Creating Multilingual and Multiscript Catalogues: Inuktitut in Nunavut Libraries Online.

A presentation to the Canadian Library Association
By Carol Rigby
Friday, May 27, 2011, 2:30–4:00 p.m.
Nunavut: Canada’s newest territory

Nunavut came into existence on April 1, 1999. And brought with it a lot of interesting new challenges in every profession. Librarianship is no exception. One of our biggest challenges: providing professional-quality service to our Inuktitut-speaking and reading library patrons.
Why should this interest you?

- This presentation will cover, firstly, WHY the library community in Nunavut has decided to implement and develop standards for true multilingual cataloguing that includes an aboriginal language, Inuktitut, which is often expressed in a non-roman script, syllabics.

- Then we will review in detail HOW we go about creating multilingual and multiscript bibliographic records and authority records.
Why should this interest you?

- The “why?” of the presentation should interest those considering whether or not to incorporate additional languages or scripts into their existing catalogues.

- It should also interest those who provide service to Aboriginal Canadians using languages other than English or French.

- The “how” should interest those responsible for actually creating multilingual records.
Several libraries in Nunavut have joined together to form a loose consortium called “Nunavut Libraries Online,” sharing a single OPAC portal which serves as a gateway to the individual databases of their library systems.

- Legislative Library of Nunavut
- Nunavut Arctic College Library (several campuses)
- Nunavut Public Library Services (Headquarters and 11 community libraries)
- Nunavut Court of Justice Law Library
What resources are involved?

All Nunavut library systems have very small staff numbers and restricted budgets

- Nunavut Arctic College Library has one technician cataloguing in Inuktitut
- The Legislative Library hires a contract librarian (part-time)
- Nunavut Public Library Services has some staff learning to input Inuktitut
- Nunavut Court of Justice Law Library uses copy cataloguing from consortium partners wherever possible.
Why multilingual cataloguing?
And why use syllabics for Inuktitut?

- **Client courtesy**: patron needs come first
- **Politics**: official languages and cultural preservation
- **Intellectual rigour**: accurate description
Nunavut has 3 official languages: English, French and “Inuit language” (Inuktitut in eastern/central Nunavut, Inuinnaqtun in the west)

70% of Nunavut’s population speaks an Inuit language as their FIRST language.

The percentage of those who “speak the Inuit language very well or relatively well” ranges from 90–100% in the Inuktitut–speaking communities (2001 Canada census)
Formal schooling is conducted chiefly in English past Grade 3 or 4, so most younger Inuit are bilingual; many also speak French.

We have clients who may be looking for items in any one of the official languages, including Inuktitut syllabics, so our catalogues need to be able to help them find things easily.
ᐃ is for Inuksuk

Almost all Nunavut children start their journeys into literacy by learning syllabics.
New Inuktitut books continue to be published

Most publishing in syllabics is local, and specialized—the Teaching and Learning Centre of the Department of Education is a key publisher for school materials. These may not see wide circulation outside Nunavut but are well used within it.
Libraries provide access to materials in many languages

Library patrons in Iqaluit may be looking for materials in Inuktitut, English or French; they need to be able to use the catalogue to find them all.
Inuit are extremely proud of their heritage and language. Syllabics are regarded by many as a distinctive way to keep their language and dialects alive. Elders who speak Eastern Arctic Inuktitut are usually more comfortable with syllabics.
Younger Inuit are very computer literate

We need to adapt catalogues to reflect what people are looking for, and how they look for items. With the inclusion of syllabics in Unicode, Inuit are now used to using Inuktitut online and in most work-related computer applications. Because they are frequently multilingual, they may also be looking for items in more than one language or script.
Our libraries seem remote

But the Nattinak Visitors Centre, housing Rebecca P. Idlout Public Library in Pond Inlet, sees visitors from all over Nunavut and around the world, and is connected electronically to most other libraries in Nunavut.
Nunavut passed legislation in 2008 confirming English, French, and the Inuit language as official languages of Nunavut. S.Nu.2008,c.10,s.3(1).

We also have the *Inuit Language Preservation Act* (S.Nu.2008,c.17), which encourages the development of standard terminology for government and public service agencies.

There are now legislated requirements for provision of services in these languages as mandated for individual communities, based on local language use.
Cultural preservation is one of the forces behind the creation of Nunavut. Although the written legacy of Inuktitut is little more than a century old, libraries function as key preservers of that heritage.
Official Languages and Cultural Preservation

- Our catalogues are working towards presenting all the official languages equally.

- We have selected cataloguing options based on precedents set elsewhere that promote equality of language use.

- Our default language is English only where other language options are not available.
Accurate description

- We are trying to maintain current national and international standards of intellectual rigour and descriptive accuracy

- This is made possible by the ability to incorporate multiple scripts into a single catalogue now

- The language of computing used to be English. It isn’t anymore. Our primary catalogue is still English, but we can accurately describe and accommodate items in other languages.
The Legislative Library plays a key role in setting standards

The Library’s need to catalogue government documents in anywhere from one to four languages, and direction from the Assembly that the catalogue should accommodate syllabics, have led the way for the whole consortium to adopt the use of direct language representation in cataloguing.
What kind of books do we catalogue?

- Consortium members are trying to capture all types of materials being issued in Inuktitut

- Publishers can be governments, organizations, or commercial publishing firms

- This includes original Inuktitut works, translations of books from other languages, audio and video items, and electronic documents.
Inuktitut publications vary widely

Everything from picture books for children to complex government strategic plans. Items capturing Inuit traditional knowledge are especially welcome.
From bureaucracy to easy readers

Our materials run the full gamut: e.g., government strategies, elder biographies, easy readers on nutrition for schools, and much more.
How do we create records incorporating Inuit languages?

- Inuktitut items require original cataloguing. We have not been able to find any other existing sources for Inuktitut syllabic catalogue records (AMICUS transliterates).

- The sharing of records within the consortium is thereby invaluable to our minimally-staffed library partners.

- We have worked together to develop shared, consistent cataloguing principles, standards and techniques.
How do we create records incorporating Inuit languages?

- We use nationally and internationally recognized standards, applied in our local context (AACR2R rules and MARC coding for bibliographic description).

- We use a government-approved wordlist for Inuktitut bibliographic description, developed in a workshop among all the consortium partners, the government’s language department, and Inuit elders.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms used in the physical description of the item area (MARC 18 tag 300)</th>
<th>ᐊᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ 300</th>
<th>ᐊᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᓂᐱᓕᐅᕆᔨᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ 300</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 Videocassette</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᑏᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᓰᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Videodisc (DVD)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᑏᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔾᔪᓰᑦ ᐅᖃᓕᒫᒐᕐᕕᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Film reel</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᒃᓴᐃᑦ</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᒃᓴᐃᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Sound disc (CD)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Sound cassette (Audiocassette)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer laser optical disc (or 24 CD-ROM)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Computer disk</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Digital (type of recording)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Analog (type of recording)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Stereo</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕗᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Mono (one-channel sound)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕙᒃᑐᖅ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕙᒃᑐᖅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd., col. (i.e. with sound, in colour, 30 to describe a video)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕙᒃᑐᖅ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕙᒃᑐᖅ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b&amp;w (i.e. black and white, to 31 describe a video or film)</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕙᒃᑐᖅ</td>
<td>ᓪᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑲᕙᒃᑐᖅ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Small excerpt of cataloguing wordlist**

A critical tool in descriptive cataloguing, the wordlist contains approximately 125 common bibliographic terms and descriptive notes that can be used to describe items in Inuktitut.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>51 Terms used in the notes areas (MARC 500+ tags)</th>
<th>ᑕᐃᑯᑖᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥᒃ CDAJy/8c ᐅᓄᒃᑯᑦ (ᐃᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥᒃ CDAJy/8c ᐅᓄᒃᑯᑦ 500 ᐅᓄᒃᑯᑦ CDAJy/8c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>75 Closed-captioned (for hearing-impaired people)</td>
<td>ᖃᖓᓐᓂᒃ ᐳᖅᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᐊᓇᑦ ᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᐊᓇᑦ (ᐅᑉᐳᑦ ᐳᖅᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᐊᓇᑦ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 Credits in [language/s]</td>
<td>ᐅᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑎᖓᓂ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 Includes bibliography (list of books or resources consulted)</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᓕᖅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78 Includes bibliographical references (notes as well as a bibliography at the end)</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᓕᖅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79 Includes bibliographical references and Internet addresses</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᓕᖅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑭᕕᒃᑯᑦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 Includes bibliography and index</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᓕᖅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 Includes index</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᓕᖅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82 Includes indexes (if there is more than one)</td>
<td>ᐊᑐᓕᖅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 Also issued in English under title:</td>
<td>ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑎᖓᓂ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 (or) Also issued in Inuktitut under title:</td>
<td>ᐅᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑎᖓᓂ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 (or) Also issued in Inuinnaqtun under title:</td>
<td>ᐅᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑎᖓᓂ:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86 (or) Also issued in French under title:</td>
<td>ᐅᓄᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒻᒥᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑎᖓᓂ:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Some sample descriptive notes in Inuktitut**

We developed a list of the notes most commonly used, and as we catalogue, make lists of new phrases that we need to have translated in future.
How do we create records incorporating Inuit languages?

- We work on two principles outlined in the IFLA *Statement of international cataloguing principles*:
  - “Decisions to be made for bibliographic description and controlled forms of access should be made with the user in mind.”
  - “Descriptions and names should be based on the way an entity describes itself.”
How do we create records incorporating Inuit languages?

- Our records therefore reflect the language of the items being described.
  
  - Only materials that contain Inuktitut syllabics include syllabics in the corresponding catalogue entries.
  - For a single item with multilingual content, all languages are represented in a single record, in whatever script they appear.
  - We do not translate or transliterate information.
Under MARC 21, Appendix D for multiscript records, we have chosen to implement “Model B”: Simple Multiscript Records – “All data is contained in regular fields and script varies depending on the requirements of the data. Repeatability specifications of all fields should be followed.”

We use = for parallel languages in non-repeatable fields.
How do we create records incorporating Inuit languages?

- We often include multiple alternatives for various fields.

- Dialectical differences can result in variations of terms appearing in related works. For example, one might need to accommodate six variant terms for “annual report” in a serial title for one organization’s record.
The Inuktitut syllabary

It used to be a struggle to get Inuktitut on a keyboard or in software, but with Unicode and its expanding use in new fonts and systems, it is now much easier to type in syllabics and to have it appear properly on computer screens.
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- MARC tag by tag, this is how we create an original multiscript record:
  - We examine the item, checking for the number of languages.
  - We check the catalogue for similar items, or other consortium members’ catalogues, to see if any copy cataloguing can be done (e.g. for subsequent editions)
  - If not, we open a new workform.
Sample workform created for Inuktitut books

Some standard entries have been made in the workform to speed up the data input process; in some places, frequently encountered options are both entered (it’s easier to delete than type)
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- **008**: open it, indicate the date, check if the language code is correct (we use “mul” for items in an Inuit language and English and/or French)

- **041**: if there is more than one language, indicate it ($aeng$aiku$afre); if a translation, include $h$; if a summary, précis etc. in other languages, $b$

- **090**: local call number is entered as required.
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- **1XX**: Author main entry. In a multilingual record including English, we use the English
  - Authority files can be used to import authors
  - The equivalent name is entered in 7XX
- **240**: If a translation, we include a uniform title and indicate language of translation.
- **245**: Title and statement of responsibility is transcribed exactly as found on the item, with parallel titles used as required (can be up to four in many gov docs).
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- 246: Other titles: used to trace many language variants
  - 246 31 parallel title: enter any parallel titles from the title, repeated as necessary
  - 246 30 frequently a portion of the title needs to be traced; repeated as necessary for each language
  - 246 33 other title: Alternative translations of the title, e.g. in the case of serials, are entered here, repeated as required
  - 246 34 or 37 cover & running titles also added if a useful search point
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- 250 edition statement; add if required (e.g. 2nd, rev., etc.)

- 260 publication information: use = as necessary
Example: parallel publications

This GN strategy document was issued in 2 volumes in flip format, one English/Inuktitut and one Inuinnaqtun/French.
Sample MARC for a bilingual item

The original item is in English and Inuktitut; parallel and partial titles are both traced.
Sample MARC for a concurrent bilingual item

The original item is in English and Inuktitut; the parallel publication is in French and Inuinnaqtun; a uniform title is used; parallel and partial titles are both traced
Let’s walk through a multiscrypt record

- 300 Physical description: we start with the English description and add French and Inuktitut information as required, using =.
  - E.g. 205 p. ; ill., ports. ; 21 cm. = 205 ᐱᒐᖏᑦ : ᐱᑦᑎᕐᓂᖓᓕᒫᑦ, ᐱᑦᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᑖᓕᐃᑦ ᐱᔻ ᓄᑖᓕᐃᑦ ; 21 ᐱᖅᑦᖅᑦ ᓄᑖᓕᐃᑦ ᐱᔻ ᓄᑖᓕᐃᑦ.
  - Fortunately, Inuktitut uses Arabic numerals!
  - We include standard page & cm designations in Inuktitut in multilingual workforms, and add descriptors from our wordlist as necessary.
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- 310 Frequency is included if necessary for serial items (e.g. annual reports). Repeatable; thus
  - 310 Frequency: Annual
  - 310 ᑦᑦᑎ_TOKEN

- 490 series included as required, and repeated in each language; e.g. for Tabled Documents
  - Tabled document (NU)
  - Δ<Δ<<_TOKEN
  - Traced with parallel 830 field
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- We make extensive use of notes to provide information for all languages
- Notes are all repeated in each language in which the item is issued
- Our wordlist has an extensive selection of standard notes, e.g.:
  - 500 Cover title
  - 500 ᐱᖅᑦ ᐱᔨᖅᑦ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ...
  - 500 Cataloguing based on [year]
  - ᐱᖅᑦ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᒪᖴᖅᑐᖅ [...]

Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- 504 is used if appropriate, repeated
- 505 is used to list contents, in whatever languages appear, with = as necessary
- 500/546 is used to describe languages if more than one is involved:
  - 546 Text in English, Inuktitut and French
  - Texte en français, en inuktitut, et en anglais
- 500/546 is also used to track variant languages of issue for serials
A sampling of notes used in a bilingual record

We have translations available for all but one of the notes included in this record; we have added “caption title” to the list for our next language workshop (“cover title” has been translated)
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- 6XX: we use LCSH/RVM/Canadiana subject headings; repeated in both languages as necessary for items in English and French.

- We have no Inuktitut thesaurus yet; terminology is the purview of the Inuit Uqausinginnik Taiguusiliuqtiit (Inuit Language Authority), and it is still in early stages of development.
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- However, we can enter subjects for personal and organization names, conferences, and names of places as these are already established.

- We create cross-referenced subject authority records that include any language that has been used in the catalogue for that subject:
  - 650 English LCSH–CSH/French RVM
  - 600, 610, 611, 651 in up to all four languages
A placename subject heading in Inuktitut

We construct placename headings in the standard way for LCSH, using the Inuktitut name as found on the official map of Nunavut: ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᑦ)
Parallel subject headings where possible

For this item, we can construct parallel subject headings for the name of an act; the authoritative source for Nunavut act titles is the Department of Justice, Legislation Division. French subject headings can be added with RVM.
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- 7XX: we make extensive use of added author entries to provide access points for persons and organizations in all languages and scripts.

- These are usually entered at the time of entering the 1XX entry, to ensure all parallel parts of the statement of responsibility are included.
Two entities, four name entries

A protocol agreement between the Government of Nunavut and the Inuit organization responsible for implementing the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement has a title main entry. So both entities are traced in 710, using both English and Inuktitut forms of their names. A search for any one will find the document. If the document was in more languages, appropriate name entries would be added.
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- 740 is used to trace other language editions of the same title, if the library holds that edition. Usually corresponds with a 500 note:
  - 500: Also issued in Inuktitut under title: ᓄᓇᕗᑦ.
  - 740: ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
  - 500: ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑎᖓᓂ: Nunavut.
  - 740: Nunavut

- 830 is used to trace series, repeated as required for each language version
This title is also issued in Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun

The record is for the English version. The 500 notes appear in the OPAC. The 740 fields permit tracing the title in the other languages.
Let’s walk through a multiscript record

- And finally, the end: 856 for any electronic links for the items.

- The Legislative Library is developing an electronic government documents repository; most documents are in separate language versions, so the URLs indicate which link goes to which language:
  - $zh$English text:
  - $zh$ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ:
Additional Examples

- The following slides provide some additional illustrations of various types of publications encountered in our multilingual cataloguing
A bilingual publication

This book is issued in English and Inuktitut by an independent publisher, documenting traditional plant knowledge.
Bilingual text, English publication information

The bibliographic record has much of the content in English because the publication information has not been translated.
The content of the book, however, is all bilingual.
The OPAC record for the title looks like this

Parallel title; authors in both scripts, notes about language. Publication information in English only
Parallel Editions

This series, published by Nunavut Arctic College, documents oral histories taken down by students and grouped by theme.
Nutaraq: Recollections of the Past

Can you tell us your name?

Nutaraq: My name is Kuniusi Nutaraq. The name Cornelius is on my baptismal records, but I am usually referred to as Nutaraq. I answer to Nutaraq.

Where did you get the name Cornelius from?

Nutaraq: When I was baptised, the missionary asked my parents what name they wanted to give me. They answered, "Kuniusi."

Did your parents name you Nutaraq first and then the missionary gave you the name Cornelius?

Nutaraq: Cornelius is what is on my baptismal record.

Were you named Nutaraq after someone who had died?

Nutaraq: My adopted father was Noah Killagik who once had a son named Nutaraq. In the year his son died, I was named Nutaraq after him. I ended up being adopted even though I was not his son.

Parallel editions
Each language edition is a separate entity
Cross-referenced titles

If one searches in either language for the title of this volume, both versions will appear in the search result.
The English title has an English record

The Inuktitut edition is traced in the 740 field
The Inuktitut title has an Inuktitut record

The English is traced in the 240 field
What are the biggest descriptive challenges?

- Variant titles are a problem, especially in serials. Consider the following possible translations of “annual report”:
  - ققوجُ يُ (arragumut unikkat)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arraagumut unikkaat)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arraagumut unikkaaliaq)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arragutamaqsiutit unikkausit)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arraagutaamaqsiut unikkaaq)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arragulimamut unikkangu)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arragutamut YYYY-mut unikkangit)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arragulimamut unikkanga)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arragutamaqsiuti unikkaq)
  - ققوجُ يُ (arragutamaqsiummut unikkanga)
Likewise, variant organization names can cause difficulty.
  ◦ We follow the same principles for establishing the first entry in the bibliographic record
  ◦ Then track all variants in a name authority record.

For additional records under the organization name:
  ◦ we reproduce the statement of responsibility as written
  ◦ use the established authority record for the organization entry, and
  ◦ trace the variant in the authority record.
What are the biggest descriptive challenges?

- Keeping track of language variations in serials can also be a major headache.

- The following record captures many of these issues and how we’ve solved them to date. The MARC record is congested, but the OPAC is reasonably helpful to patrons and the variants can be followed and traced.
What are the biggest descriptive challenges?

- The report is from the Office of the Fire Marshal for Nunavut:
The brief item record looks like this

The patron’s first record view from the search
The full OPAC record looks like this

The patron’s full record view takes two screens to capture
The full OPAC record looks like this 2

The patron can see that the item has been issued in varying languages over the years.
The MARC record looks like this

Parallel and variant titles traced, but not seen by the patron; will be found if searched.
The MARC record looks like this

Title variations and variant language editions noted
The MARC record looks like this.

Subject headings in French have been added because some years are issued in French; the organization name is traced in all four languages (the 110 is in English).
A patron search for author will bring up related items

Although the name of the organization may not appear identically on all the items associated with the name, they are all brought up together in the search results, for patron convenience.
The authority record for Inuktitut looks like this

Authority records can only be accessed in the client at present, not the online OPAC. This record traces all the variants found for the name of the Office of the Fire Marshal and cross-references the correct form in other languages.
Why do we need authority records?

- Cross-referencing languages assists both multilingual and unilingual clients
- Collocating variant spellings and transliterations simplifies the search process
- Established authorities speed up all subsequent cataloguing
We’re looking for publications by the Dept. of Health

The catalogue shows us it is the Nunavut Department of Health and Social Services. The plus sign indicates there are cross-references.
These are the cross-referenced titles

It is evident that the holdings are not identical in all languages, but we can get a quick idea of what is available in various languages. If we read Inuktitut, we can click on the syllabic entry to find all items published in Inuktitut by the Department. Likewise for Inuinnaqtun or French.
This respected Inuit elder spells her name only one way in syllabics, but it has been transliterated several ways in English. The authoritative form was established by consulting her family—this is how her name is spelled on her Order of Canada citation and passport.
Variants in English transliteration

If the patron searches for one of the alternate English spellings, they will find a cross-reference to the correct form of the name.
Variants in Inuktitut transliteration

The first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had his name appear in a number of variant Inuktitut transliterations. The authority was established in accordance with the Nunavut *Hansard.*
How does all of this help our clients?

Following are some examples of how the various MARC entries show up in the online OPAC for our users.
Keyword search in the OPAC

This is the main search screen for the Nunavut Libraries Online web OPAC:

http://www.nunavutlibcat.nu.ca/
Search results for keyword aanniarniq

A search for the term aanniarniq (loosely, “health”) brings up similar results for three of the catalogues.
Keyword search result in the NPLS catalogue

Two titles are brought up, the Inuktitut and English versions of the same title (cross-referencing at work). The English version is catalogued in English; the Inuktitut version is described in Inuktitut, although with English subject headings.
Same search result for the Legislative Library

Different OPAC presentation (single campus library) but same bibliographic description; added Inuktitut subject heading for *Inuit qaujimajatuqangit* (Inuit traditional knowledge), an established Government of Nunavut term.
Another search produced non-identical results

A keyword search for the term ᕿᑯᒋᔅ ᐃᓄᑦᑎᓐᓂ (nunattinni—"on the land") brings up varying results in 3 catalogues
NAC catalogue contains an additional title

The term appears in the middle of an additional title held by the College.
What happens if we don’t use syllabics?

This title, in Inuktitut syllabics only, was published by the Iqaluit Rotary Club in 2000; it was added to library catalogues with no syllabic capacity at that time.
A syllabic search is only partially successful

A search for the term ᓄᑕᕋᐅᑉ (nutaraup—of children) only gives results for the College catalogue—even though we know this book is in the public and legislative library catalogues.
The College has done Inuktitut “recon” for this title

The third record is the one we are searching for. How do we find out if the public library system has the title?
Transliterating doesn’t help much

In the past (1990s), NPLS did do some transliteration for Inuktitut items—but not consistently. A search for *nutaraup* does not find the correct title. Additionally, many people have difficulty transliterating Inuktitut into roman orthography correctly.
A search for the translated title doesn’t help much

If one can figure out that the title in question means “Child development” that search term still doesn’t help; too many results in all catalogues.
“Teen pregnancy series” narrows the scope

Examining the book reveals in English that it is part of the Teen Pregnancy series from Rotary (there is a little bit of English text explaining the project); that narrows the search down—but still leaves one with several titles to figure out.
Inuktitut “recon” is still needed

- This example shows why the Legislative and College libraries have been working on Inuktitut “recon” for records created before the current standards were established.

- NPLS is also starting to add records for new items in Inuktitut, and convert some older records from transliterated or translated titles to syllabic ones.
What other challenges do we still face?

- Our terminology list needs to be completed in Inuinnaqtun
- We need an Inuktitut thesaurus for topical subject headings; we are waiting for developments in this field from the Inuit language authority
- We need to have our OPAC and client interfaces translated into Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun (they come available in French)
- We need professionally trained cataloguers fluent in Inuktitut
- Occasionally we find burps in features of our ILS that have not been tweaked to accommodate Unicode syllabics yet
- Until LAC updates its catalogue to accommodate Unicode, we cannot submit our records to AMICUS
For more information:

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- Nunavut Public Library Services
  - Ron Knowling, Manager, rknowling@gov.nu.ca
- Nunavut Court of Justice Law Library
  - Jenny Thornhill, Court Librarian, courtlibrary@gov.nu.ca
References

- Some key references; detailed references can be supplied.
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