

TIHAI

A Tihai is a phrase that repeats 3 times while the last note falls on the first beat of the next cycle. Usually a Tihai will finish on SAM (first beat) of the MUKRA (beginning of the composition).

One can just memorize Tihai patterns, or with the Formula create his own Tihais.

In order to calculate a Tihai we should know the following parameters :

1 – How many beats do we need to occupy ?

For example if im in a 16 beat cycle and I want the Tihai to start from 9, I need to occupy 8 beats

2 – How many notes do I play in each beat ?

One can play 2 -4 notes in one beat in fast speed cycles or up to 8 or more in slow speed cycles

First we multiply the 2 parameters – Number of beats to occupy X number of notes in each beat
To that number we add 1 because the last note of the phrase is actually the first note of the next cycle.

We'll call the result "T"

Now we have to reach a number that can be divided in 3.

If the results we got divides in 3 than the phrase has to be in a length of "T" / 3

For example : if I want a Tihai that starts in the 10th beat in a 16 beat cycle , and I play 2 notes in each beat. I need to occupy 7 beats. (The beat we start from is included)

$$7 \times 2 = 14 , 14 + 1 = 15$$

15 / 3 = 5 , so my phease will be 5 notes long.

if "T" doesn't divide in 3 than we have to reduce 2 until we reach a number that divides in 3.
When we reach that number we will call it "T1" , and the difference between that number and our "T"
parameter will be "B" for break.

The reason we reduced the number by 2 is because in a 3 time repetition of a Tihai there are 2 gaps.
So our phrase will be "T1" long with a "B" / 2 long gap.

For example :

We want to make a Tihai from 9 to 1 on a 16 beat cycle while we play 2 notes in each beat.

We want to occupy 8 beats. (The beat we start from is included)

By the above formula : $T = 8 \times 2 + 1$ (17)

17 doesn't divide in 3 so I reduce 2 : $17 - 2 = 15$

Now 15 does divide in 3 so "T1" = 15 and "B" = 2

So my phrase will be 5 notes long with 1 note gap.

(That's the first example on the Tihais table)

Another option when thinking about Tihais is to think about beats , and then just fill them up with notes.

Examples in 16 beat cycle :

1 to 1 : 5 beats and 1 beat gap

9 to 1 : 3 beats

7 to 1 : 3 beats and 1 beat gap

1 to 1 (2 cycles) : 11 beats

Examples in 7 beat cycle :

1 to 1 : 3 beat with half beat gap (second phrase starts offbeat)

1 to 1 (2 cycles) : 5 beat

1 to 1 (3 cycles) : 9 beat with 1 beat gap