

Evaluating the Acoustic Piano in Traditional and Contemporary Cinematic Music

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Abstract-- The acoustic piano, generally referred to as “piano” has been featuring for producing diverse film music since the Silent Era. The adaptation of the acoustic piano to cinematic music has exhibited artistic sound with distinct emotional tone and narrative resonance. This review paper explores relevance and significance on the acoustic piano in film scores from the the Silent Era to era of Virtual Studio Technology (VST). The study has also traced transformational stages of the physical acoustic piano from 1890s to the technologically adapted version of the piano that is used in contemporary film scores. On the hand, the acoustic piano had historical evolution, and on the other it kept featuring cinematic music for melodic and harmonic appeal. One of the key findings of the study is the acoustic properties have narrative functions and have established expressive musical force in film scores of all ages.

Keywords-- acoustic piano, silent era, film scoring, cinematic music, VST

I. INTRODUCTION

Without evaluating what acoustic piano truly offers for cinematic music, music-lovers greatly experience emotional solace, are able to follow mood it creates and build a harmonic connection between the listener and powerful generated tones of the acoustic piano. The present study reviews the acoustic piano’s historical trajectories, integration of it to film music for cinematic moods, narrative and artistic functions, and its contemporary trends we see in film scoring. Regardless of significant technological advancement in music, the piano remains an essential and highly expressive instrument for composers working across genres including jazz, classical, pop and ambient styles (Cooke, 2008). However, the significance of using the acoustic piano in silent films has not been extensively discussed in the present scholarly literature. The study highlights developments and transformation of the acoustic piano from the Salient Era (1890s) to the contexts of technology adapted and digitally produced film scoring. Despite the technological advancement in cinematic music, the acoustic properties of the piano have been indispensable instrument in the early and modern era of film scoring for emotive and expressive tonal force.

II. THE ACOUSTIC PIANO -HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Unbeknownst the history of acoustic piano, it established its foundational and indispensable role in film music even in Silent Era (1890s-1929). With expressive tone and artistic functions, the acoustic piano continued to dominate across various film music eras. Even after the introduction of digital piano, the acoustic piano has been a must-have instrument for composition of cinematic music.

2.1. The Silent Era (1980s- 1929)

The acoustic piano in the Silent Era (1980s-1920) was widely used in the silent films for their artistic and narrative purposes. During this period, music, especially sound tracks of the acoustic piano, was introduced into silent film for dramatic experience of film. The acoustic piano soon emerged as the dominant instrument for cinematic accompaniments. Pianists then earned their prominent place for performing live soundtracks while screening films. Pianists were seen playing from published cue sheets giving improvised melodies and dramatic effects to silent actions of films.

The acoustic piano’s involvement in silent films created artistic functions and outweighed its main role- masking projector noise for onscreen actions (Altman, 2004). The pianists roles were not only merely limited to masking noise, but provided a force to evoke emotional mood, rhythm and create imaginative interpretations to silent films. Despite small orchestras were performed in lengthy silent films, the acoustic piano dominated in the most of cinematic arenas as the instrument was essential for emotional cues.

Evidences of featured live piano accompaniment in the Silent Era are many. Notably, the 1895 Lumiere Brothers’ first public silent film had an enduring symbiosis between the acoustic piano and the cinema. Following years saw continuation of this practice, as evidenced by Louis. F. Gottschalk’s full length scores for Oz Filim Manufacturing Company productions in 1914 (Gottschalk, 1914). The live piano accompaniment was also notable featured by Camille Saint- Saens’s in *The Assassination of the Duke of Guise* (1905).

Similar practices continued by Victor Herbert's 1915 score for *The Fall of a Nation* - a sequel to *The Birth of a Nation*. Arguably, these works demonstrated a notable piano accompaniment for music composition for film scoring in the Silent Era.

2.2. Classical Stage (1930-1960)

1920s also saw introduction of synchronised dialogue leading a significant shift in film scoring. Post the Silent Era witnessed a major transition and expansion of the acoustic piano in cinematic music. It soon became a classical instrument as it carried expressive functions in terms of guided melodic and emotional appeals. . Several notable film scores were primarily deployed by cues of the acoustic piano for emotional and narrative functions.

Notably, Max Steiner's *King Kong* (1933) and Erich Wolfgang Korngold's *The Sea Hawk* (1940) demonstrated how acoustic piano displayed motifs that could transform emotional development and dramatic tension in Hollywood's emerging symphonic style (Steiner, 1930; Korngold, 1940). Through these transitional periods the acoustic piano showcased its classic shape for emotional resonance and symbolic motifs which were characterised by nostalgic, romantic and psychological moods within narratives of film scoring.

2.3. Iconic Stage in Modern Scores

The acoustic piano created nuanced and emotional depth in many iconic modern film scores. This is evident in Hans Zimmer's *Pearl Harbour* (Zimmer, 2001) which brings audience melodic and harmonic cues narrated by the application of the acoustic piano. Zimmer relies on piano for thematic intimacy and emotional continuity in scenes of personal struggles.

In *The Godfather* (Nino Rota), the piano is employed as a fundamental harmonic support and emotional force for sweet melodies. Synchronisation of emotion and intimacy could not have been possible without dynamic capacity of the piano in Nino Rota's *Speak Softly Love from The Godfather* (Rota, 1972).

The *Skyfall* from the James Bond 007 (Smith, 1998) opens its composition with acoustic piano progressions, creating a dramatic and exciting atmosphere that serves as an effective prelude to Adele's powerful vocal entry. Though the film is considered one of the most pop-influenced modern scores, the integration of piano timbers with other orchestral arrangements evokes emotional depth of Adele.

Harry Potter (Williams, 2001) features magical atmospheres showcasing iconic instrumental versatility. Additionally, John Williams's *Hedwig's Theme* from Harry Potter creates frameworks of melody and harmony that support hero-heroine character development.

Evidently, the acoustic piano was deployed to function as tool of evocation in *The Lion King* (Elton John). The piano compositions in the film provides thematic development, integration of emotive musical motifs within song-driven narrative and dramatic coherence to the film's storytelling efficacy (Cooke, 2008; Williams, 2001).

2.4. The Piano Accompaniment in VSTs

Virtual Studio Technologies (VSTs) features significant technological transformation, remarkable transition and digital integration. Recent advancement in VSTs have largely transformed accompaniment of piano and accessibility in current film scoring. The emergence of digital acoustic piano tools, such as Hammers Waves, demonstrates successful translation of acoustic piano into digital formats. These formates provide composers a platform to create authentic and expressive piano scores without relying on physical acoustic pianos. This paradigm shift not only seamlessly expands the creative potential but also streamlines production workflows within contemporary film scoring.

III. DISCUSSION

A critical evaluation of the literature underpins integration and adaption of the acoustic piano's to all time film scores. Most importantly, it's inherent adaptability for performing artistically in connection with shifting cinematic genres and transforming VSTs. Secondly, the assimilation of the acoustic piano's traditional resonance with contemporary digital applied tools exemplifies a dynamic synchronisation of heritage and innovation. This has resulted in a wide range of creative and productive platforms for music composers and producers. Finally, the acoustic piano is distinctively instrumental which is capable of evoking personal emotion and producing delicate and intricate harmonic sounds. Being its technological adaptability and its invisible capacity of carrying aesthetic and emotional feelings, the acoustic piano has dramatically evolved historical and contemporary practices of film scoring.

IV. CONCLUSION

This review has highlighted the acoustic piano was especially used in the film scores mainly for artistic and narrative purposes in the Silent Era (1980s-1929). Later, it emerged as a classical instrumental, and a must-have tool for cinematic music. Retaining its dominant status, the acoustic piano showcased its expressive functionality with harmonic structures and melodic appeals. The accompaniment of the piano in modern film scores has turned it iconic with innovation. When it was employed in *Pearl Harbour* (Hans Zimmer), the output was sensible continuity of feelings in the various scenes of personal struggles. Unheard and sweet melodies were easily produced in *The Godfather* (Nino Rota) with the integration of the acoustic piano. In the age of technologically advanced, film scores depicts adaptability of the acoustic piano. A high-quality virtual piano instruments such as Hammers Waves is often used for contemporary cinematic music. This paradigmatic shift has remarkably expanded scope for using the acoustic piano or digital piano in film music. Acoustically, piano substantially instils harmonic and melodic evocation into the musicians as well as music-lovers.

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