

Intro to World Music

- Generalizations
 - folk music prevalent
 - functions:
 - work (herding & hunting) songs
 - sporting songs
 - celebration songs
 - topics: pastoral life, horses
 - melodies derived from pentatonic modes
- Traditional Songs
 - *urtyn duu* ("long songs")
 - refers not to length, but to flexible, expansive rhythms
 - serious in subject matter & performance
 - *bogino duu* ("short songs")
 - fixed meter, steady pulse; limited ornamentation
 - simple, informal & lively
 - Both types are occasionally accompanied heterophonically with one or more instruments
- Art Music Songs
 - *tuul'* (epic songs)
 - originated as part of celebrations in the Medieval courts of the Khans ("rulers")
 - strophic settings
 - use of pentatonic melodies
 - traditionally performed by a trained singer accompanying himself heterophonically on an instrument
- Mongolian *Höömii* Singing
 - multiphonic throat-singing technique similar to that of the Tibetans:
 - low, rich and sometimes growling drone + distinctive, overtone "whistle" pitch
- Mongolian Instruments
 - khomuz - jaw harp
 - *morin huur* - national instrument of Mongolia; bowed lute w/horse head for a headstock
 - *topshuur* - plucked lute
 - *limba* - side-blown bamboo flute
- Excerpt from "*Hoyor Bor*" ["Two Dark Horses"]
 - Listening Guide on pp. 120-121
 - *urtyn duu* long song for *höömii* singer with accompanying *morin huur* player (who sings lyrics)
 - listen for..
 - pentatonic mode
 - *höömii* "whistle" pitch *höömii* "whistle" pitch
 - *shigshil* (wide ornamental vocal vibrato)
 - *tsohil* (ornamental vocal glottal stops)