

## Appendix B

### Interpretation of the Notations

The followings are the set of the signs and symbols of new computer oriented notations with elaborate description and explanation.

<b>Swars</b> - <b>S</b> = <i>Sarhja</i>	<b>r</b> = <i>Komal Risav</i>	<b>R</b> = <i>Risav</i>
	<b>g</b> = <i>Komal Gaandhaar</i>	<b>G</b> = <i>Gaandhaar</i>
<b>M</b> = <i>Madhyam</i>	<b>m</b> = <i>Theebra Madhyam</i>	
<b>P</b> = <i>Pancham</i>	<b>d</b> = <i>Komal Dhaibath</i>	<b>D</b> = <i>Dhaibath</i>
	<b>n</b> = <i>Komal Nisaad</i>	<b>N</b> = <i>Nisaad</i>

**Sapthak** - **Mandra Sapthak** (with a comma) = **S, R, G, M, P, D, N,**  
**Madhya Sapthak** (without a sign) = **S R G M P D N**  
**Thaar Sapthak** (with an apostrophe) = **S' R' G' M' P' D' N'**

**Maathra** - "**A**" = one *Maathra*  
": " = half *Maathra*  
"." = quarter *Maathra*.

Example - SRA = S one *Maathra* and R one *Maathra*. In this case there is no need of writing as S:R:, but S:RG: - means S - half *Maathra* and RG - together half *Maathra*. SRGMA each note has quarter *Maathra*; so no need of writing as S.R.G.M. Again S:.R. - means S has three-quarter *Maathra* and R has one-quarter *Maathra*.

"**I**" = This sign indicates the beginning and end of a *Thaal*.

"|" = This sign divides the *Thaal* in different *Pods* or feet.  
Example - Daadra *Thaal* - I A A A | A A A I

"**II**" = This sign is placed at the beginning and the end of *Sthhaayee* and *Aanthara*, and beginning of *Aavog*. It also indicates returning to *Sthhaayee*.

"**II II**" = This sign is placed at the end of *Aavog* and indicates returning to *Sthhaayee*.

" " = part of music outside the *Thaal* sign II...II is to be sung only once and never to be repeated. So in case the part is to be repeated, it is put inside " " at the end of *Sthhaayee*, *Antharaa* and/or *Aavog*.

Example - Sthhaayee SA SA -A II.....SA SA -A II  
Aa mi . "aa mi ."

Aanthara or Aavog II .....|.. SA SA -A II II  
"aa mi ."

"#" = 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.

Examples - [SA SA] [MA | PA]  
 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>