

## Piano-Universal Human Musical Instrument Instrument

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**ABSTRACT:** In this article we will talk about the fact that piano is a universal human musical instrument. The author relied on music data as well as written sources, introduced clarifications to the problem based on existing scientific literature, and studied the specific aspects that exist on the fact that piano is a universal human musical instrument.

**KEYWORDS:** Piano, Music, Instrument, note, art, performance.

### INTRODUCTION

Historically, the art of the piano originated in the Classical period and began to take shape, and the piano instrument was created. I.S. Bach and his sons and students created the first samples of piano music. The piano work of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven played an important role in the rise and popularity of this instrument. London and Vienna schools were formed. Clementi and Gummel's work flourished. In turn, the Paris School emerged, and the works of Kalkbrenner and Thalberg spread. Cherny's School of Performing Arts was also formed, and today these samples are still the main school of piano performance.

### MAIN PART:

During the Romantic period, the art of piano performance flourished. Austrian and German romanticism began to be followed by all the creators of Europe. The piano works of Schubert, Weber, Mendelssohn, and Schumann have been imprinted on the history of cultures. Chopin and List are known around the world as performers and educators. Their piano work has become a repertoire for some of the world's most talented musicians.

European national piano schools. The German Piano School became a model for the formation of national piano schools in the second half of the 19th century. Representatives of the German piano school - Brahms and Reger, the French piano school - Bizet, Frank, Saint-Saens, Norwegian-Czech piano schools

- Grieg, Smetana and Dvorjak - represented the national piano schools. Russian piano music is considered a "strong band" - Rubinstein, Tchaikovsky. In the second half of the 19th century, the concept of "piano pedagogy" emerged. Scriabin, Metner, and Rakhmaninov piano arts have become known as new directions in creativity and performance.

In the 20s and 40s of the twentieth century, significant pianos were observed in piano performance. It is safe to say that the 1920s were a period of active development of new styles. Prokofiev's piano work gave rise to a unique musical language. Many sonatas and concerts were created. Prokofiev was known not only as a composer, but also as a pianist. In the middle of the century, new style trends emerged. In France, Impressionism was mainly reflected in Debussy's evening works. The composer did research to update his work, addressing new topics. In particular, he introduced the image of war into his music, which was evident in his work Black and White. 12 Etudes - Debussy's Evening Encyclopedia.

The second half of the twentieth century saw the development of the art of the piano. Various currents of the musical avant-garde have emerged. Schoenberg's students and followers appeared not only all over the world, but also in Uzbekistan. There has been an increase in the desire to combine musical material into a total series.

The 500-year-old piano art originated in the Renaissance and flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries. With the invention of the piano in the early 18th century, the art of the piano began to develop.

This musical instrument was created in the early 18th century (1710) by the Italian Christopher, who could play soft and loud sounds. That is why the name of the instrument is called "piano", which in Italian means "high-low" in terms of volume.

The sounds that sound when you press the keys of the instrument are not from the keyboard, but from the tensioned wires inside the instrument.

If the strings are drawn vertically, it is a piano instrument that is designed to be played in smaller and smaller rooms.



If the wires are laid horizontally, it is a grand piano. Its voices are louder and louder, and big in volume. Designed for performance in Royal Concert Halls.



As you know, when learning to play any instrument, it is important to first sit in front of the instrument and master the skills of holding the body, limbs and limbs. The acquisition of these skills will help to form a network of executive positions.



There are three main points in piano performance: the foot position, the sitting position (chair), and the “hand position” (fingers).

1. Leg position - should be leaning on the ground or on a special board with a slight push forward.

2. When sitting in a chair, it is important to sit firmly in half, not the whole seat. The height of the seat should be adjusted to the student with a special twisting device or boards. Its height should be set so that the elbows are not below the key, but at a flat height.

3. Fingers are the third - one of the most important anchor points. Holding the body upright, holding the body slightly forward, close to the instrument,

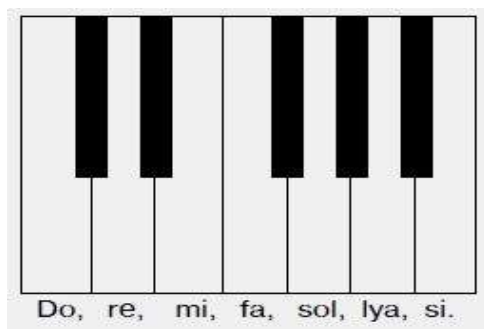
and placing the "hand position" (fingers), the wrists are not raised, the elbows are from the body.

It should be at an angle of 300 degrees. The shoulders should be free and the pupil should be straight. The hands should be round and resting on the fingertips when pressing the key.



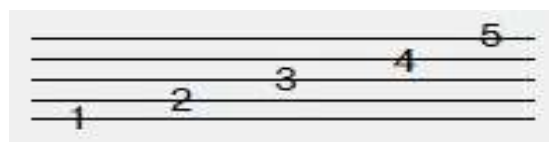
## Results and Discussions:

There are 7 main sounds in music, which are called "do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si". The sound that sounds when we press a key determines the name of that key, which means that the key is called "do", "sol" and so on.



Music uses five lines to record sounds, which are called "note lines". The lines are counted from bottom to top, and the characters written in the form of a circle are called notes.

There are seven notes in the music, which are placed on 5 lines of the note string and are written as follows:

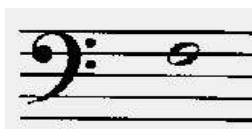




The key is a special character that is placed on one of the note lines and locates sounds at a certain pitch. The key is placed at the beginning of the note line. Two different keys are used to record piano pieces. The name of each note is determined by the key at the beginning of the note line<sup>1</sup>.

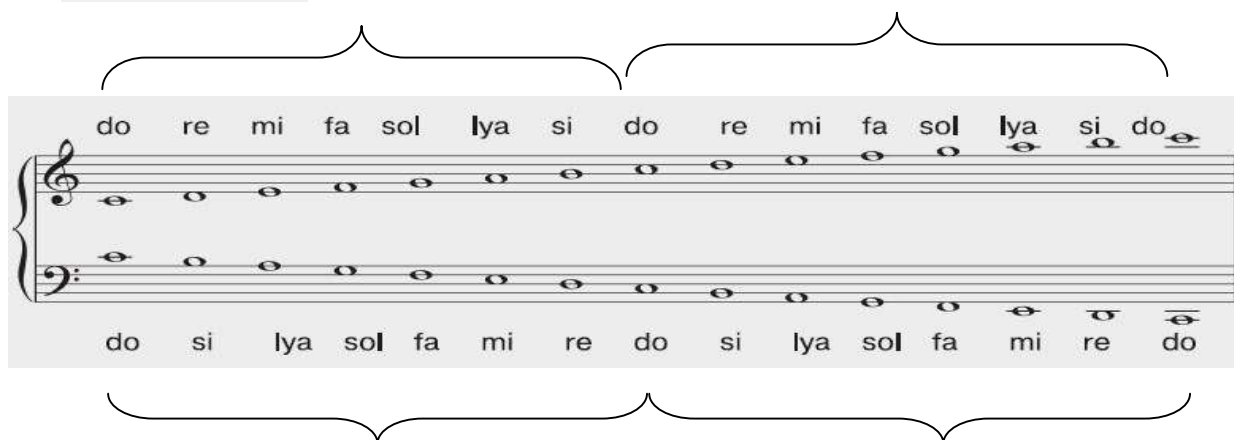


This violin key is written on the second line of the circle and is called the left key or the violin key because it opens the left sound in the note path.

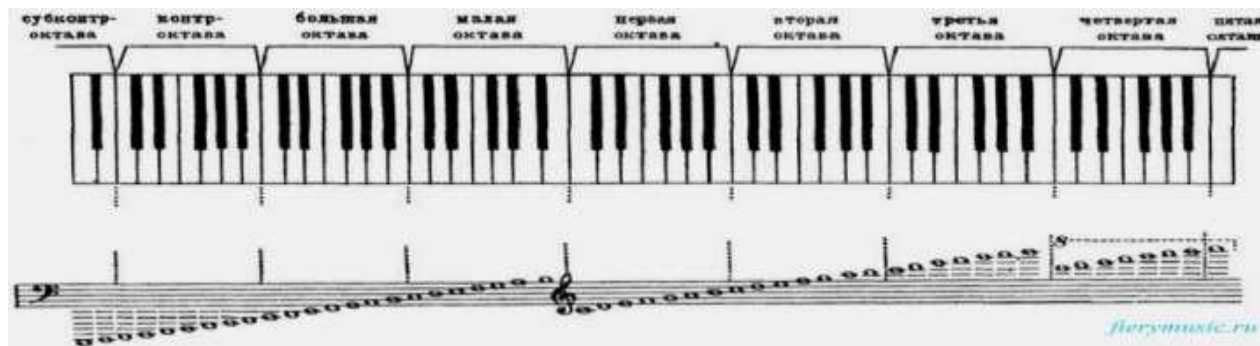


This is the bass key - its circle is written on the fourth line and is called the fa key or bass key because it opens the fa sound in the note path.

**First octave Second octave**

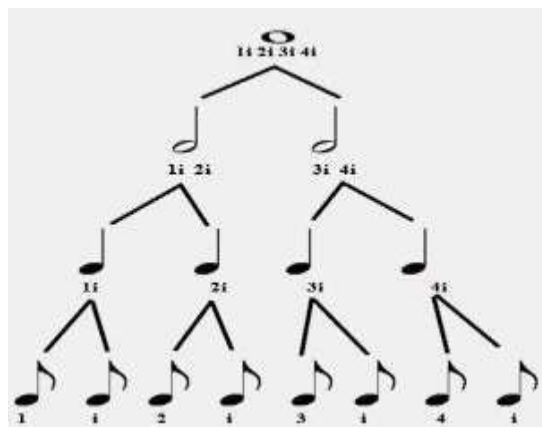


Small octave Large octave



<sup>1</sup> Djamalova D. "Fortepiano" darsligi. T.: "Musiq", 2018, 407 b.





The whole note is numbered 1i, 2i, 3i, 4i

Half notes are numbered 1i, 2i

The quarter note is numbered 1i

A quarter note is numbered 1 or i

As in the poems you know, music has strong, percussive sounds. This part of the melody, which is written in the direction of the note, is called a beat.

In the note, the bars are separated by a vertical line. This vertical

line is called the tact line.



The range of a piece of music from one strong contribution to another is called a beat.



Tacts can be composed of notes of different lengths of two, three, or four quarters. The numbers indicating the clock speed are written after the key. The number at the top represents the number of sections, and the number at the bottom represents the length of these sections.



If a piece of music begins with a weak contribution, an incomplete beat is formed at the beginning of the piece, which is called an incomplete beat. Incomplete beats in most cases do not exceed half of the total beats.

If a musical phrase in a work begins with an incomplete beat, it will end incompletely.

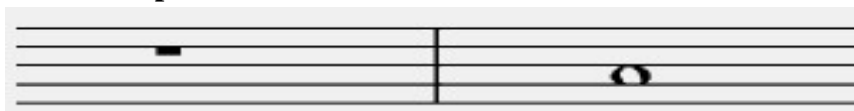


Two incomplete bars make up one complete clock.

If you need to pause or pause the sound of a song or melody, special musical symbols are used.

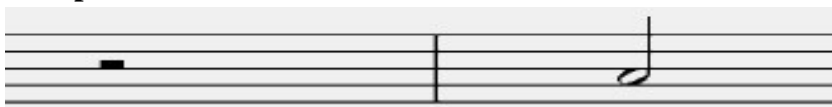
Such signs are called pauses. Just as the lengths of the notes vary, so do the pauses. They have the form of whole, half, quarter, octal, hexadecimal, and thirty-two, like note lengths, and are not performed, but are counted in this length.

## The whole pause



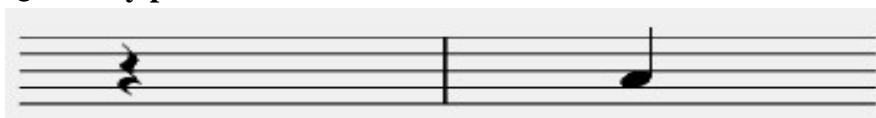
The whole pause is written below the fourth line - "four i..." (or, "four and...") rests during the song or the entire length of the note.

## Half pause



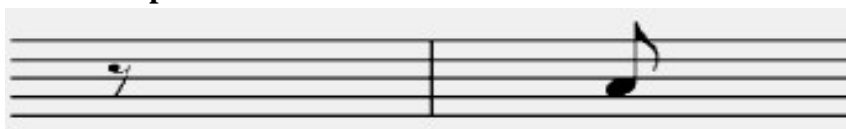
The half-pause rests on the third line - the rest of the "two i" sessions or the half-note length.

## Quarterly pause



A quarterly pause is a break during the "one i" industry or a quarterly note.

## An octave pause



Eighth pause - rests on the length of the eighth note.

## Sixteen pause



Hexadecimal pause - rests on a hexadecimal note.

## Conclusion:

Piano performance is one of the most popular forms of music. It is a well-known fact that every nation has its own national instruments. Today, there are some of the most popular musical instruments in the world. One of them is a piano instrument. Along with all the famous composers of the world, Uzbek composers have created brilliant works for this instrument. They are loved and performed by young performers.

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