Diachronic works

A VERY SHORT INTRODUCTION

CRCC FORUM  <ALA MIDWINTER MTG, SEATTLE, 28 JANUARY 2019>
Continuing resources continue to be the stone in the shoe of all conceptual models
Outline

1. What is a diachronic Work?
2. What were they thinking?
3. How does it affect me?
4. Good night, and good luck (for monograph catalogers)
Question 1:
What is a diachronic work?
What is a diachronic work?

A work may be planned to be embodied in a manifestation in a single act of publication or production or in a sequence of two or more such acts carried out at distinct intervals. The plan determines whether the content is fixed as a *static work*, or is changed over time as a *diachronic work*.

A diachronic work may be planned to replace the content of a single expression (*integrating work*) or to accumulate the content by accumulating a sequence of expressions that are embodied at intervals of time (*successive work*).
New Work element: *extension plan*

**Definition and scope:** A categorization reflecting an intention to extend the content of a work

**Values:** Taken from RDA Extension Plan (VES)
- static plan [1001]
- integrating determinate plan [1002]
- integrating indeterminate plan [1003]
- successive determinate plan [1004]
- successive indeterminate plan (serial work plan) [1005]
Integrating indeterminate plan
Integrating determinate plan
Successive determinate plan
Successive indeterminate plan
Question 2:
What were they thinking?
A new way of thinking about serials

The IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) and its modeling of aggregates and serials
Treatment of aggregates and serials: FRBR vs. LRM

**FRBR**
- a single Work embodied in **one or more** Expressions embodied in **one or more** Manifestations

**LRM**

5.7 Modelling of aggregates
- A single aggregating Work realized in a **single** aggregating Expression embodied in **one or more** aggregate Manifestations [W-E lock]

5.8 Modelling of serials
- A single serial Work realized in a **single** serial Expression embodied in a **single** serial Manifestation [W-E-M lock]
Modeling of aggregates in LRM (5.7)
A journal issue: aggregated expressions

Individual independent contributions:
- Editorials
- Letters
- News items
- Research articles
A journal issue: aggregating expression

The work of the editorial staff:
- Scope of the journal and/or issue
- Layout of the journal and/or issue (house style)
- Selection of the contributions
- Arrangement of the contributions
W-E lock: Rubber Soul
Consequences for subject cataloging

- No Work entity corresponds to the collective content of an aggregate.
- Subject headings are either:
  - Assigned to one or more of the aggregated Works to represent their content (e.g., subject headings assigned to *War and Peace* in an edition that includes a separate Introduction)
  - Assigned to the aggregating Work to correspond to the subject scope of its selection criteria (e.g., subject headings assigned to the journal *Nature*)
Modeling of serials in LRM (5.8)

Serials have:
- Whole-part relationships to their issues
- Aggregate relationships to articles

A serial Work is the analog of the aggregating Work in the modeling of aggregates. To quote LRM, its essence is “the editorial concepts that guide the production of the issues that comprise the resulting aggregate Manifestation.”

Because serials can change over time (e.g., regional editions of newspapers, online versions of print serials), “it ensues that any serial Work can be said to have only one Expression and one Manifestation.” [WEM lock]
Extension: RDA ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization (ROF)

Version 1.0 (August 2006)

• Extension mode
  • Succession / integration / not applicable
• Extension termination
  • Determinate / indeterminate / not applicable
• Extension requirement [not incorporated into RDA]
  • Essential / inessential / not applicable
WE and WEM locks

Cardinality restrictions for specific kinds of work

The following restrictions apply when using a relationship element to form a coherent description of a specific kind of work:

• A static work that is an aggregating work must be realized by one and only one expression.

• A diachronic work must be realized by one and only one expression and be embodied in one and only one manifestation.
Question 3: How does it affect me?
How does this play out in our world?

- In MARC most of the change will be invisible
- For continuing resources, each manifestation is a work
- For online resources, a single description will continue to represent manifestations and expressions from different providers (PS?)
- We may want a grouping mechanism
MARC, etc.

In MARC, for continuing resources:
  ➔ no real change

In MARC, for multipart monographs issued over time:
  ➔ not our problem

In Linked Data:
  ➔ maybe link RDA vocabularies to BIBFRAME?
How do I describe a diachronic work?

- Record common characteristics of the parts, issues, or iterations of a diachronic work.
- If a variation in the value of a common characteristic appears on a different part, issue, or iteration of a work:
  - Record information about the change of value using Work: note on work.
  - Record the new value for the characteristic using a separate Work element.
  - Record provenance data to indicate the scope of validity for changed values using Work: scope of validity.
    - [For guidance, see Data provenance: Recording a scope for validity of metadata]
    - Example: volumes 1-3, 5, 9-13
  - Record provenance data to indicate the timespan of validity for changed values using Work: related timespan of validity.
    - [For guidance, see Data provenance: Recording a timespan for validity of metadata]
    - Example: 1975-2013
Note on work (the blue pill)

[321] ## $a Weekly, $b 2014-2018

Timespan for validity (the red pill)

<rdac:Work123> <rdaw:frequency> <rdafr:weekly>
<rdac:Work123> <rdaw:relatedWorkOfWork> <rdac:Work123MW1>
<rdac:Work123MW1> <rdf:type> <rdf:statement>
<rdac:Work123MW1> <rdf:subject> <rdac:Work123>
<rdac:Work123MW1> <rdf:predicate> <rdaw:frequency>
<rdac:Work123MW1> <rdf:object> <rdafr:weekly>
<rdac:Work123MW1> <rdaw:relatedTimespanOfWork> <rdac:Timespan123MW1>
<rdac:Timespan123MW1> <rdat:beginning> <rdac:Nomen123MW1T1>
<rdac:Nomen123MW1T1> <rdan:nomenString> “2014”
<rdac:Timespan123MW1> <rdat:end> <rdac:Nomen123MW1T2>
<rdac:Nomen123MW1T2> <rdan:nomenString> “2018”
Triples

<subject> <predicate> <object>

<Work X> <hasTitle> “And Now for Something Completely Different”
Metadata work

A **metadata work** is a work that is a **metadata statement** or a **metadata description set**.

A **metadata statement** is a piece of metadata that assigns a value to an **RDA element** that describes an individual instance of an **RDA entity**.

A **metadata description set** is one or more **metadata statements** that describe and relate individual instances of one or more **RDA entities**.
Good night, and good luck
What about multipart monographs issued over time?

- RDA extends the WEM lock to *all* resources issued over time
Encyclopædia Britannica (3rd edition)

3rd edition (1788-97) ca. 300 weekly fascicles [first editor (vols 1-12) died in 1793] [volume t.p. printed separately and sent to subscribers when complete with date 1797]

3rd edition (1797) 18 volumes
   ◦ Supplement (1801) 2 volumes
   ◦ Supplement. 2nd edition (1803) 2 volumes

Dobson’s Encyclopædia (1798-) by printer Thomas Dobson, who moved from Edinburgh to Philadelphia in 1783, added some American content, and edited the original to remove what he perceived as British bias. Price: 5 Pennsylvania dollars per volume
   ◦ Supplement (1803) 3 volumes

Moore’s Dublin Edition (1790-1798). The original edition, with “many corrections and additions”
   ◦ Supplement (1801) 2 volumes
That which must not be named

- RDA continues to avoid “continuing resource” as a term
- Pragmatically speaking, a continuing resource in the new RDA is a diachronic work that
  - has an indeterminate extension termination OR
  - has a determinate extension termination, but only because it is tied to a related event (e.g., 2019 ALA Midwinter Meeting, the 1900 US Census) that is itself determinate