

In Dutch, German, Norwegian, and Finnish, *aes* is contracted to *as*; in Dutch and Norwegian, however, both forms are accepted by LilyPond. Exactly the same holds for *es* and *ees*, *aeses* and *ases*, and finally *eeses* and *eses*.

In German and Finnish, LilyPond additionally provides the more frequent form *asas* for *ases*.

```
\relative c' { a2 as e es a ases e eses }
```



Some music uses microtones whose alterations are fractions of a ‘normal’ sharp or flat. The following table lists note name suffixes for quarter-tone accidentals; here the prefixes *semi-* and *sesqui-* respectively mean ‘half’ and ‘one and a half’.

Language	semi-sharp	semi-flat	sesqui-sharp	sesqui-flat
nederlands	ih	eh	isih	eseh
català or catalan	qd/qs	qb	tqd/tqs	tqb
deutsch	ih	eh	isih	eseh
english	qs	qf	tqs	tqf
español or español	cs	cb	tcs	tcb
français	sd	sb	dsd	bsb
italiano	sd	sb	dsd	bsb
norsk	ih	eh	issih/isih	esseh/eseh
português or portugues	sqt	bqt	stqt	btqt
suomi	ih	eh	isih	eseh
svenska	ih	eh	issih	esseh
vlaams	hk	hb	khk	bhb

In German, there are similar name contractions for microtones as with normal pitches described above.

```
\language "deutsch"
```

```
\relative c' { asah2 eh aih eisih }
```



Most languages presented here are commonly associated with Western classical music, also referred to as *Common Practice Period*. However, alternate pitches and tuning systems are also supported: see Section 2.10.1 [Common notation for non-Western music], page 491.

See also

Music Glossary: Section “Pitch names” in *Music Glossary*, Section “Common Practice Period” in *Music Glossary*.

Notation Reference: Section 2.10.1 [Common notation for non-Western music], page 491.

Installed Files: `scm/define-note-names.scm`.

Snippets: Section “Pitches” in *Snippets*.