

From: Barbara Tillett, JSC Chair
To: JSC
Subject: Proposals for Subject Relationships

Related discussion paper and responses: 6JSC/LC rep/3 (May 20, 2011) and responses from ACOC, ALA, BL, and CCC

When responding to this series of 34 proposals about subject relationships, please indicate agreement or disagreement with each proposal (see Checklist of Proposals in section II below) and offer any alternate wording to replace text that should be changed. As usual, double underline is for additions and ~~striketrough~~ for deletions.

I. This document is organized as follows:

Checklist of proposals (section II)
Purpose of the Proposals (section III)
General changes that can be done to specific chapters (section IV)
Chapter by chapter changes and new text proposals (section V)
Change proposal for Appendix L for subject relationships (section VI)
Proposed additions to the Glossary (section VII).

II. Checklist of Proposals (34)

- p. 3 General PROPOSAL 1** – Remove the placeholder phrases
- p. 3 General PROPOSAL 2** – Authoritative subject system term
- p. 3 Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 1** – Under 0.3 Conceptual Models Underlying RDA, add text and footnote to 0.3.1
- p. 4 Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 2** – Under 0.3.3 Alignment with FRAD, add text
- p. 5 Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 3** – Bring terms in alignment with this proposal, under 0.6.7
- p. 5 Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 4** – Add 0.6.10 Section 10
- p. 6 Section 4 PROPOSAL** – Add “and Relationships to” for the title of Section 4 and add comma before ampersand
- p. 6 Chapter 12 PROPOSAL 1** – Change title of this chapter to include relationships
- p. 6 Chapter 12 PROPOSAL 2** – Add text for ch. 12
- p. 11 Chapter 13 PROPOSAL** – Add text for concepts, ch. 13
- p. 13 Chapter 14 PROPOSAL** – Add text to ch. 14 objects
- p. 15 Chapter 15 PROPOSAL** – Add text to ch. 15 events
- p. 18 Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 1** – Add text to second paragraph and remove parts of final paragraph under 16.0 Purpose and Scope

- p. 18 Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 2** – Add text to ‘16.1.2 Using Access Points to Identify Places’ under ‘General Guidelines on Identifying Places’
- p. 18 Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 3**– Add final paragraph to ‘16.2.2.2 Sources of Information’ under ‘Preferred Name for the Place’
- p. 19 Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 4**– Add final paragraph to ‘16.2.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Name’
- p. 19 Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 5**– Add text to ‘16.3 Identifier for the Place’
- p. 19 Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 6** – Insert standard statement at ‘16.4.1 Authorized Access Point for the Place’
- p. 19 Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 7** – Insert standard statement at ‘16.4.2 Variant Access Point for the Place’
- p. 20 Chapter 17 PROPOSAL** – Add reference to ch. 23 at the end of ‘17.0 Purpose and Scope’
- p. 21 Chapter 18 PROPOSAL** - Add reference to ch. 23 at the end of ‘18.0 Scope’
- p. 21 Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 1** – Add text to ‘19.0 Purpose and Scope’ to refer to chapter 23
- p. 21 Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 2** – Add text to ‘19.1.2 Recording Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Work’ to refer to subject relationships in chapter 23
- p. 22 Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 3** – Add text to ‘19.2.1.1 Scope’ to refer to ch.23 for subject relationships for a creator
- p. 22 Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 4** – Add text to ‘19.3.1.1 Scope’ to alert readers that we are making a distinction between “associated with a work” and “is the subject of a work”:
- p. 23 Section 7 PROPOSAL** – In keeping with 0.6.7, rename ‘Section 7: Recording Relationships to Concepts, Objects, Events, & Places’
- p. 23 Chapter 23 PROPOSAL** – Add the following text (subject relationships)
- p. 28 Chapter 33 PROPOSAL** – Add the following text (general guidelines on relationships group 3)
- p. 31 Chapter 34 PROPOSAL** – Add the following text (related concepts)
- p. 32 Chapter 35 PROPOSAL** – Add the following text (related objects)
- p. 32 Chapter 36 PROPOSAL** – Add the following text (related events)
- p. 32 Chapter 37 PROPOSAL** – Add the following text (related places)
- p. 33 Appendix L PROPOSAL** – Add text for a new Appendix L
- p. 33 Glossary PROPOSAL** – Add the terms to the Glossary and online registry of RDA vocabulary

III. Purpose of this Series of Proposals

In response to 6JSC/LC rep/3 discussion paper on subjects in RDA (20May2011), it was indicated that the JSC wished for now to use language to indicate a generic approach to subject relationships and the Group 3 entities, following the standards for subject

access points and classification numbers used by the agency creating the data (a standard phrase used in 0.6.7).

This series of proposals attempts to capture such an approach and to complete the corresponding placeholder statements in the initial RDA Toolkit. Following 0.6.7, this approach states the subject relationship connects a work and what it is about, which can be any entity. As a reminder 0.6.7 follows the International Cataloguing Principles in requiring as a minimum at least one subject relationship element.

“The authoritative subject system” has been used as the term for “the standard” for subject access points and classification numbers used by the agency creating the data.

IV. General Changes

As part of the cleanup to provide text for the subject relationships, some placeholder language now needs to be removed.

General PROPOSAL 1 – Remove the placeholder phrases:

[To be added in a later release]

from 7.0, 16.1.2, 16.3, 16.4.1, 16.4.2, 19.3.1.1

and

[To be developed after the initial release of RDA]

from 12, 13, 14, 15, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, Appendix L.

See proposals below for text to put in those instructions and chapters.

General PROPOSAL 2 –The JSC may wish to shorten the standard phrase used in these proposals from “the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data” to just “the authoritative subject system” or some other phrase. If the JSC selects an alternative, “find and replace” can be used to update the phrase throughout the proposals in this document. What phrase does the JSC prefer?

V. Chapter by Chapter Changes

CHAPTER 0

Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 1– Under 0.3 Conceptual Models Underlying RDA, add text and footnote to 0.3.1 as highlighted:

0.3.1 General

A key element in the design of RDA is its alignment with the conceptual models for bibliographic and authority data developed by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA):

Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)[13](#)

Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD)[14](#)

Functional Requirement for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD). [15]

The FRBR and FRAD models provide RDA with an underlying framework that has the scope needed to support:

- a) comprehensive coverage of all types of content and media
- b) the flexibility and extensibility needed to accommodate newly emerging resource characteristics
- c) the adaptability needed for the data produced to function within a wide range of technological environments.

The FRSAD model provides an abstraction covering subject entities and their relationships to each other and to works that have them as subjects. RDA follows the spirit of FRSAD in declaring an application using the FRBR entities with the subject relationship that states a work “has as subject” any entity. The reciprocal relationship “is subject of” is also provided.

13 IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records, Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records: Final Report (München: K.G. Saur, 1998). Available online at <http://archive.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/frbr.pdf>.

14 IFLA Working Group on Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records (FRANAR), Functional Requirements for Authority Data: A Conceptual Model, edited by Glenn E. Patton (München: K.G. Saur, 2009).

15 IFLA Working Group on the Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Records (FRSAR), Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD): A Conceptual Model, edited by Marcia Lei Zeng, Maja Žumer and Athena Salaba (Berlin: De Gruyter Saur, 2011).

Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 2– Under 0.3.3 Alignment with FRAD, add text as highlighted:

0.3.3 Alignment with FRAD

The RDA data elements for describing entities associated with a resource generally reflect the attributes and relationships associated with the entities person, family, corporate body, and place, as defined in FRAD.¹⁶ Those entities are defined in RDA as follows:

- person—an individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals)
- family—two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, civil union, or similar legal status, or who otherwise present themselves as a family
- corporate body—an organization or group of persons and/or organizations that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as a unit
- place—a location identified by a name.

RDA also covers additional attributes of the entity work that are defined in FRAD but are not included in FRBR.

RDA includes instructions for the entities concept, object, and event, as well as the subject relationships “has as subject” and “is subject of” from FRBR. Those entities are defined in RDA as follows:

- concept— an abstract notion or idea.

object— a material thing.

event— an action or occurrence identified by a name.

Attributes associated with the entities name, identifier, controlled access point, and rules, as defined in FRAD, are covered selectively.

In future releases, the scope of RDA may be extended to cover additional attributes and relationships (associated with the entities person, family, corporate body, place, work, expression, name, identifier, controlled access point, and rules) that support resource discovery, but are not currently defined in FRAD.

Attributes and relationships currently out of scope. The following attributes and relationships are currently out of scope:

attributes and relationships associated with the entities concept, object, and event, as defined in FRAD, except the subject relationships “has as subject” and “is subject of” as they related to these entities

relationships between controlled access points, as defined in FRAD

attributes and relationships (associated with the entities person, family, corporate body, work, and expression) whose primary function is to support user tasks related to rights management.

[16](#) See the attributes defined in sections 4.1–4.7 and the relationships defined in sections 5.3–5.4 of FRAD. For details on the correspondence between RDA elements and FRAD attributes and relationships, see RDA to FRAD Mapping, <http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5rda-rdafradmappingrev.pdf>.

Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 3 – Bring terms in alignment with this proposal, under 0.6.7 Section 7: Recording Subject Relationships, footnote 23:

When recording relationships between a work and an entity that is the subject of that work, include as a minimum at least one subject relationship element.[23](#)

[23](#) When using an access point to represent the entity that is the subject entity of a work, the access point can be constructed by using either the preferred name, title, or term for the entity, or a classification number representing the entity. Construct the access point representing the entity that is the subject entity of a work following the standards for subject access points and classification numbers used by the agency creating the data.

Chapter 0 PROPOSAL 4– Add 0.6.10 Section 10: Recording Relationships between Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places:

0.6.10 Section 10: Recording Relationships between Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places

The recording of relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places is not required.

SECTION 4: RECORDING ATTRIBUTES OF CONCEPT, OBJECT, EVENT, & PLACE

This section needs to be renamed to include relationships. This will enable us to avoid adding relationships under Section 7 and the subsequent need to renumber all of the chapters following 22. Instead, we can include relationships for these entities in Section 4. See further explanation under Section 7 below.

Section 4 PROPOSAL – Add “and Relationships to” for the title of Section 4: Recording Attributes of Concept, Object, Event, & Place and add comma before the ampersand (Note: Section 4 only appears in the TOC under the Toolkit “RDA” tab):

Section 4: Recording Attributes of and Relationships to Concept, Object, Event, & Place

CHAPTER 12 – GENERAL GUIDELINES ON RECORDING ATTRIBUTES OF CONCEPTS, OBJECTS, EVENTS, AND PLACES

Chapter 12 PROPOSAL 1- Change title of this chapter to include relationships:
12 – GENERAL GUIDELINES ON RECORDING ATTRIBUTES OF AND RELATIONSHIPS TO CONCEPTS, OBJECTS, EVENTS, AND PLACES

Chapter 12 PROPOSAL 2- Add text for ch. 12:

12.0 Scope

This chapter provides background information to support the application of guidelines and instructions in chapters [13 RDA](#)–[16 RDA](#) on recording attributes of concepts, objects, and corporate bodies. It includes:

- a) an explanation of key terms (see [12.1 RDA](#))
- b) the functional objectives and principles underlying the guidelines and instructions in chapters [13 RDA](#)–[16 RDA](#) (see [12.2 RDA](#))
- c) the core elements for the identification of concepts, objects, events, and places (see [12.3 RDA](#))
- d) guidelines on language and script that apply to elements in chapters [13 RDA](#)–[16 RDA](#) (see [12.4 RDA](#))
- e) general guidelines on recording preferred names, authorized access points, and variant access points representing concepts, objects, events, and places (see [12.5 RDA](#))

- f) recording relationships for Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places Associated with a Work (see [23 RDA](#))
- g) authoritative subject system used in determining names and other information identifying a concept, object, event, or place (see [12.6 RDA](#))
- h) recording relationships for concepts, objects, events, and places associated with a resource (see [12.7 RDA](#))
- i) cataloguer's note to assist in the use or revision of the data (see [12.8 RDA](#)).

12.1 Terminology

12.1.1 Explanation of Key Terms

There are a number of terms used in this chapter and in chapters [13 RDA](#)–[16 RDA](#) that have meanings specific to their use in RDA. Some of these terms are explained at [12.1.2 RDA](#)–[12.1.4 RDA](#).

All terms used in chapters [13 RDA](#)–[16 RDA](#) are defined in the glossary.

12.1.2 Concept, Object, Event, and Place

The terms *concept*, *object*, *event*, and *place* are used as follows:

The term [concept](#) ▼ refers to an abstract notion or idea.

The term [object](#) ▼ refers to a material thing.

The term [event](#) ▼ refers to an action or occurrence identified by a name.

The term [place](#) ▼ refers to a location identified by a name.

12.1.3 Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item

The terms *work*, *expression*, *manifestation*, and *item* are used as follows:

The term [work](#) ▼ refers to a distinct intellectual or artistic creation (i.e., the intellectual or artistic content).

The term [expression](#) ▼ refers to 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.

The terms work and expression can refer to individual entities, aggregates, or components of these entities (e.g., the term work can refer to an individual work, an aggregate work, or a component of a work).

The term [manifestation](#) ▼ refers to the physical embodiment of an expression of a work.

The term [item](#) ▼ refers to a single exemplar or instance of a manifestation.

12.1.4 Person, Family, and Corporate Body

The terms *person*, *family*, and *corporate body* are used as follows:

The term [person](#) ▼ refers to an individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals).

The term [family](#) ▼ refers to two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, civil union, or similar legal status, or who otherwise present themselves as a family.

The term [corporate body](#) ▼ refers to an organization or group of persons and/or organizations that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as a unit.

12.1.5 Name

The terms *name*, *preferred name*, and *variant name* are used as follows:

The term **name** ▼ refers to a word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which an entity is known.

The term **preferred name** ▼ refers to the name or form of name chosen to identify an entity.

The preferred name is also the basis for the authorized access point representing that entity. For a concept, object, event, or place that is the subject of a work, the preferred name should be taken from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

The term **variant name** ▼ refers to a name or form of name by which an entity is known that differs from the name or form of name chosen as the preferred name for that entity.

12.1.6 Access Point

The terms *access point*, *authorized access point*, and *variant access point* are used as follows:

The term **access point** ▼ refers to a name, term, code, etc., representing a specific entity.

Access points include both authorized access points and variant access points.

The term **authorized access point** ▼ refers to the standardized access point representing an entity. The authorized access point representing an entity is constructed using the preferred name for the entity according to the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

The term **variant access point** ▼ refers to an alternative to the authorized access point representing an entity. A variant access point representing an entity is constructed using a variant name for that entity according to the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

12.1.7 Authoritative Subject System

The term **authoritative subject system** ▼ refers to a standard for subject access points and classification numbers used by the agency creating the data. It may be used in determining the name, other identifying attributes, and relationships of an entity used as the subject of a work.

12.2 Functional Objectives and Principles

The data recorded to reflect the attributes of a concept, object, event, or place should enable the user to:

- a) *find* concepts, objects, events, and places that correspond to the user's stated search criteria
- b) *identify* the concept, object, event, or place represented by the data (i.e., confirm that the concept, object, event, or place represented is the one sought, or distinguish between two or more concepts, objects, events, or places with the same or similar names)
- c) *understand* the relationship between the name used to represent the concept, object, event, or place and another name by which that concept, object, event, or place is known (e.g., a different language form of the name)
- d) *understand* why a particular name has been recorded as a preferred or variant name.

To ensure that the data created using RDA meet those functional objectives, the guidelines and instructions in chapters 13 RDA –16 RDA were designed according to the following principles:

Differentiation. The data should serve to differentiate the concept, object, event, or place represented from others.

Representation. The name or form of name chosen as the preferred name for a concept, object, event, or place should be:

a) the name or form of name most commonly found in resources associated with that concept, object, event, or place

or

b) a well-accepted name or form of name in a language and script used by the agency creating the data.

Other names and other forms of the name should be recorded as variant names:

- names found in resources associated with the concept, object, event, or place
- names found in reference sources
- names that the user might be expected to use when conducting a search.

Language preference. The preferred name for a concept, object, event, or place should be in the language and script used by the agency creating the data.

Common usage or practice. When possible, the name used for a concept, object, event, or place should be the commonly known name for that concept, object, event, or place.

12.3 Core Elements

When recording data identifying a concept, object, event, or place, include as a minimum the Preferred name.

If the preferred name for the concept, object, event, or place is the same as or similar to a name by which another concept, object, event, or place is known, differentiate them according to the practice of the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) from which the preferred name is taken.

12.4 Language and Script

Record names in the language and script used by the agency creating the data.

Record other identifying attributes of a concept, object, event, or place in the language and script specified in the applicable instructions in chapters 13 RDA –16 RDA and following the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

12.5 General Guidelines on Recording Preferred Names, Authorized Access Points, and Variant Access Points

For a concept, object, event, or place used as the subject of a work, the preferred name, authorized access point, and variant access points should follow the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

In contexts other than subject of a work, the preferred name and access points representing concepts, objects, events, and places (such as a place used for a jurisdiction corporate body) are governed by the appropriate instructions in RDA (for Place see [16.1 RDA](#) -[16.3 RDA](#)).

12.6 Authoritative Subject System Used in Determining Names and Other Information Identifying a Concept, Object, Event, or Place

When a concept, object, event, or place is the subject of a work, take the terms used as the preferred names, access points, and other information identifying the entity from the authoritative subject system (e.g., a standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

12.6.1 Scope

An [authoritative subject system](#) ▼ is a standard for subject access points and classification numbers used by the agency creating the data. It may be used in determining the name, other identifying attributes, and relationships of a concept, object, event, or place used as the subject of a work.

Identify the authoritative subject system following the guidelines of that system.

12.7 Recording Relationships for Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places Associated with a Resource

For a concept, object, event, or place used as the subject of a work, the relationships between the subject terms should follow the rules of that subject system. This may include broader, narrower, or related term relationships.

When a work “has as subject” a concept, object, event, or place, such a relationship should be included in the description of the work. The relationship designator “has as subject” with the authorized access point or identifier for the concept, object, event, or place should be used in the description of the work.

The reciprocal relationship “is subject of” in a description of the concept, object, event, or place is not required.

12.8 Cataloguer's Note to Assist in the Use or Revision of the Data

12.8.1 Basic Instructions on Making Cataloguer's Notes

12.8.1.1 Scope

A [cataloguer's note](#) ▼ is an annotation that might be helpful to those using or revising the authorized access point representing a concept, object, event, or place or creating an authorized access point representing a related entity.

12.8.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information for use in cataloguer's notes from any source.

12.8.1.3 Making Cataloguer's Notes

Make the following notes, if considered important for clarification or justification:

- a) notes on the specific instructions applied in creating the authorized access point
- b) notes justifying the choice of preferred name, the form of the access point, etc.
- c) notes limiting the use of the access point
- d) notes differentiating concept, objects, events, or places with similar names.

EXAMPLE

[add example?]

Make any other notes that might be helpful to a cataloguer using or revising the authorized access point, or creating an authorized access point for a related entity.

CHAPTER 13: CONCEPTS

Chapter 13 PROPOSAL – Add text for concepts ch. 13 to parallel the structure of chapter 16 Places:

13 IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS

13.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on:

- a) choosing preferred names for concepts (see [13.2.1.2 RDA](#))
- b) recording preferred and variant names for concepts (see [13.2 RDA](#))
- c) recording other identifying attributes of concepts (see [13.3 RDA](#)).

The names of concepts are commonly used as the subjects of works (see [23 RDA](#)).

This chapter limits concepts to those considered the subject of a work.

13.1 General Guidelines on Identifying Concepts

13.1.1 Sources of Information

Take the name or names of the concept from any source.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the concept, see [13.2.2.2 RDA](#).

Take information on other identifying attributes of the concept from any source.

13.1.2 Using Access Points to Identify Concepts

An authorized access point is one of the techniques used to represent either a concept associated with a work (see [23 RDA](#)) or a related concept (see [34 RDA](#)).

When constructing authorized access points representing concepts, apply the general guidelines at [13.4 RDA](#).

When constructing variant access points representing concepts, apply the general guidelines at [13.4 RDA](#).

13.2 Name of the Concept

CORE ELEMENT

Preferred name for the concept is a core element. Variant names for the concept are optional.

13.2.1 Basic Instruction on Recording Names of Concepts

13.2.1.1 Scope

A [name of the concept](#) ▼ is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which a concept is known.

When identifying concepts, there are two categories of names:

- a) preferred name for the concept (see 13.2.2 RDA)
- b) variant name for the concept (see 13.2.3 RDA).

13.2.1.2 Sources of Information

Take the name or names of the concept from any source.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the concept, see 13.2.2.2 RDA).

13.2.1.3 General Guidelines on Recording Names of Concepts

Record the name of a concept in the form governed by the chosen subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

13.2.2 Preferred Name for the Concept

CORE ELEMENT

13.2.2.1 Scope

The [preferred name for the concept](#) ▼ is the name or form of name chosen to identify a concept.

13.2.2.2 Sources of Information

Determine the preferred name for a concept from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

13.2.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Name

Choose as the preferred name of a concept the form of the name in the language used by the agency creating the data.

13.2.2.4 Recording the Preferred Name

Record as the preferred name of a concept the form indicated in the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

13.2.3 Variant Name for the Concept

13.2.3.1 Scope

A [variant name for the concept](#) ▼ is a name or form of name by which a concept is known that differs from the name or form of name chosen as the preferred name.

13.2.3.2 Sources of Information

Determine the variant name for a concept from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

13.3 Identifier for the Concept

CORE ELEMENT

13.3.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Identifiers for Concepts

13.3.1.1 Scope

An [identifier for the concept](#) ▼ is a character string uniquely associated with a concept, or with a surrogate for a concept (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate that concept from other concepts.

13.3.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on identifiers for the concept from any source.

13.3.1.3 Recording Identifiers for Concepts

Record an identifier for the concept. Precede the identifier with the name or an identification of the agency, authoritative subject system, etc., responsible for assigning the identifier.

13.4 General Guidelines on Constructing Access Points to Represent Concepts

When constructing an access point (authorized access and/or variant access point) to represent a concept, follow the guidelines of the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

CHAPTER 14: OBJECTS

Chapter 14 PROPOSAL – Add text to ch. 14 objects parallel the structure of chapter 16 Places:

14 IDENTIFYING OBJECTS

14.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on:

- a) choosing preferred names for objects (see [14.2.2 RDA](#))
- b) recording preferred and variant names for objects (see [14.2 RDA](#))
- c) recording other identifying attributes of objects (see [14.3 RDA](#)).

The names of objects are commonly used as the subjects of works (see [23 RDA](#)).

Objects may also be considered resources and treated as such, using [work/expression/manifestation/item entities and identifying characteristics and relationships to describe and provide access to such objects](#). [Add references to other RDA chapters?]

This chapter limits objects to those considered the subject of a work.

14.1 General Guidelines on Identifying Objects

14.1.1 Sources of Information

In the context of an object as the subject of a work, take the name or names of the object from any source.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the object as the subject of a work, see [14.2.2.2 RDA](#).

For an object as a resource, it is named by the contained work/expression/manifestation/item.

[Add references to other RDA chapters?]

Take information on other identifying attributes of the object from any source.

14.1.2 Using Access Points to Identify Objects That Are the Subjects of Works

An authorized access point is one of the techniques used to represent either an object associated with a work (see [23 RDA](#)) or a related object (see [35 RDA](#)).

When constructing authorized access points representing objects as the subjects of works, apply the general guidelines at [14.4 RDA](#).

When constructing variant access points representing objects as the subjects of works, apply the general guidelines at [14.4 RDA](#).

14.2 Name of the Object

CORE ELEMENT

Preferred name for the object is a core element. Variant names for the object are optional.

14.2.1 Basic Instruction on Recording Names of Objects

14.2.1.1 Scope

A [name of the object](#) ▼ is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which an object is known.

When identifying objects, there are two categories of names:

- a) preferred name for the object (see [14.2.2 RDA](#))
- b) variant name for the object (see [14.2.3 RDA](#)).

14.2.1.2 Sources of Information

Take the name or names of the object from any source.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the object, see [14.2.2.2 RDA](#).

14.2.1.3 General Guidelines on Recording Names of Objects

Record the name of an object in the form governed by the chosen subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

14.2.2 Preferred Name for the Object

CORE ELEMENT

14.2.2.1 Scope

The [preferred name for the object](#) ▼ is the name or form of name chosen to identify an object.

14.2.2.2 Sources of Information

Determine the preferred name for an object from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

14.2.3 Variant Name for the Object

14.2.3.1 Scope

A [variant name for the object](#) ▼ is a name or form of name by which an object is known that differs from the name or form of name chosen as the preferred name.

14.2.3.2 Sources of Information

Determine the variant name for an object from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

14.3 Identifier for the Object

CORE ELEMENT

14.3.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Identifiers for Objects

14.3.1.1 Scope

An [identifier for the object](#) ▼ is a character string uniquely associated with an object, or with a surrogate for an object (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate that object from other objects.

14.3.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on identifiers for the object from any source.

14.3.1.3 Recording Identifiers for Objects

Record an identifier for the object. Precede the identifier with the name or an identification of the agency, authoritative subject system, etc., responsible for assigning the identifier.

14.4 General Guidelines on Constructing Access Points to Represent Objects

When constructing an access point (authorized access and/or variant access point) to represent an object, follow the guidelines of the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

CHAPTER 15: EVENTS

Chapter 15 PROPOSAL – Add text to ch. 15 events parallel the structure of chapter 16 Places:

15 IDENTIFYING EVENTS

15.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on:

- a) choosing preferred names for events (see [15.2.2 RDA](#))
- b) recording preferred and variant names for events (see [15.2 RDA](#))
- c) recording other identifying attributes of events (see [15.3 RDA](#)).

The names of events are commonly used as the subjects of works (see [23 RDA](#)).

Events may also be considered corporate bodies, using the identifying characteristics and relationships to describe and provide access to such an event (e.g., conferences, exhibits, expeditions) (see 11 RDA).

This chapter limits events to those considered the subject of a work.

15.1 General Guidelines on Identifying Events

15.1.1 Sources of Information

In the context of an event as the subject of a work, take the name or names of the object from any source.

For an event as a corporate body see 11 RDA.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the event as the subject of a work, see [15.2.2.2 RDA](#).

Take information on other identifying attributes of the event from any source.

15.1.2 Using Access Points to Identify Events That Are the Subjects of Works

An authorized access point is one of the techniques used to represent either an event associated with a work (see [23 RDA](#)) or a related event (see [36 RDA](#)).

When constructing authorized access points representing events as the subjects of works, apply the general guidelines at [15.4 RDA](#).

When constructing variant access points representing objects as the subjects of works, apply the general guidelines at [15.4 RDA](#).

15.2 Name of the Event

CORE ELEMENT

Preferred name for the event is a core element. Variant names for the event are optional.

15.2.1 Basic Instruction on Recording Names of Events

15.2.1.1 Scope

A [name of the event](#) ▼ is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which an event is known.

When identifying events, there are two categories of names:

- a) preferred name for the event (see 15.2.2 RDA)
- b) variant name for the object (see 15.2.3 RDA).

15.2.1.2 Sources of Information

Take the name or names of the event from any source.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the event, see [15.2.2.2 RDA](#).

15.2.1.3 General Guidelines on Recording Names of Events

Record the name of an event in the form governed by the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

15.2.2 Preferred Name for the Event

CORE ELEMENT

15.2.2.1 Scope

The [preferred name for the event ▼](#) is the name or form of name chosen to identify an event.

15.2.2.2 Sources of Information

Determine the preferred name for an event from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

15.2.3 Variant Name for the Event

15.2.3.1 Scope

A [variant name for the event ▼](#) is a name or form of name by which an event is known that differs from the name or form of name chosen as the preferred name.

15.2.3.2 Sources of Information

Determine the variant name for an object from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

15.3 Identifier for the Event

CORE ELEMENT

15.3.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Identifiers for Events

15.3.1.1 Scope

An [identifier for the event ▼](#) is a character string uniquely associated with an event, or with a surrogate for an event (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate that event from other events.

15.3.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on identifiers for the event from any source.

15.3.1.3 Recording Identifiers for Events

Record an identifier for the event. Precede the identifier with the name or an identification of the agency, authoritative subject system, etc., responsible for assigning the identifier.

15.4 General Guidelines on Constructing Access Points to Represent Events

When constructing an access point (authorized access and/or variant access point) to represent an event that is the subject of a work, follow the guidelines of the chosen subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

CHAPTER 16: PLACES

Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 1- Add text to second paragraph and remove parts of final paragraph under 16.0 Purpose and Scope as follows:

16.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on:

- a) choosing preferred names for places (see [16.2.2 RDA](#))
- b) recording preferred and variant names for places (see [16.2 RDA](#))
- c) recording other identifying attributes of places (see [16.3 RDA](#)).

The names of places are commonly used in the following ways:

- as the names of governments (see [11.2.2.5.4 RDA](#)) and communities that are not governments
- as additions to titles of works (see [6.5 RDA](#))
- as additions to the names of corporate bodies to distinguish between bodies with the same name (see [11.13.1.3 RDA](#))
- as additions to conference names (see [11.13.1.8 RDA](#))
- in recording places associated with a person (see [9.8 RDA](#)–[9.11 RDA](#)), family (see [10.5 RDA](#)), or corporate body (see [11.3 RDA](#))
- as the subjects of works (see [23 RDA](#)).

The instructions in chapter [16 RDA](#) do not cover using names of places to indicate a ~~subject relationship~~ or geographic coverage. ~~Such instructions will be developed after the initial release of RDA.~~

Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 2– Add text to ‘16.1.2 Using Access Points to Identify Places’ under ‘General Guidelines on Identifying Places’ as follows:

16.1.2 Using Access Points to Identify Places

When a place is the subject of a work, the access point for the place is governed by the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data (see [23 RDA](#)).

Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 3– Add final paragraph to ‘16.2.2.2 Sources of Information’ under ‘Preferred Name for the Place’ as follows:

Determine the preferred name for a place from (in order of preference):

- a) gazetteers and other reference sources in a language used by the agency creating the data
- b) gazetteers and other reference sources issued in the jurisdiction in which the place is located in the official language or languages of that jurisdiction.

When a place is the subject of a work, the preferred name for the place may be governed by the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 4– Add final paragraph to ‘16.2.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Name’ as follows:

16.2.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Name

Choose as the preferred name of a place (in this order):

- a) the form of the name in the language used by the agency creating the data, if there is one in general use
- b) the form of the name in the official language of the jurisdiction in which the place is located.

When a place is known by more than one form of the same name, see additional instructions on choosing the preferred name at [16.2.2.6 RDA](#).

When the name of a place changes, see the instructions at [16.2.2.7 RDA](#).

When a place is the subject of a work, the preferred name for that place may be governed by the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 5– Add text to ‘16.3 Identifier for the Place’ as follows:

16.3 Identifier for the Place

When a place is the subject of a work, the identifier for that place may be governed by the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 6 – Insert standard statement at ‘16.4.1 Authorized Access Point for the Place’ as follows:

When a place is the subject of a work, the authorized access point for the place may be governed by the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data. Follow the instructions in such subject systems for constructing access points.

Chapter 16 PROPOSAL 7 – Insert standard statement at ‘16.4.2 Variant Access Point for the Place’ as follows:

When a place is the subject of a work, the variant access point for the place may be governed by the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data. Follow the instructions in such subject systems for constructing variant access points.

CHAPTER 17 GENERAL GUIDELINES ON RECORDING PRIMARY RELATIONSHIPS

In order to alert readers of RDA about the subject relationships of work, expression, manifestation, and item with work, RDA needs a reference in chapter 17.

Chapter 17 PROPOSAL – Add reference to ch. 23 at the end of ‘17.0 Purpose and Scope’:

17.0 Purpose and Scope LC-PCC PS

Primary relationships are the relationships between a work, expression, manifestation, and item that are inherent in the FRBR definitions of those entities:

- a) the relationship between a work and an expression through which that work is realized and the reciprocal relationship from the expression to the work
- b) the relationship between an expression of a work and a manifestation that embodies that expression and the reciprocal relationship from the manifestation to the expression
- c) the relationship between a manifestation and an item that exemplifies that manifestation and the reciprocal relationship from the item to the manifestation.

For practical purposes, it is possible to declare a relationship and its reciprocal between a work and a manifestation with an implied expression. In such cases, the expression is understood to exist, but is not identified explicitly.

This chapter provides both the general guidelines and specific instructions on recording primary relationships. It includes:

- a) an explanation of key terms (see [17.1 RDA](#))
- b) the functional objectives and principles underlying the guidelines and instructions on recording the primary relationships (see [17.2 RDA](#))
- c) the core elements required to meet the functional objectives (see [17.3 RDA](#))
- d) instructions on recording the primary relationships by using identifiers, authorized access points, and composite descriptions (see [17.4 RDA](#)–[17.12 RDA](#)).¹

For works, expressions, manifestations, and items that are the subject of works, see 23 RDA.

¹ Some encoding standards may not have a design that is suitable for recording the primary relationships. In these cases, primary relationships are not explicitly recorded though they may be inferred from other data elements in composite descriptions.

CHAPTER 18: GENERAL GUIDELINES ON RECORDING RELATIONSHIPS TO PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND CORPORATE BODIES ASSOCIATED WITH A RESOURCE

In order to alert readers of RDA about the subject relationships of persons, families, and corporate bodies with work, RDA needs a reference in chapter 18.

Chapter 18 PROPOSAL - Add reference to ch. 23 at the end of '18.0 Scope':

18.0 Scope

This chapter provides background information to support the application of guidelines and instructions in chapters [19 RDA](#)–[22 RDA](#) on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource. It includes:

- a) an explanation of key terms (see [18.1 RDA](#))
- b) the functional objectives and principles underlying the guidelines and instructions in chapters [19 RDA](#)–[22 RDA](#) (see [18.2 RDA](#))
- c) the core elements for recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies (see [18.3 RDA](#))
- d) the use of identifiers and authorized access points to record those relationships (see [18.4 RDA](#))
- e) the use of relationship designators to indicate the specific function performed by the person, family, or corporate body in relation to the resource (see [18.5 RDA](#))
- f) the use of notes to provide additional information about relationships (see [18.6 RDA](#)).

For persons, families, and corporate bodies that are the subject of works, see 23 RDA.

CHAPTER 19: PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND CORPORATE BODIES ASSOCIATED WITH A WORK

In order to alert readers that we are making a distinction between “associated with a work” and “is the subject of a work”, we need to refer them to chapter 23 for subject relationships. This should be added at 19.0, 19.1.2, 19.2.1.1, and 19.3.1.1.

Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 1 – Add text to '19.0 Purpose and Scope' to refer to chapter 23 subject relationships:

19.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a work (i.e., creators and others).

For persons, families, and corporate bodies that are the subject of a work (subject relationship), see 23 RDA.

Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 2 – Add text to '19.1.2 Recording Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Work' to refer to subject relationships in chapter 23:

19.1.2 Recording Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Work

Record the persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with the work by applying the following instructions, as applicable:

creators (see 19.2 RDA)

other person, family or corporate body associated with a work (see 19.3 RDA).

If:

the resource being described is an aggregate resource containing two or more works

and

each of the works is associated with different persons, families, or corporate bodies

then:

record the persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with each of the works (see 19.2 RDA-19.3 RDA).

For persons, families, and corporate bodies that are the subject of a work (subject relationship), see 23 RDA.

Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 3 – Add text to ‘19.2.1.1 Scope’ to refer to ch.23 for subject relationships for a creator:

19.2.1.1 Scope

A **creator** ▼ is a person, family, or corporate body responsible for the creation of a work.

Creators include persons, families, or corporate bodies jointly responsible for the creation of a work. There are two types of joint responsibility:

- a) creators who perform the same role (e.g., as in a collaboration between two writers)
- b) creators who perform different roles (e.g., as in a collaboration between a composer and a lyricist).

In some cases, the selection, arrangement, editing, etc., of content for a compilation effectively results in the creation of a new work. When this occurs, the person, family, or corporate body responsible for compiling the aggregate work may be considered to be the creator of the compilation.

In some cases, the modification of a previously existing work substantially changes the nature or content of the original and results in a new work. When this occurs, the person, family, or corporate body responsible for modifying the previously existing work is considered to be the creator of the new work.

For instructions on recording relationships to persons, families, or corporate bodies contributing to a particular expression of a work (e.g., editors, translators), see [20.2.1 RDA](#).

For corporate bodies functioning solely as producers, publishers, or, manufacturers, see [21.2 RDA](#)–[21.5 RDA](#).

For creators that are the subject of a work, see 23 RDA.

Chapter 19 PROPOSAL 4 – Add text to ‘19.3.1.1 Scope’ to alert readers that we are making a distinction between “associated with a work” and “is the subject of a work”:

19.3.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Other Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies Associated with a Work

19.3.1.1 Scope

Other person, family, or corporate body associated with a work is a person, family, or corporate body associated with a work in a relationship other than that of creator or subject.

...[text omitted for ease of reading, but not proposed to delete]

For guidance on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies who are the subject of a work, see chapter 23 RDA. [~~To be added in a later release~~]

SECTION 7: Recording Relationships to Concepts, Objects, Events, & Places

For concepts, objects, events, and some places, we are including in RDA the instructions to refer out to authoritative subject systems used by the agency creating the data. Other relationships for concepts, objects, events, and places used as subjects would be governed by those subject systems and not RDA, so this section should just focus on the subject relationship, “is subject of a work.”

The name of this section was made parallel to Section 6, but limited to concepts, objects, events, and places. However, the only chapter in this section is chapter 23, which is limited to “...Recording the Subject of a Work.” In fact, any entity can be in such a relationship with a work, so we need to rename this section.

To account for the other relationships that may exist among concepts, objects, events, and places (beyond subject of a work), it is suggested to include those relationships under Section 4. This also enables us to avoid renumbering all chapters after 22.

Section 7 PROPOSAL – In keeping with 0.6.7, rename ‘Section 7: Recording Relationships to Concepts, Objects, Events, & Places’ to:

Section 7: Recording Subject Relationships.

CHAPTER 23 GENERAL GUIDELINES ON RECORDING THE SUBJECT OF A WORK

Chapter 23 PROPOSAL – Add the following text, which is parallel to chapter 18:

23: GENERAL GUIDELINES ON RECORDING THE SUBJECT OF A WORK

23.0 Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on recording subject relationships between a work and any entity that is the subject of that work. It includes:

- a) an explanation of key terms (see [23.1 RDA](#))
- b) the functional objectives and principles underlying the general guidelines and instructions in chapter [23 RDA](#) (see [23.2 RDA](#))
- c) the core elements for recording subject relationships to entities (see [23.3 RDA](#))
- d) the use of identifiers and authorized access points to record subject relationships (see [23.4 RDA](#))
- e) the use of classification numbers to record the objects of subject relationships (see [23.5 RDA](#))
- f) the use of relationship designators to indicate the subject relationship (see [23.6 RDA](#))
- g) the use of notes to provide additional information about subject relationships (see [23.7 RDA](#))

According to FRBR and FRAD, any entity can be the subject of a work. The relationship is [Work] “has as subject” [Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item, Person, Family, Corporate Body, Concept, Object, Event, Place]. The reciprocal “is subject of” [Work] may be made automatically in systems where that is deemed important, but otherwise is not required. The subject relationship used in RDA is an application of the conceptual model found in the *Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data*.¹

23.1 Terminology

23.1.1 Explanation of Key Terms

There are a number of terms used in this chapter that have meanings specific to their use in RDA. Some of these terms are explained at [23.1.2 RDA](#)–[23.1.7 RDA](#). All terms with a specific technical meaning are defined in the glossary.

23.1.2 Resource

The term *resource* ▼ is used in this chapters to refer to a work, expression, manifestation, or item (see [23.1.3 RDA](#)).

The term *resource*, depending on what is being described, can refer to:

- a) an individual entity (e.g., a single videodisc)
- or
- b) an aggregate of entities (e.g., three sheet maps)
- or
- c) a component of an entity (e.g., a single slide issued as part of a set of twenty, an article in an issue of a scholarly journal).

The term *resource* can refer either to a tangible entity (e.g., an audiocassette) or to an intangible entity (e.g., a Web site).

23.1.3 Work, Expression, Manifestation, and Item

The terms *work*, *expression*, *manifestation*, and *item* are used as follows:

¹ IFLA Working Group on the Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Records (FRSAR), *Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data (FRSAD): A Conceptual Model*, edited by Marcia Lei Zeng, Maja Žumer and Athena Salaba (Berlin: De Gruyter Saur, 2011).

The term [work](#) ▼ refers to a distinct intellectual or artistic creation (i.e., the intellectual or artistic content).

The term [expression](#) ▼ refers to 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.

The term [manifestation](#) ▼ refers to the physical embodiment of an expression of a work.

The term [item](#) ▼ refers to a single exemplar or instance of a manifestation.

Each of these terms, depending on what is being described, can refer to individual entities, aggregates, or components of these entities (e.g., the term work can refer to an individual work, an aggregate work, or a component of a work).

23.1.4 Person, Family, and Corporate Body

The terms *person*, *family*, and *corporate body* are used as follows:

The term [person](#) ▼ refers to an individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals).

The term [family](#) ▼ refers to two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, civil union, or similar legal status, or who otherwise present themselves as a family.

The term [corporate body](#) ▼ refers to an organization or group of persons and/or organizations that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as a unit.

23.1.5 Concept, Object, Event, and Place

The terms *concept*, *object*, *event*, and *place* are used as follows:

The term [concept](#) ▼ refers to an abstract notion or idea.

The term [object](#) ▼ refers to a material thing.

The term [event](#) ▼ refers to an action or occurrence identified by a name.

The term [place](#) ▼ refers to a location identified by a name.

23.1.6 Access Point

The terms *access point* and *authorized access point* are used as follows:

The term [access point](#) ▼ refers to a name, term, code, etc., representing a specific entity (work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, or place).

The term [authorized access point](#) ▼ refers to the standardized access point representing an entity. The authorized access point representing a work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, or corporate body is constructed by using the preferred name for the work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, or corporate body. The authorized access point representing a concept, object, event, or place is constructed following the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

23.1.7 Relationship Designator

The term [relationship designator](#) ▼ refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between a work and an entity that is the subject of that work.

A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the associated entity.

23.2 Functional Objectives and Principles

The data recorded to reflect subject relationships to a work should enable the user to find all works that “have as subject” (i.e., are “about”) that entity.

To ensure that the data created using RDA meet that functional objective, the data should reflect all significant subject relationships between an entity that “is the subject of” that work.

23.3 Core Elements

Include as a minimum at least one subject relationship.

When describing a work, the subject relationship designator “has as subject” is a core element. Other subject relationships are optional.

When identifying the subject of a work, include as a minimum the authorized access point for the entity. An authorized access point includes a controlled subject term or a classification number from an authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

23.4 Recording Subject Relationships to Works, Expressions, Manifestations, Items, Persons, Families, Corporate Bodies, Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places That Are the Subject of a Work

23.4.1 Recording Subject Relationships to Works, Expressions, Manifestations, Items, Persons, Families, Corporate Bodies, Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places That Are the Subject of the Work

When describing the work, record the relationship between the work and a work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, or place that is the subject of that work by using one or both of these techniques:

a) identifier (see 23.4.1.1 **RDA**)
and/or

b) authorized access point (see 23.4.1.2 **RDA**).

Record a relationship designator to indicate the subject relationship of a work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, or place in relation to the work (see 23.5 **RDA**).

Record the appropriate relationship designator with the identifier and/or the authorized access point representing that work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, or place.

23.4.1.1 Identifier for the Entity That Is the Subject of the Work

Provide an identifier for the entity that is the subject of the work by applying the appropriate instructions:

Identifier for the work (see 6.8 RDA)

Identifier for the expression (see 6.13 RDA)

Identifier for the manifestation (see 2.15 RDA)

Identifier for the item (see 2.19 RDA)

identifier for the person (see 9.18 **RDA**)

identifier for the family (see 10.9 **RDA**)

identifier for the corporate body (see 11.12 **RDA**)

identifier for the concept (see 13.3 RDA)

identifier for the object (see 14.3 RDA)

identifier for the event (see 15.3RDA)
identifier for the place (see 16.3 RDA).

EXAMPLE

[need examples for use of identifier]

23.4.1.2 Authorized Access Point Representing the Entity That Is the Subject of the Work

Provide an authorized access point representing the work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, or place by applying the appropriate instructions:

authorized access point representing a work (see 6.27.1 RDA-6.27.2 RDA)

authorized access point representing an expression (see 6.27.3 RDA)

authorized access point representing a manifestation [NEED TO ADD]

authorized access point representing an item [NEED TO ADD]

authorized access point representing a person (see 9.19.1 **RDA**)

authorized access point representing a family (see 10.10.1 **RDA**)

authorized access point representing a corporate body (see 11.13.1 **RDA**)

authorized access point representing a concept (see 13.4 RDA)

authorized access point representing an object (see 14.4 RDA)

authorized access point representing an event (see 15.4 RDA)

authorized access point representing a place (see 16.4 RDA).

EXAMPLE

[need to add]

23.6 Relationship Designator

23.6.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Relationship Designators

23.6.1.1 Scope

A **relationship designator** ▼ is a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship, in this case between a work and an entity that is the subject of a work. When describing a work, a **relationship designator** is recorded along with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the subject of that work (work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, and place).

23.6.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on the subject relationship between a work and an entity that is the subject of that work from any source.

23.6.1.3 Recording Relationship Designators

When describing a work, record the relationship “has as subject” with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing the entity that is the subject of that work.

The reciprocal relationship “is subject of” may also be recorded when describing the other entity, but is not required.

23.7 Note on Entities That Are the Subject of a Work

If the subject relationship to an entity that is the subject of a work requires explanation, make a cataloguer's note (see 5.9 RDA), as applicable.

CHAPTER 33: GENERAL GUIDELINES ON RECORDING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CONCEPTS, OBJECTS, EVENTS, AND PLACES

Chapter 33 PROPOSAL – Add the following text, parallel to chapters 24 and 29:

33: General Guidelines on Recording Relationships between Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places

33.0 Scope

This chapter provides background information to support the application of guidelines and instructions in chapters 34 RDA-37 RDA on recording relationships between a concept, object, event, or place and related concepts, objects, events, and places. It includes:

- a) an explanation of key terms (see 33.1 RDA)
- b) the functional objectives and principles underlying the guidelines and instructions in chapters 34 RDA-37 RDA (see 33.2 RDA)
- c) the core elements for recording relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places (see 33.3 RDA)
- d) the use of identifiers and/or authorized access points to record those relationships (see 33.4 RDA)
- e) the use of relationship designators to indicate the specific nature of the relationship (see 33.5 RDA)
- f) instructions on recording elements that provide clarification or justification for the data recorded about relationships:
 - i. source consulted to cite sources used in determining the relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places (see 33.6 RDA)
 - ii. cataloguer's note to assist in the use or revision of the relationship data (see 33.7 RDA)

33.1 Terminology

33.1.1 Explanation of Key Terms

There are a number of terms used in this chapter and in chapters 34 RDA-37 RDA that have meanings specific to their use in RDA. Some of these terms are explained at 33.1.2 RDA-33.1.5 RDA. Terms used as data element names in chapters 34 RDA-37 RDA are defined at the beginning of the instructions for the specific element. In addition, all terms used in those chapters with a specific technical meaning are defined in the glossary.

33.1.2 Concept, Object Event, and Place

The terms *concept*, *object*, *event*, and *place* are used as follows:
The term [concept](#)▼ refers to an abstract notion or idea.

The term [object ▼](#) refers to a material thing.

The term [event ▼](#) refers to an action or occurrence identified by a name.

The term [place ▼](#) refers to a location identified by a name.

33.1.3 Related Concept, Object, Event, and Place

The terms *related concept*, *related object*, *related event*, and *related place* are used as follows:

The term [related concept ▼](#) refers to a concept that is associated with the concept being identified.

The term [related object ▼](#) refers to an object that is associated with the object being identified.

The term [related event ▼](#) refers to an event that is associated with the event being identified.

The term [related place ▼](#) refers to a place that is associated with the place being identified.

33.1.4 Access Point

The terms *access point*, *authorized access point*, and *variant access point* are used as follows:

The term [access point ▼](#) refers to a name, term, code, etc., representing a specific entity.

Access points include both authorized access points and variant access points.

The term [authorized access point ▼](#) refers to the standardized access point representing an entity. The authorized access point representing an entity is constructed using the preferred name for the entity according to the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

The term [variant access point ▼](#) refers to an alternative to the authorized access point representing an entity. A variant access point representing an entity is constructed using a variant name for that entity according to the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

33.1.5 Relationship Designator

The term [relationship designator ▼](#) refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between concepts, objects, events, or places. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the related concept, object, event, or place.

33.2 Functional Objectives and Principles

The data recorded to reflect relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places should enable the user to:

- a) find concepts, objects, events, or places that are related to the concept, object, event, or place represented by the data retrieved in response to the user's search
- b) understand the relationship between two or more concepts, objects, events, or places.

To ensure that the data created using RDA meet those functional objectives, the data should reflect all significant bibliographical relationship between related concepts, objects, events, and places.

33.3 Core Elements

The recording of relationships between concepts, objects, events, and places is not required.

33.4 Recording Relationships between Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places

Record the relationship between a concept, object, event, or place, and a related concept, object, event, or place by using one or both of these techniques:

- a) identifier (see 33.4.1 RDA)
and/or
- b) authorized access point (see 33.4.2 RDA).

Record an appropriate relationship designator to specify the nature of the relationship (see 33.5 RDA).

For guidelines on using the authorized access point representing a related concept, object, event, or place to generate a *see also* reference, see the guidelines in the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data.

33.5 Relationship Designator

33.5.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Relationship Designators

33.5.1.1 Scope

A [relationship designator](#) ▼ refers to a designator that indicates the nature of the relationship between concepts, objects, events, or places. A relationship designator is recorded with the authorized access point and/or identifier representing the related concept, object, event, or place.

33.5.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on the nature of the relationship between related concepts, objects, events, or places from any source.

33.5.1.3 Recording Relationship Designators

Record an appropriate term from the authoritative subject system (e.g., the standard for subject access points and classification numbers) used by the agency creating the data to indicate the specific nature of the relationship between related concepts, objects, events, or places.

33.6 Sources Consulted

33.6.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Sources Consulted

33.6.1.1 Scope

A [source consulted](#) ▼ is a resource used in determining the relationship between concepts, objects, events, or places.

33.6.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on sources consulted from any source.

33.6.1.3 Recording Sources Consulted

Cite sources used to determine a relationship, followed by a brief statement of the information found, or follow the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

EXAMPLE [to add]

33.7 Cataloguer's Note

33.7.1 Basic Instructions on Making Cataloguer's Notes

33.7.1.1 Scope

A [cataloguer's note](#) ▼ is an annotation that might be helpful to those using or revising the relationship data, or creating an authorized access point representing a related concept, object, event, or place.

33.7.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information for use in cataloguer's notes from any source.

33.7.1.3 Making Cataloguer's Notes

Make any notes that might be helpful to a cataloguer using or revising the relationship data, or creating an authorized access point for a related concept, object, event, or place.

EXAMPLE [to add]

CHAPTER 34: RELATED CONCEPTS

Chapter 34 PROPOSAL – Add the following text, parallel to chapter 30:

34: Related Concepts

34.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on recording relationships between a concept and related concepts.

34.1 Related Concept

34.1.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Relationships to a Related Concept

34.1.1.1 Scope

A [related concept](#) ▼ is a concept that is associated with the concept being identified.

34.1.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on related concepts from any source.

34.1.1.3 Recording Relationships to a Related Concept

Record a relationship to a related concept by applying the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

CHAPTER 35: RELATED OBJECTS

Chapter 35 PROPOSAL – Add the following text, parallel to chapter 30:

35: Related Objects

35.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on recording relationships between an object and related objects.

35.1 Related Object

35.1.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Relationships to a Related Object

35.1.1.1 Scope

A [related object](#) ▼ is an object that is associated with the object being identified.

35.1.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on related objects from any source.

35.1.1.3 Recording Relationships to a Related Object

Record a relationship to a related object by applying the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

CHAPTER 36: RELATED EVENTS

Chapter 36 PROPOSAL – Add the following text, parallel to chapter 30:

36: Related Events

36.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on recording relationships between an event and related events.

36.1 Related Event

36.1.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Relationships to a Related Event

36.1.1.1 Scope

A [related event](#) ▼ is an event that is associated with the event being identified.

36.1.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on related events from any source.

36.1.1.3 Recording Relationships to a Related Event

Record a relationship to a related event by applying the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

.CHAPTER 37: RELATED PLACES

Chapter 37 PROPOSAL – Add the following text, parallel to chapter 30:

37: Related Places

37.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on recording relationships between a place and related places.

37.1 Related Place

37.1.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Relationships to a Related Place

37.1.1.1 Scope

A **related place** ▼ is a place that is associated with the place being identified.

37.1.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on related places from any source.

37.1.1.3 Recording Relationships to a Related Place

Record a relationship to a related place by applying the guidelines of the authoritative subject system used by the agency creating the data.

Appendix L : RELATIONSHIP DESIGNATORS: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN CONCEPTS, OBJECTS, EVENTS, AND PLACES

RDA is limiting the use of concept, object, event, and some places to subject relationships, so the Appendix L needs to be reworked to reflect that decision.

Appendix L PROPOSAL – Add text for a new Appendix L as follows:

L: Relationship Designators: Subject Relationships

L.0 Scope

This appendix provides general guidelines on using relationship designators to specify relationships between a work and the subject of that work (work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, or place).

L.1 Relationship Designators for Entities That are the Subject of a Work

When describing a work, give the relationship designator “has as subject” along with the authorized access point and/or identifier for the subject of the work.

The reciprocal relationship designator “is the subject of” may be included in a description of a related work, expression, manifestation, item, person, family, corporate body, concept, object, event, of place, if desired.

VII. ADDITIONS TO THE GLOSSARY

Glossary PROPOSAL – Add the following terms to the Glossary and online registry of RDA vocabulary:

Authoritative subject system A standard for subject access points and classification numbers used by the agency creating the data. It may be used in determining the name, other identifying attributes, and relationships of an entity used as the subject of a work.

Concept An abstract notion or idea.

Event An action or occurrence identified by a name.

Identifier for the Concept A character string uniquely associated with a concept, or with a surrogate for a concept (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate that concept from other concepts.

Identifier for the Object A character string uniquely associated with an object, or with a surrogate for an object (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate that object from other objects.

Identifier for the Event A character string uniquely associated with an event, or with a surrogate for an event (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate that event from other events.

Identifier for the Place A character string uniquely associated with an place, or with a surrogate for a place (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate that place from other places.

Name of the Concept A word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which a concept is known.

Name of the Object A word, character, or group of word and/or characters by which an object is known.

Name of the Event A word, character, or group of word and/or characters by which an event is known.

Preferred Name for the Concept The name or form of name chosen to identify a concept.

Preferred Name for the Object The name or form of name chosen to identify a object.

Preferred Name for the Event The name or form of name chosen to identify a event.

Related Concept A concept that is associated with the concept being identified.

Related Object An object that is associated with the object being identified.

Related Event An event that is associated with the event being identified.

Related Place A place that is associated with the place being identified.

Variant Name for the Concept A name or form of name by which a concept is known that differs from the name or form of name chosen as the preferred name.

Variant Name for the Object A name or form of name by which an object is known that differs from the name or form of name chosen as the preferred name.

Variant Name for the Event A name or form of name by which an event is known that differs from the name or form of name chosen as the preferred name