



Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's Great Contribution to Russian Music

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Abstract: In this article, a great creator, who made a great contribution to the treasury of world musical culture, the founder of Russian classical ballet, his contribution to the development of Russian opera art, is equally high with his works in almost all aspects of music art, in various genres. It will be discussed about the creative and productive creator who stands in the places, about some aspects of the creator who urges thousands of souls to love beauty and fight against evil with his works.

Keywords: musical genres, x alk songs, music theory, harmony, rhythm, ensemble, ballet, libretto, opera, concerto, overture, contata, oratorio, symphony.

There are many nations in the world, but there are few who are proud of their children who have made a worthy contribution to the treasure of world culture. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, a worthy child of the Russian people who produced great artists such as ASPushkin, LNT Tolstoy, APChekov, took a worthy place among the representatives of world music culture with his great works in the field of music. The opera and ballet works, symphonic and chamber works created by P. Tchaikovsky, the successor of the tradition of M. Glinka and A. Dargomijskyi, became the masterpiece of Russian musical culture of the 19th century.

Tchaikovsky was born on May 7, 1840, in the town of Votkinsk, Vyatsky province, Russia, in an intelligent noble family with many children. His father, Ilya Petrovich Tchaikovsky, was a mining engineer, and his mother, Alexandra Andreevna Assiyers, was well-versed in the advanced music of their time. His mother gave P. Tchaikovsky his first piano lessons. Seeing his keen interest in music and his keen talent, his parents gave him great opportunities to pursue music seriously. But when he turned 10 years old, he was sent to study at the School of Law in St. Petersburg. In this huge city, for the first time, he gets acquainted with the works of composers such as M. Glinka, D. Rossini, K. Weber, and his interest in music increases even more after seeing their operas. Although he started working as a lawyer, the art of music never leaves him alone. Because of this, he was lucky enough to become a musician, to receive professional musical education, the biggest dream in his heart, only at the age of 22. In 1861, Tchaikovsky studied at the courses of the Russian Society of Musicians, and in 1862 he entered the newly opened St. Petersburg Conservatory and studied in the classes of the famous A. Rubinstein and N. Zarembi. At the conservatory, he diligently studied playing the flute and organ along with music-theoretical studies. In 1864, as a composer, he wrote the overture to the drama "Groza" by A. Ostrovsky, and in this work his dramatic side was revealed. Tchaikovsky, who graduated from the conservatory with a silver medal in 1865, created the cantata "To Joy" based on Schiller's text as his diploma thesis.

A year later, P. Tchaikovsky came to Moscow at the invitation of N. Rubinstein and was appointed a professor at the Moscow Conservatory, which greatly influenced his theological activity. In this conservatory, along with intense creative work, he worked as a pedagogue-educator and publicist-critic. He became close friends with A. Ostrovsky in Moscow. Together with him, he often

participated in the Association of Advanced Representatives of Russian Literature, Theater Art, and Music - "Artists' Circle" organized by N. Rubinstein, A. Ostrovsky, V. Odoevsky. Theater impressions had a positive effect on the formation and development of P. Tchaikovsky's creative principles as an opera composer.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Tchaikovsky's strong friendship was established with the composers of "The Mighty Gang" Miliy Balakiriyev, Nikolay Andreevich Rimsky-Korsakov, and Stasov. Based on the advice and positive opinions of his friends, Tchaikovsky created the overture-fantasy "Romeo and Juliet" and the pieces "The Tempest".

Most of P. Tchaikovsky's works are related to his time in Moscow. For example, the operas "Voyevoda", "Undina", "Blacksmith Vakula", "Oprichnik", the ballet "Swan Lake", 3 early symphonies, overture for orchestra - fantasias, "Kochertser No. 1", "Seasons of the Year" for piano. A collection of works for piano, variations and several other works can be mentioned.

During these years, he created a collection of 50 folk songs based on folk melodies, which are works related to images of Russian life.

P. Tchaikovsky's creative career began in the mid-1960s, and the brightest works of the young composer were created in the 1970s. They include the opera "Eugene Onegin", the ballet "Swan Lake", his four symphonies, "Romeo and Juliet" and other symphonic works.

One of the main reasons for the success of Tchaikovsky's works is that they appeal to the human soul, reveal the rich inner world, feelings and dreams of a person with intelligence and artistic mastery. The works of P. Tchaikovsky, recognized as the most famous composer among world composers, are distinguished by their melodiousness.

For 12 years, P. Tchaikovsky taught music theory, harmony, instrumentation and composition courses at the Moscow Conservatory.

Although P. Tchaikovsky's work was greatly influenced by the opera and drama of the great Austrian composer Wolfgang Mozart and the French composer Georges Bizet, the symphonies of Ludwig Beethoven, and the brilliant work of Robert Schumann, the heart and character of a Russian man are clearly visible in his works. It seems.

P. Tchaikovsky's work is notable as an innovator and a prolific creator who brought his innovations to all directions of music creation.

P. Tchaikovsky, continuing the tradition of lyrical-psychological musical drama of one of his teachers, A. Dargomijskiy, managed to reveal all the possibilities of this genre for the first time in Russian music. In addition, P. Tchaikovsky tried his hand at lyrical-comedic operas and created a new type of symphony called symphony-drama, symphony-tragedy. He developed the genre of one-part program overtures, symphonic poems.

P. Tchaikovsky's pedagogical activity had an effective impact on the development of Russian professional musical education. Based on many years of pedagogical experience, the "Guide to the theoretical study of harmony" written by him is sound, deep, comprehensive, free of abstractions from other training manuals available up to that time. As a textbook, it is still used as one of the main textbooks in music schools.

P. Tchaikovsky created royal works that brought him great fame during his stay in Moscow. Tchaikovsky lived for a while abroad, mostly in Italy, in order to recover his health, rest for a while, and exchange creative ideas. In this country, he wrote his "Symphony No. 4", the opera "Eugene Onegin" based on his own libretto with the partial intervention of K. Shalovsky based on the work of A. Pushkin. After returning from Italy, he again plunged into the ocean of hot creativity. After that, the opera "Daughter of Orleans" on the theme of heroism and patriotism was born based on Schiller's tragedy. The opera "Mazepa" written on the basis of A. Pushkin's poem "Poltava" is about the historical past. The opera "Charodeyka" ("Enchantress") is an opera with both a lyrical and tragic theme and a folk-household theme.

In 1890, Tchaikovsky writes his opera *Pikovaya Dama*, which is considered an example of world classical music. This was Tchaikovsky's second major achievement in opera after *Eugene Onegin*.

In 1885, Tchaikovsky was elected director of the Moscow branch of the Petersburg Chamber Music Society, and a year later he was elected an honorary member of the Russian Music Society.

In the 80s, Tchaikovsky created many different symphonic and chamber works. In 1885, he wrote the "Manfred" program symphony, the "Fifth" symphony in 1888, the "1812" and "Hamlet" overtures, the "Italian Cappuccino" works, a trio for piano, violin and cello that brought great fame to the composer in memory of A. Rubinstein. wrote many romances, poetic songs for children and the second famous ballet "Sleeping Beauty".

A trip to Prague in 1888 brought Tchaikovsky a big shock. He also achieved good results in Paris. In 1891, he thrilled the audience with his talent and skill in America, and charmed the audience with his art.

In 1893, England's Cambridge University recognized him as the genius composer of the world and presented Tchaikovsky with a doctorate.

P. Tchaikovsky's work in the last years of his life is significant for its diversity. Soon after the opera "*Pikovaya Dama*", the string sextet "*Memories of Florence*", the lyrical opera "*Iolanta*" in 1891-1892, the third ballet "*The Nutcracker*" and in 1893 the famous P. Tchaikovsky " No. 6- Pathetic" symphony , which is the peak of his work, was born. During these periods, creating music was the main essence of P. Tchaikovsky's life. During these years, he went on creative trips to many foreign countries - Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Czech Republic, Ukraine - but wherever he was, there was not a day when he did not create for the famous composer P. Tchaikovsky, did not live in the spirit of a new work. At the same time as creative work, the tireless artist combined public and conducting work.

Even in 1885, Tchaikovsky, who felt the need to live and create in the living conditions, was free from the lifestyle of people hurrying somewhere to do various tasks in big cities. He moved to a place near the city of Klin, just like in fairy tales. The calm, beautiful nature and tranquility of this land encouraged the creative composer to create with more pleasure.

Here, the composer wrote his best works, including the last symphony " No. 6 - Pathetic", inspired by the beautiful nature.

The symphony was performed in Petersburg in 1893, under the conductorship of the author himself, and achieved universal success. On October 26 of this year, a famous artist, an innovative composer who devoted his whole life to the development of Russian and world music art died. This was a difficult separation for the whole world art.

The composer's funeral took the form of a grand demonstration, a farewell to the great creator, a fitting farewell to him, who enjoyed the hundreds of masterpieces of art he left behind, learned to love beauty and cherish it carefully. The stream of contemporaries, colleagues and students of the creator from different parts of the world to say goodbye to the great man who loved him was endless.

The people expressed their infinite respect for the creative, prolific composer with such affection and love.

Even though the great artist has left this world, the unforgettable memories left behind by his works during his lifetime, the masterpieces of the people's honor have been touching the hearts of thousands of people without leaving the stages of world theaters and concert halls for centuries.

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