

Music

Music of the world

Music of the world

Europe



1 - [Image](#)

Gaida



2 - [Image](#)

- A bagpipe from South Eastern Europe (the Balkans). It originates from the territory of present-day Bulgaria.
- An airtight sack made out of goat or sheep hide is squeezed under the player's arm to force air through the pipes.

Gusle



3- [Image](#)

- A single-stringed musical instrument used in the Balkans and in the Dinarides region.
- The gusle has either one string or two strings, made of thirty horsehairs and a bow (of horsehair) is used to play the strings.

Bodhran



4 - [Image](#)

- An Irish frame drum ranging from 25 to 65cm in diameter.
- Traditionally, goatskin was tacked to one side, nowadays synthetic material or even kangaroo skin is used.

Bouzouki



5- [Image](#)

- A stringed instrument with a pear-shaped body and a very long neck, from Greece.
- Mostly three courses (6 strings in 3 pairs), sometimes 4.

Music of the world

Asia



6 - [Image](#)

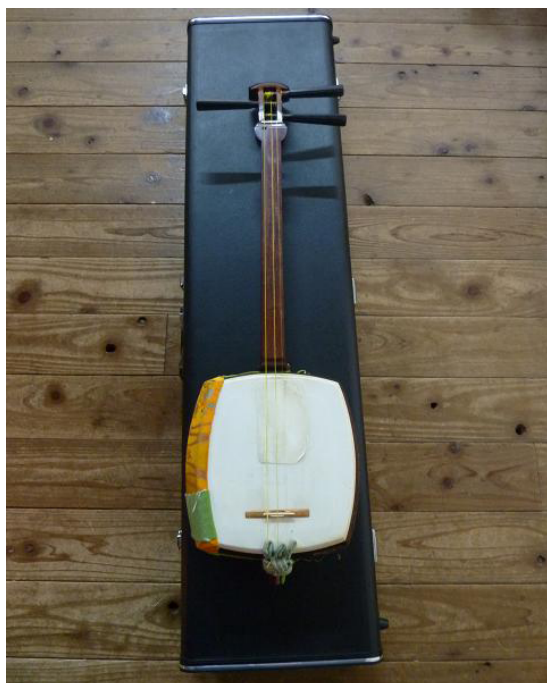
Shakuhachi



7 - [Image](#)

- Japanese - originally used in sacred music played by Zen Buddhist monks. Some were known to wear a straw basket over their heads to hide their identity, as they were spies.
- Musical instrument - also a weapon.

Shamisen



8- [Image](#)

- A Japanese three-stringed instrument played with a plectrum called a 'bachi'.
- In the past a special paper was used but the skin is usually from a dog or cat.
- On the skin of some of the best shamisen, the position of the cat's nipples can still be seen.

Koto



9 - [Image](#)

- Japanese - 13 strings with moveable bridges
- Strings are plucked by a pick on the thumb and on two fingers.

Pakhavaj



11- [Image](#)

- An ancient Indian barrel-shaped percussion instrument.
- Used as an accompaniment for various forms of music and dance performances.
- The Pakhavaj has a low, mellow tone.

Dotar

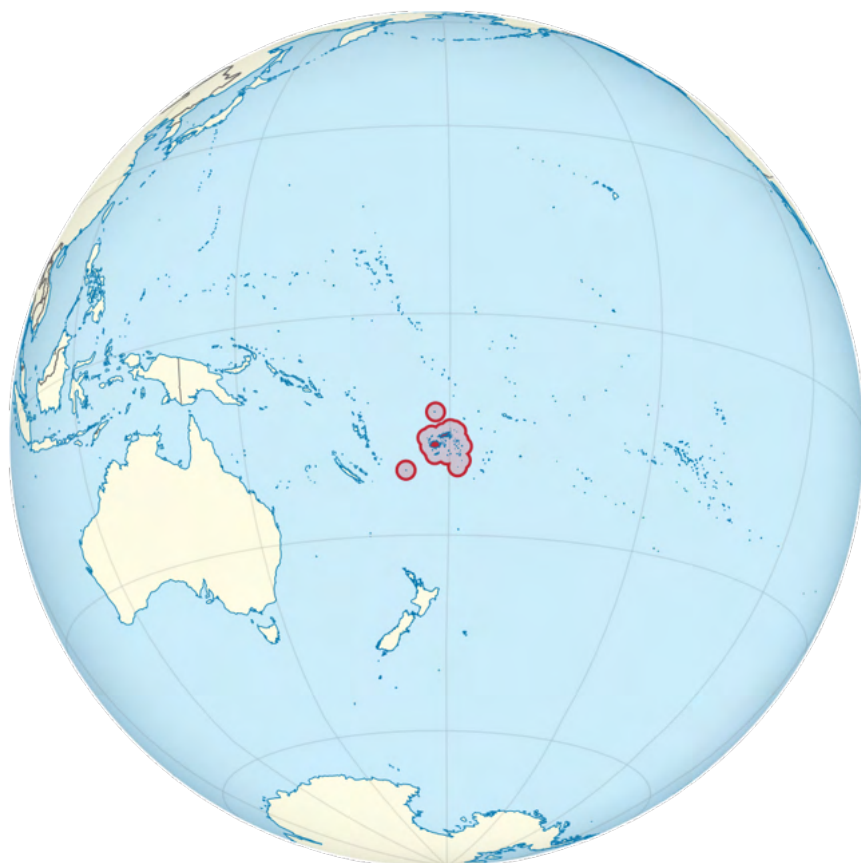


12 - [Image](#)

- Pronounced 'dutar' - a traditional long-necked two-stringed lute found in Central Asia.
- First played by shepherds in the 15th century - strings were then made from gut.

Music of the world

Pacific Islands



13 - [Image](#)

Nose flute



14 - [Image](#)

- Among Polynesian and Melanesian peoples, the breath as it comes out of the nose is said to possess the person's soul.
- The Tongan nose flute is called the fangufangu. It has six holes, 5 on top and one underneath. Traditionally it was used as a solo instrument, to accompany tranquil thought or to soothe nobility or royalty.

Dotar



12 - [Image](#)

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Music of the world

Australia



15 - [Image](#)

Didgeridoo



16 - [Image](#)

- One of the oldest instruments in the world.
- 1-3 metres long.
- Played using 'circular breathing'.

Music of the world

Middle East



17 - [Image](#)

Daf



18 - [Image](#)

- A large-sized frame drum used to accompany both popular and classical music in many countries of the Middle East.
- A thin band made of hardwood is covered with goatskin on one side. It can also have rings or small cymbals along the rim.

Ney



19- [Image](#)

- An end-blown flute that figures prominently in Persian, Turkmen and West Asian music.
- It has been played continuously for 4,500-5,000 years.
- The upper edge of the ney is placed between the two upper front teeth, inside the mouth. Moving the lip and tongue changes the pitch.

Hurdy Gurdy



20 - [Image](#)

- Thought to have originated in either Western Europe or the Middle East sometime before the eleventh century A.D.
- The sound is created when the strings of the instrument pass over a rosined wheel (like a violin bow) that is turned with a handle.
- 'Tangents' on a keyboard are pressed to change the pitch.

Oud



21- [Image](#)

- Commonly used in Middle Eastern music.
- A plectrum is used to play the eleven strings.
- It has a bowl-like back resembling the outside of half a watermelon.
- There are one to three sound holes.

Music of the world

Africa



22 - [Image](#)

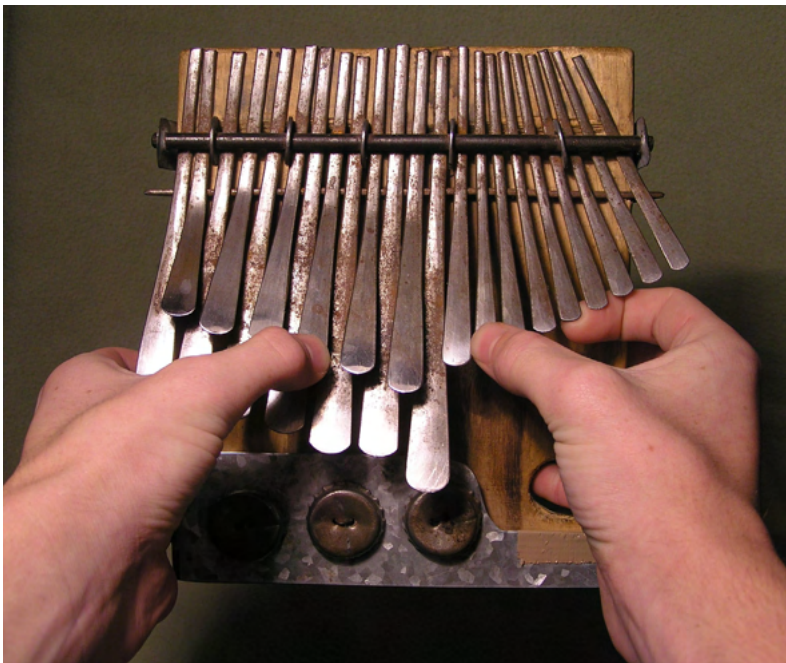
Kora



23 - [Image](#)

- A 21-string harp-lute played by people in West Africa.
- A large calabash is cut in half and covered with cow skin to make a resonator.
- It has a notched bridge like a lute or guitar.
- The player uses only the thumb and index finger of both hands to pluck the strings.

Mbira



24- [Image](#)

- From Zimbabwe and played all over Africa.
- Also called 'thumb piano' or 'kalimba'.
- Metal keys (or tongues) are attached to a board and plucked by the thumbs and right forefinger (if there are two rows of keys).
- Bottle caps or shells can be attached to create a percussive buzz.

Balafon



25 - [Image](#)

- West African.
- It has a resonated frame with wooden keys (17-21) that are hit with two padded sticks.
- Gourds underneath the keys, amplify the sound.

Music of the world

South America



26 - [Image](#)

Charango



27 - [Image](#)

- Small South-American stringed instrument dating back as early as 1814.
- Only 66 cm long and traditionally made with the shell of the back of an armadillo.

Panpipes



28- [Image](#)

- Peru is one place of origin of the panpipes (or panflute).
- It is played by blowing horizontally across the open end against the sharp inner edge of the pipes.

Music of the world

North America



29 - [Image](#)

Native American Drums



30 - [Image](#)

- The basic construction is very similar in most tribes: a wooden frame or a carved and hollowed-out log, with finely tanned buckskin or elkskin stretched across the opening.
- They are played communally by groups of men who stand around them in a circle, however, there are some tribes with individual hand drums.

Native American Flute



31- [Image](#)

- There are two different types of Native American Flute, the plains flute and the woodlands flute, each with slightly different construction.
- Originally, they were very personal instruments, played without accompaniment in courtship, healing, meditation, and spiritual ritual.