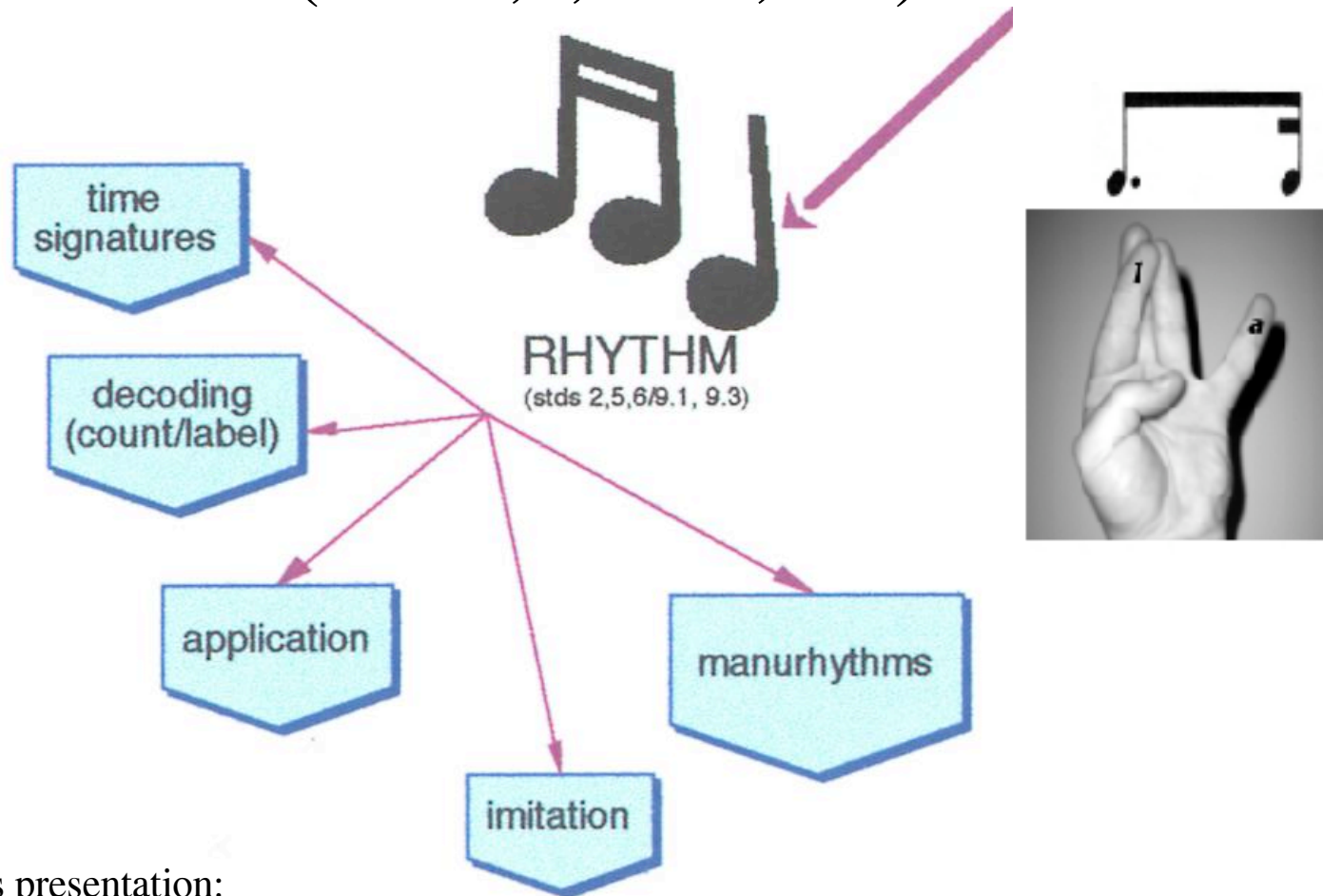
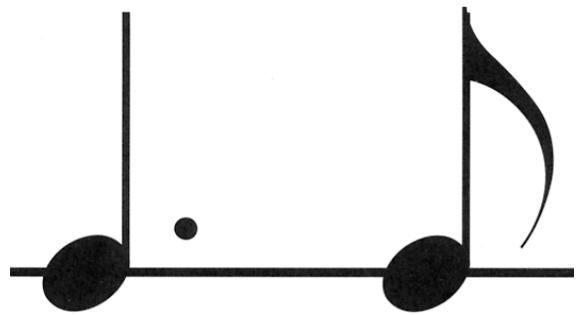


Lesson #8 :

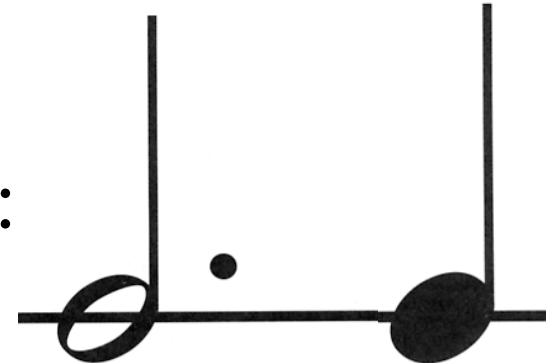
Dotted Rhythms

(stds 2,5,6/9.1, 9.3)

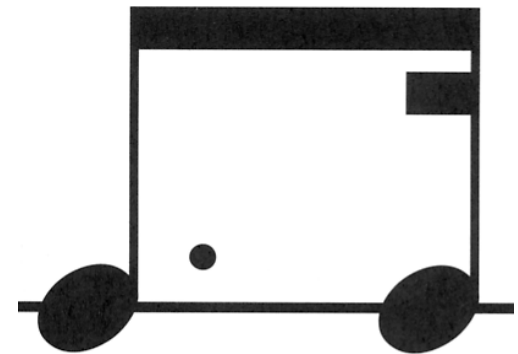




Dotted Rhythms :

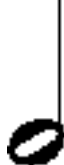


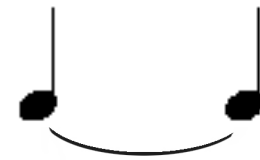
- “3 Is a Magic Number” isn’t just a song in Schoolhouse Rock!
- A dotted note is equal to 3 of the next shortest rhythm tied together.
- As we learned before the “western” rhythm system is based on a 2:1 ratio.



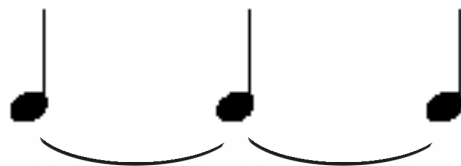
- Because all rudimentary rhythm symbols are based on a 2:1 ratio, we must somehow alter the basic symbol to show that it is a little longer, but not long enough to be written as the next longest rhythmic symbol.
- To learn this concept we will take a look at a VERY familiar rhythm you should remember from elementary school :




- We know that a regular  is 2 beats long.
- If we break down that rhythm to the next shortest rhythmic symbol we see that it is made up of 2 quarter notes tied together :



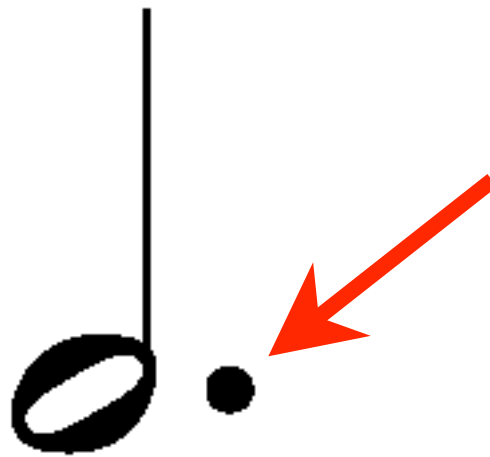
- Here's where the Magic happens!! If we tie on another quarter note how many beats long is our sound now??



So.....

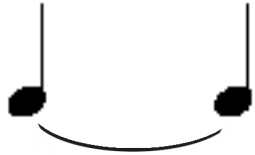
- How do we show these 3 beats tied up into a single rhythmic symbol??
- Can we use a regular half note? 
- Do we have to change it??
- How?

- We can use a half note to show this rhythmic value only if we add a dot next to the note (keep in mind that staccato markings are under or above notes).
- By adding a dot we indicate that this note is 3 beats long.




So.....

- We said before that our rhythm system is based on a 2:1 ratio.

- If a ♩ is equal to or “made of”  what is a ♩ made of?

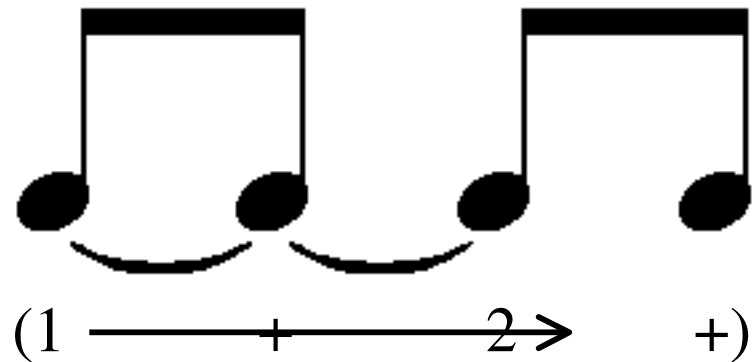
• How about  ??

• So.... If 

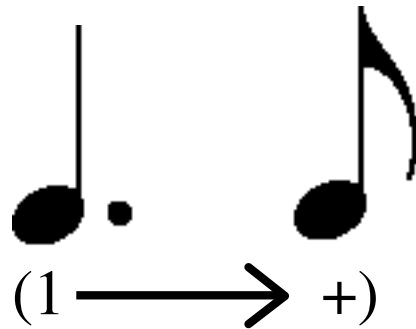
• Then a  is made of



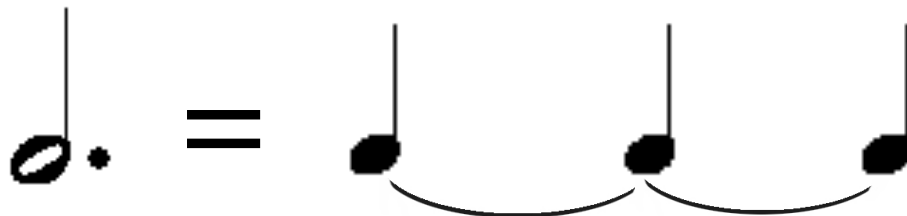
or



- Thinking in complete beats this rhythm is usually seen in the following context:



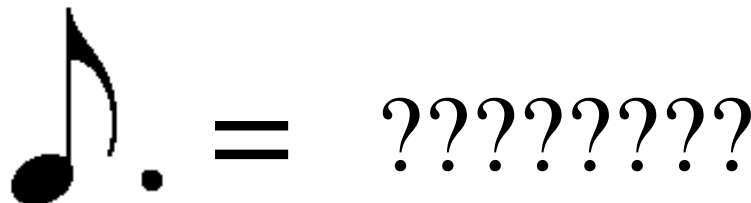
- So..... If



and



then

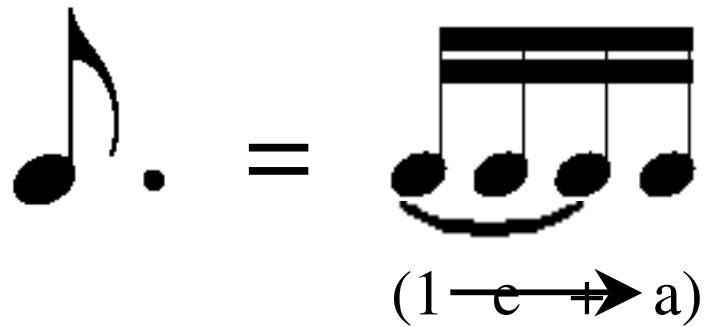



- Let's play this excerpt using the dotted quarter note:

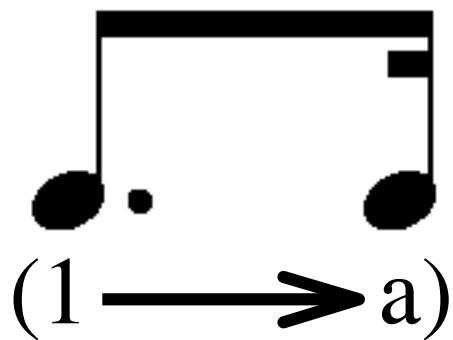
slowly

The image shows a musical score for a 4-measure excerpt in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'slowly'. The notation is written on two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The melody in the treble staff consists of four measures: a dotted quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a dotted quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment: a dotted quarter note G2, an eighth note A2, a dotted quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth measure.

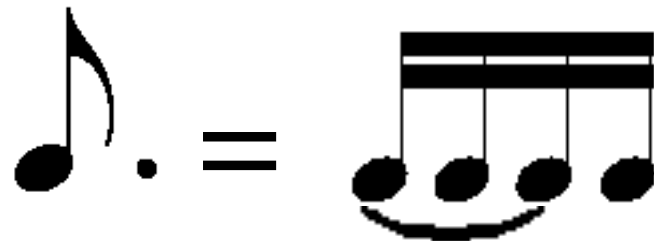
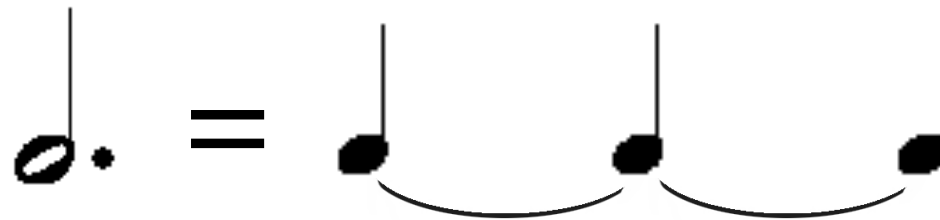
.....



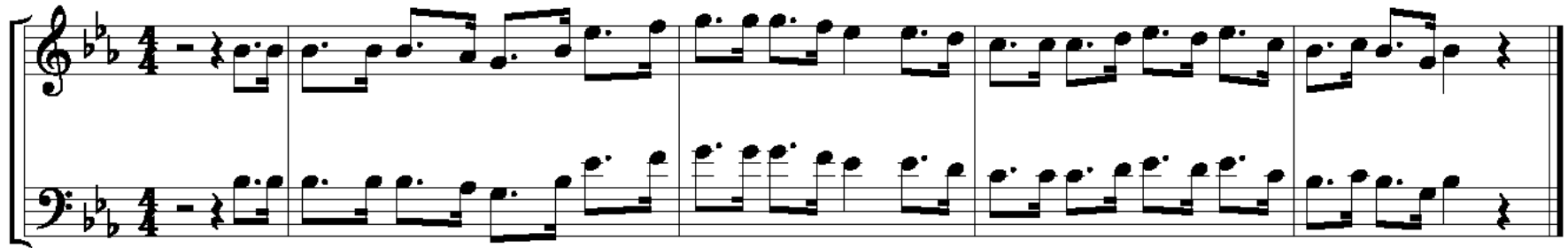
 • Is usually found in the following context :



.....and therefore.....



- Let's play this excerpt using the dotted eighth note:



Next Lesson : #9 Articulations & Dynamics

- Dynamics and Articulations tell you *HOW* to play the music.
 - Loud/Soft
 - Short/Connected
 - Accented/Marcato
- We will discuss what to look for and how to interpret these markings.