Errata

Errata of the doctoral dissertation 'Mapping the Individual Musical Experience in Post-Apartheid South Africa: A Bio-Ethnography of Township Dweller Lesiba Samuel Kadiaka' submitted in the Department of Musicology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague in 2015 by Vít Zdrálek

Unfortunately, the rules of the Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague do not allow for an ultimate revision of the initially submitted text before it is finally made available online. Though I am well aware of many minor problems of the initially submitted text (some of them outlined in the reports of the external examiners), the errata do not allow for its substantial revision. I therefore corrected some of the mistakes and wrong formulations here only, focusing on the opening self-reflexive and theoretical part, and leaving the rest of the text to be revised and perfected in future publications. The reader is encouraged to look for more recent and up-to-date versions of the text or its parts in academic journals and other scholarly publications.

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
iii	4	2	involved in as	involved as
	6	1	rest	rests
13	3	8	education, which lead	education which led
15	1	1-2	allowed or sometimes even requested	allowed to or sometimes even themselves requested
	note 3	3-4	reminded to many of the famous gold rush in the famous Alaska's region	reminded many of the famous gold rush in Alaska
16	1	12- 13	by the majority, on a personal and domestic level it was internalized by very few	by the majority, was this internalized on a personal and domestic level except by a very few
		16	began to	have begun to
	2	6	allowed a feeling	allowed me to develop a feeling
		7	examined, to develop.	examined.
17	1	11	resulted into	resulted in
19	2	12	used as in	used in
	note 9	1	Nejdek. They were moved	Nejdek, moved
		2	country. According	country, and according
		5	strata for years and for free with civil law advises.	strata with civil law advice for years, and for free.
22	1	1	have	has
	2	2	influenced it.	influenced my research.
		6	justify poor,of the	explain the poor,of these
		8	reminding of	reminding one of
26	3	9	approach	approaches
		10	students, suddenly re-opened, world	students of a suddenly re-opened world
27	2	5	by late Zdeněk Berger and ethnomusicology	by the late Zdeněk Berger and courses in ethnomusicology
28	2	8	training too.	training.
		9	perspective, too for	perspective for

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
	3	1	of mine from the same	from my
	4	3	on basic	on the basic
29	1	12- 13	I remained rather	I remained, however, rather
31	2	2	getting	remaining
		10	in the world of	in wider
32	4	4	One of such generalizations	One such generalization
33	2	6	the Soviet	Soviet
		11	Europe, basically	Europe and of this area, basically
		12	Empire, as a	Empire being a
34	1	6	in and which	in, which
		7	'heretic'	heretical
	3	6	out, there	out (Bigenho 2008), there
		7	find	see
		8	way	path
		9	unreachable.	unreachable, she points out.
35	1	1	ways, yet	ways yet
	2	4	and had	and that I had
37	4	2	about it was shaped by a collective	about fieldwork in particular was shaped by collective
		4	the,it.	this,it in the ethnomusicological literature.
		5	discussions as well as its	discussions, as well as in its
		7	textbook though.	textbook, though.
38	1	1-2	and usually theoretically	and theoretically
		7	took place	I attended
		9	its	the
		10	supervision and a presence of 16 Ph.D. candidates from 12 countries – USA	supervision there and the presence of 16 Ph.D. candidates from 12 countries in the USA
		11	Europe (including,countries, a	Europe including,countries – a
		12	unusual),as rather representative	unusual inclusion,as representative
		17	monographs this,as a	monographs, this,as the main
39	2	10	of the modern	of modern
		11	bringing into attention human	bringing attention to the human
	3	6	saved number	saved a number
40	2	5-6	in Czech as well as foreign	in the Czech as well as the foreign
41	1	2	arguments	argument
		3	worlds – which	worlds, which
		4	world' and with	world', with
	2	2	dissertation – writing	dissertation, writing
42	1	3	a constructor	a construction worker
43	3	2	boundaries thanks	boundaries and ethnographic 'fields' thanks
	3	6-10	As such it proves to be a very useful perspective for studying social and cultural realities of apartheid and postapartheid	As such it proves for me to be a very useful perspective for studying social and cultural realities of apartheid and

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
		South Africa where migrancy and various kinds of displacement and deterritorialization have became part of everyday life experience for a vast majority of the country's population, and since the 19 th century.	postapartheid South Africa, where migrancy and various kinds of displacement and	
			of the country's population, and since the	deterritorialization have became part of everyday life experience for a vast majority of the country's population since the 19th century, and where an individual can relate to several musical 'histories' simultaneously.
	4	2-11	of broader social realities than one individual experience? Does it make any sense to speak about an individual today? Following up the research in anthropology we can see a return of an individual into the focus of the discipline (for a summary see Ortner 1984 and 2006: 107-154). It is not the old modern autonomous individual, neither is it the socially and culturally subordinated and determined subject as it was constructed in sociological and anthropological writing approximately till the early 1980s. While <i>subjectivity</i> is already conventionally seen as culturally and socially constructed today, there has been an enhanced interest in individual <i>agency</i> again in the past two or so decades. I have especially drawn on the practice theory as represented in the writing by Sherry	of social realities that are broader than one individual experience? Does it make any sense to speak about an individual today? Musicology has never had a problem with the individual composer representing and era or style, but ethnomusicology has conventionally seen the community, the group, the <i>practice</i> , as its focus, embracing individualism within collectivity. In anthropology we have seen a return of the individual into the focus of the discipline (for a summary see Ortner 1984 and 2006: 107-154), but it is not the old modern autonomous individual, neither is it the socially and culturally subordinated and determined subject as it was constructed in sociological and anthropological writing approximately till the early 1980s. And while <i>subjectivity</i> is already conventionally seen as culturally and socially constructed today, there has been an enhanced interest in individual <i>agency</i> in the past two decades. I have especially drawn here on the 'practice theory' as represented in the writing of Sherry
44	1	2 2-6	question. By studying shapes of individual negotiation of his or her position as an active social and cultural <i>practice</i> we generate knowledge by far exceeding the 'minor' scope of the individual and seemingly irrelevant personal story. Not only that it still makes sense to speak about an individual today, it opens up new perspectives and possibilities for the research as I am trying to show in this text.	question of representativity. By studying the shapes of an individual's negotiation of his or her position as an active social and cultural <i>practice</i> , I suggest, we can generate knowledge far exceeding the 'minor' scope of the individual and seemingly irrelevant personal story. Not only does it still make sense to speak about an individual today, then, it opens up new perspectives and possibilities for research, as I try to show in this text.
44	2	3-4	ethnographic research thus becomes an essential method. The core	ethnographic field-research thus becomes an essential ingredient, and the core
	2	7-10	biographically, but also unfocused occasional discussions. By 'activities' I mean <i>all</i> kinds of musical performances the individual musician participates in but also other related activities. In case of Samuel I	biographically as well as occasional unfocused discussions. By 'activities' I mean <i>all</i> kinds of musical performances the individual musician participates in actively but also other related practices

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
			not only focused on	s/he engages in more individually. In the case of Samuel I not only focused in my research on
	2	11	I included	I also included
	2	13- 15	important too to map the environments and places where he spent time: his several homes, work place public transport he used and performed in and	important, too, to map the environments and places where he spent time: his several homes, work place, the public transport he used and performed in, and
	3	1-2	The biographical as well as previously thematically unfocused interviews should ideally be conducted along with the observations so	In such a method, biographical as well as thematically unfocused interviews are ideally conducted along with observation, so
		5	between and intersections	between the two, the intersections
		7	Both sources	Each source
		8	shed light on each other as	sheds light on the other, as
		8-9	My main	Using this two-fold method, my main
		10	of his wider cultural and social negotiations. I try to	of wider cultural and social negotiations for him. I therefore try to
		11	contexts as	contexts, here, as
		12	subjectivity as well as media	subjectivity and media
45	3	1-3	black popular musician I believe I do more than just chose a different or yet another new subject within the usual and common framework. I write against	black musician in the field of popular music I believe I do more than just chose 'a different' or 'yet another' new subject within the usual disciplinary framework. Indeed, I am conscious of often writing against
	3	9-14	deliberately as I strongly believe that presenting things in an other than the usual way enables some problems to emerge more clearly. It has a potential similar to a contrast medium in medicine; it makes visible what would have otherwise remained invisible or hardly visible, that is namely persisting stereotypes of different kinds within our disciplinary practices and in general. I, however, suppose that just <i>doing</i> it is not enough therefore I would like	deliberately, as I strongly believe that presenting things in a more unusual way enables some problems to emerge more clearly. It has a potential similar to that of a contrast medium in medicine: it makes visible what may otherwise have remained invisible or hardly visible, namely the stereotypes of different kinds that persist within our disciplinary practices and in academia in general. My supposition is, however, that just exposing it is not enough, and I would therefore now like
46	3	4-10	what I describe as 'the third way' and, I believe, offers a way out of the well-known and exhausting dilemma of the individual-society relationship. It could be described as an attempt to avoid both of the two well-known dangers: on the one hand considering the individual as fully autonomous, an approach well at home in musicology and other disciplines rooted in the 19 th -century historical writing, especially in those dealing with aesthetic objects and their authors, and, on the other hand, dull	what I here call 'the third way', which, I believe, offers a way out of the well-known and exhausting dilemma of the individual-society relationship. The third way could be described as an attempt to avoid both of the implied earlier dangers: on the one hand, the danger of considering the individual as fully autonomous, an approach well at home in musicology and other disciplines rooted in 19 th -century historical writing, especially in those dealing with aesthetic objects and their authors, and, on the other hand, the danger of a dull

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
47	1	4	to a <i>human agency</i> all together	to human agency altogether
	2	1-8	to explain these points, as two opposed confusions might arise here: first, among anthropologists and possibly sociologists, whether I am aware of the discussion on 'the subject' and whether I am not simply repeating the old stereotype while only camouflaging it as ethnography, and, second, among musicologists who as a rule are mostly unaware of this discussion and might get confused over the use of 'the individual' in an ethnography. As a problem discussed for decades in anthropology, sociology and other fields it might not seem to be such a pressing topic. In musicology, however, with its long-19 th century based European tradition	confusions might arise here: first, among anthropologists and possibly sociologists as to whether I am aware of the debates on 'the subject' or whether I am not simply repeating the old stereotype while only camouflaging it as ethnography; and second, among musicologists, who as a rule are mostly unaware of this discussion but who might get confused over the use of 'the individual' in an ethnography. As a problem discussed for decades in anthropology, sociology and other fields it might not seem to be such a pressing topic nowadays. In musicology, however, with its long tradition
	3	1	of perspective,could	of my perspective,can
		3	teleologically informed,story. Instead, it should closely	teleologically-driven,story, but rather closely
48	1	4	performance-related and other decisions	performance-related decisions and other choices
	3	4-5	that it is the people themselves who already <i>have a theory</i> or, perhaps, <i>live it</i> and where	that people themselves already <i>have a theory</i> or, perhaps, <i>live it</i> , a space where
	4	1	inspirational	useful in this regard
		5-6	music world. I believe, her idea is applicable more widely and it is especially pertinent to the South African situation. She	music. She
		7-8	dictating these musicians who to sound	dictating how these musicians sound
		9-10	get the musicians rid of the imposed	get rid of the idea of imposed
49	1	1	their identities	their perceived identities
		2	performances.	performances. I believe, her idea is applicable more widely and it is especially pertinent to the South African situation.
	2	1	She thus problematizes the	She problematizes therefore the
		1-2	main and often only theoretical	main theoretical
		2-3	has unsurprisingly found	has found
		4	others by what,alliances during, and by various	others through what,alliances made during,and through various
		16- 17	discourses so heavily burdened with identity issues and popularized notions of culture as something fixed and defining	discourses, so heavily burdened as they are with identity issues and popularized notions of culture as something fixed, defining
	3	4-6	led many to describe South African musical world using enthusiastic terms such as 'Eldorado' or 'paradise' for ethnomusicologists and musicologists	led some ethnomusicologists and musicologists to describe the South African musical world using enthusiastic terms such as 'Eldorado' or 'paradise'
50	2	6-10	ideas (in reality, however, often based on	ideas. In reality, however, the

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
			Western ethnocentrism seeing the other(s) as marked and different – though somewhat similar to each other – in relation to the own and unmarked – though somewhat unique). In relation to music and music research this issue has been brilliantly addressed by ethnomusicologists Ronald	masterframe is often based on Western ethnocentrism, on seeing other(s) as ethnic, marked and different – though somewhat similar to each other – in relation to the 'own' and implicitly unmarked and un-ethnic West. In ethnomusicology this issue has been addressed by several people, notably Ronald
51	3	1 4-7	Relational,qualitiesoppositions going hand in hand with deeply embedded modern colonial stereotypes create a situation where clear analytical thinking paradoxically becomes difficult. This problem directly relates to the old anthropological dilemma of universalism versus cultural relativism/particularism	The relational, a quality oppositions, hand in hand with deeply embedded modern colonial stereotypes, create a situation where clear analytical thinking paradoxically becomes more (not less) difficult, a problem that goes back directly to the old anthropological dilemma of universalism versus cultural relativism/particularism as articulated by Ernest Gellner among others
	4	1 2-5	Anthropologistdebate and offers an interesting critique demonstrating implications of the latter when the doctrine becomes politicised as happened in South Africa under apartheid and where this originally well-intentioned and for a long time uncontested idea of the founding anthropological authorities came	As anthropologistdebate she offers an interesting critique of the latter, noting that when the doctrine becomes politicised as happened in South Africa under apartheid, this originally well-intentioned and for a long time uncontested founding idea of anthropology came
		6-8	Was not the core of apartheid ideology just the most extreme and perverse application of cultural relativism? Was not, for example, one of the implications of Bantu Education the	And with this extreme and perverse application of cultural relativism one might ask, was not, for example, the
52	1	2-5	however, are the theoretical consequences of this kind of critique; even the very basic anthropological research imperative such as cultural relativism, that is the recognition of culture in plural, may prove to be a research enemy, a Trojan horse in theorizing about South African situation, a problem to be aware of at the very least. The	however, is the recognition that culture in plural may prove to be a research enemy, a Trojan horse, in theorizing about the South African situation, or a problem to be aware of, at the very least. Suffice is to say that the
		9	Africa.	African music.
	2	1 2	to deconstructidentities demonstrating	to challenge and deconstructidentities, demonstrating
		6	they have helped	this scholarship has helped
	3	1-2	I basically suggest a methodological move from researching collective identities 'back' to individuals (as would be familiar in musicology) while, at	What I am basically suggesting here is a methodological move away from researching collective identities 'back' to individuals while at
		3-5	suggest moving to biographical ethnography, a method of a long-term (and ideally repeated) research-based	Biographical ethnography, I suggest, is a method of long-term, repeated
53	1	1-2	methods, though. I offer it as a possible solution to the old problem and it is clear	methods, though, and although it is a stage not yet fully explored, to which I

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
			that I am not alone (Ruskin	hope this dissertation makes a contribution, I offer it knowing that I am not alone and that there have been trial-blazers before me (see for example Ruskin
	2	1	This approach is all the more useful	The approach I adopt in both the method of my research and theorising it is, I argue very useful
54	1	7	to discuss	to further discuss
		8	I only try to change the most common perspective and turn	I suggest, rather, turning
		9-10	towards individual	towards an examination of the <i>individual</i>
		11	argument throughout	argument, and develop it, throughout
	2	1	What do I,what are its	I have outlined here what I,what its
		2	music?	music might be.
		5-10	of the conventional group categories defined by ethnicity, identity and class or even more conventional musical ones such	of a group defined by ethnicity, cultural identity, class, or even more conventional musical categories such as
			as genre or style, I hope to deconstruct some of these categories as they are conventionally used in South African music writing and show how stereotypically and analytically unproductively they tend to be. I, of course, take these categories seriously but as emic ones, as part of the local discourse, and where	genre or style, I hope to deconstruct some of these categories as they have been used in South African music research and show how analytically unproductively they tend to be. I take these categories seriously, of course, but as emic ones, as part of the local discourse, and particularly where
	3	3	– from our thinking, and	– and
	3	4	and using its	and indeed using some of its
		8	individually experienced	individually and continually experienced
55	2	6	in discussion	in my discussion
	4	1	An	As I have shown, an
		9	ethnomusicology mapped the world of variously constructed social and/or cultural groups. These groups were given names, although not usually by their members, and if their presence amounted to a little	In the past ethnomusicology mapped the world of variously constructed social and/or cultural groups, and these groups were given names, sometimes not by their members, with individuals amounting to little
56	1	1-2	all and this situation has begun to change more profoundly only	all, a situation that began to change only
	5	2	broadly. Attention	broadly, and there are other reasons, such as attention
60	3	2	musicians, none,of similar research project to mine.	musicians that proved useful, none,of a research project similar to mine.
61	3	4	chapter:	the part of the chapter:
62	3	15	summery	summary
66	2	2	understanding to	understanding of
67	2	1-2	aspect, in,24 years old,	aspect: in,24-year-old,

Page	Para- graph	Line	Text of the passage in the dissertation	Correct
			approaching 43 years old	approaching a 43-year-old
68	2	5-6	as it should become,us. There	as will become,us, but there
	3	3	into,various	in,other
		5	them. It	it. This
		10	I still was	I was still
69	4	2	we just	we had just
71	1	6-7	interviews' transcriptions Samuel	interview transcriptions that Samuel