

## SYMPHONY GENRE IN THE CREATION OF COMPOSERS OF THE VIENNA CLASSICAL SCHOOL

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**Abstract:** *This article is about introducing Russian folk music and composers, vocal and modern music, national musical culture and musical instruments to children.*

**Key words:** *composer, national music, vocal, musical instrument, culture.*

The classical form of the symphony genre was formed and flourished in the work of the composers of the Viennese classical school. Accordingly, this type of symphony is a series of four parts, the first part of which is fast-paced, the second part is calm and restrained, the third part is dance-like, and finally the final fourth part is played in the style of an energetic finale. Usually, such symphonic works are performed by a specialized symphony orchestra. Among the representatives of the Vienna classical school, Y. Haydn created more than a hundred symphonies, W. Mozart forty-one, and L. Beethoven nine symphonies.

Composers of the Viennese classical school contributed to the enrichment of the art of opera with meaningful works and thus to its development. The operas "Marriage of Figaro", "The Magic Flute", "Don Juan" and "Fidelio" by L. Beethoven are clear proofs of this. By the 19th century, the creativity of composers spread even more widely in European countries, and classical national schools emerged that became famous in the world. At the same time, in the work of composers, as in other types of art, various creative currents were formed. In particular, at the beginning of the 19th century, the artistic direction of romanticism was established in the works of many European composers.[1]

The word "romanticism" taken from the French language, in a broad sense, means that the artist is not satisfied with the life he lives, but strives to depict the imaginary reality he dreams of. Therefore, fantastic images and themes of sweet fantasy occupy an important place in the works of most romantic composers. In this regard, the artistic method of romanticism was developed by Austrian composer Franz Schubert, Italian composers N. Paganini, J. Rossini, Polish composer F. Schopen, German composers K. Weber, F. Mendelslon, R. Wagner, Hungarian composer F. Liszt, French composer G. It is clearly shown in the works of Berlioz. In the works of these composers, the genres of symphony, opera, ballad, song and program music, imbued with romantic spirit, flourished. People's life and natural scenes, life and fantasy images are artistically expressed in them. It should also be said that along with romanticism, the art method of realism was widely manifested in European art. Realism is a way of truthfully reflecting life without any embellishment in art, sharply criticizing injustices in society, and artistically expressing humanitarian ideas. The principles of realism in the art of music are observed in the works of Italian composer J.

Verdi, French composer J. Bizet, Russian composers M. Glinka, A. Dargomijsky, M. Mussorgsky, P. Chaikovsky, A. Borodin, N. Rimsky-Korsakov.[2]

M. I. Glinka, the founder of Russian classical music, left behind a rich creative heritage. The basis of this spiritual heritage is his operas "Ivan Susanin" and "Ruslan and Lyudmila", symphonic works, music in dramatic performances, piano works, romances and songs. The greatest merit of the composer is that he determined the historical direction of the Russian school of classical composition with his work and at the same time contributed to the development of world classical music. Consequently, MI Glinka is considered one of the founders of Russian symphonic music. A clear example of this is the "Kamarinskaya" fantasy written for his symphony orchestra. In this work, the composer skillfully used the tunes of the Russian folk songs "Toyona", "Baland tog ertyd" and "Kamarinskaya" to create a colorful composition. By the last quarter of the 19th century, the artistic flow of impressionism began to form in the music art of Western Europe. The term Impressionism is derived from the French word "impression" which means "impression". In this, not the issues of "life and death" which are crossed by classicism or romanticism, but the scenes of everyday life and the first impression received from them are artistically expressed.

The flow of impressionism first appeared in the works of French artists such as K. Monet, O. Rensard, Y. Degas, K. Pissarro, and then it was uniquely manifested in the art of music, along with fiction and theater. Features of musical impressionism were manifested in the works of French composers - K. Debussy, M. Ravel, Italian composers O. Respighi, A. Casella, English composers F. Delius, S. Scott and others.

By the middle of the 20th century, the artistic movement of impressionism ended. Great changes took place in the music culture of Uzbekistan during the 20th century. It can be seen that together with the development of folk music and traditional professional music, genres such as opera, symphony, ballet, oratorio, choral, sonata, film music, and pop music began to appear. At the same time, we see that special educational institutions based on the European method of musical education, the Tashkent State Conservatory have been opened in the Republic, as well as theater troupes designed to stage musical dramas and comedies, operas and ballets.[3]

At the same time, new aspects appear in the field of traditional composition with a centuries-old history, and the field of composition, which is a "European" form of musical creativity, begins to take shape at a rapid pace. F. Chopin, a major representative of Polish musical culture in the 19th century, introduced Polish folk music to the whole world with his creativity and musical works. The great Polish composer Chopin distinguished himself from the work of other composers such as Mozart and Beethoven with vocal and piano music as a performance. Chopin's life was formed in a complex historical process. Born in Poland, he lived and worked in Paris all his life and glorified Polish folk music. He is the founder of Polish classical music. He wrote centuries based on folk songs, tunes and dances. The greatness of Chopin's music was recognized during his lifetime. Since 1927, Warsaw has been constantly holding a competition of pianists named Chopin.

F. Chopin was born in 1810 in the town of Jelyazova Wolya near Warsaw, the capital of Poland, his mother was Polish and his father was French. They lived in the lands of

Count Skarbet. His father was a teacher at a lyceum in Warsaw, and everyone in his family played the violin, flute, and piano. Young Chopin became silent one day when he heard the sound of music, and then he cried when he heard a sad melody, his parents were surprised. At the age of five, he played various pieces with his sister Ludwi, at the age of seven he gave his first concert in Warsaw and became famous. He also performed Polonaise in G minor, mazurkas and various pessos, which he wrote himself. At the age of twelve, he was interested in German, French and history. At the age of fifteen, he studied at the lyceum and developed his painting and acting skills. At the age of eighteen, Chopin became the possessor of a profound, meticulous and curious talent. He used to watch opera and concerts with great interest. In one of these concerts, the performance of the famous Italian violinist Nicola Poganini left an indelible mark. From a young age, he listened to Polish folk tunes and songs and performed them with love.[4]

In 1828, he studied at the Warsaw University in the class of Joseph Elsner. His teacher wrote him as "a great musician with unnatural abilities." In that period, he wrote the song "Dream" for concert piano No. 1, No. 2. In 1829, he organized a successful concert in Vienna. In 1830, his friends accompanied him on a trip with Polish soil filled in a box, and his teacher Elsner was also present at the farewell party. It was suspected that Chopin would not return to his homeland from this trip, and in fact he did not return to his homeland, because there was an uprising in Warsaw, in which his friends also participated. Did In 1831, Chopin came to Paris and spent the rest of his life there. He conquers Paris as a pianist, and later as a composer. Ferentz Liszt, the famous Wenger pioneer, said: "Applause did not seem to be able to hide his talent, and we tried to clap as hard as possible." Chopin won the attention of Parisians, at concerts he performed his works: concerto for piano and orchestra, concert rondo, mazurkas, etudes, nocturnes, variations on the theme of Mozart's opera "Don Juan", the famous German composer R. Schumann in one of his articles "Take off your hats, gentlemen, you have a genius."

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