Intro to World Music

• [] Fi	lmi
•	• 🗆	Songs originating in popular Indian films
•	• 🗆	Most frequently-encountered music in India
•	• 🗆	Pre-recorded by "playback artists"
•	• 🗆	Stylistic Features
	•	☐ Eclectic stylistic mixtures drawing upon popular Western styles
	•	Favors precomposed material over improvisation
	•	Vocals: "nasal" timbre, melismatic lines, ornamentation
	•	Accompanied by mixed ensembles (both Western and Indian instruments)
	•	Ragas are modified to accommodate Western harmonies (chords)
	•	Example: "Dil Cheez Kya Hai" from <i>Umrao Jaan</i> (1981)
· [] In	fluence on Western Music
•	• 🗆	Western respect for Indian classical music
•	• 🗆	Common aspects
•	• 🗆	Historical incompatibilities
•	• 🗆	Breakthrough "fusions" of the 1960s and 1970s
•		Influences on rock
	•	Primarily limited to timbre
	•	☐ George Harrison/The Beatles
		● □ "Norwegian Wood" (1965)
		• 🗆 "Within You, Without You (1967)
	•	Sitar-mania (ca. 1965- early 1970s)
		 Rollings Stones, The Monkees, The Kinks, The Mamas & The Papas, The Animals, The Moody Blues, Jethro Tull, Yes, Eltor John, Steely Dan, Stevie Wonder
•		Influences on jazz
		□ Indian approach to improv an inspiration to jazz musicians of the 1960s-1970s
		→ □ Modal jazz—Miles Davis, John Coltrane
		Fusion groups—Shakti (w/John McLaughlin), Oregon
•		Influences on Classical
	•	State of Western art music 1900-1960
		■ atonal, complex, experimental, esoteric
		□ rift between composer/audience
	•	→ ☐ Minimalist movement of the 1960s-1970s draws upon certain Indian musical aesthetics:
		 ■ drone, cyclic repetition, gradual transformation over an extended period