

### 8.14 Preparation of Notation of a Song

The method of preparing notation of a known or an unknown song is basically the same. The variation for the case of unknown song is that before preparing the notation of the song, one has to learn it first by singing it number of times. But those who are used to this process can make it by hearing it when somebody else is singing it or from a recorded song. Undoubtedly, the latter one is a more difficult task. In both the cases, sufficient caution and care should be taken to avoid mistakes. For this reason, the following steps should be taken : -

Step 1 : Write down the wordings of the song or the part of the song under consideration and sing it a number of times to master its tune properly. For an example the following part of the song may be considered :

"Dooniya naa maaney saanch ko"

Step 2 : Mark the spots of *Thaals* (strokes) as well as spots of *Faanks* (absence of strokes) according to the *Chhanda* (meter) of the given song as follows :

dooniya	naa	maa	neey	saanch ko

Step 3 : Determine whether the number of marked spots matches the ratio of the number of meters of the particular *Thaal*. In this case the *Thaal* is *Daadra* which has two *Pods* (feet) as *Som* and *Faank*. The number of strokes in the song under consideration is 6. As  $6/2 = 3$ , it shows that there are three cycles of *Daadra Thaal* in that particular line of the song. It can be verified inserting the numbers indicating *Thaals* :

1'	0	1'	0	1'0
dooniya	naa	maa	neey	saanch ko.

It should be noted that the first spot of stroke is to be marked as "-----1'" and then the rest would be marked accordingly.

Step 4 : Distribute and arrange the wordings according to *Chhanda* and *Thaal* (meter and rhythm) thus obtained. It should be remembered that there must be a sign "I" at each *Som*.

II*		I@		I		I
doo ni ya	naa .	maa	neey . .	saa .	nch	ko . . . . .

Step 5 : It is absolutely necessary to determine the starting Swar (note) of the song properly; otherwise entire arrangement of Swars in the notations might be wrong. In this example the opening Swar happens to be a *Pancham* or "**P**".

Step 6 : Determine and arrange the other Swars of the notation of entire song after the opening Swar is rightly chosen. In the present case the notation would be as follows :

1'	0	1'	0
II PA	DHA PA	MA -PA MA	I gA -MA -gA
doo	ni ya	naa . maa	ney . . saa . nch

1'	0
I PA	-A -A
ko . .	. . .

Step 7 : Check if all the signs and symbol are rightly applied according to the rules of the notation used in this book.

Step 8 : Verify and compare the tune of the song thus obtained in the notation and the original song.

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\* As the *Sthaayee* starts at this point, a sign "**II**" is used instead of a sign "**I**".

@ The *Thaal* of a song is to determined whether it is *Daadra* (of 6 beats) or *Ekthaal* (of 12 beats), or it is *Kaahaarwa* (of 8 beats) or *Threethaal* (of 16 beats), or it is *Jhhanpthaal* (of 10 beats) or *Aardha-Jhhanp-thaal* (of 5 beats) etc. according to the *Chhanda* and *Laya* (meter and speed) of the given song.