



Program for Cooperative Cataloging  
NACO: Name Authority Cooperative Program

## **SERIES TRAINING FOR PCC PARTICIPANTS**

**Series Statements and Series Authority Records**

**Session 6a: Qualifiers**

**Program for Cooperative Cataloging**

**Standing Committee on Training**

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# **Series Statements and Series Authority Records**

## **Session 6a: Qualifiers**

### **Summary**

This session covers the questions of when to add qualifiers to series authorized access points, and how to construct them.

### **Objectives**

At the end of this session you should be able to:

- Describe when qualifiers should be used for series, subseries, and supplements, including series that are reproductions as well as translated language series
- Know which types of qualifiers are available
- Select an appropriate type of qualifier
- Formulate the qualifier correctly
- Apply multiple qualifiers in the appropriate situations
- Revise series authority records (SARs) to reflect changes in qualifiers



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## Introduction

### General Policy

The general instructions for differentiating works and expressions from each other also apply to series.

If the authorized access point (AAP) for a work or expression is the same as the authorized access point for a different work or expression, or to the authorized access point for another entity such as a person, family, or corporate body, add as many additional identifying elements as necessary to differentiate them (see *RDA* and associated *LC-PCC PS* for 0.6.6, 6.27.1.9, 6.27.3).

The differentiating elements for works include:

- form of the work
- date of the work
- place of origin of the work
- another distinguishing characteristic of the work.

The differentiating elements for expressions include:

- content type
- date of the expression
- language of the expression
- another distinguishing characteristic of the expression.

The Library of Congress differentiates only certain categories of expressions from each other through additions to access points; PCC policy has not yet been officially decided (*LC-PCC PS* 0.6.6 and 6.27.3), and may in fact end up diverging from LC's policy.

### Why Use Qualifiers in Authorized Access Points?

#### To Separate (i.e., To Distinguish)

- an AAP for one work or expression from an identical one for a different work or expression
- a variant access point (reference) from an authorized access point for a different work or expression
- an AAP for a work or expression from an AAP for a person, family, or corporate body (not yet for a subject)

#### To Bring Together (i.e., To Collocate)

- AAPs and linking entries for related works and expressions
- SAR AAPs, analytic series access points, and collected set records



## What is the Right Qualifier?

### There is No Automatic “Right” Qualifier

It all depends upon the “context” to which it is being compared at the time the SAR is created. Useful questions to ask are:

- “what makes this work (the series) different from the other entity with an identical AAP?”
- “what will best help users distinguish between them?”

The answers to these questions will shed light on the best qualifier to use.

### Differentiating Works (*RDA 6.27.1.9 and LC-PCC PS*)

For works, add in parentheses the form of work (*RDA 6.3*), date of work (*RDA 6.4*), place of origin of the work (*RDA 6.5*), and/or other distinguishing characteristic of the work (*RDA 6.6*). For generic titles such as “Bulletin,” normally the body issuing or publishing the series is used. In other cases, another qualifier may be more useful.

### Differentiating Expressions (*RDA 6.27.3 and LC-PCC PS*):

For expressions, add an element to the authorized access point representing the work or the part or parts of the work. Add one or more of the following: content type (*RDA 6.9*), date of the expression (*RDA 6.10*), language of the expression (*RDA 6.11*), and/or another distinguishing characteristic of the expression (*RDA 6.12*).

### Conflict-Solving Guidelines

For guidance on Authorized Access Points, refer to *RDA 6.27.1.9 and 6.27.3* and the corresponding LC-PCC PSs. For guidance on Variant Access Points, refer to *RDA 6.27.4* and LC-PCC PS.

What is the definition of “conflict”?

- AAPs found in the LC/NACO Authority File for other works or expressions, or their variant access points, that would be identical to the AAP of the series
- AAPs found in the LC/NACO Authority File for persons, families, corporate bodies, and places, or their variant access points, that would be identical to the AAP of the series
- Currently, AAPs and variant access points in subject authority records are not considered to conflict, even if they are identical to an AAP in the LC/NACO Authority File

Searching for conflicts (see also Session 3: Searching)

***Search in the LC/NACO Authority File (NAF):***

- Search the NAF first for conflicting authorized or variant access points

***Search your utility (e.g. OCLC) for conflicts in bibliographic records:***

- Search for 4XX and 8XX in analytic records
- Search for 245 of serial collected set records (these may conflict if there is no creator recorded in a 1XX field)
- Search for 245 of monographic titles (these may conflict if there is no creator recorded in a 1XX field)

Resolving conflicts – Basic principles

There are two basic principles:

1. Don't predict a conflict!
2. Add a qualifier only to the AAP being established (generally don't revise the existing established authorized access point), except in the following cases:
  - a. The new AAP conflicts with a variant AAP on an existing SAR. In this case, add the qualifier to the variant AAP
  - b. The only way to resolve the conflict is to revise the existing authorized access point (this will be rare)

## Detailed Instructions for Resolving Conflicts

Once you have determined that a conflict exists, and must be resolved, the resolution involves two basic considerations: the choice of a qualifier, and the form of a qualifier.

### Choice of Qualifiers

Past practice was to follow a prescribed order, per *LCRI* 25.5B. This caused confusion.

Current practice leaves the choice up to cataloger's judgment, except for generic titles.

The choice of qualifier depends in part on the kind of authorized access point that needs qualification. Authorized access points that consist merely of **generic titles** are always qualified by the name of a relevant corporate body, to aid in the identification of the series. **For other authorized access points**, the cataloger should use an appropriate explanatory word, brief phrase, or other designation. Primary consideration should be given to the needs of library users; consider also what makes the series and the entity with the conflicting authorized access point different.

Use multiple qualifiers, separated by space-colon-space within one set of parentheses, if a single qualifier doesn't break the conflict. Exception: if one of the qualifiers is "(Series)" give that qualifier first and enclose that word in its own set of parentheses. See LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9.

If a CONSER record for the series (cataloged as a serial) exists, generally use the same AAP that is used on the CONSER record, if the form is *RDA* or *RDA* compliant. However, if you establish the AAP of the series in a different way (e.g. with a different qualifier), ensure that the CONSER record is revised.

### Cataloger's Judgment for Qualifier

Don't "disagree" with the choice of qualifier in an existing SAR for a non-generic title. Change such a qualifier only if it is wrong in fact or form.

The choice of qualifier is not affected by whether the SAR is for a monographic series, multipart monograph, or series-like phrase.

Remember that the same or similar authorized access points won't necessarily have the same type of qualifier -- due to changes in practice, cataloger's judgment, and constantly-changing databases.

### Form of Qualifier

Once you have made your decision as to what kind of qualifier to use, you need to choose the correct form of that qualifier. In some cases, you use the authorized form, in some cases, the form as found on

the resource, and in some cases, simply a term that you have selected. Apply the following guidelines to decide on the form to use:

## **Corporate Body**

Use the *RDA* form from its own NAR, including any cataloger's addition in NAR AAP.

- If there is not yet an *RDA* form for the corporate body, it must be established.

## **Place**

Use the *RDA* form from its own NAR, but omit any cataloger's addition (such as "Township") in the NAR AAP. Follow the instructions in the last paragraph of RDA 16.2.2.4 (e.g. "... (Budapest, Hungary)", not "... (Budapest (Hungary))").

- If there is not yet an *RDA* form for the place, it must be established.

## **Date**

Use the year only, unless differentiation with a more specific date is needed.

## **Form of Work**

Prefer terms found as examples in *RDA* 6.3 if applicable. Any appropriate form may be used, but use of the form "series" as a qualifier is discouraged if there is an alternative because this makes the AAP awkward to use if the same work is treated as a series (i.e. on separate analytic records) by one cataloger but cataloged on a collected set or serial record by another.

## **Language (AAPs for expression only)**

Use the "spelled-out" form in the MARC Code List for Languages

[http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/language\\_name.html](http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/language_name.html).

## **Content Type (AAPs for expression only)**

Use terms from RDA 6.9.

## **Other Distinguishing Characteristic**

Use the any appropriate form; no authority record is needed.

## How to Record

There is no separate MARC 21 subfield for a work-level qualifier; it is simply enclosed in parentheses and added at the end of the series AAP.

*Examples:*

130 #0 \$a Studies in economic theory (Berlin, Germany)

130 #0 \$a First peoples (2010)

130 #0 \$a Film classics (Hal Roach Studios)

130 #0 \$a Bulletin (Museum of Northern Arizona : 1993)

Expression-level qualifiers are always preceded by subfield coding:

*Examples:*

### Date

Use subfield \$f and record the date following a period

100 1# \$a Tolstoy, Leo, \$c graf, \$d 1828-1910. \$t Works. \$l English. \$f 1904

### Language

Use subfield \$l and record the language following a period

130 #0 \$a Canada close up. \$l French

### Content type

Use subfield \$h and record the content type following a period<sup>1</sup>

130 #0 \$a Anger management series. \$h Spoken word

### Other distinguishing characteristic

<sup>1</sup> The use of subfield \$h for the addition of content type in an authorized or variant access point is pending at this time (October 2016). As an interim measure, use \$s instead. If a qualifier is needed for content type as well as for Other distinguishing characteristic, use only 1 subfield \$s and record both qualifiers within one set of parentheses, separated by a semi-colon:

100 1# \$a Tolkien, J. R. R. \$q (John Ronald Reuel), \$d 1892-1973. \$t Lord of the rings \$s (Spoken word : Recorded Books, Inc.)

Use subfield \$s and record the qualifier within parentheses

100 1# \$a Tolkien, J. R. R. \$q (John Ronald Reuel), \$d 1892-1973. \$t Lord of the rings. \$h Spoken word \$s (Recorded Books, Inc.)

100 0# \$a Euripides. \$t Works. \$l Greek \$s (Collection des universités de France)

130 #0 \$a Blue book contractors register \$s (Southern California edition)



## Special Situations

This section addresses the following special situations:

- Main series/subseries
- Supplement title not linked to parent resource's title
- Republications
- Series title is identical to a name of another entity
- Changes in the qualifier
- Translated series (a non-conflict situation)

### Main Series/Subseries

#### Main Series is Unnumbered

If the main series is unnumbered, test for conflict using the entire AAP for the main series title and subseries title together. (When formulating the subseries portion of the AAP for testing, remember to delete any initial article in the subseries title)

*Examples:*

**Bibliographic record:**

490 1# \$a Education today. The humanities

Test for conflict in database:

Education today. Humanities

**Bibliographic record:**

490 1# \$a Research series. Part A, South America

Test for conflict in database:

Research series. Part A, South America

If there is a conflict, add a qualifier at the end of the subseries title.

## Main Series is Numbered

If the main series is numbered, test the main series first. Then test the heading for the main series and the subseries title together.

*Example:*

**SAR for numbered main series:**

Investigations

**Subseries:**

Series B, Calculus

First, test the main series for conflict in the database:

Investigations

If conflict exists, add a qualifier:

Investigations (\_\_\_\_\_)

Then, test the heading for the main series and the subseries:

Investigations (\_\_\_\_\_\_). Series B, Calculus

If there is a conflict with the entire phrase, add another qualifier after the subseries title.

## Numbered Supplement Entered Subordinately to Main Title

SARs are only created for numbered supplements (per *LC-PCC PS 2.12*). Unnumbered supplements receive a note in the bibliographic record, and the relationship can be referenced according to chapters 24-28 depending upon the type of relationship. (See also Session 11, Special Numbers and Supplements to Analyzed Serials.)

Search for the RDA form for the parent resource. Search for an SAR, an NAR, or a CONSER RDA bibliographic record (see *LC-PCC PS 6.27.1.9*; Serials #10).

If there is an RDA form, use it in the SAR series AAP.

If there is not an RDA form, you must first establish the RDA form for the parent resource, in order to provide the foundation on which you will add the supplement information. Test the preferred title of the parent resource for conflict and create an NAR (or SAR) for the parent resource's RDA form.

Then test the SAR AAP of the parent resource RDA form plus the preferred title of the supplement. If there is a conflict, add a qualifier at the end of the AAP for the parent + numbered supplement.

*Example:*

**Parent resource:**

Journal of education

**Supplement title:**

Monograph supplement

**RDA AAP for parent resource:**

Journal of education (New York, N.Y.)

Test the parent resource form + supplement preferred title for the SAR AAP:

Journal of education (New York, N.Y.). Monograph supplement

## Republishations

Because one SAR is used for the original and all republications, do not add a qualifier to identify the republication. Create or use the AAP for the original series. The original series may need a qualifier because its title is in conflict.

## Series Title is Identical to a Name of Another Entity

If the authorized access point for the series conflicts with the authorized or variant access point for the name of a person, family, corporate body, conference, jurisdiction, or other entity, the authorized access point for the series must be qualified to differentiate it from the authorized access point for the other entity. "(Series)" has been used in the past as a qualifier in these situations and may still be used if there is no alternative, but it is recommended that another qualifier be used if possible (see above under "Form of qualifier."

Add the qualifier to the SAR, regardless of whether it is for a monographic series, a multipart item, or a series-like phrase.

Also search a one-word series title as a name because a word in one language may be an initialism in another language. Spelled-out forms may be used to qualify acronyms or initialisms.

*Examples:*

130 #0 \$a Marco Polo (Milan, Italy)

130 #0 \$a United States (Great Britain. Foreign office)

130 #0 \$a Buckinghamshire Record Society (Series)

430 #0 \$a MBT (Münsterische Beiträge zur Theologie)

[acronym conflicts with a form of the name of MBT Associates]

## Changes in Qualifier

### Create a New SAR

Create a new SAR whenever:

- a. A corporate body named in the authorized access point is no longer responsible for the series and has been replaced by another corporate body. This includes cases where:
  - o A corporate body named at the beginning of the authorized access point has changed (e.g., because the original body changed its name)
  - o A corporate body used in the qualifier of the existing series AAP has changed (e.g., because the original body changed its name).
- b. There has been a permanent change in the physical medium of the series
- c. (Additional information is given in Session 8, Related Series.)

*Example:*

130 #0 \$a Discussion paper series (U.S. High School Debate Association)  
(If the association used as a qualifier to the 1XX changes its name, a new SAR is needed):  
130 #0 \$a Discussion paper series (U.S. Secondary School Debate Association)

### Revise the Existing SAR

Revise the existing SAR whenever:

- a. The place of publication for the series has changed, with or without a change in publisher (This is the most common situation).

Add a 4XX variant access point with the later place of publication as a qualifier, to help identify the correct SAR.

*Examples:*

130 #0 \$a Political science monographs (Nairobi, Kenya)  
430 #0 \$a Political science monographs (Raleigh, N.C.)  
  
130 #0 \$a Computer applications (Seattle, Wash.)  
430 #0 \$a Computer applications (Reston, Va.)

b. The name of the jurisdiction has changed its name (less common).

If a jurisdiction used as a qualifier changes its name, and the series continues to be published after the change of name, revise the qualifier in 1XX and add the previous AAP as a variant access point.

*Examples:*

130 #0 \$a Music series (Chennai, India)  
430 #0 \$w nne \$a Music series (Madras, India)

*but do not revise*

130 #0 \$a Perspectives (Bombay, India)  
(no evidence of any volumes issued after Bombay's 1996 name change to Mumbai)

c. The name of the higher jurisdiction has changed its name

If a jurisdiction used as a qualifier does not change its name, but the qualifier to the jurisdiction itself changes (e.g. as the result of a change in name of the larger jurisdiction), revise the qualifier in 1XX and add the previous AAP as a variant access point.

*Example:*

130 #0 \$a Bibliotechka narodnogo kontrolera (Moscow, Russia)  
430 #0 \$w nne \$a Bibliotechka narodnogo kontrolera (Moscow, R.S.F.S.R.)

d. A change has occurred in another qualifier

If the AAP of the series has a different type of parenthetical qualifier based on an earlier issue or part of the work (e.g., form of work, name of editor or editors, etc.), and that information differs in later issues or parts, explain the change in a 667 or 670 field, and give a 4XX reference if it considered helpful.

*Example:*

130 #0 \$a Encyclopedia of historical linguistics (Smith and Cooper)  
130 #0 \$a Encyclopedia of historical linguistics (Smith and Halpern)  
670 ## \$a Encyclopedia of historical linguistics, 2012: \$b series title page (Encyclopedia of historical linguistics; editors: John Smith and Robert Cooper)  
670 ## \$a Encyclopedia of historical linguistics, 2015: \$b series title page (Encyclopedia of historical linguistics; editors: John Smith and James Halpern)

## Translated Series (a Non-Conflict Situation)

Use the AAP for the original series (which may already have a qualifier), and add the language name in subfield \$I (LC-PCC PS 6.27.3). Provide a 4XX variant AAP from the translated title (See also the explanation of multilingual expressions of the same work in Session 6b, Constructing the Series Authorized Access Point.)

*Examples:*

**Original:**

130 #0 \$a Report (International Labour Organisation. Textile Committee)

**French translation:**

130 #0 \$a Report (International Labour Organisation. Textile Committee). \$I French

430 #0 \$a Rapport (International Labour Organisation. Textile Committee)