

Section 1.4

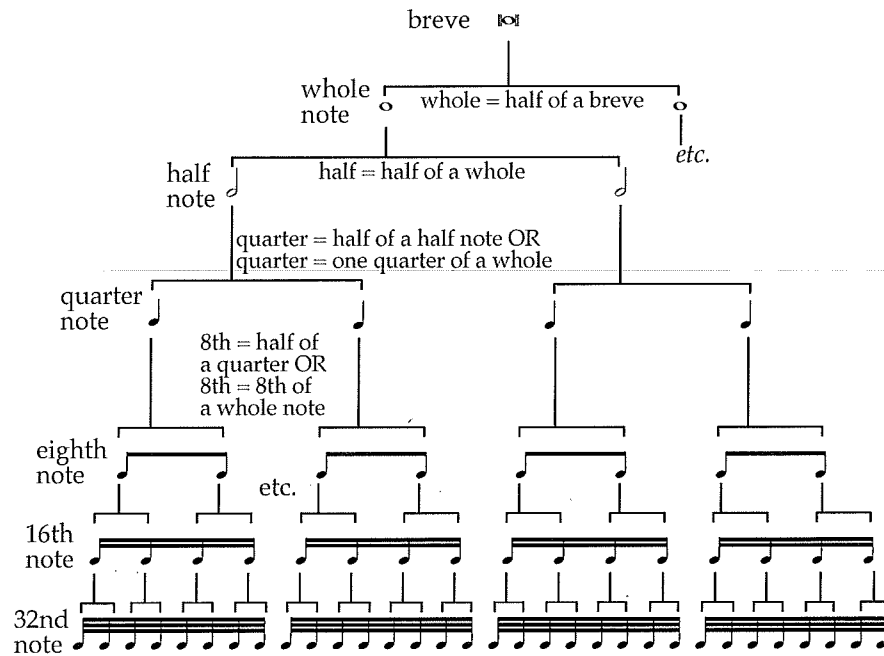
RHYTHMIC VALUES

Duration
Rhythmic value
Rhythm

Duration is how long a note lasts. A **rhythmic value** is a symbol indicating relative duration (see table below). A **rhythm** is a series of rhythmic values.

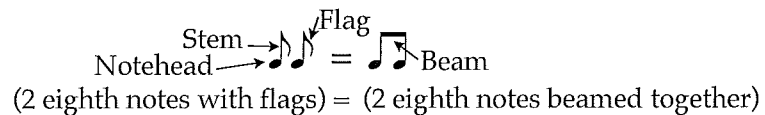
Rhythmic values

Rhythmic values indicate **relative duration**, not absolute duration. Each rhythmic value is **half** the duration of the next longer value. Shorter note values (**64th notes**, etc.) are also possible.

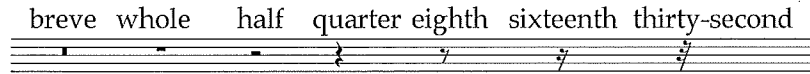


Notehead
Stems
Flags
Beams

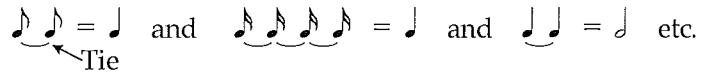
The oval part of the note is called the **notehead**. Notes shorter than whole notes have a **stem** attached to the notehead. Notes shorter than quarters have **flags** or **beams**, depending on the rhythmic context (see **1.10 Summary of Notation Guidelines**). Eighth notes have one flag (or beam), sixteenth notes have two flags (or two beams), and so on. The position of the notehead on the staff indicates the pitch of the note.



Rests **Rests** are similar to notes, but indicate **lengths of silences**. A breve rest is twice as long as a whole rest, a whole rest is twice as long as a half rest, and so on. Remember that a whole note looks like a “hole” in the ground.

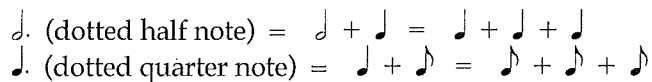


Ties A **tie** combines rhythmic values together. For example, two eighth notes tied together make a rhythmic value equal to one quarter note. Ties connect notes of the **same pitch**. Ties never connect rests.



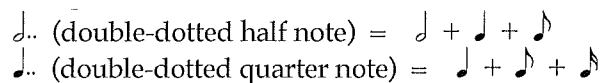
Augmentation dots (dotted rhythmic values)

An **augmentation dot** on any note or rest adds half the duration. The rhythmic value is said to be “**dotted**.” For example, a dotted half note equals a half note plus a quarter note, since a quarter note is half of a half note. Similarly, a dotted quarter note equals a quarter note plus an eighth note, since an eighth note is half of a quarter note.



Double-dotted notes

A **second augmentation dot** (if present), adds half the first dot’s value. Rhythmic values with two dots are “**double-dotted**.” For example, a double-dotted half note equals a half note plus a quarter note (for the first dot) plus an eighth note (half of a quarter note, for the second dot). Double-dotted notes are 1.75 times as long (1+0.5+0.25) as the undotted value.



Time Signatures - $\frac{4}{4}$

Time signatures appear at the beginning of a piece of music. They are made up of two numbers.



The top number indicates the number of beats per measure.
The bottom number indicates which note will get one beat.

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time there are four beats in each measure.

- A **quarter note** (♩) = 1 beat
- A **half note** (♮) = 2 beats
- A **whole note** (♩) = 4 beats

1. Clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

2. Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩

3. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write the count below the notes and then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩

4. Write a $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign.

Write in the count below the notes.

Draw the missing bar lines.

♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩

5. Write in the count below the notes and add the missing barlines.

$\frac{4}{4}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ | ♩ ♩ | ♩
