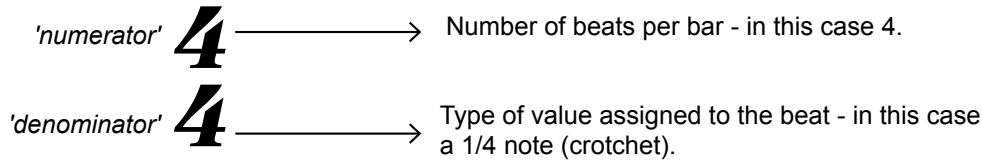
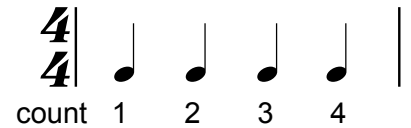


## TIME SIGNATURES

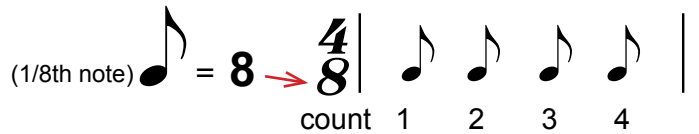
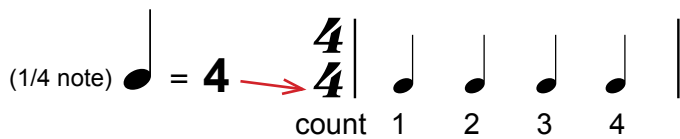
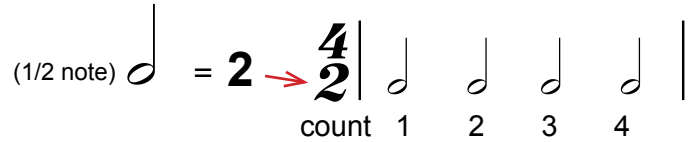
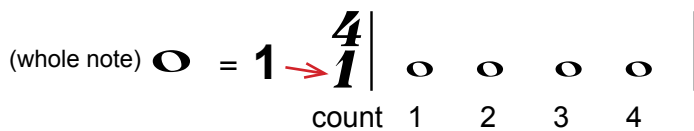
The most common time signature is 4 4 also called - surprise surprise - COMMON TIME. It's analogous to a fractions numerator and denominator.



Most get the 'numerator' i.e. 4 beats per bar, but it's the 'denominator' that needs to be checked out in detail to really get it. The 4 in the 'denominator' is saying each beat is equal to a 1/4 note, count 1 2 3 4 and each number is equivalent to a 1/4 note.



Let's see the other potential 'denominator' values. See how the 1 2 3 4 of each bar can correspond to an 1/8th note, 1/16th note and so on.



Most of these examples are pretty rare. The point was to see how bottom number affects the bar.

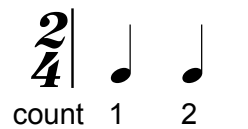


More common are alterations in the 'numerator'.

By far the most common after 4 4 itself is 3 4. Easy enough to understand, 3 beats in the bar - each beat is a 1/4 note.



You may recognise 3 4 time in 'Happy Birthday'. The Waltz rhythm is also in 3 4.



2 4 is another common rhythm. It's known as a March feel.

What all the above represents is in SIMPLE TIME. These are time time signatures where each beat in the bar can be divisible by 2. There's 3 categories of simple time. DUPLÉ 2 beats per bar, TRIPLE 3 beats per bar and QUADRUPLE 4 beats per bar.

DUPLÉ		TRIPLE		QUADRUPLE	
<b>2</b> / <b>2</b>	♪ ♪	<b>3</b> / <b>2</b>	♪ ♪ ♪	<b>4</b> / <b>4</b>	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪
<b>2</b> / <b>4</b>	♪ ♪	<b>3</b> / <b>4</b>	♪ ♪ ♪	<b>4</b> / <b>4</b>	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪
<b>2</b> / <b>8</b>	♪ ♪	<b>3</b> / <b>8</b>	♪ ♪ ♪	<b>4</b> / <b>8</b>	♪ ♪ ♪ ♪