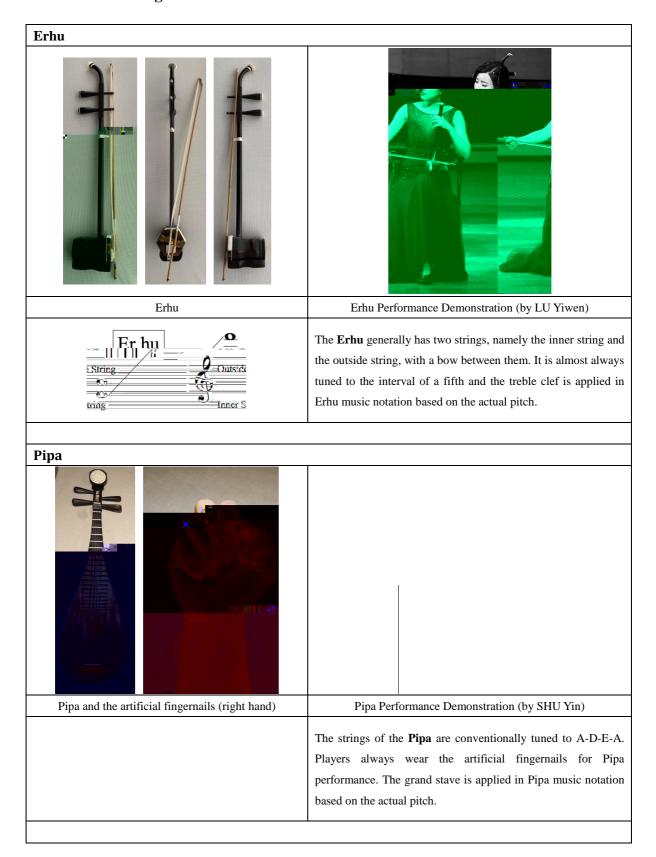
The 8th Rivers Awards Composition Competition 2019

Designated Traditional Chinese Instruments Introduction



Dizi - Bamboo Flute (including Xiao)	
From top to bottom: Bangdi in G key, Qudi in D key, Xindi in G key and Xiao in G key	
110m top to bottom. Bungai in 6 key, Quai in 6 key, Aintai in 6 key and Aitao in 6 key	
Dizi Performance Demonstration (By WANG Junkan)	Xiao Performance Demonstration (By WANG Junkan)
The Dizi is a traditional Chinese transverse flute usually made of bamboo. It has six finger-holes, one blowing hole	
and one membrane hole. The membrane has a great influence on the sound produced by the flute. Qudi and Bangdi	
are the most predominant among the many varieties of Chinese flute. To satisfy the needs of different music,	
professional players usually have a set of dizi, each in a different key and size, where the Bangdi in G key and the	
Qudi in D key are most commonly used. A low octave approach in treble staff is applied to Dizi music notation.	
Xindi, that is, a flute without the membrane hole, features a lower sound, which, though similar to Dizi, is heavier	
and louder. The most typical of this kind is a Xindi in G key, pitched in the same range as the Xiao. The treble clef	
is applied in Xindi music notation based on the actual pitch. In practice, the Xindi is sometimes replaced by other	
instruments of similar range such as the Dadi.	

The Xiao is a Chinese vertical