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# **ІСТОРІЯ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ ДУХОВОЇ МУЗИКИ В КОНТЕКСТІ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ УКРАЇНИ ТА ЗАРУБІЖЖЯ**



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**ІСТОРІЯ СТАНОВЛЕННЯ  
ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ  
ДУХОВОЇ МУЗИКИ В КОНТЕКСТІ  
НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ  
УКРАЇНИ ТА ЗАРУБІЖЖЯ**

THE HISTORY OF FORMATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS  
OF WIND MUSIC IN THE CONTEXT  
OF NATIONAL CULTURE  
OF UKRAINE AND ABROAD  
COUNTRIES

**Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine  
Rivne State Humanitarian University  
Department of wind and percussion instruments of RSHU**

**THE HISTORY OF FORMATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF WIND MUSIC  
IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL CULTURE  
OF UKRAINE  
AND ABROAD COUNTRIES**

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ТА ЗАРУБІЖЖЯ**

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У збірнику містяться результати наукових досліджень у жанрі духової музики, поєднані різні підходи дослідників до розкриття питань з історії виконавства на духових інструментах, створення духових оркестрів та перспективи їх розвитку, а також з методики викладання гри на духових інструментах.

Наукові статті висвітлюють корисну інформацію для викладачів, студентів, магістрантів, аспірантів та докторантів мистецьких закладів вищої освіти і широкого кола шанувальників жанру духової музики.

The collection contains the results of research in the genre of wind music, combines different approaches of researchers to disclose the issues of history performance on wind instruments, creation of brass bands and prospects for their development, as well as teaching the methodic of performance on musical instruments. Submitted problematics and scientific articles contain useful information for teachers, students, undergraduates, graduate students and doctoral students of art universities, as well as for a wide range of fans of the brass music genre.

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## ON THE EVOLUTION OF PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS IN CHINA

**Анотація.** Матеріали дослідження спрямовані на прослідковування історичної еволюції та розвитку жанрів китайських ударних інструментів, а також їхнього стану та впливу на китайську музичну культуру. Шляхом аналізу характеристик ударних інструментів у різні періоди, змін технік гри та соціокультурного контексту розкривається багата сутність та унікальний шарм китайських ударних інструментів.

Еволюція китайських ударних інструментів – це багата та яскрава історія, яка засвідчила успадкування та розвиток китайської традиційної музичної культури. Будучи скарбом китайської традиційної музичної культури, китайські ударні інструменти мають багатий і барвистий процес еволюції, який не тільки відображає глибоку спадщину китайської традиційної культури, але й демонструє унікальний шарм китайського музичного мистецтва.

У сучасному суспільстві китайські ударні інструменти постійно інтегруються, вводячи нову життєву силу в сучасну музику. У майбутньому ми повинні продовжувати дослідження та успадкування китайських ударних інструментів, а також сприяти їх поширенню у світовій музичній культурі. Нашим завданням постає приділення більшої уваги щодо захисту та успадкуванню китайських ударних інструментів, щоб цей унікальний вид музичного мистецтва продовжував розвиватися в наступні епохи.

**Ключові слова:** китайські ударні інструменти, історична еволюція, розвиток тунів, техніки виконання, музична культура.

**Abstract.** This paper aims to explore the historical evolution and genre development of Chinese percussion instruments and their status and influence in Chinese music culture. Through the analysis of the characteristics of percussion instruments in different periods, the changes of playing techniques and the social and cultural background, the rich connotation and unique charm of Chinese percussion instruments are revealed.

**Key words:** Chinese percussion instruments, historical evolution, type development, performance techniques, musical culture.

As an important part of traditional Chinese music, percussion instruments have a long history and various kinds. Its evolution not only reflects the development of Chinese music and art, but also reflects the changes of Chinese society [1, p.3]. From ancient pottery drums and bronze drums to modern timpani and set drums, percussion instruments have undergone remarkable changes in form, material and playing techniques. This paper will study the evolution of Chinese percussion instruments from the perspective of history, type and techniques.

#### **The historical tracing of Chinese percussion instruments.**

The drums of the primitive society: From the pottery drums in the Neolithic age to the bronze drums in the Shang and Zhou dynasties, percussion instruments played an important role in the primitive society. These primitive drum instruments are not only important props in sacrificial ceremonies, but also essential items for recreational activities in daily life [2, p.1].

Development from Qin and Han Dynasties to Tang and Song Dynasties: With the progress of society and the prosperity of culture, the types of percussion instruments gradually increased, and their skills were gradually perfected. Plate drum, tang drum and other instruments have been widely used in opera, dance and other art forms, and have become an important part of traditional Chinese music.

Changes from the Ming and Qing Dynasties to modern times: During the Ming and Qing Dynasties, percussion instruments were widely used and developed in folk arts such as opera and folk art. Since modern times, with the introduction of western music, Chinese percussion instruments have maintained the traditional characteristics, but also absorbed the elements of modern music, showing a diversified development trend.

#### **The historical evolution of Chinese percussion instruments.**

The origin and development of ancient percussion instruments have the following important periods, the author will also elaborate from these main periods, in order to more clearly interpret the music of Chinese percussion.

#### **Percussion instruments of the primitive society: pottery drum and stone chime.**

Among the percussion instruments of the primitive society, the pottery drum and the stone chime are all very important representatives. Ceramic drum is a kind of percussion instrument made out of clay in the Neolithic Age. It is also known as earth drum, which is the prototype of later drum instruments. The cavity of the pottery drum is made of clay, and then the animal skin is covered over the mouth. The cavity is large, and a slight tapping can produce resonance and produce a rich and loud sound [3, p.4]. Its origin is closely

related to the daily life and music and dance activities of the primitive ancestors. In the strong musical rhythm, when people dance, they need a musical instrument with a grand sound and a strong sense of rhythm to act as the beat, so that the common dancers step in unison, and the pottery drum comes into being. It is widely used in various occasions, such as ancestor sacrifice, burying the dead, gathering, gathering, prayer, farming, hunting, banquet, marriage and marriage, its bright rhythm, vigorous, bold and bold sound, added a strong atmosphere for various activities of the primitive society [4, p.33-36].

Qing stone is a stone percussion instrument and ritual instrument of ancient China. Its shape changed later, the texture also further developed from the original stone to jade, copper. Qing was first used in music and dance activities in ancient China, and later became a band in the emperors, upper rulers, temple sacrifices and etiquette activities, symbolizing their status [5, p.4]. The timbre of qing is unique, and it is the "stone" sound in the "eight tones". Its deep and melodious sound can lead people into a solemn and solemn atmosphere.

#### **Bronze percussion instruments in the Shang and Zhou dynasties: bronze drums and cymbals.**

In the Shang and Zhou dynasties, bronze percussion instruments played a pivotal role in the music culture at that time. Among them, bronze drum and cymbals are two representative instruments, which have unique characteristics and historical and cultural value. Bronze drum, as the Yi instrument used for sacrifice in the temple, is of high grade and rare quantity. This instrument not only has profound cultural connotation, but also shows the exquisite bronze casting skills of ancient craftsmen. For example, the Chongyang bronze drum, found in Chongyang County, Hubei Province in 1977, is the earliest bronze drum ever seen in China [6, p.3]. Its texture is thick and simple, the shape is magnificent and solemn, the pattern is smooth and extensive, representing the production characteristics and level of Chinese Shang bronze craft. This bronze drum not only has a very high artistic value, but also shows to the world the origin of the cultural exchange and ethnic integration between the Yellow River basin and the Yangtze River basin.

It, also known as the bell, is one of the bronze percussion instruments used in ancient China. Its original function was the spread of orders in the army, which was popular in the late Shang Dynasty and used in the early Zhou Dynasty. Take the body like a bell and big, no tongue, with a flat body and both sides of the sharp resonance box, under a handle, can be held or placed on the seat to play. Its sound is loud and far-reaching, which can convey a strong sense of rhythm and majesty, so it played an important role in ancient military activities.

#### **Percussion instruments from Qin and Han Dynasties to Tang and Song Dynasties: grand drum and plate drum.**

From the Qin, Han and Han Dynasties to the Tang and Song Dynasties, Chinese percussion instruments were further developed, among which the hall drum and the plate drum were the representative instruments of this period.

The drum, also known as the same drum or war drum, can be traced back to ancient times, when the drum was respected as an artifact to the sky, mainly used for sacrifice, military cheering, banquets, music and dance and other occasions. From the Qin and Han Dynasties to the Tang and Song Dynasties, the drum was further developed in its shape and performance mode. It is usually made of wood, framed with leather on both sides, and voiced by tapping with a double mallet. The timbre of the drum is rich and passionate, which can create a grand atmosphere, so it plays an important role in various activities in ancient times [7, p.4].

Bangu is a percussion instrument that is often played with one clapper. It is called single skin because of a skin, and because of the past commonly used in the troupe and the name class drum. Bangu was widely popular in the Qin, Han to Tang and Song dynasties, especially playing a key role in opera accompaniment. The timbre of the u is crisp and lively, which can lead the rhythm of the band and add a vivid sense of rhythm to the opera performance.

#### **Change and innovation of modern percussion instruments.**

First of all, from the types and forms of Musical Instruments, modern percussion instruments have been greatly enriched and expanded. Traditional percussion instruments, such as grand drum and tabu drum, have been further developed and improved. At the same time, various new percussion instruments are also emerging, such as electronic drum and synthesizer, etc. These instruments not only have unique timbre, but also have more playing skills and expression.

Secondly, the playing methods and skills of percussion instruments have also been innovated. Traditional percussion instruments are usually relatively simple, while modern percussion instruments pay more attention to the skills and expression of the player. For example, when playing an electronic drum, the players need to master more changes of rhythm and timbre to play more colorful music. In addition, percussion instruments have also made significant progress in their integration with other instruments. In modern music, percussion instruments are often integrated with string music, wind music and other

instruments to form a richer and more diversified musical style. This fusion not only enhances the expressive force and appeal of percussion instruments, but also makes the whole music work more hierarchical and three-dimensional.

Finally, modern percussion instruments have been widely used and promoted in the fields of music education, performance and creation. More and more music colleges and training institutions begin to pay attention to the education and cultivation of percussion instruments, which provides a strong talent guarantee for the inheritance and development of percussion instruments. At the same time, percussion instruments also play a more and more important role in various musical performances and creative activities, bringing more wonderful and rich music experience to the audience.

#### **Innovation and development of national percussion instruments.**

The innovation and development of national percussion instruments is a continuous and diverse process, which involves the improvement of the instrument itself, the innovation of performance techniques, and the integration of other musical elements. First of all, from the perspective of the instruments themselves, the national percussion instruments have achieved innovation in terms of material, shape and sound range. For example, some traditional drum instruments may use new synthetic materials in materials, which not only improves the durability of the instrument, but also brings new possibilities for timbre [8, p.2]. In addition, the innovation of shape and vocal range also enables percussion instruments to produce more levels and more kinds of timbre, thus enriching the expressive force of music.

Secondly, the innovation of playing techniques is an important driving force for the development of national percussion instruments. After the improvement and innovation of the traditional performance techniques, many new ways of playing have been formed, which makes the expressive force of percussion instruments more rich and diverse. At the same time, the modern music education system also provides a solid foundation for the innovation of performance techniques, and many musicians and educators are constantly exploring and practicing new performance techniques. Ethnic percussion instruments are also deeply integrated with other musical elements, including not only with other types of instruments, but also with modern musical elements such as electronic music and pop music. This integration makes the national percussion instruments, while maintaining their traditional characteristics, also have a stronger sense of modern sense and fashion, thus attracting the attention and love of more young audiences.

#### **Type development of percussion instruments in China. Characteristics and evolution of drum drum, big drum and plate drum.**

The grand drum, also known as the same drum or war drum, is one of the traditional musical instruments of the Han nationality. Its drum surface is larger, from the heart to the edge of the drum can produce different pitch, diverse timbre. Generally speaking, the sound of the drum heart is lower, while the sound of the drum edge is higher. When playing, by tapping the edge of the drum, the heart and controlling the power of the percussion, you can obtain a large volume and timbre contrast, and can also play a complex flower point, which has a greater effect on the rendering of mood and atmosphere. Therefore, the drum is commonly used in the modern folk instrumental music ensemble and opera music, and plays an important role.

The big drum, usually referring to the largest drum in the orchestra, is nearly 1 meter in diameter and consists of a epithelial wooden frame. It is usually placed vertically and struck with a single drum hammer. Dagu has no fixed pitch, but it can control the change of pronunciation and express different musical emotions through the change of force. Initially, along with other Turkish military bands, Dagu entered Europe in the late 18th century and was later widely used in symphony orchestras, enriching the band's acoustics [9, p.2].

The plate drum is a small one-sided drum, made of hard wood and made of several thick wooden boards. The drum surface is made of cowhide, and the middle vibration pronunciation is smaller. The pronunciation of the drum depends on the size of the chamber and the tightness of the skin. There are many kinds of plate drum. According to the size of the drum surface, it can be divided into big drum chamber, middle drum chamber and small drum chamber, which each play different roles. Bu has been widely used in the development of opera art in Ming and Qing Dynasties, and is often used in the accompaniment of Kunqu opera, Peking Opera and other local operas.

#### **Introduction and application of timpani and jazz drum.**

As a percussion instrument with a fixed pitch, its unique timbre and pitch stability play an important role in band performance and studio production. In the evolution of Chinese national percussion instruments, the introduction of timpani provided a richer timbre choice for traditional percussion music, and also promoted the integration of percussion music and other instruments. For example, in a national orchestra, the timpanes can be used to compress the sound of the entire band, enhance the overall effect, and make the music more full and three-dimensional.

As the representative of western modern music, its strong sense of rhythm and rich expression force bring new elements to Chinese national percussion. With the exchange and integration of Chinese and Western cultures, more and more musicians began to try to integrate jazz and drum with national percussion. This fusion not only brings new performance techniques and rhythm changes to the traditional percussion music, but also provides a broader space for the modern music creation.

In the process of integration, Chinese national percussion music and jazz drum learn from and complement each other. On the one hand, the unique timbre and playing techniques of the folk percussion music have inspired the jazz drum, and the modern performance skills and rhythm changes have injected new vitality into the national percussion music. This fusion not only enriches the expression form of music, but also promotes the communication and dissemination of Chinese and western music culture.

#### **The history and current situation of Bang and Bangzi.**

Gong Gong, also known as "sandalwood", can be traced back to the Tang Dynasty and was introduced to the Central Plains from the northwest ethnic minorities. It was originally made from sandalwood, hence its name. The clapper was widely spread in the Tang Dynasty and was mainly used in the popular folk "scattered music". As time goes by, it gradually occupies a place in court music, folk rap, drama accompaniment and other fields. After the Song Dynasty, it became the main instrument in the folk instrumental "drum board", and was widely used in the court teaching and visiting big music, small instrument ensemble and horse back music. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, clappers continued to play a role in various court music. The application scenarios and production techniques of modern decisions have changed a lot. It is not only used for traditional music performance, but also gradually integrated into modern music creation and performance. At the same time, with the development of science and technology, the production materials of clappers are gradually rich, no longer limited to sandalwood, and other hard wood is also used to make clappers [10, p.4].

Bangzi, also known as Bangzi, is one of the percussion instruments in China, and its popularity is closely linked to the Wooden clapper opera in the late Ming and early Qing dynasties. Bangzi is composed of two solid hardwood sticks of different length and thickness, with a unique sense of timbre and rhythm. As one of the four voices of opera, its unique way. However, with the progress of society and the change of audience tastes, traditional arts such as Wooden Clappers opera face challenges in the modern market. To cope with these challenges, the inheritors and actors of Wooden Clappers Opera need to constantly adjust and improve the performance forms and themes to meet the tastes and needs of modern audiences. The introduction of some new performance techniques and artistic elements, as well as the innovation of stage design and costume design, have injected new vitality into the Bangzi opera.

#### **Application of board instruments in opera and quyi.**

In opera, board instruments are usually used as conducting instruments and control the rhythm of the entire band. The board is mostly used in the strong beat of drums, singing and music cards, while the drum is mostly used in the second strong beat and weak beat (i. e., eye position), or in the loose board with free beat. This collocation makes the rhythm of the drama bright and beautiful melody. For example, in Peking Opera, Bangu, as a conducting instrument, can improve the overall performance effect, help the actors better express the role emotions and attract the attention of the audience. Board drum can also strengthen the stage atmosphere, make the whole performance more vivid and powerful. In addition, board instruments also play an important role in the quyi performance. They often act as accompaniment instruments, providing rhythmic and melodic support for rap music. The unique timbre and rhythm of board instruments can highlight the characteristics of rap music and make it more expressive and infectious.

#### **Performance techniques of Chinese percussion instruments and modern percussion instruments.**

##### **Performance methods and skills of ancient drum (drum, tabu).**

Drum, also known as Tang Drum, is one of the traditional Chinese percussion instruments. Its drum body is round, with wood as a frame, covered with cowhide or sheepskin. While playing, the player sits on the side of the drum, holding a drumstick in each hand, and makes a sound by tapping the drum surface. The drum is vigorous, exciting, can create a strong sense of rhythm and momentum. When playing a drum, the control of strength and rhythm is crucial. In terms of strength, the performer needs to flexibly use the percussion technique of priority according to the needs of the music to show different emotions and atmosphere. For example, in a happy scene, the player can increase to make the drums more intense; in sad or soft scenes, soft tapping is needed to make the drums more delicate. In rhythm, the drum performance needs to be coordinated with the rhythm of the whole band. The player should have a keen sense of hearing and rhythm, be able to accurately judge the strength of the music, and knock in the appropriate position. In addition, players also need to add more layers and changes to the music, through rich playing skills, such as rolling, playing and trill.

Board gu, also known as tan bangu, is a percussion instrument used for opera accompaniment. Its drum body is small, with sandalwood as the frame, covered with cowhide. When playing, the player puts the drum in front of him and knocks it with a hammer in both hands. The timbre of Bangu is clear and bright, with a unique sense of rhythm. The playing skills of the plate drum are more delicate and rich than the plate drum playing skills. In terms of strength, the performer should flexibly adjust the percussion strength according to the emotional changes and plot development of the drama characters, so as to create a different atmosphere and effect. For example, when expressing angry or passionate emotions, the player can increase his strength to make the drums more powerful, while when expressing gentle or sad emotions, it is necessary to make the drums more soft and delicate. In terms of rhythm, the performance of Bangu should be coordinated with the singing and performance of the opera. Players should be familiar with the changes of the plate style and singing characteristics of opera, be able to accurately grasp the rhythm and speed of opera, and give appropriate drum support at the critical moment. In addition, players also need to use rich performance skills, such as click, double click, combo, etc., to add more sense of rhythm and rhythm beauty for the opera performance. In addition to the control of strength and rhythm, the performance of the plate drum also needs to pay attention to the cooperation with other instruments. In opera bands, the plate drum is usually played together with other percussion instruments such as big gong, small gong, and cymbals, which jointly form the rhythm foundation of opera music. Players need to maintain tacit cooperation with other musicians to ensure the harmony and unity of the whole band.

#### **Playing methods and skills of ancient board (clappers, Bangzi) Musical Instruments.**

The clappers, usually composed of three pieces of wood, hold the player with both hands and make a sound by hitting each other. Its timbre is clear and melodious, strong sense of rhythm, is often used in opera, quyi and other forms of performance accompaniment. When playing the decision, the player needs to master the appropriate strength and speed. The magnitude of the strength directly affects the brightness and volume of the sound of the sound, while the speed determines the speed and change of the rhythm. Therefore, the players need to flexibly adjust the strength and speed according to the needs of the music or singing, in order to achieve the best performance effect. In addition, the performance of the clappers also needs to pay attention to the sense of rhythm and coordination ability. The performer should accurately grasp the rhythm of the music or singing, and strengthen and highlight the rhythm points through the percussion of the clapper, so as to add a sense of rhythm and rhythm beauty to the whole performance. At the same time, the clapper also needs to be closely coordinated with the performance of other Musical Instruments or actors, to jointly create a harmonious and unified performance atmosphere.

Bangzi, which is a percussion instrument made of hardwood, comes with a solid, rich timbre and a strong penetration. In opera, quyi and other performance forms, Bangzi is often used to lead the rhythm and create an atmosphere. When playing the Bangzi, the players usually hold the Bangzi with one hand or both hands to emit different timbre and volume by tapping different parts of the Bangzi. The player needs to master the strength, speed and Angle of the percussion to produce a rich and varied timbre effect. At the same time, the performance of Bangzi should also pay attention to the sense of rhythm and coordination ability, and keep consistent with the performance of other instruments or actors. Bangzi also has some special applications in playing skills. For example, in Hebei Wooden Clappers, in order to match the actors' singing and performance, the performers will use slightly softer steel strings to reduce the volume and make the timbre softer and more mellow. At the same time, increase the use of kneading strings, make the timbre more in line with the human voice, enrich the diversity of timbre. In addition, the Bangzi performance also needs to pay attention to emotional expression. Players should flexibly adjust the performance methods and skills according to the emotional changes of the music or singing style to show different emotional atmosphere. For example, in cheerful scenes, the player can use light tapping and bright tones, and slow tapping and low tones.

#### **Performance techniques of modern percussion instruments (timpani, jazz drum).**

The timpani is a percussion instrument that is capable of producing a fixed pitch. Its timbre is deep, deep and has a strong penetration. When playing a timpani, the player needs to master the correct posture and the method of holding the drum stick. Posture should keep the body relaxed, standing posture or sitting posture can be, it is important to ensure the balance and stability of the body. When holding a drum stick, relax your arms and wrists, bend your fingers naturally, and hold the end of the drum stick instead of near the head. When hitting the timpani, the player should choose the appropriate drumstick according to the requirements of the music. The size of the mallet can affect the tone and volume, the mallet can be used to play full, loud sound, the medium mallet is suitable for moderate intensity and light music, and the mallet is suitable for particularly delicate playing. Players also need to master the basic playing methods, such as single play and roll play. Single player is the basic method of timpani to play various rhythm patterns; while it has a strong sense of rhythm. In addition, the performance of the timpani should also pay attention to the

rhythm control and strength changes. The player should accurately grasp the rhythm of the music and change the strength according to the needs of the music. When playing strong music, the strength can be increased to produce shocking effects, while playing soft music is reduced to keep the music light. At the same time, players need to master sound production techniques and control the excess sound by pressing the drum or using felt to achieve more accurate sound effects.

Jazz drum is a percussion instrument widely used in jazz, rock and other musical styles, its rich and varied timbre, can show a strong sense of rhythm and rhythm. When playing the jazz drum, the player needs to master various basic playing methods. The first is the military drum beat playing method. Military drum is one of the most important components of jazz drum, playing in a sitting position to keep the body relaxed and stable. When playing, the arms are naturally bent and placed on the drum surface, holding the drum stick with both hands, and producing precise rhythm and timbre through the control of the wrist and the flexibility of the fingers.

The second is the bottom drum step playing method. The bottom drum is struck with the right foot. The player needs to press the heel on the back end of the pedal, take the ankle joint as the axis, and tap the pedal with the front foot to drive the drum hammer to hit the drum surface. When stepping, the thigh, calf and foot muscles should relax accordingly to ensure the accuracy and rhythm of the beating. In addition, the performance of jazz drums should also pay attention to wrist control and hands-handed skills. The tightness of the wrist has an important influence on the volume and speed, and the player needs to adjust the strength and speed of the wrist according to the needs of the music. Two-hand skills include one-hand rolling, two-hand rolling and finger rolling, which can help players produce fast and coherent notes and enrich the layers and expression of the music.

In addition to the basic performance methods, the performance of jazz drums should also pay attention to the sense of rhythm and coordination ability. Players should keep close cooperation with other instruments or musicians to create a harmonious and unified musical atmosphere together. At the same time, the player also needs to have a rich musical feeling and hand coordination ability, in order to accurately grasp the rhythm and changes of the music.

#### **The status and influence of Chinese percussion instruments in social culture. Application of Chinese percussion instruments in traditional festivals and celebrations.**

During the Spring Festival, as the first traditional Chinese festival, percussion instruments are indispensable. Among them, gong and drum is one of the most representative percussion instruments. During the Spring Festival, the sound of gongs and drums can be heard in both the countryside and the city. These gongs and drums are usually made up of dozens of people, dressed in festive costumes and holding gongs and drums to add a festive atmosphere to the Spring Festival celebration with a powerful rhythm. In addition to the gongs and drums, the lion dance and dragon dance performances are also the highlights of the Spring Festival celebration. Percussion instruments have also played a key role in these performances. In the lion dance performance, the lion head usually cooperates with the rhythm of the gongs and drums to carry out a variety of difficult movements, showing the power and agility of the lion. In the dragon dance performance, the dragon body rises and downs with the rhythm of gongs and drums, forming a spectacular picture. In addition, there are many other celebrations during the Spring Festival, such as temple fairs and lantern fairs. Percussion instruments also play an important role in these activities. They add a lively atmosphere for the activity, so that people can feel a strong festive atmosphere.

The Lantern Festival is another important festival after the Spring Festival, and the celebration also involves the participation of percussion instruments. During the Lantern Festival, people hold grand lantern events, and percussion instruments add a lively rhythm to these activities. At the scene, various forms of lights are dazzling, and the sound of percussion instruments is like a red line. Gongs, cymbals and other instruments in the hands of the players beat a strong rhythm, creating a happy and peaceful atmosphere for the Lantern Festival. Meanwhile, the dragon and lion dance on the Lantern Festival is also a stage for percussion instruments. In these performances, the percussion instruments not only add a sense of rhythm to the performance, but also make the whole performance process more vivid and powerful. The audience was infected by the warm atmosphere and joined in to celebrate the traditional festival.

The Dragon Boat Festival is one of the traditional Chinese festivals, and its celebrations also have a strong cultural atmosphere. During the Dragon Boat Festival, people hold celebrations such as Dragon Boat races, and percussion instruments add a warm atmosphere to these activities. In the dragon boat race scene, the sound of the drum, the sound of the drum and the cheers of the audience interwoven together, forming a vivid picture. These drums not only add a tense and exciting atmosphere to the competition, but also make the whole activity more enjoyable. In addition, in the Dragon Boat Festival celebration activities, there are some places will hold special folk performances. Percussion instruments also play an important role in these performances. With their unique timbre and rhythm, they add a strong cultural heritage to the performance.

In addition to the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival and Dragon Boat Festival, percussion instruments are also featured in many other traditional Chinese festivals and celebrations. For example, during the Mid-Autumn Festival, people hold activities such as appreciating the moon and eating moon cakes, and percussion instruments add a happy atmosphere. In the Double Ninth Festival and other festivals of respect for the elderly, percussion instruments are also often used to perform programs that respect and care for the elderly, conveying the traditional virtues of respecting the elderly and caring for the young. In addition, percussion instruments also play an irreplaceable role in many celebrations in China, such as weddings and birthday banquets. They have a cheerful rhythm and a beautiful timbre, and add a festive and joyful atmosphere to the celebration.

#### **Application of Chinese percussion instruments in opera and quyi.**

The application of Chinese percussion instruments in opera and quyi is rich and colorful, profound and extensive. They are not only an important part of opera and folk art performance, but also a key element to shape the characters, create the atmosphere and promote the plot. The following will discuss the application of Chinese percussion instruments in opera and quyi in detail from many aspects. First, percussion instruments play a pivotal role in opera. As a treasure of Chinese traditional culture, its performance form integrates various artistic means such as singing, reading, doing and playing. As an indispensable part of the opera band, the performance skills and timbre changes of the percussion instruments have a crucial influence on the overall effect of the opera. In opera performances, percussion instruments can not only enhance the atmosphere of music and create a musical environment suitable for the characters and plots, but also strengthen the sense of rhythm and make the music more vivid and full. At the same time, percussion instruments can also play a role of transition and transition in the opera, so that the audience can better accept and understand the plot and role in the opera performance. Specifically, the application of percussion instruments in opera is mainly reflected in the following aspects. First of all, percussion instruments can cooperate with the opera and accompany the actors' singing. For example, in Peking Opera performances, instruments such as big gongs, small gongs, cymbals and drum boards are often used to match the actors' singing style to create an atmosphere suitable for the plot. Secondly, percussion instruments can foil the scene atmosphere and promote the promotion of the plot. Through different playing skills and timbre changes, percussion instruments can depict the characters and inner world of the characters, enabling the audience to have a deeper understanding of the plot and characters. In addition, percussion instruments are often used in creating special scenes, such as fighting, festival and other scenes, to enhance the audience's sense of substitution and viewing experience.

Percussion instruments also play an irreplaceable role in the quyi performance. As a traditional Chinese rap art, quyi performs in various forms, including crosstalk, storytelling, allegro and so on. In these forms of performance, percussion instruments are often used to match the rap rhythm of the actors to create a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere. At the same time, percussion instruments can also enhance the sense of rhythm and rhythm of the quyi performance, making the performance more vivid and powerful. In addition, the percussion instruments can also play the role of ornament and foil in the folk art, making the whole performance more colorful. It is worth mentioning that the application of Chinese percussion instruments in opera and folk art also reflects the cultural tradition and artistic spirit of the Chinese nation. The playing skills and timbre changes of percussion instruments not only require the actors to have profound artistic skills and rich performance experience, but also require them to have a deep understanding and love for traditional culture. Through the performance of percussion instruments, the actors can integrate their emotions, understanding and creativity into the performance, making the whole performance more appealing and expressive.

#### **The Integration and innovation of Chinese percussion instruments in modern music creation.**

The integration and innovation of Chinese percussion instruments in modern music creation is undoubtedly a field full of vitality and creativity. These traditional Musical Instruments not only carry profound cultural deposits, but also shine with a new brilliance under the skillful hands of modern musicians. Take rock music as an example, the fusion of Chinese percussion instruments and rock music injects Oriental charm into this musical form that originally originated in the West. In the song "Entering the Wine", the drummer skillfully integrates percussion instruments such as big drums, small drums, and cymbals into the rock rhythm, creating an intense and deep atmosphere. This fusion not only enriches the expressive force of the rock music, but also allows the audience to feel the charm of the Chinese traditional culture while enjoying the passion of the rock music.

In electronic music, Chinese percussion instruments are also brilliant. Electronic music is famous for its unique synthetic timbre and rhythm changes, while Chinese percussion instruments add new colors to electronic music with their distinctive national characteristics and sense of rhythm. In the work Ink Dance, the producer combines the timbre of percussion instruments such as Bangzi and Muyu with electronic

synthesizers to create a musical style that is both modern and full of national flavor. This integration not only breaks through the boundary between tradition and modernity, but also enables electronic music to be closer to the aesthetic needs of Chinese audiences while maintaining its uniqueness.

In addition, Chinese percussion instruments also play an important role in the creation of pop music. Pop music is deeply loved by the public for its easy to understand and catchy characteristics, while the addition of Chinese percussion instruments adds more sense of layers and interest to pop music. In the song "blue and white porcelain", the arranger skillfully integrates the timbre of percussion instruments such as qing and fou into the melody, so that the whole song has both classical charm and popular atmosphere. This fusion not only makes the pop music more colorful, but also allows the audience to feel the extensive and profound Chinese traditional culture while enjoying the songs. In addition to the direct application of percussion instruments, modern music creation is also good at drawing on the playing skills and rhythmic characteristics of Chinese percussion instruments. For example, in the work Thousand Ben Sakura, the composer borrowed from the rhythmic characteristics of Chinese gongs and drums, and created a musical style that is both rhythmic and dynamic. This reference not only makes modern music more close to the essence of Chinese traditional music, but also enables the playing skills and rhythm characteristics of Chinese percussion instruments to be better inherited and developed in modern music.

In modern music creation, the fusion and innovation of Chinese percussion instruments are also reflected in the cross-border cooperation with other musical elements. For example, in the harp and Harmony, the piano and Chinese percussion instruments play a beautiful melody. This cross-border cooperation not only breaks through the boundaries between different musical forms, but also enables Chinese percussion instruments to show a more diversified appearance on the modern music stage.

In general, the integration and innovation of Chinese percussion instruments in modern music creation is a dynamic and creative process. Through the integration with modern musical elements, learning from traditional performance skills and rhythm characteristics, and the crossover cooperation with other musical elements, Chinese percussion instruments have shown a new luster in modern music. These integration and innovations not only enrich the expressive force and connotation of modern music, but also enable the Chinese traditional culture to be better inherited and carried forward in modern music.

### **Conclusion.**

The evolution of Chinese percussion instruments is a rich and colorful history, which has witnessed the inheritance and development of the Chinese traditional music culture. As a treasure of Chinese traditional music culture, Chinese percussion instruments have a rich and colorful evolution process, which not only reflects the profound heritage of Chinese traditional culture, but also shows the unique charm of Chinese music art. In modern society, Chinese percussion instruments constantly integrate and innovate, injecting new vitality into modern music creation. In the future, we should continue to strengthen the research and inheritance of Chinese percussion instruments, and promote their communication and dissemination in the global music culture. At present, we should pay more attention to the protection and inheritance of Chinese percussion instruments, so that this unique musical art form will continue to carry forward in the coming years.

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ДУХОВОЇ МУЗИКИ В КОНТЕКСТІ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ  
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