POLYRHYTHM FUNDAMENTALS

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POLYRHYTHMS - simultaneous combination of two or more contrasting rhythms ex: 2 against 3 (2x3), 3x4, 4x5, 3x5, etc.

3 TYPES OF POLYRHYTHMS

- Factor Polyrhythms
- Easy Polyrhythms
- Complex Polyrhythms
- Fractured Polyrhythms

FACTOR POLYRHYTHMS - two rhythms at the same time, where one rhythm is completely embodied by the other rhythm.

- *Factor* = having one number being a multiple of another
- 4x2 4 is easily divided by 2 = each beat of the 2-let is felt on every other beat of a 4-let; 4/2 = 2
- 6x2 6 is easily divided by 2 = each beat of the 2-let are felt on every third beat of a 6-let; 6/2 = 3
- 21x3 21 is easily divided by 3 = each beat of the 3-let are felt on every seventh beat of a 6-let; 21/3 = 7

EASY POLYRHYTHMS = GFC of 12 or less

3x2 (Ex: 1)

- 1. Find the Greatest Common Factor (GCF) of the two rhythms:
 - 2 multiplied by 3 = 6
 - Visualization [- -] = 6-let (Ex: 2)
- 2. Find each individual rhythm's placement:
 - 2-let; 6/2 = 3 (every third beats is a part of the 2-let); [L L] (Ex: 3)
 - 3-let; 6/3 = 2 (every second beat is a part of the 3-let); [R R R -] (Ex: 4)
- 3. Map the two rhythms on top of each other to create the *composite rhythm*:
 - [b r | r]; b = both (Ex: 5)
- 4. Base one rhythm on the other's subdivisions:
 - 3-let based; [1 2 3 1 2 3] = [**b** 2 R , **1** R 3] (Ex: 6)
 - 2-let based; [1 2 1 2 1 2] = [**b** 2 , **1** L , **1** 2] (Ex: 7)

4x3

- 1. GCF = 12
- 2. Rhythmic Placement
 - 4-let; 12/4 = 3; every third beat = L
 - 3-let; 12/3 = 4; **every fourth beat** = R
- 3. Composite Rhythm = [b L R L R L -]
- 4. Based
 - 4-let based = [**b** 2 3 R , **1** 2 R 4 , **1** R 3 4]
 - 3-let based = [**b** 2 3 , **1** L 3 , **1** 2 L , **1** 2 3]

Practicing Polyrhythms (using 3x2)

- 1. Get two surfaces with different timbres; ex: desk w/ palm and wrist, tom and cymbal, etc.
- 2. Using a metronome, practice the two rhythms together on two surfaces to hear the "melody" of the composite rhythm ("Carol of the Bells" introduction")
- 3. Practice both rhythms on the same surface to hear the placement of each note focus on the placement AND the double stops that occur
- 4. Practice the composite rhythm with one hand on a regular surface, and then the other hand on a soft, silent surface (leg, drum pad, etc.).
- 5. Play one rhythm on the audible surface to feel the "flow" of the rhythm.
- 6. Then, add the other rhythm on the silent surface. The "flow"/feeling/sound of the audible rhythm shouldn't change.
- 7. Then, switch the hands and practice the rhythms where the surfaces are reversed.
- 8. Next, practice the rhythms on the opposite hand using the same process.
- 9. Finally, put the composite rhythm back together on the desired surfaces.

COMPLEX POLYRHYTHMS = GFC greater than 12

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5x3 (Ex: 8)

1. GFC = 15 (Ex: 9)

2. Rhythmic Placement

• 5-let; 15/5 = 3; every third beat = L (Ex: 10)

• 3-let; 15/3 = 5; every fifth beat = R (Ex: 11)

3. Composite Rhythm = [b - - R - L R - - R L - R - -] (Ex: 12)

4. Based

• 5-let = [b 2 3 L 5 , 1 L 3 4 L , 1 2 L 4 5 ] (Ex: 13)

• 3-let = [b 2 3 , 1 2 R , 1 2 3 , 1 R 3 , 1 2 3] (Ex: 14)
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FRACTURE POLYRHYTHMS = Leaving out one or more notes from either/both rhythms of a polyrhythm

5x4, missing the 3rd partial (note) of the 5-let (Ex: 17)

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1. GFC = 20
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- 2. Rhythmic Placement
 - 5-let; 20/5 = 4; **every fourth beat** = L
 - 4-let: 20/4 = 5: **every fifth beat** = R
- 3. Composite Rhythm = [b - L R - (L) R L - R L -] (Ex: 18)
- 4. Based
 - 5-let = [**b** 2 3 4 L , **1** 2 3 (L) 5 , **1** 2 L 4 5 , **1** L 3 4 5] (Ex: 19)
 - 4-let = [**b** 2 3 4 , **1** R 3 4 , (**1**) 2 R 4 , **1** 2 3 R , **1** 2 3 4] (Ex:20)

^{*} You can also get two people, each playing one of the two rhythms of the polyrhythm, and have them perform their respective rhythm with a metronome. Thus, giving an audible example of the polyrhythm.







