

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's "Seasons of the Year" Series

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ABSTRACT

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Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was born on April 25, 1840 in the present-day city of Votkinsk, and died on October 25, 1893 in Petersburg. He was a Russian composer, major symphonist, musical dramatist, conductor, and pedagogue. He was a professor at the St. Petersburg Conservatory (1885-1878). In 1885, he worked as the director of the Moscow branch of the Russian Music Society. Since 1887, he has been on tour in Russia, as well as in Europe and the USA, conducting mainly his own works.

Tchaikovsky created high examples of opera, ballet, symphonic and chamber works in a deeply nationalistic and democratic style. His work is distinguished by a unique style of music based on Russian folk songs and melodies of the Romantic period. Pyotr left a rich creative heritage in various genres and created 10 operas, 3 ballets, 6 suites, a symphony, a symphonic fantasy, an overture, 3 piano and violin concertos, choral works on religious themes, as well as pieces for piano and violin, as well as mature examples of vocal music.

In addition, symphonies 4-6 1887-1893 "Fanchesco da Rimini" (1876) and "Romeo and Juliet" (1869), symphonic overture fantasies, "Italian caprichio" (1889), violin (1878) and others. All works of Tchaikovsky are out of print. P. I. Tchaikovsky's works have risen to the level of classics, and his operas are still performed on many stages of the world.

Due to the worldwide recognition of Tchaikovsky's high level of creativity, a competition for musicians from all over the world is organized every four years in the city of Moscow, Russia. Tchaikovsky is a great person who left a worthy legacy for not only Russian but also world music art during his lifetime.

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's series "Seasons" is not a bright character play of a person as a child, but based on the composer's own personality, in which he illuminated all the unforgettable and precious memories of his daily life, nature, the pace of life. . The emergence of this "Seasons" series, made famous by P.I. Tchaikovsky, is directly related to the "Novellist" magazine, founded in 1842. Readers of this magazine were not only limited to the news of the day, but also helped to familiarize themselves with all the news of the world of music and the work of local and foreign composers. Pyotr Ilyich started a successful

collaboration with this magazine in 1873. In November 1875, magazine publisher Nikolay Matveyevich Bernard offered Tchaikovsky to write a series of dances, and this was a great motivation for the composer to create the series. It was published in the same journal in December 1875. The name "Seasons" appeared on March 1, 1876, when the entire cycle was published. In all editions, the series name was retained as the title. Thus the whole series ended at the end of 1876.

Before long, this series became very popular among performers and amateurs. The series "Seasons" includes 12 small games corresponding to all months of the year. In the work, Russian nature, scenery and images are created in a lyrical interpretation typical of Tchaikovsky's style. A unique epigraph was chosen for each play. Epigraphs are selected from the works of great Russian poets such as Pushkin, Tolstoy, Vyazemsky, Fet, Maikov.

January "Kamelka". Epigraph from the work of A.S. Pushkin;

"And the corner of his peaceful gaze was dressed last night, The fire in the fireplace goes out and the candle burns."

"Kamelka" is the first song in the collection that shows the first part of January. Kamelka is a Russian fireplace that gathers everyone together in almost all families of the Russian people.

February. "Shrovetide". The epigraph is taken from Pa Vuzemsky;

"Soon Shrovetide will begin with a big celebration."

In the image of February, the second month of winter, the pace of the national holiday appears in front of the audience. Shrovetide week always ends with a celebration dedicated to the meeting of spring. With the help of musical sounds, the composer illuminates the marching crowd, Ryazhani dances and the sound of instruments.

March "Song of the Lark". Epigraph in A.N. Maikov's work;

"The field is full of flowers, waves appear in the sky, the deep blue abyss is full of overhanging branches."

The lark is a field bird that is revered as the Russian spring songstress. His songs are traditionally associated with the coming of spring, the winter awakening of all nature, and the beginning of a new life. The pace of the spring Russian landscape is very simple, but very meaningful and colorful.

April. "Boychehchak" epigraph from A.N. Maikov's work;

"The blue, pure Karakol flower, and podle, through the last card of snow, are the last tears about the sadness of the past and the first dreams of spring."

The spring sun is warming, the birds are singing and it's time for the first spring flowers to bloom. It has been described that marigolds begin to bloom as soon as the snow melts and the cold weather departs. In this plot, a person is filled with all his emotions and feelings filled with the thought of the landscape. And this plot is dedicated to the poems of many Russian poets. This play consists of 3 parts, that is, the first and third parts repeat each other, and the emotional impulse of the final part continues until the end.

May "White Nights". Epigraph from the work of A.A. Fet;

What a night! Everything is great! Thanks for the great view at night! May will pass as well as the ice storm and the reign of snow."

The White Nights are inspiring and wonderfully poetic evenings in St. Petersburg, and the atmosphere is filled with a wonderful romantic atmosphere, which is what this play depicts. The atmosphere in his music is very changeable, where bitter thoughts are suddenly replaced by wonderful pleasure. All this happens against the background of a constant romantic scene. The first part is dreams of happiness, it is based on short motifs of breathing. The second part is more passionate. Excitement in the heart grows strongly and turns into a joyful impulse. The third part returns to peaceful dreams and dreamy mood. Tchaikovsky is dedicated to St. Petersburg. Here he spent his youth, here he becomes a composer, here he experienced the joy of recognition and professional success.

June "Barcarola". epigraph from the work of A.N. Pleshcheyev;

"We go to the shore, where the waves of the sea surprise us, and the stars shine on us with mysterious sadness."

Barcarola - June. Barcarolas were very common in Venice - these are songs performed from the sound of Italian boats. They were all smooth and lovely. The spacious music of the first movement is very impressive. It's like guitar players who are too traditional to join him. In the middle, the mood becomes more cheerful and exciting. At the end of the game, the music freezes as the boat with the singer slowly hides behind the horizon. In the first half of the 19th century, barcarols were widespread in Russian music. Barcarola-Tchaikovsky's "Seasons" cycle represents another musical landscape of Petersburg. The play ends with the gradual fading of all its music.

July. The epigraph was taken from the work of A.V. Koltsov;

"The afternoon wind shakes the land of Razudis and caresses your armless face"

July. Early in the morning, Kosari armed himself with his tools and went to the field to plant grass. At the same time, they often sang labor songs, which helped them in their work. In a small play, Tchaikovsky showed a vivid image of village life. The Kosari are mostly men who go out early and early in the morning to plant the grass. The touching of hands and scythes usually coincides with the rhythm of labor songs sung during work. These songs have existed in Russia since ancient times. They sang while planting grass. Kosari is also very famous in Russian art. It was said by many Russian poets. Many folk songs have been created.

August. Epigraph from the work of A. V. Kolstov "Harvest";

"People with their families sing songs about work in the fields and harvest."

Harvest-August. At the end of summer, it is customary to harvest from the field, and it was one of the most important periods in the life of a farmer. A folk scene from the life of a peasant opens before the audience. The music is genre-bending and loud. The middle part of the game is a small lyrical depression depicting a rustic landscape with plains and endless spaces. For this miniature, Tchaikovsky presented his title "Scherzo".

September "Hunting". Epigraph from A.S. Pushkinasari:

"The time has come, the time has gone! More boats jump into the water than sit on horses with horns and trumpets."

Russian life of the 19th century cannot be imagined without hunting, which becomes a kind of entertainment in noble estates. This fall was depicted in Tchaikovsky's play. Pyotr Ilyich used voice techniques in his play. In the 19th century, in the autumn months, in the estates of the nobility, it was not an interesting fishing that required courage, strength, temperament and excitement from the participants, but a fairy was depicted.

October. "Autumn Song". Epigraph from A.K. Tolstoy's work;

"Autumn, all the yellowing bugs sprinkled on my poor throat fly in the wind." Autumn in Russia has always been mentioned by many writers, poets, artists and musicians. He saw the unique beauty of Russian nature dressed in golden autumn, shining with its wonderful colors. But there were other moments of autumn - a dull scene, the autumn death of nature and sadness in the summer season as a symbol of life.

Epigraph from the work of Nov. Uchlik. N. Nekrasov;

Don't look the same with sadness on the road and don't hurry after three and don't be sad from the heart, quickly break the sadness".

Although November belongs to the autumn months, winter is already fully felt. A wonderful sight at this time of year. In front of the listeners, a beautiful melodic work begins for a wide breath, drawing Russian spaces. The tune begins with a broad melody reminiscent of a free Russian folk song. After that, echoes of sad imaginary thoughts begin to be heard and memories are described.

December. Epigraph from the work "Svyatki" by V. Zhukovsky;

"Once on the night of Epiphany, the girls took off their shoes and threw them at the gate to be surprised."

These episodes of the dance were definitely found and replaced with the main tune. This part describes the Christmas holiday.

Tchaikovsky is not the only composer who wrote the "Seasons" series. Earlier these themes were discussed by Antonio Vivaldi, who composed 4-string concertos for different seasons. Astor Piazzola wrote four plays in the Tango style. Composer Grigor Akhinyan created the dance cycle "Seasons of the Year". In addition; there are many ballets of the same name, as well as an oratorio by Joseph Haydn. Thus, composer Tchaikovsky's piano series "Seasons of the Year" was written in 1873-1876 in 12 forms. The world-recognized work of P. I. Tchaikovsky is very important in Russian musical culture in the 19th century. In this place, the works created by the composer have taken a worthy place in the repertoires of the world and have not lost their value even now.

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