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# Explanation of Rhythm

Rhythm is created by variations in the length of sound. You can hear this yourself by simply repeating the same pattern of length of sound variations vocally.













For example: dot dot dash dash dot dot dash dash dot dot dash dash

Note: The words “dot dot dash dash” are good for illustrating short and long sound variations. As you can see from the above example, the length of sound variations is “short, short, long, long,” repeated three times.

In written music the duration of sound is determined by the use of notes or signs. Each note represents a particular sound’s *time length value*. For every note there is a related rest or pause sign, which represents a period of silence for the same time length value.

# Notes and Their Related Rest Signs

The following is a list of all the notes and their related rest signs. Your first step is to simply look at them for what they are—notes, related rest signs and the names they are called.

Whole Note		1/1	Whole Note Rest	
Half Note		1/2	Half Note Rest	
Quarter Note		1/4	Quarter Note Rest	
Eighth Note		1/8	Eighth Note Rest	
Sixteenth Note		1/16	Sixteenth Note Rest	
Thirty-second Note		1/32	Thirty-second Note Rest	

Eighth notes, sixteenth-notes, and thirty-second notes are often bound together in pairs or groups of three, four or more notes.

For example: 

These groups may consist of varying combinations of the different notes.

For example: 