

Virtual AskQC Office Hours

Medley of popular topics
OCLC Metadata Quality
August 2021



Housekeeping

This session is being recorded



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, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > WorldCat > Metadata Quality > AskQC'. The main content area is titled 'Previous AskQC office hours' and includes a sub-header 'Last updated: Apr 16, 2021'. Below this, there is a prompt: 'Find past AskQC office hour recordings and supporting materials.' A table follows, listing office hours by date and title, with links to supporting materials.

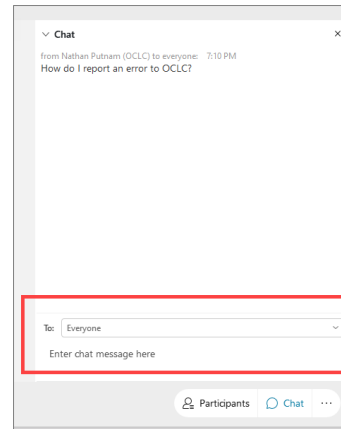
Date	Title	Supporting material
March 2021	FCC and OCLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WebEx recording - March 9• WebEx recording - March 16• Presentation slides• Summary and member questions
February 2021	Fix linking fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WebEx recording - February 9• WebEx recording - February 16• Presentation slides• Summary and member questions

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




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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 feedback survey interface. At the top, it says "Virtual AskQC Office Hours feedback survey" and includes a disclaimer: "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!" Below this, there are four questions:

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

On the call today



Robin Six
Database Specialist



Charlene Morrison
Database Specialist



Bryan Baldus
Consulting Database Specialist



Jay Weitz
Senior Consulting Database Specialist



Shanna Griffith
Database Specialist



Cynthia Whitacre
Senior Metadata Operations Manager



Medley of popular topics

Charlene Morrison
Authorities

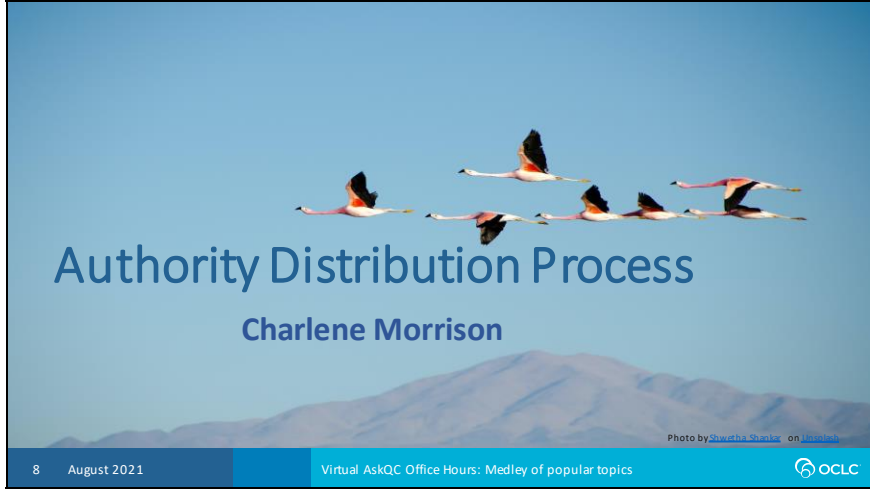
Jay Weitz
DDR

Cynthia Whitacre
Non-Latin

Bryan Baldus
Controlling

Shanna Griffith
FAST


Photo by [Shweta Shetty](#) on [Unsplash](#)



Authority Distribution Process

Charlene Morrison

Photo by [Shweta Shetty](#) on [Unsplash](#)

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Authority Distribution Process

What is the distribution process for NARs with precomposed characters?

Precomposed characters

- single character representing a letter with associated diacritics built-in
- é (U+00E9) → Displays as: é

Decomposed characters

- Combining diacritic is applied to a letter
- e (U+0065) and combining acute accent (U+0301) → Displays as: é

May 2019 VAOH: Small errors with big consequences (oclc.org/askqc)

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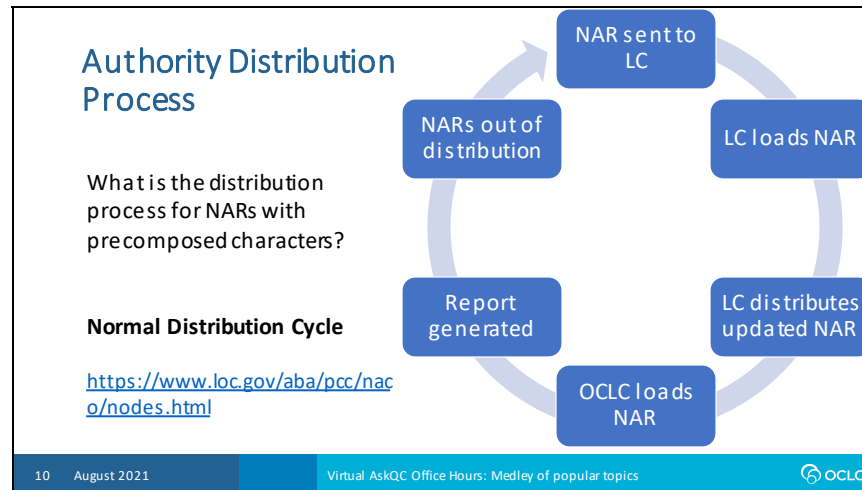


Questions about the distribution of authority records comes up from time to time including questions about processing precomposed characters in the WorldCat authority file. To answer this question let's first look at the definition of precomposed versus decomposed characters and why precomposed characters are problematic.

A precomposed character is a single UNICODE character representing a letter with associated diacritics built-in, while a decomposed character applies the combining diacritic to the letter. Both display the same to the user but precomposed only has one UNICODE character, while the decomposed has more than one.

The problem this poses is that precomposed characters are rejected by the LC/NACO authority file and they affect how indexing works within the WorldCat authority file.

My colleagues Bryan Baldus and Robert Bremer talked about these character in their May 2019 VAOH webinar entitled, Small errors with big consequences, if you wanted to check it out to give you more information.

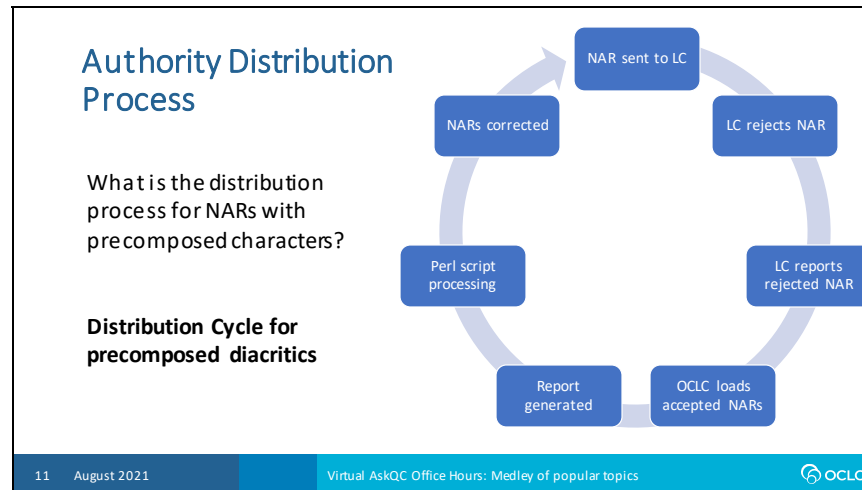


Now let's take a look at a normal distribution process.

In a normal distribution process, an authorized NACO participant updates or replaces a name authority record (NAR) in OCLC's copy of the LC/NACO Authority File, and at the end of the day these NARs would then be sent to the Library of Congress (LC). After the records are loaded, they are then distributed to all of the NACO nodes. OCLC then loads the distributed file into the WorldCat authority file. This portion of the process usually take about 48-72 hours or 2-3 days to complete from the time that the NAR was originally added or updated to the time that it's returned to the WorldCat authority file. At this time, the NARs should fall out of distribution and be available for further editing as needed.

I've included a link to from the PCC website that explains the NACO distribution process and

NACO nodes. I recommend checking that page out if you are interested in learning in greater detail how the process works.

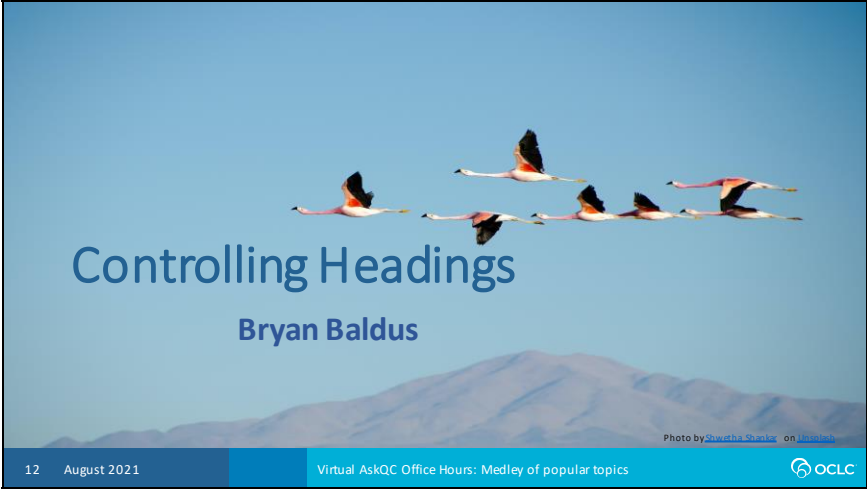


For those NARs that have precomposed characters, the distribution process remains the same but with a few additions.

The normal process takes place where the NAR is sent to LC, LC loads the NAR and updates their authority file, and then re-distributes the file back to OCLC. Here is where the difference comes into play. When a precomposed diacritic is sent in one of the NARs to LC, LC's system will reject that added or edited NAR. This means that that specific name authority record will not be updated with the change in the LC/NACO name authority file. When all of the records are sent back to OCLC a report is generated that identifies the NARs in the file as accepted and rejected by LC. Metadata Quality staff process the report through a Perl script to pull out the rejected NARs to process. Once the corrections are made, the NARs are sent back to LC to go through the distribution process again, which can take another 2-3 days. Once OCLC received the corrected records back as "accepted" from LC, then they will fall out of distribution and be available for editing.

One thing to note is that the distribution lock stays in place because the LC/NACO name authority file was not


updated with the changes for those rejected NARs. As long as there is a difference between the WorldCat authority file and the LC/NACO name authority file, the NARs will remain locked in distribution in the WorldCat authority file. The reason for this is that the LC/NACO name authority file is the official authority file while OCLC's WorldCat authority file is a Node or copy of that file.



Controlling Headings

Bryan Baldus

Photo by [Shweta Shetty](#) on [iStock](#)

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Controlling Headings

- Why do some headings in the authority file not control when added to the bibliographic record?

- 008 coding

- Series (008/12) = c
- Name use (008/14) = a
- Subj use (008/15) = b
- Ser use (008/16) = b
- Name (008/32) = b

Rec.stat	c	Entered	19860212	Replaced	19991206142012.0
Type	z	Upd status	a	Enc lvl	n
Roman	1	Ref status	n	Mod rec	n
Govt agn	1	Auth status	a	Subj	a
Series	c	Auth/ref	a	Geo subd	n
Ser num	b	Name	n	Subdiv lo	n
				Rules	c
				Name use	a
				Subj use	a
				Ser use	a

010	n	84712955
040	DLC	#c DLC #d DLC #d NmU
130	0	Arco book
643		Various places #b various publishers
667		Give phrase as a quoted note unless Arco appears in the Publication, distribution, etc. area
667		Undifferentiated phrase record: Covers all instances when this character string used by any
670		Steinberg, E.P. Civil service reading comprehension tests. 1986: #b CIP t.p.
670		GRE-GMAT math review, c1996: #b t.p. verso (An ARCO Book)

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Thank you, Charlene. Hello, I'm Bryan Baldus, and I'll be discussing a question related to controlling bibliographic headings.

One of the most common questions we receive regarding controlling is why do some bibliographic headings that have an authority record not control to that authority? There are 5 primary reasons a heading cannot be controlled when the heading appears to be in a controllable field:

1. First, check certain codes in fixed field 008, depending on the nature of the heading. If the field is an 8xx series, and the authority record has Series (008/12) coded as "c" for series-like phrase, then controlling will be blocked. Similarly, if "Series use" (008/16) is coded "b", for "not appropriate", then the heading will not be controlled. If the field is for a personal name and Name (008/32) is coded "b" for "undifferentiated personal name", then that heading cannot be controlled. Similarly, controlling will be blocked for name headings with Name use (008/14), and for subject headings with "Subject use" (008/15), coded "b" for "not appropriate".

Controlling Headings

- Why do some headings in the authority file not control when added to the bibliographic record?
 - Validation record

LDR	7459279
001	oca07459279
008	070618 I ananbavn In ana
005	20070706105352.0
010	sh2007004164
040	DLC #b eng #c DLC
150	Academic writing \$v Abstracts
667	Record generated for validation purposes.
670	Work cat.: Ehlich, Konrad. Schreiben für die Hochschule, c2000

2. The second reason is that the authority is a “Validation record”: In 2007, the Library of Congress began distributing authority records created based on usage of free-floating subdivisions in bibliographic records. As seen in the image, these records are identified by the presence of a 667 note, “Record generated for validation purposes.”

Note that in many cases, the bibliographic heading will control to more than one authority record. For example, Academic writing, plus \$v Abstracts (authority records oca03542273 and oca04928257), rather than to the single validation record (authority record oca07459279).

Controlling Headings

- Why do some subject headings in the authority file not control when added to the record?
 - Square brackets

Rec.stat	c	Entered	19860211	Replaced	19890505131235.1		
Type	z	Und status	a	Enc lvl	n	Source	
Roman	l	Ref status	n	Mod rec		Name use	b
Govt.agn	l	Auth status	a	Subj	a	Subj use	a
Sense	n	Authref	a	Geo subd	l	Ser use	b
Ser num	n	Name	n	Subdiv to	n	Rules	n

010		sh 85017484
040		DLC #c DLC #d DLC
150		Buddhism #x Relations #x Christianity, [Islam, etc.]
680		#i Duplicate entry is made under #a Christianity and other religions--Buddhism; Islam--Relations--Buddhism; etc.

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3. A third reason is that the authority's 1xx field contains brackets: For authority files containing "multiple" subdivisions, including LCSH and RVM, controlling is blocked for any heading containing a square bracket. "Multiple" subdivisions are meant to be used as pattern examples for similar subdivisions and are not intended to be used as headings themselves. LC has a project underway to cancel the "multiple" subdivisions from LCSH and create individual authority records for each valid, complete, heading string that was created based on a multiple subdivision. Université Laval, who maintains RVM, has also been working on removing multiples from RVM.

Controlling Headings

- Why do some subject headings in the authority file not control when added to the record?
 - Wrong thesaurus
 - Wrong language of cataloging

The screenshot shows the OCLC Connexion interface. On the left, a list of records is displayed with columns for field number, indicator, and value. A dialog box titled 'Field is not controllable' is open over the record with field 7 and indicator 1. The dialog has an 'OK' button. On the right, a detailed view of the record is shown, including a table of fields and a context menu. The context menu is open over the field 'Martius, C. F. B. v.' and includes options: 'Field', 'Apply Authority Data', 'Controlled Heading', and 'Transliterate'. The 'Controlled Heading' option is highlighted. The bottom of the screenshot shows a blue bar with the text '16 August 2021', 'Virtual AskQC Office Hours: Medley of popular topics', and the OCLC logo.

4. A fourth reason is that, for subjects, if the bibliographic field's 2nd indicator, or subfield \$2 if the 2nd indicator is 7, does not match one of the controllable thesauri—LC in Connexion; and LC, AAT, Canadiana, Canadian Subject Headings, RVM, BNE, GND, Maori, and MeSH in Record Manager—then the heading cannot be controlled. Similarly, for descriptive headings, the language of cataloging will determine which thesaurus is used for controlling those headings: LC for English (in Connexion and Record Manager); and NTA Names for personal names in Dutch; GND for German; Canadiana for French; and BNE for Spanish.

Controlling Headings

- Why do some subject headings in the authority file not control when added to the record?

- 880 field

Original Heading: Russian language †x Semantrics, Historical.

Modified Heading: Select Modify Heading for a main entry to start building new heading

The screenshot shows a library catalog interface with a heading modification tool. On the left, there are three options for modifying or inserting headings:

- Modify Heading / Insert Heading:** 1. Russian language †x Semantrics, Historical. [650 Partially-controlled]
- Modify Heading / Insert Heading:** 2. Russian language. [650]
- Append to Heading:** 3. †x Semantrics, Historical. [No authority record found]

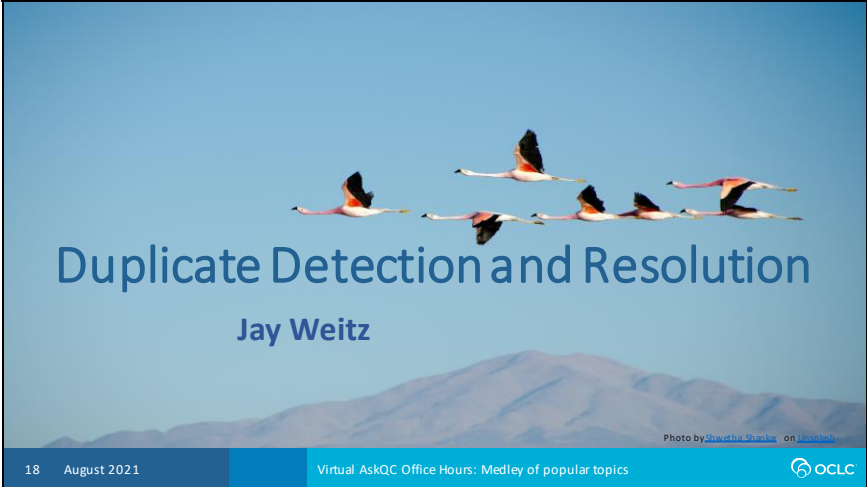
On the right, a list of Unicode characters is displayed under the heading "Semantrics, Historical.":

- U+0053 : LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
- U+0435 : CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER IE
- U+004D : LATIN SMALL LETTER M
- U+0430 : CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER A
- U+0065 : LATIN SMALL LETTER N
- U+0443 : CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER TE
- U+0069 : LATIN SMALL LETTER I
- U+0441 : CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER ES
- U+0073 : LATIN SMALL LETTER S
- U+002C : COMMA [definit separator]
- U+0020 : SPACE [SF]
- U+0048 : LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H
- U+0069 : LATIN SMALL LETTER I
- U+0073 : LATIN SMALL LETTER S
- U+0074 : LATIN SMALL LETTER T
- U+043E : CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER O
- U+0072 : LATIN SMALL LETTER R
- U+0069 : LATIN SMALL LETTER I
- U+0063 : LATIN SMALL LETTER C
- U+0061 : LATIN SMALL LETTER A
- U+006C : LATIN SMALL LETTER L
- U+002E : FULL STOP [period, dot, decimal point]

At the bottom of the interface, the page number "17" and date "August 2021" are on the left, "Virtual AskQC Office Hours: Medley of popular topics" is in the center, and the OCLC logo is on the right.

5. The fifth reason is that the bibliographic heading contains non-Latin characters and is therefore coded as an 880 field masquerading as a controllable field. In the example shown in the image from Connexion, some of the letters in the subfield \$x are Cyrillic rather than Latin, as seen in the image showing the characters translated into Unicode values using What Unicode character is this? (<https://www.babelstone.co.uk/Unicode/whatisit.html>?)


Now I'll hand it over to Jay.



Duplicate Detection and Resolution

Jay Weitz

Photo by [Shweta Shetty](#) on [iStock](#)

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Duplicate Detection and Resolution 1

DDR matching criteria are based on *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* (oclc/bfas), Chapter 4, “When to Input a New Record”

“When to Input a New Record” is intended to reflect what DDR does

- <https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/input.html>



Duplicate Detection and Resolution 1

Duplicate Detection and Resolution, or DDR, is OCLC’s automated duplicate bibliographic record merging software. It acts behind the scenes, running most new or significantly edited WorldCat records through detailed and exacting matching algorithms, merging any duplicates it finds. We are often asked for a detailed explanation of DDR or about whether specific fields play into those DDR algorithms. The DDR algorithms are impossibly complex and have been developed and refined continually since the late 1980s. There is not a single document that is either publicly available or

internal to OCLC that explains, or could even come close to explaining, all of DDR. The closest thing we can recommend is "[When to Input a New Record](#)," *Bibliographic Formats and Standards* (oc.lc/bfas) Chapter 4. DDR is based on the matching criteria set forth for catalogers to follow in "When to Input a New Record" and conversely "When to Input a New Record" reflects what we try to do in DDR matching.

Duplicate Detection and Resolution 2

Searching WorldCat Indexes, “Material Type Names and Codes”

- https://help.oclc.org/Librarian_Toolbox/Searching_WorldCat_Indexes/Bibliographic_records/Material_Type_names_and_codes

**Not all WorldCat Material Types
figure into DDR, but those that
do are crucial**



Duplicate Detection and Resolution 2

Another document that offers insight into one particular aspect of how DDR makes its decisions is [Searching WorldCat Indexes](https://help.oclc.org/Librarian_Toolbox/Searching_WorldCat_Indexes) (oc.lc/indexes), specifically the section on “[Material Type Names and Codes](https://help.oclc.org/Librarian_Toolbox/Searching_WorldCat_Indexes/Bibliographic_records/Material_Type_names_and_codes).” Not every WorldCat Material Type is taken into consideration by DDR, but those that are considered help DDR differentiate between printed resources and electronic resources, between audio compact discs and audio vinyl discs, between streaming videos and DVDs, between microfiche and microfilm

reels, and so on.

Duplicate Detection and Resolution 3

More than two dozen points of comparison in DDR

Many draw from multiple bibliographic record elements

Roughly 300 bibliographic fields are defined in MARC 21

Over 200 of those defined fields may figure in some manner into DDR



Duplicate Detection and Resolution 3


More than two dozen points of comparison are taken into consideration by DDR for bibliographic records. That number is misleading, however, because many of those comparison points actually draw from various parts of the bibliographic record, not simply from a single field. There are roughly 300 fields defined for MARC bibliographic records. According to an analysis I did some years ago, more than 200 of those 300 defined bibliographic fields may play some part in DDR. Many of those fields are the ones you

would expect, such as the title (245 field), places of publication, publishers, dates, series. But there are all sorts of other cases where a comparison point is specific to a particular kind of bibliographic record. For instance, scale in Maps records, publisher numbers in Sound Recordings, various elements of instrumentation in Scores, and occasionally even the names of cast members for Moving Images.

Duplicate Detection and Resolution 4

Cataloging Defensively
• oclc.org/cataloging-defensively

Virtual AskQC Office Hours
• oclc.org/askqc



The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled 'Cataloging defensively'. The slide contains text and a table with columns for 'Edition Statement' and 'Example'. The table lists various edition statements and their corresponding examples, such as '1st ed.' and '2nd ed.'. The slide is part of a presentation, as indicated by the navigation icons at the bottom.

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Duplicate Detection and Resolution 4

In addition to Chapter 4 of BFAS, “[When to Input a New Record](#),” and [Searching WorldCat Indexes](#), we highly recommend the [Cataloging Defensively](#) series. These presentations offer background in DDR along with concrete examples of how catalogers may use the instructions in both RDA and AACR2 to their advantage to help ensure that DDR will deal appropriately with records that are legitimately unique according to the descriptive conventions. [Cataloging Defensively with Edition Statements](#)

was presented as one of the [Virtual AskQC Office Hours](#) in February 2018. Other VAOH sessions related to DDR include “Unraveling the Mysteries of a Merge and DDR Improvements” from August 2020 and “Merging Duplicate Bib Records and the Member Merge Project” from June 2019.

Duplicate Detection and Resolution 5

Suspect an erroneous merge?

- bibchange@oclc.org
- Error report function

Many incorrect merges may be recovered and restored



Image by [Mick Haupt on iStockphoto](#)

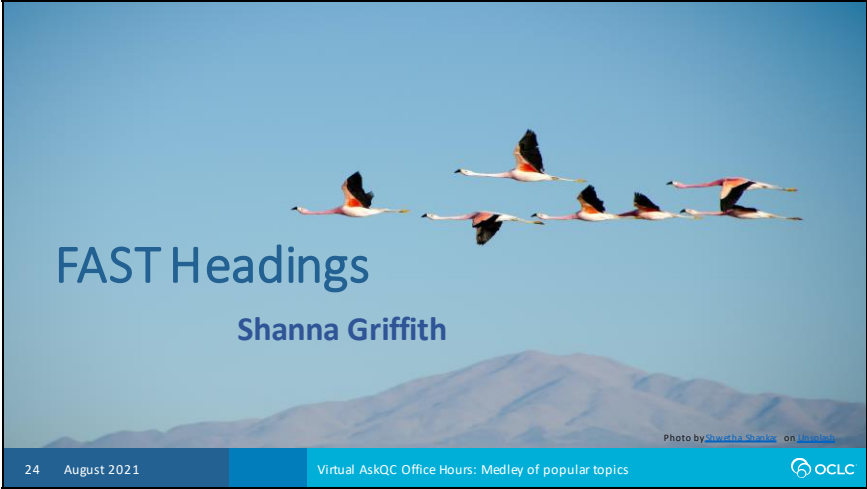
Duplicate Detection and Resolution 5

If you suspect that an incorrect merge may have taken place, please report it to us via bibchange@oclc.org or the error reporting function in Connexion or Record Manager. **Metadata Quality staff will investigate the merge using an internal tool that enables us to review all record transactions that have occurred going back to 2012. If we determine that a merge was incorrect, we can roll it back using another internal process that reinstates the WorldCat records involved as well as all of their associated holdings, Local Bibliographic Data (LBDs), and Local Holdings Records (LHRs). More information about this can be found in the August**

2020 Virtual AskQC Office Hours mentioned in the previous slide.


Once records are recovered, we can usually make suggestions that will help differentiate them so that DDR doesn't incorrectly merge them again. For records that were merged due to incorrect coding, we will make corrections and use yet another internal tool that runs the records through a DDR test to assure they will not be merged incorrectly again.

Your reports of incorrect DDR merges have been vital to the improvement of DDR over the years. The reports enable us to identify when our algorithms could use a little tweaking in the hopes that the same situation will not occur in the future.



FAST Headings
Shanna Griffith

Photo by [Shweta Shetty](#) on [iStock](#)

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FAST Headings

Faceted Application of Subject Terminology

650_0 Beagle (Dog breed)

650_7 Beagle (Dog breed) †2 fast †0 (OCoLC)fst00829173



Miss. Marley Mae

Hello. Today I'll be answering a few common questions that we have received regarding FAST headings. In case you aren't familiar with FAST headings, FAST stands for Faceted Application of Subject Terminology, and are derived from the Library of Congress Subject Headings. On the slide I show an example of the derived FAST heading for the LCSH Beagle (Dog breed), and the picture on the slide is of my cute beagle, Miss. Marley Mae.

FAST Headings – Common Questions

Adding, Editing, and Deleting

- Can FAST headings be manually added, or do we have to wait for the automated processing?
- What is the current advice on editing or deleting FAST headings when making a change to the Library of Congress Subject Heading they are derived from?

26 August 2021

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A couple of the most common questions we get regarding FAST headings involve advice around adding, editing, and deleting FAST headings.

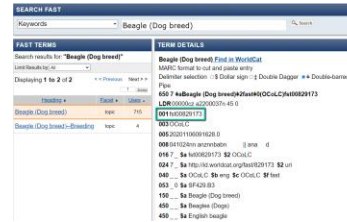
Adding, Editing, Deleting:

- Currently, FAST headings are automatically added by algorithm to WorldCat bibliographic records when there are no existing FAST headings in the record and there are Library of Congress Subject Headings present in the record. After the initial FAST headings are added, the headings are maintained field by field, regardless of whether the fields were entered by a user or by the FAST algorithm.
- FAST headings may be manually assigned to a new record for a resource being cataloged, or to a record found in the database for the resource
- If you are changing, deleting, and/or adding Library of Congress Subject Headings in a record, it is encouraged, but not required, to delete the entire set of FAST headings, and they will be completely regenerated within a month or so

FAST Headings – Common Questions

Searching and Controlling

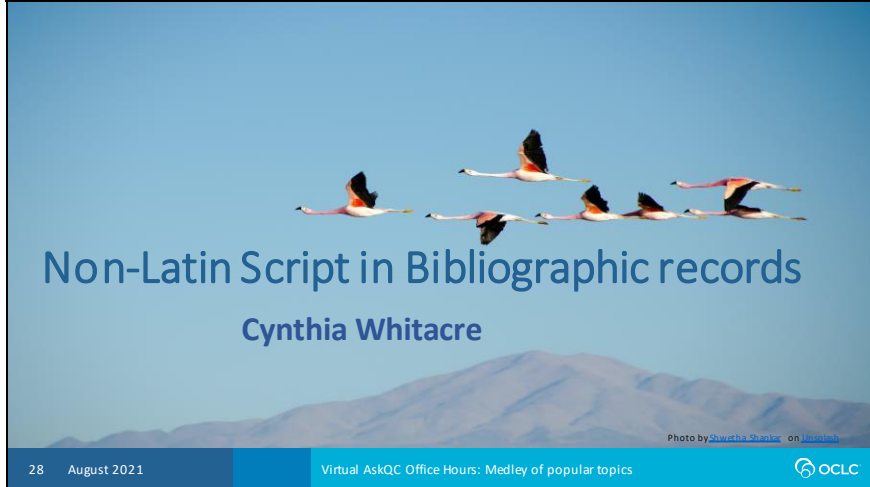
- Can FAST headings be searched?
 - `a:oclc-fst00829173`
 - searchFAST - <http://fast.oclc.org/searchfast>
- Why aren't FAST headings controlled?



A couple more common questions we get involve searching and controlling FAST headings.


Searching and controlling:

- The 'ar:' index works with all cataloging interfaces and allows you to search bibliographic records by the FAST authority number, FAST is also accessible via Auto-suggest in Record Manager.
- In addition, FAST headings can be searched in searchFAST and added manually to WorldCat bibliographic records
- Currently, FAST headings are not controllable. This is something that Metadata Quality would like to do but is further down the list of things to implement



Non-Latin Script in Bibliographic records
Cynthia Whitacre

Photo by [Shweta Shetty](#) on [iStock](#)

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Non-Latin Script in Bibliographic records

Which cataloging interfaces?

Connexion Client – **YES**

Record Manager – **YES**

Connexion Browser – **NO**

Paired 260 fields in Korean script:

260 서울 : \$b 라이프사이언스, \$c 2021
260 Seoul : \$b Raipeu Saieonseu, \$c 2021.

Devanagari script, Hindi language

Thai script:

245 00 ปูม่า / \$c สำนักงานมาตรฐาน
สินค้าเกษตรและอาหารแห่งชาติ

245 00 मसाबा मसाबा
245 00 Masaba Masaba.

I'll now be providing some brief information on non-Latin script in bibliographic records. To illustrate the diversity of scripts, I've added three examples of different scripts on this slide, all drawn from bibliographic records in WorldCat.

Non-Latin script is also referred to as non-Roman script or as vernacular. One may enter, edit, and/or view non-Latin scripts in both the Connexion Client and Record Manager, but not in the Connexion Browser. We've received questions sometimes about why a record cannot be edited in the Connexion browser. Usually this is because it is a non-Latin script record. The browser does not display the non-Latin fields or allow editing of records with any non-Latin script.

066 field – Character Sets Present

- Field 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 \$ (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

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.

OCLC Uses Model A for multiscrypt records

Contains Latin transliterated script in regular field and non-Latin script in paired 880 fields. Example of paired 100 fields in Georgian script:

They display as:

100 1_ თოჭიშვილი, როლანდ, \$e author.

100 1_ T'op'č'išvili, Roland, \$e author.

Behind the scenes they are coded as:

100 1_ \$6 880-01 \$a T'op'č'išvili, Roland, \$e author.

880 1_ \$6 100-01 \$a თოჭიშვილი, როლანდ, \$e author.

MARC documentation:

<https://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbmulti.html>

MARC standards, available at the link at the bottom of the slide, provide 2 models for encoding non-Latin script. OCLC uses Model A. 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, you do not need to enter the subfield 6 coding or the 880 field tag. This happens automatically behind the scenes when you pair fields.

Records without a Latin script 245 field

Record in Arabic language of cataloging; no Latin script:

245 12 التورجية / \$c هناء زكي.

245 00 <>.

Cyrillic in 245; no transliterated 245:

245 10 LUNA : \$b Айсулуунун баяны / \$c Lucio Valerio Sarandrea.

245 10 <>.

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 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.

If you have non-Latin script mixed into an otherwise Latin script 245, such as Greek letters, the system may supply those angle brackets and your 245 is really an 880 field. The second example shows a mixed field, which is system coded as an 880 field, since it contains some non-Latin characters. These 245 fields with angle brackets display in Connexion but do not display in the Record Manager interface.

On the call today



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Thank you!

September Virtual AskQC Office Hours
The complexities of field transfer

Tuesday, 14 Sept. at 10:00 AM Eastern
Thursday, 23 Sept. 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



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