Cont. on Contemporary Music

Lecture by Kenny Lim



Non – western music

- African Music
- Indian Music
- Japan Music

Music served as:

- Entertainment
- Accompaniment to everyday activities, ceremony
- Communicate message
- People tradition
- Wide rage of Musical style

Characteristics

- Oral tradition: transmitted orally from parent to child or from teacher to student. Music notation is less important in nonwestern culture
- Improvisation: important in nonwestern musical cultures
- Voices
- Instruments has 4 categories:
 - **Idiophones**: Instruments that generate the sound from it's own material with no tension applied e.g. bells, gongs, xylophone
 - **Chordophones**: Sound generated by stretching string e.g. Harps and lutes
 - **Aerophones**: Sound generated by column of air e.g. Trumpets, flutes
 - **Membranophones**: Sound generated by drums with stretched skin or other membranes



African instruments

Idiophones



Mbira or Thumb piano



Slit drum



Ompeh



Classical music in India

- Dated back for more than 3000 years, among one of the oldest music tradition in the world.
- Two distinct traditions: *Karnatak Music* (South India); *Hindustani Music* (North India)

Performance practice

- Consider their music spiritual in character
- Musical traditions are transmitted orally from master to disciple, who learns by imitation, not by studying textbooks or written music
- Improvisation has an important role
- Generally performed by soloist and drummer
- Indian music are based on the human voice
- Melodies often move by microtones
- Raga and Tala

Instruments: Sitar

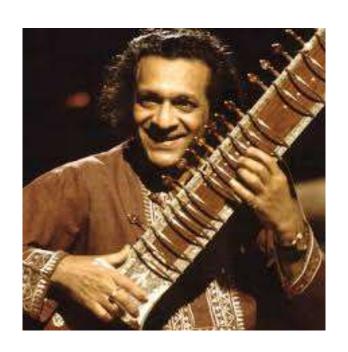


Tabla





Evening Raga – Ravi Shankar (1920 – 2012)



Japan Music

- Goes back more than 1000 years
- Traditional music includes sacred and secular works, theatre music, vocal and instrumental music, works for orchestra, chamber ensemble, and soloist.
- Wide variety of styles and forms, instruments, and musical techniques

The Koto

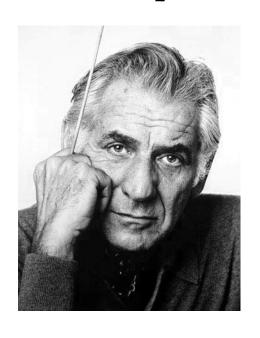




Musical Theatre

- Type of American theatre to entertain through fusion of a dramatic script, acting and spoken dialogue with music, singing and dancing – and scenery, costumes and spectacle
- Eg. West Side Story, Cats, My Fair Lady etc.
- With verse and chorus (A A B A)

Leonard Bernstein (1918 – 1990)



- Born in Lawrence, Massachusetts
- A leading conductor, concert pianist, a composer and author-lecturer.

"I have a deep suspicion that every work I write, for whatever medium is really theatre music in some way." -Bernstein

West side story

R&J	WSS
Families	Jets and Sharks
Romeo	Tony
Juliet	Maria

Bernardo is the leader of the Sharks, the brother of Maria. In a gang fight, Tony kills Bernardo in an attempt to break up a fight between the leader of the Sharks and Riff. Later Tony was shot by one of the Sharks and dies in Maria's arms.



Rock and Roll

- Music with a hard, driving beat, often featuring electronic guitar accompaniment and heavily amplified
- E.g. Elvis Presley, Bill Haley, Ray Charles etc.
- Originate from R&B
- Fast rhythm and continued bass

Bill Haley and His Comets

Rock around the clock





Late 1960s

• Fusion, folk rock, jazz rock, psychedelic rock, acid rock, art rock... etc.

1980s

- Renewed interest in **Heavy Metal**
- Rap was invented

1990s

- Heavy Metal developed more variety: thrash, speed metal and death metal
- Public embraced the appearance of grunge or alternative rock

Nirvana



Sentimental Music

- Slow and steady and normally about love
- Melodic tune, easy to remember
- E.g. Celine Dion, Whitney Houston etc.

Rap music

- Rhythm flows and without specific melody tunes
- Originated by the Black Americans
- The melody tends to be continuous and fast
- Percussion instruments will support the rhythm
- E.g. MC Hammer, Eminem etc.

Folk Music

- Music is calm = relaxed feeling
- Lyrics = non formal and many reflect certain country side environment, daily activities
- With guitar accompaniment
- The rhythm gently flows
- Eg. Country road



