

## World music a global journey chapter 3

Cultural considerations beyond sounds themselves.

All music manifests itself with a “culture” however defined, and has meanings for those who create, perform or consume it that go far beyond the sounds themselves.

### **Cultural knowledge’s.**

Culture impacts us who we are depends on where you are and with whom you are living.

Ethnocentrism—the sense that one’s own culture is “normal,” and that cultures which exhibit differences, both great and small, are “abnormal,” “weird” or “exotic”, is a natural perspective.

Knowledge from outside cultures is given the following terms

ETIC –from phonetic—Outsider knowledge. And

EMIC—from phonemic—Insider knowledge.

If we are looking in from outside we don’t know what that music really means to the insider, we have the danger of attaching our own definitions according to our culture, and not the meaning that is intended.

Phonem—small sound like ph the smallest sounds of words.

Phonemic –over all. Phonem singular..

Dr. Judith Beck and Inside Look

Ethnomusicologist, who is professor of gamelan music and later trance, made a connection that people she calls deep listeners are somehow common in the way they are moved by music.

### **Value system and Hierarchies.**

Because of different value systems one might question if a Hierarchy would even work, as until recently the study of music meant the study of western music. Today all these systems are still being made to incorporate world music’s.

### **Music and Identity.**

The thought that nationality is a source of identity is false, so is stereotyping, just because a person is black doesn’t make them African, there are white Africans also. Western is also false along that train of thought. Along with other cultural elements, such as language, religion, dress, diet, and so on, music shapes how people think about themselves. Identity is sort of I think therefore I am.

### **Use versus Function**

Use – the way in which music is employed in human society. Observed superficial level.  
Function- much deeper- usually to regulate emotions or to be used in the way as too prepare one for some special occurrence.

### **Music and Spirituality.**

This goes beyond the use and function of music. Some feel that music can heal illness in the body or the mind. I think they mistake music for God who is our Healer. I know that I've heard testimonies of God doing healing while people were listening to certain songs. Maybe because God inhabits the praises of His people.

Music therapy used to help people with disabilities, etc.

### **Music and Ethics**

Music does influence.. Plato with the modes some music was good and some bad. Music was thought to heal the body, run the universe, etc, Confucius also had similar thoughts on the subject. Harmony of the spheres, the music that controls the universe.. Harmony in the body. All types of music that holds things together.

### **Music and the Environment.**

Music is everywhere and it's used as a drug. Some music has been lost because the instruments were made from endangered species.

### **New theoretical Perspectives.**

Modernist scholarship is sticking to verifiable truths.

Post-Modernist teach that the truth is relative. Seeking interpretation instead of the facts.

### **Music technologies and media.**

Great advances in music recording and music storage have made it easier for ethnomusicologist to disseminate music.

### **Music and the arts.**

Music has come to us in several ways much of it by way of the arts, there would be no dance music if there were no dance. Through others as well, the beggars opera, kathakali, masked dance, thai khon masked drama, etc.

Whats happening to the music of the world....

Iconography is the study of music through pictures.

Programmatic music—coming from somewhere outside of itself.

### **Transmission and pedagogy.**

There's been many ways of learning music. From culture to being a intern, a slave, or going to school.

### **Notation systems and the creation of Music.**

Western student think in terms of composition as a result music literacy is favored. However, most of the world doesn't have notation. Only certain aspects of music can be in notation such as pitch, melody, rhythm, meter, form, and texture.

**Exchange and adaptation.**

Instruments get sent across to different lands but the lands adapt them to serve there needs for there music.

**Culture intersection.**

Culture intersects in music. Usually through the conquering of lands, usually bringing music, language, literary, education. Like France and Napoleon, and Alexander for Greece. Later Byzantium became the cultural center, which became Constantinople and then Istanbul. The mixing of music in this areas some say is the basis for today's western music.