



Music theory





THE HISTORY OF MUSIC





Razeff Art.

فن الرزيف



Genuine National Art.

فن وطني أصيل.



Social and National Art used for special occasions.

فن المناسبات الوطنية والاجتماعية .



I am proud of my heritage and

I am proud to participate in it.

أعتز بترائي وأشارك فيه



Performed by
males.

يؤديه الرجال جميعا .



Cultural Music Group.

العرضة

This music is used in wars, religious, social occasions and weddings.

There are two types of Ardah: land Ardah and sea Ardah. Their chief is called Al Aboo. They stand in two parallel lines and in between, the sword and gun holders dance.



Their most important instruments,

Tambourine Rahmane drum Tasat Kaser drum





Al Ayallah

العيالة

Al Ayallah is the most traditional dancing style in the U.A. E

Al Ayallah means victory dance because it is usually performed after a victory in a war or after coming home from successful pearl diving. The music and dances which accompany this celebration have an important social function and both males and females are represented.

*The drum is the traditional musical instrument used in this dance. The leader of the group plays the large drum called **Al Ras** . Its solid, deep thump sets the beat for the three smaller **Takhmir** drum. There are two supporting drums*

*For this dance **Al tar** and **Al Towas**.*

Towas



Al tar



Takhmir drum



Al Ras





Arab Takht

التخت العربي

*The Arab Takht is the traditional Arab music band.
Altakht is the place which is allocated to the high seating
singer and accompanying band.*

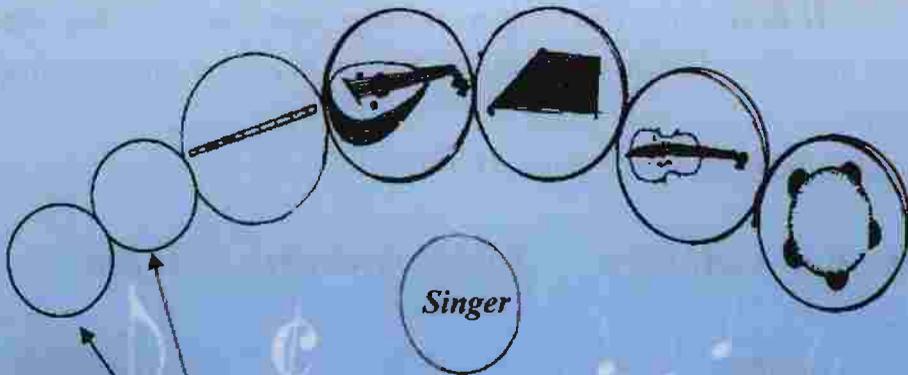
*It consists of (a player of the kanon, lute, violin, nay,
Tambour player in addition to two (chorus) and the singer).*

التخت العربي هو الفرقة الموسيقية العربية التقليدية. والتخت هو المكان المرتفع

الذي يخصص لجلوس المغني والفرقة الموسيقية المصاحبة له، ويتكون من (عازف القانون

وعازف العود وعازف الكمان وعازف الناي وعازف الدف بالإضافة إلى اثنين من المرديدين

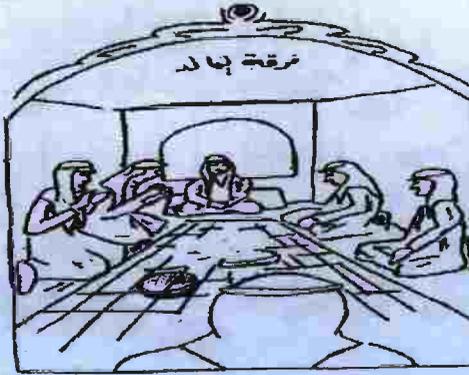
(الكورس) والمغني.





Almald

المالد



Almald is one of the Canticles that used in Arab and Islamic countries and in religious events such as the Prophet's Birthday, Isra and Mi'raj and weddings.

المالد من الأناشيد الدينية التي تستخدم في البلاد العربية والإسلامية وتؤدى في

المناسبات الدينية مثل المولد النبوي وذكرى الإسراء والمعراج وفي ليالي الزفاف.

Almald band consists of most of the members who participate in the presentations of Ayalah and performed by an unchangeable beats.

وتتكون فرقة المالد من معظم الأعضاء الذين يشتركون في عروض العيالة. وتؤدى

الأناشيد على دقات إيقاع واحد لا يتغير.

Head of the team starts to sing individually and then shared with all members of the group and accompanied by Rhythmic Instruments (Tambourines).

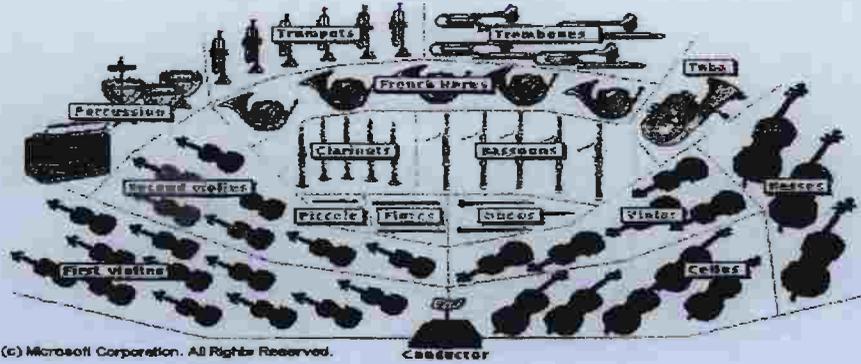
يبدأ رئيس الفرقة الغناء بمفرده ثم يشترك معه جميع أعضاء الفرقة وتصاحبهم

الألات الإيقاعية (الدفوف).



Orchestra

الأوركسترا



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Conductor

Orchestra is an original Greek word name to the empty space that separates the stage and the audience since 3000 by the Greeks and this word Orchestra is now used in all countries of the world

كلمة أوركسترا يونانية الأصل وقد أطلقها اليونانيون منذ ٣٠٠٠ سنة على المكان

الفراغ الذي يفصل بين خشبة المسرح ومقاعد المتفرجين، وكلمة أوركسترا مستعملة الآن في جميع بلدان العالم.

The Orchestra is severely restricted by the type and the number of the instruments, the way the players sit and the musical pieces that they play. Orchestra consists of a hundred players.

يخضع تكوين الأوركسترا لقيود شديدة في نوع الآلات وعددها وطريقة جلوس

العازفين والمقطوعات التي يعزفونها. وتتكون الأوركسترا من مائة عازف.



The main feature in the Orchestra is that it consists of musical instruments including the three major groups (Rhythmic Instruments, Woodwind and Stringed Instruments) and the players sit during a special musical performance in a special way and it's characterized by the presence of a Commander (Maestro).

واهم ما يميز الأوركسترا هو انه يتكون من آلات موسيقية تشمل المجموعات الرئيسية الثلاث وهي (الآلات الإيقاعية وآلات النفخ والآلات الوترية) ويجلس العازفين أثناء العزف بنظام خاص ودقيق ، كما يتميز بوجود قائد (مايسترو).



Military Music Group.

الفرقة الموسيقية العسكرية

The group has specific instruments and a certain number. They play specific music. Their chief is called a Maestro. The group is divided into two:

1- Brass Groups.

This contains brass wind instruments and rhythm instruments.

2- Banda Groups.

This contains Brass wind instruments and Rhythm instruments plus wood wind instruments.





Musical Instruments

الآلات الموسيقية

There are three groups of instruments.

- 1- Wind Instruments.
- 2- Rhythmic Instruments
- 3- Stringed Instruments.

1-Wind Instruments.

الآت النفخ

All the instruments that produce sounds by blowing belong to the wind instruments group. It is divided into two groups:

1/ Wood Wind Instruments.

They are made of abenos wood.

They don't have waves.

Their sound is soft.

There are 3 types of wind instruments.

With 1 plectrum like a **Clarinet**



With 2 plectrums like an **Oboe**.



Without a plectrum like a **Flute**.





2/ Brass Wind Instruments.

*They are made of brass.
The sound is very strong.
They have a lot of waves.
They don't have plectrums.
The end looks like a bell.*

Like:

A trombone,

a trumpet,

a tuba,

a horn.





2- Rhythmic Instruments

الألات الإيقاعية

The Xylophone: It is made of metal.
You hit it with 2 wooden sticks to make a sound.



Xylophon

A Drum: It is made of wood and plastic.
You hit it with wooden drumsticks to make a sound.



Castanet: It's made of wood.
You shake them to make a sound.



A Triangle: It is made of metal.
You hit the triangle with the beater stick.



A Tambourine It is made of wood and animal skin.
It has small cymbals around it.
You shake it and hit it to make a sound.



Maracas They are made of wood.
You shake them to make a sound.



Cymbals: They are made of metal.
You bang them together to make a sound.





3- Stringed Instruments

الألات الوترية

A string instrument (or stringed instrument) is a musical instrument that produces sound by means of vibrating strings. In the Hornbostel-Sachs scheme of musical instrument classification, used in organology, they are called chordophones. The most common string instruments in the string family are violin, cello, viola, double bass, mandolin, banjo, guitar, and harp.

