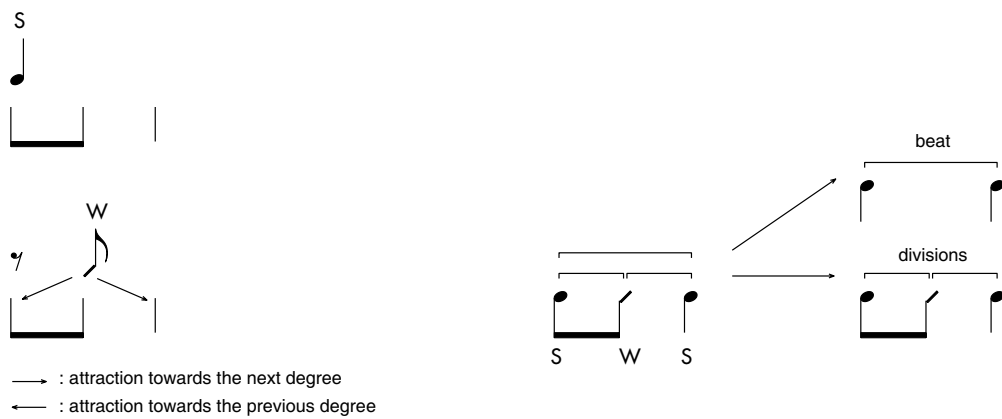


# Modes dynamics

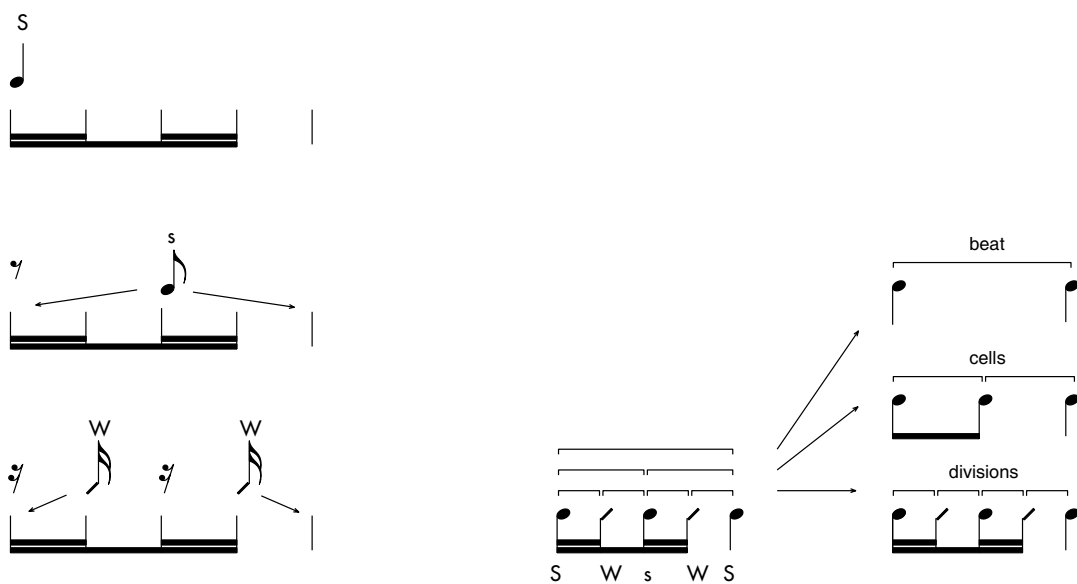
Each rhythmic mode has its own dynamics, depending on the number and type of rhythmic cell used. The following representations detail the structure and dynamics of each mode of the 2 families.

## Rhythmic modes with binary cells

### Beats divided by 2



### Beats divided by 4



### Beats divided by 6

The diagram illustrates the 6/8 time signature. It shows three levels of rhythmic division:

- Whole Note (S):** A single note with a stem and a flag, labeled 'S'.
- Half Notes (s):** Two notes with stems and flags, labeled 's'.
- Quarter Notes (W):** Three notes with stems and flags, labeled 'W'.

Below these are three rhythmic patterns on a staff:

- A whole note (S) occupying the full measure.
- Two half notes (s) occupying the full measure.
- Three quarter notes (W) occupying the full measure.

Arrows point from these patterns to a legend on the right:

- beat:** A bracket spanning the duration of one whole note (S).
- cells:** A bracket spanning the duration of two half notes (s).
- divisions:** A bracket spanning the duration of three quarter notes (W).

At the bottom, a sequence of notes is shown with labels: S W s W s W S.

### Beats divided by 8

The diagram illustrates the 8/8 time signature. It shows three levels of rhythmic division:

- Whole Note (S):** A single note with a stem and a flag, labeled 'S'.
- Half Notes (s):** Four notes with stems and flags, labeled 's'.
- Quarter Notes (W):** Eight notes with stems and flags, labeled 'W'.

Below these are three rhythmic patterns on a staff:

- A whole note (S) occupying the full measure.
- Four half notes (s) occupying the full measure.
- Eight quarter notes (W) occupying the full measure.

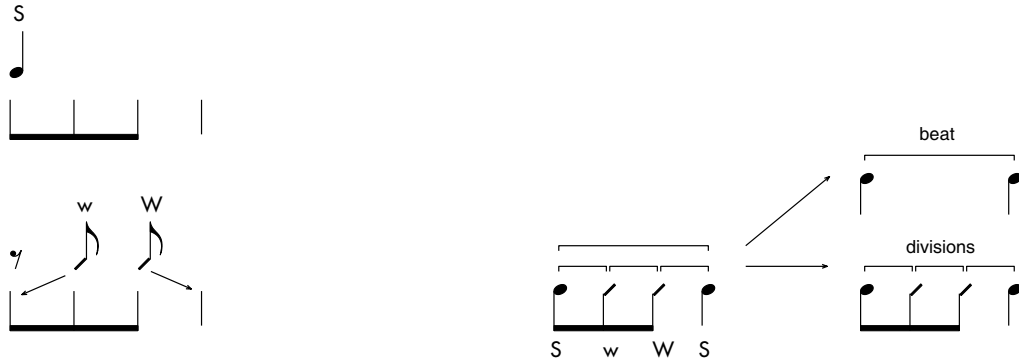
Arrows point from these patterns to a legend on the right:

- beat:** A bracket spanning the duration of one whole note (S).
- cells:** A bracket spanning the duration of four half notes (s).
- divisions:** A bracket spanning the duration of eight quarter notes (W).

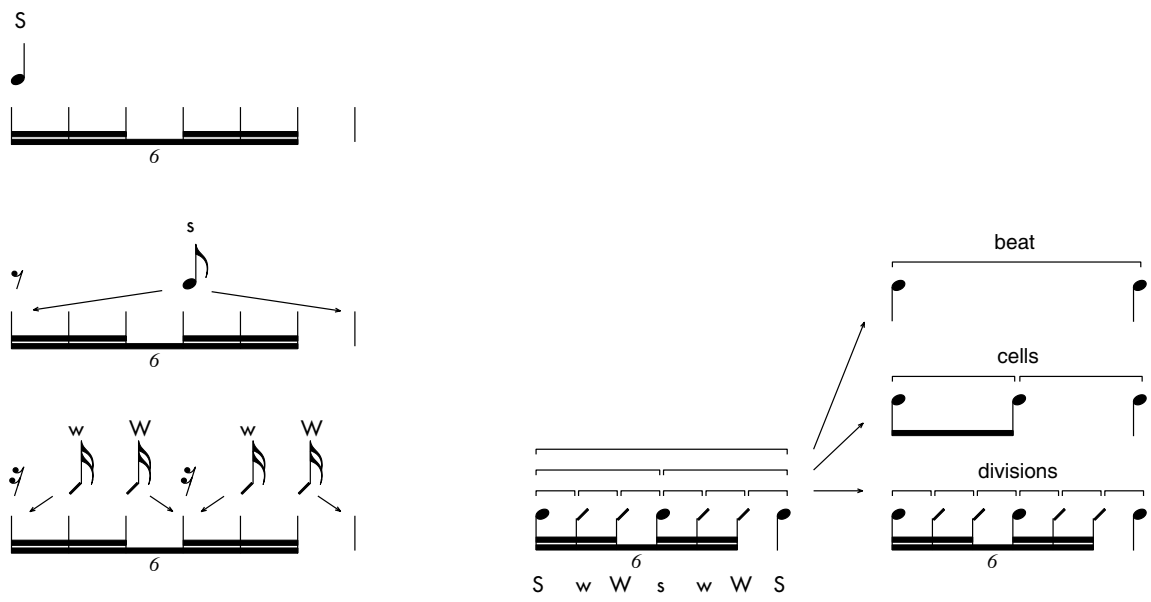
At the bottom, a sequence of notes is shown with labels: S W s W s W s W S.

# Rhythmic modes with ternary cells

## Beats divided by 3



## Beats divided by 6



### Division of beats by 9

S

s s

w W w W w W

beat

cells

divisions

S w W s w W s w W S

The binary or ternary character of the modes is not limited to the type of rhythmic cell but also to the number of these rhythmic cells.

Each strong degree of the cells is a rhythmic support point and defines the structure of the mode. Thus, the structure can be binary (2 or 4 cell modes) or ternary (3 cell modes).

- ▶ the division of the beat by 4 is a totally binary mode: 2 binary cells,
- ▶ the division of the beat by 9 is a completely ternary mode: 3 ternary cells,
- ▶ the divisions by 6 are mixed modes, binary in structure and ternary by cells or the reverse: 3 binary cells and 2 ternary cells.

### Mixed modes of beats division by 6

	<b>Structure</b>	<b>Cell</b>	
	ternary	binary	(3 binary cells)
	binary	ternary	(2 ternary cells)