Octaviation Notation

PMX does not provide a notation for octaviation; but native MusiXTeX does: cf. the MusiXTeX manual, Sec. 2.11 for details.

Consider, for example, bar 155 of the 2nd movement of Beethoven's piano sonata op. 111:

In most editions, you will find the figures in the right hand in the second and third three beats written in octaviation notation:

which is clearly easier to read. This octaviated version was produced by the following PMX code:

The octaviation is started with the Type 1 inline \TeX symbol \texttt{\textbackslash{}octfinup1d} and ended with \texttt{\textbackslash{}octfin1}; the transposition downward is, of course, generated in the standard PMX way by writing \texttt{gs1x3n} instead of \texttt{gs1x3n}. By default, MusiXTeX will start the octaviation symbol with a simple 8; this is changed to 8\textsuperscript{va} by the Type 2 inline \TeX symbol given in the preamble.

Note: When using this octaviation notation in a score, do not try to produce a MIDI file for that score: it will come out faulty.