Comparative Analysis of Author Name Authority Records of Seoul National University and Yonsei University (Part 1)

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1. Brief Overview of Name Authority Control by Korean University Libraries

Three major Korean university libraries are known to do author name authority control; Seoul National University, Yonsei University, and Ewha Woman's University. The two private university libraries (Yonsei and Ewha) have a different authority control from the one by Seoul National University Library. The comparison of the authority data of Yonsei University Library (YUL) and Seoul National University Library (SNUL) would be enough for the purpose of the overview of author name authority control by Korean university libraries.

As said in the previous paper "The Current Status of the Authority DB in Korea and a Development Plan," the Korean cataloging rule (KCR3) had only description rules and did not have the heading selection rule. It specifies only description rules for the selected main entry without specifying the rule to apply for the selection of the main entry. This problem resulted in the different selection of heading, and it is one of the main causes of differences in the authority data between the university libraries.

The two universities covered in this report have different sources of authority data, which results in the difference of complexity and content of an authority record. SNUL relies on LC and OCLC for the authority control of most Japanese and Chinese names. Hangul expressions of Korean pronunciation and other information are added and the modified record is added to the authority DB. YUL developed the authority DB from its own bibliographic data. Because of this difference, SNUL has name authority data more detailed than YUL. The sample records of these two libraries are attached on the bottom of this report, and show these differences.

2. Forms of the Main Entry (Field 100)

Both of SNUL(Seoul National University Library) and YUL(Yonsei University Library) select as the main entry (Field 100) the Hangul name (the Hangul expression of the Korean pronunciation of Chinese character in the name).

	Korean personal name
SNUL	100 1 　　a 　　, 　d 1933-
YUL	100 1 　　a 　　h

For Japanese names, SNLU selects as the main entry (Field 100) the name Romanized in Modified Hepburn System, whereas YUL selects Hangul expression of the Korean pronunciation of Chinese character in the name, which is the same with Korean names

	Japanese personal name
SNUL	100 1 　　a Natsume, So^seki, 　　d 1867-1916
YUL	100 1 　　a 　　　h

For Chinese names, SNLU selects as the main entry (Field 100) the name Romanized in Wade-Gile System, whereas YUL selects Hangul expression of the Korean pronunciation of Chinese character in the name, which is the same with Korean names

	Chinese personal name
SNUL	100 1 　　a Mao, Tse-tung, 　　d 1893-1976
YUL	100 1 　　a 　　　h

3. Additional Information to the heading

Eight 8 sub-field codes are used for the heading of personal name. These are 1) a : personal name, 2) b : numeration associated with a name, 3) c : titles and other works associated with a name, 4) d : dates of birth and death, 5) f : reign, dynasties, 6) g : numeration of associated with kingdom, 7) h : Chinese character expression of a name, and 8) q : fuller form of the name. Among these, the two university libraries mostly use d and h to distinguish between persons of the same name (homonyms). These are the same for Field 400 and 500.

SNUL has the names in Field 100 and 400 with the sub-field code of d(dates of birth and death), whereas YUL usually does not use the sub-field code. This means YUL does not distinguish the names of the same Chinese characters. They are treated as one name, and in the necessary case, Field 667 is used to make a note about it. YUL emphasizes the "practicality" of authority DB for information retrieval on behalf of the user.

4. See From Tracing Fields for Personal Names (Field 400)

Field 400 is for variations of the main entry. For Korean author names, this field includes the pen name, pseudonym, and other types of name in Hangul, Chinese character, and various Romanized styles. SNLU includes Korean author names of Chinese characters in this field whereas YUL includes it in Field 100 in addition to the main entry.

For Chinese and Japanese names, SNUL include in Field 400 1) name and its variations in Chinese characters, 2) Hangul expressions of the Korean pronunciation of Chinese characters, 3) Romanized expressions other than the one used in the Field 100, and 4) Hangul expressions of native pronunciation. All of these are with the date of birth and/or death.

For Japanese names, YUL has in Field 400 1) the name in Japanese characters, 2) the name Romanized in Modified Hepburn system, 3) Hangul expressions of Japanese pronunciation (MOE standard), and 4) variant names in Chinese character and its Hangul expression of Korean pronunciation. For Chinese names, YUL has in Field 400 1) the name Romanized in Pin-Yin system, 2) Hangul expressions of Chinese pronunciation (MOE standard, Chinese pronunciation expression rule by Choi, Young-ae and Kim, Yong-ok), and 3) variant names in Chinese character and Hangul expression of their Korean pronunciation.

5. Note fields (667-68X)

Field 667 (nonpublic general note), 670 (source data found), and 678 (biographical or historical data) are the mainly used by SNUL. YUL usually uses Field 667 for the note of the real name.

6. Overall Remarks

It would be difficult and time-consuming for a university library to build and maintain a name authority DB of a high quality. If there is a way to collect, standardize, and share the name authority data of each institution, it would be good for the libraries and users in Korea as well as foreign institutions and users. To do this, a few problems need to be overcome; 1) development of a concrete rule for name authority control (at least for the university), 2) expenses to convert and merge the existing data into one standardized DB, 3) management structure for the integrated DB, 4) political negotiations among university libraries for 1), 2), and 3).