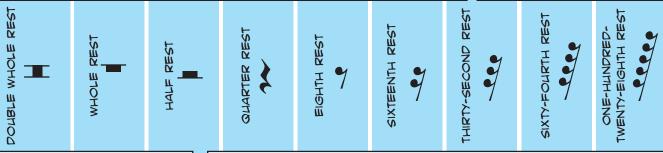
IN THIS CHART, EACH SUCCESSIVE TYPE OF NOTE IS HALF AS LONG AS THE NOTE TO ITS LEFT. NONE OF THESE NOTES HAS A **STANDARD** LENGTH; A HALF NOTE IN ONE PIECE MAY BE THE SAME LENGTH AS AN EIGHTH NOTE IN A DIFFERENT PIECE.

NOTE LENGTHS IN A PIECE ARE INDICATED BY THE TEMPO MARKING AT THE BEGINNING OF A PIECE OR SECTION.



A REST IS A PERIOD OF SILENCE THE LENGTH OF WHICH CORRESPONDS TO A PARTICULAR NOTE.

WHOLE

POUBLE



THE AUGMENTATION DOT IS A DOT PLACED TO THE RIGHT OF A NOTEHEAD. THOUGH SMALL, THIS DOT WIELDS SOME SERIOUS POWER: IT ADDS HALF OF THE ORIGINAL NOTE'S LENGTH!

MULTIPLE DOTS CAN ALSO BE ADDED, EACH ONE ADDING HALF OF THE PREVIOUSLY ADDED VALUE.



TIES ARE CURVED MARKS WHICH CONNECT TWO NOTES TOGETHER TO CREATE A SINGLE, EXTENDED SOUND.

TO TIE MORE THAN TWO NOTES TOGETHER, DRAW TIES BETWEEN EACH NOTE; DO NOT USE A SINGLE, EXTENDED TIE.



A TUPLET IS ANY NON-STANDARD DIVISION OF A NOTE. THESE ARE USUALLY WRITTEN AS A GROUP OF NOTES DELINEATED WITH A BRACKET AND A NUMBER SHOWING THE DIVISION BEING MADE.

MOST TUPLETS ARE SIMPLE DIVISIONS, LIKE THE TRIPLETS TO THE LEFT. BUT ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE! CHOPIN, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD OFTEN GO TO TOWN WITH THESE THINGS.



FOR EXAMPLE, THESE AREN'T EXACTLY QUARTER NOTES; THEY ARE EACH A THIRD AS LONG AS A HALF NOTE.

