

6 FORMAT USE

6.1 Types of Records

6.2 Authority Records

This format is designed to support primarily the communication of authority records for authorized access points. These records may also carry tracings of variant or related authorized access points (as outlined in GARR, 0.3.1) from which reference records are generated for display. A 4-- field is used for a “see from” reference tracing containing a variant form of the authorized access point. A 5-- field is used for a “see also from” reference tracing containing a related authorized access point. The reference record can be generated from a tracing as desired for display.

Example:

210 02\$aPittsburgh Research Center [authorized access point]
410 01\$aUnited States.\$bBureau of Mines.\$bPittsburgh Research Center [variant access point as see reference tracing]
510 02\$5a\$aPittsburgh Mining and Safety Research Center [related access point as see also reference tracing]

In exceptional cases, references are carried in authority records in note form: field 305, Textual See Also Reference Note. Reference notes are used when a reference is too complex to be adequately constructed from one or more tracings. The 2-- authorized access point is also generally traced as see also reference tracing in a 5-- field of each of the records for access points mentioned in the 305 note. Such tracings would usually have the Reference Suppression Code in the \$5 subfield set to suppress automatic generation of a simple reference, since the 305 reference note provides the reference.

Example:

Record 1 (Authority record)
200 #1\$aJapp,\$bAlexander H.
305 0#\$aFor works of this author written under pseudonyms, see also\$bGray, E. Condor\$aand\$bPage, H.A. [related access points in textual see also reference note]
Record 2 (Authority record)
200 #1\$aGray,\$bE. Condor
500 #1\$5z0\$aJapp,\$bAlexander H. [related access point as see also reference tracing with display suppressed]
Record 3 (Authority record)
200 #1\$aPage,\$bH.A.
500 #1\$5z0\$aJapp,\$bAlexander H. [related access point as see also reference tracing with display suppressed]

6.3 Reference Records

Reference records for variant access points are only made when see references are too complex to be adequately generated from see reference tracings in authority records. The reference record contains the variant access point in the 2-- field and a 310 Textual See Reference Note. The 2-- access point is also generally traced as a see reference tracing in a 4-- field of the authority record for each of the authorized access points referred to in the 310 note. These tracings would generally have the Reference Suppression Code in the \$5 subfield set to suppress automatic generation of a simple reference, since the reference record provides the reference.

Example:

Record 1 (Reference record)
200 #1\$aKacew\$bRomain [variant access point as reference access point]
310 0#1\$aÉcrit sous deux pseudonymes\$bAjar, Émile\$bGary, Romain [textual see reference note]
Record 2 (Authority record)
200 #1\$aAjar\$bÉmile
400 #1\$5z0\$aKacew\$bRomain [variant access point as see reference tracing with display suppressed]
Record 3 (Authority record)
200 #1\$aGary\$bRomain
400 #1\$5z0\$aKacew\$bRomain [variant access point as see reference tracing with display suppressed]

6.4 General Explanatory Records

General explanatory records are made when see references from explanatory access points are required. The general explanatory record contains an explanatory access point in the 2-- field and a 320 General Explanatory Reference Note. The 2-- explanatory access point is not traced on any authority records.

Example:

210 12\$aConference... [general explanatory access point]
320 ##\$aConference proceedings are entered under the name of the conference, etc., or the title of the publication if the conference, etc., lacks a name. Thus, see also: Symposium..., Workshop..., etc., [general explanatory reference note]

6.5 Relationships Between Access Points

6.6 Parallel Data

Option 1

A general principle for the construction of a record using this format is that one form of one access point is being described and that access point is appropriate for a catalogue in the language designated by the 100 field. The reference tracings constitute the reference structure for that access point in that catalogue.

If a cataloguing agency needs to construct a parallel catalogue based on another language, the agency may want to transmit equivalent or parallel language forms of the 2-- access point and the notes and tracings appropriate to the parallel access points. It is not recommended that the notes and tracings for the parallel access points based on language differences be co-resident in a single authority record. In using this format, these parallel access points should have separate authority records in which they are the authorized access point and where their reference structure will be recorded in the 4-- and 5-- reference tracing and 3-- note fields.

Note that when these parallel access points are in a different script, in addition to being in a different language, they are still encoded following the rules for parallel data. If the access points are in a different script but the same language as their corresponding fields then the rules for alternative scripts should be followed.

The records for the different formulations of the access point designed for different language catalogues may be linked through the 7-- authorized access point in other language and/or script fields. In each authority record, each parallel access point and its associated authority record identifier (subfield \$3) may be recorded in 7-- fields.

Example:

Record 1
001 12345
210 02\$aNational Library of Canada
<Notes and tracings for an English language catalogue>

710 02\$367890\$8frefre\$aBibliothèque nationale du Canada
Record 2
001 67890
210 02\$aBibliothèque nationale du Canada
<Notes and tracings for a French language catalogue>
710 02\$312345\$8engeng\$aNational Library of Canada

Option 2

Alternatively, an agency may treat parallel forms of the 2-- authorized access point as simple variants or references: 4-- or 5-- reference tracings with or without specifying language. The reference structures of the parallel forms are not needed and are not included in the record. The choice of technique depends on the practices of the establishing agency.

Example:

100 ##\$aYYYYMMDDaswey0103####ba0
215 ##\$8sweswe\$aSverige
415 ##\$8sweeng\$aSweden
415 ##\$8swerus\$aŠveciâ
415 ##\$8swefre\$aSuède

It should be noted that a distinction is made for a given record between:

- 1) the language of cataloguing, used for the qualifiers in the access points (2--), variant access points (4--), related access points (5--), authorized access points in other language and/or script (7--), and for notes (3--) and information phrases (\$0);
- 2) the language of the base access point, that is to say the part of the access point that identifies the entity excluding any qualifying data. For example: in the access point 200#1\$aNicolini da Sabbio\$bDomenico\$f15-- to 160-?\$cimprimeur-libraire, the base access point is “\$aNicolini da Sabbio\$bDomenico”, and the language of this base access point is Italian. The language of cataloguing being French, the qualifiers are expressed in French, i.e., “\$cimprimeur-libraire”.

6.7 Alternative Script Data

The script of cataloguing (access point, notes, tracings, etc.) is identified in the 100 field of the record. Some agencies need to record access points, notes, and tracings in more than one script form because of transliteration and alternative script orthographies used for a language (e.g., kana and kanji scripts for Japanese; devanagari, khmer, and lao scripts for Pali). Alternative script representations of the access points, notes, and the tracings may be co-resident in an authority record or may reside in separate linked records. Note, however, that if the alternative script representations differ in language from their corresponding access points, then the rules for parallel data apply.

When the alternative script representations are co-resident, then the alternative script forms of the 2-- record access point are recorded in repeatable 2-- access point fields, with a \$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base access point subfield that indicates the difference from the script defined in the 100 field. The alternative script forms of notes or tracings are carried as repeated tags in their respective blocks. The various script forms of the same note or tracing are linked through a \$6 linking subfield and the scripts are identified by a \$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base access point subfield.

Example:

001 82-6290
100 ##\$aYYYYMMDDaengy0103####ba0
200 #1\$7ba0yba0a\$8engrus\$aGlinka,\$bMihail Ivanovič
200 #1\$7ba0yca0y\$8engrus\$aГлинка,\$bМихаил Иванович

If the alternative script representations reside in separate records, then the records are linked through 7-- authorized access point fields which contain the alternative script form of the 2-- field. The 7-- contains a \$7 Script of cataloguing and script of the base access point subfield. The record control number of the authority record for the alternative script form of the access point may be recorded in the 7-- field.

Examples:

EX 1
Record 1
100 ##\$aYYYYMMDDaengy0102####ba0
215 ##\$aUnited States
415 ##\$aUSA
715 ##\$7ca0yca0y\$8rusrus\$aСоединенные штаты
Record 2
100 ##\$aYYYYMMDDarusy0102####ca0
215 ##\$aСоединенные штаты
415 ##\$aСША
715 ##\$7ba0yba0y\$8engeng\$aUnited States
EX 2
Record 1
001 82-6290
100 ##\$aYYYYMMDDaengy010302####ba0
200 #1\$7ba0yba0a\$8engrus\$aГlinka,\$bMihail Ivanovič
<Notes and tracings for a Latin script catalogue>
700 #1\$382-3498\$7ca0yca0y\$8rusrus\$aГ linka,\$bМихаил Иванович
Record 2
001 82-3498
100 ##\$aYYYYMMDDarusy010203####ca0
200 #1\$7ca0yca0y\$8rusrus\$a Г linka,\$bМихаил Иванович
<Notes and tracings for a Cyrillic script catalogue>
700 #1\$382-6290\$7ba0yba0a\$8engrus\$aГlinka,\$bMihail Ivanovič

6.8 Different Rule Data

A general principle for the establishment of access points in an authority record is that their form is controlled by one set of cataloguing rules, whether descriptive or subject, identified in 152 Rule field. However, a catalogue can contain, for various reasons, access points or authority records as such that are established according to different set of rules. In the case when these access points or the authority record refer to the same entity, a relationship should be established.

Some agencies may need to record different rule data as access points co-resident in an authority record, or may need to record them in separate linked record supported by the full authority record structure (e.g., preferred, variant etc. access points, notes, source information). When the different rule data are co-resident in an authority record, then the different rule form(s) of the 2-- access point are recorded in repeatable 4-- variant access point field(s), with the code “n” in the \$5 Relationship control subfield indicating the specific type of relationship. When the different rule data are recorded in a separate authority record, then the different rule forms of the 2-- access points are recorded in 5-- related access point fields, with the \$5 Relationship control subfield indicating the specific type of relationship.

Examples:

EX 1
152 ##\$aPPIAK

200 #1\$aMirković\$bMijo
400 #1\$5e\$aBalota\$bMate
500 #1\$2uni-PPIAK\$5n\$5f\$aMirković\$bMijo
500 #1\$2uni-PPIAK\$5n\$5e\$aBalota\$bMate

The real name Mijo Mirković and the pseudonym Mate Balota are treated as related access points according to the use of PPIAK (Croatian) cataloguing rules in the online catalogue with UNIMARC format for authority records implementation. The pseudonym Mate Balota is treated as a variant access point according to PPIAK.

EX 2
152 ##\$apsbo
210 01\$aГермания\$bВерховное главнокомандование вооруженными силами\$bУправление разведки и контрразведки
510 02\$2nlr_sh\$5\$aАбвер

Descriptive cataloguing and subject system use different forms of corporate name. 5-- block is used to establish relationship between these forms.

6.9 Composite Access Points

In UNIMARC/Authorities, access points or *parts* of access points are designated by field tag as one of several types: personal name, corporate or meeting name, territorial or geographic name, trademark, printer/publisher device, family name, title for the work, name/title, collective title, name/collective title, topical subject, place access, form, genre or physical characteristics.

If the access point is composed of a name *and* title, a special name/title field is defined. Two techniques may be used: the embedded field technique and standard subfields technique. These techniques are described under the field 240 description. For a fuller description of these techniques see the UNIMARC/Bibliographic format, as the basic techniques are the same as those used in the UNIMARC 4-- block.

If the access point is composed of a territorial name followed by a corporate or meeting name, the access point is considered a corporate or meeting name.

If the access point is composed of a name, title, trademark, etc., or topical followed by subject subdivisions, the subject subdivisions are carried in \$j, \$x, \$y, and \$z subfields of the name, title, or topical subject that they follow. In name/title entries, the subject subdivisions reside in the embedded title field.

6.10 Outline of Content of Records

Content Record	Areas as specified in GARR
Present in all types of records	
0-- Identification Block	ISADN area (where applicable)
1-- Coded Information Block	
8-- Source Information Block	Cataloguer's note area, Source area
Authority record (Type of record = x)	
2-- Authorized Access Point Block (authorized access point)	Authority heading area
300 Information Note	Information note area
305 Textual see also Reference Note	
4-- Variant Access Point Block	See reference tracing area
5-- Related Access Point Block	See also reference tracing area
7-- Authorized Access Point in Other Language and/or Script Block	Authority heading area

Reference record (Type of record = y)	
2-- Authorized Access Point Block (variant access point)	Reference heading area
300 Information Note	Information note area
310 Textual See Reference Note	Uniform heading area
7-- Authorized Access Point in Other Language and/or Script Block	Reference heading area
General explanatory record (Type of record = z)	
2-- Authorized Access Point Block (explanatory access point)	Explanatory heading area
320 General Explanatory Reference Note	Information note area
7-- Authorized Access Point in Other Language and/or Script Block	Explanatory heading area

6.11 Correspondence Between UNIMARC/Authorities format and UNIMARC/Bibliographic format

UNIMARC/Authorities access point fields	Access point usage in UNIMARC/Bibliographic
200 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – PERSONAL NAME	4-- with embedded 700, 701, 702, 703 600 604 with embedded 700, 701, 702, 703 700, 701, 702, 703
210 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – CORPORATE BODY NAME	4-- with embedded 710, 711, 712, 713 601 604 with embedded 710, 711, 712, 713 710, 711, 712, 713
215 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – TERRITORIAL OR GEOGRAPHICAL NAME	4-- with embedded 710, 711, 712, 713 601, 607 604 with embedded 710, 711, 712, 713 710, 711, 712, 713
216 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – TRADEMARK	716
217 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – PRINTER/PUBLISHER DEVICE	717
220 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – FAMILY NAME	4-- with embedded 720, 721, 722, 723 602 604 with embedded 720, 721, 722, 723 720, 721, 722, 723
230 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – TITLE	4-- with embedded 500 500 605
231 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – TITLE (WORK)	506
232 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – TITLE (EXPRESSION)	507
240 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – NAME/TITLE (EMBEDDED 200, 210, 215, OR 220 AND 230)	4-- with embedded 7-- and 500

	604 with embedded 7-- and 500 7--
241 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – NAME/TITLE (WORK)	576
242 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – NAME/TITLE (EXPRESSION)	577
243 CONVENTIONAL NAME/TITLE FOR LEGAL AND RELIGIOUS TEXTS	4-- with embedded 740 740, 741, 742
245 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – NAME/COLLECTIVE TITLE (EMBEDDED 200, 210, 215, OR 220 AND 235)	4-- with embedded 7-- and 501 501 604 with embedded 7-- and 501 7--
250 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – TOPICAL SUBJECT	606, 615, 631, 632
260 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – PLACE AND DATE OF PUBLICATION, PERFORMANCE, PROVENANCE, ETC.	617, 620, 621
280 AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINT – FORM, GENRE OR PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	606, 608

6.12 Display of Reference and Authority Records

The following methods may be used in coding data to allow flexibility in displaying reference and authority records in order to accommodate the variations in display allowed in the GARR.

Tracings are divided into 4-- fields for variant access points and 5-- fields for related access points. The first character of these tags thus signals the need for the > and >> symbols, respectively, for use in displays of reference records. For authority records, the 4-- and 5-- signal that the symbols < and << should be displayed or see and see also as appropriate.

The relationship code in the relationship control subfield \$5 may be used in a field to indicate in coded form one of several standard relationships the tracing may have with the 2-- record access point. These codes allow systems to display specific relationship information in reference and authority records. Since the textual reference information generated as a result of the code is system dependent, the specific relationship or instruction may be in the language choice of the recipient. This relationship or instruction information is displayed in addition to, not in lieu of, the symbols >, >>, <, and <<.

If the particular relationship between the 2-- record access point and a tracing is not one of those for which a code value is defined in the relationship code of the \$5 subfield, but is still a one-to-one relationship, subfield \$0, instruction phrase, is provided to supply the instruction in textual form. Since this instruction phrase is in textual form, agencies that cannot use the information in the language given can omit it in displaying authority and reference records since the less precise >, >>, <, and << symbols will also be generated from the field tag. If the \$0 subfield occurs in addition to the relationship code in the \$5 subfield, the instruction in the \$0 should be preferred for display unless it is undesirable for language or other reasons.

If a relationship between the reference and the referred to access point is several-to-one or has other complexities that make it desirable to transmit the reference as an information note (in addition to tracings), then the 3-- information notes may be used. Variant access points referred from and preferred access points referred to in information notes should also appear as tracings in appropriate authority records. This will allow an agency that cannot use the information note to still display (less precise) reference information from the tracings based on the 4-- and 5-- fields.

History

1994	Text errata.
2001	Alternative Script data: USA example replaced by new example.

FORMAT USE

2001	Explanatory notes: Note (5) was deleted and subsequent notes were renumbered.
2009	Deleted paragraphs: Explanatory Notes, (5).
2009	New paragraphs: Different Rule Data.
2012	Errata in paragraph 6.8, 6.9, 6.10.
2016	Updates in paragraph 6.10.
2017	Text errata: Examples misprints: Different Rule Data.
2019	Update 6.4 and 6.10.