SECTION 17.4

RDA Overview : Conceptual Models

RDA is:
- New international cataloging (content) standard replacing AACR2R.
- Used with an ISBD display standard (using standard punctuation) and the MARC21 encoding standard (using tags, indicators, and fields).
- Emphasizes helping users find, identify, select, and obtain useful resources.
- Designed to be used in an international environment and for all formats, including new electronic or other media.
- Based on relationships between "entities". FRBR (*Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Requirements*) and FRAD (*Functional Requirements for Authority Data*) determine how materials are described and supports clustering of bibliographic records based on relationships between "entities".

FRBR defines "Entities" as 3 groups:
Group 1 entities represent intellectual or artistic endeavor: work, expression, manifestation, and item. Group 1 entities are the basis of the FRBR model:
- *Work* is a "distinct intellectual or artistic creation."[1] For example, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.
- *Expression* is "the specific intellectual or artistic form that a work takes each time it is 'realized.'"[1] An expression of Beethoven's Ninth might be each draft of the musical score he writes down (not the paper itself, but the music expressed).
- *Manifestation* is "the physical embodiment of an expression of a work. As an entity, manifestation represents all the physical objects that bear the same characteristics, in respect to both intellectual content and physical form."[1] The performance the London Philharmonic made of the Ninth in 1996 is a manifestation.
- *Item* is a single example of a manifestation; e.g., library copy.

Group 2 entities represent who has responsibility for Group 1's intellectual or artistic effort: person, family and corporate body
Group 3 entities are the subjects of Group 1 or Group 2's intellectual effort: concepts, objects, events, places.

FRAD is a relationship model recorded in authority records to help meet 4 user needs: 1) Find an entity; 2) Identify an entity; 3) Contextualize: place a person, corporate body, work, etc. in context; 4) Justify: record the authority record creator's reason for choosing the authorized form of name.

Example of name change for fictitious person:
        Current AACR2R heading: Bain, Donald, ǂd 1935-
        RDA heading: Fletcher, Jessica

In RDA, fictitious entities and real non-human entities can receive access points as creators and contributors, so a *Murder she wrote* mystery written by the fictitious character Jessica Fletcher can be entered as "Fletcher, Jessica" which helps the patron more easily find it in the catalog.

Example of name change for uniform title:
      Current AACR2R heading: Bible. ‡p O.T. ‡p Genesis
      RDA heading: Bible. ‡p Genesis
This RDA heading is more user-friendly.