

## NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION

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Throughout the text, most non-English words are italicized, though proper nouns in any language, such as village names, are not. While the book aims to be broadly cross-cultural, because its two main case studies address Balinese music, a brief guide to pronunciation in Balinese and Indonesian languages is provided here.

When speaking Balinese or Indonesian, Balinese speakers generally stress either the final or penultimate syllable of each word. In the term *gamelan*, for instance, the *lan* is stressed.

An *e* in the first syllable of a word is generally pronounced as a very short schwa and may be dropped completely. *Peliatan*, for instance, is pronounced “Pli-a-tan,” *Pengosekan* is “P’ng-o-se-kan,” *empat* is “m-pat.” The letters *t* and *p*, as in *penyacah* and *batel*, are generally unaspirated. The letter *r* is rolled throughout, particularly at the ends of words; in words like *arja*, it is more of a short flip of the tongue. The letters *k*, *t*, and *p* at the ends of words, for example, “Alit,” are stopped, not sounded. A final *h*, as in the word *wayah*, should be sounded.