

# Legend (EN)

WAP-pages / Paul Nas

## Djembé

The rhythm is written normally between the dark section (two small squares at each side). Therefore you will see 4 times 4 pulses or 8 times 3 pulses.

### Tone

T (tenor, tone or open tone), S (slap) en B (bass). If t,s or b are used, it means that an extra optional hit is possible to be played.

### Position of the hands

r (right), l (left). f (flam); two hits that are just not at the same time, d (muffled hit), k (hands-clapping), 2 (double-stroke in a 'roulement', c = muffled during the stroke. Right and left can be switched for the left-handed people. I use the rolling hands where each pulse get alternating a right and left hand position. Sometimes, it is because of the speed or a roulement better to play a more practical positioning of the hands.

Djembé 1	S	S	S	T	T	S	b	S	S	T
	f	l	r	2	r	l	r	l	r	r

## Douns (Kenkeni, Sangban en Doundoun)

Drum- en bell-strokes: ● (open stroke/hit), ○ (muffled stroke), H (stroke with stick on wooden part of the drum), x = bel-stroke, □ (start stroke, often in the break) . When o,c or h are used, an extra stroke can be played optionally.

Sangban	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	□	□
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

### Other remarks in the rhythm-box:

If there's an A, B, C, etc. there can be a reference to this point later on during the notation. Also pre-strokes (before the one-position) can be written here.

## Used terms

### Binary en ternary rhythms

All West-African rhythms are cyclic; they repeat themselves in a certain pattern. The end of each pattern links to the beginning of the same one. A cycle consists of a number of pulses; some of them are 'filled' with a stroke on a drum and/or bell. The total amount of pulses can be divided in groups of four or three pulses so we have binary (actually quaternary) and ternary rhythms. ( 4/4 or 6/8)

### The start of a rhythm

A rhythm can start in different ways. One way is that a person starts playing the pattern for his/hers instrument, and others take out their instruments and find the way to combine their patterns with the one of the first person. An other way is to play a 'call' or 'appel' to all start the rhythm at the same time. This way became more in use in the 'ballet'-styling. In these pages each pattern start on the place that is 'common use'. Where patterns start before the call had ended, there is an explanation given.

### Variations

Sometimes there are variations possible in a pattern. Sometimes they become an element in the cycle, and sometimes they are incidentally played. Sometimes a variation is alternately played with the basic-pattern. Variations can also be made with variations on another instrument (like a conversation).

### Solo Accompaniment

This is a pattern that is not a basic-pattern, but a pattern that the solo-player can play in between two solo's (to take a rest /pause between these solo's). Also a new dancer can come to stage during this solo accompaniment.

### The flam

The flam (f) is an incidental double-stroke for djembé were the strokes follow shorter to one another as in the roulement. With the flam there are two strokes in one square.

### Percussion Studio

The software to open the Percussion Studio files for free download at: <http://www.moosware.net/PercussionStudio/>