History of the Origin of Piano in the Science of Instrument Performance

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Abstract: in this article, the appearance of the keyboard (piano) has a long history. The first musical instrument to appear in ancient Rome was the monochord. This instrument was in the form of a one-string box, which was gradually improved with the addition of wires. The article explains how his keys were created, who invented them and named the instrument "Piano". It was later reported that the instruments of the clavichord and clavichord were gradually phased out.

Keywords: instrument of piano, harpsichord, folk, melody, song, dutar, music, book, music theory, music book, history, musicology, mediator, nikhun, clavier, harpsichord, clavichord.

When it comes to musical instruments today, one of the most common and widely used instruments is the piano. It is loved and used in the West and the East. In ancient Rome, during the time of Plato, there was a musical instrument called Monochord. The word monochord is Greek and means monos - one, shord - wire. The monochord was in the form of a box. There is a wire in a wooden box. Over the centuries, several wires have been added to one wire after another. The wires were played using fingers, sticks, and mediators.

In the XII century the clavichord appeared. Harpsichord also existed at the same time as the clavichord. Clavis means key. It was not possible to control the pitch of the instrument as much as you wanted. The lengths of the sounds were the same length. At the end of the 17th century, the lower keys (instead of modern white keys) were black keys and were made of ebony. The keys above are made of ivory. By the 18th century, the color of the keyboards was in the form of modern pianos and grand pianos.

The clavichord means we encounter the genesis of the first piano. The clavichord is a copy of an instrument known as the harp. But it looks like a harp, not a closed wooden box.

According to European scholars, the harp and piano in general were derived from the homeland of chess, that is, from Eastern countries. In this case, after 1000 years, after the X century, it entered Europe. Thus, the idea that the genesis of the piano belongs to the Eastern countries is close to the truth. For example, in the East, the Armuna- keyboard of wind instrument is similar to the piano.

It can be seen that Armuna is a modern keyboard instrument. Armuna is similar to an accordion, but it is a musical instrument that is placed on the ground and controlled by vibrating the air pressure with one hand.

The range is up to two and three octaves, which is not very large. However, two- and three-tone chords with an accordion and are located and heard in an automatic combination.

The piano was first made in England. The fact that its chess-like features are played on black and white keys is also a philosophical worldview of this period. It was easier to make new types of amazing Arumunason instruments, that is, to carry them with them all the time, to put them on your knees, on the table or on the floor. For the first time, the strings of this instrument were arranged on both sides, tightly from the inside to the nails.

Lidwig Van Beethoven once said: "The piano is a keyboard instrument that expresses the power of a single sound precision.” In Beethoven's time, the piano was not yet perfect, and only unison sounds were played.
Compared to the piano, the clavichord has a history of 300 years and was one of the most popular instruments than the piano. This musical instrument is decorated with precious wood and patterns, selected in modern language, and surrounded by gold water, and later ornaments appeared in unique elements and were made of gold-colored copper. The keys of this instrument are made of ivory and have priceless looks. The piano is new, the sound of the instrument is soft, comfortable, pleasant, but the problem is that when the singer was accompanied, it could not be heard in the room or hall, because his voice was low, so the negative side was visible. In other words, it was more difficult for the singer to become an accomplice. Therefore, it was not possible to accompany the choir, orchestra or percussion instruments.

In 1711, the harpist Bartholomew Christopher invented a new musical instrument. On this instrument, the performer could control the volume of the melody as he wished (piano or forte). Hence the Pianoforte, later renamed the Piano.

By the XIX century there were 2 main pianos: 1 horizontal piano (French piano-king) 2 vertical piano (Italian piano - small piano). The Royal has become a musical instrument for various musical evenings and concerts.

By the end of the 18th century, the piano had almost completely eliminated the use of the piano and harpsichord. The advantage of the piano is that it has more than ninety strings that sound in chromatic order. The sound of the strings increases from left to right, the strings of low and middle sound consist of thick wires, the lowest sounds are one, the middle sounds are two, and the highest sounds are three. By pressing the appropriate keys, similar hammers hit the wire and make a sound. As the fingers rise from the keyboard, the volume stops. The sound is amplified when the left foot of the foot pedals is pressed with the foot. The piano has the ability to play both solo and multi-voiced different chords. The volume is seven octaves and can be used solo on piano, ensemble and orchestra. To date, there are two main types of piano: Piano and Piano. Piano is an acronym for Piano. It is smaller than a piano.

Structure and range of narrow wires:

a) Piano – its diapason lya from fa-lya subcontract octave to Do of 5 octave.

b) Royal- its diapason fa from subcontract octave to 5-octave fa-sol-.

These instruments are chromatic adjustable. The end of the XVIII century is a breakthrough in the art of the piano.

In short, in the study of the word piano, the student traces the history of this instrument, its origin, the appearance of the first monochord - a musical instrument in ancient Rome, which was drawn in the form of a box, a single wire, They learned about the gradual addition of strings, how keys were created, and who invented the name "Piano," and how he gradually removed the keyboard and clavicles from use.

Through the history of the piano, students are taught the importance of developing their interest and performance skills, skills and competencies in the study of the musical instrument.

References:


