




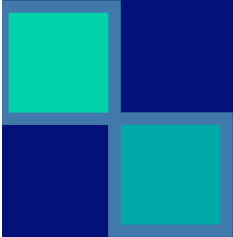

FRBR – A Refresher Course




Marjorie E. Bloss
RDA Project Manager
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Charles Ammi Cutter

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- Rules for a Dictionary Catalog in 1876 for the Boston Athenaeum
 - In addition to writing a thorough and comprehensive list of cataloging rules, Cutter also professed a philosophy of the principles of a catalog
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Cutter's Principles of a Library Catalog

- To enable a person to find a book of which either the author, the title, the subject is known
 - To show what the library has by a given author, on a given subject, in a given literature
 - To assist in the choice of a book as to the edition (bibliographically), as to its character (literary or topical).
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Which Edition?

- Have been able to fulfill Cutter's first two principles (finding and showing what a library has in its collection)
 - Have not done so well in tying together different editions and translations or different physical formats containing the same content
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The Importance of Relationships

- Linking the different aspects of how works are related to one another
 - Different editions of the same work
 - Translations
 - Analysis and criticisms
 - Adaptations
 - Works where the *content* stays the same but the *carrier* differs
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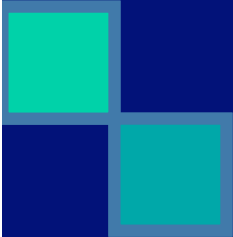



Cataloging Semantics –What Do We Call This?

- Difficulty arises when we have multiple physical versions of the same title
 - What do we call them?
 - “Editions” are clear in meaning
 - “Issues” or “numbers” also have a specific connotation
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AACR2 and “Multiple Versions”

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- Catalog each physical form of a title with its own bibliographic record
 - Results in multiple records for the same title
 - Catalog users rarely think in terms of multiple records for the same title
 - Not a “user friendly” approach
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Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR)

- Developed by a Working Group from IFLA's Cataloging Section
 - Addresses issues of semantics in a multi-format world
 - Demonstrates relationship between and among materials, creators of works, and subjects
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FRAD

- Functional Requirements for Authority Data
 - Similar in concept to FRBR but deals with authority records
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FRBR, FRAD and Relational Databases

- Concepts of showing relationships between different editions, translations, physical formats of the same work not new
 - Current relational database structure allows us to link them efficiently
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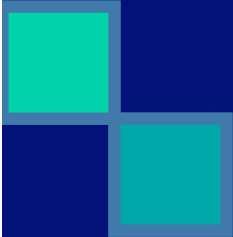



FRBR's Three Groups of Entities: Group 1

- Entity Group 1: Four levels to identify materials
 - Work – Intellectual concept
 - Expression – Realization of the work
 - Manifestation – Different physical formats
 - Item – Specific piece
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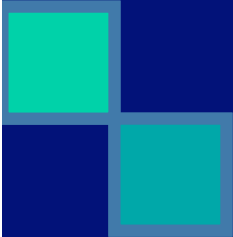



Voltaire's *Candide*

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- Inspiration for it, or speaking about *Candide* in general terms = Work
 - Realization, editions, interpretations = Expression
 - Translations = Expressions
 - Different formats (carriers) = Manifestation
 - What's in your library = Item
- 



Leonard Bernstein's *Candide*

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- Inspiration for it = Work
 - Broadway show = Expression
 - Revival = Expression
 - LP = Manifestation
 - CD = Manifestation
 - What I have in my library = Item
- 




FRBR's Three Groups of Entities: Group 2

- Group 2: Relation of Persons and Corporate Bodies
 - Related to Group 1 entities through specific relationships
 - Who creates, produces or realizes the work, expression, manifestation or item
 - Ties into authority control
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FRBR's Three Groups of Entities: Group 3

- Group 3: Subjects of works
 - Concepts, objects events, places and any of the Group 1 or Group 2 entities (e.g., a work about another work such as literary criticism) or a work about a person or a corporate body
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Now, You Try It...

- I ask you “Have you read Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet?*”, in FRBR terms, *Romeo and Juliet* is a ...
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Now You Try It...

- I ask you “Do you have a French translation of Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*?”
 - Or, “Do you prefer the Seiji Ozawa recording of Berlioz’s *Romeo and Juliet* or Neville Mariner’s?”
 - In FRBR terms, these are...
- 




Now You Try It...

- A patron says to you: “I want to see the movie *Romeo and Juliet*, but I don’t want it on VHS. Do you have it on DVD?” or
 - I ask you: “Have you seen the digitized version of *Romeo and Juliet* from Shakespeare’s first folio?”
 - In FRBR terms, these are...
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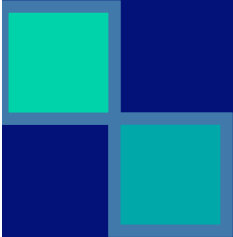



Now You Try It...

- A patron is doing a paper on *Romeo and Juliet* and comes to the Circ Desk to check out a paper copy of the play, a CD of *Romeo and Juliet* by Berlioz, and a DVD of the movie *Romeo and Juliet*.
 - In FRBR terms, these are...
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Your Homework Assignment

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- Play the FRBR game – think of a work and assign Group One entities (work, expression, manifestation, item)
 - Might want to experiment with one of the Harry Potter books...
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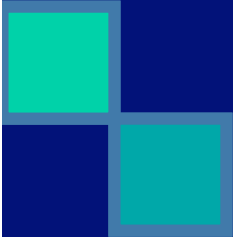



FRBR's User Tasks

- *Find* – based on a user's search criteria
 - *Identify* – confirm that user finds what she wants
 - *Select* – meets a user's needs with respect to content, physical format, etc.
 - *Obtain* – ability to acquire through purchase, loan, etc.
 - *Navigate* – find what you are looking for in a catalog
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FRBR and RDA

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- FRBR and FRAD form the foundation of the new cataloging code, *RDA, Resource Description and Access*
 - Especially important are the user tasks of
 - Find
 - Identify
 - Select
 - Obtain
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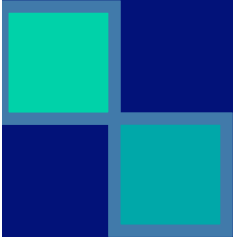


Use of FRBR Terminology in RDA

- RDA emphasizes FRBR terminology throughout – including the user tasks
 - Ties RDA instructions to the FRBR tasks as well as to the three groups of entities
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To Conclude with Dr. Pangloss

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- “All’s for the best in this best of all possible worlds.”



■ Lillian Hellman, based on Voltaire. *Candide*.