

THE VERSATILITY OF THE CONNECTION BETWEEN MUSIC AND LITERATURE

Sultanova Lola Alexandrovna

Senior Lecturer, Department of "Pedagogy
of Choreography", State Academy
of Choreography of Uzbekistan

Abstract: The article discusses the relationship and inseparability of music and literature as one of the most extensive and interesting topics in musical art. Music and literature accompany us all our lives, and in them, a person finds expression of the highest feelings and subtle emotional experiences.

Keywords: music, literature, culture, aesthetics, phrasing, musical genre, musical style, intonation.

Music is something that, through melody,
establishes a special contact between
the human heart and poetic words.

M.V. Isakovsky

Art has a truly enormous impact on people. Literature and music are two great beginnings, two elements of art, the boundaries of which are blurred. Their interrelation and interweaving give birth to masterpieces - songs, romances, and operas. For centuries they have been continuously interacting, often arguing, but more often coming to an agreement and mutual understanding. A poetry can give music a new sound, enriching music with meaning, shades of feelings, and color. Literature finds its continuation and completion in music and vice versa. A writer-poet helps to understand the depth and expressiveness of music, and a musician-composer contributes to a more vivid disclosure of images of poetry and prose. In addition, human speech, and the word of a person are sounds, special, unique music of each person, which helps to reproduce a literary text.

From birth, we are all closely connected to these arts. The mutual influence of music and literature, which existed in various forms for many centuries, has acquired a special character in our time. This connection is studied in various aspects, the endless diversity of their interaction is classified from different points of view.

Composers borrow from literature both individual techniques and entire concepts: many works become “musical analyses” of a specific literary text, balancing on the edge between words and music. Writers also adopt techniques from composers, creating novels, stories and poems in the form of “fugue”, “sonata”, and “double variations”. Thus, new forms of musical-literary dialogue are being understood.

When a work arises that forces music and literature to interact - and to interact not mechanically, but organically - the means of these two arts do not simply add up, but form a complex system of non-linear connections, creating a multi-level musical and literary “body”.

By immersing itself in literature, music acquires new properties: freedom from established musical forms, programmatic concreteness in some cases and symbolic mystery in others. Literature, approaching music, borrows from it new expressive means, the logic of clear structural organization.

Music and literature – what do they have in common? The plots, images, and themes of these two types of art originate from the real life that surrounds us, which is why we see so much in common between them although this commonality is expressed in each of these types of art in its way, by its means, and can have a different effect on us. The common foundation of these arts is the feelings and emotions of human life. Various feelings – love, joy, fear, hatred – are what fill literary and musical works with meaning and make our souls tremble with delight.

Music and words are inseparable. The union of these two arts is a powerful means for aesthetic, and moral education, for the development of fantasy, and imaginative thinking. Literature has always given birth to great musical works, just as music has inspired masters of words. It is no coincidence that the biographies of writers tell us that music has always been a part of their lives. For example, Griboyedov was not only an outstanding poet but also a talented musician. He played the piano beautifully and composed very elegant works for this instrument. M.Yu. Lermontov played the

violin beautifully, and L.N. Tolstoy played the piano beautifully.... And there are many more examples. Music attracts writers and poets with its “understandability and untranslatability”, its irrationality on the one hand and rationalism on the other.

It is known that our speech and musical language are similar in their structure and many other parameters. For example, a word in music corresponds to a motive. Both speech and music have rhythm, tempo, dynamics, intonation, and phrasing. Each musical and speech phrase has a point of highest development - this is the culmination. There is also a similarity in genres. We can highlight a ballad, elegy, romance, or hymn.

In everyday life, we often turn to musical works that are somehow connected with literature. Without literature, neither opera, ballet, operetta, nor musical could have come into being, since their plots are usually based on a literary work (fairy tale, story, novel, etc.). Without poetry, it is impossible to write a song or such musical works as a romance or cantata.

What would become of music if there were no literature? What would it lose if there were no poetry or prose? The plots, themes, and images of these two types of art have a common source - the real life that surrounds us, and that is why we see so much in common between music and literature, although in each of these arts, this commonality is expressed by different means, in different forms, and affects us differently. The common core of these arts is intonation. We hear a variety of intonations - gentle, sad, calm, excited, solemn, and majestic - in colloquial, literary, and musical speech. Music has always been learned from poetry. If you listen carefully to the sound of a piece of music - even a purely instrumental one - you can distinguish phrases and sentences, exclamations and sighs - everything that is part of human speech.

The mutual influence of music and literature, which has existed in various forms for centuries, is acquiring a special character by the twenty-first century. Composers are actively moving towards literature - Many works become "musical analyses" of a specific literary text. And writers adopt techniques from composers, creating novels, stories and poems in the form of "fugue", or "sonata". There is a growing need to understand new forms of musical-literary dialogue.

Having studied the significance of music and literature in human life, the common life sources and origins of these types of art, the connections in the forms of recordings of musical and literary images, the features of artistic language and intonational similarities of music and literature, the significance of literary image in musical works and musical image in literary works, we can conclude that music and literature not only live side by side but even need each other. Their union is forever marked by the seal of noble influence on each other. Because both music and literature have learned only the best from literature, and literature from music. Music and literature complement each other, helping us to understand our emotions and feelings more deeply. Like any language, they help us communicate with each other.

To sum up the importance of music and literature in human life, we can say that literature and music are very similar in their impact on humans. Interest in the theme of the relationship between music and literature has never waned. For many researchers, the interaction and interpenetration of these arts is a self-evident fact, because their ontological, genetic and historical kinship is beyond doubt. On the one hand, the grounds for comparison, as it were, lie right on the surface: poetry and music have such common categories as intonation and rhythm, which provides grounds for many studies in the field of metrics and melody of poetry. On the other hand, a more subtle manifestation of musicality can be called the similarity of literary works with music at the level of composition. In a positive manifestation, they develop human aesthetics, outlook, and creative thinking, stimulate imagination, contribute to the knowledge of the world, and are a kind of powerful tool capable of healing both the body and soul of a person and sometimes begin to exist as the single living organism.

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