On Rhythmic Notation and Nomenclature of Five-to-a-Beat Music

Dr. Matthew C. Saunders

Oklahoma Panhandle State University

Problem:

Western music ignores the rhythmic potential of a pentamerous beat.

Model: The Augmentation Dot Scriabin Re-notated

Existing pedagogical concept

Bifurcates to other dotted values

Applies to notes and rests Hard to misread Scriabin, Prelude Op. 16, No. 2, mm. 1-8, re-notated with quintuplous notation



Current Solution: The Tuplet

Scriabin, Prelude Op. 16, No. 2, mm. 1-8



Drawbacks:

Not applied consistently (as in example)

Adds clutter with brackets and numbers (when used)

Suggests an exception, not a rule

Unobtrusive



Successful Solution Will Avoid:

Reuse of the dot

Arabic numerals (overused)

Change of notehead shape, which:

a) is already used to indicate timbre

b) cannot be applied to rests

Change of stems or flags, because:

Advantages: Clarity without clutter Fewer tuplets

Nothing has to be assumed

Symbols already available in music fonts

Revised Nomenclature

Meter (unchanged): duple—2-to-a-bar triple—3-to-a-bar quadruple—4-to-a-bar

Time (new terms):

Inelegant Solution: The Tie



Suggests asymmetrical meter Clutters visual field with ties

Other meters don't have to rely on it

All Notation Must Maintain

a) lacking in some notes and all rests
b) indicate level of division
Color

Obsolescence of current practice

Two Proposals:



duplous—2-to-a-beat (formerly "simple") triplous—3-to-a-beat (formerly "compound")

quintuplous—5-to-a-beat

Meter Signature Top Numbers

Time (division of beat)

		duplous	triplous	quintuplous	(septuplous)
dup	le	2	6	10	14
trip	e	3	9	15	21
quadru	uple	4	12	20	28

Quintuplous Rhythms

Simplicity

Clarity Uniqueness

Expandability Utility a) This notation adds to b clutter, particularly in chords, and may be confused with the half note.

b) This notation is not
 readily expandable, but
 the double-dot is
 already available for
 seven-to-a-beat: