

**Session 7 : Language, linguistics, nationalities and ethnic groups**  
**An introduction to the 400s, and tables 4, 5 and 6**  
**National Library of New Zealand**

**Contents**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Introduction.....</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Table 4 and the 400s.....</b>   | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>How to build a number for a work relating to a specific language:.....</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Table 6. Languages .....</b>  | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>Table 5 Ethnic and national groups. ....</b>                                | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Special situations.....</b>   | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Deciding between ethnic group and nationality.....</b>                      | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Conveying the location of the group by adding further from Table 2.....</b> | <b>13</b> |
| <b>Adding standard subdivisions.....</b>                                       | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Homework: .....</b>   | <b>19</b> |

**Introduction**

It is logical to consider the 400s and Tables 4, 5 and 6 together, as these all encompass topics such as language, nationality and ethnic group.

Specifically, the 400s encompass works about language. Subdivisions from Table 4 are used with numbers in the 400s to convey more precise aspects of language.

We can also add subdivisions from Tables 5, and 6 to a base number to include aspects such as language, ethnicity, and nationality within the classification.

Numbers from Tables 4, 5 and 6 are never used alone. They are only used when there is a specific instruction in the schedules or in another table to add from the appropriate table. It is just a matter of following the instructions as you navigate through WebDewey.

Please note that the structure of the 400s and Tables 5 and 6 approximately (though not exactly) mirror the structure of the 800s. This will help you navigate.

For example:

440 French language

840 French literature

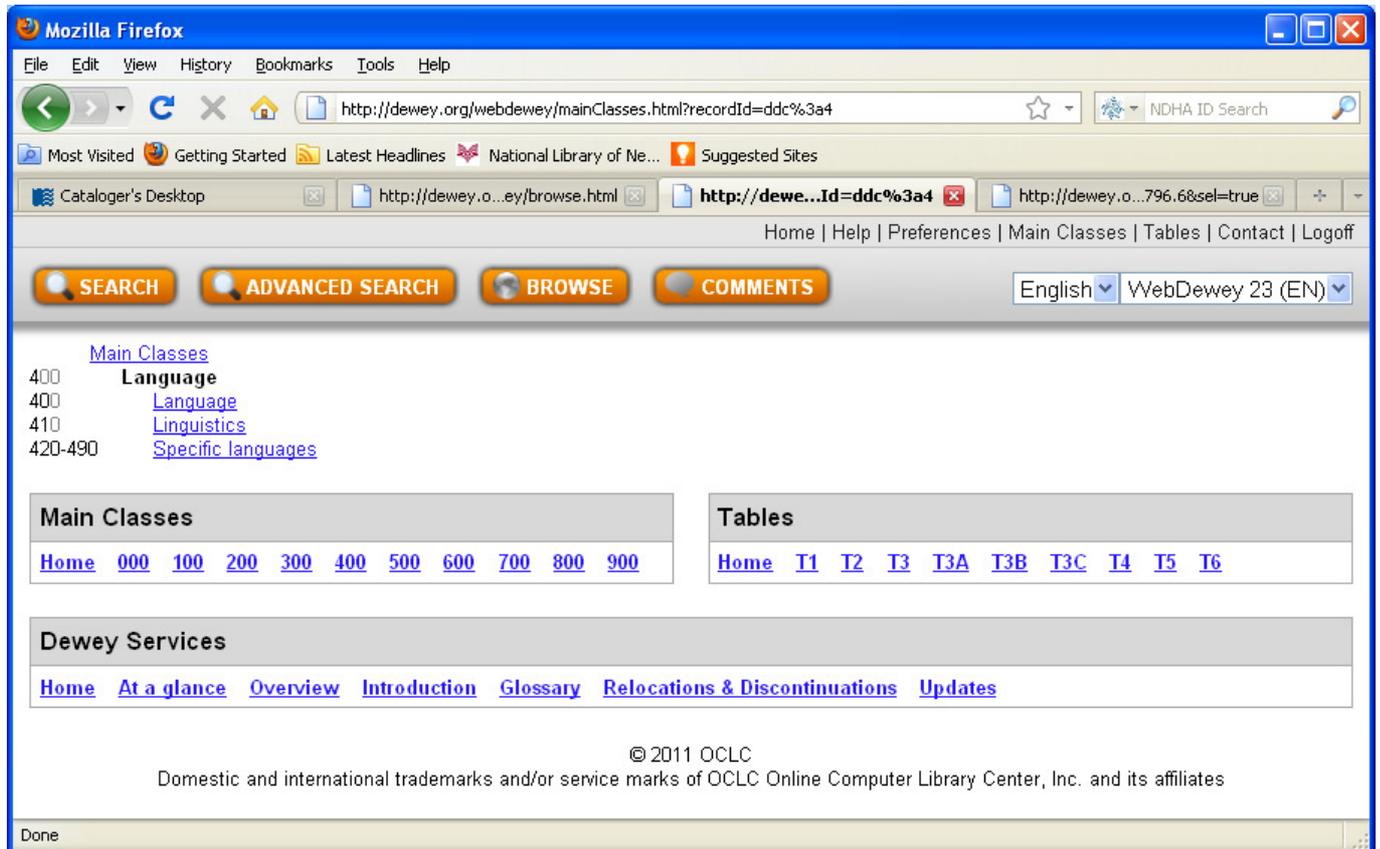
Table 5 -- 41 French people

Table 6 -- 41 French language

## **Table 4 and the 400s**

The 400 class (Languages) includes comprehensive works about both language and literature, works about linguistics, and works about specific languages (e.g. a Māori grammar, or a French dictionary).

In WebDewey, click on the Main Class 400



You will see that Linguistics is located at 410, and specific languages are located at 420-490.

As we noted previously, the languages in the 400s are arranged in a way that mirrors the 800s (for example, English language is 420, English literature is 820).

Click on [420-490 Specific languages](#), then on [420-480](#).

You will see that there is quite an Euro-centric focus to the 400s. European languages are located at 420-480, and all other languages at 490. This means that non-European languages such as Māori and Pasifika languages tend to have rather long and complex numbers.

Often we will want to add a specific aspect of the language to the base number for the language. For example, you may have a Russian dictionary in hand, and you need to express both that the focus is the Russian language, and that it is a dictionary. These aspects can be conveyed by adding a subdivision from Table 4 to the base number for the Russian language.

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*

**Table 4**

Right-click on [T4](#) to open in a new tab.

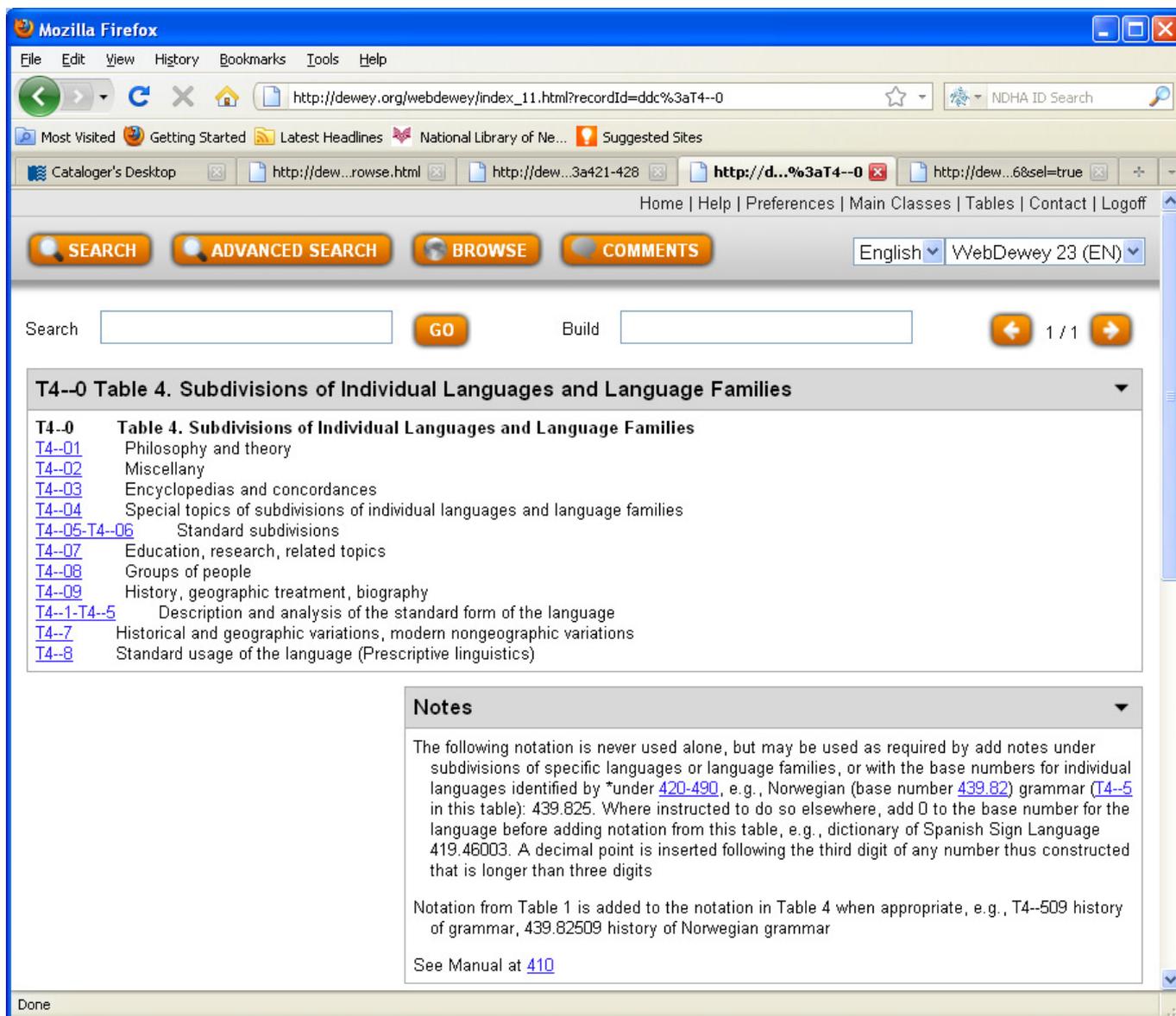


Table 4 covers these aspects of language:

- T4—1 Writing systems, phonology, phonetics
- T4—2 Etymology (the history and evolution of words)
- T4—3 Dictionaries
- T4—5 Grammar
- T4—7 Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations
- T4—8 Standard usage of the language (Prescriptive linguistics) – includes readers, translation etc.

**How to build a number for a work relating to a specific language:**

- 1) Chose the base number in 420-490.
- 2) If instructed, add from Table 6 to convey the language more precisely (this is explained further in the next session).
- 3) If instructed, add from Table 4 to convey a specific aspect of the language

**EXAMPLE: A standard English grammar**

| English language      | Aspect of the language | English grammar |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>42</b>             | <b>5</b>               | <b>42/5</b>     |
| Base number from 800s | Table 4 - Grammar      |                 |

1. Click on [400](#), then [420-490 Specific languages](#), then [420-480 Specific Indo-European languages other than east Indo-European languages and Celtic languages](#).
2. Click on the number for the English language - [420 English & Old English languages](#). The base number for the English language is **42**
3. We need to add further to convey the ‘grammar’ aspect, so click on [421-428 Subdivisions of English](#)
4. Under ‘Notes’, follow instruction to ‘add to base number 42 notation T4--1-T4--8 from Table 4.’
5. Right-click to open Table 4 in a separate tab
6. Click on [T4--1-T4--5 Description and analysis of the standard form of the language](#)
7. Click on [T4--5 Grammar of the standard form of the language](#).
8. Add **5** to base number **42**
9. Your number is complete: **42/5**

**EXAMPLE: A Mandarin reader for adults**

| Chinese language      | Aspect of the language | Mandarin readers |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>495.1</b>          | <b>86</b>              | <b>495.1/86</b>  |
| Base number from 400s | Table 4 - Readers      |                  |

- a. Click on [400](#), then [420-490 Specific languages](#), then [490 Other languages](#), then **495 Languages of east and southeast Asia**.
- b. Click on the number for the Chinese language – [495.1 Chinese](#). You will see that Mandarin is classed under this number.
- c. Follow guideline to **\*Add to base number as instructed under [420-490](#)**
- d. Right-click on [420-490](#) to open in a new tab
- e. Follow guideline to **'add to base number for each language identified by \* as instructed at beginning of [T4—0](#)'**
- f. Right-click to open Table 4 in a separate tab
- g. Click on [T4—8 Standard usage of the language \(Prescriptive linguistics\)](#)
- h. Click on [T4—86 Readers](#)
- i. Add **86** to base number **495.1**
- j. Your number is complete: **495.1/86**

**EXAMPLE: A book about Kiwi (New Zealand dialect) slang**

| English language      | Aspect of the language  | History, geographic treatment, biography | New Zealand | Final number       |
|-----------------------|---|--|-------------|--------------------|
| <b>42</b>             | <b>7</b>  | <b>09</b>                                | <b>93</b>   | <b>42/7./09/93</b> |
| Base number from 400s | Table 4 - Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations | Table 1                                  | Table 2     |                    |

- a. Kiwi slang is a variant of English. So click on [400](#), then [420-490 Specific languages](#), then [420-480 Specific Indo-European languages other than east Indo-European languages and Celtic languages](#).
- b. Click on the number for the English language - [420 English & Old English languages](#). Your base number is **42**
- c. We need to add further to convey the ‘slang’ aspect, so click on [421-428 Subdivisions of English](#)
- d. Under ‘Notes’, follow instruction to ‘add to base number 42 notation T4--1-T4--8 from Table 4.’
- e. Right-click to open Table 4 in a separate tab
- f. Click on [T4--7 Historical and geographic variations, modern nongeographic variations](#). You will see that jargon and slang are classed here.
- g. Add **7** to base number **42** to create: **42/7**
- h. Click on note: See Manual at [T4--7](#). Follow instruction: **Add notation from Table 1 to T4--7 and its subdivisions according to the usual limitations on use of standard subdivisions.**
- i. This means that we can add standard subdivisions from Table 1 to show the place, ‘New Zealand’.
- j. Right click on Table 1 to open in a new tab.
- k. Click on the link [T1--09 History, geographic treatment, biography](#).
- l. Click on [T1-093-T1--099 Specific continents, countries, localities; extraterrestrial worlds](#).

## DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)

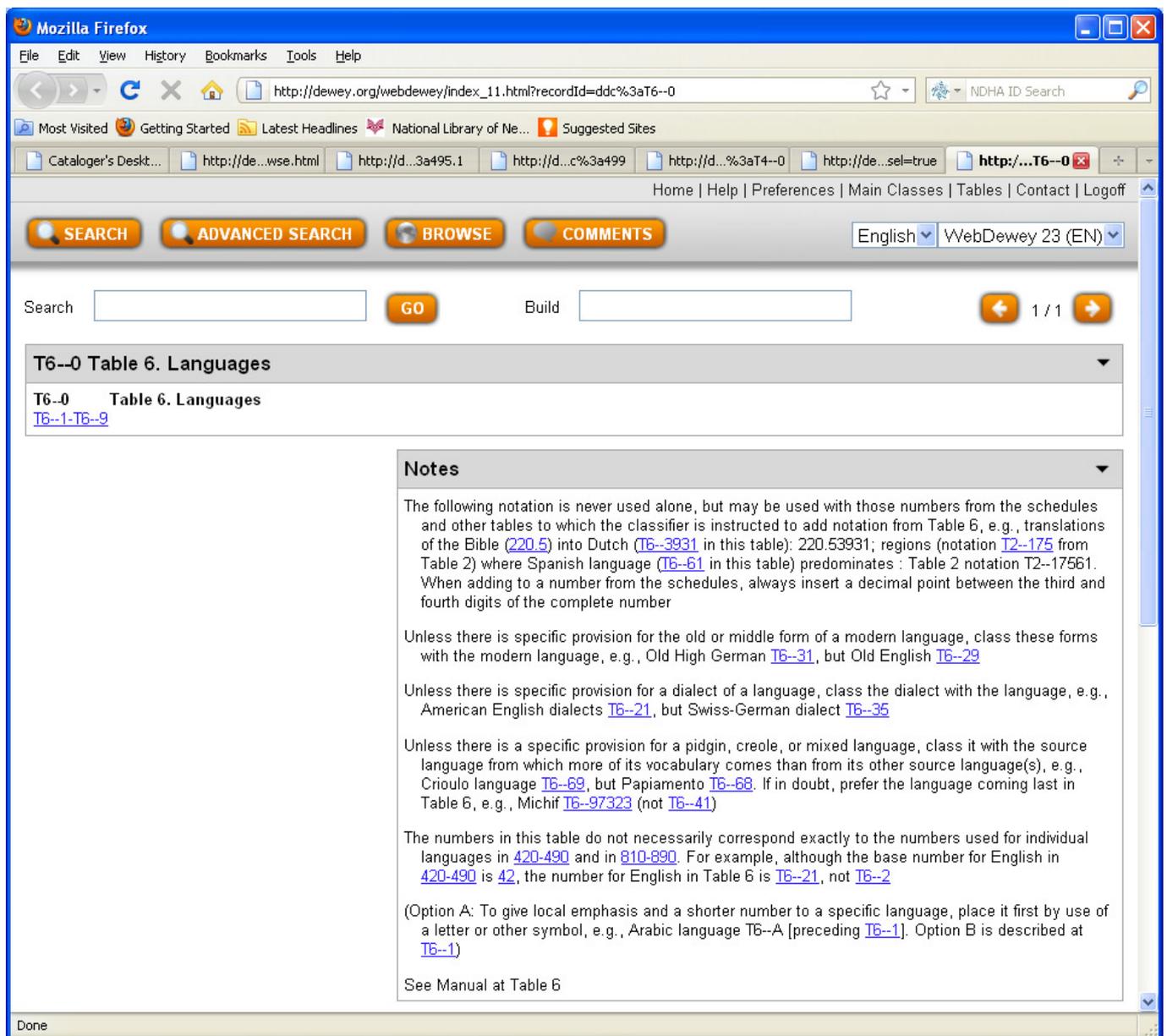
- m. Follow instruction “Add to base number T1--09 notation T2--3-T2--9 from Table 2”.
- n. Find the Table 2 subdivision for New Zealand –**93**
- o. Add to your number in progress to create the final number: **42/7./09/93**

### **Table 6. Languages**

Table 6 enables us to add language as an aspect of the subject. Again we can do this only when instructed in the schedules or in the other tables.

Right-click on Table 6 to open in a new tab.

There are some useful notes that explain how Table 6 numbers are used in specific situations – such as if you have a specific dialect, or an old form of a language



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Dewey Decimal Classification website. The address bar shows the URL: [http://dewey.org/webdewey/index\\_11.html?recordId=ddc%3aT6--0](http://dewey.org/webdewey/index_11.html?recordId=ddc%3aT6--0). The page title is "T6--0 Table 6. Languages". Below the title, there is a search bar with the text "Search" and a "GO" button. To the right of the search bar, there is a "Build" field and a "1 / 1" indicator. The main content area is titled "Notes" and contains several paragraphs of text explaining how to use Table 6 numbers. The notes include examples of translations, dialects, and pidgins, and provide instructions on how to format the numbers. The notes are as follows:

The following notation is never used alone, but may be used with those numbers from the schedules and other tables to which the classifier is instructed to add notation from Table 6, e.g., translations of the Bible ([T20-5](#)) into Dutch ([T6-3931](#) in this table): 220.53931; regions (notation [T2-175](#) from Table 2) where Spanish language ([T6-61](#) in this table) predominates : Table 2 notation T2-17561. When adding to a number from the schedules, always insert a decimal point between the third and fourth digits of the complete number

Unless there is specific provision for the old or middle form of a modern language, class these forms with the modern language, e.g., Old High German [T6-31](#), but Old English [T6-29](#)

Unless there is specific provision for a dialect of a language, class the dialect with the language, e.g., American English dialects [T6-21](#), but Swiss-German dialect [T6-35](#)

Unless there is a specific provision for a pidgin, creole, or mixed language, class it with the source language from which more of its vocabulary comes than from its other source language(s), e.g., Crioulo language [T6-69](#), but Papiamentu [T6-68](#). If in doubt, prefer the language coming last in Table 6, e.g., Michif [T6-97323](#) (not [T6-41](#))

The numbers in this table do not necessarily correspond exactly to the numbers used for individual languages in [420-490](#) and in [810-890](#). For example, although the base number for English in [420-490](#) is [42](#), the number for English in Table 6 is [T6-21](#), not [T6-2](#)

(Option A: To give local emphasis and a shorter number to a specific language, place it first by use of a letter or other symbol, e.g., Arabic language T6-A [preceding [T6-1](#)]. Option B is described at [T6-1](#))

See Manual at Table 6

**DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)**

To see more detail, click on [T6--1-T6--9](#).

T6—1 Indo-European languages

T6—2 English and Old English (Anglo-Saxon)

T6—3 Germanic languages

T6—4 Romance languages

T6—5 Italian, Dalmatian, Romanian, Rhaetian, Sardinian, Corsican

T6—6 Spanish, Portuguese, Galician

T6—7 Italic languages

T6—8 Hellenic languages

The layout of Table 6 approximately mirrors the arrangement of the language numbers in the 400s.

For example, **495.1** is the base number for Chinese language, T6—**951** is the table number for Chinese language.

Often Table 6 is used in conjunction with the 400s or 800s to create more precise numbers for a language. For example, there is no specific number for the Māori language in the 400s, the closest that you can get is 499 - Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages. To convey a specific language such as Maori, you are instructed to add numbers from Table 6 to the base number 499.

**EXAMPLE: A Māori dictionary**

| Polynesian languages  | Māori language           | Dictionaries  | Māori dictionary  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------|
| <b>499</b>            | 442                      | <b>3</b>  | <b>499./442/3</b> |
| Base number from 800s | Table 6 – Māori language | Table 4 – Dictionaries of the standard form of the language |                   |

1. Click on [400](#), then [420-490](#) Specific languages, then [490](#) Other languages.
2. Click on the number for the **Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages - [499](#)**
3. Follow instruction to ‘**Add to base number 499 the numbers following T6--99 in notation T6--991-T6--999 from Table 6.**’
4. Right-click on [T--6](#) to open in a new tab.

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*

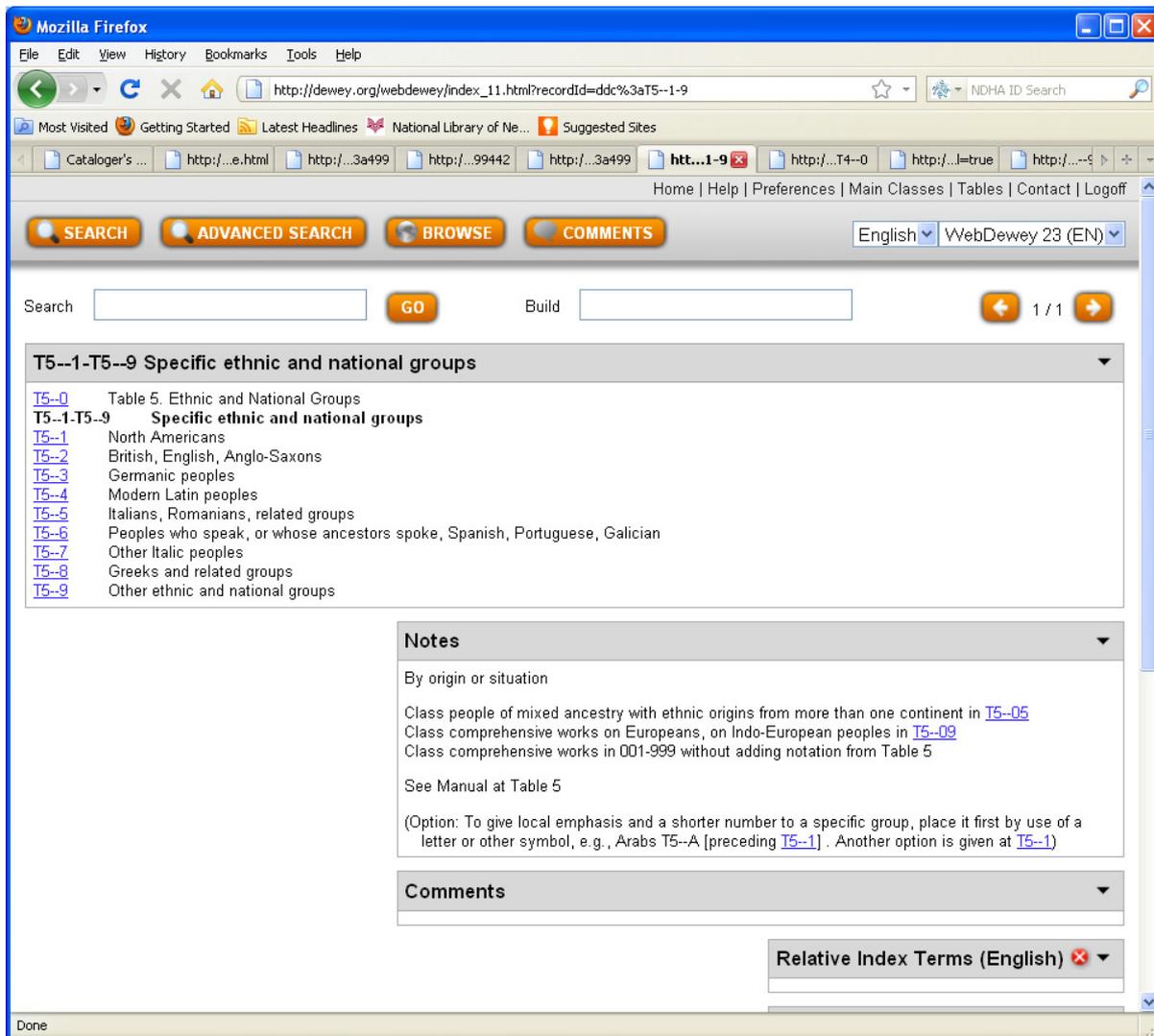
5. Click on [T6--1-T6--9](#).
6. Click on [T6--9 Other languages](#)
7. Click on [T6--99 Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages](#)
8. Click on [T6--994 Polynesian languages](#)
9. Click on [T6--9944 Tahitic languages](#)
10. Click on [T6--99442 Maori](#)
11. As instructed, add 442 to base number 499. Your number in progress is: **499./442**
12. Return to tab for 499, which should still be open. Follow instruction: ‘then to the number for each language listed below add further as instructed at beginning of T4—0.’ You will see that the Māori language is in the list, so you can add further.
13. Right-click to open [T--4](#) in a separate tab
14. Click on [T4--1-T4--5 Description and analysis of the standard form of the language](#)
15. Click on [T4--3 Dictionaries of the standard form of the language](#)
16. Add **3** to base number **499.442**
17. Your number is complete: **499./442/3**

### **Table 5 Ethnic and national groups**

Table 5 is used to convey the aspect of ethnic or national groups of people. Again, notation from Table 5 is only added when there is a specific instruction in the schedules or in another table.

Click on [T--5](#), then click on [T5--1-T5--9](#)

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*



Again, the arrangement of numbers in Table 5 approximately matches the arrangement of languages in the 400s, 800s, and Table 6. For example:

- T5—3 Germanic peoples
- 430 German language
- 830 German literature
- T6--3 Germanic languages.

Sometimes following the instructions in Table 5 will mean that you are instructed to add further from Table 6 (Languages) to specify an ethnic group more precisely.

**EXAMPLE: A work about Māori and the struggle for political rights**

|   |   |                          |                            |
|---|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Civil and political rights of ethnic and national groups                | Polynesians   | Māori                    | Māori and political rights |
| <b>323.11</b>   | 994   | <b>42</b>                | <b>323.11/994/42</b>       |
| Base number from 323.111-323.119<br>Specific ethnic and national groups | Table 5 – Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages | Table 5 – Māori language |                            |

- a. Find the base number for civil and political rights – 323. Click on 323. You will see below:  
  
323.1 Civil and political rights of nondominant groups
- b. Click on [323.11 Ethnic and national groups](#)
- c. Click on [323.111-323.119 Specific ethnic and national groups](#)
- d. Follow instruction to ‘Add to base number [323.11](#) notation [T5--1-T5--9](#) from Table 5.’
- e. Right-click to open [T5--1-T5--9](#) in a new tab.
- f. Click on [T5--9 Other ethnic and national groups](#)
- g. Click on [T5--99 Papuans; Aboriginal Australians and Tasmanians; Malayo-Polynesian and related peoples; miscellaneous peoples.](#)
- h. Click on [T5--994 Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages](#)
- i. Add **994** to your base number: **323.11/994**
- j. Follow instruction to ‘Add to base number **T5--994** the numbers following **T6--994**’
- k. Right-click on [T--6](#) to open in a new tab.
- l. Click on [T6--1-T6--9](#).
- m. Click on [T6--9 Other languages](#)

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*

- n. Click on [T6—99](#) Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages
- o. Click on [T6—994](#) Polynesian languages
- p. Click on [T6—9944](#) Tahitic languages
- q. Click on [T6—99442](#) Maori
- r. Return to your tab for **T5-994**, which should still be open. The numbers following T6—994 are 42. As instructed, add **42** to base number **323.11/994**.
- s. Your number is complete: **323.11/994/42**

### **Special situations**

Return to the base tab for Table 5. You will see that there are quite a lot of notes at the beginning of T5, which you will need to consult for specific situations.

There are three situations in particular when you need to consult these notes:

- a) When deciding between ethnic group and nationality
- b) When conveying the location of an ethnic or national group by adding a subdivision from Table 2
- c) When adding standard subdivisions to convey a specific aspect of an ethnic or national group (for example, you may have an exhibition of the art of a specific group).

#### **a) Deciding between ethnic group and nationality**

If you have a choice between ethnic group and nationality, the Table 5 instructions explain that you should choose the ethnic group.

**“Except where instructed otherwise, give preference to ethnic group over nationality, e.g., United States citizens of Serbian descent T5--9182073 (not [T5--13](#)) . In this table "ethnic group" most often means a group with linguistic ties, but it can also mean a group with other cultural ties”**

So Canadians of Pasifika descent will be classed with T5—995 (comprehensive works on Pacific Islanders) rather than with T5—11 Canadians

**b) Conveying the location of the group by adding further from Table 2**

You may need to convey both ethnic group and place – for example Germans in New Zealand.

You do this by adding from Table 5 (ethnic group), then adding ‘0’, and then adding the appropriate number from Table 2.

This is according to the instruction **“Except where instructed otherwise, and unless it is redundant, add 0 to the number from this table and to the result add notation T2--1 or T2--3-T2--9 from Table 2 for area in which a group is or was located.”**

So to convey the aspect of Germans in New Zealand, you would add T5—31 (Germans), then add 0, then add ‘93’ (New Zealand) from Table 2.

However, you do **not** add the place if this is redundant. For example, you would expect to find Germans in Germany, so the number in this case would just be T5—31 (Germans)

**EXAMPLE: A general book about Tongans in Tonga**

|  |   |                           |                   |
|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Ethnic groups  | Polynesians   | Tongans                   | Tongans in Tonga  |
| <b>305.8</b>   | 994   | <b>82</b>                 | <b>305.899482</b> |
| Base number from Schedules – Specific ethnic and national groups | Table 5 – Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages | Table 5 – Tongan language |                   |

1. Find the base number for ethnic and national groups – 305.8.
2. Click [305.81-305.89](#) **Specific ethnic and national groups**
3. Follow instruction to Add to base number 305.8 notation T5--1-T5--9 from Table 5
4. Right-click to open [T5--1-T5—9](#) in a new tab.
5. Click on [T5—9](#) **Other ethnic and national groups**
6. Click on [T5—99](#) **Papuans; Aboriginal Australians and Tasmanians; Malayo-Polynesian and related peoples; miscellaneous peoples.**

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*

7. Click on [T5—994 Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages](#)
8. Add **994** to your base number: **305.8994**
9. Follow instruction to ‘Add to base number T5--994 the numbers following T6—994’
10. Right-click on [T--6](#) to open in a new tab.
11. Click on [T6--1-T6—9](#).
12. Click on [T6—9 Other languages](#)
13. Click on [T6—99 Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages](#)
14. Click on [T6—994 Polynesian languages](#)
15. Click on [T6—99448 Tongic languages](#)
16. Click on [T6—99482 Tongan](#)
17. Return to your tab for **T5-994**, which should still be open. The numbers following T6—994 are 82. As instructed, add **82** to base number **305.8994**
18. You cannot add further, as adding the Table 2 subdivision for the place (Tonga) is redundant. Your number is complete: **305.8/994/82**

**EXAMPLE: A general book about Māori in Australia**

| Ethnic groups  | Polynesians   | Māori                    | Facet indicator | Australia           | Māori in Australia   |
|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <b>305.8</b>   | 994   | <b>42</b>                | <b>0</b>        | <b>94</b>           | <b>305.899442094</b> |
| Base number from Schedules – Specific ethnic and national groups | Table 5 – Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages | Table 5 – Maori language |                 | Table 2 subdivision |                      |

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*

1. Find the base number for ethnic and national groups – 305.8.
2. Click [305.81-305.89](#) **Specific ethnic and national groups**
3. Follow instruction to ‘**Add to base number 305.8 notation T5--1-T5--9 from Table 5**’
4. Right-click to open [T5--1-T5--9](#) in a new tab.
5. Click on [T5--9](#) **Other ethnic and national groups**
6. Click on [T5--99](#) **Papuans; Aboriginal Australians and Tasmanians; Malayo-Polynesian and related peoples; miscellaneous peoples.**
7. Click on [T5--994](#) **Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages**
8. Add **994** to your base number: **305.8994**
9. Follow instruction to ‘**Add to base number T5--994 the numbers following T6--994**’
10. Right-click on [T--6](#) to open in a new tab.
11. Click on [T6--1-T6--9](#).
12. Click on [T6--9](#) **Other languages**
13. Click on [T6--99](#) **Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages**
14. Click on [T6--994](#) **Polynesian languages**
15. Click on [T6--9944](#) **Tahitic languages**
16. Click on [T6--99442](#) **Maori**
17. Return to your tab for **T5-994**, which should still be open. The numbers following T6--994 are 42. As instructed, add **42** to base number **305.8994**. Your number in progress is: **305.899442**
18. Return to your base tab for T5. Follow instruction to “**Except where instructed otherwise, and unless it is redundant, add 0 to the number from this table and to the result add notation T2--1 or T2--3-T2--9 from Table 2 for area in which a group is or was located.**”
19. In this case the place is not redundant – Australia is an important aspect of the classification. So add ‘0’ then add the T2 number for Australia ‘94’ to your base number. Your number is complete: **305.8/994/42/0/94**

**DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)**

**c) Adding standard subdivisions**

In **some situations** you can further add standard subdivisions from Table 1 after adding from Table 5 - for example to convey aspects such as periodicals, directories, dictionaries, exhibitions, time period etc. etc.

According to the instructions ‘Standard subdivisions may be added to Table 5 notation when that notation is **added directly** to the base number, e.g., periodicals about sociology of Irish Americans 305.8916207305.’

However, there are **important limitations** on when you can add standard subdivisions to Table 5 numbers.

One common situation is to add the aspect of a national or ethnic group by adding **T1—089** to your base number, and then following the instructions under **T1--089** to add further from Table 5.

If the number from Table 5 is added by means of **-089 from Table 1**, you are **not** allowed to add standard subdivisions.

This is according to the instruction ‘**However, standard subdivisions are not added to Table 5 notation when that notation is used through interposition of notation T1--089 from Table 1.**’

**EXAMPLE: A history of Chinese doctors and nurses in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**

The number is: 610.89/951 **not** 610.89/951/00904

| Medicine  | Ethnic group                        | Chinese   | Chinese medical personnel |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| <b>61</b> | 089                                 | <b>951</b>  | <b>61/0.89/951</b>        |
| Schedules | Table 1- Ethnic and National groups | Table 5 – Chinese<br><br>You cannot add further as you have added by means of T1--089 |                           |

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*

- a. Find the base number for medicine – 610. Click on 610. You will see the instruction: **Standard subdivisions are added for medicine and health together, for medicine alone**

This means that you can add '089' (Ethnic and national groups) from Table 1.

- b. Right-click on Table 1 to open in a new tab. Click on [T1—08](#) **Groups of people**, then click on [T1—089](#) **Ethnic and national groups**. Add –089 to your base number: **61/0.89**
- c. Then click on T1--0891-T1—0899 Specific ethnic and national groups
- d. Follow instruction to 'Add to base number [T1--089](#) notation [T5--1-T5--9](#) from Table 5'
- e. Right-click to open [T5--1-T5—9](#) in a new tab.
- f. Click on [T5—9](#) **Other ethnic and national groups**
- g. Click on [T5—95](#) **East and southeast Asian peoples; Munda**
- h. Click on: **T5—951 Chinese**
- i. Add **951** to your base number **610.89** to create the number **610.89/951**
- j. You cannot add further as you have added the Table 5 number by means of T1—089. Your final number is: **610.89/951**

To summarize, you are **only** allowed to further add standard subdivisions if there is an instruction in the schedules that tells you to add directly from Table 5,

Please also note that if you are adding standard subdivisions without having added first from Table 2 (i.e. adding a number for place), you need to interpose **00** between the Table 5 number and the Table 1 number.

**EXAMPLE: An encyclopaedia of traditional Māori cooking**

| Ethnic cooking             | Polynesians   | Māori                    | Facet indicator   | Encyclopaedias                                       | Encyclopaedia of Māori cooking |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|
| <b>641.592</b>             | 994   | <b>42</b>                | <b>0</b>  | <b>03</b>  | <b>641.592/994/42/0/03</b>     |
| Base number from schedules | Table 5 – Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages | Table 6 – Maori language | Instruction in table 5 to add two zeroes as place not added | Table 1 – Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, concordances |                                |

1. Find the base number for ethnic cooking – **641.592**.
2. Click on [641.5921-641.5929](#) **Specific ethnic and national groups**
3. Follow instruction to **Add to base number 641.592 notation T5--1-T5--9 from Table 5,**
4. Right-click to open [T5--1-T5--9](#) in a new tab.
5. Click on [T5--9](#) **Other ethnic and national groups**
6. Click on [T5--99](#) **Papuans; Aboriginal Australians and Tasmanians; Malayo-Polynesian and related peoples; miscellaneous peoples.**
7. Click on [T5--994](#) **Peoples who speak, or whose ancestors spoke, Polynesian languages**
8. Add **994** to your base number: **641.592/994**
9. Follow instruction to **‘Add to base number T5--994 the numbers following T6--994’**
10. Right-click on [T--6](#) to open in a new tab.
11. Click on [T6--1-T6--9](#).
12. Click on [T6--9](#) **Other languages**

*DDC 23 Training Programme Session 7 – Language, linguistics, nationalities, and ethnic groups (16 August 2012)*

13. Click on [T6—99](#) **Non-Austronesian languages of Oceania, Austronesian languages, miscellaneous languages**
14. Click on [T6—994](#) **Polynesian languages**
15. Click on [T6—9944](#) **Tahitic languages**
16. Click on [T6—99442](#) **Maori**
17. Return to your tab for **T5-994**, which should still be open. The numbers following T6—994 are 42. As instructed, add **42** to base number **641.592/994**. Your number in progress is: **641.592/994/42**
18. Return to your base tab for T5. It is redundant to add 093 for New Zealand. As you have added the Table 5 number directly to the base number (rather than through Table 1 –089), you can add standard subdivisions. Follow instruction to **“If notation from Table 2 is not added, use 00 for standard subdivisions.”** Add 00 to your base number: **641.592/994/42/00**
19. Find the standard subdivision from Table 1 for encyclopaedias by right-clicking on Table 1 to open in a new tab. You will see that this is T1—03
20. Add ‘3’ to your base number. Your number is complete: **641.592/994/42/00/3**

## **Homework**

1. Work through the remaining exercises 10.1-11.1 on pages 75-79 of Mary Mortimer, *Learn Dewey Decimal Classification (Edition 22)*.<sup>i</sup>

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<sup>i</sup> Mary Mortimer, *Learn Dewey Decimal Classification (Edition 22)* (Canberra: DocMatrix, 2004), 75-79.