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Critical Issues in Cataloging and Classifying Arabic Books: a case study BY Abdrahman Atanda MOUSTAPHA (CLN, NLA) & Raihanat AHMAD (ALA)

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Critical Issues in Cataloguing and Classifying Arabic Books: A Case Study

Abstract

Cataloguing of Arabic materials in the library has posed great challenges for librarians especially the cataloguers who define the access factors to facilitate easy retrieval. The main hassle in cataloging Arabic books is identifying the part of a set of nouns and adjectives for the main entry selection. Usually, in an Arabic name, the name of his father or ancestors may be included with some adjective or one which suggests the area of birth. Cataloguers also face different issues with cataloging Arabic books in terms of the duration of the writer's name, the reversal of the call, the authors with different names, and the pronunciation of the names except, cataloguers may additionally face a hassle with e-book titles, prolonged titles, one-of-a-kind titles for the identical article, titles that don't represent the content material, and literary titles are not unusual problems in cataloging Arabic books. These challenges are to be addressed to make certain the uniformity and credibility of information in cataloging Arabic books. In reality, this paper intends to discuss and share the troubles of cataloging Arabic non-public names and titles of Arabic books as confronted via the cataloguers of the Kwara State University library. We wish that this effort will contribute to developing tips and requirements designed for Kwara State University Library, Nigeria, and to enhance the change of Islamic Statistics and Information within the Islamic globe.

Keywords: Arabic books, Arabic private names, Arabic text, Cataloging, phonetics

Introduction

The emergence of educational culture in Nigeria as a country is growing year after year. As said in our countrywide training philosophy, schooling is designed to provide informed and capable Nigerians. Therefore, the authorities are actively promoting diverse kinds of schooling programs among Nigerians. At gift, several instructional establishments had been established to ensure Nigeria is the center of records and knowledge.

Due to the development of educational culture in Nigeria, many libraries are trying to increase the size of their collections. Groups consist of different formats and languages. This also includes Kwara state university for many years. Kwara state university pinnacle management encourages its library to increase its collections to make certain the fulfillment of the university mission. Kwara state university assignment is to be a leading, interdisciplinary research university that empowers future expertise and permits to decrease thousands and thousands to convert their social and financial nicely-being. This suggests that Kwara state university is keen to be a hub for generating pleasant skills in keeping with Nigerian's schooling policy. Kwara state university library incorporates a large series of over 1000 titles in numerous codecs and languages.

Concerning the improvement of collections within the Kwara state university library, collections of Arab books had been increasing for the reason that the ten years for certain reasons. The main reason for the increase in Arabic collections was mainly for consumption by the staffs and students offering its related course and also its high demand by researchers. To date, there are two thousand five hundred and sixty seven, (2,567) titles and (3,134) volumes of Arabic books within the library collection. Several universities in Nigeria offer Islamic publications and Arabic language courses, now not the exception of the Kwara state university, Nigeria. The Islamic Course has been provided at Kwara state university because 2009 until date educational session at the Faculty of Humanities. Therefore, Arabic books have become the primary references for this cycle. Arabic books are not simplest for students reading Islamic publications, but many Arabic books are related to different fields of information. The increasing enrolment of students with a certificate of expertise of the Arabic language from various faculties and who desire to obtain excessive information of Arabic and Islamic have look at has to turn out

to be a motive for the boom in the number of Arabic books within the Kwara state university library, Nigeria.

Besides, the Kwara state university library encourages students to reap statistics and expertise related to their research from any sources either in English or different languages. Thus, Arabic books have grown to be a critical resource for college students in many fields.

Cataloging is part of the method to make certain that users can retrieve material through the Online Public Access Catalogue (OPAC). When there are new acquisitions of Arabic books to be added to the library collections, the cataloguer will catalog them under conventional regulations consisting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules 2002 (AACR2) and the Library of Congress Subjects Scheme (LCSS). However, there are many problems that a cataloguer faces due to the distinction in language and texts inside the fashionable grammar. In reality, the Standard Grammar makes a specialty of Roman writing extra than other texts which include Arabic writing. Thus, the cataloguer faces a few issues in the course of the cataloging system and it is tough to determine a few get admissions to factors which include author, name, issue name, and phone range. So far, there is no set well known for cataloging Arabic books. However, AACR2 offers a few pointers for cataloging Arabic books, especially tips for cataloging Arabic names. Hence, the cataloguers within the Kwara State University should dare to stand the factors of worry in cataloging Arabic books.

Literature Review

Khurshid (2002) shared his experience handling Arabic texts whilst he became Head of the Cataloguing Operations Department at the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals Library. Reports show that Arab cataloguers lag behind the non-Arab cataloguers in terms of working outcomes and productivity. Arab cataloguers faced several issues (as stated utilizing Arab cataloguers), such as lack of schooling, absence of cataloging tools, and lack of publishing standards. Other investigations have located that cataloging Arabic texts has its distinctiveness over English texts which include the absence of a number one source of statistics, lacking e-book date, and the period the effect is blended with the issuance, the problems in defining the shape of Arabic names for people and organizations, the dearth of trendy Arabic difficulty titles, the negative coverage of Islamic and Arabic literature in Western category systems, the restricted

coordination of MARC in coping with the requirements of Arabic language text materials, and a decrease degree of cataloging education and training.

Concerning descriptive cataloging, although the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) was advanced to control the description of all texts, it offers with the fabric of the Roman text more. The AACR's insufficient coverage of non-Roman texts brought on libraries to deviate from the guidelines or supplement them with local regulations. Finding fingerprint facts is commonplace trouble among Arab cataloguers, particularly in coping with old books. It takes time for cataloguers to find the writer's data because the information cannot in reality be found on the identical web page, so cataloguers want to browse somewhere else in the eBook. Confusing publishing date brings any other headache to cataloguers; a few books don't have any records in any respect, whilst others placed dates in a few surprising locations, like the again of the e-book. Inconsistency in using date formatting is another problem due to the fact some publications use the Gregorian calendar; others use Islamic dates and some use date formats. Arabic books generally use the word "version" as a declaration launch. However, cataloguers regularly deceive the term and treat impressions as releases. The form of Arabic nouns is every other problem because nouns include many factors:

"ism" (first name), "Nasab" (father's call, a compound noun which includes a son/bin (son) or daughter (daughter) component observed through the daddy's name), "Nasab" (denotes tribe, geographic, non-secular and sectarian origins or loyalty), "Cosmic" (describing the connection the usage of phrases including father or mother), "surname" (a surname indicating a private feature or disorder) and others. Hence, defining the entered detail for the author is not an easy challenge. AACR2 proposes in Rule 22.22B1 to enter a call inclusive of some of the factors or a set of elements with the name with the aid of which the person is first-rate regarded. The list of trusted names on traces should be compiled with the Library of Congress (LC) Name Authority and used continually.

Zuwiyya (2007) stated that the main trouble in cataloging Arabic materials is identifying a part of the institution of names and titles as the main access. For centuries, Arabs appeared to satisfaction themselves on being recognized specifically as the sons in their fathers (son) or fathers of their sons (father). Hence, cataloging Arabic articles should be approached consequently even for skilled cataloguers.

Plettner (2003) emphasized the significance of a commonplace international reference file for colloquial Arabic names. There is likewise a want to allow entry into the international clearinghouse of multilingual facts from national companies and a devoted download for the chosen area. Emphasized the significance of having an international shared call authority file for vernacular Arabic names. There is also a want to allow input of legal headings into a worldwide clearinghouse of multi-lingual information from national businesses and customized downloading of the selected field.

Historically, there were attempts to encode each of the Latin and Arabic alphabets on the authority card, as the first binary-text call powers were dispensed between 1902 and 1997 utilizing the Library of Congress (LC). The authored authority card used the letter LC alongside the licensed nearby copy of the addresses and their references. The appearance of bibliographic catalogs on the internet makes it smooth for customers to look for library materials. However, the device encoded the use of Latin characters because when ASCII become the simplest individual set to be had, there has been no choice however to apply Latin characters in digital records. Using the authentic search script might result in one valid name deal with instead of much misleading traffic, together with technological advances in computing, leading to the improvement of non-Roman scripts to be used inside the on-line catalog through the Eighties.

There are bibliographic utilities that help Arabic texts. For example, the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN) has the potential to encode Arabic text. It incorporates more than a hundred, 000 bibliographic statistics of non-Roman texts. However, the Romanization document remains. Another example is the Online Computer Library Centre (OCLC). Their World Cat database carries over 35,311 bibliographic information of Arabic text, but the authority records use Romanian transliteration. To apply these utilities (RLIN or OCLC), Arab cataloguers need to refer to the Arabic cataloging manuals requested via them.

There are several libraries in the Arab international that report all their cataloging in Arabic with no audio translation. However, because lots of those databases do no longer use MARC codecs, which make it viable to proportion with other authority databases, they cannot share information with OCLC or RLIN. Thus, there's truly a need to proportion the experiences that may be gained from the packages of the names authority record the usage of non-Roman scripts in other areas of the sector. There had been discussions about a way to allow the

incorporation of non-Roman unique text into the authority file shape, implement this functionality in a standardized manner, and were adopted via all libraries.

The examination through Kaba (2002) analyzed bilingual authority files within the IIUM library. He also investigated the perception of cataloguers and end-customers on bilingual authority files. Respondents felt that the usage of bilingual authority files became useful in making the library simpler to apply. Cataloguers have explained the connection between offering a bilingual device and consumer pleasure, wherein users are given the option to apply either Arabic or English to locate library materials as the library consists of materials in each language. Besides, the use of the bilingual gadget in the OPAC is kind of recognizing for the users in addition to the substances.

Arabic materials cataloguers use the subsequent cataloging tools alongside AACR2 and LCSH: ALA-LC Romanization Table, Maxwell's Handbook for AACR2r, and Notes inside the Catalogue Register, Free-Floating Subdivisions, and Local Expansion of Islamic Law for the LCC Scheme, Local Expansion for Guidance Philology, and Literature - Language Arabic, and the moderate nearby growth of the Qur'an in the BP category of LCC.

In the KWASU library, the cataloguer provides titles for Arabic names if the item initially written in Arabic includes Arabic materials in an English model. Roman letter transliteration is also supplied for personal and institution names of Arabic materials, accordingly, users can retrieve the materials the usage of transliteration in preference to Arabic or English. However, fabric at first written in English is given an English title most effective, and consequently may be retrieved the usage of simplest English. These movements are taken keeping in mind the KWASU cataloguers which consist of those who have an interest in Arabic substances best, and people interested in both Arabic and English.

Vasse (2000) discussed troubles of information retrieval in Arab libraries with regards to bilingual (Arabic / English) and copy (Arabic / Latin) catalogs. During the era of card catalogs, each Arab library kept separate records; One for Arabic calligraphy and the opposite for Latin script. Many different sports had been separated because it turned into now not viable to overlap between Arabic and Latin characters, consisting of call catalogs, titles, subject title, classification, or even fabric region. Moreover, a few libraries have segregated reference. The

reunification did now not arise regardless of the emergence of the Arabic / Latin script library systems someplace within the Nineteen Eighties due to the need for good-sized education in transliteration, and the records needed to be cautiously edited to match Arab customers. Therefore, users nevertheless want to go looking two times in the OPAC for the whole writer's posted works in each text and to search for all titles in a single topic. Moreover, maximum Arabic libraries provide the minimum quantity of geo-references on their OPAC.

Ali Houissa (1991) discusses the issue of the contradiction in Arabic names in bibliographic facts. The cataloguers' wishes to recognize the way to decide valid name practices based totally on countrywide or even neighborhood usage. Most of the failed searches are resulting from numerous spellings used as input. Therefore, the real strategy for fixing the hassle of Arabic names is to deal with private names that belong to diverse origins under a particular set of guidelines. Standardization is crucial in Arabic nouns even as keeping in mind the numerous ethnic, linguistic, and neighborhood applications within the noun shape.

Jajko (1993) tested the problems encountered by cataloguers of Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and other related languages. Cataloguers face special kinds of issues in particular in identifying to go into a valid name, so all personnel which include library managers, the pinnacle of technical offerings, and other cataloguers need to recognize the scenario. Unfortunately, there's no user manual to cataloging the Middle East presently, apart from currently individuals of the Middle East Librarians Association and the Library of Congress who've started to don't forget publishing a listing.

Alarming Issues in Cataloging Arabic Books

There are two kinds of Arabic book authors: classical authors, who have been active in writing before the twentieth century, and authors who lived at some stage in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and are considered contemporary authors. Usually, classical authors comprises most of poetries that include many elements and are tough to catalog, whereas contemporary authors handiest have some easy and smooth-to-catalog elements. According to Khairy (2006), it became hard to categorize the authorities manipulate over the Arabic language Personal names because of unique reference resources and methodologies used to license Old Arabic names, which ultimately resulted in the use of different versions of the identical name in

every catalog. He defined that the authorities manipulate over the names of Arab characters turned into essential to differentiate among the elements in names. Elements of Arabic nouns are patriarchal (a compound with ibn), ism (precise noun), al-laqab (a descriptive adjective), kunya (typically combined with the daddy of the primary word), al-Khattab (honorific noun), and number (the precise adjective finishing in I, indicates the beginning or accommodation, or different adverbs), and takhallus (a pseudonym). The trouble with licensing is selecting which element of the Arabic call must be considered inside the access element. According to AACR2R (rule 22.22B1), the choice of input detail should be standardized and based totally on the name through which the character is acknowledged and identified from reference resources (American Library Association, 2005). When the name gadgets are determined, the maximum popular detail or group of elements is located first. After that, the other elements are given after order: speech, cosmic, call, father's name, another call. However, there may be still a lack of consistency in making use of the rule of thumb in various situations in the cataloging international. In trendy, KWASU library constantly talks to the Library of Congress Online Catalogue and OCLC OPAC in identifying the authors' access object.

Regarding the authors, there are numerous troubles related to them, as follows:

Authors with different names

Some Arab authors have lengthy names. Hence, the variations in registering the call in each on-line catalog may additionally represent a barrier to cooperation within the catalog and the authority report. The great practice in the KWASU library is to pick a standardized access detail primarily based on the call through which the man or woman is most usually recognized in step with the name that looks most usually in reference sources which include the Library of Congress Authority (LCA). For example, it's far written in the title Page inclusive of Shihab al-Din Abi al-Fadl Ahmed bin Ali bin Muhammad Ali al-Asqalani There is al-Masry, the well-known Sayyafi bin Hajar. As for the entry detail, Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani and Ahmad Bin Ali write as regards LCA even though it is indicated on this identify the page that the most well-known element is best Ibn Hajar. This access detail is an aggregate of a paternal name or surname. In other phrases, this mixture is the maximum famous component of an extended writer's name.

Authority Records

Some authors have specific names, specifically classical Arabic names. However, in the case of well-known authors inside the West, or authors who have properly-set up names in sure versions or Romanization, this form of the call is selected, as an instance, Avicenna via Avicenna and Averroes. Other authors acknowledged to the West with positive Arabic names are entered under these names even though they're now not their actual names, for example, Al-Ghazali through Abu Hamid Muhammad bin Ahmad al-Ghazali, Nasser and Jamal Abd through Jamal Nasser (Al-Zawiya, 2007). These authors with distinctive names need to be handled hence ensuring the uniformity and unity of the call to keep away from the consumer/shelf catalog failing to discover the works of the identical old Arab authors if their works aren't grouped beneath certain precise entries. KWASU library follows the above exercise however go-reference isn't always yet accomplished within the integrated library device. Currently, customers ought to seek the entire form of the names and additionally the exceptional regarded element of the name for you to search all works of this author.

Pronunciation of names

The trouble of saying names is due to the cataloguer who does no longer know Arabic. Most Arabic books do no longer provide proper punctuation, which ends up in pronunciation confusion. For example, the phrase may be reported in Qaradawi or Qaradawi. When we check with LCA, the authorities manipulate over that call is recorded inside the call of Al-Qaradawi. In KWASU, the incorporated library system does no longer aid Arabic script, so the Romanization system is vital. For this reason, the cataloguer must have the potential to determine the proper pronunciation of Arabic names. To resolve this hassle, the KWASU cataloguer will test the LCA for the authority of the call and simplest observe the entry detail for that name. If the writer's name isn't located within the LCA, the cataloguer will talk over with different universities "OPAC or create a new authority name.

Many authors and translations

What distinguishes Arabic books is the presence of various books or titles written through comparable or different authors which are grouped into one eBook. Usually, at the name web page, the period wa-yalihi (observed through), wa-ma'ahu (with), wa-bi-akhirihi (give up

with), or wa-bi-hamishihi (footnote to the e-book) is used to focus on the presence of some other identify in equal ebook. These situations differentiate between major entry and further entry for authors and titles. For example, The Book of Al-Asbah fi Al-Tamayouz Al-Sahaba, Taif Shihab Al-Din Abi Al-Fadl Ahmed Bin Ali Bin Muhammad Ali Al-Asqalani thawma al-Masri, the well-known Sayyafist Ibn Hajar and al-Hamish, The Book of al-Misbah fi Names of Companions Taif Abi Omar Yusuf bin Abdullah bin Muhammad bin Abd - Barr bin Asim al-Nimri al-Qurtubi al-Maliki. In this case, all the writer, name, and subheadings are entered beneath the name statement (tag 245) and the second identifies and writers are located inside the non-public name of the brought entry (tag seven-hundred). The entry in tag 700 has to be the book of independence within the names of companions. This practice follows the AACR2R rules.

Cutter hassle

In the slicing system procedure, the KWASU library uses Online Cataloguing Calculator by way of Kyle Banerjee's two-layout writer's table. For Arabic private names, the item Al- isn't deleted from the access element due to the fact it is considered a part of the call, and it's miles inappropriate to go away the item outdoor. For instance, Jalal al-Din al-Suyuti's name, the entry detail al-Suyuti, Jalal al-Din. The letter .S89 has been cut in the region of Al- for the Suyuti. KWASU library makes use of Cutter Sanborn and does no longer make bigger any preparation. Local exercise does no longer cut out the primary Arabic names beginning with Abi, Muhammad, Ibn, Abed, and Sikh, however, we do reduce out the second one component of the call. For example, Ibn Taymiyyah turned into reducing as .T38, no longer .I26.

Difficulty figuring out the genuine writer

In some instances, it's far difficult to decide the real writer because of the distinctive terminology used on the identical page. Unlike English books that normally point out the writer, editor, and translator, Arabic books have much extra than that inclusive of tahqiq (investigation), ta'liq (annotation), syrah (complaint), talkhis (summary), takhrij (excerpt/interpretation), and tashih (True), and lots of others. At times, the cataloguer may be careworn through the lead creator and co-author. Those who recognize Arabic recognize that none of those terms talk to the author. But cataloguers who do not have a foundation within the Arabic language he's going to locate it tough to apprehend the writer of the e-book. However, they could check with the

Library of Congress Online (LC) catalog or dictionary to define each term. Usually, the terms Ta'lif andli denote the principal writer and the rest is entered under the introduced writer.

There are also troubles concerning the name of Arabic books, particularly:

Several titles in individual books

Cataloging Arabic books is harder in comparison to English books, as cataloguers need to search in detail and in distinct elements of books to keep away from misrepresentation of the e book's name. The cover page is as vital as the title web page due to the fact the info provided is very useful in figuring out an appropriate name. Sometimes a name web page offers an excessive amount of data which creates confusion as to what to put as a title for a book mainly while there are or extra titles in one unique e-book. For instance, the title is written in an e-book called Anwar al-Tanzl and the secrets and techniques of interpretation known as the oval interpretation. There is ambiguity as to whether or no longer the main identity is Anwar al-Tanzil and Asrar al-Ta`wil or al-Tafsir al-Bayd any other example is Tafsir al-Tabari, the designer Jami al-Bayan inside the interpretation of the Qur'an. As is the case inside the libraries of the Union of the Capital, the cataloguers normally put the title web page as the title assertion and add the second title, The Oval Interpretation, and Jami al-Bayan within the interpretation of the Qur'an in the one-of-a-kind form of the name. (Tag 246). This will help customers with the retrieval method because if they search by way of using one of the addresses, they could get the ebook without problems.

Verbose identify

Some Arabic books have lengthy titles that encompass translations, a summary, and an abstract of the books. If there is confusion in choosing the primary name, the cataloguers will confer with the LC to decide the ideal name. For example, the identity of Al-Tafsir and Al-Musafirin: an in-depth look for the emergence of the interpretation and patriotism, and the pronouncement, and the sectarianism, and the land of the most well-known and designated, and complete of praise. To encourage books of tafsir, from the technology of the Prophet, May God blesses him and offers him peace, to our urban prisoners is recorded within the statement of identity (Mark 245) due to the fact they incorporate translations. If the summary or the abstract is

mentioned on the title page, the cataloguer can forget about it or file it inside the notes region (tag 500) if the cataloguers think the data is critical.

Different cowl name and name page

The most important supply of facts in determining the name of books is the title page as the primary source of information for the cataloguer. However, further to the name page, the cover and the left web page also contain beneficial records about the books. Sometimes, the title among the quilt page and the title web page is special. To resolve this hassle, the cataloguer put the information on the name page as the identity declaration (tag 245). If there's an addition to the name on the cover web page, the title version is located (tag 246). The cover web page also can become the primary source of statistics because the name page contains a whole lot of beside the point information like prices and expressions.

The title could be very literary

Some Arabic titles are so literary that the meanings of the titles are difficult to apprehend. This is because the Arabic language wealthy in metaphor (metonymy) and rhetoric (rhetoric). For example, Imam al-Saifi chose the phrase "mother" for books of Islamic jurisprudence. He used the phrase "mom" because of this "version" to refer to the mother as a good function version and a good position version and to reveal how important the mom is. The mother turned into chosen primarily based on her hermeneutical method (interpretation theory and practice) to increase legal standards and to rely upon them revelation rather than conventional authority. However, the literal that means of the mother is "mother," and hence cataloguers may additionally confuse the connection between Islamic jurisprudence and mom. Defining the topic is also affected due to the fact if we handiest look at the name, there may be no proof about the challenge depending on the books. Cataloguers ought to examine the desk of contents, advent, or abstract to get the entire photograph of the books because the title does not constitute the books.

Besides the problems mentioned above, there also are issues associated with combining both author and title, as follows:

Calligraphy and typography

Calligraphy is the art of Arabic handwriting. It is a not unusual Islamic cultural heritage. It is likewise known as khat. There are many types of khat, inclusive of kufi, Naskh, thuluth, and ruqaa (Muhammad Ikhwan Ismail and Nur Azurah Roni, 2011). Usually, cataloguers don't have any problems with book titles written with famous and simple forms of calligraphy including copyists and thirds. But in terms of uncommon calligraphy styles, cataloguers can misread the titles. Some publishers pick to include the font within the identity of the books as a kind of beautifying. However, this will cause misinterpretation of the e-book's genuine title. Moreover, typography is a style in the artwork of Arabic handwriting that locations many unrelated drawings on calligraphy. Cataloguers have a problem analyzing a few headings due to the fact typography makes the font appear messy and difficult to pronounce. Therefore, to clear up these troubles, the cataloguers in the KWASU library will decide the font and typeface fashion from dependable assets which include a font book or internet site.

Literal

Transcription is the procedure of changing one text from one script to another script. The purpose of voice translation is to make it less complicated for users to retrieve fabric from the OPAC. Not all included library systems support Arabic textual content, for this reason, audio translation is needed. The KWASU library device does now not aid Arabic script. Therefore, cataloguers have no different preference however to use phonemic transcoding as a strategy to this hassle. There are several phonemic conversion schemes for non-Roman texts consisting of ALA-LC Romanization Tables and Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP). As ways as KWASU library meantime, cataloguers are using the ALA-LC Romanization tables as the phonetics for changing the Arabic text. For instance, "phonetically" interprets into "exegesis and commentators". There are numerous ALA-LC roulette tables' implementation regulations that cataloguers have to comply with. For instance, the letter "(ta 'marbutah) is translated in 3 ways; "- Salah," - the girl of the time, and "- and hungry. As a result, any errors inside the

transliteration system may reason users to have difficulties retrieving materials via the library system.

Conclusion

Cataloging Arabic books is a hard method for librarians, precisely cataloguers. Many problems and challenges in cataloging Arabic books are discussed amongst librarians and scholars. The issues of cataloging Arabic names have to be addressed due to the fact Arabic names have many factors, which make cataloguers careworn approximately their trouble, in particular in figuring out the primary element. However, a few objects may be arranged by using following the guidelines in AACR2. Besides, all of the factors are related to particular issues consisting of the long creator call and authors with exclusive names and pronunciations of names. However, the cataloguers in the KWASU library have their solutions, but they may no longer be compatible with different libraries. Title troubles are also part of the fear elements in cataloging Arabic books in University libraries, Nigeria. Selecting a headline from many e-book titles and prolonged titles is a commonplace problem that still lacks specific answers. The cataloguers of the KWASU library will determine for themselves and then the selection may be made of their coverage.

All worry elements came from many resources including the author of the e-book, the e-book writer, and the cataloguers themselves. Some Arabic books had been published via the authors without going thru any writer. Hence, the authors did now not comply with the publishing standard, which created difficulties for cataloguers in cataloging them. In truth, many publishers do no longer comply with publishing well-known like Cataloguing in Publication (CIP). Some of the info in CIPs are disorganized, which makes it hard for cataloguers to take details which include identifying, author, and others into the indexing technique. Although CIP is a smooth manner for cataloguers to catalog books, it's miles a fear factor for Arabic books.

All issues and factors ought to have answers. The solutions rely upon the tasks taken through the cataloguers. Meanwhile, any projects and solutions have to be aligned with global requirements and rules together with AACR2 and LCSH. These requirements need to be used by all libraries and may be taken into consideration unified standards and become references for all cataloguers who address Arabic books. Therefore, all events have to cooperate and play their element to make certain that Arabic books are without problems cataloged without continual fear elements.

Recommendations

There are a lot of additional discussions to take the vicinity regarding cataloging Arabic books. Discussions have to now not best focus on the get admission to point, however, must additionally relate to many different subjects together with topic titles, booklet announcement, and CIP popular and Arabic letter conversion. All of these discussions will contribute to creating an better standard that every library in Nigeria and all over the world must observe. The trendy will function as an official guide for cataloguers who catalog Arabic books. It will be clean and less traumatic for cataloguers who're strange with Arabic.

Also, cataloguers of Arabic books need to be properly certified within the area of cataloging. They ought to be aware of all cataloging tools like AACR2, LCSH, cutter quantity, and so forth. Besides, cataloguers who catalog Arabic books need to grasp the Arabic language and Islamic knowledge due to the fact Arabic books has complicated literature and understanding.

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