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**Author:** Charles, Clarence  
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The performance and texts of calypsos and socas will continue to conjure vivid images from which Trinidadians have been able to derive meaning.

Although the functions and main ingredients of calypso music have been retained, in transmission to soca, they will be reshuffled and reassigned with respect to salience.

The degree to which calypso and soca music become an integral part of global communities is relative to the frequency and intensity of its expression.

The association of calypso and soca music with other carnivalesque expressions such as masquerading, street parading, feting, pan playing etc., represents the essence of Trinidadian identity.

Recurrent exposure to music and other cultural artefacts, including language, food, dress, etc., is capable of initiating assimilation, innovation, and syncretism.

Music has continued to be one of the strongest unifiers among mankind and can be further utilized to sustain harmony in this era of migrant and merging communities.

The music forms of once marginalized communities have become the central ingredient of the global ‘grassroots music’ mainstream.

Music is powerful because it is essential part of the engines that drive civilization today – pop culture, entertainment, leisure, economy, and identity assertion and maintenance.

The concept of identity is constantly being shifted to encompass location, degrees of assimilation and syncretism rather than ethnicity alone.

With the continued trend in migration from Third World countries, the flow of cultural influence will manifest in the new destination, Europe.