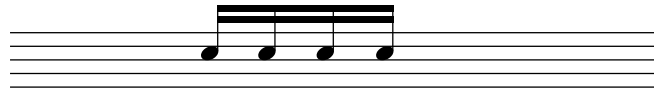


If You Can Say It ...

T. Tilford

The key in reading can be easily based on the infamous "Quad" grouping. Here we have four sixteenth notes in standard notation. Notice that counters (1-e-an-uh) coincide with the basic "R-L-R-L" sticking. When beginning to read, we sometimes need a "key" to help us to define the notated figure. With the quad group, the word "rol-ler-hoc-key", if said properly, lines up wonderfully with the standard "1-e-an-uh".



1 e an uh
R L R L
ROL LER HOC KEY

This next example uses the first three notes of the standard quad grouping. Sixteenth note followed by a sixteenth note and finally an eighth note. You may see notation with three sixteenth notes and one sixteenth rest, but that tends to be hard on the eyes. We will be playing "1-e-an", sticking being "R-L-R", and the work being "bas-ket-ball".



1 e an
R L R
BAS KET BALL

Things move a little differently here, the first note is an eighth note (equal to one sixteenth note and one sixteenth rest) followed by two sixteenth notes. The counting is "1-an-uh" with the sticking being "R-R-L". The word to use is "ice-hoc-key".



1 an uh
R R L
ICE HOC KEY

This one is simple, two eighth notes. The counting is "1-an", but notice that the e is added to the 1 and the uh is added to the an. Sticking changes to "R-L", and the word is "base-ball".



1 an
R L
BASE BALL