CHAPTER 6
PROBLEMS IN THE RECOGNITION OF FUNDAMENTAL CATEGORIES

6.1 Introduction

Recognition of manifestations of the fundamental categories is beset with multiple problems. The recognition of manifestation can be done at three levels, namely, generic level, basic subjects level, and specific subjects level. Generic level of recognition of the manifestations of fundamental categories (FC) is primarily based on individual concepts. It is free from the contexts. The recognition of manifestations of (FC) for these concepts are based on their unique definitions. For example, the term 'snake' is deemed to be a manifestation of the (FC) personality. Similarly, "building" is a manifestation of the (FC) Personality. "Iron" is a substance; it is a manifestation of the (FC) Matter-Material. "Viscosity" is a Property. It is a manifestation of Matter property. "Criticism" is an action. It is a manifestation of (FC) Energy. The recognition of manifestations of (FC) at the basic subjects level is context specified. Its comprehension or generality lies within the scope of the compound subjects going with that particular basic subject. This may be denoted as class intensive level. At the specific subject level, the recognition of manifestation of (FC) would be operative with only one compound subject. The relational aspects of different concepts incident in a compound subject would also effect the recognition of the (FC). The generic level recognition of manifestation of (FC) can be correlated to near-seminal approach. The class-intensive level is correlated to optimum level approach and the specific subject level be correlated to phenomenal level, that is, closest to the reality of occurrence. The classificationist and the classifier are
confronted with the organisation of the class intensive recognition of manifestations of the (FC). Such a recognition would provide an optimum approach to both generic as well as specific approach.

The recognition of the manifestations of the (FC) at the collective level of basic subject and at the level of specific subjects gives rise to different kinds of problems. These problems are to be identified and the measure of their incidence in the compound subjects is to be observed. The problems in relation to manifestations of the different (FC) are presented in this Chapter.

6.2 Personality

Personality is a core concept or core-entity of any subject statement. Its role is akin to the noun phrase of a sentence. In class intensive situation, this core concept could be anything. We find that different types of concepts can take the position of Personality. The recognition of Personality, therefore, became a problem. Probably it is this fact that made Ranganathan to suggest Method of Residues (122) as a procedure for the recognition of Personality facet. However, while designing the depth classification schedules for different subjects, we have found the need to recognise the manifestation of the (FC) Personality. The manifestation of the (FC) - Matter, Energy, Space and Time - would then become easier. Thus the focal idea studied in the framework of a basic subject is deemed to be Personality. Thus the problems in the recognition of the (FC) Personality is not definitional, but contextual. The semantic and syntactic aspects in the formation of compound subjects and the generalisation of these structures to a nodal base -- that is, a basic subject --
sets the difficulties in the recognition of Personality. This thesis exam­
ines these problems in the context of the interdisciplinary subjects and cor­
relates these problems to the modes of formation of subjects.

6.3 Matter

The concept of the (FC) Matter was a dormant one in the first six edi­
tions of Colon Classification. Material constituent or passive content of a focal idea was considered to be Matter. But the recognition of a quali­fier concept in 1963-64 led to the identification of material of make of an entity as one of the qualifiers. Therefore, the incidence of material as a manifestation of (FC) Matter appeared very rarely. When property ideas were deemed to be manifestation of (FC)Matter, the chance for incidence of the same increased in compound subjects. But the problem of distinction between property and action isolates came into prominence. Thus, the problem of recognition of the matter isolates and energy isolates were dependent on isolating passive and active nature of the action connoting terms. For example, the concept "design" in the compound subject "practical design considerations for CDC solar collectors" can be deemed as matter property, if it is a passive state and can be deemed as energy category, if it is an active concept. Besides, there could be problems associated with a qualifier and the property isolate. For example, large motor car and largeness of a motor car may not appear clearly in the formation of expressive title of the subject. One is often mistaken for another. The problem may be attributed to heterogeneous nature of formation of subjects.

6.4 Energy

The (FC) Energy is an important one. Normally it is associated with
transitive verb or action concepts. In CC (ed 4, 1952 to ed 6, 1966), it was associated with problem facet. This led to basketing in of non-homogeneous set of ideas into the manifestations of (FC) Energy. The recognition of property as a manifestation of (FC) Matter relieved this to some extent. But the manifestations of (FC) Energy gives rise to conflict with (FC) Matter in relation to functional and non-functional activities. For example, "metabolism" is a functional activity of living organism. It may give rise to doubt about its manifestation as to whether it is Energy or Matter (property). The qualifiers to energy such as agent of action, method of action, instruments of action, posed excessive problems in the recognition of manifestation of (FC) Energy.

6.5 Grouping of Problems

The recognition of the manifestations of (FC) is impeded by hindrances. This thesis aims to identify some of these hindrances. The hindrances are caused by several factors. Four such types have been identified. They are: Qualification, Multi-connotation, Heterogeneity and a combination of age, utility, literary warrant and professional status. A term may cannot more than one role of an idea. Then the problem is how to recognize the manifestations of the (FC) of these multi-connotations. For example, the concept "design" could be studied in two states -- the static as well as dynamic. The static state would mean the structure aspects or description of structure. The dynamic state would connote the process of creating the structures, that is, "designing" itself. Such connotations would lead to conflict in the recognition of (FC). Heterogeneity refers to the non-coherent formation of the compound subject. This gives rise to problems in the recognition of the (FC). The situational structure of the subject has to
be analysed. This is illustrated by the following compound subjects going with the basic subject "sociobiology". Consider the subject, "An age irrelevant concept of development". The bond strength between the concept of "development" and "free-from age" is not a coherent one. Similarly, consider the subject "Degree of human genetic isolation measured by isonomy and marital distances in two communities in an Italian Alipine valley". Here again, the heterogeneity is visible in the bond strength between "Human genetic isolation" and "isonomy" and "marital distances". This is purely due to heterogeneity in the formation of compound subjects. In addition, the developmental stage indicates the problems due to growth of the subject field. The age of the field, the utilitarian aspects, the professional commitments and the literary warrant taken together affects the recognition of manifestations of (FC). This is denoted by the abbreviation AULP. This indicates that the stage of development of the basic subject influences the recognition of the manifestations of the (FC). The following subject propositions would illustrate the problem: "Social inhibition of maturation in natural population of varieties". Here the influence of concept on "social inhibition" and "maturation" is still in an evolving process. This is a type of loose assemblage stage of the formation of subjects. This is the first stage of formation of an interdisciplinary basic subject. Another example would be "Ecologically oriented family intervention". The ecology is correlated with "Family intervention" in maintaining a homeostasis. This indicates a nascent formation of the interdisciplinary basic subject.

Thereafter we identify one more problem; the problem of qualifiers. They qualify a principal idea and thus result towards more specific ideas. Such an isolate is a compound isolate. The problem caused here is the pro-
blem of identification of the principal isolate. Once this is done, the qualifiers could be easily fixed. In interdisciplinary subjects, this problem is pronounced. For example, in "international relations", the specific subject "Peking: Hegemonism in action in South Asia", the Personality focus claimants are likely to be three - "South Asia", "China" and "Hegemonism". The recognition of one principal idea could relegate the others to the status of qualifiers.

This thesis attempts to identify the incidence of these problems in interdisciplinary subjects and suggest guidelines for overcoming these problems. The next chapter presents the pragmatics of the incidence of the causal factors in the recognition of (PC) in interdisciplinary subjects.