


The Eastman Music Counting System

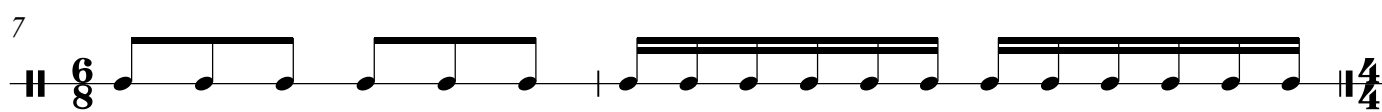
1. All notes on a beat get the beat number
2. Notes on the up beat are te.
3. Triplets are ...la-li.
4. Sixteenths are ...ti-te-ta
5. All other notes are ta.

Basic Rhythms 


1 1 3 1 2 3 4 1 te 2 te 3 te 4 te

5 


1 la li 2 la li 3 la li 4 la li 1 ti te ta 2 ti te ta 3 ti te ta 4 ti te ta

7 

1 la li 2 la li 1 ta la ta li ta 2 ta la ta li ta

Some Variations 

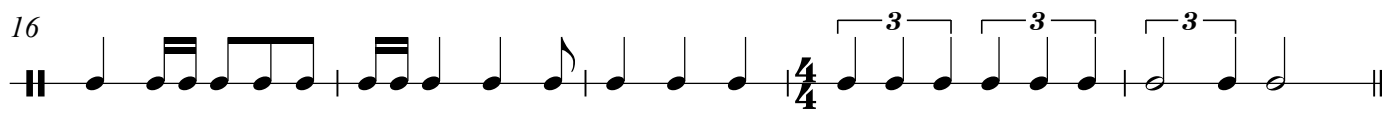
1 te ta 2 te ta 3 ti te 4 ti te

10 

1 ti ta 2 ta 3 ta 4 ti 1 ti te 2 te ta 3 ti ta 4 ti

12 

1 la li ta 2 la ta li 1 la ta li ta 2 ta la ta li 1 ta ta li ta 2 ta la li 1 la 2 la

16 


1 la ta 2 la li 1 ta la 2 la 1 li la 1 li la 2 li la 1 la 2

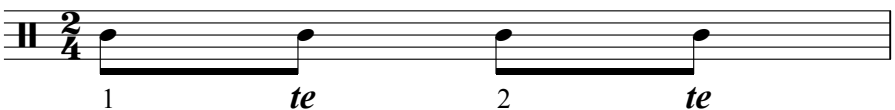
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1.25 Eastman Counting System


Dividing the beat into 2 or 4

When the beat is divided into two even parts or four even parts, as in simple time signatures **OR** duplets/quadruplets in compound time, the following syllables are used to count the rhythm:

Notes on the beat use the number of the beat: 


Notes on the second half of the beat use *te* ("tay"): 

Notes on the second fourth of the beat use *ti* ("tee"): 


All other notes use *ta* ("tah"): 

Dividing the beat into 3 or 6

When the beat is divided into three even parts or six even parts, as in compound time signatures **OR** triplets/sextuplets in simple time, the following syllables are used to count the rhythm:

Notes on the beat use the number of the beat: 

Notes on the second third of the beat use *la* ("lah"): 

Notes on the last third of the beat use *li* ("lee"): 

All other notes use *ta* ("tah"): 

Any note not covered by the above rules will use the syllable *ta*.