

#### 4. Colombian Lullaby *Duérmete Niño*



The predominantly Spanish influence asserts itself in the melody and the rhythms are rooted in the African and traditional styles. Here the child is hopefully invited to go to sleep early "before the owl comes"; then in the last verse ironically, at least "*before the rooster crows*".

This song uses the notes C-C#-D-D#-E-F#-G-A-Bb & B, which mixes both sharps and flats. The tonic is E. You will notice the dissonance of the flattened fifth (Bb) against the sixth (C#) during the cock crow in seventh measure of each verse.

Duérmete niño.  
Duérmete tú.  
Antes que venga el currucutú.,

Sleep, little one.  
Sleep thou my child.  
Before the owl comes,  
Sleep, little one.  
Sleep thou my child.  
Before the rooster comes  
Cock-a-doodle do!

Duérmete niño.  
Duérmete tú..  
Antes que vonga el  
guanaguana qui-qui-ri-qui



#### 5. Haitian Lullaby *Dodo, Maringouin, Dodo*

Haiti is the only French-speaking republic in the Western hemisphere. It shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. The population is largely African, descendants of slaves brought over in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. With them came their religious beliefs, which survive in the cult of vodoun.

At the rituals the pulsating rhythms of the drums which accompany the sacred songs and dances are heard. Many of the groups reflect strong European influences, for example this lullaby with its words in French patois. That the mosquito is a fact of life is clear from this song, ironically addressed to the unsleeping mosquito and offered subtly as an articulation of the child's restless discontent.

Dodo, maringouin dodo,  
Dodo, maringouin dodo  
Trois heu d'ouvant jou'  
Bigail piquer moin  
Moin pas connain position  
Moin ve!  
Dodo, maringouin dodo

Sleep mosquitos sleep,  
Sleep mosquitos sleep.  
Three hours before dawn  
Mosquitos begin to sting  
I know not which position  
To shift to!  
Sleep mosquitos sleep

