

CULTURE ESPECIALLY MUSIC

1.

If one wants to work on a topic, it's necessary to know its definition : Music is the art of combining tones in a comfortable manner for the ears. In Cameroun there are different styles of music in every region due to the different tribes. In these days we are celebrating the festival of music of the world. In the South we have the style of BIKUTSI, a traditional dance of the women BETI traditionally accompanied by BALAFON then transposed by electric guitar played by suppressing the strings. In this region we also have L ASSIKO a dance of the BASSA urbanised, which is played in general with electric « full » guitar and different percussions like LE TAM-TAM, LA GROSSE CAISSE, LES TAMBOURS, LE XYLOPHONE . It is also necessary to play on a bottle which is beaten by a metallic object.

- For the region of LITTORALE we have as dance LE MAKOSSA, a modern style elaborated in the 50ies in Douala (big port and economic center of Cameroun) made electronic afterwards. This music mixes up the influences of HIGHLIFE with traditional rhythms of L ANBAS BEY of Douala, and often with RUMBA Congolais (especially on the level of guitar). MANU DIBANGO introduced a slide of FUNKY very american style. There is also NGONDA which is used on boats and ships, singers and dancers wearing special clothes like a black pagne (Tuch) and a white shirt, These dances are accompanied by different instruments like guitar, flute a.s.o.

- In the western part we have the dance BEN-SKIN practised in traditional clothes and masks, here one is in a crouched position and shivering the legs.. The instruments are LE TAM-TAM, LE XYLOPHONE the FLUTE LES MARACASSES (made out of bamboo).

- In the North we have KALANGOU, danced in form of a circle around people playing TAMBOURS, VIOLIN, FLUTE with masks and traditional clothes.

- In the East we have YE LE JENGI , danced with clothes made of leaves by the village people. It's a rhythm that you dance by shivering the hips.

So far in general for the musical rhythms of Cameroun.

(H. Gadju)

2.

First of all, Cameroun is a political stable country where about 250 ethnies living quite peacefully together. Each tribe has its own dialecte, clothes, musical tradition..For this reason the ethnical diversity is one reason for the diversity of music. The principal music styles are :the Ben Skin origine in western part, the Makossa, the Assiko, the Mbol, the Bikutsi representing the dance of the people of the big forest (south). Having its origine by the Bantus (tribe), the Bikutsi was called "bia-kutsi" signifying tapping the ground and amusing oneself and passing on messages by singing. It's the music style the most spread out in the country. And it's the one who has opened the doors of cameroonian music to the rest of the world. In its beginning it was much more based on the dans. So people from the village gather round a big fire and dance by tapping the feet on the ground. But with time the Bikutsi had a relaunch. Since that time it's a collection of dances and songs. Nowadays we can see that the Bikutsi made a big evolution, especially with artists like Katino, Longuè Longuè who mention the bad things of the african society in general and the cameroonian especially.

A Part from Bikutsi in the south, the Makossa is a type of music very popular in the cameroonian cities. It is similar to soukous , with more base and metal percussion It dates from a traditional dance in Douala, the Kossa, with significant influences of Jazz, d'Ambass boy, latin music, highlife and Rumba. If the style Makossa is made up in the years of 58, the first recordings are dating are only published 10 years later. Artists as Eboa Lotin, Misse Ngoh, Manu Dibango, Dina Bell, Sally Nyollo were contributing a nes sens to this music and made it known internationally. But one needs to note that the success of the cameroonian musicis also because of the variety of traditional music instruments.

Known in most of societies, most of the music present a way to get acces to the cultures using it..their structural diversities, the richness of their sources - all that is giving a clou about the symbolic and real powers of the instruments. Read here some of the music instruments in Cameroun:

-The Membranophones:the sound is made via the vibration of a membrane /skin of an animal, or a industrial material like plastic).

-The Mvet: has a place in african litterature because of its content and the personality of the producer and distributor, the Mbom-mvet (player of mvet). This terme is meaning on the one hand a music instrument and on the other hand an epical genre. The Mvet is the one epic form of the Fang. On the social level the Mvet is emphasizing martial values, fondamental value and the repect of the obligation by parenty and the en of honor.

Flutes: as instrument of gods (islam). In many societie of oral tradition, music intruments serve as company of mythic songs, epical forms and **aux louanges** chantées transporting history and values of people. This is the case for mvet, for tambourine and instruments used in ceremonies.

(Dassi H.)

3.

Cameroon is a country very rich in culture because we find several ethnics groups and several languages and these diversityof cultures who do that are several varieties musicals such:; BIKUTSI; , BEN SIKIN, MBOL...,MAKOSSA

me; principally;i'm many focused me on the BIKUTSI because being given that it derive in my tribe i.e the BETI.it's a music who olden days it danced around of firein night in presence of a musician who played in MVET;instrument musical with the BETI telling a history.these dance consisted to stamp feet on the sol to call ancestorsand it's fromthenwho was born the name BIKUTSI but today with modernisation these music who developed used already moderns instruments such GUITAR and many of ours artistics invest to develop her.we have for example AMA PIERROT ,he was the best disc of year 2007;K_TINO,TONTON EBOGO;... who do to come alive these music within the country.

good i think to have telledit briefly all my knowledges on BIKUTSI.now are you speak of me of GERMAN music? I don't know her, I know many AMERICAN and FRENCH music but your's music no. can you speak me of her? and giving me some artistics names also, find it one diversity cultural like in my country?

4.

plan introduction

1 origin of the musical culture inCameroun

a) - situation of the people beti and his musical culture.

b) - the "bikutsi"

2)musical instruments betis notices and conclusion introduction.

introduction

the music definissant itself like art to combine the sounds in a pleasant way with the ear, while following certain rules goods definies, always has permit in Cameroun in particular and Africa in general to be useful itself of the music like means of the messages using its musical instruments:

1) origin of the Cameronian musical culture:

musical effervescence that Cameroun know today, owes its blossoming at the town of doula, birthplace of the "makossa" first African classical music, composed by urban musicians the history of the music "beti" (bikutsi), like the makossa, passes by the cabarets, the traditionelles festivals, turns them back;and the religious festivals , the makossa allures by lma mode of "santa isabe" in the island of bioco(area of Guinea equatoriale) or in the years 1960, the African musicians in géneral and Cameronian in particular, were allured by the rates/rhythms latino in vogue like:(samba; chacha; mambo; kumba;and patachanga) that mixing of the traditional rates/rhythms as "the ASIKO" has these rates/rhythms was to be born MAKOSSA DONT the LARGEST TYPE-SETTER AND INTERPRETE IN CAMEROUN east "MANU DIBANGO": but, the BIKUTSI, remained in the heart of the country did not undergo a transformation with the foreign rates/rhythms; of or its characteristic and its originality:

a)-situation of the people beti and his culture.

limited to north by the plate of the adamaoua, to the west by the high plateaus of the west and the plain cotière, the Cameronian southern plate is the zone fondamentale or one meets the BETI group;group together in the great family of the "BANTOU" made up of (the ETON, manguissa, ewondo;bulu;and divide this territory with pygmés.

b) - BIKUTSI, MUSIKE OF PEOPLE BETI:

the BIKUTSI: it is a word of the language "EWONDO" which at summer connected bus was divided :it comes from the sentence "BIA KUT SI" which wants to say in ewondo: "we strike the ground" because this dance of the bikutsi utilizes much the foot.it is why null could not be indifferent to the fabulous steps of dance which strike and hammer the ground in a rythm and cadence way, whose only initiates and spectators enjoy the irresistible pleasure accompanied by the instruments manufactured using the local material.

2- the INSTRUMENTS BETI, (particularly with the BIKUTSI)

No one could not really plays you BIKUTSI worthy of this name if it had suddenly eliminated from the key instruments like the TAMTAM, traditionally called "NKUL"; DRUM traditionally called (MAÏ for largest model and NGOM for more tiny); BALAPHONS called(MEDZAN); CASTANETS give to the bikutsi its direction initial of set of rythm feet because those go on the level of the ankles and are called (KPEKPAK)and the others are on the level of the hands and called(BINGALI):for the other instruments like the HORN made containing horns of ox or sheep, its called (MAG), and the flute (ODING), the citare which is recognized under the famous name of (MVET), it is use to tell stories, tales around the tree with palaver, question of transmitting knowledge and of giving lesson to the youth:and we find also instrument BETI who do not have a name in French or English, but decide only in language locale:they are;(TIMBIRI;TSAGA-NTUBA;NKENG) which are used at the time of the réligious celebrations, the funerals, and the traditional ceremonies: but there remains however important to quote some celebral player of the BIKUTSI in Cameroun: MESSI MARTIN;SALLY NYOLO;AMA PIERRO;uncle EBOGO;ANGE EBOGO and the celebral group of the BRUIES heads.... NOTICE.

at the end of this illustration, it is important to stress that ,certain of these instruments beti with which the BIKUTSI is played, like the balaphon, the castanets, the tambours;are find in other culture, like the culture bamiléké, under different appellations and functions. theses is information were taken at the time of a voyage in the province of the center, department of lekié, district of monatélé district elig-fomo in the small village of NKENGUE.and on GOOGLE; in the file of the Cameronian culture: fièle!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

F.Okala