

Differences between the works-of-works (Tillett) and the manifestation-of-expressions (O’Neill-Žumer) definitions of aggregates.¹

Areas of divergence	Manifestation-of-expressions	Work-of-works
Definition of aggregates	<i>A manifestation</i> embodying multiple <i>expressions</i> .	<i>A work</i> of individual <i>works</i> .
Criteria for determining what is “integral to the intellectual or artistic realization of the work” in the context of augmentations. ²	The original or non-augmented work existed or can exist without the augmentation. The augmentations are considered dependent works since they are based on the original work.	Only augmentations that do not depend to any significant extent on the context provided by the larger <i>work</i> for their meaning. Typically, these independent components have distinctive names and titles. Dependent augmentations are considered to be changes to the original work that result in a new expression of the work but are not considered to be works in their own right.
Basis in original FRBR Report	Manifestations may contain multiple expressions (many-to-many relationship between expressions and manifestations in Figure 3.1, FRBR section 3.1.1, p. 13)	“...from a logical perspective the entity <i>work</i> , for example, may represent an aggregate of individual <i>works</i> brought together” (<i>FRBR</i> section 3.3, p. 28)
View of manifestations	A manifestation can embody multiple expressions. This is the only level where aggregation can occur.	A manifestation embodies a single expression but the expression can be a realization of a work-of-works and therefore represent multiple works.
View of expressions	An expression realizes a single work.	An expression realizes a single work but the work can be a work-of-works.
View of works	Works are non-recursive; aggregate works are not permitted.	Works are recursive; aggregate works (works of individual works) are permitted. This is the only level where aggregation can occur although the aggregate work will be realized through their expression(s) which in turn will be embodied in their manifestation(s).
Identifying an aggregate	A manifestation embodying multiple expressions is a aggregate.	An aggregate is identified through a manifestation(s) embodying an expression which realizes a work-of-works.
Recognition of compiler's editor, or aggregator’s intellectual contribution (when applicable)	The compiler, editor, or aggregator is considered the creator of a separate <i>aggregating</i> work.	The compiler, editor, or aggregator is considered the creator of the work-of-works.

¹ The Kuhagen definition has been withdrawn in favor of the Tillett definition.

² This issue may be outside of the scope of the Aggregates WG since the Expression WG specifically addressed this issue and its recommendations were approved.

Treatment of collections	A collection is a manifestation containing multiple expressions. When the aggregation represents a significant intellectual or artistic effort, the result of the aggregation may include an <i>aggregating</i> work. Except for the possibility of an aggregating work and its realization as an expression, no new works or expressions are created from the aggregation.	The collection becomes a new work-of-works where the individual works are linked to the work-of-works by the whole/part relationship. Each unique combination of works results in a new work-of-works. A new combination of expressions of the same works results in a new expression of the work-of-works.
Treatment of augmentations	The expression of the independent work and all expressions of dependent works create a single manifestation containing multiple expressions. When the editing represents a significant intellectual or artistic effort, the result of the editing or aggregation is considered to be an <i>aggregating</i> work. Each augmentation is considered to be a separate expression of a separate work. Additionally, an aggregating work and its realization as an expression may be created during the aggregation.	The aggregate is a new work-of-works where the independent work along with all dependent works becomes a new work-of-works. The separate works are linked to the work-of-works by the whole/part relationship. Each unique combination of works results in a new work-of-works. A new combination of expressions of the same works results in a new expression of the work-of-works.
Treatment of parallels	A parallel aggregate is a manifestation containing multiple expressions, typically in different languages, of a single work.	Parallels are not considered an aggregate since there is only a single work.
Complexity	Generally simpler; can be modeled with fewer works and expressions.	More complex; requires work-of-works and their expressions. Also requires the whole/part relationship to link the individual works to the work-of-works ³ .

³ Tobias Smollet's *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* illustrates the differing complexity of the manifestation-of-expressions model and the work-of-works model. This analysis is based on the data originally published by O'Neill ("FRBR: Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records; Application of the Entity-Relationship Model to *Humphry Clinker*." *Library Resources & Technical Services*, Vol. 46, No. 4, October 2002). Excluding the translations, there were at least 42 significant dependent works have been published with the original work. Using the revised definition of expression, both models would recognize these 42 dependent works plus the original work and each would have at least one expression. These 42 dependent works were combined with the original work to form 39 unique combinations. For the work-of-works model, each of these combinations would create a work-of-works, each with at least one expression. The result is that the manifestation-of-expressions model is comprised of a total of 43 works at least 43 expressions. In addition, the work-of-works model would include 39 works-of-works, each with at least one expression. Therefore the work-of-works model would have a total of 82 works and at least 82 expressions. The work-of-works model also requires the explicit use whole/part relationships.