

The GUIDO Music Notation Format

Additional and new specifications

Supported by the **GUIDO Engine version 1.5.2**

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1. Meter

`\meter<type, size, autoBarlines>`

Sets the meter of the voice. Meter can be complex : numerator can be a sum. See examples.

- **Parameters** (in the order of their default positions):
 - **type** (optional) - meter type
 - value type: **string**
 - default value: **"4/4"**
 - **size** (optional) - graphic size of the meter
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **1**
 - **autoBarlines** (optional) - sets auto barlines on or off
 - value type: **string**
 - standard values:
 - "on"
 - "off"
 - default value: **"on"**
- **Range:** none
- **Semantics:**
 - Meter corresponds to the segmentation of music part's duration.
- **Examples:**

- [`\meter<"2+2+3/4">` a a c2 a1 e2 e d c]



- [`\meter<"C">` a b c d e]



2. Tuplet

`\tuplet<format, dy1, dy2, lineThickness, bold, textSize>(notes)`

Sets a *tuplet*.

- **Parameters** (in the order of their default positions):
 - **format** (optional) - meter format
 - value type: **string**
 - syntax: **"[leftBrace][numerator]:[denominator][rightBrace]"**
 - examples:
 - "-3-"
 - "3:5-"
 - "2:7"
 - default value: **"--"**
 - **dy1, dy2** (optional) - graphic vertical offsets of the two ends of the *tuplet*'s line (defines *tuplet*'s line slope)
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **0**

- **lineThickness** (optional) - graphic thickness of *tuplet*'s line
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **0.08**
- **bold** (optional) - defines if the text is bold or not
 - value type: **string**
 - standard values:
 - "true"
 - "false"
 - default value: "false"
- **textSize** (optional) - graphic size of the text
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **1**
- **Range:** obligatory
- **Semantics:**
 - A *tuplet* corresponds to any rhythm that involves dividing the beat into a different number of equal subdivisions from that usually permitted by the time-signature.
- **Examples:**
 - [\tuplet<"-3-", textSize=1.5, bold="true", lineThickness=0.2, dy1=10> (a/3 a a)]



- [\tuplet<"2:5-", dy1=7, dy2=9> (g b b)]



3. Staff format

\staffFormat<style, size, lineThickness>

Changes the appearance of the staff.

- **Parameters** (in the order of their default positions):
 - **style** (optional) - staff style
 - value type: **string**
 - syntax: "[n]-lines", where *n* is the number of lines to display
 - default value: "5-lines"
 - **size** (optional) - graphic size of the staff
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **1**
 - **lineThickness** (optional) - defines the staff lines thickness
 - value type **unit**
 - default value: **0.08**
- **Range:** none
- **Examples:**
 - [\staffFormat<size=5pt, lineThickness=0.3> c d e f g a h c2]



- [\staffFormat<style="1-line"> \clef<"none"> g g g g g e h]



4. Accelerando - Ritardando

`\accel<dx, dy, color, tempo, abtempo, font, fattrib, fsize>(notes)`

`\rit<dx, dy, color, tempo, abtempo, font, fattrib, fsize>(notes)`

Places the text "accel." or "rit." under the staff where it occurs, and draws a dotted line to the end position.

- **Parameters** (in the order of their default positions):
 - **dx, dy** (optional) - graphic offsets of the *accelerando* / *ritardando*
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **0**
 - **color** (optional) - graphic color of the *accelerando* / *ritardando*
 - value type: **color string**
 - default value: **"black"**
 - **tempo** (optional) - tempo for the beginning note
 - value type: **tempo string**
 - examples:
 - **"60"**
 - **"80"**
 - default value: **""**
 - **abtempo** (optional) - tempo for the ending note
 - value type: **tempo string**
 - examples:
 - **"60"**
 - **"80"**
 - default value: **""**
 - **font** (optional) - the font name for the text *accel* or *rit*
 - type value: **font string**
 - examples:
 - **"Arial"**
 - **"Andalus"**
 - default value: **"Times new Roman"**
 - **fattrib** (optional) - the font attributes
 - value type: **attributes string**
 - standard values:
 - **"b"** (for bold)
 - **"i"** (for italic)
 - default value: **""**
 - **fsize** (optional) - the font size
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **9pt**
- **Range:** obligatory
- **Semantics:**
 - Acceleration or deceleration within a group of notes.
- **Examples:**
 - `[\rit<fattrib="b">(e g b f a) \accel<tempo="60", color="red", abtempo="80", dy=22, font="Andalus">(e d e3 f1 a)]`



5. Marcato

`\marcato<position, dx, dy>(notes)`

Places a *marcato* on a note.

- **Parameters** (in the order of their default positions):
 - **position** (optional) - *marcato* position
 - value type: **string**
 - standard values:
 - **"above"**
 - **"below"**
 - default value: **""**, let the *marcato* places itself automatically
 - **dx, dy** (optional) - graphic offsets of the *marcato*
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **0**
- **Range:** obligatory
- **Semantics:**
 - The *marcato* is a musical instruction indicating a note, chord, or passage which has to be played louder or more forcefully than surrounding music.
- **Examples:**

- [\marcato(b) \marcato(a) \marcato<position="above", dy=4>(a) \marcato<"below", dx=3, dy=-4>(b)]



6. Crescendo - Decrescendo

`\cresc<dx1, dx2, dy, deltaY, color>(notes)`

`\decresc<dx1, dx2, dy, deltaY, color>(notes)`

Places a *crescendo* / *decrescendo* under selected notes.

- **Parameters** (in the order of their default positions):
 - **dm** (optional) - dynamic marking, displays intensity at the symbol's right
 - value type: **intensity string**
 - examples:
 - "ppp"
 - "f"
 - "mf"
 - default value: ""
 - **dx1** (optional) - graphic horizontal offset of the symbol's left
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **0**
 - **dx2** (optional) - graphic horizontal offset of the symbol's right
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **0**
 - **dy** (optional) - graphic vertical offset of the symbol
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **0**
 - **deltaY** (optional) - graphic vertical spacing between the two symbol's lines
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **3**
 - **color** (optional) - graphic color of the symbol
 - value type: **color string**
 - default value: **"black"**
 - **size** (optional) - graphic size of the marking
 - value type: **unit**
 - default value: **1**
- **Range:** obligatory
- **Semantics:**
 - The *crescendo* (*decrescendo*) marks a passage of a music during which the volume gradually increases (decreases).
- **Examples:**
 - [\cresc<dm="ff", dx1=2, dx2=-4, dy=1.5, deltaY=5, color="red", size=1.5>(a b c)]



[\decresc<thickness=0.5>(a f/2 f/4 empty)]



7. Accolade

`\accol<id, range, type, dx>`

Changes the style and position of *accolade*(s) joining the staves.

- **Parameters** (in the order of their default positions):
 - **id** (required) - accolade's id
 - value type: **integer**
 - **range** (required) - beginning and ending staves concerned by the *accolade*
 - value type: **string**
 - syntax: "[m]-[n]" (with **m** the beginning staff, **n** the ending staff)
 - examples:

- "1-3"
 - "2-2" (concerns only staff 2)
 - **type** (*optional*) - *accolade's* style
 - *value type*: **string**
 - *standard values*:
 - ""
 - "none"
 - "straightBrace"
 - "thinBrace"
 - *default value*: ""
 - **dx** (*optional*) - graphic horizontal offset of the *accolade*
 - *value type*: **unit**
 - *default value*: **0**
- **Range:** *none*
 - **Examples:**
 - { [\accol<id=1, range="1-3", dx=-4, type="straightBrace"> a b c], [\accol<id=2, range="2-3", type="thinBrace"> \clef<"f">], [f f e]

