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I WANT TO TALK ABOUT THE STROKES IN MUSIC

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Abstract

Obtaining basic knowledge, skills, and abilities. Formation of a creatively oriented personality.

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Introduction



In order to achieve something in music (as life shows), the most important thing you need is a great desire. And if you don't have one, is it worth starting at all? Forget about all the bad things, focus on the lesson and be attentive!



What's next?

Have you ever wondered what makes our speech unique, unlike anyone else? And how do we distinguish that we are being made fun of, threatened, caressed with speech, etc.? When communicating, we use different shades of speech, using different techniques. We can speak fluently, languidly, we can be prickly, sarcastic.

It's the same in music. A game without different shades (articulation) is soulless, characterless. Such a game will not touch the strings of the listener's soul. It's like listening to a long, monotonous speech.

Next step.

So, what is articulation?

Articulation refers to different ways of pronouncing a melody with varying degrees of separation or coherence of notes. This method is concretely implemented in strokes.

Strokes, as you might guess, are different. And each stroke corresponds to a certain sign, which indicates exactly how the note should be played: short, long, heavy, etc.

At first glance, learning to play an instrument is not that difficult. It is important to decide on the goal before each case. What do I want? What do you need for this? What's in it for me? Outline tasks. Divide them into long-term and short-term. And step-by-step execution of these tasks. Gradual increase in the complexity of these tasks. And you will definitely master the basics of playing the instrument.

Let's start with the most basic strokes and the most commonly used – strokes. Not a single piece of music, even the smallest one, is complete without strokes.

So, legato (Italian legato "bound") is a coherent performance of music. When playing legato, you should listen carefully to how one sound is replaced by another, to the smooth and even distribution of the sound from tone to tone without interruption or jolting. It is very important to direct your attention when playing legato to the development of the skills of linking sounds without unnecessary movements, pushes of the hand and excessive lifting of the fingers.

In sheet music, the legato stroke is indicated by a league.

Nonlegato (Italian nonlegato "separately") is often used in a moving tempo, with the agitated nature of the music. It is not indicated in the notes in any way. As a rule, at the beginning of training, students play nonlegato. When playing with this stroke, the keys are pressed and released in such a way that there is neither a smooth nor a jerky sound.

Staccato (Italian: staccato "jerkily") is a short, jerky performance of sounds. It is the antipode of legato. The mastery of playing this stroke is to shorten the duration of the sound and to increase the pauses between them without changing the tempo. This stroke gives the work subtlety, lightness, and grace. When performing staccato we use fast and sharp sound production techniques. A finger strikes a note and immediately releases it. This technique can be compared to typing on a keyboard or a bird pecking at grains.

On the staff, the staccato is indicated by a dot above or below the note (not to be confused with the dot to the right of the note, which indicates the addition of half of its duration).

Each of these basic strokes has a number of gradations, which, although not very common, are found in the notes. Let's take a look at some of them.



Portamento (Italian: portamento "transfer") is a way of singing a melody. Sounds are produced in a similar way to nonlegato, but in a more coherent way, emphasizing each note. In sheet music, it is indicated by a small horizontal line below or above the note.

Marcato (Italian: marcato "highlighting, emphasizing") is a stiffer stroke than legato. It denotes an emphasized, distinct performance of each sound, which is achieved through an accent. It is rarely put in sheet music. It is indicated by a checkmark-like sign.

Staccatissimo (Italian: staccatissimo "very jerky") is a type of staccato (sharp staccato). It is played very short and as jerky as possible. A specific feature of staccatissimo is the reduction of the duration of the sound by more than half. It is indicated by a sign resembling a thin triangle.

Staccato accento – even more accentuated, short, jerky notes. It is indicated by dots above the notes, and above the dot by an accent sign.

That's pretty much all I wanted to talk about touches in music.

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