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**Cataloguing Code Comparison for the
IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
July 2003**

**For decisions on headings for the bibliographic entries, national standard family MSZ
(Magyar Szabvány = Hungarian Standard) 3423 "Choice of headings for descriptive
catalogues".**

**For the form of heading, prescriptions of the national standard family MSZ 3440 "Heading
elements of the bibliographic description".**

**The data elements and punctuation of the bibliographic description are defined by standard
family MSZ 3424 and KSZ (Könyvtári Szabályzat = Rules for libraries)]**

Response submitted on May 8, 2003

1. PARIS PRINCIPLES

1.1. Is your cataloguing code based on the Paris Principles for choice and form of headings and entry words? **YES**

1.2. In what ways do you vary from the Paris Principles and why (to meet what needs)? (Please address each of the following Paris Principles, indicating how your rules address each, e.g., cite your rule that corresponds or give the alternative that your rule provides. You only need to respond to those Paris principles where your rules differ.) Note: Paris Principle 1 is just the scope so is omitted here.

Paris Principle 2. Functions of the Catalogue: the catalogue should be an efficient instrument for ascertaining

2.1 whether the library contains a particular book specified by

- a) its author
- b) if the author is not named in the book, its title alone, or
- c) if author and title are inappropriate or insufficient for identification, a suitable substitute for the title; and

2.2 (a) which works by a particular author and

(b) which editions of a particular work are in the library.

Paris Principle 3. Structure of the Catalogue: To discharge these functions the catalogue should contain

3.1 at least one entry for each book catalogued, and

3.2 more than one entry relating to any book, whenever this is necessary in the interests of the user or because of the characteristics of the book – for example:

3.21 when the author is known by more than one name or form of name, or

3.22 when the author's name has been ascertained but is not on the title-page of the book,

or

3.23 when several authors or collaborators have shared in the creation of the book, or

3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or

3.25 when the book contains a work known by various titles.

Paris Principle 4. Kinds of Entry: Entries may be of the following kinds: main entries, added entries and references.

4.1 One entry for each book – the main entry – must be a full entry, giving all the particulars necessary for identifying the book. Other entries may be either added entries (i.e.

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additional entries, based on the main entry and repeating under other headings information given in it) or references (which direct the reader to another place in the catalogue).

Paris Principle 5. Use of Multiple Entries: The two functions of the catalogue (see 2.1 and 2.2) are most effectively discharged by

5.1 an entry for each book under a heading derived from the author's name or from the title as printed in the book, and

5.2 when variant forms of the author's name or of the title occur, an entry for each book under a uniform heading, consisting of one particular form of the author's name or one particular title, or, for books not identified by author or title, a uniform heading consisting of a suitable substitute for the title, and

5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

Paris Principle 6. Function of Different Kinds of Entry

6.1 The main entry for works entered under author's names should normally be made under a uniform heading. The main entry for works entered under title may be either under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title, or under a uniform title, with added entries or references under the other titles. The latter practice is recommended for the cataloguing of well-known works, especially those known by conventional titles (see 11.3)²

²The principles established for treatment of works entered under title may be followed also in arranging entries under any particular author heading.

6.2 Entries under other names or forms of name for the same author should normally take the form of references; but added entries may be used in special cases.³

³e.g. when a particular group of works is associated with a particular name.

6.3 Entries under other titles for the same work should normally take the form of added entries; but references may be used when a reference can replace a number of added entries under one heading.⁴

⁴e.g. when a particular variant title has been used in a number of editions.

6.4 Added entries (or in appropriate cases references) should also be made under the names of joint-authors, collaborators, etc., and under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name, when the title is an important alternative means of identification.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY'S CARD CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1976 CONTAINS NO ADDED ENTRIES UNDER THE TITLE OF WORKS HAVING THEIR MAIN ENTRY UNDER THE AUTHOR'S NAME

Paris Principle 7. Choice of Uniform Heading: The uniform heading should normally be the most frequently used name (or form of name) or title appearing in editions of the works catalogued or in references to them by accepted authorities.

7.1 When editions have appeared in several languages, preference should in general be given to a heading based on editions in the original language; but if this language is not normally used in the catalogue, the heading may be derived from editions and references in one of the languages normally used there.

Paris Principle 8. Single Personal Author:

8.1 The main entry for every edition of a work ascertained to be by a single personal author should be made under the author's name. An added entry or reference should be made under the title or each edition in which the author's name is not stated on the title-page.

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8.2 The uniform heading should be the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his works⁵, in the fullest form commonly appearing there, except that⁵Subject to section 7.1

8.21 another name or form of name should be taken as the uniform heading if it has become established in general usage either in references to the author in biographical, historical and literary works, or in relation to his public activities other than authorship;

8.22 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the author from others of the same name.

Paris Principle 9. Entry under Corporate Bodies:

9.1 The main entry for a work should be made under the name of a corporate body (i.e. any institution, organized body or assembly of persons known by a corporate or collective name),

9.11 when the work is by its nature necessarily the expression of the collective thought or activity of the corporate body,⁶ even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body, or

⁶e.g. official reports, rules and regulations, manifestoes, programmes and records of the results of collective work.

9.12 when the wording of the title or title-page, taken in conjunction with the nature of the work, clearly implies that the corporate body is collectively responsible for the content of the work.⁷

⁷e.g. serials whose titles consists [sic] of a generic term (Bulletin, Transactions, etc.) preceded or followed by the name of a corporate body, and which include some account of the activities of the body.

9.2 In other cases, when a corporate body has performed a function (such as that of an editor) subsidiary to the function of the author, an added entry should be made under the name of the corporate body.

9.3 In doubtful cases, the main entry may be made either under the name of the corporate body or under the title or the name of the personal author, with an added entry in either case under the alternative not chosen for the main entry.

9.4 The uniform heading for works entered under the name of a corporate body should be the name by which the body is most frequently identified in its publications, except that

9.41 if variant forms of the name are frequently found in the publications, the uniform heading should be the official form of the name;

9.42 if there are official names in several languages, the heading should be the name in whichever of these languages is best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.43 if the corporate body is generally known by a conventional name, this conventional name (in one of the languages normally used in the catalogue) should be the uniform heading;

9.44 for states and other territorial authorities the uniform heading should be the currently used form of the name of the territory concerned in the language best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.45 if the corporate body has used in successive periods different names which cannot be regarded as minor variations of one name, the heading for each work should be the name at the time of its publication, the different names being connected by references⁸;

THE HUNGARIAN RULE CORRESPONDS TO 9.45

⁸It is a permissible alternative, when it is certain that the successive names denote the same body, to assemble all the entries under the latest name with references from the other names.

9.46 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the corporate body from others of the same name.

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9.5 Constitutions, laws and treaties, and certain other works having similar characteristics, should be entered under the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority, with formal or conventional titles indicating the nature of the material. Added entries for the actual titles should be made as needed.

9.6 A work of a corporate body which is subordinate to a superior body should be entered under the name of the subordinate body, except that

9.61 if this name itself implies subordination or subordinate function, or is insufficient to identify the subordinate body, the heading should be the name of the subordinate body as a subheading;

9.62 if the subordinate body is an administrative, judicial or legislative organ of a government, the heading should be the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority with the name of the organ as a subheading.

Paris Principle 10. Multiple Authorship: When two or more authors⁹ have shared in the creation of a work,

⁹In this section the word “author” is used to include a corporate body under whose name entries are made (see section 9).

10.1 if one author is represented in the book as the principal author, the others playing a subordinate or auxiliary role, the main entry for the work should be made under the name of the principal author;

10.2 if no author is represented as the principal author, the main entry should be made under

10.21 the author named first on the title-page, if the number of authors is two or three, added entries being made under the name(s) of the other author(s);

10.22 the title of the work, if the number of authors is more than three, added entries being made under the author named first in the book and under as many other authors as may appear necessary.

10.3 Collections¹⁰. The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

¹⁰A large minority of the Conference did not accept the text of 10.3 but favoured the following alternative text [see 10.3 Minority text]

10.31 [Main text] under the title of the collection, if it has a collective title;

IT CORRESPONDS TO THE HUNGARIAN RULES

10.3 [Minority text] The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

10.31 when the collection has a collective title

10.311 under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if he is named on the title-page;

10.312 under the title of the collection if the compiler is not named on the title-page;

10.32 [Main text] under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection, if there is no collective title

IT CORRESPONDS TO THE HUNGARIAN RULES

10.32 [Minority text] when the collection has no collective title, under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection.

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10.33 [Main text] in both cases, an added entry should be made under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if known.

IT CORRESPONDS TO THE HUNGARIAN RULES

10.33 [Minority text] An added entry should always be made under the name of the compiler (if known), when not chosen as heading for the main entry; and under the title, of the main entry is under the compiler.

10.34 [Main text] Exception: if the name of the compiler appears prominently on the title-page, the main entry may be made under the name of the compiler, with an added entry under the title.

10.4 If successive parts of a work are attributed to different authors, the main entry should be made under the author of the first part.

Paris Principle 11. Works entered under Title:

11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are

11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained;

11.12 works by more than three authors, none of whom is principal author (see 10.22);

11.13 collections of independent works or parts of works, by different authors, published with a collective title;

11.14 works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily or conventionally by title rather than by the name of the author.

11.2 An added entry or reference should be made under the title for

11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained;

11.22 works having their main entry under the name of the author, when the title is an important alternative means of identification;

11.23 works whose main entry is made under the name of a corporate body, but which have distinctive titles not including the name of the corporate body;

11.24 collections whose main entry is made exceptionally under the compiler.

11.3 The uniform heading (for main or added entries, see 6.1) for works entered under title should be the original title or the title most frequently used in editions of the work¹¹, except that

¹¹Subject to Section 7.1

11.31 if the work is generally known by a conventional title, the uniform heading should be the conventional title.

11.4 The uniform heading for works of which successive parts or volumes bear different titles should be the title of the first part, unless the majority of the parts of volumes bear another title.

11.5 When a serial publication is issued successively under different titles, a main entry should be made under each title for the series of issues bearing that title, with indication of at least the immediately preceding and succeeding titles. For each such series of issues, an added entry may be made under one selected title.¹² If however, the variations in title are only slight, the most frequently used form may be adopted as a uniform heading for all issues.

¹²If it is desired to collect information about the serial publication as a whole in one place in the catalogue.

11.6 Multi-lateral international treaties and conventions and certain other categories of publications issued with non-distinctive titles may be entered under a uniform conventional heading chosen to reflect the form of the work.¹³

¹³If it is desired to group these publications in one place in the catalogue.

Paris Principle 12. Entry Word for Personal Names: When the name of a personal author consists of several words, the choice of entry word is determined so far as possible by agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen, or, if this is not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he generally uses.

1.3. Do your rules call for a main entry and added entries (per the Paris Principles) or what other device is used for arranging bibliographic records in your catalogue/bibliography/list?
**UNIFORM AUTHOR NAME/S/ (PERSON/S OR CORPORATE BODY/BODIES),
GEOGRAPHIC NAME/S/, UNIFORM TITLE, AND REFERENCE/S/ IS/ARE MADE
FOR EVERY/ALL ALTERNATIVE NAME/S/ AND TITLE/S/**

1.4. What is the most typical "main entry" for works according to your rules (e.g., author then title; first author/title; all authors/title; title only when there is no author; other?)

AUTHOR

(added entry is obligatory when the name of the author does not appear on the title page;

when the name is an auxiliary name;

**when the name of the author was discovered after his/her work was published earlier;
for compiler/s/ of dictionaries, repertoires, praxises, bibliographies, and similar
compilations)**

**In the case where two or three authors are equivalently responsible, all of them get a
main entry by their name/title.**

**In the case where the book is published without a collective title and it contains two or
three works of individual authors, all the authors get a name/title main entry.**

**There are a lot of detailed rules for cases of printed music, art albums, report
collections, correspondences, illustrations, collections of translations, etc.**

**The point is that all the names and titles can be found in the catalogues and
bibliographies whether the author is a person or a corporate body.**

TITLE

**When the work is published without author(s) or it has more than three authors and
the primary author(s) is/are not ascertainable, the main entry is the uniform title (e.g.,
in the case of anonymous classics, or when the author is signed with an appellativum, or
kriptonime or titlonime), sacred scriptures, liturgical works, (e.g., the Bible, the part of
the Bible, etc.) are entered under their uniform title, title is the heading of collections
published with a common title. Name/title references are made for all the contributors,
and title references for all the alternative titles.**

2. ISBD (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION)

2.1. Is your cataloguing code based on ISBD for rules for description?

YES

2.2. In what ways do you vary from the ISBDs and why (to meet what needs)? Please cite your rules that differ.

**THERE ARE NO SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES, ONLY SLIGHT ONES (E.G.,
THERE ARE MORE DEFINITIONS, MORE DETAILED EXPLANATIONS AND**

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OF COURSE A LOT OF HUNGARIAN EXAMPLES)

3. PERSONAL NAMES

3.A. PRINCIPLES

3.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of an author under the controlled name of the person? **YES**

3.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of personal names?

3.B. CHOICE:

3.B.1. Which name used by a person is the preferred name for your rules?

**THE NAME WHICH THE AUTHOR USES ON HIS/HER WORKS, WHETHER IT IS HIS/HER REAL NAME OR A PSEUDONYM, AN ASSUMED NAME, A NICKNAME OR AN APPELLATION
THE NAME BY WHICH HE/SHE IS IDENTIFIED IN REFERENCE WORKS AND IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC PRACTICE**

THE NAME CHOSEN FOR AN AUTHOR HAS TO BE ALWAYS WRITTEN IN THE SAME FORM

3.C. STRUCTURE

3.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Names of Persons when formulating the structure of a personal name? **YES**

3.C.2. What is the structure of personal names (headings and references) in your code?

FOR MODERN NAMES:

THE FIRST ELEMENT IS THE SIMPLE SURNAME

COMPOUND NAMES, CONSISTING OF TWO SURNAMES OR TWO OR MORE WORDS NOT THEMSELVES SURNAMES SOMETIMES LINKED BY A HYPHEN

COMPOUND NAMES CONSISTING OF TWO SURNAMES OF WHICH ONE IS CONSISTENTLY DENOTED BY AN INITIAL OR INITIALS ONLY

COMPOUND NAME OF A MARRIED WOMAN, CONSISTING OF INTIAL OR INITIALS ONLY OF HER HUSBAND' SURNAME WITH THE SUFFIX -NÉ FOLLOWED BY THE MAIDEN NAME

THE SECOND ELEMENT IS THE SIMPLE FORENAME OR FOR A MARRIED WOMAN, FORMED BY THE ADDITION OF THE SUFFIX -NÉ TO HER HUSBAND'S FORENAME

FOR ALL THE DETAILED RULES SEE THE NAMES OF PERSONS ... CITED IN 3.C.1.

Examples:

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Modern names:

Bókay János (1922-) **Bókay János** (1892-1961) **Tótfalusi Kis Miklós** (1650-1702)
Demény-Dittel Lajos (1949-) **Erdész Ferencné** (1943-)

Kosáryné Réz Lola (1892-1985) reference: Réz Lola → Kosáryné Réz Lola

Historical names:

Eukleídes References: Euclides → Eukleídes, Euklidesz → Eukleídes

Zēnōn (elai)

Zēnōn (kítiōni)

Ancient names:

Vergilius Maro, Publius Reference: Virgil → Vergilius Maro, Publius

Ovidius Naso, Publius Reference: Ovid → Ovidius Naso, Publius

Medieval names:

Abélard, Pierre References: Abailard, Pierre → Abélard, Pierre

Abaelardus, Petrus → Abélard, Pierre

Petrus Abaelardus → Abélard, Pierre

When the person has no family name and a word or phrase (place of origin) is associated with the name:

Guido da Siena

Walter von der Vogelweide Reference: Vogelweiede → Walter von der Vogelweide

Emperors, kings, other rulers:

Béla (Magyarország: király), III.

Marcus Aurelius (Római Birodalom: császár)

Konstantinos (Kelet-római Birodalom: császár), VIII.

Napoleon (Franciaország: császár), I. Reference: Bonaparte, Napoléon → Napoleon
(Franciaország: császár), I.

When the person has neither family nor associated name:

Biduinus (12.sz.) (szobrász)

Bálint (15.sz.) (festő)

Popes, bishops, cardinals, priest, saints, biblical persons, etc.:

János (pápa), XIII. References: Ioannes (pápa), XXIII. → János (pápa), XIII.

Roncalli, Angelo → János (pápa), XIII.

Pilgrim (passauai püspök) (10.sz.)

Newman, John Henry (kardinális)

Francesco d'Assisi Reference: Ferenc, Szent, Assisi → Francesco d'Assisi

Ézsaiás (próféta) References: Ésaías (próféta) → Ézsaiás (próféta)

Isaias (próféta) → Ézsaiás (próféta)

Izaiás (próféta) → Ézsaiás (próféta)

Pseudonym, nom de plume, pen-name:

Voltaire Reference: Arouet, François Marie d' → Voltaire

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Eluard, Paul Reference: Grindel, Eugène → Eluard, Paul

Elin Pelin Reference: Ivanov, Dimitar → Elin Pelin

When the name is a phrase:

Meister des Marienlebens (15.sz.)

Meister M. Z. (16. sz.)

M. S. Mester (16. sz.)

3.C.3. What are the guiding principles for structuring names in your code?

3.D. PSEUDONYMS

3.D.1. Do your rules provide for the identification of "bibliographic identities" for the personas used by a person or group of persons?

YES

3.D.2. How are pseudonyms treated (as references to a real name, as references to a predominantly used name, etc.)?

IF THE PSEUDONYM IS THE HEADING, THE OTHER FORM IS A REFERENCE

WHEN THE AUTHOR USES DIFFERENT PSEUDONYMS, THE HEADING IS THE AUTHOR'S REAL NAME, OR THE PSEUDONYM UNDER WHICH THE AUTHOR PUBLISHED HIS/HER WORKS REGULARLY AND WAS IDENTIFIED

3.E. DIFFERENTIATING

3.E.1. Do your rules differentiate the names of persons so each has a unique authorized form as heading? **YES**

3.E.2. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?

DATE OF BIRTH AND DEATH

GEOGRAPHIC NAME

NUMBER OF CENTURY

NAME OF PROFESSION

3.E.3. When do you add these elements?

THE NAME OF A HUNGARIAN AUTHOR IS ALWAYS DIFFERENTIATED WITH DATE OF BIRTH/DEATH, WHEN THE DATA IS ASCERTAINABLE

WE USE UNIFORM NAMES IN THE CASE OF HUNGARIAN PERSONS IN THE CATALOGUES OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AND IN THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

DATA ELEMENTS FOR AN ENTRY WRITTEN IN A NON-LATIN ALPHABET ARE TRANSLITERATED ACCORDING TO ISO STANDARDS AND DRAFTS

3.E.4. Which elements do you add to the heading and which do you include in an authority record for that person?

THERE ARE NO AUTHORITY FILES IN THE DATABASE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, WE USE ONLY THE INDEX FILES FOR CHOOSING OR CREATING THE CORRECT FORM

3.F. AUTHORITY CONTROL

3.F.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of personal names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies? **SEE 3.E.4.**

3.F.2. Do you provide links between names of individuals that are part of groups and the corporate name for the group? If so, in what situations?

NO

4. CORPORATE NAMES

4.1. What entities do your rules consider as corporate bodies? (e.g., ships, spacecraft, government or private agencies, institutions, corporations, societies, expeditions, performing groups, named meetings and conferences, festivals, exhibitions, etc.)

ANY ORGANIZATION, GROUP OF PERSONS THAT IS IDENTIFIED BY A NAME, SUCH AS GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE AGENCIES, INSTITUTIONS, CORPORATIONS, SOCIETIES, PERFORMING GROUPS, MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES, FESTIVALS, EXHIBITIONS (EXCEPT INDIVIDUAL EXHIBITIONS)

4.A. PRINCIPLES

4.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of a corporate body under the controlled name of the corporate body?

YES

4.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of corporate body names?

4.A.3. Are there limits on what sub-bodies are considered for naming?

WHEN THE NAME OF THE SUB-BODY IS NOT ENOUGH FOR IDENTIFICATION IT CAN NOT STAND FOR A CORPORATE BODY

4.B. CHOICE

4.B.1. Which name used by a corporate body is the preferred name for your rules?

THE NAME UNDER WHICH THE CORPORATE BODY NAMES ITSELF AND WHICH APPEARS ON ITS PUBLICATIONS. IN HUNGARY CORPORATE BODIES (LEGAL ENTITIES, AND THOSE THAT HAVE TO PAY TAXES) ARE OFFICIALLY REGISTERED UNDER A NAME

THE UNIFORM NAME MAY BE:

THE OFFICIAL NAME

THE HUNGARIAN NAME (IF A HUNGARIAN BODY HAS NAMES IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES)

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THE SHORT FORM, ACRONYM, SYLLABLES OF THE NAME WHEN IT APPEARS ON THE PUBLICATIONS AND THIS NAME IS COMMONLY KNOWN

4.B.2. How are sub-bodies treated (are they established under their own name or subordinately under the name of a higher level body in the corporate hierarchy?)

THE NAME OF THE SUB-ORDINATE BODY IS USED IF IT IS ENOUGH FOR IDENTIFICATION (E.G., IF IT IS NOT A GENERIC TERM)

4.C. STRUCTURE

4.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Form and Structure of Corporate Headings when formulating the structure of a corporate body's name?

YES

4.C.2. What is the structure of corporate body names in your code?

IT CORRESPONDS TO THE IFLA FORM AND STRUCTURE OF CORPORATE HEADINGS

4.C.3. What are the guiding principles for the structure of corporate body names in your code?

IT CORRESPONDS TO THE IFLA FORM AND STRUCTURE OF CORPORATE HEADINGS

4.C.4. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?

**GEOGRAPHIC NAMES (NAME OF CITY, RESIDENCE, COUNTY TOWN, COUNTRY, STATE, PROVINCE ETC.)
YEAR OF FOUNDING, YEARS OF EXISTENCE
IN CASE OF MEETINGS (CONFERENCES ETC.) YEAR AND PLACE**

4.C.5. When do you add these distinguishing elements?

WHEN IT IS NEEDED FOR IDENTIFICATION

4.C.6. What elements are used to identify corporate bodies in headings?

4.C.7. What elements do you include in authority records to identify the corporate body?

Examples:

Uniform names of corporate bodies

Official names:

Petőfi Irodalmi Társaság (in English: Petőfi Literary Association)

Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa (in English: National Council of Hungarian Women)

Euratom Reference: European Atomic Energy Community → Euratom

SABENA Reference: Société anonyme belge d'exploitation de la navigation aérienne → SABENA

Rai (Roma) Reference: Radiotelevisione italiana (Roma) → Rai (Roma)

When the body has more than one official name in several languages:

Szűndinamikai Konferencia (1976) (Budapest)

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*References: Conference on Colour Dynamics (1976) (Budapes) → Színdinamikai ...
Conférence su la dynamique des couleurs (1976) (Budapest) → Színdinamikai*

...

*Konferenz Farbdynamik (1976) (Budapest) → Színdinamikai ...
Schweizerische Landesbibliothek (Bern)*

*References: Bibliothèque nationale suisse (Bern) → Schweizerische ...
Biblioteca nazionale svizzera (Bern) → Schweizerische ...*

When the corporate body has a popular (common) name:

Musée du Louvre (Paris) Reference: Louvre (Paris) → Musée du Louvre (Paris)

Teatro alla Scala (Milano) Reference: Scala (Milano) → Teatro alla Scala (Milano)

Societas Jesu References: Jézus Társaság → Societas Jesu

Jezsuita rend → Societas Jesu, Jezsuiták → Societas Jesu

Obligatory additional elements:

When the name of the body is the name of a person, or a geographic place

Rhin et Rhone (testület) (testület in English: corporate body)

Kon-Tiki (Oslo) (múzeum) (múzeum in English: museum)

When the name consists a numerical data of a letter sign:

Institut für Experimentalphysik (1.) (Hamburg)

Institut für Experimentalphysik (2) (Hamburg)

Name of the residence, seat, headquarter:

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár (Budapest)

Bibliothèque royale Albert Ier (Bruxelles)

Akademie der Wissenschaften (Wien)

BUT:

Theater an der Wien

University of Oxford

There is no need for such additional data in the case of bodies of public administration, and the Church:

Chiesa Apostolica in Italia

Magyarországi Reformatus Egyház (in English: Hungarian Reformed Church)

Name of the country, county or other place:

Magyarország. Országgyűlés (in English: Hungary. Parliament)

Magyarország. Igazságügyi Minisztérium (in English: Hungary. Ministry of Justice)

Tolna (megye). Bíróság (in English: Tolna (county). Court)

Budapest. Tanács (in English: Budapest. City Council)

Subordinate bodies

When the names are in genitive relation:

Official name: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Irodalomtudományi Intézete

Uniform name: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia (Budapest). Irodalomtudományi Intézet

Official name: Lehrstuhl B für Mechanik der Technischen Universität, Hannover

Uniform name: Technische Universität (Hannover). Lehrstuhl für Mechanik (B.)

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Official name: 26th Session of the European Association for Animal Production

**Uniform name: European Association for Animal Production. Session (26.) (1975)
(Warszawa)**

When the name changes, the later name is a new heading and there are cross-references between them.

4.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL

4.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of corporate bodies' names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies.

THERE ARE NO AUTHORITY FILES IN THE DATABASE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, WE USE ONLY THE INDEX FILES FOR CHOOSING OR CREATING THE CORRECT FORM

WE USE UNIFORM NAMES AND MAKE REFERENCES FOR ALL FORMS OF THE NAME THAT DIFFER FROM THE UNIFORM NAME

DATA ELEMENTS FOR AN ENTRY WRITTEN IN A NON-LATIN ALPHABET ARE TRANSLITERATED ACCORDING TO ISO STANDARDS AND DRAFTS

5. UNIFORM TITLES (work-level or expression-level citations) (main and added entries)

5.1. Do your rules consider uniform titles for work beyond anonymous classics? (If so, please describe when they are used.)

YES, THE UNIFORM (THE ORIGINAL) TITLE IS THE HEADING IN THE NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND THE DATABASE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

5.A. PRINCIPLES

5.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to identify and collocate works and/or expressions through the use of uniform titles for the names of the works/expressions? [NOTE: The terms work, expression, manifestation, and item are from the IFLA FRBR report, available at: the IFLA Publications Web site, under the Saur publications;

UBCIM Publications - New Series v. 19

<http://www.ifla.org/V/saur.htm>

(available as a pdf file, 559K)]

THE FRBR CONCEPT AND FRAME IS NOT WIDELY KNOWN IN HUNGARY, BUT THE RULES OF STANDARD FAMILY FOR CHOICE OF HEADINGS AND THE SEVERAL STANDARDS FOR HEADING ELEMENTS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION (NAMES OF PERSONS, NAMES OF CORPORATE BODIES, TITLES, GEOGRAPHIC NAMES) ENSURE (MORE OR LESS) THE COLLOCATION OF WORKS/EXPRESSIONS VIA REFERENCES AND SO-CALLED "RELATIONSHIP-SUBHEADINGS"

5.A.2. Is the use of uniform titles mandatory, or only in certain situations, or never used? (Please explain)

IT IS MANDATORY FOR WORKS PUBLISHED IN HUNGARY

5.B. CHOICE

5.B.1. Which name used for a work or expression is the preferred name for your rules? (e.g., for a work-level uniform title, what is the preferred source; what is the source for an expression-level uniform title – is it the “best known” or most frequently used or other?)

**WORK-LEVEL UNIFORM TITLE
BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND REFERENCE SOURCES,**

5.C. STRUCTURE

5.C.1. What elements comprise your uniform titles?

**UNIFORM TITLE OF A WORK PUBLISHED IN SEVERAL EDITIONS
(TRANSLATIONS) UNDER DIFFERENT TITLES IS THE SAME TITLE
(HEADING)**

**THIS COULD BE THE ORIGINAL TITLE,
A LATER TITLE WHEN THE WORK BECAME BETTER KNOWN UNDER IT
(ACCORDING TO BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND/OR REFERENCE SOURCES)**

**INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE IS FOLLOWED IN CASE OF ANCIENT AND
MEDIAEVAL WORKS WRITTEN IN GREEK OR LATIN LANGUAGES, THE
UNIFORM TITLE IS GENERALLY THE ORIGINAL TITLE. THIS IS THE
SAME IN THE CASE OF ANONYMOUS CLASSICS**

**AS REGARDS THE BIBLE, APOCRYPHS AND OTHER SACRED
SCRIPTURES, THE UNIFORM TITLE IS A HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE TITLE
ACCORDING TO THE HUNGARIAN BIBLIOGRAPHIC PRACTICE**

**UNIFORM TITLE OF COLLECTED WORKS IS A HUNGARIAN TERM
(WHICH CORRESPOND TO "WORKS") AND THE TYPE AS ADDITIONAL
DATA (POEMS, CORRESPONDENCE, PLAYS, ETC.)**

**IN THE CASE OF TRANLATIONS THE UNIFORM TITLE IS THE ORIGINAL
LANGUAGE TITLE WITH THE ADDITION OF THE NAME OF THE
LANGUAGE OF THE TRANSLATION IN HUNGARIAN**

**UNIFORM TITLE OF SERIALS IS USED AS HEADING
WHEN THE TITLE IS A GENERIC TERM, THE ADDITIONAL ELEMENT IS
THE NAME OF THE ISSUING CORPORATE BODY.
ADDITIONAL ELEMENT FOR TITLES IN SAME FORM IS THE PLACE OF
PUBLISHING, PUBLICATION DATE OF THE FIRST ISSUE.
WHEN THERE ARE SEVERAL LANGUAGE EDITIONS THE UNIFORM
TITLE IS THE TITLE OF THE FIRST EDITION, ADDITIONAL ELEMENT IS A
HUNGARIAN PHRASE ABOUT THE LANGUAGE OF OTHER LANGUAGE
EDITION.**

5.C.2. Do you use author/title uniform titles or other work-level or expression-level uniform titles to uniquely identify works and expressions?

YES

5.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL

5.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of uniform titles used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies?

THERE ARE NO AUTHORITY FILES IN THE DATABASE OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, WE USE ONLY THE INDEX FILES FOR CHOOSING OR CREATING THE CORRECT FORM

6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)

6.1. Do your rules call for using GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description?

YES, BUT ONLY FOR NON-PRINTED DOCUMENTS

6.2. If so, what list of terms do you follow (please provide the list)?

**ELEKTRONIKUS DOK. (FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES)
KART. DOK. (FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS)
HANGDOK. (FOR SOUNDING MATERIALS)
VIDEODOK. (FOR VIDEO MATERIALS)
MIKROFORMA (FOR MICROFORMS)**

6.3. Have you considered alternatives to GMDs that would clarify the element as being a mode of expression versus a form of manifestations? If so, please explain.

NO

6.4. Do you use a GMD as an identifying element in a uniform title?

ONLY FOR SERIALS (NOT THE GMD BUT THE SPECIAL CARRIER IS GIVEN, SUCH AS: CD-ROM, DVD, MIKFORILMLAP, ETC.)

6.5. For the future, what are your views about using the GMD in area 1 of description? Or where else does it "belong" in a bibliographic record?

AT PRESENT THIS IS CODED DATA IN HUNMARC (MARC 21) DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT IN FIELD 008 ON THE CHARACTER POSITION 23 (BYTE 23)

7. SERIALITY

7.1. Do your rules cover "continuing resources" in the current ISBD(CR) parlance?

YES

7.2. How is the topic of seriality as a characteristic of a publication (mode of issuance) treated in your rules?

WE WILL TREAT INTEGRATING PUBLICATIONS AS SERIALS WHEN THEY ARE CONTINUING. OUR PRACTICE IS BASED ON THE ISSN MANUAL UNDER REVISION

7.A. PRINCIPLES:

7.A.1. What principles guide the decision on when to make a new record for a continuing resource (serial or integrating resource) as the various identifying elements change over time?

A NEW DESCRIPTION IS MADE IN THE CASE OF MAJOR AND

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**PERMANENT CHANGE IN THE TITLE PROPER - ACCORDING TO THE
ISBD(CR) PARAGRAPH 0.12**

7.B. CHOICE

7.B.1. What do your rules require for the name (title or author/title) given to a continuing resource?

SEE 5.C.1. LAST PARAGRAPH

8. MULTIPART STRUCTURES

8.A. COMPONENTS VERSUS AGGREGATES

8.A.1. Do your rules prescribe the cataloging treatment for collections (or aggregates) of works (not including serials)? (Please describe)

YES

**ALL THE RULES ARE BASED ON ISBD/M MULTI-LEVEL DESCRIPTION
FRAME**

**WE CREATE SEPARATE RECORDS FOR ALL TYPES OF PARTS (A
SEPARATE VOLUME OF A MULTI-VOLUME PUBLICATION, A SEPARATE
COMPONENT PART OF A COLLECTION) AND THE CONNECTION OF THE
RECORDS ARE ENSURED. IF ONE SEARCHES IN OUR CATALOGUE,
HE/SHE WILL FIND THE RECORD WITH COMMON DATA AND THE
CONNECTED RECORDS AS WELL. IF THE RECORD OF THE COMPONENT
PART APPEARS THERE IS A CONNECTION TO THE COMMON RECORD.**

8.A.2. Do your rules prescribe the cataloging treatment for works that consist of components of other works? (Please describe, e.g., do your rules require separate bibliographic records for every physical component; do your rules allow optional ways to catalog such materials, such as all on a single record with notes and added entries for the individual works within the whole; other?)

**EACH PART OF A MULTIPART DOCUMENT IS DESCRIBED SEPARATELY
AND A RECORD IS CREATED WITH INFORMATION COMMON TO THE
WHOLE OR MAIN PUBLICATION**

8.A.3. What devices are used to link the parts with the whole and vice versa? (E.g., series statements, notes, added entries for the uniform titles of the main work, contents notes for the parts, etc.)

**THIS IS SOLVED BY THE DATABASE SYSTEM. THE CATALOGUERS
CREATE ENTRIES AND MAKES THE NECESSARY LINKS**

**PRINTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC FORMAT OF THESE RECORDS ALWAYS
CONTAINS THE COMMON DATA RECORD AND THE RECORD(S) OF THE
PART(S) (COMPONENT PART/S/)**

8.B. PRINCIPLES

8.B.1. Do your rules have a goal to describe each work within each publication (relates to 8.A.2 above), or is that decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency?

**OUR STANDARDS AND RULES MAKE THIS (TO DESCRIBE EACH WORK
WITHIN EACH PUBLICATION) POSSIBLE BUT THE LIMITED AMOUNT OF**

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HUMAN RESOURCES PREVENT US FROM DOING IT

8.B.2. If there are such rules or principles, for what materials do they apply?

**COMPONENT PARTS OF CONFERENCE MATERIALS ARE DESCRIBED
(ANALITICAL LEVEL DESCRIPTIONS)**

**INDIVIDUAL WORKS PUBLISHED IN COLLECTIONS WITHOUT
COLLECTIVE TITLE ARE ALSO DESCRIBED**

**INDIVIDUAL WORKS OF COLLECTIONS WITH COLLECTIVE TITLES ARE
DESCRIBED IN NOTES ONLY WHEN THEY CONTAIN NO MORE THAN
FIVE WORKS**

8.C. WORK-LEVEL

8.C.1. What options do your rules provide for describing the individual works within multi-volume publications that contain multiple works?

**IT IS THE SAME AS IT IS IN THE CASE OF SINGLE VOLUME
PUBLICATIONS, SEE THE ANSWER FOR 8.B.2**

8.D. EXPRESSION-LEVEL

8.D.1. How do your rules handle multiple expressions of the same work? (e.g., one record for every expression, separate records for separate editions and translations, a single record for all expressions, etc.)

SEPARATE RECORDS FOR SEPARATE EDITIONS AND TRANSLATIONS

8.D.2. When do your rules instruct a cataloger to make a new or separate bibliographic record when there is change in content (i.e., what sorts of changes to content require a new bibliographic description)?

**WE MAKE SEPARATE BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD FOR EVERY NEWLY
PUBLISHED DOCUMENT**

**WHEN AN ISBN, ISSN, ISMN IS ALLOCATED, A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHIC
DESCRIPTION IS MADE FOR THE DOCUMENT (ACCORDING TO THE ISBN
STANDARD ISO 2108 (5.4, 5.5, 5.6, AND ANNEX A,1.2, 1.5, 1.6, 1,7): A
SEPARATE ISBN SHALL BE ASSIGNED TO EACH DISTINCT
MONOGRAPHIC PUBLICATION, OR DISTINCT EDITION OF A
MONOGRAPHIC PUBLICATION ISSUED BY A PUBLISHER. A SEPARATE
ISBN SHALL BE ASSIGNED TO EACH DIFFERENT LANGUAGE EDITION OF
A MONOGRAPHIC PUBLICATION. DIFFERENT PRODUCT FORMS (E.G.,
BRAILLE, AUDIO BOOK, VIDEO, ONLINE ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION)
SHALL BE ASSIGNED SEPARATE ISBNs. EACH DIFFERENT FORMAT OF
AN ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION THAT IS PUBLISHED AND MADE
SEPARATELY AVAILABLE SHALL BE GIVEN AN INDIVIDUAL ISTB. A
NEW ISBN SHALL BE ASSIGNED IF THERE HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANT
CHANGES TO ANY PART OR PARTS OF A PUBLICATION OR TO ITS TITLE.
A NEW ISBN SHALL NOT BE ASSIGNED FOR CHANGES IN THE PRICE OF A
PUBLICATION.**

8.E. MANIFESTATION-LEVEL

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8.E.1. How do your rules instruct catalogers to handle multiple manifestations of the same expression of a work? (i.e. different physical formats for the same content) (Please indicate if there are multiple options, such as single record, multiple records, linking devices if multiple records are used, etc.)

HEADINGS, SUBHEADINGS, AND REFERENCES IN THE INDEXES OF THE DATABASE ARE USED AS LINKING DEVICES

9. **What else** do we want to know and compare to see if we can work towards an international code? (Please provide any additional issues or comments here.)