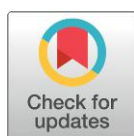


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Author's correspondence

Federal University of Rio
Grande do Norte
Natal, RN - Brazil
raimunda.fernanda@ufrn.br

Emerging trends in the field of cataloging: an overview of the national scientific production

Raimunda Fernanda dos Santos¹

SUMMARY

Introduction : This study examines aspects of cataloging, a process of representing information resources to facilitate their search, identification, and retrieval in information systems more efficiently.

Objective : To analyze national scientific production on cataloging over the past five years (2020-2024). **Methodology** : This study uses bibliographic, exploratory, and descriptive research with a qualitative approach, including consultation of scientific productions in the Database of Journal Articles in Information Science (BRAPCI), establishing a time frame of the past five years (2020-2024). **Results** : The research identified 117 (one hundred and seventeen) scientific productions on the topic, which were distributed across five different thematic approaches: teaching cataloging; cataloging of different information resources (texts, images, audio, and videos); new trends in cataloging based on the context of the semantic web and *linked data*; historical and conceptual aspects of cataloging; formats and standards for cataloging practices. **Conclusion** : reflects on the need to investigate the relationship between cataloging and new digital resources and systems for better management performance and activities that assist information professionals in their services, focusing on serving users in the current informational, technological, and market context.

KEYWORDS

Cataloging. Bibliographic description. Resource Description and Access. RDA. Information Science.

Tendências emergentes no campo da catalogação: um olhar sobre a produção científica nacional

RESUMO

Introdução: Estuda aspectos concernentes à catalogação, um processo de representação de recursos informacionais para facilitar sua busca, identificação e recuperação em sistemas de informação de forma mais eficiente. **Objetivo**: analisar a produção científica nacional sobre a catalogação nos últimos cinco anos (2020-2024). **Metodologia**: utiliza como metodologia a pesquisa bibliográfica, exploratória, descritiva com abordagem qualitativa com consulta de produções científicas realizada na Base de Dados de Artigos de Periódicos em Ciência da Informação (BRAPCI), estabelecendo o recorte temporal dos últimos 5 anos (2020 a 2024). **Resultados**: como resultado da pesquisa, foram mapeados 117 (cento e dezessete) produções científicas sobre o tema, as quais foram distribuídas em cinco diferentes enfoques temáticos, foram eles: ensino da catalogação; catalogação de diferentes recursos informacionais (textos, imagens, áudios, vídeos); novas tendências em catalogação a partir do contexto da web semântica e do *linked data*;

aspectos históricos e conceituais acerca da catalogação; formatos e padrões para as práticas de catalogação. **Conclusão:** reflete sobre a necessidade em investigar a relação da catalogação com os novos recursos e sistemas digitais para o melhor desempenho na gestão e atividades que auxiliem nos serviços para os profissionais da informação com foco no atendimento aos usuários do atual contexto informacional, tecnológico e de mercado.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Catalogação. Descrição bibliográfica. Descrição e Acesso de Recursos. RDA. Ciência da Informação.

Credit

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- **Image:** Lattes platform.

JITA: AI. Cataloging, bibliographic control
SDG: 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



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1 INTRODUCTION

Cataloging, as described by Mey and Silveira (2009), consists of the study, organization, and preparation of messages based on knowledge records, whether physical or digital, existing or likely to be included in one or more collections. Cataloging aims to facilitate the intermediation between the messages contained in these records and users' internal content. It is a fundamental process for information retrieval, not only in libraries but also in databases, streaming platforms (such as audio, video, and gaming platforms), e-commerce systems (focused on the sale of clothing, jewelry, perfumes, and various other products), online stores, and various other services offered by companies and institutions.

The catalog consists of one of the cataloging products and serves as a mediating channel between information materials and users, aiming to organize and present the resources available in the collection, and to facilitate information search and retrieval, according to the users' needs.

Cataloging, in turn, directly contributes to the collection organization and control, in addition to facilitating the search and retrieval of different types of documents in diverse informational contexts. An updated and organized catalog enables not only the dissemination of knowledge, but also the preservation of memory and cultural heritage, promoting the efficient operation of the products and services offered by the information unit.

Throughout history, there has been a growing increase in mass printed production, driven by greater access to information, and the development of the printing industry from the 16th century onward. In this context, it became urgent and necessary to develop methods and techniques for organizing and representing informational items, based on rules and standards that enable the standardization of descriptive practices in collections.

Cataloging codes, standards, and guidelines are fundamental tools that guide the construction of catalogs comprising over time a set of rules developed and refined by theorists, cataloging librarians, and researchers. These instruments aim primarily to ensure the consistent creation of bibliographic records and the standardization of resource representation, ensuring uniformity, accuracy, and interoperability across information systems (Machado; Zafalon, 2020).

With the advancement of technological tools and the emergence of new information resources, cataloging theories, instruments, and standards have evolved over time, to follow the changes in user behavior. In this context, automated cataloging and new description formats have substantially contributed to the significant production of digital resource metadata, aiming at greater efficiency in the activities of contemporary librarians. Furthermore, these transformations focus primarily on the user and flexibility in information search and retrieval.

Metadata is understood as a structured set of elements that describe, identify, and contextualize the information within an information resource, aiming at facilitating its organization, location, retrieval, and use (Alves, 2010). These elements can include data such as title, author, date, format, subject, among others, and are fundamental for the efficient management of physical and digital collections. In addition to supporting bibliographic description, metadata also play a central role in system interoperability, authority control, and the development of more intelligent digital environments, such as those based on the semantic web and linked data. In an increasingly digital and interconnected information landscape, the quality and standardization of metadata have become essential factors in ensuring effective access to knowledge.

Considering that cataloging theories, instruments, and guidelines continually evolve in response to changes in the informational, sociocultural, and technological context, relevant questions emerge: What has been the panorama of national scientific production on cataloging in recent years? What discussions have been taking place within Information Science around the new cataloging standard—Resource Description and Access (RDA)? These questions guide the need to understand how the field has been assimilating and debating the changes proposed by RDA, as well as the impact of this transition on professional practices and training processes in the field.

Given this question, the objective of this research is to investigate how cataloging has been discussed within the national scientific production in the last five years, focusing on reflections and applications related to the RDA standard.

The relevance of this study stems, in general terms, from the gap in the literature that present an updated overview of academic publications on the topic of cataloging, as found in a search carried out in the Reference Database of Journal Articles in Information Science (BRAPCI) in April 2025. Furthermore, this investigation may contribute to the identification of the current status of research in the area, as well as support updating the contents of courses related to cataloging in Library Science courses in Brazil.

2 CATALOGING

There is extensive literature on the concept of cataloging. As discussed by Reis and Ortega (2024), cataloging is an object of study addressed by a variety of authors and is constantly revisited over time in efforts aimed at defining and outlining its concepts.

This constant revision reflects not only the historical evolution of library practices, but also the need to adapt the concept to technological transformations, changes in information media, and new users' demands. Thus, cataloging goes beyond the notion of a merely technical activity, as it can be understood as a dynamic process of information representation, involving theoretical, normative, critical, and contextual foundations. The various approaches also reveals its interdisciplinary nature, engaging with areas such as Knowledge Organization, Information Science, Information Technology, and Communication, reinforcing its relevance in the contemporary landscape of information systems.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, authors such as Anthoni Panizzi, Charles Jewett, Charles Cutter, Ranganathan and Lubetzky have sought to establish theoretical foundations and guidelines that would assist in the practical application of cataloging, especially in the construction and organization of catalogs.

Historically, cataloging has been approached from diverse perspectives: as **an art**, requiring practical improvement through experience; as **a technique**, based on rigorous and specialized procedures; and as **a science**, structured by theories and methodologies that demand conceptual systematization, as presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Cataloging configuration and its features

	Configuration	Features
Cataloging as	Art	Experience
	Technique	Specialized process
	Science	Specific theories and methods

Source : Reis and Ortega (2024, p.11)

For Reis and Ortega (2024), cataloging is a phase in the documentary process cycle and consists of the intentional construction of conditions for the interaction between documents and users, who are denominated as actors.

As a field of knowledge, cataloging encompasses theories, principles, conceptual models, methodologies, and instruments. As a procedure, it is structured around two main axes:

descriptive representation and thematic representation, which contribute to the development of catalogs through different access points, enabling document retrieval.

Descriptive representation, also known in the literature as descriptive cataloging, focuses on the physical description of information objects, providing access points related to elements such as author, title, edition, place and date of publication, among others. This representation follows specific standards and codes, such as AACR2 or RDA, and is essential for ensuring uniformity and standardization in the construction of bibliographic records. Furthermore, descriptive representation contributes to the accurate identification of resources in the catalog, favoring the distinction between different works, editions, and formats, which facilitates effective information retrieval by users in both physical and digital environments.

Thematic representation, also known in the literature as subject cataloging, focuses on describing the document's subject(s) through operations such as classification, indexing, and abstracting. These activities aim to translate the document's thematic content into controlled and structured language, allowing users to retrieve information based on conceptual terms rather than solely on physical or formal data. Classification organizes documents into hierarchical systems (such as the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) or the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)), while indexing selects terms representative of the covered subjects, often with the help of controlled vocabularies such as thesauri or subject heading lists. Abstracting, in turn, enables a prior understanding of the document's content, serving as an additional aid in the selection process. Thus, thematic representation is essential for semantic access to information, especially in automated systems and digital databases, contributing significantly to the effective and relevant retrieval of informational content.

Both types of representation (descriptive and thematic) are performed in the context of cataloging and contribute to information organization. Together, these forms of representation contribute to the construction of more efficient catalogs, favoring access, discovery, and contextualization of information by users (Joudrey; Taylor, 2018).

Table 2 presents a summary of the procedures related to cataloging, according to the concepts discussed by the authors in the field.

Table 2. Cataloging procedures based on their concepts and corresponding authors

Procedures	Authors
Description of external features	Provansal (1997)
Catalog compilation process	Wersig and Neveling (1976)
Entry preparation process	Raju and Raju (2006)
Descriptive cataloging	Jesus and Castro (2019)
a) Descriptive cataloging; and b) Subject cataloging	Haider (2020) Joudrey and Taylor (2018) Read (2003) Ortega (2011) Santos and Pereira (2014) Lourenço, Zafalon and Lopes (2020)
a) Description and b) Establishment of access points	Thomson (1943) Garrido and Arila (1999) Catarino and Souza (2012)
a) Preparation of access points; and b) Catalog preparation	Clauso and Garcia (1993)
a) Identification of authorship and establishment of main and secondary entries; b) Description and identification of the book in the set of books; and	Lubetzky (2001)

c) Analysis of the work's subjects and organization of a subject heading system	
a) Bibliographic description; b) Subject cataloging; and c) Classification	Read (2001)
a) Descriptive cataloging; b) Subject cataloging; and c) Classification	Mortimer (2007)
a) Descriptive Cataloging; b) Subject analysis; and c) Authority control	Joudrey , Taylor and Miller (2015)
a) Bibliographic description b) Access points c) Location data	Mey and Silveira (2009)
a) Bibliographic description; b) Subject analysis; c) Assignment of classification notation; d) All activities involved in physically preparing the item for the shelf	Reitz (2004)
a) Preparation of bibliographic descriptions; b) Determination of entry forms; c) Assignment of subjects; and d) Preparation of abstracts	Tolentino (2015)
a) Feature description; b) Subject analysis; c) Classification; d) Work of authority; and e) MARC Tagging	Chan and Salaba (2016)

Source : Reis and Ortega (2024, p. 13)

The catalog is one of the main outcomes of the cataloging process, developed based on the scientific literature in the field. The catalog is an essential tool for society, as it enables efficient retrieval of information resources according to users' needs, making the information held in the collection accessible through the orderly and unique representation of each item.

The effective execution of cataloging requires adherence to a set of methodological steps, as shown in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1. Cataloging Steps



Source: By the author

From this perspective, by completing the steps of the cataloging process, it is possible to achieve several objectives that favor mediation between the user and the information. According to Pereira Júnior and Pinheiro (2017), cataloging ensures:

- **Choosing between different manifestations of a specific item**, precisely identifying the desired version;
- **Selecting from multiple similar items**, including those the user may not have prior knowledge of;
- **Expressing, organizing or changing their own internal message**, that is, “to dialogue with the catalog”, establishing an active relationship with the information system.

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Aiming at standardizing cataloging practices and improving catalog functionality, various codes, standards, formats, and guidelines have emerged throughout history to guide catalog construction and organization. These continually refined instruments combine rules developed by theorists, cataloging librarians, and researchers to ensure the creation of bibliographic records and uniform representation of works (Machado; Zafalon, 2020).

With the constant advancement of technological and information resources, the need for qualified professionals and updated systems that respond to new contemporary social demands intensifies. Given this scenario, it has become relevant to understand the status of cataloging research within the national Information Science literature.

In this context, the methodological procedures adopted to carry out this research are presented below.

3 METHODOLOGY

This research is characterized as a bibliographic, exploratory and descriptive study, with a qualitative approach with the application of the content analysis technique.

Considering that the general objective of the research is to analyze the national scientific production on cataloging in recent years, the bibliographic search was conducted in the Reference Database of Journal Articles in Information Science (BRAPCI) in April 2025. This database indexes journal articles, proceedings of technical-scientific events, and book chapters in the field of Information Science. The following search terms were used: *catalogação*,

“*catalogação automatizada*” and “*representação descritiva*”, establishing the time limit from 2020 to 2024.

A total of 231 (two hundred and thirty-one) scientific outputs (articles, papers in proceedings and one book chapter) related to the topic were retrieved. Out of this total, 114 (one hundred and fourteen) were discarded, 93 (ninety-three) for not having cataloging as the main focus of their discussions, and 21 (twenty-one) papers for being duplicates.

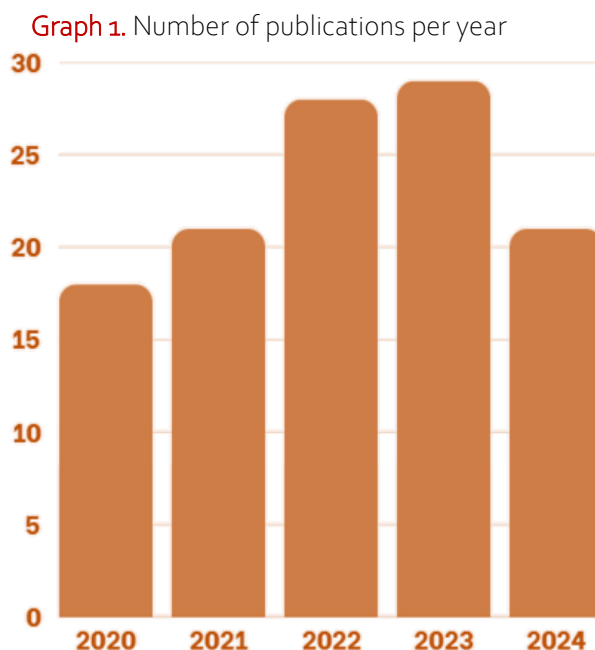
Thus, the final corpus analyzed consisted of 117 (one hundred and seventeen) scientific productions. From this set, the titles, abstracts, and keywords were analyzed aiming at understanding the thematic approaches within the field of Cataloging.

The following section presents the analysis and discussion of the findings.

4 ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Considering that the final corpus of the research totaled 117 (one hundred and seventeen) scientific productions, the following distribution by year of publication was verified: 18 (eighteen) in 2020; 21 (twenty-one) in 2021; 28 (twenty-eight) in 2022; 29 (twenty-nine) in 2023; and 21 (twenty-one) in 2024. This evolution points to a constant growth of academic interest in the topic of cataloging over the years, reflecting an increase in discussions on descriptive practices, technological innovations and informational demands in the field of Library Science and Information Science.

The annual distribution of scientific productions is shown in Graph 1 below:



Source: by the author.

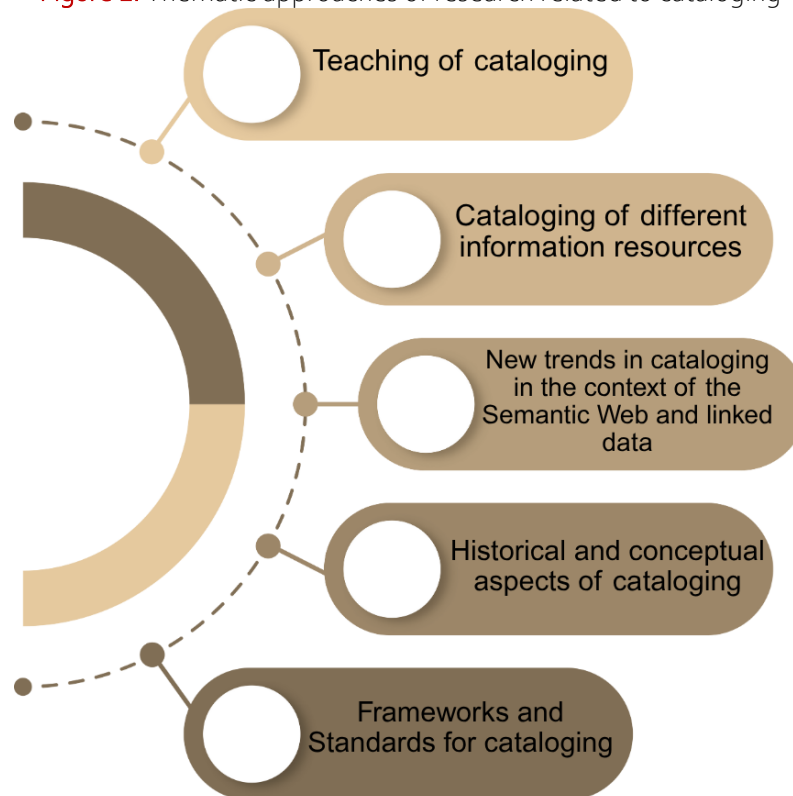
Based on the analysis of the 117 (one hundred and seventeen) scientific productions that comprise the *corpus* of this research, a growing trend in academic interest in cataloging is observed between 2020 and 2023, with a highlight on 2023, which recorded the highest number of publications (29 papers). This growth can be understood as a reflection of the transformations in the information landscape, driven by the incorporation of digital technologies, the updating of cataloging codes and standards, as well as the search for more effective information organization and retrieval practices.

In 2024, there was a slight decrease in the number of outcomes on cataloging (21 papers). However, this decrease does not diminish the relevance of the topic, which remains a consistent area of interest in Library and Information Science. The continued significant number of studies demonstrates that cataloging is addressed both in its theoretical dimension and in its practical applications, keeping pace with the transformations and demands of the contemporary information landscape.

The 117 (one hundred and seventeen) scientific productions analyzed in this research are distributed in 36 (thirty-six) national scientific journals in the area of Information Science, with emphasis on the Brazilian Journal of Library Science and Documentation (RBBD), which concentrated the largest number of publications, totaling 13 (thirteen) scientific productions. In addition, 22 (twenty-two) publications were identified in the proceedings of the National Meeting of Research in Information Science (ENANCIB), highlighting the relevance of the topic also in the main academic events in the area.

Regarding the approaches of the scientific outputs, several thematic approaches have been identified in the investigations on cataloging, presented in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Thematic approaches of research related to cataloging



Source: Own elaboration

In this sense, five different thematic approaches related to research in the field of cataloging have been identified in recent years, covering diverse themes from conceptual and historical aspects of the topic to issues related to teaching and cataloging practices in the current informational, technological and market context.

An analysis of the thematic approaches present in cataloging research reveals it as a field in constant renewal, which engages both with the fundamentals of the field and with contemporary challenges. Cataloging education emerges as one of the main themes, reflecting concerns about professional training in the face of conceptual and technological transformations. These transformations require reflection on the importance of the metadata librarian, a professional specialized in the creation, management, maintenance, and application

of metadata to describe, organize, and facilitate access to information resources, especially in digital environments. This role gains prominence with the proliferation of digital content, the emergence of the semantic web, and the growing need for information system interoperability.

In parallel, scientific literature on cataloging different types of information resources highlights the field's efforts to adapt to the diversity of media and formats. This adaptation is driven by increasing digitalization and the proliferation of non-textual content, such as images, audio, videos, and, more recently, large research datasets (Big Data). These resources present unique challenges for description, requiring the development of new metadata standards, the application of technologies such as artificial intelligence for content analysis, and the redefinition of practices to ensure their effective discovery, access, and reuse in complex digital environments.

Discussions about new trends, especially in the context of the semantic web and linked data, indicate a drive for integration and interoperability of bibliographic data in more connected digital environments. This movement aims to transform bibliographic records from isolated units into interconnected entities, allowing computers to understand their relationships and facilitate discovery in a more granular and contextualized way. This approach not only improves user experience by providing access to richer, more related information, but also positions cataloging at the center of the construction of a global data web with a high degree of semanticity.

Approaches that revisit historical and conceptual aspects of cataloging also stand out, offering a theoretical basis for understanding ongoing changes. This immersion in disciplinary roots is crucial for contextualizing current transformations (such as the Semantic Web and Artificial Intelligence), enabling a more critical analysis of their impacts and identifying principles that, despite technological advancements, remain essential for organizing knowledge and accessing information.

Finally, the debate over frameworks and standards used in cataloging practices, such as RDA, reinforces the importance of standardization and technical updates as pillars for efficiency and consistency in descriptive representation in digital environments. The adoption of such standards is crucial to ensuring the interoperability of bibliographical data across different systems and platforms, facilitating machine reading, and, consequently, improving discovery and access to information in a context of growth in digital resources. This standardization allows cataloging not only to describe the resource, but also to position it strategically in the complex network of interconnected information.

The cataloging community of professionals and researchers has shown growing interest in new trends in the field, especially regarding the conceptual models and guidelines established by the RDA standard. This standard has been recognized as an international cataloging standard, based on a robust theoretical framework and developed to meet the demands of the digital environment. Its application is flexible, and it can be used to describe both traditional and non-traditional resources. In addition, it is not limited exclusively to library catalogs, expanding its use to a variety of informational contexts (Teixeira, 2023).

According to the RDA Steering Committee (2020), RDA constitutes a set of data elements, guidelines, and instructions for creating metadata for information resources in libraries and cultural heritage institutions. These guidelines have been developed based on international models oriented towards the application of linked data, focusing on users' needs. In the context of this research, among the 117 (one hundred and seventeen) scientific productions analyzed, it was identified that 17 (seventeen) address RDA as a central topic of discussion, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Articles focusing on RDA

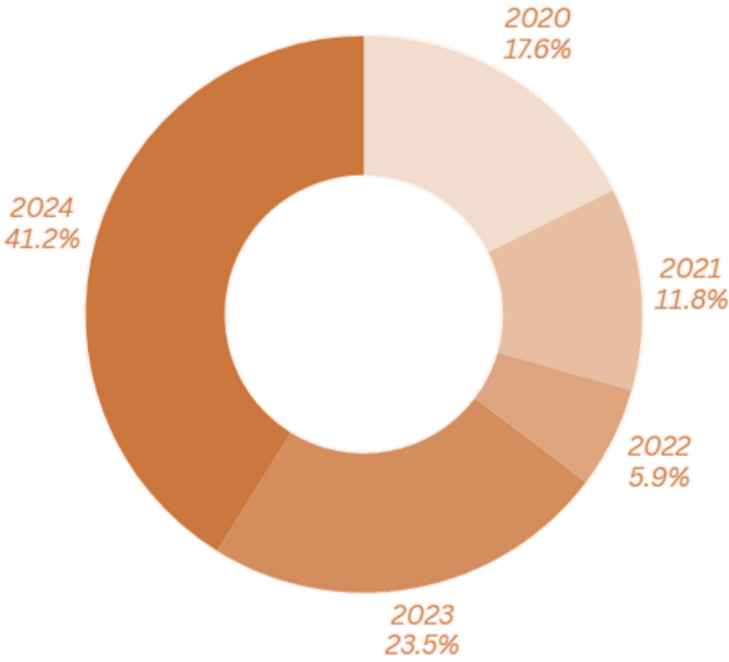
Title	Author(s)	Year of publication
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Applications of FRBR and RDA-based metadata in digital institutional repositories: a systematic literature review	Natalia Gallo Cerrado; Fabiano Ferreira de Castro	2020
Cataloging with Resource Description and Access (RDA): experience report at the Irmão José Otão Central Library (PUCRS)	Clarissa Jesinska Selbach; Anamaria Ferreira; Lucas Martins Kern; Loiva Duarte Novak	2020
Resource Description and Access (RDA): systematic literature mapping	Raildo de Sousa Machado; Zaira Regina Zafalon	2020
RDA training and implementation: views and perspectives	Alho Holanda; Cíntia de Azevedo Lourenço	2021
Preparation for RDA implementation: perception of catalogers at the Federal University of Minas Gerais	Paulo Marcelo Carvalho Holanda; Cíntia de Azevedo Lourenço	2021
Application of RDA in Latin American institutions: an overview of the implementation process	Alice da Silva dos Santos; Felipe Augusto Arakaki	2022
The RDA standard: Resources, Description and Access and adaptation to change in bibliographic systems in Spain	Maria Osuna Alarcón; Suelen Demuner Teixeira; Moema Vergara	2023
Resource Description and Access (RDA): the guidelines before and after the 3R project	Karen Cristina Soares Carvalho; Felipe Augusto Arakaki	2023
Resource Description and Access (RDA): aspects and perspectives for cataloging	Ana Carolina Simionato Arakaki; Felipe Augusto Arakaki	2023
Technologies for teaching/learning cataloging in RDA	Adriane Groehs; Julibio David Ardigo; Ana Maria Pereira	2023
Cataloging practices in the Pergamum system: alignment with the RDA/LRM	Pamela Travassos de Freitas; Milton Shintaku; Josilaine Oliveira Cezarg	2024
RDA and Personal Name Authority Control: A Study in the UFMG Libraries	Irénquer Vismeg Lucas Cruz; Cíntia de Azevedo Lourenço	2024
Implementation of Resource Description and Access (RDA): relevant aspects for library management	Cleide Vieira de Faria; Cíntia de Azevedo Lourenço; Frederico César Mafra Pereira	2024
Scenario on Resource Description and Access (RDA) in Postgraduate Studies through Theses and Dissertations defended at Brazilian Universities	Pamela Travassos de Freitas; Milton Shintaku	2024
Diagnosis of the implementation of the RDA standard in Sinabi and Sibec and implementation of the RDA group – Costa Rica	Iria Brinceño Alvarez; Desiree Rodríguez Calvo; Helga Ocampo-Bermúdez; Oscar Cruz-Hidalgo; Fabíola Marín-Soto; Gillette Guillén-Jiménez	2024
Formation of the RDA Costa Rica group	Iria Brinceño Alvarez; Desiree Rodríguez Calvo; Gillette Guillén-Jiménez; Fabíola Marín-Soto; Helga Ocampo-Bermúdez; Oscar Cruz-Hidalgo	2024

Source: Own elaboration

Given the above, it is observed that approximately 15% of the scientific productions analyzed in this research address RDA, reflecting the diversity of approaches in the literature. Furthermore, Graph 2 shows a progressive increase in the number of publications on RDA between 2020 and 2024:

Chart 2. Publications on RDA distributed by year



Source: by the author

The increase in publications in recent years demonstrates the growing interest of the academic and professional community in this topic, with emphasis on the increase observed from 2023 onwards and a significant leap in 2024. This growth can be understood as a result of the practical implementation initiatives of the standard, which have been intensifying recently.

The publications cover topics such as teaching and learning RDA-based cataloging, the standard's application in digital repositories, national and international library catalogs, and its connection with the theoretical foundations of cataloging. Furthermore, they include reflections on new perspectives, overviews, and the challenges faced by professionals when adopting the standard in the contemporary context of descriptive representation.

Figure 3 presents a summary of the approaches of the scientific productions retrieved about RDA:

Figure 3. Research approaches to RDA



Much of the most recent research on RDA, especially between 2023 and 2024, has focused on the practical aspects of adopting this standard, such as adapting library systems, training professionals, and formulating recommendations for its implementation. This trend indicates that academic discussion is beginning to transcend the theoretical realm, gaining grounds in the institutional dynamics of information services.

Such analyses show that RDA has been consolidating as a current and relevant object of study in the field of Library Science and Information Science, reflecting the ongoing transformations in descriptive representation processes, driven both by technological advances and by new socio-informational contexts.

In this context, the growing concern about incorporating RDA into the training of future information professionals has also been noted. It has prompted discussions about its inclusion in library science curricula, as well as about teaching methodologies that foster understanding of the new code's principles and structures. The adoption of RDA as training content requires not only technical updates, but also a pedagogical shift to foster students to develop critical and operational skills in the face of changing cataloging paradigms and the complexity of digital environments.

In addition to the discussions surrounding RDA, the need to discuss the application of Generative Artificial Intelligence tools in teaching and cataloging practices in libraries is highlighted, as such practice represents a significant advance in the automation and optimization of information description and organization processes. Technologies such as natural language models, capable of generating descriptions, abstracts, and subject suggestions from document content, have the potential to support catalogers in creating more accurate and consistent records. Furthermore, these tools can contribute to metadata standardization, automatic identification of entities and semantic relationships, as well as integration with linked data-based environments.

However, their adoption requires caution and critical reflection, especially regarding the accuracy of the generated information, ethics in data use, and the preservation of the technical and intellectual role of information professionals. The responsible incorporation of these technologies can, therefore, complement human skills and expand the possibilities of cataloging in the contemporary digital context.

5 CONCLUSION

In general, it was possible to understand the current panorama of research on cataloging, especially regarding the main thematic approaches and the growing number of publications in recent years.

A total of five approaches have been identified in the scientific productions retrieved and analyzed: teaching cataloging; cataloging of different informational resources (texts, images, audios, videos); new trends in cataloging from the context of the semantic web and linked data; historical and conceptual aspects of cataloging; frameworks and standards for cataloging practices.

Among the analyzed papers, studies that explore new cataloging trends based on the adoption of RDA, with both theoretical and practical approaches, in national and international contexts, stand out. The approaches mapped in this study include: literature review and systematization; discussion of theoretical and technical aspects of the standard; experience reports in libraries and digital repositories; professional training and teaching of cataloging based on RDA; and studies focused on the practical implementation of the standard and institutional assessments.

The analyses also highlight the need to implement and evaluate the use of new technologies and digital resources (such as Generative Artificial Intelligence tools) in cataloging practices and in the catalogs of information units. In this context, the importance of research addressing the emerging challenges of cataloging is reinforced, both from a practical and a pedagogical perspective, contributing to the critical and up-to-date training of future information professionals.

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