Język Haseł Przedmiotowych Biblioteki Narodowej i Język Haseł Przedmiotowych KABA. Ewolucja w kierunku Deskryptorów Biblioteki Narodowej

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Summary

The doctoral dissertation propounds a thesis that the development of both the Subject Heading Language of the National Library (*JHP BN*) and KABA Subject Heading Language (*JHP KABA*) has an evolutionary character and follows the same direction. It is a process of gradual transformation which finds its culmination in a new language which is being developed in the National Library - the Descriptors of the National Library (*DBN*). This system integrates the aforementioned subject heading languages. The additional quality of *DBN* lies in applying the same methodology to both bibliographic and subject description. Moreover, the dissertation indicates the ways in which DBN can counteract the isolation of library collections previously catalogued by different indexing languages in the network environment.

The objectives of the dissertation are achieved with the use of three research methods. The analytical method is applied to investigate the process of evolution of pre-coordinated languages towards post-coordination, in order to use them in the network environment. The comparative method is applied to demonstrate the similarities and differences between *JHP BN* and *JHP KABA*. The modelling method is used to design the ways of incorporating elements from *JHP BN* and *JHP KABA* into the process of developing *DBN*.

The result of the research is the verification of the thesis that *DBN* is the target effect of the evolution of *JHP BN* and *JHP KABA*, languages which have a substantial potential of usefulness in the creation of a new tool of bibliographic description in the library catalogs.

The doctoral dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, conclusion, five annexes, and bibliography.

Chapter 1 contains the general characteristic and the history of *JHP BN* and *JHP KABA*.

Chapter 2 is concerned with the central part of the catalogues - the authority file. In the process of evolution of indexing languages, during the stage of computer catalogues, the need to create and organise authority data into authority file had arisen. It had been noticed, that the

elements of bibliographic and content descriptions refer to the same elements of the reality outside of the documents. The process of integration of specific elements of authority file began. The next stage of the evolution of library catalogues is the presentation of authority data in the network environment.

In the same chapter are presented the conceptual models currently in use in librarianship - FRBR, FRAD, FRSAD, and IFLA-LRM. It demonstrates how the conceptual modeling affects the creation of the description of the documents and their presentation in the network environment.

Chapter 3 contains the definitions of pre-coordination and post-coordination - the types of syntax of languages, which are presented in the dissertation on the examples of *JHP BN*, *JHP KABA*, and *DBN*. The goal of the chapter is to present the evolution of pre-coordinated language towards post-coordination. Various stages of development of respective indexing languages indicating this change have been described.

Chapter 4 is mostly concerned with the idea of compatibility. This term is inseparably connected with the network environment. For this doctoral dissertation the compatibility is a key concept on several levels. At the meeting point of "natural" and "artificial" languages it dictates the rules of creating elements of lexis. The dissertation discusses matters connected with the semantics of natural languages and artificial languages built on the basis of natural languages. At the meeting point of various systems functioning in the network environment the compatibility dictates the rules of developing all elements of the system and decides whether the data is available or isolated.

The dissertation proves that the shifting environment enforces changes in the indexing languages, which from a diachronic perspective imitate the process of evolution.

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