GLOSSARY

Abbreviations: Italics - Tok Pisin, Y - Yabob, B - Bel, A - Amele (Gum dialect)

**Baim Singsing**
The trading of dance pieces among the tribes. The hosting village learns the *singsing* of the visiting group. The feast and dancing concluded the learning session. After the age of Cultural Shows*, *baim singsing* is rarely practiced.

**Bambooband**
Originated in the Solomons Islands. A band with a set or sets of bamboo tubes. There are two ways practiced in Madang: 1) The *paattim mambu* (hitting bamboo). The bamboo tubes are cut and tuned according to boogie-woogie broken chords and played rubber thongs; 2) The *sutim mambu* (Shooting bamboo). The bamboo tubes are prepared to play the tonic and fifth of a chord, no thirds, held vertically and hit onto the ground. The tubes also can be made of vinyl tubes or papaya. The *stringband* or electronic guitar can accompany the bamboo tubes.

**Begabeg (B/Y)**
An orphan. A *begabeg* is a captive of war in Bel (Hannemann 1996:19).

**Bit**

**Bubengu (Y)**
The liver as the seat of emotion. An addressing word to someone dear.

**Bubig (B)**
The liver as the seat of emotion. An addressing word to someone dear.

**Cultural show**
A public performance mainly consisting of groups of the *singsing tumbuna* but often includes guitar bands. Originates from first Port Moresby Show. See also *baim singsing*.

**Daik (Y)**
Name of obsolete courtship songs in Yabob and Bilbil. Name of a *singsing tumbuna*.

**Darem (Y)**
Young men’s house.

**Dazem (B)**
Young men’s house.

**DJ**
A person in charge of selection of cassette recordings to be played at a *six-to-six* without a live band. Despite the term “disk jockey,” he (usually a male occupation) never talks.
Dolou (B/Y)
A north-eastern wind that brings calm sea and rain especially around April.

Fatu (B)
The surroundings, a village, a place.

Fund raising
A concert aiming to either a charity or an informal enterprise. Often takes the form of six-to-six*. Initiated by Aksim Siming of Kranket in 1960.

Garamut
The slit drum. The use of this sound-producing instrument in Madang has been limited to communicational purpose, at least in the postcontact era.

Gargar (Y)
A rattle made of nutshell.

Gita resis
“Guitar races.” A form of stringband* competition initially started in Sirar as a fund raising for local church organization. The participants would pay adjudication fee and competes for the quality of performance. As it became popular, the competition sometimes included the bambooband* as well. The gita resis was terminated in around 1977.

Gita Singsing
Any piece of song accompanied with the guitar.

Gospel
PNG gospels are usually a powerband composition either sung in English or Tok Pisin, with a heavy influence from the American brand musically.

Hevimetal
“Heavy metal.” See under waitman singsing.

Hotu (Y)
The surroundings, a village, a place.

Ilon (B/Y)
A bay, an inlet, a reef, any area of waters near land. Collectively the Bel-speaking area.

Kanam
Name of a singsing tumbuna widespread in the coastal Madang between Karkar and Astrolabe Bay.

Kanam Buk (B/Y)
The collection of indigenous Lutheran hymn in Madang.

Kapok gia
An Asian-made smaller acoustic guitar. No longer in use. It is not clear whether it was
really made of kapok.

Ki
“Key.” Usually refers to a particular chord progression of stringband music. See also Kod*.

Kod
“Chord.” Any chord played by the music instruments.

Kopikat
“Copycat.” Denotes an imitation or a copy from western pop into the powerband*, but also suggest the learning process of guitar playing.

Kundu
The hourglass drum whose membrane is made of the skin of a lizard locally known as pariu.

Kundu singsing
“Song for the kundu.” See under Singsing tumbuna*.

Kwaia
The choir. In Madang, the South Pacific style was first introduced probably by the Lutheran Samoan students. The repertoire of kwaia probably resembled the peroveta choir singing in the Motu-speaking area, but today it can mean any polyphonic singing of sacred music.

Lewa
The liver as the seat of emotion. An addressing word to someone dear.

Liptikes
A chordophone made of a wooden tea box and strings supported by a long stick, hence the name “leaf tea case.” Covers the register of the contrabass. It was probably brought from the Tolai of the Rabaul, although the name liptikes might be Madang’s original. Flourished during the age of the gita resis* but became obsolete as the stringband lost popularity.

Lokol singsing
“Local songs,” or is domestic powerband music in general. Sometimes it refers to the stringband* and bamboo band *as well.

Luhuai
A tribal chief appointed by the colonial government.

Madang stall
A vibrato singing style in the powerband attributed to Sandie Gabriel’s invention.

Maimai (Y)
Name of a singsing tumbuna,*
Mambuben
Tok Pisin spelling for the *bambooband*.

Manin (B)
Calm, quiet.

Manini (Y)
Calm, quiet.

Mas (B)
The sea.

Mesi (Y)
The sea.

Meziab (B)
A great spirit believed to stay in the spirit-house, or *meziab dazem*.

Mulung (B/Y)
Boy’s initiation ritual.

Murin (B/Y)
Rough waters. Collectively the south of Schering penninsula.

Musik
Postcontact music in general, particularly the instrumentals. See also *Singsing*.

Nais
Beautiful, wonderful.

Nek (bilong singsing)

New Wave, The
There is no local name for the music of new wave artists such as Sanguma or Ronnie Galama. Despite its international acclaim and easy access as a powerband music, the new wave has had few audience among the grassroots, probably because of its novel music structure unfitting to the *six-to-six* dancing.

Nui (B/Y)
An island.

Palang gita
Literally “board guitar.” Name for the acoustic guitar to distinguish it from other types of the guitar such as the *kapok gita*.

Paniu (B/Y)
A village.

Pawaben
Tok Pisin spelling for the *powerband*.
Pawa gita
The electronic guitars in general.

Powerband
A band played with electronic instruments. Repertoire can vary. Also, laiv ben (live band).

Singsing
Song(s) in general.

Singsing bilong Japan
The “Japanese songs” as a generic term in Madang means children’s and wartime songs acquired by the soldiers during the Pacific War.

Singsing bilong sore
See under Sore singsing*.

Singsing bilong wari
See under Sore singsing*.

Singsing lotu
“Songs of the church.” Sacred music such as hymns or chants. The gospel is usually excluded.

Singsing tumbuna
“Songs of the ancestors.” Any survived forms of pre-contact dance music. Many of them were resumed or remodeled after 1920 due to the prohibition enforced by the missionaries.

Six-to-six
A Tok Pisin vocabulary, but always spells like English. More often spelled “6 to 6” or “6 tu 6.” An all-night dancing session in name of fund raising. It starts at six in the evening and continues to six in the morning, hence the name.

Sore singsing
“Songs of sorrow.” Also known as singsing bilong sore,* or singsing bilong wari*. The lament with a stringband setting known among Kranket and Yabob probably no earlier than mid-1980s. The contents are usually a mourning address to the dead (tok sore) and often intended to be performed for the funeral or burial.

Strinben
Tok Pisin spelling for the stringband*.

Stringband
Spelled strinben in TP. A band in which the acoustic guitar and ukulele are used. Few are still active and its main audience today are tourists.

Ti Fan
“Tea fund”: a form of public dancing to raise school fund for various purposes, mostly for buying classroom facilities such as afternoon tea for public school. Performance by Aksim Siming of Kranket in 1960 for donation of rebuilding Sagalau High School is the earliest known example for this type of concert.

_Tromoi Lek_

“Trowing-out legs.” Dancing.

_Wag (B/Y)_

A canoe.

_Waitman Singsing_

“Songs of White man.” Western pops. Also, _pop musik streit_. Often synonymous to the _hevimetal._

_Wavi (A)_

The liver as the seat of emotion. An addressing word to someone dear.
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