



HISTORY OF FORTOPIANO

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ABSTRACT

This article provides detailed information on the history of the piano, the founder of the piano Bartolomeo Christopher and his activities, the similarities and differences of the piano with other musical instruments, the advantages of the piano, the octaves of the piano, the types of piano and each of them.

KEYWORDS

Instrument, instrument, piano, work, tour, genre, oftawa, grand piano, music, invention, history, line, technique.

INTRODUCTION

The piano is a very complex instrument. The piano, known as the piano, originated from a corsicort from the 1700s to the 1720s by the Italian inventor Bartolomeo Christopher. Harpsichord manufacturers wanted to make a device that had a better dynamic effect than horn speed. Christopher, who kept the instruments in the courtroom of Prince Ferdinand de

Medici of Florence, was the first to solve the problem. [1]

By the time he removed the keyboard as an instrumental keyboard instrument, Beethoven was over 100 years old by the time he wrote his number sonatas.



Bartolomeo Christopher was born in Padua, Republic of Venice. At the age of 33, he was hired to work for Ferdinando Ferdinando. Ferdinando, the son and heir of the Grand Duke of Tuscany Cosimo III, loved music.

There is only speculation about what Ferdinando intended to hire Christopher. The prince traveled to Venice in 1688 to go to the Carnival, probably meeting Cristofori at his return home via Padua. Ferdinando was looking for a new technique to take care of the many musical instruments that the former worker had died. However, Prince Cristofori could be accessed not only technically, but especially as a means of using musical instruments.

In the remaining years of the seventeenth century, Christopher invented two keyboards before working on the piano. These instruments were invented in 1700, in many of Ferdinando's tools kept by the prince.

The spinettone was a large, very coordinated spinet (areas are drawn to save space). This invention could have matched the depth of a crowded orchestra designed for theatrical performances at a time when the versatile instrument had a loud sound.

The age of the piano. From 1790 to 1800, piano technology and sound were greatly improved by the inventions of the Industrial Revolution, such as the ability to draw iron squares, such as new quality steel with piano wire. The piano's tonal piano has risen from the pianoforte five octaves to seven or more octaves found on modern pianos. [2]

Straight Piano. A piano sewn in the 1780s was created by Johann Schmidt of Salzburg, Austria, and later in 1802 a piano line sewn in London by Thomas Loud moved diagonally.

Pianist. In 881, John McTammany of Cambridge was granted the first patent for a pianist, and Massey

described John McTammany's invention as a "mechanical musical instrument". It works from narrow films of stale paper.

The later automated pianist England was patented on February 27, 1879 by Edward H. Levoux of England and described as a "powerful power storage and transmission apparatus". McTammany's invention was originally invented earlier (1876), but patent terms are in conflict over application procedures. On March 28, 1889, William Fleming patented pianists with electric power.

History of the piano: Monochord, Clavicord Clavisin, Piano, Royal, Organ. A monochord (ancient Greek mavossopsov, lat.nmonochordum, a string) also consists of a box of intervals by fastening different lengths of the sound part of the string driven by a (musical) kanoh (ancient Greek) string. The thread is installed between the two thresholds. There is a moving stand between the shelves (pressing the string from below), with its movement the sound part of the string is set. A monochard division scale can be used to mark string parts. [3]

After the monochord, the clavicord appeared. Clavicord (Latin clavis - "key" and other Greek horbi "narrow") - keyboard - a percussion instrument with various strings, a hammer and one of the pioneers of modern piano. Range is from the major octave do note to the 2 octave mi note.

The keyboard is one of the oldest keyboard instruments and comes after the old monochord. The clavicord was invented in 1396 and the oldest instrument that has survived to our day was created by Domenico Pisa in 1543 and is now housed in the Museum of Musical Instruments in Leipzig.

After the clavicord, the clavicle appeared.



Keyboard. The keyboard is a musical instrument that plays the keys to the keyboard. A descriptive instrument similar to the first harpsichord was created by Tsvolli Arno in about 1445 with drawings provided by the Dutch.

Fifteenth-century harpsichords have not survived. According to the photos, it was a short device with a heavy body. Most of the surviving 16th-century harpsichords were made in Italy, with Venice as the center of production. They have 8 registers, which are distinguished by their elegance.

The above instruments caused the appearance of the piano. Let's look at the history, now let's look at the present. Monochord, Clavicord, keyboard instruments are now preserved only in museums of musical instruments. In the 21st century, there are piano, royal and organ instruments.

Piano The piano was created by an Italian inventor. 1% ability and 99% movement are required to play the piano. Adjusting this device itself requires a lot of effort. I also know how much work it takes to study the piano. [4]

Today, the piano is a delicate stringed instrument. It is impossible not to like the works performed on the piano, especially when it is raining, wearing a headset and playing classical music is a different pleasure. I am proud to have chosen this instrument.

The piano has 9 octaves

1. Subcandre octave (incomplete octave)
2. Contra octave
3. Large octave
4. The first octave
5. The second octave
6. The second octave
7. The third octave
8. The fourth octave

9. Consists of the fifth octave (incomplete octaves). There are a total of 88 keys, including 56 white and 32 black keys. The white and black keys of the piano are based on Indian chess. [5]

The keys are white, the blackness is comparable to life again. In doing so, we remember a parable. Using the 15 light and 15 dark transcripts of the moon, we can say that the piano keys are our dark day or our bad deeds, and our white keys are our bright day or good deeds. In order for life to continue, both black and white keys must be involved, so that life goes smoothly.

Royal (fr. Royal, royal) is the main type of concert piano, in which the strings have a horizontal sound board and mechanical part, the body has a winged shape, and the sounds are produced by percussion.

Previously, the Royal was known only as a horn instrument, but ordinary people could not afford to buy it.

If you play the Royal, the keys will be very heavy. The wires are also pulled horizontally. The difference between the piano and the Royal is in the strings, the heaviness and lightness of the keys, and the other difference is that the piano is designed for small rooms and the Royal for large concert halls.

When you play the Royal, it's natural to think of yourself as a king. "Royal" is distinguished by its majestic beauty, and therefore "Royal" is called the royal musical instrument. [6]

The piano comes in a variety of styles, designs, shapes and sizes to fit two different categories: vertical and horizontal piano.

Portrait pianos. They are called vertical pianos because of their height and the position of the strings. The height of this type of piano varies from 36 to 60 inches. There are 4 rounds:



The spinet is the smallest piece of piano, with spins ranging in height from 36 to 38 inches and about 58 inches wide.

Given its size, it is a popular choice for many people living in confined spaces such as apartments. The low-level part of the spinets is called the “lost motion,” which has low strength and accuracy due to its size and construction.

The console is slightly larger than a spinet, 40 to 43 inches high, and about 58 inches wide. This type of piano has a variety of styles and ornaments. That is, if you have detailed information about your additional furniture, consoles will give you a variety of options. This is done with direct movements, producing more extended tones.

A studio is a type of piano that is commonly seen in music schools and music studios. It is about 45 to 48 inches high and about 58 inches wide. It then produces good tone quality due to the larger capital letters and longer wires and is very durable.

That’s right - it’s the tallest among vertical pianos, with a height of 50 to 60 inches and a width of about 58 inches.

This is the type of piano your great-grandparents or great-grandparents used to play. When properly cared for, it passes the test of time and maintains a rich tone.

Horizontal pianos. They are also called grand pianos. They are called horizontal pianos because of their length and placement of strings. Big pianos are said to have the most subtle sounds and the most important solutions.

There are 6 main types:

The Petite Grand is the smallest of these horizontal pianos. Distance from 4 feet to 5 inches from 4 feet to 10 inches. Really small, but still strong.

Baby Grand is a popular type of piano ranging from 4 feet to 11 inches and 5 feet to 6 inches. Baby grands are a popular choice because of its sound quality, aesthetic appeal and affordability.

The Medium Grand is 5 feet and 7 inches larger than a baby’s size.

Parlour Grand is available in sizes from 5 feet to 9 inches and 6 feet to 1 inch. The assembly hall of the piano hall also includes a grand piano.

Semiconcert or Ballroom - From the Parlour Grand Piano to the next size, it is about 6 feet 2 inches and 7 feet long.

The Concert Grand is the largest of these large pianos, located more than 9 feet away. Note: All dimensions are approx.

Other piano differences. In addition to the dimensions, different styles of pianos vary in the number of pedals and sometimes the number of their keys. Most pianos have 88 keys, although some older pianos have 85 keys, some manufacturers make pianos that contain additional keys (especially the Bösendorfer). Modern American modern piano has three pedals: una corde, sostenuto and damper.

The European piano has two pedals. Many older pianos, which are smaller than they were born, have only two pedals. Some rarer vehicles have pedals with different functions, such as additional pedals or transposition.

Modern acoustic pianos designed to work in this article are a great device that should definitely be trusted, but there are many predecessors and relatives. There are also electric pianos, piano pianos,



and many other similar keyboard instruments, including pianos and other historical instruments, pianos (smaller instruments, fewer keys), harps, brass, and a variety of organs.

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