

Tabulka č. 2.09

BOETHIOVSKÁ NOTACE I (nedůsledné značení)

Tóny: A H c d e f g a h c₁ d₁ e₁ f₁ g₁
a₁

Noty: A B C E H I M O X Y CC DD FF KK
LL

BOETHIOVSKÁ NOTACE II (průběžné značení - Codex Montpelier H 159)

Tóny: A H c d e f g a bh c₁ d₁ e₁ f₁ g₁
a₁

Noty: a b c d e f g h i k l m n o
p

NOTACE OKTÁVOVÁ

Hucbald: Liber der harmonica institutione, GS I/118

Notker Labeo: De musica, GS I/96

Tóny: A H c d e f g a bh c₁ d₁ e₁ f₁ g₁ a₁

Princip oktavové identity

Oddo de Cluny: Dialogus de musica, GS I/273

Γ A B C D E F G a *h* c d e f g α β χ δ

Guido de Arezzo:

Γ A B C D E F G a *h* c d e f g *a b c d*
a b c d

DAZIJSKÁ NOTACE:

The diagram illustrates the relationship between different notational systems and their corresponding pitch levels. It is divided into five sections: Graves, Finales, Superiores, Excellentes, and Residui. Each section shows a staff with notes and letters, with arrows indicating the direction of the notes (up or down) and the orientation of the letters (upright or rotated).

- Graves:** Notes are on a lower staff. Letters include 'p', 'r', 'f', 'N', 'f'. A bracket indicates 'nach links gewendet' (rotated to the left).
- Finales:** Notes are on a middle staff. Letters include 'F', 'f', 'f', 'f'. A bracket indicates 'nach rechts' (rotated to the right).
- Superiores:** Notes are on a higher staff. Letters include 'f', 'f', 'N', 'f'. A bracket indicates 'nach links' (rotated to the left).
- Excellentes:** Notes are on a higher staff. Letters include 'f', 'f', 'f', 'f'. A bracket indicates 'nach rechts' (rotated to the right).
- Residui:** Notes are on a higher staff. Letters include 'f', 'f', 'f', 'f'. A bracket indicates 'auf dem Kopf stehend' (upright).