

Roberto Bonachea Entrialgo

Let's play and learn **Music**



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© 2013 Roberto Bonachea Entrialgo
lazar0650823@gmail.com
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*The music is the most subjective
and inexplicable of the arts,
it can only be judged
with the hearing and the intelligence.*

FOREWORD

Music, according to the theories, is the art of good combining the sounds and time but rating it well or not is another subject, because choices are extremely variety and the states of mind in a human being are changing according to his environment.

We can say that music has been, since the human began to reckon, just a mean to honor and express the thoughts in an artistic way, something that reached the most perfect improvement due to the needs of the way of living. Perhaps the word came along before the singing or vice versa. Due to this progressive development, the human voice was made possible thanks to the breathing and articulation in a complex mechanism with the brain.

Today it's believed that the first instruments were hands and the voice. The art of singing has been grown up in a way or another, by all the people that get a certain degree of an organized life, expressing through it, beliefs needs, joys etc, in an independent way or along with the musical instruments that begin to create and make perfect, step by step, until building real ways of wisdom and human skills.

In ancient times of Greece and Rome were known stringed instruments, wind and percussion instruments as the lyre and the harp that have survived to this day, but the greatest improvement began in the late Middle Ages.

In the beginning, while it began to create music with a certain level of complexity or just to perform it again, it began to come up the need to leave a sample just to perform it once again and different systems were created, systems of writing among them the syllabic employed actually, and it's one of the reforms by the monk Guido D' Arezzo (995-1050), and because of these reforms he was expelled from the mission where he was living. It was claimed by Pope John XIX after teaching music theory in a single lesson. Guido created a system hexachords that were based on a number of consecutive notes, rated as a unit for singing and reading. The total picture of vocal sounds was divided in groups of a similar order; if we take into account the position of tones and semitones that read in the Latin hymn to Saint John Baptist. It has the peculiarity that the first syllable of each line begins with a note higher than the immediately preceding, which facilitated the retention of sounds.

Hymn to Saint John Baptist created by Pablo Diacono, from where the notes were taken:

UT queant laxis
REsonare fibris
MIra gestorum
FAMuli tuorum
SOLve polluti
LABii reatum
Sancte Iohannes.

*So the wonder exploits of your servants
resound in your weak hearts,
destroy the sin of the impure lips.
Saint John.*

The note SI (B) is missing, but it existed in the musical scale of that age and it didn't received a syllabic name until the XVI century. The reason was that it lacked of a fixed intonation, because sometimes it was intoned in a natural way and some other ones with the one that today we say flat.

The name of UT is changed later for the one of DO (C), so it was considered more euphonic and the notes mentioned before were adopted.

In that age existed a great interest to created a note to fix the running of sound and the silences, and it was created something like to the ones that we employ today and we know through figures of notes and figures of silences with their meanings; afterwards some other signs were introduced such as the compasses irregular values, etc. The pentagram was improved until having five lines and four spaces all of the signs, employed at this moment, in a more functional way, they accomplish the goals that they were invented for: leaving a picture representation of the work, as close as possible to the one conceived by the author for make it feasible to be reproduced in a future nothing is perfect and therefore the theory of music like the instruments, they keep on getting rich and improving, in a slow way but ongoing, with brand new forms, where mainly it is appreciated a trend to the implement of electronics and the computing in the already created instruments. This offers several advantages of performance in orchestration and creating. Without denying the development, we can say that despite the facilities or access to technology, is the human imagination, their creative potential and knowledge, which alone can fully exploit the tonal and expressive range of any instrument, from a primitive bone flute to an art synthesizer coupled to a computer. No matter if it is invented a great deal or it is tried to invent all the time, we will have to know the genesis back again, because mastering it, in a way, it allows apply and explain better the most advanced.

CARDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Instructions

This game will help you to identify in a short time some of the musical instruments in their broadest use in the world.

Each card has the outlook of having two parts one with a text and the other one with an image, along with a number that will make easy to identify.

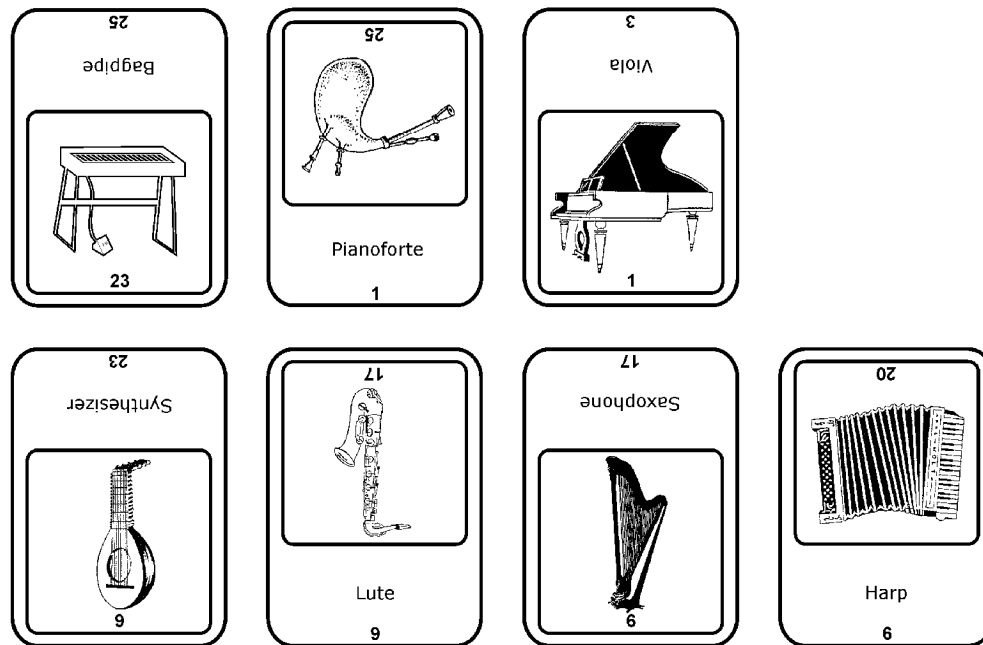
Example: card (3-1) has the Viola with the number 3 and the image of Piano with the number 1.

- The cards are shuffled and distributed 10 per player, leaving the rest in reserve. We recommend 2 to 4 players, beginning to play to decide by choice.
- Once the first card is placed, and it will be up to one gambling, to search among his cards the image that is matching with the text of the placed card, when it finds it, it will put it next to the card before, or over it. If it doesn't have it, it will take the reserve and if it doesn't have it, it will give up the turn.

Example: the first card set is Harp-Accordion (6-20) the next gambler must link looking for the image of Harp, therefore it put Saxophone-Harp (17-6) placing the card with the image of Harp on or next to the one before, and so the game goes on (9-17), (23-9), (25-23), (1-25), (3-1) ...

The past example was developed making a coincidence between the card in hand that has the image, with the text of the card placed that matches. For making it clearer see the picture of example. Also it can be linked the text to the image, even it should be kept only one way to link by match.

- The last card put will make the winner.
- The card are designed in such away that the gamblers may create other ways to gamble.



Origin of the music instruments

Piano (1)

Invention whose author is still argued by Italians, Germans and Frenchmen. In the National Library in the city of Paris there is still a manuscript from 1430 depicting the original idea pianoforte, but it is the Italian Bartolomeo Cristofori (1655-1731) who made an instrument like the one actually known. Since that time, up to the present, it has had many innovations.

Violin (2)

It comes up in the first half of XVI century in Italy. It is supposed to be a collective creation. The first notices of the instrument come from the year 1560 and since that time, it has not changed much. Just like the other instruments with arch, it is executed mainly rubbing.

Viola (3)

Leaves larger violins and intonation is more serious. The form of execution was equal to that of the violin, so it was very difficult and exhausting. The famous violin maker Antonio Stradivarius (1644-1737) he made improvements.

Violoncello (4)

The outstanding difference of sound between the violin and the «viola da gamba» brought to the minds of the makers, to creating a similar instrument to both of them. Like these, it comes at the end of the XVI century, and it gets a higher development in the classic music. This instrument also is known by tag name of Cello.