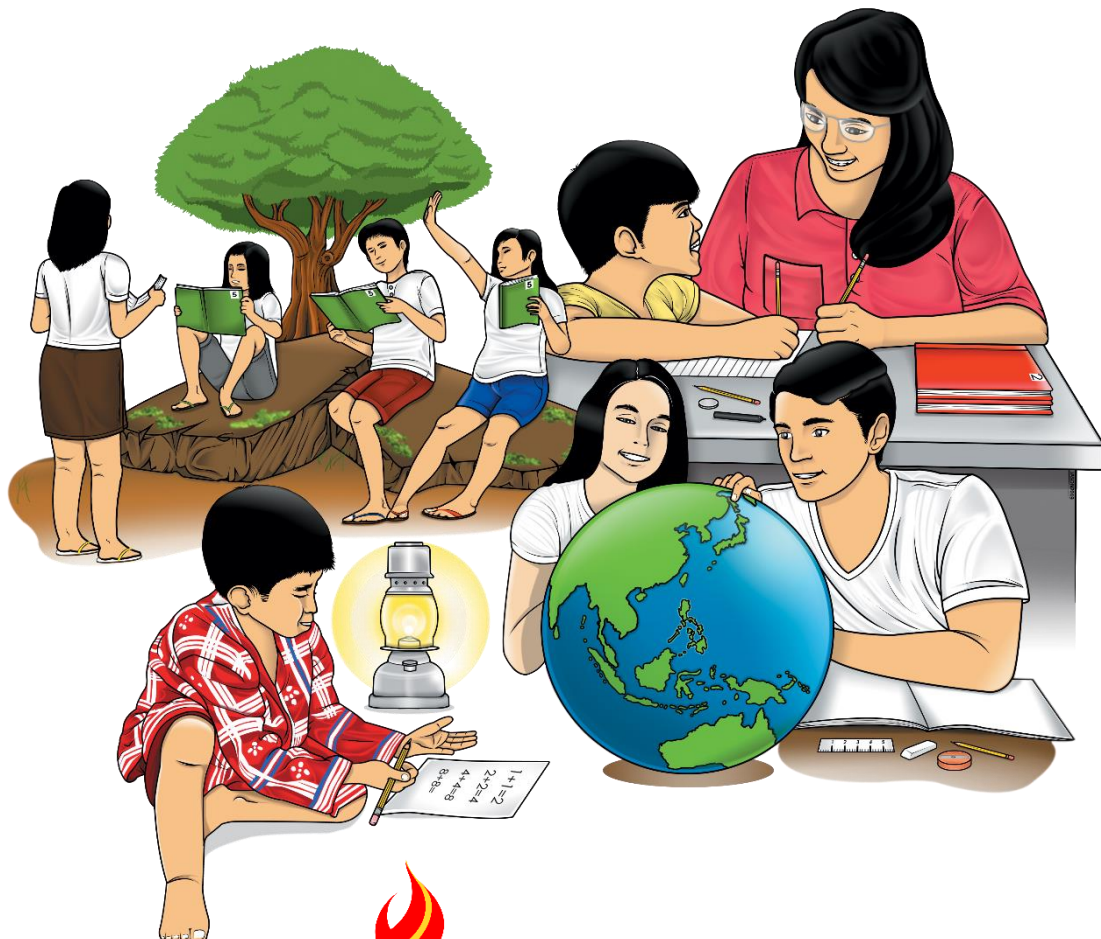


Music

Quarter 3 – Module 1: Music of South Asia and the Middle East



Music – Grade 8
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 3 – Module 1: Music of South Asia and the Middle East
First Edition, 2020

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Music

Quarter 3 – Module 1: Music of South Asia and the Middle East

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.

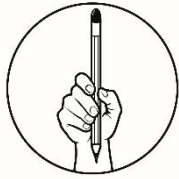


What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master the nature of Music. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

- Listen perceptively to music of South Asia and the Middle East. **(MU8WS-IIIa-h-2)**
- Analyze musical elements of selected songs and instrumental pieces heard and performed. **(MU8WS-IIIc-h-4)**



What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What music in South India is more thoroughly oriented to the voice and was also called “temple music”?
A. Arabic Music
B. Carnatic Music
C. Hindustani Music
D. Punjabi Music
2. Which among the ancient Indian collection of hymns considered to be the oldest known Vedic Sanskrit text?
A. Hinduism
B. Rig Veda
C. Samagana
D. Samaveda
3. Which vocal style in Pakistan is considered by many to be one of the principal poetic forms in the Persian civilization?
A. Dholak
B. Ghazal
C. Qawwali
D. Rubab
4. Which of the following vocal styles in Pakistan is considered as a vibrant musical tradition that is known for 700 years?
A. Dholak
B. Ghazal
C. Qawwali
D. Rubab
5. What kind of music strengthens the importance of musical instruments in Pakistan?
A. Arabic Music
B. Carnatic Music
C. Hindustani Music
D. Punjabi Music
6. What is the term for special call to prayer and repentance on high holidays in Israel?
A. Devotional
B. Hazan
C. Secular
D. Yom Kippur
7. What kind of music is commonly used during communal worship in mosques and life passage events in Israel?
A. Central Asian Music
B. East Asian Music
C. Middle East Music
D. Western Music
8. Which of the following is a metric cycle with a specific number of beats that recur in the same pattern?
A. Tala
B. Mridingam
C. Tabla
D. Theka

9. What made India known to be the largest country in South Asia?
 - A. Their songs are purely spiritual in nature.
 - B. Indian music is only vocal and instrumental.
 - C. Where people are focusing more on their music.
 - D. Their music is as vast as its geographic location and as large as its demographic population.

10. In North India, which of the following music goes back to Vedic period at around 1000 B.C.?

A. Arabic Music	C. Hindustani Music
B. Carnatic Music	D. Punjabi Music

11. Which of the following is a style in vocal music of India which moves in several different notes in a single syllable of text?

A. Melismatic	C. Samagana
B. Rig Veda	D. Samaveda

12. What is the most common style of singing in North India?

A. Khyal	C. Tala
B. Mridangam	D. Theka

13. What division of vocal music in Israel which context lies outside the religious domain?

A. Devotional	C. Secular
B. Melismatic	D. Tala

14. What do you call a musician who helps lead the congregation in a songful prayer?

A. Devotional	C. Secular
B. Hazzan	D. Shofar

15. Which country in Central Asia is known for its unique vocal styles known as Ghazal and Qawwali?

A. India	C. Pakistan
B. Israel	D. Philippines

Lesson

1

Music of South Asia and the Middle East

In Quarter 2, you learned about the music of East Asia wherein most of the countries have a lot of similarities in their musical instruments and types of music performed. Their musical influences are similar to one another as well. Songs from East Asia commonly use pentatonic (5-tone) scales.

Through this lesson, you will also learn and discover the different traditional music of South Asia and the Middle East through their vocal and instrumental music. You will be able to listen and identify the similarities and differences of their music, analyze and appreciate the uniqueness and functions of their traditions.



What's In

Directions: Identify from the table below which vocal style belongs to Japan, China, and Korea. Write your answer in each corresponding column below.

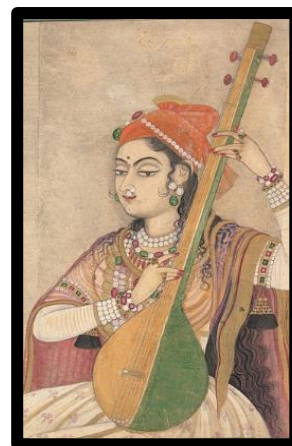
	CHINA	JAPAN	KOREA
• Dispelling unrest and lust			
• Based on the human breathing			
• Show their spiritual self-mastery			
• As a means of calming the passion			
• More energetic and capricious contrast			
• Generous use of bright rhythm and melodies			



What's New

Listen attentively to the different vocal music of South Asia and the Middle East.

- India
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s5a3pthL_tU
- Pakistan
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntcBPIEmeUU>
- Israel
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UNdXqxoclXU>



A Lady Playing the Tanpura

Directions: After you have successfully watched the videos, analyze the following songs in terms of pitch, tempo, and meter. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Analysis of Musical Elements			
A. Pitch	Low	Medium	High
B. Tempo	Slow	Moderate	Fast
C. Meter	Duple	Triple	No Meter

Example:

Title of the song: **Arirang**

Analysis of Musical Elements			
A. Pitch	Low	<u>Medium</u>	High
B. Tempo	<u>Slow</u>	Moderate	Fast
C. Meter	Duple	Triple	No Meter

Title of the songs:

1. **Sudha Ragunathan**

Analysis of Musical Elements			
A. Pitch	Low	<u>Medium</u>	High
B. Tempo	Slow	Moderate	Fast
C. Meter	Duple	Triple	No Meter

2. **Ghodi**

Analysis of Musical Elements			
A. Pitch	Low	<u>Medium</u>	High
B. Tempo	Slow	Moderate	Fast
C. Meter	Duple	Triple	No Meter

3. **They say this is a land**

Analysis of Musical Elements			
A. Pitch	Low	Moderate	High
B. Tempo	Slow	Moderate	Fast
C. Meter	Duple	Triple	No Meter



What is It

Experience how music in South Asia and the Middle East countries are being performed and reflected in the different aspects of Asian culture that influenced the lives of the people. Music has always been viewed as a universal language. In the vast regions of Asia, music has been a common ground in uniting people with different languages, cultures and norms.

India

India is the largest country in South Asia where music is as vast as its geographic location. The music of India reflects different aspects of South Asian culture exhibited through musical performances utilizing distinctive musical elements.



An Indian classical music performance

Indian music remains fundamental to the lives of its people. It serves as a source of spiritual inspiration, cultural expression, and entertainment.

India's classical music tradition includes Carnatic and Hindustani music which have been developed over many centuries.

Traditional Music of India:

1. Carnatic Music

- Music of Southern India
- It is directed to a Hindu god, which is why it is called “temple music”
- In contrast to northern styles, Carnatic music is more thoroughly oriented to the voice

2. Hindustani Music

- Music of Northern India
- It goes back to Vedic period around 1000 BC
- Rigveda is considered to be the oldest known Vedic Sanskrit text that exhibits the ancient Indian collection of hymns.

The following terms are used in Indian music:

- Raga – combination of musical notes
- Shruti – smallest interval of sound
- Tala – a metric cycle with a specific number of beats that recur in the same pattern
- Laya – tempo
- Melisma – a group of notes sung to one syllable of text

Pakistan

Pakistan is known for its unique vocals. The distinctive Pakistani sound was formed with multiple influences not only from various parts of South Asia but also from diverse elements of other countries in Central Asia and the Middle East.



Musical culture

Two Traditional Music of Pakistan

1. Ghazal
 - It is an essential ingredient of worship as practiced by Sufis
 - It is used for the design, creation, and cultivation of techniques that provoke emotion
2. Qawwali
 - It refers to a way of rendering or Singing Sufi verses
 - It is a vibrant musical tradition that stretches back more than 700 years.

Israel

Music of Israel

In general, the music of the Middle East is modal. Harmony is not emphasized but rather includes salient features such as melodic complexity and ornamentation, and rigorous rhythmic development.

The Middle East music is commonly used during:

- Communal worship in mosques, synagogues and churches
- Mystic rituals like Sufi
- Life passage events
- Entertainment like belly dancing, folk dancing

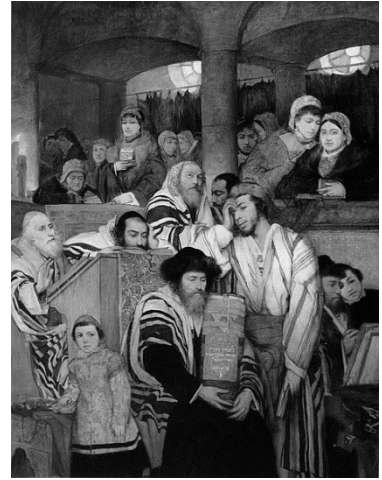
Vocal Music of Israel

1. Devotional

- featured during Sabbath and other holy days
- Hazzan is a musician who helps lead the congregation in a songful prayer.
- “Yom Kippur” is a special call to prayer and repentance sounded on the High Holidays (Jewish New Year and Day of Atonement)

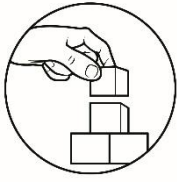
2. Secular

- context lies outside the religious domain
- played during life passage events
- very rhythmic and have popular and romantic texts



*Maurycy Gottlieb - Jews
Praying in the Synagogue on
Yom Kippur*

After listening and watching videos of traditional vocal music of India, Pakistan, and Israel, we can easily say that the different cultural and musical practices of South Asia and the Middle East are shown through their unique musical styles.



What's More

Activity 1: Tell Me!

Directions: Listen to the Folk song of Israel “Zum Gali Gali” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NUzY76tELj8> and answer the questions that follow. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.

1. Analyze the song by assessing its musical element in terms of pitch, tempo, and meter.

Analysis of Musical Elements			
A. Pitch	Low		High
B. Tempo		Moderate	Fast
C. Meter	Duple		No Meter

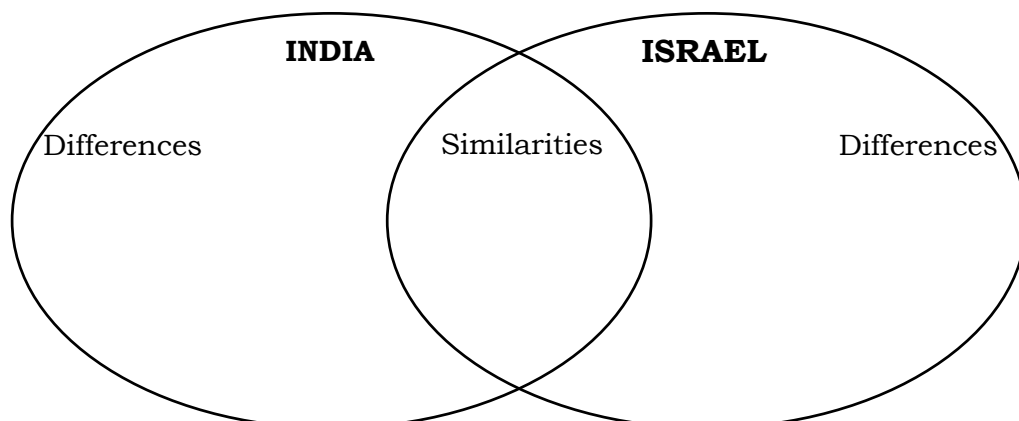
2. What do you feel when you listen to the song?

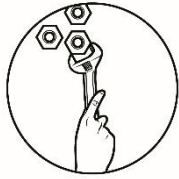


What I Have Learned

Activity 2: Show Me!

Directions: With the use of a Venn diagram, compare and contrast the vocal styles of India & Israel.





What I Can Do

Activity 3: Fill Me!

Directions: Fill in the table the appropriate answers in each column.

Country	Vocal Music	Characteristics
India		
Pakistan		
Israel		



Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is the term for special call to prayer and repentance on high holidays in Israel?
A. Devotional
B. Hazan
C. Secular
D. Yom Kippur
2. What kind of music is commonly used during communal worship in mosques and life passage events in Israel?
A. Central Asian Music
B. East Asian Music
C. Middle East Music
D. Western Music
3. Which of the following is a metric cycle with a specific number of beats that recur in the same pattern?
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B. Carnatic Music	D. Punjabi Music

6. Which of the following is a style in vocal music of India which moves in several different notes in a single syllable of text?

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A. India	C. Pakistan
B. Israel	D. Philippines

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B. Carnatic Music	D. Punjab Music

12. Which of the following vocal styles in Pakistan is considered as a vibrant musical tradition that is known for 700 years?

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13. Which vocal style in Pakistan is considered by many to be one of the principal poetic forms in the Persian civilization?
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 - B. Rig Veda
 - C. Samagana
 - D. Samaveda
15. What music in South India is more thoroughly oriented to the voice and was also called “temple music”?
- A. Arabic Music
 - B. Carnatic Music
 - C. Hindustan Music
 - D. Punjabi Music



Additional Activities

Directions: Analyze the statements for each number then rearrange the letters to form the correct answer. Write it on a separate sheet of paper.

1. A musician who helps lead the congregation in a songful prayer.

N Z A Z A H

2. It is sung in the samagana because of its liturgical importance.

A D E V G I R

3. It is a traditional vocal music of Pakistan that can be sung by men and women.

Z A L G H A

4. It is a devotional music of the Christi Order.

I L A W W A Q

5. It is a special call to prayer and repentance during of high holidays in Israel.

O M Y P U R P K I

6. It is a combination of musical notes.

A G R A

7. It is a vocal instrument of Israel played during life passage event.

R A L S E C U

8. It is one of the traditional music of South India.

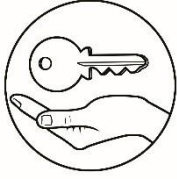
C I T A N R A C C I S U M

9. A group of notes sung to one syllable of text.

M L I M S E A M

10. It is the music of North India.

I N A T S U D N I H C I S U M



Answer Key

WHAT I KNOW	ASSESSMENT
1. B	1. D
2. B	2. C
3. B	3. A
4. C	4. D
5. D	5. C
6. D	6. A
7. C	7. A
8. A	8. B
9. D	9. C
10. C	10. C
11. A	11. D
12. A	12. C
13. C	13. B
14. B	14. B
15. C	15. B

Additional Activity
1. Hazzan
2. Rig Veda
3. Ghazal
4. Qawwali
5. Yom Kippur
6. Raga
7. Secular
8. Carnatic Music
9. Melisma
10. Hindustani Music

WHAT I CAN DO

Country	Vocal Music	Characteristics
India	Carnatic	It is called "temple music"
Pakistan	Qawwali	It refers to a way of singing Sufi verses
Israel	Yom Kippur	A special call to prayer and repentance

WHAT'S IN	CHINA	JAPAN	KOREA
Dispersing unrest and	Based on the human	More energetic and capricious contrast	
lust	breathing		
As a means of calming the passion	Show their spiritual self-mastery	Generous use of bright rhythm and melodies	

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarities of vocal music in India and Israel • Music commonly used for religious functions, ceremonies, and occasions.
Differences of vocal music in India and Israel India Carnatic Devotional Secular Hindustani

WHAT'S NEW
1. Sudha Ragunathan
A. Pitch: Medium
B. Tempo: Moderate
C. Meter: No Meter
2. Ghodi
A. Pitch: Medium
B. Tempo: Moderate
C. Meter: Duple
3. They Say There Is A Land
A. Pitch: Low
B. Tempo: Moderate

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