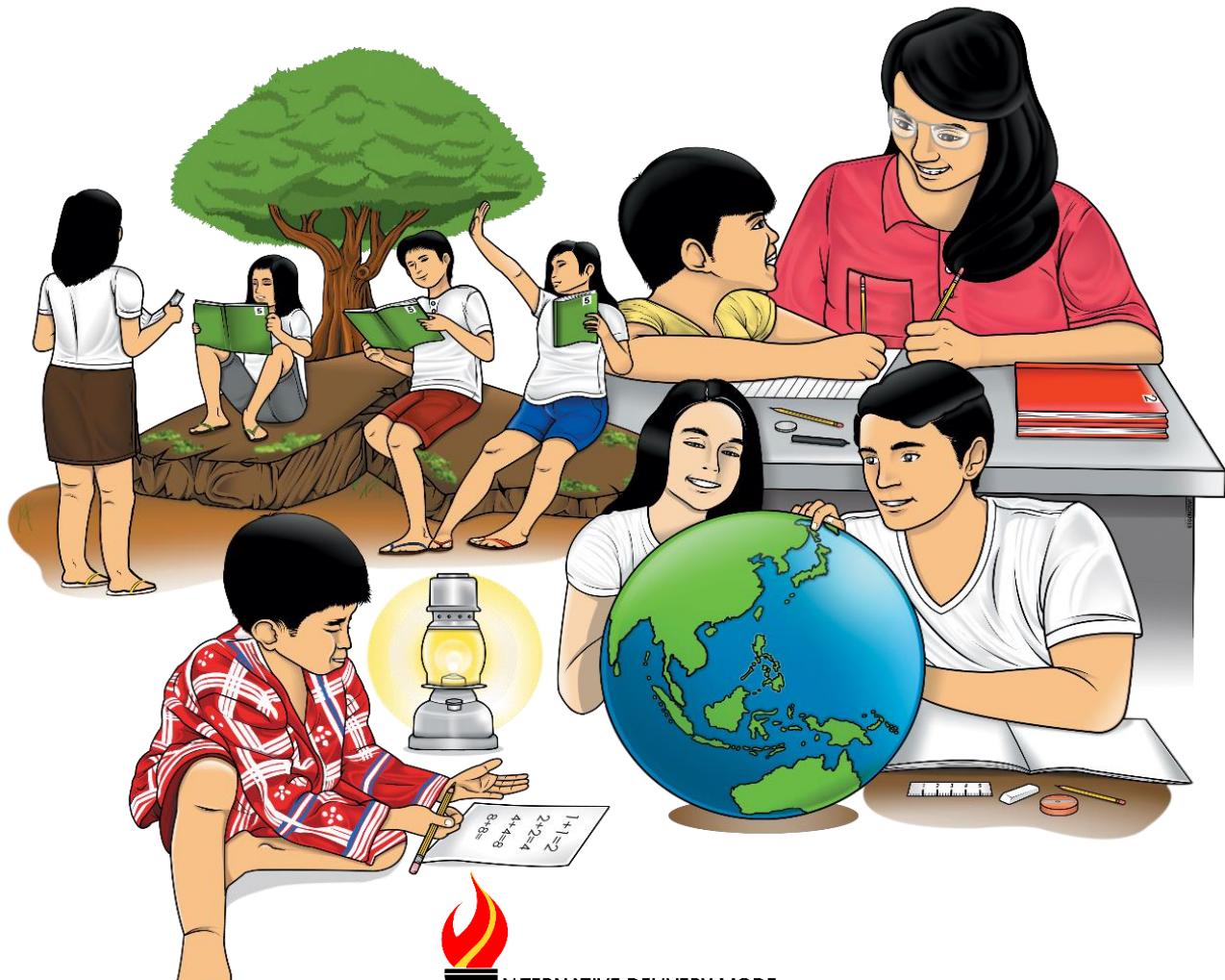


Music

Quarter 1 – Module 2: Southeast Asian Musical Instruments



Music – Grade 8
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2: Southeast Asian Musical Instruments
First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education
Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones
Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines by

Department of Education – Caraga Region
Learning Resource Management Section (LRMS)
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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.

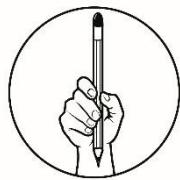


What I Need to Know

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-1c-h-5)**
2. Improvise simple accompaniment to the selected Southeast Asian music; **(MU8SE-1c-h-6)**



What I Know

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

- What is a Cambodian double-headed drum played with both hands?
A. Kongvong C. Samphor
B. Oneat D. Skorthom
 - It is a 13-string angular harp which is considered as the national instrument of Myanmar.
A. Pait waing C. Saung gauk
B. Pattala D. Xylophone
 - It is a large bamboo mouth organ popular in Laos.
A. Khene C. Sep Noi
B. Mor Lam D. Sep Nyai
 - 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
 - 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
 - It is an Indonesian double-headed barrel drum used in gamelan ensemble.
A. Irama C. Kendang
B. Gerong D. Pesindheng
 - Below are the instruments classified as Idiophone EXCEPT:
A. Bedug C. Kulintang
B. Kongvong D. Kyi Waing
 - These are finger cymbals made of thick and heavy bronze.
A. Chhing C. Kesi
B. Dombat D. Oneat

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.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. Banduria		1. It is used mostly as the lead instrument in rondalla ensemble.
2. Octavina		2. It is a fretted six strings instrument.
3. Laud		3. The largest instrument in rondalla.
4. Guitar		4. Plays the alto part in rondalla with two <i>f</i> sound holes.
5. Bajo de Arco		5. Same as the laud, but with a round sound hole.



What's New

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

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



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



Source: www.astampaday.wordpress.com

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:

Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Chhing		Idiophone	Finger cymbals that are made of thick and heavy bronze. The player strikes them together, one in each hand to produce a sound.
Kongvong		Idiophone	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.
Oneat		Idiophone	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.
Samphor		Membranophone	It is a small two-headed barrel drum. One drum head is larger than the other. It is played with both hands.
Skorthom		Membranophone	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.

Indonesia



Source: www.youtube.com

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:

Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Kendang		Membranophone	Double-headed barrel drum placed inside a frame. It is played by hitting the skin head using a beater.
Angklung		Idiophone	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.
Bedug		Membranophone	It is a large double-barrel drum made of buffalo leather. Both heads are equal in size which produces a strong sound.
Tabla and Bhaya		Membranophone	It is a pair of small different-sized tuned hand drums. The sound produced varies depending on finger and hand strokes of the player.
Rebab		Chordophone	A bowed string instrument which has one to three strings. It is shaped like a small lute.

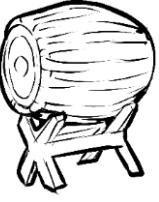
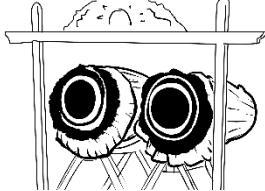
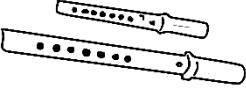
Myanmar



Source: www.asiasociety.org

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:

Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Pat waing		Idiophone	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.
Pattala		Idiophone	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.
Mi gyaung		Chordophone	Three-stringed zither which looks like a crocodile. The strings are played with a plectrum.
Saung gauk		Chordophone	It is an angular harp which has 13 strings. It is regarded as the national instrument of Myanmar.

Dobat		Membranophone	A double headed drum played to bring in the harvest or to call for rain when the monsoon is late.
Sidaw		Membranophone	A drum played during royal occasions and auspicious gatherings. Historically, it is played during the entrance and exit of the king and queen.
Palwei		Aerophone	It is a wind instrument which consist of a hallow tube played by blowing through a whole at one end.

Malaysia



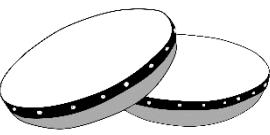
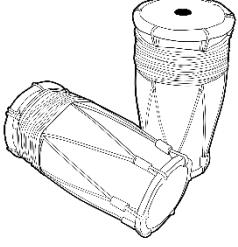
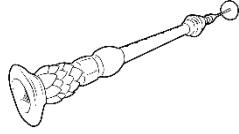
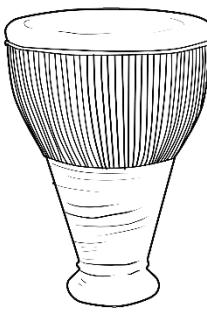
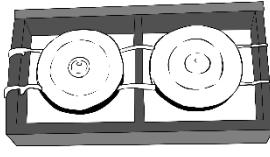
Kuda Kepang
Source: www.youtube.com



Gendang Keling
Source: www.youtube.com

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:

Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Kompang		Membranophone	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.
Gendang		Membranophone	It is a double -headed drum of varying sizes made of cowhides. It is one of the primary instruments used in gamelan ensemble.
Serunai		Aerophone	A reed wind instrument, played using a technique known as “circle breathing”.
Gedombak		Chordophone	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.
Kesi		Idiophone	It is played by striking the fixed discs which the performer holds with his hands.

Thailand



Source: www.quizlet.com

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:

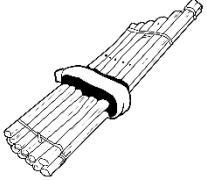
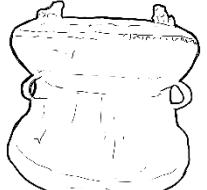
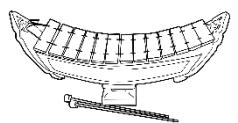
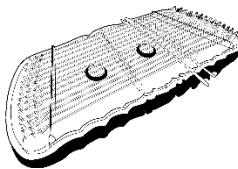
Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Pi so		Aerophone	A single free reed pipe which will sound by blowing the top end of the instrument at an oblique angle to cover the reed.
Krachappi		Chordophone	A long-necked plucked lute which has four strings.
Jhakae		Chordophone	A string instrument which is approximately 20 cm high and 140 cm long. It has two strings made of silk and another two strings made of brass.
Calung		Idiophone	It consists of multiple bamboo tubes which are struck at the base to produce a woody sound.
Thon and rammana		Membranophone	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.

Laos



Source: www.centerforworldmusic.org

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:

Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Khene		Aerophone	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.
Kong		Membranophone	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.
Phin		Chordophone	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.
Ranat		Chordophone	A boat-shaped instrument which consists of 21 wooden bars. It is played by striking the instrument using the two mallets.
Khim		Chordophone	It is a hammered dulcimer or zither. It has bass strings which will sound by striking the strings with bamboo hammers.

Vietnam



Source: www.vietvisiontravel.com

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:

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

Singapore



Source: www.sco.com.sg

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.

The following are the traditional Instruments of Singapore:

Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Kulintang		Idiophone	A row of small and horizontally laid gongs that plays the melody section of a musical piece.
Kompong		Membranophone	A percussion instrument commonly played at weddings. It has approximately 40 cm in diameter with a narrow circular frame.
Rebana		Membranophone	It is a drum which will sound to notify people for worship time.
Taphon		Membranophone	Barrel-shaped with two heads and it is played by both hands.

Brunei

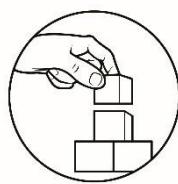


Source: www.bizbrunei.com

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.

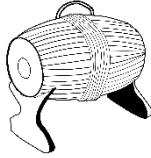
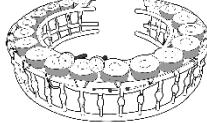
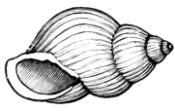
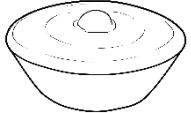
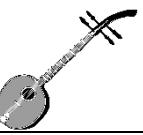
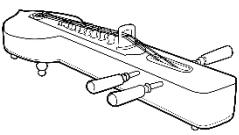
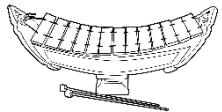
Instrument	Illustration	Classification	Description
Gambus		Chordophone	It is a short-necked lute. It has 12 strings which are plucked using a plastic plectrum to produce a sound.
Gulintangan		Idiophone	It is a round-shaped instrument that produces a gong-like sound.
Tawak-tawak		Idiophone	It is a gong made of brass. Its sound is used to call people together.

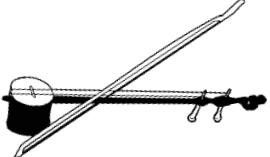
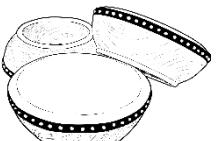


What's More

Activity: Looks Familiar!

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

Instrument	Classification	Country	Brief Description
Example: Samphor	 Membranophone	Cambodia	Double-headed drum
1. Kongvong			
2. Kendang			
3. Khayutin			
4. Gulintangan			
5. Krachappi			
6. Jhakae			
7. Ranat			

8. Dan nhi			
9. Kompang			
10. Gambus			



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_1_ _ _ _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 NAMMARA 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.

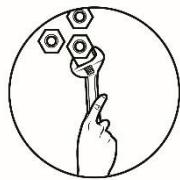
6. WATAKWATAK Its sound is used to call people.

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

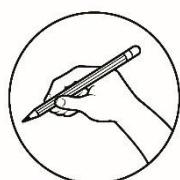
Activity 1

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.

Quality of sound	Resemblance to Southeast Asian Instruments	Materials Used	Creativity in the design	Total Points



Assessment

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

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

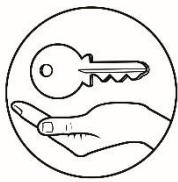
Activity 1

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=boUiuiFOCcA>
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.

Timing	Clarity of Sound	Style/Creativity	Total Points



Answer Key

ASSESSMENT		WHAT I HAVE LEARNED		
ACTIVITY 1		ACTIVITY 2		
1. Oneat	1. THON and RAMMANA	10. KONGVONG	10. Kompaeng	15. A
2. double	2. KHEN	9. CHHING	9. Dam Tranh	14. B
3. Indonesia	3. KHIM	8. MI GRAYUNG	8. Dharmi	13. D
4. idiophone	4. DAN SEN	7. TA WAK TAWAK	7. Krachappi	12. A
5. Tapphon	5. REBAB	6. TA WAK TAWAK	6. Malaysista	11. C
6. C	6. C	5. REBAB	5. Tapphon	10. B
7. A	7. A	4. DAN SEN	4. idiophone	9. D
8. C	8. C	3. KHIM	3. Indonesia	8. C
9. D	9. D	2. KHEN	2. double	7. A
10. B	10. B	1. THON and RAMMANA	1. Oneat	6. C

WHAT'S MORE				
Instrument	Classification	Country	Brief Description	
1. Kongvong	Idiophone	Cambodia	Gong in circles	
2. Kendang	Idiophone	Indonesia	Double-headed barrel drum	
3. Khyutun	Aerophone	Myanmar	natural shell with a hollow that produces sound when blown.	
4. Guitangan	Membranophone	Brunet	a round-shaped instrument	
5. Krachappi	Chordophone	Thailand	A long-necked plucked lute	
6. Jhakae	Chordophone	Thailand	It has two strings made of silk and another two strings made of brass.	
7. Ramat	Idiophone	Laos	boat-shaped instrument which consists of 21 wooden bars.	
8. Dan nhí	Chordophone	Vietnam	A bowed string instrument which has two wooden bars.	
9. Kompaeng	Membranophone	Singapore	A percussion instrument commonly played at weddings	
10. Gambsus	Chordophone	Brunet	a short-necked lute.	

WHAT'S NEW		WHAT'S IN		WHAT I KNOW	
1.	A	2.	D	3.	E
1. Idiophone	1. Idiophone	2. Membranophone	3. Membranophone	4. Idiophone	5. Chordophone
2. A	C	B	E	D	A
3. C	D	E	F	G	H
4. B	F	G	H	I	J
5. D	H	I	J	K	L
6. C	I	J	K	L	M
7. A	J	K	L	M	N
8. C	K	L	M	N	O
9. D	L	M	N	O	P
10. B	M	N	O	P	Q
11. C	N	O	P	Q	R
12. A	O	P	Q	Q	S
13. D	P	Q	Q	Q	T
14. B	Q	Q	Q	Q	U
15. A	Q	Q	Q	Q	V

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