

HISTORY OF FORTEPIANO AND PIANINO

Nasrullayeva Nasiba Rustamovna

Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

2nd Stage Graduate Student of Music Education and Art Specialty

Abstract:

This article discusses the future of the piano and the piano, the roots of the piano and piano history, the origins of earlier keyboard instruments, the interface of the player with the instrument, the invention of the piano and the piano, a look at the early history of the piano and the piano, the early versions of the christophori instruments, the fact that they are much quieter than modern pianos and pianos, the clavichord , wrote about the piano and later developments for the piano, the piano and various types of pianos.

Keywords: piano, piano, history, keyboard, instruments, player, interface, invention, christophori instruments, versions, clavichord, developments, type.

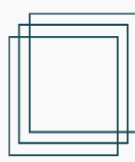
Fortepiano (Italian: forte - strong and piano - weak, slow) is a common name for grand pianos and pianos. At the beginning of the 18th century, B. Cristofori (Italy), J. Marius (France) and K.G. Invented by Schroeter (Germany). Later, the mechanism and shape of the piano were improved by I. A. Stein, I. A. Streicher (Austria), A. Beckers (London), S. Erard (Paris) and other masters. The sound is produced by striking the strings with wooden mallets covered with felt. It differs from the harpsichord and clavichord in its dynamic range (eg, the ability to go from a strong peg to a piano level) (hence the name). The first pieces for the piano were created by I. Haydn, V. A. Mozart, L. Beethoven and others. Due to its wide technical and expressive possibilities, the piano has become the main soloist and accompaniment instrument in European polyphonic music.

Piano (Italian: piano - small piano) is a stringed percussion-keyboard musical instrument, a type of piano. It differs from the Royal in that its strings, deka (resonance board) and mechanics are arranged vertically, and the sound is not so strong and colorful. The modern type of P. was created on the basis of examples created by J.I. Hawkins (1800) in America, M. Müller (1801) in Austria, and T. Laud (1802) in England. In the middle of the 19th century, P. got its current shape and construction (cast iron frame, strings stretched over each other, lower and upper damped mechanics, 7-octave range). Such P. are mainly designed for room (cabinet) performance. Sometimes there are also concert (7¹/₄ octave) P.s.

We live in interesting times when it comes to music technology, as the technology available to us is growing exponentially. Now anyone can use software like Apple's Main Stage from the Apple App Store to create new sounds and faithfully simulate acoustic sounds. on a more consumer-grade computer than The Beatles had when

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recording their Sgt Pepper album. Nevertheless, it is used consistently in almost every style of western music, it is the piano and the piano.

In this post, we will look at the history of the piano and the piano, how the piano and the piano evolved, and some facts about the history of the piano and the piano. We will learn why the piano and the piano were invented and why it is still used today even after so many years.

Where did the piano and the piano come from?

Although modern pianos and pianos are generally considered more percussion instruments due to the action of the hammer hitting the strings and the action of the player striking the keys, the piano and piano can also be considered stringed instruments. the piano and the piano have their roots, connecting it to the dulcimer. The dulcimer was originally from the Middle East and made its way to Europe in the 11th century. Just like the modern piano and piano, the dulcimer produces sound by striking the strings with a hammer, so it is an important part of the early history of the piano and the piano.

The history of the piano and the piano has its roots in earlier keyboard instruments, and continues to the organ, which served as the basis for the player's interface with the instrument.

The invention of the piano and the piano

Looking back at the early history of the piano and piano, its invention is attributed to Bartolomeo Cristofori from Padua, Italy. Cristofori was known as a harpsichord master employed by the Medici family. It tells us where the piano and piano were invented. However, an inventory made by the Medici family indicates that the piano and piano were invented around 1700.

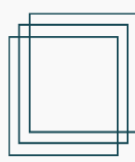
Early versions of Cristofori's instruments were much quieter than the modern grand piano and piano as we know them, but they were capable of producing more sound than the clavichord, which until then was the only keyboard instrument that responded to the player's touch to create different dynamic levels. .

Up until that time, the clavichord allowed the player to control the volume and hold it expressively, but it was very quiet even at its loudest. And while the harpsichord was loud enough for the music of the time, it didn't offer dynamic control. Cristofori's pianos and pianos offered the best of both worlds by producing a loud enough sound and giving the player expressive control over dynamics through keystroke speed.

Cristofori first called his piano and piano "un cimbalo di cipresso di piano e forte", which roughly translates to "soft and loud cypress keyboard". It was shortened over time to pianoforte, fortepiano, and eventually to piano.

History of the modern piano and the piano

After Cristofori we begin to see the evolution of the modern piano and the history of the piano. As pianos and pianos began to spread throughout Europe, we saw additions such as the sustain pedal.



Although Johann Sebastian Bach disliked the piano and piano when he first tried it in the 1730s, saying that the upper range was too soft to provide sufficient dynamic range, he later confirmed the version he played in 1747. As an agent selling an updated version of the piano and piano, he called it ""Instrument: piano et forte genandt", which was intended to refer to the piano and piano's ability to play both softly and loudly. What is this piano and piano? answers the question that it was originally called the pianoforte.

Fortepiano and piano making made great leaps in the 18th century, especially in Germany. At this time we saw developments such as the use of multiple strings per note and wooden frames. It was the piano and piano version that Mozart composed his concertos and sonatas.

By the 1820s, the center of piano and piano innovation had moved to Paris, and we saw changes that allowed rapid note repetition, technology that increased the instrument's dynamic range, and the use of a cast iron frame for structural integrity. the strings must be kept at a higher tension, facilitating a much larger sound than previously possible.

In this section of piano and piano history in particular, we can see the impact of piano and piano technological improvements on the music of late classical and early romantic composers such as Beethoven, Brahms, and Chopin.

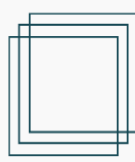
Further developments for piano and piano

In the 1830s and 1840s, steel piano and piano strings were introduced, as well as string trios for some registers, creating a richer and more complex treble register. In 1893, the introduction of Aliquot Stringing, which used the fourth string in the upper treble registers, enhanced the tone of the piano and piano's highest register.

Different types of pianos and pianos

At this time, we began to see different types of pianos and pianos, each built for different purposes. Examples include the baby grand piano (typically 4'11" long), the parlor grand piano (about 5'7" to 7'3") and the concert grand piano (about 7'3" to 9'10" in length). Although the grand piano's shorter strings and smaller soundboard sacrifice volume and tone, they would be ideal for a private home or school where space is at a premium. however, the piano and grand piano used in large concert halls and other performance venues would be preferred because the string length and size of the soundboard allows it to project over a large area and create the richness of tone required for a concert performance situation.

In 1826, the upright piano and piano were invented, commonly known as upright pianos and pianos. The upright piano and piano mechanism were invented by Robert Wornum in London and this style of piano and piano became very popular in the home due to space considerations. Although an upright piano and piano have the appearance of having a smaller footprint, my personal experience is that it takes up no less space than an average-sized grand piano and piano.



However, grand pianos and grand pianos can fit longer strings in a smaller space than grand pianos and grand pianos, so one of the best reasons to have an upright piano and piano in the home is to enjoy the richness of the tone of a larger piano and piano in a smaller space.

Yamaha Disklavier Piano

A major event in recent piano and piano history came in the early 2000s, when the Yamaha Disklavier Piano was developed, a standard grand piano (or now upright piano and piano) with added MIDI capability. Yamaha achieves this by using electronic sensors connected to the movement that transfer this information to MIDI data. The Yamaha Disklavier Piano is capable of playing pre-recorded performances, recording the player in real time or being used as a MIDI controller.

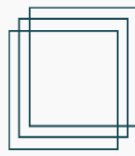
The piano and the future of the piano

With so many advancements in music technology, the future of pianos and pianos is exciting. Many families are now opting to buy digital pianos and pianos instead of grand or upright pianos for their children to take piano lessons. There is much debate among piano and piano teachers as to whether or not digital pianos are suitable for piano and piano lessons, but that is another discussion. Suffice it to say that most of today's digital pianos and pianos are capable of creating such a real piano and piano-like playing experience that it can easily justify starting a young student over acoustic pianos and pianos with much cheaper digital pianos and pianos, at least until parents rate. the boy continues to study piano and piano. With so many options available, the question of how to buy a grand piano is more complicated than ever before in the history of pianos and pianos.

I know several professional keyboard players, particularly in the Broadway world, who have used digital pianos and pianos at home due to the space and volume limitations of their NYC apartments, and there are many options for this purpose. .

Most Broadway pit orchestras use digital pianos and pianos and electronically generated sounds, rather than acoustic pianos and pianos, because sampled pianos and pianos often sound incredibly realistic in the theater, especially when mixed with the rest of the orchestra through a sound console. It is also much easier and cheaper to maintain than acoustic pianos and pianos.

Even considering the latest technological advancements in the world of music technology and how this applies to modern pianos and pianos, there is no substitute for an acoustic piano and piano. No technological advancement can match the richness of any acoustic instrument's tone, how it blends with other instruments, or how it responds to the player's touch. It is important to remember that digital pianos and pianos are only suitable for certain situations, and grand and upright pianos and pianos will continue to play an important role in music creation for the foreseeable future.



Piano music in Uzbekistan in 1920-30s, starting with Uzbek folk tunes reworked by V. Uspensky, B. Nadezhdin, later by G. Mushel, H. Izomov, B. Giyenko, Sayfi Jalil, N. Zokirov, in recent years by D. Saydaminova, R. Abdullayev, A. Nabiyev, M. Otajonov, D. Omonullayeva and others, enriched with miniatures, sonatas and concerts, multi-part series. A. Lisovsky, N. Yablonovsky, honored artists of Uzbekistan O. Yusupova, A. Sharipova, honored teacher of Uzbekistan T. Popovich, winner of international competitions E. Mirkosimova, A. Sultanov, U. Polvanov contributed to the development of F. performing arts in Uzbekistan. and other contributions.

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