

# LCGFT FOR CJK RESOURCES

CEAL WEBINAR  
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## OUTLINE

- LC Genre/Form Terms
  - General Principles
- “General” Terms
  - Examples
- Literature Terms
  - Examples
- SACO Membership
- SACO Proposals and Example

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## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- Draft LCGFT Manual is available at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCGFT/freelcgft.html>
- Terms so far for: moving images (films, television, and video), sound recordings, cookbooks, cartographic resources, law, “general” materials, literature, religion, music
- SACO proposals for additional terms and revisions may now be made for *all* of the areas listed above *except* music
- Future projects: ARLIS/NA Cataloging Advisory Committee is preparing proposals for initial group of art terms (most likely to be added in 2017)

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### Library of Congress Now Accepting Proposals for Literature, Religion, and General Genre/Form Terms - September 1, 2016

The Policy and Standards Division (PSD) of the Library of Congress has been developing Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials (LCGFT) since 2007, and in 2015 added terms for literary and religious works, as well as “general” terms that cross disciplines (e.g., Encyclopedias).

PSD is now accepting proposals for new and revised genre/form terms in the disciplines of literature and religion, as well as proposals for “general” terms. Proposals in the areas of cartography, law, moving images, and radio programs also continue to be accepted.

Terms for musical works were also added to LCGFT in 2015, but issues with a small number of terms suggested by Music Library Association’s Form/Genre Task Force await resolution. Proposals for those terms will be published and approved on Tentative Lists according to the standard practice. Neither SACO nor LC proposals for new and revised genre/form terms for music are being accepted at this time.

Questions and comments about LCGFT may be addressed to Janis L. Young at [jayo@loc.gov](mailto:jayo@loc.gov).

## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles
  - Consult *Introduction to Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms for Library and Archival Materials* and the *Library of Congress Genre/Form Terms Manual* (<http://www.loc.gov/aba/publications/FreeLCGFT/freelcgft.html>)
  - Assigned both to individual works and to compilations
  - Terms that describe works and expressions are eligible: terms for the intellectual or artistic expression of the work and also the original mode of issuance, where applicable
  - Terms that describe manifestation attributes generally are ineligible (e.g., **DVDs; Large print books; Paperbacks**)
  - A few exceptional manifestation-level terms are in LCGFT (e.g., **Internet videos; Video recordings for the hearing impaired**), but they should not be considered precedents

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## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles

- Definition: "Genres and forms may be broadly defined as categories of resources that share known conventions. More specifically, genre/form terms may describe the purpose, structure, content, and/or themes of resources. Genre/form terms describing content and themes most frequently refer to creative works and denote common rhetorical devices that usually combine elements such as plot and setting, character types, etc. Such terms may be closely related to the subjects of the creative works, but are distinct from them."

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## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles
  - **Exclusions:** Several other characteristics of works and expressions are closely related to genres and forms, but are not eligible for **explicit** inclusion in LCGFT:
    - ethnicity, nationality, or other characteristics of the creator (e.g., Korean drama; Uighur folk songs; Artists' writings; Music by women composers; Shinto poetry; Taoist music)
    - intended audience (e.g., Children's stories; Young adult fiction)
    - time period of creation (e.g., Medieval music; Han poetry)
    - geographic location (e.g., a work set in New York City)

## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles
  - **Exclusions:** Several other characteristics of works and expressions are closely related to genres and forms, but are not eligible for **explicit** inclusion in LCGFT:
    - the popularity of the work (e.g., blockbusters)
    - medium of performance (e.g., trumpet music)
    - terms that by their nature require a value judgment on the part of catalogers and users (e.g., racist films)
    - Excluded characteristics **may be implicit** within a genre or form (e.g., **Fu** is a Chinese poetic form from the Han Dynasty)
  - LCGFT has a few exceptional terms indicative of audience which should not be considered precedents (e.g., **Children's films; Law for laypersons; Television programs for people with visual disabilities**)

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## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- MARC coding

- Use MARC 655 (Index Term--Genre/Form) and 380 (Form of Work) in bibliographic records
- Use MARC 380 (Form of Work) and perhaps 372 (Field of Activity) in authority records
- Include \$2 lcgft in MARC fields when LCGFT terms are used

100 1\_ Ōishi, Michiko, \$e author.

245 10 Deepening snow : \$b haiku and tanka / \$c Michiko Ōishi ; translated with Judith Chalmers.

655 \_7 Haiku. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Tanka. \$2 lcgft

130 \_0 Wo hu cang long (Motion picture)

380 \_\_ Motion pictures \$a Action and adventure films \$a Martial arts films \$a Romance films \$a Film adaptations \$a Fiction films \$a Feature films \$2 lcgft

430 \_0 Crouching tiger, hidden dragon (Motion picture)

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The RDA element “Form of work” can be recorded in bibliographic records, but is much more likely to be used in authority records. If 655 is used in bib records, the use of 380 is probably redundant.

OLAC’s *Best Practices for Cataloging DVD-Video and Blu-ray Discs using RDA and MARC21*, version 1.0 (January 2015) does give a recommendation to include 380 in video records:

*Best Practice Recommendation:* Provide the form of work if readily ascertainable. Take terms from a controlled vocabulary (e.g., LCGFT, LCSH, etc.) and capitalize the first word to provide consistency.

380 \_\_ \$a Television program.

380 \_\_ \$a Motion picture.

The examples given in the guideline, however, don’t follow the recommendation to take terms from a controlled vocabulary. If they did, they would be:

380 \_\_ \$a Television programs \$2 lcgft

380 \_\_ \$a Motion pictures \$2 lcgft



ARN 10216633	
010	no2015091795
040	CtY #b eng #e rda #c CtY #d WaU
046	#f 1633 #g 1698-10-13 #2 edtf #v Nihon jinmei daijiten, viewed July 13, 2015 #v Web NDL authorities, viewed November 27, 2016
046	#f 1634 #g 1698 #2 edtf #v World within walls, 1999 #v Haiku and modernist poetics, 2009
100 1	Itō, Shintoku, #d 1633-1698
370	#c Japan #2 naf
372	Haiku #a Renku #2 lcgft
374	Poets #a Merchants #2 lcsb
375	Males #2 lcsdgt
377	jpn
400 1	伊藤信徳, #d 1633-1698
400 1	伊藤, 信徳, #d 1633-1698
400 1	イトワ, シントク, #d 1633-1698
667	Non-Latin script references not evaluated.
670	Genroku meika kushū ryakuchū. Itō Shintoku hen, 2014: #b title page (伊藤信徳 = Itō Shintoku)
670	Nihon jinmei daijiten, viewed July 13, 2015 #b (born 1633; died October 13, 1698; haiku poet)
670	Keene, Donald. World within walls, 1999: #b page 57 (Itō Shintoku (1634-98), originally of the Teitoku school; haikai poet; composed haikai no renga but only hokku are preserved in anthologies) page 58 (he began studying Teitoku verse, but shifted to Danrin; was a rich merchant of Kyoto who traveled around the country on business)
670	Hakutani, Yoshinobu. Haiku and modernist poetics, 2009: #b page 159 (Ito Shintoku (1634-98); of the Teitoku school)
670	VIAF, November 27, 2016 #b (National Diet Library authorized access point: 伊藤, 信徳, 1633-1698; variant access points: イトワ, シントク, 1633-1698; Ito, Shintoku, 1633-1698)

Here’s an example of LCGFT terms used for Field of Activity (MARC 372). Shintoku Itō composed haiku and renku, and these LCGFT terms have been recorded as his fields of activity.

## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles

- May use subfield \$3 when a term only applies to a part of a resource

245 04 The gold rush ; \$b plus, Pay day / \$c Film de Dam ; written and directed by Charlie Chaplin.

655 \_7 Comedy films. \$2 lcgt

655 \_7 Silent films. \$2 lcgt

655 \_7 Fiction films. \$2 lcgt

655 \_7 **\$3 Gold rush:** \$a Feature films. \$2 lcgt

655 \_7 **\$3 Pay day:** \$a Short films. \$2 lcgt

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The slide shows an example of using \$3 in the 655 field. The DVD being cataloged contains two films. Both of the films are comedy films, silent films, and fiction films, so the first three 655s in the record apply to all the works. However, one of the works is a feature film and the other is a short film. In this example, the titles of the works that the genre/form term applies to have been used in the \$3. But anything appropriate can go into the subfield, e.g. volume numbers, "1st work", "2nd work", accompanying disc, and so on. Use whatever is appropriate and makes the most sense.

## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles
  - Specificity applies to genre/form the same as it does to subjects. Assign LCGFT terms that are specific to the resource being cataloged. A seemingly broad term like **Poetry** is specific when you're cataloging a collection of poems in many different forms
  - Assign broader or more general terms when it's not possible to establish a more specific term, when an array of terms is needed (e.g., for a science fiction romance novel, three terms are needed: **Science fiction**, **Romance fiction**, and **Novels**), or when the LCGFT Manual includes special instructions to do this
  - Consult instruction sheet J 110 for many more details about assigning terms (including how many terms to assign, rule of three, rule of four, etc.)
  - If there is a predominant genre/form, assign that term first; if predominant genre/form needs two terms to express it, assign them first

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# LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles
  - If the classification number reflects the genre/form of the resource, record that genre/form term first

050 00 DS1.5 \$b .I58a  
111 2\_ International Symposium on Asian Studies, \$j author.  
245 10 Proceedings of the ... International Symposium on Asian Studies.  
651 \_0 Asia \$v Congresses.  
651 \_0 Asia \$x Study and teaching \$v Congresses.  
655 \_7 Conference papers and proceedings. \$2 lcgft  
655 \_7 Serial publications. \$2 lcgft

	History of Asia	<input type="checkbox"/>
DS1	Periodicals. Societies. Serials	<input type="checkbox"/>
DS1.5	Congresses	<input type="checkbox"/>
DS2	Sources and documents	<input type="checkbox"/>

Since this work has been classed in a number for congresses rather than a number for serials, the LCGFT term “Conference papers and proceedings” is given as the first 655 field.

## LC GENRE/FORM TERMS

- General principles

- If no predominant genre/form and not classified in a number that reflects genre/form, then assign terms in any order considered to be most useful
- If terms are assigned for the whole resource and for parts of the resource, assign terms for the whole before terms for the parts

245 00 謡曲・狂言歌舞伎集 / \$c 田中千禾夫他訳.

245 00 Yōkyoku, kyōgen kabukishū / \$c Tanaka Chikao hoka yaku.

655 \_7 Drama. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Nō plays. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Kyōgen plays. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Kabuki plays. \$2 lcgft

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This work is a compilation of three types of plays. The general term “Drama” is given first to describe the collection as a whole, and then more specific terms for the parts are given after.

# “GENERAL” TERMS

- Terms which are not specific to a particular discipline
  - Abridgments      Almanacs      Bibliographies      Blogs
  - Conference papers and proceedings      Diaries      Dictionaries
  - FAQs      Guidebooks      Newsletters      Obituaries
  - Sayings      Textbooks      Yearbooks      Zines
- Terms for ephemera      Calendars      Postcards      Theater programs
- Terms for puzzles and games      KenKen puzzles      Sudoku puzzles
- Terms for types of toy and movable books      Flip books      Pop-up books
- Some nonfiction terms      Autobiographies      Biographies      Diaries
  - Essays      Travel writing      True crime stories

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# “GENERAL” TERMS

- Many have corresponding headings or form subdivisions in LCSH, *but the LCGFT headings may not be identical*. For example:

LCSH: \$v Biography	LCSH: \$v Congresses
LCGFT: Biographies	LCGFT: Conference papers and proceedings
LCSH: \$v Handbooks, manuals, etc.	LCSH: Imaginary histories
LCGFT: Handbooks and manuals	LCGFT: Counterfactual histories
LCSH: Playbills	LCSH: Sound effects books
LCGFT: Playbills (Posters)	LCGFT: Sound books
LCSH: \$v Tables	LCSH: \$v Exhibitions
LCGFT: Tables (Data)	LCGFT: Exhibition catalogs

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All LCGFT terms are in the plural form, unlike some LCSH headings. Terms in LCSH with “etc.” were deemed undesirable, so you won’t find them in LCGFT. All terms were reevaluated to be sure that they reflected current and common usage and made sense as stand-alone genre/form terms.

## “GENERAL” TERMS

- Divided into 10 “top” terms: **Commemorative works; Creative nonfiction; Derivative works; Discursive works; Ephemera; Illustrated works; Informational works; Instructional and educational works; Recreational works; Tactile works**
  - These are mainly for gathering the general terms into broad categories; they will rarely be assigned in a bibliographic record because more specific terms are available
  - Some of the more specific terms may be in the hierarchies of multiple top terms. For example, **Handbooks and manuals** has two BTs, **Instructional and educational works** and **Reference works**, which is an NT of **Informational works**

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# General Term Examples

245 00 中华宝玉石文化概论 = \$b Zhonghua baoyushi wenhua gailun / \$c  
主编周佩玲, 杨辉.

245 00 Zhonghua bao yu shi wen hua gai lun = \$b Zhonghua baoyushi  
wenhua gailun / \$c zhu bian Zhou Peiling, Yang Hui.

650 \_0 Gem carving \$z China \$v Textbooks.

655 \_7 Textbooks. \$2 lcgft



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Here's a very simple case where the LCGFT term is identical to the LCSH form subdivision. It won't always be this simple, however!

# General Term Examples

- 245 00 뉴질랜드 의 생활 및 교육 관련 가이드.
- 245 00 Nyujillaendŭ ũi saenghwal mit kyoyuk kwallyŏn kaidŭ.
- 310 Biennial
- 650 \_0 Foreign study \$z New Zealand \$v Handbooks, manuals, etc.
- 650 \_0 Korean students \$z New Zealand \$v Handbooks, manuals, etc.
- 651 \_0 New Zealand \$v Guidebooks.
- 655 \_7 Handbooks and manuals. \$2 lcgft
- 655 \_7 Guidebooks. \$2 lcgft
- 655 \_7 Serial publications. \$2 lcgft



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Another example where the LCGFT term does not correspond exactly to the LCSH form subdivision. Catalogers must search the LCGFT genre/form authority records and use the headings found there. Don't just copy LCSH form subdivisions into the 655 field.

## General Term Examples

245 00 日本人の言葉 / \$c 安川定男, 数江教一, 生松敬三編.

245 00 Nihonjin no kotoba / \$c Yasukawa Sadao, Kazue Kyōichi, Ikimatsu Keizō hen.

650 \_0 Maxims, Japanese.

655 \_7 Sayings. \$2 lcgt

100 1\_ Gagnon, Guy, \$e compiler.

245 10 Proverbes japonais : \$b 365 proverbes pour tous les jours = 日本の諺 : お料理の諺  
/ \$c Guy Gagnon, Frédéric Girard, Emi Inoue.

245 10 Proverbes japonais : \$b 365 proverbes pour tous les jours = Nihon no  
kotowaza : oryōri no kotowaza / \$c Guy Gagnon, Frédéric Girard, Emi Inoue.

650 \_0 Proverbs, Japanese.

650 \_0 Proverbs, Japanese \$v Translations into French.

655 \_7 Sayings. \$2 lcgt

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In some cases, a single term has been chosen in LCGFT to represent a number of different terms in LCSH. LCSH has the separate headings **Aphorisms and apothegms**, **Maxims**, and **Proverbs**, but their meanings are very overlapping and it was decided in LCGFT not to make catalogers have to distinguish them.

## General Term Examples

100 1\_ 김 성철, \$d 1913-1951, \$e author.

100 1\_ Kim, Söng-ch'il, \$d 1913-1951, \$e author.

245 10 역사 앞 에서 : \$b 한 사학자 의 6.25 일기 / \$c 김 성철 지음.

245 10 Yöksa ap esö : \$b han sahakcha üi 6.25 ilgi / \$c Kim Söng-ch'il  
chiüm.

600 14 김 성철, \$d 1913-1951 \$v Diaries.

600 10 Kim, Söng-ch'il, \$d 1913-1951 \$v Diaries.

650 \_0 Korean War, 1950-1953 \$v Personal narratives, Korean.

655 \_7 Diaries. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Personal narratives. \$2 lcgft

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This is a diary of a person's experiences during the Korean War. As in LCSH, the LCGFT term Personal narratives has been restricted to works which relate eyewitness accounts of events such as wars or disasters. The authority record will have a scope note (MARC 680) if that is the case.

155 Personal narratives

455 Narratives, Personal

455 Personal accounts (Narratives)

555 Creative nonfiction ‡w g

555 Informational works ‡w g

555 Memorates

670 LCSH ‡b (--Personal narratives. Use as a form subdivision under names of events and wars.)

670 ERIC thesaurus, Aug. 8, 2014 ‡b (Personal Narratives. Scope Note: Verbal accounts, usually in the first person, of an individual's experiences, thoughts, and feelings. UF Personal Accounts (Narratives). BT Reports)

670 Genre terms : a thesaurus for use in rare book and special collections cataloging, via WWW, Aug. 8, 2014 ‡b (Narratives. Scope Note: Use for works containing an account of events, experiences, etc., whether true or fictitious. BT Literary forms (Gathering term; do not assign). NT Captivity narratives; Conversion narratives; Epics; Maritime journals; Miracle narratives; Overland journals; Slave narratives; Survivors' narratives)

680 ‡i Works which relate eyewitness accounts of events such as wars or disasters.

## General Term Examples

100 1\_ Matthews, Derek, \$e artist.

245 10 丑陋的虫子 = \$b Ugly bugs / \$c 绘画Derek Matthews ; 编译荣信文化.

245 10 Chou lou de chong zi = \$b Ugly bugs / \$c hui hua Derek Matthews ;  
bian yi Rong xin wen hua.

490 1\_ Happy snappy神奇立体书系列

490 1\_ Happy snappy shen qi li ti shu xi lie

500 "立体乐趣 Pop-ups fun!"

650 \_0 Insects \$v Juvenile fiction.

655 \_7 Pop-up books. \$2 lcgft



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## General Term Examples

245 00 中國新書 = \$b China new books / \$c 中国新书杂志社.  
 245 00 Zhongguo xin shu = \$b China new books / \$c Zhongguo xin shu za zhi she.  
 310 Monthly  
 650 \_0 Books \$z China \$v Reviews \$v Periodicals.  
 655 \_7 Book reviews. \$2 lcgft  
 655 \_7 Periodicals. \$2 lcgft

245 00 文学新书评 = \$b Review of the new literary books.  
 245 00 Wen xue xin shu ping = \$b Review of the new literary books.  
 310 Annual  
 650 \_0 Chinese literature \$v Book reviews \$v Periodicals.  
 650 \_0 Books \$z China \$v Reviews \$v Periodicals.  
 655 \_7 Book reviews. \$2 lcgft  
 655 \_7 Serial publications. \$2 lcgft

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The form subdivision \$v Periodicals is used in a much broader sense than the actual definition of the term. Although one might assign the LCGFT term Periodicals, probably the broader term Serial publications is more appropriate for the second publication shown in the slide.

From the Subject Headings Manual H 1927: "In subject cataloging practice the term periodical is defined as a publication other than a newspaper that is actually or purportedly issued according to a regular schedule (monthly, quarterly, biennially, etc.) in successive parts, each of which bears a numerical or chronological designation, and that is intended to be continued indefinitely. This definition is broader than the traditional definition, which states that a periodical is generally published more frequently than annually and normally contains separate articles. The term serial is frequently used in a broader sense to refer to any title cataloged as a serial, including periodicals, newspapers, monographic series, etc. The subdivision –Periodicals is used under headings assigned to serials that conform to the subject cataloging definition of periodicals."

## General Term Examples

- 110 2\_ 國立臺灣大學. \$b 生物資源暨農學院, \$e author.  
110 2\_ Guo li Taiwan da xue. \$b Sheng wu zi yuan ji nong xue yuan, \$e author.  
245 10 國立臺灣大學生物資源暨農學院 ... 年報 = \$b Annual report of the College of  
Bio-resources and Agriculture, National Taiwan University.  
245 10 Guo li Taiwan da xue sheng wu zi yuan ji nong xue yuan ... nian bao = \$b Annual  
report of the College of Bio-resources and Agriculture, National Taiwan University.  
610 24 國立臺灣大學. \$b 生物資源暨農學院 \$v Periodicals.  
610 20 Guo li Taiwan da xue. \$b Sheng wu zi yuan ji nong xue yuan \$v Periodicals.  
650 \_0 Agriculture \$z Taiwan \$v Periodicals.  
650 \_0 Natural resources \$z Taiwan \$v Periodicals.  
655 \_7 Annual reports. \$2 lcgft

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Another situation in which the LCGFT term assigned does not correspond to the form subdivision used in the subject headings. Annual reports is the specific term appropriate to this work, so it is assigned. from LCGFT rather than Periodicals.

## General Term Examples

100 1\_ 黒澤明, \$d 1910-1998, \$e author.

100 1\_ Kurosawa, Akira, \$d 1910-1998, \$e author.

245 10 蝦蟇の油 : \$b 自伝のようなもの / \$c 黒澤明.

245 10 Gama no abura : \$b jiden no yō na mono / \$c Kurosawa Akira.

600 14 黒澤明, \$d 1910-1998.

600 10 Kurosawa, Akira, \$d 1910-1998.

650 \_0 Motion picture producers and directors \$z Japan  
\$v Biography.

655 \_7 Autobiographies. \$2 lcgft



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Another example where a more specific LCGFT term is assigned in 655 than the form subdivision used in the subject headings. Since this work is an autobiography, **Autobiographies** is the correct term to assign to this work.



# LITERATURE TERMS

- Top term: **Literature**
- Five high-level terms under **Literature**:
  - **Comics (Graphic works)**
  - **Drama**
  - **Fiction**
  - **Folk literature**
  - **Poetry**

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# LITERATURE TERMS

- Many have corresponding headings in LCSH, but the LCGFT headings may not be identical. For example:

LCSH: Adventure stories LCGFT: Action and adventure fiction	LCSH: Motion picture plays LCGFT: Screenplays	LCSH: Horror comic books, strips, etc. LCGFT: Horror comics
LCSH: Comic books, strips, etc. LCGFT: Comics (Graphic works)	LCSH: Waka LCGFT: Tanka	LCSH: Gothic fiction (Literary genre) LCGFT: Gothic fiction
LCSH: Horror tales LCGFT: Horror fiction	LCSH: Moralities LCGFT: Morality plays	LCSH: Spy stories LCGFT: Spy fiction
LCSH: Plot-your-own stories LCGFT: Choose-your-own stories	LCSH: Comedy LCGFT: Comedy plays	LCSH: Tragedy LCGFT: Tragedies (Drama)
LCSH: Mysteries and miracle-plays LCGFT: Mystery and miracle plays	LCSH: Magic realism (Literature) LCGFT: Magic realist fiction	LCSH: Suspense fiction LCGFT: Suspense fiction <i>and</i> Thrillers (Fiction)

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All LCGFT terms are in the plural form, unlike some LCSH headings.

## LITERATURE TERMS

- Explicit aspects like **audience**, **creator characteristics**, place of origin, **language**, and **time period of creation** that are often included in LCSH were out of scope for LCGFT if they are explicit in the term, so you will not find terms like these from LCSH: **Children's poetry**; **Buddhist stories**; **Christian fiction**; **Gay men's writings**; **College prose**; **Byzantine literature**; **Literature, Medieval**; **Chinese drama**
- However, when not explicit, terms may be in LCGFT, e.g.
  - Azharot** [Jewish liturgical poems on 613 commandments in the Torah]
  - Bible plays** [specific religion is not explicit]
  - Chansons de geste** [a medieval French genre]
  - Comedies of humours** [an English 16th-17th century drama genre]
  - Fabliaux** [bawdy medieval tales]
  - Hyangga** [Korean poetry from Unified Silla (668-935) and Koryŏ dynasties (935-1392)]
  - Jataka stories** [Buddhist tales about the previous births of the Buddha]

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## Literature Examples

100 1\_ 김 사인, \$e author.

100 1\_ Kim, Sa-in, \$e author.

240 10 Poems. \$k Selections

245 10 어린 당나귀 결 에서 : \$b 김 사인 시집.

245 10 Örin tangnagwi kyöŧ esö : \$b Kim Sa-in sijip.

655 \_7 Poetry. \$2 lcgft



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This is a compilation of works (in this case, poems) by a single author.

### *Genre/Form Terms Manual J 235 Literature*

2. **Poetry.** The general guideline to assign genre/form terms only as they come readily to mind after a superficial review of the resource being cataloged (see J 110) is particularly important for poetry. For both individual poems and collections of poetry, rely chiefly on the title, introduction, cover information, etc., to determine whether the poetry is of a specific genre or form. If after a superficial review a specific genre or form cannot be determined, assign the term **Poetry**.

## Literature Examples



245 04 The pearl jacket and other stories : \$b flash fiction from contemporary China / \$c edited and translated by Shouhua Qi.

650 \_0 Flash fiction, Chinese \$v Translations into English.

650 \_0 Chinese fiction \$y 21st century \$v Translations into English.

650 \_0 Chinese fiction \$y 20th century \$v Translations into English.

655 \_7 Flash fiction. \$2 lcgft

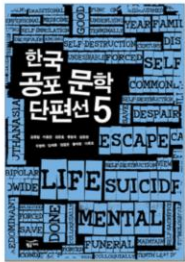
29

This is a compilation of works in a single form by different authors.

Flash fiction are stories that are very short, no more than a page or two in length. It is also known as microfiction, short-short stories, and sudden fiction.

# Literature Examples

- 245 00 한국 공포 문학 단편선.
- 245 00 Han'guk kongp'o munhak tanp'yönsön.
- 310 Annual
- 362 1\_ Began in 2006.
- 650 \_0 Horror tales, Korean \$v Periodicals.
- 650 \_0 Short stories, Korean \$v Periodicals.
- 650 \_0 Korean fiction \$y 21st century \$v Periodicals.
- 655 \_7 Horror fiction. \$2 lcgft
- 655 \_7 Short stories. \$2 lcgft
- 655 \_7 Serial publications. \$2 lcgft



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This is a compilation of works by different authors, issued as an annual publication, so here we have literature genre/form terms and a general term. For the fiction aspect, two terms are given, one for the genre (horror) and one for the length (short stories).

## Genre/Form Terms Manual J 235 Literature

1. Fiction. In addition to terms assigned in accordance with the guidelines in J 110, assign a term that indicates the length of the resource when it is readily apparent (e.g., **Novels**; **Novellas**; **Short stories**; **Flash fiction**).

## Literature Examples

100 1\_ 坂木司, \$d 1969- \$e author.  
 100 1\_ Sakaki, Tsukasa, \$d 1969- \$e author.  
 245 10 和菓子のアン / \$c 坂木司.  
 245 10 Wagashi no An / \$c Sakaki Tsukasa.  
 650 \_0 Confectionery \$v Fiction.  
 650 \_0 Young women \$z Japan \$v Fiction.  
 655 \_7 Bildungsromans. \$2 lcgt  
 655 \_7 Novels. \$2 lcgt



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This is an individual work by a single author. A term for the genre (bildungsromans) as well as for the length (novels) is recorded.

### *Genre/Form Terms Manual J 235 Literature*

1. Fiction. In addition to terms assigned in accordance with the guidelines in J 110, assign a term that indicates the length of the resource when it is readily apparent (e.g., **Novels**; **Novellas**; **Short stories**; **Flash fiction**).

## Literature Examples

100 1\_ 石ノ森章太郎, \$d 1938-1998, \$e author,  
\$e artist.

100 1\_ Ishinomori, Shōtarō, \$d 1938-1998, \$e  
author, \$e artist.

245 10 マンガ日本の歴史 / \$c 石ノ森章太郎.

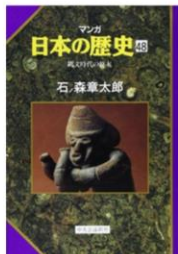
245 10 Manga Nihon no rekishi / \$c Ishinomori  
Shōtarō.

651 \_0 Japan \$x History \$v Comic books, strips, etc.

655 \_7 Historical comics. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Nonfiction comics. \$2 lcgft

655 \_7 Graphic novels. \$2 lcgft



32

This is an individual multipart resource by one creator.



## SACO

- Membership

- If already an independent NACO, BIBCO, or CONSER library, automatically also a SACO member
- Funnel participants must submit a SACO membership application
- Non-PCC libraries may apply to become SACO-only members
- FAQ at <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/sacofaq.html>
- Members agree to a goal of 10-12 proposals per year (new or changed LCSH, LCGFT, LCDGT and/or new or changed LC Classification)
- Mentors are available for newbies! <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/SACOMentors.html>
- Special version Classification Web allows inputting of proposals online
  - <https://classificationweb.net/Menu/subject.html> subject, genre/form, demographic group proposals
  - <https://classificationweb.net/Menu/proposal.html> LC classification proposals
- *Genre/Form Terms Manual* J 140 has instructions on inputting LCGFT proposals

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Here's some background about the SACO (Subject Authority Cooperative) program of the PCC.

## SACO

- SACO proposals
  - LCGFT Manual instruction sheets J 120-J 195 have detailed info
  - Key points:
    - Only a single example of the genre/form is required to make a proposal
    - Authority research must be done to show that you have searched to determine what the authorized term and variants should be; if you don't find anything else about the genre/form that will not cause your proposal to be rejected – you just have to show that you looked for information
    - Any BTs must be submitted in separate proposal if they aren't already established (i.e., you can't have a 555 in a record if there isn't also an authority where that term is a 155)
    - Established terms usually reflect American usage
    - Terms in direct order    **Radio adaptations** *not* Adaptations, Radio

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## SACO

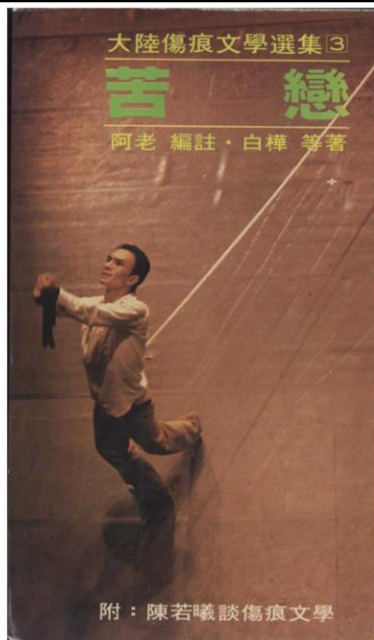
- SACO proposals
  - Authority research – citation of sources (J 160)
    - 1st 670: the resource you are cataloging and relevant information found in it
    - Additional 670s: include at least one citation to a source in which information was found; beyond this, no general rule about how many citations to include; enough to justify the choice of 155, UF and BT references (455s and 555s), and scope note (680) if provided
    - Typical sources: general dictionaries and encyclopedias, periodical/newspaper indexes, subject heading and genre/form lists/thesauri, subject dictionaries/encyclopedias, other scholarly works, web resources
    - [Sources for Genre/Form Terms](#) available on SACO home page; please feel free to suggest additions to it if CJK reference sources are not well covered
    - 675 can be used to record sources consulted where no info was found
    - Consult J 162 for details on formulating 670/675 citations

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# SACO

- SACO proposals
  - LCGFT Manual instruction sheets J 120-J 195 have detailed info
  - Key points:
    - Use plural form for entities capable of being counted and singular form for concepts that cannot be enumerated
      - Chinese operas**                      **Black humor**
      - Haiku**                                      **Courtroom art**
      - Kabuki plays**                      **Folk literature**
      - Samurai films**                      **Gagaku**
  - Establish terms in English unless:
    - 1) No English term for the concept exists and foreign terms are used to express the concept even in English-language sources  
**Festschriften   Sasöl sijo   Sewamono**  
*or*
    - 2) No citation can be found in any English-language source and the concept appears to be unique to the language of the work being cataloged

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You are cataloging this book:

245 00 苦戀 / ꠔc 阿老編註 ; 白樺等著.

245 00 Ku lian / ꠔc Alao bian zhu ; Bai Hua deng zhu.

490 1\_ 大陸傷痕文學選集 ; ꠔv 3

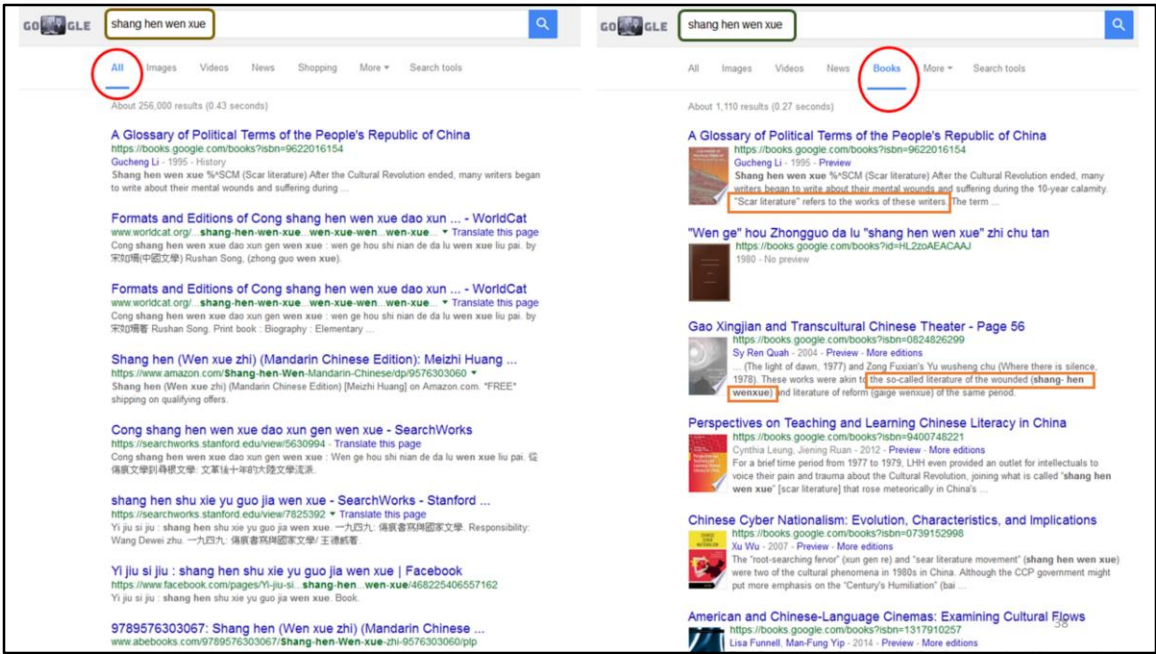
490 1\_ Da lu shang hen wen xue xuan ji ; ꠔv 3

650 \_0 Chinese fiction ꠔy 20th century.

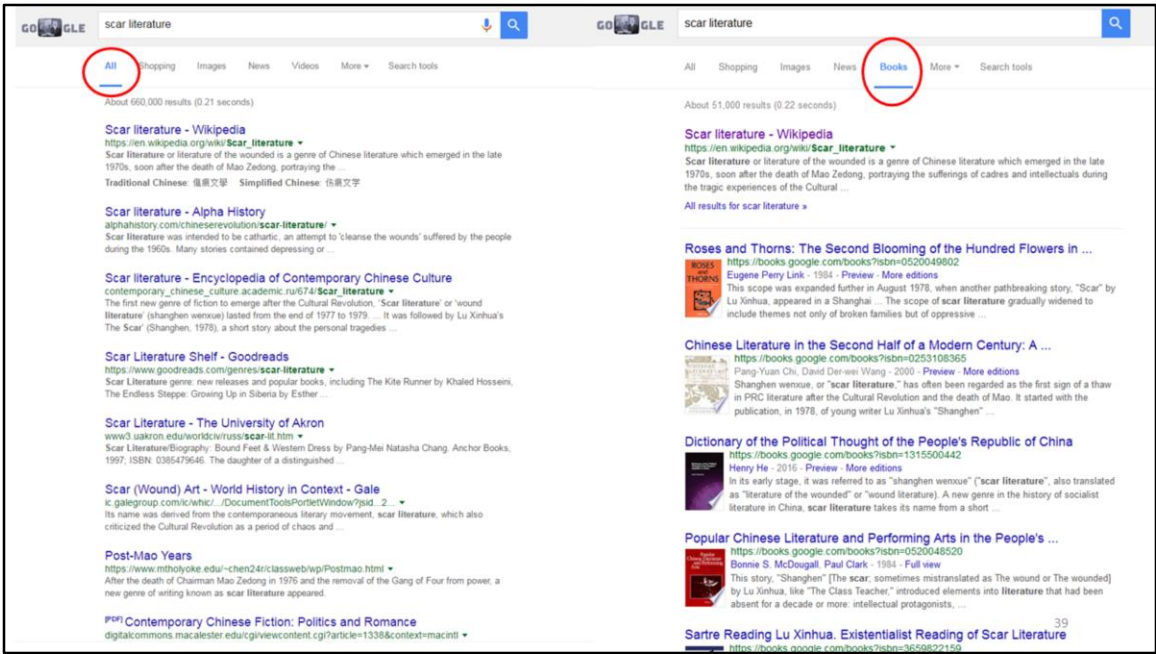
655 \_7 Fiction. ꠔ2 lcgft

The series statement lets us know that this is a collection of “shang hen wen xue.” You’d like to propose a term for this concept in LCGFT. *First, you must do some research: Go to reference sources online or in print. Googling is often very helpful.*

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Screen shots illustrating Google searches for the phrase “shang hen wen xue”. The right side searches Google Books. From these searches you find the English terms “scar literature” and “literature of the wounded”. You can then redo your search using English terms.



Knowing the English term “scar literature” allows you to repeat the search to see what else you find. And there’s a lot.

Encyclopedia of Contemporary Chinese Culture

Scar literature

Interpretation

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Scar literature

The first new genre of fiction to emerge after the Cultural Revolution, 'Scar literature' or 'wound literature' (shanghen wenxue) lasted from the end of 1977 to 1979. It was new only in terms of its themes, and few of its writers or works survived the immediate need for fictional denunciations of the recent past. The keynote for the new literature was struck with the publication of 'Class Teacher' (Ban zhuren), a short story by Liu Xinwu, which appeared in People's Literature in November 1977. It condemned the educational and cultural policies of the previous decade. It was followed by Lu Xinhua's 'The Scar' (Shanghen, 1978), a short story about the personal tragedies caused by the excesses of the Cultural Revolution. These stories dwell on the mental or physical scars left by the previous decade of radical politics. The analysis of the causes of the radicalism was superficial, and the stories generally lacked any depth, subtlety or artistic maturity. Nonetheless, Liu Xinwu and Lu Xinhua became overnight celebrities, and while many critics wrote in their defence, nothing critical was published. Within the next two years, hundreds of hastily written 'Scar' stories, poems and plays were published, 'exposing' the 'dark side' of socialist society. By the early 1980s, however, this highly emotional genre gave way to a more reflective, problem-oriented 'reform literature' (gaige wenxue).

Further reading

Braester, Yomi (2003). 'Disjointed Time, Split Voices: Retrieving Historical Experience in Scar Literature'. In idem, Witness Against History: Literature, Film, and Public Discourse in Twentieth-Century China. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 146–57.  
Knight, Deirdre Sabina (2003). 'Scar Literature and the Memory of Trauma'. In Joshua Mostow (ed.) and Kirk A. Denton (ed. China section), Columbia Companion to Modern East Asian Literatures. New York: Columbia University Press, 527–32.  
KAM LOUIE

Encyclopedia of contemporary Chinese culture. Compiled by EduART. 2011.

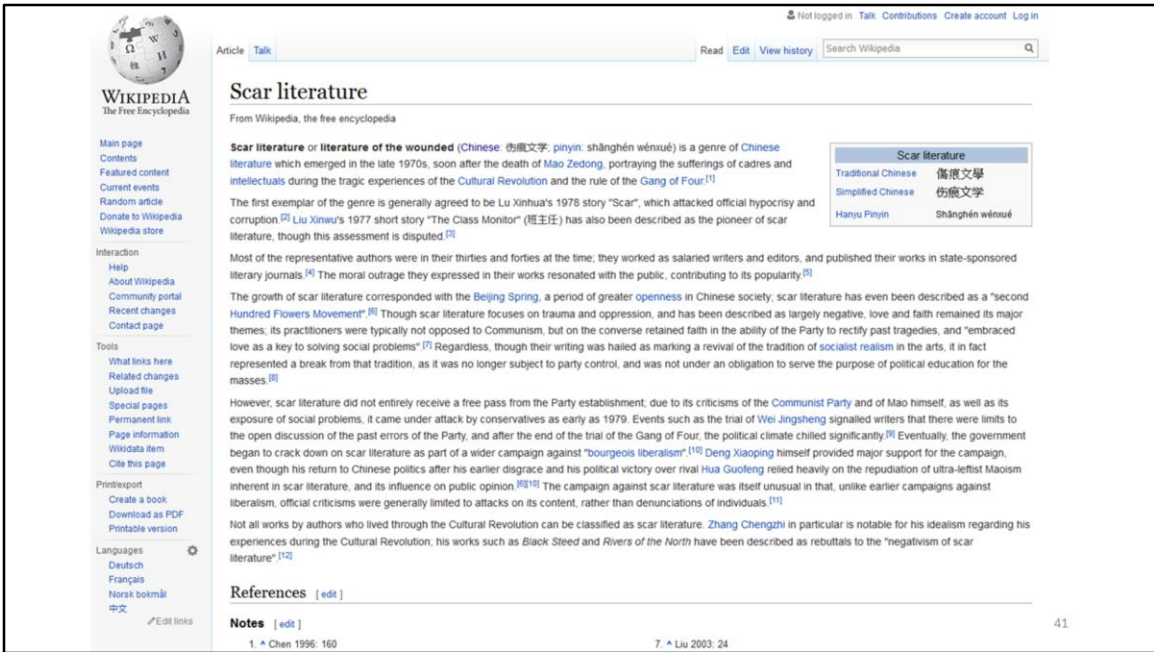
40

Here’s a screen shot from one of the online reference sources that was found.

Adam L. Schiff, University of Washington  
Libraries

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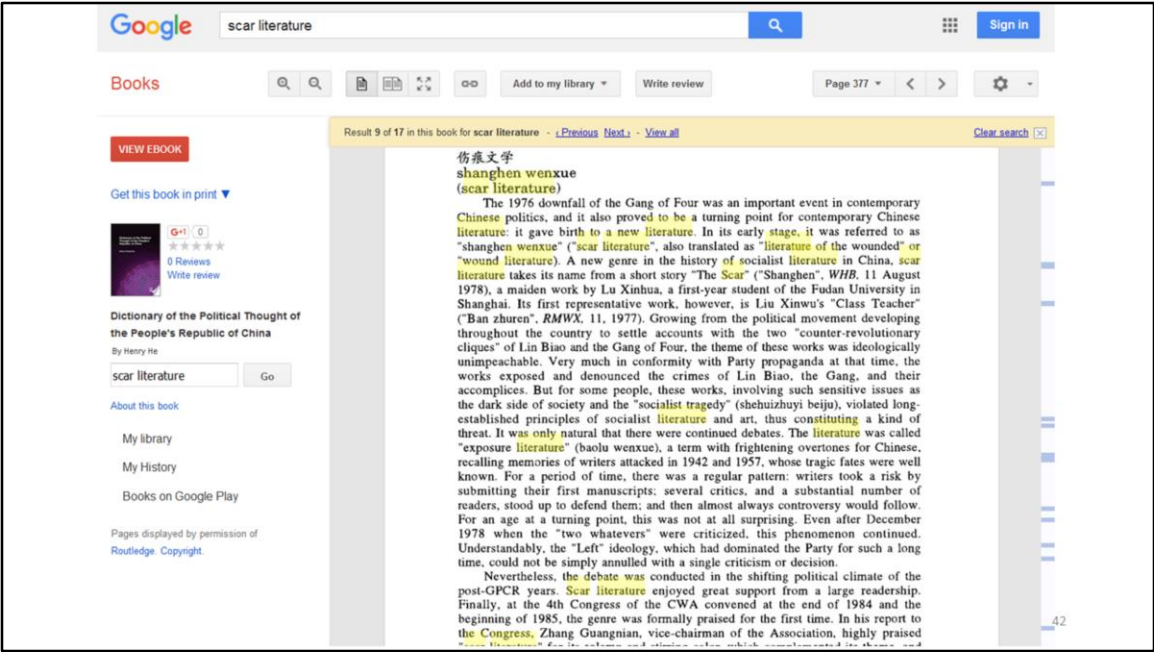




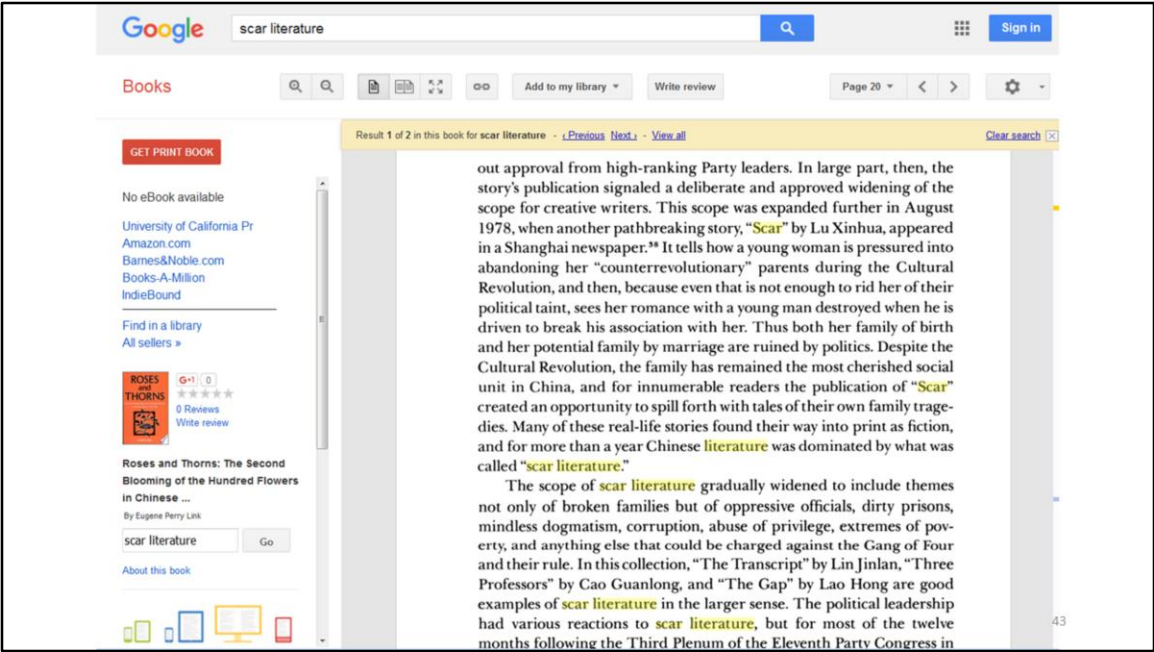
Here’s the Wikipedia page for this topic. Note that LC generally discourages use of Wikipedia as a source, particularly as a *sole* source.

*LCGFT Manual* J 160 Authority Research for Genre/Form Term Proposals, section 1 b says::

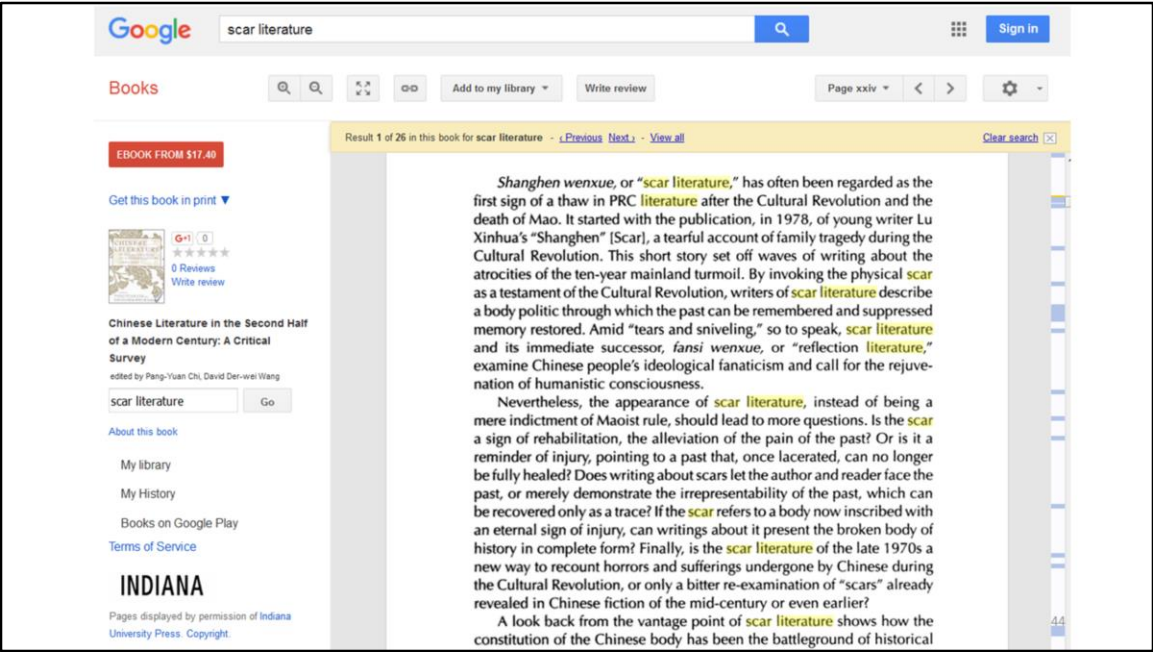
*Note:* Crowdsourced web sites and social media such as Wikipedia, DBpedia, Twitter, etc., are not generally considered to be authoritative when proposing genre/form terms. They can be useful sources nonetheless, because entries often provide references to authoritative print sources or web sites.



A reference source viewed through Google Books.



Another reference source viewed through Google Books.



And still another reference source viewed through Google Books.



Once you’ve done research to determine the form of your proposed term as well as any variants, BTs, and/or RTs, you are ready to go to the proposal system online. There’s a special version of Classification Web that SACO participants can use.

SaveSave & closeDeleteCancelLogout

Proposed Genre/Form Term

LC Subject Heading Proposal System

Generated by Coop

Insert FieldRemove Field

155\$ a Scar literature(Heading)

455\$ a Literature of the wounded(UF)

455\$ a Shang hen wen xue(UF)

455\$ a Wound literature(UF)

455\$ a Wounded, literature of the (Scar literature)(UF)

555\$ w g \$ a Fiction(BT)

670\$ a Work cat.: Ku lian, 1982: \$b cover (Da lu shang hen wen xue xuan ji [Selected works of mainland scar literature])(Sources found)

670\$ a Encyclopedia of contemporary Chinese culture, via WMW, Nov. 11, 2016 \$b (Scar literature. The first new genre of fiction to emerge after the Cultural Revolution, "Scar literature" or "wound literature" (shanghen wenxue) lasted (Sources found)

670\$ a He, H.Y. Dictionary of the political thought of the People's Republic of China, 2015, via Google books, viewed on Nov. 11, 2016 \$b (shanghen wenxue (scar literature); 1976 downfall of the Gang of Four gave birth to a new genre (Sources found)

670\$ a Roses and thorns : the second blooming of the Hundred Flowers in Chinese fiction, 1979-80, ©1984, via Google books, viewed on Nov. 11, 2016: \$b p. 20 (The scope of scar literature gradually widened to include themes not only of (Sources found)

670\$ a Chinese literature in the second half of a modern century, ©2000, via Google books, viewed on Nov. 11, 2016: \$b p. xxiv (Shanghen wenxue, or "scar literature," has often been regarded as the first sign of a thaw in PRC (Sources found)

670\$ a Jing, K. Contemporary Chinese fiction : politics and romance, 2007, via WMW, Nov. 11, 2016: \$b p. 77 (In 1978, two years after the end of the Cultural Revolution, a new era of Chinese literature began. It was marked with the (Sources found)

670\$ a History and politics reflected in modern Chinese literature, via WMW, Nov. 11, 2016: \$b Post-Mao China (1976-present) (After the death of Chairman Mao Zedong in 1976 and the removal of the Gang of Four from power, a new genre (Sources found)

670\$ a Wikipedia, Nov. 11, 2016 \$b (Scar literature or literature of the wounded (Chinese: 伤痕文学 = shang hen wen xue; shanghen wenxue) is a genre of Chinese literature (Sources found)

The slide illustrates making a proposal online. You can add as many 455s, 555s, and 670s as needed. The first 670 is for the work being cataloged that generated the proposal in the first place. Additional 670s are used to show the authority research that you’ve done. Usually three or four 670 fields are sufficient, but more may be needed if you find many variant terms or different definitions for a term. Remember that you need to justify the term selected as the authorized form, the variants, the broader term(s), and a scope note if you’ve included one.

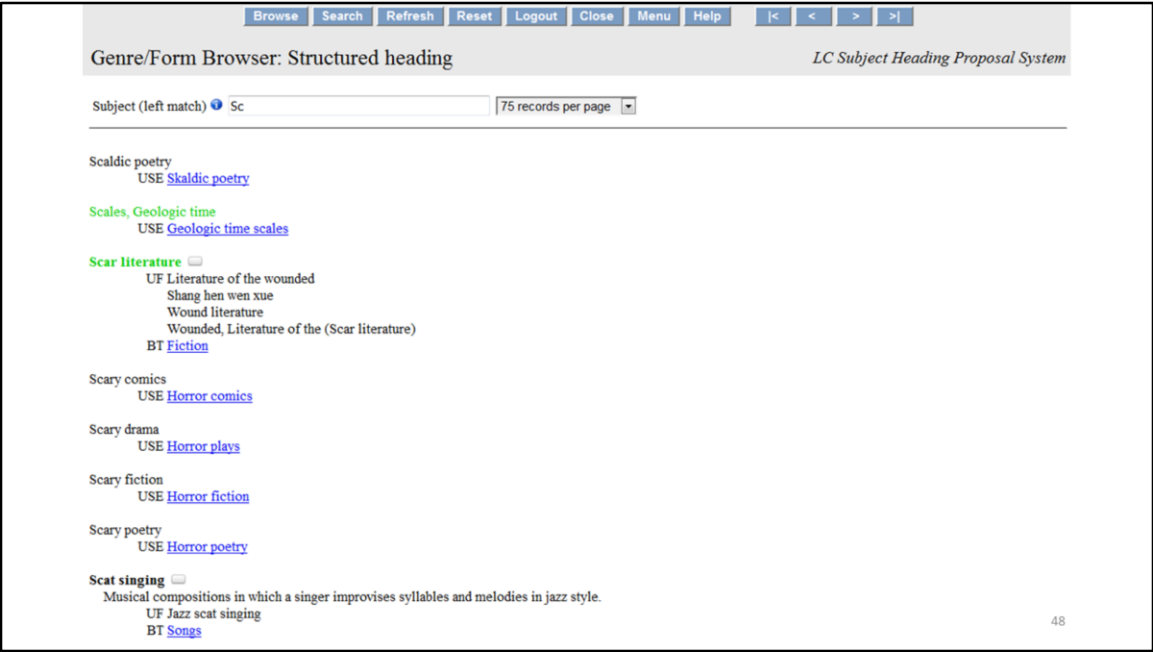


Proposed genre/form record gp2016026104 has been saved

ID:	gp2016026104	Entered:	161111	Replaced:	20161128
008/06 Geo Subd:	-No attempt	008/11 SH System:	z-Other	008/29 Ref Eval:	a-Eval
008/07 Roman:	-No attempt	008/15 Subj Use:	a-Appropriate	008/31 Rec Upd:	a-Can be used
008/09 Kind Rec:	a-Estab hdg	008/17 Type Subd:	n-Not applie	008/33 Level Estab:	a-Fully

010 \$a gp2016026104  
040 \$a WaU \$b eng \$c DLC \$f lcgft  
155 \$a Scar literature  
455 \$a Literature of the wounded  
455 \$a Shang hen wen xue  
455 \$a Wound literature  
455 \$a Wounded, Literature of the (Scar literature)  
555 \$w g Sa Fiction  
670 \$a Work cat.: Ku lian, 1982: \$b cover (Da lu shang hen wen xue xuan ji [Selected works of mainland scar literature])  
670 \$a Encyclopedia of contemporary Chinese culture, via WWW, Nov. 11, 2016 \$b (Scar literature. The first new genre of fiction to emerge after the Cultural Revolution, "Scar literature" or "wound literature" (shanghen wenxue) lasted from the end of 1977 to 1979; stories dwell on the mental or physical scars left by the previous decade of radical politics; hundreds of hastily written "Scar" stories, poems and plays were published, "exposing" the "dark side" of socialist society. By the early 1980s, however, this highly emotional genre gave way to a more reflective, problem-oriented "reform literature" (gaige wenxue))  
670 \$a He, H.Y. Dictionary of the political thought of the People's Republic of China, 2015, via Google books, viewed on Nov. 11, 2016 \$b (shanghen wenxue (scar literature); 1976 downfall of the Gang of Four gave birth to a new genre referred to as "shanghen wenxue" ("scar literature", also translated as "literature of the wounded" or "wound literature"), the works exposed and denounced the crimes of Lin Biao, the Gang, and their accomplices)  
670 \$a Roses and thorns : the second blooming of the Hundred Flowers in Chinese fiction, 1979-80, ©1984, via Google books, viewed on Nov. 11, 2016: \$b p. 20 (The scope of scar literature gradually widened to include themes not only of broken families but of oppressive officials, dirty prisons, mindless dogmatism, corruption, abuse of privilege, extremes of poverty, and anything else that could be charged against the Gang of Four and their rule) p. 206 (Lu Xinhua's pathbreaking story "Scar" (August 1978) led to the designation "Scar literature" for hundreds of similar stories that followed)  
670 \$a Chinese literature in the second half of a modern century, ©2000, via Google books, viewed on Nov. 11, 2016: \$b p. xxiv (Shanghen wenxue, or "scar literature," has often been regarded as the first sign of a thaw in PRC literature after the Cultural Revolution and the death of Mao; writing about the atrocities of the ten-year mainland turmoil, by invoking the physical scar as a testament of the Cultural Revolution, writers of scar literature describe a body politic through which the past can be remembered and suppressed memory restored, scar literature and its immediate successor, fansi wenxue, or "reflection literature," examine Chinese people's ideological fanaticism and call for the rejuvenation of humanistic consciousness) p. xxv (execrating pain and sorrow underlying scar writings)  
670 \$a Jing, K. Contemporary Chinese fiction : politics and romance, 2007, via WWW, Nov. 11, 2016: \$b p. 77 (In 1978, two years after the end of the Cultural Revolution, a new era of Chinese literature began. It was marked with the short story "The Scar," written by Lu Xinhua, was the first to condemn the Cultural Revolution; it impressed the readers, aroused the strong sympathy of the whole society for the people who had been persecuted during the Cultural Revolution, and thus brought about a large number of similar short stories; with a political moral, these extraordinary and intriguing stories reveal the cruelty and ignorance of the Cultural Revolution, condemn class discrimination and social inequality, and end with bright, hopeful prospects. The critics often call these stories "Scar Literature") p. 78 (Most of the conflicts in the novels and short stories of Scar Literature are full of theatricality, owing to some chance events. To the writers, the Cultural Revolution is oppressive but generous, offering writers many romantic stories: evil prevails for a time and the good suffer but triumph in the end. These stories of Scar Literature appeal to humanitarianism; there- fore, during that period of time, they evoked a lot of traumatic memories and intense arguments among the people) p. 81 (Scar Literature unmask the dark ages to a certain degree, whereas Introspection Literature has a stronger political concern and is deeply in love with life in the early 1950s, which for the writers was full of "bright prospects")  
670 \$a History and politics reflected in modern Chinese literature, via WWW, Nov. 11, 2016: \$b Post-Mao China (1976-present) (After the death of Chairman Mao Zedong in 1976 and the removal of the Gang of Four from power, a new genre of writing known as scar literature appeared; Scar literature portrayed the personal suffering, wasted youth and talents, despair, fear, and paranoia everyone endured during the political persecution and 'class struggle' of the Cultural Revolution; Scar literature as its own genre subsided after 1979, and in its place rose self-reflection literature, with more humanist themes and a broader historical scope)  
670 \$a Wikipedia, Nov. 11, 2016 \$b (Scar literature or literature of the wounded (Chinese: 伤痕文学 = shang hen wen xue; shanghen wenxue) is a genre of Chinese literature which emerged in the late 1970s, soon after the death of Mao Zedong, portraying the sufferings of cadres and intellectuals during the tragic experiences of the Cultural Revolution and the rule of the Gang of Four, Though scar literature focuses on trauma and oppression, and has been described as largely negative, love and faith remained its major themes)

Once the proposal has been saved, this is what it looks like. The system automatically adds your library’s MARC organization code into the 040 \$a, fills in the fixed field values, and creates a control number in the 010.



Once a record has been saved, it can be browsed in the proposal system. Here, I’ve done a browse search for terms beginning with “Sc”. Our new proposal is shown in bold green. Change proposals are shown in brown (none in this screenshot). Established terms are in bold black.

Once you’ve saved a proposal, you can come back to edit it at any time, until LC puts it on a monthly list, at which time it becomes locked to everyone but staff in Policy and Standards at LC. SACO libraries are always locked from editing proposals that aren’t their own. Nothing will happen to your proposal until you notify the Coop Team at LC that it’s ready to be processed by them. If you don’t tell Coop that you’ve finished a proposal, it will just sit in the proposal system indefinitely, with no action taken.



## SACO Proposal Workflow

- You notify LC that a proposal is ready (LCCN of proposal and term proposed): [saco@loc.gov](mailto:saco@loc.gov)
- LC Cooperative Programs Section staff reviews proposals and then forwards them to Policy and Standards Division (PSD)
- PSD puts proposals on a tentative monthly list  
<https://classificationweb.net/tentative-subjects/>
- After Editorial Meeting is held, PSD sends out a “Summary of Decisions” to the SACO list and it is posted at  
<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/saco/cpsod/cpsodeditorial.html>
- PSD produces final approved monthly list of terms  
<https://classificationweb.net/approved-subjects/>
- LCGFT authority records appear in Class Web, get distributed to OCLC, etc.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS TENTATIVE MONTHLY LIST 10 (October 17, 2016)		
The proposed headings on this list are NOT YET APPROVED and not yet available for use in current cataloging.		
GENRE/FORM TERMS		
155 Cremation volumes [gp2016026081]		(C)
455 UF Nangŭ 'anusŏn ngŏn sop		
455 UF Volumes, Cremation		
555 BT Festschriften		
155 Festschriften [gp2016026082]		(C)
455 UF Festschriften		
455 UF Gedenkschriften		
455 UF Gedenkschriften		
455 UF Libri amicorum (Festschriften)		
455 UF Memorial volumes		
455 UF Volumes, Memorial		
555 BT Commemorative works		
155 Pirate captivity narratives [gp2015026011]		(C)
455 UF Barbary captivity narratives		
455 UF Barbary pirate captivity narratives		
455 UF Captivity narratives, Barbary		
455 UF Captivity narratives, Pirate		
455 UF Narratives, Barbary captivity		
455 UF Narratives, Pirate captivity		
455 UF Piratical captivity narratives		
555 BT Autobiographies		
155 Prospectuses [gp2014026035]		(C)
555 BT Ephemera		
555 BT Informational works		
		50

TENTATIVE MONTHLY LIST FOR OCTOBER 2016

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS		
MONTHLY LIST 10 (October 17, 2016)		
Select this link to view the <a href="#">Summary of Decisions</a> of the weekly editorial meeting.		
GENRE/FORM TERMS		
155 Cremation volumes [gp2016026081]		(C)
555 BT Commemorative works		
155 Festschriften [gp2016026082]		(C)
455 UF Festschriften		
455 UF Gedenkschriften		
455 UF Gedenkschriften		
455 UF Memorial volumes (Festschriften)		
555 BT Commemorative works		
155 Pirate captivity narratives [gp2015026011]		(C)
455 UF Barbary captivity narratives		
455 UF Captivity narratives, Barbary		
455 UF Captivity narratives, Pirate		
555 BT Autobiographies		
155 Prospectuses [gp2014026035]		(C)
555 BT Informational works		
51		

APPROVED MONTHLY LIST FOR OCTOBER 2016

If you compare the proposals on the tentative list with the ones on the approved list, you can see the changes that LC made.

## Why Bother Participating in SACO?

- existing LCGFT is not always adequate or specific enough
- the initial group of terms in each discipline was just meant to be a starting point, especially for “general” and literature terms
- LC's collections are not the same as yours – you may have more depth in some areas or collect resources that LC doesn't
- benefits the entire library community; you share your expertise with others and genre/form access is improved for all
- obviates need to maintain a list of locally used terms
- terms you create will get used by LC and other libraries
- can add useful cross-references to existing terms and change obsolete terms to more current terminology should the need arise
- serves users looking for examples of a specific genre/form
- intellectually stimulating and satisfying to do research and to see one's work included in the national authority file and LCGFT; it's also fun!

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Here are some reasons why I think libraries should consider participating in SACO.

# QUESTIONS?

aschiff @ uw.edu

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