



Centre
National
de Recherches
Préhistoriques
Anthropologiques
et Historiques



R2 popular folk song of Algeria





www.cnrpah.dz/pci-bnd

Raï

Raï is an all-encompassing socioanthropological and historical phenomenon in the sense that it is identified with the economic communities whose major events and historical upheavals it records, and which it accompanies in the form of aesthetic, artistic and symbolic practices, which are reworked and re-created continuously.













Guellal and Gasba

Rai draws its roots from the 'Bedoui' genre, itself practiced at least since the 18th century by peasant and semi-nomadic pastoral communities of rural areas of Western Algeria. The musical and sung genre 'Bedoui' is based on an orchestration composed of a percussion instrument (Guellal) and two flutes (Guasba bourdon and soloist) and draws on written and sung texts of the high Bedouin poetry known as 'Chi'r el Melhoun' (sung poetry).

From the end 19th and the early 20th century, the phenomenon of colonization by settlement and the despoliation of agricultural land and the specialization of crops over vast areas, particularly in western Algeria, was followed by the substantial pauperization of the peasantry, leading to a first rural exodus towards towns and colonial urban settlements, which was to be accompanied by transformations in the forms of cultural expression.

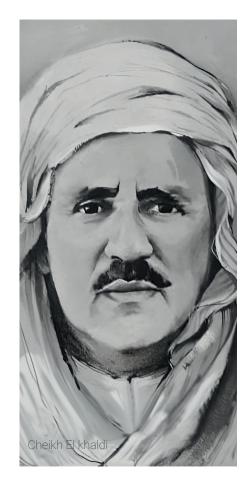


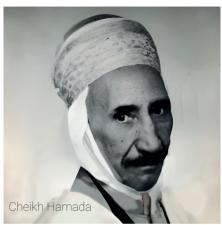


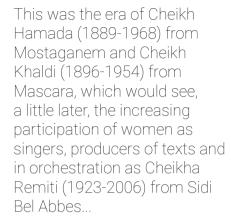
One of the most important changes in this musical and singing genre, while initially keeping the same orchestration, melodies, rhythms and instrumentation, was the introduction of new texts, still in Algerian Arabic, more anchored in the new realities, denouncing the colonial fate and the new miseries and more transgressive against all impediments and prohibitions.

















With the country's independence in 1962, a second influx to the cities accentuated the movement of renewal and openness to the cultures of the world. which took shape with the emergence of numerous Raï singers, including more and more women who took hold of the text and became one of its subjects. The orchestration was also soon opened up by the introduction of the trumpet, new percussion instruments, the guitar, then the electric guitar, the rhythm box, the accordion and the piano.



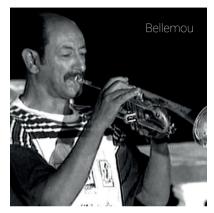
It was first the era of Ahmed Wahbi, Blaoui El Houari, Ahmed Saher who took up, among others, the texts of Cheikh Khaldi gathered and published previously by Lehbib Hachelef, then that of the Cheb and Chabbat like Cheb Khaled, Cheb Mami, Chabba Zehouania, then Cheb Hasni (1968-1994), Chabba Djennet ... who, from the middle of the 1980s onwards, set out to conquer the media and organize major concerts, numerous festivals, symposiums and meetings where Rai found fertile ground for its international expression and its diversification into modern Raï, Pop-Raï or integrating Rock, Funk, Reggae and Disco.



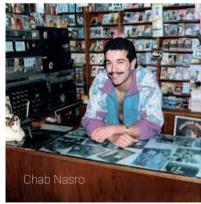




Trumpet and...







This is a broad outline of the historical anthropology of Raï as an artistic expression of heritage rooted in an artistic and symbolic genre of the peasant and pastoral West of Algeria and then urban, which has travelled with the history of the region, bearing witness to tumults, ruptures, upheavals, destinies and fate.

Electric guitar

Its recent evolution has brought it to the international level through its practice for one or two generations, first in the Algerian emigration in Europe and then in the numerous Algerian diasporas settled in certain Arab countries, in Africa, in Asia and even in America... This is the time of Cheb Khaled, Faudel, Rachid Taha... and whose apogee was marked by the revival of certain productions

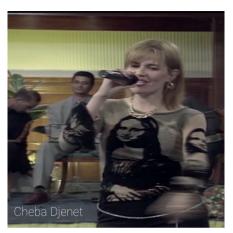












by highly reputed Algerian, European and American artists or the performances of a Dj Snake who sometimes composes and produces many of his products in Algeria.

In concerts and festivals

The bearers, practitioners and cultural associations created around the element, devote themselves to its safeguarding, promotion and dissemination by all appropriate means. For its part, the Ministry of Culture and the Arts has been financing the annual Raï festival in Oran, as it integrates concerts, seminars, study days and colloquia on Raï into activities and events of the cultural heritage month which is held every year from April

18 to May 18, involves the element in the National Day of the Artist which takes place on June 08, inserts activities, reflections and performances of the artistic genre Raï at all the cultural weeks organized in Algeria and abroad as well as during the major international events organized by Algeria.



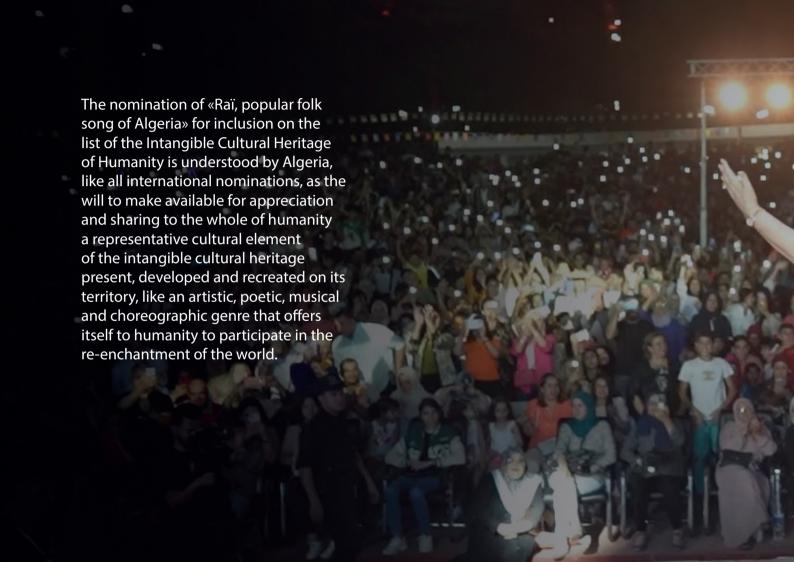


















الهركز الوطني في عصور ما قبل التاريخ علم الإنسان م التساريخ Centre
National
de Recherches
Préhistoriques
Anthropologiques
et Historiques



