

# Project Work

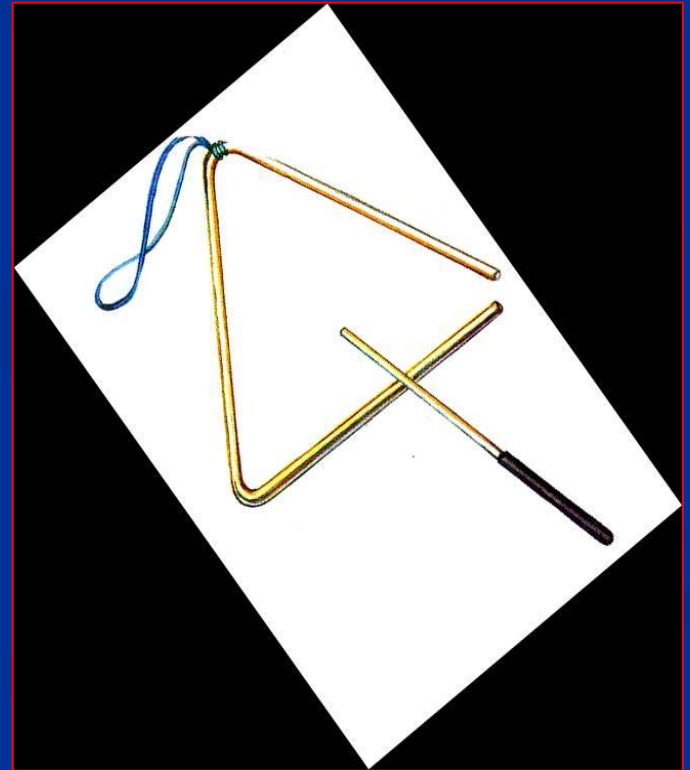
The Musical Instruments

Pupil of the 11-a Form

Kamishivka School

Iura Teleutsa

# Musical Instruments



# Saxophone



- The saxophone is a member of the **woodwind family**.
- Saxophones are usually made of **brass** and are played with a **single-reed mouthpiece** similar to the clarinet.
- The saxophone was **invented** by **Adolphe Sax** in **1841**.
- He wanted to create an instrument that would both be the loudest of the woodwinds and the most versatile of the brass, and would fill the then vacant middle ground between the two sections.
- He patented the sax in 1846 in two groups of seven instruments each: various sizes in alternating transposition.



Adolphe Sax, the inventor of the saxophone



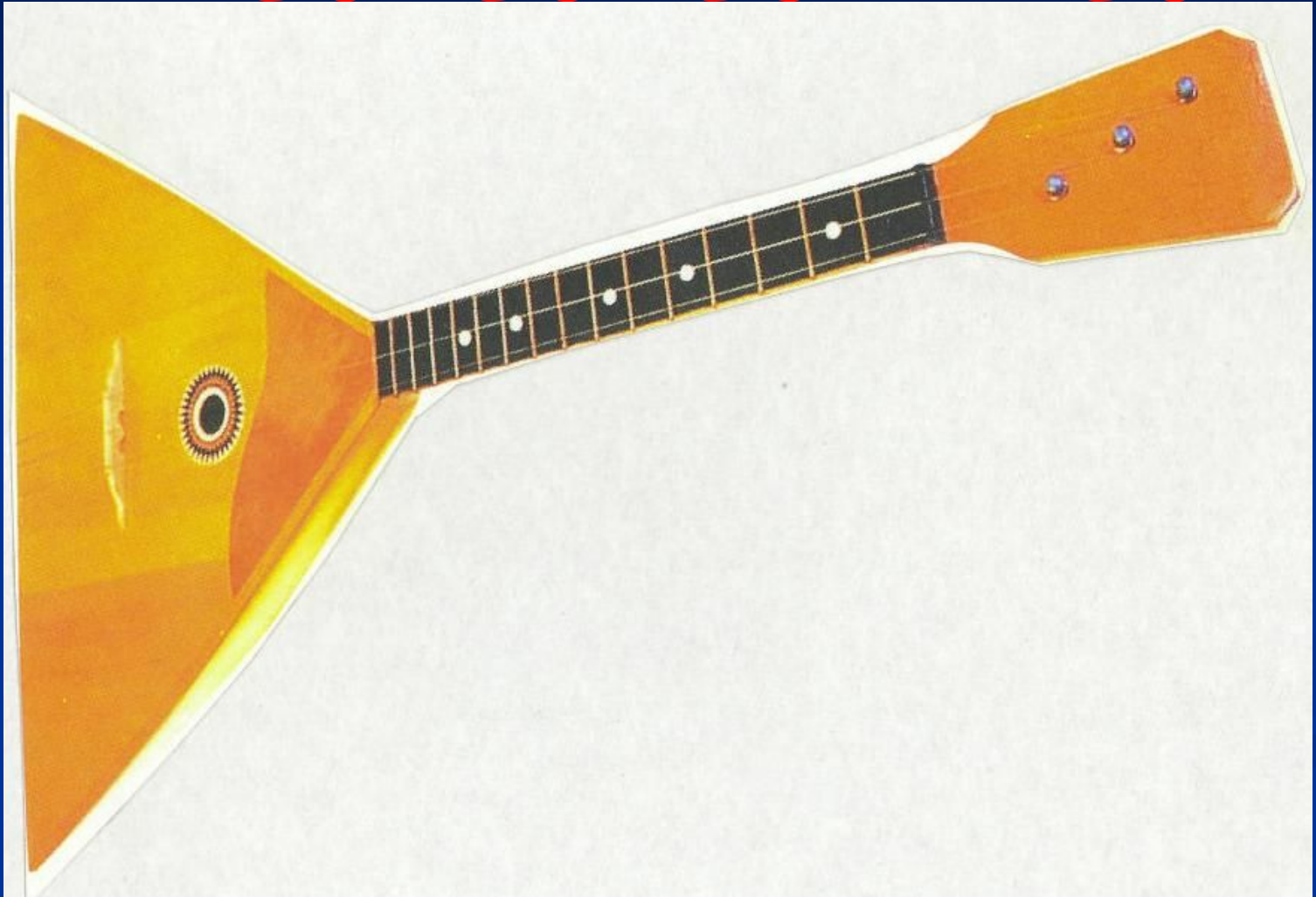
# Maracas



- Maracas is a **native instrument of Puerto Rico**.
- Maracas They are simple **percussion** instruments (idiophones=produce sound by vibrating themselves)
- Maracas are usually played in pairs
- Maracas consist of a dried calabash or gourd shell or coconut shell filled with seeds or dried beans. They may also be made of leather, wood, or plastic.
- Often one maraca is pitched high and the other is pitched low.
- There are in existence clay maracas used by the Indians of Colombia, 1500 years ago.



# Balalaiika



- The balalaika is a **stringed** instrument of Russian origin,
- Balalaika has characteristic triangular body and 3 strings (or sometimes 6, in 3 courses).
- The balalaika family of instruments includes: the prima, sekunda, alto, bass and contrabass balalaika.
- All have three-sided bodies, spruce or fir tops and backs made of from 3-9 wooden sections, and all have 3 strings.
- The prima balalaika is played with the fingers, the sekunda and alto either with the fingers or a pick depending on the music being played, and the basses and contrabasses
- The most common solo instrument is the prima, tuned E-E-A

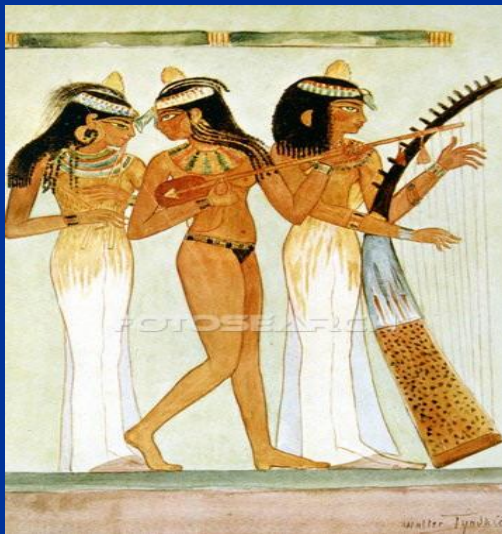




# Harp



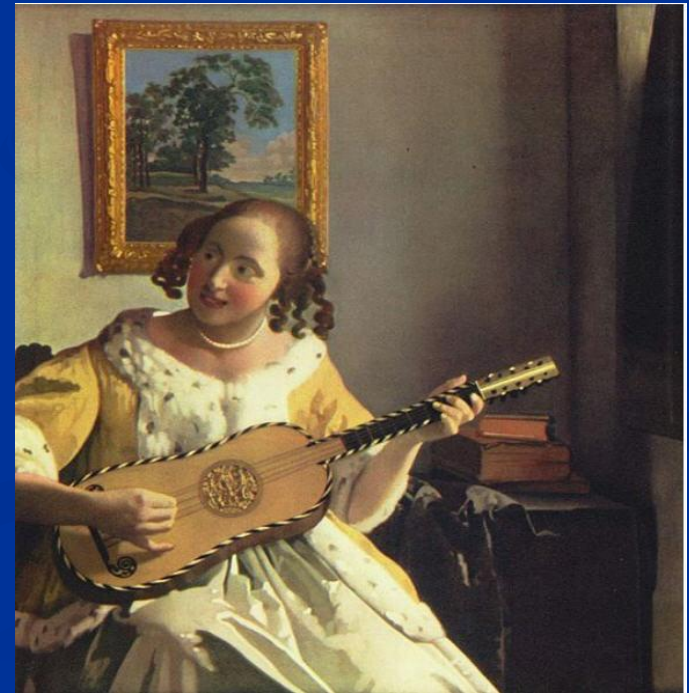
- A harp is a **stringed** instrument which has the plane of its strings positioned perpendicular to the soundboard.
- Harp can also be used as **percussion** instrument
- All harps have a **neck, resonator and strings.**
- Some, known as **frame harps**, also have a **forepillar**; those **lacking** the **forepillar** are referred to as **open harps.**
- Depending on its size (which varies considerably), a harp may be played while **held in the lap or while stood on the floor.**
- A person who plays the harp is called a **harpist** or a **harper.**
- Various types of harps are **found in Africa, Europe, North, and South America, and a few parts of Asia.**



# Guitar



- Guitar is a **stringed** instrument
- Guitar's strings are plucked or strummed with the right hand while the fingers on the left hand press down one or more strings.
- Guitar typically has **six strings** (E, A, D, G, B, E), but four, seven, eight, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and eighteen string guitars also exist.
- Instruments **similar** to the guitar have been popular for at least **4,000 years**.
- The **modern** form of the guitar was **developed in Spain in late 1800s**
- Until 20th c. it was mostly used in folk music
- **Andres Segovia** helped to **establish** the guitar as instrument for **classical** music
- Guitars are recognized as one of the **primary instruments** in flamenco, jazz, blues, country, mariachi, rock music, and many forms of pop.
- In **classical** music guitars are used as **solo**
- In **classical** music guitars usually have **nylon** strings; in **pop** music – **steel** strings.
- Guitars are made and repaired by **luthiers**.



# The end

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