

TIES AND DOTTED NOTES

BEN PORTNER

A tie is used to connect two notes of the same pitch together, to create a single note. Let's demonstrate some examples. After that we will talk about dotted notes and combine the two.

1 2 3 4 EQUALS 12 34

This staff shows a 4/4 time signature with a treble clef. It contains four eighth notes. The first two eighth notes are connected by a horizontal tie, which is labeled "EQUALS" above the staff. This tie represents a single note with the value of two eighth notes. The remaining two eighth notes are also tied together. The total value of the four notes is equivalent to one half note (labeled "12") or two quarter notes (labeled "34").

3 1 2 3 EQUALS 4 1 2 3 3

This staff shows a 4/4 time signature with a treble clef. It contains seven notes. The first three notes (two eighth notes and one sixteenth note) are tied together. This is followed by a vertical bar line. The notes after the bar line are: one eighth note, one sixteenth note, one eighth note, one sixteenth note, and one eighth note. The first three notes (the tied group) are labeled "EQUALS" above the staff.

Now that you have an idea for what the basic tie does. We are going to add some more complex rhythms. It is very important to count using numbers.

5 1 2 + 3 4 2 3

This staff shows a 2/4 time signature with a treble clef. It contains seven notes. The first two notes (two eighth notes) are tied together. The third note is a sixteenth note. The fourth note is an eighth note. The fifth note is a sixteenth note. The sixth note is an eighth note. The seventh note is a sixteenth note. The first two notes (the tied group) are labeled "5" above the staff.

7 1 2 3 4 1 2 + 3 4

This staff shows a 2/4 time signature with a treble clef. It contains nine notes. The first two notes (two eighth notes) are tied together. The third note is a sixteenth note. The fourth note is an eighth note. The fifth note is a sixteenth note. The sixth note is a tie connecting two eighth notes. The seventh note is a sixteenth note. The eighth note is an eighth note. The ninth note is a sixteenth note. The first two notes (the tied group) are labeled "7" above the staff.

9 1 2 3 + 4 1 + 2 + 3 + 4

This staff shows a 2/4 time signature with a treble clef. It contains twelve notes. The first two notes (two eighth notes) are tied together. The third note is a sixteenth note. The fourth note is an eighth note. The fifth note is a sixteenth note. The sixth note is a tie connecting two eighth notes. The seventh note is a sixteenth note. The eighth note is a tie connecting two eighth notes. The ninth note is a sixteenth note. The tenth note is an eighth note. The eleventh note is a sixteenth note. The twelfth note is an eighth note. The first two notes (the tied group) are labeled "9" above the staff.

11 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 1 2 + 3 4

13 1 2 + 3 4 1 + 2 3 4

15 1 2 + 3 4 1 + 2 3 4 +

17 12 3 4 1 + 23

19 1 + uh 2 + 3 e + 4

20 1 e + uh 2 3 e + uh 4

21 1 + uh 2 e + uh 3 4 1 e + 2 + uh 3 4

1 e + 2 3 + uh 4 1 e + uh 2 + uh 3 + 4

A dotted note adds a duration that is half the size of the note that it is next to. For example A dotted quarter would equal one quarter note and one eighth note tied together. A dotted half note would equal 1 half note and 1 quarter note tied together. A dotted eighth note would equal one eighth note and one sixteenth note tied together let's demonstrate.

BEN PORTNER

EQUALS

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

EQUALS

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

EQUALS

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

EQUALS

123 4 1 234 123 4 1 234

Now let's use just dots, as well as combine some patterns with dots and ties

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

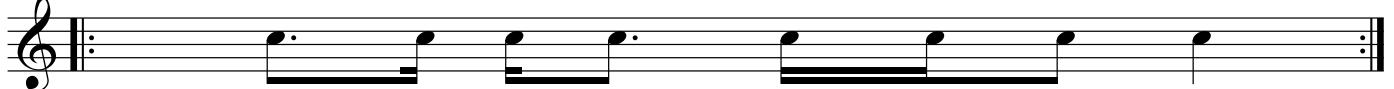
1+2 +3+ 4 1 +2 +3 + 4

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

1e+ uh 2 + 3e+ uh 4 and



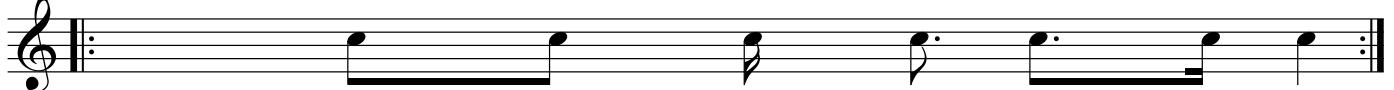
1e+ uh 2 e+uh 3 e + 4



1e+ uh2e + uh 3 + 4 e +



1 + 2 e + uh 3 e + uh 4



1 e + uh 2 e +uh3e +uh4e +

