

## SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PROGRAMMING AND ROMANTIC PLOTS IN THE FORTEPIANO CREATION OF FERENC LISZT

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### ABSTRACT

Romantic programming in the piano works of Ferenc Liszt was described practically and theoretically.

**Keyword:** creativity, piano works, romanticism, composition, dynamics, rhythm, texture.

The whole fate of Liszt was closely connected with music, literally every step of his life is inseparable from creativity. He not only reproduced great musical masterpieces, but also pioneered in adapting them for his beloved piano. Franz Liszt also created his own works, absolutely unique and recognizable from the first notes, forcing the soul to freeze and tremble, succumbing to the mood of the author, forever imprinted in his compositions. A native of a small Hungarian village, he conquered all of Europe with his talent and charisma, his performances were accompanied by invariable full houses. Then one of the most interesting periods in the life of Ferenc came: he left France for several years and visited almost all European countries. In 1835, he took up teaching at the conservatory in Geneva, at the same time writing articles for journalistic publications, and worked on a collection of musical works, Years of Wanderings. Liszt came to Paris several times, but his performances there no longer had the same popularity as before: the public found new idols. However, his name has already become quite famous to ensure a comfortable existence even abroad.

From Liszt's biography we learn that in 1837 the composer's journey takes him to Italy. Here he studies the local motifs of folk music in different regions, creates literary essays about them, which were then published in Parisian publications. He holds several more successful performances, including the first in his solo career.

Several times during his "European" period of life, Franz Liszt came to his homeland, to Hungary. There he was met with great honors, and the fans were proud of their talented compatriot. Part of the funds received from the concerts, Liszt spent on the creation of the Hungarian Conservatory in order to give a chance to the same gifted young men as he himself once was. Liszt managed to visit not only the European powers, but also the Russian Empire. In 1886, Liszt celebrates his 75th birthday, leads an active concert activity, but a common cold suddenly knocks the composer down in the literal sense: pneumonia gave a heart complication, his legs began to swell, and soon he could not move independently. From Beethoven, who was literally worshiped at that time, Liszt took the dramatic intensity and heroism of his works, the brightness of emotions and colors from Berlioz, and from Paganini - virtuoso complexity and mystical demonism. Liszt's music is attributed to the current of romanticism, like most works of art of that time. In general, he was very deeply imbued with all the impressions of his life, transferring them into his own masterpieces and manner of performance. Wherever Ferenc visited, he noticed the national features of music, and subsequently harmoniously used them. French romanticism brought incredibly vivid and opposite images to Liszt's music.

Italian operatic masterpieces - sensuality and passion, hysterical vocals. The German school - deep and expressive means of depiction, unusual forms. Later, Liszt was imbued with the Russian musical tradition. At the same time, the general structure of Liszt's musical works is characterized as national-Hungarian, because it was the musical impressions of childhood that became the basis of his work. In particular, Liszt liked to watch the dancing and singing of local gypsies in his homeland.

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The creative heritage of Franz Liszt is huge and varied. He created 300 transcriptions of great works for piano, which are distinguished by incredible accuracy in conveying all the features of the original. More than 60 masterpieces were created by Liszt for orchestral performance. Also from the pen of Liszt came entire programs for piano concertos, symphonies, symphonic poems. Liszt's most famous masterpiece is his *Hungarian Rhapsodies*, which are based on gypsy motifs that impressed Franz as a child. The cycle was created from 1847 to 1885, and the instrumental rhapsody genre is considered another of Liszt's innovations.

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