

# La clave

La clave ("clef", en espagnol) est un rythme sud-américain d'origine africaine. Elle peut aussi être jouée dans le jazz ou ses descendants (rock, pop, RnB et autres musiques actuelles amplifiées). Pour chaque rythme, trace les pulsations, puis frappe le rythme en ostinato, compare avec la clave 3-2.

**La clave 3-2** (3+2, 3/2): elle compte trois accents dans la 1ère mesure et deux accents dans la 2ème mesure. C'est la clave la plus courante. Voici au moins cinq manières de l'écrire.

The image shows five musical notations for Clave 3-2, each in common time (indicated by a '4').

- 1:** Shows a single measure with three strokes. The first stroke has a vertical bar above it labeled '1'. The second stroke has a vertical bar below it. The third stroke has a vertical bar above it.
- 2:** Shows two measures. The first measure has three strokes with vertical bars above them. The second measure has two strokes with vertical bars below them.
- 3:** Shows two measures. The first measure has three strokes with vertical bars below them. The second measure has two strokes with vertical bars above them.
- 4:** Shows two measures. The first measure has three strokes with vertical bars below them. The second measure has two strokes with vertical bars above them. The strokes are connected by vertical stems.
- 5 Réduction rythmique:** Shows a reduction of the rhythm. The first measure has three strokes with vertical bars below them. The second measure has two strokes with vertical bars above them. The strokes are grouped into pairs by horizontal brackets under the stems.

## Variantes de la clave 3-2

**Clave 2-3** (2+3, 2/3)

10

A musical notation in common time (4) showing a pattern of six strokes. The first three strokes have vertical bars below them, and the next three strokes have vertical bars above them. This pattern repeats.

14 En croches: *Clocks* de Coldplay    En 5/4: *Mission impossible*

A musical notation in common time (4) showing a pattern of six strokes. The first three strokes have vertical bars below them, and the next three strokes have vertical bars above them. Below the notation, the numbers 3, 3, 2, 2 are written under the corresponding pairs of strokes.

17 **Rumba** (Cuba)

A musical notation in common time (4) showing a pattern of six strokes. The first three strokes have vertical bars below them, and the next three strokes have vertical bars above them.

22 **Bossa nova** (Brésil): João Gilberto, Carlos Jobim

A musical notation in common time (4) showing a pattern of six strokes. The first three strokes have vertical bars below them, and the next three strokes have vertical bars above them.

25 **Gahu** (Ghana)

A musical notation in common time (4) showing a pattern of six strokes. The first three strokes have vertical bars below them, and the next three strokes have vertical bars above them.

28 **Soukous** (Congo)

A musical notation in common time (4) showing a pattern of six strokes. The first three strokes have vertical bars below them, and the next three strokes have vertical bars above them.