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**Heading for Myanmar Personal Authors**

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## ABSTRACT

The study is based upon name elements of Myanmar pennames to catalogue Myanmar books written by Myanmar authors. Every library owns certain amount of collection and each of librarians is responsible to record their collections. In Myanmar, most librarians use Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules Second Edition (AACR2) to catalogue library materials, Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme to assign classification number and Sears List of Subject Headings to assign subject heading. Although AACR 2 is used for cataloguing books, actually it does not cover rules for Myanmar books and the existing rules are not convenient for Myanmar librarians. Therefore, this study aims to propose rules for Myanmar personal author names and to produce name authority file for Myanmar personal authors. The study area is defined at first and data concerning with the Myanmar author names will be collected. Then, those collected data are analyzed the extent of how they are compliance with existing rules. After analyzing, headings for Myanmar personal authors and an appropriate set of rules will be proposed. The outcomes of the studies are a table of Myanmar personal author names according to similarity of their compositional pattern, a set of proposed rules for Myanmar personal authors and name authority file of Myanmar personal authors with appropriate cross references. It is hope that this study is useful for Myanmar librarians. Moreover, it also serves as a pilot project to produce comprehensive name authority file for Myanmar authors.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Today is an information age and technology is rapidly advancing every sector all over the world. In line with the advancement of technology, libraries in Myanmar have been trying to promote their operating system from manual to fully computerized system. Some libraries are nearly reach the goal and can be called hybrid library. Some are still away from this trend due to many reasons. However, to retrieve an item from the library collections they both need well established catalogue with standard heading. To achieve well established catalogue, sufficient rules are necessary to record items. Recording items in accordance with existing rule is called cataloguing. Cataloguing is the process of organizing library materials and making them accessible to library users<sup>1</sup>. The first step of cataloguing process is choice of access points such as Author, title, and subject ...etc., because they are used to access the certain materials in a library collection by users. After getting access points, selecting main entry and making it as a heading is an essential step in descriptive cataloguing. In AACR 2 glossary, personal author is defined as

The person chiefly responsible for creation of intellectual or artistic content of a work<sup>2</sup>...

In AACR 2 rule 21.1A1 precisely defines the personal Author as:

A personal author is the person chiefly responsible for the creation of the intellectual or artistic content of a work. For example, writers of books and composers of music are the authors of the works they create; compilers of bibliographies are the authors of bibliographies; cartographers are the authors of their maps; and artists and photographers are the authors of the works they create. In addition, in certain cases performers are the authors of sound recordings, films, and video-recordings<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> American Library Association and others, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (London : Library Association, 1984.), 384

<sup>2</sup> Ibid, 568.

<sup>3</sup> American Library Association and others, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (London : Library Association, 1984.), 312

Therefore, it is assumed in general that an author is a main entry for the item because the author is chiefly responsible person for a work. As an author is main entry, it requires to correctly organize headings or entry element for author in accordance with the cataloguing rules. But nature of the naming systems is differed from each other due to different tradition, custom, and culture. While western people give special consideration on surname or family name, Myanmar national pay attention on name elements. Myanmar people have no tradition of using surname or family name.

### 1.1 Current situation of the rules for Myanmar personal authors

Most of Myanmar libraries have been using Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, the second edition (AACR 2) and the second and revised edition (AACR 2R) for cataloguing. The rules for Myanmar authors are prescribed in AACR 2 and AACR 2R, subsection 22.23A & 22.23B. Rule 22.23A in AACR 2 state:

Enter a Burmese or Karen name that includes a Western given name preceding the vernacular names under the vernacular names. Transpose the Western name to the end.<sup>4</sup>

Effect of this rule is only on the name combining with western name and it cannot support for other types of name. Rule 22.23B in AACR2 state:

Add the term of address that usually accompanies Burmese and Karen names. Add, also, any other distinguishing terms generally associated with the name. If the name of the same person is found with different terms of address, use the term of highest honour. Distinguish terms of address from the same words used as names.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> American Library Association and others, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (London : Library Association, 1984.), 384.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 384

But it does not actually cover all Myanmar authors.

Because, there are 135 ethnic groups of nationals resided in Myanmar for a long time. They all have been recognizing as origin of Myanmar Nationals. They each has different culture, and traditional customs. In accordance with their traditional customs, the nature of naming system is different from each other, and it is rather difficult to identify the names of indigenous races of Myanmar. It can cause the problem in making consistent heading for Myanmar personal author names. Due to incompleteness of AACR 2 and AACR 2R, some Myanmar senior librarians have drawn the rules for Myanmar personal authors. But it still remains problems in particular cases. However, both of those rules are applied as basic rules in this study.

To achieve consistent rules for Myanmar personal author names, thoroughly understanding on tradition and nature of naming system, and compositional pattern of names are necessary. Understanding the naming system of Myanmar people help the cataloguer select the correct heading for cataloguing.

## 1.2 Naming system of Myanmar

Myanmar people have a traditional way of naming system<sup>6</sup>. They have been doing it consulting with a Buddhist monk or the one who has experience in astrology. The first name element is chosen in accordance with the day on which he or she was born. For a person born on Monday, his name may be started with the consonant Ka, Kha, Ga, Gha, Nga (u? c? \*? C? i)<sup>7</sup>, etc... with or without vowel sound, with or without combination symbols. Choosing the words for name

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<sup>6</sup>Sir James George Scott, *The burman: His Life and Notions*. Rev ed. (New York : W. W. Norton & Company, 1963), 6

<sup>7</sup>[http://www.burmeselibrary.com/ta\[mu\]sr/\(&efulely&trid\(pmay\)1972\)12/](http://www.burmeselibrary.com/ta[mu]sr/(&efulely&trid(pmay)1972)12/)

elements are carefully done to reflect the good sense: prosperity, health, wealth and victory. For example: for the name Kan Gyi Maung (ကန်ဂျိမောင်), start the consonant Ka (က) with vowel sound (-ဲ) indicates that he is born on Monday and the whole name means the wish to be a lucky person.

This custom can also be found in the name of monks and nuns. But there is no trace for the names of royalties and their servants. This is a fact to believe that Myanmar people have no custom of using family name or surname. There is no limitation on the number of name element, no discrimination in giving the name element against the sex. Therefore, the name of the man may sometimes be identical to the name of woman.

Myanmar had been using various honorific prefixes and other appellations. The use of honorific prefix is to differentiate among age, sex, occupational rank, social status, religious persons like Buddhist monks and nuns, and the persons descended from the royal families. Other appellations used to make the one more prominent and to distinguish from the same name assumed by another person.

### 1.3 Aims and Objectives

There are three reasons. The first one is to fill the gap between the rules prescribed in Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition and the requirement of rules for Myanmar personal author. The second one is to organize a prototype of name authority file for Myanmar personal authors by selecting the most prominent one among various names and making it as a standard heading. The last one is to propose the appropriate set of rules for Myanmar personal authors.

### 1.4 Scope

Although the term Myanmar personal author names will use through the research, it mainly emphasizes on Bamar national only. No other nationals such as: Kachin, Kayar, Kayin, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, and Shan. When studying Myanmar personal author names, they are divided into three groups. Firstly, the names for Buddhist monks and nuns, secondly royalties and their servants, and finally ordinary authors will be studied. At initiate stage the fundamental principles of Myanmar naming systems and compositional pattern are studied. Then, they are organized according to the similarity of their compositional pattern. After organizing, appropriate set of rules for Myanmar personal authors are prepared for each pattern. Finally, it is to propose the heading for person to use in cataloguing.

### 1.5 Methods of the study

Complying with the existing rules, the names of Myanmar personal author are analytically studied. At first, the study area is defined. Then, data concerning with the author names will be collected within the area. Such data are analyzed the extent of how they are compliance with existing rules and then propose as a heading for the author. Finally, appropriate set of rules will be proposed.

### 1.6 Outcomes of the study

The outcomes of the study are

1. Table of Myanmar personal author names according to similarity of their compositional pattern.
2. Proposed set of new rules for Myanmar personal author and
3. Name authority file of Myanmar personal author with appropriate cross references.

## 2 . COMPOSITION OF MYANMAR PERSONAL AUTHOR NAMES

### 2.3 Names of the ordinary people

Authors can use various names for their work. They may be real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initials ...etc. To make proper heading for Myanmar personal authors, understanding on their compositional pattern is necessary. It's needed to realize not only naming system of Myanmar but also how author assume their name as pseudonym.

In general, Myanmar personal names may be composed of three elements. They are honorific prefix (HP), name element(NE) and other appellation(OA). The word expressing respectful or honorary to a person is called honorific prefix. They may be U, Ko, Maung, Ma, Daw, Saya, Dr. ...etc. It ever comes first in a name and is placed in front of the name elements. It can be changed in accordance with the age of a person. Name element is a word given to someone when he or she was born. There is no limitation on numbers of name element. Other appellation may be any word which represents one's occupation, place of birth, professional... etc. to make the one more prominent and to distinguish from the same name assumed by another person. It may be in front of (or) at the end of the name element.

Myanmar people have a traditional way of naming system. They have been doing it consulting with a Buddhist monk or the one who has experience in astrology<sup>8</sup>. Most of Myanmar people practice such tradition but some are not. In this system, the name may be any letter, any word and without limitation in numbers of name element. For the name composed of two name elements, the first name element is chosen in accordance with the day on which he or she was born. For the name composed of three name elements, the middle name element or last name element is chosen as well. Myanmar alphabets or letters that represent

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<sup>8</sup>Sir James George Scott, *The burman: His Life and Notions*. Rev ed. (New York : W. W. Norton & Company, 1963), 6

consonants are already assigned for their respective day. They are represented in name with or without vowel sound, with or without combination symbols. Choosing the words for name elements are carefully done to reflect the good sense: prosperity, health, wealth and victory. These name elements are preceded by “Maung, Ko and U” for male and “Ma and Daw” for female in accordance with their respective age. Such words are called honorific prefix. In this way, the name may be composed of honorific prefix and name elements.

Another way is based upon the system of inheriting father's name. The last syllable of father's name is allocated to the offspring name as an initial syllable. Mostly, their names are combining with the last syllable of the father's name and the name element. This type of naming system can be found since AD 167, earliest Bagan Dynasty. Pyu Saw Hti (ပျူဆာ့ဖိ) gave name to his descendant as Hti Min Yin (ဖိမိန်ယိန်), Hti Min Yin gave his descendant as Yin Min Paik (ယိန်မိန်ပိုင်), Yin Min Paik gave his descendant as Paik Thae Lai (ပိုင်ဆေးလှိုင်)<sup>9</sup>...etc.

Some Myanmar families adopted the British ways of naming system by adding their father's name at the end of offspring given name. It is similar to using family name (or) surnames. But the father's name does not always represent as family name so that it cannot be regarded as family name or surname.

However, author can use real name or assume pseudonym for their writing. There are several ways in assuming name of author using for their writing. Through the study to organize these names, it is found that there are ten types and each of them may be prominent one.

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## Findings

The types of names that authors may be used for their writings are:

1. Using real name
2. Using name elements only but not real name
3. Using name elements preceded by honorific prefix
4. Using name elements preceded by two honorific prefixes
5. Using name elements followed by other appellation
6. Using real name followed by other appellation
7. Using name elements combining with honorific prefix and other appellation
8. Name composing honorific prefix only
9. Assuming the phrase as pseudonym
10. Assuming pseudonym by unusual or devious words

### Types of names

1. Using real name

The simplest way is using real name for his or her writing. The name may be composed of name element with or without honorific prefix.

<b>Name</b>	=	<b>Name used for the work</b>	=	<b>NE</b>
U Sann Lwin	=	Sann Lwin	=	Sann Lwin

The author U Sann Lwin wrote several works under his real name Sann Lwin without adding honorific prefix.

<b>Name</b>	=	<b>Name used for her work</b>	=	<b>HP</b>	+	<b>NE</b>
Daw Kyan	=	Ma Kyan	=	Ma	+	Kyan

The author's real name is Daw Kyan but she continuously used the name Ma Kyan for her works<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> [http://www.mayest.com/zip/1369cspjremlipnqhwmaeltcrfitem?ueawmckbuBUpmayym&sr=twk/wit-us/\(&euef,if:tz02007\)/pm212/](http://www.mayest.com/zip/1369cspjremlipnqhwmaeltcrfitem?ueawmckbuBUpmayym&sr=twk/wit-us/(&euef,if:tz02007)/pm212/)



The real name of the author is U Thaung Shwe. His native town is Yaynangyaung. He assumed several pseudonym but Saw Shwe Bo became predominant one<sup>13</sup>. In this case, actually the word “Saw” is honorific prefix of Kayin ethnic group but the author use the “Saw” as a name element.

Sometimes, the pseudonym seemed the name of other citizen.

<b>Pseudonym</b>	=	<b>NE</b>	+	<b>HP</b>
Moe Moe Tarrow San	=	Moe Moe Tarrow	+	San

The real name is U Khin Mg Thaung, born in Sagaing. He went to Japan to attend the military training courses. He used the pseudonym Moe Moe Tarrow San (မိုးမိုးတရားစန်) for his writings<sup>14</sup>.

#### 4. Using name elements preceded by two honorific prefixes

In some cases the author name may be composed of two honorific prefix and name element.

<b>Pseudonym</b>	=	<b>HP</b>	+	<b>HP</b>	+	<b>NE</b>
Thakhin Kodaw Hmine	=	Thakhin	+	Kodaw	+	Hmine

The author U Lun (real name) wrote several works to motivate patriotism among Myanmar people who were under the rule of British Government. He assumed pseudonym as Thakhin Kodaw Hmine for his works. In this case, the words Thakhin means Master and Kodaw means noble. They both are honorific prefixes.

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<sup>13</sup> မိုးမိုးတရားစန် (မိုးမိုးတရားစန်) ၏ နာမည်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ မိုးမိုးတရားစန်၏ ဝတ္ထုများကို ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဝဘ်ဆိုက်များကို ဖတ်ရှုပါ။  
([http://www.myanmarjournal.com/2006/06/04/moe-moe-taraw-san/](#))

<sup>14</sup> မိုးမိုးတရားစန် (မိုးမိုးတရားစန်) ၏ နာမည်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ မိုးမိုးတရားစန်၏ ဝတ္ထုများကို ကြည့်ရှုနိုင်ရန် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ ဝဘ်ဆိုက်များကို ဖတ်ရှုပါ။  
([http://www.myanmarjournal.com/2007/06/04/moe-moe-taraw-san/](#))

## 5. Using name elements followed by other appellation

Another way is adding other appellation at the end of name elements.

But there is no honorific prefix.

<b>Pseudonym</b>	=	<b>NE</b>	+	<b>OA</b>
Kalya (Waitzar/thaippan)	=	Kalya	+	(Waitzar/thaippan)

Daw Khin Khin Win assumed the pseudonym as Kalaya (Waitzar/thaippan) (လှိုင်စိမ်း(ဝဲဇာထိုင်ပိုင်)) for her writing. She has been studied at Rangoon Art and Science University (ရန်ကင်းတက္ကသိုလ်) (now University of Yangon) so that she used short form of the university in her pseudonym as (Waitzar/ thaippan) (ဝဲဇာထိုင်ပိုင်)<sup>15</sup>.

## 6. Using real name followed by other appellation

Sometimes, author used real name. Other appellation is added at the end of name elements. Therefore, the name is composed of name element and other appellation.

<b>Pseudonym</b>	=	<b>NE</b>	+	<b>OA</b>
Sann Htun (Mantakkatho)	=	SannTun	+	(Mantakkatho)

U Sann Htun assumed his pseudonym as Sann Htun (Mantakkatho) (ခင်ဆန်းတင်(မန္တကတ်))<sup>16</sup>. He retired from University of Mandalay as an academic staff and he used the word Mantakkatho at the end of his real name to express his life of carrier.

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<sup>15</sup> pmwnftztlyellum;a&ESjynbquiqh&OipDXme(&HcKy)/]]Esfq, &mpjrefmpma&q&mrsm;ESfmpm&ift ('kvd wj})/(7efulef, iftzt2006)/pm1/

<sup>16</sup> pmwnftztlyellum;a&ESjynbquiqh&OipDXme(&HcKy)/]]Esfq, &mpjrefmpma&q&mrsm;ESfmpm&ift ('kvd wj})/(7efulef, iftzt2006)/pm66/





**Pseudonym** = **Phrase**  
 Tawthargyilunaing = Tawthargyilunaing

U Chit Lwin was borne at Lahakyaw village, Natmauk township. His family is poor so that he didn't study at school. He became literate one at the age of 20 and he wanted to be a writer. He started writing poem and assumed the pseudonym as Tawthargyilunaing (အဘိဓမ္မာ) <sup>21</sup>.

#### 10. Assuming pseudonym by unusual or devious words

Some author assumes pseudonym by unusual or devious words to persuade audience's interest. The composer Thukhamain Hlaing (စုကြံမိ) initially assumed pseudonym as Thaidathta Hlaing (စုကြံမိ). It was changed as Mahawthada Hlaing (ရာဇာဓိပတိ), and at last the name became Thukhamain Hlaing due to strong objection of Buddhist monks. Because they believe that the words Thaidathta and Mahawthada are the name of the bodhisatta (ဗုဒ္ဓ) and ordinary people must not be used it.

However, by analyzing their compositional pattern of Myanmar ordinary people names, they can be organized into 11 main patterns according to their similarity of composition.

**Pattern 1** Using name element only

**NE**

Sann Lwin

Paragu

**Pattern 2 -**

**HP + NE**

Ma + Kyan

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<sup>21</sup> Ibid., 79

Mg + Swan Yi  
Saw + Shwe Bo

**Pattern 3 -**

**NE** + **HP**  
Moe Moe Tarrow + San

**Pattern 4 -**

**HP** + **HP** + **NE**  
Thakhin + Kadaw + Hmine

**Pattern 5 -**

**NE** + **OA**  
Kalya + Waitzar/thaippan  
Sann Tun + Manthakkatho

**Pattern 6 -**

**HP** + **NE** + **OA**  
Mg + Khin Min + Danubyu

**Pattern 7 -**

**OA** + **HP** + **NE**  
Ludu + Daw + Ahmar

**Pattern 8 -**

**OA** + **HP** + **HP** + **NE**

Pyinmanar + Saya + U + Than Mg

**Pattern 9 -**

OA + OA + OA  
Bo + Thakhin + Saya

**Pattern 10 -**

<b>Name</b>	=	<b>Phrase</b>
Laythuye-ta-u	=	Laythuye-ta-u
Tawthagyi Lu Naing	=	Tawthagyi Lu Naing

**Discussion**

General Rule 22.1 B, in AACR 2, gives direction that “if a person is known by more than one name, chooses the name that is more commonly known<sup>22</sup>”. It is used as fundamental rule for the names of Myanmar personal author.

The name of Myanmar personal author in pattern 1 contains name elements only and in pattern 2, honorific prefix(s) and name elements are combined. The rules in AACR 2, 22.4 B1 direct that “if the entry element is the first element of the name, enter the name in direct order”<sup>23</sup>. In AACR 2 rule 22.4 B3 “If the entry element is not the first element of the name, transpose the elements of the name preceding the entry element. Follow the entry element by a comma”<sup>24</sup>. And also

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<sup>22</sup> American Library Association and others, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed., prepared by the edited by Michael Gorman & Paul Winkler. (London : Library Association, 1984).

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.,

the rules drawn by Myanmar senior librarians direct that “entry element for Myanmar personal author name is a name element. If there is any honorific prefix in front of the name, transposed it to the end and underlined it. Place comma between them”<sup>25</sup>. This rule is suitable to apply for pattern 1 & 2.

The name in pattern 3 can be found very rarely. Because the author is Myanmar National but the name used for his writing is Japanese name. However, by analyzing such name, it is found that the name is composed of two elements such as name elements and honorific suffix. Japan used the word “San” as honorific suffix for male. Since suffix is after the name element, it is not necessary to consider in making headings. Thus the rule discussed above is suitable for this pattern.

The name in pattern 4 is similar to pattern 2. Difference between them is using one HP and two Hp. But it is not necessary to consider as new one and therefore the rule applied in pattern 2 can be used for pattern 4.

For the pattern 5, other appellation is placed at the end of name elements and name element come first. As name element is entry element, the rule used in pattern 1 is suitable for name in pattern 5.

In pattern 6, the name is started with honorific prefix, name element is followed and other appellation is placed at the end. According to the rule applied in pattern 1, the honorific prefix, in front of the name element is needed to transpose to the end.

The name in pattern 7 is combining with other appellation, honorific prefix and name elements. As name element is entry element or heading, it is necessary to

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<sup>25</sup> Cataloguing Myanmar Names of Persons: Some Basic Rules, by U Thaw Kaung. *In Myanmar Library Association Newsletter*. No. 1(Nov. 1988).

make entry element come first. Therefore, other appellation and honorific prefix that come in front of the name element are transposed to the end. It is concurring with the rule discussed above.

The name in pattern 8 is similar to the name in pattern 7. In pattern 7, honorific prefix is used once, but in pattern 8, it is used twice. This is only difference between them. Therefore, the rule discussed above is suitable one.

The name in pattern 9 can also be found very rarely as in pattern 3. The name in pattern 3 assumed Japanese name as pseudonym, but in pattern 9 assumed honorific prefix only. It can cause the problem in making heading because there are no name elements. Since no name elements are consisted in name, making heading is not necessary to consider. So, it can be regarded as the name itself made the heading.

In the pattern 10, phrase is used as pseudonym. AACR 2 rule 22.11 direct that “enter in direct order a name that consists of a phrase or other appellation that does not contain a real name.”<sup>26</sup> Also the rules drawn by Myanmar senior librarian direct that “If a phrase is used as the name of an author, enter it straight<sup>27</sup>.” Therefore these rules are suitable for the name in pattern 10.

After the study, it can formulate some rules for the name of Myanmar personal author.

1. Choose the most prominent name.
2. Entry element for Myanmar personal author name is a name element
3. Transpose Honorific prefix after the name elements
4. If the name contain honorific suffix, entered it in direct order.
5. Transpose other appellation after the name elements

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<sup>26</sup> American Library Association and others, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed., prepared by the edited by Michael Gorman & Paul Winkler. (London : Library Association, 1984).

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.,

6. If the name contain other appellation at the end of name elements, entered it in direct order.
7. Enter name in direct order which is composed of only honorific prefixes.
8. Entered the phrase in direct order.

## **Conclusion**

Although there are various names of Myanmar personal author, by organizing their similarities it is found that there are only 10 types of pattern. After analyzing them, a set of rules is proposed complying with the rules from AACR 2 and drawn by Myanmar senior librarian as possible. Headings for person are important in the field of library and trying continually to produce the set of rules to make consistent headings for Myanmar personal author. By using consistent headings in every library user can search certain books in the library collection easily and quickly. The aim of making consistent heading for person is to retrieve information from the library.

On the other hand, some author dislike practicing such tradition. Because they accept that pseudonym is image of them and meaningful. So they want to do nothing on their pseudonym.

However, it is necessary to produce set of rule and name authority file for Myanmar personal author as well as to consider making the author to understand why pseudonym are treated as so is necessary or not.

## Reference

### In English

1. American Library Association and others, *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd ed., prepared by the edited by Michael Gorman & Paul Winkler. London : Library Association, 1984.
2. Sir James George Scott, *The burman: His Life and Notions*. Rev ed. New York : W. W. Norton & Company, 1963.

jrefm

- 3/ pmUnfwUlynmXme? 0ZfESbyWuioM/ ]]jrefmpma&q&mrsm;\uavmitrnp&f?}} olawoe ya&m\*sufvlyief(1)1971-72/1976
- 4/ pmwnf,tz0 jyeUm;a&ESjynfolquq&O;0pDXme(&Hcsy)/ ]]Espq, &mpjrefmpma&q&mrsm; ESf pmpm&f;}}/7efulel, if,tz02006/
- 5/ jrefmEifipmayESpme, Zit,tz0 1364 cEspjrefmEifipmq&wmaeltcrf,tem;? ueawmclhou&u0 pmay ynm&srsm;\twkywit usf/&efulel, if,tz02002/
- 6/ jrefmEifipmayESpme, Zit,tz0 1369 cEspjrefmEifipmq&wmaeltcrf,tem;? ueawmclhou&u0 pmay ynm&srsm;\twkywit usf/&efulel, if,tz02007/

Here, honorific prefix is transposed to the end of name element of end of other appellation is needed to consider.

(Tawthagyi Lu Naing)<sup>78</sup>

RZarni ()

Anagga(te<sup>\*3/4</sup>)

Thukhamain Hlaing (okre<sup>1/2</sup>)

Ahyoe(t<sup>&1/2</sup>)

Dagon-taryar ('\*<sup>1/2</sup>efw&m), Dagon-netshin ('\*<sup>1/2</sup>efw&s), Dagon-shwe-hmyar

('\*<sup>1/2</sup>ef&fsm;), Htilar Sitthu (x<sup>1/2</sup>mppfob)