

# The IFLA Library Reference Model and RDA

Gordon Dunsire, RDA Technical Team Liaison Officer  
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R | D | A  
Resource Description & Access

# Overview

Library Reference Model  
Integration with RDA  
Manifestation statements  
Representative expression  
Nomen  
Aggregates

# Is LRM suitable for RDA?

LRM “a high-level conceptual model ... intended as a guide or basis on which to elaborate cataloguing rules”

↳ RDA guidance, instructions, elements

“operates at a greater level of generality than FRBRoo, which seeks to be comparable in terms of generality with CIDOC CRM”

↳ RDA cultural heritage communities

LRM “this model is developed very much with semantic web technologies in mind”

↳ RDA linked data communities

# LRM entities

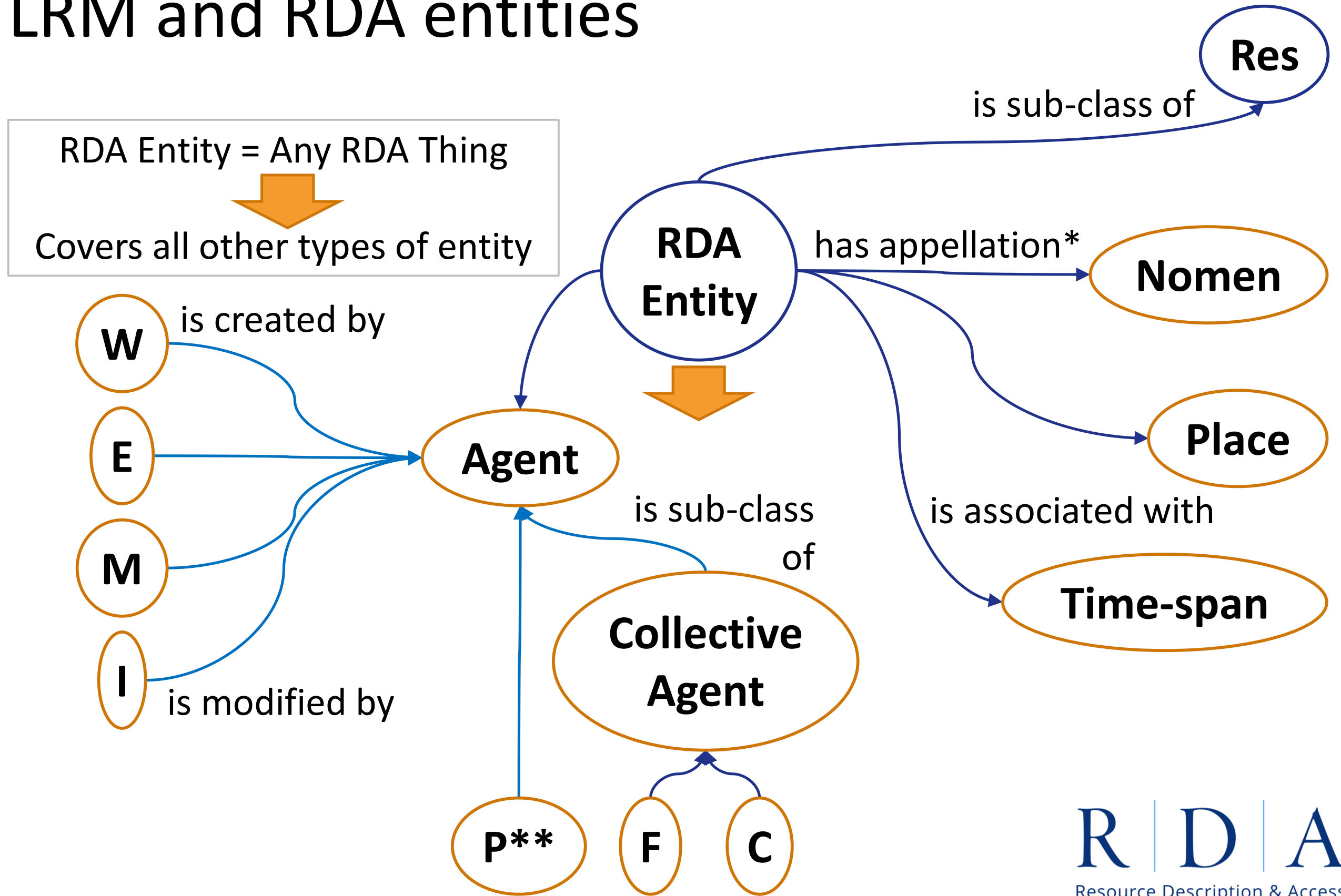
## Retained:

Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item,  
Person\*\*

## Added:

Agent, Collective Agent, Nomen, Place,  
Time-span  
+ Res (super-class of other entities)

# LRM and RDA entities



# LRM and RDA elements

Most RDA elements are sub-types of LRM elements

Many RDA attribute elements become relationship elements

New entities: “date of birth” relates a Person to a Timespan

LRM Res attributes added to all RDA entities

E.g. category of person; note on place

# LRM-E4-A4 Manifestation statements

A statement appearing in the *manifestation* and deemed to be significant for users to understand how the resource represents itself.

... **normally transcribed** from a source ... in a manifestation. Transcription conventions are codified by each implementation.

Principle of representation

User task: Identify

# RDA Manifestation statement elements

Broad level of granularity:

Covers wide range of layouts on manifestation

One level of hierarchy:

All specific statements are sub-types

Manifestation statement

- > Manifestation title and responsibility statement
- > Manifestation edition statement
- > Manifestation identifier statement
- > ...



# RDA Manifestation statement

Recording method: unstructured description (only)

Transcribed from manifestation being described:

- Basic transcription rules (WYSIWYG, machine-capture)

- Normalized transcription rules (capitalization, punctuation, etc.)

- Other transcription rules (specialized communities)

# LRM-E4-A2 Representative expression attribute

An attribute which is deemed essential in characterizing the work and whose values are taken from a representative or canonical expression of the work.

Value of Expression element is recorded for a corresponding Work element

# RDA representative expression elements

Small set of Expression elements that are cloned as  
Work elements

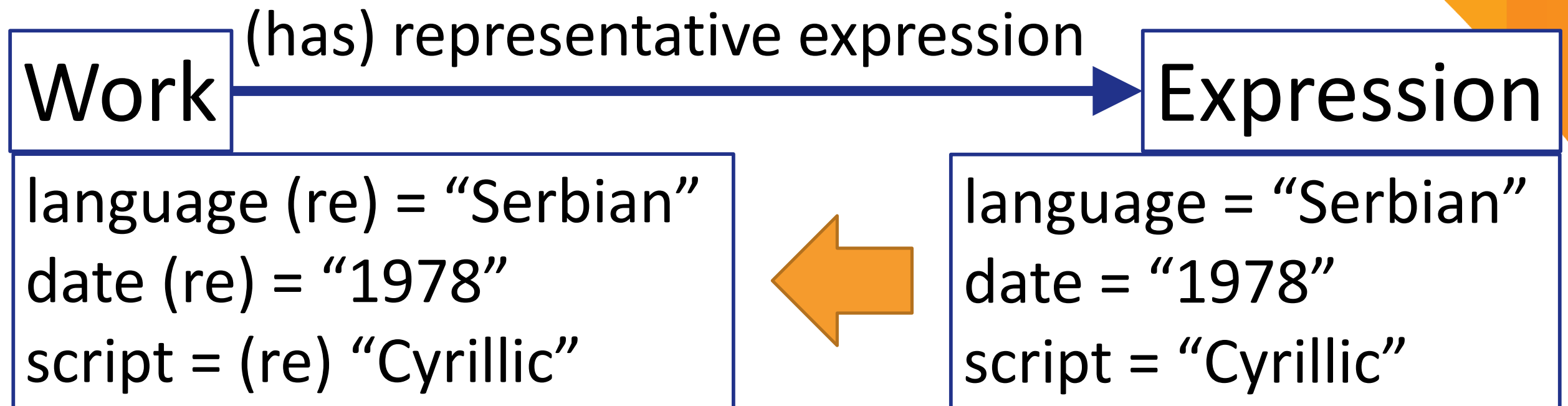
E.g. Expression: language of expression

⇒ Work: language of representative expression

E.g. Work: medium of performance of choreographic  
content of representative expression

[Longest label in RDA!]

# Representative expression relationship element



Main utility:

construction of access points

distinct description of similar works

# Nomen

A designation that refers to any RDA entity

- Except a nomen
- Includes a name, title, access point, identifier, and subject classification codes and headings

Treats a string of characters as a “thing” that can be described in itself

e.g. context of use, date of usage

Useful for authority control

RDA specifies three types of nomen corresponding to “string” recording methods:

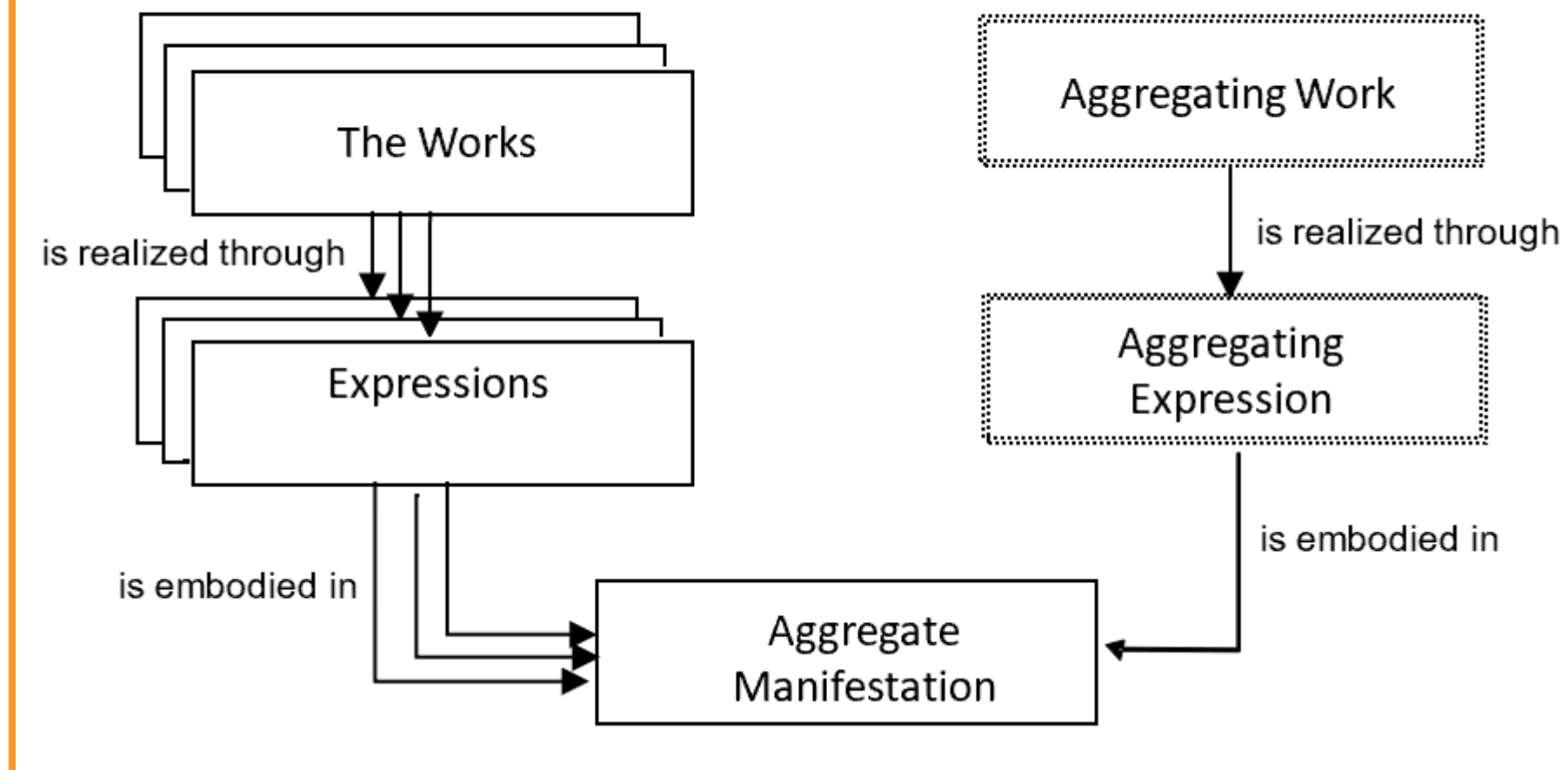
1. Unstructured (description) name or title
2. Structured (description) access point
3. Identifier

# Model for aggregates

2011: IFLA Working Group on Aggregates report  
Do not implement before consolidation of FR  
models [2017]

LRM: “An aggregate is defined as a manifestation  
embodying multiple expressions ... every  
aggregate manifestation also embodies an  
expression of the aggregating work”

Figure 5.7 General Model for Aggregates



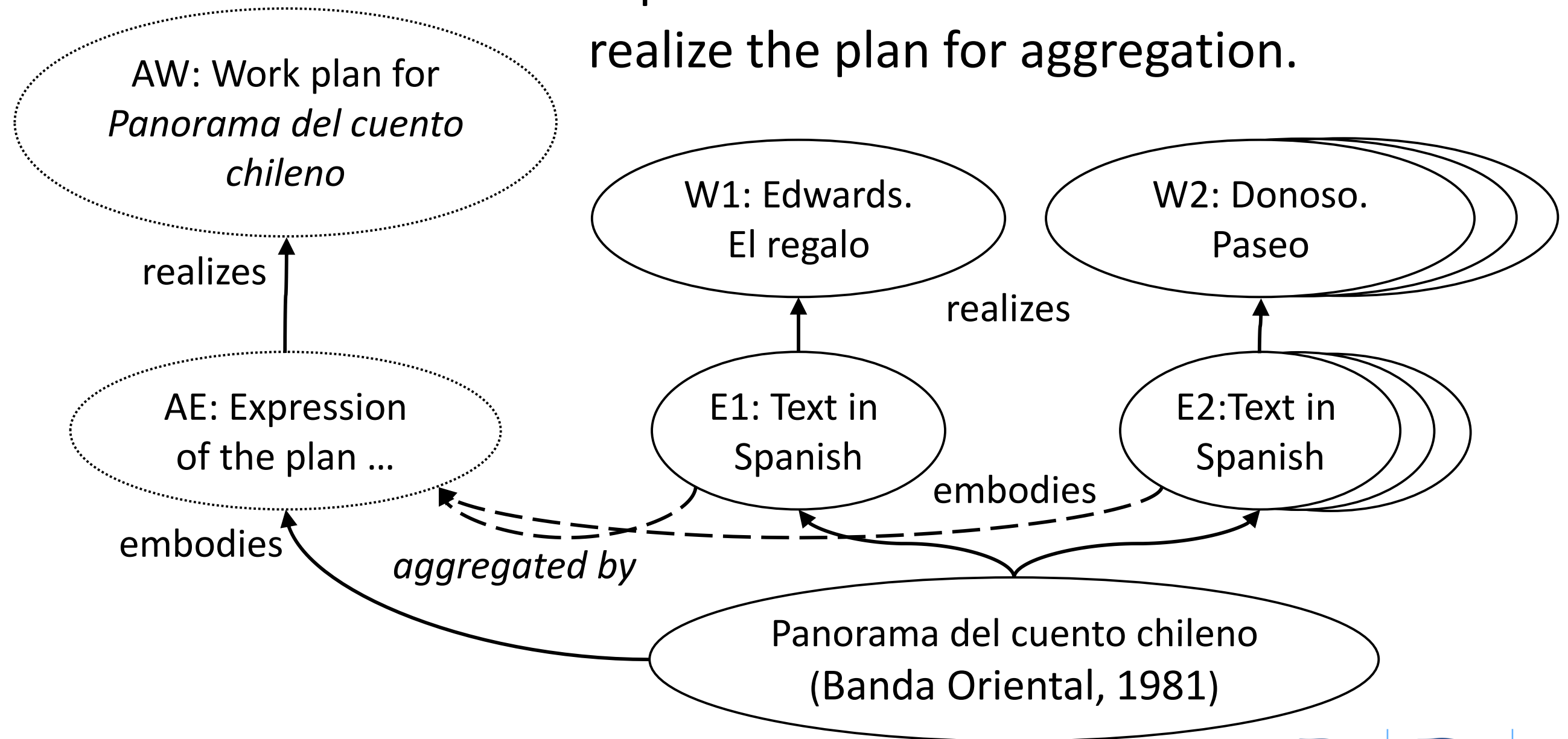
An aggregating work is a plan for aggregation

An aggregating expression realizes the plan by packaging the expressions that are aggregated

No whole/part relationships

# Aggregate

RDA: A manifestation that embodies an aggregating work and one or more expressions of one or more works that realize the plan for aggregation.





# 3 types of aggregation

Collection of expressions

e.g. 3 novels of Jane Austen

Augmentation

e.g. Emma, with introduction and commentary

Parallel expressions of the same work

e.g. Emma in English and French

An aggregate may consist of more than one type

# Conclusion

RDA is a full implementation of the LRM



The LRM provides semantic coherency for all RDA metadata whatever options are chosen for an application



All RDA metadata are interoperable at a specified level

# Thank you!

RDA Steering Committee

<http://www.rda-rsc.org/>

RDA presentations

<http://www.rda-rsc.org/node/560>

RDA Toolkit

<https://www.rdatoolkit.org/>