

=====

		C	C		L		E	E	E
		C		C	L		E		
		C			L		E		
	C				L		E	E	
	C				L		E		
	C			C	L		E		
		C		C	L	L	L	L	E
		C	C				E	E	E

=====

The Chord Line Editor is a free computer program  
for music using tablatures.

By Tom Small

[popcorncinema.com](http://popcorncinema.com)



This will explain how to use my computer program, "The Chord Line Editor," which is to edit music using tablatures for guitar, or any instrument of 4, 6 or 7 strings, and in any tuning. For more information, please consult [popcorncinema.com](http://popcorncinema.com).

Input is from the keyboard (or program files); output is a text file. Program halt is <control-C>.

## INTRODUCTION

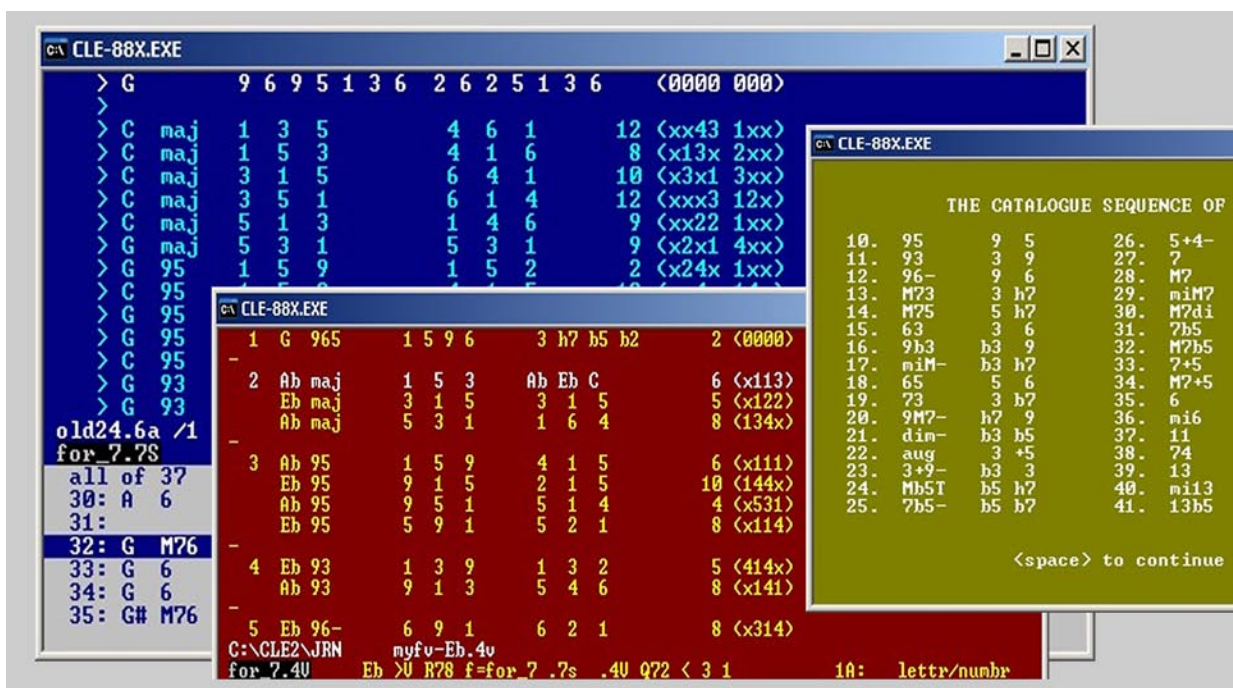
It is fascinating to see, using the Chord Line Editor, how notes belong to both a chord and scale. The numbers change, and chord names appear or not, as a tablature is entered.

The program is an excellent tool for preparing scholastic tests, and student interest is maintained with lively screen colors.

The program represents a feasible approach to translating tablatures from one tuning to another.

The program will prove itself invaluable to the non-player who wishes to compose for a fretted instrument.

The Chord Line Editor makes it easier than ever before to learn and create music using tablatures.



The current edition, CLE-1A.EXE (& etc, based on the working file CLE-88E.BAS), runs on a PC-type computer, in a command window 80 columns wide and 25 lines deep, and uses DOS file names. This documentation describes the program as installed on the "c:\" drive. A "readme" file may explain other program versions, as well as included files.

## REQUIRED DIRECTORIES

The following directory names, explicitly used by the program, are required. So is the file, CLE-IPL. The mnemonic sense is shown in parentheses:

C:\CLE (CLE, the "Chord Line Editor")

Contains at least CLE-1A.EXE (etc), and CLE-IPL. Also, documentation files, titled "How to Use the Chord Line Editor", in various languages, and this file, CLE-MAN1.TXT (etc).

C:\CLE\OKD ("OKed" -- that is, checked, inspected. The program boots up to here.)

C:\CLE\JRN (A "journal" is something often written in, and with dated entries.)

C:\CLE\RES ("Reserves", that which is suitable for repeated use.)

C:\CLE\MOD (That which is "modern.")

C:\CLE\ETU ("Etudes" -- that which is old.)

C:\CLE\SAV ("Save.")

These are the only folders the program has access to. To delete files or folders, use your operating system.

## STARTUP

The program starts with the screen divided into two parts, the upper and lower "panels" or "levels". The basic idea is that you use a list of chords in the lower panel, compose a chord progression in the upper panel, and print the results as a text file.

	ETU	File Folder
	JRN	File Folder
	MOD	File Folder
	OKD	File Folder
	RES	File Folder
	SAV	File Folder
	CLE-1A.EXE	Application
	CLE-ENG1.pdf	Adobe Acrobat
	CLE-ENG1.swf	Flash Movie
	CLE-IPL	File
	CLE-MAN1.pdf	Adobe Acrobat
	CLE-MAN1.swf	Flash Movie
	README.txt	Text Document
	TLP-Q3.EXE	Application

Observe the change in appearance as you type the commands "T" (for two screens), and "O" (for one screen). "V" and "v" change the colors. Also try the commands listed at the top of the lower level, like <a> or <f8>.

(Please note: <f8> means function key 8; <F8> means shift-F8, etc)

Type <space> or <backspace> to select the current chord progression line, which appears highlighted. The up and down arrows change this tablature's position. Type <period> or <comma> to change the list lines.

```

C:\CLE2\SAU
CLE 78 Bb >11 SAU,w11 h U<del> L<del> < 1 1 1A: Neon #4
empty list <a> long list <n> melody <n> 4 only <f8> tri.only
199
200
1
2
3
4
  
```

The line at the bottom of the upper panel is the "command line", and the line above that is the "message line." <return> changes what the message line displays. At first, it shows the current path, and the title, if any.

To end the program, type the letter "c" while pressing the "control" key.

## LINE EDIT

To begin creating a tablature, either type <tab>, or the right arrow. The current string of the current tab blinks. Initially, the program is for six strings all tuned to major thirds, but you can change this, as will be described.

There are two methods for entering tablature. Use the numbers "1" through "7" to enter fret numbers, "0" for an open string, or "9" for a muted string. The string position advances with each entry; use "8" to backspace.

The other method uses the four arrow keys to select the strings and frets, the spacebar for muted strings, and <home> for open strings.

Type <backspace> when done editing tablature. Or type <return> to continue editing tablature on the next line. Adjust the position with the up or down arrows either before or after editing the tablature. To stop editing and restore the line to its previous value, type <escape>.

It's helpful, before editing a tablature, to duplicate it with <f2>.

#### PROGRESSION LINES

The chord root appears at left. Command <E> changes a letter like F# to Gb -- an "enharmonic" change. After the root, the name of the chord (which I call the chord "form") appears for most 3 or 4-pitch chords. Some forms have two, enharmonic versions; command <e> selects one or the other.

The next column shows the chord parts, which refer to the root of the chord. The <apostrophe> command shows what the chord parts look like with any of the notes as root. To see the list of chord forms, type <tilde> (~).

To the right of the chord parts are the scale numbers, which refer to the tonic of the scale. Command <L> alternates scale numbers with letters. <shift-F8> alternates sharps and flats for the current scale numbers.

```
20.  
21.  
22. Gb mi6      6 5 1b3      h7 6 2 4      4 <n1n 343>  
23. E M7       1 5h7 3      E B D# G#      4 <n2n 112>  
24. E 96       9 3 6 1      F# G# C# E      5 <n31 21n>  
[36] minor six chord (=dim?)  
et14e.6A      E >:C R* N71 f=et14e K:E R* < 22 1      1A: lettr/numbr  
empty list <a> long list <m>,<b>,<x> <n> any number <F8> ok  
197:  
198:  
199:
```

A blank line is created with the insert command, <i> or <I>, or command <d>, which deletes. Command <D> removes the line completely. <escape> restores a deleted or altered line to its previous value.

The keys, > and <, jump by paragraph, which is defined by a blank line between chords. Ordinarily, a paragraph represents a musical measure.

Command <g> alternates line numbers with paragraph numbers. Use <control-g> to give the number of the first paragraph.

The <home> key goes to the end or the start of a progression. <J> jumps to a specific line.

An asterisk (\*) can be entered into tablatures. This is to create visual markers for the screen display. (Silent lines, even with asterisks, do not print.)

## REGISTERS

Commands <1> through <9> store the current progression line in one of nine registers, which can be viewed with command <0> (zero). This is a way of moving lines and making copies.

C:\CLE-88X.EXE									
3	Eb	3+9	3	1+9	5	G	Eb	Gb	Bb
	D	7+9	1	3b7+9		D	Gb	C	F
						7	<n2n	211>	
						10	<nn2	245>	
4	B	mi13	b7	6	1b3	A	G#	B	D
	Bb	M7b5	b5	1	3h7	E	Bb	D	A
	Gb	min	b3	1	5	A	Gb	Db	
	A	63	1	6	3	A	Gb	Db	
	Ab	dim-	1	b5	b3	Ab	D	B	
						2	<1n4	32n>	
						5	<n13	3n2>	
						10	<n1n	2n1>	
						10	<n1n	2n1>	
						8	<n24	nn1>	
5	A	7+9	1	3b7+9		A	Db	G	C
	G	5+4	5	1	3+4	D	G	B	Db
						6	<nn1	134>	
						2	<n23	31n>	
[45] seven aug-nine									
test-1.6A* C >Ly10 f5 5*17 4*18 5*19 P19 < 19 1 1A: F7=tab adj									
1*	G	9	9	1	3	5	A	G	B
							D		
2*							2	<1n3	32n>
3*							<nnn	nnn>	
4*	G	5+4	5	1	3+4		D	G	B
							Db		
5*	D	7+9	1	3b7+9		D	Gb	C	F
						10	<nn2	245>	
6*	Ab	dim-	1	b5	b3	Ab	D	B	
						8	<n24	nn1>	
7*							<nnn	nnn>	
8*							<nnn	nnn>	
9*	G		1	3+5	1	3+5	G	B	Eb
							G	B	Eb
							<000	000>	<for tuning>

A

chord on a register line is copied up to the current progression line by pressing one of these keys: !, @, #, \$, %, ^, &, \*, or (. On my computer, these are obtained by holding down the <shift> as you press the numbers 1 to 9. Registers overwrite progression lines.

## BASIC CHANGES

Command <k> changes the key. There is only one key for a file, the major key, which appears on the command line and at the bottom of the printed report. Enter a letter A through G, followed by <#>, <b> or <space>. The lowest open string of the instrument can be changed with <control-k>.

Observe that with command <k>, only the scale numbers change; the letters, (except sometimes for the switching of sharps and flats), stay the same. But with <control-k>, the scale numbers and the letter names both change.

For a tablature that doesn't already use the highest and lowest strings, commands <shft-tab> or <shft-F10> will move it to a different group of strings. You are required to edit tablatures that become unplayable when moved to different strings (or to different tunings).

If you have a tablature where the smallest fret number is larger than 1, use <f7>. Command <shft-F7> does the opposite, adding one to each stop and decreasing the position. This is for when you want a particular position.

For progression lines that have a form name, <f10> will adjust the position according to the current key. For chords that have a tritone (diminished fifth), the new root will be II or V; for chord forms without a tritone, the new root will be I or IV. (In the key of C, the new roots would be: D or G; C, or F.)

## LYRICS, TITLES

Lyrics, or any sort of text, can be entered for a progression line after pressing <f4>.

To the right of the tablature, there's only room to show the first 16 characters (the "short lyric"), but you can see it all on the message line by using the <return> key.

In the printed report, you can show the short lyrics beside the line, as they appear on the screen, or you can show long lyrics on the line below the tabs. Besides for words to be sung, the short lyrics are a good place for any musical directions.

Copy and move lyrics by using the registers. <f5> copies the text part of the specified register to the current progression line.

Enter a title with <f6>. It will appear at the top of the printed report, and in the message line. Titles and lyrics are 54 characters maximum.

Pressing <G> shows the "3-letter words" -- they appear to the left of the lines on the printed report. (Press <g> for line/paragraph numbers.)

<f3> enters a 3-letter word, such as "RP", which would mean to repeat the previous line. (Other suggested abbreviations follow.)

IF6-1, for illustration #6				
1	C maj	1 5 1 3	C G C E	(xx3x 010)
	heres my song			
2	F	3h7 1b5 6	A E F B D	3(*351 21*)
3	This is a short one			
4	Here's another long one on a line without a chord.			
5	2. Gb	b3 1 3+5 1 3+5	A GbBbD GbBbD	11(2432 11V)
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234				
6	1234567890123456			
7				
8	3. Gb 96-	6 1 9 9	EbGbAbAb	10(95x9 4xx)
	andante			
9	Bb 96-	6 1 9 9	G BbC C	(xxT8 x18)
	moderato			
10	allegro			
11	4. G	9 6 9 5 1 3 6	A E A D G B E	8(0000 000)
	(for tuning)			
K:Bb if6-1.75 17.6a, from the old ts7				



The 3-letter words do not move when lines above them are inserted or deleted, and they are not erased by <d> or <D>. (Erase with <f3>, <backsp> )

Command <cntrl-L> will write "fixed-line numbers" in the 3-letter words. This way, line numbers can appear beside the paragraph numbers on hard copy.

While entering text, <backspace> is available for making corrections.

#### MESSAGE & COMMAND

Use the <return> to change the message line. Alternately show the path and title, the lyrics (if any), a list of files in the lower panel (if any), or the full name of the chord form.

The command line contains, starting at the left: the current file name, the key, a command history (between ">" and "<" ), the current lines for the progression and list, the program version (2 or 3 characters followed by a colon), and a response from the previous command.

The file name has an asterisk beside it if changes have not been saved. Make it a habit to check the command response and the command history as a reminder for yourself.

```

54.
55. D 7b5- b7 b5 1 C Ab D 3 (3n3 n1n)
56. G 9b3 b3 1 9 Bb G A 2 (2n3 1nn)
57. D 7b5- b5 b7 1 Ab C D 7 (n33 1nn)
58. G 9b3 1 b3 9 G Bb A 6 (n32 nn1)
C:\CLE2\RES cad-tr-1
cad-tr-1.6A C >-tr-1 .6A R58 K:C RES,w58 < 55 1 1A:
empty list <a> long list <m>,<b>,<x> <n> any number <f8

```

#### FILENAME & SUFFIX

Filenames are eight letters followed by a period and 3-letter "extension" (or "suffix"). Enter a filename with <f>; or use <f> and <return> to select the previous filename. Capital <F> makes "CLE" the current filename (a temporary file).

Type <Z> and enter an extension, or <return> for the previous entered extension. Type <z> to alternate the current extension with the extension, ".BAK".

When a file is read, the program replaces whatever extension it had on the disk with the default extension.



The use of default extensions makes the program more efficient for most users. You are not obliged to enter extensions at all. But it is convenient to make extra copies with user-entered extensions, like "MYFILE.XYZ", or "MYFILE.BAK".

Default extensions resemble ".4A", ".6S", "7U", etc, according to the number of strings and the tuning. "S" is for "standard tuning." For guitar, that is E,A,D,G,B,E, or as it is entered into the program, "5,5,5,4,5". Standard tuning for 7-string guitar is A,E,A,D,G,B,E, or 7,5,5,5,4,5.

There are a variety of "standard" tunings for 4-string instruments. Among them are D,G,B,E and G,C,E,A, both of which use the letter "S". Default extensions are not dependent on the letter of the lowest open string, only on the intervals between strings.

An instrument tuned to all major thirds has an "A" (augmented tuning) extension. Tuned to all perfect fourths it has an "R", tuned to all tritones it has an "I", and tuned to all fifths, it has a "V" (like a violin). Other tunings have a "U", for "user".

The letter for muted strings can be specified (with certain restrictions) in the User Values panel (described below). But this disables the defaults for muted strings, which are: "n" for augmented tunings, and "x" for anything else.

#### READ & REPLACE

The program only has one "current file name" at a time, and it does not necessarily correspond to the progression in the upper panel. No action is taken merely by changing the current file name. Ordinarily, the current filename should provide for reverting to the previously saved version of the file you are working on.

To read a progression into the upper level, type <r> or <R>. Command <cntrl-r> will skip the confirmation, which alerts you that the current progression is about to be erased from the screen.

Command <w> writes the progression using the current filename. It usually gives no warning that the previously saved file by that name will be erased from the disk.

To clear the panels, press <delete> followed by <U> or <L>. (The registers are not cleared.)

To backup a file, use the command sequence: <z>, <w>, <z>, which creates a file like "ABC.BAK".

An alternate backup strategy is to use the filename "CLE" for whatever you're presently working on, saving it with a unique name when finished.

Type <p> to change the path. The color of the current filename changes accordingly, as a reminder of where it will be read from or written to.

Command <v> chooses one of three color schemes: "Santa Fe", "Ice" or "Neon"; command <V> chooses one of four variations. Colors are saved with the file.

## READ TO LIST

View the list with <comma>, <period>, <page up> and <page down>. The maximum size of the list or progression is 200 lines.

[illegible]

Filenames read to the list, and their beginning line number, can be viewed on the message line.

Although list lines do not record lyrics, intervals between the notes are usually shown, at right. The format for showing intervals is "clock intervals" -- 60 "minutes" to the octave, 5 minutes to the half-step, and so on. The clock interval at the right is the interval from bass to treble.

Any CLE file can be read to either the upper or lower panel. But only the upper panel is saved. To save the list, first copy it to upper panel.

Certain commands are inactive when, after <O>, not both levels are shown.

#### SELECTION & COPY

To copy the current progression line down to the current list line, use command <;> (semicolon). To copy the current list line up to the progression, use command <u>. Commands <:> (colon) and <U> act the same, but they also increment lines so that a series of chords can be more easily copied.

To select a group of progression lines, type <j>. The current line is highlighted. The selection is extended with <backspace>, or simply press <j> repeatedly. The selection is canceled when the current line goes below where it started.

Command <y> and <, > (comma) act the same way, except with the list.

Observe how, in the command line, the line numbers of a selection are highlighted. There can only be one selection at a time. To cancel any selection, type <end>.

Command <c> copies a selection to the other level. Previous lines are overwritten. Copy up to the current line, or copy down to the line after the current line. To select the entire list, type <Y>, <return>. To select the entire progression, type <home>, <j>, <home>.

tet.6A/171	tts-g21.6A/111	tts-g11.6A/72	tts-lwcn.6A/1		
CLE.6A*	C >Q59 U<del>	f=tet R128 Q128	< 128 6-8	1A:	F = CLE
14 of 156	<a>.<s>	<m> melody	<n> 4 only	<f8>	tri.only
1 D 7	b7 3 5 1	C Gb A D	<n13 23n>	30.15.25	70
2 G 97	3 9b7 1	B A F G	4 <1n3 n31>	50.40.10	100
3 G 096	6 9+5 1	E A Eb G	4 <n23 n11>	25.30.20	75
4 D 97	1 3b7 9	D Gb C E	5 <33n 11n>	20.30.20	70
5 D 97	b7 1 3 9	C D Gb E	3 <311 n3n>	10.20.50	80
6 D mi96	6 1b3 9	B D F E	2 <321 n4n>	15.15.55	85
7 G mi96	1b3 6 9	G Bb E A	3 <nn2 134>	15.30.25	70
8 D dim	1b5 6b3	D Ab B F	3 <n13 24n>	30.15.30	75
9 D 97	1b7 9 3	D C E Gb	7 <1n3 31n>	50.20.10	80
10 D dim	1b3 6b5	D F B Ab	2 <n21 3n4>	15.30.45	90
11 D dim	1 6b2b5	D B E Ab	2 <1n2 42n>	45.20.15	90

A selection can be deleted with <D>. ( <d> is inactive. )

If there is a selection in the upper level, <w> will write the selection as a file named "CLE" (with the current extension). It can then be read back in and saved with a permanent name.

#### LIST AND SORT

The "long list" is when the lower panel shows a colon after each line number: all the lines are shown. The long list lines are a way of organizing your work, because once written there, a chord doesn't move.

Command <a> switches between the long list and a "short list", which simply omits blank lines. To clear a list line, press <y>, <D>.

The colon is not present after sorting. Command <s> alternately sorts the list to catalogue sequence or randomly. "Catalogue sequence" is explained in my book, "Jazz Harmony for Guitar". Use <~> (tilde) to see the chord names listed in catalogue sequence.

<m>, <b> and <x> sort the list according to the chord part of the melody or bass, or by the size of the outer interval. If you know what notes you want for the top and bottom, command <x> shows what chords in the list would accommodate them.

The short or sorted lists can be filtered with commands <n>, which selects 3 or 4 note chords, and <f8>, which selects tritone or non-tritone chords.

From the upper level, the current line can be written to a sorted and filtered line. But a selection can only be written to the long list.

Whether as short list or sorted and filtered, the lower level can be selected. A current list line, or a list selection can be copied up with <u> or <c>, or deleted with <D>.

#### HARD COPY

The final output of the program is the printed report, which is a plain text file. <h> writes "filename.TXT" and <H> writes "CLE.TXT", to the current directory. You then use your operating system to send the file to a printer.

The <=> (equals sign) command shows the User Values panel, which includes hard copy options. You can set how many spaces for the left margin. You can print or not print the lyrics, or print them by themselves. If you print the short lyrics only, they appear beside the tablatures.

You can print or not print the columns of chord parts or scale parts. Or print neither, and only the chord names and tablatures appear.

```

USER VALUES      Enter A thru F, or <space> :  B
      A:      left margin =  2 spaces
      B:      lyrics =  3 <short lyrics>
      C:      columns to show =  2 <chord parts only>
      D:      certificate =  9 <don't print>
      E:      muted strings key =  default
      F:      new instruments and tunings
B: if=1, show lyrics  =2, don't show  =3, short lyrics  =4, lyrics only

```

Paragraph numbers appear in hard copy unless there is only one paragraph, and then line numbers are used.

## CERTIFICATE

The "certificate" can appear in the report at the top, bottom or not at all, as selected in User Values. It is a text line that is saved with the progression and is not normally edited. It only appears in hard copy.

Entering a new certificate is the same as entering a title, except you can only do it after clearing the upper level.

To clear the certificate completely, clear the upper panel twice in a row. The directory and date will then appear instead.

The certificate is a good place to record the tuning, your name, or the intended key.

## INSTRUMENTS AND TUNINGS

This is available in User Values (after using the <=> command). Specify 4, 6 or 7 as the number of strings, and enter the letter name of the lowest open string.

Define a tuning by entering the fret that makes a unison with the next higher string. For example, standard guitar tuning would be: 5,5,5,4,5, with "E" as the letter of the lowest open string.

Reading a progression to the upper level adopts its instrument. Its tuning and number of strings are applied to chords in the lower level as well.

The Chord Line Editor is useful for adapting music to a different tuning or to a different instrument. The results can be seen by defining the new tuning or instrument when there are already chords on the screen.

Or, with the new instrument defined in the upper panel, read the music to be adapted into the lower level. Although changes of key and of lowest open string may complicated matters, the program preserves the intervals.

Of course, it's still up to you user to create playable tablature.

The same pitch stays on the same string when the tuning changes. Frets ten, eleven and twelve are represented in tablature by the letters "T", "E" and "V".

When changing tablature to a new instrument, only the treble strings are copied. Six strings are matched to the top six strings of a 7-string instrument, and four strings match to the top four strings of a larger instrument.

When editing tablature, commands <]> and <[> can move a stop to the adjacent higher or lower string (if that string is unused). <]> moves a stop to the higher string if the result is a stop of 1 or more, and <[> moves it to the lower string if the result is 12 ("V") or less.

All chords, in the upper and lower panels, have the same lowest string letter and the same key. Tablatures are not transposed when these values change.

#### STARTUP OPTIONS

The program starts with 6 strings all tuned to major thirds. You can make it start with the instrument and tuning of your choice.

Define your instrument, and save a progression that uses it as a file named "CLE", with no extension. If this file is present on "c:\CLE\OKD", it will be read on startup; its tuning and other values will be adopted.

Ordinarily, command <Z> cannot write a blank extension, but it will if the filename is "CLE" and the folder is "OKD".

To restore the program to its original startup display, use your operating system to erase "c:\CLE\OKD\CLE".



Ordinarily, command <w> will not write a file that only has one line. But it will if that first line consists of all open strings. Such a file is useful to indicate the current tuning.

#### SUGGESTED USAGE

If what you want to do is simply to enter, edit and print tablatures, leave the upper level at full screen. With the Chord Line Editor, one sees the numbers both ways -- by root and tonic.

With the chord parts, observe the inversion of form. Observe how changing one note sometimes makes the others change too. If you discover a chord has a quality you like, you can try out other inversions of it.

Or, select notes only with your ear. And then use the program to see the names of the notes, the name of the chord if any ....

If there's only a few chords you want to have handy, put them in the registers. Registers are ideal for progressions using less than nine chords. Like the list, they remain intact when the upper panel is cleared, but they save the lyrics as well.

The list can be designed just the way you want it, as a constant reference source. Or, examine the current progression as presented in the list.

Sorting a progression in the list is a way of understanding the composition. You can see how many times the same inversion has been used, and whether certain chord forms are common.

Chords in the lower level can be adjusted for the key you're working in. <f9> adjusts the current list line to key -- the same as <f10> does for the progression line. <shft-F9> adjusts selected list lines, or, if there is no selection, the entire list.

Using the key of C to illustrate, tablature positions are adjusted by <shft-F9> to make the root G or D if the chord contains a diminished fifth, or, if not, to C or F.

One approach is to expand a the progression by reusing the chords it already has. If you want fewer chords, sort them randomly and then delete half. If you want more chords, duplicate some of them to another key, and mix them back in.

Ordinarily, one would use the list as a source, and the progression as the finished product, but it could be the other way around. Perhaps the finished composition makes direct use of the sorting and filtering abilities of the list.

ERROR REPORTS AND COMMENTS: Tom Small, 8 Dearborn Square, Kankakee, Illinois 60901, USA. (thanks)

#### SOME PRACTICAL TIPS

1. Whenever you edit a chord, begin with <f2>.
2. Enter a title that suggests the filename.
3. If you want the second measure to be counted as "measure 1", type <cntrl-g>, 99. Also, line numbers will be printed instead of paragraph numbers whenever the last paragraph number is "1".
4. If you want all the lines of an enharmonic chord to be like the line you just changed, use <k>, followed by the current key.
5. Put repeat markings and other 3-letter words in the short lyrics, and copy them over to the left margin as a last step.
6. If there is any possible doubt about what tuning you are writing for, add a line after the end of the progression showing the letter names of all the open strings, and note it, "for tuning".
7. Keep a file of new tablatures you want to learn. Use them in progressions you invent. Challenge yourself by translating tablature to form, chord part to tablature, and so forth.



## COMMAND SUMMARY FOR THE CHORD LINE EDITOR

A,a	Show the long or short list.
B,b	Sort the list lines by the chord part of the bass.
C,c	Copy selected lines to the other level.
d	Blank the line. <escape> restores.
D	Remove the current line, or the selection.
e	Switch enharmonic chord names.
E	Switch enharmonic chord roots.
f	Enter the filename, or <return> for the previous. <backspace> for corrections.
F	Make "CLE" the current filename.
g	Show paragraph or line numbers.
<cntrl-G>	Specify the starting paragraph number.
G	Show the 3-letter words, or line numbers.
h	Write the text file as "filename.TXT".
H	Write the text file as "CLE.TXT".
i	Insert a blank line below the current line.
I	Insert a blank line above the current line.
j	Select the upper line. Extend the selection with <backspace> or <j>.
J	Go to the specified progression line.
K,k	Change the key. There is only one key per file.

<cntrl-K> Enter the letter of the lowest open string.

L,l Show the scale parts with letters or numbers.

<cntrl-L> Use the 3-letter words as fixed-line numbers.

M,m Sort list lines by the chord part of the melody voice.

N,n Show list lines according to the number of notes.

O,o Show the upper or lower panel full-screen.

P,p Change the path. The colors change accordingly.

q Read the current file to the list at the specified line, or the current line.

Q Read the current file to the list starting after the last line.

R,r Replace the upper level with the file indicated in the current file name.

<cntrl-R> Like <r>, but without confirmation.

S,s Sort the list by catalogue sequence, or randomly.

T,t Show the two panels, with one or the other larger.

u Copy the current list line to the progression.

U Like <u>, but increment both lines.

v Select one of three color schemes. Also shortens the command history.

V Select one of four color variations. Also clears the <esc> value.

w	Write the file, usually with no confirmation, using the current file name.
W	Like <w>, but without confirmation.
X,x	Sort the list by the chord's outer interval.
y	Select the current list line. Extend the selection with <comma> or <y>.
Y	Go to the specified list line, or <return> to select the whole list.
z	Alternately use the default extension or ".BAK".
Z	Enter an extension, or <return> for the previous.
0	Show the nine registers in the lower panel.
<1> through <9>	Copy the current upper line to the register.
<shift-1> through <shift-9>	Paste the register line to the current upper line. For keys: !, @, #, \$, %, ^, &, *, (
F1	Show the help screen.
shft-F1	Show the directory of \CLE\OKD
F2	Duplicate the current line.
shft-F2	Show the directory of \CLE\JRN
F3	Enter the 3-letter words.
shft-F3	Show the directory of \CLE\RES
F4	Enter lyrics. <backspace> to erase.
shft-F4	Show the directory of \CLE\MOD
F5	Paste to the current line the text of the specified register line.

shft-F5 Show the directory of \CLE\ETU

F6 Enter a title for the hard copy.

shft-F6 Show the directory of \CLE\SAV

F7 Adjust a tablature and its position so that the lowest stop is numbered , "1".

shft-F7 Adjust a tablature by increasing each stop and decreasing the position.

F8 Filter the list for tritone chords, for non-tritone chords, or either.

shft-F8 Alternate sharps and flats for the scale parts.

F9 Adjust the position of a list tablature to make its root compatible with the key.

shft-F9 Like F9, but for the list selection, or, if there is no selection, for the entire list.

F10 Adjust the position of a progression tablature to make its root compatible with the key.

shft-F10 (Same as <shft-TAB> )  
Move the tablature to a different set of strings, if possible.

~ (tilde) Show the catalogue sequence of chord forms.

<?> Show the current directory.

<return> Displays on the message line, alternately: The path and title, long chord name, lyrics, or files read to the lower level.

<space> Advance the progression line.

<backspace> Retreat the progression line.

<period> Advance the list line.



<comma> Retreat the list line.

; (semi-colon) Copy the current upper line to the lower line.

: (colon) Like <;>, but increment both lines.

= (equals sign) Access the User Values panel.  
<space> when done.

> Jump to the next paragraph in the upper level.

< Jump to the previous paragraph.

<apostrophe> Make a different note the root of the chord.

<quote> (") Jump to the start or end of the list.

<up, down-arrows> Change the tablature position.

<page up,down> Jump through the chord list.

<end> De-select a selection made with <j> or <y>.

<escape> or <insert> Restore the previous value of a deleted line, of a tab being edited, of a changed position, or of a line copied from the register.

<tab> or <|> Begin tab editing with either key, or with <left,right arrows>. Finish with <backspace>,<return> or <escape>.

When editing a tab: "1" to "7" enters the stop and advances the string. "8" backspaces. "0" or <home> for open strings. "9" or <space> for muted strings.

< \ > Shows the certificate, <esc> value, and command history.

< / > Shows certain values involved with programming.

<cntrl-c> Program halt.

## SUGGESTED ENTRIES FOR THE 3-LETTER WORDS

PK, pk	Pickup notes. (lower case for lyrics)
BR	Barline (usually a blank line means BR)
RR, rr	Repeat to the right
RL, rL	Repeat beginning with the previous RR
R1, r1	The first of two endings
RP, rp	Repeat the previous line
RM, rm	Repeat this measure
DC	Da Capa (from the beginning)
DS	Dal segno (from the mark)
MS	The D.S. (dal segno) mark
ST	Start of composition
FN	End of composition ("fine")
XR, xR	Beginning of extraneous lines, not intended as part of the composition.
XL, xL	End of extraneous lines

(file CLE-M1g 11/2006)