MARC tagging for scores: Fixed field codes

See also MARC tagging for scores and sound recordings: Variable fields

| Leader: | 
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of record</th>
<th>Bibliographic level</th>
<th>Encoding level</th>
<th>Cataloging form (i.e., rules)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c = printed music (score), printed or microform</td>
<td>a = component part, monographic</td>
<td>= full level, material in hand</td>
<td>a = AACR2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d = manuscript music, printed or microform</td>
<td>b = component part, serial</td>
<td>4 = core level</td>
<td>i = pre-AACR2, ISBD punctuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c = collection</td>
<td>5 = partial (preliminary) level</td>
<td>= pre-AACR2, pre-ISBD punctuation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d = subunit</td>
<td>7 = minimal level</td>
<td>u = unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m = monograph/item</td>
<td>8 = prepublication level (including CIP)</td>
<td>c = ISBD punctuation omitted (OCLC TB 260)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>s = serial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

008: Publication status | Date 1 | Date 2 | Place of publication | Composition | Format of music | Audience
Form of item | Accompanying matter | Literary text for sound recording | Language | Cataloging source

ORBIS Definition

Publicati...
### Compositional Form of musical composition codes [6]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARC code</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>full score</td>
<td>staff notation representing the sounds of all the parts of an ensemble simultaneously (in RDA: use code i (score) for works represented with graphic, symbolic (e.g., staff), or word-based notation representing the sounds of all the parts of an ensemble, arranged so that they can be read simultaneously, or a work for solo performance; Note: Continue to use subfield a in AACR2 records. Use code l for vocal scores, see code k for vocal scores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>full score, miniature or study size</td>
<td>the same types of scores described for code a, but with the size of notes and staves reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>accompaniment reduced for keyboard</td>
<td>accompaniment is reduced for keyboard instrument(s) and vocal parts (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012; use code h for chorus scores and k for vocal scores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>voice score</td>
<td>a score for solo and/or choral voice(s) with the accompanying instrumental parts both included, often with cues for individual parts; vocal works originally unaccompanied are assigned other codes as appropriate (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012; use code h for chorus scores and k for vocal scores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>condensed score or piano-conductor score</td>
<td>a score for orchestral or band music that has been reduced to one or two staves; it may be part of an ensemble work for a particular instrument (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012; use code i for condensed score or code j for performer-conductor part)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>close score</td>
<td>a score (e.g., a hymnal) that has separate parts transcribed on two staves; all the separate parts are transcribed on two staves (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012; use condensed score)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>chorus score</td>
<td>a score of a work for solo voices and chorus showing only the parts for chorus, at least in those portions of the work in which the chorus sings, with the instrumental accompaniment either omitted or reduced for keyboard(s) or other chordal instrument(s) or omitted (Note: see code k (vocal score) for scores that include vocal parts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>condensed score</td>
<td>a score in which the number of staves is reduced to two or more; sometimes called: Reduced score, Short score (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012; use condensed score)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>performer-conductor part</td>
<td>a score reduced to a single instrument for which the score was written; Use for the following as defined in RDA: piano conductor part: a performance part for a piano performance; violin conductor part: a performance part for a violin performance (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012; use condensed score)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>vocal score</td>
<td>a score showing all vocal parts, solo and/or choral, with the instrumental parts (Note: see code h (chorus score) for scores of works for chorus; Note: see code p (piano score) for reductions of vocal scores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>score</td>
<td>graphical, symbolic (e.g., staff), or word-based musical notation (Note: do not confuse with Part. Use code a part or parts as z (other than score format))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>multiple score formats</td>
<td>several types of scores are issued together, as is frequently the case with band music (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012); Use code l for vocal scores)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
<td>item is a sound recording (Note: no MLA documentation on the use of this code as of 2012)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Format of music

See Form of musical composition codes [6]

#### Format (See Recording extent of notated music (RDA 3.4.3.2) [7] for definitions of formats)

- Use code l (score) for works represented with graphic, symbolic (e.g., staff), or word-based notation representing the sounds of all the parts of an ensemble, arranged so that they can be read simultaneously, or a work for solo performance.
- Note: Continue to use subfield a in AACR2 records. Use code l for vocal scores, see code k for vocal scores.

#### Note

- No MLA documentation on the use of these codes as of 2012.
- Use code h for chorus scores and k for vocal scores.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>online a score that is accessed by means of hardware and software. ° code s (electronic) can be used as a generic code for any form of electronic resource if a distinction between types of electronic resources is not necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>piano score a reduction of an instrumental work or a vocal work with instruments. ° Note: see code k (vocal score) for scores that include solo voices as well as chorus parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>direct electronic a score that is stored on a directly accessible tangible recording medium, e.g., disc, tape, playaway device, flashdrive, portable hard drive, etc. ° code s (electronic) can be used as a generic code for any form of electronic resource if a distinction between types of electronic resources is not necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>electronic a score that is intended for manipulation by a computer that ° may reside in a carrier accessed either directly or remotely ° may also require the use of peripheral devices attached to the computer ° is not used for items that do not require the use of a computer (e.g., music compact discs and videodiscs) ° may be used as a generic code for any form of electronic resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>unknown format of the item is unknown none of the other defined codes is appropriate. use if the item is a choir book: a large music book made to be placed on a stand in front of a choir, with each part notated separately, usually in the configuration that presents, when the book is open, the soprano and tenor parts on the verso of a leaf, and the alto and bass parts on the recto of the next leaf or table book: a music book made to be placed on a table and displayed in such a way that the performers can read their parts while seated or standing across or around the table, with each part notated separately, usually in a configuration that presents, when the book is open, different parts in inverted and/or perpendicular positions, or consists only of parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>other than score format</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Audience**

Target audience (intellectual level)

- = non-juvenile
- j = juvenile

**Form of item**

Form of item

- = none of the following
- a = microfilm
- b = microfiche
- c = microopaque
- d = large print
- f = braille
- r = regular print reproduction
- s = electronic

**Accompanying matter**

Accompanying material (use up to six, in alphabetical order)

- = no accompanying matter
- a = discography
- b = bibliography
- c = thematic index
- d = libretto or text
- e = biography of composer or author
- f = biography of performer or history of ensemble
- g = technical and/or historical information on instruments
- h = technical information on music
- i = historical information
- k = ethnomological information
- r = instructional materials
- s = music
- z = other accompanying matter

**Literary text for sound recording**

- n = not applicable
text for sound recording

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Language

Language of sung or spoken text (See US MARC language list [12] for a full list)

- eng = English
- fre = French
- ger = German
- ita = Italian
- rus = Russian
- spa = Spanish
- zxx = no linguistic content
- und = undetermined language or arbitrary syllables, humming, or other human-produced sounds for which a language cannot be specified

Cataloging source

Cataloging source

- = Library of Congress
- d = other sources (e.g., OCLC)
- c = cooperative cataloging (e.g., PCC)
- i = ISBD (descriptive portion of the record contains the punctuation provisions of International standard bibliographic description [13]); use for RDA

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

Links

[1] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music
[7] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/extent#3.4.3.2
[11] https://web.library.yale.edu/pianoscore