

-Tihāīs-

from *Music In North India*, George E. Ruckert, pg. 48

-A.T.Robilotta

All examples are in Tintāl, 16 beats. Clap on +, 2 & 4. Wave on o.

Notice that all the Tihāīs shown here end on the first beat of the next 16 beat cycle.

Dha dhin dhin dha Dha dhin dhin dha dha tin tin ta Ta dhin dhin dha

1. 6+6+4, 1 Cycle of 16 beats.

(CD track 18)

Te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha te te ka ta ga di ge na dha Te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha

2. 17+17+14, 3 Cycles of 16 beats.

Each group of 17 is divided 5+5+5, followed by 2 extra beats. The group of 14 is divided 5+5+4.

(CD track 19)

Te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha te te ka ta ga di ge na dha te te ka ta Ga di ge na dha

te te ka ta ga di Ge na dha te te ka ta ga di ge na dha te te Ka ta ga di ge na dha

te te ka ta Ga di ge na dha te te ka ta ga di ge na dha Te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha

3. 11+11+10, 2 Cycles of 16 beats.

(CD track 20)

Te te ka Ta te te ka ta ga di ge na dha te Te ka ta

te te ka ta ga di Ge na Dha te te ka ta Te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha

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4. 27+27+26, 5 Cycles of 16 beats.

Each group of 27 is divided 13+9+5. The group of 26 is 13+9+4.

(CD track 21)

Te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha te te ka

Ta ga di ge Na dha te te ka ta ga di ge na dha te te ka

Ta ga di Ge na dha te te ka ta Ga di ge na

Dha te te ka ta ga di Ge na dha te te ka ta Ga di ge

na dha te te ka ta ga di ge na dha te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha

5. This is a derivative composition called a Tukra, ending in a Tihāi.

Notice the addition of syllables to the phrases throughout the first 16 beat cycle.

The Tihāi begins two beats before the 2nd 16 beat cycle and is divided 7+7+4.

(CD track 22)

Dha ge ne dha ga di ge na dha ka ta ga di ge na Dha te te ka ta

Ga di ge na dha te te ka ta ga di ge na dha Te te ka ta ga di ge na Dha