

7.12.1.3 Recording Language of the Content

In addition to recording the language of the primary content, also supply the languages of other content (summaries, tables of contents, etc.) if it will assist identification and selection.

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041 ##      $a fre $a eng $a ita
546 ##      $a Articles chiefly in French; one article each in
              English and Italian.

041 ##      $a eng $b fre $b ger $b rus
546 ##      $a Text in English with summaries in French, German,
              and Russian.
```

Form of Language

When naming a language in a note, base the name on the form found in the current edition of *MARC Code List for Languages* <<http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/>> which provides for some alternatives to the language names in ISO 639-2, in order to correlate the MARC language names with those used in *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Note the following when using the names from the code list:

1. Use the name found in boldface type (e.g., “Frisian,” not “Friesian”).
2. Use the name for a specific language rather than the name of a language group. For example, use “Bunun,” not “Austronesian (Other)”. Language groups are indicated by the term “languages” or by the qualifier “(Other).”
3. Do not include parenthetical dates that appear with the name (e.g., use “Béarnais,” not “Béarnais (post-1500)”).
4. Retain other parenthetical qualifiers that appear with the name (e.g., “Afrihili (Artificial language)”; “Luo (Kenya and Tanzania)”).
5. For the early form of a modern language that is found in an inverted form, use the early form in direct order in the note (e.g., for “French, Old (ca. 842-1400),” use “Old French”).

Greek

LC practice: For the MARC code list forms “Attic Greek,” “Greek, Ancient (to 1453),” and “Greek, Modern (1453-),” use “Greek.”

However, if the item is a translation from one specific Greek form into another Greek form, or contains text in two specific forms, and a note naming the language is appropriate, use the specific form(s) in the note. In specifying the form of the Greek, use one of the following terms:

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“Ancient Greek” for the period before 300 B.C.
“Hellenistic Greek” for the period 300 B.C.-A.D. 600
“Biblical Greek” for the Septuagint and the New Testament
“Medieval Greek” for the period 600-1453
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“Modern Greek” for the period 1453-

Norwegian

LC practice: For the MARC code list forms “Norwegian,” “Norwegian (Bokmål),” and “Norwegian (Nynorsk),” use “Norwegian.”

Languages That Omit Vowels

When a preferred source in a nonroman script is vocalized or partially vocalized and this fact is significant, make one of the following notes, as appropriate:

[500](#) ## \$a Title page vocalized.

[500](#) ## \$a Title page partially vocalized.

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