

- **ALAP (Also, ALAPANA):** The opening, freely rhythmic period of improvisation of *raga* performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **ANUDRUTAM:** The first element of the *tala* in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **ANUPALLAVI:** The second section of a *kriti* vocal performance from South India. (Chapter 5)
- **ARADHANA:** A South Indian festival. (Chapter 5)
- **BANSRI (Also, BANSURI):** A transverse flute from North India. (Chapter 5)
- **BAULS:** A group of itinerant musicians from India, especially noted for their poetry. (Chapter 5)
- **BAYA:** A small bowl-shaped drum of the *tabla* pair of drums from North India. (Chapter 5)
- **BHAJAN:** Devotional songs from India. (Chapter 5)
- **Bhangra**
- **BIN:** A fretted plucked lute considered the origin of other popular lutes in India, such as the *sitar*. (Chapter 5)
- **BOLLYWOOD:** An informal name for India's film industry combining "Bombay" and "Hollywood." (Chapter 5)
- **BOLS:** Mnemonic syllables corresponding to drums strokes in Indian drumming traditions. (Chapter 5)
- **CARANAM:** The final section of a *kriti* vocal performance from India. (Chapter 5)
- **CARNATIC (Also, KARNATAK):** A term referring to the cultural traditions of South India. (Chapter 5)
- **CASTE SYSTEM:** A system of social organization based on hereditary status found in India. (Chapter 5)
- **CHIZ:** The composed section of vocal performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **DHRUPAD:** A category of vocal music from India. (Chapter 5)
- **DILRUBA:** A bowed lute from India. (Chapter 5)
- **DRUTAM:** The second element of the *tala* in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **EKTARA:** See GOPIYANTRA. (Chapter 5)
- **FILMI (Also, FILMI GIT):** Popular music taken from films in India. (Chapter 5)
- **GAT** (pronounced *gaht*): The composed section of instrumental performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **GHUNUR:** A string of bells worn around the ankle, commonly associated with the Bauls of South Asia. (Chapter 5)
- **GOPIYANTRA (Also, EKTARA):** A single-stringed *chordophone* with a membrane base found in India and often associated with the Bauls. (Chapter 5)
- **Gospel: Good News, Jesus Died for my sins and was resurrected.**
- **GURU:** A teacher or spiritual guide, primarily associated with Hindu traditions from India. (Chapter 5)
- **HANUMAN:** The "monkey-hero" in the Indian epic, *Ramayana*. (Chapter 5)
- **HARMONIUM:** A free-reed pump organ. (Chapter 5)
- **HINDUSTANI:** A term referring to the cultural traditions of northern India. (Chapter 5)
- **JALTARANG:** An instrument from India, consisting of a series of small china bowls each filled/tuned with a different level of water and struck with a small beater. (Chapter 5)
- **JATI:** The final section of the *tala* in Indian classical music where the number of beats in the cycle varies. (Chapter 5)
- **JHALA:** Refers to a set of drone strings on Indian *chordophones*. Also, a reference to the climactic end of the *alap* section of *raga* performance in India. (Chapter 5)
- **JOR:** A regularizing of the beat in the opening section of *raga* performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **KARTAL:** Indian percussion instrument consisting of a steel rod struck by a horseshoe-shaped beater. (Chapter 5)
- **Kathakali:** is a highly stylized classical [Indian dance-drama](#) noted for the attractive make-up of characters, elaborate costumes, detailed gestures and well-defined body movements presented in tune with the anchor playback music and complementary percussion
- **KHYAL:** A category of vocal music from India. (Chapter 5)
- **KRITI:** A genre of devotional Hindu poetry from South India. (Chapter 5)
- **LAGHU:** The final element of the *tala* in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **LATA MANGESHKAR:** Famous *filmi* singer from India. (Chapter 5)
- **MODE:** A set of rules or guidelines used to compose or improvise music in a particular tradition. (Chapter 5)
- **MRIDANGAM:** A barrel-shaped drum from India. (Chapter 5)

- **NAGASVARAM:** A double-reed *aerophone* from India. (Chapter 5)
- **PALLAVI:** The first section of a *kriti* vocal performance from India. (Chapter 5)
- **QAWWALI (Also, KAWWALI):** Sufi Muslim devotional songs. (Chapter 5)
- **RAGA:** A mode or system of rules and expectations for composition and improvisation in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **RAMA:** The central figure of the Hindu Indian epic *Ramayana*. (Chapter 5)
- **RASA:** The mood or sentiment of an artistic expression in India. (Chapter 5)
- **RAVANA:** The villain in the Indian epic *Ramayana*. (Chapter 5)
- **RAVI SHANKAR:** A famous musician and composer from India. (Chapter 5)
- **SARANGI:** A bowed lute from India. (Chapter 5)
- **SAROD:** A fretless plucked lute from India. (Chapter 5)
- **SITA** (pronounced *see-tah*): The wife of the Hindu God *Rama* in the Indian epic *Ramayana*. (Chapter 5)
- **SITAR:** A fretted plucked lute from India. (Chapter 5)
- **SOLFEGE:** Mnemonic syllables corresponding to individual pitches in a scale. (Chapter 5)
- **SYMPATHETIC STRINGS:** A set of strings most commonly found on Hindustani Indian chordophones that vibrate "in sympathy" with the vibrations of other strings on the instrument. (Chapter 5)
- **TABLA:** A pair of drums found in Hindustani music from India. (Chapter 5)
- **TALA:** Rhythmic framework found in *raga* performance in India. (Chapter 5)
- **TAMBURA:** A round-bodied lute used to provide the "drone" element in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
- **TAVIL:** A pair of drums from India, often used to accompany the *nagasvaram*. (Chapter 5)
- **THEKA** (pronounced *teh-kah*): The entire pattern or set of words (*bols*) for a given *tala* in classical Indian music. (Chapter 5)
- **VENU:** A transverse flute from South India. (Chapter 5)

VINA: A plucked lute from South India, often associated with the Hindu goddess Saraswati. (Chapter 5)