



Plaine & Easie Code





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1. Clef

UNIMARC field 036 \$m — MARC21 field 031 \$g

The clef code is preceded by '%' and is three characters long.

The first character specifies the clef shape.



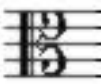

G	
C	
F	
g	

The second character is '-' to indicate modern notation or '+' to indicate mensural notation.

The third character (numerals 1-5) indicates the position of the clef on the staff, starting from the bottom line.

If the music is written for a transposing instrument, notate the incipit at sounding pitch.

Examples:

G-2	G-clef on the second line: treble (violin) clef	
g-2	G-clef in the bass octave: octave treble clef	
C-3	C-clef on the third line: alto (viola) clef	
C+3	C-clef on the third line: alto clef in mensural notation	

F-4	F-clef on the fourth line: bass clef	
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2. Key signature

UNIMARC field 036 \$n — MARC21 field 031 \$n

Begin this field with the character '\$'; if there are no sharps or flats in the key signature, the '\$' is omitted.

The symbol 'x' indicates sharp keys and 'b' flat keys. The symbol is followed by the capital letters that indicate the altered notes.

Examples:

\$xFC	F and C sharp [key is D major or B minor]	
\$bBEA	B, E, A flat [key is E-flat major or C minor]	


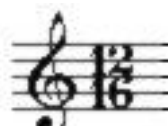
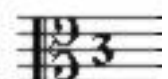
3. Time signature


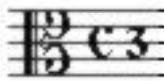


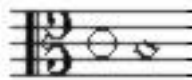
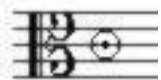

UNIMARC field 036 \$o — MARC21 field 031 \$o

The time signature is preceded by '@' and indicates the time value or the mensuration sign of the incipit. If the incipit has no time signature, the '@' is omitted.

Fractional or numeric values are transcribed as fractions and mensuration signs are transcribed with a lowercase letter, if necessary followed by '/' or ':'.

Examples:

2/4	
12/16	
3	

c (= common time)	
c3	
c3/2	
c/ (= alla breve, ϕ)	
o	
o. (= 'perfect' time)	
3/4 4/4 (constant change between 3/4 and 4/4)	

4. Musical notation

UNIMARC field 036 \$p — MARC21 field 031 \$p

The music incipit is transcribed in coded form. The beginning of the content in this field is preceded by a space.

The symbols in 4.1-4.3 should precede the notes (4.4) and should not be repeated until a different value occurs.








4.1. Octave symbol

Apostrophes are used for the octaves c' and above, while commas are used for the octaves c, and below.

'	octave c'-b'	
---	--------------	--

"	octave c"-b"	
'''	octave c'''-b'''	
''''	octave c''''-b''''	
,	octave c,-b,	
,,	octave c,,-b,,	
,,,	octave c,,, -b,,,	

4.2. Rhythmic values

0	longa	
9	breve	
1	whole note / semibreve	
2	half note / minim	
4	quarter note / crotchet / semiminim	
8	eighth note / quaver / fusa	
6	16th note / semiquaver / semifusa	

3	32nd note / demisemi-quaver	
5	64th note / hemidemisemi-quaver	
7	128th note	

Periods are used for dotted notes. Multiple periods can be added to a note.

4.	dotted quarter-note	
8..	double-dotted eighth-note	
7.	neumatic notation	

4.3. Accidentals


x	sharp	#
xx	double sharp	𝄌
b	flat	b
bb	double flat	𝄫
n	natural	♮

4.4. Note names

C, D, E, F, G, A, B

4.5. Grace notes

g	acciaccatura (without rhythmic value, precedes the note name)	
q	appoggiatura (with rhythmic value, precedes the note name)	

qq...r	double appoggiatura, slide, or multiple appoggiatura (with rhythmic value)	
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4.6. Rests






Rests for single notes are indicated by '-' (a minus sign).

-	single-note rest (preceded by rhythmic value like note names)
=	measure rest (followed by number of measures and a bar line)

Examples:



8-	eighth-note rest	
2-	half-note rest	
= or =1	One measure rest	
=35	35 measures rest	

4.7. Bar (measure) lines

/	bar line	
//	double bar line	
//:	double bar line with repeat sign on the right	
://	double bar line with repeat sign on the left	
://:	double bar line with repeat sign on the left and on the right	

4.8. Other symbols

t	trill (immediately follows the note)	<i>tr</i>
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+	tie (immediately follows the note; only for notes of the same pitch, not for slurs)	
()	fermata (include only one note or rest; accidentals or octave symbols must be outside the parentheses. See also "Special rhythmic groupings" below.)	

4.9. Beaming

{	beginning of beaming
}	end of beaming

Example:

<pre>{"6E'B8G} {GA}~"C{"3B8 ..G}</pre>	
--	--

4.10. Special rhythmic groupings



(beginning of special group
)	end of special group

Before '(' you must indicate the total value of the group.

After '(' you must indicate the rhythmic value of the first note, even if it is equal to that of the group.

Before ')' you must indicate the number of notes of the group, preceded by ';':

Examples:


4('6DEFGA;5)	Quintuplet, 5 16th notes, in the space of a quarter note	
8({'3DEFGA};5)	Quintuplet, 5 32nd notes, in the space of an eighth note, with beamed notes	

The triplet is a special case; strictly speaking, it should be coded as follows:

8(6ABC;3) or 8({'6ABC};3)

Instead, the following shortcut is permitted:

(6ABC) or ({6ABC})

<pre>%C-1\$bBEA@c'2A-//\$xFC 8B-4-2-/ @3/2 1C2-//</pre>	
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4.13. Abbreviations

Notation abbreviations, such as tremolo, slash, etc., must be written out in full using the actual notation.

Example:

{"8CCCC}	tremolo on C		=	
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4.14. Chords

Enter chords from the highest to the lowest note, each one separated by '^'.

Example:

'2D^A^xF	
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5. Coded validity note

UNIMARC field 036 \$r — MARC21 field 031 \$s

A one-character coded validity note can be introduced by a '-' at the end of the code.

Accepted characters are:

?	a mistake in the incipit has not been corrected
+	a mistake in the incipit has been corrected
t	incipit has been transcribed into modern notation

These characters may be explained in a note (UNIMARC 036 \$q — MARC21 031 \$q).