BACKGROUND: This instruction sheet provides guidelines for supplying parallel non-Roman subject heading fields in CJK cataloging. The general principle followed is that non-Roman CJK subject headings are supplied for subject heading fields or parts thereof where the romanized portion of the established name heading corresponds exactly to official pronunciation and LC romanization rules for the CJK language.

Note: During the period 1993-2007, the Library of Congress used the Research Libraries Group’s RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) system to create and manage its CJK bibliographic records. In 2007, following the merger of the Research Libraries Group with OCLC, Inc., the Library of Congress began using its own integrated library system to create and manage these records.

1. General rule. Supply parallel non-Roman subject heading fields only for name headings that are assigned as subject headings. Use the 880 field, as illustrated in examples throughout this instruction sheet. Examples:

600 10 $6 880-05 $a Zuoqiu, Ming. $t Zuozhuan.
880-14 $6 600-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] $t [NON-ROMAN DATA]

610 20 $6 880-06 $a Toyota Jidōsha Kōgyō Kabushiki Kaisha $x History.
880 24 $6 880-06/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] $x History.

Do not supply parallel non-Roman fields for headings that are established as subject headings, even if they are established according to LC romanization rules. For example, do not supply parallel non-Roman fields to headings such as Feng shui; Tai chi; Tōhoku Region (Japan)–History; or Ukiyoe.

2. Exact correspondence to official pronunciation and LC romanization. Supply parallel non-Roman headings in the following situations:

- when there is one-to-one equivalency between the romanized portion of the name heading, official pronunciation, and LC romanization rules for the CJK language. Exclude parenthetical qualifiers and dates. (For guidelines concerning parenthetical qualifiers, see sec. 4, below).

- when there is one-to-one equivalency between the romanized portion of the subfielded part of a name heading, official pronunciation, and LC romanization rules for the CJK language.
2. **Exact correspondence to official pronunciation and LC romanization.** (Continued)

Do not supply parallel non-Roman headings for name headings that use conventional forms that do not conform to official pronunciation and LC romanization rules.

**Examples:**

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651 #0 $a China $x History $y Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976.
       [no parallel non-Roman field; China is conventional for Zhongguo]

610 10 $6 880-05 $a China. $b Zhongguo ren min jie fang jun.
       880 14 $6 880-05/$1 $a China. $b [NON-ROMAN DATA]

600 00 $a Confucius $v Bibliography.
       [no parallel non-Roman field; Confucius is conventional for Kongzi]

600 00 $6 880-06 $a Confucius. $t Chun qiu.
       880-04 $6 600-06/$1 $a Confucius. $t [NON-ROMAN DATA]

651 #0 $a Hong Kong (China) $x Description and travel.
       [Hong Kong is conventional for Xianggang]

610 20 $6 880-05 $a Xianggang Zhongshan Tu shu guan.
       880 24 $6 610-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA]

651 #0 Japan $x Officials and employees.
       [Japan is conventional for Nihon]

610 10 $6 880-06 $a Japan. $b Monbushō.
       880 14 $6 880-06/$1 $a Japan. [NON-ROMAN DATA]

610 20 $6 880-05 $a Nihon Daigaku $x Entrance examinations.
       880 24 $6 610-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA]$x Entrance examinations.

610 20 $6 880-06 $a Ōsaka Shiritsu Shizenshi Hakubutsukan
       $v Catalogs
       880 24 $6 610-06/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] $v Catalogs.

600 10 $a Sun, Yat-sen, $d 1866-1925 $x Childhood and youth.
       [Sun, Yat-sen is conventional for Sun, Yixian]
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2. Exact correspondence to official pronunciation and LC romanization.

Examples: (Continued)

600 10 $6 880-05 $a Sun, Yat-sen, $d 1866-1925. $t San min zhu yi.
880 14 $6 880-05?$1 $a Sun, Yat-sen, $d 1866-1925. $t [NON-ROMAN DATA]

3. Geographic subdivisions. Do not supply NON-ROMAN DATA for geographic subdivisions (subfield $z). Examples:

651 #0 $6 880-05 $a Buzen-shi (Japan) $x Antiquities.
880 #4 $6 651-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] $x Antiquities.
650 #0 $a Buddhist antiquities $z Japan $z Antiquities.

651 #0 $6 880-06 $a Kyongsang-namdo (Korea) $x Description and travel.
880 #4 $6 651-06/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] (Korea) $x Description and travel.
650 #0 $a Cities and towns $z Korea (South) $z Kyongsang-namdo.

4. Qualifiers. Do not supply NON-ROMAN DATA for additions to names enclosed in parentheses, that is, qualifiers of descriptive name headings. Examples:

610 20 $6 880-05 $a Nyohōji (Buzen-shi, Japan)
880 24 $6 610-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] (Buzen-shi, Japan)

5. Choice of non-Roman form. Choose the non-Roman form as found elsewhere in the work, or any source, as appropriate. Use the form of the Chinese character as found elsewhere in the record or in the work. If the form is not found, supply the traditional form of the Chinese character. For Chinese and Japanese personal names in the parallel non-Roman field, do not follow the surname with a comma or leave a space. For Korean personal names, leave a space after the surname. Examples:

610 20 $6 880-05 $a Chiba-ken Bunkazai Sentā.
880 24 $6 610-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA].

651 #0 $6 880-05 $a T'ai-pei hsien (Taiwan) $x Description and travel.
880 #4 $6 651-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] (Taiwan) $x Description and travel.
5. *Choice of non-Roman form.*

*Examples: (Continued)*

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610 20 $6 880-05 $a Zhongguo gong chan dang.
880 24 $6 610-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA].

610 20 $6 880-05 $a Zhongguo gong chan dang $x History.
880 24 $6 610-05/$1 $a [NON-ROMAN DATA] $x History.
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6. *Content designation of parallel non-Roman fields.* Use the same numeric tag, subfield codes, and first indicator of the corresponding romanized parallel field. Assign 4 as the second indicator.