IJETIR

ISSN (Online) 2583-0554

International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research (IJETIR)

Volume 4, Issue 7, July 2024

Impact Factor: 5.731

A Theoretical Examination of Subject Formation Modes by Ranganathan and Others

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Abstract: *This is a summary of a topic's fundamental implications within the field of library and information science. Understanding the ways in which a subject is formed is more beneficial. It is noted that the majority of subjects fall under the ambit of library and information science and take the shape of assigned or derived terms or keywords. Additionally, the fundamental ideas behind terms within the field of linguistics are given. The many ways that Ranganathan identified for the production of complex and compound topics are explained. It has been noted that the various mechanisms of formation share certain characteristics.*

Keywords: Classificationist, Classifier, Basic subject; Complex subject, Compound subject, Isolate idea, Root word, Stems word, Subject formation process, Word formation process Formation

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "subject" has varying connotations depending on the context. It describes seven subject formation modes: loose assemblage, lamination, dissection, fusion, distillation, agglomeration, and cluster. These modes indicate systematic relationships that direct the organization of ideas into subjects. Generally speaking, the subject denotes any topic or theme of a work that is either explicitly stated in the relevant text or title or implied in its message. In library and information science, the subject occupies a special place because some aspects of it can be considered subjects, such as library.

Methods for Forming Subjects

The creation of a pure discipline known as a Primary Basic Subject (PBS) is one form of subject formation known as distillation. A number of compound subjects that are connected to one or more Basic subjects (BS) form the basis of this field. The distillation process results in the formation of primary basic topics. This mode is referred to as "multi-hybrid with common methodology" by Boulding. Distillation can be divided into two categories: Methods for Forming Subjects The creation of a pure discipline known as a Primary Basic Subject (PBS) is one form of subject formation known as distillation. A number of compound subjects that are connected to one or more Basic subjects (BS) form the basis of this field. The distillation process results in the formation of primary basic topics. This mode is referred to as "multi-hybrid with common methodology" by Boulding. Distillation can be divided into two categories: Type 1: In this category, the brand-new Primary Basic Subject incorporates the theory of a field derived from an idea or ideas that are distilled into a practical application in various Basic subjects. "CC Management (PBS) 8 Management of University Library 2, J4:8" is one example. Kind 2: The idea only arises within subjects connected to a specific Basic subject in the distillation of Kind 2. As a result of this procedure, it is possible that a brand-new field of study with some guiding principles and presumptions for its development will emerge, one that is backed by observable literary evidence. Statistical calculus, microbiology, anesthesiology, international relations, ergonomics, and forestry are all examples of disciplines developed through this kind of distillation. Lamination Similar to how a sandwich is made by layering a vegetable on top of bread, lamination is made by using an over-layering facet. Ranganathan claims that "a compound subject is formed when the basic layer is a basic subject and the other layers are isolated ideas." There are two types of laminate: Lamination 1: In this method, a basic facet is laminated over one or more isolated facets. As a result, there are multiple subjects. Models: Life structures of the human body, Treatment of infections of plant Lamination 2: In this

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mode, a compound facet's sub-facets are laminated over each other. Fusion: The advanced stage of loose assemblage is fusion. At the point when a free gathering sets into a super durable relationship and the various constituents are irreversibly joined to frame a completely new subject with its own exceptional confines and scholarly warrant, it is known as a melded subject or a subject brought into the world by the combination. Examples include chemical physics, biophysics, biochemistry, geopolitics, astrobiology, and education. Clinical Law Socio-artificial intelligence, and so on Cluster: putting together a group of similar things because they are related to one another, happen at the same time, or are easier to treat or talk about. The document in which the initial findings are compiled, similar to a collection. Examples: Area studies, such as Sinology (Chinese studies), Nippinology (Japanese studies), and Oceanography, which focus on a specific geographic area. Generalia person study, in which a cluster Gandhian is the focus of a multifaceted personality. Investigation of element or peculiarities framing the focal point of a group Soil science, Surface science.

More about Modes of formation of Subject

b) Lamination 2: In this form of mode

i) Two or more species of basic subject going with the same primary basic subject are compounded over one another, giving rise to a compound basic subject.

ii) Two or more isolates from the same schedule of isolates are compounded, giving rise to the compound isolate. Eg. Urban youths

5) Agglomeration

It is the process of the collecting together of entities into large masses without cohesion among the components. An agglomeration can be a basic subject or it can also be an isolate idea. Agglomeration may be made up of consecutive constituent or even non-consecutive constituents.

Example: Agglomeration of kind 1: Natural sciences

Example: Agglomeration of kind 2: History and Economics

6) Loose Assemblage: There are three different modes of formation of subject by loose assemblage i.e

a) Loose Assemblage 1: In this mode of formation, two or more subjects – simple or compound are studied in their mutual relation. Such a relation is called inter subject phase relation and gives rise to a complex subject. The phase relations taken under this mode of formation are –

i) General Relation: Example: The relation of mathematics and biology

ii) Bias: Example: Physics bias to biology

iii) Comparison: Example: Physics compared with chemistry

iv) Difference: Example: The difference between physics and chemistry

v) Influence: Example: The influence of physics on biology

vi) Tool: Here one subject may be used as a tool for studying another subject. Example: The application of statistics to the study of library science.

b) Loose Assemblage 2: In this mode of formation two or more isolate from one and the same schedule are brought into mutual relation. Such a relation is called the inter – schedule phase relation and give rise to a complex isolate. The phase relations taken under this mode of formation are –

i) General Relation: Example: The relation between Jainism and Hinduism

ii) Bias: Example: Bias of Bernard show to Shakespeare.

iii) Comparison: Example: The comparison between Hinduism and Buddhism

iv) Difference: Example: The difference between Hinduism and Buddhism

v) Tool

c) Loose Assemblage 3: In this mode of formation “two or more isolate taken from the one and the same array of order higher than 1 in one and the same schedule are brought into mutual relation”. Such a relation is called the “inter-array-phase relation” and gives rise to a complex isolate. The phase relations taken under this mode of formation are –

i) General: Example: The relation between UDC and DDC
ii) Bias: Example: The bias of UDC towards DDC
iii) Comparison: Example: CC compared with DDC
iv) Difference: Example: The difference between CC and DDC
v) Influence: Example: The influence of CC on DDC
vi) Tool

7) Cluster
In the cluster form of mode, "several specialized studies on a particular phenomenon or an entity are gathered together into a field of study". It is also known as subject bundle. Examples Social Science, Natural Science.

II. CONCLUSION

The concept of subject from the perspective of formation of subject has been of this discussion. Subject headings or term descriptors, which are useful for indexing and cataloguing, are usually the focus of LIS research. As a result, the LIS concept of subject is largely term-dependent or keyword-centric. The topic has been discussed in this paper from a fresh angle—from a linguistic point of view. There are numerous similarities between the processes of compound words and complex or compound subjects' formation. Because the processes of creation are the same in nature, it makes sense that both compound words and complex subjects may have sets of intrinsic characteristics that are similar. Conceptually, words are clearly smaller entities than subjects. The subjects are larger, more continuous entities, while the words are discrete, piecemeal entities. The conclusion that well-defined and semantically related sets of words eventually form the denomination of a subject, also known as a subject's molecule, can be drawn from this logical perspective as well.

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