Literature from One Place in Multiple Languages   H 1828

BACKGROUND: *The free-floating subdivision* **–Literatures** *is used as a form subdivision under names of countries, cities, etc., in which one language predominates but two or more languages are spoken for collections of literary works in several of those languages. Phrase headings are used instead for collections of literatures from places where no single language predominates. This instruction sheet provides guidelines for assigning the free-floating subdivision* **–Literatures** *and for the use of phrase headings for literatures.*

1. General. Assign the free-floating subdivision **–Literatures** as a form subdivision under names of countries, cities, etc., in which one language predominates but two or more languages are spoken for collections of literary works in several of those languages, for example **Alsace (France)–Literatures**; **United States–Literatures**.

2. Phrase headings for literatures.

a. General. Assign phrase headings for collections of literature in two or more languages from places where no single language predominates. *Examples:*

African literature	[*not* Africa–Literatures]
Swiss literature	[*not* Switzerland–Literatures]
Soviet literature	[*not* Soviet Union–Literatures]

b. America–Literatures vs. American literature. Assign the heading **America–Literatures** for collections of literature of the Western hemisphere in two or more languages. Because the heading **American literature** refers only to the English-language literature of the United States, do not assign the heading **American literature** to collections of literature in two or more languages from the Americas.

H 1828   Literature from One Place in Multiple Languages

3. Phrase headings vs. [place]–Literatures.   In some instances both a phrase heading and a similar-looking heading of the type **[place]–Literatures** exist and are valid.   *Example:*

> Canada–Literatures
> > (collections of literature in two or more languages by Canadian authors)

> Canadian literature
> > (collections of English-language literature by Canadian authors)

Do not confuse phrase headings for literature in a single language with phrase headings for literatures as described in sec. 2.

4. Examples.

> *Title:*   *Joseph's coat : an anthology of multicultural writing.*
> ```
> 651 #0 $a Australia $v Literatures.
> 650 #0 $a Australian literature $x Minority authors.
> ```

> *Title:*   *Masterplots : American fiction series.*
> ```
> 651 #0 $a America $x Literatures $v Stories, plots, etc.
> 651 #0 $a America $x Literatures $x History and criticism.
> 650 #0 $a Fiction $v Stories, plots, etc.
> 650 #0 $a Fiction $x History and criticism.
> ```

> *Title:*   *Modern Belgian literature, 1830-1960.*
> ```
> 650 #0 $a Belgian literature $x History and criticism.
> ```

> *Title:*   *Mirror of a people : Canadian Jewish experience in poetry and prose.*
> ```
> 650 #0 $a Canadian literature $x Jewish authors.
> 650 #0 $a Canadian literature $y 20th century.
> 650 #0 $a Jews $z Canada $v Literary collections.
> 650 #0 $a Yiddish literature $z Canada $v Translations into
>         English.
> 651 #0 $a Canada $v Literatures.
> ```