

Title Proper – Serials

AACR2 12.1B7

245 10 \$a Proceedings of the
... Annual Symposium on
Sea Turtle Biology and
Conservation.

245 14 \$a The annual report of
Governor ...

245 10 \$a Annual report /
Pacific Salmon Commission.
not ... Annual report

RDA 2.3.1.4

245 10 \$a Proceedings of the
... Annual Symposium on
Sea Turtle Biology and
Conservation.

245 14 \$a The annual report of
Governor ...

245 10 \$a ... Annual report /
Pacific Salmon Commission.

12.1B7. For serials, if the title includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue, omit this date, name, number, etc., and replace it by the mark of omission, **unless it occurs at the beginning of the title, in which case do not give the mark of omission.**

Report on the ... Conference on Development Objectives and Strategy
Supply estimates for the year ending ...

Frommer's Washington, D.C. on \$... a day

(Title appears as: Frommer's Washington, D.C. on \$35 a day)

The annual report of Governor ...

(Title appears as: The annual report of Governor Rhodes. The name of the governor changes with each specific term of office)

Annual report *not* ... Annual report

2.3.1.4 **Date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue.** If a title of a serial includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue, omit this date, name, number, etc. Use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.

In the first two examples, there is no difference between AACR2 and RDA. The third example illustrates the difference when a date, name, number, etc., occurs at the beginning of a serial title. The exception in AACR2 12.1B7 is not in RDA.

Three New MARC Fields Replace the GMD (245 \$h)

336 - Content Type (RDA 6.9)

The form of communication through which a work is expressed. *Examples: performed music; text; two-dimensional moving image*

337 - Media Type (RDA 3.2)

The general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. *Examples: audio; computer; microform; unmediated; video*

338 - Carrier Type (RDA 3.3)

The format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier. *Examples: audio disc; online resource; microfiche; videocassette; volume*

For each of these three new fields, there are closed vocabularies in RDA developed with the ONIX publishing community. Codes for each term can be used instead of or in addition to the term. Libraries do not have to use those specific terms in their OPACs: they can display them with their own replacement terms or with icons; or, they can use them only for filtering or limiting searches in conjunction with info in the Leader and controlled fields.

RDA 3.2. Media type (MARC tag 337) is a categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Values in RDA: *audio; computer; microform; microscopic; projected; stereographic; unmediated; video; other; unspecified*. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 337 \$b.

RDA 3.3. Carrier type (MARC tag 338) is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 338 \$b.

Audio carriers: audio cartridge; audio cylinder; audio disc; audio roll; audiocassette; audiotape reel; sound-track reel

Computer carriers: computer card; computer chip cartridge; computer disc; computer disc cartridge; computer tape cartridge; computer tape cassette; computer tape reel; online resource

Microform carriers: aperture card; microfiche; microfiche cassette; microfilm cartridge; microfilm cassette; microfilm reel; microfilm roll; microfilm slip; microopaque

Microscopic carriers: microscope slide

Projected image carriers: film cartridge; film cassette; film reel; film roll; filmstrip; filmstrip cartridge; overhead transparency; slide

Stereographic carriers: stereograph card; stereograph disc

Unmediated carriers: card; flipchart; object; roll; sheet; volume

Video carriers: video cartridge; videocassette; videodisc; videotape reel

Other values established: other; unspecified

RDA 6.9. Content type (MARC tag 336) is a categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. For content expressed in the form of an image or images, content type also reflects the number of spatial dimensions in which the content is intended to be perceived and the perceived presence or absence of movement. Values: *cartographic dataset; cartographic image; cartographic moving image; cartographic tactile image; cartographic tactile three-dimensional form; cartographic three-dimensional form; computer dataset; computer program; notated movement; notated music; performed music; sounds; spoken word; still image; tactile image; tactile notated music; tactile text; tactile three-dimensional form; text; three-dimensional form; three-dimensional moving image; other; unspecified*. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 336 \$b.

General Material Designation

AACR2 1.1C

245 00 \$a The sweet hereafter
\$h [videorecording] / \$c
Alliance Communications
presents an Ego Film Arts
production ; a film by Atom
Egoyan ; screenplay by
Atom Egoyan ; produced by
Camelia Frieberg and Atom
Egoyan ; directed by Atom
Egoyan.

RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9

245 00 \$a The sweet hereafter / \$c
Alliance Communications
presents an Ego Film Arts
production ; a film by Atom
Egoyan ; screenplay by Atom
Egoyan ; produced by Camelia
Frieberg and Atom Egoyan ;
directed by Atom Egoyan.

336 \$a two-dimensional moving
image \$b tdi \$2 rdacontent

337 \$a video \$b v \$2 rdamedia

338 \$a videodisc \$b vd \$2
rdacarrier

The GMD has been replaced in RDA by Media type (3.2), Carrier type (3.3), and Content type (6.9).

3.2. Media type (MARC tag 337) is a categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Values in RDA: audio; computer; microform; microscopic; projected; stereographic; unmediated; video; other; unspecified. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 337 \$b.

3.3. Carrier type (MARC tag 338) is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 338 \$b.

Audio carriers: audio cartridge; audio cylinder; audio disc; audio roll; audiocassette; audiotape reel; sound-track reel

Computer carriers: computer card; computer chip cartridge; computer disc; computer disc cartridge; computer tape cartridge; computer tape cassette; computer tape reel; online resource

Microform carriers: aperture card; microfiche; microfiche cassette; microfilm cartridge; microfilm cassette; microfilm reel; microfilm roll; microfilm slip; microopaque

Microscopic carriers: microscope slide

Projected image carriers: film cartridge; film cassette; film reel; film roll; filmstrip; filmstrip cartridge; overhead transparency; slide

Stereographic carriers: stereograph card; stereograph disc

Unmediated carriers: card; flipchart; object; roll; sheet; volume

Video carriers: video cartridge; videocassette; videodisc; videotape reel

Other values established: other; unspecified

6.9. Content type (MARC tag 336) is a categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. For content expressed in the form of an image or images, content type also reflects the number of spatial dimensions in which the content is intended to be perceived and the perceived presence or absence of movement. Values: cartographic dataset; cartographic image; cartographic moving image; cartographic tactile image; cartographic tactile three-dimensional form; cartographic three-dimensional form; computer dataset; computer program; notated movement; notated music; performed music; sounds; spoken word; still image; tactile image; tactile notated music; tactile text; tactile three-dimensional form; text; three-dimensional form; three-dimensional moving image; two-dimensional moving image; other; unspecified. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 336 \$b.

Note: the source codes for these fields were changed from marccontent, marcmedia, and marccarrier were changed to rdacontent, rdamedia, and rdacarrier in June 2010 (see MARC Technical Notice (June 18, 2010)).

General Material Designation

AACR2 1.1C

100 1_ \$a Kincaid, K. P.
 245 14 \$a The next competitor /
 \$c K.P. Kincaid ; illustrations
 by Alessia Brio.
 260 \$a Round Rock, TX : \$b
 Prizm Books, \$c c2009.
 300 \$a 236 p. ; \$c 21 cm.

RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9

100 1_ \$a Kincaid, K. P., \$e author.
 245 14 \$a The next competitor / \$c
 K.P. Kincaid ; illustrations by
 Alessia Brio.
 260 \$a Round Rock, TX : \$b
 Prizm Books, a subsidiary of
 Torquere Press, Inc., \$c [2010],
 ©2009.
 300 \$a 236 pages ; \$c 21 cm
 336 \$a text \$2 rdacontent
 337 \$a unmediated \$2 rdamedia
 338 \$a volume \$2 rdacarrier

Here is a book example. In AACR2 we didn't use a GMD for some printed resources (books, scores, cartographic materials). In RDA, we do record the content type, media type, and carrier type for these resources.

Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D

245 10 \$a Modern English-Lao,
Lao-English dictionary / \$c
by Bounmy Soukbandith.

246 1_ \$i Parallel title on
cover: \$a Vatchanānukom
samai mai 'Angkit-Lāo, Lāo-
'Angkit

RDA 2.3.3

245 10 \$a Modern English-Lao,
Lao-English dictionary = \$b
Vatchanānukom samai mai
'Angkit-Lāo, Lāo-'Angkit / \$c
by Bounmy Soukbandith.

246 31 \$a Vatchanānukom
samai mai 'Angkit-Lāo, Lāo-
'Angkit

AACR2 1.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the chief source of information. RDA 2.3.3.1 defines parallel title as the title proper in another language and/or script, but there is no restriction on sources for this information. 2.3.3.2 says to take parallel titles from any source within the resource.

Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D

245 10 \$a International
meteorological vocabulary =
\$b Vocabulaire
météorologique international.

246 31 \$a Vocabulaire
météorologique international

546 \$a Text in English, French,
Russian, and Spanish.

*Note: Second-level description.
Title page has title in English,
French, Russian, and Spanish.*

RDA 2.3.3

245 10 \$a International
meteorological vocabulary =
\$b Vocabulaire
météorologique international
= **Mezhdunarodnyĭ
meteorologicheskii slovar' =
Vocabulario meteorológico
internacional.**

246 31 \$a Vocabulaire
météorologique international

**246 31 \$a Mezhdunarodnyĭ
meteorologicheskii slovar'**

**246 31 \$a Vocabulario
meteorológico internacional**

AACR2 1.1D2 gives instructions on how many parallel titles to record, and which ones.

In preparing a second-level description (see 1.0D2), give the first parallel title. Give any subsequent parallel title that is in English.

RDA doesn't have the concept of first-level, second-level, and third-level of description.

Other Title Information – Continuing Resources

AACR2 12.1E1

Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E if considered to be important.

Always transcribe other title information if it falls within these two categories:

- a) acronym or initialism of the title appears in the chief source of information with the full form of the title
- b) statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., is an integral part of the other title information

RDA 2.3.4.3

Record other title information appearing on the same source of information as the title proper applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.

Note: Other Title Information is *not* a core element in RDA

AACR2 12.1E1 specifies that other title information is only recorded for continuing resources if it is considered to be important. It lists three categories where it is always considered important. RDA does not have this limitation, although in RDA other title information is not a core element.

12.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E if considered to be important.

Always transcribe or supply other title information if it falls within one of the categories below.

- a) If an acronym or initialism of the title appears in the chief source of information with the full form of the title, transcribe the acronym or initialism as other title information.
- b) If a statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., is an integral part of the other title information, transcribe it as such (see 1.1E4).
- c) If the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., supply a brief addition in the language of the title proper as other title information to explain the title (see 1.1E6).

2.3.4.3 Record other title information appearing on the same source of information as the title proper applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.

Supplied Other Title Information

AACR2 1.1E6

245 10 \$a Workshop on
Rebuilding Abalone Stocks
in British Columbia : \$b
[proceedings] / \$c edited by
Alan Campbell.

245 10 \$a Seattle Lesbian &
Gay Film Festival : \$b
[program].

245 10 \$a K.S. Kulkarni : \$b
[selections].

RDA 2.3.4

245 10 \$a Workshop on
Rebuilding Abalone Stocks
in British Columbia / \$c
edited by Alan Campbell.

245 10 \$a Seattle Lesbian &
Gay Film Festival.

245 10 \$a K.S. Kulkarni.

1.1E6. If the title proper needs explanation, supply a brief addition as other title information, in the language of the title proper. 12.1E1 c) If the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., supply a brief addition in the language of the title proper as other title information to explain the title (see 1.1E6).

There is no equivalent in RDA, as it goes against the principle of representation. However, other title information may be supplied for cartographic resources (AACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (AACR2 7.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.6).

Other Title Information May Still Be Supplied for Cartographic & Moving Image Resources

AACR2 3.1E2, 7.1E2

RDA 2.3.4.5, 2.3.4.6

110 1_ \$a United States. \$b
Central Intelligence Agency.

110 1_ \$a United States. \$b
Central Intelligence Agency, \$e
cartographer.

245 10 \$a Vegetation : \$b
[northern Europe].

245 10 \$a Vegetation : \$b
[northern Europe].

245 00 \$a Annie Hall \$h
[motion picture] : \$b
[trailer].

245 00 \$a Annie Hall : \$b [trailer].

RDA does allow supplying other title information for cartographic resources (AACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (AACR2 7.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.6).

3.1E2. If the title proper does not include an indication of the geographic area covered by the item and if the other title information does not include such an indication or if there is no other title information, supply, as other title information, a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered.

2.3.4.5 If the title proper of a cartographic resource does not include an indication of the geographic area covered and/or the subject portrayed, and

- a) the other title information does not include such an indication
- or
- b) there is no other title information

supply as other title information a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered and, if applicable, the subject portrayed. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

7.1E2. If the item is a trailer containing extracts from a larger film, add *[trailer]* as other title information.

Annie Hall [GMD] : [trailer]

2.3.4.6 If the resource is a trailer containing extracts from a larger moving image resource, and the title proper does not indicate this, supply *trailer* as other title information. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

Note: a relationship designator is shown in the 110 of the RDA example but will be discussed later on in the presentation.