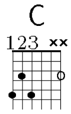
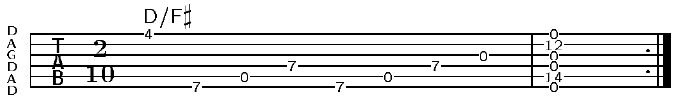
tabdefs.tex

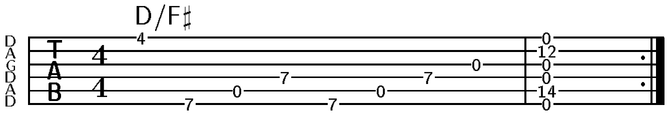
Tabulature macros for MusiXTEX

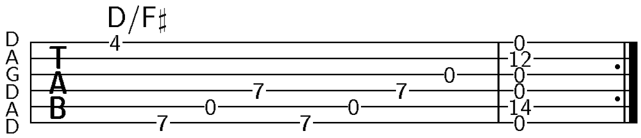
Tuning:
① = D ④ = D
② = A ⑤ = A
③ = G ⑥ = D

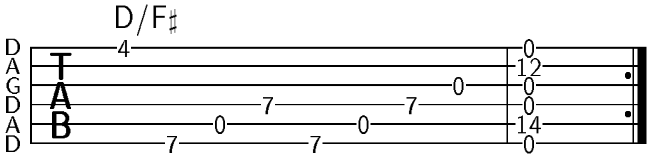


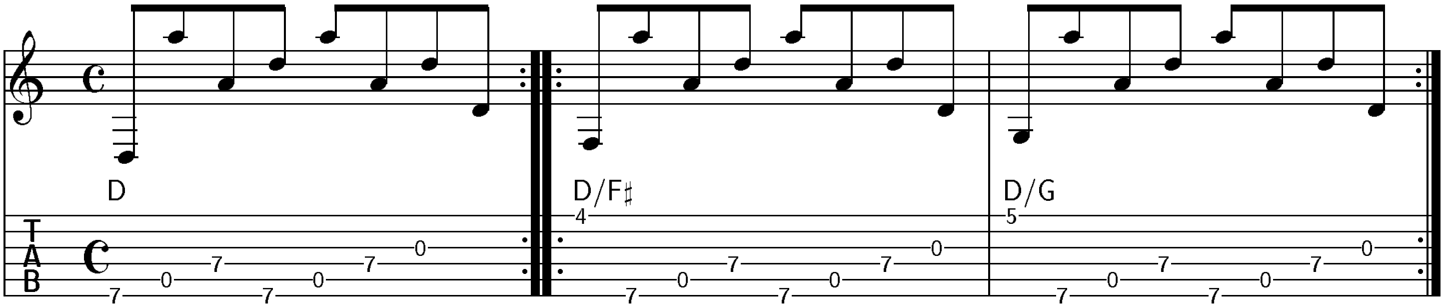
By R.J. Gelten
Please send comments and suggestions to `gelten@wish.net`











- `\settab`n sets the tabulature defaults for instrument n. These defaults include `\setlines`n `6`, `\setclefsymbol`n`{\tabclef}` and `\largetabsize`.
- The names of the strings can be printed by calling the macro `\showstrings{`$s_1s_2s_3s_4s_5s_6$`}`, where each s gets a string name.
- In the dvi-file, the tabulature may look ugly because of the box that is placed behind each number on a string. The postscript file, however, should look a lot better.
- Setting the *meters* works in the usual way, with `\generalmeter`, `\setmeter` etc.
- If you like the disclaimer, you can use it by putting `\putdisclaimer` in your document. It doesn't work when `musixsty` is included. To change the text of the disclaimer, you can redefine the two lines with: `\def\disclineone{text}` and `\def\disclinetwo{text}`.
- The sizes of the tabs above were set with `\smalltabsize`, `\normaltabsize`, `\largetabsize` and `\Largetabsize`. The default is `\largetabsize`. These macros give false behaviour if used together with `\smallmusicsize` etc., because `\smallmusicsize` sets the staff line distance for all instruments, but does not set the right font size for tabulature staffs. Use in combination with `\setsize`n`{`*size*`}` to get correct spacings and fonts for all instruments.
- The macros that put numbers on the TAB-lines are:
  - `\tab`np, where $n = 1, ..., 6$ is the string number (1 is the highest string) and p is the number that is put on the TAB-line. The numbers are centered (they use `\ccharnote`).
  - `\ltab`np uses `\lcharnote`, hence the TAB-numbers spill to the left.
  - `\rtab`np uses `\rcharnote`, hence the TAB-numbers spill to the right.
  - `\chotab`np is a `\tab` without a skip. It is used to put the numbers above each other (like for a chord).
  - `\lchotab`np is a left-spilling `\chotab`.
  - `\rchotab`np is a right-spilling `\chotab`.

  Lyrics can be used in the usual way.
- The string counting can be reversed by invoking the macro `\reversestrings`. The macro `\guitarstrings` reverses this behaviour back to the common way to indicate guitar strings.
- Some macros (C) are defined (D) to put chords above (E) the lyrics. The code for the three chords in this line are: `\labove{macros}{C}`, `\cabove{defined}{D}` and `\rabove{above}{E}`.
- I have also added an adapted version of `\guitar`, called `\fuitar` (`\guitar` with fingering). It works the same way as `\guitar`, but numbers can be put above the pictogram. Another feature is `\godot`, which produces an open dot in the pictogram instead of a filled one. A `\godot` is positioned two strings to the left and one fret higher than you'd expect. This is good enough for me, as I rarely use it. The chord at the top of this pages was coded with:
  `\fuitar{\chord{C}}{}123-xx\gdot15\gdot23\gdot35\godot84`