






















BEAMS AND TIES IN LIGATURES

In today's time notation, there's a cognitive conflict between the number of note-heads and the number of beams tied in ligature, for example three beams for four quavers. In the same logic, the rhythm  should be notated ; and also, a dotted 8th note with a 16th should be written with the long beam ideally four time longer than the secondary beam, thus . This visualization helps certainly for understanding, analyzing and memorising rhythms. Here are the principal new ligatures:

	becomes	
	becomes	
	becomes	
	becomes	
	becomes	
	becomes	
	becomes	
	becomes	

This same logic applies to 16th, 32th, and 64th notes and their various combinations in ligatures. One can see that two ties like  and  are now better differentiated and in a more intuitive way. Dominique Waller, 2021.