Music
Quarter 1 – Module 2
Southeast Asian Musical Instruments
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Music
Quarter 1 – Module 2
Southeast Asian Musical Instruments
**Introductory Message**

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson. Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher’s assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.
What I Need to Know

This module is designed to help you understand the traditional musical instruments of Southeast Asia. The content is systematically arranged for you to have a better understanding on the different concepts of this module. There are many activities prepared for you to make your studies more meaningful. It is important that you answer all of them. When you do so, please use separate sheet of paper. Specifically, this module focuses on musical instruments of Southeast Asia.

After going through this, you are expected to:

1. Explore ways of producing sounds on a variety of sources that would simulate instrument being studied; (MU8SE-lc-h-5)
2. Improvise simple accompaniment to the selected Southeast Asian music; (MU8SE-lc-h-6)
**What I Know**

Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is a Cambodian double-headed drum played with both hands?
   A. Kongvong  
   B. Oneat  
   C. Samphor  
   D. Skorthom

2. It is a 13-string angular harp which is considered as the national instrument of Myanmar.
   A. Pait waing  
   B. Pattala  
   C. Saung gauk  
   D. Xylophone

3. It is a large bamboo mouth organ popular in Laos.
   A. Khene  
   B. Mor Lam  
   C. Sep Noi  
   D. Sep Nyai

4. Which of the following describes dan tranh?
   A. a set of 21 drums in circle  
   B. composed of bell and clapper  
   C. bronze gongs in circular frame  
   D. a sixteen-string zither that looks like a bamboo tube

5. Which of the following does not describe Kompang?
   A. a narrow circular frame instrument  
   B. has approximately 20-40 cm in diameter  
   C. has approximately 80-100 cm in width  
   D. a popular Singapore musical instrument

6. It is an Indonesian double-headed barrel drum used in gamelan ensemble.
   A. Irama  
   B. Gerong  
   C. Kendang  
   D. Pesindhen

7. Below are the instruments classified as Idiophone EXCEPT:
   A. Bedug  
   B. Kongvong  
   C. Kulintang  
   D. Kyi Waing

8. These are finger cymbals made of thick and heavy bronze.
   A. Chhing  
   B. Dombat  
   C. Kesí  
   D. Oneat
9. Which bowed musical instrument of Indonesia that has one to three strings?
   A. Dobat
   B. Mi gyaung
   C. Palwei
   D. Sidaw

10. What long-necked fretted musical instrument in Thailand has four strings?
    A. Jhakae
    B. Krachappo
    C. So Dung
    D. So Sam Sai

11. Which of the following musical instrument is not a chordophone?
    A. Dan Bau
    B. Dan Sen
    C. Kong
    D. Tawak tawak

12. What is a musical instrument from Indonesia that is made of a varying number of bamboo tubes attached to a bamboo frame?
    A. Angklung
    B. Gamelan
    C. Kulintang
    D. Kompang

13. Which of the following does not belong to Thailand musical instrument?
    A. Calung
    B. Dan Bau
    C. Pi so
    D. Thon and Rammanana

14. The following are musical instrument of Laos, EXCEPT:
    A. Kayuthin
    B. Khim
    C. Phin
    D. Ranat

15. It is a double-headed drum which is one of the primary instruments of gamelan ensemble.
    A. Gedombak
    B. Gendang
    C. Kompang
    D. Oozi
## Lesson 1
### Southeast Asian Musical Instruments

**What’s In**

In Grade 7, you have learned that Philippines are rich in musical instruments. Its variety ranges from string, wind, and percussion. In this activity, we will recall musical instruments that are used in rondalla ensembles.

**Directions:** Match the name and pictures of the instruments in column A & B with the characteristics of instruments in column C. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
<th>Column C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Banduria</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>1. It is used mostly as the lead instrument in rondalla ensemble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Octavina</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>2. It is a fretted six strings instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Laud</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>3. The largest instrument in rondalla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bajo de Arco</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>5. Same as the laud, but with a round sound hole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**What’s New**

**Direction:** Put a check mark (/) on a column that corresponds to the classification of the instrument.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruments</th>
<th>Aerophone</th>
<th>Chordophone</th>
<th>Idiophone</th>
<th>Membranophone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is It

In this portion, we will study the musical instruments of Southeast Asia which is composed of Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Singapore.

There are four classifications of musical instruments depending on the manner in which the instrument creates the sound and the way it is played, namely:

- **Chordophones (Stringed Instruments)** – are musical instruments that will sound using the vibration of strings. Examples of this kind are guitars, bows, harps, lutes, and zithers.

- **Aerophones (Wind Instruments or brass instruments)** – are musical instruments that will sound through air vibration like flutes, saxophones, trumpets, and tubas.

- **Membranophones (Percussion Instruments)** – are musical instruments that will sound through the vibration of a stretched membrane. Example of this category are drums.

- **Idiophones** – are musical instruments that vibrate itself when struck, shaken or scraped to produce a sound. It is made out of glass, metal, ceramics, and wood such as bamboo tubes, cymbals, gongs, rattles, wood blocks, and xylophones.

Now, let us familiarize the musical instruments of the different countries in Southeast Asia.
Cambodia

The Pinpeat ensemble is an orchestra that accompanies the different royal activities in Cambodia like religious ceremonies, court dances, and masked and shadow plays. Below is the detailed description of the instruments used by its members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chhing</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Chhing Illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>Finger cymbals that are made of thick and heavy bronze. The player strikes them together, one in each hand to produce a sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongvong</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Kongvong Illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It is composed of gongs arranged in a circular frame made of hardwood or ivory. The player strikes them using the mallet to produce a sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneat</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Oneat Illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It has twenty-one thick bars that are suspended from strings attached to the two walls. It is built in the shape of a curved, rectangular shaped boat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samphor</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Samphor Illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>It is a small two-headed barrel drum. One drum head is larger than the other. It is played with both hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skorthom</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Skorthom Illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>Two headed barrel drums played with a pair of wooden drumsticks. The skin heads are made from oxen, cows or buffalos. The drums are tuned in such a way that one will give a tight sound while the other a loose tone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.astampaday.wordpress.com](http://www.astampaday.wordpress.com)
### Indonesia

The **Gamelan** is the most popular form of music in Indonesia. The ensemble is conducted by a drummer and often includes drums, bamboo flute, xylophone, and stringed instruments as illustrated and described below:

**Source:** [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kendang</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Kendang Illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>Double-headed barrel drum placed inside a frame. It is played by hitting the skin head using a beater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angklung</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Angklung Illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>A bamboo musical instrument with varying number of bamboo tubes attached to a bamboo frame. It is played by both hands. One will hold the frame while the other shakes the instrument which causes a repeating note to sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedug</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Bedug Illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>It is a large double-barrel drum made of buffalo leather. Both heads are equal in size which produces a strong sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabla and Bhaya</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Tabla and Bhaya Illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>It is a pair of small different-sized tuned hand drums. The sound produced varies depending on finger and hand strokes of the player.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebab</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Rebab Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>A bowed string instrument which has one to three strings. It is shaped like a small lute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Myanmar**

*Hsang Waing* is a traditional folk musical ensemble of Myanmar that accompanies numerous forms of rituals, performances, and ceremonies. It is made up of various musical instruments as enumerated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pat waing</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Pat waing Illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It is composed of 21 drums in circle. The player sits in the middle of a horseshoe shaped shell and uses his bare hands to play the instrument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattala</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Pattala Illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It consists of 24 bamboo plate placed above a resonating box starting with the lowest pitch on the player’s left side and the highest pitch on the player’s right side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi gyaung</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Mi gyaung Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>Three-stringed zither which looks like a crocodile. The strings are played with a plectrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saung gauk</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Saung gauk Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>It is an angular harp which has 13 strings. It is regarded as the national instrument of Myanmar.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* [www.asiasociety.org](http://www.asiasociety.org)
Musical instruments of Malaysia are greatly associated with their culture. Its traditional music is associated with theatre forms such as, 'kuda kepang' (horse trance dance) and 'gendang keling' (instrumental ensemble).
The following are the traditional instruments of Malaysia:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kompang</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Kompang Illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>It is a single-sided hand-held frame drum. Its size ranges from about 20-40 cm in diameter. The frame is made of hardwood and its head is made from goat skin hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gendang</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Gendang Illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>It is a double-headed drum of varying sizes made of cowhides. It is one of the primary instruments used in gamelan ensemble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serunai</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Serunai Illustration" /></td>
<td>Aerophone</td>
<td>A reed wind instrument, played using a technique known as “circle breathing”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gedombak</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Gedombak Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>It is a single-headed drum which is covered by a skin on one end and it is open on the other end. It is played by slapping the head of the instrument with hands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesi</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Kesi Illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It is played by striking the fixed discs which the performer holds with his hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thailand

Music of Thailand flourished in spite of occasional oppression from monarchs. **Piphat** is a popular ensemble which features string, wind, and percussion instruments as enumerated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pi so</td>
<td><img src="example.com" alt="illustration" /></td>
<td>Aerophone</td>
<td>A single free reed pipe which will sound by blowing the top end of the instrument at an oblique angle to cover the reed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krachappi</td>
<td><img src="example.com" alt="illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>A long-necked plucked lute which has four strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhakae</td>
<td><img src="example.com" alt="illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>A string instrument which is approximately 20 cm high and 140 cm long. It has two strings made of silk and another two strings made of brass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calung</td>
<td><img src="example.com" alt="illustration" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It consists of multiple bamboo tubes which are struck at the base to produce a woody sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thon and rammana</td>
<td><img src="example.com" alt="illustration" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>They are hand drums played as a pair. It consists of two drums: thon goblet drum with ceramic or wooden body and ramana, a small rebana-typed frame drum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Laos

Ensembles of Laos typically include two singers composed of a male and a female. It also involves a khene player and other musical instruments enumerated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khene</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Khene" /></td>
<td>Aerophone</td>
<td>A large mouth bamboo organ with pipes that are usually made of bamboo. The pipes are connected with a small, hollowed-out hardwood reservoir into which air is blown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kong</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Kong" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>It is a drum made from hardwood and animal’s skin. It has a frog shape on the drum head which people believe that when it is played it can bring out rain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phin</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Phin" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>It is one of the types of lute with a pear-shaped body. It has two or three metal strings that are plucked by a pick held in the right hand while playing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranat</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Ranat" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>A boat-shaped instrument which consists of 21 wooden bars. It is played by striking the instrument using the two mallets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khim</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Khim" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>It is a hammered dulcimer or zither. It has bass strings which will sound by striking the strings with bamboo hammers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.centerforworldmusic.org](http://www.centerforworldmusic.org)
Vietnam

The popular music of Vietnam is categorized into three namely, imperial court music, folk music and religious music. Its traditional musical instruments are enumerated as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dan Tranh</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dan Tranh Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>A sixteen-string zither that looks like a bamboo tube. It is played by plucking the strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan bau</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dan bau Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>A one string zither stringed instrument. It produces an extremely rustic sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Sen</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dan Sen Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>One of the Vietnamese lutes. It has two strings, attached to a slender neck and frets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan Nhi</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dan Nhi Illustration" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>A bowed string instrument which has two strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Truc</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sao Truc Illustration" /></td>
<td>Aerophone</td>
<td>It is made of bamboo which has an airflow that can be adjusted by pouring the steam slowly and strongly produce different tones.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.vietvisiontravel.com](http://www.vietvisiontravel.com)
Singapore

There are two popular orchestra in Singapore namely, Singapore Chinese Orchestra and Singapore Symphony Orchestra. The latter plays ethnic music while the former presents western influenced performances.

Source: www.sco.com.sg

The following are the traditional Instruments of Singapore:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulintang</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Kulintang" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>A row of small and horizontally laid gongs that plays the melody section of a musical piece.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kompang</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Kompang" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>A percussion instrument commonly played at weddings. It has approximately 40 cm in diameter with a narrow circular frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebana</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Rebana" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>It is a drum which will sound to notify people for worship time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taphon</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Taphon" /></td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>Barrel-shaped with two heads and it is played by both hands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Brunei

Traditional music of Brunei has existed for centuries. It also shares some cultural perspectives and links with the countries like Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, etc. Folk music of Brunei is played by accomplished musicians at special ceremonies and celebrations.

Below are the traditional instruments of Brunei.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gambus</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Gambus" /></td>
<td>Chordophone</td>
<td>It is a short-necked lute. It has 12 strings which are plucked using a plastic plectrum to produce a sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulintangan</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Gulintangan" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It is a round-shaped instrument that produces a gong-like sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawak-tawak</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Tawak-tawak" /></td>
<td>Idiophone</td>
<td>It is a gong made of brass. Its sound is used to call people together.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [www.bizbrunei.com](http://www.bizbrunei.com)
## Activity: Looks Familiar!

Supply the table with correct information. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example: Samphor</td>
<td>Membranophone</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Double-headed drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kongvong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kendang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Khayutin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gulintangan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Krachappi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Jhakae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Ranat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What I Have Learned

Activity 1

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer. Write your answer on the separate sheet of paper.

1. Chhing, konvong, skorthom and o_ _ a_ _ are traditional musical instrument of Cambodia.
2. Samphor is a d_ _ _ _ _ headed drum played by members of pinpeat.
3. Angklung and kendang are traditional musical instruments of _ n_ o n_ sia.
4. Pattala is a musical instrument of Myanmar under the classification of _d_o_ ho_ _.
5. Ta_h_n is a barrel-shaped with two heads and played by hands.
6. Kompang and Kendang are musical instruments of M_l_ _ _a.
7. _ra_ _ _pp_ is a long-necked plucked lute which has 4 strings.
8. _an N_h_ A bowed string instrument which has two strings.
9. D_n T_r_nh is the popular musical instrument of Vietnam.
10. Kompang is a percussion instrument under the classification of m_mb_a_ _p_one.
**Activity 2**

Arrange the letters to form a name of Southeast Asian musical instrument.

1. NTOH and NAMARA  
   They are hand drums played as a pair.
2. KNEHE  
   A large mouth bamboo organ.
3. MKIH  
   It is a hammered dulcimer or zither.
4. NAD NSE  
   It has two strings, attached to a slender neck and frets.
5. BAREB  
   A bowed string instrument having one to three strings.
6. WATAKWATAK  
   Its sound is used to call people.
7. IM ANGYG  
   Three-stringed zither which looks like a crocodile.
8. HHCING  
   Finger cymbals that are made of thick and heavy bronze.
9. VONG KONG  
   Gongs that are placed in circular rattan frames.
10. TTAAAPL  
    Burmese xylophone consisting of 24 bamboo slats.
**What I Can Do**

**Activity 1**

Create an improvised instrument made out of recycled kitchen and indigenous materials or any available at home. Choose only one from the suggested materials given below.

a. Kulintang look like instrument made out of cans.
b. Make a xylophone out of bamboo
c. A pail covered with cardboard/empty used box
d. A khene made of drinking straw

**Rubrics:** Your output will be rated based on the rubrics below following the 3-point scoring system with three being the highest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of sound</th>
<th>Resemblance to Southeast Asian Instruments</th>
<th>Materials Used</th>
<th>Creativity in the design</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
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**Assessment**

Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What is a Cambodian double-headed drum played with both hands?
   A. Kongvong
   B. Oneat
   C. Samphor
   D. Skorthom

2. A 13-string angular harp which is considered as the national instrument of Myanmar.
   A. Pattala
   B. Pait waing
   C. Saung gauk
   D. Xylophone
3. A large bamboo mouth organ popular in Laos
   A. Khene  C. Sep Noi
   B. Mor Lam D. Sep Nyai

4. Which of the following describes dan tranh?
   A. a set of 21 drums in circle
   B. composed of bell and clapper
   C. bronze gongs in circular frame
   D. a sixteen-string zither that looks like a bamboo tube

5. Which of the following does not describe Kompang?
   A. a narrow circular frame instrument
   B. has approximately 20-40 cm in diameter
   C. has approximately 80-100 cm in width
   D. a popular Singapore musical instrument

6. An Indonesian double-headed barrel drum used in gamelan ensemble.
   A. Gerong  C. Kendang
   B. Irama    D. Pesindhen

7. Below are the instruments classified as Idiophone EXCEPT:
   A. Bedug  C. Kulintang
   B. Kongvong D. Kyi Waing

8. Finger cymbals that are made of thick and heavy bronze.
   A. Chhing  C. Kesi
   B. Dombat   D. Oneat

9. Which bowed musical instrument of Indonesia has one to three strings?
   A. Dobat  C. Sidaw
   B. Mi gyaung D. Palwei

10. What long-necked fretted musical instrument in Thailand has four strings?
    A. Jhakae  C. So Dung
    B. Krachappo D. So Sam Sai

11. Which of the following musical instrument is not a chordophone?
    A. Dan Bau  C. Kong
    B. Dan Sen  D. Tawak tawak

12. What musical instrument from Indonesia is made of a varying number of bamboo tubes attached to a bamboo frame?
    A. Angklung  C. Kulintang
    B. Gamelan   D. Kompang
13. Which of the following does not belong to Thailand musical instrument?
   A. Calung
   B. Dan Bau
   C. Pi so
   D. Thon and Rammana

14. The following are musical instrument of Laos, EXCEPT:
   A. Kayuthin
   B. Khim
   C. Phin
   D. Ranat

15. A double-headed drum which is one of the primary instruments of gamelan ensemble.
   A. Gedombak
   B. Gendang
   C. Kompang
   D. Oozi

Additional Activities

Activity 1

Using your improvised musical instrument, create a simple rhythmic pattern to accompany music from Southeast Asia.

1. Chan Mali Chan of Cambodia  
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PgbGiZUikvk

2. Burungkakatua of Indonesia  
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=boUiuuFOCcA

3. Rasa Sayang in of Indonesia  
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQnSM7_kssM

Rubric: Your output will be rated based on the rubrics below following the 3-point scoring system with three being the highest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>Clarity of Sound</th>
<th>Style/Creativity</th>
<th>Total Points</th>
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</table>
WHAT'S MORE

Instrument | Classification | Country | Brief Description
---|---|---|---
Kongvong | Idiophone | Cambodia | Gong in circles
Kendang | Idiophone | Indonesia | Double-headed barrel drum
Khayutin | Aerophone | Myanmar | Natural shell with a hollow that produces sound when blown.
Gulintangan | Membranophone | Brunei | A round-shaped instrument
Krachappi | Chordophone | Thailand | A long-necked plucked lute
Jhakae | Chordophone | Thailand | It has two strings made of silk and another two strings made of brass.
Ranat | Idiophone | Laos | Boat-shaped instrument which consists of 21 wooden bars.
Dan Nhi | Chordophone | Vietnam | A bowed string instrument which has two strings
Kompang | Membranophone | Singapore | A percussion instrument commonly played at weddings
Gambus | Chordophone | Brunei | A short-necked lute.

WHAT I KNOW

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B

WHAT'S NEW

1. Idiophone
2. Membranophone
3. Chordophone
4. Idiophone
5. Membranophone
6. Chordophone
7. Idiophone
8. Chordophone
9. Idiophone
10. Idiophone

WHAT I HAVE LEARNED

ACTIVITY 1
1. Oneat
2. Double
3. Indonesia
4. Idiophone
5. Taphon
6. Malaysia
7. Krachappi
8. Dhanni
9. Dan Tranh
10. Kompang

ACTIVITY 2
1. THON and RAMMANA
2. KHEN
3. KHIM
4. DAN SEN
5. REBAB
6. TAWAK TAWAK
7. MI GYAUNG
8. CHHING
9. KONGVONG
10. PATTALA

ASSESSMENT

1. C
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. C

WHAT'S IN

1. A
2. E
3. D
4. B
5. C

WHAT I KNOW
References

Book

2013. First Edition Music and Arts of Asia Learner’s Module

Online Video Clip Sources

Chan Mali Chan of Cambodia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PgbGiZUikvk

Burungkakatua of Indonesia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=boUiiuFOCcA

Rasa Sayang in of Indonesia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQnSM7_kssM

Chhing: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FteeDuBoi8c

Kongvong: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z38pHShLoMI

Skorthom: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J_xysV7rjFA

Samphor: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AOYOIekTezE

Leron-leron Sinta: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KcqN99SQdus

Chan Mali Chan in 4/4 meter of Cambodia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PgbGiZUikvk

Borongkakatua in ¾ meter of Indonesia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=boUiiuFOCcA

Rasa Sayang in 4/4 meter of Indonesia: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MQnSM7_kssM
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