Bibliographic Relationships based Navigation

A possibility in the forthcoming FRBRized architecture of VuFind?

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Work of Lubetzky (1953)

- The major contribution of Lubetzky to the bibliographic relationships literature is two-fold

- First, he revised Cutter's objectives which had remained unchallenged for 75 years…..

  - "...to reveal to the user of the catalog, under one form of the author's name, what works the library has by a given author and what editions or translations of a given work."

- Secondly, he differentiated between the concepts of "book" and "work" and argued that "book" and "work" were coextensive only in the case where a work had been published but once

  - According to Lubeztky, most frequently used books have multiple editions, with different title information, variants of the author's name, authorship, varying subtitles, different series, different subsidiary authors such a translators, editors, and etc.

*

* His unfinished book, Code of Cataloging Rules... unfinished draft (1960), was the basis for modern cataloging adopted by the firs ICCP, 1961

* Cataloging Rules and Principles: A Critique of the A.L.A. Rules for Entry and a Proposed Design for Their Revision (1953) was the basis of AACR 1, 1967

Work of B. Tillett, 1987

Seven taxonomical bibliographic relationships a given bibliographic item:

- equivalence relationship (copies, issues, facsimiles, photocopies, microforms, and other similar reproductions)
- derivative relationship (variations, versions, editions, revisions, translations, adaptations, paraphrases, etc)
- descriptive relationship (description, criticism, evaluation, or review of that work,including annotated editions, casebooks, commentaries, critiques, etc.)
- whole-part/part-whole relationship (a component part of a bibliographic item or work and its whole, including a selection from an anthology, collection, or series)
- accompanying relationship (including supplements, concordances, indexes, catalogs, etc.)
- sequential relationship (successive titles in a serial, sequels of a monograph, parts of a series, etc)
- shared characteristic relationship
  - a bibliographic item and other bibliographic items that are not otherwise related but coincidentally has a common author, title, subject or other characteristic used as an access point

Research of Tillett actually supported Lubetzkian theory …
the first objective of the catalog should be the collocating bibliographic relationships

D C M E S

Six pairs of relations are defined at this time in DC.Relation

IsPartOf / HasPart

IsVersionOf / HasVersion

IsFormatOf / HasFormat

References / IsReferencedBy

IsBasedOn / IsBasisFor

Requires / IsRequiredBy

FRBR

Relations defined by the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR): http://vocab.org/frbr/core.html

Local Part	Label	Description
abridgement	abridgement	A property representing an abridgment of an expression.
abridgementOf	abridgement of	A property representing an expression that is abridged.
adaption	adaption	A property representing an adaption of a work or expression.
adaptionOf	adaption of	A property representing a work or expression that is adapted.
alternate	alternate	A property representing an alternative to a manifestation.
alternateOf	alternate of	A property representing a manifestation that is alternated.
arrangement	arrangement	A property representing an arrangement of an expression.
arrangementOf	arrangement of	A property representing an expression that is arranged.
complement	complement	A property representing a complement to a work or expression.
complementOf	complement of	A property representing a work or expression that is complemented.
creator	creator	A property representing an entity in some way responsible for the creation of a work.
creatorOf	creator of	A property representing a work that was in some way created by of an entity.
embodiment	embodiment	A property representing a manifestation that embodies an expression.
embodimentOf	embodiment of	A property representing an expression that is embodied by a manifestation.

MARC 21

The MARC 21 bibliographic format, in its introduction to the 76x–78x linking entry fields, gives the following three-way breakdown of the types of relationships that the linking fields encode:

Chronological relationship—the relationship in time between bibliographic items (for example, the relation of a serial to its predecessors and successors) (fields 777, 780, 785)

Horizontal relationship—the relationship between versions of a bibliographic item in different languages, format, media, etc. (fields 765, 767, 775, 776)

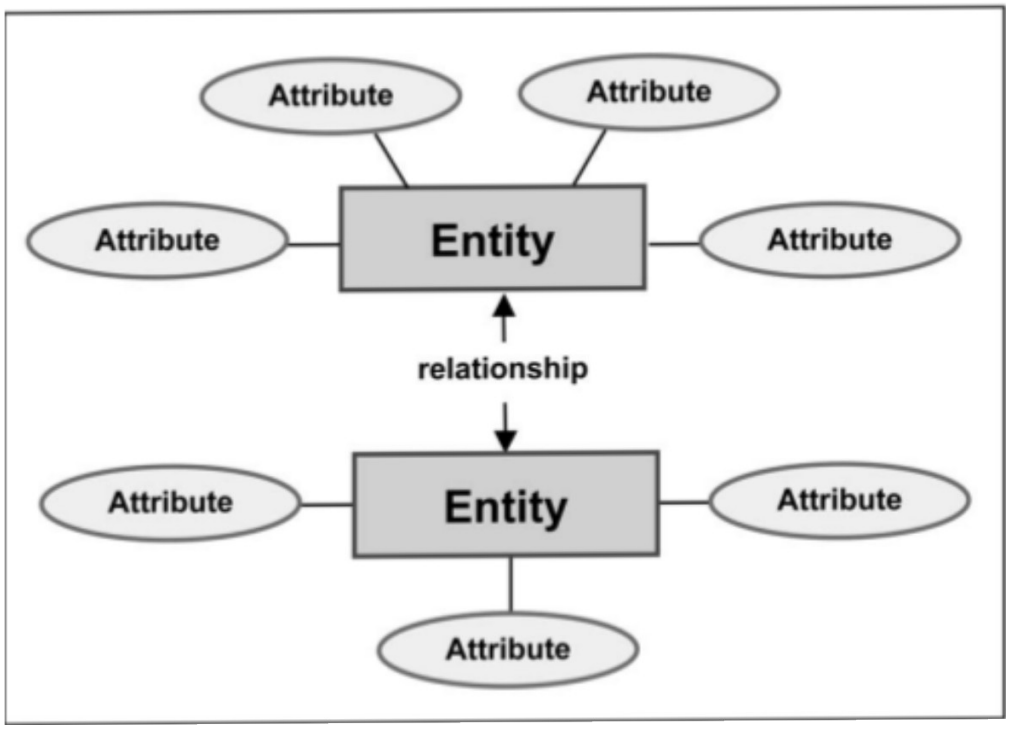
Vertical relationship—the hierarchical relationship of the whole to its parts and the parts to the whole (such as a journal article to the journal, subseries to main-entry series) (fields 760, 762, 770, 772, 773, 774)[14]

manifestation-to-manifestation relationships

FRBR relationship type/subtype	Expressed by linking field(s)	Tillett's taxonomy/ *Smiraglia subclass*
Reproduction	(Depends on subtype)	Equivalence
Reproduction	776	
Microreproduction	776	
Macroreproduction	775 (regular print reprint)	
Reprint	775 (regular print reprint)	
Photo-offset reprint	775 (regular print reprint)	
Facsimile	776	
Mirror site		
Alternate	(Depends on subtype)	(Depends on subtype)
Alternate format	776	Equivalence
Simultaneously released edition	775 (other editions)	Derivative/ *simultaneous derivation*

Riva, P. (2013). Mapping MARC 21 linking entry fields to FRBR and Tillett's taxonomy of bibliographic relationships. Library resources & technical services, 48(2), 130-143.

“Relationships are an essential part of the bibliographic universe: they connect instances of entities and provide context for them.”



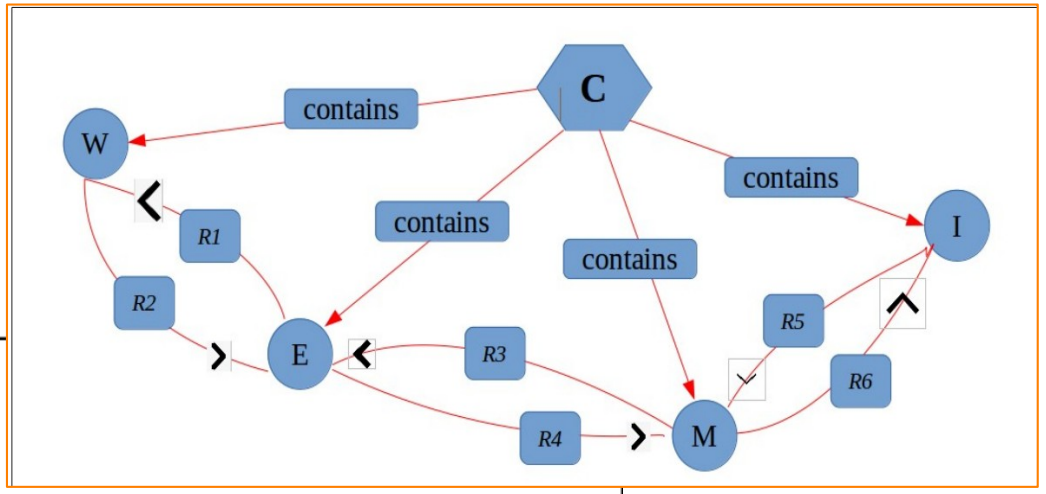
IFLA:LRM-FRBR, 2016

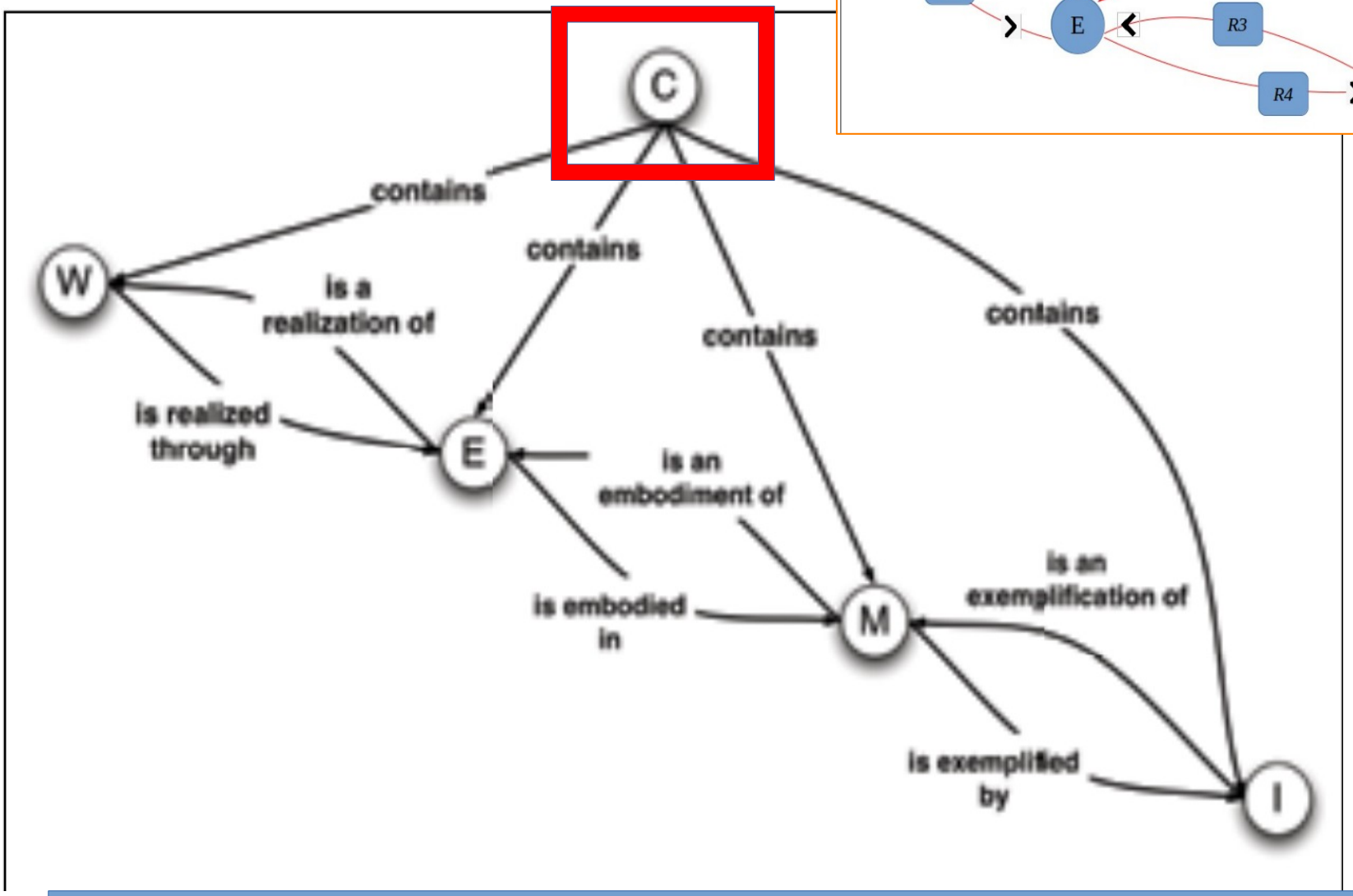
Table 3.1 User Tasks Summary	
Find	To bring together information about one or more resources of interest by searching on any relevant criteria
Identify	To clearly understand the nature of the resources found and to distinguish between similar resources
Select	To determine the suitability of the resources found, and to be enabled to either accept or reject specific resources
Obtain	To access the content of the resource
Explore	To discover resources using the relationships between them and thus place the resources in a context

Source: IFLA LRM, 2016

Obtain	To access the content of the resource	The user's goal in the *obtain* task is to move from consulting a surrogate to actually interacting with the library resources selected. To fulfill this task, the information system needs to either provide direct links to online information, or location information for physical resources, as well as any instructions and access information required to complete the transaction or any restrictions on access.
Explore	To discover resources using the relationships between them and thus place the resources in a context	The *explore* task is the most open-ended of the user tasks. The user may be browsing, relating one resource to another, making unexpected connections, or getting familiar with the resources available for future use. The *explore* task acknowledges the importance of serendipity in information seeking. To facilitate this task the information system seeks to **support discovery** by making relationships explicit, by providing contextual information and navigation functionality.

Source: IFLA LRM, 2016





a common identity by linking them to a C node, Murray, R. J., & Tillett, B. B. (2011).

তিতাস একটি নদীর নাম

Dublin Core

Title
তিতাস একটি নদীর নাম

Subject
বাংলা সাহিত্য - উপন্যাস

Description
তিতাস একটি নদীর নাম অদ্বৈত মল্লবর্মণ রচিত বিখ্যাত উপন্যাস, লেখকের মৃত্যুর পাঁচ বছর পর প্রকাশিত। এই একটি উপন্যাস লিখে লেখক খ্যাতি অর্জন করেন। এই উপন্যাসে গ্রামের দরিদ্র মালো শ্রেণীর লোকজনের দুঃখ-দুর্দশার কাহিনী ফুটিয়ে তুলেছেন। পরবর্তীকালে এই উপন্যাস অবলম্বনে চলচ্চিত্র নির্মিত হয়।

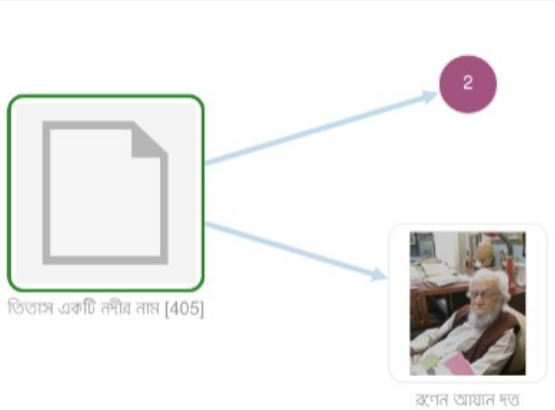
Creator
অদ্বৈত মল্লবর্মণ

Publisher
পুঁথিঘর

Date
১৯৫৮

Relationships

Enlarge



Date Added
January 29, 2020

Collection
ClassicBengal

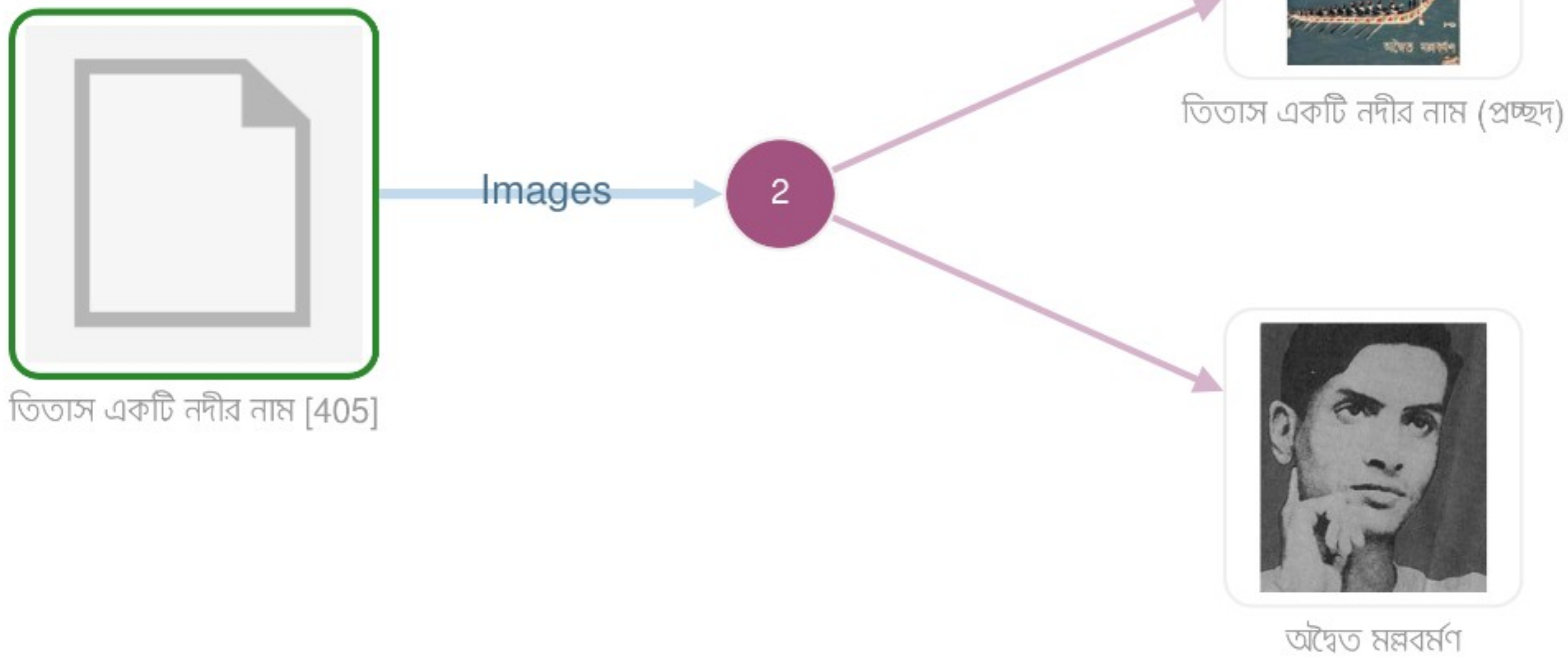
Item Type
Text

Citation
অদ্বৈত মল্লবর্মণ, "তিতাস একটি নদীর নাম,"

তিতাস একটি নদীর নাম

Dublin Core

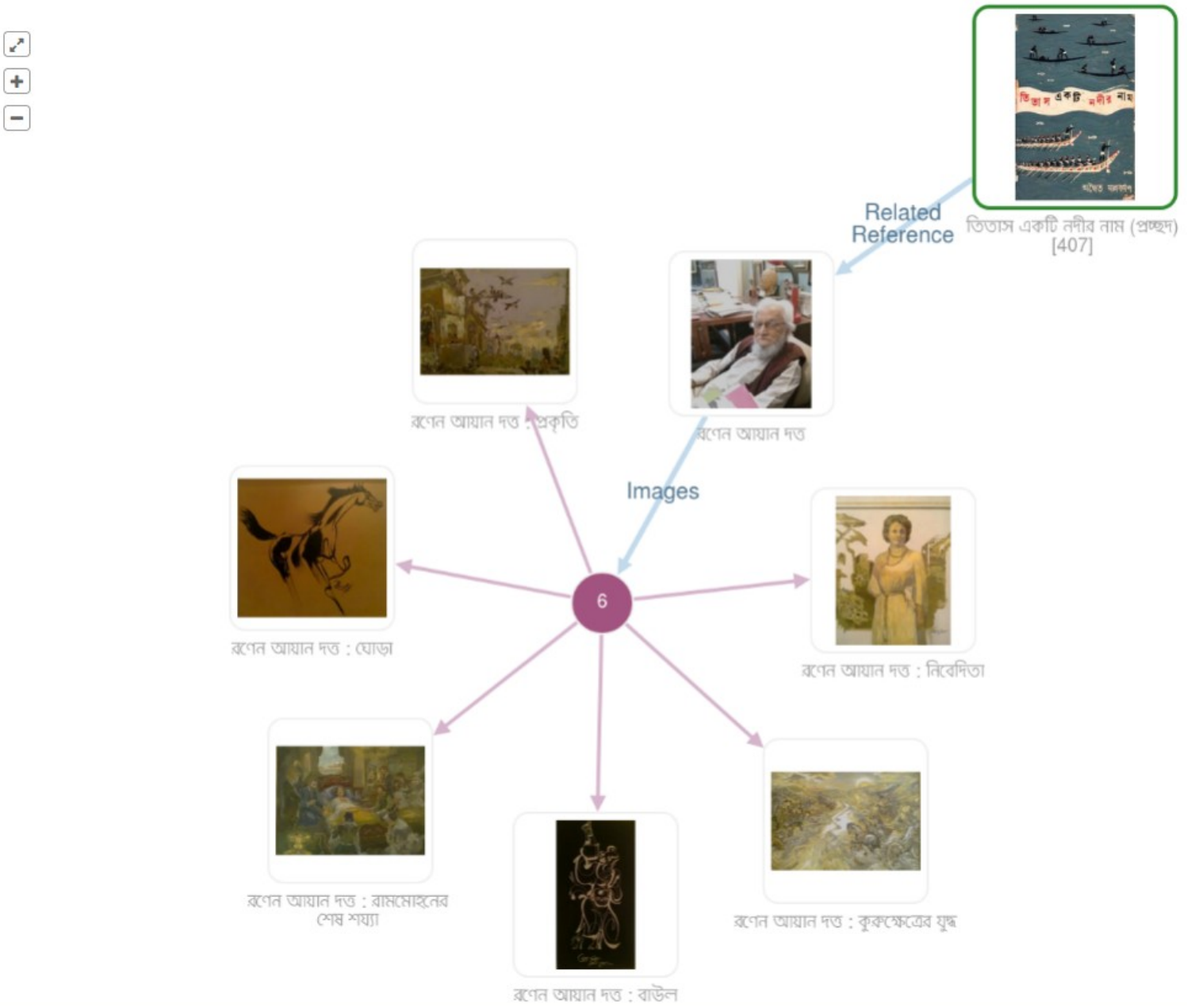
Relationships



বাংলা

Type
Reference

তিতাস একটি নদীর নাম (প্রচ্ছদ)



Omeka (Digital archiving software)

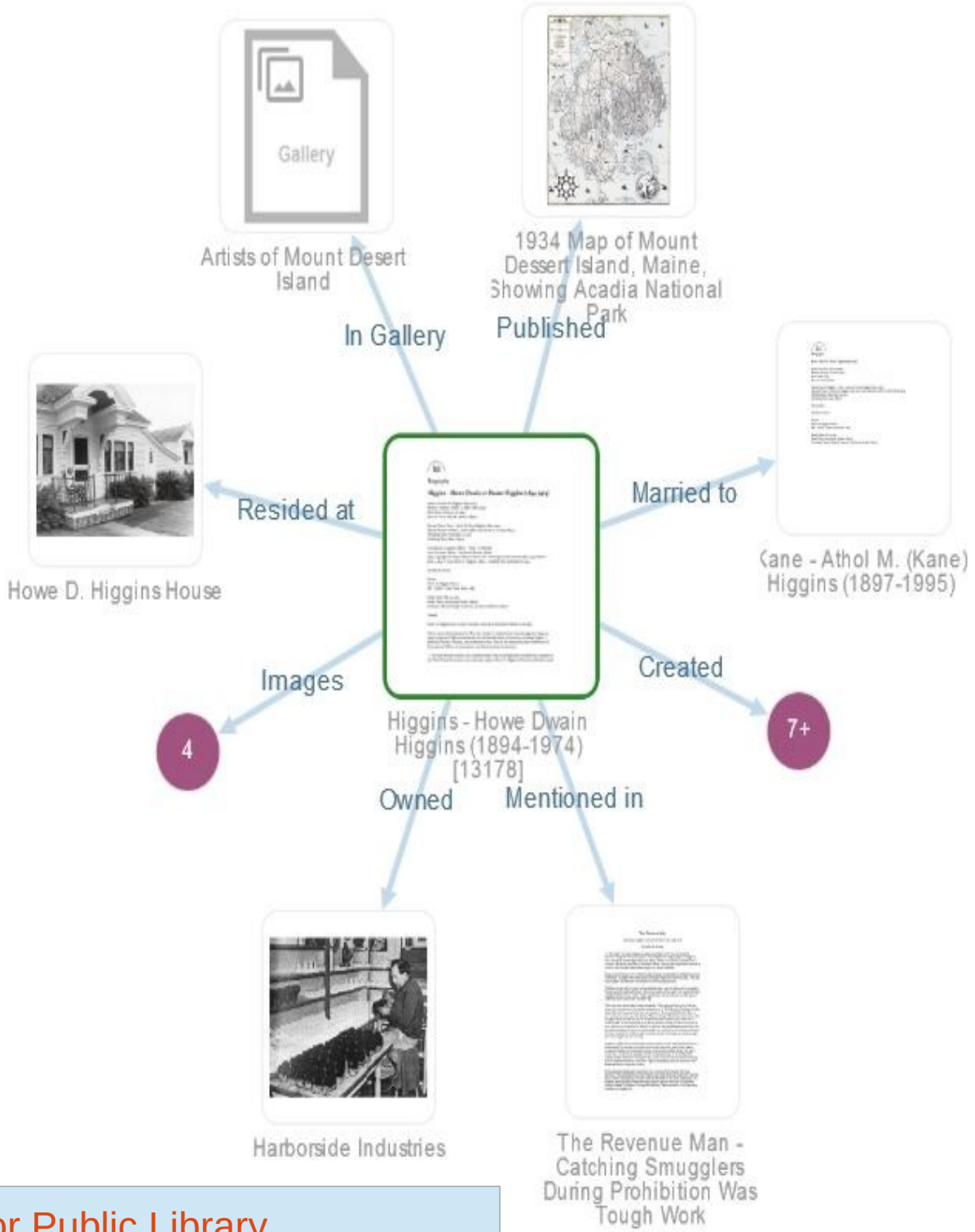
Avant Relationship plugin

>> Cytoscape.js - graph theory / network library for analysis and visualization

>> Cytoscape-panzoom - widget that lets the user pan and zoom about a Cytoscape.js graph

>> Dagre - DAG (directed acyclic graph) for Cytoscape.js
CoSE Bilkent - layout for Cytoscape.js

AvantCommon plugin



Demo site: Southwest Harbor Public Library

“There is nothing more practical than a good theory”.

(Kurt Lewin)