

## WORLD MUSIC ACADEMY RESOURCES

### Carnaval De Lunas (Mauricio Venegas-Astorga)

*From Chile, Spanish language*

*Instrumental*

Verse 1      Sobre las montañas brillan las estrellas  
Y la luna llena abre el carnaval  
Y la luna llena abre el carnaval

Verse 2      Sikuris, cantores de las altas tierras  
Hasta el valle andino llegan a tocar  
Hasta el valle andino llegan a tocar

*Instrumental*

Verse 3      Luceros del monte vigilan la fiesta  
Y los araksayas vuelven a soñar  
Y los araksayas vuelven a soñar

Verse 4      Carnaval tus ojos dicen que te alejas  
Que a los mankasayas tu luz le darás  
Que a los mankasayas tu luz le darás

Verse 5      Suenan los tambores tum-tum ya se van  
El año que viene libres volverán  
El año que viene libres volverán

*Instrumental*

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### Carnaval De Lunas (Mauricio Venegas-Astorga)

*The song is accompanied by traditional Andean instruments, the Sikus (panpipes), charango and bomb, along with other instruments such as guitar*

Translation from Spanish

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|---------|--|
| Verse 1 | The stars are shining on the mountains<br>And the full moon is shining on the carnival             |
| Verse 2 | Panpipe players, singers from the highlands<br>Arrive in the Andean valley to play                 |
| Verse 3 | The mountain's stars are watching the fiesta<br>And the araksayas have come back to dream          |
| Verse 4 | Carnival your eyes say that you are leaving<br>And that you will give your light to the mankasayas |
| Verse 5 | The drums sound "tum tum" as they leave<br>Next year they will come back free                      |

*The village of Santa María Magdalena de Chiapa (municipality of Huara, province of Iquique, First Region of Tarapacá, Chile) is an Aymara community located more than 3000 metres above the sea level in the pre-cordillera region and 200 km far from the port of Iquique.*

*During Carnival celebrations, its population is subdivided into two halves according to both Andean and Aymara spatial organisation, forming the Arak Saya ("upper side") and the Manqha Saya ("lower side"). The two sides compete against each other by playing flour and water games, comparing the number of people in their comparsas, dancing, singing and exchanging mocking chants aimed at the opponents.*

*During the celebrations, people can enjoy any type of folk music from northern Chile (dianas, cuecas and trotes played by tropas (groups) of sikus lakitas or brass bands), among which are favourite songs as the coplas. Generally speaking, these compositions consist of a fixed number of traditional stanzas (in which the verses do not necessarily rhyme) sung by a soloist letting the audience repeat the chorus. This chorus usually changes according to the circumstances: for example, at round dancing the word "wachaya" or the sentence "ay, ay, ay, vidita" (in Spanish, "oh!, oh!, oh!, dear heart") are constantly repeated, while during the kacharpaya or Carnival "farewell" the sentence is "Ay, ay, ay, se va el Carnaval" (in Spanish, "oh!, oh!, oh!, the Carnival is leaving").*