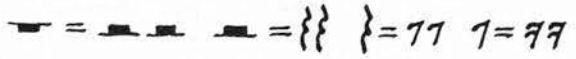
APPENDIX I:

NOTE VALUES: o whole note, 𝅗𝅥 half note, ♩ quarter note, ♪ eighth note, 𝅘𝅥𝅯 and sixteenth note. Corresponding rests are 𝄻 whole rest, 𝄼 half rest, 𝄽 quarter rest, 𝄾 eighth rest, 𝄿 and sixteenth rest. These symbols simply represent the time duration of a tone (or rest) - where the basic unit is the whole note (or whole rest)-being divided and redivided by 2:

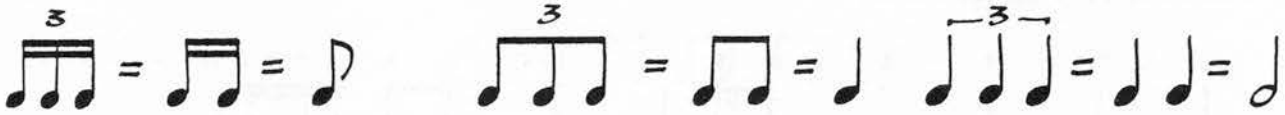
or seen in this way

Rests are divided in the very same manner.



A note followed by a dot ♩. receives half again its own time value. Here are the equivalents made with "ties":

TRIPLET: rhythmic note values are based on a division of 2. A triplet, however, is made up of three equally spaced notes filling the space of two notes of the same kind, example:

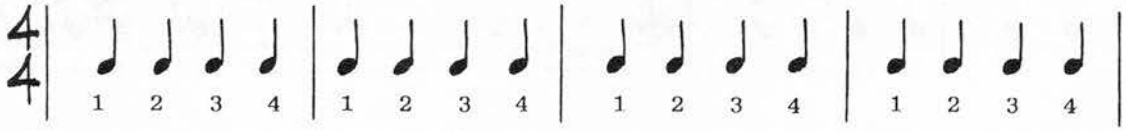


In other words, a division of 3. As Baila says, "you've got to squeeeeze three into two".

APPENDIX II:

COUNTING OUT THE RHYTHM: now that we have our basic note values and the idea of time signatures and measures let's put them together and try counting out the rhythm. Try counting, tapping or clapping the beat. This active, verbal representation of rhythm is a great way to achieve a clear understanding of time notation.

In 4/4 time count 4 evenly spaced rhythmic beats per measure, like this:



To count eighth notes insert the word "and" between the numbers without changing the rhythmical spacing of the 1 2 3 4 count, like this: