Chinese Cataloging Rules and International Cataloguing Principles
A Report of Similarities and Differences

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History

- Modern Chinese library cataloging practices were developed from Western practices and rules
Chinese Cataloging Rules

• ISBD
• + AACR2
• + Chinese characteristics
• - main entry
Controversies

- Different understanding of ISBD
- Different understanding of AACR2
- Chinese characteristics vs. internationalization
I. Bibliographic Description

• CCR2 basically in accordance with ISBD.
• Slight differences, such as prescribed sources of information, especially for Edition Area.
Example of Differences

• 西文文献著录条例：修订扩大版. – 1版 (NLC record)
• 西文文献著录条例. -- 修订扩大版 (CALIS record)
• Where “修订扩大版” (revised and expanded edition) is regarded respectively as other title information and edition statement.
II. Personal Names

• CCR2 doesn’t use the concept of main entry.
• Prof. Wang Songlin proposed to use the concept of main access point during the revision of CCR2. It was not accepted.
Choice of Headings

• Direct order: family name + given name (毛泽东)

• Commonly used forms: 阿沛•阿旺晋美

• Family name with original names for foreign names:
  – 莎士比亚(Shakespeare, William 1564~1616)
  – 大仲马 and 小仲马 respectively for the two Alexandre Dumas
Heading Entries

• According to CCR2, names are preceded with dynasties (such as 唐 – Tang dynasty), countries (such as 美 – United States) and Buddhist prefix (such as 释 – Buddhist Monk)
  – (唐)李白 (701~762)
Differentiation

• According to AACR2(2002R) (22.17-22.20), personal names are distinguished by dates, fuller forms and distinguishing terms. If differentiation is impossible, the same heading should be used.
Differentiation

- Chinese family names are comparatively limited.
- Many people using the same family names.
- Questions: Is it necessary to create authority record for every heading?
“Over-Differentiation”

- 李伟 (音乐)
- 李伟 (大学教师)
- 李伟 (高等数学)
- 李伟 (石油工业)
- ….

- Too many headings resulting in difficulty in identification of persons.
III. Corporate Bodies

• Generally similar to ICP
• Forms of headings: similar to the PP and ICP.
• CCR2 use Chinese translated or transliterated names for names of foreign corporate bodies.
• Change of names: similar to the PP and ICP, but without explanation of significant name change and minor name change.
• Subordinate bodies: similar to the PP (9.6) and ICP (5.4.1), but without punctuation between different levels of headings.
• In CCR2, there is no requirement to use jurisdiction name before name of corporate bodies, and armed forces are not considered to be government agencies.
III. Corporate Bodies

• Special rules ("structured" headings):
  – Full name for the National Committee of the 中国人民政治协商会议 (Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference)
  – Abbreviated name for provincial and municipal committees
    • 政协河北省委 (full name: 中国人民政治协商会议河北省委员会)
    • 中国作协上海分会 (full name: 中国作家协会上海分会)
IV. Seriality

• Basically similar to ICP.
• “Any changes in title proper” → title change
• “major changes in the title proper” → title change
• Integrating resources: major and minor changes not defined.
IV. Seriality

• University journals
  – social science edition and science edition
    • Edition or name of part?
    • We think it should be name of part.

• ISSN and new records
  – Recommend ISBD(CR) to consider ISSN changes – a special characteristics of Chinese publications.

• Changes in other title information
  – Can be major changes
    • 地球科学：武汉地质学院学报
    • 地球科学：中国地质大学学报
V. Multipart Structures

• Description:
  – Description as a whole (centralized description)
  – Multi-level description
  – Separate description: individual parts as titles proper and the common title as series title.
  – Centralized and Separate descriptions are commonly used.
Uniform Titles

- **Use of uniform title:**
  - famousness of the author,
  - number of editions or translations of the work,
  - whether the original work is in a foreign language,
  - and whether there is a need for centralized search for the various editions or translations.

- **Selection:**
  - most famous title,
  - commonly used title,
  - original title.
Uniform Titles

• Types (CCR2):
  – Monographs
    • Literary works
    • Religious works
    • Musical works
  – Continuing resources
  – Series
  – No collective uniform titles used.
Uniform Titles

• Uniform titles for different languages:
  – NLC uses the Chinese translation for the uniform title
  – CALIS plans to use the original title for the uniform title

• In a card catalog using a single script, there is no problem in using Chinese titles as uniform titles.

• But in a multilingual online catalog, shall we use the original title as the uniform title?
GMD in China

• CCR1 and CCR2 use a concept of general document type designation (GDTD, 一般文献类型标识) for GMD. GDTD is described according the Chinese national standard GB 3469-83.

• In practices, different libraries have different ways of using GDTD. Some libraries define new GDTDs for new media or new types of documents.
GMD: General Issues

• In international perspective, neither GMDs in Chinese cataloging nor GMDs in AACR2 are in accordance with ISBD.
• Even in AACR2, the GMDs used by British, Australian, Canadian, and American librarians are different.
• We recommend
  – strengthening the use of GMDs or drafting internationally acceptable GMDs.
  – reviewing the types of expressions in FRBR, because we haven’t made clear how many expressions there are for a work.
Thank You!
谢谢！
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