

How to access literature via the online catalogue OPAC

There are different ways:

Go to the homepage of the library: www.sub.uni-goettingen.de

One of the easiest ways is by inserting keywords into the [search slot of our homepage](#). These keywords are mainly in German. If you insert “Sinkiang” or “Xinjiang” you will get a rich selection of literature on Sinkiang. Likewise you can use keywords as “Sibo, Uiguren, Muqam, Kleidung (garment), Musik, Dunhuang, Islam, Seidenstraße (Silkroad)” etc. You can use two or more keywords at a time, to narrow down the search. If you use “Sinkiang Kasachen” you will get literature on the Kazakhs of Sinkiang. If you type “Dunganen” you get literature on the Hui or Dungans within and outside China. “Islam China” might also be a useful combination.

Keywords have been used in cataloguing especially during the last 20 years or so, but they become sparse for older titles.

You can also look for books in certain languages. The search key for language is either spr or lng. Search key lng does not always work, or only if you selected English as the language of the homepage, so please use spr followed by the language code, e.g. “spr uig” for Uighur books. You can combine search keys. The search key for country is lcd. Add the country-code, e.g. “lcd XB-CN” for titles from mainland China. If you combine: “spr kaz and lcd XB-CN” you get all books from China in the Kazakh language.

You will **find these special search** keys by going onto the homepage, click onto “English” or British flag, click into the search slot, click onto first option GUK. Click onto Help and then onto Special searchkeys. Unfortunately the English version of this page is not complete. Please click onto German, scroll down to point 5 and 6 (4) for lists of these codes. If you arrived at Point 5 or 6 click onto “neue” in the first sentence to get the new language and country codes.

As for older books these codes were not always used. Hence it may be necessary to search for the **place of publication**, code “vlo” or “ver”. For example “Urumchi” or “Urumqi” etc. resulting in : “vlo urumchi or urumqi or Ürümçi or Wulumuqi or Wu lu mu qi“ . There may be many ways to spell one placename! Chinese names are now given syllable by syllable separated by blanks, but they used to be written as one word until a few years ago. Again you can combine the

place name with a language based search, e.g. „(vlo Qäšqär or Ka-shi or Ka shi) and spr uig“, when looking for Uighur literature from Kashgar. Again you can use a combination of keywords “sw” and language “spr”, e.g. “sw Schulbuch and spr uig” for schoolbooks in the Uighur language.

Sometimes German codes like spr instead of English lng don't work. So if you have clicked onto the English flag, try lng uig etc. The quotation marks sometimes don't work with language search. So try the backslash instead, i.e. spr\ kor for Korean books. The computer nerds in the background like to change the programmes now and then without telling anyone. Don't despair. Ask me and I will try to sort out any problems.

Please keep in mind, that in case of **multiple search words combined** by “or”, if followed by a further searchkey(s) added with “and”, the first complex has to be put in brackets!

You can also **limit your search** by looking for literature published before or after a certain date. Use code “jhr” and the symbols “<” or “>” followed by a date. Thus “(vlo Seoul or Soul) and jhr <2000” will get you about 20.000 titles of books published in Seoul before the year 2000.

It tends to be the **easiest way** to use the search slot on the homepage of the SUB. If you use the search slot of the GUK, please make sure that the search category is set on “[ALL] all words” or the appropriate search category.

Often it is best to search for a specific title using an internet search engine to gain the ISBN or ISSN. This number can be copied and pasted into the search slot of the GUK (search category : [NUM] any number) or the SUB homepage. This way you avoid possible problems with changing transcription systems.

Chinese, Korean, Mongolian original scripts are increasingly used for cataloguing. At the moment, you can't see the original script using the GUK. If you click into the slot on the homepage of the SUB, select second catalogue. This GBV Union Catalogue will also show the holdings of other libraries in Northern Germany and it can display Chinese and other foreign scripts, though there are still some problems with the Uiguro-Mongolian script.

The GUK also offers the possibility of a **systematic search via the GOK** (Goettingen online classification), used for titles since 1994. So please click onto Systematic Search. Unfortunately parts of the following pages are not available in English. Choose “Philologien” for language based search. Then Ural-Altai

philology > Altaic languages > Turkic languages > Eastern Turkic languages etc. If you then selected a certain language like Uighur you can further narrow down your search by the number that follows the GOK language code JPC. Thus 636 stands for novel, 632 for poetry etc. Numbers beginning with 4xx are for books that contain works by more than one author.

If you feel **comfortable with the German language**, you may find the following side very helpful: <http://www.eromm.org/project/doku.php?id=sacher:gok> Here the GOK is organized in a more user friendly way. Click on Ethnologie and then on QMA. Scroll down to Mittel- und Nordasien (Middle and Northasia), to find the titles about the ethnology of the peoples of Middle- and Northern Asia. QMI is for Turkey.

History of the Middle Asian republics is under PUJ, the Osman Empire under PU 240 ff, and the history of Turkey under PSB.

The section for Centralasian and East Asian history is not displayed properly at the SUB homepage. Please use the [www.eromm...](http://www.eromm.org) link.

The following **page by Stephan Heupst**, who works at the SUB Goettingen for Eastasian literature, offers several useful links and converters for East- and Centralasian languages. It is only available in German.

<http://laotouzi.wordpress.com/>