

## 2. Wind instruments

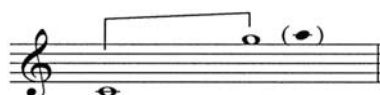
### Piri – paleum : bamboo

The piri is a cylindrical double-reed bamboo oboe with eight finger holes, one in back for the thumb and seven in front. It originates from Central Asia. The piri plays the principal melody in ensemble music. There are three different kinds of piri: the hyang-piri, literally a "native" Korean oboe used for indigenous music, or hyang-ak; the se-piri, a smaller soft-toned oboe used for chamber music and to accompany Gagok vocal music, and the dang-piri, a stouter oboe of Chinese origin accompanying Jongmyojerye-ak (royal shrine music) and dang-ak, the secular music from Sung Dynasty China.

<range of hyang-piri and se-piri>



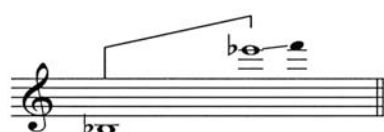
<range of dang-piri>



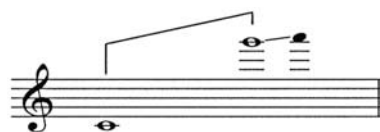
### Daegeum – paleum : bamboo

Daegeum, a large transverse flute, dates back to 7th century Silla. It is one of the samjuk (三竹), three transverse flutes, the large daegeum (大琴), the medium-sized junggeum (中琴), which is not used anymore, and the small sogeum (小琴). Daegum has one blowing hole, six finger holes, and an extra hole covered with a thin membrane called cheong (淸, lit., clear or high). For Korean indigenous music, the ensemble tunes to the Bb of the daegeum. It produces a distinctive buzzing sound that is appealing, with the ability to change timbre, whereas according to *The Akhakhwebeom*, junggeum and sogeum have no hole with cheong.

<range of jeong-ak daegeum>



<range of sanjo daegeum>

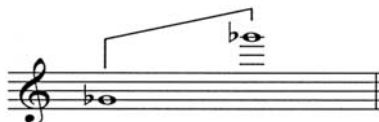


### Danso – pareum : bamboo

The danso (短簫) is a small, notched vertical flute mainly used in solo recitals, duet performances, and chamber music. It is regarded to have been made based on the tungso (洞簫), a longer vertical flute in the mid Joseon Period. It is a popular instrument for solo recitals as it produces a very clear sound. It is also used in duet performances with saenghwang or yanggeum. Duet performances of saenghwang and danso are called saengso-byeongju (duet), duet of "saeng"hwang

and dan"so." Since it has been widely played by amateur musicians, it is found in a variety of sizes and lengths.

<range of danso>



#### Taepyeongso – paleum : bamboo or wood

Another oboe-like instrument, the taepyeongso, was introduced from China during the Goryeo period and is used widely in Daechwita (military band music), Pungmullori (farmers' music), Buddhist music, Royal shrine music, and Sinawi, the instrumental accompaniment to shaman dances. It has a conical bore, a cup-like metal bell, and a short double reed, which fits into a metal mouthpiece. The taepyeongso, also called nallari, saenap and hojeok, literally meaning barbarian's wind instrument, produces shrill piercing sounds. Though it is made not of bamboo but of wood, it is under the bamboo instruments category in the paleum system, according to the *Jeungbomunheonbigyo* (Supplemented Document, 1908), maybe just because it is an oboe, like the piri. Yet it is classified as a wood instrument in Kim Ki-su's (金琪洙, 1917~1986) *Introduction to Korean Traditional Music*.<sup>1)</sup>

<range of taepyeongso>



#### Saenghwang – pareum : gourd

The *saenghwang* (笙簧) is a mouth organ made of a wind chest. According to *Suishu* (隋書) and *Tangshu* (唐書), there were instruments belonging to the same family of saenghwang in Goguryeo and Baekje Kingdoms. According to *the History of Goryeo*,

1) Kim Ki-su, *Gugak Ipmun (Introduction to Korean Traditional Music)* (Seoul : Sekwang Publishing Company, 1983), p. 206.