

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**FUNDAMENTAL OF STOMP MUSIC**

**CASE STUDY: FAR FROM TOO LATE BY NO NOISE  
PERCUSSION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Stomp music is music happens that using any stomp technique. Stomp music is the art of creating rhythm from sound as stomp music is originated from Native American. There are also accompaniments of vocal which sing the melody in this style of music. The musical instrument such as string or brass or any melodic instrument need to be bought and it's quite expensive and they preferred sang while stomping as an alternative of the musical instruments. Most of people do appreciate Stomp Music as an effort from a musician to experiment sound using daily objects. Some would even look at it only as an entertainment performance for the choreographic elements. However, most people who appreciate stomp music maybe does not know the fundamental essence in shaping or performing stomp music as "real music". In this study, the purpose is to find the fundamental of stomp music and gather the information about the instrumentation. Since lots of terminology and definition about stomp music, this research is focusing on the influenced by percussion instruments, and the sound that produce by daily objects.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

When you stamp your foot on the ground you make a single sound. But when you stamp both feet and bang two stones together and then do it again – and again – you start to build up a repetitive pattern of sounds. This pattern called a rhythm. Every piece of music needs some kind of rhythm to keep it moving along. And you need an instrument to make that rhythm; you are using your feet as the instrument. The instruments which are banged, hit together or shaken to make a rhythm are known as percussion instruments. The word 'percussion' means to strike or shake.<sup>1</sup> When you clap your hands together in time to music, you are using them as a percussion instrument. But your hands are not the only instruments that can clap! Put your stick, a stone or some other material in each hand. Then bang them together. You've made a hand clapper that you can use to provide a useful background rhythm for many kind of music.<sup>2</sup>

The history of stomp is actually started as dance. Stomp dancing originated in the Native American tribes known as the "Creek Confederacy" who inhabited an area that included Alabama, Georgia and parts of Tennessee. The dance is particular to this geographical area and relates to the changing seasons and circle of life. The term 'Stomp Dance' was coined by the British settlers who first witnessed the rituals. It roughly describes the small shuffling steps which make up the dance.

However, in summer 1991 in Brighton, UK a group of stomp created and combining a dance, percussion, movement and visual comedy. It was created by Luke Cresswell and Steve Menicholas after ten years performing together. This group has been a pioneer to stomp music an also reference of stomp music and performance nowadays.

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<sup>1</sup> Foster, Karen. *Making Music*. Merlion Publishing Ltd, (1992) pg 8.

<sup>2</sup> Foster, Karen. *Making Music*. Merlion Publishing Ltd, (1992) pg 10.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 1.5 HISTORY OF STOMP

Stomp dancing used to take place on ceremonial mounds. These ancient mounds were constructed as squares and the people lined the sides according to position within the tribe, always with a sacred fire in the middle of the square. Many Native American tribes practiced stomp dancing, including the Creeks, Cherokee, Delaware, Miami, Ottawa, Seminole, Shawnee and Yuchi. The stomp dance is accompanied by specific music and choreography. A male leader sings and the rest of the dancers respond. He will lead the them in an counter-clockwise spiral around the sacred fire. He is followed by the "head shaker" who is a woman wearing shackles made from turtle shells filled with pebbles. She keeps rhythm for the dance and the rest of the dancers follow in man-woman formation. Dances can go on for days, depending on the ceremony, and no two dances are ever the same but rely on the leader's inspiration and repertoire for their journey. Attendance at stomp ceremonies declined until the 1970s when a revival began. Today, it's possible to both attend dances and hear the music. e ritual of stomp dancing, the singing and even the ground on which this ceremony is performed, is sacred to the people who are taking part. Anyone watching a ceremony should treat the experience with the same reverence they would show when attending any religious service. The most important stomp dance ceremony is the Green Corn ceremony which is a celebration of the harvest.