

I: Known pieces...

Title	Country...	Makers...	Use...	Function...	Music features...	music
Baris	Bali, Indonesia	Balinese (culture), traditional (composer unknown)	to generate energy and strength for activities to set and adjust the mood and energy flow to signify the progression of events as an offering to the gods and spirits (i.e., music mediates between the three worlds)	life and culture integration of society continuity and stability of culture entertainment: they hold competition	Gong cycle, Stratification, interlocking, brass instrument	<i>begin with drums, then brass instruments with fast tempo</i>
Jaya Semara	Bali, Indonesia	Balinese (culture), Wayan Beratha (composer unknown)	same	same	same as above	<i>opening: pure brass instrument, with very fast tempo, most musicians play the exact same notes/melody</i>
Water Drums	Central African Republic	the Baka Forest People	pleasure. moral and spiritual education, guidance. ritual context. Ceremony for someone's illness	entertainment life and culture validate religious rituals	polyphonic, polyrhythmic. Sounds irregular, but systematic. Improvised, learnt from childhood. Stock patterns. Enculturation, improvised, measured (group of 3 or 4). Multi-track recording	<i>water sounds with drum, some humming sound</i>
Makala	Central African Republic	the Baka Forest People	same	same	same as above	<i>o— o yi ya, la ei, yi ya</i>
Capoeira	N/A (Africa)	African slaves (creators), Afro-Brazilian people (culture)	martial arts, act as a disguise to protect their practicing sessions	physical response integration of society	call and response polyrhythmic texture dynamic level typically constant gradual increase in tempo rhythmic complexity and density increase with increasing intensity three berimbau ⇒ ensemble: low (basis), middle (complementary), high (ornamentation)	<i>lead vocal, then group response</i>

Uja	Northern Canada	Inuit (culture), Tanya Tagq (composer, performer)	should be same as below	same	voices, pitch/dynamics, wide range, choir drum support	<i>begin with some sounds: striking strings..., then Tanya's sound (throat singing) + electronic sounds</i>
katajjaq	Northern Canada	Inuit (culture), traditional	games pass time tell story lullaby: sing babies to sleep	entertainment continuity and stability of culture physical response	low range, raspy, growl. call-and-response steady dynamic range narrow	<i>low sound, pure human voice opening</i>
Araro Ari-raro	India (South)	N/A	Put baby to sleep (lullaby).	communication: between parents and children physical response: for kids, alignment of body motion during musical experience. enjoyment: for kids to sleep	slow, calming, repetitive (as lullaby) higher range than other songs greater internal repetition incorporate vocables within texts sung in combination with rocking motion lullabies and rocking provide a good example of musical entrainment	<i>vocables, very joyful sound/melody</i>
Amba Nil-ambari	India (South)	Pillai	put children to sleep	same as above	three layers: Melodic layer (soloist). Percussion layer (drum), rhythmic. Drone layer: specialized instrument like trambura, with buzzing timbre. They don't come at the same time, but they come in order, sth like: first tambura then flute... Composed using scales.	<i>lots of ornamentation, pure women voices + drums + drone.</i>
Postal Workers Cancelling Stamps	Ghana, West Africa	Postal Workers at the University of Ghana (performers/creators)	maintain a workflow keep things going make things enjoyable pass time	entertainment social norms, cooperation	regular rhythms, measured some whistling	<i>whistling and stamping sound</i>

II: Terms

1 Concepts and Elements of Music

Dynamics: loudness or softness of sound

Tempo: the speed at which music is (or should be) played

Rhythm: the organization of sounds in time

Timbre: The distinctive sound of an instrument or voice

Texture: sonic layers; the way in which musical sounds are combined

Melody: the "tune" in music; comprises a sequence of notes moving in a particular shape

Musical Form: the structural organization of a piece of music; involves repetition, variation, and contrast

Chordophone: like guitar. Sound produced by bowing or plucking. Involving chords, strings.

Aerophone: like flute, harmonica. Sounds produced by blowing.

Membranophone: like drum. Sound produced by striking a stretched material over a hollow object.

Idiophone: Sound produced by striking, shaking, waving a solid object. An idiophone is any musical instrument that creates sound primarily by the instrument as a whole vibrating—without the use of strings or membranes.

Electrophone: sound involving electricity.

tripartite: sound + concept + behaviour and context

1.1 Ten functions

1. facilitate communication
2. outlet for emotional expression
3. represent aspects of life and culture in symbolic fashion
4. provide entertainment
5. aesthetic satisfaction and enjoyment
6. foster physical response
7. enforce conformity to social norms
8. validate social institutions and religious rituals
9. contribute to the continuity and stability of culture
10. facilitate the integration of society

2 Balinese Gamelan

Bali: Indonesia

Balinese Hindu: the form of Hinduism practiced by the majority of the population of Bali

gamelan: traditional ensemble music Balinese in Indonesia

suka duka: happy together, sad together

gotong royong: the practice of mutual help

metallophone: any musical instrument in which the sound-producing body is a piece of metal (other than a metal string), consisting of tuned

metal bars, tubes, rods, bowls, or plates.

gongs

gilak: cyclic gong structure in Balinese gamelan music

Kotekan: style of playing fast interlocking parts in most varieties of Balinese Gamelan music

Gangsa: fixed elaboration types, split into two parts. The first part is called **polos** (simple, straightforward) second is called **sangsih** (differing, following).

3 BaAka Forest People

BaAka people: Central African Republic

yodelling: form of singing which involves repeated and rapid changes of pitch between the low-pitch chest register (or "chest voice") and the high-pitch head register or falsetto.

polyphony: type of musical texture consisting of two or more simultaneous lines of independent melody.

Polyrhythm: the simultaneous use of two or more rhythms that are not readily perceived as deriving from one another, or as simple manifestations of the same meter.

4 Brazillian Capoeira

capoeira: is an Afro-Brazilian martial art that combines elements of dance and music.

ginga: a rocking step, is usually the focal point of the technique.

atabaque: tall, wooden, Afro-Brazilian hand drum.

berimbau: the leading instrument, determining the tempo and style of the music and game played. single-string percussion instrument, a musical bow, from Brazil.

5 katajja and Tanya Tagaq

katajjaq: Inuit throat singing, or katajjaq, is a form of musical performance uniquely found among the Inuit.

Tanya Tagaq is a Canadian Inuk throat singer from Cambridge Bay, Nunavut, Canada, on the south coast of Victoria Island.

Desecration is the act of depriving something of its sacred character, or the disrespectful, contemptuous, or destructive treatment of that which is held to be sacred or holy by a group or individual.

6 Music in the Early Life and the Life Cycle

life's periodities

Karnatak (classical music of South India)

raga: collection of pitches or notes (like a melodic scale) and more (i.e. contour, mood, associations with situations, ornamentation, phrase: certain pitches are played together, in a group).

tala: rhythms and time cycle used in South Indian music

Adi tala (8-beat cycle subdivided into: 4+2+2)

7 Work song

Ghana officially the Republic of Ghana, is a country located along the Gulf of Guinea and Atlantic Ocean, in the subregion of West Africa.

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