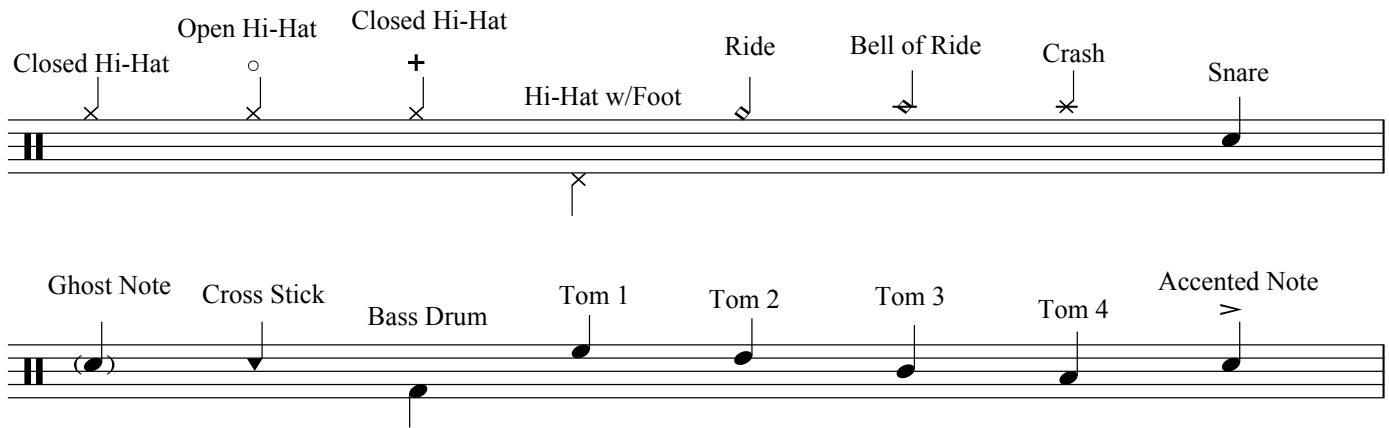


# Reading Glossary

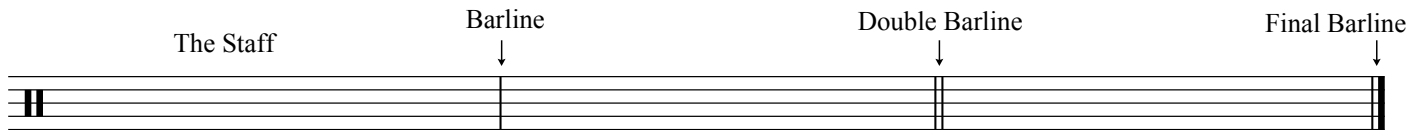
For iGroove Charts

## Drum Notation



**Drum Notation:** Where specific drums are located on the staff.

## Staff & Barlines



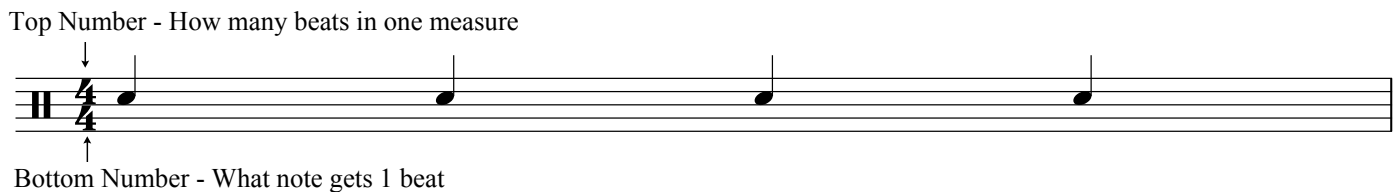
**The Staff:** Everything in written music happens on the staff. The staff consists of 5 lines and 4 spaces and every note will be on either a line or a space. Notes may be inside, above or below the staff.

**Barline:** Barlines separate each Bar (also called a “measure”).

**Double Barline:** A double barline signifies the end of a section or music phrase.

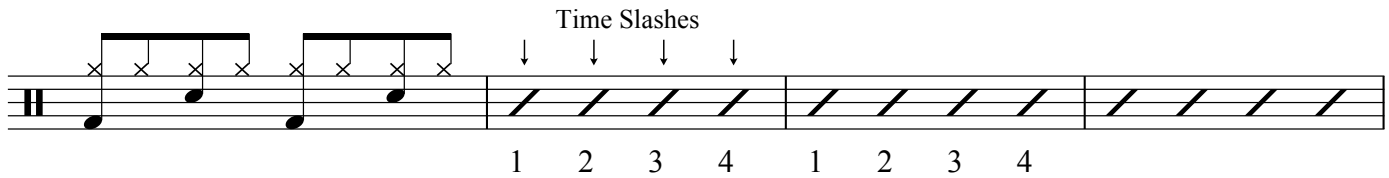
**Final Barline:** A final barline marks the end of a composition

## Time Signature



**Tim Signature:** The time signature tells you how many beats are in a measure and what note gets one beat. The top number signifies how many beats in a measure and the bottom number signifies what note gets one beat. In this case our time signature is 4/4 so there are 4 beats in a measure and the Quarter note gets 1 beat.

## Time Slashes



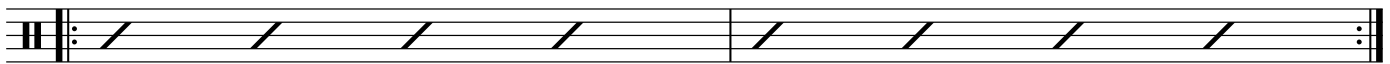
**Time Slashes:** Time slashes mark the beats of a measure. They are used in charts to indicate to the drummer to play “time” (groove). In the example above there is only 1 measure of groove written out followed by 3 measures of time slashes. When you see this you would continue to play the groove.

Time slashes are very common on drum charts instead of writing out every note of the groove. Sometimes you will see the word “fill...” about one of the time slashes. That will indicate which beat of the measure to play a drum fill.

## Repeat Signs

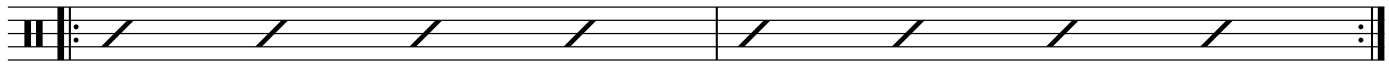
Start Repeat

End Repeat



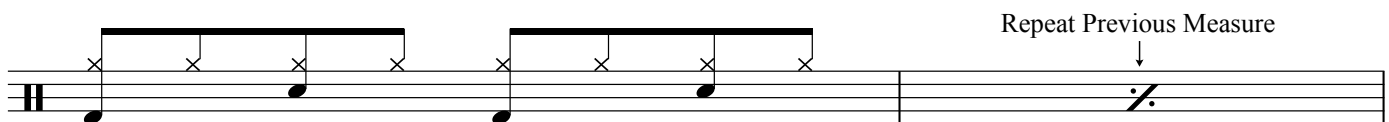
**Start and End Repeat Sign:** The start and end repeat sign tells you to repeat the phrase in between the signs. In the example above we have a 2 bar phrase. Since there is a repeat sign at the beginning and end you would repeat that 2 bar phrase 1 time (total of 4 bars).

4X



Sometimes a phrase may need to be repeated more than once. In that case you would see a number followed by an “X” telling you how many times to repeat the phrase. In our example about above you would repeat the phrase 4 times.

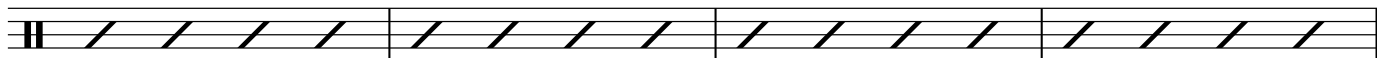
## Repeat Previous Measure



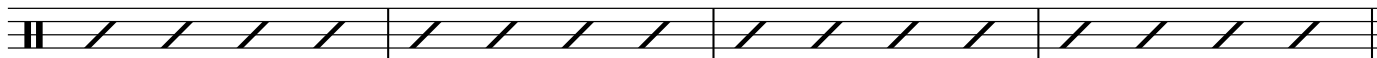
**Repeat Previous Measure:** The repeat previous measure sign simply tells you to play exactly what was in the measure before. Whereas time slashes are less specific about the groove this is very specific and also very common in charts.

## Rehearsal Letters & Section Markers

A

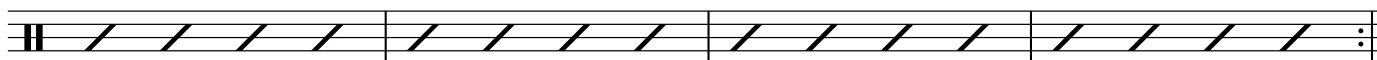


B

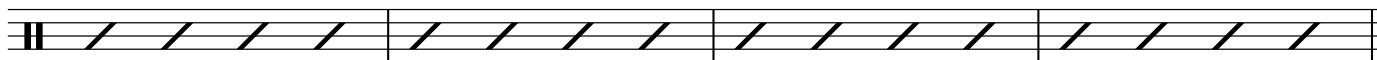


Rehearsal Letters: Used to identify different sections of a chart. (i.e. verse, chorus, bridge, etc... see below)

Verse



Chorus

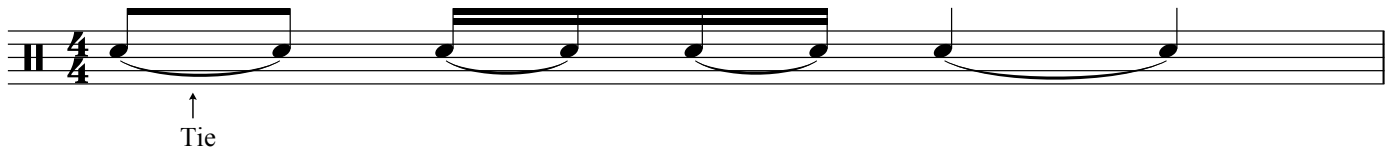


## Endings



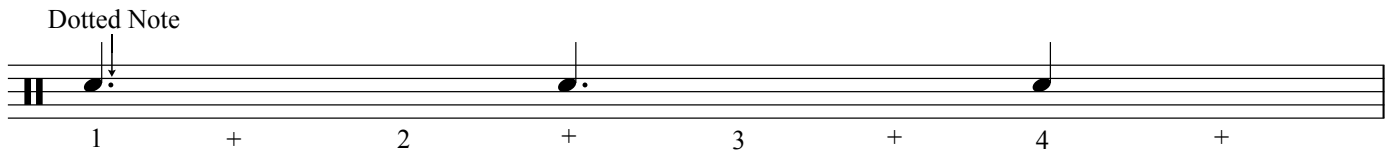
**Endings:** Endings use the start and end repeats sign but allows you to have a variation at the end of the phrase. In the example about we have a 4 bar phrase with a 1st and 2nd ending. You would play the first 4 bars (1st ending) repeat back to the beginning of the phrase play 3 bars and go to the second ending (still a 4 bar phrase). This would allow you to add a different feel, hits or anything else that would make the 2nd ending different from the first ending.

## Tied Notes



**Tied Notes:** The tie indicates that the two notes tied together are played as one (you only play the first note). For example: two tied 8th notes would be played like a quarter note, two tied 16th notes would be played like an 8th note and two tied quarter notes would be played like a half note.

## Dotted Notes



**Dotted Notes:** A dot single dot placed immediately after a note (or rest) increases the duration of that note (or rest) by one half its original value. So if a quarter note is worth 1 beat the dot following that quarter note is worth a half a beat (8th note) then the value of a dotted quarter note is 1 and 1/2 beats.