

Mariia Ieskova. Ivan Mazepa: hero or traitor? (historical, literary and musical concepts). Ivan Mazepa, like many other prominent figures in the history of Ukraine, was the subject of numerous historical and artistic debate. His life and career are shrouded in many legends and myths. The historical truth of his figure replete with a huge number of true and false and artificially designed theories. Mazepa's contemporaries worshiped and condemned him, respected and feared, loved and hated.

Existing historians can be divided into two groups: those that condemn his work and those who support and admire. Some scientists believe, that hetman was a traitor, treacherous and ungrateful servant of Peter. Others see in his person an experienced diplomat, a fighter for independence of Ukraine. The first group of historians include such prominent scientists as M. Kostomarov, M. Hrushevsky, M. Antonovich, M. Drahomanov, D. Yavornytsky, the second – H. Khotkevych, I. Borschak, O. Apanovych, O. Ohloblin, T. Tayirova-Yakovleva. As we see the figure of Mazepa was in the focus of various historians as 19–20th cc. and today.

The tragedy I. Mazepa's of life, stories and legends about him become attractive to many artists. Many literary works devoted to Hetman written by both foreign and Ukrainian authors. In romantic literature Hetman image embodied in three concepts: Western European, Ukrainian and Russian. Ukrainian heroyizovanny and a highly patriotic. Among the most famous Ukrainian authors can recall W. Saussure, B. Lepkoho, I. Ogienka, L. Starytska-Cherniakhivska, S. Rudanski and others. In the article we will focus on Western European and Russian concepts, underlying in musical works. The first relates to the romantic aesthetics of the time, started by F. Volter, and extended by G. Bayron and V. Gugo. Artists wrote about love affair young Mazepa, the pages at the court of John Casimir, with Teresa, the young wife of count Falbovski. A special attention was paid to reproduce punishment romance lover by husband. The second image – ideological, clearly embodied in Pushkin's poem «Poltava», which introduces new story-lines: Mazepa – Motria Mazepa – Peter and denounces «yzmennyka of Russian Tsar», which corresponds to contemporary imperial policy.

Poems of F. List V. Gugo implement a dedicated, brave, strong man who is experiencing emotional, psychological and physical tests, and comes to its end. Poem V. Gugo consists of two parts, where the first – the image of Mazepa tied to a horse that carries him in Ukraine, and the second – the disclosure of symbolic content of the first part. In the second part of the poem V. Gugo explains that Mazepa is a symbol of the artist, which is tied to the back of

genius. The artist tries to break free from the shackles of genius, but can not. The artist, who rides on the back of genius, suffering and exhausted. But genius carries I. Mazepa to his land, where he becomes the owner.

Quite the opposite I. Mazepa features appear in the poem A. Pushkin and Tchaikovsky opera. They Hetman betrays not only Peter, but his love – Mary condemned to death his friend and cowardly fled. The image of the opera gets a multifaceted response. He – not only a thief, but passionately in love with a man for whom inherent remorse and anguish because of the bitter fate of his beloved. Two motifs in the introduction opera Mazepa embody his deceit and hostility, and the inevitability of fate. The first motif contained in octave unison in the low register, rich sharp accents and restless nervous rhythm. This theme permeates the entire opera. It accompanies not only Mazepa, but also penetrates into the orchestral party scenes Mary who supports and defends her beloved husband from her mother in the second picture of the second act.

Another facet of the image emerges and develops in the musical fabric in connection with the image of Mary, in light of the love duet themes and references to her character. One of the first episode of this nature is the aria from the first picture. Lyric excited represents a noble and music lover Mazepa. At the scene of Mary and Mazepa second step also appears like a hero.

The presence of different musical characteristics hero image shows the extraordinary complexity of hetman's figure. But the final opera is crucial in shaping the image of Mazepa. Music genre refers to a lullaby, that heroine sings to died young man Andrew. Lullaby of crazy Mary, which ruined nasty Mazepa, completes the negative image of Hetman in the opera.

Thus, in the Western European and Russian concepts are different outlooks artists. The romantic image of Hetman due interests era where Mazepa is a typical hero in works with hidden symbolic meaning. A Russian art image shows the concept, which is the bond of political ideology, which appears in historical writings, and in art works.

This once again proves that genetics and mentality of Russian and European nations are quite different. But such a historical figure as I. Mazepa symbolizing proximity of the Ukrainian people in spirit and outlook toward democracy European countries.

Keywords: Ivan Mazepa, symphonic poem, opera, poetry A. Pushkin, poetry V. Hyuho, ideological image, symbolic image.