



"#" = A sign like this over a *Maathra* in *Sthhaayee* indicates at this point, *Antharaa* and/or *Sanchaari* part should be sung and the song will end here.

"{}" = part of the notes in "{...}" to be sung twice.

"()" = part of notes inside "(...)" to be omitted while repeating the notes in "{...}"

"[]" = notes in "[...]" over the notes in "{...}" to be used while singing the part in "{...}" for the second time.

"I[]I" = an alternative tune of *Sthhaayee* in "[...]" to be sung while repeating *Sthhaayee* after *Sthhaayee* or after *Antharaa*.

"II[]II" = In case of *Aavog* [or when song finishes at *Sthhaayee*, after *Sthhaayee*] the sign is "II[]II" with significance exactly as above.

Example - I{SA RA GA | MA (PA NA)}I NA PA I - while repeating the part in "{...}", omit the part in "(...)" and go over the part after next "I" [i.e. instead of

[NA PA]

singing PA NA sing NA PA. Eventually I{SA RA GA | MA PA NA}I has exactly the same significance as above. But if the change is needed at the beginning of *Sthhaayee* or in a part in "{...}" or in the middle of the part in "{...}", then "[...]" are used.

[SA SA] [MA | PA]

Examples - II{SA RA GA | MA PA DA}I or II{SA RA GA | MA PA DA}I

"-" = continuation of previous note and/or vowel. Examples -

SA -A or SA -RA or SA -A -A -A or SA -RA -GA -MA  
ga an ga an ga . . an ga . . an

When there is no "-" , there is no continuity. Example -

SA RA GA MA  
tho maa paa ney

"\_\_\_" = *Meerh* : a rolling on motion of one note to another touching all the *Shroothies* in between. Example - n -g or P -S'

**Sparsha-Swar** or **Kawn** = Touching note - while singing a note, another note could be sung as if touching it slightly before or after.

Examples -<sup>R</sup>GA <sup>M</sup>GA or GA<sub>R</sub> GA<sub>M</sub>