

Virtual AskQC Office Hours

Thank you for joining us!

We will begin at 1:00 PM Eastern Daylight Time

Attendees are in listen-only mode

AskQC@oclc.org (Ask Quality Control) is the longstanding email address to which catalogers can send questions to OCLC Metadata Quality staff about cataloging policies, standards, and practices.



October 10, 2018

Virtual AskQC Office Hours

Parallel records and language of cataloging

OCLC Metadata Quality



Housekeeping

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

October 2018: Virtual AskQC Office Hours feedback survey

Topic: Parallel records and language of cataloging

Please take a moment to provide feedback on today's office hour session. The responses are for informational purposes only and optional. Thank you for attending today's session!

1. Did you find today's session useful?

- Yes
 No
 Sort of

2. Why did you choose the answer you did in question 1?

Enter your answer

3. Are there topics you would like us to cover in the future?

Enter your answer

Housekeeping

- After the session you will be directed to a quick, optional survey
- All session recordings, slides, and notes are available at oc.lc/askqc

The screenshot shows the AskQC website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text "How can we help you?". Below the search bar, the "AskQC" logo is visible, along with navigation links for "Home", "Product", and "Services". The main content area is titled "AskQC" and includes a sub-header "Time and call-in information for AskQC office hours". Below this, there is a table with three columns: "TOPIC", "DATE/TIME DATES/TIME", "TOLL-FREE CALL-IN NUMBER", and "REGISTRATION LINK". The table lists three office hours sessions: "Hour 1: Welcome to AskQC", "Hour 2: AskQC Q&A", and "Hour 3: AskQC Q&A". Each session includes a date, time, toll-free number, and a registration link.

TOPIC	DATE/TIME DATES/TIME	TOLL-FREE CALL-IN NUMBER	REGISTRATION LINK
Hour 1: Welcome to AskQC	Wednesday, November 12, 2019 1 PM Eastern Daylight Time	1-800-855-8550 URL: oc.lc/askqc1911	Register
Hour 2: AskQC Q&A	Wednesday, November 13, 2019 1 PM Eastern Daylight Time	1-800-855-8550 URL: oc.lc/askqc1911	Register
Hour 3: AskQC Q&A	Wednesday, November 14, 2019 1 PM Eastern Daylight Time	1-800-855-8550 URL: oc.lc/askqc1911	Register

On the call today



Cynthia Whitacre
Manager,
Metadata Policy



Hayley Moreno
Database
Specialist II



Charlene Morrison
Database
Specialist II



Robert Bremer
Senior Consulting
Database Specialist



Jay Weitz
Senior Consulting
Database Specialist



Bryan Baldus
Consulting
Database Specialist

Please submit questions through chat



PARALLEL RECORDS AND LANGUAGE OF CATALOGING

What is language of cataloging?

- Language the cataloging agency uses for descriptive cataloging
- Coded in 040 \$b with language code list
 - *MARC Code List for Languages* <http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/>
- Examples of coding:
 - 040 OCL \$b eng \$e rda \$c OCL
 - 040 XXX \$b spa \$c XXX
 - 040 ZAZ \$b ger \$c ZAZ
- Absence of coding in WorldCat implies English



- The language of Descriptive Cataloging: In *Bibliographic Format and Standards*, we state that it “identifies the language for those portions of the record that, according to cataloging instructions, appear in the language of the cataloging agency (e.g., the physical description and non-quoted note)”.
- It uses the same language code list you use to code the language of the item.
- Note that absence of coding IN WORLDCAT implies the code “eng”. We’ve been systematically adding the coding to all records in WorldCat, and hope to someday in the next year make coding of this element required, in order to avoid any confusion.

Language of cataloging is...

- **Not the language of the item being cataloged**
 - This is most common mistake
- About Descriptive Cataloging (1XX, 3XX, 5XX, 7XX, 8XX)
- Not related to the language of the subject headings



Language of cataloging MAY be the same as the language of the item being cataloged, or it may not be. If your cataloging language is English and you are cataloging a Spanish language book, you'll want to code "spa" for the language of the item in the 008 fixed field, and code "eng" in 040 \$b for language of cataloging. We've seen many many errors where libraries code the same in both, even if their language of cataloging is English, when cataloging a non-English book.

Is about Descriptive Cataloging – meaning it governs the authority file headings that you use, but more prominently, the 3XX fields and the 5XX fields. This will be more apparent in the upcoming example slides.

Subject headings may appear on the record in any language, and this is NOT related to the language of cataloging. You can have Spanish subject headings, with notes in English and 300 field in English, and the language of cataloging is English, not Spanish.

Language of cataloging and DataSync

- Can automatically be added via DataSync
 - If the collection is all the same language of cataloging, this code can be automatically added within the collection profile setup
- **Language of cataloging is a crucial match point**



Data Sync is the new name and new system being used at OCLC for batchloading of files of MARC records.

If you are loading files of MARC records to WorldCat using Data Sync collections, you can automatically set up a language of cataloging code to be applied to the whole collection. So, as long as you use the same language of cataloging for all your titles in a collection, you can have it applied when the records are added to WorldCat.

And, it is important to add it because it is a crucial match point when we match record. If not coded correctly, matching can occur to the wrong record. We match French to French, Dutch to Dutch, English to English, and so on.

What is a parallel record?

- Parallel records are multiple records for the same manifestation that describe that manifestation in different languages of cataloging
- OCLC instituted parallel records in 2003
 - Since that time, in WorldCat, only one record per language of cataloging is allowed for each manifestation.
 - See policy in Bibliographic Formats & Standards ([oclc/bfas](https://www.oclc.org/bfas)) 3.10
 - Note: this policy will likely be moving to 2.6 when revisions are complete



Read first bullet.

Why did OCLC institution parallel records. OCLC was becoming more and more global and adding more and more records from around the world. We realized that not everyone cataloging in English, and that if we wanted WorldCat to be truly global, we had to adopt a different practice than having everyone cataloging in English. It was a step toward being less US-centric.

Parallel Records are Not Duplicates

- Again, the policy is one record per language of cataloging per manifestation.
- Report anything else as a duplicate.
- This includes multiple “ger” records for the same manifestation or multiple “fre” records for the same manifestation, etc.
- Please do not report parallel records (eng vs. fre vs. ger, etc.) as duplicates



Even though this policy has been in place for 15 years, we continue to get duplicate reports from libraries reporting parallel records as duplicates. This has lessened over the years, but it still happens. We have such a huge backlog of books duplicates, and this is a sad waste of time.

We know that some folks still don't understand this policy; there was a recent discussion on one of the cataloging lists where lots of folks chimed in to correct someone who thought parallel records were duplicates.

Also, we know that duplicates aren't limited to English language of cataloging. There are lots of German duplicates of other German language of cataloging records for example. Feel free to report this if you wish or have the time.

English language of cataloging

```
001 944380324
008 160810s2016 nyub b 001 1 eng
040 DLC $b eng $e rda $c DLC
020 9780670026197 $q (hardback)
100 1 Towles, Amor, $e author.
245 12 A gentleman in Moscow / $c Amor Towles.
264 1 New York : $b Viking, $c [2016]
300 462 pages : $b map ; $c 24 cm
```



For my examples today I selected a title that I thoroughly enjoyed reading this year, and I highly recommend it. So, there's your bonus for today, a book recommendation. I am excited to be going to an author talk this coming Sunday to benefit the Upper Arlington Public Library here in Central Ohio.

Now, on to the matter at hand. Here's a greatly simplified, but real, record, as a first illustration of English language of cataloging.

Note this is English language of content in 008 as well as English language of cataloging in 040 b

You can tell it is English language of cataloging from 300 using English words.

English language of cataloging

944380324

336 text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent

337 unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia

338 volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier

504 Includes bibliographical references and index.

586 The New York Times Best Seller List.



The 3XX fields are in English. The 5XX notes are in English. This indicates English language of cataloging

English language of cataloging

944380324

650 | 0| \$a Aristocracy (Social class) \$v Fiction.

650 | 0| \$a Home detention \$v Fiction.

650 | 0| \$a Interpersonal relations \$v Fiction.

650 | 0| \$a Hotels \$z Russia \$v Fiction.

650 | 7| \$a Amerikanisches Englisch \$2 gnd

650 | 7| \$a Historischer Roman \$2 gnd



Note that there are both English language LC subject headings as well as German language subject headings on this record. “gnd” as noted in the subfield 2 of the last 2 headings is a German language authority file. Even with these German subject headings present, the record is still English language of cataloging.

Danish language of cataloging

```
971235370
008 161012s2016 nyu 000 f eng d
040 DKDLA $b dan $c DKDLA
100 1 Towles, Amor. $4 aut
245 12 A gentleman in Moscow
260 New York : $b Viking, $c 2016
300 462 sider
336 tekst $b txt $2 rdacontent/dan
337 umedieret $b n $2 rdamedia/dan
```



Here is the same book, same manifestation, but cataloged in Danish. English language book, but the language of cataloging is Danish.

This is a parallel record to the previous English language of cataloging record.

Notice the Danish term for pages and the Danish terms in the 33X fields.

DKDLA is the symbol for the Danish National Bibliography.

French language of cataloging

001 968170231
008 160810s2016 nyub 000 f eng d
040 CA7GT \$b fre \$e rda \$c CA7GT \$d B2Q
100 1 Towles, Amor, \$e auteur.
245 12 A gentleman in Moscow / \$c Amor Towles.
264 1 New York, New York : \$b Viking, \$c [2016]
300 462 pages : \$b carte ; \$c 24 cm
336 texte \$b txt \$2 rdacontent/fre
337 sans médiation \$b n \$2 rdamedia/fre
338 volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier/fre



This one is again, the same manifestation. So, this is another parallel record.

CA7GT is

BIBLIOTHEQUE MUNICIPALE DE BROSSARD in Quebec and B2Q is the Library and Archives of Quebec in Montreal.

French language of cataloging is a bit trickier, since “pages” is the same word in both English and French. But, you have other clues here that this is French language of cataloging.

German language of cataloging

001 1011672709
008 170912s2016 enk 000 0 eng d
040 GBVCP \$b ger \$c GBVCP \$d DEBSZ
100 1 Towles, Amor
245 12 A gentleman in Moscow \$b a novel
260 London \$b Viking \$c 2016
300 462 Seiten \$c 24 cm
336 Text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent/ger
337 ohne Hilfsmittel zu benutzen \$b n \$2 rdamedia/ger
338 Band \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier/ger



German language of cataloging. GBVCP is library in Gottingen, Germany and DEBSZ is a library in Konstanz, Germany.

Note “Seiten” for pages, and the 336 terms. This particular manifestation was published in London, rather than the ones from the US that we’ve seen previously, so this is a little different.

Also note the lack of ISBN punctuation, which is quite common in German language of cataloging records.

Dutch language of cataloging

```
001 974424297
008 161006s2016 nyu 000 f eng d
040 NLGGC $b dut $e rda $c NLGGC $d OCLCQ
100 1 Towles, Amor, $d 1964- $4 aut $0 (NL-LeOCL)332297152
245 12 A gentleman in Moscow / $c Amor Towles.
264 1 New York, New York : $b Viking, $c [2016]
300 462 pagina's : $b plattegrond ; $c 23 cm
336 tekst $b txt $2 rdacontent/dut
337 zonder medium $b n $2 rdamedia/dut
338 band $b nc $2 rdacarrier/dut
520 Een onder huisarrest geplaatste Russische graaf beleeft dertig
jaar geschiedenis van zijn land vanuit een hotel in Moskou. $c NL-ZmNBD.
```



For this Dutch language of cataloging from NLGGC, which is a Dutch Union catalog, note not only the 300 and the 33X fields in Dutch, but also the summary note in Dutch.

In addition, note that the form of the 100 differs from the other examples. This is taken from the Dutch authority file, where they are using the date of birth for this author, unlike the NACO authority file, which does not.

So, this is a thoroughly Dutch language of cataloging record, even though it is for the English language manifestation.

And, once again, a parallel record to our first English language record from the Library of Congress.

English language, Polish translation

001 1017492438
008 171228t20172016pl b 000 f pol d
040 GO3 #b eng #e rda \$c GO3 \$d OCLCO \$d OCLCF
041 pol \$h eng
100 Towles, Amor. \$e author.
240 10 Gentleman in Moscow. \$l Polish
245 10 Dżentelmen w Moskwie /\$c Amor Towles.
264 | 1| \$a Kraków : \$b Znak Litera Nova, \$c 2017.
300 | | \$a 527 pages : \$b map ; \$c 21 cm.
336 | | \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
337 | | \$a unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia
338 | | \$a volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier



Now for something different.

Here is a Polish translation of the same novel, but cataloged in English. The language of cataloging for GO3 (Mount Prospect Public Library in Illinois) is English.

This is not a parallel record to previous records. This is a new record for a new manifestation.

Polish parallel record

001 1010842947
008 171005s2017 pl a 000 f pol d
040 NUKAT \$b pol \$c NUKAT \$d B3N
041 pol \$h eng
100 Towles, Amor \$d (1963-).
245 10 Dżentelmen w Moskwie / \$c Amor Towles ; tłumaczenie Anna Gralak.
246 1 \$i Tyt. oryg.: \$a Gentleman in Moscow
260 Kraków : \$b Znak Litera Nova, \$c 2017.
300 527, [1] s. : \$b il. ; \$c 21 cm.
336 Tekst \$b txt \$2 rdacontent/pol
337 Bez urzędnictwa pośredniczącego \$b n \$2 rdamedia/pol
338 Wolumin \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier/pol
530 Dostępna również jako e-book.



Here's a parallel record for the SAME Polish translation, but this time cataloged in Polish. So, this is a parallel record to the previous English language of cataloging record for the Polish translation. Notice the notes are in Polish, the 300 has Polish abbreviations, and there are Polish terms used in the 33X fields, as well as a note in Polish.

NUKAT is the UNION CATALOG OF POLISH RESEARCH LIBRARIES in Warsaw and B3N is the National Library of Poland.

English language, Korean translation

```
001 1045426783
008 180723s2018 ko b 000 1 kor d
040 BRG $b eng $e rda $c BRG
041 1 kor $h eng
100 1 Towles, Amor, $e author.
240 10 Gentleman in Moscow. $I Korean
245 10 Mosuk'uba ūi sinsa / $c
Eimo T'oulsū changp'yōn sosol ; Sŏ Ch'ang-nyōl omgim.
880 10 $6 245-01/$1 $a 모스크바의 신사 / $c 에이모 톨울스 장편소
설 ; 서창렬 옮김.
250 Ch'op'an.
880 $6 250-02/$1 $a 초판.
```



And, as our last example, here's a Korean language translation of the same title. So, this is NOT a parallel record to the English language manifestation, but an entirely new work.

I'm showing you the 880 fields in the place they show up as linked fields in our OCLC cataloging interface displays, but with the 880 coding that is actually present in the MARC record. So, in this case, you have Korean script, but English language of cataloging.

BRG is Bergen County Cooperative in Hackensack, NJ.

English language, Korean translation

264 1 Söul-si : \$b Hyöndaeh Munhak, \$c 2018.
880 1 \$6 264-03/\$1 \$a 서울시 : \$b 현대문학, \$c 2018.
300 723 pages : \$b map ; \$c 21 cm
336 text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
337 unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia
338 volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier
700 1 Sö, Ch'ang-nyöl, \$e translator.
880 1 \$6 700-04/\$1 \$a 서 창렬, \$e translator.



And, just to emphasize the point, while the text is in Korean, this is English language of cataloging, so we have English terms in all the 3XX fields, and in the 700 \$e for the relator term.
Notice that \$e is in English even in the 880 Korean script field, since this is English language of cataloging.

Creating a parallel record

- If you do not find a record in your language of cataloging for the item you have in hand, please create a parallel record in your language of cataloging
- You may use the derive function, but be sure you change all the crucial fields (040 b, 3XX, 5XX, etc.) to your language of cataloging



So, if you are cataloging in English, which I think all of you listening today are, and you only find a record cataloged in French, please create a new record with English language of cataloging.

Correcting a record

- If the language of cataloging is coded incorrectly, you are welcome to correct it yourself or report it to bibchange@oclc.org to be corrected.
- If the record appears to be a hybrid, again, you may fix it or report it.
- If correcting a hybrid record, take into account the intent of the cataloging agency. Look up what library created the record and try to determine what language they usually use for cataloging.



You are welcome to correct records that are not coded correctly for language of cataloging, or report them to bibchange. If you try to fix a hybrid record, try to determine the intent of the institution that created the record. That's one reason I talked about the codes in the 040 as we went through the examples. Knowing that the library is in London, England will let you know they probably didn't plan to catalog in Italian, but instead that English language of cataloging is likely their normal language of cataloging.

Correcting hybrid records

- Also take into account the number of descriptive cataloging elements in different languages
- And, be aware that some libraries outside the United States accept English language copy as is, since that is faster and quicker and they may have many users who read English
- And, some libraries base their language of cataloging on the language of the item



If only a summary note is in another language, then perhaps the library just didn't have someone who could translate it into their own language of cataloging.

Many libraries in the Netherlands catalog many titles in English. Many libraries in Japan catalog English language titles in English.

Some libraries, such as the National Library of Israel, bases their language of cataloging on the language of the item, so they catalog Russian items in Russian, Hebrew items in Hebrew, Arabic titles in Arabic, etc.

Questions

- Please start typing your questions into the chat. One question was submitted prior to the presentation...
 - Question from Jenny Lobb, Georgetown University: What is GLIMIR clustering and what does that have to do with parallel records?

GLIMIR: **G**lobal **L**ibrary **M**anifestation **I**dentife**R**.



What is GLIMIR clustering and what does that have to do with parallel records?

GLIMIR stands for Global Library Manifestation Identifier.

With parallel records, holdings for the same manifestation are distributed across multiple records. So, GLIMIR is an effort to bring those together. GLIMIR began as a project in 2009 and was fully implemented about 6 years ago.

WorldCat was “glimirized” when this project was implemented. It clusters the same or like records together. The main purpose is end-user searching, so it is less than useful in cataloging contexts. It is much more useful in WorldCat Discovery or WorldCat.org, since it brings together all the parallel records for the same manifestation. It also groups microform and print records for the same manifestations together.

My best suggestion for catalogers: Make sure the GLIMIR box is not checked when you do searching in a cataloging interface,, so that you can drill down to the exact record you want for your library.

Questions about the topic?



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Metadata Policy



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Database
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Charlene Morrison
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Please submit questions through chat

Any cataloging questions?



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Thank you!

Send cataloging policy questions
at anytime to:

askqc@oclc.org

Session links available at:

oclc.org/askqc

Next Virtual AskQC Office Hours:

OCLC MARC update process

Wednesday, November 14, 2018

1:00 PM Eastern Standard Time

Register at oclc.org/askqc

Because
what is
known must
be shared.®

