

THE STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF FLUTE MUSIC

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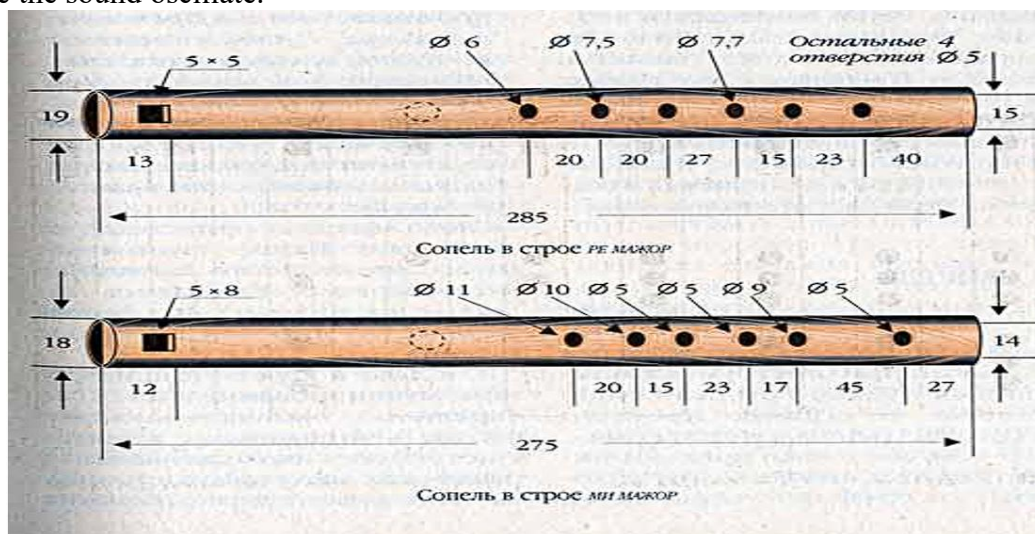
Abstract: The flute is a musical instrument that is played both solo and in ensembles and orchestras. Thanks to a wide range of voices, he acts as a leader in folk tunes, statuses, and ensembles. In this article we will learn about the structure of the flute, as well as methods of performance and proper breathing when performing.

Key words: flute, instrument, method, trumpet, holes, movements, performance, rules, breathing, legato, nonlegato, pormamento, lip muscles, register, chest breathing, abdominal inhalation, mixed breathing

Introduction

The flute (Latin flauta, from flatus - blow¹) is a labial wind musical instrument in which the primary source of vibration is an air stream, cutting against the edge of the wall of the instrument² called labium (Latin labium - lip).

In its structure, it has six holes that can be closed with fingers, has a diatonic sound range, and the overall volume of the sound is from the first octave of A to the fourth octave of D. Notes are written in treble clef. Full or semi-closure of holes with fingers, semi- or full tone. High and low sounds are produced when you blow in different ways. Between the hole for playing the flute and the first hole covered with the fingers, there is another hole to which a piece of thin paper is glued (this is mainly used in China). This method helps to make the sound oscillate.



At the other end of the flute there are four holes (two on both sides and two others at the back), constantly

¹ Musical instruments. Encyclopedia, 2008.

² Musical instruments. Encyclopedia, 2008, p. 622.

open, that serve to soften the sounds of some curtains. The total length of the pipe is 500-600 mm, it is made of wood, rod, reeds and copper. Accordingly, it is called "Wooden Pipe", "Copper Pipe", "Garov Pipe". In recent years, a smaller version of the flute has been used - and this small flute is called the "Piccola flute". The sound of the flute is very pleasant. This instrument is played in two positions: sitting and standing. The flute is tuned to the note A of a piano or wind instrument. The flute is a side-blown instrument. The flute has seven special holes. One of them is designed for blowing the upper side of the instrument. In wind instruments, the blow hole is called the "lip". Six of them are considered to be the instrument's curtains on the underside, and using the fingers, the sounds of the seven tones of the diatonic scale are reproduced using special curtains with specific sounds. Typically, flutes consist of a cylindrical tube 45-52 cm long, 20-30 mm in diameter and have a sound range of two and a half octaves.

In addition to the holes mentioned above, the flute has two upper and two lower holes at the end. The two holes below them determine the pitch of the fundamental tone depending on their position. Due to the fact that the instrument's tone is distributed over the entire length of the flute and the radius of the diameter, modern flutes have a shorter appearance.

Discussions and results

The flute is a unique instrument and belongs to the family of "whistle-like" sound-producing instruments. As the sound is played, a strong wave of breath emanating from the musician hits the sharp edge of the flute's hole and is cut there. The direction of the breath entering the pipe creates a circular motion there, moving the column of air entering the pipe and creating sound. The flute requires not only skillful playing, but also performance culture, psychological state, posture, and the ability to concentrate. During performance, the flute should be parallel to the lip. It is necessary to keep the head and body correct. Elbows slightly raised, shoulders tense, symmetrical, in a free position. All this ensures that the chest will be free and at the same time you will be able to breathe freely. This is the correct body position in which the health of the performer (changes in the spine) can be protected. When a musician plays the flute while sitting, he should not cross his legs. Because this condition has a bad effect on breathing and weakens concentration. Thanks to the wide capabilities of the flute, in addition to the melodies of oriental peoples, it is also capable of reproducing European classical music and Russian folk melodies written for the flute.



There are four performance factors that are important to creating sound. These factors are lips, tongue, breathing, finger movement. When playing wind instruments, the set of oral muscles and the position of the lips is called the "embouchure". Lip function; performs the task of directing the strong breath trapped inside the musician to the edge of the flute's hole. In this case, the main role in regulating the pitch of sound (lowering or raising up to 0.5 tones) and playing various ornaments is played by the lip and its muscles. The flute's range is divided into four registers. Low, medium, high, highest.



To produce sounds of different pitches in each register, the tension of the lip muscles is different. When

pronouncing sounds in the lower registers, the lip muscles are in a free (relaxed) position, the tension of the lip muscles increases.

The state of flute ownership and its position during performance. Language function; When playing the flute, the tongue acts as the main “valve” that holds the breath from the inside. That is, as soon as the tongue is sharply pulled back, the captured breath hits the sharp edge of the flute hole and a sound is produced. At the same time, the tongue is also very important when performing various strokes in flute playing. While playing the flute, the syllable “Tu, Ku” (sound) is pronounced using the tongue.

When performing execution, alignment lines are used. This is a staccato method (translated from Italian as “short-short”) - the air flow enters the wall of the ambush hole and quickly blocks the air flow with the tongue. While protruding the tongue, the syllable “TU” (sound) is pronounced. The syllables “tu-ku” are pronounced when the tongue is closed.

Sticking out tongue three times. This is a series of alternating strokes with the tip of the tongue twice and once with the back. Pronounced like the syllables "too-too-ku". In music this is called triple staccato. Mainly used for trios and other stops.

Legato. In combination with a common league, it is formed by touching the tongue only to the first sound.

Nonligato. A method of creating incoherent sounds by slowly touching the tongue.

Portamento — a method of creating sound from a continuous flow of air, which occurs with the help of a soft touch of the tongue, ensures a smooth transition from sound to sound and maintains the maximum length of sounds.

Information about strings and ornaments is given in the textbooks of M.Kh.Toirov and A.I.Petrosyan under the title “Flute” in samples adapted to the sound of the flute. Executive breathing. Usually a person takes a normal breath involuntarily. It is known that breathing plays an important role when playing musical instruments. There is a huge difference between normal breathing and performance breathing. The breathing of the performance must be consciously controlled by the musician, based on the characteristics of the melody. From a medical point of view, a normal breath is taken 16-20 times in 1 minute. During executive breathing, the respiratory movement is performed at a fast pace, while exhaling, i.e., with a gentle breath flow.

In performing practice, breathing is divided into three types.

1. Chest breathing occurs in the upper part of the lungs.
2. Abdominal inhalation - carried out into the lower part of the lungs.
3. Mixed breathing - represents the effective use of both breaths (to the full volume of the lungs).

During deep breathing, the chest expands in all directions, the abdominal wall rises slightly forward. In this case, with a strong exhalation, the ribs and diaphragm should gradually contract and return to the position before exhalation. But don't take too deep breaths. When you exhale, there should be residual air in the lungs, i.e., a reserve of air. Elevation of the spine, that is, breathing with the upper part of the lungs, should be avoided. More air is required when playing long slow melodies. In professional performance, mixed breathing is one of the main ones, in which the abdominal muscles-diaphragm point plays the main role in increasing breathing power and performing the support function. When playing the flute, it is necessary to ensure the smoothness and continuity of the process of rapid breathing and its implementation. It is necessary that air be used during the operation (during the blowing process) of weak, strong and high curtains.

Low curtains are achieved with weak airflow, high curtains with strong airflow. In this way, the dynamic qualities of the melody are achieved and its expressiveness is enriched.

In professional performance, the direction of breathing is performed differently in different situations. Changes in the strength of breathing can vary depending on the tempo, method, nature of the melody being performed, the audience, the sound of other instruments of the ensemble, and the performing qualities of the singer. Clean and clear sounds when playing the flute depend on achieving a certain height, the force of the air blown and the precise position of the fingers.

Conclusion

The text of the music consists of plural and gender, is combined into sentences and forms periods. In modern music, periods are called caesuras. The caesura sign is placed at the end of a musical structure and at the beginning of the next structure. So, a caesura separates structures from each other and is used as a

separator between two structures. A caesura in music education is represented by the symbol "V". In traditional and academic performance, as well as in instrumental music, the letter V is a symbol of breathing, superimposed on notes and beats, a full breath into the lungs and belly, through the mouth and nose, means inhalation. This sign is the main sign of breathing in vocal performance, instrumental performance and traditional singing.

When the symbol “,” is placed on the strip and note, this is a half-inhalation, that is, a type of inhalation performed with air taken from the lower part of the lungs. This breathing, according to teachers, is called “thef” or “thief’s breath.” Performers of this type of breathing will be able to fully and effectively use it only after possessing deep skills and abilities. That is, skill and experience play a big role in using this type of breathing when playing an instrument.

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