

Shortcut Counting in 12/8 Time

Definitive vrs

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+ = spoken and worth 1/16 th note

$\text{♩} = 75$

1 2 3 e 1 2 + a

1e+a (1 e) 1 2 + a

(1e+) (1e+) (1e+) (1 e 2 (+ a))

see Rule 2 RULE of SYMETRY

3 (1 e+) SYMETRICAL (1e+) 1e+ 1 2 3 1 e + a 3e 1e+ 123

(1 e+) 1e + (1 e+) 1e+ 1e+ 1e + 1e + 1e+ 1e+

6 1 e + a (3) 1e 2e + a 1e+ (1e+) 1e 2 3 HYBRID

1 e + a 1e - as alternative if count strictly in 1/16th notes or 1e+a 3 in HYBRID Count

1 e 2 e+a SYMETRICAL 1 e 2 3 HYBRID 8th note count

9 1 e + 1e+ 2e+ 1e 23 1e+ 2e+ a Triplet on dotted crochet 1 2 3 123

12 SYMMETRY 1e+ 1(e+) 1 e 2 3 1 2 3e 123

1 e + 1 2 3 1e+ 1 e (+a) 1e 1e + a 3 1 2 3e 1 2 3e

15 1 2 3 3 1 2 3 1e 2e + a 1e + a 3 1 2e + a

1e + (1e+) Equivalent to 2 8th notes SYMMETRY

17 1 e + a 3 1e+ (1e+) 1e+ 1e+ 1e+ 2e+ 123 1 2 3e

20 1 e (2 trip er) 3e 1e+ 2e+ 1 2e + a (1e+) 1 e (2 3) 1e+ 2 e + 1 e (2 + a)

1e + 2e + (1e+) ALT 1e 2e + a 1 2 3

23 1 (e+a) 3 A King Influence

Like It 1 2 e + BE Careful here because + = 8th note

25 1(e+a)3 1 e+a3e 1(e+)a 3
3 1(e+a3)e 12 3
Difficult

27 1(e+) 1e (+a)3 1(e+a) 3 3
1e+ SYMMETRY HYBRID EQUIV
to 2 16th notes
1 2 3 e
HYBRID

29 1 2 (e +) a 3 3 1 2 e + a
! e + 1 e + SYMMETRICAL Note + =
16th note

31 3 3 1 2 e +
Note + = 8th note

34 A King Infl 1 e+ (1e+) 3 3 1 2 e +

37 1e+ 2e + 1 2e+ a) 1e + a 3
1e2e+a By virtue of first 2 notes it could also
Like This Bit be considered as
***** Symmetrical
1 e+ (1 e+)

39 1 2 e + a 1 e 2e+a 1e + 2 e + HYBRID 1 2 + a
1e 2 3 1 2 e (+) 1 2 e+a
(1e+)(2e+) (1e+)(1e+) 1(e2e+a
or
1 e2e +
where + = 8th
ALT 1 2e 3
+ = 8th note

42 1e+ 1 e 2 e+a 1 e + 1 e + 2 e +
1e + 2 e + 1 e+a 3

44 1 (e +) 1 2 3 1 e + a 3 e 1 e+1e+ Like It Difficult
2e + 1 2 3 e HYBRID 1 e2e + a
1 2 e + BETTER 1 (e + a) 3 e

46 1 (e+ 1 e 2 3 1 2 3 e 1 e 2 e + a
1 e + 1 2 e + a (1e+)(1e+) 1e + 1e +
1 (e+) 1(e+)(1e +) (1e+)



NOTE Brackets used have no Musical Value
They are simply to draw your attention to which parts of
the Count fit the notes to which they apply so if
you encounter 1e (+a) just count as 1 e+a



As a GENERAL RULE You would start any count with either a sixteenth 1/16th count
of 1 e + a or (1e+) depending on whether the first 3 or 4 notes are either an odd number or an even number.
If odd you would be best to start with the (1e+)method. Or even use the (1 e + a) count. If the first note is an
8th note then finish off the count with a 2 e + a count. If the 2nd beat resolves to a full 8th note a further short cut
you could use is a 2 (+a).

So if the first 2 or 3 notes add up to a dotted 1/8th use the (1e+) because the rest of the phrase will be
SYMMETRICAL
equivalent to a dotted 8th note or 3 x 16th notes.
HOWEVER if the first 2 or 3 notes do not resolve
to a dotted 1/8th note then use the (1 e+a) method.

At the end of Bar 45 shows 2 methods useful for counting PHRASES where the beginning starts with a 16th note.
Where a 16th note is followed by a dotted 8th note (3 x 16ths notes) then a further shortcut can be used of a (e + a).
This phrase cannot be summed to dotted 8th sp the SYMMETRICAL ! e + (1e+) method cannot be used.
so this introduces a new shortcut method that can be commonly used when the phrase begins with an 8th note
followed by a dotted 8th and finally summing to an 8th or equivalent.