

Musicians / Los Músicos International group

eTwinning project

New vision of the world

Nueva visión del mundo



This ebook is produced by an international group of students participating in the interdisciplinary and bilingual project “New vision of the world”
Students have participated in English and others in Spanish.

Este ebook es producido por un grupo internacional de alumnos participantes en el proyecto interdisciplinario y bilingüe “Nueva Visión del mundo”
Hay alumnos que han participado en inglés y otros en español

May 2018



Participating Schools

Los centros participantes



- **Secondary school of Grombalia, Tunisia:** Rimel Ben Chaaben - Jawaher Hamouda
- **I.E.S Melchor de Macanaz, Spain.**
- **10th Helioupolis Primary School, Greece:** Maximos GR26, Artemis GR27, Martha GR30, Stavros GR5)
- **OŠ “Sveti Sava” Kragujevac, Serbia:** Gordana Milačić - Danica Filipović, Anastasija Gavrilović
- **ZSGH Poland:** Monika Murawska, Karol Szarafiński, Jan Niekrasz, Oskar Pełka
- **2nd Arsakeio Tositseio JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL in Ekali , GREECE :** Athina Garbola , Anna Skorda , Lydia
- **Institut de la Sainte Famille d'Helmet, Belgium.**
- **Athénée Royal de Beaumont (Belgica):** Bastien Van Campe
- **Collège Chrisitne de Pisan, France:** Nastia
- **ISS N. Machiavelli Roma:** 4F



PARTNERS - SOCIOS

eTWINNING PROJECT: NEW VISION OF THE WORLD / NUEVA VISIÓN DEL MUNDO



New vision of the world
Nueva visión del mundo



- **Najoua Slatnia**, Lycée de Grombalia, Tunisia
- **Rogelio Martínez del Oro**, IES Melchor de Macanaz, Spain
- **Natalia Tzitzis**, 10th Helioupolis Primary School, Greece
- **Pilar Carilla**, ATHENEE ROYAL de BEAUMONT, Belgium
- **Lukasz Kamiński**, Zespół Szkół Gastronomiczno - Hotelarskich w Gdańsku, Poland
- **Armelle Mandaroux**, Collège Christine de Pisan, France
- **Greta Sopo Santini**, Liceo Statale "Niccolò Machiavelli", Italy
- **Dominique Leemans**, Institut de la Sainte Famille d'Helmet, Belgium
- **Gordana Milačić**, Основна школа "Свети Сава", Serbia
- **Verena Michael**, Geschwister-Scholl-Gesamtschule, Germany
- **Athina Garbola**, 2nd Arsakeio High School Ekalis, Greece
- **Kleopatra Lyberopoulou**, 10th Helioupolis Primary School, Greece
- **Valerie Vernier**, Collège Christine de Pisan, France
- **Manuel Yáñez Martínez**, IES Melchor de Macanaz, Spain
- **Marta Sanz Manzanedo**, IIS "Vespucci-Colombo" - ITC "Amerigo Vespucci", Italy
- **Hejer Machat**, Lycée de Grombalia, Tunisia
- **Nathalie Casseau**, Lycée Polyvalent Louis Armand, France
- **Bojana Manic**, Osnovna skola "Sveti Sava", Serbia
- **Nathalie Scerri**, St. Theresa Girls' School, Malta
- **Natalia Gonzalez**, Stabbursmoen skole, Norway

2017 - 2018



Topics / Temas

- The language of music / El lenguaje de la Musica
- Traditional music and instruments / Musica e instrumentos musicales.
- **Traditional Stringed Instruments**





The language of music

El lenguaje de la Música

The language of Music

Music speaks to the heart which makes it a universal language , being understood by everyone without knowledge of the origins of the words . Music is an Art not a science so probably learning music is not like learning a language . I believe that Music is all about feelings and emotions, it's about what you exactly feel and how you are going to express that . I also believe that Music supposed to make you feel something .It is the medicine of the mind because where words fail music speak.

Rimel ben chaaben-Tunisia

El lenguaje de la Música

La música habla al corazón lo que la convierte en un lenguaje universal, siendo entendida por todos sin conocer el origen de las palabras... La música es un arte, no una ciencia, así que probablemente aprender música no es como aprender un idioma. Creo que la música se trata de sentimientos y emociones, se trata de lo que sientes exactamente y de cómo vas a expresar eso... También creo que la música se supone que te hace sentir algo... Es la medicina de la mente porque donde las palabras fallan la música habla.

Rimel ben Chaaben-Túnez

The language of music

The language of music is the most beautiful language in the world. Music can speak without words. Tone of the music can manipulate our emotions, We mean that a wide range of music styles can take us far away in our dreams and far far away from our problems. We only need to close our eyes and get carried away by the melody. It's easy, isn't it?

Monika Murawska, Karol Szarafiński - Poland

El lenguaje de la música

La música es un lenguaje universal que todo el mundo puede comprender sin conocer las palabras. El lenguaje musical es una expresión artística en la que existe una melodía, un ritmo y un pulso, que en conjunto crean una composición musical o canción. Su principal expresión es el pentagrama. Creemos que la música es un arte que da muestra de la emoción del compositor.

Chiara Staroccia - Matteo Avallone - Sara Gjinollari , ROMA, ITALIA



Traditional music and instruments

Música e instrumentos musicales.

Traditional music and instruments

a music instrument is an instrument created or adapted to make musical sounds. In principle, any object that produces sound can be considered a musical instrument it is through purpose that the object becomes a musical instrument. The history of musical instruments dates to the beginnings of human culture.



10th Helioupolis Primary
School

Traditional music and instruments

Early musical instruments may have been used for ritual, such as a trumpet to signal success on the hunt, or a drum in a religious ceremony. Cultures eventually developed composition and performance of melodies for entertainment. Musical instruments evolved in step with changing applications.

Family of musical instruments:

*brass family

*string family

*woodwind family

*percussion family

*keyboard family

Oskar and Jan, Poland

Traditional music and instruments in Tunisia

Instrumentos y música tradicionales tunecinos

Tunisian music is a set of music influenced by the mixing of a mainly Arab population from the Berbers with different musical waves from the occupants of this country (colonizers or immigrants Punic: vandal, Roman, Turkish, Andalusian, French, Italian, Russian, etc.). It has also been influenced by Foundou and Zindali, the two main popular musical forms of this country.

La música tunecina es un conjunto musical influenciado por la mezcla de una población mayoritariamente árabe de los bereberes con diferentes olas musicales de los ocupantes de este país (colonizadores o inmigrantes púnicos: vándalos, romanos, turcos, andaluces, franceses, italianos, rusos, etc.). También ha sido influenciado por Foundou y Zindali, las dos principales formas musicales populares de este país.

Jawaher Hammouda, Tunisia

Traditional music and instruments in Tunisia

Instrumentos y música tradicionales tunecinos



- Mezwed
- Darbouka
- El laúd



Traditional music and instruments in Spain

Instrumentos tradicionales españoles



- La guitarra española:
- Las castañuelas son un instrumento de percusión
- El Tambor en Hellin



Traditional music and instruments in Belgium

Instrumentos tradicionales de Bélgica

The navy is a Romanian instrument

The nail is a musical instrument composed of a group of sound tubes of different sizes, glued to one another (in the Romanian navy in a slightly concave line), in order of their length. The flower is adorned with beeswax that is inserted into the tubes. The more wax a tube has, the higher the sound level for that tube.

TAMARA SIMIDREANU Belgium

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EtfsaDuPlyY&feature=youtu.be>

Traditional music and instruments in Belgium

Instrumentos tradicionales de Bélgica

**This is the Belgian folklore.
This folklore is a tradition that is
transmitted from generation to
generation. It's a bit like carnival .
There is music, dances,
processions,...
This is very fun !**

Marylène.T Belgium

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u43KzzXURCg>



Traditional music and instruments in Serbia

The Serbian consider themselves a musical people, and they find the cover for that in the fact that music is a cultural heritage measured by centuries, that was created by mixing the eastern and west influences. It is an old stanza in Serbia that "...who sings doesn't have evil thoughts"("who sings, doesn't curse").

Somewhere deep in the far away centuries on the arise of the sole nation appeared the song, as well. It was sung at all occasions, especially during the work. The songs would be created by being grained in a soul, and later continued their life travelling from heart to heart, from person to person...it was changing slowly and by finding many inner hands it would gain its immaculate and simply noble shape full of epitomized and concentrated states of a soul of a people. This form of a national poem appeared in all the parts of the world, but special and atmospherically unique shape of a national poem appeared in the souls of people scattered on the grounds of Balkans.

Danica Filipović, Anastasija Gavrilović - Kragujevac - Serbia

Serbian national instruments

Serbian national instruments made of natural materials, today are listened by so many people. In some places in Serbia musical instruments are made of everything you could find in the nature. Word "fife" or in Serbian "frula" is from romenian word "fleur", instrument that was made by shepherds, made of wood. https://youtu.be/_prkrBrH9bY

A name for other traditional Serbian instrument is "bagpipes" or in Serbian "gajde" is from arabic word "gaida"- "kaida" that means "melody".

<https://musicabalkanika.weebly.com/instruments.html>

Danica Filipović, Anastasija Gavrilović - Kragujevac - Serbia

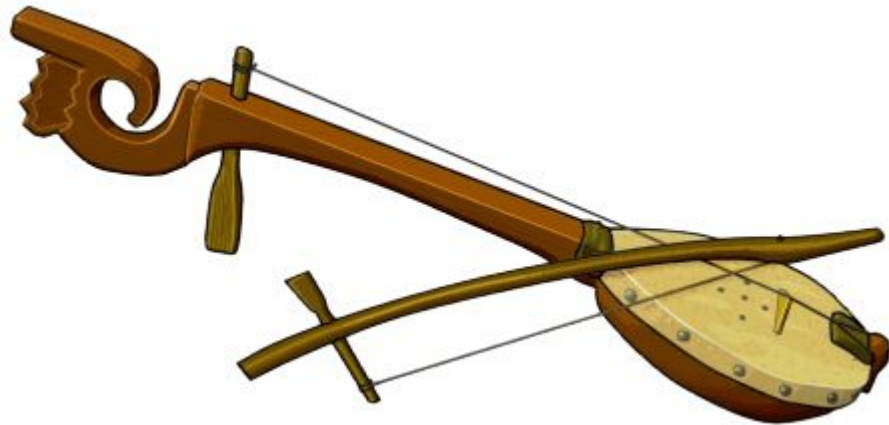


Gusle

"Gusle" were one of the most common instruments of Serbian tradition. They are not made for just playing on them or dancing to that music, they are made for "guslars" (people who play "gusle") to make songs about old Serbian heroes. They are usually made of walnut, maple, oak or pumpkin.

Danica Filipović, Anastasija Gavrilović

Kragujevac, Serbia



Traditional Stringed Instruments in Greek Music By Anna from GREECE

Cretan Lyra: The lyra of Crete is an instrument made of wood, carved to create the sound box. It has three strings and is played with a bow.

The lyra player has to touch the strings with his nail from the side without tapping on them.



Bouzouki: probably the most distinctive instrument in Greek music; it has 3 pair of strings – although there is a 4 stringed bouzouki introduced and used by Manolis Chiotis.

Baglamas: Mpaglamas or baglamas is the small bouzouki.

Its name comes from the Turkish word baglama which means knot.



Baglamas or mpaglamas has three pairs of strings and it used to be the predominant instrument in rembetika songs,

while today it is more of an accompaniment instrument. Baglamas is usually 35cm long and comes with different necks.

The traditional Greek baglamas

The baglamas or baglamadaki, a long necked bowl-lute, is a plucked string instrument used in Greek music it is a version of the bouzouki pitched an octave higher, with unison pairs on the four highest strings and an octave pair on the lower D. Musically, the baglamas is most often found supporting the bouzouki in the Piraeus city style of rebetiko.

The body is often hollowed out from a piece of wood or else made from a gourd, but there are also baglamas with staved backs. Its small size made it particularly popular with musicians who needed an instrument transportable enough to carry around easily or small enough to shelter under a coat.

BY LYDIA from GREECE



