

# Counting Compound Meter

Compound meter contains two different pulses simultaneously.

The faster pulse of the subdivision and the bigger, slower pulse of the macro beat.

The diagram shows a musical staff with a 6/8 time signature. The first half of the staff contains two dotted quarter notes, with a bracket above them labeled "macro beat". The second half of the staff contains two groups of eighth notes, each group consisting of three eighth notes beamed together. A bracket above the first group is labeled "subdivision", and a bracket below the first group is labeled "micro beat".

The strong pulses occur on the macro beat.

3/4 and 6/8 both subdivide into 6 eighth notes. The difference is where the strong pulses occur.

The diagram shows a musical staff with a 6/8 time signature. The first half of the staff contains two dotted quarter notes, each with an accent (^) above it. The second half of the staff contains two groups of eighth notes, each group consisting of three eighth notes beamed together, each with an accent (^) above it.

6/8 is compound duple

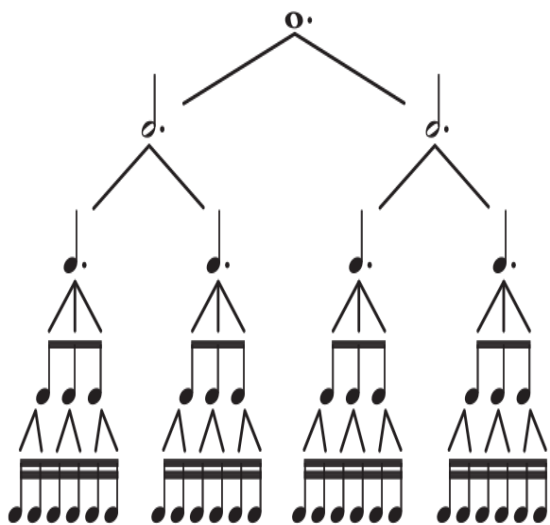
- Compound because the macro beat is divided into 3 equal pulses
- Duple because there are 2 macro beats per measure.

The diagram shows a musical staff with a 3/4 time signature. The first half of the staff contains three quarter notes, each with an accent (^) above it. The second half of the staff contains three groups of eighth notes, each group consisting of two eighth notes beamed together, each with an accent (^) above it.

3/4 is simple triple

- Simple because the macro beat is divided into 2 equal pulses
- Triple because there are 3 macro beats per measure.

### Notes



### Rests

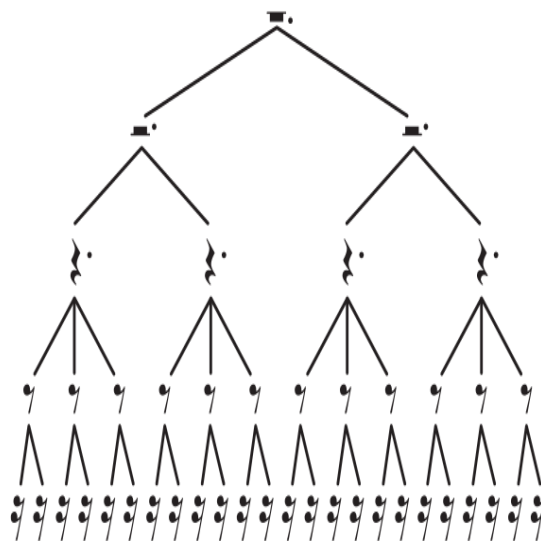
dotted whole

dotted half

dotted quarter

eighth

sixteenth



# COUNTING IN COMPOUND METER

- ALWAYS CIRCLE THE MACRO BEAT it gets a Beat Number
- The subdivision gets a pulse count
- The second subdivision gets a pulse count and &

① ②

① 2 3 ② 2 3

① 3 ② 3

① & 2 & 3 & ② & 2 & 3 &

① 2 & 3 ② 2 & 3

① & 3 ② & 3

① 2 3 & ② 2 3 &

## COUNTING IN COMPOUND METER

- ALWAYS CIRCLE THE MACRO BEAT it gets a Beat Number
- The first subdivision gets a pulse count
- The second subdivision gets a pulse count and &

9/4

① 2 3 ② 2 3 ③ 2 3













① & 2 & 3 & ② & 2 & 3 & ③ & 2 & 3 &

12/16

① 2 3 ② 2 3 ③ 2 3 ④ 2 3

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

# Compound Meter Rhythm Square

**1**

**2**

**3**

**4**

**5**

**6**

**7**

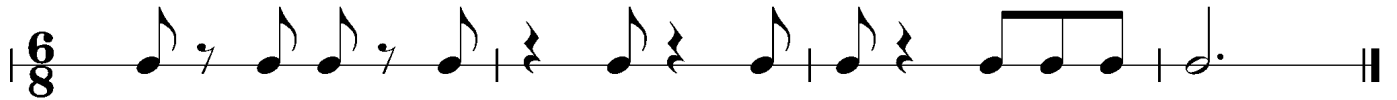
**8**

**9**

10



11



12



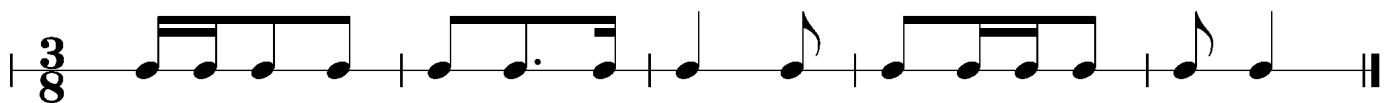
13



14

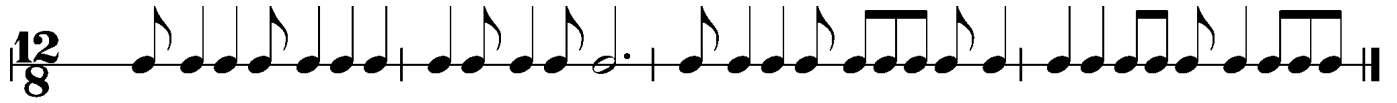


15

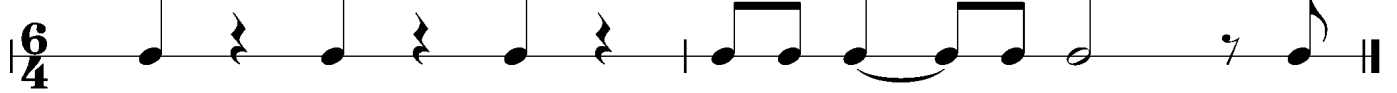




**16**



**17**



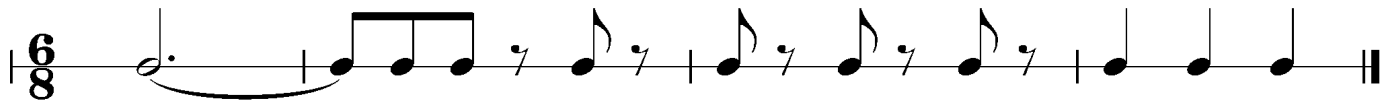
**18**



**19**



**20**



**21**



22



23



24



25



26

