



RELEASE

**AFRO CELT SOUND
SYSTEM (1995)**

VOCABULARY LIST

STRUCTURE

- **Fusion:** The blending of two or more musical styles, usually from different cultures.
- **Build:** Long crescendo and thickening of texture in electronic music.
- **Breakdown:** Sounds drop out prior to a build.
- **Loop:** Short section of music constantly repeated using technology.
- **Coda:** The closing section.

PERFORMING FORCES

- **Kora:** A long necked harp, shaped like a lute, used in West African music.
- **Talking drum:** African drum with tonal variety, mimics patterns of speech.
- **hurdy-gurdy:** String instrument with hand cranked wheel. Can produce drone sounds.
- **Uilleann pipes:** Type of Irish bagpipe used in folk music.
- **Bodhrán:** Hand held drum used in Irish traditional music.
- **Synthesiser:** Electronic instrument that creates sounds by modifying existing sounds.
- **Low pass filters:** A filter that passes low frequencies.
- **Double stopping:** Playing 2 notes at the same time on a string instrument.
- **Glissando:** Slide from one note to another.
- **Samples:** A short segment taken from an existing recording for reuse in a new composition.
- **Reverb:** An effect that creates the impression of being in a physical space.
- **Pad:** Synthesiser sound designed to be used in chords.



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TEXTURE

- **Homophonic:** Melody and accompaniment.
- **Heterophonic:** Two or more instruments playing the same melody at the same time, with each embellishing it in a slightly different way.
- **Layering:** Different levels of repeating patterns are placed on top of each other. Entire layers drop in or out to provide contrast.
- **Polyphonic:** When 2 or more different lines play simultaneously.

RHYTHM, METRE AND TEMPO

- **Riff:** A repeated pattern in popular music.
- **Free time:** No established tempo.
- **Syncopation:** Emphasising beats of the bar that are normally unaccented.
- **Triplets:** 3 notes played in the time of 2.
- **Accents:** Place a stronger attack on note.

HARMONY AND TONALITY

- **Diatonic:** Notes that belong to the current key.
- **Modal:** A type of scale with 7 notes that is neither major or minor. Commonly used in folk music and jazz.
- **Chromaticism:** Notes that do not belong to the key or move by semitones.
- **Extended chords:** A chord with an added note such as a 9th or 11th.
- **Harmonic pulse:** The rate at which chords change.
- **Drone:** The term used in folk music for a pedal note. Sometimes consists of the tonic and dominant.
- **Static harmony:** When the harmony remains on a single chord for a prolonged period of time.