



BASICS OF MUSIC BRAILLE NOTATION

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ БГУ

Basics of music braille notation

Names of the notes (upper part of the cell):

musical:	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
braille:	::	..	::

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Time value (lower part of the cell):

blank = quaver (eighth)

dot 6 = crotchet (quarter)

dot 3 = minim (half)

dot 36 = semibreve (whole)

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	measure bar	space	#	sharp	::		key signatures 2 sharps	
	light double bar		b	flat	::		3 flats	
	heavy double bar		l	natural	..		4 flats 7 sharps	
	forward repeat		(tie follows 1st of the 2 notes	..::		dotted note dot 3	
	backward repeat)	slur follows 1st of the 2 notes	..		dotted rest dot 3	
	pause follows note		Heading: Title, space, sharps/flats, time signature			Duet parts: part B directly under part A, line up bars using spaces		

Octaves (starting with lowest C on piano)						
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh

Never mark a 2nd or 3rd
 Always mark a 6th or more
 4th or 5th only new octave
 Always after double bars

3
4

Time
signature
centre above 1st
line of music



Source: "Introduction to Braille Music Transcription" by Mary Turner De Garmo