

WORKSHEET THREE – TIHAI

The two basic rules of a tihai are –

- 1/. Repeat the numbers 3 times
- 2/. The last number of the 3rd repeat must land on the first beat of the tal

The most basic tihai that we are going to learn has been mentioned in the power point but here is again in numbers and with notation.

1 2 3 4 5 - 1 2 3 4 5 - 1 2 3 4 5⁺

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The numbers underneath show that this tihai is 8 beats long and that the final number 5 should be the first beat of the cycle.

However, the numbers on the top can change which will affect how long the tihai is. We can change this length by either changing the amount of dashes (-) in between the numbers or by changing the amount of number count we use. **HOWEVER!** If we want to change the number count (above is 5) we have to make sure they are an odd number so below are a few examples. The numbers above show us the number counts and the numbers underneath show us how long the tihai is.

1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 3 4

This one is a 4 beat tihai and we have done this by removing the dashes and changed the number count to 3

1 2 3 - - 1 2 3 - - 1 2 3

1 2 3 4 5 6

This one is a 6 beat tihai and we have done this by adding to dashes and keeping the number count to 3.

So now we have looked at the maths involved we must remember that it is music we are trying to create so the idea is to replace the number counts with either percussion beats or melodic notes. The dashes will be rests so you don't play anything, and an example could be.

1 2 3 4 5 – 1 2 3 4 5 – 1 2 3 4 5
 C D E D E – C D E D E – C D E D E

Task 1

Practice the first tihai on this sheet on either a percussion instrument or a melodic instrument.

Task 2

Create your own tihai of any length on either a percussion instrument or a melodic instrument.

Share both tasks with the class

Extended task

See if you can make a tihai fit in to your tal you created in worksheet two

Teachers notes

Although there is a bit of notation on this worksheet it will be easier to show the class the tihai by you playing the rhythms written

The best Tihais have number counts of 3, 5 or 7 and between 0-3 dashes (rests)

Here is a 12 beat Tihai

1234567- -1234567- -1234567

There are 25 counts in this tihai but the last 7 is actually the first beat of the cycle (or first beat of next bar) We are counting in quavers so $24 = 12$ whole beats.

Keep the melodies simple if using one