GLOSSARY

Alaap: It is an expression of the characteristics of the raga. Alaap has no rhythm.

Antra: The second part of a composition is called Antra, which is of two lines.

Anudaat: This tone was used in Rigveda singing or recital.

Aroh: The ascending notes are called ascending notes i.e. Sa Re, Ga Ma, Pa, Dha, Ni.

Avroh: The descending notes are known as descending notes such as - Sa, Ni, Dha, Pa, Ma, Ga, Re, Sa.

Bol: The strokes of mizraab in sitar are called ‘bols’ as Da Dir Da Ra etc.

Dhrupad: It is made of two words - ‘Dhruv’ and ‘Pada’. Dhruv means definite and ‘Pada’ means ‘fixed’ i.e. it is a definite and fixed style of compositions.

Drut: It is used for fast gats.

Gram: This word is used for scale. There were three grammes prevalent in ancient period. Shadaj gram, Madhyam Gram and Gandhaar gram but now only shadaj gram is in use.

Gurmukhi: The name of a language.

Gat: A composition in any tala or tempo.

Ghajal: This is a light classical composition in Urdu language.

Komal: Flat notes.

Matra: It is a metrical beat.
**Meend:** To produce different notes from one note by sliding.

**Mantras:** Devotional, poetic lines.

**Mahabharata:** One of the two Indian epics.

**Rigveda:** One of the four basic Vedas of Indian culture.

**Ramayan:** One of the two great Indian epics written by Rishi Valmiki.

**Rishi:** A saint of scholarly nature.

**Raga:** A raga is a melodious composition having its own characteristics which distinguish it from other ragas.

**Swarit:** The ancient swara between the pitches of Udaata and Anudaata.

**Swara:** Tone of definite pitch.

**Samveda:** One of the four basic Vedas of Indian culture.

**Septak:** It comprises of seven notes of Indian music.

**Sam:** It is the most important beat of the tala, which shows the tabla players and the instrumentalists, co-ordination.

**Shruti:** Indian music has 22 shruties or microtones.

**Tala:** The Indian music is based on rhythm or tala cycle.

**Toraa or Taan:** These are illustrations, which are of many types, spat taan, vakra taan, koot taan etc.

**Tihai or Tiya:** The ending notes of a taan or toraa are called Tihai or Tiyas.

**Udaat:** Raised tone referring to Vedic swaras.

**Vedic:** Vedic music.

**Vilambit:** Slow tempo.