

Simple Meter: One-Beat Cells

Maddy Tarantelli

This is a
percussion clef

1 1 (e + a)

1 + 1 (e) + (a)

1 e + a 1 e + a

1 + a 1 (e) + a

1 e + 1 e + (a)

1 a 1 (e +) a

1 e 1 e (+ a)

1 e a 1 e (+) a

These one-beat rhythms are rhythms you'll see in just about every piece using a simple meter where the beats are divided into twos.

The first measure is how these rhythms commonly appear and are counted.

Each pair of measures sound the same. The second bar shows four sixteenth notes with ties. The second or third note within a tie will not be heard but rather sustained through; these notes are in parenthesis. The articulated notes are where we'll hear the counts.

Compound Meter: One-Beat Cells

All compound meters have a dotted note value that gets the big beat.

1 1 (2 3) 1 (+ 2 + 3 +)

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 (+) 2 (+) 3 (+)

1 3 1 (+) 3 1 (+ 2 +) 3 +

1 3 + 1 (2) 3 + 1 (+ 2 +) 3 +

1 2 1 2 (3) 1 (+) 2 (+ 3 +)

1 + 2 1 + 2 (3) 1 + 2 (+ 3 +)

1 + 3 1 (2) + 3 1 (+ 2) + 3 (+)

1 + 2 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 3 +

These one-beat rhythms are rhythms you'll see in just about every piece using a compound meter where the beats are divided into threes.

The first measure is how these rhythms commonly appear and are counted.

Each pair of measures sound the same. The second bar shows six sixteenth notes with ties. The second or third note within a tie will not be heard but rather sustained through; these notes are in parenthesis. The articulated notes are where we'll hear the counts.

Groups of staves have similar configurations if not, almost identical.

Compound Meter: One-Beat Cells Continued

1 2 + 3 + 1 (+) 2 + 3 +

1 + 2 + 3 1 + 2 + 3 (+)

1 + 2 3 + 1 + 2 (+) 3 +

1 2 3 + 1 (+) 2 (+) 3 +

1 + 2 2 1 + 2 (+) 3 (+)

1 2 + 3 1 (+) 2 + 3 (+)

1 + 3 + 1 (+ 2) + 3 +

1 + 2 + 1 + 2 (+ 3 +)

1 + + + 1 + (2) + (3) +