

CEAL Survey Result on ISO/DIS 7098 Romanization of Chinese

Prepared by CEAL CTP/CCM Working Group on ISO 7098, Jan. 28, 2015

Summary of the survey results:

CEAL wants to thank NISO/ALA for providing the opportunity for CEAL members to review and give input on the important development of ISO 7098 Romanization of Chinese.

CEAL CTP/CCM Working Group on ISO 7098 conducted a survey during Dec. 9, 2014-Jan. 8, 2015. Total 31 members participated in the survey. The survey included total 13 questions that were grouped into four categories by priority of importance. Based on the limited voting and comments received, we found that the majority voted support or support with modified suggestions to ISO/DIS 7098 instructions in the Section 11-12, while some voted not support or have concerns. Most of the suggestions and concerns, whether voted support or not support, have their legitimate reasons and valuable points.

CEAL WG would like to share the survey results in the format below, in order to provide the specific details on each ISO instruction:

- ISO instruction
- CEAL WG notes
- Summary of the voting and comments
- Voting charts
- CEAL members' original comments

We hope ISO takes serious consideration and revises this standard to facilitate information dissemination and user discovery internationally.

Background:

In October 2013, CEAL CTP/CCM Working Group on ISO 7098 Romanization of Chinese (WG, henceforth) submitted CEAL members' comments with suggested changes on the ISO/CD 7098 draft, an international standard, focusing on Section 11 "Transcription rules for personal names and geographic names." Most comments were accepted and changes are reflected in the new draft ISO/DIS 7098 Section 12 "Transcription rules for named entities." In addition, a new Section 11 "Chinese Pinyin Orthography" and Section 12.14-12.17 were added to the new draft.

In October 2014, the revision draft to the ISO 7098 Romanization of Chinese was released for professional review. Because of the significant differences between this new draft and the current Romanization practices among North American libraries, the CTP/CCM Joint Working Group (WG) immediately initiated a preliminary discussion on the draft. After comparing with the ALA-LC Romanization table for Chinese (URL: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpresso/romanization/chinese.pdf>), the WG invited CEAL members' input by voting on some of the most pressing issues. Due to copyright restrictions and NISO standard review process, the full draft was only shared with those active CEAL members who requested.

The survey was opened on Dec. 9, 2014 and closed on Jan. 8, 2015. Total 31 members participated in the survey. The survey included total 13 questions that were grouped into four categories by priority of importance, with the first two groups that need CEAL members' vote and feedback the most.

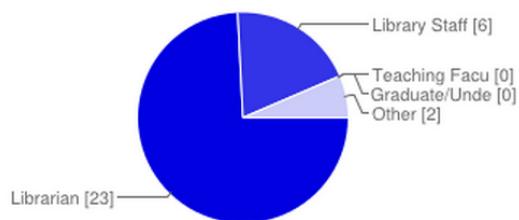
- I. Instructions potentially contradictory between ISO 7098 and ALA-LC table: 12.8-9, 12.14, and 12.15
- II. Instructions in ALA-LC table that may need to be aligned with ISO 7098: 10-11, 12.2, 12.5, 12.6, 12.13, and 12.16.
- III. Instructions in ALA-LC table that are in alignment with ISO 7098: 12.1, 12.3, 12.4, 12.7, and 12.17
- IV. Instructions in ISO 7098 that may not be applicable to ALA-LC table: 12.10-12.12

Each question starts with full-text of each ISO instruction and CEAL WG note in comparison with ALA-LC Romanization table for Chinese. Some include WG suggested changes to the instructions. The WG asked members to bear in mind that some potential changes may not be able to be converted automatically and can cause a tremendous impact on database maintenance to many library catalogs. Members were also being encouraged to provide rationales on why they support or not support, so to help WG members make a case.

Question 1. About CEAL members who participated in the survey:

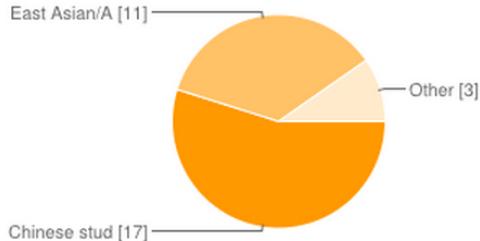
Total 31 members participated in the survey. 93% (29) are librarians and library staff, and 55% (17) responsible for Chinese studies and 35% (11) responsible for East Asian/Asian studies. See charts below.

1a. Your profession



Librarian	23	74%
Library Staff	6	19%
Teaching Faculty	0	0%
Graduate/Undergraduate Student	0	0%
Other	2	6%

1b. Your area of specialization



Chinese studies	17	55%
East Asian/Asian studies (more than one area)	11	35%
Other	3	10%

I. Potentially contradictory instructions between ISO 7098 and ALA-LC table

Question 2. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.9.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.9. Transcribed names which have already become Chinese words are to be spelled according to their Chinese pronunciation.

EXAMPLE 1 Feizhou (非洲, Africa)

EXAMPLE 2 Nanmei (南美, South America)

EXAMPLE 3 Deguo (德国, Deutschland)

EXAMPLE 4 Dongnanya (东南亚, Southeast Asia)

CEAL WG note:

ISO rejected CEAL 2013 suggestion to remove this instruction. Their reason: "It will be better to keep consistence with Chinese National Standard GB/T 16159-2011 Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography, Beijing: Standards Press of China, 2011."

CEAL WG didn't find the cited source, but found:

- GB/T 16159-1996 Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography:
<http://www.chinesestudies.hawaii.edu/media/pdf/abc/appendix1.pdf>
4.2.5 2nd paragraph: Transliterated names which have already become Chinese words are to be spelled according to their Chinese pronunciation. (Same examples were given as above)
- GB/T 16159-2012 汉语拼音正词法基本规则:
<http://www.moe.gov.cn/ewebeditor/uploadfile/2012/08/21/20120821100233165.pdf>
6.2.3. 非汉语人名、地名的汉字名称用汉语拼音拼写。Examples listed under this instruction are included in ISO 7098 12.8).

Some WG members think that this refers to a non-Chinese place given a Chinese name (not resulted from direct transliteration). It would be difficult for people in other countries to determine which names have already become Chinese words. It would be helpful to define such cases for consistent practice, such as names of countries, continents, etc.

WG would like to propose changing the instruction:

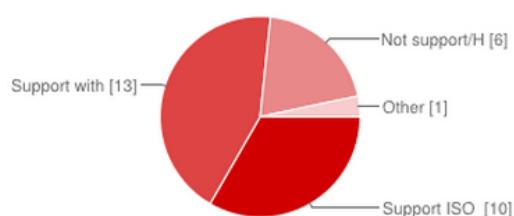
12.9. Transcribed non-Chinese place names which have already become Chinese words (i.e., names not resulted from direct transliteration, such as names of countries, continents, etc.) are to be written together

Summary:

CEAL received 30 votes on this instruction with very split views, 74% (23) support ISO practice or support with suggested changes and 19% were not support ISO practice. On whether CEAL should suggest changing the instruction, 80% (25) voted yes or yes with modification, and 10% (3) voted no. When asking should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 regardless of whether ISO accepts CEAL's proposal or not, 55% (17) voted yes and 29% (9) voted no. See the charts below for details.

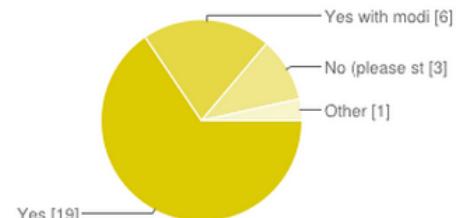
The members don't support shared their reasons: including maintaining consistency in systematic romanization, avoiding ambiguity, minimizing the usage of "polysyllabic Chinese words," and the impossibility to convert existing data in databases. The members also shared their confusion and asked for clearer instruction and/or examples. See CEAL members' original comments below for details.

2a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.9.



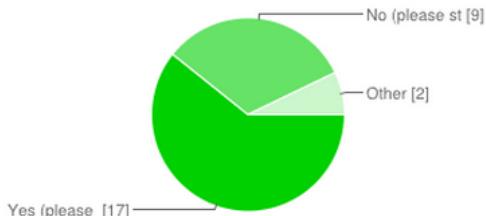
Support ISO practice	10	32%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 2d)	13	42%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 2d)	6	19%
Other	1	3%

2b. Should CEAL suggest changing the instruction stated below?



Yes	19	61%
Yes with modified wording (please state in 2d)	6	19%
No (please state in 2d)	3	10%
Other	1	3%

2c. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 regardless ISO accept CEAL's proposal?



Yes (please state in 2d)	17	55%
No (please state in 2d)	9	29%
Other	2	6%

CEAL Members' Comments:

Some original comments on ISO/DIS 7098 12.9:

- All place names should be romanized systematically in the same manner as other proper names. A place name's having become a "Chinese word" should not be a factor in how it is romanized, since whether a name has become a "Chinese word" could be subject to 1) disagreement, and 2) change.
- My comment is long (600 words) so I am putting it in this PDF file. Hope the URL works <<https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/7329296/attachment/linkPinyin.pdf>> I object to nearly all the attempts to link "pinyin monosyllables to form a polysyllabic Chinese word," as is stated in the ISO document (page 18). We should really keep such linking cases to the minimum. Essentially all pinyin should remain separated except to accommodate a few legacy practices, so that we don't cause excessive trouble to existing databases. In fact, things are confusing enough as it is by following the ALA-LC Romanization table, which itself contain inconsistent and confusing examples. To give an example of the intellectual burden of trying to figure out how to connect and capitalize pinyin, one librarian once asked on a professional listserv how to transcribe "華夏." Should it be "Hua Xia" or "Huaxia"? She checked LC and OCLC and found no consensus whatsoever. My overall suggestion would be to reexamine ALA-LC table, clear up confusing cases, and keep linking cases to the barebones.

Pinyin is a phonetic guide for pronunciation. In China, it serves two main functions: to help beginning learners to read, and to type Chinese scripts on the computer. For the first function, pinyin are usually provided on top of the each character and thus separated. When linked, its function as a pronunciation guide is harmed, because a reader has to first separate it correctly to spell out the sound. Not a big problem for fluent readers, but the main users of

pinyin are precisely readers who are not fluent yet. For the second, typing purpose, the question of whether to link pinyin or not is irrelevant.

The ISO reasoned, "It will be better to keep consistence with Chinese National Standard GB/T 16159-2011 Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography, Beijing: Standards Press of China, 2011." A statement like that is a gross disregard for the wide chasm between China's official regulations and people's common practice. I just cataloged a new 2014 book from China. In it a pinyin version of the publisher's name is provided on the colophon page: 中国 is transcribed as ZHONG GUO. People in China rarely link pinyin together, which practice is more often found in writings published in the West. A legacy practice, partly because Western publishing supported the printing of Chinese scripts poorly and a less satisfactory pinyin substitute was necessary and convenient.

Pinyin represents the sound well, and scripts represent the meaning well. Let the two symbol systems perform the roles they are each best at. The attempt to stretch pinyin into a semantic symbol is a thankless job. No matter how thoughtfully you connect pinyin, it is not going to do a satisfactory work in this second role. We still miss the tones. Even if all the correct tones are provided, it is cumbersome for average people to decipher the meaning purely based on pinyin, without the Chinese scripts.

The argument given in the ISO document—that linking would reduce the so-called "ambiguity index"—is weak. The investment of time and effort in figuring out when to link and when not to does not justify the negligible reward. It only adds intellectual burden to librarians' daily work and creates numerous inconsistencies due to individual interpretations and inevitable mis-application of the complicated rules.

When the pinyin form is inconsistent, we all suffer when conducting searches. In the example given above, we need to search both "hua xia" and "huaxia" in order not to miss any records. Of course, if we search by the Chinese script 華夏 in WorldCat, we need not to worry, but pinyin search is still preferred in local catalogs which have not been configured to recognize simplified and traditional scripts of the same characters.

- EXAMPLE 4 Dongnanya (东南亚, Southeast Asia) is a region. Is it the same as country?
- "non-Chinese place names" is clearer than just names" in the original ISO7098 Section 12.9. 2c. Not sure about it. Can we wait until the ISO makes decision?
- Ask ISO 7098 to provide a list of frequently used "Chinese words" of foreign countries, regions, areas, etc. in Pinyin romanization and in Chinese for reference. What about full name of 德意志联邦共和国 or if it just 德国? This instruction is rather vague or ambiguous to follow.
- Name of non-Chinese countries and continents should be written together according to their Chinese pronunciation but not regions.
- (i.e., names not resulted from direct transliteration, such as names of countries, continents, etc.) Could CEAL pls specify what kind of names apply, not to use etc. I only support names of countries, continents, in this case, the example of Southeast Asia should be removed. How to deal with those ancient countries names? e.g. 大日本國. 琉球王國
- Prefer ALA-LC's basic " Separation of Syllables principle. "
- Delete EXAMPLE 4 Dongnanya (东南亚, Southeast Asia) as it is just a regional, not the whole continent Delete "etc." in the instruction
- -Only agree Deguo (德国, Deutschland) -Disgree Feizhou (非洲, Africa) & Nanmei (南美, South America) & Dongnanya (东南亚, Southeast Asia), should be Fei Zhou (非洲, Africa) & Nan Mei (南美, South America) & Dong Nan Ya (东南亚, Southeast Asia) -What is the "etc" on the question 2b ? - Dongnanya (东南亚, Southeast Asia) is a region and how to define "region"?
- ISO's practice might be more intuitive to general users.

Some original comments not support CEAL WG's suggestion:

- CEAL's proposal is not that critical to the use of pinyin for non-Chinese place names that have become Chinese words, but it helps in the nitty-gritty interpretation.
- I think the CEAL statement is superfluous, and would not object to its removal. However, since I assume some people may find it clarifying, I also do not object to its inclusion.

Some original comments not support the ALA-LC table to be aligned with ISO 7098

- It is unrealistic to convert existing data in library catalogs.
- Prefer ALA-LC's basic "Separation of Syllables principle."
- keep consistence with ALA-LC romanization guidelines

Question 3. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.14. (New addition after ISO/CD 7098 draft)

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.14. Language names are written as one word with the initial letter capitalized.

EXAMPLE 1 Hanyu 汉语(Chinese)

EXAMPLE 2 Yingyu 英语(English)

EXAMPLE 3 Deyu 德语 (German)

EXAMPLE 4 Fayu 法语 (French)

EXAMPLE 5 Xibanyayu 西班牙语 (Spanish)

CEAL WG note:

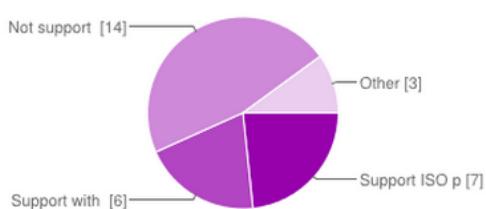
No specific instructions or examples are given in the ALA-LC table on language names, but the common practice follows the Separation of Syllables principle.

Summary:

CEAL received 30 votes on this instruction. 42% (13) voted support or support with suggested changes, while 45% (14) voted NO and want to continue to follow ALA-LC practice. On the question should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098, 45% (14) yes and 39% (12) no. See the charts below for details.

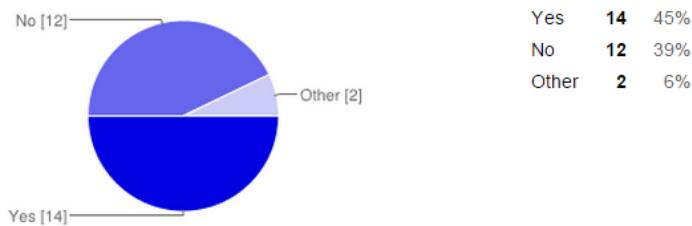
The members pointed out that language are not as simple as examples provided along with the instruction, could be arbitrary since there would be more synonyms for languages, and would appreciate specific instruction. Some members are also concerned that this change may make retrospective conversion of legacy data difficult, while one begs for minimal usage of pinyin polysyllabic linking.

3a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.14.



Support ISO practice	7	23%
Support with suggested changes (Please state in 3c)	6	19%
Not support (i.e., follow ALA-LC practice) (Please state in 3c)	14	45%
Other	3	10%

3b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 12.14?



CEAL Members' Comments:

- Language can be referred to both written and spoken. For example 英文, romanization would be Ying wen
- If we support ISO practice, how about "德文" & "華文"? Agree "Han yu" 汉语(Chinese) , "Ying yu" 英语 (English) .
- How about Han wen or other synonyms for languages? Be specific please!
- Han yu, Xibanya yu...
- This is about the "yu" (语 language). How about "wen" (文 language or literature)? Zhongwen or Zhong wen? Fawen or Fa wen? Dewen vs. De wen? Xibanyawen?
- If the book title is "De wen 德文", is it using "Dewen"? we should following ALA-LC practice.
- Follow LC practice
- Prefer ALA-LC's basic " Separation of Syllables principle. "
- 3a. Support the current ALA-LC rule and practice. 3b. It is unrealistic to convert existing data in library catalog.
- I think LC should try to follow the most widely accepted practice.
- 3a: What is the proposed changes? I support separate these languages terms as two words as what we already done that for many years. Not because Han yu is the translation of "English", than we put two together.
- If we consider names of languages as proper nouns, then it make sense to combine. However, will it be possible to convert the legacy data accurately by machine.
- See my principle of keeping linked pinyin to the minimum, given in this URL
<https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/7329296/attachment/linkPinyin.pdf>
- Surprised to see in this new draft that this section was expand beyond personal and geographic names. When it expand to include language names, I am not sure what impact this would bring, would it open a door for all other kinds of name entities or names of proper noun? It starts to get complicated.
- Yes, it is a change. But the new rule is not less arbitrary than many already in place, and may be slightly easier to learn.

Question 4. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.15. (New addition after ISO/CD 7098 draft)

12.15. Ethnic names and tribal names are written as one word with the initial letter capitalized.

EXAMPLE 1 Hanzu 汉族(Chinese ethnic group)

EXAMPLE 2 Maolizu 毛利族 (Maori tribe)

EXAMPLE 3 Maonanzu 毛难族 (Maonan ethnic group)

EXAMPLE 4 Weiwu' erzu 维吾尔族(Uyghur ethnic group)

CEAL WG note:

ALA-LC practice:

Connection of syllables.

3. Join together transliterations of two or more characters comprising the names of racial, linguistic, or tribal groupings of mankind. Join the term zu (for tribe or people) to a name only in proper names of places.

毛南族 Maonan zu

苗族风情录 Miao zu feng qing lu,

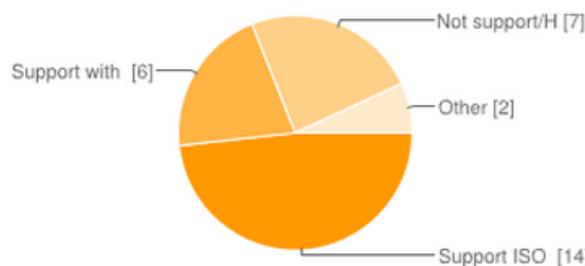
But: 德宏傣族景颇族自治州 Dehong Daizu Jingpozu Zizhizhou

Note: ISO 7098 may be easier to follow since it will be consistent in all situations.

Summary:

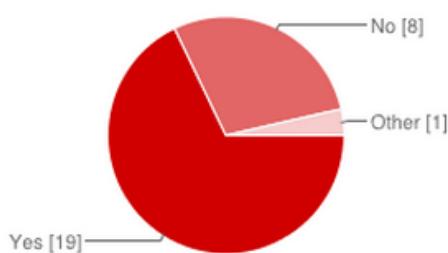
We received 29 voting on this instruction, most support the new instruction, 64% (20) voted support or support with suggested changes, while 23% (7) were not support. However, when asking whether CEAL should propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098, about two third (61%, 19) voted yes, and 26% voted no. See the charts below for details.

4a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.15.



Support ISO practice	14	45%
Support with suggested changes	6	19%
Not support/Have concerns	7	23%
Other	2	6%

4b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 12.15?



Yes	19	61%
No	8	26%
Other	1	3%

CEAL Members' Comments:

Support:

- It's easier to follow with "one word with the initial letter capitalized" for proper nouns.
- Having consistent practice for tribal names in all situations is better than the current ALA-LC practice.

Not support:

- 4a. Support the current ALA-LC rule and practice. 4b. It is unrealistic to convert existing data in library catalog.
- same above comments given above
- Have the same concern as stated above.
- Just follow the old practices, separate "zu" with race name.
- Support ALA-LC practice

- Han zu, Maoli zu.....

Question 5. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.8.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.8. Chinese transcription of non-Chinese personal names and place names are to be spelled according to their Chinese pronunciation. For reference, the original name or commonly known Roman (Latin) spelling, if known, may be noted in parentheses after the Chinese transcription.

EXAMPLE 1 Makesi or Makesi (Marx) for 马克思

EXAMPLE 2 Daerwen or Daerwen (Darwin) for 达尔文

EXAMPLE 3 Niudun or Niudun (Newton) for 牛顿

EXAMPLE 4 Aiyinsitan or Aiyinsitan (Einstein) for 爱因斯坦

EXAMPLE 5 Jiechuanlongzhijie or Jiechuanlongzhijie (Akutagawa Ryunosuke) for 芥川龙之介

EXAMPLE 6 Apei Awangjinmei or Apei Awangjinmei (Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme) for 阿沛·阿旺晋美

EXAMPLE 7 Wulanfu or Wulanfu (Ulanhu) for 乌兰夫

EXAMPLE 8 Bali or Bali (Paris) for 巴黎

EXAMPLE 9 Niuyue or Niuyue (New York) for 纽约

EXAMPLE 10 Dongjing or Dongjing (Tokyo) for 东京

EXAMPLE 11 Wulumuqi or Wulumuqi (Ürümqi) for 乌鲁木齐

CEAL WG note:

Example 5 Japanese personal name: Should be divided into surname and given name as CEAL had suggested, e.g., "Jiechuan Longzhijie" or "Jiechuan Longzhijie (Akutagawa Ryunosuke)" for 芥川龙之介.

WG would like to propose changing the instruction by adding at the end of the first sentence "as instructed in 12.1 and 12.3. Multi-character surname and given name are to be grouped separately." WG also suggests to correct Example 5 and add another example of full western name as Example 6, then renumber the rest of examples.

The revised instruction would be:

12.8. Chinese transcription of non-Chinese personal names and place names are to be spelled according to their Chinese pronunciation as instructed in 12.1 and 12.3. Multi-character surname and given name are to be grouped separately. For reference, the original name or commonly known Roman (Latin) spelling, if known, may be noted in parentheses after the Chinese transcription.

EXAMPLE 5 Jiechuan Longzhijie or Jiechuan Longzhijie (Akutagawa Ryunosuke) for 芥川龙之介

EXAMPLE 6 Lichade Nikesong or Lichade Nikesong (Richard Nixon) for 理查德·尼克松

(renumber the rest of examples.)

Otherwise, ALA-LC table is aligned with ISO 7098 under:

Romanization

3. Romanize words of non-Chinese origin systematically in all cases, even though normalized non-systematic romanizations are known or the word comes from a Latin script language.

乌鲁木齐 Wulumuqi, not Urumchi

東京 Dongjing, not Tokyo

Connection of syllables:

1. Join together (without spaces or hyphens) the syllables associated with multi-character surnames and given names.

尼克森 Nikesen.

- 2F. Names of non-Chinese jurisdictions are romanized in the same manner as the names of Chinese jurisdictions.

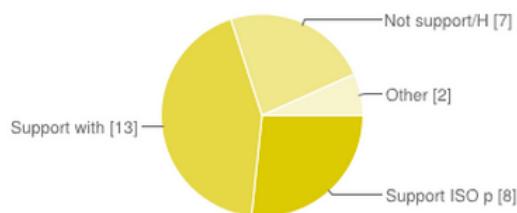
紐約市 Niuyue Shi

Summary:

CEAL received 30 votes on this instruction. 68% (21) voted support or support with suggested changes, while 23% (7) voted not support. On whether to support CEAL suggested changes, 88% (27) either yes or yes with modified wording. See charts below for details.

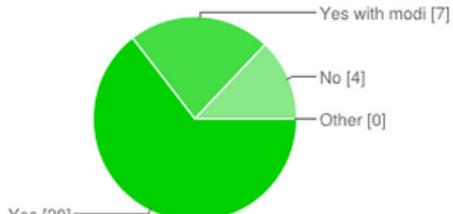
Most comments suggested removing reference of original name after Romanization, and believed that users would find out all the original names in authority files.

5a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.8.



Support ISO practice	8	26%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 5c)	13	42%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 5c)	7	23%
Other	2	6%

5b. Should CEAL suggest changing the instruction stated below?



Yes	20	65%
Yes with modified wording (please state in 5c)	7	23%
No	4	13%
Other	0	0%

CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction

- Need not to add original names in parentheses.
- -Not support "parentheses after the Chinese transcription" because we can put " the original name or commonly known Roman (Latin) spelling" on subject heading or name authority. -EXAMPLE 3 (Newton) for 牛顿 & EXAMPLE 4 (Einstein) for 爱因斯坦 should give a whole name (including last name & first name) for example
- The users will find out all the original name or city in authority or subjects, we no need to add their names or place after the Romanization
- I have concern on providing the original name as reference. I think the transliteration should only transliterated the words, not need to provide extra information. In addition, it is different to determine

what should be the original name. Should a German place name be provided in German or English or we should use the name in authority file. I suggest to omit the sentence in CEAL's response. " For reference, the original name or commonly known Roman (Latin) spelling, if known, may be noted in parentheses after the Chinese transcription."

- Delete the second sentence of the proposed ISO standard. Romanization is romanization, and should not include non-romanized elements!! Besides, the inclusion of "Roman spelling" would always be subject to variant practice (Vienna or Wien? Praha or Prague? etc.)
- Delete "For reference, the original name or commonly known Roman (Latin) spelling, if known, may be noted in parentheses after the Chinese transcription." No original name or commonly known Roman (Latin) spelling is needed
- May not easily to identify the non-Chinese personal names in his/her own form.

On CEAL's suggestion

- Support CEAL's suggestion.
- agree on CEAL minor revision for grouping multi-character surname and given name; Lichadenikesong is ridiculous orthographically, especially when the dot appears in the character display between surname and given name.
- Clearer
- Support non-Chinese multi-character surname and given name in Chinese its pinyin are to be grouped by surname and given name separately.

II. Instructions in ALA-LC table that may need to be aligned with ISO 7098.

Question 6. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.16. (New addition after ISO/CD 7098 draft)

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.16. Religion names are written as one word with the initial letter capitalized.

EXAMPLE 1 Fojiao 佛教(Buddhism)

EXAMPLE 2 Jidujiao 基督教(Christianity)

EXAMPLE 3 Tianzhujiao 天主教(Catholicism)

EXAMPLE 4 Yisilanjiao 伊斯兰教 (Islamism)

CEAL WG note:

No specific instructions or examples are given in the ALA-LC table under Connection of syllables. The common practice follows the Separation of Syllables principle (i.e., Jidu jiao 基督教).

Connection of syllables:

3. Join together transliterations of two or more characters comprising the names of racial, linguistic, or tribal groupings of mankind.

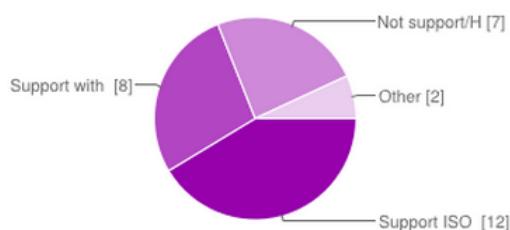
基督徒 Jidu tu

Summary:

CEAL received 29 votes on this instruction. 65% (20) support or support with suggested changes, while 23% (7) not support. On the question should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098, 55% (17) said yes while 26% (8) said no. See charts below for more details.

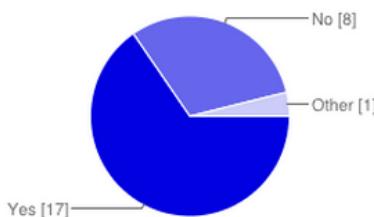
Some members thought the instruction is clearer while other suggested continuing ALA-LC practice due to potential inconsistent practices and difficulty in converting library catalog data.

6a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.16.



Support ISO practice	12	39%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 6c)	8	26%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 6c)	7	23%
Other	2	6%

6b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be align with ISO 7098 on Section 12.6?



Yes	17	55%
No	8	26%
Other	1	3%

CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction:

Support:

- Clear instruction
- Names of religions are proper nouns and it will be easier to identify if combined.
- I've seen mixed practice for "fo jiao" in the DLC records for years since the ALA-LC table lacks specific instructions for Fojiao. This part of ISO instructions are much clearer!

Not Support:

- 6a. Support the current ALA-LC rule and practice. 6b. It is unrealistic to convert existing data in library catalog.
- As I have argued, adding cases for linked pinyin only adds intellectual burden, erroneous interpretation of rules, and inconsistent practice among individual librarians, and harvests little benefit. The most straightforward rule to follow is to keep things separate as much as possible. Unless Chinese scripts are missing completely, users don't really expect pinyin alone to be the source of meaning.
- Jidu jiao 基督教, 基督徒 Jidu tu seems to be consistent
- ... insofar as the names of religions are proper names
- Have the same concern as stated above.

On proposing that ALA-LC table to be aligned:

- Support "follows the Separation of Syllables principle (i.e., Jidu jiao 基督教)."
- Fo Jiao, Jidu Jiao...
- Please use the common practice follows the separation of syllables principle (i.e. Jidu jiao 基督教)

Question 7. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.2.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.2. A surname, given name, or seniority order after the adjuncts "Xiao", "Lao", "Da", "A" is to be written separately and with the initial letters both capitalized.

EXAMPLE 1 Xiao Liu (小刘, younger Liu)

EXAMPLE 2 Lao Qian (老钱, older Qian)

EXAMPLE 3 Da Li (大李, older Li)

EXAMPLE 4 A Niu (阿牛, A Niu)

CEAL WG note:

No specific examples are given in the ALA-LC table under:

Separation of Syllables:

1. Terms of address. A term of address may follow a surname, a courtesy name, or another appellation.

Separate syllables in the term of address.

林老师 Lin lao shi

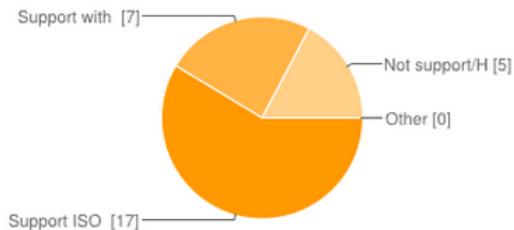
韋大夫 Wei dai fu

Summary:

CEAL received 29 votes, with 78% voted to support or support with suggested changes while 16% (5) voted not to support. On the question should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table to be aligned with ISO 7098, 65% (20) said yes, while 23% (7) said no. Please see charts below for more details.

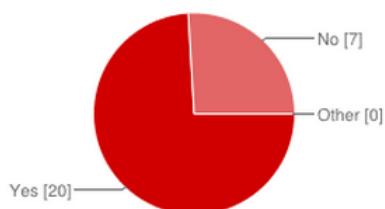
Several members commented on that A Niu should not follow the separation rule here. Some members pointed out that for 小, 大, 老, they should not be capitalized.

7a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.2.



Support ISO practice	17	55%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 7c)	7	23%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 7c)	5	16%
Other	0	0%

7b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 12.2?



Yes	20	65%
No	7	23%
Other	0	0%

CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction:

Support and support with suggested changes:

- It is easy for users to identify it is an address for a person.
- Agree with separation to two words except A Niu. A Niu can be a mane e.g. Zhang Aliu. May need to clarify this one.
- Aniu for 阿牛 小, 大, 老 should not be capitalized
- What would be for 老大, 老三, 小三, 老婆, 老太太?

Not support:

- A Niu (阿牛, A Niu) is a nickname so it should be Aniu.
- Please use common practice "阿牛, Aniu"

- A Niu can be a given name, it is difficult to distinguish it is a given name or the address to the name "Niu". For other terms of address, I vote for following separation of syllables.

On aligning ALA-LC table to ISO 7098:

- The "Terms of address" section in ALA-LC table does not seem to cover the same thing.

Question 8. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.5.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.5. If a geographical proper name or geographical feature name has a monosyllabic adjunct, they should be written together as one word.

EXAMPLE 1 Jingshan Houjie (景山后街, Jingshan Back Street where monosyllabic adjunct hou is written together with geographical feature name jie)

EXAMPLE 2 Chaoyangmennei Nanxiaojie (朝阳门内南小街, South Street inside Chaoyangmen Gate where monosyllabic adjunct nei is written together with geographical proper name Chaoyangmen)

EXAMPLE 3 Dongsi Shitiao (东四十条, Dongsi tenth Street where monosyllabic adjunct si is written together with geographical feature name Dong))

CEAL WG note:

No specific instructions or examples are given in the ALA-LC table under the Connection of syllables. The common practice follows the Separation of Syllables principle.

Connection of syllables

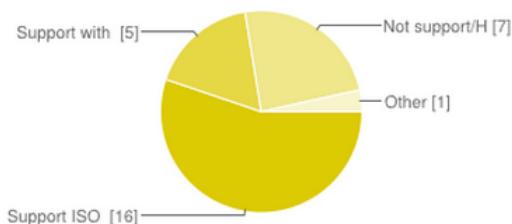
2.B. Generic terms for geographical features are capitalized and separated from the names of the features. The syllables of the name of a jurisdiction or geographic feature that are included within another place name are connected together. These practices are also followed when geographic names appear within corporate names.

Summary:

CEAL received 29 votes on this instruction, 68% (21) voted support or support with suggested changes while 23% (7) voted not support. On the question should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table to be aligned with ISO 7098, 61% (19) voted yes and 32% (10) voted no. See charts below for details.

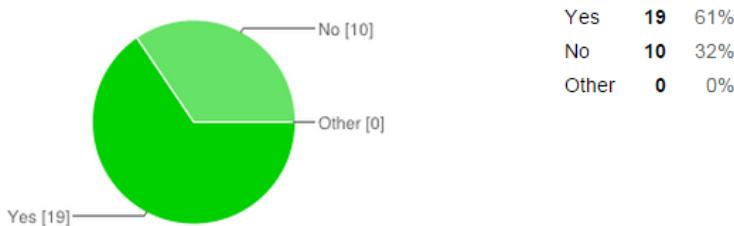
One comment expressed concerns over potential inconsistency, while most comments stated that this instruction is confusing and difficult to follow.

8a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.5.



Support ISO practice	16	52%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 8c)	5	16%
Not support(Have concerns (please state in 8c)	7	23%
Other	1	3%

8b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 12.5?



CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction:

Support:

- This is a gray area in ALA-LC table. Although it rarely happen to bibliographic information on recording street names, when it does, it would be helpful to have instructions and examples, so we can have consistent practice.

Not support:

- Hard for non-native speakers, or even native speakers who don't know the area well.
- No, no, no. The language of Section 12.5 is far too broad. The practice of separating the generic terms for place names and the names of geographic features has led to consistent application, is non-controversial, and is convenient. Changing that practice would be extremely expensive to accomplish. The only terms presented as examples in the proposed standard are for streets, but the language could be used to apply to the single syllable "monosyllabic adjunct" for cities (Shi), provinces (Sheng), mountains (Shan), rivers (Jiang or He), and so forth. All of these terms are now separated from the names to which they refer (i.e. Wuhan Shi, Hebei Sheng, Chang Jiang, Wutai Shan). The only terms presented as examples in the proposed standard are for streets: if an exception to the current practice is felt to be necessary for street names alone, then the proposed change should read something like "Generic terms for place names (such as sheng 省, shi 市, jiang 江, or shan 山) should be written separately from the names that they modify. However, if the proper name of a street, alley or lane has a monosyllabic adjunct (such as jie 街), the name should be written together as one word".
- This is too confusing. How should one know where to separate the pinyin of "东四十条"? Just separate all the pinyin. There is no gain in putting all the complicated and time-consuming thoughts into deciding when to connect and when not.
- It seemed very difficult for non-local or non-Chinese to differentiate Chinese geographical proper name and feature name.
- very confusing to me: ISO practice depends on an individual's subjective decision where to select the Pinyin syllable dividing point. For instance, the example Dongsi Shitiao could just as well be Dong Sishitiao in my reckoning. It is better to leave the spaces between all the characters when putting in Pinyin: ie, Dong si shi tiao.

On proposing aligning ALA-LC table to ISO 7098:

- I think LC's separation of syllables makes more sense.
- It might be difficult to convert legacy data automatically.

Question 9. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.6.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.6. If a Chinese place name does not contain syllable(s) of geographical feature or jurisdiction, write it together as one word.

EXAMPLE 1 Zhoukoudian (周口店, an historical site)

EXAMPLE 2 Santanyinyue (三潭印月, a scenic spot)

CEAL WG note:

No specific instructions or examples are given in the ALA-LC table under:

Connection of syllables

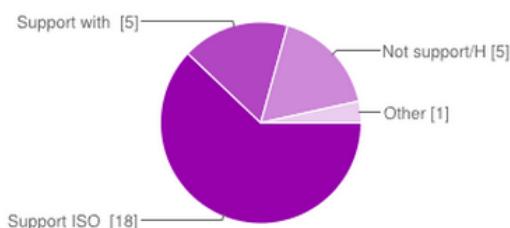
2.B. (cited in question 8 above)

Summary:

CEAL received 29 votes on this instruction. 64% (18) voted support or support with suggested changes, while 16% (5) votes not support. On the question should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098, 65% (20) voted yes and 16% (5) votes no. Please see charts below for details.

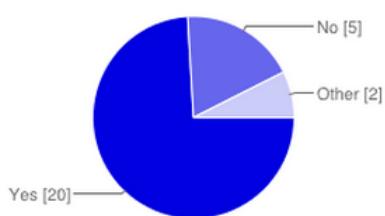
Most comments argued that “a scenic spot” is not a place, therefore, this instruction is not applicable in this case.

9a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.6.



Support ISO practice	18	58%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 9c)	5	16%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 9c)	5	16%
Other	1	3%

9b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 12.6?



Yes	20	65%
No	5	16%
Other	2	6%

CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction:

- what is the definition of a scenic spot?
- I support to write place and site names together but not scenic spots since they are not official names.
- Delete EXAMPLE 2 Santanyinyue (三潭印月) as it is just a scenic view, not a geographical name
- A scenic spot should not include the following example.
- For an environment that non-native Chinese speakers are the majority users, the principle of connection of syllables are hard to use, teach, and follow. It also causes much more human interactions to ensure the quality of large-scale project that involves romanization.
- -Santanyinyue (三潭印月, a scenic spot) is not a place so it should be written separately
- I can accept the example for historical site 周口店, but don't think scenic spot should have the same treatment.

On proposing aligning ALA-LC table to ISO 7098:

- It might be difficult to convert legacy data automatically--hard to find all records.

Question 10. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 10.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

10. Numerals written in Chinese characters are transcribed in Pinyin. Numerals written in Arabic or Roman characters are kept as such.

CEAL WG note:

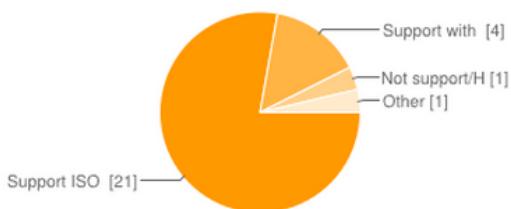
No specific instructions or examples are given in the ALA-LC table except on Date.

Summary:

CEAL received 27 votes on this instruction. 81% (25) voted support or support with suggested changes, and 3% voted not support. On the question should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098, 74% voted yes and 13% voted no. See charts below for details.

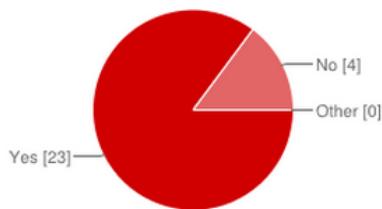
While CEAL members commented that this instruction is in alignment with RDA (Resource Description and Access), they also pointed out that when it comes to series and volume numbering, exceptions might be necessary for sorting purpose.

10a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 10.



Support ISO practice	21	68%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 10c)	4	13%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 10c)	1	3%
Other	1	3%

10b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 10 Numerals?



Yes	23	74%
No	4	13%
Other	0	0%

CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction:

- Straightforward and easy to follow. However, when it comes to series and volume numbering, exceptions might be necessary for sorting purposes.
- I am not sure on this issue. Currently "第一版" is likely transcribed as "Di 1 ban," a widely accepted practice in which I see no harm.

On proposing aligning ALA-LC table to ISO 7098:

- This instruction is in alignment with RDA instruction. So I don't see the need to include in the ALA-LC table.
- Similar to RDA's principle of transcription: transcribe as it appears.

Question 11. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 11.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

11.1. Most of commonly used Chinese words are polysyllabic words. In international documentation and information, it is reasonable to link different Pinyin monosyllables to form a polysyllabic Chinese word.

11.2. Before the Middle Age, the Greeks and Romans always knew what a word was, and they were able to identify words even if the texts were written without spaces between neighboring words at that time. Afterwards the spaces between words were invented in Europe. The use of spaces implies the concept of word, it has become the standard for all modes of writing alphabetical languages to insert spaces between words, and the publishers and librarians in the world apply this common standard.

11.3. In Chinese Pinyin, it is also necessary to use the spaces to separate words, not syllables. The word segmentation is a very good tradition of world civilization. In the Romanization of Chinese, it is beneficial to respect this good tradition.

11.4. In Chinese Pinyin, monosyllable is ambiguous. One syllable can represent several Chinese characters. Therefore Pinyin syllable is ambiguous in representation of Chinese characters. In Chinese Pinyin, the ambiguity index of monosyllables is big. In average, one Chinese syllable has to represent more than 20 Chinese characters for general use. However, if we link different Chinese monosyllables to form the polysyllabic Chinese word, the ambiguity index of Pinyin syllable will be reduced. In order to disambiguate Pinyin syllables, it is necessary to link different monosyllables to form a polysyllabic Chinese word.

11.5. The further description of the ambiguity index for Chinese syllables is given in annex C.

11.6. Basic Rules for Chinese Pinyin Orthography (GB/T 16159-2012, Chinese Standard, 2012) contains rules for separating or joining syllables to form word: rules for spelling common words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, etc.), rules for spelling fused phrase expressions, rules for spelling personal names and place names; rules for representing tones; rules for hyphenation at the end of line, etc.

11.7. At present, in Chinese linguistics, there is no clear common definition of a Chinese word yet, so it is difficult to decide the boundary (dividing line) of a common Chinese word sometime, and, of course, it poses difficulty to link the monosyllables to form a common polysyllabic Chinese word. However, the boundary of a Chinese proper noun is relatively clear. It is not so difficult to link different monosyllables to form a Chinese polysyllabic proper noun (the named entity as personal name, geographic name, language name, ethnic name, tribal name, religion name, etc.), because the boundary of a Chinese polysyllabic named entity is easy to decide according to the standards or regulations of Chinese. In international documentation and information, it is necessary and possible to link different Pinyin monosyllables to form a Chinese polysyllabic named entity in order to avoid ambiguity.

CEAL WG note:

ALA-LC table is not all in alignment with ISO 7098. Only personal, geographic and some other proper names are joined together.

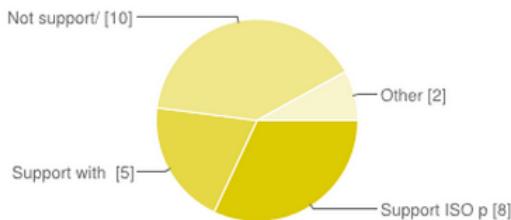
Summary:

CEAL received 25 votes on this instruction. 42% (13) votes support or support with suggested changes while 32% (10) voted not to support. On the question should CEAL propose that ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098, 39% (12) voted yes and 35% (11) voted no. See charts below for details.

There were various concerns over this instruction. The difficult reality of applying syllable aggregation rules, balance between manual and machine conversion, potential impact on user discovery experience,

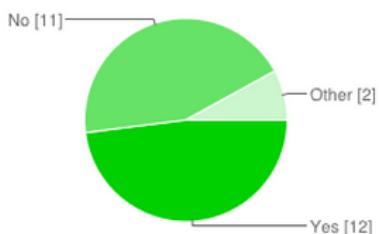
technology readiness, etc. are all the determinant factors for syllable aggregation. See CEAL members' original comments below.

11a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 11.



Support ISO practice	8	26%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 2c)	5	16%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 2c)	10	32%
Other	2	6%

11b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 11?



Yes	12	39%
No	11	35%
Other	2	6%

CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction:

- Support in principle. However, we need transliteration rules that balance between manual and machine conversion, especially need to put more weight on machine conversion with advanced information technology. When technology is not ready to freely identify and link/convert between Chinese characters to pinyin, we need to be cautious on rules we set up that would promote, not block or slow down information process. So we need to think what kind impact it would bring the library community and bibliographic database maintenance.
- Unless there is a way to accurately cover legacy records automatically, having mixed practices is not a good idea.
- Prefer single syllable principle in all cases.
- You get into murky territory when you don't maintain the spacing between individual characters in normal communication via Pinyin: there are many examples of confusion of "words" being attempted when the previous and following syllables could just as well be joined with that particular "word" construct in the sentence. It seems that maintaining prevailing uniform separation except for personal, geographic and some other proper names (see logical amendments above) is the better practice.
- ISO argument is unconvincing. I find the following lofty statement hollow and problematic: "The word segmentation is a very good tradition of world civilization." I see no good reason to disregard the characteristics of Chinese language system and subject it to the procrustean treatment made in the Western tradition. Again, it is a thankless job. Keep pinyin separate for easy reading, and let the scripts carry the meaning.
- Syllable aggregation rules that apply to modern putonghua Chinese do not necessarily apply to classical Chinese, Buddhist Chinese, or scientific or technological terminology. The practice of joining syllables throughout the Chinese language cannot be accomplished consistently by librarians, let alone the full range of users of libraries. Inconsistencies in syllable aggregation may lead to inconsistent cataloging, as well as inconsistent search strategies and results. A more prudent approach is to separate syllables except in proper names. Coming to agreement on the practices for syllable aggregation for proper names alone will be a great accomplishment, and the difficulty of achieving consistency in defining and applying rules of syllable aggregation to proper names should be sufficient caution for expanding the rules any further.

On proposing aligning ALA-LC table to ISO 7098:

- If changes made all the records have to re-do them. Too much work.
- This should have been the rule when pinyin was adopted, but I would hesitate to change it now.
- Keep current ALA-LC practice i.e. Only personal, geographic and some other proper names are joined together.
- Agree CEAL

Question 12. Regarding ISO 7098 Section 12.13

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.13. The detailed spelling rules of personal names and geographical names should be alphabetized according to the following references:

-- GB/T 28039-2011 中国人名汉语拼音字母拼写规则. 北京: 中国标准出版社, 2012. GB/T 28039-2011 Chinese Pinyin Spelling Rules for Chinese Personal Names, Beijing: Standards Press of China, 2012.
 -- 中国地名汉语拼音字母拼写规则(汉语地名部分). 《中国语言文字规范和标准选编》. 北京: 中国标准出版社, 1997, 454-455. Chinese Pinyin Spelling Rules for Chinese Geographical Place Names (the part of Chinese Geographical Names), in Selections of Norms and Standards for Language and Script of China, Beijing: Standards Press of China, 1997, P454-455.

-- GB/T 16159-2012 汉语拼音正词法基本规则. 北京: 中国标准出版社, 2012. GB/T 16159-2012 Basic rules for Chinese Pinyin orthography, Beijing: Standards Press of China, 2012.

CEAL WG note:

ALA-LC table on references cited in Romanization 1-2 is not in alignment with ISO 7098.

Here are links to the cited references above:

中国人名汉语拼音字母拼写规则:

<http://www.pthyygf.org/d/file/guifanbiaozhun/guifanbiaozhun/2012-11-21/aeabe1e771a85818b7d7fc631582c3f4.pdf>

中国地名汉语拼音字母拼写规则(汉语地名部分):

<http://www.pthyygf.org/guifanbiaozhun/guifanbiaozhun/2011-11-26/13.html>

汉语拼音正词法基本规则:

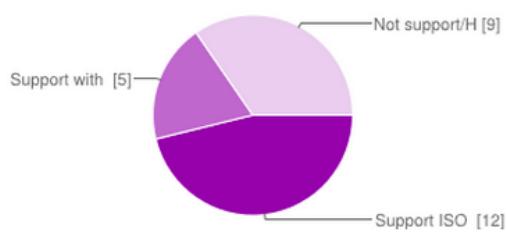
<http://www.moe.gov.cn/ewebeditor/uploadfile/2012/08/21/20120821100233165.pdf>

Summary:

CEAL received 26 votes on this instruction on reference based for this section, 65% (17) support or support with suggested changes and 29% (9) don't support. On question should CEAL propose that ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098, 48% (15) support while 39% don't support, and 13% didn't make comments.

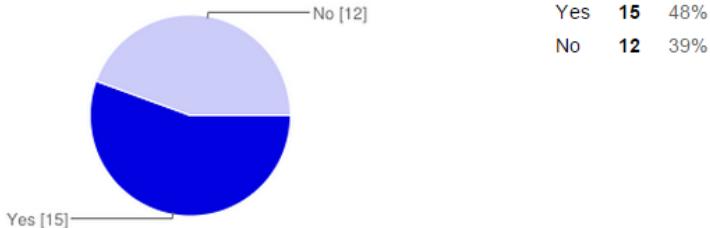
Most concerns were shared already in the comments mentioned in Question 11 on the ISO 7098 Section 11 as well as throughout the survey, i.e. not to support any unnecessary syllable aggregation that is not practical and prevent user discovery. See CEAL members' original comments below.

12a. Your vote on ISO 7098 Section 12.13.



Support ISO practice	12	39%
Support with suggested changes (please state in 12c)	5	16%
Not support/Have concerns (please state in 12c)	9	29%

12b. Should CEAL propose that the ALA-LC table be aligned with ISO 7098 on Section 12.3?



CEAL Members' Comments:

On the instruction:

- Again, should have been adopted earlier (with many explanations regarding treatment of classical or semi-classical texts), but it is now too late.
- I am not familiar with these sources. I don't support any source that advocates unnecessary linking of pinyin.
- Same as 11c.
- see comments in 11c

On proposing aligning ALA-LC table to ISO 7098:

- ISO 7098 can choose whatever references appropriate for its purpose. However, if ALA-LC's references are not out of alignment with its current romanization rules, there is no need to just change the references. Later on, it might be necessary to explain the differences between the ALA-LC rules and the ISO standard in the ALA-LC Romanization Table for Chinese.

III. Instructions in ALA-LC table that are in alignment with ISO 7098: 12.1, 12.3, 12.4, 12.7, and 12.17.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.1. Chinese personal names are to be written separately with the surname first, followed by the given name written as one word, with the initial letters of both capitalized. The traditional compound surnames are to be written together without a hyphen. The two-character or multi-character double surnames are to be written together with a hyphen and the initial letters of both capitalized. Pen names and other aliases are to be treated in the same manner.

EXAMPLE 1 Li Hua (李华)

EXAMPLE 2 Wang Jianguo (王建国)

EXAMPLE 3 Zhuge Kongming (诸葛亮)

EXAMPLE 4 Zhang-Wang Shufang (张王淑芳)

EXAMPLE 5 Xiang-Situ Wenliang (项司徒文良)

EXAMPLE 6 Lu Xun (鲁迅)

EXAMPLE 7 Mao Dun (茅盾)

EXAMPLE 8 Zhang San (张三)

EXAMPLE 9 Wang Pangzi (王胖子)

12.3. Certain proper names and titles have traditionally already fused and are written as one word with the initial letter capitalized.

EXAMPLE 1 Kongzi (孔子, Master Confucius)

EXAMPLE 2 Baogong (包公, Duke Bao)

EXAMPLE 3 Xishi (西施, acme of beauty, 5th cent. B.C.)

12.4. In Chinese place names, a geographical proper name should be separated from the name of jurisdiction or the geographical feature name. The multi-character geographical proper name, the name of jurisdiction, or the geographical feature name should be separately written together as one word. The first letters of each element should be capitalized.

EXAMPLE 1 Beijing Shi (北京市, Beijing Municipality)

EXAMPLE 2 Hebei Sheng (河北省, Hebei Province)

EXAMPLE 3 Xikou Zhen (溪口镇, Xikou Town)

EXAMPLE 4 Shenzhen Tequ (深圳特区, Shenzhen Special Economic Zone)

EXAMPLE 5 Qujiatun Cun (瞿家屯村, Qujiatun Village)

EXAMPLE 6 Yalu Jiang (鸭绿江, Yalu River)

EXAMPLE 7 Tai Shan (泰山, Tai Shan Mountain)

EXAMPLE 8 Dongting Hu (洞庭湖, Dongting Lake)

12.7. If a Chinese place name in which the syllable(s) of geographic feature or jurisdiction has become part of the proper name, write it together as one word. If in doubt, write separately as instructed in 11.4.

EXAMPLE 1 Wangcun (王村[镇], Wangcun Town, syllable cun has become a part of the proper name Wangcun)

EXAMPLE 2 Jingdezhen (景德镇[市], Jingdezhen City where syllable zhen has become a part of proper name Jingdezhen)

EXAMPLE 3 Heilongjiang (黑龙江[省], Heilongjiang Province where syllable jiang has become a part of proper name Heilongjiang)

12.17. In case of ambiguity, the apostrophe will be used to separate the syllables.

EXAMPLE 1 Xi’ an vs. Xian for 西安 (Xi’ an city)

EXAMPLE 2 Tian’ anmen Guangchang vs. Tiananmen Guangchang for 天安门广场 (Tian’ anmen Square)

Summary:

Among comments received, some were OK with these rules while the other comments concerned with 12.1 instruction about “The two-character or multi-character double surnames are to be written together with a hyphen and the initial letters of both capitalized.” These comments suggested not using hyphen as CEAL proposed revision in Oct. 2013 to the draft ISO/CD 7098. See CEAL members’ original comments for more details.

CEAL Members’ Comments:

On the instruction:

- Not support on using hyphen with double surnames
- no need to add hyphen between double surnames.
 - 12.1 "The two-character or multi-character double surnames are to be written together with a hyphen and the initial letters of both capitalized" I don't agree to have the hyphen. I don't think it is the Chinese's practice to have the two surnames linked and it will have impact on indexing and keyword searching.
 - Rule 12.1, third sentence (The two-character or multi-character double surnames are to be written together with a hyphen and the initial letters of both capitalized) and examples 4 and 5: it would be much better to separate the double surnames rather than hyphenate them. Korean and Japanese romanization practices have shown that introducing hyphens is a dangerous practice that leads to all sorts of complications and unintended consequences (for example, over time, different library operating systems have separated or joined text connected by hyphens, leading to variant results in searching and retrieval results).
 - 12.1 EXAMPLE 4 Zhang-Wang Shufang (张王淑芳) -- Please use Zhang, Wang Shufang (张王淑芳)
 - -Support the traditional compound surnames are to be written together without a hyphen.
 - No, ISO 12.1 and ALA-LC table 1B (page 3) disagrees. In the example 4 and 5 above, 张王淑芳 and 项司徒文良 would make more sense by leaving out hyphen and treat 王 and 司徒 as the equivalent of Western middle name. According to 1B, the transcriptions would be: Zhang Wang Shufang; Xiang Situ Wenliang.
 - Support the above ISO rules
 - Examples are fine with me.
 - The rules are fine.

IV. Instructions in ISO 7098 that may not be applicable to ALA-LC table: 12.10-12:12.

ISO/DIS 7098 Instruction:

12.10. In some cases, all the letters in personal names and geographical names may be capitalized.

EXAMPLE 1 BEIJING (北京, Beijing)

EXAMPLE 2 LI HUA (李华, Li Hua)

EXAMPLE 3 DONGFANG SHUO (东方朔, Dongfang Shuo)

12.11. In the abbreviation of personal names, surnames are to be written with initial capitalized letter or with all capitalized letters; given names are to be written with the first letter capitalized in every syllable and are to be added a dot after the capitalized letter.

EXAMPLE 1 Li H. or LI H. for Li Hua (李华)

EXAMPLE 2 Wang J.G. or WANG J.G. for Wang Jianguo (王建国)

EXAMPLE 3 Dongfang S. or DONGFANG S. for Dongfang Shuo (东方朔)

EXAMPLE 4 Zhuge K.M. or ZHUGE K.M. for Zhuge Kongming (诸葛亮)

12.12. The abbreviation of geographical names written together as one word, is to be written with the first letter capitalized in every syllable; all capitalized letters in the syllable are to be linked together.

EXAMPLE 1 BJ for Beijing (北京)

EXAMPLE 2 HZ for Hangzhou (杭州)

Summary:

Among comments received, while some thought these instruction are OK, the others thought these are not relevant to the Section 12 “**Transcription rules for named entities**” because they are not needed for Romanization and “transcription is the norm.”

CEAL Members' Comments:

- no need to write names in capital letters.
- No, none of these rules should be included in a romanization standard. In most cases, 12.10 will not affect filing or retrieval, but will surely lead to unnecessary variant practices. 12.11 and 12.12 have nothing to do with romanization and will certainly lead to inconsistent practice.
- These are not relevant to cataloging work because "transcription" is the norm.
- 1. Ideally, one standard can be used for all. 2. Searching by any single format, machine should give all formats for the same Chinese word 3. It doesn't matter for me on which pinyin rule to follow, it will confuses me anyway
- 12.10. I don't agree to have the name captiaized. 12.11 and 12.12. If the abbreviation is what we see from the source, I agree to transcribe as they are.
- As long as not affecting retrieval, it's fine.
- Support the above ISO rules
- Examples are fine with me.