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THE ESSENCE AND ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENT OF THE WORKS OF FRANZ PETER SCHUBERT

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ABSTRACT

When it comes to the creative legacy of Franz Peter Schubert, his song genre is usually always different. Schubert wrote more than six hundred songs. This is not in vain, because it is the vocal miniature that has become one of the most popular genres of romantic composers. It was here that Schubert was able to fully reveal the main theme of the romantic direction in art - the rich inner world of the protagonist with his feelings and experiences.

KEYWORDS: *Miniature, Impromptu, Musical Moment, Zingshpil, Piano, Voice, Song, Work, Landscape, Composer.*

INTRODUCTION

There are talented people in the world who are successful and well-known in some fields. There are many such talented people among the composers, in fact each of them is talented in his own style. Franz Peter Schubert was born in 1797 on the outskirts of Vienna. His family was large, so the parents focused mainly on young children. But from an early age, Schubert demonstrated his musical ability. He had a unique musical ability very early on. Seeing them, his father and brother Ignaz started training with him. Ignaz taught him to play the piano and his father taught him the violin. After a while, the boy became a full member of the family string quartet, in which he confidently performed the viola part. It soon became clear that France needed more professional music lessons. Thus, music lessons with a gifted child were entrusted to Lichtental Church Regent Michael Holzer.[1]

The teacher was impressed by his student's extraordinary musical skills. Also, Franz had a beautiful voice. At the age of eleven, he performed solo parts in the church choir, as well as solo roles in the church orchestra, including the violin. The father was very pleased with his son's success. Schubert submitted his first music to the People's Court in 1814, when he was only 17 years old. His style was reminiscent of critics of earlier authors, so the first works were less recognized in France. The fame of the future composer suddenly appeared in 1816, when the ballad "King of the Forest", which is still popular on the theater and dance stages, was released.

Later, his career took off, the young musician gained experience, and modern critics often emphasize the “Beautiful Mill” and “Winter Road” cycles.

Many of Schubert’s music of this period became world famous, for example: “Serenade” (“Swan Song” collection), “Shelter”, “By the Sea”. A contemporary of the great Austrian composer Franz Schubert Beethoven. was. He lived only thirty-one years and died while his creative work was flourishing. The constant failures, need and helplessness of his life exhausted the composer physically and mentally and led to his untimely death. None of Schubert's nine symphonies were performed during the composer's lifetime. His operas did not see the light of day. Only two hundred of the more than six hundred songs and only two of the more than twenty sonatas were published. Many of Schubert's works would have disappeared without the efforts and dedication of those who valued Schubert's music, such as composers R. Schumann and I. Brahms. An open-minded, cheerful, and extremely humble man by nature, Schubert created bright, charming, captivating pieces of music. But his latest works are full of sadness, pain, depression and tragic mood. The reason for this was not only the failures in the personal life of the composer, but also in the socio-political environment of the time. Beethoven's fiery music was inspired by the ideas of the Great French Revolution. The heyday of Schubert's work dates back to the 1920s, a time when all revolutionary, progressive ideas and thoughts were suppressed. It was forbidden to talk about freedom, brotherhood and equality. Such injustices, barriers, and restrictions caused great mental anguish to artists like Schubert.

Their dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction with the socio-political situation was reflected in art, and a new trend - romanticism - was born. Schubert was one of the first representatives of romanticism in the art of music. He used all his talent to show the rich inner world of the “little man”, to sing his most delicate feelings. Constant hardships, failures, and needs did not distract him from his relentless creativity. “I write music every morning. As soon as I finish one work, I start another,” said the composer. He would finish writing his works very quickly, and he could hardly put them down on paper because his musical ideas were constantly being born. If he ran out of notes, he would write on different pieces of paper. If the work was not of perfect quality, the composer worked on it until he was satisfied. It is known that in some poems Schubert wrote seven versions of the song. Schubert has written many great works in all genres. From vocal and piano miniatures to major symphonies, he has demonstrated his new, original and unique style in all genres. In these works, the richness and diversity, beauty and sophistication of the means of expression, primarily melody, rhythm and harmony, fascinate the listener. Schubert's work is associated with folk music, Viennese life music. The composer was deeply influenced by the melodies and songs of different peoples living in this city. Although Schubert rarely used them in his works, he was inspired by folk melodies and songs. Schubert was the founder of genres such as impromptu for piano, musical moment, series of songs, lyrical-dramatic symphony, which paved the way for their further development. No matter what genre he created, in both the genres he created and in the traditional genres, he showed himself to be a composer of a new era - the era of Romanticism. His new romantic style later developed in the works of Schumann, Mendelssohn, List, and other composers. The main works created by Schubert are: more than 600 songs, 9 symphonies, 4 operas, 4 bells, 22 string quartets, quintet "Trout", 22 sonatas for piano, impromptu, musical moments, more than 100 Works for choir and vocal ensemble are available.[2]

Song is one of Schubert's favorite genres, and he wrote songs throughout his career. They played a key role in Schubert's work. There are more than 600 of them. The innovations that the

composer brought to the art of music were reflected in his wonderful songs. This news was related to the changes that took place in the life of the society at that time. The protagonist of Beethoven's works, the man who fought for happiness and well-being, was replaced by Schubert's hero, a simple and humble man. She wants to be happy in her personal life. But that doesn't happen to him. Not all of his dreams will come true. His only true friend is nature. Only nature reveals all its thoughts and secrets. That is why the images of rivers, forests, flowers and birds are always present in Schubert's songs. They are always with the hero of the song, sharing his sorrows and joys. The melodies in Schubert's songs have their own characteristics. There are a lot of sharp, declamatory melodies. The composer often refused to write beautiful melodies in order to make the expression more realistic. The piano part also plays a very important role in Schubert's songs.

Piano performance is an important means of expression in the depiction of scenes and images in songs. Among Schubert's songs, the songs written by the great German poet Goethe are very popular. [3].

The song "Margarita at the Wheel" was written in 1814. The protagonist of the song remembers her lover, who was left alone by a sad girl in a sad mood. The state of mind of a girl burned in the fire of love is skillfully described. The melody of the song is sad and lyrical. The piano part depicts the wheel spinning in a rhythm. Another song in Goethe's poem, The King of the Forest, was written in 1815. This complex work is not a song, but a dramatic scene with three people. They are a father riding a horse in the woods in the middle of the night, his young sick son, and the king of the forest who looks like this distracted sick child. Each of them is described by the composer with separate melodies. There are sounds of pain, fear and supplication in the child's song. His father calms him down. The King of the Forest Party is gentle and kind. He encourages the boy to stay in his wonderful kingdom. The instrument that connects these musical characteristics is the piano part, which depicts a terrifying night scene and a horse galloping fast. The work ends tragically.

A sick child dies at the hands of his father. There is also a narrator party in the play. Such a story is called a ballad, a dramatic work that is inextricably linked to the development of the musical plot. In the process of continuous development, the contrasting images of different characters are characteristic of the ballad genre. The ballad is a literary genre that tells the story of a hero's courage. Schubert was the first to introduce this genre to the art of music with his song-ballad "King of the Forest". The series of songs have a special place in Schubert's vocal work. The song series "Beautiful Mill Girl" and "Winter Road" are the beginnings of a new era in the history of vocal music. The content of these two works is inextricably linked. All the songs are based on the poems of the poet Wilhelm Müller. The protagonist of the song is a lonely, unhappy, homeless person. He seeks happiness and joy in life. But the indifference and betrayal of others condemns him to unhappiness and loneliness. The protagonist of the series of songs "Beautiful miller girl" is a young man who entered life with great joy and bright dreams. In the "Winter Road" song series, the protagonist is portrayed as a man who has lost his life and his hopes have been dashed. In both songs, the protagonist's inner experiences are inextricably linked with the life of nature. The events of the first series take place against the backdrop of spring nature, while the second takes place against the backdrop of the heroic winter landscape. The song "Beautiful Mill Girl" was written in 1823 and consists of 20 songs. The poems of the poet Müller are a story about the life, unrequited love and mental anguish of a young miller. As he travels the world, he is hired as a mill worker. He falls in love with his master's daughter and gives in to his

dreams. But he cannot get an answer for his love and devotion. The miller girl marries a hunter boy. Grief-stricken, the young man throws himself into the river and dreams of finding peace at its bottom. These events are told in 20 songs. The first ten songs express the hero's bright, unblemished dreams, and the next ten songs express other moods: suspicion, jealousy and sadness. The songs also have the image of a river. He was a constant companion of the protagonist, and the composer paid special attention to the expression of this image.

The "Winter Road" song series was written in 1827 and consists of 24 songs. Disappointment, grief, and hardship in life once completely changed a young man. Now the protagonist of the song is a lonely, wandering man. Unfortunately, he leaves his country and wanders around. Its constant companions are wind, storms and crows. In these songs, the protagonist thinks philosophically about people and the meaning of life. There is no plot development in the "Winter Road" series. That's why the songs are associated with tragic themes and moods.

In the example of song series, it is easy to think about the peculiarities of Schubert's singing career. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the melodies, which are very beautiful, expressive, in harmony with the poetic text. The nature of the melody also depends on the development of the plot. The composer emphasizes the key words in the text with expressive intonations and harmonies. The piano part is also very important in all the songs. The reason for the simplicity and expressiveness of Schubert's songs is that they are very close to folk songs. The whole series is divided into two parts: the first part consists of ten songs - these are the days of bright dreams; in the second part, feelings such as suspicion, jealousy, grief prevail. There is another side-line that describes the life of another character - the river. A loyal companion of a young man who is always present in Buhikoya.

The song "Yolga" is very close to folk songs. The structure is coupled, relying on tonic-dominant harmony, the arrangement of the melody along the chord sounds gives the song a lively, refreshing character.

In the first part: "Where to?" and "My" songs are noteworthy. "Where to?" in his song he tells the story of how the miller's disciple obeys the merry call of the stream and follows him in unknown directions.

The song "Criticism" is quite contradictory, in which Schubert deviates from the form of the couplet and develops the musical material in a free way, subject to the poetic text. The melody is composed of chromatisms and consonance. Sentences are separated by pauses.

In the songs of the second part of the series, Schubert describes how the pain and depression in the young man's heart is growing. The young man's suspicions are confirmed: his opponent is a brave young man. In the song "The Hunter," Schubert creates a new hero image in which he uses *quarto* vaccines close to the hunter's trumpet.

One of the most expressive songs of the series is "Favorite Color", which is the only song that predicts the tragic tones of the "Winter Way" series. The song was written in a minor tone, which Beethoven called "black tonality".

The vocal melody of the song is distinguished by its lyrical excitement and wide performance possibilities. The piano accompaniment repeats the melody, sharpening its melancholy character with the downward movement of the gained second and the dimming of the lower registers.[4]

The song "The Mill and the River" is composed in the form of a dialogue. The river answers the sad questions of the miller softly. The song is written in three parts. In the reprise, one can observe the interplay of conflicting images. In the final sentences and postludes, the appearance of bright colors that appear as a result of a return to major, peaceful harmonies, without hesitation to the words about going to eternity, signifies a more sorrowful submission to death.

The Winter Road series was written in 1827. In its content, it differs from the "Beautiful Mill Girl" tour sand, created four years ago. The young man who was once cheerful and tctik is no longer recognizable at all. Unhappiness and grief fell on his head. Plus she has to leave her lover because she is poor. He is forced to leave the places he has cherished for himself and go far. Ahead awaits him only the way to the grave. All the songs are combined with the tragic theme of the series, Lee's mood.

The Winter Way series is divided into two parts, consisting of twenty-four songs, each with twelve songs. The first song, "Sleep Peacefully," is a sad song about the love of the past, what awaits a stranger who has left his homeland. consisting of three repetitive plates facing each other.

"The rooster crowed ..." he enters, entering the world of cruel life. The drama of this contradiction is emphasized by many modes of musical expression: minor minority, dissonant pauses, and abrupt bursts of altered chords. The melodic singing disappears and is replaced by tones close to declamation.

In the second part of the category, the tragedy grows steadily and the theme of loneliness alternates with the theme of death. This happens in a sad song called "The Crow" (the crow of death's tree), in the tragic song "The Wayman". The sad ending of these two song series is the most important stages of the movement towards the song "Sharmankachi". The image of Sharmankachi is portrayed as an artist, an artist, a symbol of Schubert's own destiny. At the end of the song, a question is asked to the poor musician: "If you want, we will endure the grief together, we will sing in shame." Interestingly, in the piano part, Schubert uses the tonic quintet of the bass to represent the sound of a simple folk instrument.[5]

Schubert's instrumental works are no less important than his vocal works in terms of their historical and artistic significance. Due to Schubert's work, a new genre in the art of music - the miniature of lyrical instruments - played an important role. (impromptu, musical moments, etc.). The description of short, small forms and lyrical images are the main features of these works. In addition to paying great attention to the creation of such works, the composer constantly wrote large-scale classical musical works: quartets, trios, quintets, sonatas and symphonies. String quartets in the minor and ly minor, the trout quintet, the lya major sonata for piano, and symphonies in si minor and do major are Schubert's masterpieces.

As mentioned earlier, Schubert is the founder of the lyrical-dramatic romantic symphony genre. His Symphony No. 8, known as the Incomplete Symphony, is a similar work. The symphony is written in si minor and consists of only two parts. That's why it's called "unfinished" because the symphony has to be in four parts. The composer had the opportunity to record the other two parts. But he was able to express all his thoughts in two pieces of music, and there was no need to finish writing the symphony. Schubert created the symphony in 1822, at a time when his creative potential was flourishing. Unlike Beethoven's heroic symphonies, this work is lyrical-dramatic. All the musical themes in the symphony are in the spirit of the song, and the influence of Schubert's vocal work is noticeable.

The first part - written in the form of Allegro moderato sonata and the theme of the introduction - begins with a unique epigraph that embodies the main idea of the symphony. It runs throughout the first part (as an introduction to the development and code). As a border for the exposition and reprise, it is contrasted with the rest of the subject material. In the preface, the subject is echoed with lyrical-philosophical observation, tragic in development, painful in code.

The narration of the main party theme attracts attention with its unique song style. Clarinetists and goblins perform this elegant, lyrical melancholy tune. Clarinets and goblins perform this elegant, lyrical melancholy tune.

The supporting party is also close to the song. It is performed by cellos with a dark, soft timbre. The theme is not typical of the classical symphony - it sounds in the major tone (the V level tone relative to the minor tone).

There is no antagonism or internal contradiction between the themes of the exposition. Both are close to the song, the lyrical themes being given in comparison, not in conflict. The development is based on the introductory material. Frequent accents, a sudden change of volume, a background that beats with restlessness create great tension, intensity, tremendous tension in resonance. At the peak of the tension, the orchestral sound is amplified by the addition of trombones to the performance. This is the first stage of development. The second period is very sharp.

In various orchestral compositions, some tones of the preface are reworked in a canonical way, and a new expressive plate with a dotted rhythm is introduced. The culmination moment begins with a sharp struggle of D-dur and h-moll. The reprise does not introduce any innovations that could turn development in the other direction. In the code, the subject of the introduction sounds sadder again as the last word. The second part of the symphony is written in the form of Andante con moto undeveloped sonata. Both themes sound wonderfully lyrical. The desire to create new romantic forms of instrumental music, which is reflected in the work of List, is noticeable.

The Incomplete Symphony is one of Schubert's most comprehensive works. Unfortunately, the composer did not have the opportunity to hear it in the orchestra. The manuscript of the symphony was found and executed only in 1865. Since then, the Incomplete Symphony has been a regular feature of concert programs[6]

In the fall of 1828, Schubert suddenly became seriously ill. His ordeal lasted three weeks. On November 19, 1828, Franz Schubert died. It has been half a year since Schubert attended his idol's funeral - the Viennese classic L. Beethoven. Now he is buried in this cemetery. Once you get acquainted with Schubert's biography, you can understand the meaning of the inscription engraved on his tombstone. He says it is a rich treasure, but even more beautiful hopes are buried in the grave.

The first song works were created by a young composer at the age of seventeen. Each of Schubert's songs is an unparalleled artistic image that comes from a combination of music and poetry. The content of the songs is conveyed not only through the text, but also through the corresponding music, emphasizing the uniqueness of the artistic image and creating a unique emotional atmosphere.

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In his chamber-vocal work, Schubert used the texts of the famous poets Schiller and Goethe, as well as the poems of his contemporaries, many of whom became famous because of the composer's songs. In their poems, they reflected the spiritual world inherent in the representatives of the romantic direction in art, which was close and understandable to the young Schubert. Several of his songs have been published during the composer's lifetime.

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