

Analysis of the RDA standard: a applied study on theses and dissertation in literature and cinema

Análise do padrão RDA: um estudo aplicado em teses e dissertações em literatura e cinema

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RESUMO

O Resource Description and Access (RDA) é a nova diretriz para a catalogação desenvolvida para substituir o Código de Catalogação Anglo-Americano, segunda edição (AACR2), com a finalidade de melhorar a recuperação da informação. Nesse sentido, a presente pesquisa objetiva analisar como os registros bibliográficos de teses e dissertações das áreas de literatura e cinema serão modificados com os padrões do código RDA. A pesquisa caracteriza-se como qualitativa aplicada de caráter exploratório e descritivo, e utiliza como método o estudo de caso. Os resultados do estudo apontaram que a descrição bibliográfica apresenta modificações significativas correspondentes ao formato, conteúdo e mídia de um recurso. Com base na análise dos registros e dos resultados obtidos, pode-se concluir que o catalogador precisa despender mais atenção, conhecimento e tempo na sua prática, o que sugere a esse profissional a necessidade de educação continuada.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: RDA. Descrição e Acesso de Recursos. Regras de Catalogação. Registro bibliográfico.

ABSTRACT

The Resource Description and Access (RDA) is the new cataloging guideline developed to replace the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition (AACR2) aiming at improving information retrieval. In this sense, this research's goal is to analyze how bibliographic records of theses and dissertations on areas of literature and cinema will be modified with the RDA standards. The research is characterized as applied qualitative of descriptive and exploratory character, and uses the case study method. The study results showed that the bibliographic description presents significant changes referring to the format, content and media of a resource. Based on the analysis of the records and the results obtained, it can be concluded that the cataloger needs to apply more attention, knowledge and time in their practice, suggesting to this professional the need for continuing education.

KEYWORDS: RDA. Resource Description and Access. Cataloging rules. Bibliographic record.

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JITA: IA. Cataloging, bibliographic control.

1 INTRODUCTION

RDA is the new guideline for the catalogation developed to replace the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second Edition (AACR2), and aims at improving information retrieval. In this sense, this research reports the results obtained in applying RDA on theses and dissertations in the fields of literature and cinema, of Santa Catarina Federal University (UFSC). The general goal of the study was to analyze how the bibliographic records will be modified with the new RDA guidelines. Thus, theses and dissertations' bibliographic records were modified for comparison to AACR2, as well as identifying and proposing consistent elements for the description of resources according to the new standard. Moreover, the bibliographic records were analyzed, specifically in what concerns the entities-relations.

The scientific production of cinema and literature theses and dissertations is a rich source of expressions, for those are interrelated areas that present different forms of a same work. Such documents, that address the two themes – literature and cinema, - present in its contents analysis of other works, such as a book adapted to cinema and that was translated into another language.

There is, however, a distinct connection between different works that is not registered in the current library records, because the information presented in this records are individual for each work and there is no occurrence of connection between them. Thus, it becomes relevant to know the limitations of descriptive fields of an informational resource.

After the literature revision and studies on the subject, it was verified that the current managing systems of bibliographic collections do not present options to include links between different works, since the available informational descriptive fields in these softwares are limited to physical and some thematic content descriptions only.

The study of the RDA standard is important as long as it proposes to analyze the main aspects in the adoption of this new standard. It is relevant to equally verify which are the difficulties found in a possible implementation of the new rules and standards applied to catalographic records. Such verification will provide benefits to both library users and catalogers in their daily activities.

This study's relevance resides still in the theoretical and practical contributions for the Librarianship field, for discussing and approaching questions regarding the theme of cataloging, analyzing the RDA code, currently discussed subject in groups and events organized by the area's professionals.

This study's structure is composed by a brief theoretical substantiation regarding cataloging, RDA and the functional requirements for bibliographic records. Then, two examples of RDA application are shown and analyzed. Finally, there are the final thoughts.

2 THEORETICAL SUBSTANTIATION

The theoretical basis for this study are substantiated in cataloging and its purpose, as well as the current tendencies of the field. The conceptual model that recommends functional requirements for bibliographic records is the basis of the new RDA standard. Thus, through a brief revision of literature the main concepts and objectives of these themes are here exposed.

2.1 Cataloging

In an information unit, cataloging provides access to every type of document through the bibliographic records of the catalogs. These records are elaborated based on the patterns of the cataloging codes, which are established according to the general and specific characteristics of the documents.

In libraries, assuring information access is an essential activity which demands numerous technical processes to better manage the documentary mass of an information unit in its numerous supports and, currently, emphasizing the digital environment. Amongst such processes, also cataloging, besides classification and indexing, is highlighted; its main purpose is the information retrieval by the users.

Cataloging needs some tools for information processing. Among them, the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2^a edition, also known as AACR2. Said code stipulates rules for the description of informations within the documents and provides access points in order to represent the informational items of a collection through the catalogs.

Thus, the catalogs are created to cater to the informational needs of users. The term user includes every individual that uses the catalog to search some kind of information and also the university community, besides librarians of other institutions and society in general.

To determine the real informational needs of these users it would be necessary to develop a deeper study. However, it is understood that a catalog should answer to the information search, retrieval and demand. However, said demand has been modified substantially with the use of information and communication technologies.

In university libraries, theses and dissertations are highly visible documents of these information units, for they are the result of researches and studies performed by the academic community and also of interest by society.

Some works relate to others by its theme; others, by authors and collaborators, as in the fields of literature and cinema.

These knowledge fields, literature and cinema, present an intermediatic relationship that evolves differently, as noted by Müller (2008), in an ample mediatic universe that includes different types of processes (mutation, transformation, transfer, translation, adaptation, quotation, hibridation), among those two medias and also regarding others.

Besides, in these fields, it is very common for works to transform into others, such as adaptations and translations. Thus, the same work can present different nuances, looks and perceptions. However, such interconnections are not evident in the current catalogs.

The choice for these two themes – literature and cinema – is justified by previously identifying that these fields present bibliographic relations between work, expression and manifestation. That is, in the literature theses and dissertations that also approach cinema, the relation between authors and works is found.

RDA aims to improve information retrieval, minuciously describing the informational resources and its relations to others. The new standars for descriptive cataloging is set to the conceptual model titled *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR).

2.2 *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records* (FRBR)

After a long study period on the cataloging standards adopted, a group designated by the *International Federation of Library Associations* (IFLA) published at the end of the 1990s, a report on functional requirements that could serve as reference to the creation of bibliographic records. These requirements were discussed for eight years and, in 1998, the final report was published titled FRBR, which means Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records.

The conceptual model FRBR, according to Tillett (2003, p.2), is a proposal “[...] for every type of material and user task associated to the bibliographic resources [...]”. The essence of FRBR is on the triad composed by entities, atributes and relations found in the bibliographic universe.

The model aims to “[...] serve as a starting point for a series of studies [...]” to be a base for specialists envolved with cataloging and development of “[...] support systems of creation, management and bibliographic data usage.” (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, 2009, p. 5).

According to Moreno and Medeiros (2008, p. 140), “the FRBR model is based in the computacional model Entity-relationship [...]”. The idea, according to the authors, is “[...] to rethink the bibliographic object.” The focus of the FRBR model is related to the three basic elements – entities, atributes and relations – and, therefore, is the main point to be considered. Le Boeuf, Tillett and Riva (2007, p. 2) determine the three components accordingly:

A number of general classes (“entities”) of things that are determined relevant to the specific context of a library catalog, followed by characteristics (“attributes”) that belong to each of these general classes, and the relations that may exist among instances of these various classes.

Thus, entities are “things” that may be understood as “[...] key-objects of interest for the users of bibliographic data.” (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, 2009, p. 13). The entities are related to all the elements of the bibliographic world, such as classic works, music, people, concept, place, and others.

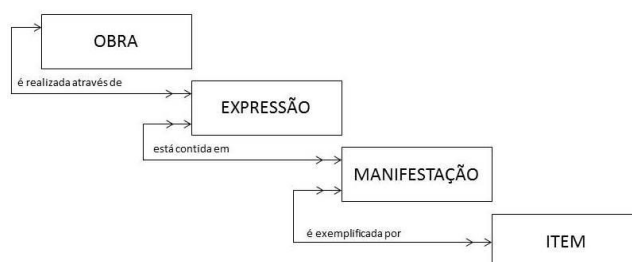
According to the FRBR report (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, 2009), the attributes regard the entities’ set of characteristics, that is, information by which an user searches for an entity in a catalog, such as title, data, author and publication site. Mey and Silveira (2009, p. 18) observe that the attributes can develop in the known elements of the descriptive treatment. The attributes, like this, include physical and thematic characteristics.

The last element of the triad that makes the FRBR model is the relations that “[...] serve as channel to describe the connection between one entity and another [...]”, and as such are the way to help the user “navigate” in the bibliographic universe of a catalog or database (INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS, 2009, p. 55).

The main entities of the FRBR model are work, expression, manifestation and item. The work is considered the intellectual creation of an author that has a content; the expression is the accomplishment of the work, that is, it is how the content is expressed; the manifestation is the concretization of the expression, including the intellectual content in physical form and the item is the individual copy of a manifestation (MEY; SILVEIRA, 2009; OLIVER, 2011).

These four entities present an interrelation according to Image 1. In it, it is possible to visualize that a work is made through an expression within a manifestation, which is exemplified by an item.

Image 1. FRBR model



Source: *International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions* (2009, p. 14).

Caption: Work – accomplished through – expression – within – manifestation – exemplified by – item.

In this concept, the conceptual model can be understood as such: the work *Romeo and Juliet*, by William Shakespeare, was originally accomplished through text. This text is within the manifestation of a book, which is titled *Romeo and Juliet*. This book's copy that a library has is the item of the work created by the author.

The FRBR model shows how entities are related among themselves, such as, an author is associated with an institution, which is associated to a geographic place, and so forth, creating a kind of relationship network.

FRBR are also the base of the creation of the new guidelines and the new RDA standard, which allow for an integration of the bibliographic universe through the numerous types of relationships of the elements involved, such as works, authors and subjects.

2.3 Resource Description and Access (RDA)

The cataloging process is performed based on the standard and guidelines stipulated in the cataloging codes. AACR2 is the code used in most of the information units. However, due to the technologic advance and varied formats in which information is made available, it was verified that this standard no longer tends to the new scenario.

In general, the cataloging codes reflect the organization of libraries and the technologies of the 1970s and 1980s, and were developed for catalogation in cards and printed formats. More than thirty years gone by, the informational context has been substantially modified.

According to Assumpção and Santos (2013, p. 204), AACR1 “[...] became outdated, because its structure is focuses on catalogs with paper descriptions, many times in card format.” This way, there was a need to rethink this scenario, so the librarianship community represented by IFLA proposed a new code named RDA to replace the outdated cataloging guidelines of the revised AACR2.

From the AACR2 revisions, emerged the need for a new approach on the cataloging rules that also included the technologic resources. Thus, according to Assumpção and Santos (2009, p. 2), “[...] the idea of a standard structured for the digital environment was chosen [...]” with the goal to provide guidelines and structures for the description and access of digital and analog resources. Grounded on the conceptual models, the RDA was developed based in a theoretic structure, focused on the digital environment, broader than AACR2 (OLIBER, 2011).

RDA was designed by Joint Steering Committee (JSC) and had the participation of many countries, such as Australia, Canada, United States and England. Its official publication was in 2010 and brought significant differences regarding its predecessor AACR2, such as:

the new terminology, the broader structure, the elimination of abbreviations and the inclusion of new spaces for the physical description of resources.

Besides being different than AACR2, the most evident characteristic of RDA is that this code, based on the entity-relationship conceptual model, aims to specify the interconnectors with the many entities of an item, as a network connecting th emany existing relations between work, expression, manifestation and item. The new code was created based on the FRBR, which according to Assumpção and Santos (2009), allow the RDA the needed flexibility, extensibility and adaptability to the different technological environments.

In what concerns the bibliographic records, Oliver (2011) states that the standardized RDA data, on its own, does not present improvement for the navigation and exhibition, because it depends on well planned search mechanisms and interfaces. The big challenge, according to Picco and Ortiz (2012), is to sensitize the informational community for the development of softwared that cater to the characteristics determined by the new cataloging standard.

The RDA cataloging code is defined in its introduction and quoted by Oliver (2011, p. 1) as “[...] a set of directives and instructions about data formulation that can be used as support for the discovery of resources.” The author equally adds that the new code “[...] consists of a set of practical instructions, which, however, is based on a theoretic structure that determines the form, structure and content of this new norm”. This theoretic structure is associated to FRBR, on which RDA is based.

The new guideline presents a broad structure with instructions to develop atributes and relationships of a resource, and is available by the online tool RDA Toolkit (2010), accessible by annual contract with electronic access via web.

3 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study is characterized as an applid qualitative research and used the case study method to analyze the research object. The method in question is characterized by analyzing particular cases that express a concrete reality.

According to Flick (2009, p. 135), “The goal of case studies is the exact description or the reconstruction of a case.” Thus, the aim was to describe the selected bibliographic records as examples of relevant cases to the theme in question.

Goldenberg (2013, p. 33) states that “this method supposes that it is possible to acquire knowledge of the studied phenomenon from the extensive exploration of a single case.” This way, it is possible to deepen the knowledge surrounding the object of study.

The two examples presented were selected from the UFSC catalog (2015) and are described according to the *Machine Readable Cataloging* (MARC 21).

A comparative study between the selected bibliographic records in AACR2 and RDA was made with the goal to showcase differences and similarities between the description central elements. Through schemes, the bibliographic relationships between works, expressions and/or manifestations were also presented.

4 APLICATION OF RDA IN BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORDS

The main entities and attributes of each record is represented through a data matrix available in the RDA Toolkit (2010) page. The relationship representative model between the works was based on the model proposed by Maxwell (2008, p. 84). The highlighted data in the second column represent the new elements added according to the RDA standard.

The first presented example in record 1 is from a UFSC dissertation presented in 2005 that analyzed aspects of a work (known as “City of God”), which is manifested in book form (originated in Paulo Lins’ dissertation), published in 1997 and, later, in 2002, transformed in film. In Table 1, it is possible to verify the descriptive elements of said dissertation.

Table 1. Record 1 in AACR2 and in RDA

AACR2	RDA
100 \$a Dutra, Eliane Aparecida	100 \$a Dutra, Eliane Aparecida
245 \$a Cidade de Deus \$b a banalização da violência como discurso / \$c Eliane Aparecida Dutra ; orientador, Pedro de Souza	245 \$a Cidade de Deus \$b a banalização da violência como discurso / \$c Eliane Aparecida Dutra ; orientador, Pedro de Souza
260 \$c 2005	260 \$c 2005
300 \$a 1 v. ; \$c 30 cm	<u>300 \$a 1 recurso em linha (90 páginas)</u>
502 \$a Dissertação (mestrado) - Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Centro de Comunicação e Expressão, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura, Florianópolis, 2005	<u>336 \$a texto \$2 rda</u>
504 \$a Inclui bibliografia	<u>337 \$a computador \$2 rda</u>
650 \$a Literatura	<u>338 \$a recurso em linha \$2 rda</u>
650 \$a Cinema e literatura	<u>347 \$a arquivo de texto \$b PDF \$2 rda</u>
650 \$a Violência	<u>370 \$f Rio de Janeiro, Zona Oeste \$s 1960</u>
650 \$a Criminalidade urbana	<u>502 \$a Dissertação (mestrado) \$b Mestre em Literatura \$c Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Centro de Comunicação e Expressão, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura, Florianópolis \$d 2005</u>
650 \$a Critica cinematográfica	504 \$a Inclui bibliografia
700 \$a Souza, Pedro de, \$e orientador	<u>600 \$a Lins, Paulo</u>
710 \$a Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. \$b Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura	<u>600 \$a Meirelles, Fernando</u>
856 40 \$u < http://www.tede.ufsc.br/teses/PLIT0207.pdf >	650 \$a Literatura
	650 \$a Cinema e literatura
	650 \$a Violência
	650 \$a Criminalidade urbana
	650 \$a Critica cinematográfica
	<u>651 \$z Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Zona Oeste \$y 1960</u>
	700 \$a Souza, Pedro de, \$e orientador
	710 \$a Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. \$b Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura
	<u>787 \$a Cidade de Deus: romance [livro] \$w 137338</u>
	<u>787 \$a Cidade de Deus [filme] \$w 236513</u>
	856 40 \$u

< http://www.tede.ufsc.br/teses/PLIT0207.pdf >

Source: Elaborated by the authors (2015).

When the bibliographic records of the theses and dissertations in both AACR2 and RDA standards are compared, it is possible to see that, in general, the description was not hugely modified, except for the inclusion of spaces for physical description of format, media and support (336, 337, 338 and 339), besides adding more thematic access points.

The extension of item 300 is different in standards for having been considered, in the RDA records, the number of pages of the PDF file, and in AACR2, the number of pages of the printed copy. According to the new standard, it is about two expressions of the same work: printed and electronic.

Thus, the first question emerges: how to catalog different expressions of the same work? The suggestion in this case would be to use the data of both expressions (printed and electronic) and inform, for example, the extension of the items, with two page numbers. However, it is possible that too many data will confuse the catalog user.

In the original AACR2 record, the main subject approached is the theme of “violence” in the city of Rio de Janeiro in the 1960s. Thus, it was verified that a location (Rio de Janeiro) and a date were not recorded as relevant information in these works.

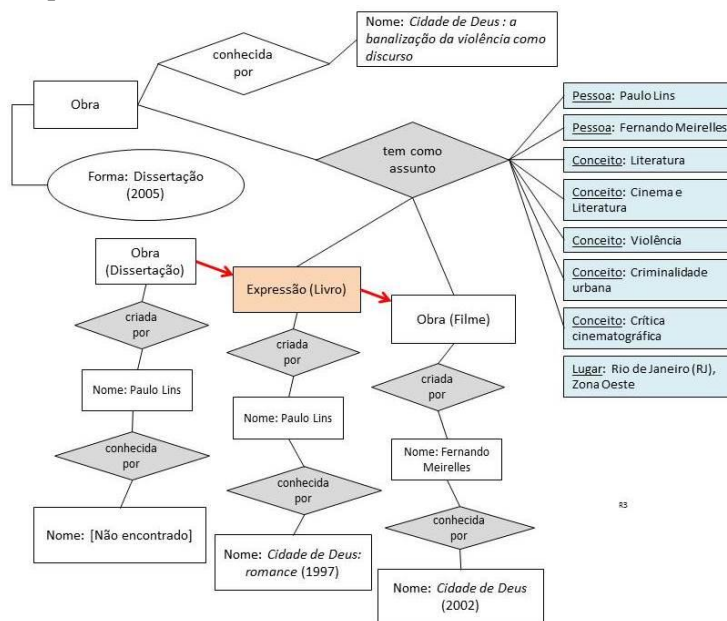
In the bibliographic description, it is possible to include a geographic location in the 651 field of MARC 21 and also complement it with the date. In RDA, the 370 field was created to place a location and other informations related to the work, including the source location. This way, these fields were included for the associated location.

Another point that was presented differently is field 502, about the specific note to describe academic papers. This note was modified in the bibliographic MARC 21, because it was divided to determine information regarding the academic level, the institution that awards title, among others. The relevance of this division is clear, for it allows the user to access distinguished access points.

Field 787 was used to link in the same catalog the work of record 1 with film and book. This field already exists in MARC 21 for some time, unlike other fields created to accommodate the RDA modifications, fields 336, 337, 338, 347 e 370.

It was also included as access point the book author (Paulo Lins) and film director (Fernando Meirelles), responsible for the analyzed works. In Image 2, it is possible to see how the relationships between the analyzed works happened in record 1.

Image 2. Relationships of record 1



Source: Elaborated by the authors (2015).

The origin of the book theme for record 1 is from another master’s degree dissertation¹, that is, the academic work of the author originated a new expression in book format, which later was adapted into film, as highlighted by the red arrows. Paulo Lins’ academic work, even not being the focus of the record 1 analysis, was presented in Image 2 to expose how the relationship happened, even though it had no direct connection with the UFSC dissertation described in record 1.

Record 2 describes a dissertation that analyzes the image of a book character and that later originated two movies. The work has a historic context as background to the analysis, as it can be verified in Table 2.

Table 2. Record 2 in AACR2 and RDA

AARC2	RDA
100 \$a Dias, J6e Jos6	100 \$a Dias, J6e Jos6
245 \$a Expandindo o olhar \$b das p6ginas liter6rias ao cinema a caricatura do Jeca na express6o de Lobato e Mazzaropi / \$c J6e Jos6 Dias ; orientador, Jo6o Hernesto Werber	245 \$a Expandindo o olhar \$b das p6ginas liter6rias ao cinema a caricatura do Jeca na express6o de Lobato e Mazzaropi / \$c J6e Jos6 Dias ; orientador, Jo6o Hernesto Werber
260 \$c 2007	260 \$c 2007
300 \$a 1 v. : \$b il. ; \$c 30 cm	<u>300 \$a 1 recurso em linha (196 p6ginas) : \$b ilustrado</u>
502 \$a Disserta66o (mestrado) - Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Centro de Comunica66o e Express66o, Programa de P6s-Gradua66o em Literatura,	<u>336 \$a texto \$2 rda</u>
	<u>337 \$a computador \$2 rda</u>
	<u>338 \$a recurso em linha \$2 rda</u>

¹ In the description of record 1 in field 520 – abstract (not included in this study) Paulo Lins’ dissertation was mentioned; however, the focus of the UFSC analysis was solely the book and movie. More information about Paulo Lins’ dissertation has not been found. For more details, check said work in the following link: <<http://www.tede.ufsc.br/teses/PLIT0207.pdf>>.

Florianópolis, 2007 504 \$a Inclui bibliografia 600 \$a Lobato, Monteiro, \$d 1882-1948 \$x Crítica e interpretação 600 \$a Mazzaropi, Amácio, \$d 1912-1981 650 \$a Literatura 650 \$a Literatura brasileira 650 \$a Cinema e literatura 650 \$a Caipiras 650 \$a Identidade 700 \$a Weber, João Hernesto, \$d 1951- \$e orientador 710 \$a Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. \$b Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura 856 \$u < http://www.tede.ufsc.br/teses/PLIT0279-D.pdf >	<u>347 \$a arquivo de texto \$b PDF \$2 rda</u> <u>502 \$a Dissertação (mestrado) \$b Mestre em Literatura \$c Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Centro de Comunicação e Expressão, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura, Florianópolis \$d 2007</u> 504 \$a Inclui bibliografia 600 \$a Lobato, Monteiro, \$d 1882-1948 \$x Crítica e interpretação 600 \$a Mazzaropi, Amácio, \$d 1912-1981 <u>600 \$a Candido, Antonio</u> 650 \$a Literatura 650 \$a Literatura brasileira 650 \$a Cinema e literatura 650 \$a Caipiras 650 \$a Identidade <u>650 \$a Jeca Tatu (personagem fictício)</u> <u>650 \$a Caricatura</u> <u>650 \$a Guerra Mundial, \$y 1914-1918</u> <u>650 \$a Guerra Mundial, \$y 1939-1945</u> <u>650 \$a Revolução Soviética, 1917</u> 700 \$a Weber, João Hernesto, \$d 1951- \$e orientador 710 \$a Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina. \$b Programa de Pós-Graduação em Literatura <u>787 \$a Urupês (livro) \$w 203994</u> 856 \$u < http://www.tede.ufsc.br/teses/PLIT0279-D.pdf >
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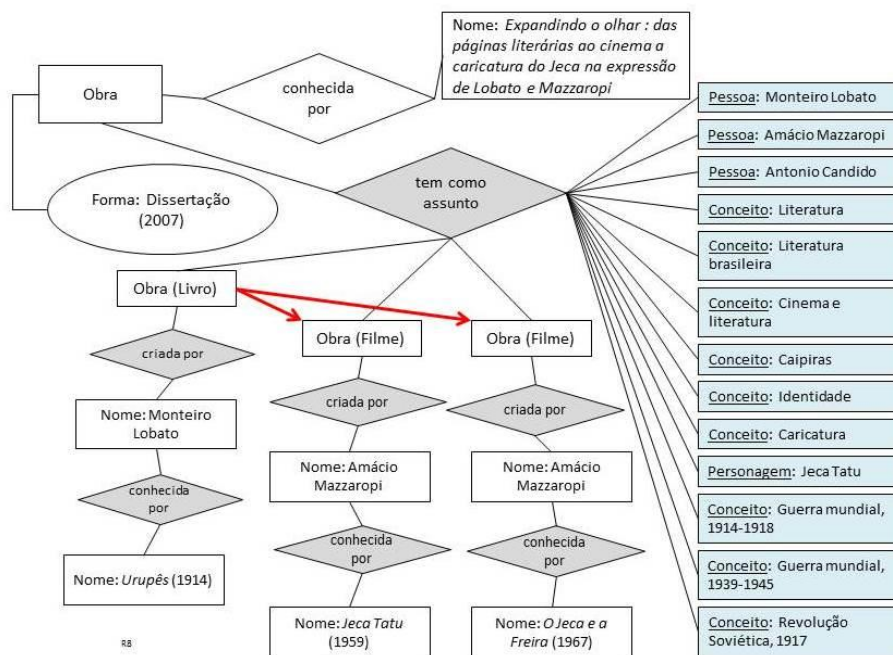
Source: Elaborated by the authors (2015).

In the physical description in RDA, the number considered was the page number of the PDF file, unlike the original record in AACR2, which took into consideration the extension of the item such as volume.

This dissertation has as access points numerous elements between people and concepts. The main theme is the figure of the country character Jeca Tatu. Among the described themes, have been included the concepts of “caricature” and “world wars”, besides the author “Antonio Candido”, as related person.

The analyzed work (book) was linked to the respective record through the field 787 in the USFC catalog (2015). However, the cited films were not linked due to not being in the same catalog. Image 3 presents the relationships of record 2.

Image 3. Relationships of record 2



Source: Elaborated by the authors (2015).

Image 3 shows that the book originated the creation of other two works in film format, highlighting the Jeca Tatu character, indicated by the red arrows.

Record 2 has numerous elements associated to it, among them works, people, concepts and dates. The works linked to this record have a derivative relationship, much like the people associated refer to the responsible by the cited works. On the other hand, the described RDA concepts represent the thematic content, and some, in its turn, are associated to historic dates.

In the present study, it was found that the level of detail in the two standards presents differences regarding the data of format, media and support. That is, in the RDA record, it is possible to include more specific details for the access of a resource, connecting its peculiar characteristics.

The relationships between entities are the richest part of the conceptual models, because it allows for dynamics in libraries' catalogs. Almendra, Gomes and Tolentino (2012) explain that a catalog built in this format can improve information retrieval and navigation by the catalog, which would broaden the user options.

For the implementation of the new RDA standard, Santana Chavarria (2013) highlights that such a change implicates new requirements and investments of resources of all kinds, specially economic, because it takes trained personel and compatible technologic apparatus.

5 FINAL THOUGHTS

A study of the structure and RDA recommended catalographic orientation was performed. It is possible to understand by the structure of the new guidelines that there is still questions in studies for the instructions to be completely available for use of the catalogers, because some seccions in the RDA Toolkit are still in development.

The identified advantages in the adoption of this new standard are regarding the fact of access still being restricted, since RDA is still available by payment. Another disadvantage regards the available languages once that, during the development of this study, there was no portuguese version available. However, recently, in March of 2015, the spanish version was made available, which is an option for Brazilian librarians.

Based on the analysis of the records and the obtained results, it can be concluded that the cataloger needs to display more attention, knowledge and time in its practice. The application of RDA recquires more attention to the specific concepts of content (not just in general), but also to people and locations.

The cataloger task presupposes, still, to realize a broader research in other information sources on the data of said works with the goal of identifying the relationships between works.

Thus, with the better detailing in the RDA application, it is clear that the records should be elaborated with more data, which can reflect in improvements in information retrieval, as well as better enjoying the data, one of the most significant advantages in using the new standard.

On the other hand, the definitions of work/expression/manifestation entities, since are not entirely clear, become more difficult to determine when a work (book) that became film (same title) is a new work, or just a new expression of the same work. This was an obstacle found in the elaboration of records, because it is complex to understand the logic and the limit between entities.

According to this study's results, RDA will modify the bibliographic records in the treatment of resources mainly of the data regarding access and availability of content. That means that, to catalog in RDA, it is necessary to specify the details about media, support and content.

Furthermore, it is important to detail to largely detail the possible access points of the document, including concepts, people, locations and others, highlighting the existing relationships among entities.

The most impactful point in the descriptive and thematic treatment of an informational resource refers to the existing relationships among works, unseen in the current USFC catalog. The figures constructed to represent the entity-relationship model in each record enabled to identify how a work is related to others.

The professionals involved in the sectors of an information unit must be aware of the modifications entangled at the time implementing new standards. Therefore, the continued education of the cataloger must be constant, accompanying the current tendencies so that their job can cater to the informational needs of inside and outside users of the catalog.

Even with all the specificities that MARC 21 presents, said format does not allow total compatibility with RDA, seeing as the relationships between entities are not completely identified and described in a bibliographic record elaborated in MARC 21. Therefore, the following suggestions are presented so that hereafter the new standard can be adopted:

- ✓ To create institutional policies with specific criterion for RDA cataloging;
- ✓ To request to system developers the inclusion of the fields created to accommodate the new standard's innovations;
- ✓ To provide training to the team involved; and
- ✓ To establish partnerships with other institutions' professionals to debate RDA related questions.

Furthermore, it is essential that librarians along with other professionals, specially in the computing field, plan and implement efficient systems that may fully cater to the catalog users' tasks. The new cataloger profile requires that said professional make decisions not only in the elaboration of records, but mainly acting as manager in the anticipation and execution of tasks.

At the same time, new investigations regarding these matters, highlighting the treatment of resources of other kinds, such as music or newspapers, besides implementing a computerized system that enables the attribution of free terms (tags/folksonomy) in the thematic representation of a work.

This study may arouse interest on other studies about RDA and the conceptual models so that it contributes for the Information Science and Librarianship theory, as well as the librarianship practice. The unfoldings of this study may still suggest new investigations with new approaches and new focuses in the data analysis using RDA code.

ANÁLISIS DE PATRONES RDA: UN ESTUDIO APLICADO EN LAS TESIS Y DISERTACIONES EN LA LITERATURA Y EL CINE

RESUMEN: La Descripción de Recursos y Acceso (RDA) es la nueva guía para la catalogación desarrollado para reemplazar a los anglo-americanos Reglas de Catalogación, segunda edición (AACR2), con el fin de mejorar la recuperación de la información. En este sentido, la presente investigación tiene como objetivo analizar cómo deben modificarse los registros bibliográficos de tesis y disertaciones de la literatura y de cine áreas con las normas del código de la RDA. La investigación cualitativa se caracteriza por ser aplicado exploratorio y descriptivo, y utiliza como un método de estudio de caso. Los resultados del estudio mostraron que la descripción bibliográfica presenta cambios significativos en relación con su formato, contenido y medios de un recurso. Con base en el análisis de los registros y los resultados obtenidos, se puede concluir que el catalogador tiene que gastar más atención, conocimiento y tiempo en su práctica, lo que sugiere que la necesidad de la educación profesional continua.

PALABRAS CLAVE: RDA. Descripción y acceso a recursos. La catalogación de Reglas. registro bibliográfico.

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