

PARTS OF THE VIOLIN

SCROLL

The decoratively carved head of the violin, the fancy twirly bit at the top!
Typically in the shape of a volute (a rolled-up spiral) ... sometimes human or animal heads!

PEGS

These hold the strings in the pegbox. They are turned in order to tune the violin.
Turning a peg tightens or loosens the string, changing the pitch produced when the string is played.

FINGERBOARD

The smooth playing surface (usually made of wood) under the violin's strings.
Pressing the string down onto the fingerboard changes the pitch of the note produced.

NECK

The long bit that sticks out from the body of the instrument!
The fingerboard is glued to the neck, and this is where the violin is mostly held.

STRINGS

The strings of the violin are typically tuned to the pitches G, D, A, and E.
The G string is the thickest and loosest, and the E string is the thinnest and tightest.

F-HOLES

The violin family's sound holes, shaped like the letter 'f'.
These help to project the instrument's sound more efficiently.

BRIDGE

The ornate, upright, wooden device that holds the violin's strings in place.
It isn't glued or fixed to the instrument ... it's kept in place by the pressure of the strings.

TAILPIECE

This anchors the strings in place, opposite the pegs around which they are wound.

FINE TUNERS

Screws attached to the tailpiece that are turned to make small changes to the pitch of the string.
Turning clockwise, the pitch becomes higher; anti-clockwise and the pitch becomes lower.

CHIN REST

The specially shaped device, attached at the front-bottom of the violin.
Makes it more comfy to hold the violin under the jaw ... it should really be called a jaw rest!