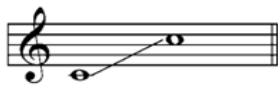


C ASEAN CONCONANT ENSEMBLE Southeast Asia Musical Instruments Data

BRUNEI

- 1) Gulintang (knobbed gong-system in row)
- 2) Rabana (frame drum)

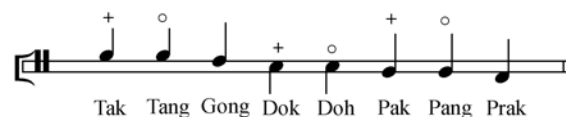
* Tonal Range



also can play chromatic

* Performance technique

- Using wooden stick wrapped with rubber cover
- There are in total 8 small gongs plus 5 sharp&flat gongs in a set of Gulintangan, and when required, each small gong can be replaced with other gong that produces different pitch
- Usually play main melodies or rhythmic patterns, also can play chord.



* Performance technique

- Using 8 different pitch(timbre) Tang, Tak, Gong, Doh, Dok, Prak, Pang, Pak
- Solo/accompanying instrument, playing Traditional Malaysian rhythms

CAMBODIA

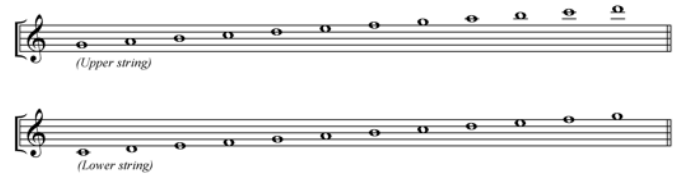
- 1) Tro sao (high-ptched fiddle, similar to erhu)
- 2) Tro Ou (low-pitched fiddle, similar to gaohu)
- 3) Skor (goblet-shaped drum, played by hand)



Tro sao



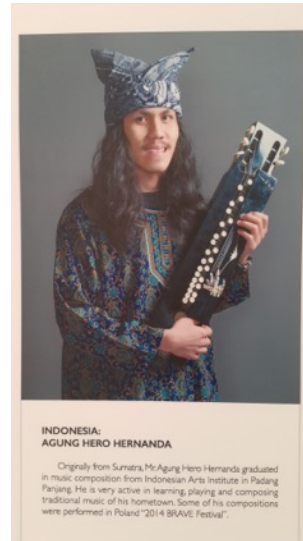
Tro Ou



Skor

INDONESIA

- 1) Kendang Sunda (a set of barrel-shaped drums, plays by hands)
- 2) Salung (flute, similar to Shakuhachi) C-c' also can play islamic mode
- 3) Kecapi (similar to Taisho Koto)



LAOS

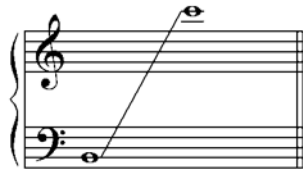
1) Khaen (bamboo mouth organ)



MALAYSIA

- 1) Gambus (Lute-like plucked instrument, arab influence)
- 2) Sape (boat-shaped lute, from Sarawak Rainforest)

* Tonal Range



* * Open String



GAMBUS

Low--→ B (below middle C) – E – A – D – G - C' (octave above middle C) ←----High

* Performance technique

- Suitable for playing pieces written in minor keys
- Using pick
- Most effective pitch ranges within the upper 3 strings (C' - G - D strings)
- Multiple chords are only can be reached by using glissando technique



SAPE



MYANMAR

Saung Kauk (harp)



16-stringed harp, that are tuned to the pentatonic scale but also can be played on the diatonic scales
(the missing notes are obtained by stopping the string near the curved end with the thumb-nail of the left hand)

- There are 7 traditional scales
- Strings are made of raw silk twisted to different thicknesses, timbre softer and rounded than western Harp
- Using first and second finger of right hand, while left hand changes pitch or damping the sound



* Performance technique

- While the instrument is tuned in pentatonic scale, other notes, however, are played by stopping the string near the end of the instrument with the thumbnail of left hand.
- Both melodies and chords can be played.
- Playing techniques are similar to western Harp
- The well practiced player can use both hand freely

* Other considerations

- Maximum volume of the instrument.
- Possibilities in performing fast tempi piece

PHILIPPINES

- 1) Kulintang (Gong system in row) 8 notes, C-c'
- 2) Multi Bamboo Instruments from Northern Mountain Cordillera area

Philippine Kulintang tuning may vary from one instrument to another; Most effective NOT AS MELODIC LINE but as ostinato and coloring.



SINGAPORE

Bansuri (Indian side-blown bamboo flute)



Actually there are all keys made for this flute.
The flutist usually prepare many flutes along with
his journey.

THAILAND

Ranat Ek (leading xylophone) tuned in C major, has 22 keys, played with soft or hard mallets

Khloi (end-blown bamboo flute) tuned in C major



VIETNAM

- 1) Dan Bau (monochord) can adapt into any tuning
- 2) Dan Trung (bamboo xylophone) chromatic tuning

