



Music

Instruments



String group- струнные ИНСТРУМЕНТЫ



Violin [,vaɪə'lin]



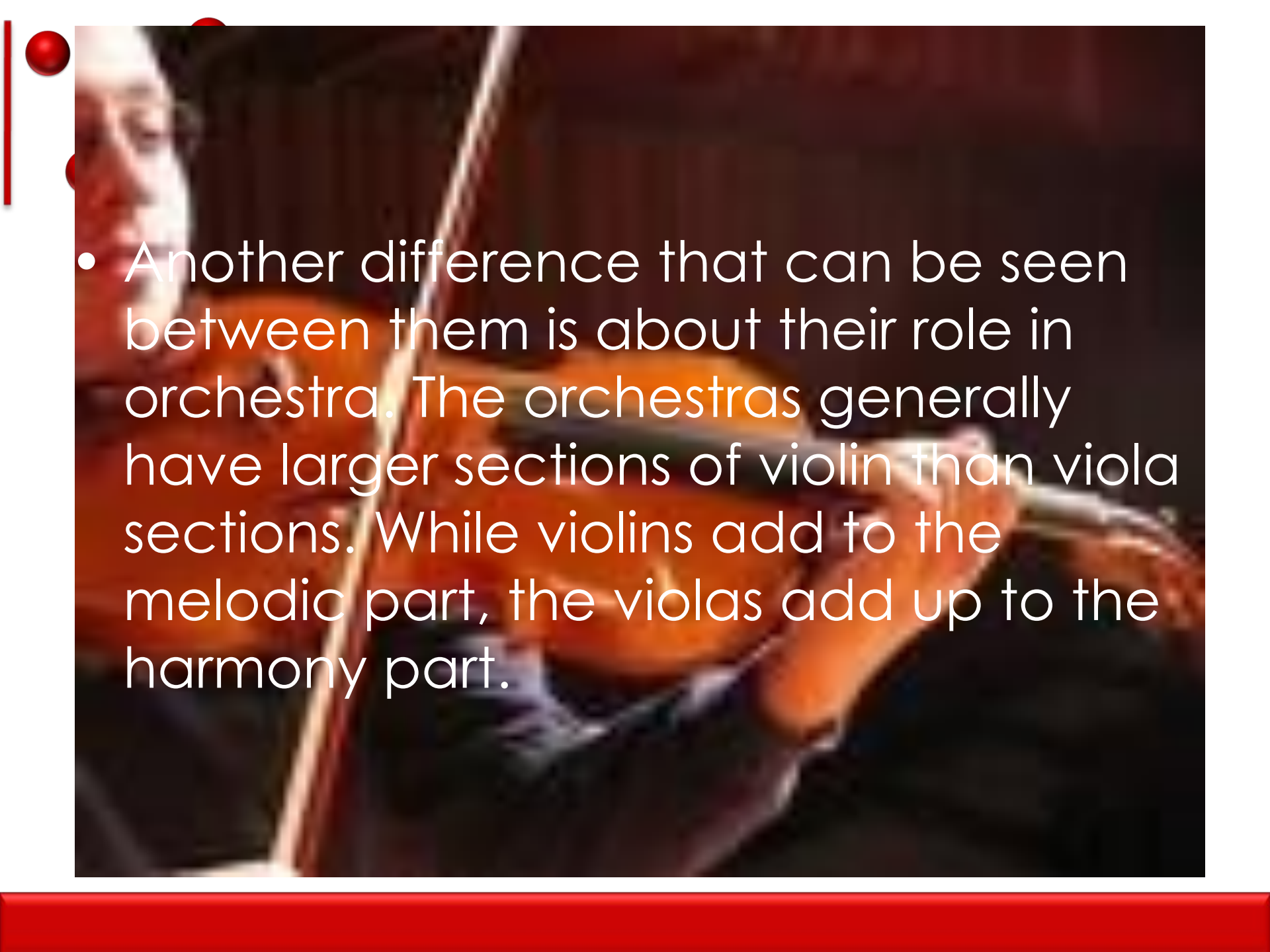
Viola [vi'eulə]



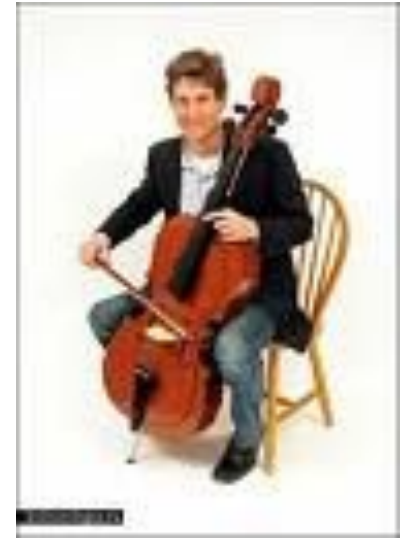
Difference between violin and viola

1. The viola size is the first difference between violin and viola that you can notice easily, I mean if you have the two instruments in front of you to compare: the viola is bigger.



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- Another difference that can be seen between them is about their role in orchestra. The orchestras generally have larger sections of violin than viola sections. While violins add to the melodic part, the violas add up to the harmony part.

Cello ['tʃeləu]





Violin/viola/cello

- The violin is the smallest listed, then the viola, which is also the name of a flower. The cello is the largest listed and has to be player standing between your knees. As the instrument gets larger the tone of the sound gets deeper.

Harp [ha:p]



- *A person who plays the harp is called a **harpist** or **harper**. Folk musicians often use the term "harper", whereas classical musicians use*

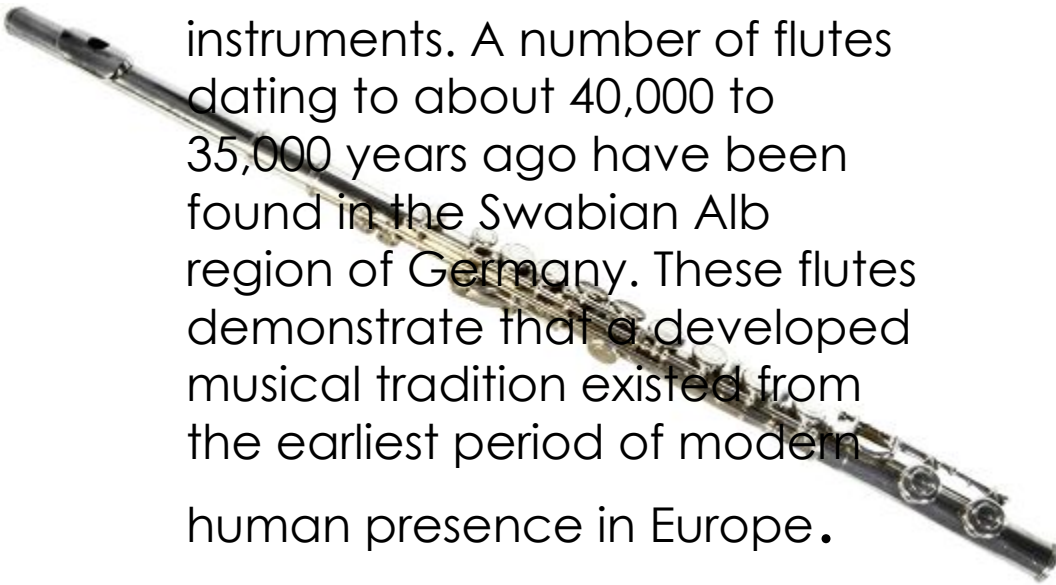


Wind group



Flute [flu:t]

- A musician who plays the flute can be referred to as a flute player, a flautist, a flutist, or less commonly a fluter.
- Aside from the voice, flutes are the earliest known musical instruments. A number of flutes dating to about 40,000 to 35,000 years ago have been found in the Swabian Alb region of Germany. These flutes demonstrate that a developed musical tradition existed from the earliest period of modern human presence in Europe.

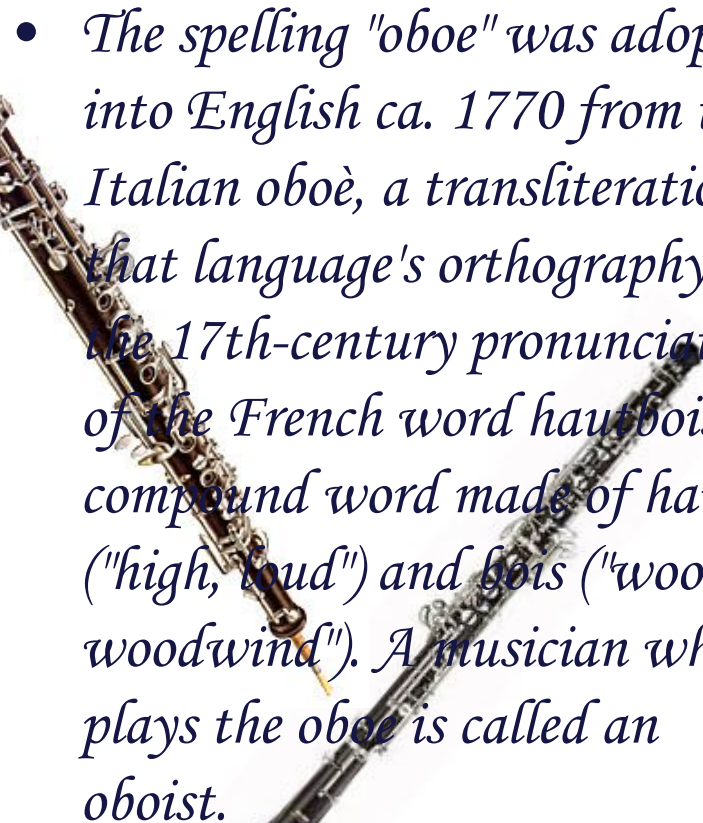




Oboes

Oboe ['əʊə]



- *The spelling "oboe" was adopted into English ca. 1770 from the Italian oboè, a transliteration in that language's orthography of the 17th-century pronunciation of the French word hautbois, a compound word made of haut ("high, loud") and bois ("wood, woodwind"). A musician who plays the oboe is called an oboist.*
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- A close-up of a black oboe, showing the keys and the body of the instrument.

Clarinet [,klærə'net]

- A person who plays the clarinet is called a clarinetist or clarinettist. **Johann Christoph Denner** invented the clarinet in Germany around the turn of the 18th century by adding a register key to the earlier chalumeau.



Bassoon [bə'su:n]

- Listeners often compare its warm, dark, reedy timbre to that of a male baritone voice

Bassoons



Brass group



Trumpet ['trʌmpɪt]



- *The trumpet is used in many forms of music, including classical music and jazz.*
- *A musician who plays the trumpet is called a trumpet player or trumpeter.*



French horn [ˈfɹɑːn ˈhɔːn]



Descended from the natural horn, the instrument is often informally and incorrectly known as the French horn. Since 1971 the International Horn Society has recommended the use of the word horn alone, as the commonly played instrument is not, in fact, the French horn, but rather the wider bore German horn. However, French horn is still the most commonly used name for the instrument.

Tuba ['t(j)u:bə]

- The tuba is the largest and lowest pitched brass instrument. Sound is produced by vibrating or "buzzing" the lips into a large cupped mouthpiece.



Percussion group



Piano



Accordion [ə'kɔːdiən]



- *The instrument is sometimes considered a one-man-band as it needs no accompanying instrument. The performer normally plays the melody on buttons or keys on the right-hand manual, and the accompaniment, consisting of bass and pre-set chord buttons, on the left-hand manual.*

Saxophone ['sæksəfəʊn]



- *The saxophone (also referred to as the sax) is a conical-bore transposing musical instrument that is a member of the woodwind family. Saxophones are usually made of brass and played with a single-reed mouthpiece similar to that of the clarinet*

Synthesizer ['sɪnθəsaɪzə]

- A synthesizer (often abbreviated "synth") is an electronic instrument capable of producing sounds by generating electrical signals of different frequencies. These electrical signals are played through a loudspeaker or set of headphones. Synthesizers can usually produce a wide range of sounds, which may either imitate other instruments ("imitative synthesis") or generate new timbres.



