

Scientific-Historical and Theoretical-Pedagogical Principles of the Violin

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Annotation: Statya soderjit muzli o skripke i ee velikix ispolnitelyax.

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Skilled and great performers of the VIOLIN era, who surprised the world, figures such as violinist Niccolò Amati (AMATI), violinist Antonio Stradivari (STRADIVARI) and violinist Andrea Guarneri (GUARNERI) were included in the GENESIS book of the world. Musical art, including in Europe, the East, Asia, and Central Asia, the violin is passed from generation to generation, improved and developed, and the theoretical and practical problems of national musical instrument performance art have a special place and importance. Because in terms of its social origin, genesis and cultural-spiritual essence, the violin has a very wide and deep conceptual significance.



Since ancient times, violins have been made of wood products, dry trees. It was formed in various structures, improved and developed later. Violin and similar-looking instrument cases were triangular and rectangular in the Bronze Age. It has been refined and improved over the centuries. Such instruments were of various shapes and forms. By our time, with its newly improved structure, it had such names as Violin, Violin-bass, Violoncello, and Violin-contra-bass.

The violin is one of the most sought-after and a complex musical instrument, with a melodious and magical timbre that closely resembles the human voice, but is also highly expressive and virtuosic. It is not for nothing that the violin did not give up the role of "Queen of the Orchestra".

The violin's voice is like a person, and the verbs "sings" and "cries" are often used for it. It can bring tears of joy and sadness. The violinist moves through the strings of his powerful assistant and plays on the heartstrings of his listeners. The sounds of the violin are said to stop time and transport you to another dimension. The expressive singing of the violin can convey the thoughts of the composer, the feelings of the heroes of operas and ballets more clearly and completely than any other instrument. Juicy, charming, elegant, and at the same time firm, the sound of the violin is the basis of any work that uses at least one of these instruments.

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The timbre of the voice is determined by the quality of the instrument, the skill of the performer and the choice of strings. The bass is thick, rich, and slightly harsh and has a harsh sound. The middle strings have a soft, soulful sound, almost velvety, like a moto. The upper register sounds bright, sunny, loud. The instrument and the performer have the ability to change these sounds, adding color and additional palette.

The violin stimulates the brain. This fact has been repeatedly confirmed by well-known scientists who know and enjoy playing the violin. For example, Einstein mastered this instrument from the age of six. Even the famous Sherlock Holmes (composite image) used its sounds whenever he was thinking about a difficult problem.

Due to the variety of timbres, the violin is used to convey different moods and characters. In a modern symphony orchestra, these instruments occupy almost a third of the composition. Violins in an orchestra are divided into 2 groups: one for the upper voice or melody, and the other for the lower or accompaniment. They are called the first and second violins. This instrument sounds great both in chamber ensembles and as a soloist. The violin blends easily with wind instruments, piano and other strings. The most common of the ensembles is the string quartet, which consists of 2 violins, a cello, and a viola. Many works of different periods and styles were written for the quartet.

Almost all great composers did not ignore the violin with their art, Mozart, Vivaldi, Tchaikovsky, Brahms, Dvorak, Khachaturian, Mendelssohn, Saint-Saens, Kreisler, Veniavsky and many others created concertos for violin and orchestra. The violin was also entrusted with solo parts in concerts for several instruments. For example, Bach wrote a concerto for violin, oboe and string ensemble, while Beethoven wrote a triple concerto for violin, cello, piano and orchestra. In the 20th century, the violin began to be used in various modern styles of music. The earliest evidence of the use of the violin as a solo instrument in jazz was documented in the early 20th century.



This unusually diverse sounding instrument can be called its predecessors: Indian lyre, Polish fiddler (rebeka), Russian fiddler, Arabic rebab, English mola, Kazakh qobizi, Spanish fiddle. All of these instruments could have been the ancestors of the violin, as each served as the birth of a family of strings and honored them with their merits.

The reckoning between the violin's penetration into high society and aristocratic instruments dates back to 1560, when Charles IX ordered 24 Amati string violins for his court musicians. One of them has survived to this day. It is the oldest violin in the world and is called "Charles IX".

As we see it today, two houses are competing for violin making: Andrea Amati and Gasparo de Solo. Some sources claim that the date should go to Gasparo Bertolotti (Amati's teacher), whose musical instruments were later perfected by the House of Amati. It is only known for certain that it happened in Italy in the 16th century. Later, their successors were Guarneri and Stradivari, who slightly increased the size of the violin body and created larger holes (efs) for a more powerful sound of the instrument.

Many interesting facts are related to the history and origin of the violin. India's Ahira Krishna became a famous virtuoso recordist. He entered the Guinness Book of Records by playing the violin for 32 consecutive hours at the Trivandrum Festival. An hour of playing an instrument burns about 170



calories, so it's best for a child to eat before class. In 2011, the largest violinist ensemble gathered in Taiwan. 4,645 musicians aged 7 to 15 performed at the stadium. Until 1750, instead of strings, the instrument was played with sheep intestines. Italy was the birthplace of this invention.

When Leonardo da Vinci was working on the Mona Lisa, he invited violinists to his place, who played different tunes every day. According to art experts, the artist was able to write a mysterious smile due to the influence of music from different genres. Scientists have confirmed that the violin stimulates the development of the mind. Many celebrities have owned this device. The most expensive items belong to Guarneri and Stradivari - 18 million and 16 million dollars, respectively.

He also paid \$200,000 for a bow by master Francois Xavier Tourt. Vanessa May, the youngest violinist, performed with the London Philharmonic Orchestra at the age of 10. And a year later, he became a student of the Royal College of Music. The most difficult compositions to play on the violin are Paganini's Caprices and other works, Tartini's Devil's Sonata, and melodies by Sibelius, Tchaikovsky, and Brahms. At high speed, you need to play the episode "The Tale of Tsar Saltan" "Flight of the Bumblebee". Many virtuosos compete in the speed of this composition. The violin is a complex instrument that is difficult and time-consuming to learn.

But if you succeed, you can play any tune, because even modern songs are easy to interpret with an acoustic sound. Playing the violin (especially with virtuoso, complex left-hand technique) reveals creative abilities in a person, which can later be used in any business. The violin gives a person strong imagination and flexibility of mind, increases creative imagination, and develops intuition.

This is not mysticism, this fact is explained scientifically.

➤ The fact is that when we play something virtuosic on the violin (like something by Paganini) we make a lot of quick and precise movements with the fingers of our left hand.

Meanwhile, any psychologist or biologist will confirm to you that if a person develops his fingers and develops fine motor skills every day, this will directly affect the activity of the brain and accelerate the processes that flow to the brain. And there is one subtlety. The right hand activates the work of the left hemisphere of the brain (responsible for logical abilities): it is better to train mathematicians and all people related to exact sciences. And the left hand is related to the right hemisphere, and its "specialty" is figurative, creative thinking, imagination, intuition, the ability to find unexpected bright solutions in all life situations, not to mention art.

Sports psychologists know this feature of the human body and use it to train Olympic champions. For example, sports psychologist R. Zagainov's book "Curse of the Profession" tells about a chess player who had special training before a decisive match - he clenched and unclenched the fingers of his right hand to activate the work of his left hand. Hemisphere of the brain.

So our left-hand technique, all the passages, double notes, etc. that exist in virtuoso violin music is a very useful thing. They are not just for creative fun. They are meant to "accelerate" the brain, giving the player "magical" or "mystical" abilities, as they said centuries ago. This is probably the origin of many myths and legends about the "magic" violin. Thus, it is a common, harmful, and wrong idea that virtuoso violinists (Paganini is a prime example) are somehow related to otherworldly forces. But more on that later.

Often referred to as the "queen of music," the violin occupies the forty-first position in the list of sounds in the General MIDI standard. Not every sound card can adequately reproduce its well-remembered, melodic sound. It is generally believed that a violin timbre cannot be accurately imitated by cyclically playing a wavetable shape, as is the case with MIDI.

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