from hand to drum

HAND DRUM TECHNIQUES FROM AROUND THE WORLD



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The Mridangam

Last month we covered the four basic beginner's strokes on mridangam, namely 'Tha', 'Thi', 'Tum' and 'Nam'. This month we will add the stroke 'Ki', alias 'Ka', and incorporate it into some idiomatic stroke combinations.

It must be noted that these articles are merely an introduction to the drum and are in no way to be considered a full study. The complexities of South Indian drumming and techniques on drums such as the

'Ki' alias 'Ka' stroke

mridangam, could fill a set of encyclopedias many times over. This set of articles is merely a snapshot.

Fig. 1 and 2 show two angles of the 'Ki' (alias 'Ka') stroke. Quite often in both North and South Indian drumming, the same stroke is indicated by a different phonetic syllable. It is also common for the same syllable to be represented by a different stroke. It sounds complicated but becomes contextually self-evident in the same way that in the English language, if I were to say

'through', it would not be evident whether I had said 'through' or 'threw' without it being applied to a context.

The 'Ki' stroke is played with all four fingers flat on the bass end of the drum. They should hit just inside the thick rim of the drum and be left on the head for a millisecond, unlike the 'Tum' stroke. The hand should move backwards and forwards between the strokes. The drum should remain firmly in the playing position. See Fig.

3 for an overhead view of the playing position.

Right then, on to some music...

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