

## \$7 Script of Cataloguing and Script of the Base Access Point

### Subfield Definition

Coded data identifies the scripts of cataloguing and the base access point when they are different from the information coded in the 1-- block.

\$7 is used when a access points, or note is carried in multiple scripts, e.g., Japanese written in kanji or kana, Hebrew written in Hebrew script and Roman script.

### Occurrence

Mandatory for parallel script data. Not repeatable. The \$7 subfield may be used with 2-- authorized access points, 3-- notes, 4-- variant and 5-- related access points, and 7-- authorized access point in other language and/or script fields. The script for the first 2-- authorized access point, and the default script for all other field content not otherwise designated by a \$7 subfield, is given in field 100, character positions 21-22. If there is more than one 2-- authorized access point, then the additional ones are included for their alternate scripts, and they will contain \$7 subfields indicating the script. See section 6.7, Alternative Script Data, for more discussion of scripts.

### Notes on Subfield Contents

Subfield \$7 contains 8-character positions (designated as \$7/0, \$7/1, etc.) The first group of four characters relates to the script of cataloguing; the second group of four characters relates to the script of the base access point. Because the definitions of the codes in subfield \$7 are dependent on the character position in which they occur, the coding of any character position mandates that each character position contains a code or a fill character ( | ).

For subfields order see section 5.4.

### Fixed Length Data Elements

Subfield \$7 fixed-length data elements:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Positions
Script of Cataloguing	2	0-1
Direction of the Script of Cataloguing	1	2
Transliteration Scheme for Script of Cataloguing	1	3
Script of the Base Access Point	2	4-5
Direction of Script of the Base Access Point	1	6
Transliteration Scheme for Script of the Base Access Point	1	7

### \$7/0-1/4-5 Script of Cataloguing and Script of the Base Access Point

2-character alphabetic code specifies the script of cataloguing and of the base access point when the identical access point appears in the record in a different script. The following code values are used:

ba	Latin
ca	Cyrillic
da	Japanese -- script unspecified (mixed scripts)
db	Japanese – kanji
dc	Japanese – kana
ea	Chinese
eb	Chinese – simplified variant
ec	Chinese – traditional variant
ed	Mongolian

ee	Manchu
ef	Yi
eg	Naxi Dongba (Nakhi Tomba)
eh	Naxi Geba
fa	Arabic
ga	Greek
ha	Hebrew
ia	Thai
ib	Burmese
ic	Khmer (Cambodian)
id	Lao
ie	Cham
ja	Devanagari
jb	Bengalese
jc	Gujarati
jd	Gurmukhi
je	Odia (Oriya)
jf	Tibetan
jg	Newa (Newar)
ka	Korean
la	Tamil
lb	Kannada
lc	Malayalam
ld	Sinhala (Singhalese)
le	Telugu
lf	Grantha
ma	Georgian
mb	Armenian
na	Ethiopic
nb	Tifinagh (Berber)
nc	N'ko
oa	Syriac
pa	Egyptian hieroglyphs
zz	Other

### **\$7/2/6 Direction of the Script of Cataloguing and Direction of Script of the Base Access Point**

1-character alphabetic codes specify the direction of the script(s). The following code values are used:

0	left to right
1	right to left

### **\$7/3/7 Transliteration Scheme for Script of Cataloguing and Transliteration Scheme for Script of the Base Access Point**

1-character alphabetic code specifies the transliteration scheme(s). For the transliteration scheme used for the first 2-- base access point, see also 100 \$a/12.

The following code values are used:

a	ISO transliteration scheme	
b	other	Use for identified transliteration scheme for which no specific code has been defined.

c	multiple transliterations	ISO or other schemes. In an authority record, the code “c” is usually used when multiple scripts are recorded in \$7 access point fields.
d	transliteration table established by the national bibliographic agency	
e	transliteration without any identified transliteration scheme	
f	other identified transliteration scheme	
g	ALA-LC romanization table	
h	DIN transliteration scheme	
y	not applicable	No transliteration scheme used.

### Examples

EX 1
100 ##\$aYYYYMMDDaenga50#####ba0
101 ##\$ajpn
210 02\$7ba0yba0a\$8engjpn\$aNihon Toshokan Kyōkai\$cCompany
210 02\$7ba0ydb0y\$8engjpn\$a[Corporate name in Japanese kanji]\$cCompany
300 0#\$aReplaced Nihon Bunko Kyōkai and Dai Nippon Toshokan Kyōkai
Note: In both access points the language of cataloguing is English, and the language of the base access point is Japanese. In the first access point the script of cataloguing (100/21-22) and the script of the base access point (\$7/4-5) are both Latin, in logical order (\$7/2 & 6) and follow ISO transliteration rules (100\$a/12 and 210\$7/7). In the second access point, the script of cataloguing is still Latin (100/21-22), but the script of the base access point is Kanji (\$7/4-5). The script is in logical order (\$7/3), but the script of the base access point has not been transliterated.

### History

1994	Text errata.
2001	Control Subfield \$7: name changed to “Script of cataloguing and script of the base heading”. Character positions 4-7 defined as script of the base heading.
2009	Changes in terminology.
2012	Text errata.
2020	New codes \$7/0-1/4-5 Script. Editorial changes/text errata.
2022	New codes: \$7/0-1/4-5 Script.
2023	New codes and update: \$7/0-1/4-5 Script.