### Immerse Yourself Pre-production Plan

Sakthi Mohanraji MI 349



### Carnatic W Jusic

Carnatic music is one of the most popular forms of classical music in the world. Originating in South India, Carnatic music has offered the world a unique take on music, creating a deeply rooted aspect of Indian culture, ideals, and religion for centuries.

Carnatic music is a form of classical music prevalent in South India. Considered to be a divine art form that originated from gods, Carnatic music has been embedded into Indian mythology, history, culture, and entertainment since the 14th century. Like most music forms, Carnatic music is composed based on feeling, messages from the composer to their audience, and by the melody. Carnatic music stands apart in the idea that most, if not all, songs are religious, fantastical depictions of the most powerful and influential stories in Indian culture. Every song is a message, with the melody and beat that matches the idea. Carnatic music is not just art, but it is also discipline. Because it is so closely related to religion, learning this art form takes decades of hard work and strict teaching. Every tune has a specific name and a story, and songs are created through changing each tune in certain ways. Carnatic music is wildly intricate and extremely difficult to master, making it one of the most beautiful forms of music in the world.



### Carnatic Music Enthusiast -

A music lover who actively listens, discusses theory, and is passionate about understanding theory.



#### **Potential Student -**

A teenager that has found interest in the art form and is looking for information to gauge interest and discover more.



### Music/Art Students -

A student researching different types of music around the world and seeking details and interesting facts.





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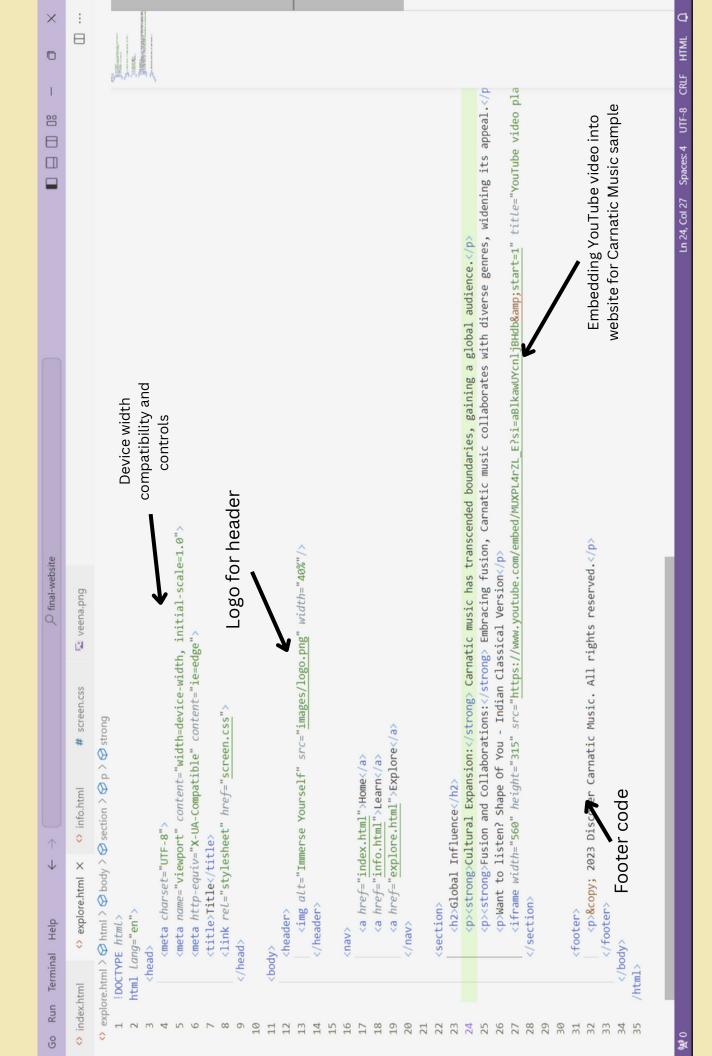
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## ▶ Ancient Origins:

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▼ Medieval Development:

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Flourishing under medieval patronage, Carnatic music saw the emergence of distinct styles and gharanas, with pivotal contributions from saint-composers.

During the medieval period, composers like Purandara Dasa played a pivotal role in structuring the foundations of Carnatic music. Purandara Dasa, often hailed as the "Father of Carnatic Music," formulated a systematic method of teaching music, known as the "Mayamalavagowla" raga system. The royal courts of South Indian kingdoms also played a crucial role in nurturing and patronizing the art form. Musicians and scholars found support in these courts, contributing to the growth and refinement of Carnatic music.

## **Key Features**

Ragas and Talas: Carnatic music has 4 intricate components that come together in a performance:

- Ragas (melodic modes)
- Talas (rhythmic cycles)
- Bhava (emotion)
- Manodharmam (improvisation)

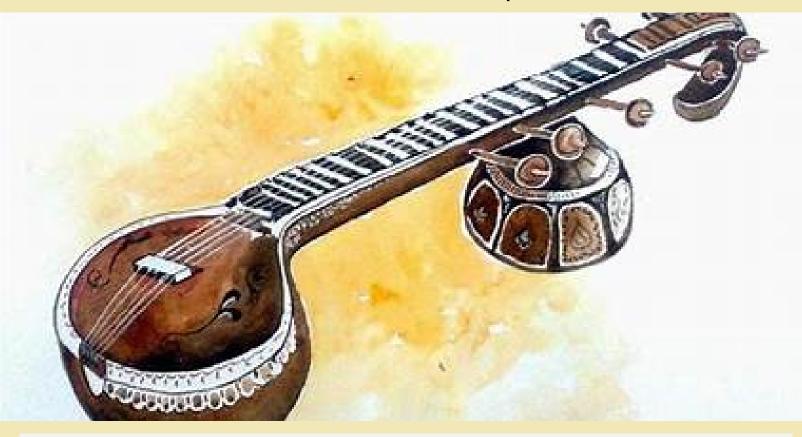
mark, with musicians exploring ragas through spontaneous ornamentations and nuances. Set with a melody and rigid beat structure, performers forming. It is extremely difficult with strict rules. With practice, however, manodharmam allows the performer to transform the piece into add to the composition "on-the-spot" while they are theiir own, adding to the magic of Carnatic music. Emphasis on Improvisation: Improvisation is a h

I forms, instruments like the violin, flute, veena, and mridangam play essential roles. Vocal and Instrumental Forms: Practiced in vocal and instrument

# Bulleted list of key features: concise information sharing

### **Immerse Yourself**

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### What is Carnatic Music?

Carnatic music, a classical music tradition of South India, boasts a rich and ancient history that spans over centuries. Its roots can be traced back to the Vedas, the ancient sacred texts of India, where the concept of Nada Brahman or the divine sound emerged. The foundational principles of Carnatic music were further developed and codified by renowned musicologists and composers like Purandara Dasa, who is often hailed as the "Father of Carnatic Music."



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### **Historical Roots**

Carnatic music, also known as Karnatak music, is a classical music tradition that originated in the southern regions of India. Rooted in ancient scriptures and religious traditions, it has evolved over centuries.

### **Ancient Origins:**

Carnatic music's roots can be traced back to ancient texts such as the Natya Shastra, guiding principles of music, dance, and drama. The foundational principles of Carnatic music began to take shape over centuries, influenced by various regional musical traditions, folk melodies, and devotional practices. The evolution of Carnatic music was significantly guided by revered saints and scholars who used music as a medium for spiritual expression.

The compositions of the Trinity—Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, and Syama Sastri—during the 18th century further solidified and codified the structure of Carnatic music. These composers, deeply rooted in spiritual and cultural traditions, created a vast repertoire of devotional compositions that continue to be the heart of Carnatic music. Overall, in ancient times, Carnatic music was a vibrant and evolving art form deeply intertwined with the spiritual, cultural, and societal fabric of South India. Its journey through the ages has left an enduring legacy that continues to captivate audiences with its timeless melodies and profound expressions.

### **Concert Structure**

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### -> Raga Alapana:

Concerts typically start with a slow exposition of a raga, known as "raga alapana," setting the mood...etc.

- -> Kriti and Kalpana Swaras:
- -> Ragam-Tanam-Pallavi (RTP):

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### **Global Audience**

Carnatic Fusions: Embracing fusion, Carnatic music collaborates with diverse genres, widening its appeal.

Carnatic fusions represent a convergence of classical Carnatic music with diverse musical genres, resulting in a nuanced and innovative synthesis. This fusion transcends traditional boundaries, incorporating elements from jazz, funk, Western classical, and other genres into the structured framework of Carnatic compositions.

