

# เอกสารประกอบการสอน รายวิชาดนตรีนานาชาติ

## Musical Instruments

# Aerophones

**Definition:**  
Aerophones are musical instruments which produce sound through the vibration of air.

**4 AEROPHONES:**  
 4.1 Free aerophones  
 4.2 Non-free aerophones  
     4.2.1 Edge-blown aerophones (flutes)  
     4.2.2 Reed aerophones  
     4.2.3 Trumpets

\* Not shown on this poster:  
Handheld Dada classification system of musical instruments

**Non-free aerophones (wind instruments proper)**  
The air itself is the vibrator and is contained by the instrument. The three major groups, are shown here.

**Free aerophones**  
The air-stream used to make the sound is interrupted periodically in these musical instruments.  
Examples: Accordion, Harmonica



**Edge-blown aerophones or flutes**  
The musician's lips direct a narrow stream of air against an edge.  
Examples: Concert flute, Panpipes, Piccolo



**Reed aerophones**  
The instrument makes a sound when air is blown into a reed causing the air to vibrate.  
Examples: Clarinet, Oboe, English horn, Saxophone



**Trumpets**  
The musician's lips cause the air in the instrument to vibrate.  
Examples: Tuba, Cornet, French horn, Trumpet, Trombone



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# Chordophones

**Definition:**  
Chordophones are musical instruments which produce sound through the vibration of one or more tightly stretched strings fixed between two points.

**3 CHORDOPHONES:**  
 31 Simple chordophones or others  
 32 Composite chordophones  
 33 Variable tension chordophones or plucked drums

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**Simple chordophones or others**  
An instrument consisting of a string bearer with or without a resonator.  
Examples: Gu Zheng, Sitar, Zither, Harpsichord



**Composite chordophones**  
The string bearer and resonator are both an essential part of the instrument. These chordophones can be divided into major sub-groups that include:  
 Lute  
 Example: Lute  
 Harp  
 Example: Harp  
 Lyre  
 Example: Lyra, Guitar, Sitar, Banjo  
 Bowed chordophones  
 Examples: Violin, Cello, Double Bass



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**Musical Instruments**

# Idiophones

**Definition:**  
Idiophones are musical instruments that produce sound through the vibration of the body without the use of strings or a membrane.

**1. IDIOPHONES**

- 1.1 Struck and indirectly struck idiophones
- 1.2 Plucked idiophones
- 1.3 Friction idiophones
- 1.4 Shaken idiophones\*

\* Not shown on this poster

Revised Sixth Australian system of musical instruments

**Indirectly struck idiophones**  
The instrument vibrates through some movement other than being struck, such as shaking.  
Examples: Maracas, Bechet, Maracas

**Plucked idiophones**  
Sound is created by plucking of a flexible tongue fixed at one end.  
Examples: Jaw Harp, Kalimba, Mechanical music box.

**Struck idiophones**  
The instrument is made to vibrate by being struck either by the musician or by two different parts.  
Examples: Claves, Cymbals, Castanets, Hand bell, Triangle, Vibraphone.

**Friction idiophones**  
The instrument is made to vibrate by friction.  
Example: Singing bowl.

Table 1. FIG. 001-001A Revised Australian, NC. © 2010-2011

**Musical Instruments**

# Membranophones

**Definition:**  
Membranophones are musical instruments which produce sound through the vibration of a tightly stretched membrane.

**2. MEMBRANOPHONES**

- 2.1 Struck drums
- 2.2 Friction drums
- 2.3 Singing membranes

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**Struck drums**  
The drummer produces sound by striking the drum skin with a hand or object. Struck drums are very common.  
Examples: Snare, Bass, Talking drum, Bendiram, Bongos drums, Steel drums, Tambourine, Monkey drum and Tam-Tam.

**Friction drums**  
The drummer produces sound by rubbing a hand or object against the drum skin.  
Example: Zambomba

Table 1. FIG. 001-001A Revised Australian, NC. © 2010-2011