Instruments

Food & Diet



Vietnam T'rung Xylophone Medium, Vietnamese A unique and well appreciated addition to any percussion ensemble, Dan T'rung Truc is a xylophone made, in the traditional Vietnamese way, from tuned bamboo resonator bars. They utilize a lightweight frame of bamboo, with note tubes tied together and hung horizontally from the rack. Played with small mallets, they have a bright, natural, distinct tone, sounding in a two octave pentatonic range in relative D major.

Danmo An amazing traditional percussion Instrument from Vietnam that has been used for centuries in Vietnamese Pagoda ceremonies. Hand carved from the highly resonant Jack Fruit tree, its unique sound and precise tuning make it a favorite of percussionists worldwide. The Danmo consists of a wooden stand, with five carved temple blocks and four carved tone blocks with scrapers. Includes double ended sticks, and stands approximately thirty two inches tall. Philippines

Kulintang To the ancient Filipinos and even to our present cultural communities, music is used to communicate feelings and emotions. It is used as part of their daily activities, rituals, ceremonies, festivities, and other celebrations.

kutiyapi The Philippines is rich in different kinds of musical instruments or sound-producing instruments made by its ethnic groups. These group discovered that different sounds are produced by various sources. The differences lie in the manner of construction, the style of playing, and their size. Here are some of the ethnic musical instruments.

Thailand

Saw Sam Sai The most beautiful fiddle is the Saw samsai; the three stringed spike bowed lute that had been used in the Thai ensemble for quite a long time probable before the Sukhothai period (1350).

Saw duang Is a bowed stringed instrument. The sound box is made of hardwood with snake skin stretched over one face, the other being the sound hole.

Laos Khene Is a mouth organ of Lao origin whose pipes, which are usually made of bamboo, are connected with a small, hollowed-out hardwood reservoir into which air is blown, creating a sound similar to that of the violin.

Is a hammered dulcimer from Thailand and Cambodia. It is made of wood and trapezoidal in shape, with brass strings that are laid across the instrument.

Malaysia

gendung Is covered by a skin or head on both ends of the hollow wooden cylinder. One end (the ibu) is covered by calfskin, is slightly larger in diameter, and is tuned somewhat lower.

Serunai Is a reed wind instrument. The instrument is hand-carved, and is usually highly ornamented with intricate detailing and painting. Much like western reed instruments, the serunai is made in varying lengths which affect its register.

Indonesia

Reyong Is a musical instrument used in Balinese gamelan. It consists of a long row of metal gongs suspended on a frame. In gamelan gong kebyar, it is played by four players at once, each with two mallets.

Kecer Are a pair of small cymbals set inside a rack (rancak) used in the gamelan of Indonesia. The rack is similar in design to that of a saron, except less wide. The bottom cymbals are permanently fixed in the rack, while the top are attached by a cord to the bottom ones.

Myanmar

Bamboo Xylophone (or) the Pattalar that is known in Myanmar language as an ancient musical instrument with the sound box underneath, with the seven graduated keys, it can produce melodious and unique sounds to the ears. Later on, ten keys were added and nowadays, 24 keys are being used.

Brass gongs-circle Is smaller. about 55 cm high and approximately two thirds the circumference of the circular frame for the drums – circle. The bronze gongs. in contrast. are suspended by means of ropes between five wooden frames. three of which are placed flat on a box; the other two. the largest ones. are set upright.

Cambodia

Krapeu Is a crocodile-shaped fretted floor zither from Cambodia with three strings. The word krapeu means " alligator" or " crocodile" in the Khmer language. It is probably the most recent of the Khmer classical instruments.