3 Rs of RDA

A review and refresher on RDA for audiovisual materials

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RDA’s three Rs

Reasoning

Relationships

Resources
What is RDA? (again)

RDA: Resource Description and Access is the new standard for resource description and access

*designed for the digital world*

*covering all types of content and media*
Now we can ask, What was AACR2?

AACR2, Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition was the standard for cataloging since 1978. (AACR1 arrived in 1967; AACR2 in 1978, AACR2, Revised in 1988)

AACR2 remains in legacy data, and in new data not cataloged in RDA, since adoption is voluntary.
The first R: Reasoning

RDA is based on a different way of thinking about cataloging
Questions about RDA

Did I have to forget everything about AACR2 cataloging?

“RDA is built on foundations established by the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) and the cataloguing traditions on which it was based.” RDA 0.3.1
Questions about RDA

Does RDA speed up the process of cataloging?

Does RDA give increased flexibility when cataloging?
Major differences between AACR2 and RDA

“Rule of 3”
Use of brackets
Error handling
Abbreviations
New approach to record creation

AACR2: “construction (i.e., finished product is a bibliographical record)”
RDA: “Deconstruction (i.e., finished product is a collection of data elements)”

AACR2: records are written to be understood as a cohesive whole
RDA: records are an assembly of attributes
Questions about RDA

Does RDA make cataloging data more useful?
RDA was designed to make library data “jump out of its small pool” and become actionable in the WWW.
Major change for audiovisual materials

GMD (general material designation) replaced by content, media and carrier types

AACR2: Madame Blueberry [videorecording]
RDA: Madame Blueberry
two-dimensional moving image
video
videodisc
The sunset on the GMD
Application

What would the content, media and carrier type be for these examples?

1. A compact disc containing music

2. A DVD containing a feature film
Application

3. A compact disc containing a sermon

4. A VHS tape containing a lecture

5. An audiobook on CD

6. The Bible on audiocassette
Answers

1. performed music/audio/audio disc
2. two-dimensional moving image/video/videodisc
3. spoken word/audio/audio disc
4. two-dimensional moving image/video/videocassette
5. spoken word/audio/audio disc
6. spoken word/audio/audio audiocassette
Five basic patterns you now know

• performed music/audio/audio disc
• spoken word/audio/audio disc
• spoken word/audio/audiocassette
• two-dimensional moving image/video/videodisc
• two-dimensional moving image/video/videocassette
RDA’s middle name, Description has not gone away!

Faithfully follow the descriptive aspects for audiovisual materials, as AACR2 has taught us!

Abbreviations? NO sd., col. Abbreviations of time and measurement still OK. “cm” is not an abbreviation
Extent for audio formats

1 audio disc (45 min.) : digital ; 4 3/4 in.

1 audiocassette (45 min.)

Major change: “sound” (AACR2)
becomes “audio”
Extent for video formats

1 videodisc (55 min.) : sound, color ; 4 3/4 in.

1 videocassette (55 min.) : sound, color ;
  4 3/4 in.
The second R: Relationships

RDA does a far better job of explaining the relationships between agents and resources
Creators are classified in three groups:

Persons
Families
Corporate bodies
Resources are classified in four groups:

- works
- expressions
- manifestations
- Items

[WEMI]
WEMI definitions

Work = A distinct intellectual or artistic creation (i.e., the intellectual or artistic content).

Expression = The intellectual or artistic realization of a work in the form of alpha-numeric, musical or choreographic notation, sound, image, object, movement, etc., or any combination of such forms.
Manifestation= The physical embodiment of an expression of a work.

Item=A single exemplar or instance of a manifestation.
Example of a WEMI four-layered cake

Work= <Romeo and Juliet> (Shakespeare the creator)

Expression= An excellent conceited tragedie of Romeo and Juliet

Manifestation= John Danter, 1597 edition (Q1)

Item= Huntington Library copy (69361)
WEMI audiovisual example

Work= <Madame Blueberry>

Expression= Television episode of VeggieTales

Manifestation= DVD

Item: your copy on the DVD shelf
RDA does a far better job of expressing the relationships between works, expressions, manifestations and items
Case study: film adapted from a book

Film: A Beautiful Mind

Based on the biography of John Nash by Sylvia Nasar.


(If the searcher only knew about Beautiful mind and the 700, the searcher has to interpret the relationship in the 700)
Case study: film adapted from a book

RDA makes the relationship explicit

500  Based on the biography of John Nash by Sylvia Nasar.

(The searcher would be able to know the relationship without reading the entire context of the record.)
RDA has categories of relationships between works, expressions, manifestations and items

- Derivative
- Whole-part
- Accompanying
- Sequential
Each relationship has a corresponding *reciprocal*

The book *Beautiful mind* could have this relationship--

adapted as motion picture (work): *Beautiful mind* (Motion picture)
Common derivative relationships

- dramatization of (work)
- motion picture adaptation of (work)
- screenplay based on (work)
- motion picture screenplay based on (work)
- video adaptation of (work)
- remake of (work)
Common whole-part relationships

- contained in (work)
- in series
Common accompanying relationship

- guide to (work)
Common sequential relationships

- prequel
- sequel to
RDA supports pinpointing how contributors relate to resources
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arr.</td>
<td>arranger</td>
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<tr>
<td>ed.</td>
<td>editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp.</td>
<td>compiler</td>
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<tr>
<td>tr.</td>
<td>translator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ill.</td>
<td>illustrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jt. ed.</td>
<td>joint editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp. &amp; ill.</td>
<td>compiler &amp; illustrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joint ed. &amp; tr.</td>
<td>joint editor &amp; translator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of designators
AACR2: Designations of function

In AACR2 these were optional (comp., ed., ill., tr.) and LC did not implement them other than ill. for children’s works.

So we almost forget about them ...
In RDA, designations return, and are unabbreviated

editor
compiler
translator
illustrator

A person or corporate body can have one or more:
Smith, John. $e film producer $e screenwriter
The third R: Resources, or, RDA in MARC beyond 336, 337 and 338!

RDA required MARC to flex to accommodate new fields
We have already encountered the content media and carrier types (in MARC the 336, 337 and 338 fields)

336 two-dimensional moving image
337 video
338 videodisc
Problem of note fields

Consider this example

538 DVD; NTSC; region 1; anamorphic widescreen (1.85:1) presentation; dual layer.

This could have been written in many different orders and the terms vary from one DVD to the next.
New RDA-inspired MARC tags for media

• 340 Physical medium
• 344 Sound characteristics
• 346 Video characteristics
• 347 Digital file characteristics
Generally, these fields provide added *granularity* (details that can be searched as discrete elements)

Note fields are notoriously difficult for computers to "parse" or for humans to read through
the MARC solution

538 DVD; NTSC; region 1; anamorphic widescreen (1.85:1) presentation; dual layer.

344 digital | optical | surround | Dolby digital 5.1

346 NTSC

347 video file | DVD video | region 1

500 Anamorphic widescreen (1.85:1) presentation
340 physical medium

Definition: Physical description information for an item that requires technical equipment for its use or an item that has special conservation or storage needs
340 uses

The DVD you have is double-sided

340 |k double sided |2 rda

Audiotape or videotape

340 videotape
340 audiotape
344 Sound characteristics

Definition: Technical specifications relating to the encoding of sound in a resource.

344 |a The method used to encode audio content for playback (analog, digital).

344 |b The type of medium used to record sound on an audio carrier (magnetic, optical).

344 |g The number of sound channels used to make a recording (mono, stereo)

344 |h An equalization system, noise reduction system, etc., used in making an audio recording. (Dolby, etc.)
Examples of 344

for a CD: 1 audio disc : digital ; 4 ¾ in
344 digital |b optical |g stereo

For a videodisc: 1 videodisc (99 min.) : sound, color ; 4 ¾ in.
538 Dolby Digital 5.1, surround ...
344 digital |b optical |g surround |h Dolby Digital 5.1
346 Video characteristics

Definition: Technical specifications relating to the encoding of analog video images in a resource.

346 |a A standard, etc., used to encode the analog video content of a resource. (Beta, VHS)

346 |b A system used to format a video resource for television broadcast. (PAL, SECAM, NTSC, HDTV (1996-))
347 Digital file characteristics

Definition: Technical specifications relating to the digital encoding of text, image, audio, video, and other types of data in a tangible resource.

347 |a A general type of data content encoded in a computer file. (audio file, image file, text file, data file)

347 |b A schema, standard, etc., used to encode the digital content of a resource. (CD audio, JPEG, PDF, DVD video, Blu-ray, MP3)

347 |e A code identifying the region of the world for which a digital file has been encoded which may prevent the file from being played on a player from a different region (all regions, region 1, region A)
The “R.D.A.” for audio and video formats

For audio manifestations
   Expect to see 344, and, if digital 347

For video manifestations
   Because video has sound and video components, expect to see 344 (sound), 346$a (analog only) 346$b, and 347 (if digital)
Materials specified

All these fields allow for a |3 subcode, “materials specified” (normally coming before the rest of the field).

This allows you to explain a detail about a part of the resource that does not apply to the whole.
Example of materials specified

238 pages : illustrations ; 28 cm + 1 videodisc (55 min. ; sound, color ; 4 ¾ in.)

Hint: Content/media/carrier type for the book is text/unmediated/volume

What is the content/media/carrier type for the DVD?
Multiple use of 336, 337, 338

336 text
336 two-dimensional moving image
337 unmediated
337 video
338 volume
338 videodisc
347 |3 Accompanying DVD |a image file |b DVD video
The role of 538

Previously, 538 carried all the weight for video and sound characteristics

Transitional: 538 and 34x fields

Best practice: 34x with limited use of 538
Cataloging examples
“Observe the habitat”
When Calls the Heart
When Calls the Heart

Is “Exhibit A” AACR2 cataloging or RDA? how can you tell?

040 $e rda

What has changed in “Exhibit B”? 
A Long Way Off
A Long Way Off

Is “Exhibit C” AACR2 or RDA?
How can you tell?

What might be missing in this record?
“Empires” by Hillsong United
Empires by Hillsong United

Is “Exhibit D” AACR2 or RDA?

How can you tell?
Jesus and the Gospels
Jesus and the Gospels

Is “Exhibit E” AACR2 or RDA?

How can you tell?
Recommended sources

Best Practices for Cataloging DVD-Video and Blu-ray Discs using RDA and Marc21


http://www.loc.gov/standards/valuelist/

See Term and Code list for RDA Carrier, Content, Media Types at bottom of “Other Value Lists”
Recommended sources

http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators.html

RDA and MARC relators
Recommended sources

“A look at RDA cataloging” by Mullis, Sponaas, and Shufeldt (Congregational Libraries Today, 2013, 3rd issue)
Thank you for watching 3 Rs of RDA!

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