#### **Additional Material Contents**

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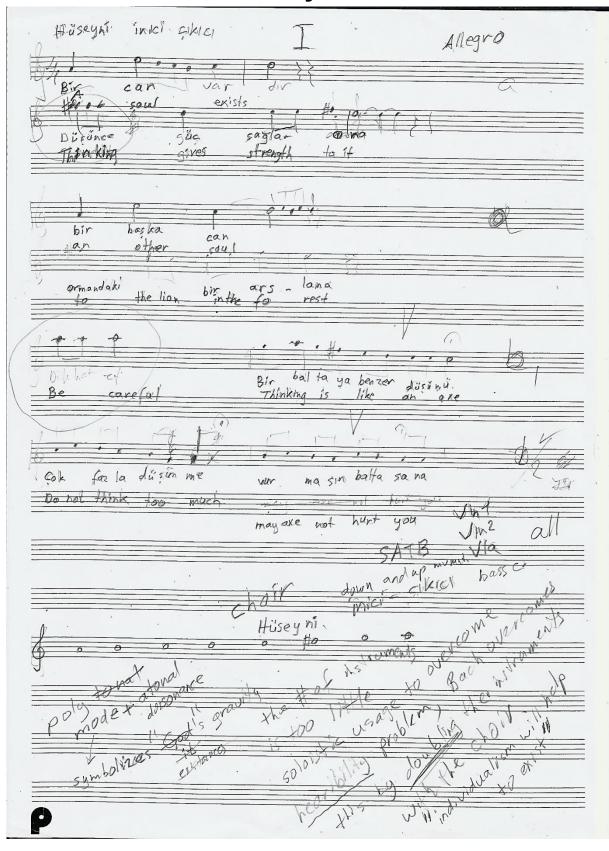
**Short Article** 

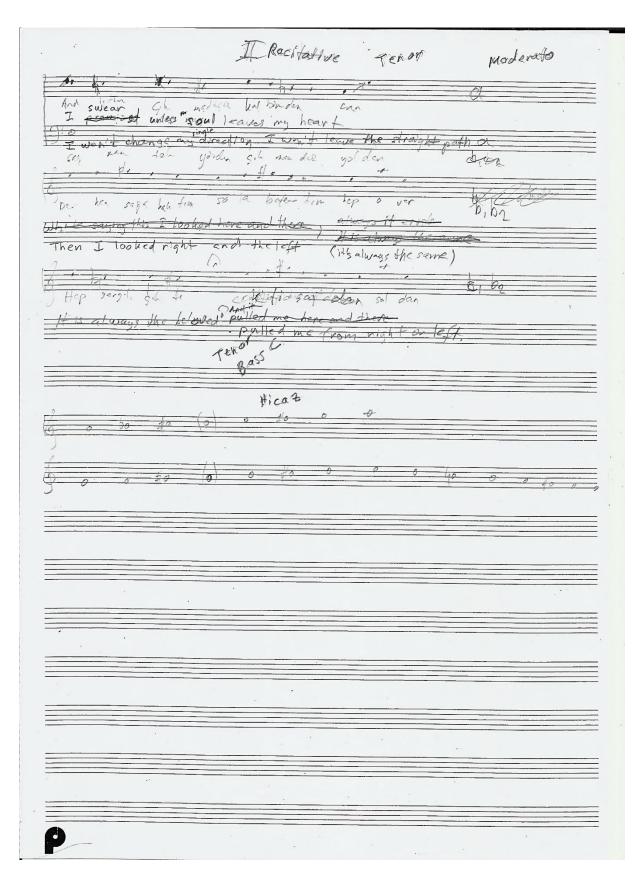
About the Composer

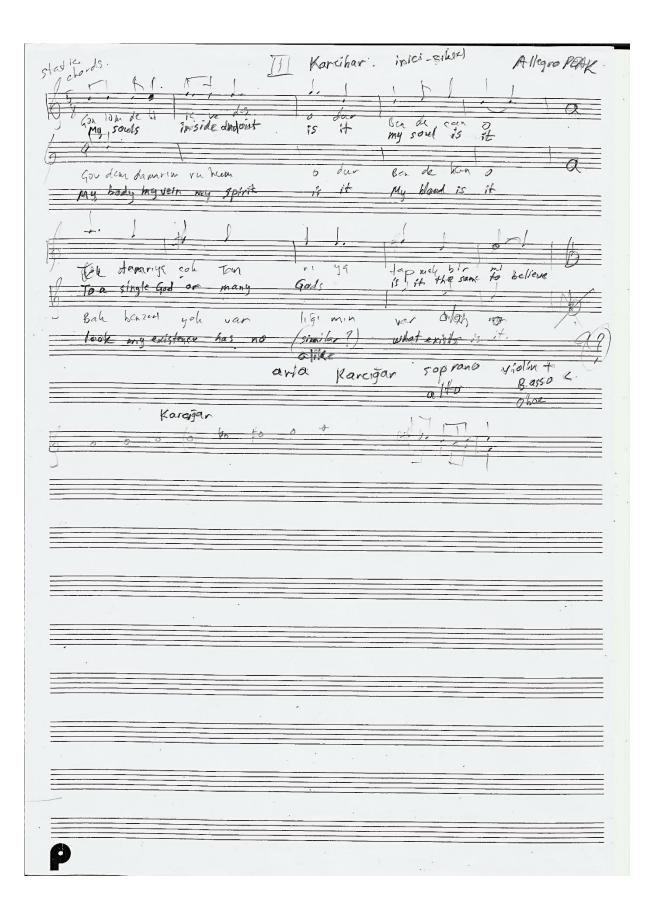
### **Performance Notes**

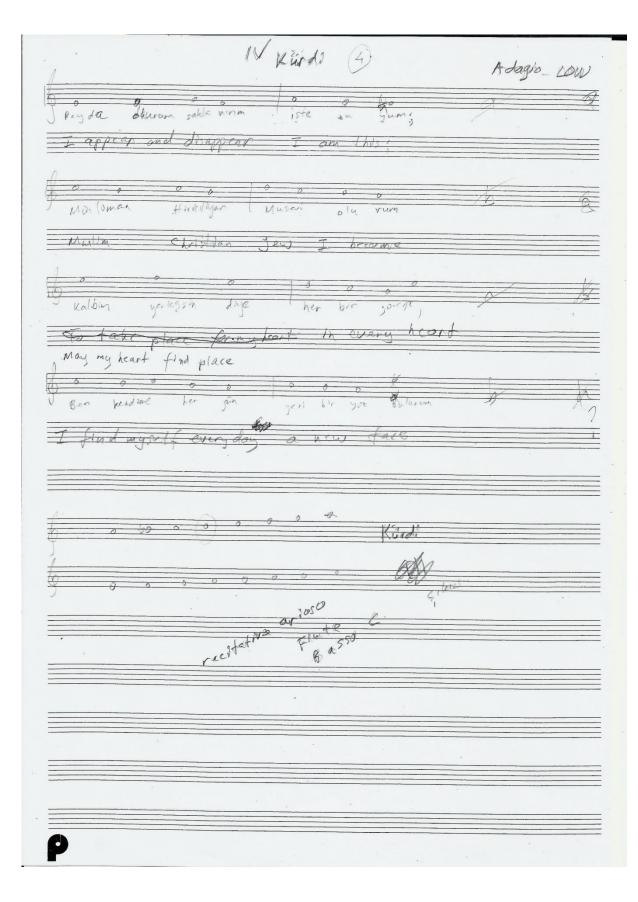
```
PERFORMANCE NOTES
        - the pitch is sustained till the end of the horizontal line
        --- the word is sustained on its last vowel till the end of the line.
 CAN
              the above words are in Turkish, the boolow in English
               the same with above
 CAN monacon
               repeat the previous beat
                repeat the previous boun
   %
 (} ( o - ) repeated pattern/ban that is shifted
                 sprech stimme sing like speaking / speaklike singing
      1 -> barline
                  shifting pattern /bar
                   speak without singing / shout
  000
 Dik hat et
 Be care full
                      use the same text
           text simile
  AND ICTIM
AND ICTIM AND ICTIM number of syllables in multi languages.
  I SWEAR
                    The guitar par is written as econtinue. The
                     continue part can be played without the
 CONTINUE
  GUITAR
                     quitar
                      hum with closed mouth, vibrate your closed bys,
 canticchiendo
                      only donotes the above item
                      simulate an eads of the preceding siteneture item
   ECHO
```

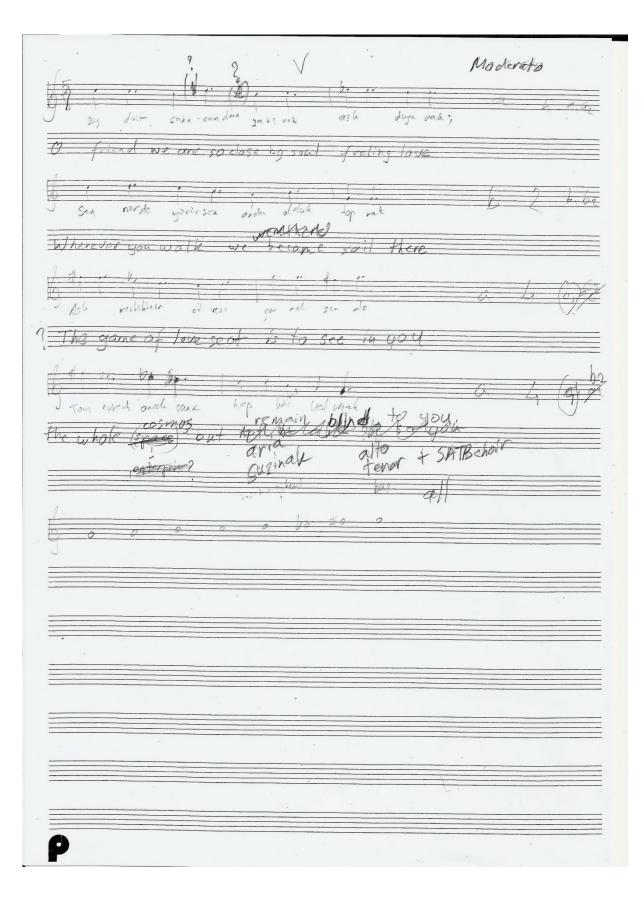
# **Preliminary Sketches**

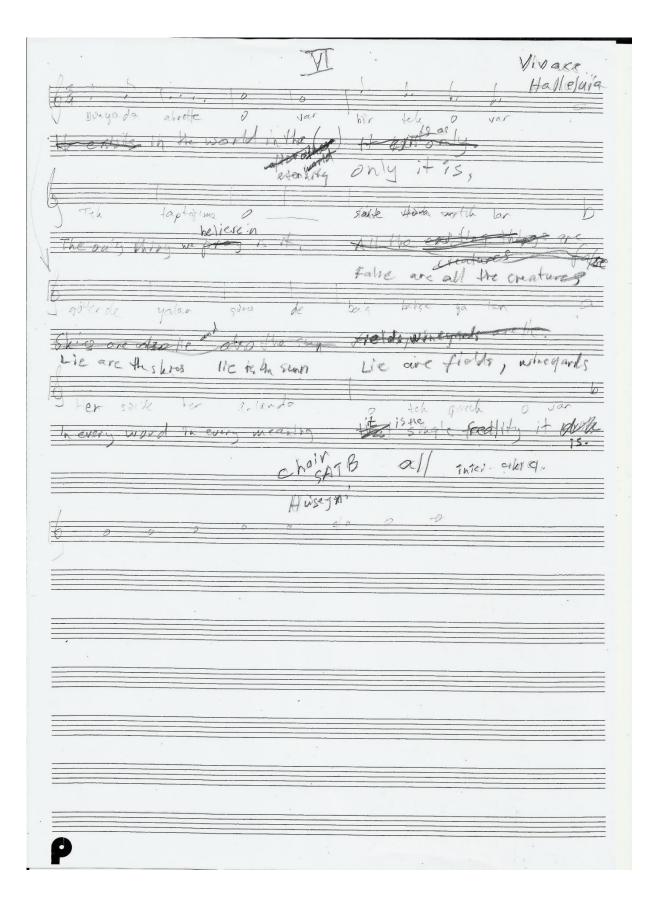




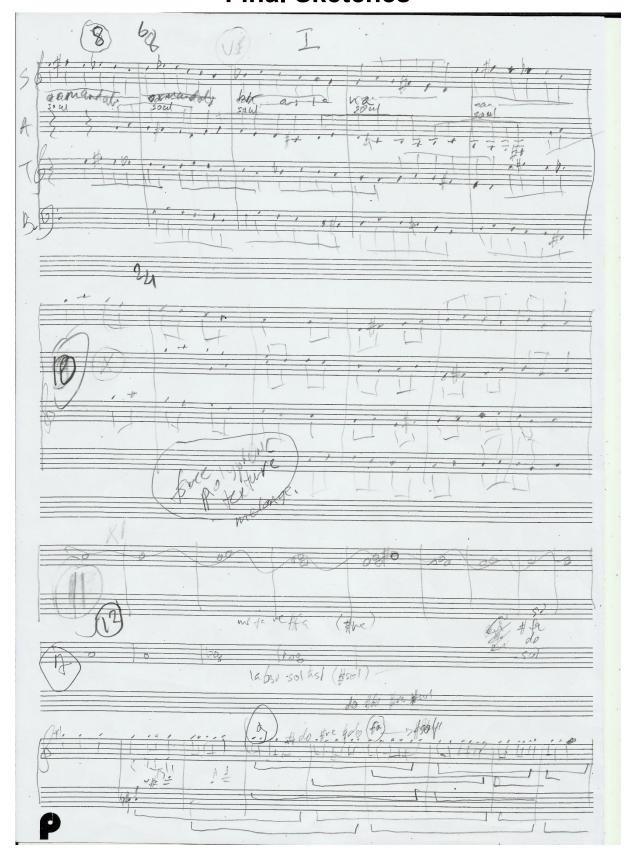








#### **Final Sketches**













#### **Short Article**

#### The Role of Belief in Cognition

There are working, episodic and semantic memories in our brain among others. It is not very clear whether these are completely seperate regions in our brain. They can be easily detected functionally.

Working memory is the memory we use when we are actually thinking or talking. Episodic memory holds the information related to events and when/where they occur. Semantic memory holds the abtracted concepts/knowledge.

An event first happens in the working memory, then it is recorded in the episodic memory. If there is a knowledge that can be deducted, it is recorded in the semantic memory.

The semantic memory is specially organised so that generalization and instantiation can be done automatically. For example we do not think too much to say an eagle flies. In the semantic tree, eagle is connected to bird and bird is connected to flying animal and that to animal. How the information is stored in our brain is possibly related with the formation of connections during the perception and further processing. It is not a surprise that categorical subject test have shown regions close to the perception/subject specialization.

When some concept is being deducted from the semantic memory, an appropriate location in the semantic tree is searched. Actually this may be an innate procedure that is done automatically while forming new connections. The crux of the issue is how it is established that a connection of the eagle to the bird.

The context of the word eagle may establish the relation of eagle to bird if the context of the bird is similar to the eagle. The more the contexts' similarity the better. The better what? We answer this what question as: Belief.

The more the new item, the new leaf fits into the semantic tree the more it is confident. On the other hand, the more confident the leafs of a semantic tree, the more conident it is.

Schachter says in his 'Memory, Brain and Belief', "I use the term 'belief' when I use the attribution of truth value to a particular thought content, either percieved of recalled."

The semantic tree holds not only the data items but also their belief factors. Harold Pashler says in his 'Encyclopedia of the Mind', "An alternative answer to the question of what justifies memory beliefs turns on the idea that memory is preservative not just respect to the content of beliefs but also with respect to their justification".

Belief helps us to feel our thoughts. Belief is how we sense our brain.

## **About the Composer**

Ali R+ SARAL has studied double majors and has two Master's degrees,

MSc and BSC from Istanbul Technical University and MM from Illinois State University.

He was accepted to the Istanbul State Conservatoir Composition and Theory Department and

studied harmony, counterpoint and others with Erçivan SAYDAM,

composition with Ilhan USMANBAŞ.

He was a student of Roque CORDERO and Arthur CORRA at USA.

He has attended courses at Stanford University CCRMA lab and Darmstad 1996.

He has written 21 works of music more than 4 hours long.

You can find his compositions at Petrucci Library: http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Saral, Ali Riza

He has served EUROCONTROL and German airspace as an air traffic control engineer 1992-1997.

He has specialized in LARGESYSTEMS and Java-J2EE.

His areas of interest include Systems Psychology, ANN and parsers.

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