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Analysis of the influence of musical culture on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America

Abstract. Music plays an important role in shaping and preserving cultural identity. It contributes to the preservation and restoration of traditional knowledge that may be lost due to globalisation. The aim of the study was to investigate the influence of musical culture on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America. Through the analysis of ethnographic literature and musical sources, it was possible to investigate the role of music in the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America. A comparative analysis provided a better understanding of the evolution of rituals and their connection to the culture and beliefs of peoples. The study of musical instruments, dances, and songs used in rituals made it possible to explore their symbolic meaning, functions, and influence on the emotional state of participants, as well as on the sacralisation of space and connection with spirits. Music is used in rituals to create sacred space and connect with spirits; musical rhythms and melodies influence the emotional state of ritual participants; song lyrics contain mythological stories and convey traditional knowledge; dances are an important part of many rituals and symbolise the unity of people with nature and with each other. Musical culture is an integral part of the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America. In addition, the interaction of the rituals of the peoples of South America with European culture highlights the exchange of cultural elements that has influenced both traditions. Research into the influence of music on rituals has provided a better understanding of the culture, beliefs and values of the peoples of South America. It has been established that music played an important role in creating a ritual atmosphere, immersing participants in the sacred world, with melodies and rhythms enhancing the sacred nature of events and making rituals more meaningful. Music united the community, strengthening the bonds between participants and creating a single voice for the community, emphasising a shared identity and becoming a way to tell stories and pass on the experiences of past generations. The results of the study can be used in cultural institutions and museums to create exhibitions that reflect the cultural heritage of the peoples of South America. In educational institutions, they can become part of curricula in ethnomusicology, cultural anthropology, and art history

Keywords: traditions; musical ethnography; rituals; ethnomusicology; folk music; identity

INTRODUCTION

Studying the influence of music on the rituals of South American peoples has not only historical and cultural value, but also contemporary relevance. Many South American peoples face the risk of losing their traditions due to

globalisation and assimilation. This reveals unique aspects of their culture and contributes to the preservation of traditions, the development of anthropological understanding, and intercultural dialogue in a global context. Studying

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and documenting musical rituals helps to preserve this valuable heritage for future generations. Music in rituals provides a deep understanding of the worldview and values of the peoples of South America. Cultural exchange between South America and Europe has had a significant impact on the musical styles of both continents. European colonisers not only brought their musical instruments and styles with them, but were also influenced by local musical practices, which subsequently led to mutual enrichment and transformation of musical forms. These cultural ties contributed to the emergence of new genres, such as Latin American music, which later conquered the world stage, making its own unique contribution to global musical culture. Studying these rituals helps to better understand their spirituality, connection with nature, and worldview. Music is used to connect with gods, spirits, and ancestors. It is also used to express joy, grief, love, and other emotions. The traditional music of the peoples of South America can be a source of inspiration for contemporary composers and performers. Studying these musical traditions can stimulate the development of new musical styles and trends. The study of South American musical rituals makes a significant contribution to the development of ethnomusicology as a science. It provides an opportunity to better understand the role of music in the cultures of different peoples of the world.

Many South American peoples live in isolated regions, which complicates the study of their rituals. South America is striking in the richness and diversity of its peoples, who over thousands of years have created unique cultures full of colourful rituals. In their work, scholars T. Rommen and B. Nettl (2020) examine the musical culture of the inhabitants of South America. The scholars also pay attention to ceremonies and rituals. J.J.R. Andía (2018) and P. Palomino (2020) also mention the peculiarities of rituals and their close connection with music and have devoted their works to the distinctive culture of the indigenous peoples of South America as a whole. However, the scholar did not ignore such important components as music, rituals and their combination. Three groups clearly stand out in this mosaic of traditions: the inhabitants of the Andes, the Amazon and the east coast.

The Andes, a majestic mountain range, have become home to numerous peoples, such as the Quechua, Aymara, and Kayapa. Their beliefs are deeply connected to nature, particularly the mountains, which are considered sacred. Quechua and Aymara rituals often include the worship of Pachamama, the goddess of the earth, as well as mountain peaks, lakes, and other natural objects. These rituals are accompanied by music, dancing, and singing, which help people connect with the deities and receive their support. References to the existence of the Quechua and Aymara can be found in the work of T. Turino (2018). The author examines, in particular, the cultural and ritual aspects of the peoples' lives. The Amazon, the world's largest tropical forest, is home to many tribes living in harmony with nature. Their rituals are closely intertwined with the cycles of life and death, hunting and gathering, as well as with the spirits that inhabit the jungle. C. Vallejo and J. Carlos (2021) mention musical traditions, the sacred meaning of music, songs and dances, and their context in rituals in their study. Shamans, the spiritual leaders of tribes, play a

key role in rituals, using music, dance, and song to communicate with spirits, heal the sick, and ensure success in hunting. E. Rahman and B.B. de Mori (2022) mention Amazonian shamans in their study, in particular the ritual of their pipe smoking. The scientists draw a parallel between the ancient rites of the inhabitants of South America and how this habit has carried over into the present day. A.K. Jerotic *et al.* (2023) examined the music and rituals of the Amazonian peoples in the context of psychedelic effects on consciousness.

On the east coast of South America, where countries such as Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay are located, the ethnic composition of the population is more diverse. It is home to descendants of Indians, Europeans and Africans, who have merged into a single people over the centuries. Their rituals often combine elements of different cultures, making them particularly interesting and colourful. For example, the carnival in Rio de Janeiro, which attracts millions of people every year, originated as an Indian ritual to honour the gods of fertility and was later borrowed and transformed by Portuguese colonisers. A. Snyder (2019) recounts the history of the borrowing and transformation of the famous carnival in his work. For the peoples of South America, ceremonies and rituals are not just formal actions, but a way of life that has been promoted since ancient times and is closely assimilated into the modern way of life of the peoples of South America. Music, dance and song play an important role in them, as they help to create an atmosphere of unity, lift the spirits and express the deepest emotions. Thanks to these traditions, the culture of the peoples of South America retains its identity and is passed down from generation to generation.

This study aims to investigate the influence of musical culture on the rituals and ceremonies of the peoples of South America. The study used a combination of methods – analysis of ethnographic sources, comparative analysis and an ethnomusicological approach – which made it possible to reveal the role of music in the ceremonies of the peoples of South America in greater depth. The objects of study were musical instruments, dances and songs that accompanied rituals, as well as their symbolic meaning and influence on participants. Analysis of ethnographic works by classical and contemporary researchers, including A. Snyder (2019), who described the sacred origins and significance of the carnival in Rio de Janeiro, and M. DUBY (2013), who systematised the most common ritual songs of the region, made it possible to identify both local and common features of cultural practice. In particular, works such as “El Condor Pasa”, which reflects the belief in natural forces and connection with ancestors, “La Diablada”, which symbolises the struggle between good and evil, and “Yawar Fiesta”, associated with the celebration of spiritual heritage, were studied. Comparative analysis made it possible to identify common and distinctive features in the musical components of rituals in different regions – the Andes, the Amazon, and the east coast – which allowed to trace their role in preserving knowledge, myths, and collective memory. The ethnomusicological method made it possible to study the materials, form, decoration and sound of instruments, song lyrics and dance movements in connection with mythology and beliefs. The combination of these approaches ensured the systematisation

of data and a comprehensive understanding of the influence of musical culture on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America.

THE ROLE OF MUSIC IN SHAPING RITUAL PRACTICES AND CULTURAL IDENTITY AMONG THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH AMERICA

In South America, music played an immeasurably important role in the formation and development of traditional rituals of different peoples. Its influence on cultural and religious life was extremely significant and often invaluable in the context of preserving the identity and common spirit of communities. Considering this influence, one can feel the depth of the musical heritage of these peoples and its intertwining with various aspects of their lives (Meade, 2022). First, music created a special atmosphere during rituals, helping participants immerse themselves in the sacred world. Melodies and rhythms imbued with spiritual meaning reinforced the sacred nature of events, making rituals more tangible and meaningful to the community. Often, musical compositions reflected ancient traditions and mythological beliefs, making the sound even more magical and appealing to participants. Music was also used to convey the emotions and feelings that were characteristic of a particular ritual. It evoked joy and merriment during celebrations, or a deep immersion into the mystical world during religious ceremonies. For example, monotonous drum rhythms can encourage dancing and joy, while sad melodies can evoke tears and longing, supporting the participants in their shared experience.

Music in a ritual context can play an important role in preserving and transmitting cultural heritage. Often, musical motifs, melodies, and rhythms are passed down from generation to generation as part of traditional rituals, contributing to their preservation and continuity. In addition, music conveys important elements of cultural identity and self-awareness of ethnic groups. For example, certain melodies and songs may be associated with mythological or historical events, symbolising important aspects of the collective memory and identity of a people. This helps to strengthen the connection between contemporary generations and their traditions, contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage. In addition, music in a ritual context can serve a socialising and educational function, influencing the formation of values and norms of behaviour among participants in the ritual. For example, singing songs together during a ritual can contribute to the formation of a shared worldview and the establishment of social ties between participants. Thus, music in a ritual context acts not only as a means of expressing emotions and creating an atmosphere, but also as an important element of the cultural and social identity of ethnic groups, contributing to their preservation and development in accordance with the changing conditions of the modern world. Music in a ritual context plays an interactive role, interacting with other aspects of the ritual, such as visual elements, symbols and texts. For example, specific rhythmic structures of musical compositions can reproduce the symbolism of an event or highlight certain aspects of its meaning. It is also important to use music to change the emotional state of the participants in the ritual, helping them to concentrate, relax or mobilise their energy, depending on the specifics

of the ritual. In general, music in a ritual context acts as an important component that complements and emphasises various aspects of the ritual, contributing to its effective performance and understanding by the participants.

However, the most important aspect of music's influence on rituals was its ability to unite the community and maintain social cohesion. During musical performances, the community created a single voice that emphasised their shared identity and strengthened the bonds between participants. Performing music can be a form of communication and collaboration that makes people forget their differences and unite in harmony. Music also played an important role in transmitting and preserving cultural heritage. Over generations, music has become not only an auditory expression of culture, but also a way of passing on traditions and stories to future generations. Therefore, many musical rituals have deep roots in the past and are preserved in the modern life of the peoples of South America (Bruhns, 2023).

Musical culture plays an important role in the lives of the peoples of South America, influencing their customs, rituals and social structure. Thanks to its rich and diverse musical heritage, this continent demonstrates how music can be not only a means of entertainment, but also an important element of cultural identity and social interaction. Before the arrival of Europeans in the 15th and 16th centuries, South America was home to numerous indigenous peoples. Each of these peoples had their own unique musical traditions, which were closely intertwined with their ceremonies and rituals. With the arrival of Europeans, the musical culture of South America underwent significant changes, but at the same time retained many authentic features. Music has been and remains an integral part of religious ceremonies in South America. The Incas, for example, used musical instruments such as flutes and drums during ceremonies to worship the sun and other gods. In the modern context, many indigenous peoples still use traditional musical forms during religious holidays and ceremonies. One striking example is the Inti Raymi festival, which takes place annually in Cusco, Peru. During this festival, dedicated to the sun god Inti, traditional musical instruments are used, and dances and songs are performed according to ancient customs. Music also has a significant influence on the social customs and traditions of the peoples of South America.

For example, samba in Brazil and tango in Argentina have become not only musical genres but also symbols of national identity. These musical styles have profoundly influenced the cultural life of these countries, shaping their social customs and traditions. In Brazil, samba is an integral part of Carnival, one of the biggest festivals in the world. This festival is an example of how music can bring together people from different social and ethnic groups, creating an atmosphere of unity and joy. In many South American cultures, music accompanies rites of passage such as birth, marriage and death. For example, in the Andean region, music is used during youth initiation ceremonies, symbolising the transition from childhood to adulthood. The songs and dances performed during these ceremonies have deep symbolic meaning and are passed down from generation to generation. The musical culture of South America is extremely rich and diverse, deeply influencing the customs

and rituals of the peoples of this continent. It plays an important role in religious and social ceremonies, contributes to the preservation of cultural heritage and serves as a means of communication between different generations. Thanks to its unique ability to bring people together, music remains an important element of the cultural identity of the peoples of South America.

DANCES, SONGS AND REGIONAL TRADITIONS IN THE RITUAL CULTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA

One of the important aspects of South American musical culture is its ability to reflect and preserve historical memory and social events. Music often becomes a way to tell stories and pass on the experiences of past generations. For example, in the Andean countries, Creole and Indian songs are widely used to tell stories about the struggle for independence, social justice, and everyday life. These songs not only entertain but also serve as an educational tool, helping new generations understand and appreciate their history. At the same time, South American music has a significant influence on contemporary pop culture. Many musical genres, such as reggaeton, salsa and merengue, have gained international popularity, becoming part of the global music scene. These genres retain elements of traditional music, combining them with contemporary styles, which makes them accessible to a wide audience. They also contribute to the promotion of South American culture around the world, showcasing its richness and diversity. The musical culture of South America continues to evolve, preserving its uniqueness and openness to new influences. It remains a vibrant and dynamic part of many people's lives, uniting them in shared celebrations, rituals and everyday life. Thanks to its universal language, music builds bridges between cultures, nations and generations, making the world a richer and more harmonious place for everyone. Studying dances and songs in the context of traditional South American rituals helps to better understand the cultural identity and spiritual values of these peoples. These artistic expressions not only reflect the history and traditions of communities, but are also a form of communication with the spiritual world and an expression of inner feelings and emotions. Dances and songs create a musical and visual cultural memory that is passed down from generation to generation and is an important element of South America's cultural heritage.

One of the most famous ritual dances is "Inti Raymi," or "Festival of the Sun," which takes place in Peru. This dance celebrates an ancient Inca festival dedicated to the sun as a source of life and fertility. The dance uses complex movements and costumes that reflect the symbolism of the sun and natural elements. The dancers perform specific movements to represent ritual actions such as sowing seeds or harvesting crops, making this dance a key element of the ceremonial life of Inca culture. Another notable ritual dance is the "Diablada," or "Dance of the Demons," which originates from Bolivia and Peru. This dance reflects the struggle between good and evil and is performed in specific costumes depicting demons and angels. The performers use complex movements and acrobatics to recreate the struggle between these forces, making this dance exciting and emotionally charged. Another popular ritual dance is the "Candombe," which is an integral part of Uruguayan

culture. This dance is performed during religious holidays and celebrations and is characterised by rhythmic movements and the use of percussion instruments such as drums. Participants dance in a circle formation to reflect community unity and cooperation, and perform specific movements that have symbolic meanings reflected in cultural beliefs and traditions (Contreras & Kassandra, 2022). These ritual dances reflect the deep historical and cultural traditions of South America and are important elements of the ceremonial life of the peoples of the region.

Songs play an important role in traditional South American rituals, serving not only as musical accompaniment but also as a means of conveying history, beliefs and emotions. One of the most famous ritual songs is "El Condor Pasa", which originates from the culture of the Andean peoples. This song has deep historical roots and is often used during various ritual ceremonies, such as harvest celebrations or ancestor commemorations. "El Condor Pasa" reflects a belief in natural forces and a connection with nature, and its melody and lyrics lend a special solemnity and significance to the ritual. Another notable ritual song is "La Diablada," which originates from Bolivia and Peru. This song is performed during religious holidays and celebrations associated with the struggle between good and evil. The lyrics of this song reflect mythical images of demons and angels and are intended to encourage participants in the ritual to reflect on the eternal forces of good and evil. In addition, it is worth mentioning the ritual songs used during ceremonies to remember and honour ancestors. For example, in Inca culture, songs sung during ancestral honouring ceremonies, such as "Yawar Fiesta", which reflects the belief in spiritual heritage and family ties, are popular.

These examples of ritual songs reflect the profound significance of music in the traditions and ceremonies of South America. Songs not only create an atmosphere and add solemnity to various rituals, but are also a means of transmitting cultural heritage and identity. They preserve the beliefs, mythology and history of the peoples of South America, making these rituals unique and meaningful to the community. Thus, studying dances and songs in the context of traditional South American rituals helps to gain a deeper understanding of the cultural and religious heritage of this region. These artistic expressions reflect the history, traditions and values of the peoples of South America and are an integral part of their lives and identity. There are numerous rituals in different cultures of South America that reflect the spirituality, cultural heritage and beliefs of the peoples of this region. A detailed analysis of the rituals of the peoples of the Andes, the Amazon and the east coast was carried out, revealing their common aspects and the influence of music, dance and song on these rituals. Among the peoples of the Andes, rituals are closely linked to the mountainous landscape, the sun and the fertility of the land. One of the most famous rituals is Inti Raymi, the Festival of the Sun, celebrated in many Andean cultures. During this ritual, the sun is honoured and prayers are said for a good harvest. Music, dance and song play an important role in creating a festive atmosphere. Traditional musical instruments such as the quencha (flute), tahu (drum) and others are used to perform melodies that express gratitude for sunlight and the fertility of the earth.

In the densely populated jungles of the Amazon, rituals are associated with beliefs in the spiritual forces of nature

and plant spirits. Ritual ceremonies involving ayahuasca, a plant-based drink, are common among Amazonian peoples. These rituals have religious significance, aimed at spiritual cleansing, healing, and communication with other levels of consciousness. Music plays an important role in evoking and maintaining a spiritual state during these ceremonies. Shamanic songs and melodies are performed during the sessions, helping participants to dive into the depths of consciousness (Menta, 2020). On the east coast of South America, rituals are associated with the sea and marine life. Fishing and seafaring rituals are an important part of the culture of these peoples. They are marked by prayers for safety and a successful hunt. The musical accompaniment to these rituals often includes rhythmic drumming and singing, which express gratitude to the sea and ask for forgiveness for the damage it has caused (Barrett, 2022). All of these rituals reflect a deep connection with nature and a desire for spiritual communion with cosmic forces. Music, dance, and song play an important role in creating a ritual atmosphere and facilitating the participants' shared spiritual journey. Despite the common aspects, each region has its own unique ritual characteristics that reflect local traditions and beliefs. Differences in the types of natural objects, types of rituals, and the specifics of the connection with nature are determined by the geographical location and historical traditions of each region.

Music, dance, and song in each region reflect local musical traditions and help preserve cultural heritage. Their influence on rituals lies in creating an emotional and spiritual atmosphere, promoting shared meditation and community cohesion. Analysis of ethnographic sources has revealed a number of key findings that help to better understand the cultural and religious heritage of the peoples of South America. The study of ethnographic sources has provided a better understanding of the cultural and religious traditions of these peoples. Ethnographic records, photographs, and other documents provide a unique opportunity to examine ancient rites, customs, and beliefs that have been passed down from generation to generation. This helps modern researchers and anthropologists to better understand the cultural heritage and history of these peoples. Analysis of ethnographic sources allows to reconstruct traditional rites and rituals. Thanks to the documents left by anthropologists and ethnographers, it is possible to get an idea of what the rites of the peoples of South America looked like in the past, what symbols and rituals they used, and how these rites were interpreted at the time.

According to a study by P. Medina and N. Mayerly (2019), music is an important part of the lives of many ethnic groups in the region. Research by S.M. Rios Oyola and T. Acarón Rios (2019) confirms that musical instruments and ritual songs play a key role in preserving cultural heritage. The work of J.D. Hill (2019) points to the importance of music as a means of supporting social cohesion and creating a sense of community among the peoples of South America. The analysis also revealed the diversity of musical genres and styles in this region. According to the work of R. Sera and L. Arturo (2021), different peoples have unique musical traditions that reflect their history and cultural values. Such diversity and richness of musical culture is emphasised by other authors who draw attention to the colourfulness and depth of South American musical

traditions. In summary, the analysis of ethnographic sources has provided a deeper understanding of the influence of musical culture on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America. It has confirmed the importance of music as a key element of cultural heritage and emphasised its role in shaping and maintaining the identity and community of these peoples.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS AND TRANSNATIONAL HYBRIDISATION OF MUSICAL PRACTICES (SOUTH AMERICA-EUROPE)

During a comparative analysis of the influence of musical culture on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America, several significant results were achieved. First, the analysis of various musical traditions of different ethnic groups confirmed the importance of music in the lives of these communities. For example, in some rituals, music acts as a link between people and the spiritual world, emphasising deep religious beliefs and traditions (Garrido & Waldo, 2016). In other rituals, music serves as a means of expressing emotions and stimulates participants to action, increasing energy and promoting mutual understanding (Pittau Sevilla, 2016). The second result is the identification of different musical genres and their influence on different types of rituals. For example, some ethnic groups use lively and rhythmic melodies during festive rituals to lift the mood and create an atmosphere of joy and fun. At the same time, other rituals may include calm and mystical musical compositions that help participants immerse themselves in the world of religious rites and rituals (Scullin & Herrera, 2023). In addition, comparative analysis has revealed changes and evolution in musical traditions among different ethnic groups. For example, some ancient rituals may be preserved and passed down from generation to generation with minimal changes in musical accompaniment. At the same time, other ethnic groups may adapt their musical traditions under the influence of external factors, such as globalisation, leading to the emergence of new musical genres and styles. An equally important result of the analysis is the identification of the role of musical instruments in the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America. In many cases, musical instruments are used as symbols that have a specific meaning for the community. For example, some instruments may have religious or magical purposes and are used only during special rituals or ceremonies. In other cases, musical instruments are used to create an atmosphere during festive events or to preserve traditions in musical culture.

Another important aspect revealed by the comparative analysis is the influence of musical culture on the social and cultural aspects of life in South America. Music can serve as a means of communication between different ethnic groups and generations, promoting mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue. In addition, musical traditions can be an important element in the formation of identity and contribute to the preservation of the cultural heritage of the peoples of South America. In summary, a comparative analysis of the musical culture and traditional rituals of the peoples of South America has provided a deeper understanding of the role of music in the lives of these communities. It confirmed the importance of music as a key element of cultural heritage and highlighted its

influence on the social, cultural and religious aspects of the lives of the peoples of South America.

The study of musical instruments, dances and songs has helped to better understand the cultural context of these peoples. Music, dance and song played an important role in their traditions and beliefs and were also key elements in their communication with the spiritual world and nature. Understanding these musical and choreographic elements provided a better insight into the soul of these peoples and their specific characteristics. Secondly, the study of musical instruments provided an opportunity to learn about the unique techniques and styles of performance that were characteristic of each people. For example, the Andean peoples used instruments such as the quena, zampona and charango, while the Amazonian peoples had their own special musical traditions using metal bells and wooden pipes. In addition, the study of dances and songs revealed many common features in choreography and melodies, but also unique characteristics specific to each people. For example, the peoples of the Amazon had their own ritual dances associated with beliefs in plant and animal spirits, while the peoples of the east coast used dances associated with the sea and fishing. In each of these rituals, music, dance, and song were an important part that facilitated communication with spirits, expression of emotions, and strengthening of community. In addition, the study of musical instruments, dances, and songs made it possible to compare different cultural approaches and find commonalities in the expressive means of these peoples. For example, it was found that many instruments and musical motifs have common roots, indicating an ancient historical and cultural community between these peoples. Overall, the study of musical instruments, dances, and songs has made a significant contribution to enriching the understanding of the cultural experience and heritage of the peoples of South America.

The study of musical instruments, dances and songs has yielded several important results. First, the study of musical instruments has revealed their key role in shaping the soundscape of rituals. For example, some instruments, such as wooden pipes or drums, are used to create rhythmic accompaniment that enhances the emotional impact of the ritual. At the same time, other instruments, such as flutes or violins, can have religious significance and are used to communicate with spirits or gods. The study also revealed the importance of dance in the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America. Dance plays a role in ritual activity, helping to strengthen community spirit and compassion among participants in the ritual. It can also reflect various aspects of a people's culture and traditions, including beliefs, history and way of life. For example, dances may imitate the movements of animals or symbolise the struggle against evil forces or dangers. In addition, the study of songs used in rituals has revealed the deep symbolism and meaning of the words that accompany ritual actions. Songs can contain information about the history, mythology, and traditions of a people, as well as serve as prayers or invocations to the gods. Song lyrics can also reflect the emotional state of the participants in the ritual and reinforce their feelings of faith and community. In conclusion, the study of musical instruments, dances and songs used in the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America has provided a deeper understanding of the role of music in these

communities. This research has highlighted the importance of music as a key element of cultural heritage and emphasised its influence on the emotional, religious and social aspects of the lives of the peoples of South America.

The traditional rituals of the peoples of South America had a noticeable influence on European culture, especially after colonial contacts began in the 15th century. This influence manifested itself in various aspects of cultural life. After the arrival of Europeans in South America, Catholicism merged with local beliefs and rituals. As a result, unique religious practices were formed, which spread to Europe. For example, the cult of the Virgin Mary in Latin America took on unique forms that influenced religious practices in Europe, especially in Spain and Portugal. European carnivals, especially those in Venice and Nice, were enriched with South American elements. The Brazilian carnival in Rio, with its splendour and costumes, had a major influence on European cultural events, adding bright colours and elements of celebration. South American iconography and symbolism, especially Aztec and Mayan, have influenced European art. Famous artists such as Frida Kahlo have used elements of indigenous cultures, which has subsequently influenced artists in Europe, encouraging them to study and incorporate traditional motifs into their work. Research into the influence of musical culture on the rituals of South American peoples has revealed a deep interaction between indigenous traditions and European influences, which has led to significant changes in the ritual practices of both cultures. Europeans brought musical instruments such as guitars and cellos with them, which were adapted by local peoples and integrated into their musical practices. European melodies mixed with indigenous rhythms, creating new genres such as the chacona, which was originally a ritual dance of the indigenous peoples but later became popular in Europe. On the other hand, the rituals of the indigenous peoples of South America influenced European cultural practices, especially through their dynamic and expressive musical and dance forms. Europeans who witnessed indigenous rituals were captivated by the depth and emotionality of these performances, which contributed to the emergence and spread of styles such as salsa and samba in Europe. Interaction between cultures not only created new musical styles, but also transformed the ways in which rituals and celebrations were conducted, as evidenced by the annual carnival in Rio de Janeiro, which began as an Indian ritual but has since become a global phenomenon, attracting participants and spectators from all over the world. These interactions highlight the importance of cultural heritage and how it can contribute to global intercultural dialogue and understanding. An example of mutual cultural influence is the spread of Afro-Brazilian rhythms such as capoeira, which was originally a means of self-defence among slaves but is now a sport and cultural phenomenon recognised around the world. European choreographers often incorporate elements of capoeira into contemporary dance compositions, demonstrating the globalisation of cultural practices. Another example is the influence of Indian pan flutes, known as zampoña, on world folk music. This instrument was adopted by Western musicians in the 1960s and has since appeared in compositions of various genres, emphasising an exotic sound.

An example of the mutual influence between the cultures of South America and Europe can be seen in the popularisation of an instrument such as the bandoneon, which originated in Germany but became a key instrument in Argentine tango. Its acceptance and adaptation in Argentine music changed the sound of tango, giving it a deeper and more melancholic tone, which made this music famous and loved around the world. It is also worth mentioning the fusion genre of *tropicália*, which emerged in Brazil in the 1960s and 1970s as a way of synthesising traditional Brazilian rhythms with American rock and psychedelia, demonstrating how global pop culture can interact with and transform local traditions. Another influence was the introduction of European stringed instruments into traditional Andean music, such as the charango, which was based on the European mandolin but traditionally made from armadillo shell. This instrument became particularly popular in Andean folk music and is now a symbol of Andean cultural identity. Furthermore, the emergence of Brazilian bossa nova, which arose at the intersection of samba, jazz and lyrical European melodies, shows how cultural exchanges can give rise to entirely new musical forms that have a global impact. Bossa nova not only became popular in Brazil, but also won the hearts of listeners in the United States and Europe, where it was embraced and adapted by numerous jazz musicians. These examples highlight the depth of cultural integration that occurs when different musical styles and instruments intersect, contributing to the creation of new and unique forms of musical expression. They demonstrate the importance of cultural heritage and its impact on global intercultural dialogue and understanding.

COMPARATIVE REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL HYBRIDISATION (EUROPE-SOUTH AMERICA)

In the course of this work, a large number of researchers were also identified who studied this topic: both the culture of the peoples of South America as a whole and those who focused on rituals, ritual songs and dances. Comparing this study with the works of other authors is important for establishing new perspectives in understanding the influence of musical culture on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America, supports the relevance of the study, and develops the justification of its results in further attempts to study this topic. Both this study and the work of P.T. Salles (2017) examine the role of music in the traditional rituals of South American peoples, particularly in the context of ritual dances. Both studies aim to understand the influence of musical culture on the formation of ritual practices and cultural identity of the peoples of the region. However, the author's article takes a broader view of the influence of music on various aspects of cultural practices, including not only dances, but also various rituals and festive events. The study by P.T. Salles (2017) focuses on a specific musical work and its use in ritual dances, which is a more limited aspect of musical culture. Both studies are of great value for understanding the musical heritage and ritual practices of South American peoples. They contribute to a deeper understanding of the relationship between music and ritual traditions, and reveal unique aspects of the region's cultural heritage through the study of

various aspects of musical culture and its influence on the socio-cultural context of South America.

The theme of the significant influence of music on various rituals among the peoples of North America can also be traced in the research work of S.P. Hugh-Jones (2019). Both studies focus on the study of ritual practices and material culture of the indigenous peoples of South America, particularly in the Amazon. They also reveal significant and important aspects of musical culture and its influence on the formation of ritual practices and the socio-cultural life of the peoples of the region. However, S.P. Hugh-Jones (2019) focuses on the specific region of the Amazon and its unique ritual practices. Both studies are of great value to the scientific community as they contribute to expanding knowledge about the musical culture and ritual practices of the indigenous peoples of South America. They help to reveal important aspects of the region's cultural heritage and deepen understanding of the interconnection between music, rituals and the socio-cultural context of indigenous groups in South America.

In the context of the topic, this study can also be compared with the work of C.R. Schreffler (2023). Both studies focus on understanding the importance of musical instruments and their spiritual role in sacred rites and rituals. However, they have some differences. The author's article mainly focuses on studying the influence of music on the ritual practices of different ethnic groups, including the analysis of musical forms, dances, and songs in various rituals. Meanwhile, the study by the aforementioned author focuses on the study of specific musical instruments and their role in the spiritual and sacred practices of indigenous peoples. Both studies are important for the scientific community as they help to reveal important aspects of musical culture and its influence on the ritual and spiritual practices of the indigenous peoples of South America.

This study and the work of V. Bellomia (2021) examine the influence of musical culture on the ritual practices of the peoples of South America, but focus on different aspects of cultural inheritance and development. The author's study focuses on the study of specific musical traditions and their influence on the ritual practices of different ethnic groups, including an analysis of musical forms, dances and songs in various rituals. The work of the aforementioned author focuses on the material aspect of musical culture, in particular on sound artefacts and their influence on the formation of rhythmic practices in ancient Mesoamerica. In terms of research value, both studies help to expand knowledge about the musical culture and ritual practices of the peoples of South America. They contribute to a deeper understanding of the importance of music in the formation and preservation of cultural traditions and identities of indigenous groups, as well as to the identification of various aspects of material culture that play a key role in the musical practices of ancient civilisations.

In the context of this topic, similarities can be noted in the author's article and in the work of S.J. Bronner (2019). Both studies deal with cultural heritage and folklore, but have different emphases and methodologies. This study aims to analyse a specific aspect of cultural practice: the influence of musical culture on the rites and rituals of South American peoples. It explores various forms of music and their role in shaping and preserving traditional ritual

practices. On the other hand, S.J. Bronner's work covers a wide range of topics in the field of folklore and cultural studies. It is a collection of articles that examine various aspects of American folklore and cultural practices, including music, rituals, folk customs, and more. Both studies broaden the understanding of American folklore and cultural traditions in a broad context. The role of musical culture in traditional ritual practices is examined in this study, as well as in the work of M. Quintero (2018), but with an emphasis on different contexts and ethnographic groups. This study focuses on the influence of music on the ritual practices of different ethnic groups in the broader context of South America. The work also concentrates on the genealogy of musical meaning in the Colombian Black Pacific region, particularly on the rituals and rights of Colombian African-American communities. Both studies are of considerable value to the scientific community as they help to reveal important aspects of musical culture and its influence on the ritual and socio-cultural practices of different ethnic groups. They contribute to a deeper understanding of the importance of music in the formation and preservation of cultural traditions, as well as in the identification of various aspects of the identity and rights of Afro-American communities in Colombia in the context of rituals and musical practices.

This study and the research work of V. Reyes-García (2023) explore the significance of the role of musical culture in the formation and transmission of traditional knowledge in traditional societies, but focus on different ethnic groups and regions. The author's article examines various aspects of the influence of music on the ritual practices of different peoples of South America. It analyses different musical forms and their role in the formation and preservation of cultural rituals. On the other hand, the author's work focuses on the role of songs in the transmission of traditional knowledge among the Tsimane Indians in the Bolivian part of the Amazon. It examines how songs are used to convey information about nature, cultural practices, and other aspects of traditional life. Both studies are important for understanding the role of music in traditional societies. They help to better identify the ways in which musical culture contributes to the mass preservation of cultural heritage and the transmission of knowledge between generations. I. Hartogsohn (2021) mentions rituals, their formation, and the influence of music on various rituals in his work. However, unlike the author's research, I. Hartogsohn pays more attention to religion and considers all aspects of the cultural development of the peoples of South America through the prism of religiosity. Both studies are important for a deeper understanding of the relationship between musical culture and religious practices in Latin America. They contribute significantly to a broader understanding of all the complex aspects of cultural life and reflect the diversity of religious and cultural traditions in this region.

The topic of comparison and connection with European culture also occupies a significant place in studies of the musical culture of the peoples of South America. For example, C.R. Kaltwasser and S. Hauwaert (2019) explore political issues in their work, namely the reasons why citizens choose certain political parties. The authors compare the citizens of South America and Europe. To address the question of their research, the authors refer to historical and cultural moments, in particular, analysing

various cultural aspects of the lives of Europeans and South Americans. V. Hafstein (2018) devoted research to festivals and carnivals, pointing out cause-and-effect relationships. The scholar analysed the emergence of such events in the above-mentioned regions. In the course of research, he repeatedly mentions that most European carnivals that take place nowadays have their roots in Latin American culture. The study conducted by G. Béhague (2020), which focuses on the analysis of South American musical cultures, is important for understanding how European influences were integrated into local musical and ritual practices. G. Béhague explores how instruments, musical styles and rituals were adapted and transformed as a result of interaction between indigenous peoples, African slaves and European colonisers. The author's analysis shows that contemporary South American musical genres, such as salsa and son, are the result of this complex process of cultural fusion. Comparing this with the results of the author's research, it can be seen that in both cases, the significant influence of European musical tradition on the formation of musical identities in South America is recognised. However, this study further examines how contemporary globalisation processes and media technologies have contributed to the spread of these hybrid musical forms on the world stage. R. Stevenson (2021) focused the work on studying the musical culture of the Incas and Aztecs, exploring those civilisations' unique musical traditions and rites. The research indicates that although these civilisations developed complex musical systems, their cultural development was significantly impacted by the arrival of Europeans in South America. Stevenson emphasises that these changes not only preserved certain traditional aspects of Indigenous musical cultures but also, at the same time, gave rise to new forms and styles that reflected the syncretic fusion of Indigenous and European elements. This fusion had a profound impact on the establishment of national identity in South American countries, where music plays a vital role in expressing cultural heritage and social values. In the work by N. Cook (2021) it provides an in-depth overview of how music has shaped human culture and society throughout history. The author examines the diversity of musical traditions around the world and draws attention to the interaction between cultural and social contexts. The author also analyses how European musical instruments and forms influenced local musical practices, leading to the creation of new musical genres that became an expression of the cultural identity of South American regions. N. Cook emphasises that music, as a universal language, plays a key role in cultural interaction and the transmission of cultural and social meanings across borders and generations. M. Stokes (2004) explores the impact of globalisation on musical cultures and identities, particularly in the context of cultural interaction between the West and other parts of the world. Although the book focuses on the broader impact of global processes, Stokes also touches on specific examples where European musical traditions interact with South American musical practices. M. Stokes analyses how music is used as an instrument of social control and political resistance, as well as how music becomes a means of global communication that influences the formation of transnational identities. A.D. Olsen (2020) examines in detail the richness and diversity of South American folk

music. The author focuses on studying the complexity and intercultural integration that occurs in the music of different peoples of the continent, analysing how traditional forms interact with European musical elements. A.D. Olsen finds that the folk music of South America is not a monolithic category; it encompasses a wide range of styles, from pre-colonial Indian melodies to later syncretic forms that incorporate European musical influences. He notes that genres such as tango in Argentina or salsa, which combine Spanish, African, and local Indian influences, demonstrate how music can serve as a bridge between cultures.

These studies confirm that music is a powerful means of cultural identification and social influence, and it continues to play a key role in shaping cultural and social identities on the South American continent. The discussion also highlights how cultural exchange and interaction enrich musical practices and promote cultural diversity, which is an integral part of global cultural dialogue.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study indicate the importance of music in the lives of these peoples, its role in shaping and maintaining cultural identities, social ties and perceptions of the world. The study shows that musical culture plays a significant role in ceremonies and rituals, making them more meaningful and significant for communities. Understanding the influence of music on traditional ceremonies helps to reveal deep aspects of cultural heritage and contributes to the preservation of these unique traditions for future generations. Another important conclusion is the influence of music on social relationships and community dynamics, as well as its role in shaping and strengthening the identity of each ethnic group. The results indicate the need for further research in this area, which will broaden the understanding of musical culture and its influence on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America.

The study allows to draw several key conclusions regarding the role of music in the formation and preservation

of cultural rituals in this region. The study of the musical culture of the peoples of South America confirms the importance of music in their traditional life. Music not only serves an entertainment function, but also plays a key role in religious and ritual practices, contributing to the formation and maintenance of social ties in communities. The second important conclusion is that the musical culture of the peoples of South America is richly diverse and includes various styles, genres and instrumental ensembles. This diversity testifies to the richness of the region's cultural heritage and the importance of preserving and supporting traditional musical forms. Music acts as a cultural bridge connecting the past and the present. It helps descendants preserve and pass on the traditions of their ancestors, as well as adapt them to an ever-changing world.

The interaction between the rituals and musical culture of the peoples of South America and European culture opens up broad prospects for the study of cultural exchange. This process has not only enriched European culture with new forms, instruments and styles, but has also stimulated cultural dialogue, leading to a deeper understanding of cultural traditions. In the future, research into the influence of musical culture on the traditional rituals of the peoples of South America may have several promising directions, including the study of various aspects of musical traditions, focusing on specific regional features and the study of the interrelationships between different cultural groups. Research can broaden understanding of the diversity of musical practices and their impact on social structures.

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**Аналіз впливу музичної культури
на традиційні обряди народів Південної Америки**

Анотація. Музика відіграє важливу роль у формуванні та збереженні культурної ідентичності. Це сприяє збереженню та відновленню традиційних знань, які можуть бути втрачені через глобалізацію. Метою дослідження було дослідити вплив музичної культури на традиційні обряди народів Південної Америки. За допомогою аналізу етнографічної літератури та музичних джерел вдалось дослідити роль музики в традиційних обрядах народів Південної Америки. Порівняльний аналіз дав можливість краще зрозуміти еволюцію обрядів, їх зв'язок з культурою та віруваннями народів. А вивчення музичних інструментів, танців та пісень, що використовуються в обрядах, дав можливість дослідити їх символічне значення, функції та вплив на емоційний стан учасників, а також на сакралізацію простору та зв'язок з духами. Музика використовується в обрядах для створення сакрального простору та зв'язку з духами; музичні ритми та мелодії впливають на емоційний стан учасників обрядів; тексти пісень містять міфологічні сюжети та передають традиційні знання; танці є важливою частиною багатьох обрядів і символізують єднання людей з природою та між собою. Музична культура є невід'ємною частиною традиційних обрядів народів Південної Америки. Крім того, взаємодія обрядів народів Південної Америки з європейською культурою підкреслює обмін культурними елементами, який вплинув на обидві традиції. Дослідження впливу музики на обряди дало можливість краще зрозуміти культуру, вірування та цінності народів Південної Америки. Встановлено, що музика відігравала важливу роль у формуванні обрядової атмосфери, занурюючи учасників у світ священного, мелодії та ритми підсилювали сакральний характер подій, роблячи обряди більш значущими. Музика об'єднувала спільноту, зміцнюючи зв'язки між учасниками та створюючи єдиний голос спільноти, підкреслюючи спільну ідентичність та ставала способом розповіді історії і передати досвід минулих поколінь. Результати дослідження можуть бути використані в культурних установах та музеях для створення експозицій, що відображають культурну спадщину народів Південної Америки. В освітніх закладах вони можуть стати частиною навчальних програм з етномузикології, культурної антропології та історії мистецтв

Ключові слова: традиції; музична етнографія; ритуали; етномузикологія; народна музика; ідентичність