linguistics Machine translating		006.35 + 415.9
GALE Phase 1 Arabic broadcast news parallel text Part 1 ("This release is Part 1 of the three-part GALE Phase 1 Arabic Broadcast News Parallel Text, which, along with other corpora, was used as training data in year 1 (Phase 1) of the DARPA-funded GALE program. This corpus contains transcripts and English translations of 17 hours of Arabic broadcast news programming selected from a variety of sources.) (Application(s): cross-lingual information retrieval, machine translation, natural language processing)	Arabic language—Data processing—Databases English language—Data processing—Databases Computational linguistics—Databases Broadcast journalism—Databases Foreign news—Databases		006.454; 418.020285635
Neugebauer, Moritz. Constraint-based acoustic modelling /	Grammar, Comparative and general—Phonology—Data processing Automatic speech recognition—Data processing Computational linguistics Constraints (Artificial intelligence) Language and logic	P217.3	006.454
SLT 2006: 2006 IEEE ACL Spoken Language Technology Workshop : proceedings : December 10-13, 2006, Aruba Marriott, Palm Beach,	Computational linguistics— Congresses		006.454

Aruba	Natural language processing (Computer science)—Congresses		
Speech and language engineering (pub desc: With the rapid growth of the language and speech industry, there is an increasing need for specialists able to work in multi-disciplinary projects combining elements of speech processing, natural language processing, and computer science. This unique text builds the theoretical and practical background required to for efficient teamwork in modern language and speech engineering. It provides an extensive introduction to the major areas of speech and language technology. Strengthening inter-disciplinary connections, it includes lectures on speech signal processing, speech and speaker recognition, and natural language processing, applications, and linguistic training for language and speech engineers.)	Computational linguistics Speech processing systems	P98	006.454 (006.454)
GALE phase 1 distillation training (The GALE Phase 1 Distillation Training Corpus constitutes the final release of training data created by LDC for the DARPA GALE Program Phase 1 Distillation Go/No Go technology evaluation. The release consists of 248 English, Chinese and/or Arabic queries and their responses, created by LDC annotators. Queries conform to one of ten template types. Query responses may include document and snippet relevance judgments, nuggets, nugs and supernugs....) (The goal of the DARPA GALE program is to develop and apply computer software technologies to absorb, analyze and interpret huge volumes of speech and text in multiple languages. Automatic processing “engines” will convert and distill the data, delivering pertinent, consolidated information in easy-to-understand forms to military personnel and monolingual English-speaking analysts in response to direct or implicit requests. / GALE will consist of three major engines: Transcription, Translation and Distillation. The output of each engine is English text. The input to the transcription engine is speech and to the translation engine, text. Engines will pass along pointers to relevant source language data that will be available to humans and downstream processes. The distillation engine integrates information of interest to its user from multiple sources and documents. Military personnel will interact with the distillation engine via interfaces that could include various forms of human-machine dialogue (not necessarily in natural language).	Arabic language Chinese language English language Machine translating Information retrieval—Data processing Computational linguistics		025.410285635

<p>MacMahon, Matthew Tierney. Following natural language route instructions (Following natural language instructions requires transforming language into situated conditional procedures; robustly following instructions, despite the director's natural mistakes and omissions, requires the pragmatic combination of language, action, and domain knowledge. This dissertation demonstrates a software agent that parses, models and executes human-written natural language instructions to accomplish complex navigation tasks. We compare the performance against people following the same instructions. By selectively removing various syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic abilities, this work empirically measures how often these abilities are necessary to correctly navigate along extended routes through unknown, large-scale environments to novel destinations.)</p>	<p>Natural language processing (Computer science)—Computer programs Computational linguistics—Computer programs</p>		<p>388.0285635 (in theory, but this isn't a recognized application, and there is no good number for following route instructions)</p>
<p>Logic, language, and computation : 6th International Tbilisi Symposium on Logic, Language, and Computation, Tbilisi 2005, Batumi, Georgia, September 12-16, 2005 : revised selected papers</p>	<p>Computer logic—Congresses Programming languages (Electronic computers)—Semantics—Congresses Computational linguistics—Congresses</p>	<p>QA76.9.L63</p>	<p>410 (410.285)</p>