

SaLaTa

What is SaLaTa?

SaLaTa is a musical note naming and interval naming system.

What are the advantages?

It simplifies by letting an equal-tempered note always go by the same name. The names are also interval consistent in that the vowels correlate to the two whole-tone scales. Furthermore, the new note names are easier to sing.

What are the new note names, and how do they relate to the traditional names?

Do	Pa	Ro	Na	Mo	Fa	Vo	Sa	Go	La	Bo	Ta
C	Db	D	Eb	E	F	Gb	G	Ab	A	Bb	B

The two whole-tone scales comprise these notes:

Do	Ro	Mo	Vo	Go	Bo
Pa	Na	Fa	Sa	La	Ta

The equivalent of a C major scale becomes:

Do Ro Mo Fa Sa La Ta Do

The black keys on the piano are:

Pa Na Vo Go Bo

The equivalent of an F major scale becomes:

Fa Sa La Bo Do Ro Mo Fa

Notice that in a major scale you always have three notes with one of the vowels, followed by four notes with the other vowel.

Intervals are also consistent. For example, traditional perfect fifths always have differing vowels:

DoSa FaDo

Traditional major thirds have vowels that are alike:

DoMo PaFa

Traditional minor thirds have differing vowels:

DoNa PaMo

Here is the equivalent of a C7 chord (C E G Bb):

DoMoSaBo

SaLaTa intervals

A digit indicates the number of steps between two notes. We use "steps" to describe what is traditionally known as half steps or semitones. The interval between Do and Ro, for instance, is 2 steps.

The note we start from is always 0. Numbers 10 and 11 will be replaced by X and Y, respectively. When we get to the octave, instead of 12 we add an apostrophe and write '0.

Do	Pa	Ro	Na	Mo	Fa	Vo	Sa	Go	La	Bo	Ta	Do	Pa	Ro	Na	...
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	X	Y	'0	'1	'2	'3	...

The equivalent of two octaves is ''0, and so on.

Extended SaLaTa note names

Extended SaLaTa makes it possible to also describe intervals that correspond to Pythagorean tuning. This allows us to retain all information from traditional nomenclature. It can provide intonation cues, and shows how everything relates to the *spiral* of fifths, instead of just the circle of fifths. It also allows microtonality.

n = natural, **b** = bright, **d** = dark, **xb** = extra bright, **xd** = extra dark, **xxb** = extra-extra bright, etc. There are twelve notes in each of the above categories, except that there are only seven naturals.

SaLaTa's natural notes

nFa	nDo	nSa	nRo	nLa	nMo	nTa
F	C	G	D	A	E	B

SaLaTa's bright notes

bVo	bPa	bGo	bNa	bBo	bFa	bDo	bSa	bRo	bLa	bMo	bTa	xbVo	xbPa	xbGo	...
F#	C#	G#	D#	A#	E#	B#	F##	C##	G##	D##	A##	E##	B##	F###	...

SaLaTa's dark notes

...	xdGo	xdNa	xdBo	dFa	dDo	dSa	dRo	dLa	dMo	dTa	dVo	dPa	dGo	dNa	dBo
...	Bbbb	Fbb	Cbb	Gbb	Dbb	Abb	Ebb	Bbb	Fb	Cb	Gb	Db	Ab	Eb	Bb

By concatenating darks, naturals and brights, in that particular order, we get the "sequence of seven steps" that corresponds to the traditional sequence of perfect fifths.

The difference between, for example, bVo and dVo is that bVo has a slightly higher intonation than dVo in Pythagorean tuning.

Extended SaLaTa intervals

The most common intervals:

n0	d1	b1	n2	d3	b3	n4	n5	d6	b6	n7	d8	b8	n9	dX	bX	nY	n'0
P1	m2	+1	M2	m3	+2	M3	P4	-5	+4	P5	m6	+5	M6	m7	+6	M7	P8

Example:

The interval between nDo and dGo is d8, but the interval between nDo and bGo is b8.

The interval between C and Ab is m6, but the interval between C and G# is +5.

SaLaTa chord symbols

A chord can be expressed by its step intervals. A major chord is thus 047, but in chord symbols we leave out 0 and simply write 47.

A chord symbol consists of the note name and the added intervals in superscript. We simplify chord symbols by replacing certain interval combinations with the following signs:

∪	47
∩	37
∅	47X
△	37X
~	57
○	369

Chord symbol examples (note that SaLaTa chord symbols are very specific about the notes to include):

D [∅]	<i>C</i>
D [∅]	<i>C7</i>
D ^{∅²}	<i>C9</i>
D ^{∅²⁵}	<i>C11</i>
D ^{∅²⁵⁹}	<i>C13</i>
D [∩]	<i>Cm</i>
D [∩]	<i>Cm7</i>
D ^{∩^{36X}}	<i>Cm7[-5]</i>
D [~]	<i>Csus4</i>
D ^{~^{2X}}	<i>C9sus4</i>
D [○]	<i>Cdim</i>
⁷ /D [∅]	<i>C/G</i>
$\frac{R∅D∅$	$\frac{D}{C}$
D [∅] ⁴ /	<i>C</i> / <i>E</i>

When writing chords as numbers, any specific number should not be repeated.

Numbers should be yielded in numerical order.

A chord symbol with an asterisk could be anything you specify:

D^{*} (write, for example, *158Y elsewhere)

