Romanization in North American Libraries: History, Challenges, and Opportunities

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INTRODUCTION

Romanization is a widespread practice in North American libraries for integrating non-Latin materials into cataloging systems. However, technological advancements have fundamentally transformed the information landscape, raising critical questions about the continued relevance and effectiveness of romanization.

This study:

- Adopts a user-centered perspective;
- Examines the historical development and current challenges of Chinese romanization; and
- Investigates opportunities for improving the discovery of non-Latin materials.

It critically reflects on:

- What's the core mission of library catalogs?
- Whether and how romanization still fulfills this core mission?

Late 19th Century

- ➤ Libraries in Europe and the United States began standardizing cataloging practices.
- Antonio Panizzi's 1841 Rules for the Compilation of the Catalogue laid the foundation for modern cataloging.
- Romanization practically became an essential method for filing purposes in alphabetical catalogs.

Early 20th Century

Late 20th

Century

- Early experimental efforts of cataloging Chinese materials (Figure 1&2).
- > Standardizing the cataloging of Chinese materials.
- Manual of Romanization, Capitalization, Punctuation and Word Division for Chinese, Japanese, and Korean was published in 1959.
- The *Manual* mandated the use of the Wade-Giles system of romanization.



- > The Library of Congress considered adopting the Pinyin system as early as 1977.
- ➤ The Library of Congress announced its decision to convert to Pinyin in 1997.
- ➤ Between 2000 and 2001, North American libraries converted tens of millions of records from Wade-Giles to Pinyin.

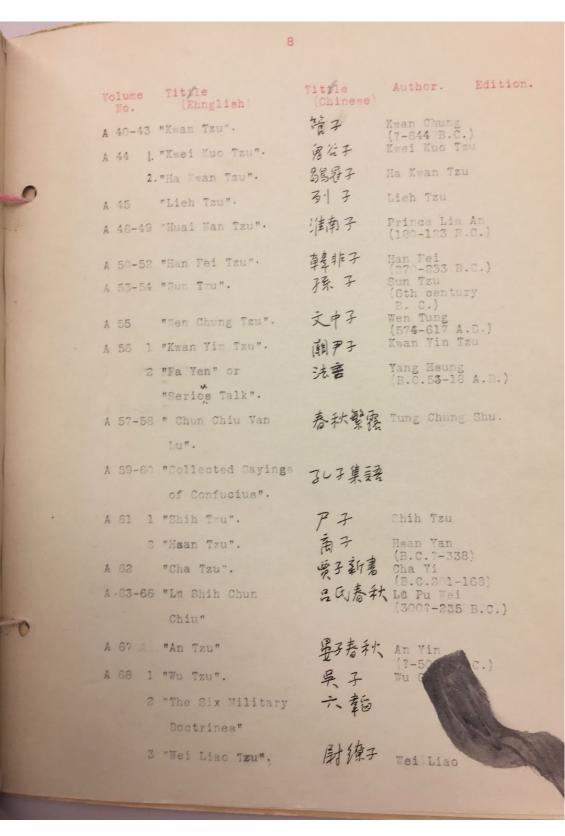


Figure 1. Hu Shih, List of Books Presented to Cornell University Library by Chinese Students, Dec. 28, 1911

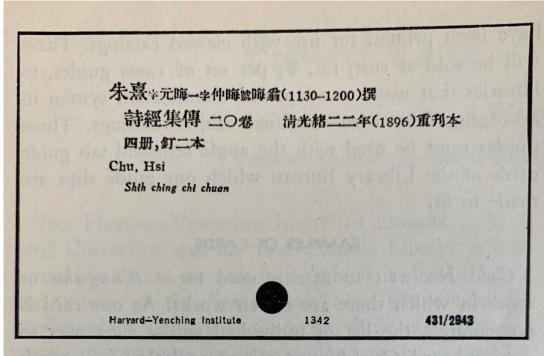


Figure 2. Card catalog of Chinese materials from Harvard-Yenching Library in the early 20th century



HISTORY

Linguistic Challenges

- Character-based system: Each character = logograph + sound + meaning
- Homophones: Many characters share the same sound
- No word spacing: No visual word boundaries in Chinese text
- Romanization is sound-only:
 Removes visual and semantic cues
- When romanized, visual cues are lost, making it hard to identify meaning.

Operational and Technical Challenges

- Romanization schemes are often **modified** to meet cataloging standards and technical constraints.
- These adjustments can potentially cause distortion or obscure information.
- The complex romanization systems require training and deliberate study of rules and conventions, increasing the risk of inconsistencies and human errors.



Figure 3. Screenshot of a catalog record illustrating the difficulty of identifying the title without original script



Figure 4. Screenshot of catalog records reflecting inconsistencies in the application of romanization guidelines



Figure 5. Screenshot of a catalog record showing incorrect romanization of an artist's name in the title



What are the new possibilities for improving the discovery of non-Latin materials in library catalogs?



