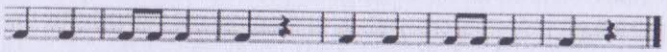
This rhythm is in $^{2}_{4}$ time signature. This means there should be two crotchet beats (θθ) in a bar. In the following bar, we have two quaver beats (εε) and a crotchet (θ). These three beats still make up the two crotchet beats in a bar since a quaver beat is half of a crotchet; thus two quavers make one crotchet. The second bell rung is actually to tell the pupils that they should run to the assembly because they are already late. The rhythm is:

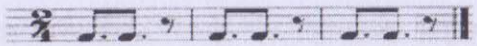
This rhythm is having the same time signature with the first rhythm but it sounds faster because it has two quaver beats(εε) with a crotchet (θ) that make up a bar. Moreover, there are no two crotchets in any bar here as we have in the first rhythm. The third rhythm is an applause given to a pupil in a class when he answers any question correctly. Ododo must have answered all questions correctly right from his primary school days hence he is being celebrated today as a professor. Therefore, this rhythmic applause is very appropriate at this occasion. The rhythm, still in $^{2}_{4}$ time signature, is:



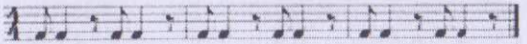
This rhythmic applause has two crotchets (θθ), followed by two quavers (εε) and a crotchet (θ). It ends up with a crotchet beat (θ) and a crotchet rest (Є). This applause is like a national applause because anywhere a child answers a question correctly and the teacher says *clap for him/her* this is what the entire class claps.

Rhythmic Handclaps in Christian Fellowships

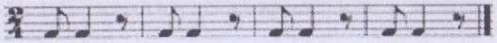
Most schools have Christian fellowships. At these fellowships, the students are taught about the love of God through Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace. We cannot talk of global peace without the Prince of Peace, Jesus Christ. Ododo must have come in contact with this Prince of Peace in his school days where young Christians were groomed. During the fellowship meetings as they sang, they clapped to accompany their songs. A basic rhythmic pattern used is:

I. 

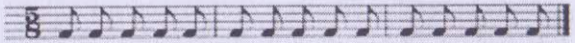
Another handclap rhythm used during fellowships is:

II. 

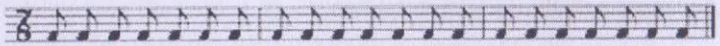
This rhythm is in $^{4}_{4}$ that is, four crotchet beats in a bar. It can as well be in $^{2}_{4}$ thus:

III. 

There are however, some other rhythmic patterns which have no regular meters such as $^{5}_{8}$ and $^{7}_{8}$. There are also free rhythms without any meter at all. Examples of the irregular and free rhythmic patterns are:

IV: 

(Irregular rhythmic pattern)

V: 

(Irregular rhythmic pattern)

VI 

(rhythmic pattern without meter).

Free rhythms are used as general applauses when someone has just given a speech or delivered a paper. Spontaneously, the audience would clap to appreciate the speaker. Ododo has made several speeches and delivered many scholarly papers that have attracted his audience to give many of such free-rhythmic claps without meter. Another notable rhythmic pattern is the one that is used by the church head usher to call worshippers to service. The rhythm is:

