RSC Chair Report to EURIG

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Information in the Toolkit

• Guidance Chapter on Aggregates
  ▪ Starts with the manifestation, which embodies two or more expressions
  ▪ Three types of aggregates (20.12.56.08)
    ○ collection aggregate
      • Embodies two or more expressions of two or more independent works
    ○ augmentation aggregate
      • Embodies two or more expressions of two or more works, where one work is supplemented by one or more other works
    ○ parallel aggregate
      • Embodies two or more expressions of a single work
Multiple Aggregate Types at Once

• An aggregate manifestation may embody one, two, or all three aggregate types
  - Collection + augmentation
    - Book example
      Benjamin Franklin’s *Poor Richard: The almanacks for the years 1733-1758* [includes introduction and illustrations]
  - Collection + augmentation + parallel
    - Compact disc example
      Aram Khachaturian’s *Piano concerto* [and] *Concerto-rhapsody for piano & orchestra*
      [includes program notes in German with English translation]
Aggregates and WEMI

• An aggregate manifestation has (at least) three different WEMI stacks
  ▪ WEMI stack for the aggregate manifestation itself
  ▪ WEMI stack for individual expression1 embodied in the aggregate manifestation
  ▪ WEMI stack for individual expression2 embodied in the aggregate manifestation
  ▪ [etc.]
Basic Model for Aggregates

- Work 1 realizes Expression 1
- Work 2 realizes Expression 2
- Expression 1 embodies Expression 2
- Aggregating Work aggregates Aggregating Expression
- Aggregate Manifestation

RSC Chair Report to EURIG
19 May 2020
What is an Aggregating Expression?

• It realizes the **plan** of an aggregating work to select and arrange expressions that are embodied by an aggregate (88.69.69.51)
  - No whole/part relationship
    - Expressions that appear together in the aggregate manifestation are not components of the aggregating expression
    - An aggregating expression does not “inherit” the characteristics of the intellectual or artistic content (e.g., language of expression, content type)
    - Has no intrinsic characteristics that are worth recording as attributes
What is an Aggregating Work?

• A **plan** to select and arrange two or more expressions of one or more works and embody them in a single manifestation (91.22.30.75)
  - Realized by one and only one aggregating expression
    - Known as the Work-Expression (or WE) lock
    - If an aggregate manifestation is “reissued”, any change in the expressions that are aggregated means there is a new aggregating expression and work
  - No whole/part relationship with the expressions that are aggregated
Describing Aggregates

• Many choices
  ▪ Some driven by policy statements and application profiles
  ▪ Some driven by cataloguer’s judgment

• Remember, it is not necessary to record all of the expressions or works that are embodied by an aggregate (88.10.69.84)

• Different aggregates will be described differently
  ▪ Record the aggregating expression or aggregating work, and omit the individual expressions or works
  ▪ Record at least one of the individual expressions or works, and omit the aggregating expression or work
Relationship Shortcuts

• A shortcut is a relationship element that directly relates two RDA entities that are indirectly related through one or more intermediary entities (89.63.23.51)
  ▪ This allows the two entities to be associated without recording any of the intermediary entities or relationships
  ▪ Information about an intermediary entity cannot be inferred from the value of a shortcut element
  ▪ Example:
    Manifestation: name of publisher
      ▪ Shortcut for recording
        • Manifestation: publisher agent
        • Agent: name of agent
Very Useful for Aggregates

Now 107 shortcut elements specific to aggregates in RDA – all focused on the manifestation

- Contributor relationships – examples
  - *contributor person of text*
  - *contributor corporate body to aggregate*
  - *contributor family of moving image of*
  - *etc.*

- Definition and scope restrict these elements to aggregates
  - “... that is embodied by an aggregate.”
  - “A manifestation that is an aggregate...”
Very Useful for Aggregates

• **Moved** content relationships (from expression to manifestation)
  - accessibility content
  - colour content
  - illustrative content
  - sound content
  - supplemental content

• These have always been about supplemental content to a manifestation
  - Original RDA 7.15.1.1 (2012): [illustrative content](#) is content designed to illustrate the primary content of a resource.
Contributor vs. Creator

- Why do all these contributor relationships exist?
  - Surely the author is the same if the text stands alone in a monograph vs. being published in a compilation
    - Shakespeare’s “Hamlet” vs. an aggregate titled “Four great tragedies...”
  - True, but the relationships are different
    - Non-aggregate: Shakespeare is **author person of** Hamlet
    - Aggregate: Shakespeare is **contributor person of text of** Four great tragedies
      - The creator of the aggregate work is the agent who came up with the plan, *not* the creator of the content
Real-World Example #1

- Use of contributor shortcuts for aggregates depends on cataloguing decisions
  - What kind of description will be provided for the four plays?
    - What about recording relationships to earlier publications of the same texts?
  - How important is it to identify the editor of the volume: T. N. R. Rogers?
Choices in Describing an Aggregate

• From Guidance chapter, Describing a manifestation

• Describing a manifestation that embodies two or more expressions (35.26.22.03) – Options:
  - Record information about one or more of the expressions that are embodied using Manifestation: note on manifestation
  - Relate the manifestation to the aggregating expression using Manifestation: expression manifested
  - Relate the manifestation separately to one or more of the expressions that are aggregated using Manifestation: expression manifested
  - Relate the manifestation to the aggregating work using Manifestation: work manifested
Choices in Describing an Aggregate

• Describing a manifestation that embodies two or more expressions (35.26.22.03) – Options, continued:
  ▪ Relate the manifestation separately to one or more of the works that are realized by the expressions that are aggregated using Manifestation: work manifested
  ▪ Relate the manifestation separately to one or more of the creators of one or more of the expressions that are aggregated using Manifestation: contributor agent to aggregate
Choices in Describing an Aggregate

• Describing a manifestation that embodies two or more expressions (35.26.22.03) – Options, continued:
  ▪ Relate the manifestation to aspects of the content of one or more of the expressions that are aggregated using any of the following elements:
    o Manifestation: accessibility content
    o Manifestation: colour content
    o Manifestation: illustrative content
    o Manifestation: sound content
    o Manifestation: supplementary content
Describe the manifestation

Using your application profile and policy statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>title proper</th>
<th>Four great tragedies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>other title information</td>
<td>Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, and Romeo and Juliet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statement of responsibility relating to title proper</td>
<td>William Shakespeare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place of publication</td>
<td>Mineola, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name of publisher</td>
<td>Dover Publications, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date of publication</td>
<td>2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrier type</td>
<td>volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode of issuance</td>
<td>single unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extent of manifestation</td>
<td>iii, 404 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimensions</td>
<td>21 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>title of series</td>
<td>Dover thrift editions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Add the Aggregate Relationships

• Approach #1
  - Record the relationships to the individual expressions
    - No additional need to capture Shakespeare as “contributor agent of text”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression manifested</th>
<th>Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Hamlet. English. 1892</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expression manifested</td>
<td>Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Macbeth. English. 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression manifested</td>
<td>Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Romeo and Juliet. English. 1892</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Add the Aggregate Relationships

• Approach #2
  - Record information about the works that are aggregated using a note
    - Or omit this, since it’s already recorded as other title information
  - Record Shakespeare as a contributor relationship
  - Record the editor – as “aggregator person”
    - A person who is responsible for creating an aggregating work by selecting and arranging expressions of other works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>note on manifestation</th>
<th>Contents: Hamlet; Macbeth; Othello; Romeo and Juliet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contributor person of text (as an authorized access point)</td>
<td>Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aggregator person (as an authorized access point)</td>
<td>Rogers, T. N. R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>work manifested (as title of work)</td>
<td>Four great tragedies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Add the Aggregate Relationships

• Other possibilities include
  ▪ Mixing and matching the data recorded in either Approach #1 or Approach #2
  ▪ Identifying the individual works instead of the individual expressions
  ▪ Identifying the aggregating expression rather than the aggregating work
  ▪ Recording an access point for the work manifested, instead of using an unstructured description
Representative Expression Elements

• A *representative expression* provides the values of specific elements used to identify a work and distinguish it from other works (Guidance chapter, *Representative Expressions*)
  ▪ Any expression can be used as a *representative expression*

• Use extended to aggregates (same Guidance chapter)
  ▪ Aggregating expression is not a representative expression
    ▪ Does not contain the content of the expressions that are aggregated
  ▪ Instead, representative expression elements are derived from one or more expressions that are aggregated
    ▪ Intellectual difference in the model, but same result for users
Representative Expression Elements for Aggregates

From one or more of the expressions

- aspect ratio of representative expression
- content type of representative expression
- date of capture of representative expression
- date of representative expression
- intended audience of representative expression
- key of representative expression
- language of representative expression
- medium of performance of choreographic content of representative expression
- medium of performance of musical content of representative expression
- place of capture of representative expression
- projection of cartographic content of representative expression
- scale of representative expression
- script of representative expression
Representative Expression Elements for Aggregates

From the manifestation

- Colour content of representative expression
- Sound content of representative expression

Cumulation of values from the expressions

- Duration of representative expression
- Extent of representative expression

Taken together, these three lists contain the same representative expression elements as the list that applies to non-aggregates
Back to Shakespeare Example

• Can record the following representative expression elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>content type of representative expression</th>
<th>text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>language of representative expression</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Real World Example #2

- Clearly an aggregate
  - But one where the individual poems do not need to be recorded
  - Info. from the Editor’s preface:
    - This edition includes all the poems that W. H. Auden wished to preserve, in a text that represents his final revisions.
    - Explanation of sources, variations, etc.
- If your library has a strong Auden collection, these details might be important, but otherwise probably not
Describe the Manifestation

• Using your application profile and policy statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>title proper</th>
<th>Collected poems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>statement of responsibility relating to title proper</td>
<td>W.H. Auden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statement of responsibility relating to title proper</td>
<td>edited by Edward Mendelson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>designation of edition</td>
<td>A limited edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>place of publication</td>
<td>Franklin Center, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name of publisher</td>
<td>The Franklin Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date of publication</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrier type</td>
<td>volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode of issuance</td>
<td>single unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extent of manifestation</td>
<td>xxiv, 737 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimensions</td>
<td>25 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Add the Aggregate Relationships as Needed

• Manifestation
  - contributor person of text (as *authorized access point for person*)
    - Auden, W. H., (Wystan Hugh), 1907-1973
  - work manifested (as *authorized access point for work*)

• Work
  - aggregator person (as *authorized access point for person*)
    - Mendelson, Edward
  - content type of representative expression
    - Text
  - language of representative expression
    - English
Questions Submitted by EURIG Members
Real World Example #3

• Paul Auster’s book *Talking to strangers*
  ▪ Includes text and essays from 1967-2017
    ○ Published as a book
  ▪ Translated into Danish, with the title *Samtaler med fremmede*
    ○ Published as a book
    ○ Published as an audiobook

• Question: How many works?
  ▪ Because of the WE lock, there are three works:
    ○ Aggregating work/expression (English text)
    ○ Aggregating work/expression (Danish text)
    ○ Aggregating work/expression (Danish spoken word)
Real World Example #3

• Clearly the Danish versions are closely related
  - Use the “work group” concept to relate them
    - RDA Glossary
      work group: A group of two or more works that have a common appellation assigned from a vocabulary encoding scheme
  - Assign a common identifier to each work in the group using one of the following (56.72.10.84)
    - Appellation of work group
    - Authorized access point for work group
    - Identifier for work group
  - One possibility (authorized access point for work group)
    [Actual elements used will depend on policy statements]
    - Auster, Paul, 1947- Samtaler med fremmede
Real World Example #3

• Clearly the Danish versions are closely related
  ▪ Use language version to relate the translation to the original
    o Definition and scope:
      A work that is created by changing the language audience of a work.
    o This is a subtype of transformation by audience
      • Definition and scope:
        A work that is created by changing the audience of a work.
  ▪ Question: How to differentiate the different Danish versions at the work level?
    o They need different appellations, to be determined by policy statements
      • Easiest would be distinguishing by content type
        ♦ (text) vs. (spoken word)
Real World Example #4

• Various augmentations of Walter Scott’s Ivanhoe
  ▪ Example 4.1 – Walter Scott: Ivanhoe. Retold by Mette Finderup
    o Danish version retold for children; Scott still considered the author
    o Includes illustrations by Lars Gabel
    o Published in print (275 pages)
    o Published as online resource
    o If the print & online are identical, then both manifestations link to the same aggregating work/expression
  ▪ Cataloguing agency’s choice about how much detail to provide (and which recording method to use) about the various aspects of this aggregate
    o Finderup in a note? An access point? Both?
    o Gabel’s illustrations in a note? An access point? Both?
    o Gabel as an access point?
Real World Example #4

• Various augmentations of Walter Scott’s Ivanhoe
  ▪ Example 4.2 – Walter Scott: Ivanhoe. Retold by Poul Steenstrup
    o Danish version; Scott still considered the author
    o Includes illustrations by Svend Bülow
    o Published in print in 1957 and in 1971
    o If the two print versions have the same content, then both manifestations link to the same aggregating work/expression
  ▪ Cataloguing agency’s choice about how much detail to provide (and which recording method to use) about the various aspects of this aggregate
    o Steenstrup in a note? An access point? Both?
    o Bülow’s illustrations in a note? An access point? Both?
    o Bülow as an access point?
Real World Example #4

• How many works?
  ▪ Two separate aggregate manifestations, so two separate works

• How to relate them?
  ▪ Possibly through a work group appellation for Scott’s Ivanhoe
  ▪ Maybe just through an authorized access point for Scott’s work

• Why is the illustrator only at the manifestation level?
  ▪ This is where the aggregation takes place
    ▪ It is a modeling decision that should not affect what data is recorded
    ▪ It is up to our systems to utilize our descriptions to help meet the user tasks: Find, Identify, Select, Obtain, Explore
Real World Example #4

• Why is shortcut on the expression level not possible?
  ▪ The RSC considered this and decided that the manifestation-expression shortcut works better for single manifestation cases (which we think are more frequent than aggregate manifestations which are reissued or published in different formats)
    ▪ The manifestation-expression shortcut removes the need to record the aggregating expression in many cases
    ▪ An expression-expression shortcut would require recording both the aggregating expression and the aggregate manifestation
Real World Example #4

• How should the authorized access points for these two works be constructed?
  - Determination to be made by the community or cataloguing agency in policy statements and/or application profiles, using the general guidance, instructions, and options provided by RDA
    - Many choices
      - What you currently do is likely supported in the beta Toolkit

• How should the authorized access point for the illustrations be constructed?
  - Same answer as above – local decisions supported by RDA
  - Identifying the illustrations as a separate work is not required
RDA in Our Systems

• Questions from you:
  ▪ How do you see the concrete implementation of entity cataloguing allowed by LRM and RDA?
    o For most of us: a slow transition from MARC-based to linked data based “records”
  ▪ Do you know about countries/communities that are working on “next generation” cataloguing, based on LRM/“3R” RDA entities?
    o Nothing that’s ready for production
    o RIMMF4 is a good proof-of-concept
  ▪ Do you have any advice on how to foster ILS developments towards entity cataloguing?
    o Engage with the vendors; tell them what you want
RDA in Our Systems

• With so many choices about how to describe the same manifestation, how can data created by different cataloguing agencies interoperate?
  ▪ Use RDA elements as defined
    ○ The underlying semantics of the elements are consistent
    ○ Can be used to automate integration and interoperability regardless of which options are applied
    ○ Hold true for all kinds of resources: static works, diachronic works, aggregate works, various carrier types, etc.
    ○ It is not necessary to invoke the entire model in a single description
More Information

• **RDA content elements**
  - Discussed at October 2019 RSC meeting

• **RDA content elements [followup]**
  - Discussed at January 2020 RSC meeting

• **Representative expressions of an aggregating work**
  - Discussed at April 2020 RSC meeting
String Encoding Schemes
What is a string encoding scheme (or SES)?

From the RDA Glossary:

Set of string values = textual character string(s)
Associated set of rules = instructions
Mapping = matching
Value of an element = a representation of that element
What is a string encoding scheme (or SES)?

• In more traditional cataloging terms, an SES is about
  ▪ How to construct an access point
    ▪ What information to record
    ▪ In what order
    ▪ With what punctuation
  ▪ How to construct a “statement” about an edition, series, imprint, etc.

• These decisions may vary by cataloging tradition or practice
  ▪ Anglo-American, German, Norwegian, Spanish, etc.
A search in the beta Toolkit on “string encoding scheme” currently returns 124 results, including:

- Edition statement
- Production statement
- Publication statement
- Distribution statement
- Manufacture statement
- Series statement
- Dissertation or thesis information
- Access point for...
- Authorized access point for...
- Variant access point for...
- and most elements associated with Nomen
SESs May Vary by Agency

• All of these are preferred forms in VIAF, for at least one cataloging agency
  ▪ Dr. Seuss
  ▪ Dr. Seuss, pseud.
  ▪ Dr. Seuss (1904-1991)
  ▪ Seuss, Dr.
  ▪ Seuss, Dr., 1904-1991
  ▪ Seuss, Dr., 1904-1991 (duln. f. Theodor Seuss Geisel)
  ▪ Сьюз 1904-1991 доктор
  ▪ Geisel, Theodor Seuss, 1904-1991
Major Question

• As an international standard, what is the best way for RDA to accommodate this kind of community variation?
  ▪ Approach #1: Hard code SESs in the instructions, adding each variant in its own option box
  ▪ Approach #2: Move SES content out of the element pages, providing access through multiple links or expandable boxes instead
  ▪ Approach #3: Move the SES content from the element pages to policy statements

• Each approach requires that communities
  ▪ Determine the appropriate SES for each situation
  ▪ Create policy statements that
    ▪ Identify the designated option (Approaches #1 & #2), or
    ▪ Contain the actual instructions (Approach #3)
Approach #1

• Hard code the SES instructions for each variant – mock-up

STRING ENCODING SCHEME
Record a value that includes, in this order:
1. a value of Agent: access point for agent
2. a value of a base access point for a work
Apply the string punctuation pattern:
"value 1. value 2"
Join each of the values with a full stop followed by a space

STRING ENCODING SCHEME
Record a value that includes, in this order:
...
Approach #2

• Provide information about SESs through links – mock-up

CONDITION
A work is a *single work*.
A work is created by two or more agents in collaboration.

OPTION
String encoding scheme
Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTION</th>
<th>String encoding scheme</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC-PCC</td>
<td>LC/PCC practice: Do not apply.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| LC-PCC | LC/PCC practice: Do not apply. |

| LC-PCC | LC/PCC practice: Apply this option. |
Approach #3

- Move SES instructions to policy statements
  (image from 63.83.87.43 – *sample* content & formatting)

**OPTION**

Treat the following as a larger jurisdiction:

- a state, province, territory, etc., of Australia, Canada, the United States, or a country that was a constituent republic of the former U.S.S.R. or of the former Yugoslavia
- England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales
- an overseas territory, dependency, etc.

**LC-PCC**

A place is located within a human settlement.

Apply this string encoding scheme:

Record a value that includes, in this order:

1. a value that is based on Place: name of place
RSC Decision – Approach #3

• Policy statement approach minimizes proliferation of options on element pages
  ▪ Clearly presents community SES decision to catalogers in the context of an element page

• Re-use of current RDA instructions supported by the Toolkit’s content management system

• Decisions and maintenance left up to communities, but...
  ▪ If preference is to continue practices from the original Toolkit, no new intellectual work needed
    ○ Use ISBD and Appendix E information
  ▪ If preference is linked data, SESs are irrelevant
Community Vocabularies in RDA
Prompted by Increased Internationalization

• Legacy instructions and guidance in RDA (largely untouched from AACR2) have an Anglo-American focus
  ▪ Abbreviations and symbols
  ▪ Additional instructions on names of persons
  ▪ Capitalization
  ▪ Initial articles
  ▪ Terms of rank

• Some content already relocated from RDA instructions to a separate section under “Resources” (or “Tools” in the original Toolkit)
  ▪ Books of the Bible (in 2016)
  ▪ Terms for medium of performance (in 2018)
Supporting Different Choices

• Different cataloging communities have different preferences
  ▪ Not all conform to Anglo-American practices
  ▪ Communities may wish to support interoperability with legacy data

• Cataloging communities’ preferences may change over time

• RDA needs to support development, maintenance, and publication of local vocabularies as part of the Toolkit
  ▪ Identified in 2015 as a long-term solution to support use of local terms

*Under development – expect further changes through 2020*
Community Vocabularies: Characteristics

• Compliant with RDA (and LRM)
• Associated with
  ▪ Processing of strings in SESs
  ▪ Community-specific vocabulary encoding schemes (VES)
    o These do not necessarily conform to a full VES
      • Concepts may lack definitions, scope notes, IRIs, or notations
      • Coverage may be incomplete

• Used only by specific RDA communities
  ▪ Cover a limited number of languages and scripts
  ▪ Maintained by experts in specific languages, scripts, and/or cultures
    o If continuing existing practices, no new intellectual work needed
  ▪ Do not require translation in every Toolkit language
A Transition in Process

Resources Tab

Beta Toolkit – Feb. 2020

- Glossary
- Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
- Relationship Matrix
- Abbreviations and symbols
- Additional instructions on names of persons
- Capitalization
- Initial articles
- Terms of rank
- Revision History
- Books of the Bible
- Terms for medium of performance
- AACR2

Resources Tab

Beta Toolkit – April 2020

- Glossary
- Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
- Relationship Matrix
- Additional instructions on names of persons
- Capitalization
- Initial articles
- Revision History
- Community vocabularies
- AACR2
# Resources Tab: New Pop-Outs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GUIDANCE</th>
<th>POLICIES</th>
<th>RESOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glossary</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Vocabulary Encoding</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Names in the Arabic alphabet</td>
<td>Additional instructions on names of persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burmese and Karen names</td>
<td>Capitalization</td>
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<td>Chinese names containing a non-Chinese given name</td>
<td>Initial articles</td>
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<td>Community vocabularies</td>
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<td>Indonesian names</td>
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<td>Malay names</td>
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<td>Thai names</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recording surnames that include an article and/or preposition</td>
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</table>
# Resources Tab: New Pop-Outs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>General Guideline for Capitalization</td>
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Resources Tab: New Pop-Outs

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Resources Tab: New Pop-Outs

- Glossary
- Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
- Relationship Matrix
- Additional instructions on names of persons
- Capitalization
- Initial articles
- Revision History
- Community vocabularies
- Abbreviations
- Books of the Bible
- Terms of rank
- Terms for collective titles
- Terms for gender
- Terms for medium of performance

RSC Chair Report to EURIG
Community Vocabularies

• Draft content, migrated from existing Toolkit instructions

Resources > Community vocabularies > Abbreviations

Abbreviations

• Abbreviations for countries and states
• Abbreviations in Latin script
• Abbreviations in Cyrillic script
• Abbreviations in Greek script
• Abbreviations in Hebrew script
Community Vocabularies

- New pop-out for Books of the Bible

Draft content
Community Vocabularies

*Draft* content

Resources > Community vocabularies > Terms of rank

Terms of rank

Terms of rank of nobility, etc. used are:

- Terms of rank in the Iban language
- Terms of rank used in France
- Terms of rank used in Indonesia
- Terms of rank used in the United Kingdom
These conventional collective titles are intended for use as values of Work: preferred title of work.

OPTION

Record an appropriate term from the following list:

- correspondence
- essays
- librettos
- lyrics
- novels
- plays
- poems
- prose works
- short stories
- speeches
Community Vocabularies

**Draft** content

Resources > Community vocabularies > Terms for gender

### Terms for gender

These terms are intended for use as values of Person: `gender`.

**OPTION**

Record an appropriate term from the following list:

- `female`
- `male`
- `not known`
Community Vocabularies

Draft content

Resources > Community vocabularies > Terms for medium of performance

Terms for medium of performance

These terms for instruments, voices, and ensembles are intended for use as values of Expression: medium of performance of musical content

Instruments

Use the following list of terms as a guide:

- cello or violoncello
- cor anglais or English horn
- ...
Community Vocabularies: Still to be Determined

• Final terminology
  ▪ “Community vocabularies” is a working term

• How to identify which community uses which content
  ▪ And present that seamlessly to catalogers using the Toolkit

• How to share content
  ▪ For example, if the British Library follows LC-PCC decisions in a particular area

• Interoperability with policy statements, application profiles, and user-created documentation

• Location and display in the Toolkit
More Information

• **Community vocabularies in RDA Toolkit**
  - Paper discussed at the April 2020 Asynchronous RSC Meeting
  - Available from: [http://rda-rsc.org/node/633](http://rda-rsc.org/node/633)

• **String encoding schemes in RDA Toolkit**
  - Paper discussed at the January 2020 Asynchronous RSC Meeting
  - Available from: [http://rda-rsc.org/node/587](http://rda-rsc.org/node/587)
  - Summary of RSC discussion and decision available in the January RSC meeting minutes (Agenda item 209): [http://www.rda-rsc.org/sites/all/files/Minutes%20Public%20January%202020%20meeting.pdf](http://www.rda-rsc.org/sites/all/files/Minutes%20Public%20January%202020%20meeting.pdf)
Questions?

Ask now, or email me later at:
RSCChair@rdatoolkit.org