

MEMBRANOPHONE

Talking drum

The **talking drum** is an [hourglass-shaped drum](#) from [West Africa](#), whose pitch can be regulated to mimic the [tone](#) and [prosody](#) of human speech. It has two [drumheads](#) connected by leather tension cords, which allow the player to modulate the [pitch](#) of the drum by squeezing the cords between their arm and body. A skilled player is able to play whole phrases. Most talking drums sound like a human humming depending on the way you play. Similar hourglass-shaped drums are found in [Asia](#), but they are not used to mimic speech, although the [idakka](#) is used to mimic vocal music.

Talking Drum



Percussion instrument

Other names	Dondo, Odondo, Tamanin, Lunna, Donno, Kalangu, Dan karbi, Igba, Doodo, Tama, Tamma, Dundun, Gangan
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<u>Classification</u>	Percussion
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<u>Hornbostel-Sachs classification</u>	211.242.11 (Individual double-skin hourglass-shaped drums, one skin used for playing)
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Developed	Antiquity
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CHORDOPHONE

Lute

Lute is any plucked [string instrument](#) with a [neck](#) (either [fretted](#) or unfretted) and a deep round back enclosing a hollow cavity, usually with a sound hole or opening in the body. More specifically, the term "lute" can refer to an instrument from the [family](#) of European lutes. The term also refers generally to any [string instrument](#) having the strings running in a plane parallel to the sound table (in the [Hornbostel-Sachs](#) system). The strings are attached to pegs or posts at the end of the neck, which have some type of turning mechanism to enable the player to tighten the tension on the string or loosen the tension before playing, so that each string is tuned to a specific pitch (or note). The lute is plucked or strummed with one hand while the other hand "frets" (presses down) the strings on the neck's fingerboard. By pressing the strings on different places of the fingerboard, the player can shorten or lengthen the part of the string that is vibrating, thus producing higher or lower pitches (notes).



Various lutes

strings

- Classification**
- [Necked bowl lutes](#)
 - [String instruments](#)

Developed [Classical antiquity](#) (early lutes) Middle Ages (modern lutes)

IDIOPHONE

Lamellophones

A large number of lamellophones originate in [Africa](#), where they are known under different names including [mbira](#), [sanza](#), [kisanji](#), [likembe](#), [kalimba](#), and [kongoma](#). They play a role in southeast [African Music](#). They were reported as early as the 16th century, but there is no doubt they have a much longer history. The Caribbean [marímbula](#) is also of this family. The marímbula can be seen as a bass variant of the mbira and is sometimes used in [hiphop](#) music.

The tongues may be arranged in the manner of a [piano](#) and may be made small enough to play with individual fingers, hence the colloquial name "thumb piano". (Although some instruments, like the *Mbira*, have an additional rows of tongues, in which case not just the thumbs are used for plucking.)

Some conjecture that African lamellophones were derived from [xylophones](#) and [marimbas](#). However, similar instruments have been found elsewhere; for example, the [indigenous peoples](#) of [Siberia](#) play wooden and metallic lamellophones with a single tongue

Lamellophones may be made with or without [resonators](#). There are also [electric lamellophones](#) with an additional [pickup](#).

(A)

(B)



(A) [Whale Drum](#) with 8 tongues (from [Emil Richards Collection](#))

(B) A [Kouxian](#), played by plucking the ends in front of the oral cavity. The lamellae resonate to produce sound.

AEROPHONE

Flute

The **flute** is a family of [musical instruments](#) in the [woodwind](#) group. Unlike woodwind instruments with [reeds](#), a flute is an [aerophone](#) or [reedless wind instrument](#) that produces its sound from the flow of air across an opening. According

to the instrument classification of [Hornbostel-Sachs](#), flutes are categorized as [edge-blown aerophones](#).

A [musician](#) who plays the flute can be referred to as a flute player, flautist, flutist or, less commonly, fluter or flutenist.

Flutes are the [earliest extant musical instruments](#), as paleolithic instruments with hand-bored holes have been found. A number of flutes dating to about 43,000 to 35,000 years ago have been found in the [Swabian Jura](#) region of present-day [Germany](#). These flutes demonstrate that a developed musical tradition existed from the earliest period of modern human presence in Europe. Flutes, including the famous [Bansuri](#), have been an integral part of [Indian classical music](#) since 1500 BC. A major deity of [Hinduism](#), [Krishna](#), has been associated with the flute.

