

Worajak Chaodan 2014: The Drum Performing in Mangla Musical Ensemble: A Case Study of the S. Rajaphruk Silpa Troupe in Mueang District, Sukhothai Province. Master of Arts (Ethnomusicology), Major Field: Ethnomusicology, Department of Music. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor Supot Yukolthonwong, Ed.D. 293 pages.

This research is a qualitative research which aims to 1. Study the elements of Mangla music of the S. Rajaphruk Silpa Troupe in Mueang District, Sukhothai Province, and 2. Study and analyze the drum performing styles of the S. Rajaphruk Silpa Troupe in Mueang District, Sukhothai Province. The results are as the following:

Mangla ensemble formerly known as the Drum and Flute Band, a performing unique, which had developed and musical form as similar as the Benjaduriyang of India which influenced and spread out into this region including Thailand. Nowadays, Mangla music is popular in the lower part of the northern region of Thailand: Sukhothai, Phitsanuloke as well as Uttaraditt provinces.

The Mangla performing of the S.Rajaphruk Silpa troupe was transmitted since the first generation to the third generation nowadays. Meanwhile, there were improved and developed in ensemble, musical instrument used, and songs. At present, the S.Rajaphruk Silpa troupe collect 11 songs deriving from the 3 rhythmic circle groups of the Yuen drum and Lorn drum: Mai Kru, Animal Acting, and Human and God Acting. The Yuen drum has 24 rhythmic patterns, the Lorn drum has 17 rhythmic patterns, and Mangla drum has 16 rhythmic patterns while the Kratae gong, small gong, big gong, small cymbals, big cymbals, and the wooden rhythmic clappers are only the percussion. The oboe is only one melodic instrument of the ensemble.

The Mangla music plays an important role in the society. Thus the ensemble is being performed for entertainment, ritualistic function, and etc. either in the auspicious and inauspicious opportunities.

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