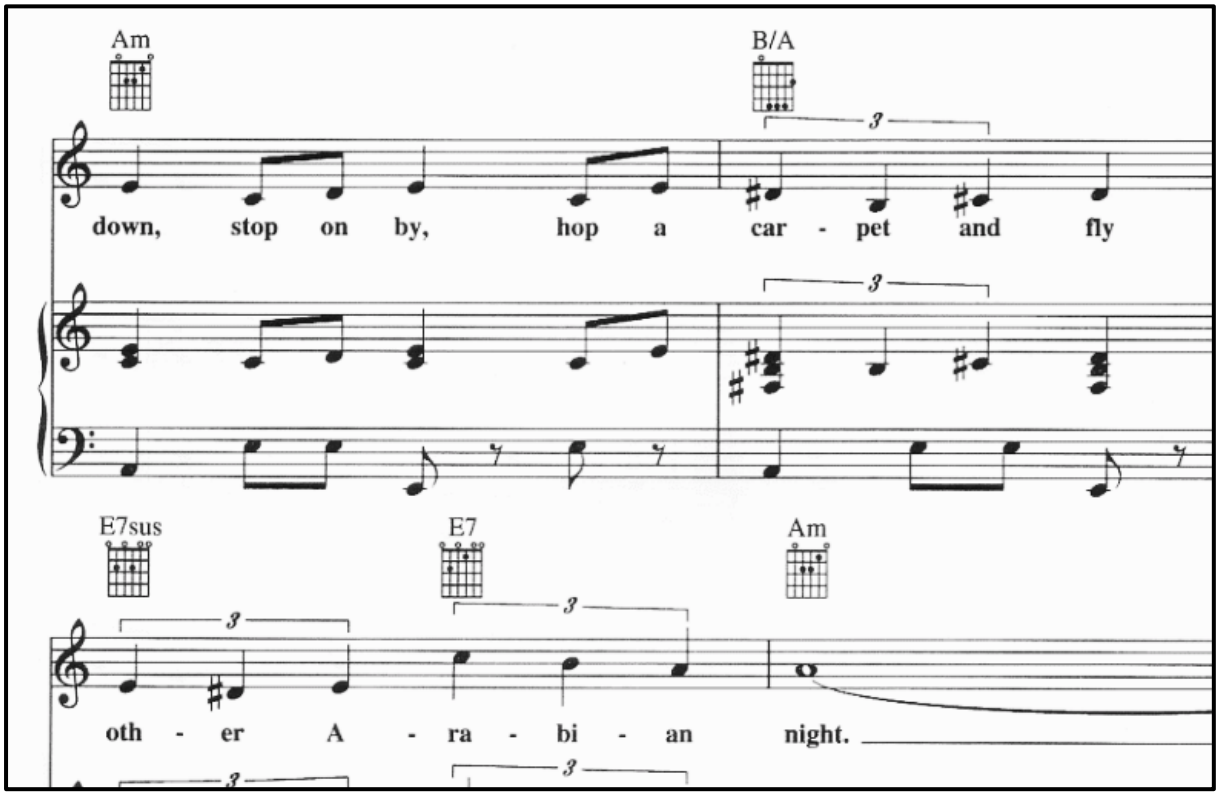
LINES IN MUSICAL NOTATION



Musical notation is any system used to visually represent aurally perceived music through the use of written symbols.

Musical symbols are the marks and signs used since about the 13th Century in the notation of musical scores, styles and instruments, in order to describe pitch, rhythm, tempo, etc. Some common symbols are lines, clefs, notes and value, accidentals, time signature, key signatures, quarter tones, and breaks.

Lines

Lines are used to represent pitch level, time measure, end of a music, etc. The following are types of lines in music

1. Staff Lines: The staff is the fundamental latticework of music notation, upon which symbols are placed. The five staff lines and four intervening spaces correspond to pitches of the diatomic scale.
2. Ledger lines: These are used to extend the staff to pitches that fall above or below it. Such ledger lines are placed behind the note heads, and extend a small distance to note heads, and extend a small distance to each side.
3. Bar lines: These are used to separate time measures. Also, they are used for changes in time signature. Bar lines are extended to connect multiple staves in certain types of music such as keyboard, harp, and conductor scores.
4. Double Barlines: These are used to separate two sections of music. It is also placed before a change in key signature.

5. Bold Double Barlines: These are used to indicate the conclusion of a movement or an entire composition.
6. Bracket: This connects two or more lines of music that sound simultaneously. In general, the bracket usually connects the staves of separate instruments or multiple vocal parts in a choir.
7. Brace: This connects two or more lines of music that are played simultaneously in keyboard and harp music. In essence, the brace connects multiple parts of a single instrument.