

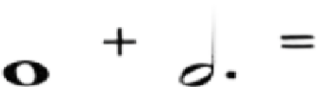
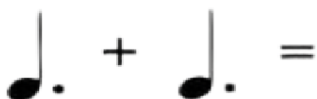
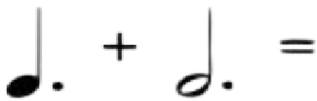
Dotted Notes

- In Western musical notation, a dotted note is a note with a small dot written after it.
- In modern practice, a single dot increases the duration of the note by half of its original value.

For Example:



Can you work out the answers to the following:



Music Theory - Dotted notes, Tied Notes | Amy Linington Music

The same rule applies to rests. They can also have half their value added on by adding a single dot after the notes:

$$\text{—} \cdot = \text{—} + \}$$

$$\} \cdot = \} + \text{q}$$

Can you work out the answers to the following:

$$\text{q} + \text{—} \cdot =$$

$$\text{—} + \} =$$

$$\text{—} \cdot + \text{—} \cdot =$$

$$\text{—} + \text{—} \cdot =$$

$$\text{q} + \text{—} =$$

$$\text{—} \cdot + \text{—} =$$

$$\text{q} + \text{q} =$$

Why Use Ties And Not Dotted Notes?

Ties are used for three reasons.

1. When a note is to be held **across a bar line**.



2. When the length of the note is **difficult to notate with a single note value**. Here, the note is worth 2 and a quarter counts/crotchets.



3. **To allow the correct groupings of notes**. This will be explained in full in a separate section.

See below. Bar 1 is correct - by tying two quavers together we can see the strong beats (beat 1 + 3) clearly.

Bar 2, whilst technically containing the same number of beats, does not group the notes together correctly and the secondary strong beat (beat 3) is obscured behind the middle of a crotchet beat



This is quite hard to understand at this stage but I promise all will become clear in a later worksheet.