Subject Description of Fiction

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Abstract *According to organisation of information, libraries try to be helpful to its users. When question comes at the fiction classification, there might be needed much more attention, as the fiction material suggest multiple interpretations.Purpose: describing how the fiction classification is in public libraries of Albania and what lacks; seeking through possibilities how to enhance the subject description by applicating new ways, adoptable in future steps. Approach: Revealing fiction preferences percentages among users in public libraries   need concrete data. Three main public libraries were object of study. Fiction is opened to variables interpretations. There should be accurate identifications for shelves purposes and enhanced subject descriptions. An analitic discourse help on issue. Descriptions and explanations need a qualitative method. Value: by using new tools (labels, signs, words, etc.) for subject description for quick choices and library future catalogs the result is the increasement of users satisfaction, which is a library mission too.Limits: New proposals for fiction description might be useful, helpful, but it also takes the risk of too much "watery" information. Some of them may confuse the unspecialised user, attracted by fiction section. Some of users don't need to much details. Conclusion: New forms found for subject description of fiction are indispensable and make easy the searching process. Users aren't interested   if tools are words, numbers, lables or signs. Whatever they are, they should be the right one to be useful on technical developments.*

Introduction

UDC classification system is applied in all types of library in Albania. UDC is a derivied system from Dewey classification but intended for a multi-lingual world, which advantage is to break barriers of language and act as a retrieval tool irrespective of vocabulary (McIlwaine, I. C.,1997). It's adoptable to different mondial culture. As in many fields of classification are accepted the basic criterias, in fiction it seemed as they are never enough. Fiction have specifics on every different culture and there should be specific divisions and suggestions for their subject in order to be more useful to users. There should be new practical ways for fiction identification. The suggestions should be noticeable when they're used for practical shelving purposes and "quick choices", expressed by colours, signs, etc.; and meaningful when used on for further   description of fiction subjects. For shelving purposes seem to be successful an adopting model of bookstore, but respecting at the same time classification criterias. Classification of fiction is more challenging than the classification of non-fiction works, because of their elusive topics."(Pogorelec, A., Sauperl. A, 2006). That's why a cataloger should be careful to enrich description (category, time of event, character, etc) of a fiction work. In the same time he must think also for the future's fiction position in future library online catalogs and other services.

Fiction collection

Public Libraries serve to their heterogenous cultural education users. Although many systems have been designed for purposes of specific domains and communities, the new situation of interconected global knowledge means that often we can not anticipate which users can access our knowledge recources. This poses the question of how to deal with both global and local sorroundings and needs with a diversity of traditions and special viewpoints. (IFLA, 2009) . Libraries in Albania spent a considerable part of their budget in fiction material. Fiction generally yields new type of continuosing recources. Dealing with subject description of fiction firstly it is needed to have a clearified idea upon some concepts as : genre fiction, literary fiction. Users have diverssive reading tastes. Some may prefer the works of genre fiction and some others like literary fiction.. Actually libraries haven't done any selection according to these definitions. Genre fiction- "…is sometimes used as a pejorative antonym of literary fiction. It is thought to be formulaic, comercial, sensational, melodramatic, and sentimental; the readers of genre fiction is the mass audience which are supposed to have less educated taste in literature than the readers of literary fiction…" wheather Literary fiction- "is presumed to have greater artistic merit and higher cultural value. It's a term in common usage since around 1970 to distinguish so called "serious" fiction from other types of genres fiction. It focuses more on style, psychological depth and character.The real term of literary fiction encopasses short stories, novellas, novelettes, novel and graphic novels". (wiki, 2009). This term is mostly identified with number 8 in UDC. Classification for fiction collection is becoming a necessity. One of the main reasons of visiting the   public library in Albania is finding material for leisure time, they need fiction. "Reading fiction can be educational, therapeutic, and can help people cope with situations they encounter in their lives". (Maclennan, A. 1996), even in genre fiction definition mentioned above. Each type of material encyclopedias, dictionaries, fact books, almanacs

are full text doc but they deserve separate treatment, as they form their own genre and they represent the most needed digital recources."(Jasco, P., 2006). This is more so for fiction genres too as they're divided in further subgenres or form a new mix one. Whatever is the reason of prefering fiction, it is important to make a right description for user facility. Basing and analyzing noncategorised users subject preferences on three public libraries data result as in table 1:

%	Subject Preferences
1%	General materials, philosophy
12%	Psychology soc. Sciences
1%	Natural, aplicated sciences
4%	Art, entertaining
80%	**Literature (genre, literary fiction)**
2%	History, archeology

Table 1 User Subject Preferences (x, y, z public libraries of Albania, 2011)

80 % of users prefer fiction. Inside of this group are teenager preferences, young adults and older one. Public libraries of Albania have the children section starting from prescholars till 14 years. Adult section include age 14- and on. A mixed thematic fiction is exposed to these users (14-…) Here comes the question if there is made any practical division considering the age? What about distinguishing genres or thematic specifications? Generally public libraries can't make these divisions as there may be appearing many problems and should be done by professionists. They concern how to divide and expose the literature (fiction) so specifically, in order to be well noticed by users eye and quick choices. The classificatory bases criteria are not satisfactory and don't fulfill the users needs as they are attracting to the new fiction works more and more. It is fact in public albanian library the most interest part of users is focused in fiction collection. It's true as Weaver declare they loan the books even according to their moods, (Weaver, M., 2007) and other social factors. Users generally prefer the most new fiction published works, or bestsellers, etc.

a- Practical elements for purpose shelving

Fiction is presenting itself as a mixed literary category and subcategory. Inside a literary work take place several formal or structured experiments. Volumes of poetry oftenly include insight picture illustrations forming so the "new" element for another way of book identification. The varying forms of text organisation can sometimes determinate the classification. Actually the main way the user ask for a certain fiction booking public library is by browsing from shelves, or bibliographical way. (Weaver, M., 2007). A book with to much classification numbers (821…..) may confuse users, as they don't understand the classification meanings as librarians do. So they often make questions to which the librarian should be careful to. Based on requests, questions, suggestions library must create new ways to make further detailed combination for practical shelves and quick choices purposes.

    Referred to fiction category specifics library organization on this field should be prudent. It's a good option to create a shelf selection, enabled by labels description as some library do; Or using "a"de-emphasized" or "mash-up" system, in which books are grouped by category under large signs reading "In the News" for current events…"   helped by cooperation with the respective Dewey classification as McCoppin (McCoppin, R., 2011) referred to a certain library. It might be applied also to libraries which use UDC as public libraries of Albania do.

    Fiction is basically classified 821-1 /-9. Taking in consideration user demands there might be some further shelving arrangements for users who aren't concerned for genre (Maker, R., 2008) i.e.: Shelves 1-30 literary fiction. Other useful divisions might be: Italian literature 821.131.1, French literature 821.133.1; American literature 821.111(73) etc. Baker (Baker, S.L, 1988) sustains easibility in finding materials, in case of library classifies fiction in genres. i.e.: Shelves 1-10 genre fiction. Question become more challenged when fiction overpasses genre. Sometimes detailing fiction in genre don't help as fiction produce a lot of genres. "The classification of adult fiction by genre in public libraries as in book stores produces more confusion than clarification, as in book store genre is a marketing category not a literary one" (Maker, R., 2008). Positioning through this uncertainty of genre classification, should be found an alternative solution. For "quick choices" and noticeable shelving purposes, library might take in consideration every specific literature. Referring to fiction works characteristics specifics as: location, literary period, writer status, art names, etc. might be helpful tools for book identification. Some public libraries locate a division made up by literary works used to in scholars program as public

libraries and school libraries are collaborative partners. There might be arrangements of shelves with labels as: **Literary Period of time** / i.e.: The Albanian literature: between two world wars/ literature of socialism/ contemporan fiction etc.; or: Clasicism, reinaissance, simbolism, postmodernism etc. Inside of the Albanian national fiction a discussion may occur about label which stands for the dialect element used on fiction. A part of Albanian fiction written before the standartisation of the national language is in northern or southern dialect. Authors like: Mjeda, Ndre; Fishta, Gjergj; Camaj, Martin etc. are poets who used the variant of the northern dialect. Usage of the northern or southern dialect for other writers give power, originality to their literary work in function of the time when they wrote it and there are a lot of. Positioning them in the shelves next to the resent publications fade their unique value. But dialect element might result more discussive and problematic as it seem. Theoretical problem might appear. However public libraries always should react as user prefer, evaluating user preference by questionnaires or interviews before they take any concrete action. **Geographical aerea** / i.e : European literature; American literature; Balkan literature. Inside of geographical aerea must be the alternative of local writers group as a public library should have a space for the local writers to fulfill one of its missions. This space might be narrowed organised in literary subcategories. Ie.: writers of X- locality : novelists, poets, publicists etc. **Writer status**/ ie.: dissident writers, nobelist writers. **Art names** : There are several writers who actually have used or prefer to be known by their nicknames. This one must be another element used in fiction identification. As Public libraries base their service by loaning mostly fiction, shelving subdivisions are necessary and orientable at moment to users.

b- Subject description

Main part of the users in public library is interested in fiction. Are the classifications of library catalogue for fiction collection useful to users? Do the users want to control catalogues classification or need fast selection as asking subject description of librarians for a novel they are interested in? In this case and in others like this, it will be useful if we aplicate some new description elements for user's need.

Literary category- The book parts require narrow information indeed. New expressive forms developed in literary fiction make classification numbers less helpful. When user come to fiction section he notices the main classification elements: nationality of fiction, i.e.: Italian literature/ author's name: i.e Pirandelo, Luigi/ category : drama etc. Uncertainty is how to dechifree the meaning of mixed works as poetries and graphics or literary synopsis are, etc. Problem of category and lines which divide one genre to another in fiction aerea come to be more difficult today as it seem a mixed way of creating fiction. As users ask frequently, librarians help to select fiction by they preference. Librarians need all suggestions a subject description give. However classification by subgenre is an option but not a very appealing one and it cannot be reduced to a science...(Smith, Scot 2007). Fiction collection at first has to do with subject cataloguing as topic, idea, work philosophy. And if we want to have a cataloguing part we need to examine the subject. The material has to be understand by the cataloguer. When a text is examined and should enter in catalogue there might be a unique consensus of description. The classification system must be flexible in fiction decription , as the readers are of different levels. "Description is classification in a narrower and broader sense …"(Pogorelec, A., Sauperl, A., 2006). Usually a fiction reader use a phrase to locate fiction material; Some of them use another way. The success of a cataloger is to help these two or more ways of researches for fiction material. He must be an intermediator from text to user. The description must include the basic things that different users must locate the information by using different entry phrases. When research is narrowed into national writers and their works, Albanian public libraries actually lack specific indicators. This is a difficulty for the user's part. Problem are fiction pieces of writers who aplicate in their style sub literary category named like: poetic prose or "poem en prose". Baudelaire did so with his poems in prose. Since then poetic prose became popular for readers. This subcategory has typical characteristics explained in theory of literature. They belong to a hybrid rhythm, as the text is between prose and verse, where the prose is created with verse elements figures and artistic connotations and narration with imagery effect. There are some and in future will be always be Albanian writers as : Ernest Koliqi, Lumo Skëndo, Nonda Bulka, Mihal Grameno, Faik Konica , etc. who wrote a part of their fictional pieces as the europian writers, enriching so "poetic proses" . Classification of these pieces in: 821.18-32 isn' t correct. In this case characteristics linked strongly with the formal plan and artistic meaning are not reflected in classification numbers. When users seek for short stories, which "de facto" hasn't to do with poetic prose definition and meaning they hardly will find what they were looking for. This non objective classification lack one of the most characteristics of these pieces. Using this form of writing some writers have create their literary profile. Identifying their pieces with the same number of short story classification, make indeed a problem for interested part. Illustrating sample in table 2 give classification of fiction based in UDC criterias, librarian and user point of view. It help to clarify the subject description of poetic prose a kind of fiction: i.e.: Title: *Narcissus's seven mirrors*/ Author: Koliqi, Ernest/ category: prose/ Subcategory: poetic prose

UDC	Description of UDC	Subject description for shelf location (librarian , user suggestion)
82	82 fiction number	**subcategory**- poetical prose a prose between poetry and epic narration (pp)
		sign/**colour** : i.e: flag/ red
821.18	albanian literature	
		label: PP (poetic prose)
821.18-32	albanian literature-short story	

Table 2. UDC classification and description suggestions

In cataloguing process there are needed the most important characteristics of subject. Way of classification generally passes the standart steps, same steps as mentioned by A. Sauperl and Pogorelec (2005). - the examination of the work and determination of its subject content /-identification of main topics and their different aspects /-the identified subjects are mapped to a concept of the particular controlled vocabulary or classification system. Often, fiction users ask librarian for a precise key element which is very important in the book ; or for all novels where a certain element is crucial. At the actual phase public libraries aren't so much flexible. This process requires a specific subject description of fiction and a whole system to rapresent all this information. Subject description should not *not become subject to the rules of nomenclature*...(Smith, Scot 2007), but future purpose of library survivance requires a lot of info about every bibliographical record inserted on, and used by online catalogues. Literature fiction as a genre generally yield difficulties for purpose shelving but by the other point of view is that genre might be adoptable for automated searching systems rather then for shelves facilities. When the book or the literary material arrives in cataloger hands, the first thing is the title that gets in the first impression. Then the indexing phase is specific for each librarian material and it requires also skills especially in literary fiction "The physicological or thematic complexity of a work increases the number of different keywords used in indexing."(Saarti, J, 2002). Users of fiction try to find fiction by combining several factors as subject, emotional experience, readability etc.. And libraries should be focused on future and new possibilities. The book of fiction collection has a meaning, and the indexer has to describe the true meaning with the selected words process. He should oversee a user need how to identificate, locate fiction material. Suggestions come considering : physic location (shelf) and cataloging record. There must be signed basic things for fiction subject; things which can resist time. They should be adoptable for future library catalogues, for online services, further developments. The text descriptor must see text also as a product of signs which makes the whole meaning. He must think all time about the difficulties of an accurate description to make it accessible alltime.(Douglas, R., Budd, J., 2003). It's important to know an entry phrase in the content of fiction, to find the right terms which are acceptable and reachable by common users. This fact makes description also scientific. They must catch the true meaning and this help them to go in the essence of fiction, near of different groups of users perception of fiction. The success of a good classification and especially of good subject description occur when records created by different catalogers, from different libraries are nearly the same even that the fiction description always carries the risk of incorrectes. "Classsification schemes involving facetes analysis support the need to describe content that is not easily collapsed into rigid hierarchies . (Franklin, R., 2003). An automated system catalogue can support: short summaries theme or annotations, keywords, personal subject, subgenre index term. "A faceted schemes allow the content to be described with the terms that express breadth and depth of content. The scheme is flexible and extensible enough to adopt to the approach scholarship may take in years to come" (Franklin, R., 2003). Enriching it with other meaningful elements as summary, fiction character, subject form, particularities on publishing, keywords etc. help user a lot on finding the requested fiction material. More data about the mentioned sample (Ernest Koliqi , poetic proses of Narcissus) in function of subject description would be as table 3 is organized in logistic fields which describe whole work as from type, genre, subject, characters, time and place of event, and more, (Hypén, K., Impivaara, A., 2011):

Subject description of fiction
subcategory- poetical prose a prose between poetry and epic narration (pp)
Publication data: Published firstly on newspaper, 1934 Bari, Italy/ Republished 1963
literary simbolic character - Narcissus
Subject: Seven narration of selfreflection between poetry and prose Analysing personality through visual reflections using antic myth and basing into folk traditions. This process help to create a self profile, the writer, who belong to a traditional place and project himself to be part of the universe of word freedom .

Alter ego Author identification with a modern structured (non destructive) Narcissus.	
Cultural background: source from greek myth Tradition from Albanian folklore **modern context :** adoption of antic myth into the modern myth of culture	
Keywords: narcissus, poetical proses, seven mirrors, intellectual identity, reflection, tradition, myth of culture, artist dimension, etc…	

Table 3 subject description of fiction in fields

Inserting these data in an integrated browser system enriched by these fields might be very useful in future catalogs of the computing era . Enriching subject description semantically creates an ideal model for identifying other fictional works from their typical and unical characteristics. Projects as Kirjasampo created for online service of fiction gave rise to a search tool for fiction, but it also provided much more (Hypen, K., Makela, E., 2011). This model and others like that in future are being created to better solve the fiction retrieval way in online researches. "Such systems encourages user participation in the description of fiction and is of practical benefit to librarians in understanding both how fiction is organised and how users interpret the same" (Hypn, K, Mkel, E., 2011). These known steps should be directions to be followed because public libraries of Albania subject classification and automated systems aren't able to do/ or to be so yet. Description of fiction seem to be subjective, but it won't be so if it derives nearly the same from the different point of views of user, librarian, critic. Description should be acceptable by all actors interested in. Actually it's very important to start adequately the description in order to be implemented in future in semantic web services for use in culture field as specialists suggest for. (Hypén, K, Mäkelä, E, 2011). This accurate and popular descriptions based on possibilities that scientific criterias and professional descriptions as RDA (Resource Description and Access) give make the success of library services more evident.

Conclusion

Fiction is the most required library material and this is a fact of library services in public ones. The preferences of heterogenues mass of users dictate also the library policies even in the scientific work. Public libraries in Albania uses UDC classification system , where the fiction is identified with number 82…. and albanian fiction is concretely: 821.18. The classification of fiction is based in three elements: author's language/ nationality/ literary category. The classification is not about a matter of numbers. It is seen also as a way for retrieving the material. Classifying a book with numbers, is clear for the cataloguer but not to much transparent to users. They would have prefered to have an easy way of finding books. That's why the users and the librarians suggest some practical useful solutions for shelves purposes. That's why users need information and catalogers should enhance an adequate subject description for purpose shelving and future library catalogs. Solutions are based in the library specifics and customers needs. There might be noticiable specific elements reflected in shelves as: location, literary period etc. and elements in catalogs as summaries, annotations, subject character, keywords, fictional elements etc and so. All these indicators would help user to find what they really want. Detailed subject of fiction help to better identificate user tastes and overpass obstacles. It will be useful if fiction description is integrated on a metadata system which will be active as soon as possible in Albanian library online catalogues.

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