

# MP3 27: Two Parts Simultaneously

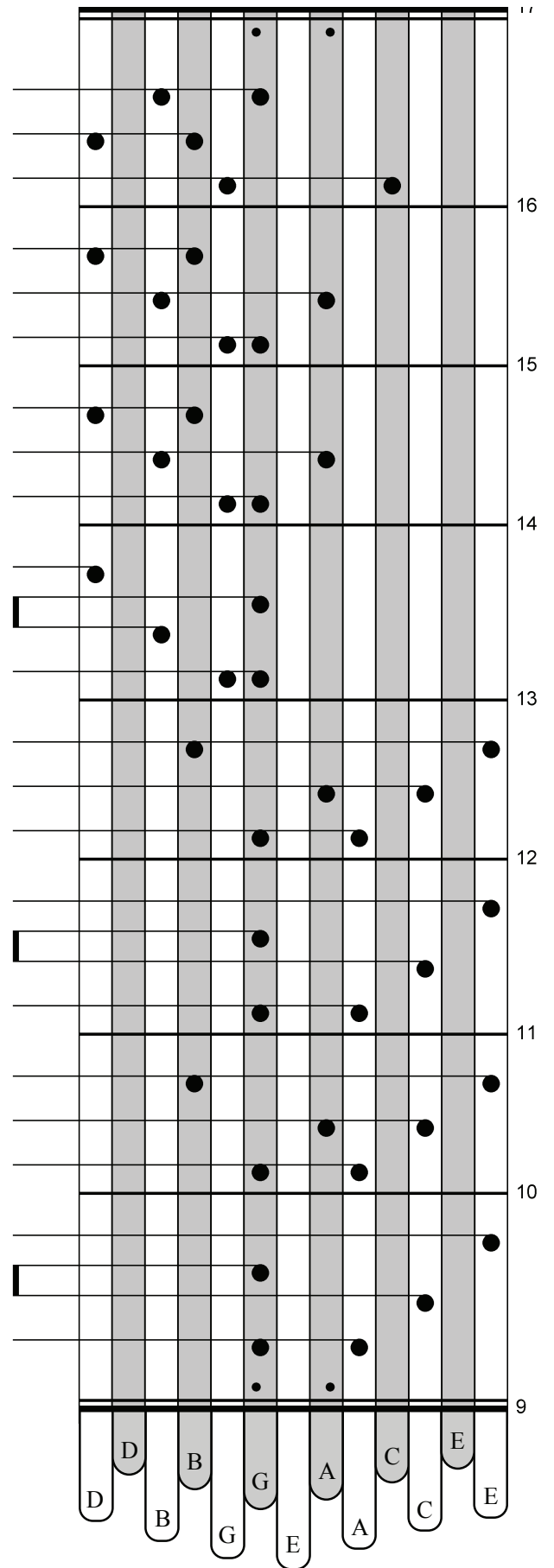
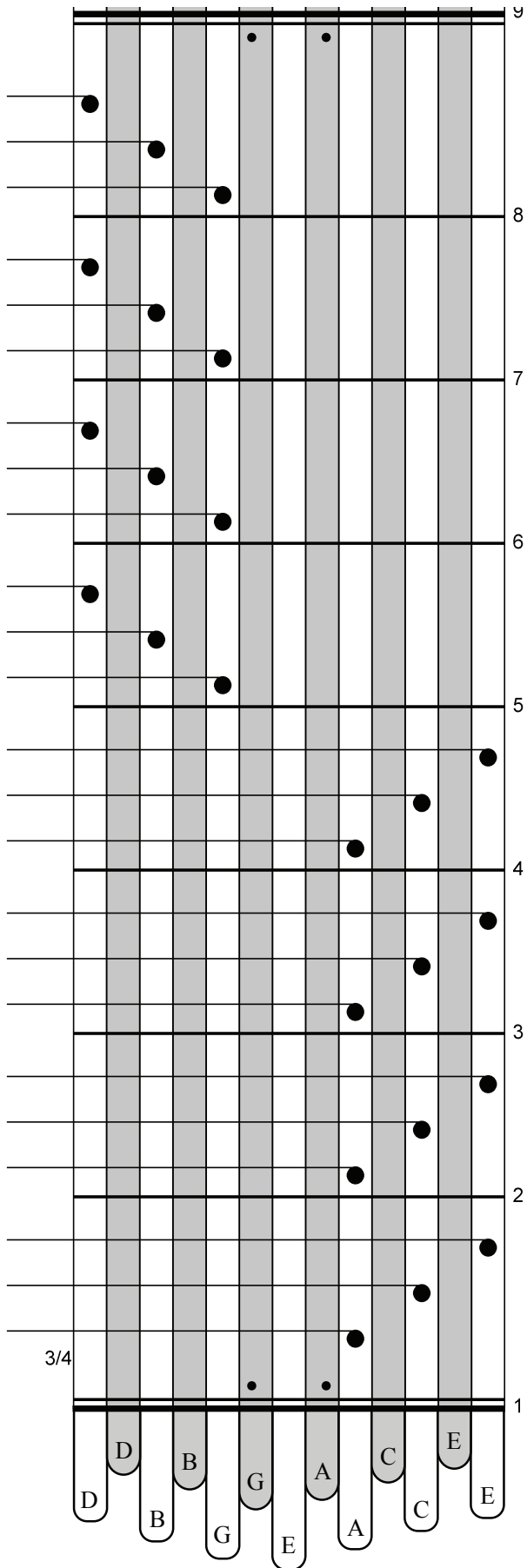


Diagram showing the first eight measures (measures 17-25) of a kalimba piece. The fretboard is divided into measures, and notes are indicated by black dots. Shaded vertical bars represent frets that are not used. The fret positions are labeled at the bottom: D, B, G, E, A, C, E.

The first eight measures show a simple part that defines the chord progression and persists through the next two sections. In measures 9-16, we add high notes with the opposite thumb. In measures 13-16, the extra high notes are played with the right thumbs, which means you need to cross over.

Playing two parts at once is one of the pinnacles of kalimba music.

Both of the low and high musical parts use both left and right thumbs. While one part is using the right thumb, the other part uses the left thumb. This is convenient, but is not a rule.

In this example, the first part is played entirely on the lower tines and the second part is played on the upper tines.

In this example, the first part has a steady rhythm, always on the beat, while the second part changes between being on the beat and being off the beat - that is, it adds syncopation.

Diagram showing the next six measures (measures 25-30) of the kalimba piece. The fretboard is divided into measures, and notes are indicated by open circles. Shaded vertical bars represent frets that are not used. The fret positions are labeled at the bottom: D, B, G, E, A, C, E.