

THE IMAGE OF A CHILDRENS TOY IN PIANO MUSIC

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Abstract: the article discusses the meaning and features of musical art, revealing the image of a child's toy Indianola music, on the example of the work of P.Tchaikovsky and V.Saparov.

Keywords: music, art, children's toy, composer, piano, improvisation, jazz, performing musician.

In New Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to the art of music. Numerous music festivals, competitions, and concerts are proof of this. Musical art is multifaceted, so the government pays great attention to youth, their culture, musical education, and upbringing. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev emphasizes: “The current rapidly changing life poses new and difficult questions before us, and by taking measures to solve them, we are once again convinced that this depends, first of all, on the education and upbringing of youth, the formation of their worldview based on modern knowledge, spirituality, and enlightenment” [1. P. 365].

Music (from the Greek word) is the art of the muses. "The art of intonation, the artistic reflection of reality in sound.... With the aim of embodying a special figurative thought that associates the states and processes of the external world, the internal experiences of a person with auditory impressions" [2. P. 359]. It is music, as one of the types of art, that most vividly reflects the image of a child's toy. Composers from different countries and eras, in their work, turn to the theme of children. Operas, ballets, symphonic works for children have been created, revealing the attitude towards a child in music, through the image of a child's toy. They themselves could have once played with this toy or seen a curiosity.

A child's toy is initially the result of fantasy, the work of the Master. The toy is a reflection of the era, the historical period, associated with the customs, traditions, and psychological mood of the Master. An artistic image is created that "unites living contemplation and abstract thinking, an objective reflection of reality" [2. P. 608].

Then, in connection with the artistic image, the toy passes into the hands of an artist or fashion designer. The artistic image receives a certain completeness.

Of particular importance is the material from which the children's toy is made - fabric, wood, crepe paper, plastic, terracotta. For, in musical intonation, a children's toy, through the means of musical expression, harmony, rhythm, will acquire its significance. The character and plot of the toy will be revealed - lyrical, heroic, comic, and will also reflect the belonging to the age category of the child. Different composers, in view of their era of residence, musical talent, character, mood, will characterize the same toy in their own way. This is the uniqueness of a musical work.

In analyzing the above, let us consider as an example the image of a children's toy in piano music, using the work of the famous Russian composer, conductor, teacher, and musical figure P. Tchaikovsky (1840-1893). In 1958, the First International Tchaikovsky Music Competition was held (held every four years). The Moscow State Conservatory is named after him. He was the author of 10 operas, 3 ballets, including *The Sleeping Beauty* (1889), *The Nutcracker* (1892), 6 symphonies, 3 concertos for piano and orchestra, a concerto for violin and orchestra, over 100 piano pieces, 100 romances, and *Children's Album* (1878) [3. P. 125-126].

Among the large, programmatic symphonic works, P. Tchaikovsky created the "*Children's Album*" (1878) for piano. The cycle, consisting of 24 piano miniatures, is dedicated to Volodya Davydov. The meaning of the cycle is to describe one day in the life of a child. Each piece has a name, this is communication with adults: "Mother", "Nanny's Tale"; games: "March of the Wooden Soldiers", "Game of Horses", "Baba Yaga". Surrounding events: "Winter Morning", "A Man Plays the Accordion", "The Organ Grinder Sings", "Sweet Dream". Study of dance and vocal styles, using the example of: "Waltz", "Mazurka", "Kamarinskaya", "Polka", "Italian", "Old French", "German", "Neapolitan" songs. Two pieces are of particular interest as a frame for the cycle. The first piece is "Morning Reflection". Originally called "Morning Prayer" with the words "Lord has mercy", but due to certain trends of the period of creation, it was renamed. The final piece "Chorus" is an evening prayer, with a feeling of bell ringing.

Of particular importance are three miniatures: "The Doll's Illness", "The Doll's Funeral", "The New Doll". They capture the image of a children's toy, which is close to human life - illness (we understand that the doll is broken during an awkward game), its funeral. The new doll is presented as a new life and a careful, caring attitude during the game. The composer, by means of musical expressiveness, surprisingly "subtly and accurately" captured the state of the sick doll in the sound of the music. 42 bars of the piece, with pauses in the melodic line convey the image of its "breathing", pain, and complaint. Reliance on the bass, with harmonic filling and intermittent melody in the upper register. The dynamic line is very accurately built. From the piano, with the help of srescendo we reach the culmination on forte, and a dynamic decline to the final chords in G minor on the piano. Miniature "The Funeral of the Doll" 48 bars - a march of a funeral procession in the key of C minor, with a dynamic of two pianos (very quietly). It is no coincidence that the composer puts a fermata at the end of the piece, a stop expressing an increase in the duration of the sound. Depth in the right and left hands, as the depth of the expressive content. The piece "New Doll" in volume of 57 bars is larger than the previous miniatures. Starting on piano (quietly) with a progressive movement in the melody in the pursuit of the upper register, reminiscent of running, rapid syncopations. Dynamics from piano to forte and returning to two pianos, recreating the system of life circles.

24 miniatures, these are highly artistic works, in which, thanks to the talent of P. Tchaikovsky, through music the deep philosophical meaning of the "confession of the soul", the spiritual drama and joy of the hero is revealed. ONE day in the life of a child, as ONE life of a person, with his image and attitude to life. ... "in the "Children's Album", in the plays associated with the world of toys, he also embodies human feelings and experiences. This true humanity of the music of the "Children's Album" attracts not only children, but also adults. [4. P. 160].

A significant area of creative achievements of the composer of Uzbekistan V. Saparov (1947-2019) is works for the Big Band, pop-symphony orchestra, various compositions of pop and jazz ensembles, more than 100 songs, as well as works of the pedagogical repertoire, numerous transcriptions and arrangements. His works are

heard in different countries. V. Saparov is an artist, proactive, boldly seeking paths in art, in his work he also turned to the image of a children's toy for children. In the teaching aid Piano, from the cycle of 5 pieces for 4 hands, miniatures in a jazz style are created, including the Tumbler Doll. The history of the origin of the Tumbler Doll is interesting. Many people think that the doll is originally Russian, however, the one loved by all children was created in Japan, it appeared in Russia in the 19th century. The prototype of Vanka-vstanka was the Japanese doll - "daruma". The first Russian tumblers appeared at fairs in the early 19th century and were called "tumblers", depicting kliklon merchants. Tumblers were cut out with a knife or on a lathe. A weight was attached to the bottom inside a round wooden block. The two halves were carefully glued together and varnished, and a small bell was hung inside. When rocking, a melodic chime was heard. The music conveys the color of wind instruments and roll calls with its sound. Vankas were treated with love in Russia and were passed down from elders to younger children in the family. Tumblers are considered a traditional toy for children. For many generations of people, it is the first toy. The shape is convenient and safe for the baby. It develops hearing, imagination, color perception, and coordination of movements. At a very early age, children really like to discover new objects, and therefore the child enjoys playing with a tumbler doll. Modern industry produces a large number of bright and varied shaped tumbler toys, but they are all designed according to the same operating principle.

Valery Saparov, who turned to dolls in his work, wrote a number of piano miniatures, dedicating them to his three-year-old daughter Victoria. These are "Barbie", "Waltz for Barbie", "Ragtime for Barbie". The pieces are written in a jazz style. A cheerful, syncopated rhythm immediately captivates with its sound, the texture is not complicated, intervals, chord sequences, are calculated in volume for a child's hand. It should be noted that the image of a child's toy in piano music is important, as it develops the inner, spiritual world of the child, fantasy, imagination, flexibility of mind.

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