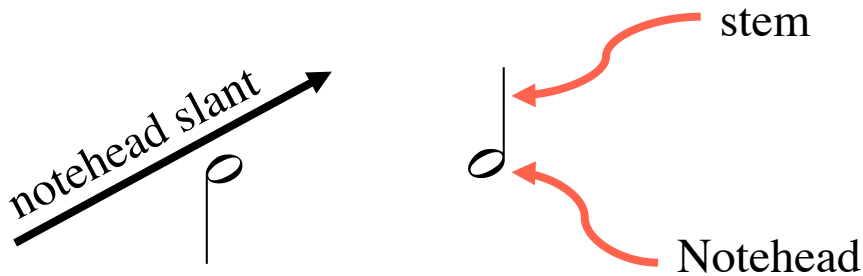
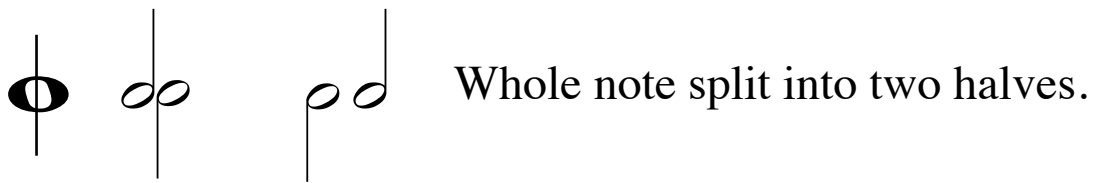


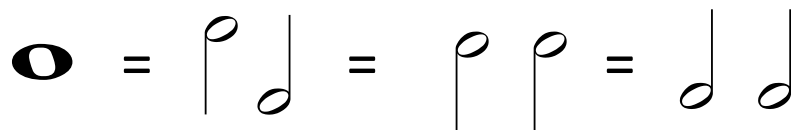
Rhythm Notation

Note Durations

 Whole Note: The entire thing!

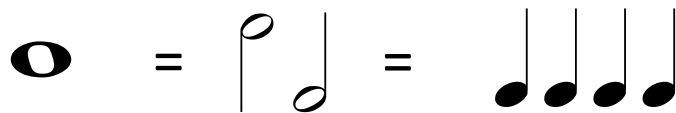


The length (duration) of the Whole note is equal to two half notes.



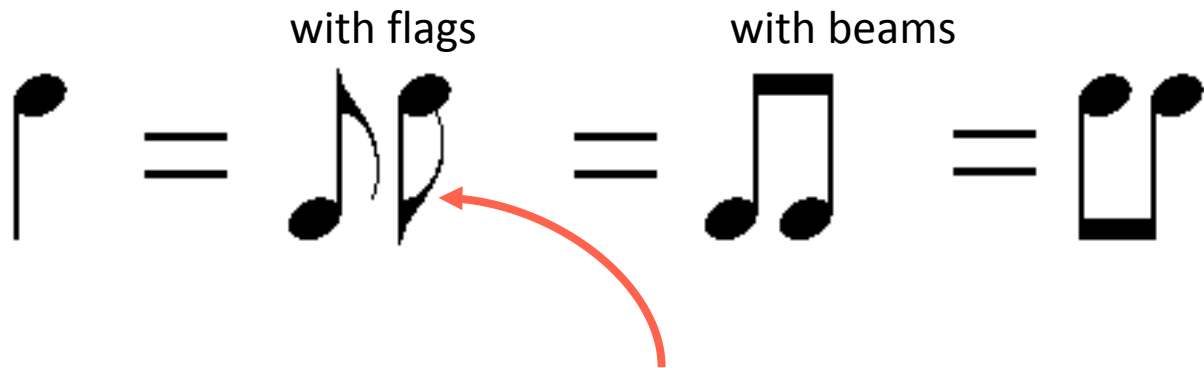
The quarter note is the same shape as the half note with the note head filled in. Its duration is half of the half note.

One whole note = two half notes = four quarter notes.



Notes with Flags and Beams

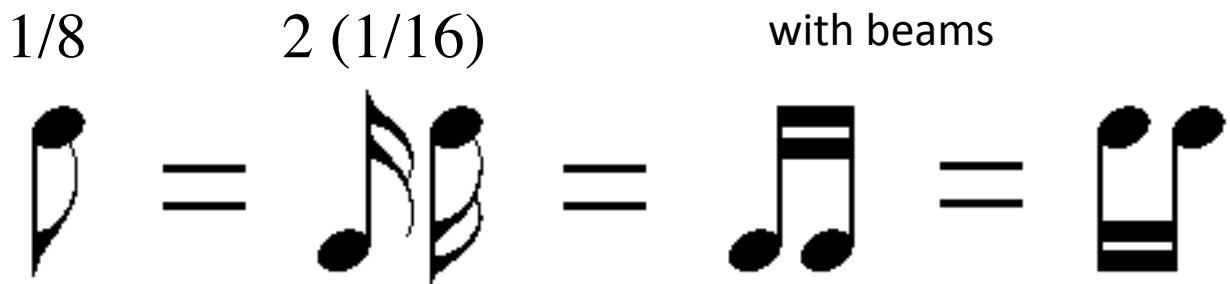
Eighth Notes



Flags are always drawn on the right side of the stem.

Notice the beams that connect notes (the two examples to the right). Beams that connect note stems represent flags but help define a larger rhythmic grouping: in this case the quarter-note.

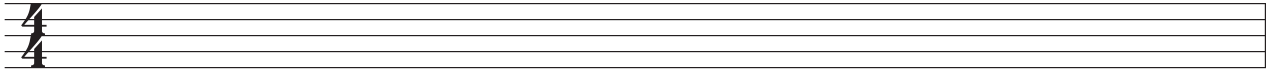
Sixteenth Notes



Rhythm Notation

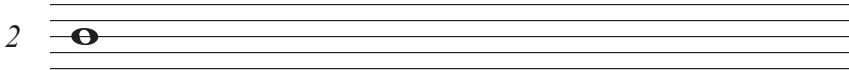
"Staff" = 5 horizontal lines

Multiple staves are called "staves"



Time signature: this one means there are the equivalent of 4 quarter notes in each measure.

Whole note



1/2 notes: The length (duration) of two 1/2 notes = one whole note



1/4 notes: The duration of two 1/4 notes = one 1/2 note
while four 1/4 notes = one whole note



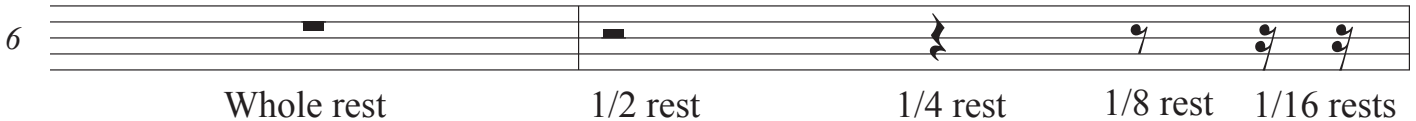
1/8 note
with flags 1/8 note with beams



Two 1/8 notes = one 1/4 note
Four 1/8 notes = one 1/2 note
Eight 1/8 notes = one whole note

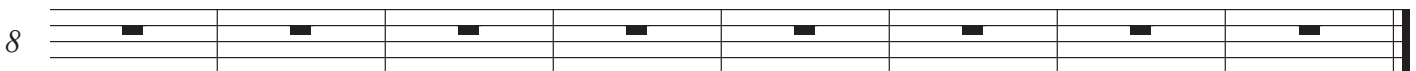
Silence is golden, necessary, and must be notated.

Rests (silence)



Vertical lines that go through all lines of a staff are called "barlines."

Barlines are used to mark "measures." There are eight measures on the staff below.



16 Whole note Whole rest 1/2 note 1/2 rest 1/4 note
1/4 rest

The whole and half rests are very similar to each other.

The whole rest hangs from the 2nd line from the top.

The half rest sits on the center line..

Imagine walking along the 2nd line from the top and falling in the hole (whole rest).

Imagine the center line with a hat (half rest).

20 1/8 notes with flags 1/8 rests 1/16 notes with flags 1/16 rests
1/8 notes with beams 1/16 notes with beams

Beams are used to show rhythmic groupings. There is no durational difference between notes with flags and notes with beams.

Ties extend the note duration. The examples below tie a note to another note.

22 Total duration is whole + half note. $1/4 + 1/8 = 3/8$
23 $1/2 + 1/4 = 3/4$
24 $1/8 + 1/16 = 3/16$

Another way to extend a note is to place a dot (.) after the notehead.

A dot represents 1/2 the value of the note it proceeds and is added to the length of the note.

25





A dot after the whole note adds 1/2 note length to the note.

Meas 22 is the same as meas 25.

A dot after the 1/2 note adds a 1/4 note to the half note.

Rests

Silence is golden, necessary, and must be notated.
This chart shows notes and their corresponding rests.

Whole			1/8th
Half			1/16th
1/4th			1/32 nd
			1/64th

Whole Rest

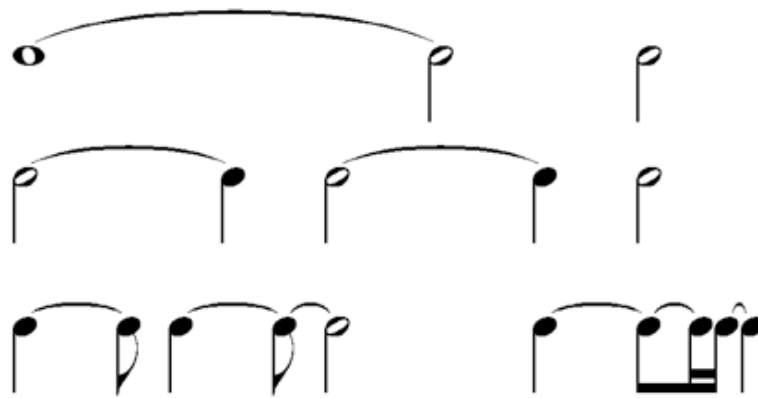
The Whole Rest: the whole thing

There are similarities and differences between the whole note and the whole rest.

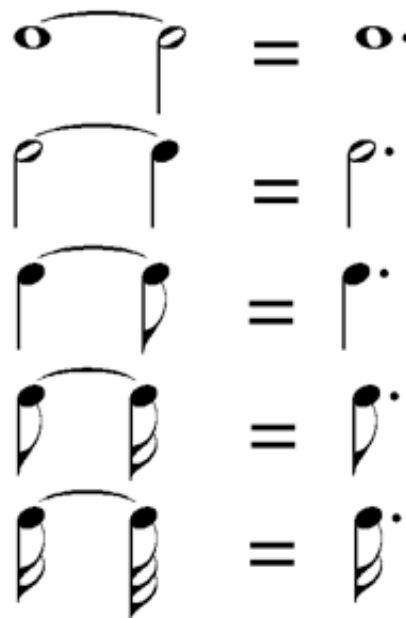
- The ***whole note*** always represents a durational value of *four 1/4-notes*.
- The ***whole rest*** either represents a durational value equal to the *whole note*, or, when the entire measure is silent, a single ***whole rest*** is used to represent the ***entire measure***.

Ties

Ties extend the duration of notes, allowing duration values other than those defined as simple subdivisions of the whole note.



A dot is equal to 1/2 the value of what it follows. This is added to the duration of the note value.



Beat and Pulse

Beat: originally the method of leading an ensemble of musicians by beating the floor with a staff to keep them playing together. The beat sets up a durational time component that is expressed in the music by simultaneous emphasis. It is often what conductors conduct, and what people dance, swing, or physically respond to when listening to music.

Pulse: Usually the subdivision of a beat that is heard as an underlying regular time interval. The pulse may also be the beat if there is no regular subdivision of the beat.

Rhythm

Sequence of durations.



Rhy-**thm**

Meter

Structured Rhythm

$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{12}{8}$

C

$\frac{3}{2}$

$\frac{7}{8}$

C

Measure by Measure

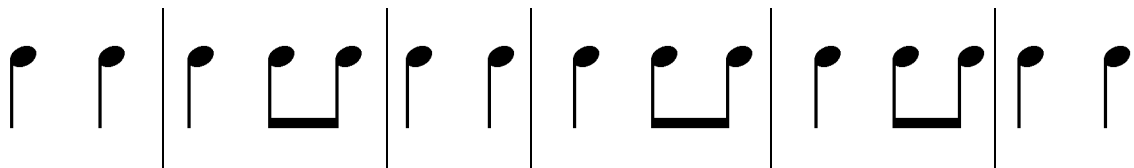
Measure:

A cyclic pattern of hierarchical rhythmic emphasis.

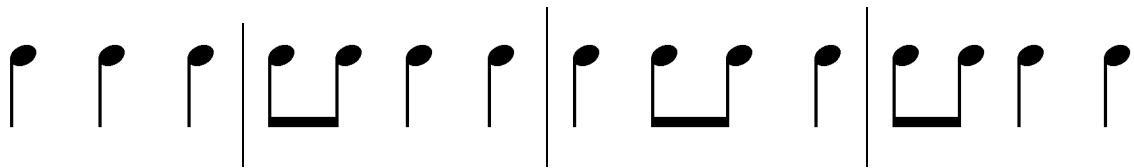
No cyclic pattern.



A cyclic pattern of two.



A cyclic pattern of three.



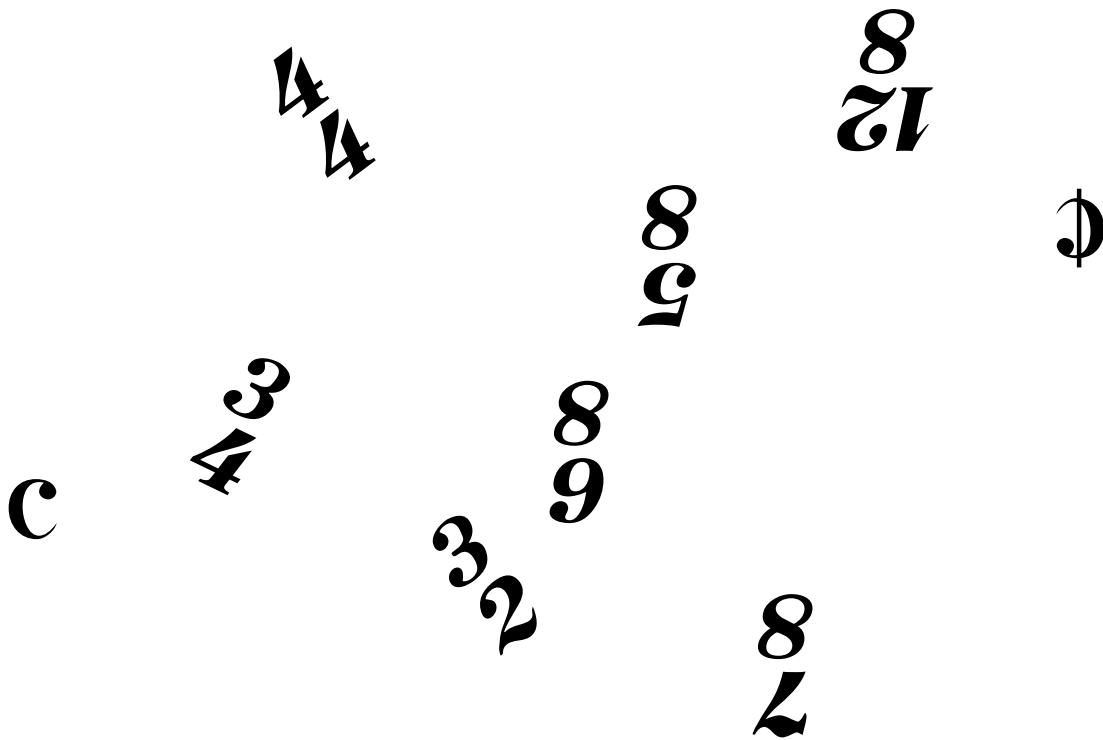
A cyclic pattern of four.



Mythic Meter

Training-wheels definition of the time signature:

*The top number indicates how many beats are in a measure;
the bottom number indicates what gets the beat.*



Not always true.

Meter: How True?

List of some time signatures and how often the *training wheels* definition is true.

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{7}{4}$ Often true.

$\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ Usually true.

$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ Rarely true.

¢ C ??





Meter Rules!

Precise definition:

The bottom number refers to a rhythmic unit of time.

With the rare exception of some contemporary music, the unit of time is one of the basic $1/(2^n)$ durations (1 = whole-note, 2 = half-note, 4 = quarter-note, etc.).

The top number indicates how many of those units fit in a measure. Be aware that this does not indicate how many actual notes are in a measure.

	Bottom Number	Refers to	Note	
4 4	1	Whole		7 8
	2	Half		
	4	Quarter		
	8	Eighth		
12 8				2+3 8
3 4				3 2
				3+3 8

Simply Metered

Precise definition:

The bottom number refers to a rhythmic unit of time, the top number indicates how many of those units fit in a measure.

	2 4	two quarter-notes per measure
	3 4	three quarter-notes
C	4 4	four quarter-notes
¢	2 2	two half-notes
	3 2	three half-notes

3 1	three whole-notes per measure
5 8	five eighth-notes
6 16	six sixteenth-notes
7 8	seven eighth-notes
12 64	twelve sixty-fourth-notes

Notice the absence of the word *beat* in this definition.

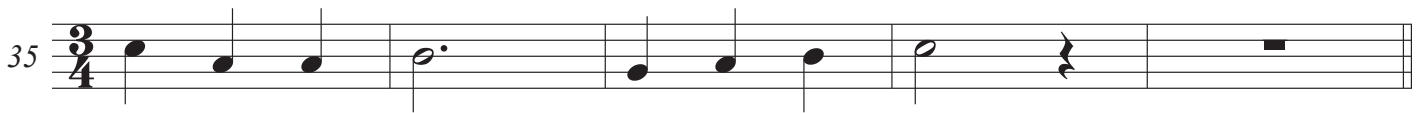
Each staff below represents music in a different time signature.

The bottom number of a time signature refers to a note value: 

The top number indicates how many fit in a measure.



The *whole rest* in the last measure of each line means *the whole measure*.



The Whole Rest is a special case. it is usually equivalent to the duration of a Whole Note. However, the Whole Rest is also used when the entire measure is silent.



