"New Day Song" by Oshkii Giizhik Singer	"New Day	Song"	bv	Oshkii	Giizhik	Singer
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Name					

This assignment is due

Context

Musician and cultural educator, Lyz Jaakola, also known as Nitaa-Nagamokwe, is an enrolled tribal member of Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior. In her words,

The "New Day Song" was made as our namesake song. Oshkii Giizhik means "it is a new day" in our language, Ojibwemowin (also known as Anishinaabemowin). The song is an extension of our group's identity. As individuals, when we receive our Indian name there is often a song and colors that accompany the name. It is how the Spirits know us, by our name, our sound.



I made "New Day Song" for us, since the group's name came as an extension of the dream I had for making the group. It would be common practice for the namer to pass the song to the named. This song is for the group, "New Day Song," for their spiritual identity. It is sung at the beginning of things to start in a good way. It is also to signify that there is a change in things. Women are reclaiming their roles as leaders in Native communities and some of us are doing so by using our voices to bring back the women's music that was lost due to the forced assimilative policies of the U.S. government and religious societies.

I can listen to and describe an Anishinaabe song

Listen to "New Day Song" five times. Each time focus on one element and add your observations to the description.

New Day Song

https://www.reverbnation.com/oshkiigiizhiksingers/song/25969260-new-day-song

Vocables – This is what we call a **straight song**. The song comes straight from our spirit, it isn't hampered by words that may interfere with the spiritual intent. The syllables are called **vocables** by ethnomusicologists... we just say it's a straight song.

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- ______
- ______

	•		lead and starts each push-up. After the lead, the group responds by singing additional phrases in what I call approximately unison.
	0:00	Drum	
	0:05	Push-up 1	
	0:43	Push-up 2	
	1:21	Push-up 3	
	2:00	Push-up 4	
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	nding.		e lyrical quality of the song. Overall, the melodic contour of each push-up is
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Beat - for the tu	- Integr e off-be ne back	al to the form at or back-bea to resting on non dialogue o	is the placement of drum beats. Throughout, the drum beats are intended at. In this recording, the 2nd push-up begins on the beat, the group brings the off-beat. Note: "Off-beat" or "back-beat" are not part of the drum about beat. It is common that pulses in the songs do not coincide with pulses.
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in Ani replac accen	nding on the function or intent of the song. It represents individual autonomy, a cherished value shinaabe culture. In the 4th push-up, the beat stays the same but the timbre changes by sing the drum strike with the click on the side of the drum frame. These changes in timbre or t are considered an equally important part of the song's character as the melody since the Drum onsidered accompaniment but equal in importance with the singers.
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l can e	explain how music is influenced by the context in which it was created
	nave—or how do—individuals or groups of people use music to express who they are and what value?
•	For Lyz Jaakola: "Women are reclaiming their roles as leaders in Native communities and some of us are doing so by using our voices to bring back the women's music that was lost due to the forced assimilative policies of the U.S. government and religious societies."
•	Write about one more individual or group using music to express who they are and what they value.

Timbre – This overall timbre is not only accepted in Anishinaabe music practice but preferred,

