

# DIFFERENT GAYAN SHALLIES



when the music play

# HINDUSTANI MUSIC

**VOCAL**

**NON- PERCUSSION**

**PERCUSSION**

**CLASSICAL**

**SEMI-  
CLASSICAL**

**DHRUPAD  
DHAMAR  
KHAYAL  
TARANA**

**THUMRI  
BHAJAN  
GAZAL  
SHABAD**

# CLASSICAL

## DHRUPAD

**Dhrupad** is a genre in Hindustani Classical Music from the Indian subcontinent. It is the oldest style of music major vocal styles associated with Hindustani Classical music, **Haveli Sangeet** also related to the **South Indian Carnatic tradition**.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF DHRUPAD

- **Alaap Of Nom Tom**
  - **Different Layakaries** (*Dugun, Chaugun, Aathgun, Aad, Kuaad, Biyaad*)
  - **Gamak & Meend**
  - **Taalas-** *Chartaal, Sultaal, Braham, Rudra & Tivra*
  - **Instrument-** *Pakhawaj, Mridang*
  - **Rasa-** *Bir, Shant & Shingaar*
  - **Language-** *Hindi, Urdu & Brij*
  - **Dhrupad Gayak-** *Swami Haridas, Tansen, Baiju, Nayak Gopal, Ramdas Etc.*
- **Dhamaar** is as same as **Dhrupad**, only difference is being songs of **Radha-Krishna Leela** during **Fagun month** Whenever Sung In **Dhamaar Taal**.

# DEMONSTRATION OF DHRUPAD



# KHAYAAL

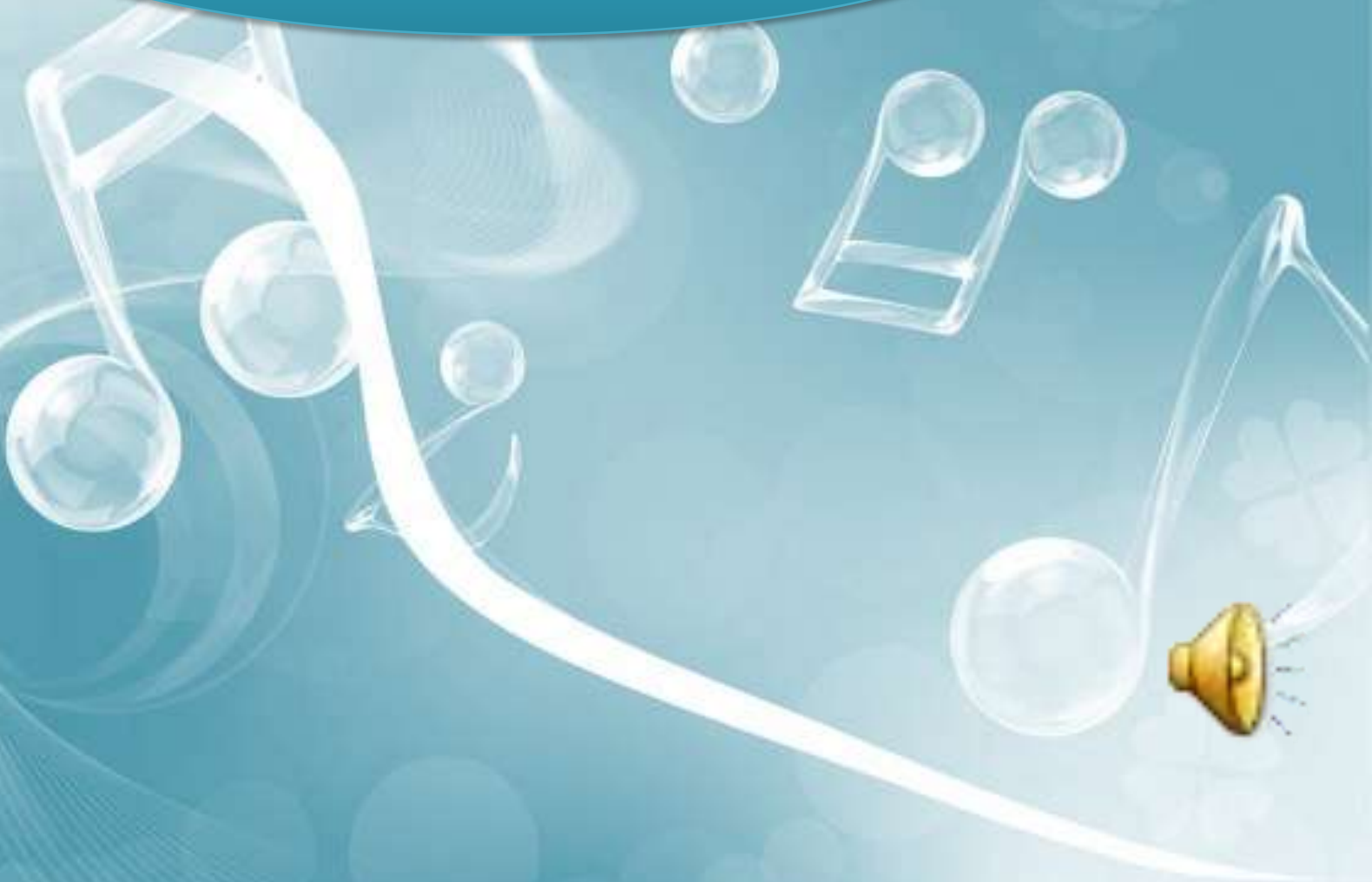
- **Khayaal** is the **Modern genre of Classical Singing** in **North India**. Its name comes from an **Arabic word** meaning '**Imagination**'. It is thought to have developed out of **Dhrupad** introducing **Frequent Taanas & Alankars** in it. A Khyaal Song is called a **Bandish**.

- **Popularized by Niyamat Khan & His Nephew Feroz Khan**, Both Musicians in The Court of **Mohd. Shah Rangile**.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF KHAYAAL

- **Pure Vocal Style**
- **Two Types Of Khyaal-*Vilambit & Drut***
- **Different Varieties Of Taanas**
- **Meend, Gamak, Khatka, Murki Etc.**
- **Taalas-*Teentaal, Ektaal, jhaptaal, Rupak, Adachautaal***
- **Instrument-*Tabla***
- **Famous Khyaal Gayak-*Amir Khan, Bhimsen Joshi, Faiyaz Khan, Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Gangu Bai Hangal Etc.***

# DEMONSTRATION OF KHAYAAL





## SEMI - CLASSICAL

### THUMRI

- **Thumri** is a common genre of **Indian Classical Music**. The term '**Thumri**' is derived from the Hindi Verb '**Thumkana**' which means to walk with dancing steps so as to make the Ankle-Bells Tinkle.
- **Thumri** became popular in **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah's Court**.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THUMRI

- **Mishrata Gayan Shaili**
- **Words In Briefed Manner**
- **Meend, Khatka, Murkiyan Etc.**
- **Emphasized Much on Emotional Presentation Than Purity Of Raga**
- **Raag-*Khmaaj, Peelu, Kaafi, Bhairavi, Pahari, Tilang, Jhinjhoti Etc.***
- **Taalas-*Deepchandi, Teentaal( Punjabi Theka) & Lagi in Kehrwa***
- **Instrument-*Tabla***
- **Rasa-*Shingaar***
- **Language-*Awadhi & Brij***
- **Two Famous Angas Of Thumri- *Punjab Ang & Purav Ang (Banaras & Lucknow )***
- **Famous Thumri Gayak- *Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Lalan Piya, Sanad Piya, Sideshwari Devi, Girja Devi Etc.***

# DEMONSTARTION OF THUMRI



# GAZAL

- **The Gazal** is the form of **Amatory Poem** or **Ode**. A Gazal may be understood as a poetic expression of the **Pain & Separation** and **The Beauty of Love** in spite of that pain.
- The gazal originated in **Arabia** in **7<sup>th</sup> century**, evolving from **The Qasida**, a much older Pre Islamic Arabic Poetic form.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF GAZAL

- **Mishrata Gayan Shaili**
- **Full Of Emotional Presentation**
- **Use Of Khatka, Meend, Gamak, Murkiyan Etc.**
- **Mostly Uses Mishrata Raagas**
- **Taalas- *Kehrwa, Dadra, Rupak Etc.***
- **Instrument-*Tabla***
- **Rasa-*Shingaar***
- **Famous Ghazal Singers-*Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Jagjit Singh, Begum Akhtar, Ghulam Ali, Mohd. Rafi Etc.***

# DEMONSTRATION OF GAZAL



The background is a light blue gradient with various abstract elements. There are several translucent, 3D-style musical notes scattered across the scene. A prominent white, glowing line curves from the bottom left towards the right. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, with a focus on music and light.

**THANK YOU**