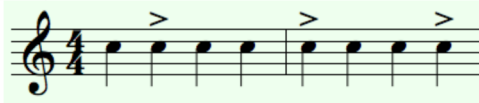


1.6 Complex Rhythm

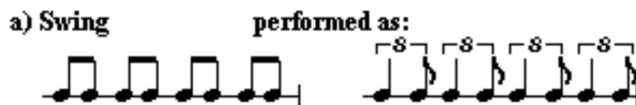
Dynamic accent – one note is louder than surrounding notes. Often indicated with the accent sign.



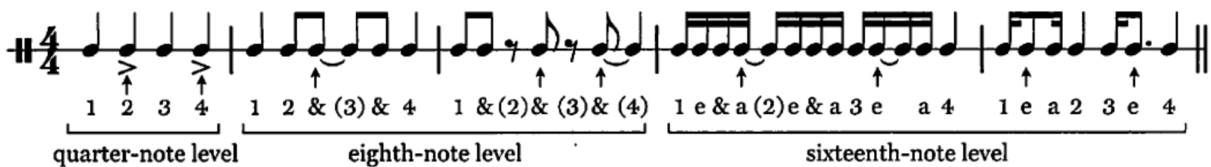
Agogic accent – deliberately lengthen certain notes to create an accent.



Swing rhythm – rhythmic style of most jazz. The division of the beats is uneven and there is considerable stress on the notes between beats. Example shows written eighths played like uneven triplet.



Syncopation – accent on a weak beat. Normally unaccented beats are stressed either through agogic or dynamic accent.



EXAMPLE 2.8: Joplin, "Pine Apple Rag," mm. 1-4



Hemiola – a duple meter is felt in a triple meter or vice versa.

EXAMPLE 2.10: Hemiola pattern in triple meter

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 (2) 3 | (1) 2 (3) | 1 (2 3) ||
 (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 (2) | 1 (2) | 1 (2) | $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 (2 3) ||

EXAMPLE 2.11: Bach, Chaconne, from Violin Partita No. 2 in D Minor, mm. 251-256

(a) $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 2 3 | (1) 2 (3) | $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 (2 3) ||
 (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 2 | 1 (2) | 1 (2) | 1 (2) | 1 (2 3) ||

Piano Sonata in B \flat Major

excerpt from Third Movement

(Allegro vivace
con delicatezza.)

Franz Schubert
(1797-1828)
D. 960

Trio.

fzp *fzp* *pp* *fzp*

Cross rhythm – two rhythms at the same time representing different meters.



Polyrhythm – two rhythms at the same time that are different rhythms.



Asymmetrical meter/irregular meter – cannot be divided equally into groups of 2, 3, or 4. Usually has a 5 or 7 on top.



Asymmetrical Meter Signatures:

$\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$



Additive meter