

CHAPTER 2: SONGS OF MARRAIGE AND THEIR TRANSLITERATION AND

NOTATION

Marriage is a very important institution of social life. In almost all of the Indian socities, music song and dances are associated with marriage. Marriage is the primary point of celebration. It is the event that symbolizes the culmination of love into lifelong commitment, the end of long wait of the separation from the beloved and the beginning of a new life. Traditionally the bride groom goes to the house of the bride after the marriage and embarks upon a new life in a new family with distinct and different roles to perform. Gone are the days of childhood plays and youthful casualness. The innocent girl is now transformed into a responsible woman, a care taker and a home maker. First of all it is a difficult moment for the bridegroom and her family as she parts with her parents and home. Further there is different environment welcoming her in the bride's family. Thus the marriage involves all the near and dear ones. The traditional Indian marriages have a role and participation of all the close relatives. Same is true in the tribal marriage. Marriage is naturally a very important event in the individual and collective life of the tribal's. In fact it is a very detailed and elaborate ritual spanning from 5 to 7 days. The whole event of marriage includes numerous rituals for the bride, bridegroom and their close relatives. Most of these rituals have Chelliyas to accompany them. The females of the village assemble during the ritual and perform Chelliyas; often these are accompanied with dance and music.

Tribal Marriages:

Usually the tribal's marry at a mature age, that is to say that child marriage is not customary in tribal society. The interference of elders is usually not required in the process of selection and the youth has the freedom to choose their life partners. The tribal life style plays an important role in this arrangement. Out in the laps of nature as they herd their flocks or cut the woods, the girls and boys meet in isolation they experience mutual attraction and liking, this often results in love and marriage. The youth of the entire community comes together at fairs and here again their interaction

often results in love and marriages. Marriages within the village do not normally occur. Polygamy exists among tribals. Divorces are more common than other societies here. The women have equal right to walk out of a marriage if she feels attracted to another man. But the man has to resolve the issue by paying some compensation. The children usually continue to be with the father in case of divorce.

Dr Jayanand Joshi notes an interesting ritual associated with tribal remarriage. The man taking divorce gives a piece of cloth to the departing women. The women hang this piece of cloth on the house of her father. This indicates that the lady is divorced and she presents herself as a candidate for another marriage¹. Widows are also allowed to remarry. Women in the tribal society are economically active. This makes them free and equal to their male counter parts. They enjoy equal right Vis a Vis men. In fact vices like addictions to wine, tobacco etc are equally prevalent amongst the tribal women and they look to it as a matter of their right!

During one of my field visits I went to Shinor. There I met Mr. Bachubhai Vasava a well known folk singer. He shared some information about tribal marriage tradition of Rajpipla. According to him they first of all they establish the status of lord Ganesha and for 7 or 5 or atleast 3 days apply Haldi (Turmeric) on the bride and the bridegroom. The entire occasion is called Pithi.

They have been following the tradition of "Surya lagna" (Solar Marriage) since the ancient days. Though it is seen even today it has become a rare phenomenon now.

In Surya lagna, the people from bridegroom's side go to the village of the bride the previous night of the marriage. The youth both boys and girls of the bride's side dance the whole night with the accompaniment of Dhol and shehnai. This is called "Fuleku". On the day of the marriage after the sunrise the bride and the bridegroom are bathed and prepared for the marriage. The people from bride's side then, go to bring the bridegroom with singing and dancing. When both the parties come together face to face, a gate made of mango leaves is placed between them.

The people from the bridegroom's side cannot cross the gate until they pay some money to the people of bride's side. This money is called "Dapu". After "Dapu" is given the people from both parties hug each other. This practice is called das "Samaiyu".

After this the two brothers in laws from the bridegroom's and the bride's side make the bride and the bridegroom sit on their shoulders. A plate filled with grains of rice and millet is held by someone from the bridegrooms side where as two such plates are provided to the bride. They then start throwing grains at each other. After this they are placed on the ground for a while so that the brothers in law get some rest. After a while the whole phenomena is repeated again, Then the flower made face cover is placed at any auspicious place in the brides house. After this the bride and the bride groom enter the marriage ceremony.

During my field visits I had attended some marriages and at Pipla Kankala, Seipur and Netrang villages I had recorded the songs specific to the rituals and noted them down. Following is a description of the entire marriage including all the rituals. Further . There after studied in their musical details.

The marriage rituals:

The rituals span for 3 days, following is the sequence of events during the marriage:

.Mandap Muhurt: (મંડપ મુહુર્ત)

This ritual is dedicated to the worship of the Mandap or the premise within which the marriage is conducted. A branch of Kaakad tree is tied to one of the pillars of the tent or the Mandap. There after it is worshiped. The bride is also present during the ritual. The women folk sing songs dedicated to the ritual.

Bathing ceremony of the bride:

On the next day after the Mandap Muhurt, the bride takes a ceremonial bath. All the female relatives of the bride get together and bathe the girl. During the process they sing songs meant for that ritual. The songs are mischievous and jovial.

The Turmeric pasting ceremony (પીઠી):

Like other societies, even the tribal marriages have this ritual of pasting turmeric. One the day earlier to the marriage the relatives of the bride paste turmeric on the brides body. The bridegroom undergoes same ritual at his place. Female folk sing songs dedicated to this ritual. During this ceremony the girl is made to sit on a (paat). Thereafter she is pasted with kumkum and gifted with special clothes for the ceremony. Female folk sing while the clothes are gifted.

Gift ceremony (Chandala Vidhi)(ચાંદલા વિધિ):

On the previous night of the marriage all the relatives of the bride and the villagers get together at the brides house and extend gifts and good wishes to the bride. Each one pastes kumkum on bride's forehead and the bride in turn pastes kumkum on each ones forehead. Female folks sing songs dedicated to the ceremony. After this ceremony, all the guests enjoy the dinner and thereafter the dance of the previous night begins

Dance during the previous night:

All the villagers including the young and the old get together and sing and dance for the whole of the night.

Please note the symbols and there indication as used in describing the musical aspects of the songs

Symbol	Meaning
X	Sam (સમ) 1 st matra(beat), beginning of the Taāl with beat and pressure
O	Khali (ખાલી) No beat and no pressure
S	Avagra (અવગ્રા) continuation of the same note and word
—	Indicates that the words and notes contained within the single matra (beat)

Symbol	Meaning
<u>Ni</u>	Underline below the note indicates flat note
S'a	Dot above the note indicates higher octave note
	Indicates continuous sliding of the notes from down to up or up to down
C [#]	#, Indicates C sharp scale

Song No 1

Theme: Song sung during the ritual of worship of the Mandap or the Venue of marriage.

This ritual is performed one day prior to the day of marriage. In the beginning of the ritual one of the pillars of the Mandap is tied with the branch of Kaakad tree and it is worshiped. The bride is present during the ceremony. The following song expresses the emotions that the bride experiences during this ritual. The bride feels shy and hesitant during the ritual.

Dialect: Dogri

Song

ઉંસે જોવે બેના, નીસે જોવે બેના (૨)
 કાંકરીયો ટોડો પૂજાયવા બેના (૨)
 નીસે જોવે બેના, ઉંસે જોવે બેના (૨)
 કાંકરીયો ટોડો પૂજાયવા બેના (૨)

Transliteration:

Unse Jove bena, Neese jove bena (2)
 Kaakariyo todo Pujaayvaa bena (2)
 Neese Jove bena, Use jove bena (2)
 Kaakariyo todo Pujaayvaa bena (2)

Scale: G, Safed 5 (સફેદ ૫)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (५८)

Rag: Based on Meghmalhar Ragang

Notation:

Pa	<u>Ni S'a</u>	S'a	<u>S'a Ni</u>	<u>S'ar'e</u>	<u>S'a Ni</u>
U	<u>Se S</u>	S	<u>Jo ve</u>	<u>be S</u>	<u>Na S</u>
X			o		
<u>Ni</u>	S'a	—	<u>Ni Pa</u>	Ma	—
Nee	Se	S	<u>Jo ve</u>	be	Na
X			o		
Pa	<u>Ni S'a</u>	S'a	Pa	<u>Ni</u>	<u>Ni</u>
Ka	<u>Kari</u>	Yo	to	do	S
X			o		
S'a	<u>Ni S'a</u>	<u>Ni Pa</u>	Pa	<u>—Pa</u>	—
Poo	<u>Jaay</u>	<u>Vaa S</u>	be	<u>S na</u>	S
X			o		

Meaning of words: Unse: Up, Nise: Down, Kakadiyo todo: Branch of Kakad tree

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava.

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 2

Theme: The song is sung during the bathing ceremony of the bridegroom. On the day prior to marriage, the bridegroom is treated as a princess in a royal palace. The song depicts that everybody serves her as if she is a real princess and all married ladies fetch water for her bathing.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

ઉંગલ પાની વા બેના રાજા તી બંગલી મે
 પાની લાવે વા વની રાજા તી બંગલી મે
 પાની લાવે વા હેમા રાજા તી બંગલી મે
 પાની લાવે વા રેવા રાજા તી બંગલી મે

Transliteration:

Ungal paanee vaa bena raja tee bangali me
 Paanee laave vaa Vani raja tee bangali me
 Paanee laave vaa raja tee bangali me
 Paanee laave vaa Reva raja tee bangali me
 In this manner all the married ladies are referred to in the song

Scale: G, safed 5 (સફેદ ૫)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

S'a — Un S X	— — gal X	R'e — pa S X	G'a — nee S O	S'a — Vaa S O	R'eG'a bena O
G'a — Ra S X	R'e — Ja S X	S'a — tee S X	S'a — ban ga O	S'a — Lee S O	dha — me S O
S'a — Pa S X	— — nee S X	R'e — la S X	G'a — Ve S O	S'a — Vaa Va O	R'eG'a nee S O
G'a — Ra S X	R'e — Ja S X	S'a — tee S X	S'a — ban ga O	S'a — Lee S O	dha — me S O
S'a — Pa S X	— — nee S X	R'e — la S X	G'a — Ve S X	S'a — Vaa He X	R'eG'a ma S X

X			O		
G'a —	R'e —	S'a —	S'a —	S'a —	dha —
Ra S	Ja S	tee S	ban ga	lee S	me S
X			O		
S'a —	— —	R'e —	G'a —	S'a —	R'eG'a
Pa S	nee S	la S	Ve S	Vaa U	Sha S
X			O		
G'a —	R'e —	S'a —	S'a —	S'a —	dha —
Ra S	Ja S	tee S	ban ga	Lee S	me S
X			O		
S'a —	— —	R'e —	G'a —	S'a —	R'eG'a
Pa S	nee S	la S	Ve S	Vaa Re	Kha S
X			O		
G'a —	R'e —	S'a —	S'a —	S'a —	dha —
Ra S	Ja S	tee S	ban ga	Lee S	me S
X			O		

Meaning of words: Banglee: Bunglow, Ungal: Bathing

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 3

Theme: Song sung during dressing of the bride for Turmeric ceremony.

On the day prior to marriage while the bride is being prepared for the Turmeric ceremony, she is dressed up. The song describes shiny dress and sari being put up by the bride.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

બેન્યોને સું-સું લુગડે સડીએ રે (૨)
બેન્યોને હીરાગલ લુગડે સડીએ રે (૨)
બેન્યોને હાડલો લુગડે સડીએ રે (૨)

Transliteration:

Benyone sun sun Loogade sadiye re (2)

Benyone Heeragal Loogade sadiye re (2)

Benyone Haadlo Loogade sadiye re (2)

Scale: G, safed 5 (સફેદ ૫)

Taal: Kaherva (કહેરવા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

R'e	—	S'a	<u>G'a</u>	—	—	R'e	—
Be	S	Nyo	<u>ne S</u>	Su	S	Su	S
×				o			
S'a	—	R'e	—	S'a	R'e	S'a	dha
Lu	Ga	De	S	Sa	dee	Ye	re
×				o			
R'e	—	S'a	<u>G'a</u>	—	—	R'e	—
Be	S	Nyo	<u>ne S</u>	Hi	ra	Ga	I
×				o			
S'a	—	R'e	—	S'a	R'e	S'a	dha
Lu	Ga	De	S	Sa	dee	Ye	Re
×				o			
R'e	—	S'a	<u>G'a</u>	—	—	R'e	—
Be	S	Nyo	<u>ne S</u>	Su	S	Su	S
×				o			
S'a	—	R'e	—	S'a	R'e	S'a	Dha
Lu	Ga	De	S	Sa	dee	Ye	Re
×				o			

Meaning of words: loogde: Clothes, Saadiye: Dress up, Hiragal : Shining clothes, Haadlo: Saree

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 4

Theme: Song sung during brides Turmeric ceremony.

On the day prior to marriage, the bride undergoes the turmeric ceremony. Turmeric is pasted on the bride by female relatives. This song accompanies the ritual. The song describes how the bride is pasted with turmeric and it comically describes how the bridegroom is pasted with the urine of the horse.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

માર્ચો બેન્યોને એલદ પીઠી સડે રે (૨)

સોરા ભાયાને ઘોડામુતર સડે રે (૨)

Transliteration:

Maaryo bēnyone elad pithi sādē re (2)

Sora bhayane Ghodamutar sādē re (2)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Kaherva (કહેરવા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગંગ)

Notation:

						G'a	R'e
						Ma	ryo
x				o			
S'a	—	Dha	R'e	—	—	R'e	S'a
Be	S	Nyo	Ne	A	Lad	Pee	Thee
x				o			
G'a	—	R'e	—	S'a	—	G'a	R'e
Sa	S	De	S	re	S	So	ra
x				o			
S'a	—	Dha	R'e	—	—	R'e	S'a
Bha	S	Ya	ne	gho	da S	mu	tar
x				o			
G'a	—	R'e	—	S'a	—	G'a	R'e
Sa	S	De	S	re	S	Ma	Ryo
x				o			

Meaning of words: Maariyo: Mine, Elad: Turmeric, Ghodmutar: Urinal of horse

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 5

Theme: Song sung for requesting liquor.

During this unique and interesting ritual, the members from the bridegrooms side go to the bride and ask liquor. This song accompanies the ritual. The song asks bridegroom to fulfill the tradition by giving liquor to all singing the song.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

रीत वा बेना, गीतर्या भागे से (२)
रीजे वा बेना, रीतरी सुकवीने (२)
दरवो वा बेना, मेडीया उपर से (२)

Transliteration:

Reet Vaa bena, Gitraya maage se (2)

Reeje Vaa bena, Reetaree Sukaveene (2)

Darvo vaa bena, mediyaa upar se (2)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (काली ४)

Taal: Dadra (दादरा)

Lay: Madhya (मध्य)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (बुपाली रागांग)

Notation:

R'e	S'a	—	dha	—	Pa
Ree	T	SS	Vaa	Be	Na
x			o		
DhaS'a	S'aR'e	R'e	S'a	R'e	R'e
Gee S	taS	rya	maa S	ge S	Se S
x			o		
R'e	S'a	—	dha	—	Pa
Ree	T	SS	Vaa	Be	Na
x			o		
DhaS'a	S'aR'e	R'e	S'a	R'e	R'e
ReeS	taS	ree	suka	VeeS	Ne
x			o		
R'e	S'a	—	dha	—	Pa

<u>Da ra</u>	Vo	<u>SS</u>		Vaa	<u>be S</u>	<u>na S</u>
x				o		
<u>DhaS'a</u>	<u>S'aR'e</u>	<u>R'e</u>		<u>S'a</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>R'e</u>
Medee	<u>YaS</u>	<u>US</u>		<u>Par</u>	<u>SeS</u>	<u>SS</u>
x				o		

Meaning of words: Geetarya: Those singing songs, Reeje: Do it, Sukveene: Having paid, Darvo: liquor.

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 6

Theme: Song sung for acknowledging the efforts of those who built and decorated the Mandap (Venue of marriage tent built of wooden pillars and cloth)

This song is sung by repeating the individual names of all those who helped in building the Mandap.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

ઇ લીલો માંડવ કેડા રસાવ્યો મા બેના	(૨)
ઇ લીલો માંડવ પાવુ રસાવ્યો મા બેના	(૨)
ઇ લીલો માંડવ બાપા રસાવ્યો મા બેના	(૨)
ઇ લીલો માંડવ કાકા રસાવ્યો મા બેના	(૨)
ઇ લીલો માંડવ મામા રસાવ્યો મા બેના	(૨)

Transliteration:

E leelo Maandav keda Rasaavyo Ma Bena	(2)
E leelo Maandav Paavu Rasaavyo Ma Bena	(2)
E leelo Maandav Bapa Rasaavyo Ma Bena	(2)
E leelo Maandav Kaka Rasaavyo Ma Bena	(2)

E leelo Maandav Mama Rasaavyo Ma Bena (2)

Scale: A, safed 6 (सफेद ६)

Taal: Kaherva (कहेरवा)

Lay: Madhya (मध्य)

Rag: Based on Vibhas Ragang (विभास रागांग)

Notation:

<u>G'a</u>	—	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a</u>	<u>S'aR'e</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>
E	S	lee	loS	manS	dav	Ke	da
x				o			
<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'aR'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>	—	<u>S'a</u>	—
raS	SaaS	Vyo	maS	be	S	Na	S
x				o			
<u>G'a</u>	—	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a</u>	<u>S'aR'e</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>
E	S	lee	loS	manS	dav	Paa	vu
x				o			
<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'aR'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>	—	<u>S'a</u>	—
raS	SaaS	Vyo	mas	be	S	Na	S
x				o			
<u>G'a</u>	—	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a</u>	<u>S'aR'e</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>
E	S	lee	loS	manS	dav	Ba	pa
x				o			
<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'aR'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>	—	<u>S'a</u>	—
raS	SaaS	Vyo	maS	be	S	na	S
x				o			
<u>G'a</u>	—	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a</u>	<u>S'aR'e</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>
E	S	lee	loS	manS	dav	Ka	ka
x				o			
<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'aR'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>	—	<u>S'a</u>	—

<u>raS</u>	<u>SaaS</u>	Vyo	<u>maS</u>	be	S	na	S
x				o			
<u>G'a</u>	—	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'a</u>	<u>S'a</u>	<u>S'aR'e</u>	<u>R'e</u>	S'a
E	S	lee	<u>loS</u>	<u>manS</u>	<u>dav</u>	ma	ma
x				o			
<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>R'e</u>	<u>G'aR'e</u>	S'a	—	S'a	—
<u>RaS</u>	<u>SaaS</u>	Vyo	<u>maS</u>	be	S	na	S
x				o			

Meaning of words: Keda: Who, Rasavyo: Created

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 7

Theme: Song sung during the gift ceremony.

There is a ritual of giving gift to the bride known as Chandlo Vidhi. It is performed on the previous night of the marriage. During this ritual all the relatives of the bride and the villagers, go to the house of the bride and present her with gifts. They then apply red kumkum on the forehead of the bride, the bride in turn applies kumkum on the guests forehead.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

સોના સાંદીનો તારો સાંદલો હો બેના, સોના સાંદીનો તારો સાંદલો
સાંદલો કરીને હેમા મલકે હો બેના, સાંદલો કરીને હેમા મલકે
સાંદલો કરીને અન્નુ મલકે હો બેના, સાંદલો કરીને અન્નુ મલકે
સાંદલો કરીને રીટા મલકે હો બેના, સાંદલો કરીને રીટા મલકે
સાંદલો કરીને રાધા મલકે હો બેના, સાંદલો કરીને રાધા મલકે

Transliteration:

Sona Saandino Taaro saandlo Ho Bena,Sona Saandino Taaro saandlo
 Saandlo Kareene Hema malke Ho Bena,Saandlo Kareene Hema malke
 Saandlo Kareene Annu malke Ho Bena,Saandlo Kareene Annu malke
 Saandlo Kareene Rita malke Ho Bena,Saandlo Kareene Rita malke
 Saandlo Kareene Radha malke Ho Bena,Saandlo Kareene Radha malke

Scale: G, safed 5 (सफ़ेद ५)

Taal: Dadra (दादरा)

Lay: Madhya (मध्य)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (भुपाली रागांग)

Notation:

<u>S'a—</u> <u>So S</u> x	— Na	R'e Saan	R'e dee o	<u>G'aR'e</u> <u>nota</u> o	S'a ro
R'e Saan x	G'a Da	<u>M'aG'a</u> <u>loS</u>	R'e ho o	<u>G'aR'e</u> <u>obe</u> o	<u>S'aD'ha</u> <u>naS</u>
<u>S'a</u> <u>So S</u> x	— Na	R'e Saan	R'e dee- o	<u>G'aR'e</u> <u>nota</u> o	S'a ro
R'e Saan x	S'a Da	S'a Lo	— S o	— S	— S
<u>S'a</u> <u>Saanda</u> x	— Lo	R'e Ka	R'e ree o	<u>G'aR'e</u> <u>neHe</u> o	S'a Ma
<u>R'e</u> <u>maS</u> x	G'a <u>LaS</u>	<u>M'aG'a</u> <u>keS</u>	R'e ho o	<u>G'aR'e</u> <u>obe</u>	<u>S'aD'ha</u> <u>naS</u>

<u>S'a</u>	—	R'e	R'e	<u>G'aR'e</u>	S'a
<u>Saanda</u>	Lo	Ka	ree	<u>neHe</u>	Ma
x			o		
<u>R'e</u>	<u>S'a</u>	<u>S'a</u>	—	—	—
<u>maS</u>	<u>laS</u>	<u>KeS</u>	S	S	S
x			o		

Meaning of words: Sonu: Gold, Chaandi: Silver

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 8

Theme: Song sung while bringing the bride in the Mandap for Marriage ceremony.

The females accompanying the bride while she is brought into the Mandap sing this song. The song invites all the females around into the mandap

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

મંડપમાં બાર કેમ ઉભા મારીબેન મંડપમાં આવજો
મંડપમાં બાર કેમ ઉભા અન્નુબેન મંડપમાં આવજો
મંડપમાં બાર કેમ ઉભા રેખાબેન મંડપમાં આવજો
મંડપમાં બાર કેમ ઉભા લાખીબેન મંડપમાં આવજો
મંડપમાં બાર કેમ ઉભા ભાનુબેન મંડપમાં આવજો

Transliteration:

Mandapma baar kem ubhamaariben Mandapma aavjo

Mandapma baar kem Annuben Mandapma aawjo

Mandapma baar kem Rekhaben Mandapma aawjo

Mandapma baar kem Laakhiben Mandapma aawjo

Mandapma baar kem Bhanuben Mandapma aavjo

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Malkauns Ragang (માલકૌંસ રાગાંગ)

Notation:

S'a	---	Ni—	S'a—	—M'a	—G'a
Man	dap	manS	baaS	rke	Sm
x			O		
S'a	Ni—	—	G'a	G'a	S'a
US	bhaS	Ma	reeS	beS	N
x			O		
G'a	—M'a	G'a—	S'a	---	—
Man	dap	maaS	aaS	Vajo	S
x			O		
S'a	---	Ni—	S'a—	—M'a	—G'a
Man	dap	Man	baaS	r ke	Sm
x			O		
S'a	Ni—	—	G'a—	G'a	S'a
US	bha	A	nnuS	beS	n
x			O		
G'a	—M'a	G'a—	S'a	---	—
Man	dap	maaS	aaS	Vajo	S
x			O		

Meaning of words: Ubha: Standing; Aavjo: Come in.

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 9

Theme: Song sung before the arrival of the Bridegrooms party.

While the members at the brides end are waiting at her house for the arrival of the bridegroom and his party, the females sing songs mocking at the bridegroom and finding funny reasons for him getting late for the marriage.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

એવડી વાર કેમ લાગી રા સોરા, એવડી વાર કેમ લાગી
ભાભીના બુલ્હી ખાવા રેલો રા, ભાભીના બુલ્હી ખાવા રેલો

Transliteration:

Aavdi Vaar kem Laagi Ra Sora ,Aavdi Vaar kem Laagi

Bhaabhee nee bulee Khaava relo ra sora, Bhaabhee nee bulee Khaava relo

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Malkauns Ragang (માલકૌંસ રાગાંગ).

Notation:

S'a	<u>G'aM'a</u>	<u>G'a</u>	S'a	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a—</u>
A	<u>VaS</u>	Dee	Vaa	<u>r Ke</u>	<u>m S</u>
x			O		
<u>Ni</u>	<u>—Dha</u>	<u>Ni</u>	S'a	<u>G'a G'a</u>	S'a
Laa	<u>Sgee</u>	Ra	So	<u>S ra</u>	S
x			O		
S'a	<u>G'aM'a</u>	<u>G'a</u>	S'a	<u>G'aS'a</u>	<u>—</u>
A	<u>Va S</u>	Dee	Vaa	<u>r Ke</u>	<u>m S</u>
x			O		
S'a	—	S'a	—	—	—
<u>Laa</u>	S	Gee	S	S	S
x			O		
S'a	<u>G'aM'a</u>	<u>G'a</u>	S'a	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a—</u>
Bha	<u>bhee S</u>	Na	bu	<u>leekhaa</u>	<u>va S</u>
x			o		
<u>Ni</u>	<u>—Dha</u>	<u>Ni</u>	S'a	<u>G'a G'a</u>	S'a
Re	<u>S Lo</u>	La	So	<u>S ra</u>	S
x			o		
S'a	<u>G'aM'a</u>	<u>G'a</u>	S'a	<u>G'aS'a—</u>	<u>—</u>
Bha	<u>bheeS</u>	Na	bu	<u>leekha</u>	<u>VaS</u>
x			o		
S'a	—	S'a	—	—	—
Re	S	Lo	S	S	S
x			o		

Meaning of words: Bulee: milk, Bhabhi: Sister in law.

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 10

Theme: Song sung while having the first view of the bridegroom. Before the marriage, some members of the bride's party visit the place where the bridegroom's party is stationed after arrival. The purpose of the visit is to have the first look of the bridegroom. During this ritual the visiting party sings this song and mocks at the bridegroom conjecturing whether he is blind, deaf, disabled, black skinned.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

पानस लाव, बस्ती लाव, साखी सोराने जेवा रे
आंधणो से के लंगडो से, साखी सोराने जेवा रे
अवड्यो से के काणो से, साखी सोराने जेवा रे
काणो से के गोरु से, साखी सोराने जेवा रे
बेरो से के ओबडो से, साखी सोराने जेवा रे

Transliteration:

Paanas Laav Basti Laa, Saalo Sorane Joova re
Aandhlo se ke Langdo se, Saalo Sorane Joova re
Khaydiyo se ke kaano se, Saalo Sorane Joova re
Kaalo se ke Goro se, Saalo Sorane Joova re
Bero se ke bobdo se, Saalo Sorane Joova re

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (काण्डी ४)

Taal: Dadra (दादरा)

Lay: Madhya (मध्य)

Rag: Based on Bhimpalasi Ragang

Notation:

<u>S'a—</u> <u>Paa—</u> x	S'a na	<u>Ni</u> S	<u>G'a</u> Laa o	— S	— V
<u>S'a—</u> <u>Ba S</u> x	S'a stee	<u>Ni</u> S	Pa laa o	— S	<u>Ni</u> V
S'a Saa x	<u>G'a</u> lo	<u>G'a</u> So	S'a ra o	<u>G'a</u> ne	— S
M'a Jo x	— S	<u>G'a</u> Va	— S o	S'a re	— S
S'a Aan x	S'a dha	<u>Ni</u> Lo	<u>G'a—</u> <u>Se S</u> o	— Ke	— S
S'a Lan x	S'a ga	<u>Ni</u> Do	Pa S o	— Se	<u>Ni</u> S
S'a Saa x	<u>G'a</u> lo	<u>G'a</u> So	S'a ra o	<u>G'a</u> ne	— S
M'a Jo x	— S	<u>G'a</u> Va	— S o	S'a re	— S
S'a Kha x	S'a Ya	<u>Ni —</u> <u>dhyoS</u>	G'a Se o	— S	— Ke
<u>S'a—</u> Kaa x	S'a S	<u>Ni</u> <u>noS</u>	Pa Se o	— S	<u>Ni</u> S
S'a Saa x	<u>G'a</u> lo	<u>G'a</u> So	S'a ra o	<u>G'a</u> ne	— S
M'a Jo x	— S	<u>G'a</u> Va	— S o	S'a re	— S
S'a	S'a	<u>Ni</u>	<u>G'a</u>	—	—

Kaa	S	Lo	Se	S	Ke
x			o		
S'a	S'a	<u>Ni</u>	Pa	—	<u>Ni</u>
Go	S	Ro	Se	S	S
x			o		
S'a	<u>G'a</u>	<u>G'a</u>	S'a	<u>G'a</u>	—
Saa	Lo	So	ra	ne	S
x			o		
M'a	—	<u>G'a</u>	—	S'a	—
Jo	S	Va	S	Re	S
x			o		
S'a	S'a	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>G'a</u>	—	—
Be	S	<u>roS</u>	Se	S	Ke
x			o		
<u>S'a—</u>	S'a	<u>Ni</u>	Pa	—	<u>Ni</u>
<u>Bob</u>	Do	S	Se	S	S
x			o		
S'a	<u>G'a</u>	<u>G'a</u>	S'a	<u>G'a</u>	—
Saa	Lo	So	ra	Ne	S
x			o		
M'a	—	<u>G'a</u>	—	S'a	—
Jo	So	Va	S	Re	S
x			o		

Meaning of words: Paanas: Candle lamp, Basti: Lamp, Khaidyo: disabled, Bero: Deaf.

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 11

Theme: Song sung during Turmeric ceremony of bride.

While pasting the turmeric on the bridegroom the members of the brides' party cut jokes in their songs. In the following song the party asks whether the bridegroom is old or young so that appropriate turmeric paste can be applied to him!

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

એલદી સોસરે કા સીસેની આપુ વા બેના
લોંડો ડોહ્યો કા જુવાન આપુ વા બેના

Transliteration:

Eldee Sosare Kaa Seesenee Aapu Va Bena

Londo Dohyo Ka Juvaan Aapu Va Bena

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>S'a—</u>	<u>R'eG'a</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>R'eS'a</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	<u>SaR'e</u>
Al	deeS	SoS	Sare	KaaS	Seese
x				O	
G'a	—	<u>G'aR'e</u>	S'a	<u>R'eS'a</u>	<u>S'a—</u>
Nee	S	aaS'	pu	Va	Bena
x				O	
S'a	<u>R'eG'a</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>R'eS'a</u>	Dha	S'a
Lon	doS	Do	hyoS	Ka	Ju
x			o		
R'e	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>G'aR'e</u>	S'a	<u>R'eS'a</u>	<u>S'a—</u>
Vaa	nS	aaS	pu	Vabe	naS
x			o		

Meaning of words: Eldi: Turmeric, Sosre: rough, seeseni: soft and smooth, Dohyo: old.

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 12

Theme: Song sung during bride's turmeric pasting ceremony by bridegroom's party.

The female members of the bridegrooms family visit the the bride and paste her with turmeric. The accompanying song expresses that they paste the soft and smooth turmeric to the bride.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

बेन्यो हुमाली अलदी लोंडी सोली लीजे
बेन्यो सिसेनी अलदी लोंडी सोली लीजे
लोंडा सिसेनी अलदी लोंडी सोली लीजे
लोंडा ढालीबरी अलदी लोंडी सोली लीजे

Transliteration:

Benyo Humali Eladi Londi Soli Leeje

Benyo Siseneel Eladi Londi Soli Leeje

Londa Siseneel Eladi Bena Nakhi Solni

Londa Dhalibhar Eladi Bena Faasi Laavajo

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (काळी ४)

Taal: Dadra (दादरा)

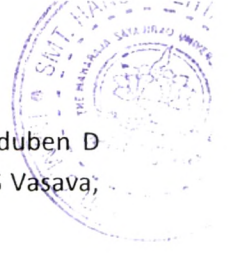
Lay: Madhya (मध्य)

Rag: Based on Sarang Ragang (सारंग रागांग)

Notation:

S'a	M'a	—	R'eM'a	R'e	S'aS'a
Be	nyo	Hu	maS	lee	Al
x			O		
S'aR'e	P'a	P'a	M'a	S'aM'a	R'e—
deelon	dee	So	Lee	leeS	jeS
x			O		
S'a	M'a	—	R'eM'a	R'e—	S'aS'a
Be	nyo	Si S	Se S	nee S	al
x			O		
S'aR'e	P'a	P'a	M'a	S'aM'a	R'e—
deelon	dee	So	Lee	lees	Je
x			O		
S'a	M'a	—	R'eM'a	R'e—	S'aS'a
Lon	da	Si	Se S	Nees	Al
x			O		
S'aR'e	P'a	P'a	M'a	S'a—	M'aR'e
deebe	na	Na	Khee	So S	Lanee
x			o		
S'a	M'a	—	R'eM'a	R'e	S'a—
Lon	da	Thaa	leebha	re	Al
x			o		
S'aR'e	P'a—	P'a—	M'aS'a	M'a	R'e—
deebe	na S	faa S	Seela	Va S	jo S
x			o		

Meaning of words: Humali: soft and smooth, soli: to paste, Naakhi:No, Thaleebharee: plate full,



Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 13

Theme: Song sung during the entry of bridegrooms into the Marriage Mandap.

Jokes are cracked by the bride's party as the bridegroom enters the Marriage Mandap. This is expressed in songs. The song here depicts a joke saying that we expected the bridegroom to be a small kid but he is actually as tall as the Mandap.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

મે જાણ્યો સોરો નાંડલો સોકરો (૨)
ઓ મારા બાપરે માંડવે ટેકેલો (૨)

Transliteration:

Me Jaanyo Soro Nandlo Sokero (2)

O Mara Baapa Re Maandve Tekelo (2)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Malkauns Ragang (માલકૌંસ રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>Ṣ'a—</u>	—	<u>G̣'a</u>		<u>G̣'a</u>	—	<u>G̣'a</u>
<u>Me S</u>	ja	Nyo		So	S	Ro
x				o		
Ṣ'a	<u>—</u>	—		—	—	<u>Ni</u>
Nan	<u>dalo</u>	So		Ke	S	Ro
x				o		

S'a—	—	<u>G'a</u>		<u>G'a</u>	—	<u>G'a</u>
O	maa	Ra		baa	p	Re
x				o		
S'a	<u>—</u>	—		S'a	—	—
Man	dave	Te		ke	S	lo
x				o		

Meaning of words: Nandlo: small, Tekelo: having touched or reached

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 14

Theme: Song sung while the bridegroom is made to sit on the seat of the marriage ritual.

Again jokes are cracked on the bridegroom by the bride's party during this ritual. The song recorded depicts that the bride appears to be sleeping, wake him up with a slap or by giving him chocolates or sweets.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

જોવો જોવોને સોરો ઉંઘે સે.. (૨)
જોવો જોવોને... એને થપ્પડ મારીને જગાડો કે સોરો ઉંઘે સે (૨)
જોવો જોવોને... એને સોકલેટ આપીને જગાડો કે સોરો ઉંઘે સે (૨)
જોવો જોવોને... એને લાડવા આપીને જગાડો કે સોરો ઉંઘે સે (૨)

Transliteration:

Jovo jovo ne soro Unghe se (2)
Ene thappad maareene jagado ke soro unghe se (2)
Jovo jovo ne soro Unghe se (2)

Ene soklet aapine jagado ke soro unghe se (2)

Jovo jovo ne soro Unghe se (2)

Ene Laadvo aapine jagado ke soro unghe se (2)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Malhar Ragang (મલ્હાર રાગાંગ)

Notation:

x					S'a	K'e
Ni —	—	S'a	O	Jo	Vo	
Jo S	Vo	Ne	R'e	—	R'e Ni	
			So	S	ro S	
x			O			
S'a	—	—	—	S'a	R'e	
Un S	ghe	S	Se	a	ne	
x			O			
M'a —	—	—	G'a	R'e	S'a	
tha S	ppad	Maa	Ree	ne	Ja	
x			O			
R'e	Ni	S'a —	R'e	—	R'e Ni	
Gaa	do	KeS	So	S	ro S	
x			O			
S'a	—	—	—	S'a	R'e	
Un S	ghe	S	Se	Jo	Vo	
x			O			
Ni —	—	S'a	R'e	—	R'e Ni	
Jo S	Vo	Ne	So	S	ro S	

x			O		
<u>S'a</u>	—	—	—	S'a	R'e
<u>Un S</u>	ghe	S	Se	a	Ne
x			O		
<u>M'a—</u>	---	—	G'a	R'e	S'a
<u>Sok</u>	<u>let</u>	Aa	Pee	ne	Ja
x			O		
R'e	<u>Ni</u>	<u>S'a —</u>	R'e	—	<u>R'e Ni</u>
Gaa	do	Ke	So	S	<u>ro S</u>
x			o		
<u>S'a</u>	—	—	—	S'a	R'e
<u>Un S</u>	ghe	S	Se	jo	Vo
x			o		
<u>Ni —</u>	—	S'a	R'e	—	<u>R'e Ni</u>
<u>Jo S</u>	Vo	Ne	So	S	<u>ro S</u>
x			o		
<u>S'a</u>	—	—	—	S'a	R'e
<u>Un S</u>	ghe	S	Se	a	Ne
x			o		
<u>M'a—</u>	---	—	G'a	R'e	S'a
<u>laada</u>	<u>Va S</u>	Aa	pee	ne	Ja
x			o		
R'e	<u>Ni</u>	S'a —	R'e	—	<u>R'e Ni</u>
Gaa	do	Ke	So	S	<u>ro S</u>
x			o		
<u>S'a</u>	—	—	—	—	—
<u>Un S</u>	ghe	S	Se	S	S
x			o		

Meaning of words: Soro: Bridegroom, soklet: chocolate, thappad: slap, Laadvo: sweets

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 15

Theme: Song sung while presenting gifts to the bride by the bridegroom's party.

During the marriage the bride is gifted with a variety of things like jewellery, cloths, cosmetics etc. All these things are described in the song that accompanies the ritual.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

લીલા વેવણ કાય-કાય દાલીવા, હેમા વેવણ કાય-કાય દાલીવા
હાડી મંગાચી તી હાડી બી રેચીવા, જુમર મંગાચો તા જુમર બી રેચીવા
લીલા વેવણ કાય-કાય દાલીવા, સણીયો મંગાચો તા સણીયો બી રેચીવા
લીલા વેવણ કાય-કાય દાલીવા, હાકલા મંગાચા તા હાકલા બી રેચીવા
લીલા વેવણ કાય-કાય દાલીવા, કડલા મંગાચા તા કડલા બી રેચીવા
લીલા વેવણ કાય-કાય દાલીવા, બંગડી મંગાચી તી બંગડી બી રેચીવા

Transliteration:

Leela vevan kaay kaay daaliva, Hema vevan kaay kaay daaliva

Haadi mangaavi ta haadi bee reyeeva, Jhoomer mangaavi ta jhoomer bee reyeeva

Leela vevan kaay kaay daaliva, Saniyo mangaayo ta Saniyo bee reyeeva

Leela vevan kaay kaay daaliva, Hakla mangaayo ta Hakla bee reyeeva

Leela vevan kaay kaay daaliva, Kadala mangaayo ta Kadala bee reyeeva

Leela vevan kaay kaay daaliva, Bangadi mangaayo ta Bangadi bee reyeeva

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (पहडी राग) (Pahadi Ragang)

Notation:

S'a	—R'e	G'a	G'a	R'eS'a	Dha—
Lee	Sla	S	Ve	S va	N S
x			o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha	Dha	—Dha	Pa—
Kaa	ykaa	S y	daa	S lee	Vaa S
x			o		
S'a—	R'e	G'a	G'a	R'eS'a	Dha—
Hes	ma	S	Ve	Sva	n S
x			o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha—	Dha	—Dha	Pa—
Kaa	ykaa	S y	daa	S lee	Vaa—
x			o		
S'a	—R'e	G'a	G'a—	R'eS'a	Dha—
Haa	Sdee	S	man S	gaavee	ta S
x			o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha	Dha—	Dha	Pa
Haa	S dee	Bee	re S	Yee	Va
x			o		
S'a	—R'e	G'a	G'a—	R'eS'a	Dha—
Jhu	S ma	R	man S	gaaya	Ta S
x			o		
R'e	S'a—	Dha	Dha—	Dha	Pa
Jhu S	mar	Bee	re S	yee	Va
x			o		
S'a	—R'e	G'a	G'a	R'eS'a	Dha
Lee	S la	S	Ve	S va	N S
x			o		

R'e	—S'a	Dha—	Dha	—Dha	Pa—
Kaa	ykaa	Sy	daa	S lee	Vaa—
x			o		
S'a	—	R'eG'a	G'a—	R'eS'a	Dha
Sa	nee	yo S	man S	gaayo	ta S
x			o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha	Dha—	Dha	Pa
Sa	neeyo	Bee	re S	yee	va
x			o		
S'a	—	R'eS'a	G'a—	R'eS'a	Dha
Haa	Ka	la S	mans	gaaya	ta S
x			o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha	Dha—	Dha	Pa
Haa	kala	Bee	re S	yee	Va
x			o		
S'a	—	R'eG'a	G'a	R'eS'a	Dha
Lee	S	la S	Ve	S'va	N S
x			o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha—	Dha	—Dha	Pa—
Kaa	ykaa	Sy	daa	S lee	Vaa—
x			o		
S'a	—	R'eG'a	G'a—	R'eS'a	Dha—
Ka	da	la S	man S	gaaya	Ta S
x			o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha	Dha—	Dha	Pa
Ka	dala	Bee	Re S	yee	Va
x			o		
S'a	—	R'eG'a	G'a—	R'eS'a	Dha
Ban	ga	leS	manS	gaavee	Ta

x				o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha	Dha—	Dha	Pa	
Ban	galee	Bee	res	yee	Va	
x				o		
S'a	—R'e	G'a	G'a	R'eS'a	Dha—	
Lee	Sla	S	Ve	S va	Na S	
x				o		
R'e	—S'a	Dha—	Dha	—Dha	Pa—	
Kaa	ykaa	S y	daa	S lee	Vaa—	
x				o		

Meaning of words: Haadi: Saree, Saniyo: bottom wear for females, Haakla:ankle jewellery

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 16

Theme: Song sung during exchange of garlands.

As is common in all marriages in India, the tribal marriages also include the ritual of bride and bridegroom putting garlands in one anothers neck. During this ritual females from the bride's side sing the following song. The song conveys that while the garland looks beautiful in the brides neck, it does not suit the bridegrooms neck.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

સોભે સે હાર, સોભે સે હાર, બેની તારા કંઠમાં સોભે સે હાર (ર)
નાય સોભે હાર, નાય સોભે હાર, લોડા તારા કંઠમાં નાય સોભે હાર (ર)

Transliteration:

Sobhe se haar, Sobhe chhe haar,Beni taara Kaanth maa,Sobhe se haar

Naay Sobhe haar, Naay Sobhe haar,Londa taara Kaanth maa Naay Sobhe haar

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (પાહાડી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>S'a—</u> <u>SoS</u> x	<u>R'eG'a</u> <u>bheS</u> x	<u>G'a—</u> <u>SeS</u> x	<u>G'a—</u> <u>haaS</u> o	— S	R'e r
<u>S'a—</u> <u>SoS</u> x	<u>R'e—</u> <u>bheS</u> x	<u>S'a—</u> <u>seS</u> x	<u>Dha—</u> <u>haaS</u> O	— S	— r
<u>R'e—</u> <u>beS</u> x	<u>R'e—</u> <u>neetaa</u> x	<u>—</u> <u>raS</u> x	— Kan O	— tha	<u>S'aR'e</u> <u>maS</u>
<u>G'a—</u> <u>SoS</u> x	<u>R'eG'a</u> <u>bheS</u> x	<u>R'e—</u> <u>SeS</u> x	<u>S'a—</u> <u>haaS</u> O	— S	— r
<u>S'a—</u> <u>nay</u> x	<u>R'eG'a</u> <u>SoS</u> x	<u>R'e—</u> <u>bhes</u> x	<u>G'a—</u> <u>haaS</u> O	— S	R'e r
<u>S'a—</u> <u>nay</u> x	<u>R'e—</u> <u>SoS</u> x	<u>S'a—</u> <u>bheS</u> x	<u>Dha—</u> <u>haaS</u> O	— S	— r

R'e	R'e—	R'e	—	—	S'aR'e
Lon	data	Ra	Kan	tha	mas
x			O		
G'a—	R'eG'a	R'e—	S'a—	—	—
nay	So S	Bhes	haas	S	R
x			O		

Meaning of words: sobhe se: It suits, Kanth: Neck, Naay: Not

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 17

Theme: Song of departure of the bride.

After the marriage, the bride departs permanently to the bridegrooms house. This is a very emotional moment for everybody, especially for the bride and her family. In the following song the bride is told that while seat at your mothers place is very soft and silky, the one at the place of mother in law is very thorny. The songs related to this rituals are imbued with a sentiment of greif or (Karun Ras)

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

याहक्यो गादी ता बडी हुमाली नीवा बेना
छाहुडी गादी ता बडी आकरी नीवा बेना

Transliteration:

Yahakyo Gaadi Taa Bade

Humaali Neeva Bena

Hahudee Gaadi Taa Badi

Aakari Neeva Bena

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>S'a—</u> Yaaha x	S'a Kyo	R'e Gaa	<u>G'a—</u> dees o	<u>S'aR'e</u> taaba	G'a dee
G'a hu x	<u>R'e—</u> MaaS	<u>S'aR'e</u> lees	S'a nee o	DhaDha Vaabe	<u>Pa—</u> naS
<u>S'a—</u> Haahu x	S'a dee	R'e Gaa O	<u>G'a—</u> dees	<u>S'aR'e</u> taaba	G'a Dee
G'a Aa x	<u>R'eS'a</u> karee	R'e S	S'a nee O	DhaDha Vaabe	<u>Pa—</u> naS

Meaning of words: Yahakyo: Mother, Huumali: soft and silky, Haahudi: mother in law, Aakri: tough, Neeva: To take away

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 18

Theme: Song sung during the departure of the bride.

The song conveys to the bride that now she has been given away to her in laws, thus now she must go to the house of her in laws.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

જાજો આમીવા મેરલીબેન જાજો આમીવા બેનાવા
વેસી ખાધી તો ડાબર્યા બાહકા જાજો આમીવા બેનાવા

Transliteration:

Jaajo Aamiva meraleeben,
Jaajo aamiva benava
Vesee khadhee to daabarya baahaka
Jaajo aameeva benaava

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhimpalasi Ragang (ભિમપલાસી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>S'aG'a</u>	<u>M'aP'a</u>	<u>M'aP'a</u>	<u>P'aP'a</u>	<u>M'aG'a</u>	<u>—S'a</u>
Jaajo	aamee	VaS	mera	leebe	Sn
x			o		
<u>S'aG'a</u>	<u>M'aP'a</u>	<u>G'aM'a</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a—</u>	<u>S'a—</u>
Jaajo	aamee	VaS	beS	naaS	VaS
x			o		
<u>S'aG'a</u>	<u>M'aP'a</u>	<u>M'aP'a</u>	<u>P'aP'a</u>	<u>M'aG'a</u>	<u>—S'a</u>
VeS	Seekhaa	dheetaa	daaba	ryabaa	haka
x			o		

<u>S'aG'a</u>	<u>M'aP'a</u>	<u>G'aM'a</u>	<u>G'a—</u>	<u>S'a—</u>	<u>S'a—</u>
<u>Jaajo</u>	<u>aamee</u>	<u>VaS</u>	<u>beS</u>	<u>naas</u>	<u>VaS</u>
x			o		

Meaning of words: Aameeva: Just now, Vesi khaadi: sold out, Dabrya bahka: given away

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Song no 19

Theme: Soñg sung during the departure of the bride.

In this song the bride is told to say ram ram (bid farewell) as she has to permanently depart now.

Dialect: Dogri

Song:

कजो लीला राम-राम कजो राम-राम
 कजो हेमा राम-राम कजो राम-राम
 आवडे ता उसो हाथ कजो राम-राम

Transliteration:

Kajo leela ram ram, kajo ram ram

Kajo leela ram ram, kajo ram ram

Aavade taa uso haath kajo nee ram

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (काळी ४)

Taal: Dadra (दादरा)

Lay: Madhya (मध्य)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (पाहाडी रागांग)

Notation:

<u>S'a—</u> Kas	<u>S'aR'e</u> jolee	<u>G'a—</u> laS	<u>G'a—</u> Ras	<u>R'eS'a</u> mRa	R'e m
x			O		
<u>R'e—</u> Kas	S'a Jo	<u>Dha—</u> SS	<u>Dha—</u> RaS	<u>DhaDha</u> mka	Pa m
x			O		
<u>S'a—</u> Kas	<u>S'aR'e</u> Johe	<u>G'a—</u> maS	<u>G'a—</u> kaS	<u>R'eS'a</u> mRa	R'e m
x			O		
<u>R'e—</u> KaS	S'a Jo	<u>Dha—</u> SS	<u>Dha—</u> RaS	<u>DhaDha</u> mRa	Pa m
x			O		
<u>DhaS'a</u> Aava	<u>R'e—</u> deS	G'a Taa	<u>G'a—</u> UnS	<u>R'eS'a</u> Sohaa	R'e th
x			O		
<u>R'e—</u> KaS	S'a jo	Dha Haa	<u>Dha—</u> neeS	<u>Dha—</u> RaS	Pa m
x			O		

Meaning of words: Kajo: To say, Uso: Up

Artists : Radhaben N Vasava, Geetaben N Vasava, Handhuben M Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Kanchanben T Vasava, Induben D Vasava, Samiben J Vasava, Induben S Vasava, Khetuben S Vasava

Location: Pipla Kankala village

Following are the marriage songs recorded in Sejpur village

Song no 1

Theme: Song sung during after the building of the Mandap.

The house in which the marriage is happening builds a tent or Mandap for the marriage.

In the song narrated below, there is a description about inviting the musicians like to play music during the occasion

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

નથી મારા ઢોલીયાની ખોટ
ઢોલીયા મંગાવુ મારા કન્યાબેનના માંડવે રે
જુઓ પેલો ઢોલીયો મંગાવુ મારા કન્યાબેનને
નથી મારા શણાયાની ખોટ
શણાયા મંગાવુ મારા કન્યાબેનના માંડવે રે
જુઓ પેલો શણાયો, મંગાવુ મારા કન્યાબેનને

Transliteration:

Naathi maara dholiyaani khot
Dholiya mangaavu mara kanyabenne Maandave re
Juvo pelo dholiyo mangaayu mara kanyaben na
Naathi maara Shanaya ni khot
Shanaya mangaavu mara kanyaben na Maandave re
Juvo pelo shanayo mangaavu mara kanyaben ne

Scale: A[#], Kali 5 (કાળી ૫)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (પાહાડી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

Ga	Pa	Pa	Dha	Ni	R'e
Na	thee	Maa	ra	dho	li
X			O		
Ni	Dha	<u>PaDha</u>	Dha	—	—
Ya	S	<u>neeS</u>	Kho	SS	S
X			O		
Pa	Ga	Pa	Pa	Dha	<u>—Ni</u>
t	Dho	Lee	Ya	man	<u>Sgaa</u>
X			O		
R'e	Ni	Dha	Dha	Ni	<u>Dha—</u>
Vu	Maa	Ra	Ka	nya	<u>Ben—</u>
X			O		
Pa	—	—	—	—	Ga
Naa	Maan	Da	Ve	S	Re
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Pa	Dha	Ni	R'e
Ju	Vo	Pe	Lo	dho	Li
X			O		
Ni	Dha	Dha	Dha	Ni	Dha
yo	S	Man	gaa	Vu	Maa
X			O		
Pa	Pa	Pa	<u>Pa—</u>	Ga	—
ra	ka	nya	<u>ben</u>	ne	S
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Pa	Dha	Ni	R'e
Na	thee	Maa	ra	sha	Naa
X			O		
Ni	Dha	<u>PaDha</u>	Dha	—	—

ya	S	<u>neeS</u>	Kho	S	S
X			O		
Pa	Ga	Pa	Pa	Dha	<u>—Ni</u>
t	sha	Naa	Ya	man	<u>Sgaa</u>
X			O		
R'e	Ni	Dha	Dha	Ni	<u>Dha—</u>
Vu	maa	Ra	Ka	nya	<u>ben</u>
X			O		
Pa	—	—	—	—	Ga
Naa	man	Da	Ve	S	re
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Pa	Dha	Ni	R'e
Ju	Vo	Pe	Lo	Sha	naa
X			O		
Ni	Dha	Dha	Dha	Ni	Dha
Yo	S	Man	Gaa	Vu	maa
X			O		
Pa	Pa	Pa	<u>Pa—</u>	Ga	—
ra	ka	Nya	<u>ben</u>	ne	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: Shanayo: the person playing Shehnai (An aerophonic wind instrument), dhoholiyo: the d person playing dhol (drum)

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava, Kavitaaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 2

Theme: Song sung after the building of the Mandap.

In the song narrated below, The house in which the marriage is happening builds a tent or Mandap for the marriage. In the song narrated below, the females from the brides party appreciate the Mandap and say that if one has the money one should get the girl married in royal palace and gift her with a royal life.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

હુસા માંડવડે રે સેલ, માંડવ રસીયો રે
પૈસા હોય તો રાજ મે દિકરી પયજાવો રે
દિકરી પયજાવીને રાજ કરાવો રે
હુસા માંડવડે રે સેલ, માંડવ રસીયો રે

Transliteration:

Husa maandavade re sel, mandav rasiyo re

Paisa hoy to raaj me dikaree paynaavo re

Dikaree paynaavee ne raaj kaaravore

Husa maandavade re sel, mandav rasiyo re

Scale: A[#], Kali 5 (કાળી ૫)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

Dha	s'a	Dha	S'a—	R'e—	S'a—
Hu	Saa	maan	dava	deS	reS
X			O		
Dha	—S'a	R'e	—	S'a	Dha
Se	SI	maan	S	da	V
X			O		
Dha	Dha	Pa	Dha	Dha	S'a
Ra	see	yo	Re	pai	Sa
X			O		
Dha—	S'a	R'e	—S'a	Dha	S'a—
hoy	to	raa	Sj	me	S S
X			O		
S'a—	R'e—	S'a—	Dha—	—	—
diS	kaS	reeS	Pay	naa	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Dha—	S'a—	Dha—	S'a—
Vo	re	diS	ka S	reeS	Pay
X			O		
R'e	—	S'a	DhaS'a	S'a	R'e
Naa	S	Vee	neS	raa	S
X			O		
S'a	Dha	—	—	Pa	Dha
J	ka	raa	S	Vo	re
X			O		
Dha	S'a	Dha	S'a—	R'e—	S'a—
Hu	saa	maan	dava	deS	reS
X			O		
Dha	—S'a	R'e	—	S'a	Dha
Se	SI	maan	S	da	V
X			O		
Dha	Dha	Pa	Dha	—	—
Ra	see	yo	re	S	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: Shanayo: the person playing Shehnai (An aerophonic wind instrument), dhoholiyo: the d person playing dhol (drum)

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava,Kavitaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 3

Theme: Song sung when the bridegrooms party arrives in the brides village and asks forstay lodging and boarding.The females from the bridegrooms' party call upon the various female members of the brides family like her mother,sister, aunty etc to make arrangements for their stay.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

ઉતારા આપ લોંડી ઉતારા આપ, મા ભાયા જાનીયાને ઉતારા આપ
ઉતારા આપ ઉષા ઉતારા આપ, મા ભાયા જાનીયાને ઉતારા આપ
ઉતારા આપ વેવાણ ઉતારા આપ, મા ભાયા જાનીયાને ઉતારા આપ
ઉતારા આપ લીલા ઉતારા આપ, મા ભાયા જાનીયાને ઉતારા આપ
ઉતારા આપ સંપા ઉતારા આપ, મા ભાયા જાનીયાને ઉતારા આપ
ઉતારા આપ હેમા ઉતારા આપ, મા ભાયા જાનીયાને ઉતારા આપ

Transliteration:

Utaara aap londi Utaara aap,Maa Bhaya jaaniyaa ne Utaara aap

Utaara aap Vevan Utaara aap,Maa Bhaya jaaniyaa ne Utaara aap

Utaara aap Leela Utaara aap,Maa Bhaya jaaniyaa ne Utaara aap

Utaara aap Sampa Utaara aap,Maa Bhaya jaaniyaa ne Utaara aap

Utaara aap Hema Utaara aap,Maa Bhaya jaaniyaa ne Utaara aap

Scale: G[#]Kali 4, (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Malhar Ragang (मल्हार रागांग)

Notation:

<u>M'a—</u> US X	<u>M'a—</u> taaS	<u>M'a—</u> raS	<u>P'a—</u> aaS O	<u>—Si</u> plon	<u>S'a—</u> DeeS
<u>Ni—</u> US X	<u>Ma—</u> taaS	<u>Ni—</u> raS	Pa aa O	— S	Ma P
Ma Maa X	Ma bhaa	Ma Ya	<u>Pa—</u> jaaS O	<u>—S'a</u> neeya	<u>S'a</u> Na
<u>Ni</u> U X	Ma taa	<u>Ni</u> Ra	Pa aa O	— S	— P
<u>Ma—</u> US X	<u>Ma—</u> taaS	<u>Ma—</u> raS	<u>Pa—</u> aaS O	<u>—S'a</u> PU	<u>S'a—</u> Sha
<u>Ni—</u> US X	<u>Ma—</u> taaS	<u>Ni—</u> raaS	Pa aa O	— S	Ma P
Ma Maa X	Ma bhaa	Ma Ya	<u>Pa—</u> jaaS O	<u>—S'a</u> neeya	<u>S'a—</u> nS
<u>Ni</u> U X	ma taa	<u>Ni</u> Ra	Pa aa O	— S	— P
<u>Ma—</u> US X	<u>Ma—</u> taaS	<u>Ma—</u> raS	<u>Pa—</u> aaS O	<u>—S'a</u> pve	<u>S'a—</u> Van
<u>Ni—</u> US X	ma— taaS	<u>Ni</u> Ra	Pa aa O	— S	Ma P
Ma Maa X	Ma bhaa	Ma Ya	<u>Pa—</u> jaaS O	<u>—S'a</u> neeya	<u>S'a—</u> nS
<u>Ni—</u> US X	Ma taaS	<u>Ni—</u> raS	Pa aa O	— S	— P

Meaning of words: Utaaro: Stay, Vevan: Mother of the bride

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava,Kavitaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 4

Theme: Song sung during the bathing ceremony of the bride.During the bathing ceremony of the bride, the female members of the brides's party sing this song.Through the song it is conveyed that the bride should be bathed in the garden while the bride groom should be bathed in the outskirts.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

નાવણ કરો વ બેની, નાવણ કરો બગીસા મે
ઉંગલ કરો રા સોરા, ઉંગલ કરો કોતેળા મે
નાવણ કરો વ બેની, નાવણ કરો રાજાતી બંગલામ
પાણી વેરે વ બેની, પાણી વેરે મેરાલી ભાભી
ઉંગલ કરો રા સોરા, ઉંગલ કરો કોતેળા મે
નાવણ કરો વ બેની, નાવણ કરો બગીસા મે

Transliteration:

Naavan karo va benee, Navan karo bageesa me
Ungal karo va sora, Ungal karo koteda me
Naavan karo va bena, Navan karo rajati bangalam
Paani vereva benee, Paani vere merali bhabhee
Ungal karo va sora ungall karo, koteda me
Naavan karo va bena, Navan karo bageesa me

Scale: A[#], Kali 5 (કાળી ૫)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (पाहडी रागांग)

Notation:

<u>Pa—</u> <u>NaaS</u> X	<u>PaPa</u> <u>Van</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>kaS</u>	Ni ro O	— va	R'e S
<u>Nidha</u> <u>beS</u> X	<u>PaGa</u> <u>neeS</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>naaS</u>	<u>PaPa</u> <u>van</u> O	<u>Dha—</u> <u>kaS</u>	<u>Ni—</u> <u>roS</u>
Pa ba X	Dha gee	Pa Sa	Ga me O	— S	— S
<u>Pa—</u> <u>UnS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>gal</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>kaS</u>	Ni ro O	— re	R'e S
<u>Nidha</u> <u>SoS</u> X	<u>PaGa</u> <u>raaS</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>UnS</u>	<u>PaPa</u> <u>gal</u> O	<u>Dha—</u> <u>kaS</u>	Ni Ro
<u>Pa—</u> <u>KoS</u> X	<u>Dha—</u> <u>teS</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>daS</u>	Ga me O	— S	— S
<u>Pa—</u> <u>naaS</u> X	<u>PaPa</u> <u>van</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>kaS</u>	Ni ro O	— va	R'e S
<u>Nidha</u> <u>beS</u> X	<u>PaGa</u> <u>neeS</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>naaS</u>	<u>PaPa</u> <u>van</u> O	<u>Dha—</u> <u>kaS</u>	<u>Ni—</u> <u>roS</u>
<u>Pa—</u> <u>raS</u> X	<u>—Dha</u> <u>jatee</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>bang</u>	<u>Ga—</u> <u>Jeem</u> O	— S	— S
<u>Pa—</u> <u>PaaS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>neeS</u>	<u>Dh—</u> <u>veS</u>	Ni— <u>reS</u> O	— va	R'e S
<u>Nidha</u> <u>beS</u>	<u>PaGa</u> <u>neeS</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>paaS</u>	<u>PaPa</u> <u>neeS</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>veS</u>	<u>Ni—</u> <u>reS</u>

X			O		
Pa—	—Dha	Pa—	Ga—	—	—
meS	raalee	bhaS	bhiS	S	S
X			O		
Pa—	Pa—	Dha—	Ni	—	R'e
UnS	gal	kaS	ro	re	S
X			O		
Nidha	PaGa	Pa—	PaPa	Dha—	Ni—
SoS	raS	UnS	gal	kaS	roS
X			O		
Pa—	Dha—	Pa—	Ga	—	—
KoS	teS	daS	me	S	S
X			O		
Pa—	PaPa	Dha—	Ni	—	R'e
NaaS	Van	kaS	ro	va	S
X			O		
Nidha	PaGa	Pa—	PaPa	Dha—	Ni—
beS	neeS	naaS	van	kaS	roS
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	Ga	—	—
ba	gee	Sa	me	S	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: Ungal:to take bath, Bageesame: In the garden,Merali bhabhee Bhabhee: favourite sister in law.

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava,Kavitaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 5

Theme: Song sung during the turmeric pasting ceremony

In this song the the members of the bride's party joke that the colour of the turmeric will rub on the bride and will get removed from the bridegroom. Further the turmeric will first be pasted to the bride and thereafter to the bridegroom.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

સળપીઠી સળ સે રે, મારી બેનીને
 ઉતર પીઠી ઉતર સે રે પેલા સોરાને
 પેલી પીઠી સળ સે રે, મારી બેનીને
 ઉતર પીઠી ઉતર સે રે પેલા સોરાને

Transliteration:

Sal peethee salse re, maari benine
 Utar peethi utar se re pela sora ne
 Peli peethee salse re, maari benine
 Utar peethi utar se re pela sora ne

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bilaval Ragang (બીલાવલ રાગાંગ)

Notation:

S'a	Dha	Dha	Dha	Pa	Dh
Sa	la	pee	Thee	Sa	la
X			O		
Ni	—	Dha	Pa	Dha	Ni
Se	S	re	S	maa	ree
X			O		
S'a	Ni	Dha	Ni	—	—
Be	S	nee	Ne	S	S
X			O		

<u>S'a—</u> <u>U S</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>tar</u>	Dha pee	Dha Thee	<u>Pa—</u> <u>U S</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>tar</u>
X			O		
Ni	—	Dha	Pa	Dha	Ni
Se	S	re	S	Pe	la
X			O		
S'a	Ni	Dha	Ni	—	—
So	S	ra	Ne	S	S
X			O		
S'a	Dha	Dha	Dha	Pa	Dha
Pe	lee	pee	Thee	Sa	L
X			O		
Ni	—	Dha	Pa	Dha	N
Se	S	re	S	maa	Ree
X			O		
S'a	Ni	Dha	Ni	—	—
Be	S	nee	Ne	S	—
X			O		
<u>S'a—</u> <u>U S</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>tar</u>	Dha pee	Dha Thee	<u>Pa—</u> <u>U S</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>Tar</u>
X			O		
Ni	—	Dha	Pa	Dha	Ni
Se	S	re	S	pe	La
X			O		
S'a	Ni	Dha	Ni	—	—
So	S	ra	Ne	S	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: salshe : will appear, peli: first

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava,Kavitaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 6

Theme: Song sung during the turmeric pasting ceremony.

During the turmeric pasting ceremony, oil is also applied to both the bride and the bridegroom. In this song the female members of the bride's party say that the oil applied to the bride is the fresh one from the moving mill while that of the bridegroom is the one of poor quality and ubiquitous plants.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

ફરતી ધાણીનું તેલ, સળે મારી બેનીનું તેલ
ઝીણી ધાણીનું તેલ, સળે મારી બેનીનું તેલ
આંકડ-ધતુરાનું તેલના સળે લોંડાનું તેલ
ફરતી ધાણીનું તેલ, સળે મારીબેનીનું તેલ

Transliteration:

Faratee dhaneenu tel, Sale maari beninu tel

Jhini dhani nu tel, Sale maari beninu tel

Aankda dhatura nu tel, Naa sale londonu tel

Faratee dhaneenu tel, Sale maari beninu tel

Scale: A[#], Kali 5 (કાળી ૫)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (પાહાડી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>Ga—</u>	<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Pa—</u>	—	Dha
<u>Fara</u>	<u>teeS</u>	<u>dhaaS</u>	<u>neeS</u>	S	<u>Nu—</u>
X			O		
Ni	—	Dha	Pa	GaGa	<u>Pa—</u>
Te	S	I	Sa	<u>lemaa</u>	<u>ree S</u>
X			O		

Dha	Pa	Pa	Pa	—	—
Be	nee	nu	Te	S	I
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Pa	Pa	—	DhaPa
Jhee	nee	dha	Nee	S	<u>NuS</u>
X			O		
Ni	—	Dha	Pa	<u>GaGa</u>	Pa—
Te	S	I	Sa	<u>lemaa</u>	<u>reeS</u>
X			O		
Dha	Pa	Pa	Pa	—	—
be	nee	nu	Te	S	L
X			O		
<u>Ga—</u>	<u>Pa—</u>	Pa	Pa	—	<u>DhaPa</u>
<u>aaS</u>	<u>kad</u>	dhan	tu	ra	<u>nuS</u>
X			O		
Ni	—	Dha	Pa	Ga	Pa
Te	S	I	Naa	Sa	Le
X			O		
Dha	Pa	Pa	Pa	—	—
Lon	da	nu	Te	S	L
X			O		

Meaning of words: Dhane: oil mill, sale: Rubs on, Aankda Dhatura: wild ubiquitous plants.

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 7

Theme: Song sung during the turmeric pasting ceremony.

In this song the females request that the bowl containing the turmeric (Peethi) should be kept in the Mandap of the marriage.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

પીઠીવાલો વાડકો માંડવે મેલાવો રે
 જુઓ પેલી સુનીતા પાતર માંડવે મેલાવો રે
 પીઠીવાલો વાડકો માંડવે મેલાવો રે
 જુઓ પેલી રંજના પાતર માંડવે મેલાવો રે
 પીઠીવાલો વાડકો માંડવે મેલાવો રે

Transliteration:

Peethee Vaalo vaadako ,mandave melaavo re
 Juvo pelee Sunita Paatar,maandave melaavo re
 Peethee Vaalo vaadako ,maandave melaavo re
 Juvo pelee Ranjana Paaatar,mandave melaavo re

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Durga Ragang (દૂર્ગા રાગાંગ)

Notation:

R'e	S'a	—	R'e	—	Dha
Pee	thee	S	Vaa	S	Lo
X			O		
Dha	Pa	—	Pa	—	Dha
Vaa	da	S	Ko	S	S
X			O		
Ma	Pa	—	Dha	S'a	—
maan	da	S	Ve	S	Me
X			O		
S'a	Dha	—	S'a	—	R'e
Laa	S	S	Vo	S	Re
X			O		
R'e	Sa'	—	R'e	—	Dha
Ju	Vo	S	Pe	S	Lee
X			O		

Dha	Pa	—	Pa	—	<u>Dha—</u>
Su	ni	Ta	paa	S	<u>Tar</u>
X			O		
Ma	Pa	—	Dha	Sa	—
maan	da	S	Ve	S	Me
X			O		
Sa'	Dha	—	Sa'	—	Re'
Laa	S	S	Vo	S	Re
X			O		
R'e	S'a	—	R'e	—	Dha
Pee	thee	S	Vaa	S	Lo
X			O		
Dha	Pa	—	Pa	—	Dha
Vaa	da	S	ko	S	S
X			O		
Ma	Pa	—	Dha	S'a	—
Maan	da	S	Ve	S	Me
X			O		
S'a	Dha	—	S'a	—	R'e
laa	S	S	Vo	S	Re
X			O		
R'e	Sa'	—	Re'	—	Dha
Ju	Vo	S	Pe	S	Lee
X			O		
Dha	Pa	—	Pa	—	<u>Dha—</u>
Ran	ja	Na	Paa	S	<u>tar</u>
X			O		
Ma	Pa	—	Dha	S'a	—
maan	da	S	Ve	S	Me
X			O		
Sa'	Dha	—	Sa'	—	R'e
laa	S	S	Vo	S	Re
X			O		

Meaning of words: peethee: sacred paste or turmeric paste, Melaavo: To make put.

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Seipur Village

Song no 8

Theme: Song sung during the turmeric pasting ceremony.

In this song the bridegroom is mocked upon and it is said that while the bride shall be pasted with perfume and sacred paste the bridegroom will be pasted with irritating plant and ash.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

અંતરીયો સોલાય રે મારી બેનીને (૨)
કુવસડો સોલાય રે પેલા સોરાને (૨)
પીઠીયો સોલાય રે મારી બેનીને (૨)
રાખોડો સોલાય રે પેલા સોરાને (૨)

Transliteration:

Antariyo solay re maaree beneene (2)
Kuvardo solay re pela sora ne (2)
Peetheeyo solaay re maaree beneen (2)
Rakhodo solaay re pela sora ne (2)

Scale: A[#], Kali 5 (કાળી ૫)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (પાહાડી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>Pa—</u> <u>AnS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>taree</u>	<u>Ni—</u> <u>yoS</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>SoS</u> O	<u>Pa—</u> <u>laay</u>	<u>PaDha</u> <u>reS</u>
<u>Ni—</u> <u>maaS</u> X	<u>Dha—</u> <u>reeS</u>	Pa Be	Dha S O	Pa nee	Ga Ne
<u>Pa—</u> <u>KuS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>Vasa</u>	Ni Do	<u>Dha—</u> <u>SoS</u> O	<u>Pa—</u> <u>laay</u>	<u>PaDha</u> <u>reS</u>
Ni Pe X	Dha laa	Pa So	Dha S O	Pa raa	Ga Ne
<u>Pa—</u> <u>PeeS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>theeS</u>	<u>Ni—</u> <u>yo</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>SoS</u> O	<u>Pa—</u> <u>laay</u>	<u>PaDha</u> <u>reS</u>
<u>Ni—</u> <u>maaS</u> X	<u>Dha—</u> <u>reeS</u>	Pa Be	Dha S O	Pa nee	Ga Ne
<u>Pa—</u> <u>raaS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>kho</u>	<u>Ni—</u> <u>doS</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>SoS</u> O	<u>Pa—</u> <u>laay</u>	<u>PaDha</u> <u>reS</u>
Ni pe X	Dha laa	Pa So	Dha S O	Pa ra	Ga Ne

Meaning of words: Antariyo: Perfume, solay: Pasted, Kuvasado: A plant that gives irritating sensation when touched.

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 9

Theme: Song sung during the gift ceremony.

As discussed earlier, every marriage includes a gift ceremony. In this song all the members present are told that they should enter the Marriage Mandap only if they are carrying money and gifts. Close relatives are individually referred to in this song.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

હાથમાં સંપત હોય તો માંડવડે આવો રે
મામા-ફુએ હોય તો માંડવડે આવો રે
ના સંપત હોય તો ઝાંપા બાર ઉભા રો
હાકા-કાકી હોય તો માંડવડે આવો રે
હાથમાં સંપત હોય તો મોઢુ ઉઘાડો રે
ના સંપત હોય તો ઝાંપા બાર ઉભા રો
ભાઈ-ભાભી, હોય તો માંડવડે આવો રે
માસી-માસા, હોય તો માંડવડે આવો રે
ના સંપત હોય તો ઝાંપા બાર ઉભા રો

Transliteration:

Haath ma sampat hoy to mandavade aavo re
Mama fuye hoy to mandavade aavo re
Na sampat hoy to jhaanpa bahar ubha ro
Kaka kaki hoy to mandve aavo re
Haath ma sampati hoy to modhu ughado re
Bhai bhabhi hoy to mandve aavo re
Maasi Masa hoy to mandve aavo re
Na sampat hoy to jhaanpa baar ubha ro

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (दादरा)

Lay: Madhya (मध्य)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (भुपाली रागांग)

Notation:

Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Dha	S'a
Haa	tha	ma	<u>SanS</u>	Pa	T
X			O		
S'a	—	—	Pa	—	—
Ho	S	Y	to	S	S
X			O		
<u>DhaS'a</u>	Dha	S'a	R'e	S'a	—
<u>MaanS</u>	da	va	de	S	S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	Pa	—	—
Aa	S	vo	re	S	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Dha	S'a
Maa	S	ma	<u>fuS</u>	S	Ye
X			O		
S'a	—	—	Pa	—	—
Ho	S	Y	to	S	S
X			O		
<u>DhaS'a</u>	Dha	S'a	R'e	S'a	—
<u>maanS</u>	da	va	de	S	S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	Pa	—	—
aa	S	vo	re	S	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Dha	S'a
na	S	S	<u>SanS</u>	Pa	T
X			O		
S'a	—	—	Pa	—	—
ho	S	Y	to	S	S
X			O		

Dha	S'a	<u>Dha S'a</u>	R'e	S'a	—
jhaa	S	<u>PaS</u>	baa	S	R
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	Pa	—	—
U	bha	S	ro	S	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	Pa	Dha	<u>Dhas'a</u>
Kaa	S	ka	kaa	S	<u>KeeS</u>
X			O		
S'a	—	—	Pa	—	—
ho	S	Y	to	S	S
X			O		
<u>DhaS'a</u>	Dha	S'a	R'e	S'a	—
<u>maanS</u>	da	va	de	S	S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	Pa	—	—
aa	S	Vo	re	S	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Dha	S'a
haa	tha	ma	<u>SanS</u>	Pa	T
X			O		
S'a	—	—	Pa	—	—
ho	S	Y	to	S	S
X			O		
Dha	—	S'a	Re'	—	S'a
mo	S	S	dhu	S	U
X			O		
Dha	—	<u>—</u>	Pa	—	—
ghaa	S	<u>doS</u>	re	S	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Dha	S'a
naa	S	S	<u>SanS</u>	Pa	T
X			O		

Sa'	—	—	Pa	—	—
ho	S	Y	to	S	S
X			O		
Dha	S'a	DhaS'a	R'e	S'a	—
Jhaa	S	PaS	baa	S	R
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	Pa	—	—
U	bha	S	ro	S	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: Sampat: wealth/money, Jhampa: gate, Baar: outside, modhu; mouth, Ughado: open

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava,Kavitaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 10

Theme: Song sung during the gift ceremony.

The maternal side of the bride plays a prominent role in most of the Indian marriages; same is also true in case of tribal marriages. The members from the maternal side of the bride are expected to present precious and costly gift items. This song is sung by the females saying let us see what all has been gifted by the maternal side to the bride.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

મોસાળામાં સું સું આયવુ સાલો જોવા જઈએ રે
મોસાળામાં કબાટ આયવું સાલો જોવા જઈએ રે
મોસાળામાં વીટી આયવી સાલો જોવા જઈએ રે
મોસાળામાં દોરો આયવો સાલો જોવા જઈએ રે
મોસાળામાં બેડુ આયવુ સાલો જોવા જઈએ રે
મોસાળામાં સું સું આયવુ સાલો જોવા જઈએ રે

Transliteration:

Mosala maa sun sun aayvu salo jova jaiye re

Mosal maa kabat aayvu salo jova jaiye re

Mosal maa veenti aayvee salo jova jaiye re

Mosal maa doro aayvo salo jova jaiye re

Mosal maa bedu aayvu salo jova jaiye re

Mosal maa shun shun aayvu salo jova jaiye re

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

Dha	—	Dha	S'a	—	S'a—
Mo	S	Saa	laa	S	maS
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha—	Ga	Pa	—
Sun	S	SunS	aa	y	VuS
X			O		
Dha	—	S'a	Dha	—	S'a
Saa	S	Lo	jo	S	Va
X			O		
R'e	—	—	S'a	Dha	—
Ja	i	Ye	S	re	S S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	S'a	—	S'a—
Mo	S	Saa	laa	S	maS
X			O		
Dha—	—	DhaPa	Ga	Pa	—
Ka S	baa	t S	aa	y	Vu
X			O		
Dha	—	S'a	Dha	—	S'a
Saa	S	Lo	jo	S	Va
X			O		
R'e	—	—	S'a	Dha	—
Ja	i	Ye	S	re	S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	S'a	—	S'a—
Mo	S	Saa	laa	S	maS
X			O		
Dha—	—	DhaPa	Ga	Pa	—
VeeS	S	tee	aa	y	Vee
X			O		
Dha	—	S'a	Dha	—	S'a
Saa	S	Lo	jo	S	Va
X			O		
R'e	—	—	S'a	Dha	—

Ja	i	Ye	S	re	S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	S'a	—	<u>S'a—</u>
Mo	S	Saa	laa	S	<u>maS</u>
X			O		
<u>Dha—</u>	—	<u>DhaPa</u>	Ga	Pa	—
<u>DoS</u>	S	<u>roS</u>	aa	y	Vo
X			O		
Dha	—	S'a	Dha	—	S'a
Saa	S	Lo	jo	S	Va
X			O		
R'e	—	—	S'a	Dha	—
ja	i	Ye	S	re	S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	S'a	—	Sa
Mo	S	Saa	laa	S	Ma
X			O		
<u>Dha—</u>	—	<u>DhaPa</u>	Ga	Pa	—
<u>be S</u>	S	<u>du S</u>	aa	y	Vu
X			O		
Dha	—	S'a	Dha	—	S'a
Saa	S	Lo	Jo	S	Va
X			O		
R'e	—	—	S'a	Dha	—
Ja	i	Ye	S	re	S
X			O		
Dha	—	Dha	S'a	—	<u>Sa—</u>
mo	S	Saa	laa	S	<u>Ma S</u>
X			O		
Dha	—	<u>DhaPa</u>	Ga	Pa	—
Sun	S	<u>Sun S</u>	aa	y	Vu
X			O		
Dha	—	S'a	Dha	—	S'a
Saa	S	Lo	Jo	S	Va
X			O		

R'e	—	—	S'a	Dha	—
Ja	i	Ye	S	re	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: Mosalu: maternal side, kabat: cupboard, Veenti: finger ring, Doro: gold chain

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben Jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 11

Theme: Song sung during the gift ceremony.

This song sung during the gift ceremony asks the bride to personally invite all the close relatives and friends including brother and sister in law, maternal uncle and aunty etc in the gift ceremony.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

જીવના સોખા કા વેરા કે ના, વેરી લે વા બેના
દોસ્તી પૈરે ન કા, નોતરી કે ના નોતરી લે વા બેના
જીવના સોખા કા વેરા કે ના, વેરી લે વા બેના
ભાયો-ભાભીને કા નોતરી કે ના, નોતરી લે વા બેના
જીવના સોખા કા વેરા કે ના, વેરી લે વા બેના
હાકા-કાકીને કા નોતરી કે ના, નોતરી લે વા બેના

Transliteration:

Jeevana sokha kaa,

vera ke na, Veri leva bena

Dosti paire na kaa, Notree ke naa

Notree le va bena

Jeevana sokha kaa,
 vera ka ne, Veri leva bena
 Bhayo bhabhi ne kaa, Notree ke naa
 Notree leva bena
 Mama mami ne kaa, Notree ke naa
 Notree leva bena

Jeevana sokha kaa,
 veraka ne, Veri leva bena
 Kaka kaki ke ne kaa, Notree ke naa
 Notree leva bena

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (પાહાડી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiRe</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Pa
<u>Jeeva</u>	<u>naS</u>	<u>SoS</u>	<u>khaS</u>	kaa	S
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Ni	Dha	Pa
<u>VeS</u>	<u>raS</u>	<u>keS</u>	naa	S	S
X			O		
<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Dha	—	Dha
<u>VeS</u>	<u>Reele</u>	Vaa	be	S	naS
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>Nir'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	Pa
<u>DoS</u>	<u>SteeS</u>	<u>Pai—</u>	<u>reS</u>	<u>nakaa</u>	S
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Ni	Dha	<u>Pa—</u>

<u>Not</u>	<u>riS</u>	<u>keS</u>	naa	S	<u>SS</u>
X			O		
<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Dha	—	<u>Dha—</u>
<u>Not</u>	<u>Rle</u>	<u>VaaS</u>	be	S	<u>naS</u>
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Pa
<u>Jeeva</u>	<u>naS</u>	<u>SoS</u>	<u>khaS</u>	kaa	S
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Ni	Dha	Pa
<u>VeS</u>	<u>raS</u>	<u>keS</u>	naa	S	S
X			O		
<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Dha	—	<u>Dha—</u>
<u>VeS</u>	<u>Reele</u>	Vaa	be	S	<u>naS</u>
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Ra
<u>not</u>	<u>reeS</u>	<u>keS</u>	<u>naaS</u>	S	S
X			O		
<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	Dha	—	<u>Dha—</u>
<u>Not</u>	<u>Reele</u>	<u>VaaS</u>	be	S	<u>naS</u>
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	<u>Pa—</u>
<u>MaS</u>	<u>maS</u>	<u>MaS</u>	<u>meeS</u>	ne	<u>kaS</u>
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Pa
<u>Not</u>	<u>ree—</u>	<u>keS</u>	<u>naaS</u>	S	S
X			O		
<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Dha	—	Dha
<u>not</u>	<u>reete</u>	<u>VaaS</u>	be	S	naS
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Dha	Pa
<u>Jeeva</u>	<u>naS</u>	<u>SoS</u>	<u>khaS</u>	kaa	S
X			O		
<u>PaDha</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	Ni	Dha	Pa
<u>VeS</u>	<u>raS</u>	<u>keS</u>	naa	S	S

X			O		
Ni—	Ni—	Dha—	Dha	—	Dha—
VeS	Reele	VaS	be	S	naS
X			O		
PaDha	NiR'e	Ni—	Ni—	Dha	Pa—
KaS	kaS	kaS	kiS	ne	kaS
X			O		
PaDha	NiR'e	Ni—	Ni	Dha	Pa
Not	reeS	keS	naa	S	S
X			O		
Ni—	Ni—	Dha—	Dha	—	Dha—
not	Reele	VaaS	be	S	naS
X			O		

Meaning of words: sokha:rice,vera: to throw down,notree: to invite

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava,Kavitaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 12

Theme: Song sung during the dance in bridegroom's procession before the marriage (Jaan).Like all other marriages the tribal marriages also have the ritual of the bridegrooms procession where all the close relatives and friends of the bridegroom come together and dance.In the urban marriages these days, such dance is tuned to the popular film or folk music.However in the tribal marriages, the dance is on the tune of traditional tribal songs. Following is one such song

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

આમલી નીસે કુવો સંમુદર ઝોલા મારય રે	(ર)
સખી કુવે ના જા દેડકો તાણી જસે રે	(ર)
દેડકો તાણી જસે મારો ભાયો પયણાય જસે રે	(ર)
નીરુ કુવે ના જા દેડકો તાણી જસે રે	(ર)
દેડકો તાણી જસે મારો ભાયો પયણાય જસે રે	(ર)
આમલી નીસે કુવો સંમુદર ઝોલા મારય રે	(ર)

Transliteration:

Aamli nise kuvo samundar jhola maaray re

Saakhee kuve na jaa dedko taani jase re

Dedako taani jase maaro bhayo paynaay jase re

Aamli neese kuvo samundar jhola maaray re

Saakhee kuve na jaa dedko taani jase re

Dedako taanee jase maro bhayo paynaay jase re

Aamli neese kuvo samundar jhola maaray re

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (પાહાડી રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	Ni	Dha	Dha
AaS	maS	leeS	Nee	Se	Ku
X			O		
Dha	—	Ni	Ni—	<u>DhaPa</u>	<u>Ga—</u>
Vo	S	S	<u>SaS</u>	munda	<u>rS</u>
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	Pa	Ni—	—	—	<u>Dha—</u>
<u>JhoS</u>	la	<u>maaS</u>	<u>raS</u>	y	<u>reS</u>
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>NiR'e</u>	Ni	<u>Dha—</u>	Dha
Sa	S	<u>kheeS</u>	Ku	<u>veS</u>	Na
X			O		
Dha	—	Ni	Ni	<u>Dha—</u>	<u>PaGa</u>
Jaa	S	S	De	<u>daS</u>	<u>koS</u>
X			O		
Pa	Pa	Ni	—	—	Dha

taa	nee	Ja	Se	S	Re
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>NiR'e</u>	Ni	Dha	Dha
De	da	<u>koS</u>	taa	nee	Ja
X			O		
Dha	—	Ni	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>DhaPa</u>	<u>Ga—</u>
Se	S	S	<u>maS</u>	<u>robha</u>	<u>yoS</u>
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	—	—	Dha
<u>Pay</u>	<u>naay</u>	<u>jaS</u>	Se	S	Re
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	<u>NiR'e</u>	Ni	Dha	Dha
<u>aaS</u>	<u>maS</u>	<u>leeS</u>	Nee	Se	Ku
X			O		
Dha	—	Ni	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>DhaPa</u>	<u>Ga—</u>
Vo	S	S	<u>SaS</u>	<u>munda</u>	<u>rS</u>
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	Pa	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>—</u>	—	Dha
<u>jhoS</u>	la	<u>maaS</u>	<u>raS</u>	y	Re
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>NiR'e</u>	Ni	<u>Dha—</u>	Dha
Nee	S	<u>ruS</u>	Ku	<u>veS</u>	Na
X			O		
Dha	—	Ni	Ni	Dha	<u>PaGa</u>
Jaa	S	S	De	da	<u>koS</u>
X			O		
Pa	Pa	Ni	—	—	Dha
taa	nee	ja	Se	S	Re
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>NiR'e</u>	Ni	Dha	Dha
De	da	<u>koS</u>	taa	nee	Ja
X			O		
Dha	—	Ni	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>DhaPa</u>	Ga
Se	S	S	<u>maaS</u>	<u>robhaa</u>	Y

X			O		
Pa—	Pa—	Ni—	—	—	Dha
Pay	naay	jaS	Se	S	Re
X			O		
Pa—	Dha—	NiR'e	Ni	Dha	Dha
aaS	maS	leeS	Nee	Se	Ku
X			O		
Dha	—	Ni	Ni—	DhaPa	Ga—
Vo	S	S	SaS	munda	reS
X			O		
Pa—	Pa	Ni—	—	—	Dha
JhoS	la	maaS	raS	y	Re
X			O		

Meaning of words: Aamli: Tamarind tree, Samundar: sea, jhola maray: jostling, Taani jase: Pull away.

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben Jayantibhai Vasava, Kavitaaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 13

Theme: Song sung during the dance in bridegroom's procession before the marriage (Jaan). During the procession the males and females hold each others waists make a circle and dance. In the song described below, the female friends are requested to come to fetch water from the well near the banana tree. She is asked to not come alone but bring her husband alongside.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

કેલવાલ કુવા વ રીના, પાય પઈ આવજ વ રીના
 વેડાવાલ કુવા વ રીના, પાય પઈ આવજ વ રીના
 એકલી નુ હુ આવતી વ રીના, માટયાન હંગાત કરજે વ રીના
 આંબાવાલ કુવા વ સખી, પાય પઈ આવજ વ સખી
 એકલી નુ હુ આવતી વ સખી, માટયાન હંગાત કરજે વ સખી

Transliteration:

Kelavaal kuva va reena, Paay pai aavaj va reena

Vedavaal kuva va reena, Paay pai aavaj va reena

Aeklee nuhu aavti va reena, Matyan hangaat karaje va reena

Ambaavaal kuva va sakhi, Paay pai aavaj va sakhi

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dādra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bhupali Ragang (ભુપાલી રાગાંગ).

Notation:

<u>Pa—</u> Kela X	Ga vaa	Pa L	<u>Pa—</u> kuS O	<u>Dha—</u> VaaS	Pa V
Ga Ree X	— S	<u>Ga—</u> naS	<u>Pa—</u> paaS O	Pa y	<u>Ga—</u> Pai
<u>Ga—</u> Aav X	<u>—</u> jeS	<u>—</u> vaS	<u>Ga—</u> reeS O	— S	<u>Ga—</u> naS
<u>pa—</u> Vedaa X	Ga— Vaa	Pa L	<u>Pa—</u> kuS O	<u>Dha—</u> VaaS	Pa V
Ga	—	<u>Ga—</u>	<u>Pa—</u>	Pa	<u>Ga—</u>

Ree	S	naS	PaaS	y	Pai
X			O		
Ga—	—	—	Ga—	—	Ga—
aav	jeS	vaS	ReeS	S	naS
X			O		
Pa—	Ga—	Pa—	Pa—	Dha—	Pa
ak	leenu	huS	aav	teeS	Va
X			O		
Ga—	—	Ga—	Pa—	Pa—	Ga—
ReeS	S	naS	maatya	nhan	gaat
X			O		
Ga—	—	—	Ga—	—	Ga—
kar	jeS	VaS	ReeS	S	naS
X			O		
Pa—	Ga	Pa	Pa—	Dha—	Pa
Aambaa	Vaa	L	kuS	VaaS	V
X			O		
Ga	—	Ga—	Pa—	Pa	Ga—
Sa	S	kheeS	paaS	y	Pai
X			O		
Ga—	—	—	Ga	—	Ga—
aav	jeS	vaS	Sa	S	kheeS
X			O		
Pa—	Ga—	Pa—	Pa—	Dha—	Pa
Ak	leenu	huS	aav	teeS	Va
X			O		
Ga	—	Ga—	Pa—	Pa—	Ga—
Sa	S	KheeS	maatya	nhan	Gaa
X			O		
Ga—	—	—	Ga	—	Ga
Kar	jeS	VaS	Sa	S	Khee
X			O		

Meaning of words: Kelavaala: the one associated with banana tree, samundar: sea, Jhola maray: jostles, Taani jase: Pull away.

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 14

Theme: Song sung during the dance in bridegroom's procession before the marriage (Jaan).

The song talks about girl enjoying freedom on hills and feeling imprisoned in the house.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

સોરી લોંડી ઉઠી રે, સળી સળી પાલય (૨)
આમા ભાયો એસ.ટી ખેલાવ તો આવય સોરી લોંડી (૨)
સોરી લોંડી એઠર પિંજરા મરળય સોરી લોંડી (૨)

Transliteration:

Soree londee uthee re,
Salee salee paalay soree londee
Aama bhayo es tee khelavato
Aavay soree londee
Soree londe tekare
Salee salee paalay soree londee
Soree londee athar pinjara ma
Ralay soree londee

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

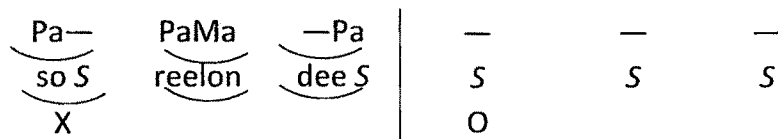
Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Bilaval Ragang (બીલાવલ રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>Pa—</u> <u>SoS</u> X	<u>PaMa</u> <u>reelon</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>deeS</u>	Dha U O	<u>DhaS'a</u> <u>theeS</u>	S'a Re
<u>Dha—</u> <u>SaS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>leesa</u>	<u>PaDha</u> <u>leeS</u>	<u>S'a—</u> <u>PaaS</u> O	— la	Dha Y
<u>Pa—</u> <u>SoS</u> X	<u>PaMa</u> <u>reelon</u>	<u>—Pa</u> <u>deeS</u>	— S O	— S	— S
<u>P'a—</u> <u>aaS</u> X	<u>PaM'a</u> <u>mabhaa</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>yoS</u>	<u>Dha—</u> <u>eS</u> O	<u>DhaS'a</u> <u>TeeS</u>	<u>S'a—</u> <u>kheS</u>
<u>Dha—</u> <u>laaS</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>Vato</u>	<u>PaDha</u> <u>SS</u>	<u>S'a—</u> <u>aaS</u> O	<u>—</u> <u>VaS</u>	Dha Y
<u>Pa—</u> <u>SoS</u> X	<u>PaMa</u> <u>reelon</u>	<u>—Pa</u> <u>deeS</u>	— S O	— S	— S
<u>Pa—</u> <u>So S</u> X	<u>PaMa</u> <u>reelon</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>dee S</u>	Dha te O	<u>DhaS'a</u> <u>kaS</u>	S'a Re
<u>Dha—</u> <u>sa S</u> X	<u>Pa—</u> <u>leesa</u>	<u>PaDha</u> <u>leeS</u>	S'a PaaS O	<u>—</u> <u>laS</u>	Dha Y
<u>Pa—</u> <u>so S</u> X	<u>PaMa</u> <u>reelon</u>	<u>—Pa</u> <u>dee S</u>	— S O	— S	— S
<u>Pa—</u> <u>so S</u> X	<u>PaMa</u> <u>reelon</u>	<u>Pa—</u> <u>dees</u>	Dha a O	<u>DhaS'a</u> <u>thaS</u>	S'a r
Dha Pin X	Pa Ja	<u>PaDha</u> <u>raame</u>	S'a ra O	— la	Dha Y



Meaning of words: londi: girl, ether: Niche,ralay: crying,ST, State transport bus,aavay :is coming

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava,Kavitaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 15

Theme: This song is sung during all times when there is collective dance, like during the night previous to the marriage or during the bridegroom's procession.

The song expresses that the bridegroom is a rich man and spends ample money while the bride is a poor girl.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

પૈસાવાલો મા ભાયો, પૈસા વેરે મા ભાયો (૨)
કાગલાવાલી ઇ લોડી, કાગલે વેરે ઇ લોડી (૨)
કાકરાવાલી ઇ સોરી, કાકરે વેરે ઇ સોરી (૨)

Transliteration:

Paisvalo maa bhayo, Paisa vere maa bhayo

Kagalavaalee londi, Kaagle vere e londi

Paiswalo maa bhayo, Paisa vere maa bhayo

Kakravaali ee sori,Kaakaravere ee londi

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Pahadi Ragang (पाहाडी रागांग)

Notation:

Pa	—	<u>DhaNi</u>	Ni	Dha	Pa
Pai	S	<u>sa S</u>	Vaa	lo	Maa
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Ga	Pa	—	Ga
Bhaa	S	yo	Pai	S	Sa
X			O		
Pa	—	Ga	—	—	—
Ve	S	re	maa	bhaa	Yo
X			O		
Pa	—	<u>DhaNi</u>	Ni	Dha	Pa
Kaa	Ga	<u>laaS</u>	Vaa	lee	e
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Ga	Pa	—	Ga
Lon	S	dee	Kaa	ga	La
X			O		
Pa	—	Ga	—	—	—
Ve	S	re	e	lon	Dee
X			O		
Pa	—	<u>DhaNi</u>	Ni	Dha	Pa
Pai	S	<u>Sa S</u>	<u>Vaa</u>	lo	Maa
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Ga	Pa	—	Ga
Bhaa	S	Yo	Pai	S	Sa
X			O		
Pa	—	Ga	—	—	—
Ve	S	Re	maa	bhaa	Yo
X			O		
Pa	—	<u>DhaNi</u>	Ni	Dha	Pa
kaa	Ka	<u>ra—</u>	Vaa	lee	E
X			O		
Ga	Pa	Ga	Pa	—	Ga
So	S	ree	Kaa	Ka	Re

X			O			
Pa	—	Ga	—	—	—	
Ve	S	Re	e	So	Ree	
X			O			

Meaning of words: bhayo: husband, vere: throws spends, kagla: paper, Kakraa: stone

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben Jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 16

Theme: Song sung while inviting the bridegroom for marriage in the marriage mandap.

In the song the bridegroom is referred to as a royal prince and he is requested to come to the marriage Mandap as all are eagerly waiting for him.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

કેમ રે રાજાના કુંવર, કેટલી વાર રે (૨)
મારે નથી વાર ભાયા બાપાની વાર રે (૨)
મારે નથી વાર ભાયા બેનોની વાર રે (૨)
મારે નથી વાર ભાયા મામાની વાર રે (૨)
કેમ રે રાજાના કુંવર, કેટલી વાર રે (૨)
મારે નથી વાર ભાયા ભાભીની વાર રે (૨)
મારે નથી વાર ભાયા કાકીની વાર રે (૨)
કેમ રે રાજાના કુંવર, કેટલી વાર રે (૨)

Transliteration:

Kem re raja na kunvar, ketalee vaar re (2)
Maare naathi vaar bhaya bapanee vaar re (2)
Maare naathi vaar bhaya benonee vaar re (2)
Maare naathi vaar bhaya mamananee vaar re (2)

Kem re raja na kunvar, ketli vaar re (2)

Maare naathi vaar bhaya bhabhinee vaar re (2)

Maare naathi vaar bhaya kakinee vaar re (2)

Kem re raja na kunvar, ketalee vaar re (2)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: -----

Notation:

<u>DhaSa</u> Kema X	<u>Dha—</u> reS	Pa Ra	<u>PaDha</u> jana O	<u>Pa—</u> kuS	<u>PaMa</u> Var
<u>Pa—</u> Kes X	<u>DhaS'a</u> taS	<u>S'a—</u> leeS	<u>Pa—</u> VaaS O	<u>Dha—</u> raS	<u>S'a—</u> reS
<u>DhaS'a</u> maaS X	<u>Dha—</u> rena	<u>Pa</u> theeS	<u>PaDha</u> VaaS O	<u>Pa—</u> rbhaa	<u>PaMa</u> yaS
<u>Pa—</u> baaS X	<u>DhaS'a</u> PaS	<u>S'a—</u> neeS	<u>Pa—</u> VaaS O	<u>Dha—</u> raS	<u>S'a—</u> reS
<u>DhaS'a</u> maaS X	<u>Dha—</u> rena	<u>Pa</u> theeS	<u>PaDha</u> VaaS O	<u>Pa—</u> rbhaa	<u>PaMa</u> yaS
<u>Pa—</u> beS X	<u>DhaS'a</u> noS	<u>S'a—</u> neeS	<u>Pa—</u> aaS O	<u>Dha—</u> raS	<u>S'a—</u> reS
<u>DhaS'a</u> maaS X	<u>Dha—</u> rena	<u>Pa—</u> theeS	<u>PaDha</u> VaaS O	<u>Pa—</u> rbhaa	<u>PaMa</u> ya—

Pa— MaS X	DhaS'a maS	S'a— neeS	Pa— VaaS O	Dha— raS	Sa'— reS
DhaS'a Kem X	Dha— reS	Pa Ra	PaDha jana O	Pa— kuns	PaMa Var
Pa— Kes X	DhaS'a taS	S'a— leeS	Pa— VaaS O	Dha— raS	S'a reS
DhaSa' maaS X	Dha— rena	Pa— theeS	PaDha VaaS O	Pa— rbhaa	PaMa yaS
Pa— BhaS X	DhaSa' bheeS	S'a— neeS	Pa— VaaS O	Dha— rS	S'a— reS
DhaS'a maaS X	Dha— rena	Pa— theeS	PaDha vaaS O	Pa— rbhaa	PaMa yaS
Pa— KaS X	DhaS'a KeeS	Sa'— neeS	Pa— Vaas O	Dha— rS	S'a— reS
DhaS'a Kem X	Dha— reS	Pa Ra	PaDha jana O	Pa— kunS	PaMa Var
Pa— KeS X	DhaS'a taS	S'a— leeS	Pa— VaaS O	Dha— rS	S'a— reS

Meaning of words: kunvar: Royal prince, Vaar: time

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 17

Theme: Song sung while inviting the bridegroom for marriage in the marriage mandap.

In this song the females from the bride's party mock at the bridegroom saying him "how will you come to the marriage Mandap alone you must bring your father along with you".

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

એખલો કેમ કરી સાલ સે રા ભાયા (૨)
બાપાને બી સંગાતે લી જાઉ રા ભાયા (૨)
બાપાયા વયના લોડા જીલ સે રા ભાયા (૨)
એખલો કેમ કરી સાલ સે રા ભાયા (૨)

Transliteration:

Aekhlo kem karee saalase ra bhaya
Baapana bee sangaate lee jau ra bhaya
Baapaya vaynaa bhonda jeelse ra bhaya
Aekhlo kem karee saalse ra bhaya

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Megh Ragang (મેઘ રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>Ni—</u> AS X	Sa' Kha	<u>Sa'—</u> loS	<u>Ni—</u> keS O	<u>Pa—</u> mka	<u>Ni—</u> reeS
<u>Ni Pa</u> Saala X	<u>Pa—</u> seS	<u>Pa—</u> raS	Pa Bhaa O	— S	Pa yaS
<u>Ni—</u> BaaS X	<u>S'aR'e</u> Pana	<u>S'a—</u> beeS	<u>Ni—</u> sans O	<u>Pa—</u> gaaS	<u>Ni S'a</u> teS
<u>Ni—</u> LeeS X	<u>Pa—</u> jaau	<u>Pa—</u> raS	Pa Bhaa O	— S	Pa Ya
<u>Ni—</u> baaS X	<u>S'aR'e</u> PaS	<u>S'a—</u> yaS	<u>Ni—</u> Vay O	<u>Pa Ni</u> nalon	<u>Ni</u> daS
<u>Ni—</u> Jeela X	<u>Pa—</u> seS	<u>Pa—</u> raS	Pa Bhaa O	— S	Pa Ya

Meaning of words: Aekхло: Alone, Saalse: will do, lee jau: take together

Artists LilabenSatishbhai Vasava, Vaneetaben Abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukhvantiben jayantibhai Vasava, Kavtaben. Harshadbhai Vasava.

Location: Seipur Village

Song no 18

Theme: This song is sung when the bridegroom's party starts for the marriage towards the bride's house. The ladies address the bridegrooms father saying that get the road repaired and the pits covered as your beloved son in law is arriving.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

વેવાઈ સડકીના ખાડા પુરાવજો રે (૨)
 તમારો લાડકડો જમાઈ આવસે રે (૨)
 વેવાઈ સડકીના ખાડા પુરાવજો રે (૨)
 તમારો લાડકડો જમાઈ આવસે રે (૨)
 વેવાઈ સડકીના ખાડા પુરાવજો રે (૨)

Transliteration:

Vevaai sadakeena khaada puraavajo re (2)
 Tamaro laadakado jamai aavase re (2)
 Vevaai sadakeena khada puraavajo re (2)
 Tamaro laadakado vevaai aavase re (2)
 Vevaai sadakeena khaada puraavajo re (2)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Khamaj Ragang (ખમાજ રાગાંગ)

Notation:

<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>	Dha	S'a	<u>Ni</u>	Dha
Ve S	<u>Vaai</u>	Sa	Da	kee	Na
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Ma	—
Khaa	S	Da	<u>pu S</u>	ra	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	—
Va	jo	Re	S	S	S
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	S'a	<u>Ni</u>	Dha
<u>tamaa</u>	<u>ro S</u>	<u>laa S</u>	S	da	Ka
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Ma	—
Do	S	ja S	<u>maai</u>	aa	S
X			O		

Pa	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	—
va	Se	Re	S	S	S
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>	Dha	Sa	<u>Ni</u>	Dha
<u>Ve S</u>	<u>Vaai</u>	Sa	Da	kee	na
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Ma	—
Khaa	S	Da	<u>puS</u>	ra	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	—
Va	jo	Re	S	S	S
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	S'a	<u>Ni</u>	Dha
<u>tamaa</u>	<u>roS</u>	<u>laaS</u>	S	da	ka
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>Pa—</u>	<u>PaDha</u>	Ma	—
Do	S	<u>Ve S</u>	<u>Vaai</u>	aa	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	—
Va	Se	Re	S	S	S
X			O		
<u>Pa—</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>	Dha	S'a	<u>Ni</u>	Dha
<u>Ves</u>	<u>Vaai</u>	Sa	Da	kee	na
X			O		
Pa	Dha	Pa	<u>PaDha</u>	Ma	—
Khaa	S	Da	<u>PuS</u>	raa	S
X			O		
Pa	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	—
Va	jo	Re	S	S	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: Sadkina: Belonging to the road side, Khada: pits, Laadakdo: Favourite.

Artists :Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava,Vanitaben abhesinghbhai Vasava,Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava,Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukavantiben Jayantibhai Vasava and Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava

Location: Sejpur village

Song no 19

Theme

In this song the ladies from the bride's side address the members of the bridegroom's side saying that after taking our daughter to your home don't trouble her. Please don't make her lift heavy objects like pots and foodgrains for grinding. Further it is mentioned that the bridegroom is like donkey and horse and the girl (bride) is too small.

Dialect:

Song:

ઝાકો દણો આપતી નકુ રીના પાતર વ (૪)
આમા બેની હાનની અસય, નાનુ બાળક વ (૪)
ભારે બેડા આપતી નુહુ ઉષા પાતર વ (૪)
આમા બેની હાનની અસય, નાનુ બાળક વ (૪)
સોરા લોંડા ભાયડા અસય ઘોડા-ગધેડા વ (૪)
આમા બેની હાનની અસય, નાનુ બાળક વ (૪)

Transliteration:

Jhaako Dano aapti naku Rina Paatar va (4)
Aama benee haanane asay, nanu balak va (4)
Bhare beda aapati nahu Usha paatar va (4)
Aama benee haanane asay, nanu balak va (4)
Sora londa bhayda asay ghoda-gadheda va (4)
Aama benee haanane asay, nanu balak va (4)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Malkauns Ragang (मालकौंस रागांग)

Notation:

<u>Ma—</u> JhaaS X	<u>Dha Ni</u> koda	<u>Ni</u> No	<u>Ni—</u> aap O	<u>—Dha</u> teena	<u>Ma—</u> kuS
<u>Dha</u> Ree X	<u>DhaNi</u> naS	Dha Paa	— ta O	— r	— Va
<u>Ma —</u> aaS X	<u>Dha Ni</u> mabe	<u>Ni—</u> neeS	<u>Ni—</u> Haan O	<u>—Dha</u> neea	<u>Ma —</u> Say
<u>Dha—</u> naaS X	<u>Dha Ni</u> nuS	Dha Baa	— la O	— k	Ma Va
<u>Ma —</u> BhaaS X	<u>Dha Ni</u> rebe	<u>Ni</u> Da	<u>Ni—</u> aap O	<u>—Dha</u> teena	<u>Ma —</u> huS
<u>Dha</u> U X	<u>Dha Ni</u> ShaS	Dha Paa	— ta O	— r	Ma Va
<u>Ma —</u> BhaaS X	<u>Dha Ni</u> rebe	<u>Ni—</u> Da	<u>Ni—</u> aap O	<u>—Dha</u> teena	<u>Ma —</u> huS
<u>Dha</u> U X	<u>Dha Ni</u> ShaS	Dha Paa	— ta O	— r	Ma Va
<u>Ma —</u> aaS X	<u>Dha Ni</u> mabe	<u>Ni—</u> neeS	<u>Ni—</u> haan O	<u>Dha</u> neea	<u>Ma —</u> Say
<u>Dha—</u> naaS X	<u>Dha Ni</u> nuS	Dha Baa	— la O	— k	Ma Va
Ma So	<u>Dha Ni</u> ralon	<u>Ni—</u> daS	<u>Ni—</u> bhaay	<u>—Dha</u> Da a	<u>Ma—</u> Say

X			O		
<u>Dha—</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>		—	—	Ma
<u>Ghos</u>	<u>daS</u>	<u>Dha—</u>	dhe	da	Va
X		<u>gaS</u>	O		
<u>Ma —</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>Ni—</u>	<u>—Dha</u>	Ma
<u>aaS</u>	<u>mabe</u>	<u>neeS</u>	<u>haana</u>	<u>neea</u>	Sa
X			O		
<u>Dha—</u>	<u>Dha Ni</u>	<u>Dha</u>	—	—	Ma
<u>naaS</u>	<u>nuS</u>	Baa	la	k	Va
X			O		

Meaning of words: Aama Beni: Our sister, Haanani: Small, Aasay:is, Jhanko: More, Dano : grains, Nakhu:No, Bhaare Beda: Heavy water filled pots.

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vanitaben abhesingbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukavantiben Jayantibhai Vasava and Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava

Location: Sejpur village

Song no 20

Theme: This song is sung as the bride and the bridegroom move around the auspicious fire, tying the nuptial knots.

Dialect: Khatali

Song:

આગલ મારી નૈનાબેન, પાસળ સોરો દોડે રે (૪)
 ધીમે-ધીમે સાલ સોરા, નાનુ બાળક બીસે રે (૪)
 નાનુ બાળક કંઈ ના સમજે, રળીને રોટલો માંગે રે (૪)

Transliteration:

Aagal maari Naynaben, paasal soro dode re (4)

Dheeme dheeme saal sora, naanu badak beese re (4)

Naanu baalak kai na samaje, Ralee ne rotlo maage re (4)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag: Based on Malkauns Ragang (માલકૌંસ રાગાંગ)

Notation :

Ma	—Ma	Ma	Dha	—	Dha
Aa	S ga	L	maa	S	ree
X			O		
Ma	—	MaGa	Sa	Ga	Ga
Nay	S	naS	be	S	n
X			O		
Dha	—	—	ma	—	Dha
Paa	Sa	L	So	S	Ra
X			O		
Ni	—	Ni	Dha	Ma	—
Do	S	De	S	re	S
X			O		
Ma	—	Ma—	Dha	—	Dha
Dhee	S	mes	dhee	S	Me
X			O		
Ma	—	Ga	Sa	Ga	Ga
Saa	S	L	So	S	Ra
X			O		
Dha	—	—	Ma	—Dha	Dha
Naa	S	Nus	baa	S la	K
X			O		

<u>Ni</u>	—	<u>Ni</u>	<u>Dha</u>	Ma	—
Bee	S	Se	S	re	S
X			O		
Ma	—	<u>Ma—</u>	<u>Dha</u>	—	<u>Dha</u>
Naa	S	<u>nus</u>	baa	S la	K
X			O		
<u>Ma—</u>	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	Sa	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>
<u>Kaai</u>	na	S	Sa	ma	Je
X			O		
<u>Dha</u>	—	—	Ma	—	<u>Dha</u>
Ra	dee	Ne	ro	ta	Lo
X			O		
<u>Ni</u>	—	<u>Ni</u>	<u>Dha</u>	Ma	—
aa	S	Ge	S	re	S
X			O		

Meaning of words: saal: walk, Sora: boy, Beese: shall be afraid

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava, Vanitaben abhesinghbhai Vasava, Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava, Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava, Sukavantiben Jayantibhai Vasava and Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava

Location: Sejpur Village

Song no 21

Theme:

Dialect: This song is sung to tease the Brahman (priest) as he conducts the ritual of marriage. The priest is asked to hasten the ritual of marriage and quickly recite the mantras. Further they tease him saying that his nose is like a mongoose.

Song:

બામન કરો રે ઉતાવળ
 બામન ઝટપટીયો (૪)
 બામન નળીયા જેવું નાક
 બામન ઝટપટીયો (૪)
 બામન કરો રે ઉતાવળ
 બામન ઝટપટીયો (૪)

Transliteration:

Baaman karo re utaaval
 Baaman jhatpatiyō (4)
 Baaman naliya jevu naak
 Baaman jhatpatiyō (4)
 Baaman karo re utaaval
 Baaman jhatpatiyō (4)

Scale: G[#], Kali 4 (કાળી ૪)

Taal: Dadra (દાદરા)

Lay: Madhya (મધ્ય)

Rag:-----

Notation:

<u>Ma—</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dh□a</u>	Pa	—	<u>Ni□</u>
<u>BaaS</u>	ma	N	Ka	S	ro
X			O		
<u>D□ha</u>	—	Pa	Ma	<u>—Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>
Re	S	U	taa	<u>Sva</u>	I
X			O		
<u>Dha—</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>Pa</u>	—	Ma
<u>BaaS</u>	ma	N	<u>JhaS</u>	S	ta
X			O		
Ma	—	—	—	—	—
Pa	S	Ti	Yo	S	S
X			O		

<u>Ma</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	Pa	—	<u>Ni</u>
<u>Baas</u>	ma	N	Na	li	ya
<u>Dha</u>	—	Pa	Ma	—	<u>Ga</u>
Je	S	Vu	Naa	S	K
X			O		
<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>Dha</u>	<u>Pa</u>	—	Ma
<u>Baas</u>	ma	n	<u>Jhas</u>	S	ta
X			O		
Ma	—	—	—	—	—
Pa	S	Ti	Yo	S	S
X			O		

Meaning of words Baman: Brahman (priest), Jhatpatiyo:very quick,Naliyo: Mongoose

Location: Sejpur village

Artists Lilaben Satishbhai Vasava,Vanitaben abhesinghbhai Vasava,Seniben Gopalbhai Vasava,Savitaben Vitthalbhai Vasava,Sukavantiben Jayantibhai Vasava and Kavtaben Harshadbhai Vasava

Marriage Rituals



Marriage Rituals

