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Model of the Polyphonic System of Music, a Kind of Music and Simultaneous Evaluation of Music Performance

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A B S T R A C T

Each singer in a children's choir must understand that polyphony is several unisons sounding at the same time. Pure unison is the main job of a choirmaster. Polyphony is a warehouse of polyphonic music, determined by the functional equality of individual voices of a polyphonic texture. In a musical play of a polyphonic type, the voices are equal in compositional-technical and logical terms. Polyphony is a warehouse of polyphonic music, determined by the functional equality of individual voices (melodic lines, melodies in the broad sense) of a polyphonic texture.

A R T I C L E I N F O

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Choir, also choral - a singing group - a musical ensemble consisting of singers; joint sounding of human voices. A choir is distinguished from a vocal ensemble by having at least two or more people performing the same part. The choir is led by a conductor or choirmaster. A choir is a vocal ensemble whose members collectively perform a piece of music in different voices under the guidance of a conductor. The choir occupies an important place in the system of musical upbringing and education of children. Choral singing activates hearing, strengthens memory, and forms the artistic taste of the child. The choir is the simultaneous sounding of many singing voices performing a vocal work. This is the main difference between the choir and vocal ensembles, which each singer has his own part, separate from the others.

Independent (permanent) division of the choral part requires a separate staff. Depending on how many voices the score has, the choir can be monophonic, two-, three-, four- and polyphonic. This division is called the type of chorus.

Chorus. In ancient Greece, "khoros" was understood as "a group of dancers and singers", "round dance". It came to Russian through Old Church Slavonic along with church Christian singing. The choir class in the children's music school occupies an important place in the system of musical education and upbringing. Choral singing develops the artistic taste of children, expands and enriches their musical horizons, and contributes to an increase in the cultural level.

And singing in a choir is very useful and necessary for a growing child's body; this is the development of the respiratory apparatus, lung capacity, hearing, voice, endurance, activity. Singing helps relieve stress. Scientists have found that while singing, endorphins are produced in the brain, a substance due to which a person feels joy, peace, good mood and increased vitality. Thus, with the help of singing, one can evoke and express certain feelings.

Singing without musical accompaniment is called a cappella, “as in a cappella”) singing (usually choral) without instrumental accompaniment. The term "a cappella" was originally intended to distinguish between Renaissance polyphony and the concert baroque style. Strict-style polyphony: singing a cappella

(in the Catholic church, the boys' and men's choir), as a cantus-firmus of the melodies of Gregorian chant, modus system of rhythm, modal modes, rules of counterpoint.

Figurative structure. The mass and sacred music embodied sublime and pure, devoid of worldly passion and expressiveness, states, thoughts and images. The initial thematic material had a generalized character. The music was fluid. Contemporary observations of the traditional performance of old master music in the Sistine Chapel; St. Mark in Venice suggested that metronome tempos ranged from 60 to 112.

Baroco is a mnemonic designation for one of the types of syllogism in traditional logic (it is noteworthy that similar Latin words are "Barlocco" or "Brillocco". Baroque music is the period of development of classical music of the late 16th - first half of the 18th century. Baroque music was often written for virtuoso singers and musicians, and was usually much more difficult to play than Renaissance music, despite the fact that detailed recording of instrument parts was one of the most important innovations of the Baroque period.

Baroque is characterized by contrast, tension, dynamism of images, affectation, heightened sensuality, the desire for grandeur of images and splendor of forms, for the combination of reality and illusion, for the fusion of various types, types and genres of art in grandiose monuments, urban and palace and park ensembles ...

During the Renaissance, harmony was built on the fact that in the soft and calm movement of polyphony, consonances appeared secondary and as if by chance. In baroque music, however, the order in which consonances appeared became important: it manifested itself with the help of chords built according to a hierarchical scheme of functional tonality.

Baroque composers worked in various musical genres: opera, oratorio, concert genre. Such virtuoso forms of composition as toccatas and fugues developed. Instrumental sonatas and suites were written both for individual instruments and for chamber orchestras.

The most outstanding composers of classicism were the great Austrians - Joseph Haydn and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Haydn created fantastic choral, operatic, orchestral and instrumental music, but his greatest achievement is his symphonies, of which he wrote over a hundred.

The Baroque style is characterized by a more rough, sharp, pompous rendering of the forms of the Renaissance, which loses their simplicity and charm, but often gives the impression of picturesqueness, strength and power. The element of picturesqueness was considered the most important in the Baroque style.

Russian mature baroque differed from Western, in particular, the most pronounced - Italian, structural clarity and simplicity of planned constructions, close connection of the constructive basis and decorating elements. The work of J.S. Bach is distinguished by the inclusiveness of genres (with the exception of opera and ballet). The composer connected the traditions of German culture, primarily the Protestant chant, with the achievements of the Austrian, Italian, and French schools. An unsurpassed master of polyphony, he combines this type of music with homophonic. The music of classicism is clarity, harmony, simplicity, naturalness, lightness. Its seeming simplicity is compensated by the true genius of the works of the composers of the Viennese school.

List of baroque music genres

Allemande - originally a low dance of the Renaissance, later one of the most popular instrumental dances of the Baroque era, a standard component of the suite.

Courante (Italian corrente, French courante - running, flowing) is a French dance, traces of which date back to the middle of the 16th century. The time signature is basically 3/4.

Sarabande is an old Spanish dance. Known since the 16th century, the etymology of the name has not been established. From mobile and carnival, he moved, retaining a melodic-harmonic formula, into a kind of solemn dance-procession, becoming an integral part of the suites.

Gigue is a fast, ancient folk dance of Celtic origin, preserved in Ireland. The Gigue was originally a couple’s dance; spread among sailors as a solo, very fast dance of a comic nature.

Gavotte is a French dance. The time signature of the gavotte is Allabreve, with a lead-in of 1/2; every two bars form one group, always ending on the downbeat; movement is moderate; the smallest note durations are eighth notes.

The minuet is an old French folk graceful dance, so named because of its small steps on low half-toes, on the menu. Like most dances, it originated from the French peasant branle. Brittany is considered its homeland, where it was performed directly and simply.

Evaluation, being a product of educational activity, is expressed in a mark. It is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "assessment" and "mark". The problems of evaluation in music must be considered taking into account the specifics of musical creativity. Experimentally, it was determined that traditional forms of assessment have a pronounced stressful character. There is a need to change the approach to pedagogical assessment in performing classes.

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