

# 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* 1st ed. (1996)
- *Chinese Cataloging Rules* 2nd ed. (2005)



# *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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