perception of social exclusion, what is realised throughout the collective process and in two concerts presented at Casa da Música, crossed with evidences of a subjective nature, suggests that the experience was a path of (co)construction and social inclusion through musical and transdisciplinary imagination.

## WENATURE: O QUE SIGNIFICA TOCAR MÚSICA NA NATUREZA?

#### Filipe Lopes

Escola Superior de Media Artes e Design do Politécnico do Porto (CIPEM) | (INET - md) filipelopes@esmad.ipp.pt

O que pode significar tocar música na natureza? É a partir desta questão que nasceu o projeto WeNature. É um projeto que propõe desenvolver uma pesquisa teórica, artística e uma filosofia sobre a música e natureza. Pretende-se criar música (i.e. musicking) que ressoe em plenitude em ambientes selvagens e um instrumento eletroacústico original que permita integrar em tempo real as especificidades desse ambiente. Os ambientes selvagens, por contraste a espaços com natureza relativamente domesticada pelo humano (e.g. Parque da Cidade), são parte fundamental nesta pesquisa pois apresentam-se como lugares nos quais qualquer caminho é igualmente convidativo, uma espécie de não-lugar. São, atualmente, espaços afastados dos centros metropolitanos e, por essa razão, com características visuais e sonoras propensas a uma vivência de grande contraste com o ritmo e cadência da vida quotidiana na cidade. Pretende-se que esse choque fenomenológico possa desencadear uma criação musical que não só evidencie a cultura musical de cada um mas, sobretudo, que possa abanar as intuições que definem essa cultura. O projeto prevê também o desenvolvimento de um instrumento eletroacústico original, portátil e autónomo, que possa articular o seu modo de performance com o espaço envolvente e que, sobretudo, expanda a possibilidade de abanar intuições musicais. WeNature é um retorno à infância, um projeto de luthier e uma contribuição para o debate sobre questões contemporâneas tais como o que é investigação artística, a relação entre Arte e Ciência e o que pode ser o Antropoceno.

#### WENATURE: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO PLAY MUSIC IN NATURE?

#### Filipe Lopes

Escola Superior de Media Artes e Design do Politécnico do Porto (CIPEM) | (INET - md) filipelopes@esmad.ipp.pt

What can it mean to play music in nature? The WeNature project was born from this question. It is a project that aims to develop theoretical and artistic research and a philosophy on music and nature. The aim is to create music (i.e. musicking) that resonates fully in wild environments and an original electroacoustic instrument that allows the specificities of this environment to be integrated in real time during performance. Wilderness environments, in contrast to spaces with nature relatively domesticated by humans (e.g. City Park), are a fundamental part of this research because they present themselves as places in which any path is equally inviting, a kind of non-place. These are distant spaces from metropolitan centers and, for this reason, with visual and sonic characteristics that are conducive to an experience of great contrast with the rhythm and cadence of daily life in the city. Our aim is for this phenomenological conflict to trigger a musical creation

that not only highlights each person's musical culture but, above all, to shake the music intuitions that define his/her culture. The project also envisages the development of an original, portable, and autonomous electroacoustic instrument that can articulate its performance expressiveness with the surrounding space and, above all, expand the possibility of shaking musical intuitions. WeNature is a return to childhood, a luthier's project and a contribution to the debate on contemporary issues such as what artistic research is, the relationship between Art and Science and what the Anthropocene might be.

### Referências bibliográficas/References:

Adams, J. L. (2012). The place where you go to listen: In search of an ecology of music. Wesleyan University Press.

Bakker, K. (2022). The Sounds of Life: How Digital Technology Is Bringing Us Closer to the Worlds of Animals and Plants. Princeton University Press.

Bergson, H. (1934). *La pensée et le mouvant* (O pensamento e o movente. Ensaios e conferências) (Bento Prado Neto, Trad.) (2006). Edições 70.

Bergson, H. (1941). L'évolution créatrice (Evolução Criadora) (Pedro Elói Duarte, Trad.) (2001). Edições 70.

Blesser, B., & Salter, L. MR. (2007). *Spaces Speak, Are You Listening? Experiencing Aural Architecture*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.

Cage, J. (1978). Silence. London: Marion Boyars Publishers Ltd.

Evans, J. S. B. (2008). Dual-processing accounts of reasoning, judgment, and social cognition. *Annu. Rev. Psychol.*, 59, 255-278.

Feld, S. (2012). Sound and sentiment: Birds, weeping, poetics, and song in kaluli expression. (3rd ed.). Duke University.

Gray, P. M., Krause, B., Atema, J., Payne, R., Krumhansl, C., & Baptista, L. (2001). The music of nature and the nature of music. Science, 291, 52-54. DOI: 10.1126/science.10.1126/SCIENCE.1056960

Greie-Ripatti, A., & Bovermann, T. (2017). Instrumentality in Sonic Wild {er} ness. Musical Instruments in the 21st Century: Identities, Configurations, Practices, 243-262.

Kivy, P. (1993). The Fine Art of Repetition: Essays in the Philosophy of Music. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Lacerda, C., Malvar, R. & Lopes, F. (2019). Eco: Vale de S. Paio. In A. Neilson & J. E. Silva (Eds.). *PER#2: Ensaiar arte e Ciência para religar Natureza e Cultura* (pp. 167-173). Porto: Teatro do Frio edições.

Latour, B. (2017). Facing Gaia: Eight lectures on the new climatic regime. John Wiley & Sons

Lopes, F. & Coutinho, S. (n.d.) Surfing the landscape of physical computing platforms to develop electroacoustic musical instruments. In: Martins N., Brandão, D., Paiva, F. (eds) *Advances in Design and Digital Communication* IV: Proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Design and Digital Communication, Digicom 2023, November 9–11, 2023, Barcelos, Portugal. Springer, Cham

Lopes, F., & Rodrigues, P. M. (2020). Plantorumori – first report. In *Proceedings International Conference on Live Interfaces*, (pp. 49-55). Trondheim: Noruega.

Lopes, F., & Rodrigues, P. M. (2021). Musicking with Plants. In: Correia Castilho L., Dias R., Pinho J.F. (eds)

Perspectives on Music, Sound and Musicology. *Current Research in Systematic Musicology*, vol 10. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-78451-5\_7

Lopes, F., Rodrigues, P. M. (2022). Tales of Musicoplantophilia: A plant guided journey through the meaning of experimental [Abstract]. In *Proceedings Experimentation In and Beyond Music Conference*, pp. (58-59). Porto: Portugal. doi: https://doi.org/10.48528/txbg-vh38

Louro, I., Mendes, M., Paiva, D., & Sánchez-Fuarros, I. (2021). A Sonic Anthropocene. Sound Practices in a Changing Environment. *Cadernos de Arte e Antropologia*, 10(1), 3-17.

Mikalonytė, E. S. (2021). Intuitions in the ontology of musical works. *Review of Philosophy and Psychology*, 13(2), 455-474.

Oliveros, P. (2005). *Deep Listening, a Composer's Sound Practice*. New York: Deep Listening Publications.

Oliveros, P. (1974). *Sonic meditations*. Baltimore, MD: Smith publications.

Reimer, B. (2021). Selfness and Otherness in Experiencing music or Foregin Cultures. *Visions of Research in Music Education*, 16(2), 20.

Schafer, M. (1977). The Soundscape: Our Sonic Environment and the Tuning of the World. Vancouver: Destiny Book. Small, C. (1998). Musicking: The meanings of performing and listening. Wesleyan University Press.

Truax, B. (2002). Genres and techniques of soundscape composition as developed at Simon Fraser University.

Organised Sound, 7(01), 5-14.

Wilson, E. O. (1984). Biophilia. Harvard University Press.

# MORE OF THAT JAZZ - DEVELOPING HARMONIC AWARENESS THROUGH POP AND JAZZ CHORD PROGRESSIONS?

## Fábio Ferrucci

Conservatorio di Musica Arrigo Boito abio.ferrucci@conservatorio.pr.it

This lecture will show how to use Pop, Rock and Jazz music as a starting point for developing harmonic awareness with academic students, regardless of the Department they belong to.

Thanks to this kind of activity, we can take full advantage of previous somewhat implicit students' knowledges and skills in order to enlighten harmonic processes in common with other musical styles and genres but which often turn out to be hard to grasp when we listen to classical excerpts or play examples at the piano.

Furthermore, I don't think I will reveal a sensational truth in stating that, in recent decades, knowledge of the classical repertoire has been dramatically declining among Conservatory students, even among those belonging to the Classical Departments. When Zoltán Kodály chose Hungarian Folk music as a privileged repertoire for developing his education concept, it was not a random choice, but rather a precise desire to use