The Elements of Rhythm Volume II

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The Binary Combination Tables

A Tool for Creating the Absolute Sound Shapes of the Fundamental Rhythm Patterns

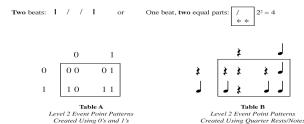
The following sample binary combination tables (binary because they use two primary variables) generate some of the event point possibilities we calculated in Figure 7 with our modified Event Point Level Table. We're using Event Point Levels 2 - 4 as examples, substituting 0/1 for silence and sound. These patterns are then re-written in notation combination tables, replaced with quarter rests and quarter notes.

This process shows not only how 0's and 1's can be systematically combined, but also further illustrates the relativity of notation. We can interchange any rest/note values in these tables, and the resulting absolute sound shapes remain unchanged. As we add a 0 and a 1 to each initial combination, the larger and more complex combinations are formed.

Before we begin, we must mention an important note: Our binary combination tables were developed using the order of 0/1 to place emphasis on silence as a valid musical event and because 0 precedes 1 in the standard number line. However, the tables could have just as easily been constructed with identical resulting combinations in a different order by using 1/0. Various other orders are also possible (reference any of the authors' works listed in Preface who have explored binary logic, particularly Mike Mangini).

Regardless, be assured that the binary combination tables we'll be presenting clearly let us "see" where and how rhythm patterns originate, starting with creation of their 0/1 absolute sound shapes.

Table A pairs the individual 0's and 1's of a single event point to create the four 0/1 combination possibilities for two event points. These results are identical, regardless of whether we are combining two beats or dividing a single beat into two equal parts by using event point levels.



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