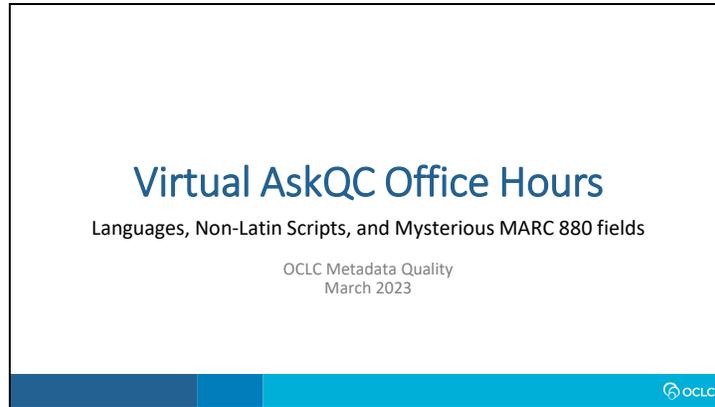


Slide 1



Virtual AskQC Office Hours
Languages, Non-Latin Scripts, and Mysterious MARC 880 fields
OCLC Metadata Quality
March 2023



Housekeeping

This session is being recorded



Slide 3

Housekeeping

This session is being recorded
All session recordings, slides, and notes are available at oc.lc/askqc

The screenshot shows the OCLC website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the OCLC logo, a search bar, and links for 'Release Notes', 'System Status Dashboard', and 'Contact OCLC Support'. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'Previous AskQC office hours' with a sub-header 'Last updated: 04-10-2023'. The main content area contains a table with columns for 'Date', 'Title', and 'Supporting material'. The table lists two office hours sessions: one for March 2021 (PCC and OCLC) and one for February 2021 (Two linking fields). Each session has a list of supporting materials, including recordings and presentation slides.

Date	Title	Supporting material
March 2021	PCC and OCLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WebEx recording - March 23• WebEx recording - March 23• Presentation slides• Screen capture and session questions
February 2021	Two linking fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WebEx recording - February 23• WebEx recording - February 23• Presentation slides• Screen capture and session questions

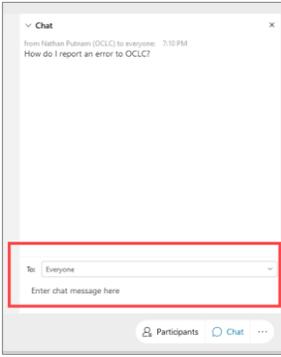
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Slide 4

Housekeeping

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Enter questions in chat to “Everyone” at any time during the presentation



4 March 2023 Virtual Ask-OC Office Hours: Languages, Non-Latin Scripts and Mysterious MARC 880 fields OCLC

Housekeeping

This session is being recorded
All session recordings, slides, and notes are available at oc.lc/askqc
Enter questions in chat to “Everyone” at any time during the presentation.

After the session, you will be directed to a brief, optional survey

The screenshot shows a survey form with the following questions:

- 1. What was the date of the session you would like to comment on? (Please specify a format of MM/DD/YYYY)
- 2. Did you find today's session useful?
 Yes
 No
 Sort of
- 3. Why did you choose the answer you did to question 2?
(Enter your answer)
- 4. Are there topics you would like us to cover in the future?

On the call today

 <p>Charlene Morrison Senior Data Analyst</p>	 <p>Shanna Griffith Senior Data Analyst</p>	 <p>Cynthia Whitacre Senior Metadata Operations Manager</p>
 <p>Jay Weitz Senior Consulting Database Specialist</p>	 <p>Bryan Baldus Senior Data Analyst</p>	

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Slide 7

The slide features a white background with a black border. The title is centered in blue text. Below the title, the names and titles of the presenters are listed. At the bottom, there is a blue footer bar with white text and the OCLC logo.

Languages, Non-Latin Scripts, and Mysterious
MARC 880 fields

Shanna Griffith
Senior Data Analyst

Cynthia Whitacre
Senior Metadata Operations Manager

7 March 2023 Virtual AskOC Office Hours: Languages, Non-Latin Scripts and Mysterious MARC 880 fields OCLC

Thank you, Charlene. As you know, recording the languages associated with a resource can be somewhat confusing given the many different types of data and the areas within the bibliographic record this information can be found. During this presentation, Cynthia and I will cover some of those areas.

Today we will cover:

- Language of the item (Fields 008/35-37 and 041)
- Language of cataloging (Field 040 subfield \$b)
- Translation of title by cataloging agency (Field 242)
- Parallel titles (Fields 245 and 246)
- Language Notes (Field 546)
- Associated Language (Field 377)
- Parallel description in another language of cataloging (Field 788)
- Non-Latin script and codes for non-Latin script (Fields 880 and 066)

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In particular, here are the topics and their corresponding fields that we plan to cover today. We'll go in this order, which is not exactly MARC field order, but hopefully it will make sense.

Language of the Item



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The first is the language of the resource which is recorded in the fixed field Lang element. This is not to be confused with the language of cataloging that is recorded in field 040 subfield \$b, which Cynthia will talk about in a moment.

Language of the Item (Language Code: 008/35-37)

Mandatory three-character code
Default code is three fill characters " " (No attempt to code)
Represents the language of the item

Indexed:

- la: or ln: Language Word Index
- la= or ln= Language Phrase Index

Used in conjunction with field 041



Books		Rec stat	c	Entered	20220711	Replaced	20230106045954.4				
Type	a	ELvl	8	Srce		Audn		Ctrl		Lang	eng
BLvl	m	Form		Conf	0	Blq		MRec		Crty	nyu
		Cont	b	GPub		LitF	0	Indx	1		
Desc	i	lls		Fest	0	DtSt	s	Dates	2023		

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The fixed field Language Code element is a mandatory three-character code that represents the language of the resource and is applicable to all format types. While only one language may be coded in this element, I will show later how you would code for a resource that is multi-lingual.

The default code is three fill characters, meaning no attempt was made to code.

It is indexed in the Language Word and Language Phrase Indexes and is used in conjunction with field 041.

Language of the Item (Field 041: Language Code)

Codes for the languages associated with an item
Repeatable
Used in conjunction with *Lang* element
Indexed

- la: or In: Language Word Index

041 1 ger †h spa
041 0 spa †b eng
041 1 †d fre †h eng †g fre †m eng

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Field 041 is also the Language Code and contains the MARC language codes for the languages associated with a resource, such as the original language for a translation, librettos, sung or spoken text, etc. You do not use field 041 to record the MARC language code if there is only one language associated with the resource already coded in the fixed field.

The field is repeatable, is indexed in the Language Word Index, and is used in conjunction with the fixed field *Lang* element.

Language of the Item (Field 041: Language Code - Subfields)

(R) = Repeatable (NR) = Nonrepeatable

- ‡a Language code of text/sound track or separate title (R)
- ‡b Language code of summary or abstract (R)
- ‡d Language code of sung or spoken text (R)
- ‡e Language code of librettos (R)
- ‡f Language code of table of contents (R)
- ‡g Language code of accompanying material other than librettos and transcripts (R)
- ‡h Language code of original (R)
- ‡i Language code of intertitles (R) **[NEW, 2019]**
- ‡j Language code of subtitles (R)
- ‡k Language code of intermediate translations (R)

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As you can see, field 041 has A LOT of subfields that can be used for recording a variety of types of languages associated with a resource. These next 2 slides show the subfields, whether they are repeatable or not, and those that were recently added over the last few years, such as subfield ‡i Language code of intertitles, which was added in 2019.

Language of the Item (Field 041: Language Code – Subfields – cont.)

(R) = Repeatable (NR) = Nonrepeatable

- ‡m Language code of original accompanying materials other than librettos (R)
- ‡n Language code of original libretto (R)
- ‡p Language code of captions (R)
- ‡q Language code of accessible audio (R)
- ‡r Language code of accessible visual language (non-textual) (R)
- ‡t Language code of accompanying transcripts for audiovisual materials (R) **[NEW, 2019]**
- ‡2 Source of code (NR)
- ‡6 Linkage (NR)
- ‡7 Data provenance (R) **[NEW, 2022]**
- ‡8 Field link and sequence number (R)

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And here are the remaining subfields. Subfield ‡t Language code of accompanying transcripts for audiovisual materials was added in 2019, followed by subfield ‡7 Data provenance in 2022.

Please refer to the page for this field in Bibliographic Formats and Standards for examples and more information.

Language of the Item (*Lang* and Field 041)

Multilingual item:
 Lang: gre
 041 0 gre †a eng †a fre †a ger
 546 Title, text, and place-names in Greek and English; legend in Greek, English, German, French

Translation:
 Lang: eng
 041 1 eng †h fre
 500 Translated from the French

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As previously mentioned, the coded language information in the fixed field *Lang* element and in field 041 are used in conjunction when the fixed field element is insufficient to convey full information for multilingual resources, resources that are translations, or resources where a medium of communication is sign language. Field 546 is used to record the language information in textual form.

These examples show a couple common use cases between these elements – multilingual resources (or items in multiple languages) and translations.

The top example is for a multilingual resource that has the various language codes for the title, text, place names, and legend in separate field 041 subfields \$a. The 1st indicator is coded ‘0’ to indicate the item is not a translation or does not include a translation. For works in multiple languages, the codes for the languages should be recorded in the order of predominance. If predominance cannot be determined, record the codes in English alphabetical order.

The bottom is an example of an English translation of a book written in French. The 1st indicator is coded ‘1’ to indicate the resource is or includes a translation. In subfield \$a, the code of the language of the resource is recorded. In subfield \$h, the code of the original language is recorded.

Language of the Item (*Lang* and Field 041) continued

Audio Recording:
 Lang: ita
 041 **1** †d ita †e ita †e eng †n ita †g eng
 546 Sung in Italian
 500 Program notes in English, and libretto with English translation (30 pages : illustrations ; 14 cm) inserted in container

Score:
 Lang: ita
 041 **1** ita †a ger †h ita †g eng †g ger †m eng
 546 Italian words with German translation
 500 Preface by Andrew V. Jones in English with German translation

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For musical works, the language code corresponding to the textual contents should be recorded in subfield \$a, only when the work is printed or manuscript music. If the work is an audio recording, record the language code in subfield \$d.

The first example is the audio recording of a vocal work sung in Italian as recorded in the 041 subfield \$d, with accompanying program notes in English (recorded in subfield \$g) and libretto in Italian with English translation (recorded in subfield \$e).

The second example is the score of a vocal work which has lyrics in Italian as recorded in subfield \$a and subfield \$h, with a German translation (recorded in in subfield \$a) accompanied by an English preface (recorded in subfield \$g and subfield \$m) with German translation (recorded in subfield \$g).

The second example is the score of a vocal work for which the libretto is in both Italian and German and preface in English with German translation.

Language of the Item (*Lang* and Field 041) continued

Non-MARC codes:
Lang: map
041 1 map ꞑa eng
041 17 viv ꞑh eng ꞑ2 iso639-3
500 In Iduna; translated from the original English

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While OCLC prefers the use of MARC codes as found in the MARC Code List for Languages, field 041 may be repeated if non-MARC codes are used, such as those from ISO. These codes may provide more granularity versus MARC, in that a language group may be under the MARC code versus the individual code in ISO.

In this example on the slide, the resource has text in Iduna translated from English. In the MARC Code List for Languages, Iduna is subsumed under the collective code ‘*map*’ for Austronesian (Other). In the ISO 639-3 list of Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages – Part 3: Alpha-3 Code for Comprehensive Coverage of Languages, Iduna has been assigned its own code ‘*viv*’.

I will now pass it over to Cynthia.

Language of cataloging (Field 040 \$b)

Language of the cataloging agency OR the language in which you are describing the item.

040 \$b eng	\$b dut	\$b ger	\$b spa
300 321 pages	321 pagina's	321 Seiten	321 páginas
338 volume	band	Band	volumen
500 Includes index	Met register	Mit index	Incluye índice

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Thanks Shanna.

Language of cataloging is the language a cataloger uses to catalog the resource. It is NOT the language of the item, though they may be the same. One may catalog a resource that is in Swahili using English language of cataloging. One may catalog a book that is in English with Italian language of cataloging. Language of cataloging is what you use to describe the item in the 300, 33X, and non-quoted notes in 5XX fields.

Language of cataloging affects the language in which you record the physical description, the language of the 33X fields, and the language of notes. That is illustrated on this slide. If you are cataloging in Spanish, the fourth example, which is in the column on the right, illustrates using the Spanish word for pages, for volumes, and for index.

In the United States, most cataloging agencies use English as their language of cataloging. That means you will code 040 subfield \$b using "eng", no matter what the language of the resource being cataloged. If you are cataloging the resource in French, which is likely for our cataloging colleagues in Quebec, you code the \$b fre for French.

Note that some cataloging agencies DO use multiple languages of cataloging, but that is unusual and would be a local policy. For example, the National Library of Israel catalogs using different languages of cataloging depending on the language and script of the resource.

Language of cataloging (BFAS 2.6)

2.6 Language of Cataloging

Policy for parallel records Parallel records are defined as multiple records for the same manifestation of a work that are described in different languages. **Only one record per language of descriptive cataloging is allowed within WorldCat for each manifestation of a work.**

Photo by Nick Fewings on Unsplash

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Bibliographic Formats & Standards outlines OCLC policy for Language of cataloging in 2.6. Here is the beginning of that text. OCLC calls records for the same resource in different languages of cataloging parallel records. Notice that second sentence which is highlighted. Only one record per language of descriptive cataloging is allowed within WorldCat for each manifestation of a work.

Language of cataloging is incorrect in thousands of records in WorldCat, since many mistakenly code 040 subfield \$b using the language of the resource, rather than the language of cataloging. Coding this correctly is crucial for matching within WorldCat, Both DataSync, OCLC's batchloading mechanism, and DDR, our duplicate detection and resolution program, only match and merge records with the same language of cataloging. So, if it is coded incorrectly, a duplicate record will very likely be the result. A real example of incorrect coding I encountered and fixed was a collection of sound recordings sung in Cajun French. They were all coded with language of cataloging as "roa", Romance Other, which was the correct coding for the language of the item. However, they were all cataloged in English, and so the coding in the 040 subfield \$b needed to be "eng".

If you notice individual records coded incorrectly for language of cataloging, feel free to correct them. If you notice patterns of records coded incorrectly, feel free to report those to bibchange@oclc.org. We have tools to use to correct this for large quantities of records at once.

Language of Cataloging & Controlling Headings

Language of cataloging in 040 \$b governs which descriptive access points may be controlled in a record.

- \$b eng --- allows controlling to the LC/NACO Name Authority File (LCNAF)
- \$b fre --- allows controlling to the Canadiana Name Authorities (Autorités de noms Canadiana en français)
- \$b spa --- allows controlling to the Biblioteca Nacional de España (BNE) Authority File
- \$b ger --- allows controlling to the Integrated Authority File (GND)
- \$b dut --- allows controlling to the Nederlandse Thesaurus van Auteursnamen (NTA Names)

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Language of cataloging, which is a required bibliographic element in WorldCat, is also important beyond matching and merging. Controlling links headings in bibliographic records to authority files. Language of cataloging determines which authority file is called on for controlling names and titles. So, you may control names and titles only to the LCNAF when English is your language of cataloging. You can only control to the German Integrated authority file, the GND, when your language of cataloging is German. Note that only controlling to the LC file is available in Connexion. Within the Record Manager interface, you may search and control to all of the available authority files.

This is about name headings, not subject headings. The specific information for which fields are controllable for each available authority file is documented on the OCLC website on the "Work with Authority Records page". I'll put a link to that in Chat in a few minutes. There is a page for each authority file that details the fields to which controlling may be applied. https://help.oclc.org/Metadata_Services/WorldShare_Record_Manager/Authority_records/Work_with_authority_records

Regarding Subject headings, one may use subject headings from any schema in any bibliographic record in WorldCat. For example, you are welcome to add Spanish subject headings to a record cataloged in English. Language of cataloging does not apply to subject headings.

Translation of title by cataloging agency (Field 242)

Definition: A title that is a translation of the title proper by the cataloging agency.
Optional field that is indexed.
Example:

242 00 Annals of chemistry. ‡n Series C, ‡p Organic chemistry and biochemistry ‡y eng

245 00 Anales de química. ‡n Serie C, ‡p Química orgánica y bioquímica : ‡b publicación de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Química



Photo by [Nicola Nuttall](#) on [Unsplash](#)

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Here's a field that is obscure and rarely used. The 242 field allows the cataloging agency (in other words, your library) to do their own translation of a title and include it in the bibliographic record. This field is optional. It is indexed within WorldCat in the title and keyword indexes. If you have a special collection or particular title in another language in your library, where you believe your patrons would benefit from a translation of the title, feel free to use this field. It contains many of the same subfields as the 245 field --- a, b, c, n, & p. The unique subfield that is distinct is the subfield \$y, where the MARC language code for the language of the translation of the title is included. Only subfields \$a and \$y are mandatory in the 242 field. The example shows a title in Spanish in the 245, with an English translation of the title in the 242 field. Note that the cataloger decided not to translate the subfield \$b – which is perfectly acceptable.

And now back to Shanna.

Parallel Titles



Image by Amanda BÉBILLE from Pixabay

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Thank you, Cynthia. Next, I will cover parallel titles and the ways they are recorded in a bibliographic record.

Parallel Titles (Field 245 Subfield \$b)

Not repeatable

Remainder of title, including parallel title(s)

- In a single subfield \$b

Indexed

- ti: Title Word Index
- kw: Title Keyword Index
- ti= Title Phrase Index

Often used in conjunction with field 246

245 10 Café de Costa Rica and its secrets = †b Los secretos del café de Costa Rica / ‡c Camille Ratton, Yazmín Ross

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The 245 subfield \$b is the remainder of the title information, which includes parallel titles. These titles are taken directly from the resource in hand.

This subfield is not repeatable, therefore subfield \$b should not be repeated when more than one parallel title is given in the field.

It is indexed in the Title Word Index, the Title Keyword Index, and the Title Phrase Index and is often used in conjunction with field 246.

The example here shows a resource in both English and Spanish. An equal sign precedes the subfield \$b with the parallel title. An upcoming slide will show the parallel title recorded in field 246.

Parallel Titles (Field 245) continued

Score:
245 10 Lyrische Suite : †b für Streichquartett = Lyric suite : for string quartet = Suite lyrique : pour quatuor à cordes / †c Alban Berg

246 31 Lyric suite : †b for string quartet
246 31 Suite lyrique : †b pour quatuor à cordes

Score:
245 00 Flötenmusik von Komponistinnen : †b 13 Stücke für Flöte und Klavier / †c herausgegeben von Elisabeth Weinzierl Wächter und Barbara Heller = Flute music by female composers : 13 pieces for flute and piano / edited by Elisabeth Weinzierl Wächter and Barbara Heller

246 31 Flute music by female composers

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Guidance for recording parallel title and statement of responsibility data elements describing musical resources can be found in Supplement 2 of the Music Library Association's Supplements to Best Practices for Music Cataloging Using RDA and MARC21. The link will be provided in the notes for this presentation (https://cmc.wp.musiclibraryassoc.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2021/07/Supp_RDA_Best_Practices2_20210715.pdf).

The first example shows a score with titles in German, English, and French, with the English and French equivalents recorded in separate 246 fields.

The following shows a score with parallel titles, other title information, and parallel statements of responsibility. Note in this example the parallel title and statement of responsibility is given after the first statement of responsibility.

Parallel Titles (Field 246: Varying Form of Title)

Repeatable

1st indicator value '3' (No note, added entry)

2nd Indicator value '1' (Parallel title)

Indexed

- ti: Title Word Index
- kw: Title Keyword Index
- td: Derived Title Index
- ti= Title Phrase Index

Often used in conjunction with field 245 #b

Omit initial articles

245 10 Café de Costa Rica and its secrets = †b Los secretos del café de Costa Rica / ‡c Camille Ratton, Yazmin Ross

246 31 Secretos del café de Costa Rica

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Field 246 is used to record varying forms of the title, and is often used in conjunction with field 245 subfield \$b.

For parallel titles, the 1st indicator is coded as value 3 (no note, added entry) and the 2nd indicator coded as value 1 (parallel title). Note that CONSER handles parallel titles a little differently in that the 1st indicator is coded '1'.

The field is repeatable. It is indexed in the Title Word and Keyword Indexes, Derived Title Index, and Title Phrase Index, and initial articles should not be recorded.

Using the example from the previous slide for the 245 subfield \$b, we see the Spanish parallel title from the 245 subfield \$b is recorded in the 246 field with the indicator values 3 and 1.

Parallel Titles (Field 246) Continued

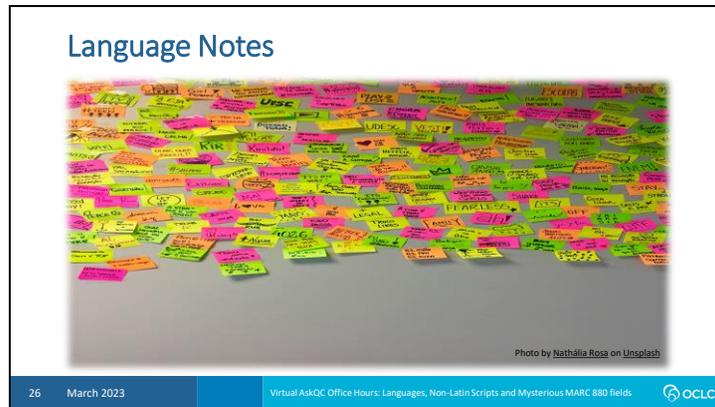
Multiple parallel titles:
Lang: dan
041 0 dan †a eng †a ger
245 00 Animalsk produktion = †b **Tiererzeugung = Animal production**
246 31 **Tiererzeugung**
246 31 **Animal production**
546 Danish, English, and German

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This example shows a resource in multiple languages with each parallel title recorded in a separate 246 field.

As previously mentioned, the 245 \$b is not repeatable, so the German and English parallel titles are in a single subfield \$b in the 245 field with an equal sign separating each parallel title.

Since there is not a predominate language, the language codes are recorded in English alphabetical order in the 041 field.



Language notes in field 546, but sometimes found in field 500, are used to record language information in textual form that may also be found in coded form in the fixed field *Lang* element and field 041.

Language Notes (Field 546)

Repeatable
Indexed

- nt: Note Word Index

Coded language contained in *Lang* and/or field 041

546 Text in English, French, and German
546 Parallel text in English and Spanish
546 Serbian; ‡b Latin

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Language note field 546 contains textual information on the language or notation system used to convey the content of the described materials.

The field is repeatable, is indexed in the Note Word Index, and the coded language is contained in the fixed field *Lang* and/or field 041.

Language Notes (Field 546) continued

Lang: hun
041 0 hun ‡b eng ‡b ger ‡b rus
546 In Hungarian; summaries in English, German, and Russian

Lang: sgn
041 0 sgn ‡a eng
546 Signed in American Sign Language, minimal English text

Lang: eng
041 1 eng ‡h fre
500 Text in English translation from French

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This slide shows several examples of the language note in field 546 used in conjunction with the coded language information in the fixed field *Lang* and field 041.

The first showing a resource in Hungarian with summaries in English, German, and Russian.

The next example is a resource predominately in American Sign Language with minimal English text.

In the last example, the note mentions the original language which is out-of-scope for field 546 and is therefore entered in field 500.



Associated language codes are recorded in field 377.

Associated Language (Field 377)

Repeatable
Indexed (‡a)

- en: Entity Attributes Word Index
- la: and In: Language Word Index

100 1 Nabokov, Vladimir, ‡d 1899-1977, ‡e author
377 eng ‡a rus

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This field is optional and very rarely used. It contains codes for languages associated with the entity described in the 1xx field of the bibliographic record. This includes the language a person uses when writing for publications, broadcasting, etc., a language a corporate body uses in its communications, a language of a family, or a language in which a work is expressed.

The field and subfield \$a are repeatable and are indexed in the Entity Attributes Word Index and the Language Word Index.

Please refer to the page for this field in *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* for guidelines on using this field in relation to fixed field element *Lang*, field 041, and field 546.

The example on the slide shows the author publishes in English and Russian.

And now back over to Cynthia.

Parallel description in another language of cataloging (Field 788)

Official definition: A relationship to a bibliographic description in a different language, where each bibliographic description describes the same bibliographic resource.

Repeatable and Optional

First indicator: **0 Display note** or **1 Do not display note**

Second indicator: *blank* has display constant: **Parallel description in another language of cataloging** or *8* has no display constant

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Thank you Shanna.

Field 788 is a very new MARC field. It was just added to MARC in 2022 and validated in OCLC in September 2022, so it has been available less than one year. The proposal for the field came from the Library and Archives Canada, since they catalog the same resource in multiple languages of cataloging, and they wanted a way to link those parallel records for the same resource together within MARC. The 788 field is a linking field that allows linking the bibliographic records together. The official definition is noted on the slide. Note that it is repeatable, so if you want to use this field to link to records in many other languages of cataloging you may. And, let me emphasize that it is **OPTIONAL**. You do not need to use this field unless you find it useful. The indicators control display of notes and display constants for those notes.

Field 788 continued Subfields

Required (if applicable) Subfields:	Optional Subfields:
\$a Main entry heading	\$i Relationship information
\$b Edition	
\$e Language of cataloging	
\$s Uniform title	
\$t Title	
\$w Record Control number	

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If you do plan to use Field 788, here are the required, if applicable, subfields, including the language of cataloging in subfield \$e, the title in subfield \$t, and the record control number in subfield \$w. The Relationship information in subfield \$i, which is optional, is very helpful for humans interpreting what is going on. The examples on the next slide will help to illustrate this.

Parallel description 788 field example:

040 XXX \$b eng \$c XXX
788 08 \$i French equivalent /
Équivalent français: \$a Beaupré,
Marie-Eve. \$t David Spriggs \$e fre
\$w (OCoLC)663714761

040 XXX \$b fre \$c XXX
788 08 \$i Équivalent anglais /
English equivalent: \$a Beaupré,
Marie-Eve. \$t David Spriggs \$e eng
\$w (OCoLC)663714759

Photo by [Karim MANJIRA](#) on [Unsplash](#)



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So, for the reciprocal examples listed here, you'll see that the language of cataloging for the item being cataloged is in the 040 \$b, as you would expect. The 788 then links to a description of the same resource, but cataloged in a different language of cataloging, as you will see in the 788 subfield \$e. The one at the top is cataloged in English, with the 788 linking to a record with a French description. The one lower on the page is cataloged in French, with the 788 linking to an English language description.

These are examples of how the Library and Archives Canada is using the field. When strictly applying language of cataloging, the subfield \$i in these examples would only have text in the same language as that shown in the 040 subfield \$b. However, the practice shown on this slide does convey the idea well in both languages.

Alternate graphic representation (Field 880)

All instances of non-Latin script in WorldCat are in 880 fields. Displays contain Latin transliterated script in the regular field and non-Latin script in paired 880 fields. Example of paired 100 fields in Georgian script:

They display as:

```
100 1_ თოფჩიძე, როლანდ, ზე ავტორი
100 1_ T'op'č'išvili, Roland, ზე ავტორი
```

Behind the scenes they are coded as:

```
100 1_ $6 880-01 $a T'op'č'išvili, Roland, ზე ავტორი
880 1_ $6 100-01 $a თოფჩიძე, როლანდ, ზე ავტორი
```

MARC documentation:
<https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdmulti.html>

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MARC standards, available at the link at the bottom of the slide, provide 2 models for encoding non-Latin script. OCLC uses Model A for bibliographic records. That puts all non-Latin script in 880 fields that may be linked to Latin fields. In cataloging interfaces, OCLC displays these as paired fields, so that you do not see the 880 field coding. The example shows a Georgian script field paired with its transliterated Latin script field. Behind the scenes, the non-Latin field is coded as 880 with a subfield \$6 pairing it to the correct Latin field. Likewise, the 100 field contains a subfield \$6 pairing it to the correct 880 field. When doing non-Latin script cataloging in Connexion Client or Record Manager, you do not need to enter the subfield \$6 coding or the 880 field tag. This happens automatically or perhaps I ought to say automatically, behind the scenes, when you enter non-Latin characters. When the fields are paired, they have a bracket to the left of the field tags, which I've drawn imperfectly on this slide, showing that they are paired in the display. The next slide will show what that pairing really looks like. Pairing and unpairing of fields may be done manually. For records added via batch processes, they are imposed by OCLC programming, which is not perfect in this regard. Check carefully to make sure the machine-imposed pairings are correct when editing records with non-Latin script.

Controlling is only for Latin Script, not 880 fields

100	1	فاضل، يوسف.
100	1	Fādīl, Yūsuf , †e author.
700	1	Παπαγιάννη, Μαρία, †e translator.
700	1	Papagiannē, Maria , †e translator.
600	1 4	Кузмин, М. А. †q (Михаил Алексеевич), †d 1872-1936 †x Criticism and interpretation.
600	1 0	Kuzmin, M. A. †q (Mikhail Alekseevich), †d 1872-1936 †x Criticism and interpretation .

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In each of these examples of paired fields, the language of cataloging is English. These paired fields are taken from displays in the Connexion Client. Because the language of cataloging is English, the access points are being controlled by the authorized forms in the LC Name Authority file (LC/NAF). For the first two, the script forms are those found in the LC NAF. The third one is a combination of the LC NAF authorized access point and a free-floating subdivision from LCSH “—Criticism and interpretation.” Note that the subfield \$x Criticism and interpretation stays in English when provided in the paired field with the Cyrillic script name.”

Some reasons to use paired fields

- Provide vernacular script for transcribed data
245 10 \$a Война и мир
245 10 \$a Voïna i mir
- Provide vernacular script for a transliterated access point
100 1 \$a Ζην, Αλκη, \$e author.
100 1 \$a Zeē, Alkē, \$e author.
- Provide a vernacular script form of a subject access point:
600 14 \$a 蔣介石, \$d 1887-1975 \$v Diaries.
600 10 \$a Chiang, Kai-shek, \$d 1887-1975 \$v Diaries.

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These are some reasons catalogers may choose to provide paired fields giving the vernacular script. In all of these examples, the language of cataloging is English, so Latin script is used in the bibliographic records with non-Latin script forms provided in paired fields.

In the first example, the Russian title proper is romanized according to the ALA romanization table, and Cyrillic script is provided in the paired field. You may recognize this as a manifestation of the famous Tolstoy novel War and peace.

In the second example, the authorized access point for the author has been romanized from Greek, and the Greek form is given in the paired field.

In the third example, we have a subject heading for the Chinese politician Chiang, Kai-shek. Those of you who are not familiar with Chinese may not realize this, but his authorized access point is not the ALA romanized form of his Chinese script name. This is a form found in English language reference sources, so it is used according to RDA instructions and LC-PCC policies for names in a non-preferred script. However, the cataloger can still provide a Chinese script form in the paired field, which is helpful to users who know Chinese. The free-floating subdivision – Diaries comes from LCSH and stays in English in the paired field.

Records without a Latin script 245 field

Record in Arabic language of cataloging; no Latin script:
 040 #b ara
 245 12 النورجية / #c هناء زكي
 245 00 <>

Cyrillic in 245; no transliterated 245:
 040 #b eng
 245 10 LUNA : #b Айсулуунун баяны / #c Lucio Valerio
 Sarandrea
 245 10 <>

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OCLC does accept records that contain only non-Latin script, since many libraries around the world do not use Latin script. We are still using Model A, so all the non-Latin fields are actually 880 fields behind the scenes. However, our OCLC system requires a Latin script 245 field in bibliographic records. So, when no Latin script 245 is present, a 245 containing only angle brackets is system supplied to provide that required Latin script field. The first example is, in fact, from a record that is entirely cataloged in the Arabic language in Arabic script from a university in Lebanon.

Looking at the second example, if you have non-Latin script mixed into an otherwise Latin script 245, and you are not supplying a Latin alphabet transliterated 245 field, those angle brackets are system-supplied. This second example shows a mixed field, which is system coded as an 880 field, since it contains Cyrillic characters as part of the field, in this case in subfield \$b. These 245 fields with angle brackets display in Connexion Client but do not display in the Record Manager interface.

Character Sets Present (Field 066)

- Field 066 tells what script or scripts are present in the MARC record.
- Contains either a symbol or a four-character script identification code in repeatable subfield c
- Examples:
 - 066 †c Cher (Cherokee script)
 - 066 †c Tibt (Tibetan script)
 - 066 †c (S (Greek script)
 - 066 †c Devi \$c (N (Devanagari script and Basic Cyrillic)
- Search using “vp:” as in “vp:mong” to obtain all the records with Mongolian script. Search “vp:mong and li:XXX” to find your holdings

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The 066 field contains a symbol or a code that tells what non-Latin scripts are present in the record. This field is system supplied, so when cataloging you do not need to look up or enter this data. The subfield \$ c is repeated, as in the fourth example, if there are multiple non-Latin scripts in a record. It can be a very useful clue to tell you what you are seeing in the record. And, the field is indexed, so you can search for the script or use this to qualify a search. For example, if you want to find all the records with Mongolian script held by your library, you could do a command line search in Connexion of: li:XXX where XXX is your OCLC symbol combined with vp:mong. This 066 field only displays in the Connexion Client. It does not currently display in Record Manager. It is still present behind the scenes, and it is searchable. And, it is on the development list for the future for Record Manager to display this field.

On the call today

 <p>Charlene Morrison Senior Data Analyst</p>	 <p>Shanna Griffith Senior Data Analyst</p>	 <p>Cynthia Whitacre Senior Metadata Operations Manager</p>
 <p>Jay Weitz Senior Consulting Database Specialist</p>	 <p>Bryan Baldus Senior Data Analyst</p>	

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Thank you!

April Virtual AskQC Office Hours
Data and algorithms and bibs, oh my!

Tuesday, 11 April at 9:00 AM Eastern
Thursday, 20 April at 4:00 PM Eastern

Registration and session links
available at oclc.org/askqc

Send cataloging policy questions at
any time to askqc@oclc.org

