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SEMANTICKÉ ASPEKTY KATALOGIZACE IX.

1. 12. 2020

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Cesta k FRBRoo

- FRBR – ne pro všechny paměťové instituce
- Archivy – popisují sbírky, nepublikované dokumenty (první vyjádření díla) organizací, osob, rodin
- FRAD – implementuje archivní standard ISAAR(CPF) (International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families), popisuje vztahy mezi korporacemi, osobami a rodinami
- Archivy neznají více bibliografických identit, neznají dílo jako entitu podléhající autorským právům

CRM

- Kombinuje FRBR a CRM (CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model) vytvořený Mezinárodní radou muzeí (CIDOC)
- CRM – objektově orientovaný, formální ontologie
- FRBR Review Group
- FRBR zasazen do rámce CRM
- 90 tříd – E
- 148 – vlastností P
- Dědičnost vlastností - dědičnost vlastností od nadtřídy k podtřídě znamená, že když položka x je instancí třídy A, tak všechny vlastnosti, které musí platit pro instance kterékoliv z nadtříd k A, musí platit také pro položku x, a všechny nepovinné vlastnosti, které mohou platit pro instance kterékoliv nadtřídy A, mohou platit také pro položku x."

FRBRoo

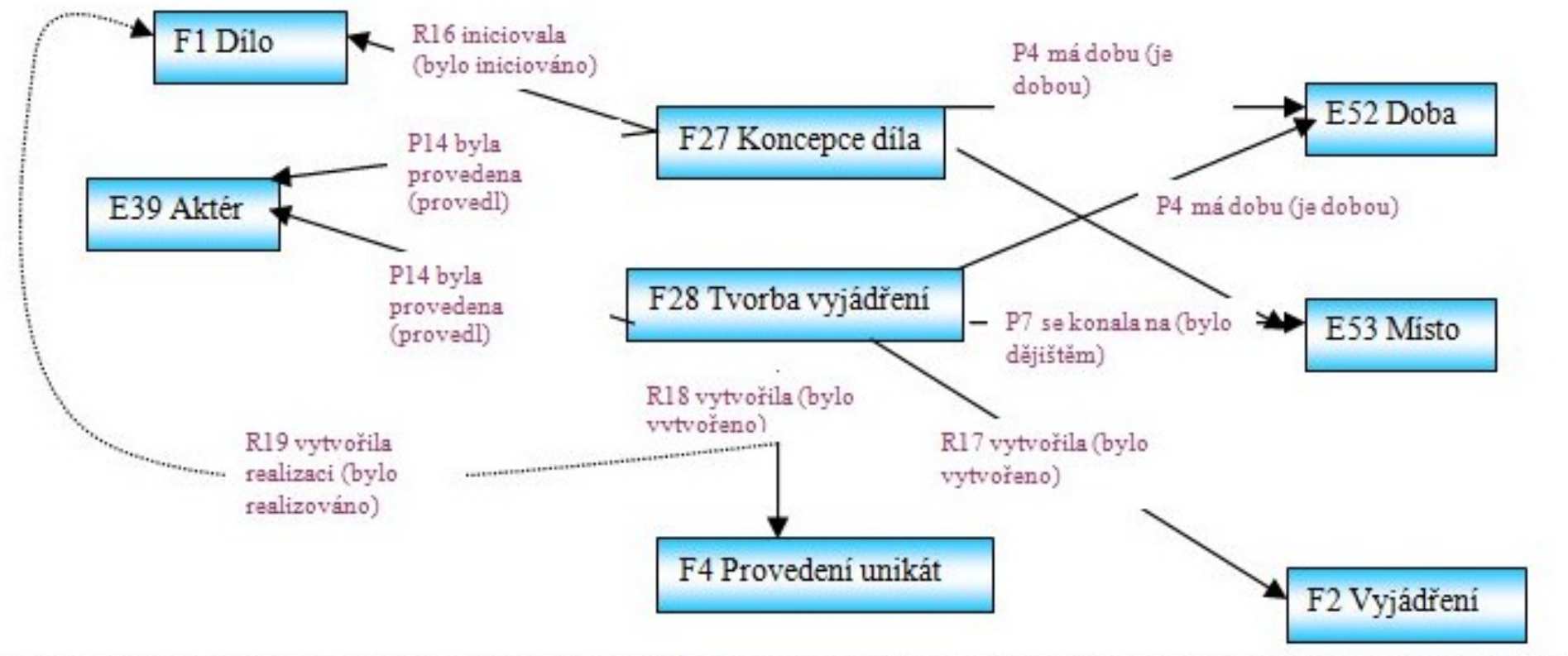
- Muzea zpracovávají mnohem větší množství typů objektů než knihovny
- FRBRoo to respektuje, pracuje s třídami a vlastnostmi
- Formální ontologie zachycující a reprezentující základní sémantiku bibliografických informací
- Integruje bibliografickou a muzeologickou informaci
- Interinstitucionální konceptuální model (některé knihovny uchovávají muzejní objekty a muzea zase knihovny)
- Interpretace a alternativa vůči FRBRer

FRBRer a FRBRoo

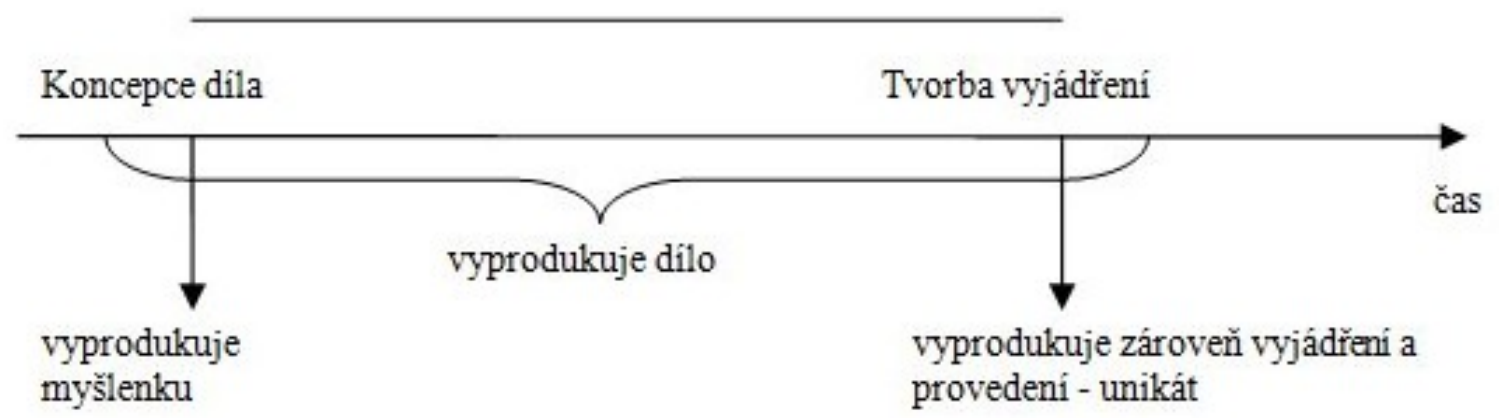
- Atributy a vztahy se transformovaly ve vlastnosti
- FRBRer – entity statické, přehlíží vznik díla, FRBRoo dynamické, snaží se do modelu zakomponovat procesy, složitá cesta k fyzické jednotce
- Obohacení CRM o bibliografický kontext

Názvosloví

- F + číslo – identifikátor entity
- R + číslo + (B) – identifikátor vlastnosti, B znamená, že postupujeme od oboru hodnot k definičnímu oboru
- V CRM E (entita, třída) a P (property), pokud jsou třídy Meta-CRM použity ve FRBRoo mají označení CLP, pokud přímo z CRM, tak E a P
- Ontologie: FRBRer – endurantismus, FRBRoo - perdurantismus



Vypracování díla



FRBRer	FRBRer (překlad Ludmila Celbová)
Work	Dílo
Expression	Vyjádření
Manifestation	Provedení
Item	Jednotka
Person	Osoba
Corporate Body	Korporace
Concept	Pojem
Object	Objekt
Place	Místo
Event	Událost

CRM	CRM (překlad Zdeněk Lenhart)
E5 Event	E5 Událost
E7 Activity	E7 Akce
E12 Production	E12 Výroba
E13 Attribute Assignment	E13 Přiřazení atributu
E18 Physical Thing	E18 Fyzická věc
E24 Physical Man-Made Thing	E24 Fyzický umělý výtvar
E28 Conceptual Object	E28 Pojmový objekt
E29 Design or Procedure	E29 Návrh/postup
E30 Right	E30 Právo
E39 Actor	E39 Aktér
E52 Time-span	E52 Doba
E53 Place	E53 Místo
E54 Dimension	E54 Rozměr
E55 Type	E55 Typ
E57 Material	E57 Materiál
E60 Number	E60 Číslo
E65 Creation	E65 Tvorba
E73 Information Object	E73 Informační objekt

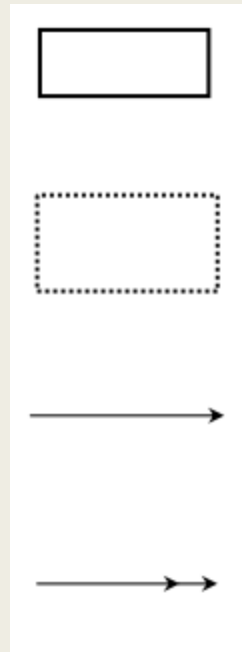
FRBRoo – classes	FRBRoo – třídy (překlad Barbora Drobíková)
F1 Work	F1 Dílo
F2 Expression	F2 Vyjádření
F3 Manifestation Product Type	F3 Výrobní typ provedení
F4 Manifestation Singleton	F4 Provedení – unikát
F5 Item	F5 Jednotka
F14 Individual Work	F14 Individuální dílo
F15 Complex Work	F15 Komplexní dílo
F16 Container Work	F16 Obohacené dílo
F17 Aggregation Work	F17 Agregační dílo
F18 Serial Work	F18 Seriál
F19 Publication Work	F19 Publikační dílo
F20 Performance Work	F20 Předváděné dílo
F21 Recording Work	F21 Nahrané dílo
F22 Self-contained Expression	F22 Samostatné vyjádření
F23 Expression Fragment	F23 Vyjádření fragmentu
F24 Publication Expression	F24 Publikační vyjádření
F25 Performance Plan	F25 Plán představení
F26 Recording	F26 Nahrávka
F27 Work Conception	F27 Koncepce díla
F28 Expression Creation	F28 Tvorba vyjádření
F29 Recording event	F29 Proces nahrávání
F30 Publication event	F30 Publikační proces
F31 Performance	F31 Představení

Id.	property name	název vlastnosti	definiční obor	obor hodnot
CLP2	should have type (should be type of)	měl by být typu (měl by být typem)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	E55 Typ
P4	has time-span (is time-span)	má dobu (je dobou)	F27 Koncepce díla	E52 Doba
P7	took place at (witnessed)	se konala na (bylo dějištěm)	F28 Tvorba vyjádření	E53 Místo
P14	carried out by (performed)	byla provedena (provedl)	F27 Koncepce díla	E39 Aktér
CLP43	should have dimension (should be dimension of)	měl by mít rozměr (měl by být rozměrem)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	E54 Rozměr
CLP45	should consist of (should be incorporated in)	měl by sestávat z (měl by být vtělen do)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	E57 Materiál
CLP46	should be composed of (may form part of)	měl by být složen z (měl by představovat část z)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	F3 Výrobní typ provedení
CLP57	should have number of parts (should be number of parts of)	měl by mít počet částí (měl by být počtem částí)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	E60 Číslo
CLP104	subject to (applies to)	je předmětem (vztahuje se na)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	E30 Právo
CLP105	right held by (right on)	právně podléhá (má právo na)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	E39 Aktér
P128	carries (is carried by)	nese (je na nosiči)	E24 Fyzický umělý výtvar	E73 Informační objekt

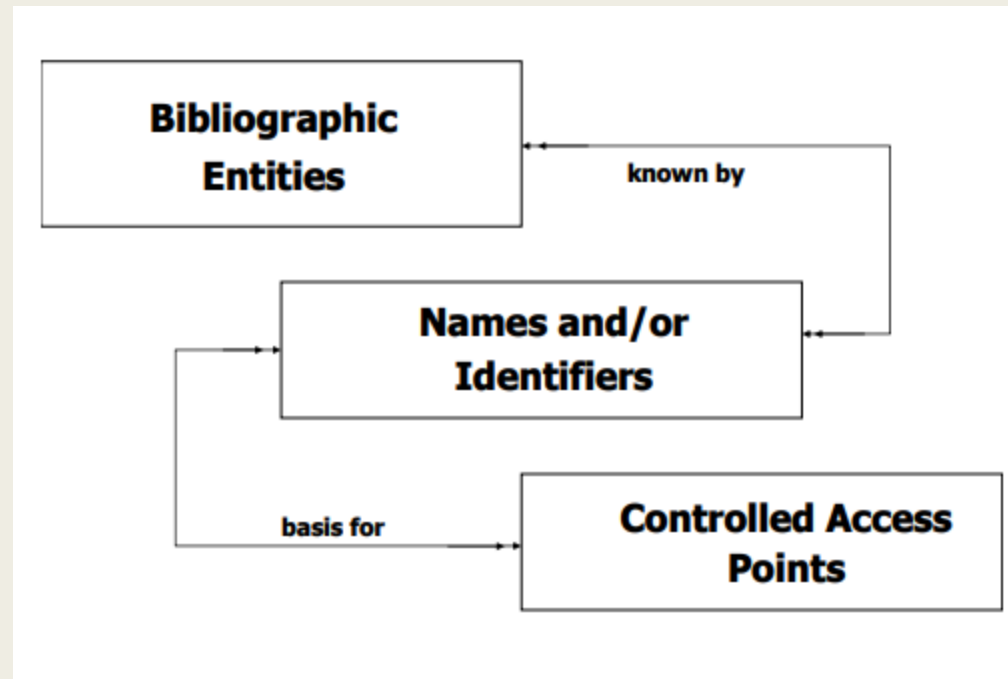
Id.	property name	název vlastnosti	definiční obor	obor hodnot
R1	is logical successor (has successor)	je logickým následovníkem (má následovníka)	F1 Dílo	F1 Dílo
R2	is derivative of (has derivative)	je derivátem (má derivát)	F1 Dílo F14 Individuální dílo	F1 Dílo F15 Komplexní dílo
R3	is realised in (realises)	je realizováno v (realizuje)	F1 Dílo	F22 Samostatné vyjádření
R4	carriers provided by (comprises carriers of)	nosiče poskytnuty (obsahuje nosiče)	F2 Vyjádření	F3 Výrobní typ provedení
R4B	comprises carriers of (carriers provided by)	obsahuje nosiče (nosiče poskytnuty)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	F2 Vyjádření
R5	has component (is component of)	má část (je částí)	F2 Vyjádření	F22 Samostatné vyjádření
CLP6	should carry (should be carried by)	měl by nést (mělo by být nesen)	F3 Výrobní typ provedení	F24 Publikační vyjádření
R7	is example of (has example)	je příkladem (má příklad)	F5 Jednotka	F3 Výrobní typ provedení
R9	is realised in (realises)	je realizováno v (realizuje)	F14 Individuální dílo	F22 Samostatné vyjádření
R10	has member (is member of)	má člena (je členem)	F15 Komplexní dílo	F1 Dílo F15 Komplexní dílo
R11	has issuing rule (issuing rule of)	má pravidlo vycházení (je pravidlem vycházení)	F18 Seriál	E29 Návrh/postup
R12	is realised in (realises)	je realizováno v (realizuje)	F20 Předváděné dílo	F25 Plán představení
R13	is realised in (realises)	je realizováno v (realizuje)	F21 Nahrané dílo	F26 Nahrávka
R14	incorporates (is incorporated in)	zahrnuje (je zahrnuto v)	F22 Samostatné vyjádření F24 Publikační vyjádření F25 Plán představení	F2 Vyjádření F22 Samostatné vyjádření

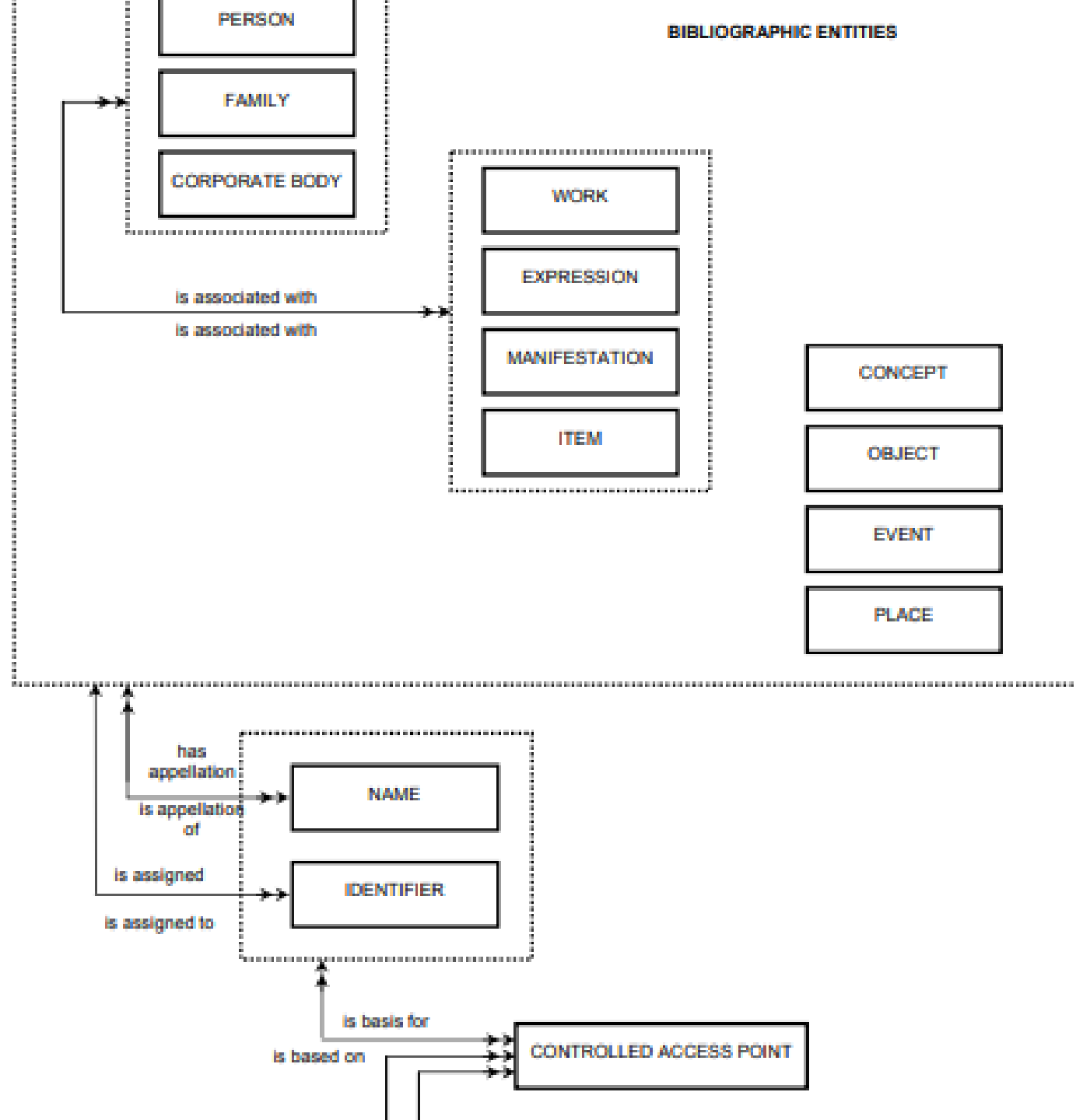
R15	is fragment of (has fragment)	je fragmentem (má fragment)	F23 Vyjádření fragmentu	F2 Vyjádření
R16	initiated (was initiated by)	iniciovala (bylo iniciováno)	F27 Koncepce díla	F1 Dílo
R17	created (was created by)	vytvořila (bylo vytvořeno)	F28 Tvorba vyjádření	F2 Vyjádření F25 Plán představení
R18	created (was created by)	vytvořila (bylo vytvořeno)	F28 Tvorba vyjádření	F4 Provedení – unikát
R19	created a realisation of (was realised through)	vytvořila realizaci (bylo realizováno)	F28 Tvorba vyjádření	F1 Dílo F14 Individuální dílo F20 Předváděné dílo
R20	recorded (was recorded though)	nahrál (byla nahrána)	F29 Proces nahrávání	E5 Událost F31 Představení
R21	created (was created by)	vytvořil (byla vytvořena)	F29 Proces nahrávání	F26 Nahrávka
R22	realised (was realised through)	realizoval (bylo realizováno)	F29 Proces nahrávání	F21 Nahrané dílo
R23	created a realisation of (was realised through)	realizoval (bylo realizováno)	F30 Publikační proces	F19 Publikační dílo
R24	created (was created through)	vytvořil (bylo vytvořeno)	F30 Publikační proces	F24 Publikační vyjádření
R25	performed (was performed in)	provedlo (byl proveden v)	F31 Představení	F25 Plán představení
R28	produced (was produced by)	vyrobil (byla vyrobena)	F32 Proces výroby nosiče	F5 Jednotka
R63	incorporates (is incorporated in)	zahrnuje (je zahrnut v)	F26 Nahrávka	F25 Plán představení

FRAD – symboly



FRAD – základní model





Name I

- A character, word, or group of words and/or characters by which an entity is known. [FRBR, modified]
- Includes names by which persons, families, and corporate bodies are known. Includes titles by which works, expressions, and manifestations are known.
- Includes names and terms by which concepts, objects, events, and places are known.
- Includes real names, pseudonyms, religious names, initials, and separate letters, numerals, or symbols.
- Includes forenames (or given names), matronymics, patronymics, family names (or surnames), dynastic names, etc.
- Includes given names of sovereigns, popes, etc., with associated roman numerals.
- Includes names of families, clans, dynasties, houses of nobility, etc.
- Includes names representing the successive holders of a title in houses of nobility, etc., viewed collectively (e.g., Dukes of Norfolk).
- Includes names used by a corporate body at various periods in its history.
- Includes names of associations, institutions, business firms, not-forprofit enterprises, etc.

Name II

- Includes names of governments, government agencies, projects, programmes, government officials, delegations, legislative bodies, armed forces, etc.
- Includes names of religious bodies, local churches, etc., religious councils, religious officials, provinces, dioceses, synods, etc., papal diplomatic missions, etc.
- Includes names of conferences, congresses, meetings, etc.
- Includes names of exhibitions, athletic contests, expeditions, fairs, festivals, etc. Includes names of subordinate and related bodies.
- Includes numbers that form an integral part of the name of a corporate body or event.
- Includes trade names. Includes titles of content, parts of content, compilations of content, etc.
- Includes titles by which a work has become known.

Name III

- Includes the title proper of the original manifestation of a work.
- Includes titles by which a work is identified in reference sources. Includes titles under which a work has been published.
- Includes titles by which manifestations of an expression have become known.
- Includes the title proper of the original manifestation of an expression.
- Includes titles by which manifestations of an expression are identified in reference sources.
- Includes titles under which manifestations of an expression have been published.
- Includes the title proper of the original edition of a manifestation.
- Includes titles by which a manifestation is identified in reference sources.
- Includes variant titles appearing on or in a manifestation.
- Includes names and terms for events, objects, concepts, and places.

Identifier I

- A number, code, word, phrase, logo, device, etc., that is associated with an entity, and serves to differentiate that entity from other entities within the domain in which the identifier is assigned. An identifier can consist of an identifier string (i.e., a sequence of numeric and/or alphabetic characters assigned to an entity to serve as a unique identifier within the domain to which the identifier is assigned) and a prefix and/or suffix (a character or set of characters (numeric and/or alphabetic) appearing before or after an identifier string).

Identifier II

- Includes identifiers such as social insurance numbers assigned by a government authority. Includes personal identifiers assigned by other registration authorities.
- Includes business registration numbers, registration numbers for charitable organizations, etc., assigned by a government authority.
- Includes corporate body identifiers assigned by other registration authorities (e.g., ISBN publisher's prefix). Includes standard identifiers assigned by registration authorities identifying content (e.g., ISRC, ISWC, ISAN).
- Includes standard identifiers assigned by registration authorities identifying manifestations (e.g., ISBN, ISSN).
- Includes thematic index numbers assigned to a musical work by the publisher, or a musicologist.
- Includes catalogue raisonné numbers. Includes identifiers for items assigned by repositories (e.g., shelf number).
- Includes classification numbers referencing specific entities (e.g., a classification number assigned to a particular painting).
- Includes registered trademarks.

Controlled Access Point

- A name, term, code, etc., under which a bibliographic or authority record or reference will be found. [GARR, modified]
- Includes access points designated as authorized (or preferred) forms 15 of names (i.e., authorized access points) as well as those designated as variant forms of name (i.e., variant access points).
- Includes access points based on personal, family, and corporate names.
- Includes access points based on titles (i.e., names) for works, expressions, manifestations, and items.
- Includes access points consisting of a combination of two access points, as in the case of a creator/title access point for a work which consists of an authorized access point for the name of the creator combined with an authorized access point for the name (i.e., the title) of the work.
- Includes access points based on names and terms for events, objects, concepts, and places.
- Includes access points based on identifiers, such as standard numbers, classification indicia.

Rules

- A set of instructions relating to the formulation and/or recording of controlled access points (authorized forms, variant forms or references, etc.).
- Includes cataloguing rules and interpretations of those rules.
- Includes coding conventions.

Agency

- An organization responsible for creating or modifying a controlled access point. The agency is responsible for application and interpretation of the rules it creates and/or uses. The agency may also be responsible for the creation and maintenance of identifiers within its domain.
- Includes libraries, national bibliographic agencies, bibliographic utilities, consortia, museums, archives, rights management organizations, etc.

Person associated with the person	<p>A date or dates associated with the person (e.g., birth, death).</p> <p>Includes year or year/month/day of birth, death, etc.</p> <p>Includes year, period, or century of activity.</p>	Address*	<p>The current or former address of the person's place of residence, business, or employer.</p> <p>Includes street address, postal address, telephone number, e-mail address, etc.</p> <p>Includes the address of a World Wide Web site operated by the person, about the person or related to the person.</p>
Title of person	<p>Rank, office, nobility, honour, etc., associated with the person. [FRBR]</p> <p>Includes titles of rank or office (e.g., Major, Premier, Governor General).</p> <p>Includes titles of royalty and nobility, ecclesiastical titles, courtesy titles and titles of honour (e.g., Queen, Duke, Pope, Sir, Dame).</p> <p>Includes secular or religious information elements (e.g., Mrs., Swami, Professor).</p>	Language of person*	<p>A language the person uses when creating an expression for publication, broadcasting, etc.</p>
Gender*	<p>A gender by which the person is identified (e.g., male, female, unknown, other).</p>	Field of activity*	<p>A field of endeavour, area of expertise, etc., in which the person is engaged or was engaged.</p>
Place of birth*	<p>The town, city, province, state, and/or country in which the person was born.</p>	Profession/occupation*	<p>A profession or occupation in which the person works or worked.</p>
Place of death*	<p>The town, city, province, state, and/or country in which the person died.</p>	Biography/history*	<p>Information pertaining to the life or history of the person.</p>
Country*	<p>A country with which the person is identified.</p>	Other information associated with the person	<p>Information elements other than title by which a person is known or identified.</p> <p>Includes elements, such as "Saint", "Spirit", etc.</p> <p>Includes elements, such as "Jr.", "III", etc., when associated with a person whose name includes a surname.</p> <p>Includes information associating the person with a particular work (e.g., "Author of Early Impressions").</p> <p>Includes information associating the person with another person (e.g., "Follower of Rembrandt")</p>
Place of residence*	<p>A country, state/province, city, etc., in which the person resides or has resided.</p>		
Affiliation*	<p>A group with which the person is affiliated or has been affiliated through employment, membership, cultural identity, etc.</p>		

4.4 Attributes of a Work

Form of work	<p>A class to which the work belongs. [FRBR]</p> <p>Includes forms, genres, etc. (e.g., novel, play, poem, essay, biography, symphony, concerto, sonata, map, drawing, painting, photograph)</p>
Date of the work	<p>The first date (normally the year) associated with the work. [FRBR, modified]</p> <p>Includes single dates and ranges of dates.</p> <p>Includes date of creation.</p> <p>Includes date of first publication or release, in the absence of an ascertainable date of creation.</p>
Medium of performance	<p>The instrumental, vocal, and/or other medium of performance for which a musical work was originally conceived. [FRBR]</p> <p>Includes individual instruments, instrumental ensembles, orchestras, etc.</p>

Subject of the work*	<p>Includes other objects to be used in the performance of the work (e.g., spoons, washboard).</p> <p>The subject aspects of the work and its content.</p> <p>Includes information about the subject of the work.</p> <p>Includes classification numbers.</p>
Numeric designation	<p>A number assigned to the work. [FRBR, modified]</p> <p>Includes serial numbers, opus numbers assigned by the composer of a musical work, etc.</p>
Key	<p>The set of pitch relationships that establishes a single pitch class as a tonal centre for a musical work. [FRBR]</p> <p>Includes the key in which the work was originally composed.</p>
Place of origin of the work*	<p>The country or other territorial jurisdiction or cultural area from which the work originated.</p> <p>Includes area of origin, etc.</p>
History*	<p>Information pertaining to the history of the work.</p> <p>Includes historical information pertaining to a work, including title changes for continuing resources.</p>
Other distinguishing characteristic	<p>Any characteristic that serves to differentiate the work from another work with the same title. [FRBR]</p> <p>Includes parts of intellectual or artistic content.</p> <p>Includes musical incipits.</p>

Entity Type	Sample Relationship Types
Person ⇔ Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ pseudonymous relationship ▪ secular relationship ▪ religious relationship ▪ official relationship ▪ attributive relationship ▪ collaborative relationship ▪ sibling relationship

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ parent/child relationship
Person ⇔ Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ membership relationship
Person ⇔ Corporate Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ membership relationship
Family ⇔ Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ genealogical relationship
Family ⇔ Corporate Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ founding relationship ▪ ownership relationship
Corporate Body ⇔ Corporate Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ hierarchical relationship ▪ sequential relationship
Work ⇔ Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ equivalence relationship ▪ derivative relationship ▪ descriptive relationship ▪ whole/part relationship ▪ accompanying relationship (part-to-part) ▪ sequential relationship ▪ shared characteristic relationship

Table 2: Relationships between the Various Names of Persons, Families, Corporate Bodies, and Works

Entity Type	Sample Relationship Types
Name of Person ⇔ Name of Person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ earlier name relationship ▪ later name relationship ▪ alternative linguistic form relationship ▪ other variant name relationships
Name of Family ⇔ Name of Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alternative linguistic form relationship
Name of Corporate Body ⇔ Name of Corporate Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ expanded name relationship ▪ acronym / initials / abbreviations relationship ▪ alternative linguistic form relationship ▪ other variant name relationships
Name of Work ⇔ Name of Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ alternative linguistic form relationship ▪ conventional name relationship ▪ other variant name relationships

Table 3: Relationships between Controlled Access Points

Entity Type	Relationship Type
Controlled Access Point ⇔ Controlled Access Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Parallel language relationship▪ Alternate script relationship▪ Different rules relationship▪ Name/corresponding subject term or classification number relationship▪ Name/identifier relationship