# **Recording titles (RDA 2.3)**

# Music Cataloging at Yale [1] ? RDA [2]

### Note: this page was created with music cataloging in mind.

For specific information on recording categories of titles that most commonly apply to notated and performed music, see

title proper [3] (2.3.2) | parallel title proper [4] (2.3.3) | other title information [5] (2.3.4) and parallel other title information [5] (2.3.5) | variant title [6] (2.3.6)

# (2.3.1.1) Basic instructions on recording titles

A title is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters that names a resource or a work contained in it. More than one title may appear in the resource itself (e.g., on a title page, title frame; as a caption title, running title; on a cover, spine; on a title bar), on a jacket, sleeve, container, etc., or in material accompanying the resource.

The categories of titles that most commonly apply to scores and recordings are:

- ° title proper (2.3.2 [3])
- ° parallel title proper (2.3.3 [4])
- ° other title information (2.3.4 [5])
- ° parallel other title information (2.3.5 [5])
- ° variant title (2.3.6 [6])

Record as part of the title a name, etc. that would normally be treated as statement of responsiblity, but which is an integral part of the title.

#### (2.3.1.1) Facsimiles and reproductions

When describing a facsimile or reproduction that has a title or titles relating to the original manifestation as well as to the facsimile or reproduction, *record the title or titles relating to the facsimile or reproduction*. [emphasis added] Record any title relating to the original manifestation as a title pertaining to a related manifestation (27.1)

**Exception:** Apply <u>2.3.2.3</u> [7] when the title of the original manifestation appears on the same source of information as the title of the facsimile or reproduction

(2.3.1.3) Sources of information	
portion/type of title	instructions for source of information
title proper [3]	2.3.2.2 [8]: Take the title proper from the preferred source
	of information as specified at 2.2.2–2.2.3.
	° If there is no title provided within the resource itself,
	take the title proper from one of the sources specified at
	2.2.4.
	<sup>o</sup> Make a note on the source of the title proper, if
	required (2.20.2.3).
	2.20.2.3: Make a note on the source of the title proper
	when it is taken if it is not one of these sources
	(2.20.2.3):
	the title page, title sheet, or title card (or image of it) of a
	resource consisting of multiple pages, leaves, sheets, or
	cards (or images of them)
parallel title proper [4]	2.3.3.2 [9]: Take parallel titles proper from any source
	within the resource.
	° If a parallel title proper is taken from a different
	source than the title proper, and that fact is considered
	important for identification, make a note on the source
	(see 2.20.2.3).

	2.20.2.3: If a parallel title proper is taken from a different source than the title proper, make a note on the source of the parallel title proper if considered important for identification or access.
other title information [5]	2.3.4.2 [10]: Take other title information from the same source as the title proper
parallel other title information [5]	2.3.5.2 [11]: Take parallel other title information from the same source as the corresponding parallel title proper (2.3.3.2)
	° If there is no corresponding parallel title proper, take parallel other title information from the same source as the title proper (2.3.2.2).
<u>variant title</u> [6]	2.3.6.2 [12]: Take variant titles from any source. 2.20.2.3: If considered important for identification or access, make a note on the source or basis for a variant title

Only information taken froum outside the resource is bracketed.

# (2.3.1.4) Recording titles

Transcribe a title as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

# **Optional omission:**

- ° Abridge a long title only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information,
- ° Use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission,
- ° Never omit any of the first five words.

# (2.3.1.5) Names of persons, families, and corporate bodies

If a title consists solely of the name of a person, family, or corporate body, record the name as the title. If a title includes a name that would normally be treated as part of a statement of responsibility or as the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the name is an integral part of the title (e.g., connected by a case ending), record it as part of the title.

#### (2.3.1.6) Introductory words

Do not transcribe words that serve as an introduction and are not intended to be part of the title.

» **Optional addition:** Record the form in which the title appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for identification or access.

### Examples:

2010562779 245 10 Oscar Wilde's The happy prince 246 30 Happy prince

# (2.3.1.7) Titles of parts, sections, and supplements

(2.5.1.7) rules of parts, sections, and supplements		
The resource is a separately issued part or section	Record the <b>common title</b> , followed by	
of, or supplement to, another resource	° the title of the part, section, or supplement:	
and	° disregard the order in which the parts of the title are	
its title as presented on the source of information	presented on the source of information	
consists of:	° use a full stop to separate the common title from the title	
° the title common to all parts or sections (or the	of the part, etc.:	
title of the larger resource)	[Common title]. [Title of part, etc.]	
as well as		
° the title of the part, section, or supplement		
and		
° these two titles are grammatically independent of		
each other,		
When the the title of the part, section, or	Record the <b>common title</b> , followed by	
supplement has an <b>enumeration</b> or <b>alphabetic</b>	° the enumeration or designation, followed by	
designation,	° the title of the part, section, or supplement	
	° disregard the order in which the parts of the title are	
	presented on the source of information	
	° use a full stop to separate the common title from the	
	enumeration or alphabetic designation	

fr	° use a comma to separate the alpha/numeric designation rom the title of the part, etc: [Common title]. [alpha/numeric designation], [Title of
р	part, etc.]
	Record the title of the part, section, or supplement as the title
•	For a <b>part or section</b> , record the title that is common to all
	parts or sections as part of the series statement (2.12) For a <b>supplement</b> , record the title of the main resource as
	he title of a related work (25.1)
	Transcribe the title proper of the monographic series or
monographic series or multipart monograph lacks a multipart monograph in 245/‡a	
·	Transcribe any numbering as enumeration in 245/‡n
	Transcribe a dependent title as a section title in 245/‡p
title, prepare a separate bibliographic record for that <sup>o</sup> Do not formulate a series statement. publication or part, regardless of whether it is	
numbered or not.	
Best practices for music cataloging [13]: Follow	
LC-PCC PS	
Examples:	
2012563876 Buddhist songs. ‡n No. 2, ‡p With	
excellent raiments	
2012562903 Brazilian music for piano. ‡n Part 2, ‡p Samba and bossa nova	

Source URL: https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/recordtitles

#### Links

[1] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music [2] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/rda [3] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/titleproper [4] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/paralleltitle [5] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/titleproper#2.3.2.3 [8] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/titleproper#2.3.2.2 [9] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/paralleltitle#2.3.3.2 [10] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/othertitle#2.3.4.2 [11] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/othertitle#2.3.5.2 [12] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/varianttitle#2.3.6.2 [13] http://bcc.musiclibraryassoc.org/BCC-Historical/BCC2015/RDA\_Best\_Practices\_for\_Music\_Cataloging\_v1.1-150217.pdf