

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

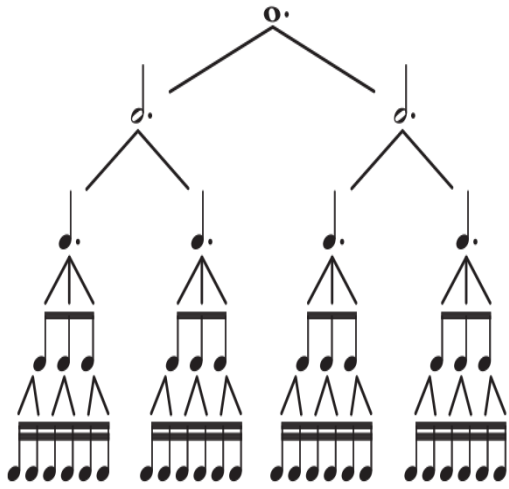
- Compound because the macro beat is divided into 3 equal pulses
- Duple because there are 2 macro beats per measure.

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.

Note



Rests

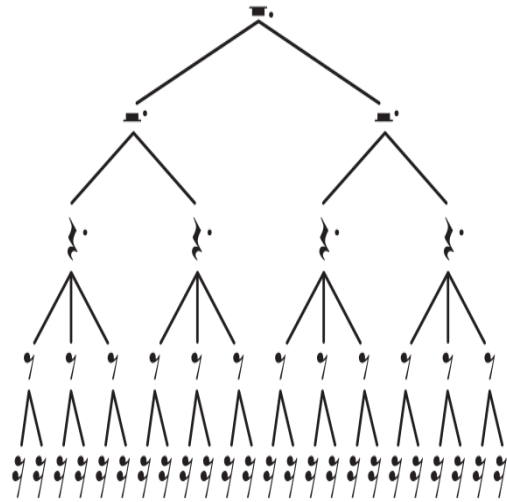
dotted whole

dotted half

dotted quarter

eighth

sixteenth



COUNTING IN COMPOUND METER

① ②

① la li ② la li

① li ② li

① ta la ta li ta ② ta la ta li ta

① la ta li ② la ta li

① ta li ② ta li

① la li ta ② la li ta

Compound Meter Rhythm Square

