

RSC Chair Report to EURIG

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R | D | A
Resource Description & Access

Approaching Aggregates

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

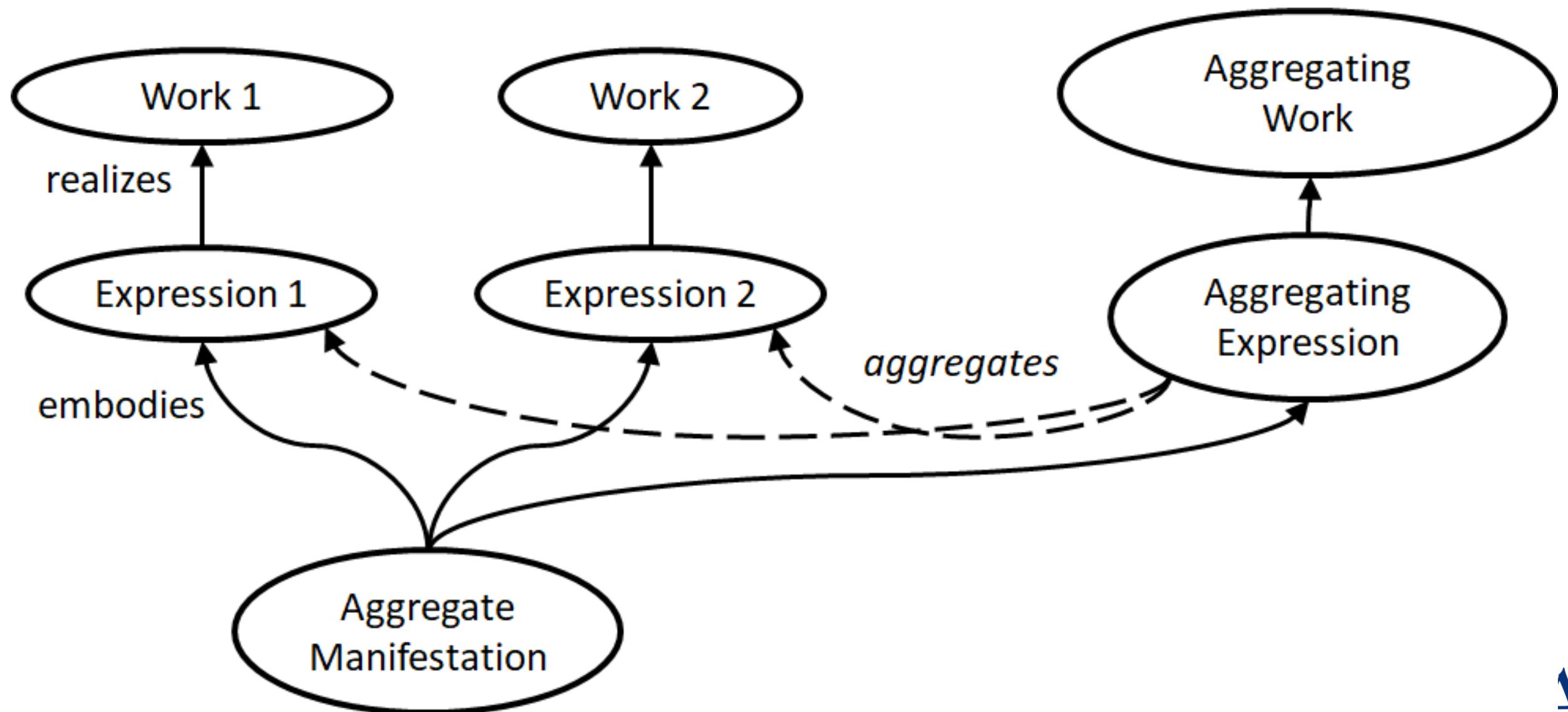
Multiple Aggregate Types at Once

- 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



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...”

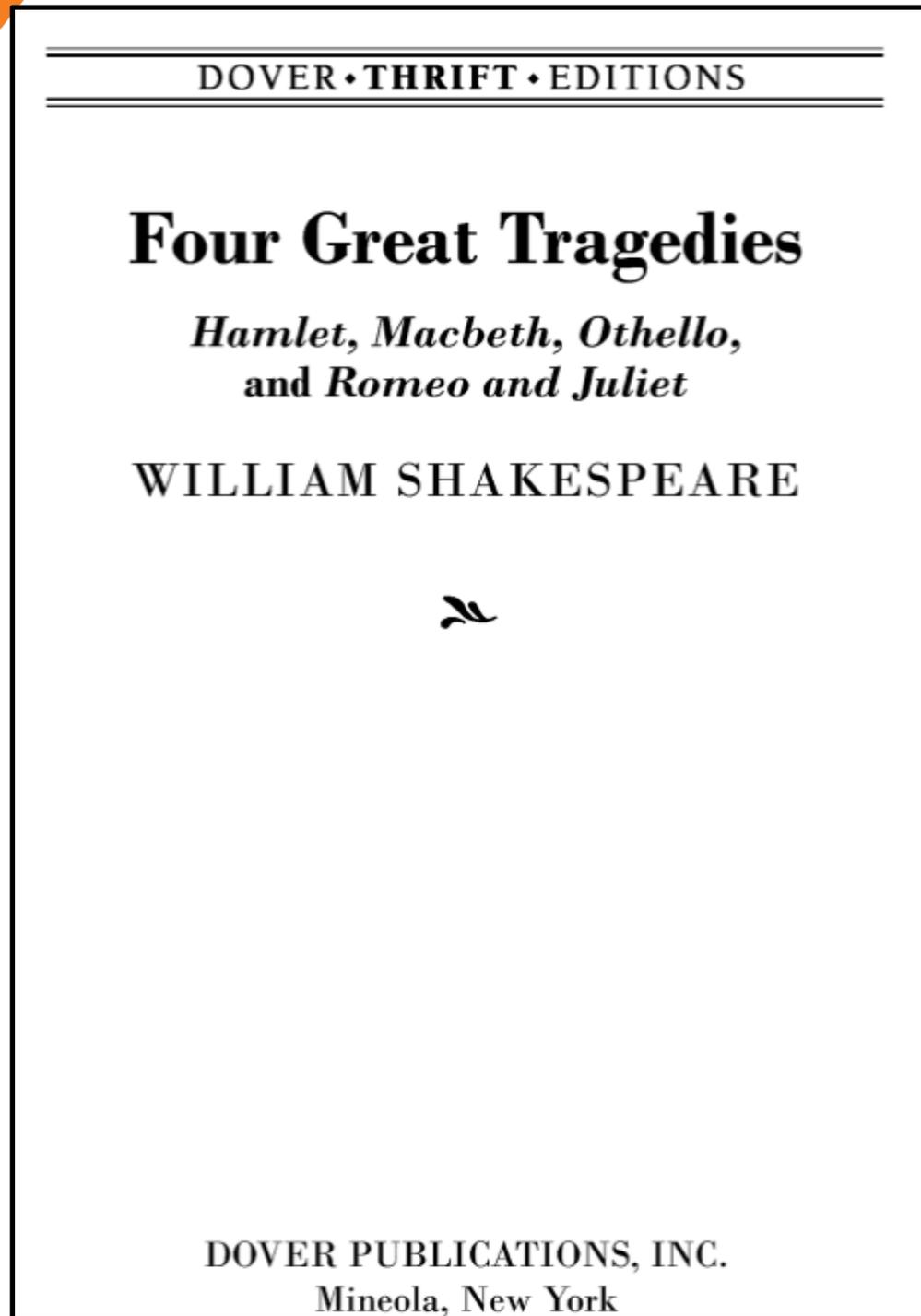
Very Useful for Aggregates

- **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:
 - Manifestation: [accessibility content](#)
 - Manifestation: [colour content](#)
 - Manifestation: [illustrative content](#)
 - Manifestation: [sound content](#)
 - Manifestation: [supplementary content](#)

Describe the manifestation

- Using your application profile and policy statements

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

Add the Aggregate Relationships

- Approach #1

- Record the relationships to the individual expressions

- No additional need to capture Shakespeare as “contributor agent of text”

Expression manifested	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Hamlet. English. 1892
Expression manifested	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Macbeth. English. 1892
Expression manifested	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Othello. English. Caxton Publishing
Expression manifested	Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616. Romeo and Juliet. English. 1892

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

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

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

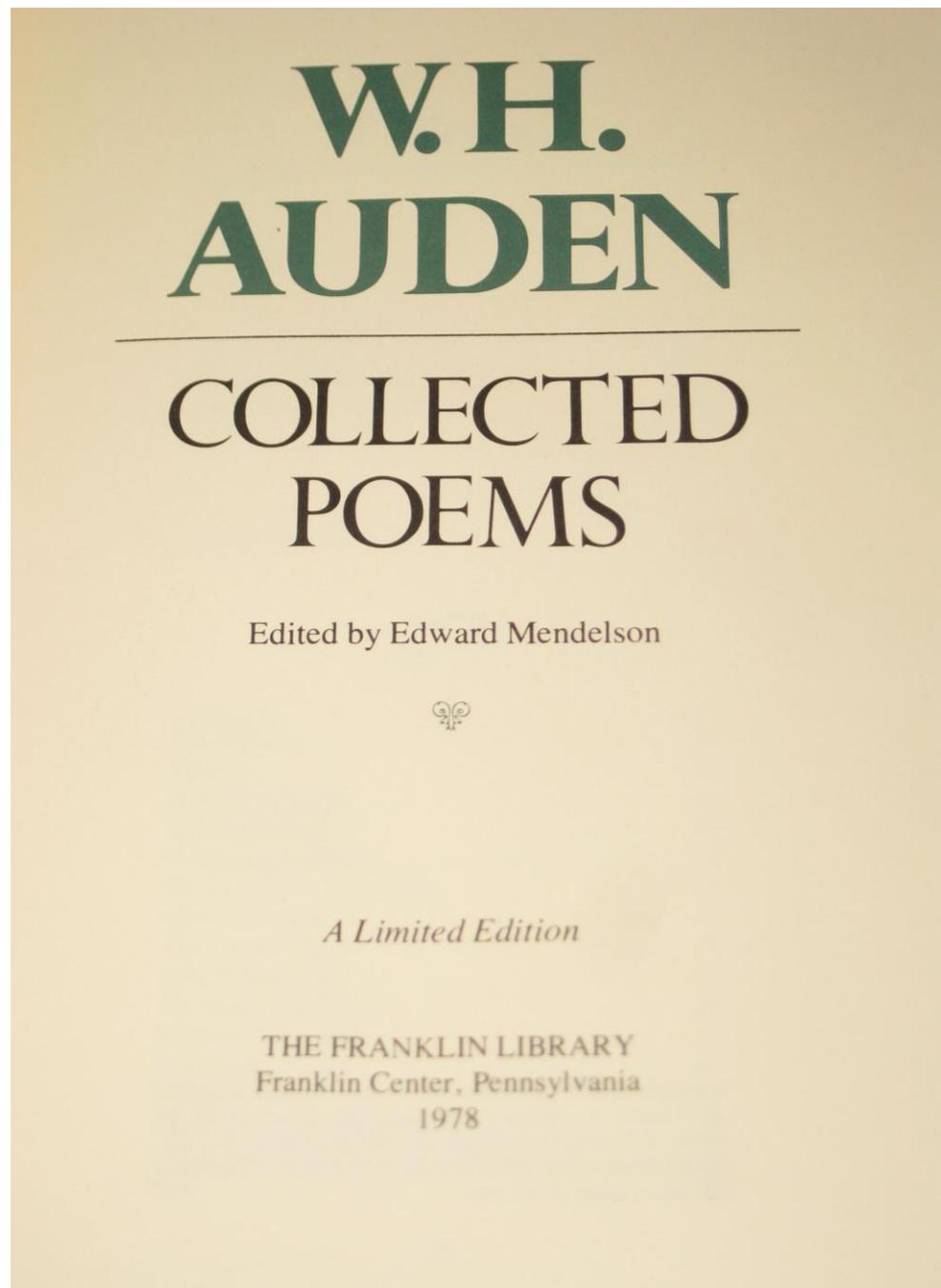
Taken together, these three lists contain the same representative expression elements as the list that applies to non-aggregates

Back to Shakespeare Example

- Can record the following representative expression elements

content type of representative expression	text
language of representative expression	English

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

title proper	Collected poems
statement of responsibility relating to title proper	W.H. Auden
statement of responsibility relating to title proper	edited by Edward Mendelson
designation of edition	A limited edition
place of publication	Franklin Center, Pennsylvania
name of publisher	The Franklin Library
date of publication	1978
carrier type	volume
mode of issuance	single unit
extent of manifestation	xxiv, 737 pages
dimensions	25 cm

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*)
 - Auden, W. H., (Wystan Hugh), 1907-1973. Poems. English. 1978

- 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
 - Definition and scope:
A work that is created by changing the language audience of a work.
 - 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?
 - 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
 - Danish version retold for children; Scott still considered the author
 - Includes illustrations by Lars Gabel
 - Published in print (275 pages)
 - Published as online resource
 - 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
 - FINDERUP in a note? An access point? Both?
 - Gabel's illustrations in a note? An access point? Both?
 - 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
 - Danish version; Scott still considered the author
 - Includes illustrations by Svend Bülow
 - Published in print in 1957 and in 1971
 - 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
 - Steenstrup in a note? An access point? Both?
 - Bülow's illustrations in a note? An access point? Both?
 - 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?
 - 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?
 - Nothing that’s ready for production
 - RIMMF4 is a good proof-of-concept
 - Do you have any advice on how to foster ILS developments towards entity cataloguing?
 - 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
 - Linked at <http://rda-rsc.org/node/587> (New RSC documents 2019)
- [RDA content elements \[followup\]](#)
 - Discussed at January 2020 RSC meeting
 - Linked at <http://rda-rsc.org/node/587> (New RSC documents 2019)
- [Representative expressions of an aggregating work](#)
 - Discussed at April 2020 RSC meeting
 - Linked at <http://rda-rsc.org/node/633> (New RSC documents 2020)

String Encoding Schemes

What is a string encoding scheme (or SES)?

From the RDA Glossary:

string encoding scheme

A set of string values and an associated set of rules that describe a mapping between that set of strings and a value of an element.

Use for: syntax encoding scheme

See also: element

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)?

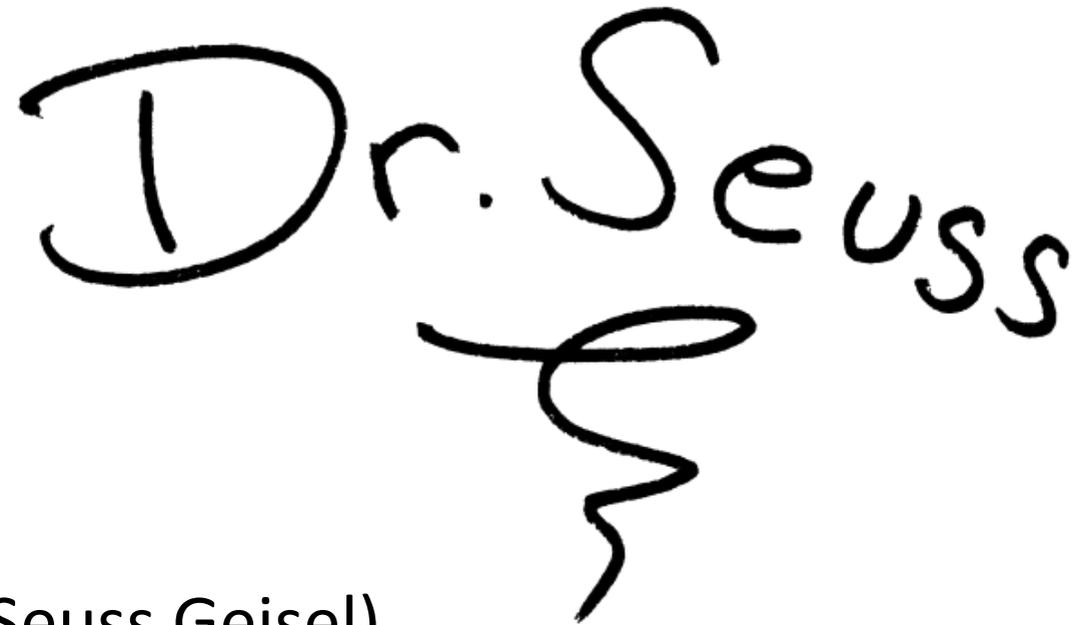
- In more traditional cataloging terms, an SES is about
 - How to construct an access point
 - What information to record
 - In what order
 - With what punctuation
 - How to construct a “statement” about an edition, series, imprint, etc.
- These decisions may vary by cataloging tradition or practice
 - Anglo-American, German, Norwegian, Spanish, etc.

SEs in RDA

- 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

SEs 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)
 - Доктор Сьюз, псевд., 1904-1991.
 - Seuss, Dr.
 - Seuss, Dr., 1904-1991
 - Seuss, Dr., 1904-1991 (duIn. f. Theodor Seuss Geisel)
 - Сьюз 1904-1991 доктор
 - Geisel, Theodor Seuss, 1904-1991

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dr. Seuss". The letters are cursive and somewhat stylized, with a large 'D' and 'S'. The signature is written on a white background.

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:

...

[Send to Back](#)

LC-PCC

LC/PCC practice: Apply this option.

[Send to Back](#)

LC-PCC

LC/PCC practice: Do not apply.

R | D | A
Resource Description & Access

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

LC-PCC

[Send to Back](#)

LC/PCC practice: Do not apply.

OPTION

String encoding scheme

Example

LC-PCC

[Send to Back](#)

LC/PCC practice: Do not apply.

OPTION

String encoding scheme

Example

LC-PCC

[Send to Back](#)

LC/PCC practice: Apply this option.

Approach #3

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

Larger place

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

[Send to Back](#)

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)
 - 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
 - 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**

RESOURCES
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**

RESOURCES
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

GUIDANCE	POLICIES	RESOURCES
		Glossary
		Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
		Relationship Matrix
Names in the Arabic alphabet		Additional instructions on names of persons
Burmese and Karen names		Capitalization
Chinese names containing a non-Chinese given name		Initial articles
Icelandic names		Revision History
Indic names		Community vocabularies
Indonesian names		AACR2
Malay names		
Roman names		
Romanian names containing a patronymic		
Thai names		
Recording surnames that include an article and/or preposition		

Resources Tab: New Pop-Outs

GUIDANCE	POLICIES	RESOURCES
		Glossary
		Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
		Relationship Matrix
		Additional instructions on names of persons
		Capitalization
		Initial articles
		Revision History
		Community vocabularies
		AACR2
General Guideline for Capitalization		
General guideline for English language capitalization		
Other languages		

Resources Tab: New Pop-Outs

GUIDANCE	POLICIES	RESOURCES
		Glossary
		Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
		Relationship Matrix
		Additional instructions on names of persons
		Capitalization
Initial articles listed by language		Initial articles
Initial articles listed by word or words		Revision History
		Community vocabularies
		AACR2

Resources Tab: New Pop-Outs

GUIDANCE	POLICIES	RESOURCES
		Glossary
		Vocabulary Encoding Schemes
		Relationship Matrix
		Additional instructions on names of persons
		Capitalization
		Initial articles
		Revision History
		Community vocabularies
		AACR2
Abbreviations		
Books of the Bible		
Terms of rank		
Terms for collective titles		
Terms for gender		
Terms for medium of performance		

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

Draft content

- New pop-out for Books of the Bible

	Abbreviations
Books of the Bible: Library of Congress-Program for Cooperative Cataloging	Books of the Bible
Festlegungen für den deutschen Sprachraum zum Erfassen der bevorzugten Titel von biblischen Schriften	Terms of rank
	Terms for collective titles
	Terms for gender
	Terms for medium of performance
Livres de la Bible : Bibliothèque et Archives Canada-Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec	167-3241 Administration About

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](#) 

Community Vocabularies

Resources > [Community vocabularies](#) > [Terms for collective titles](#)

Draft content

Terms for collective titles

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>
- [String encoding schemes in RDA Toolkit](#)
 - Paper discussed at the January 2020 Asynchronous RSC Meeting
 - Available from: <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>

Questions?

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