

An introduction to RDA for cataloguers

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Agenda

- "AACR3"
 - FRBR
 - Overview
 - Specific changes
 - General material designations
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Disclaimer

- The text of RDA is a draft
 - Rules may be changed after the testing period
 - Rule interpretations will be made
 - The focus of this presentation is on print material, though other formats are included
 - No serials are included, though the changes are mostly the same
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AACR3

- The successor to AACR2 was originally going to be called AACR3
 - Early in development, the decision was made to fundamentally reconsider the cataloguing code rather than just substantially revise it
 - The changes between AACR2 and RDA reflect both the revisions that AACR2 needed and the fundamental changes made by RDA
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AACR3

- If AACR3 had progressed, the new code would predominately eliminate rules that were intended to save space on catalogue cards
 - Eliminate abbreviations
 - Eliminate the “rule to three”
 - Integrate the rules for remotely-access electronic resources
 - AACR3 would not reconsider fundamental changes to how cataloguing is done:
 - Still have the primary decision of what type of work is being catalogued
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- AACR2 did not have any theoretical basis
 - This made extrapolating from specific rules listed to more general principles difficult
 - In 1997, IFLA released the Functional Requirements of Bibliographic Records
 - This provided a framework for what catalogues should do
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR is designed to assist users performing tasks related to works:
 - Find
 - Find resources that correspond to their search criteria
 - Identify
 - Confirm that the resource corresponds to the one sought
 - Distinguish between two similar resources
 - Select
 - Select a resource that is appropriate to their needs
 - Obtain
 - Acquire or access the resource
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR entities are in three groups:
 - Products of intellectual or artistic endeavour
 - Work, a distinct creation
 - Expression, the realisation of a work
 - Manifestation, the physical embodiment of an expression
 - Item, a single exemplar of a manifestation
 - Entities responsible for intellectual or artistic content
 - Person, an individual
 - Corporate body, an organisation or group of individuals
 - Subjects of intellectual or artistic endeavour
 - Concept, an abstract notion
 - Object, a material thing
 - Event, an action or occurrence
 - Place, a location
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR entities have attributes:
 - Works:
 - Title of the work
 - Form of work
 - Date of the work
 - Other distinguishing characteristic
 - Intended termination
 - Intended audience
 - Context for the work
 - [Attributes for specific forms]
 - Expressions:
 - Title of the expression
 - Form of expression
 - Date of expression
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR entities have attributes:
 - Expressions:
 - Language of expression
 - Other distinguishing characteristic
 - Extensibility of expression
 - Revisability of expression
 - Extent of the expression
 - Summarization of content
 - Context for the expression
 - Critical response to the expression
 - Use restrictions on the expression
 - Sequencing pattern (serial)
 - Expected regularity of issue (serial)
 - Expected frequency of issue (serial)
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR entities have attributes:
 - Expressions:
 - [Attributes for specific forms]
 - Manifestations:
 - Title of the manifestation
 - Statement of responsibility
 - Edition/issue designation
 - Place of publication/distribution
 - Publisher/distributor
 - Date of publication/distribution
 - Fabricator/manufacturer
 - Series statement
 - Form of carrier
 - Extent of the carrier
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR entities have attributes:
 - Manifestations:
 - Physical medium
 - Capture mode
 - Dimensions of the carrier
 - Manifestation identifier
 - Source for acquisition/access authorization
 - Terms of availability
 - Access restrictions on the manifestation
 - Publication status (serial)
 - Numbering (serial)
 - [Attributes for specific forms]
 - Items:
 - Item identifier
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR entities have attributes:
 - Items:
 - Fingerprint
 - Provenance of the item
 - Marks/inscriptions
 - Exhibition history
 - Condition of the item
 - Treatment history
 - Scheduled treatment
 - Access restrictions on the item
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Theoretical basis for RDA

□ FRBR entities have attributes:

■ Persons:

- Name of person
- Dates of person
- Title of person
- Other designation associated with the person

■ Corporate bodies:

- Name of the corporate body
 - Number associated with the corporate body
 - Place associated with the corporate body
 - Date associated with the corporate body
 - Other designation associated with the corporate body
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRBR entities have attributes:
 - Concepts:
 - Term for the concept
 - Objects:
 - Term for the object
 - Events:
 - Term for the Event
 - Places:
 - Term for the Place
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- FRAD is designed to assist users performing tasks related to entities associated with a work:
 - Find
 - Find information on an entity and on works related to that entity
 - Identify
 - Confirm that the entity corresponds to the one sought
 - Distinguish between two similar entities
 - Contextualise
 - Clarify the relationship between two or more entities
 - Justify
 - Understand why a particular form of name is preferred
 - This task is performed by librarians
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Theoretical basis for RDA

- Statement of International Cataloguing Principles (2009) expounds general principles for catalogues:
 - Convenience of the user
 - Common usage
 - Representation
 - Accuracy
 - Sufficiency and necessity
 - Significance
 - Economy
 - Consistency and standardisation
 - Integration
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Overview

- RDA changes the vocabulary used in AACR2:
 - “Heading” becomes “Authorised access point”
 - “Author”, “Composer”, etc., becomes “Creator”
 - “Uniform title” becomes “Preferred title” or “Conventional collective title”
 - “Main entry” becomes “Authorised access point” or “Preferred title”
 - “See reference” becomes “Variant access point”
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Overview

- RDA is divided into 10 sections
 - Sections 1 through 4 cover elements corresponding to entity attributes defined in FRBR and FRAD
 - Section 1: Attributes of manifestations and items
 - Chapter 1: General guidelines
 - Chapter 2: Identifying manifestations and items
 - Chapter 3: Describing carriers
 - Chapter 4: Providing acquisition and access information
 - Section 2: Attributes of works and expressions
 - Chapter 5: General guidelines
 - Chapter 6: Identifying works and expressions
 - Chapter 7: Describing content
 - Section 3: Attributes of persons, families, corporate bodies
 - Section 4: Attributes of concepts, objects, events, places

Overview

- RDA is divided into 10 sections
 - Sections 5 through 10 cover elements corresponding to the relationships defined in FRBR and FRAD
 - Section 5: Primary relationships between a work, expression, manifestation, item
 - Section 6: Relationships used to find works, expressions, manifestations, items
 - Section 7: Relationships used to find works on subjects
 - Section 8: Relationships used to find related works, related expressions, related manifestations, related items
 - Section 9: Relationships used to find related persons, related families, related corporate bodies
 - Section 10: Relationships used to find related concepts, related objects, related events, related places
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Overview

□ RDA has core elements

- These are elements that should always be included in a record describing a resource if applicable
 - Additional elements are required if needed to differentiate the resource from another resource
 - Inclusion of other elements is discretionary
 - Library of Congress will have “LC Core+” for the additional elements they will usually include
 - Core elements are:
 - Section 1:
 - Title proper; variant titles; statement of responsibility
 - Designation of edition, including named revisions
 - Name of publisher; date of publication
 - Title proper and numbering within series and subseries
 - Identifier for the manifestation
 - Carrier type; extent
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Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ General rules

□ Changes to ISBD punctuation:

- Each adjacent element requiring brackets is enclosed in its own set
- When an element ends with a full stop, the full stop for prescribed punctuation is also added

□ Transcribed elements are to be recorded in the script in which they appear, but can be transliterated

□ Inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear without interpolation

- Corrected titles are added as variant titles
 - If necessary, a note is made correcting the inaccuracy
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Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ Title and statement of responsibility

- Punctuation is transcribed as it appears
 - The general material designation is replaced with media type, carrier type, and content type
 - All parallel titles are transcribed
 - Statements of responsibility can be taken from anywhere in the resource
 - Statements of responsibility are not limited to three or fewer persons or corporate bodies without abbreviation
 - Option for summarising the omission
 - All information is transcribed for statements of responsibility
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Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ Edition statement

- There is no abbreviation unless found in the source
- Arabic numerals are not substituted for either roman numerals or numbers expressed as words

■ Publication information

- There is no abbreviation unless found in the source
 - Necessary information not found in the source is supplied in a note rather than in brackets
 - For place of publication, only the first named place must be transcribed
 - For place of publication, if no place is named, use [*Place of publication not identified*]
 - For publisher, record the name as found, not in the shortest possible form
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Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ Publication information

- Record the names of all publishers
- For publishers, if no publisher is named, use [*publisher not identified*]
- If no definite or approximate date of publication can be supplied, use [*date of publication not identified*]
 - Dates of distribution, copyright, manufacture are recorded in their own elements, rather than substitutes for date of publication
- Arabic numerals are not substituted for roman numerals in dates, though dates may be recorded in both arabic and roman numerals

■ Physical description

- Metric measurements are used for all types of resources
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Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ Physical description

- Metric units are treated as symbols rather than abbreviations
- Abbreviations are not used except for dimensions and duration
- For unnumbered paging, an approximation of the number of pages will be preceded by *approximately* or an exact count of the number of pages will be described as *unnumbered*

■ Series

- Arabic numerals are not substituted for roman numerals in series numbering, though numbering may be recorded in both arabic and roman numerals
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Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ Choice of access points

□ Access points can be added for as many parties as necessary

■ Works no longer entered under title if more than three authors

□ Designators for relationships are added to identify relationships between a resource and persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with it

□ When a compilation lacks a collective title, it is entered under title with added entries for each of the comprised works

■ Optionally, a collective title may be supplied

■ Headings for person

□ Appellations denoting relationships to other persons are treated as part of the name

Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ Headings for persons

□ In dates, abbreviations are not used

- For uncertain dates, *approximately* rather than *ca.* is used

□ Titles or designations associated with a person are limited to titles of royalty or nobility, *Saint*, religious titles, *Spirit*

- Titles of profession or occupation may be added for a person whose name does not convey the idea of a person

■ Uniform titles

□ For works in more than one language, an added entry is made for each language, rather than describing them as polyglot

□ Selected works are assigned the conventional collective title *Works. Selections*

Major changes

□ Specific changes

■ Uniform titles

- For the Bible, the names of the Old Testament and the New Testament are not abbreviated
 - For the Bible, the division of apocryphal works is subordinate to the Bible, rather than to the Old Testament
 - For the Bible, individual books are entered directly subordinately to the Bible, rather than the major division
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General material designations

- The general material designation is replaced with content type, media type, and carrier type designators
 - The list of general material designations are a mix of classes of material, forms of carrier, physical formats, and notations
 - RDA separates the content from the carrier
 - Content type is the form of communication through which a work is expressed
 - Carrier type is the format of storage medium and housing of the carrier
 - Media type is the general type of intermediation device needed to access the content of the resource
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General material designations

- RDA separates the content from the carrier
 - G.m.d.'s as content type designations
 - cartographic material
 - music
 - text
 - G.m.d.'s as carrier type designations
 - filmstrip
 - motion picture
 - Transparency
 - G.m.d.'s as media type designations
 - electronic resource
 - microform
 - sound recording
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General material designations

- MARC21 replaces the field 245 subfield \$h for general material designations with three new fields:
 - 336—Content type
 - 337—Media type
 - 338—Carrier type
 - Each field requires controlled vocabulary and allows either a term or a code
 - The fields can be repeated to capture all aspects of the form of a work
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Questions?

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