

The Asian Conference on Language Learning 2018  
Official Conference Proceedings  
ISSN:2186-4691

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## EDUCATION IN TIMES OF CHANGE

Art Center Kobe, Kobe, Japan | April 27–29, 2018

Organised by The International Academic Forum (IAFOR) in association with the  
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Official Conference Proceedings

ISSN: 2186-4691



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The International Academic Forum (IAFOR)  
Sakae 1-16-26-201  
Naka Ward, Nagoya, Aichi  
Japan 460-0008  
[www.iafor.org](http://www.iafor.org)

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***Japanese Language Book Classification Development in Indonesia  
Perspective of Library Science: Expansions of Japanese Notation on DDC  
(Dewey Decimal Classification)***

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**Abstract**

This paper discusses the new classification development in DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) system for Japanese language book collection. It is based on most of library in Indonesia uses DDC system for classify all book collections, while notation of Japanese language books classification is not specified. Only one notation classification in Japanese language books (495.6), whereas Japanese language studies or topics is varied. This is different in Japan which uses NDC (Nippon Decimal Classification) with many notation (code) classification for each language category. Because of the library system not effective using 2 system, DDC system and NDC system can't be use simultaneously. The purpose of this research is to expand Japanese language books notation in DDC system according to Taylor, Barwick, Sayers, and Hamakonda based on the criteria of good classification system. This research is expected to facilitate the library of universitas muhammadiyah and library in Indonesia to classify the Japanese language book. This research use descriptive method with qualitative approaches since analyzed descriptively with qualitative method. The method of analysis used evaluating DDC system as a library collection classification system, reviewing various topics or subject in Japanese language (linguistics), reviewing and to study the NDC (Nippon Decimal Classification) system related notation Japanese language books classification.

Keywords: Japanese Language, DDC Classification System, Library

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## **Introduction**

The notation classification in DDC (Dewey Decimal Classification) system for Japanese language book collection in Indonesia's library are not specified. Only one notation classification in Japanese language books (495.6), whereas Japanese language studies or topics is varied. This is different for books notation in Japan which uses NDC (Nippon Decimal Classification) with many notation (code) classification for each language category. The library system not effective using 2 system which DDC system and NDC system can't be use simultaneously.

Based on Law No. 43 of 2007, the library serves as a source of information. Before being served, the source of information in library through several processes. There are inventory, cataloging, and classification. In the process classification, each library uses a different classification system. Some of the existing classification systems include:

### **Library Of Congress Classification (LCC)**

The Library of Congress Classification (LCC) is a classification system that was first developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to organize and arrange the book collections of the Library of Congress. Proposals for additions and changes are reviewed regularly at staff meetings in the Policy and Standards Division (PSD) and an approved list is published. (Library of Congress Classification, 2014)

### **Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)**

The UDC is the world's foremost multilingual classification scheme for all fields of knowledge and a sophisticated indexing and retrieval tool. It is a highly flexible classification system for all kinds of information in any medium. Because of its logical hierarchical arrangement and analytico-synthetic nature, it is suitable for physical organization of collections as well as document browsing and searching. The UDC is structured in such a way that new developments and new fields of knowledge can be readily incorporated. The code itself is independent of any particular language or script (consisting of arabic numerals and common punctuation marks), and the accompanying class descriptions have appeared in many translated versions. (About Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), 2017)

### **Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)**

The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system is a general knowledge organization tool that is continuously revised to keep pace with knowledge. The system was conceived by Melvil Dewey in 1873 and was first published in 1876. The DDC is published by OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc. OCLC owns all copyright rights in the Dewey Decimal Classification, and licenses the system for a variety of uses. The DDC is the most widely used classification system in the world. Libraries in more than 135 countries use the DDC to organize and provide access to their collections, and DDC numbers are featured in the national bibliographies of more than 60 countries. Libraries of every type apply Dewey numbers on a daily basis and share these numbers through a variety of means (including WorldCat<sup>®</sup>, the OCLC

Online Union Catalog). Dewey is also used for other purposes, e.g., as a browsing mechanism for resources on the Web.

The DDC has been translated into more than 30 languages. Translations of the latest full and abridged editions of the DDC are completed, planned or underway in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Icelandic, Italian, Korean, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish and Vietnamese. The DDC was built on sound principles that make it ideal as a general knowledge organization tool, meaningful notation in universally recognized Arabic numerals, well-defined categories, well-developed hierarchies and a rich network of relationships among topics. In the DDC, basic classes are organized by disciplines or fields of study. At the broadest level, the DDC is divided into ten main classes, which together cover the entire world of knowledge. Each main class is further divided into ten divisions, and each division into ten sections (not all the numbers for the divisions and sections have been used). The main structure of the DDC is presented in the DDC Summaries following this introduction. The headings associated with the numbers in the summaries have been edited for browsing purposes and do not necessarily match the complete headings found in the schedules.

**The first summary** contains the ten main classes. The first digit in each three-digit number represents the main class. For example, 600 represents technology.

**The second summary** contains the hundred divisions. The second digit in each three-digit number indicates the division. For example, 600 is used for general works on technology, 610 for medicine and health, 620 for engineering and 630 for agriculture.

**The third summary** contains the thousand sections. The third digit in each three-digit number indicates the section. Thus, 610 is used for general works on medicine and health, 611 for human anatomy, 612 for human physiology and 613 for personal health and safety.

Arabic numerals are used to represent each class in the DDC. A decimal point follows the third digit in a class number, after which division by ten continues to the specific degree of classification needed. A subject may appear in more than one discipline. For example, "clothing" has aspects that fall under several disciplines. The psychological influence of clothing belongs in 155.95 as part of the discipline of psychology, customs associated with clothing belong in 391 as part of the discipline of customs, and clothing in the sense of fashion design belongs in 746.92 as part of the discipline of the arts. Hierarchy in the DDC is expressed through structure and notation. Structural hierarchy means that all topics (aside from the ten main classes) are part of all the broader topics above them. Any note regarding the nature of a class holds true for all the subordinate classes, including logically subordinate topics classed at coordinate numbers.

Notational hierarchy is expressed by length of notation. Numbers at any given level are usually subordinate to a class whose notation is one digit shorter, coordinate with a class whose notation has the same number of significant digits, and superordinate to a class with numbers one or more digits longer. The underlined digits in the following example demonstrate this notational hierarchy:

- 600 Technology
- 630 Agriculture and related technologies
- 636 Animal husbandry
- 636.7 Dog
- 636.8 Cats

#### Advantages of DDC

1. DDC was the first classification scheme to use the concept of relative location to organize materials on the shelf.
2. The pure notation (i.e., all Arabic numbers) is recognized internationally.
3. The straightforward numerical sequence facilitates filing and shelving.
4. The Relative Index brings together different aspects of the same subject that are scattered in different disciplines.
5. The hierarchical notation expresses the relationship between and among class numbers.
6. The decimal system enables infinite expansion and subdivision.
7. The mnemonic notation helps users to memorize and recognize class numbers.
8. Periodic revision keeps it up-to-date.

#### Disadvantages of DDC

1. Its Anglo-American bias is evident in its emphasis on American, English, and European language, literature, and history in the 400s, 800s, and 900s, and Protestantism/Christianity in the 200s.
2. Some related disciplines are separated: e.g., 400 and 800; 300 and 900.
3. Some subjects are not very comfortably placed: e.g., Library science in 000 Psychology as part of Philosophy in 100 Sports and amusements in 700.
4. In the 800s, literary works by the same author are scattered according to form: e.g., Shakespeare's poems are separated from his plays.
5. Decimal numbering limits its capacity for accommodating subjects on the same level because there can only be 9 divisions (+ 1 general division).
6. Different rates of growth of some disciplines have resulted in an uneven structure: e.g., 300 and 600 are particularly overcrowded.
7. Although theoretically expansion is infinite, it doesn't allow infinite insertion between related numbers, e.g., between 610 and 619.
8. Specificity results in long numbers, which can be awkward for shelving and on spine labels.
9. Altering numbers because of a new edition creates practical problems in libraries: e.g., the need for reclassification, relabeling, and reshelving.

#### **Purpose of classification of library collections**

Darmono (2007: 114) the purpose of classification of library collections include:

1. rediscover documents owned by the library regardless of the size of the small collection size.
2. Produce a systematic sequence. Documents are arranged according to class so documents in one class relate to one location.
3. Return of documents borrowed on the premises according to class.

4. Facilitate the preparation and insertion of new collections.
5. New document additions The library classification should allow for the withdrawal of a document from the rack so that the composition of the document is not interrupted by the withdrawal.

### **Function and usability classification**

Function classification in the library Suwarno (2007: 66):

1. Make it easy to search library material.
2. Facilitate the consideration of the collection held.
3. Facilitate the making of bibliography.

While the use of classification in libraries for librarians:

1. To compile books in storage on the shelf. For this purpose it is labeled with a bookmark, one of which is a classification notation.
2. To compile a catalog card based on the classification number

### **Methodology**

This research use descriptive method with qualitative approaches since analyzed descriptively with qualitative method. The method of analysis used evaluating DDC system as a library collection classification system, reviewing various topics or subject in Japanese language (linguistics), reviewing and to study the NDC (Nippon Decimal Classification) system related notation Japanese language books classification.

### **Result**

The following are some generally accepted criteria for a good classification system according to Taylor (2006: 396-397), among which are:

1. Comprehensive, meaning must cover all areas of science in the field of science that represent.
2. Systematic, does not have to divide the subject in depth but must integrate logically related topics, is easy to understand, and can make it easier for users to easily find the information they are looking for and want.
3. Flexible, should be made easy, so that any new subject on the subject of science can be entered without a general sequence of classification.
4. Using a clear understanding with consistent meanings for users and classifiers. The Japanese language is in 495.6 notation, while the topics in the Japanese language study are extensive.

In connection with this, Berwick Sayers in Nita (2013) that:

1. The notation should be simple The good classification system should have a simple notation, meaning that the system must have a symbol or a sign that is a simple memorable symbol that represents a subject. A simple and memorable notation is 26 Arabic and Latin alphabets. For example

Bibliographic Classification uses the letter K to symbolize the subject of social science.

2. Short-lived notation In addition to the simple notation used should be a combination of numbers or letters that brief, so notation is easy to understand.
3. Flexibility What is more important than a good classification system criteria is the flexibility of a notation. With respect to specific topics in several documents, the classifier has applied a particular symbol to the main topic, which is expanded into a division then expanded again into subdivisions and in more detailed sections.

Good classification system according to Hamakonda (2008: 2) includes:

1. Notation, which consists of a series of symbols of numbers, representing a set of terms (specific subjects) contained in the chart. Thus each class, section and sub-section in the chart has its own notation which in the DDC chart is called the class number.
2. b. The Relative Index, which consists of a number of headings with details of its alphabetically arranged aspect, and provides clues to a class number, allowing people to find the headers listed in the index chart on similarly functioning charts or tools.
3. Auxiliary tables, in the form of a series of special notations, are used to express certain aspects that are always present in different subjects or similarly functioning tools. In the last edition of DDC there are 7 auxiliary tables, namely Standard Subdivision Table, Region Table, Literature Subdivision Table, Language Subdivision Table, Race Table, Nation, Ethnic Group, Table of Languages and Tables of Persons / Persons.

According to Soepardjo (2012), There are Japanese linguistic topic:

1. Phonetics and phonology
2. Japanese letters and writing
3. Vocabularies and Semantics
4. Grammars
5. Honorific

Based on teory of Taylor, Barwick, Sayers, Hamaconda and Japanese linguistic category by Soepardjo as above, the notation of Japanese books classification could be expand in DDC system as below:

- 495.6 Bahasa Jepang (Japanese Language)
  - 495.6.1 Fonetik, Fonologi dan Menulis  
(Phonetics, Phonology. Writing)
  - 495.6.2 Etimologi, Semantik  
(Etymology.Semantics)
  - 495.6.3 Kosakata  
(Vocabularies)
  - 495.6.4 Tata Bahasa Jepang  
(Grammar)
  - 495.6.5Membaca, percakapan, dan interpretasi  
(Readers. Interpretations. Conversation)

#### 495.6.6 Dialek (Dialects)

The notation is expected to facilitate the library of universitas muhammadiyah and library in Indonesia to classify the Japanese language book.

#### **Conclusion**

The result of this research could expand Japanese language books notation in DDC system. this can make it easier for librarians to entry notation codes in the library system, not only in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, but also Library in Indonesia. However, in this research only expand Japanese Language books notation in DDC system. For more research is needed to developed new notation system in other language subject.

#### **Acknowledgements**

Thank you to many people who helped and supported us for this research. Firstly, We should thank to Mr Lassa, the head of Library in Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta for his support and feedback. Secondly, we are really helped by Mr Eko who made our video presentations, so we could submitted virtual presentation on time. We need thanks Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, we love to work here who always support any research activity. We also thank to Public Relation and Protocol Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Japanese Language Education department Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta who always support Azizia. Last but not least, We want to thank our Family for their love, caring, and support. Thanks for understanding our crazy busy all the time and we are grateful so much to you all.

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