

S.N. Gulov



Gulov Sadritddin Niyazovich 1964-yil 9-avgustda Buxoro shahridagi Bo'yrobafon guzarida tug'ilgan. 1981-1985-yillarda Buxoro davlat pedagogika instituti musiqa fakultetida tahsil olgan. Sadritddin Gulov yillar davomida xalq musiqa merosini o'zlashtirishga harakat qilib, ajoyib, rangbarang qo'shiq, ashula va kuylar yaratgan. Buxoro davlat universiteti San'atshunoslik kafedrasida o'qituvchi bo'lib ishlab kelmoqda.

**Asarlari:** "Vatan" (Zikrillo Ne'mat so'zi), "Pari Misol" (Ahmad Samadov so'zi), "Ona" (Niholiy so'zi), "Guli surx" (I.Qosimiy so'zi), "Ishq Dardi" (Hofiz Xorazmiy so'zi), "Duxtari G'urbun" (Niholiy so'zi), "Biyo, ey do'st" (Sh.Sulaymon so'zi), "Yangi

O'zbekiston" (Abdunabi Hamro so'zi). **G'ijjak uchun yaratgan kuylari:** "Nihol", "Go'zal", "Xumorim", "Xayol", "Buxoro", "Istiqlol", "Dilbaro", "Bevafo Yor".

Muallif O'zbekiston Respublikasi Buxoro viloyati Kompozitor va Bastakorlar uyushmasi a'zosi.

# XALQ CHOLG'ULARIDA IJROCHILIK



**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA  
MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI  
BUXORO DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**Gulov Sadritdin Niyazovich**

**XALQ CHOLG‘ULARIDA IJROCHILIK**

*Respublika oliy o‘quv yurtlari bakalavriatining 5150700 —  
Cholg‘u ijrochiligi (turlari bo‘yicha) yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun  
o‘quv qo‘llanma*

**“Durdona” nashriyoti  
Buxoro – 2021**

UO'K 78(075.3)

85.3я72

G 99

Gulov, Sadritdin Niyazovich

Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik [Matn] : o'quv qo'llanma / S.N. Gulov . -Buxoro: OOO "Sadridin Salim Buxoriy" Durdona nashriyoti, 2021.-136 b.

КБК 85.3я72

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma 5150700- cholg'u ijrochiligi yo'nalishida ta'lim olayotgan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, g'ijjak ijrochiligi xususidagi bilimlar o'rganiladi hamda usuliy sharhlar asosida ijrochilik dasturini kengaytirish uchun bir qator yangi talqindagi musiqiy asarlar DTS ga asoslangan holda keltirilgan.

Shuningdek BMSM, ixtisoslashgan san'at maktablari uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, undan bugunda faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan havaskorlik ansambllari ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

**Mas'ul muharrir:**

**Olimxo'ja Karimov**, BuxDU, San'atshunoslik fakulteti, "Musiqqa ta'limi" kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi.

**Taqrizchilar:**

**Said Boltazoda Saidiy**, NavDPI, "Musiqqa ta'limi" kafedrasida professori, s.f.n.

Xalqaro "Antiquye World" ilmiy Akademiyasi akademigi

**Sanoqul Do'stov**, BuxDU, San'atshunoslik fakulteti "Musiqqa ta'limi" kafedrasida professori, p.f.n.

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов по специальности 5150700 - Инструментальное исполнение (по видам), в нем изучаются знания исполнения гитара и предлагается ряд новых интерпретаций музыки, основанных на Государственных стандартах образования, для расширения программы исполнения.

Кроме того, он может быть использован в качестве учебного пособия в детских школах музыки и искусство, а также в специализированных школах искусство и любительских ансамблях.

**Главный редактор:**

**Олимхужа Каримов**, старший преподаватель кафедры музыкального образования Бухарского государственного университета, факультета искусствоведения

**Рецензенты:**

**Саид Болтазода Саидий**, НавГПИ, профессор кафедры "Музыкального образования", академик международного академии наук "Antique World"

**Санокул Дустов**, к.п.н. профессор кафедры "Музыкального образования" факультета искусствоведения Бухарского государственного университета

**O'quv qo'llanma O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2021-yil 1-martdagi 110-sonli buyrug'iga asosan nashr etishga ruxsat berilgan. Guvohnoma 110-81.**

ISBN 978-9943-7078-6-3

This manual intended for the students in the specialty of 5150700- Instrumental Performance ( by types), it studies the knowledge gijjak performance and a number new interpretations of music based on State Standards of Education is provided to expand the program of performance.

Besides, it can be implemented as a textbook in the schools of art and music for children and specialized art schools and amateur ensembles can utilize it as well.

#### **Chief Editor:**

**Olimkhudza Karimov**, Senior Lecturer, Department of Music Education, Bukhara State University, Faculty of Art History.

#### **Reviewers:**

**Said Boltazoda Saidiy**, NavSPI, The professor of the department of the Music Education, an academician of the international scientific academy “Antique World”

**Sanokul Dustov**, Bukhara State University, Associate Professor of the Department of Music Education of the Faculty of Art History, Ph.D.

#### **Annotatsiya**

“Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik” fani yakka ijrochi, cholg‘u o‘qituvchisi sifatida mustaqil kasbiy ish faoliyat ko‘rsatadigan, yuqori musiqa ijrochilik mahoratiga ega kadrlarni tayyorlash uchun muhim o‘rin tutadi.

Mazkur fan yuzasidan qo‘yilgan asosiy maqsad – talaba cholg‘u ijrochiligi, yakkaxon ijrochilik, ansambl, orkestr cholg‘ulari, jahon va o‘zbek musiqa merosi haqida tasavvurga ega bo‘lishi lozim.

#### **Аннотация**

Предмет “Исполнение на народных инструментах” играет важную роль в подготовке высококвалифицированных музыкантов, способных работать самостоятельно в качестве солистов и учителей инструментов.

Основная цель курса - дать студентам представление об инструментальном исполнении, сольном исполнении, ансамбле, оркестровых инструментах, мировом и узбекском музыкальном наследии.

#### **Annotation**

The Uzbek Department of folk instrument Performance plays an important role in the training of highly qualified musicians who are able to work independently as soloists and instrument teachers.

The main goal of the course is to give students an idea of instrumental performance, solo performance, ensembles, orchestral instruments, world and Uzbek musical heritage.



## PEDAGOGIK ANNOTATSIYA

O'quv fani nomi: "Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik"

O'quv qo'llanma nomi: "Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik"

**Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma:** 5111000 – kasb ta'limi 5150700 – cholg'u ijrochiligi yo'nalishida tahsil olayotgan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, milliy musiqiy qadriyatlarimizni chuqur o'rganish, milliy xalq kuylarini yuksak badiiy did bilan ijro etishga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Dars jarayonida ta'limning tarbiya bilan mushtarakligiga erishish maqsadida talabalarga yuksak axloq, milliy ong, milliy tuyg'u, milliy iftixor, Vatanni sevish va ardoqlash hislarini tarbiyalab borish ham asosiy vazifalardan biri hisoblanadi.

### **O'quv fanining dolzarbligi va oliy kasbiy ta'limdagi o'rni**

Har tomonlama kamol topgan yuksak ma'naviyatli, zamonaviy talabalariga javob beradigan yuqori malakali, san'atimiz rivojiga munosib hissa qo'shishga qodir, ma'rifiy, axloqiy sifatlarga ega bo'lgan yosh avlodni tarbiyalash o'ta muhim ahamiyatga ega. Cholg'u ijrochiligi fani, sozandachilikning san'atimiz rivojidagi o'rni, san'atni yuksalishi va unga ta'sir etuvchi omillari kabi masalalarni ham qamrab oladi.

### **O'quv fanining maqsadi va vazifalari**

Mazkur fan yuzasidan qo'yilgan asosiy maqsad - talabalar cholg'u ijrochiligi jumladan, yakka ijroda, ansambl, orkestr jamoalari ijrosida, jahon va o'zbek musiqa merosi haqida tushunchalarga ega bo'lish, ijrochilik mahoratini takomillashtirish, sahnada ijro etish san'atini egallash, yuksak ijrochilik texnikasini mukammal o'zlashtirish kabi ko'nikmalar hosil qilishlari ham ko'zda tutiladi.

### **Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik fanini o'zlashtirishdan kelib chiqadigan vazifalar:**

- talaba iqtidorini rivojlantirishga imkon darajasida harakat qilishi, uning o'ziga xos jihatlarini to'la namoyon etishi, kompozitorlar uslubida ixtisoslashuv cholg'usi ijrochiligiga oid barcha manbalardan foydalangan holda sozandaga saboq berish, milliy ijrochilik uslubining qo'llay bilish kabi bilim va ko'nikmalarini namoyish etishi zarur. Qolaversa, musiqa sohasidagi o'rta maxsus ta'lim muassasalarida, opera teatri va studiyalar, turli ijodiy kollektivlarda, musiqiy madaniyat muassasalarida ishlash ko'nikmalarini olishlari zarur.

### **Fan bo'yicha talabalarining bilim, ko'nikma va malakalariga qo'yiladigan talablar:**

- professional konsert ijrochilari bo'lish;
- orkestr (ansambl) artistlari va ularning sahnadagi chiqishlari;
- konsert-ijrochilik ko'nikmalarini egallash;
- musiqaning shakl tahlilini ochib beruvchi nazariy asoslar haqida tasavvurga ega bo'lish;
- ijrochilik dasturiga kiritilgan asarlarni o'zlashtirish;
- notaga qarab o'qish texnikasi ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish;
- turli xil janrdagi asarlarni ijrochilik tahlilini o'rganish;
- an'anaviy hamda o'zbek va jahon kompozitorlari ijodiga xos katta va kichik shakldagi xilma-xil janrdagi musiqiy asarlarni yuqori darajada mohirona ijro etishni bilishi va ulardan foydalana olish;
- tanlangan musiqa cholg'usida chalish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish;
- mutaxassislik bo'yicha o'qituvchilarni tayyorlash;
- ijrochilik mahoratini takomillashtirib borish;
- sahnada ijro etish madaniyatini o'rganish;
- yuksak badiiy ijrochilikka oid texnika san'atini mukammal o'zlashtirish ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lishi kerak.

### **Asosiy amaliy qism (yakka mashg'ulotlar) Cholg'u ijrochiligi (turlari bo'yicha) ko'nikmalari**

Cholg'u ijrochiligi nazariyasi va tarixi. Cholg'u ijrochiligi va cholg'uning tovush imkoniyatlarini inobatga olish. Tovush hosil qilish va uning turlari. Ijro uslublari to'g'risida

mashg'ulotga ega bo'lish. Cholg'u asarlari va ularni o'zlashtirishga qo'yiladigan nazariy talablarni bilish. Cholg'u ijrochiligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini bilish. Cholg'ular uchun an'anaviy hamda akademik ijro uchun asarlar yaratish tendensiyalarini tushunish. Kompozitorlik ijodiyoti namunalarini bilish.

### **Ijro ko'nikmalarini o'zlashtirish va asarlar tahlili**

Ijro ko'nikmalarini takomillashtirib borish. Texnik mashqlar ustida ishlash. Pozitsiya va applikaturalarga amal qilish. Milliy musiqa namunalarini ijro etish uslublari. Mukammal o'rganish, musiqiy bezaklar to'g'risida tushuncha hosil qilish. Ijro shtrixlarini bilish. Cholg'u asarlari tahlilini o'rganish. Musiqiy shakl to'g'risida tushunchaga ega bo'lish. Ijrochilik yo'nalishlari va amaliyotini mukammal o'rganish.

### **Ijrochilik mahoratini rivojlantirish**

Akademik konsertga tayyorgarlik ko'rish. Asarlarni mohirona ijro etish ustida ishlash. Cholg'uda tovush sifatini, tembrini yaxshilash ustida mashqlar qilish. Klassik asarlar bilan birga zamonaviy asarlar ustida ishlash. An'anaviy asarlar ijrosi shuningdek, o'zbek va jahon kompozitorlari tomonidan yaratilgan asarlarni ijro etish ustida ishlash. Yirik shakldagi (sonata, konsert yoki turkum) asarlarini o'rganish. Asarlarni yoddan ijro etish. Cholg'uda tovush hosil qilish sifatini mukammal ijrosi ustida ishlash. Asarlarni badiiy ijro etish darajasiga erishish.

### **Musiqiy asarlarni sof ijro usullari ustida ishlash**

Ijrochilik mahoratini rivojlantirish ustida ishlash. Cholg'uda tovushni yanada tiniq, ravon ijrosi ustida ishlash. Musiqiy asarlarni yuqori darajada ijro etishda barcha ijro usullaridan foydalanish. Akademik konsertda murakkab asarlarni o'rganib yuqori natijalarga erishish.

### **Badiiy asarlarni mustaqil ravishda tahlil qilib o'rganish**

Ijrochilik texnikasini rivojlantirish ustida ishlash. Badiiy asarlarni mustaqil ravishda tahlil qilib o'rganish. Turli janrda yozilgan asarlarni tanlab, attestatsiya imtihoniga tayyorgarlik ko'rish. Har xil xarakterdagi asarlarni o'rganish va ijro qilish. Attestatsiya dasturi bo'yicha sinovlarga tayyorgarlik ko'rish.

### **Notani ravon o'qish malakasi ustida ishlash**

Talabalar oldin egallagan ijrochilik ko'nikmalarini puxtalashtirish. Ijro uslubini yanada rivojlantirish. Notalarni matndan ravon o'qish, yaxshi egallash. Notaga qarab matnni aniq, tekis, savodli va erkin ijro etish. Sozanda-ijrochilarning umumiy musiqiy-nazariy bilim doirasini yanada kengaytirish. Notalarni matndan ravon o'qish tajribasini muntazam ravishda olib borish.

### **Ko'nikmalarini mukammallashtirish**

O'zlashtirilgan ijrochilik ko'nikmalarini mukammallashtirish. Cholg'uning ijrochilik imkoniyatlarini kengaytirish. Ijrochilik uslublarini yanada kengroq o'zlashtirish. Talabani mustaqil ravishda mashg'ulot olib borish ko'nikmalariga yo'naltirish. Turli janrda yozilgan asarlarni o'rganish. Asarlarni yuqori darajada ijro etishda barcha ijro usullaridan foydalanish.

### **Sahnaviy chiqish va maxsus konsert ko'nikmalari**

Davlat attestatsiyasiga tayyorgarlik ko'rish. Bitiruvchi kurs talabalarining ijrochilik bo'yicha dasturini Davlat attestatsiyasiga yuqori darajada tayyorlash, ijro dasturining badiiy jihatlarini yoritish. Mohirona ijro etish darajasiga erishish. Sahnaviy chiqishlar va maxsus konsertlar uyushtirish.

**Didaktik vositalar:** Jihozlar va uskunalar, moslamalar: elektron doska - xitachi, LCD – monitor, elektron ko'rsatgich (ukazka). Video - audio uskunalar - video va audio magnitofon, mikrofon, kolonkalar. Kompyuter va multimediali vositalar: kompyuter, Dell tipidagi proyektor, DVD - diskovod, veb - kamera, video ko'z.

## KIRISH

O'zbek xalqining boy musiqa merosini o'rganish va uni keng omma ichida targ'ib qilish ishlari san'atimizning jonkuyar tashabbuskorlari, buyuk siymolar va olimlari ahamiyatida rivojlanib kelganidek, mohir ijrochilari zimmasida bo'lmog'i zarur. Chunki bizning davrimizgacha yetib kelgan ulkan musiqiy merosning ustozdan shogirdga bevosita o'tishida tabarruk zotlar ko'prik vazifasini o'tash bilan birgalikda o'zlarining ijodlari bilan ham namuna bo'lganlar.

G'ijjak cholg'usi Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari, xususan o'zbek, tojik, turkman, shuningdek, kavkaz, ozarbayjon hamda arman xalqlari orasida keng tarqalgan kamoncha bilan chalinadigan torli cholg'u hisoblanadi. Ilk g'ijjaklarning kosaxonasi qovoqdan va kokos yong'og'i (norjil yong'oq) dan yasalgan bo'lib, dastasining o'rtasi kovak qilib o'yilgan uzun yog'ochdan ishlangan. Kosaxonaning ustiga pufak(molning yurak pardasi) yoki baliq teri qoplangan. Dastasi dumaloq bo'lib, kosaga yaqinlashgan sari ingichkalashtirib ishlangan. Kosaga o'rnatilgan temir oyoqchani ijrochi tizzasiga qo'ygan holatda o'tirib chalgan.

Ilk g'ijjaklarda uchta tor bo'lib, bular kvarta intervali bo'yicha sozlangan. Sozlanishi muqim bir tovushda bo'lmay, balki ashulachining ovozigacha vobasta yoki ijro etiladigan kuyning xarakteriga qarab turlicha bo'lgan. Shu davrlardagi g'ijjaklar ovoz hajmi bir yarim oktava oralig'ida bo'lgan. XX asrning 20-yillariga kelib sozandalar g'ijjak ovozini kengaytirish va baland qilish maqsadida unison qilib sozlangan qo'shtorlardan foydalana boshladilar. G'ijjak sozi yakka holda va ansambllarda keng foydalanila boshlangan. Kamonchasi ot dumidan ishlanib, chalish vaqtida o'ng qo'l barmoqlari bilan tortib turilgan<sup>1</sup>. 1930 yillarga kelib Ashot Ivanovich Petrosyans tomonidan o'zbek cholg'ulari takomillashtirilib, g'ijjakka to'rtta tor joriy qilindi<sup>2</sup>. Bular skripka singari kvinta intervali oralig'ida joylashtirildi. Qayta ishlangan g'ijjak dastasi dumaloq emas, balki, skripka dastasidek yassi qilib ishlangan. Oyoqchasi stulda o'tirib chalish uchun qulaylashtirilgan<sup>3</sup>. Hozirgi musiqa istilohidagi g'ijjak sozi xuddi shu zaylda foydalanib kelinmoqda.

O'zbek xalq milliy cholg'ulari orasida g'ijjak sozi – o'zining mungi, nolishi va inson tovushiga hamohangligi bilan xarakterlidir. Nafaqat, mumtoz kuy-qo'shiqlarimiz, qolaversa, g'ijjak cholg'usida xalqimizning sho'x navolari, Evropa klassik kompozitorlarining kuy va qo'shiqlarini ijro etibgina qolmay, balki turli qushlar va hayvonlar ovozini ham ifodalay olish mumkin.

Demak, bundan shuni anglash mumkinki, g'ijjakning imkoniyatlari benihoya keng. Unda Toshkent-Farg'ona yo'lidagi maqomlarni, Xorazm maqomlarini, Buxoro Shashmaqomini butun dardu-nolalarini aks ettirish, o'zbek hamda jahon kompozitor va bastakorlari tomonidan yaratilgan, o'ta texnik imkoniyatlar talab qiladigan kuy va mashqlarni me'yoriga yetkazib ijro eta olish imkoniyatiga ega.

Hattoki, qushlarning sayrashi-yu, qo'y va echkilarning ma'rashi, uy hayvonlarining o'kirishi-yu, itning hurishi, mushukning miyovi, suvlarning marjon qoyalarga urilib oqishlarigacha, qo'ying-ki, butun qishloq va shahar ko'chalarining to'la ovozlarini aks ettirish mumkin.

Yakka ijrodan farqli o'laroq ansambl ijrochiligi darslarida o'quvchilar ansambl bo'lib chalish, ya'ni birgalikda hamnafas bo'lib chalish sir-asrorlarini o'zlashtirib boradi. Bunda sozanda faqat o'z cholg'usinigina eshitib qolmasdan, balki boshqa sozlarning tovushini ham eshita olishi hamda umumiy ijroni eshita olish va o'z cholg'usining tovushini jamoa ijrochiligiga mos ravishda boshqara olish ko'nikmalarini o'zlashtirib boradi. Shu bilan birga faqat o'z

<sup>1</sup> I.Akbarov, Musiqa lug'ati, – T.: O'qituvchi, 1997. 379-b.

<sup>2</sup> А.И.Петросянц, Инструментоведение, – Т.: Ўқитувчи, 1980. – Ст.№.7 – 8.

<sup>3</sup> I.Akbarov, Musiqa lug'ati, – T.: O'qituvchi, 1997. 380-b.

sozining ijro imkoniyatlarini chuqur o'rganib qolmasdan, qolgan barcha sozlarning o'zigagina xos bo'lgan tovush, tembr, koloritik hamda ijro imkoniyatlarini ham o'zlashtirib, o'rganib boradilar.

E'tiboringizga havola etilayotgan "Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik" deb nomlangan o'quv qo'llanma oliy ta'lim muassasalari uchun mo'ljallangan. Bunda bo'lajak mutaxassislarning nazariy, ilmiy, amaliy bilimlarini oshirish bilan bir qatorda ularning badiiy, estetik tarbiyasini va musiqiy-emotsional hissiyotlarini rivojlantirish, dunyoqarashini kengaytirish maqsad qilib qo'yildi. O'quv qo'llanmada sozandaning ijrochilik texnikasini rivojlantirish uchun mo'ljallangan shtrixlarni o'zlashtirish to'g'risida ma'lumotlar, gammalar ustida ishlash uslublari, applikaturani to'g'ri tanlash, vibratsiya ko'nikmasi haqida ko'rsatmalar va musiqiy asarlar ustida ishlash darslar ketma – ketligi tizimi bo'yicha berildi. Talaba ijrochilik texnikasi yuqori darajada bo'lishi uchun doim dars tayyorlash jarayonini mazkur mashqlarni ijro etish bilan boshlashni odat qilishi lozim.

O'quv qo'llanmada berilgan badiiy asarlar shakl jihatidan tahliliy, nazariy tomondan o'rganish va o'rgatish uslublari, ijro etilishida qo'llaniladigan zarur tavsiyalar bilan taqdim etilmoqda. O'zbek milliy kuylarini o'zlashtirish bo'yicha ijro ko'nikmalari, bezaklarning nota yozuvida ifodalanishi, ijrosi hamda o'zbek milliy kuylarida qo'llanishi zarur bo'lgan yangi alteratsiya belgilari haqida kerakli ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Demak, aytib o'tilganidek musiqiy asarlarni har tomonlama sinchiklab, atroflicha, keng qamrovli usulda o'rganish aynan oliy musiqa ta'limi muassasalarining professor o'qituvchilari va talabalarining oldiga qo'yilgan asosiy maqsad desak to'g'ri bo'ladi.

Mazkur o'quv qo'llanmadan Bolalar musiqa va san'at maktabi o'quvchilari, ixtisoslashgan maktab internati hamda Oliy ta'lim muassasalari musiqa ta'limi yo'nalishi bakalavr talabalariga g'ijjak cholg'usini mustaqil o'zlashtirishlarida qo'l kelishi mumkin.

# 1-MAVZU. XALQ CHOLG'ULARIDA IJROCHILIK

## Cholg'u ijrochiligi nazariyasi va tarixi

### (Buyuk allomalar sharhida "G'ijjak" cholg'usining tarixi)

Sharq olimlarining nazariy qarashlari mavjud ijrochilik san'ati tajribasi asosida shakllangan bo'lib, ular o'z risolalarida musiqa jamiyatda tutgan o'rni va ahamiyati haqida atroflicha ma'lumot berganlar. Abu Nasr Farobiyning (873-950) "Katta musiqa kitobi" (Kitob al-musiqa al-kabir), Abu Ali ibn Sinoning (980-1037) "Shifo kitobi" (Kitob ush-shifo), "Osori muntaxab" nomli qomusiy asaridagi "Musiqa haqida risola" (Risolai musiqiy)si, Al-Xorazmiyning (X asr) "Bilimlar kaliti", Safiuddin al-Urmaviyning (1216-1294) "Oliyjanoblik haqida kitob" yoki "Sharafiya" kitobi, Abdurahmon Jomiyning (1414-1492) "Musiqa haqida risola" kitoblarida musiqa ijrochiligi va xalq cholg'ulari haqida muhim ma'lumotlar bayon etilgan. Bularidan Safiuddin al-Urmaviyning asarlaridagi eng katta yutug'i lad (modus) larning mukammal tizimini ishlab chiqqanligidir.<sup>4</sup>

Abu Ali Ibn Sino "G'ijjak" cholg'usining kosaxonasi qo'polligini va dastasini beso'naqayligini kuzatib, kosaxonasini "noskadi"ga almashtirgan va katta cho'mish dastasini unga o'rnatib ajoyib kuylarni yaratgan va natijada yangi hozirgi g'ijjakga o'xshash ajoyib cholg'u bunyod bo'lganligi haqida sharq hikoyatlari mavjud.

Abdulqodir Marog'iy ibn G'oyibiyning (XV asr) "Musiqa haqida ohanglar to'plami" (Jami al-alhon fi-ilm al-musiqiy) risolasida musiqa haqidagi ta'limotni kamoncha, yetti torli g'ijjak kabi bir turdagi musiqa cholg'ulari borligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar bilan boyitdi. Demak sharqda keng tarqalgan "Manzur" cholg'usini nazarga tutgan deyin o'rinlidir, sababi "manzur" da haqiqatdan ham 6-7 torlari mavjud bo'lgan. Buyuk Sharq mutafakkirlarining merosi xalq cholg'ularini o'rganish sohasida ham tarixiy qimmatga ega.

Marog'iyning XIV asrlarda yaratilgan "Kanz al-Tuhaf" risolasida g'ijjak va rubob haqida qiziqarli ma'lumotlar mavjud. Masalan; Marog'iy o'zining risolasida g'ijjak yasash usuli (texnologiyasi) haqida ma'lumot beradi. Olimning tasdiqlashicha, ipak yoki pay torlar jez torlarga nisbatan ancha yaxshi va mayin ohang chiqarish mumkin ekan.

Darvish Ali Changiy ta'rif bergan cholg'ulardan yettitasi; tanbur, chang, qonun, ud, rubob, qobuz, g'ijjak o'sha davrda eng keng tarqalgan cholg'ular edi. Darvish Ali Changiyning ma'lumotlari – musiqa amaliyotida dastlab ansamblda uyg'un kolorit hosil qiladigan torli-noxunli, torli-kamonchali cholg'ular qo'llanilganligi haqidagi fikrni tasdiqlaydi.

O'z davrining mohir g'ijjakchisi Shoh Quliy G'ijjakkini Darvish Ali o'z asarlarida mashhur cholg'uchi va juda ko'p cholg'u kuylarini yaratgan benazir san'atkor sifatida tilga oladi.<sup>5</sup> Darvish Alining bayon etgan ma'lumotlari yana shunisi bilan qimmatliki, u qayd etgan cholg'ularning kattagina qismi (nay, surnay, chang, qonun, rubob, tanbur, g'ijjak, qobiz, doyra, nog'ora, ud) Markaziy Osiyoning O'zbekiston, Tojikiston va boshqa qardosh respublikalarda shuningdek, Ozarbayjonda bizning kunlargacha saqlanib keldi va u takomillashmoqda. Ushbu musiqa cholg'ulari uzoq vaqt mobaynida o'zbek xalqining turmush tarzida mustahkam o'rin olib, uning madaniy hayotida keng qo'llanib kelindi. Shunday ekan, bu cholg'ularni o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari, deb atash o'rinlidir. Endi shu o'rinda, o'zbek xalq musiqasi, folklorshunoslik hamda orkestrlarning tashkil topishi va ularda g'ijjak sozining tutgan o'rni haqida so'z yuritamiz.

1917- yildagi to'ntarishdan keyin o'zbek musiqa san'ati jadal va jo'shqin taraqqiy qila boshladi. Birinchi o'n yillikdayoq musiqa ta'limi, folklorshunoslik, ijrochilik san'ati sohalarida muayyan yutuqlarga erishildi.

Musiqa o'quv yurtlari – Toshkentdagi Turkiston Xalq konstervatoriyasi (1918) va uning Samaqanddagi, Farg'onadagi (1919), Buxorodagi (1920) filiallarida katta ishlar amalga oshirildi. Unda asosan o'zbek hamda yevropacha musiqa cholg'ulari (fortepiano, skripka va damli cholg'ulari)ni chalish o'rgatilar edi. Bu musiqa bilim yurtlari tom ma'nodagi konservatoriya

<sup>4</sup> G',M.Xudoyev. G'ijjak cholg'usi ijrochilik an'analari, Toshkent,"ma'rifat" nashriyoti,-2014.

<sup>5</sup> O'sha asar.14-18 bb.



bo'lmada, biroq, o'tgan davr musiqa madaniyati ilmini o'rganish imkoniga ega bo'lmaganlarga sodda musiqa nazariyasi ilmi hamda ijro san'atidan saboq berilar edi. Shu tufayli yosh respublikaning ko'pgina shaharlarida musiqa havaskorligi keng quloch yoydi.

G'ijjak musiqa cholg'usi haqida turli man'balarda har xil ma'lumotlar berilgan. G'ijjaklar dastlab bir torli, keyin ikki va uch torli hozirgi kunda esa to'rt torlidir. Ozarbayjon musiqashunos olimasi Saodat Abdullayeva o'zining "Музыкальные инструменты Азербайджана". Баку. 1972. Bu kitobining 16 va 17 sahifalarida «Kemancha» va unga oiladosh «chegane» musiqa cholg'ulari haqida ma'lumot bergan. Fayzullo Karomatov o'zining musiqa cholg'ulari haqida yozgan kitobida "Boburnoma" asari haqida ma'lumot berib, bu asarda Muhammad Udiy g'ijjakka uchinchi torni toqqanligi haqida ma'lumot beradi. (Ф.Кароматов. Узбекская инструментальная музыка. Ташкент. 1972. 110 s.).

O'zbekistonda g'ijjak va qubuz, Eron va Kavkaz xalqlarida "kemancha" nomlari bilan va unga oiladosh Hindiston, Pokiston, Afg'onistonda "dilrabo", Tojikistonning Ko'lob, Tog'li Badaxshon Avtonom viloyatida "jig'ak" (g'ijjak) musiqa cholg'ulari mavjud. 1937 - yilda Moskva shahrida o'tkaziladigan o'zbeklarning birinchi dekadasiga bag'ishlab Ozbekistonda juda ko'p milliy musiqa cholg'ulari xalq ustasi O'zbekistonda Xizmat ko'rsatgan San'at arbobi Usto Usmon Zufarov tomonidan qayta tayyorlanib, jumladan uch torli tanbur va g'ijjaklarga yana bir tor taqilib, ular to'rt torli bo'lgan.

### **Cholg'uda ijro mahoratini shakllantirish**

Cholg'u ijro mahoratini egallashda avvalo to'g'ri o'tirish, cholg'u sozini to'g'ri tutish, tovush chiqarish madaniyatini egallab borish, ijro harakatlarini to'g'ri shakllantirish hamda jamoaviy ijro qoidalariga to'liq rioya etishni nazarda tutadi:

- ijro paytida gavdani shunday tutish lozimki, toki u ijrochining barcha harakatlari uchun qulay va tashqi ko'rinishi chiroyli bo'lsin;
- suyanchiqqa suyanmasdan, o'rindiqling yarmida o'tirish odat qilinadi, sozandalarning chap oyoqlari oldinroq o'ng oyoqlari esa orqaroq joylashadi;
- o'ng qo'lning to'g'ri joylanishiga, ijro harakatlarining erkin bo'lishiga erishiladi;
- chap qo'l soz dastasini siqmasligi (rubob, afg'on rubobi, soz, g'ijjak, dutor sozlarida), qo'l kafti dastaga tegmasligi, erkin bo'lishiga harakat qilinadi;
- sozandalar kuyni boshlashda diqqat bilan o'tirishlari, boshlovchi sozanda yoki doiraning auktaki bilan birgalikda boshlashlari zarur;
- kuyni tamomlashda ham xuddi shunday doira usuliga muvofiq yoki umumiy ansamblning bir nafasda tamomlashiga diqqatni qaratish lozim;
- ansambl ijrochiligida jamoaviy ijro madaniyatiga rioya qilish, ijro paytida diqqat bilan o'tirish nafaqat o'z sozi tovushi, balki umumiy ansambl tovushini va shunga mos ravishda o'z sozi tovushini nazorat qilib borish lozim;
- ijro uchun qulay va to'g'ri holatni tanlash, qo'llarni erkin tutish, tovush chiqarish madaniyatini to'g'ri o'zlashtirib borish har bir soz ijrosi uchun umumiy talablar mazmuniga kiradi.

### **Cholg'u sozlarini sozlash**

Cholg'u sozini aniq tovush manbayiga masalan, kamertonga yoki to'g'ri sozlangan fortepiano tovushiga sozlash tavsiya etiladi. Ansamblda esa cholg'ular odatda nay yoki chang cholg'usiga sozlanadi. Dars boshlanishidan yoki biror-bir konsertga chiqishdan oldin ansambldagi cholg'u sozlarini har birini toza qilib sozlash tufayli butun ansambl unison sozining sofligiga erishiladi.

Cholg'u sozlarini dastlabki mashg'ulotlarda musiqa rahbarining o'zi sozlab beradi va sekin-asta shogirdlarini ham o'z sozlarini mustaqil sozlashga o'rgatib boradi. Ma'lumki o'zbek xalq cholg'ularining deyarli barchasi (puflab chalinadigan sozlardan tashqari) teri parda bilan qoplangan yoki yog'och qopqoqli bo'lib, simlar xarrak orqali o'tkaziladi.

Shuning uchun ham cholg'ularni sozlash jarayonida torlar tagiga qo'yilgan xarrakning to'g'ri joylashishiga alohida e'tibor berish zarur. Soz avval ochiq torda hosil qilinib keyin oktava pardasi bosilib uning aniq sozlanganligiga ishonch hosil qilinadi. Agar tovush sof oktavada

eshitilsa, bu xarrak to'g'ri joylashganligidan dalolat beradi. Torni bosib chalganda ochiq parda oktava pardasidan baland eshitilsa xarrak o'rnashgan joyi tovush xonasidan uzoqlashtiriladi yoki aksincha, torni bosganda tovush oktavadan past sadolansa, xarrak tovush xonasi tomonga suriladi, natijada ochiq tovush oktava tovushi bilan bir xilligiga erishiladi. Birinchi ochiq tovush tiniq sozlanishiga erishilgach, qolgan torlar ham shu tovushga nisbatan aniq qilib sozlanadi. Barcha sozlar aniq sozlanishiga erishilgandagina ansamblning umumiy sozini ham tiniq unison eshitalishiga erishiladi.

### **Xalq cholg'ularida nota tizimi bo'yicha o'qitish**

O'quv yurtlarida nota tizimi bo'yicha ta'limning joriy etilishi. Milliy cholg'u ustaxonalarining faoliyati. 30-yillar o'zbek musiqa madaniyatining o'sish davri. Toshkentda birinchi musiqa oliy o'quv yurtining tashkil qilinishi. O'zbek davlat filarmoniyasi va nota tizimi bo'yicha ijro etuvchi o'zbek xalq cholg'u orkestrining tuzilishi. Toshkent davlat konservatorisida "Xalq cholg'ulari" bo'limi va fakultetning ochilishi. Milliy musiqa cholg'ulariga bo'lgan talab va ishlab chiqarishning yo'lga qo'yilishi. Ko'p ovozli milliy cholg'u jamoalarining faoliyati, turli cholg'ular uchun maxsus yozilgan asarlarning paydo bo'lishi.

### **Fortepiano jo'rligida ijro etish**

Musiqa asarini o'rganishda dutor partiyasi bilan birgalikda ijro etiladigan fortepiano partiyasini puxta o'rganish zarur. Fortepiano bilan birga ijro etishni musiqa asarini o'zlashtirish jarayonida boshlagan ma'qul. Shunda ijrochi o'z partiyasini o'zlashtirish bilan bir qatorda fortepianoda ijro etiladigan partiyani ham o'ziga singdirib boradi. Ba'zi sozandalar o'z partiyalarini oxirigacha o'zlashtirib bo'lganlaridan keyingina fortepiano bilan birgalikda ijro eta boshlaydi. Bu hol cholg'uchi uchun birmuncha qiyinchilik tug'diradi.

Cholg'u va fortepiano ijrosi uchun yaratilgan musiqa asarlarini kuzatsak, unda quyidagi o'xshashliklarni uchratishimiz mumkin. Ba'zi musiqa asarlarida fortepiano cholg'uchi (solist)ga jo'r bo'lish vazifasini bajarsa, boshqa musiqa asarlarida cholg'u bilan fortepiano partiyalari bir-birga teng va ma'lum darajada mustaqil xarakterga ega bo'ladi. Birinchi holda kuyni boshqarib borish asosan cholg'uchi (solist)ga yuklatilgan bo'lib, fortepiano faqat jo'rlik (akkompanement) vazifasini o'taydi. Bunda solist ijro etayotgan kuy mustaqil, ijrosi fortepianosiz ham ma'lum darajada tugallangan bo'ladi. Bunday musiqa asarlari o'zining tuzilishi bo'yicha nisbatan oddiy bo'lib, ulardan ta'limning boshlang'ich davrlarida foydalanish mumkin. Lekin bundan o'quvchi sozanda fortepiano partiyasiga e'tibor bermasa ham bo'laveradi, degan xulosa kelib chiqmasligi kerak. Bunday musiqa asarlarini ijro qilish paytida o'quvchi fortepianoda ijro etilayotgan akkordlar va ritmik shartlarni o'z ijrosi bilan birgalikda eshita olishi lozim.

O'zbek xalq cholg'uchilarida ijroni o'rganayotgan yosh sozandalarda fortepiano bilan birgalikdagi ijro paytida ko'proq uchrab turadigan kamchiliklardan biri musiqa asari ijrosini fortepiano bilan bir vaqtda boshlay olmaslikdir. Bu paytda o'quvchining diqqati tamomila o'zining ijrosiga qaratiladi va natijada fortepiano jo'rliqi solistning ijrosi bilan bir vaqtga to'g'ri kelmay qoladi. Ijroni fortepiano bilan birgalikda boshlash ko'nikmasini shakllantirishda musiqa asarining birinchi tovushi boshlanishdan oldingi harakat hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi. Buni asarning boshlanishidagi dirijorning qo'l harakati (auftakt)ga o'xshatish mumkin.

Musiqa asari davomida cholg'uchi partiyasida ma'lum miqdorda pauzalar uchrab turadi. Bunday paytda fortepianodagi ijro odatda davom etadi. O'quvchi pauzalarning necha taktligini eslab qolishoi bilan bir qatorda o'z ijrosining qachon boshlanishini ham puxta bilib olishi kerak. Bunda pauza davomidagi fortepiano ijrosini to'la anglab olishi yaxshi natija beradi.

Bundan tashqari, musiqa asaridagi asosiy kuyning yo'nalishini aniqlab olish fortepiano jo'rligida ijro etishda asosiy vazifalardan biridir. Ma'lumki, har bir musiqa asari ma'lum kuy (ohang) asosida qurilgan bo'ladi. Mana shu kuy fortepiano partiyasida yoki solist partiyasidaligini ajrata bilish konsertmeyster bilan chalish vaqtida ijroning to'laqonli bo'lishiga yordam beradi.

Fortepiano partiyasini yuzaki bilish cholg'uchi uchun yetarli emas. Fortepiano partiyasi solistning partiyasi bilan uzviy bog'langan bo'lib, musiqa asarining buzilmas kompozitsiyasini

tashkil etadi. Shuning uchun haqiqiy ijro ulardan ansambl qonun-qoidalariga bo'ysungan holda katta mehnatni talab qiladi. Cholg'uchining fortepiano bilan birgalikdagi ijrosi qanchalik o'z vaqtida boshlansa, musiqa asarini o'zlashtirilishi shunchalik sifatli va tez bo'ladi.

### **Sahnada ijro etish ko'nikmasi**

Talaba tomonidan to'la o'zlashtirilgan musiqa asari pirovard natijada sahnada ijro etiladi. Bunga qanday tayyorgarlik ko'rish kerak? O'quvchining sahna ijrosiga birinchi navbatda o'qituvchilar katta e'tibor va ehtiyotkorlik bilan yondashishi kerak. Asarni faqat yod olish sahna ijrosi uchun yetarli emas, uni tomoshabinga tushunarli tarzda yetkazish kerak. Shu sababdan o'qituvchilar bu ishda o'quvchilarga yaqindan yordam berishlari, sahna ijrosi paytida ularning xotirjam bo'lishlari uchun zamin yaratishlari lozim. O'quvchining talabga javob bermaydigan sahna ijrosini ba'zilar haddan ziyod hayajonlanish natijasi deb tushunadi. Albatta, sahna ijrosi paytida nafaqat yosh sozandalar, hatto tajribali, mohir ustalar ham hayajonlanadi. Lekin sahna ijrosida sodir bo'ladigan kamchiliklarni faqatgina hayajon tufayli desak to'g'ri bo'lmas.

Tajriba guvohlik beradiki, o'quvchi dars jarayonida musiqa asarini qanchalik puxta o'rgangan bo'lsa, sahna ijrosi paytida u shunchalik kam xatoga yo'l qo'yadi. Sahnada ijrosi paytidagi hayajonlanishning turli ko'rinishi mavjud bo'lib, ba'zilar o'quvchi ijrosiga yordam bersa, boshqalari, aksincha, ijodiy kuchlarga salbiy ta'sir etadi. Ba'zi hollarda hayajonlanishning kelib chiqishiga o'quvchining o'zi sabab bo'ladi, lekin boshqa turdagi hayajonlanish o'quvchining nazorati va iroda kuchidan chetda bo'lishi mumkin: sifatsiz cholg'u, shart-sharoitning noqulayligi, qo'llarning haddan tashqari sovib ketishi va boshqalar. Hayajonlanishni keltirib chiqaradigan sabablardan qat'i nazar, uning asosida o'quvchining psixikasiga bo'lgan ta'siri yotadi. Haddan tashqari hayajonlanishning oldini olish uchun o'quvchi faqatgina o'zining shaxsiy tajribasiga suyanishi va o'z hayajoni sababini to'g'ri aniqlashi kerak bo'ladi.

Hayajonning sababi ko'p hollarda musiqa asarining o'quvchi tomonidan yaxshi o'zlashtirilmaganligida ko'rinadi. O'quvchi sahna ijrosi oldidan xuddi shu o'zlashtirilmagan asar (qism)ning bo'lajak ijrosini o'ylab o'z hayajonini yanada zo'raytirib yuboradi. Shu sababdan ham sahna ijrosi o'quvchining ijro mahoratini o'zlashtirish uchun qilgan mehnatini naqadar to'g'ri va sifatli bo'lganligini aniqlashda ko'zgu bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Sahnada ijrosi birinchi navbatda o'quvchining repertuaridagi qaysi asarni ijro etish to'g'ri bo'ladi? Tajriba shuni ko'rsatadiki, sahnadagi ijroni o'quvchi repertuaridagi xotirjam, vazmin xarakterga ega bo'lgan musiqa asarlari ijrosi bilan boshlagan ma'qul. Bu o'quvchining o'z hayajonini yengishiga, fikrlarini bir maqsadga qaratishiga yordam beradi. Lekin ba'zi sozandalar konsertda o'zlarining chiqishlarini murakkab va jadal tezlikdagi musiqa asarlarining ijrosi bilan boshlaydi. Ular konsertning boshlanishida hali kuchlar sarf bo'lmasidan, charchab qolmasdan oldin murakkab musiqa asarlarni ijro etish ma'qul deb tushuntirishadi. Albatta, har bir sozanda bo'lajak sahna ijrosida oldin o'z kuch va imkoniyatlarini chamalab, shu asosda ijro etilajak musiqa asarlarining tartibini tuzib olishi kerak. Sahnada ijrosidan oldin sozanda nima bilan shug'ullanishi kerak? O'z - o'zidan ma'lumki, musiqa asarini puxta o'rganib, o'zida mustahkam ishonch paydo qilgan o'quvchilargina sahna ijrosidan oldin o'zlarini xotirjam his qiladi. Sahnada ijrosidan bir - ikki kun oldin sozanda o'z ishonchini yanada mustahkamlashi uchun musiqa asarlarini to'xtamasdan ijro etib, ba'zi murakkab jummalarni alohida takrorlashi lozim. Bunda u diqqat- e'tiborini asarning umumiy tuzilishi, uning asosiy yo'nalishiga qaratib, o'zini charchatib qo'ymasligi kerak.

### **O'quvchining mustaqil ishlashi**

O'quvchi o'z o'qituvchisining ko'rsatma va fikrlariga ijodkorona yondashgan holda o'zining shaxsiy munosabatini ijro orqali bildira olishi kerak. O'qituvchi rahbarligida o'tiladigan darsning ahamiyati katta, lekin bu ish o'quvchining mustaqil ishlari muhimligini inkor etmaydi. O'quvchining mustaqil mashg'ulotiga sarf bo'layotgan vaqtini bekor o'tkazmasligini o'rganib borish kerak. Buning uchun o'quvchiga mustaqil mashg'ulotni qanday tashkil qilish, nimalarga ko'proq e'tibor berish kerakligini tushuntirish lozim. Vaqtdan ratsional va unumli foydalanish mustaqil ishlash asosi prinsiplaridan biri bo'lishi zarur.

Asosiy prinsiplaridan yana biri mashg'ulotning muntazamligidir. Ijroni o'rgatishning

dastlabki davridan boshlab o'quvchida muntazam mustaqil ishlash ko'nikmasini hosil qilish zarur. Odatda muntazamlikka erishish qiyin bo'lsa ham, bunday mashg'ulotlar asta-sekin odat tusiga kirib borishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ayrim o'quvchilarning uyga berilgan vazifani tayyorlay olish hollarini ham uchratamiz. Buning sababini bir so'z bilan tushuntirish qiyin. Lekin ko'p hollarda uy vazifasi tayyor emasligining sababi o'quvchining darsga bo'lgan yomon munosabati yoki dangasaligida emas, balki vazifani oxirigacha tushunib yetmasligi, musiqa asarini o'rganishga qanday yondashish kerakligini bilmasligidadir. Shu sababli mustaqil ishlash uchun berilayotgan vazifa o'quvchiga batafsil tushuntirilishi, o'quvchining imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda aniqlashtirilishi lozim. Ba'zi o'quvchilar mustaqil mashg'ulot paytida berilgan musiqa asarini boshidan oxirigacha ko'p marotaba takrorlayveradilar. Bunda musiqa asarining ma'nosi va o'ziga xos xususiyatlari to'la va aniq tahlil qilinmaydi. Asar o'quvchi oldida ijro etib bera olish uchungina yuzaki takrorlanadi.

Mustaqil shug'ullanishdagi mashg'ulotlarning kamchiliklaridan yana biri o'quvchilar vazifani tayyorlash jarayonida o'z ijrolarini nazorat qila olmasliklaridir. Masalan, musiqa asarining matnini yod olinish jarayonida biror bir nota noto'g'ri o'rganiladi va buni o'quvchining o'zi sezmaydi. Yoki ma'lum bir ijro usuli noto'g'ri bajariladi va bu ham o'quvchining nazaridan chetda qoladi. Bunday kamchilik dars paytida o'qituvchi tamonidan bartaraf etiladi. Ijro paytida o'zining harakatlari, tovushlarning to'g'riligini nazorat qilish ko'nikmasi o'quvchilarda o'z-o'zidan paydo bo'lmaydi, balki rejali ravishda olib borilgan mashg'ulotlar evaziga erishiladi. O'z-o'zini nazorat qilishning ijrochi uchun ahamiyati juda katta u orqali ijrodagi kamchiliklarga barham berish mumkin.

Mustaqil mashg'ulot qanday tuzilishi kerak va nimalardan iborat bo'ladi? Yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek, mustaqil mashg'ulot uchun berilgan vazifa qanchalik aniq, konkret bo'lsa, o'quvchining vazifasi shuncha osonlashadi. Mustaqil mashg'ulot qanday kechishidan qat'i nazar, uni ma'lum reja asosida olib borish yaxshi natija beradi. Quyida mustaqil mashg'ulotlarning taxminiy tuzilishi va vaqtini keltiramiz:

1. Gamma, uch tovushliklar va turli mashqlarni ijro etish 10-15 daqiqa.
2. Yangi berilgan vazifani o'zlashtirish 15-20 daqiqa.
3. Dam olish uchun 5 daqiqa.
4. Oldin o'rganilgan vazifalarni takrorlash 20-25 daqiqa.

Keltirilgan vaqtlar me'yori taxminiy bo'lib, uni belgilashda o'quvchining individual imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda vazifalar hajmining katta-kichikligiga qarab kamaytirish yoki aksincha ko'paytirish mumkin. Mustaqil mashg'ulot uchun keltirilgan taxminiy vaqtning jami 45-60 daqiqani tashkil etyapti. Bu bir qarashda kamdek ko'rinishi mumkin. Ammo mashg'ulotlar muntazam ravishda davom ettirilsa, ko'zlangan natijaga bema'lol erishish mumkin.

Musiqa asarini yod olishni har bir sozanda qobiliyati va imkoniyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda amalga oshiradi. Bu borada hamma uchun yagona ko'rsatma bo'lishi qiyin. Ba'zi sozandalarda tekstni ko'rib eslab qolish qobiliyati kuchliroq bo'lsa, boshqalarida eshitib eslab qolish qobiliyati kuchli. Shu sababdan ham asarni yod olish ishida ularning metodlari turlicha bo'ladi. Muhimi, musiqa asari qaysi bir metod bilan yod olinishidan qat'i nazar, u sozandaning yodida mustahkam o'rnatilgan qolishidir.

Hozirgi paytda o'quv yurtlaridagi o'zlashtiriladigan ma'lumotlar miqdorining ortib borishi, kam vaqt sarf qilib ko'proq natijaga erishishni taqozo etadi. O'quvchilarning mustaqil mashg'ulotlari muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishiga o'qituvchi rahbarligida sinfdagi darsni shu mustaqil mashg'ulotga yaqinlashtirib o'tish yordam beradi. Bunda o'quvchi barcha vazifalarni mustaqil bajaradi va o'qituvchi kerak bo'lgandagina o'z ko'rsatmalarini beradi.

O'qituvchining mustaqil mashg'uloti kunning qaysi vaqtiga mo'ljallanishi kerak? Bunday mashg'ulot vaqtini belgilash o'quvchining kun tartibiga bog'liq. Agar o'quv yurtidagi mashg'ulotlar asosan kunning birinchi yarmida bo'lsa, mustaqil mashg'ulot kunning ikkinchi yarmida o'tkaziladi. Muhimi mustaqil mashg'ulot har kuni bir vaqtda o'tkazilishi.

Uy vazifasini bajarishning bir qator muhim tamonlari bo'lib, bularni o'quvchi esda tutishi zarur. Shulardan ba'zilarini ko'rib chiqamiz: Musiqa asari o'quvchi tomonidan avvalo to'g'ri

tushunilishi, ya'ni asar mohiyati to'g'ri ochilishi asosiy vazifa qilib qo'yilishi kerak. Oldin aytib o'tilganidek, asar ma'nosini to'g'ri tushunishda ijro uslublarining tanlanishi, belgilarga rioya qilish, applikatoraning to'g'ri qo'yilishi kabi masalalar muhim ahamiyatga ega.

O'quvchining mustaqil mashg'ulotlari paytida uning diqqat-e'tibori albatta biror konkret vazifani bajarishga qaratilishi kerak. Aks holda mashg'ulot quruq, ma'nosiz kechib, hech qanday natijaga erisha olmaslik mumkin. Ba'zi o'quvchilar musiqa asarini o'zlashtirish davrida nota tekstiga ko'proq e'tibor berib, ijroning ifodali bo'lishi kerakligini unutib qo'yadi. Shu kamchilikning oldini olish maqsadida o'quvchilarning diqqat markazida doimo ijroni ifodali bajarish vazifasi turishi shart. Boshqacha aytganda, o'quvchilar asar tekstini o'zlashtirishga qancha kuch sarf qilishsa, ijroning ifodali chiqishiga ham shuncha e'tibor berishlari kerak.

O'quvchi biror xatoga yo'l qo'ygan paytda shu bo'lakni vazmin sur'atda diqqat bilan qayta takrorlashi kerak. Shunda yo'l qo'yilgan xatoning sababini to'g'ri aniqlab, shu xatoga boshqa yo'l qo'ymaslik choralari ko'radi. O'quvchilar ijrosidagi xatolar ham bir-biridan farq qiladi. Ayrim holatlarning qaytarilishi o'quvchilarda odat tusiga kirib, asarning ma'lum qismida xato deyarli har safar takrorlanaveradi. Bunga sabab noto'g'ri tanlangan applikatora, ijro usuli yoki boshqa bir kamchilik bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday xatolarning kelib chiqish sababini to'g'ri aniqlash uni bartaraf etishning garovidir. Xatolar tasodifiy xarakterga ega bo'lsa ham, ularga yo'l qo'ymaslik lozim. Xatolar qanday bo'lishidan qat'i nazar o'quvchi o'zining mustaqil mashg'uloti paytida ularni bartaraf etish choralari topishni o'zining asosiy maqsadlaridan biri qilib qo'yishi kerak. Cholg'u ijrosi bilan shug'ullanish natijasida o'quvchi ham aqliy, ham jismoniy charchashi sababli uning dam olishiga bir oz vaqt ajratilishi kerak. Aks holda ijroning sifati yomonlashib, xato va kamchiliklarga yo'l qo'yilishi mumkin.

<sup>6</sup> Mustaqil shug'ullanishdagi mashg'ulotlarning kamchiliklardan yana biri o'quvchilar vazifani tayyorlash jarayonida o'z ijrolarini nazorat qila olmasliklaridir. Masalan, musiqa asarining teksti yod olinishida biror nota noto'g'ri o'rganiladi va buni o'quvchining o'zi sezmaydi. Yoki ma'lum bir ijro usuli noto'g'ri bajariladi va bu ham o'quvchining nazaridan chetda qoladi. Bunday kamchilik dars paytida o'qituvchi tomonidan bartaraf etiladi. Ijro paytida o'zining harakatlari, tovushlarning to'g'riligini nazorat qilish ko'nikmasi o'quvchilarda o'z-o'zidan paydo bo'lmaydi, balki rejaravishda olib borilgan mashg'ulotlar evaziga erishiladi. O'z-o'zini nazorat qilishning ijrochi uchun ahamiyati juda katta u orqali ijrodagi kamchiliklarga barham berish mumkin.

Hozirgi paytda o'quv yurtlaridagi o'zlashtiriladigan ma'lumotlar miqdorining ortib borishi, kam vaqt sarf qilib ko'proq natijaga erishishni taqozo etadi. O'quvchilarning mustaqil mashg'ulotlari muvaffaqiyatli bo'lishiga o'qituvchi rahbarligida sinfdagi darsni shu mustaqil mashg'ulotga yaqinlashtirib o'tish yordam beradi. Bunda o'quvchi barcha vazifalarni mustaqil bajaradi va o'qituvchi kerak bo'lgandagina o'z ko'rsatmalarini beradi. O'qituvchining mustaqil mashg'uloti kunning qaysi vaqtiga mo'ljallanishi kerak? Bunday mashg'ulot vaqtini belgilash o'quvchining kun tartibiga bog'liq. Agar o'quv yurtidagi mashg'ulotlar asosan kunning birinchi yarmida bo'lsa, mustaqil mashg'ulot kunning ikkinchi yarmida o'tkaziladi. muhimi, mustaqil mashg'ulot har kuni bir vaqtda o'tkazilishi.

### **Notaga qarab ijro etish**

Notaga qarab ijro qilish murakkab jarayon bo'lib, umaxsus mashqlar yordamida o'zlashtiriladi. Notaga qarab ijro etish jarayonini kuzatadigan bo'lsak, unda qo'yidagi qismlarni ko'rishimiz mumkin: nota ko'rinishining o'quvchi ongiga yetib borishi; o'quvchi ongida qanday harakatni amalga oshirish kerakligining aniqlanishi; kerakli harakatlar yordamida berilgan notaning ijro etilishi. Notaga qarab ijro etish jarayonining qanchalik tez sodir bo'lishi nota ko'rinishini qabul qilib (anglab), kerakliharakatni amalga oshirish tezligiga bog'liq. Agar jarayonining biror qismi yaxshi ishlamasa, notaga qarab ijro etishda ko'zlangan natijaga erishish qiyin bo'ladi.

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<sup>6</sup> Sh.Rahimov, Sh.Yusupov, "Cholg'u ijrochiligi" «Musiqa» nashriyoti Toshkent 2011



Notaga qarab ijro etishning murakkab taraflaridan biri shuki, musiqa asarining bir qismi ijro etilayotganda cholg'uchi keyingi qismini ko'rib, uning ijrosiga tayyorgarlik ko'rishga tayyorlanadi.

## 2-MAVZU. CHOLG'U IJROCHILIGINING O'ZIGA XOSLIKLARI

### G'ijjak cholg'usining tuzilishi

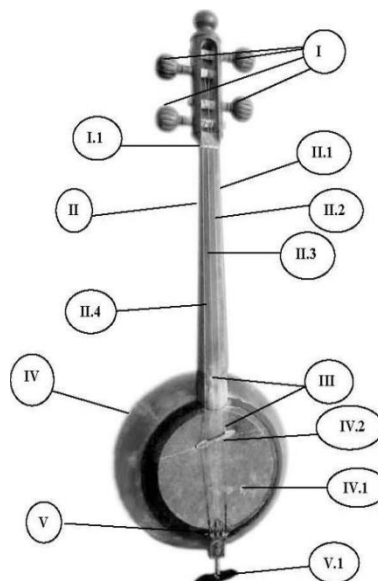
Endi biz g'ijjak cholg'u sozining boshqa sozlar singari qator qismlardan tashkil topganini ko'rib turibmiz. Buni birma-bir qismlarga ajratib o'rganamiz:

**I. Yuqori qism** (bosh qism)da to'rt simni ushlab turish va sozlash uchun quloqlar joylashadi.

**I.1.** Undan pastda simlarni me'yorida ushlab turish uchun kichkina xarrakcha, yoki shayton xarrak joylashadi.

### II. Dasta qismi

Simlarni barmoq bilan bosib chalinadigan qismi **dasta** deyiladi. U asosan o'rik yoki yong'oq daraxtidan yasaladi va kosaxonaga ulanadi. Gijjakning yuqori qismdan dastaning usti bilan kosaxonaga tegib turgan joyigacha (4-5 santimetr qolgancha) yassi, silliq grif joylashadi. Shu grifning ustidan g'ijjak cholg'usining to'rtta simi kesib o'tadi. Simlar ustida barmoqlar harakatlantirilib musiqiy ovoz hosil qilinadi.



**II.1.** Birinchi eng ingichka sim “**Mi**” deb nomlanadi, ikkinchi oktavaning “**Mi**” tovushi balandligini bildiradi:



**II.2.** Ikkinchi sim “**Lya**” deb nomlanadi birinchi oktavaning “**Lya**” tovushi balandligini bildiradi:



**II.3.** Uchinchi (yo'g'on) sim “**Re**” deb nomlanadi birinchi oktavaning “**Re**” tovushi balandligini bildiradi:



**II.4.** To'rtinchi (pastki, eng yo'g'on) sim “**Sol**” deb nomlanadi: kichik oktavaning **sol** tovushi balandligini bildiradi:

**III. Dasta va kosaxona ulangan qism.** Grifning tugagan joyidan toki xarrakkacha bo'lgan maxsus oraliqda kamon harakatlanadi.

**IV. Kosaxona qismi.** U aylana shaklda, g'ovak qilib ishlangan.

**IV.1.** Kosaxona ustiga baliq terisi qoplanadi.

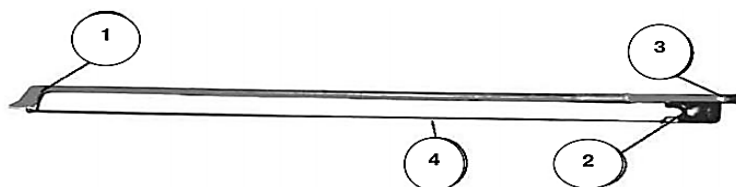
**IV.2.** Teri ustida to'rt simni me'yorida ushlab turish uchun –“xarrak” joylashgan bo'lib, uni dastaga yaqin joyda joylashtiriladi.

**V. Kosaxonaning pastki qismida** to'rt simni ushlab turish uchun ilgaklar joylashtiriladi.

**V.1.** G'ijjakni oyoqda ushlab turish uchun – metal moslama biriktirilgan.

### Kamon (smichok)

Endi shu tartibda kamoning tuzilishi haqida qisqacha to'xtalib o'tamiz:



Kamonning asosiy qismi qattiq yog'ochdan tayyorlangan bo'lib, ingichka, uzunligi 50 smdan 70 smgacha bo'lgan, uchi ilgak shaklida tayyorlangan qattiq yog'och (1) ni tashkil qiladi. Yog'ochning pastki qismi 5-7 santimetrgacha o'yilgan bo'lib, utski qismiga ilgich tomonga to'g'rilab qattiq yelim yoki juda qattiq yog'och (2) mahsulotidan maxsus moslama o'rnatiladi.

Bu moslama orqaga-oldingga (o'ngga-chapga) harakatlantirish uchun kamonning pastki g'ovak qismidan rezbalik metall (3) moslama (mexanizm) joylashadi. Kamon uchidagi yarim ilgak hamda kamonning past qismidagi yelim moslamaga otning yolidan (dumidan) tayyorlangan o'ram (4) joylashtiriladi. Bu kamonning yoli hisoblanib, kuyning texnik holatiga qarab, pastki metal moslamada tarang va sust holatga keltiriladi. Har 4-5 soatlik mashqdan so'ng kamon yolini kanifol yordamida oqartirib turishlik tavsiya etiladi. Endi yuqorida keltirilgan musiqiy ko'nikmalarga tayangan holda yosh o'quvchi bilan g'ijjak cholg'u sozida ijro etish sir asrorlarini o'rganamiz:

### **G'ijjak cholg'usida ijro etish holati** (stulda to'g'ri o'tirish va kamonni to'g'ri ushlash)



Avvalambor o'quvchining yoshiga va bo'yiga mos ravishda stul tanlaymiz, chunki o'quvchining tizzasi qiya tekis holatda bukilishi va undan g'ijjak cholg'usi tushib ketmaydigan holatda joylashishi shart. Shunda o'quvchida erkin harakat qilish ko'nikmalari hosil bo'ladi.

G'ijjak ijrochiligida chap va o'ng qo'llarning ahamiyati juda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ayniqsa o'ng qo'lida kamonni bir tekisda, to'g'ri va erkin ushlash. Kamonni ravon harakatlantirganda – kistni chiroyli ishlatishga erishish, simdan simga ko'chadigan holatlarda shoshilmasdan, bir tor ikkinchi torga halal bermasdan, aniq ko'chish va yoqimli ohang talab qilinadi. Bizga kuyning toza va chiroyli yangrashini ta'minlovchi – chap qo'l sanaladi. Chap qo'lni g'ijjak dastasida to'g'ri ushlash. Chap qo'l barmoqlarini torlar ustida o'z o'rniga aniq va erkin bosish natijada g'ijjakdan yoqimli va

dardli ijroning yangrashini ta'minlaydi.

Kamonli cholg'ular o'zbek xalq cholg'u orkestrining asosiy guruhlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Bu guruhga g'ijjak I,II, g'ijjak alt, g'ijjak-qobuz bas va g'ijjak-qobuz kontrabaslar kiradi. Kamonli cholg'u guruhidagi asboblarning barchasi sozi, chalinish uslublari, sadolanishi simfonik orkestri kamonli kvintetiga batamom mos keladi. Orkestrda kamonli cholg'ular guruhi asosiy, yetakchi guruh hisoblanadi. Kamonli asboblarda turli tonlikdagi asarlarni chalish qulay, hamma dinamikani ko'rsata oladi, unison, oktava, ko'p ovoqli, har xil passaj, virtuoz qismlarni chalish imkoniyatiga egadir.<sup>7</sup>

G'ijjaklar orkestrning barcha guruhleri bilan qo'shilganda o'zgacha jilolanadi.

G'ijjak I + g'ijjak II + g'ijjak alt

G'ijjak I + g'ijjak II + baslar

G'ijjak I + g'ijjak II + g'ijjak alt + baslar

G'ijjaklar guruhi + puflama asboblari

G'ijjak I, II + chang I, II

G'ijjaklar + rubob prima + qashqar rubob

G'ijjak I va II unison yoki g'ijjak alt unison zich shirali ohang beradi.

G'ijjak alt va g'ijjak-qobuz baslar unisoni ham yaxshi ohang hosil qiladi.

## G'IJJAK



sozi

diapozoni

foydalaniladigan  
tovush kengligi



Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni		Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
		Yozilishi	Eshitilishi	
G'ijjak (I va II)	1-tor "Mi" ikkinchi oktava 2-tor "Lya" birinchi oktava 3-tor "Re" birinchi oktava 4-tor "Sol" kichik oktava	"Sol" kichik oktavadan - "Lya" 4-oktavagacha	Yozilganidek eshitiladi	Transpozitsiya qilinmaydi

<sup>7</sup> Sh.Raximov, A.Lutfullayev – Cholg'ushunoslik "Musiq" nashriyoti Toshkent 2010. 19b.

## G'IJJAK ALT



sozi

diapozoni

foydalaniladigan  
tovush kengligi



Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni		Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
		Yozilishi	Eshitilishi	
G'ijjak-alt	1-tor "Lya" birinchi oktava 2-tor "Re" birinchi oktava 3-tor "Sol" kichik oktava 4-tor "Do" kichik oktava	"Do" kichik oktavadan - "Lya" 3- oktavagacha	Yozilganidek eshitiladi	Transpozitsiya qilinmaydi

G'IJJAK-QOBUS BAS

G'ijjak alt uchun kuylar alt kalitida yoziladi. G'ijjak alt kamoni guruhida kuy (solo) yangrayotgan vaqtda qo'shimcha akkord yoki pedal tovushini qo'shish samarali jo'r ohang hosil qiladi. G'ijjak alt past va o'rta registrdagi garmoniyani orkestrdagi mizrobli guruhi bilan ijro qilsa, yoqimli ohang beradi.

G'ijjak alt + g'ijjak-qobuz bas

G'ijjak alt + afg'on rubob + dutorlar

G'ijjak alt + g'ijjak-qobuz bas + g'ijjak-qobuz kontrabas + qashqar rubob + afg'on

rubob + dutorlar.

Ko'p hollarda g'ijjak-qobuz bas kontrabas bilan oktavada juftlanadi. Agar akkord 4 yoki 5 tovushdan tashkil topgan bo'lsa, asosiy kuy g'ijjak I, II da bas tovushlari oktava juftligida g'ijjak-qobuz bas, g'ijjak kontrabasda,









Cholgʻuning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni		Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
		Yozilishi	Eshitilishi	
Gʻijjak-qobus kontrabas	1-tor "Sol" kichik oktava 2-tor "Re" kichik oktava 3-tor "Lya" katta oktava 4-tor "Mi" katta oktava	"Mi" katta oktavadan - "Lya" 2-oktavagacha	"Mi" kontr oktavadan - "Lya" 1-oktavagacha	Yozilganidan 1 oktava past eshitiladi



Gʻijjak kontrabas hajmi jihatidan katta boʻlganligi sababli yerga qoʻyib chalinadi. Cholgʻuchi tikka turib, ijro etishi *shpil*, yaʼni qobuz-kontrabas tagiga oʻrnatilgan qoziqni boʻyiga moslab chalinishiga tayyorlangan. Gʻijjak qobuz-kontrabas, gʻijjakqobuz bas, dutor bas sozlari birgalikda orkestrda kuchli, baquvvat ohang kasb etadi. Bu asboblarda orkestr fundamentini yaratadi va asosiy guruhlardan hisoblanadi, oʻzaro oktava oraligʻida juftlanib, kuchli sado beradi<sup>10</sup>.

### Musiqa savodxonligi

Musiqada tovushlar maʼlum bir vaqt davomida tashkil etiladi (eshitiladi). Tovushlarning maʼlum bir vaqtlarda teng hissalariga boʻlinib, almashib turishi musiqada bir tekis harakatlarni hosil qiladi (bunday harakatga pulsatsiya ham deyiladi). Tovushlarning ana shu harakati vaqtida ayrim hissalar urgʻusi ajralib turadi. Bu urgʻularga **aksent** (zarb) deyiladi. Aksent tushadigan hissalar **kuchli hissalar** deyiladi. Aksent tushmaydigan hissalar **kuchsiz hissalar** deyiladi<sup>11</sup>.

Kuchli va kuchsiz hissalarining tekis almashinib turishi **metr** deyiladi. Metr hissasi xilma-xil choʻzimlarda ifodalanishi mumkin.

Metr hissasining maʼlum bir choʻzimda ifodalanishi **oʻlchov** deyiladi.

Oʻlchovlar tovush yozuvida ikkita raqam bilan yoziladi. Bu raqamlar birin-ketin yuqoridan pastga qoʻyilgan boʻlib, skripka kalitidan soʻng joylashtiriladi.

Ustki raqam metrdagi teng hissalar sonini, quyi raqam esa mazkur oʻlchovdagi metr hissasining qanday choʻzimda ifodalanganligini bildiradi.

Musiqa asarining bir kuchli hissadan ikkinchi bir kuchli hissagacha boʻlgan oraligʻi **takt** deyiladi<sup>12</sup>.

Tovush yozuvida har bir takt tovush yoʻlini koʻndalang kesib oʻtgan vertikal chiziq bilan ajratiladi. Bu vertikal chiziqqa **takt chizigʻi** deyiladi.



<sup>10</sup> Sh.Raximov, A.Lutfullayev – Cholgʻushunoslik "Musiqa" nashriyoti Toshkent 2010. 23b.

<sup>11</sup> GʻXudoyev – Boshlangʻich gʻijjak saboqlari "Gʻ. Gʻulom" nashriyoti Toshkent 2015. 6b.

<sup>12</sup> I.Akbarov. Musiqa lugʻati. – T.: Oʻqituvchi, 1997 y., 280-b.

Takt chizig'i, odatda, takt oldi (zatakt)ni kuchli hissadan ajratib ko'rsatish uchun qo'yiladi.

Agar musiqa asari kuchsiz hissadan boshlansa, asar boshida to'liq bo'lmagan takt hosil bo'lib, bunga **takt oldi** (zatakt) deyiladi. Takt oldi ko'pchilik hollarda umumiy taktning yarmidan oshmaydi.

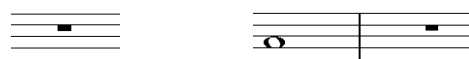
Takt oldi musiqa asari o'rtasida, unga istalgan bir qismi boshlanishi oldida ham bo'lishi mumkin.

Ko'p hollarda takt oldi bilan boshlangan asar yoki uning biror qismi to'liq bo'lmagan takt bilan tugallanadi va u takt oldini to'ldiradi. Asar oxirida uning biror qismidan so'ng ikkita takt chizig'i qo'yiladi. Bu asarning ma'lum bir bo'lagi yoki asar tugaganidan dalolat beradi.

### Pauzalar

Musiqa asari ijrochiligida tinish va dam olish belgilariga **pauza** deb ataladi. Pauzalar tovush cho'zimlari singari butun, yarimtalik, choraktalik, sakkiztalik, o'n oltitalik kabi ko'ri-nishlarga ega bo'lib, tovush cho'zimlaridan farqli o'laroq ijro etilmay, balki o'z nomiga munosib tovush cho'zimida dam oladi<sup>13</sup>.

#### Butun pauza



**Butun pauza** to'rtinchi chiziqning ostida yoziladi, *to'rt ham* mobaynida yoki butun tovush cho'zimida dam oladi.

#### Yarimtalik pauza



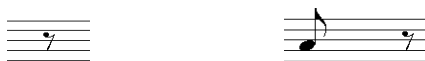
**Yarimtalik pauza** uchinchi chiziqning ustida joylashadi, *ikki ham* mobaynida yoki yarimtalik tovush cho'zimida dam oladi.

#### Choraktalik pauza



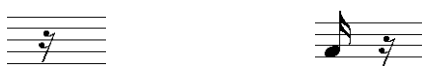
**Choraktalik pauza** *bir ham* mobaynida yoki choraktalik tovush cho'zimida dam oladi.

#### Sakkiztalik pauza



**Sakkiztalik pauza** *bir yoxud ham ga* dam oladi, yoki sakkiztalik tovush cho'zimida dam oladi.

#### O'n oltitalik pauza



**O'n oltitalik pauza** o'n oltitalik tovush cho'zimida dam oladi.

### An'anaviy ijrochilikka xos milliy bezaklar<sup>14</sup>

**Nola** - yarim ton doirasigacha bo'lgan ohangdor tebranuvchi tovush. Musiqa ijrochiligida keng qo'llanilgan vibrato singari, g'ijjak sozida pardani barmoq bilan bosib muloyim va tez

### Jonon ko'rinur

T.Sodiqov musiqasi



<sup>13</sup> G'Xudoyev – Boshlang'ich g'ijjak saboqlari “G'. G'ulom” nashriyoti Toshkent 2015. 6b.

<sup>14</sup> G'Xudoyev - G'ijjak saboqlari (II-kitob) “G'. G'ulom” nashriyoti Toshkent 2016. 18b.

qimirlatish yo‘li bilan amalga oshiriladi. Nolaning belgisi nota yozuvida to‘lqinsimon chiziq bilan ifodalanadi.



Ustozlar nolaning ijro etilishiga qisqa nola va uzun nola<sup>15</sup> yoki kechikkan nola, vaqtliroq tugagan nola va nolaning davom ettirilishi kabi turlicha nomlaganlar.

**Qisqa nola** - bunda ma‘lum tovush ustiga qisqa to‘lqinsimon belgi qo‘yiladi. Nolaga uchragan tovushni ijro qilayotganda ohangning xususiyati va cho‘zimiga qarab qisqaroq nola ijro etiladi. Bu nota yozuvida quyidagicha belgilanadi.



**Uzun nola** - bunda ma‘lum tovush ustiga uzunroq to‘lqinsimon belgi qo‘yiladi. Mazkur nolaga uchragan tovushni ijro qilayotganda ohangning va albatta cho‘zimiga qarab uzunroq nola ijro etiladi.



Mazkur keltirayotgan mashqimizda uzun va qisqa nolalar uyushib kelmoqda.



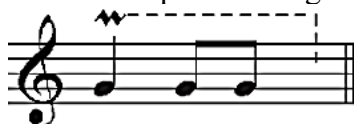
**Erkin nola** - bunda ijrochi nola cho‘ziminin qaysi hissasida ushbu nolani erkin tarzda ifoda etishi kuyning xarakteridan kelib chiqqan nola amalga oshirilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi.



**Vaqtliroq tugagan nola** – bu turdagi nolaning ijra etilishi tamom bo‘lishidan avval to‘xtatiladi. Yozuvda nola belgisi to‘g‘ri chiziq bilan yakunlanadi.



**Nolaning davom ettirilishi** – punktr chizg‘i bilan ko‘rsatiladi<sup>16</sup>.



### Rez

So‘ngi paytlarda ustoz sozandalar tomonidan an‘anaviy g‘ijjak ijrochiligiga xos bo‘lmagan rez usuli amaliyotda qo‘llanila boshlandi. Bunday ijro usulining yuzaga kelishi shiddat bilan rivoj topib kelayotgan zamonaviy musiqaning ta‘sirida ko‘rinadi.

**Rez** - g‘ijjakda kamonning eng uchki qismida o‘ng qo‘lni tez va ravon harakati orqali amalga oshiriladi. Asosan bunday ijro yo‘sinini sozanda o‘z xohishiga ko‘ra, kuyning turli qismlarida ishlatishi mumkin, ba‘zida kuylarning dinamik rivoji va avj nuqtalarida qo‘llaydi. Bundan tashqari oddiy bezak sifatida ham ishlatilishi mumkin.



### Molish

Molish bezagi tovush yuqorisiga ko‘rsatgich chiziqlar (↑↓) qo‘yish bilan belgilanadi.

↑ –

<sup>15</sup> O‘zbekiston xalq artisti, mohir kamon ustasi O‘lmas Rasulovning an‘anaviy g‘ijjak ijrochiligi uslublariga tayanildi.

<sup>16</sup> M. Noshmuhamedov. G‘ijjakda an‘anaviy ijrochikni o‘zlashtirish. – T., 1999. 9-b.

Molish ijro etilishiga qarab ikki xil bo‘ladi: mazkur molish belgisi tovushni ohang xususiyatidan kelib chiqib chorak ton atrofida yuqoriga tomon ko‘tarilishini ifodalaydi.



↓ — mazkur molish belgisi tovushni ohang xususiyatidan kelib chiqib chorak ton atrofida pastga tomon tushurilishini ifodalaydi.



**Forshlag** – (nemischa “vorshlag” so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib “oldindan”, “bosim oldidan urish”<sup>17</sup> ma’nolarini anglatadi) an’anaviy ijrochilikka xos ijro bezagi bo‘lib, bunda aksariyat forshlaklar tovush oldidan, ya’ni mazkur tovush cho‘zimi hisobidan ijro etilib, an’anaviy ijroda o‘ziga xos nola va qochirimni ifodalaydi.



### Kashish

Bu an’anaviy bezagini ijro etishda 1- yoki 2- barmoq g‘ijjak torining muqim pardasiga qattiq bosilib, uni asta-sekin glissando usuli yordamida tovush pasayish tomonga qarab bosim kuchi kamaytirilib boriladi, natijada ijroda chuqur ta’sirchanlik, qalb dardi ifodalanadi. Kashish yozilishda, tovushning ustiga yoki ostiga yoysimon chiziqcha qo‘yish bilan belgilanadi.



**Mordent** – (italyancha “mordente” so‘zidan olingan bo‘lib, “o‘tkir”, “uchi o‘tkir”<sup>18</sup> ma’nolarini anglatadi) mazkur ijro bezagida muqim joylashgan bir tovushni uchga bo‘lib ijro etish, ya’ni, mazkur asosiy tovush, bir pog‘ona yuqori yoki pastdagi va yana asosiy tovushga qaytish. Qaysi tovushning yuqorisiga mordent belgisi qo‘yilsa, mazkur tovush o‘z hisobi doirasidan chiqmagan holda uchga bo‘linib ijro etiladi. Yozuvda tovushning ustiga **W** belgisini qo‘yish bilan farqlanadi:



### Titratma

Bu usul ijrochiligida keng qo‘llaniladigan trel (tr)ning bir ko‘rinishi bo‘lib, an’anaviy g‘ijjak ijrochiligida birinchi barmoq muqim parda ustida joylashib, ikkinchi yoki uchinchi barmoq bilan yonma-yon joylashgan tovushni tezkorlik bilan bir necha marta bosib yuborish natijasida sayroqi ovoz chiqarish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

<sup>17</sup> I.Akbarov. Musiqa lug‘ati – T.: O‘qituvchi, 1997, 327-b.

<sup>18</sup> I.Akbarov. Musiqa lug‘ati – T.: O‘qituvchi, 1997, 176-b.



### Dinamik belgilar

Musiqa asarini ijro etishda tovush kuchini o'zgartirish, uning badiiy ijrosiga erishish maqsadida foydalaniladigan turli ishora va ko'rsatmalarga **dinamik tuslar** deb ataladi.

*p* (*piano*) - mayin, kuchsiz, yumshoq

*pp* (*pianissimo*) - juda mayin, juda kuchsiz

*mp* (*messo piano*) - kuchsizroq (*pianodan kuchli, fortedan kuchsizroq*)

*f* (*forte*) - qattiq, kuchli

*ff* (*fortissimo*) - juda qattiq, juda kuchli

*mf* (*messo forte*) - qattiqroq, kuchliroq

*cr* (*kreshcendo*) - tovushni tobora kuchaytirib borish

*dim* (*diminuendo*) - tovushni tobora kuchsizlantirib borish

*sf* (*sfortisando*) - ayrim tovushlarni to'satdan kuchli ijro etish.

### Temp

Musiqa asarining ijro etilish sur'atiga **temp** deb ataladi. Templar asosan uch xil ko'rinishda bo'ladi: og'ir templar, o'rtacha templar va tez templar.

#### Og'ir templar

*Largo* (*largo*) - juda vazmin, juda cho'zib

*Lento* (*lento*) - vazmin, cho'zib

*Adagio* (*adagio*) - og'ir

*Grave* (*grave*) - juda og'ir

#### O'rtacha templar *Andante*

(*andante*) - shoshilmasdan, o'rtacha og'ir *Moderato* (*moderato*) - o'rtacha tez

*Sotsenuto* (*sotsenuto*) - salobatli *Allegretto*

(*allegretto*) - jonlanib

#### Tez templar

*Allegro* (*allegro*) - tez

*Vivo* (*vivo*) - jonli, chaqqon

*Vivace* (*vivace*) - jadal

*Pretso* (*pretso*) - tez, oshiqib

## Mashqlar<sup>19</sup> va etyudlar

### Do majorda mashq

The first exercise in D major is presented in three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains two measures of eighth notes: C4-D4-E4-F4, G4-A4-B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The second staff continues with two more measures of eighth notes: D4-E4-F4-G4, A4-B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The third staff contains two measures of eighth notes: C5-B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, followed by a repeat sign.

### Lya minorda mashq

The second exercise in E minor is presented in eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains two measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The second staff continues with two more measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The third staff contains two measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The fourth staff contains two measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The fifth staff contains two measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The sixth staff contains two measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The seventh staff contains two measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign. The eighth staff contains two measures of eighth notes: E4-F4-G4-A4, B4-C5, followed by a repeat sign.

<sup>19</sup> Mashqlarni tuzishda N.V.Baklanovaning “Первые уроки пособие начального обучения игре на скрипке”. – М.; Советский композитор, 1989. nashridan foydalanildi.

### Sol majorda mashq

Musical score for Sol major exercise, consisting of six staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first four staves contain melodic lines with various rhythmic patterns and repeat signs. The fifth and sixth staves contain a more gradual, stepwise melodic line.

### Re majorda mashq

Musical score for Re major exercise, consisting of four staves of music. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 4/4. The first two staves contain melodic lines with various rhythmic patterns and repeat signs. The third and fourth staves contain a more gradual, stepwise melodic line.

## Lya majorda mashq

A musical score for a violin exercise in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first two staves feature eighth-note patterns with repeat signs. The third and fourth staves feature sixteenth-note patterns with repeat signs. The fifth and sixth staves continue with eighth-note patterns, ending with a final cadence.

## Turli pozitsiyalarga o'tish mashq<sup>20</sup>lari

**Andante**

A musical score for a violin exercise in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, marked *mf* and *Andante*. It consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are for the left hand, and the third is for the right hand. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-3 above or below notes. The exercise focuses on moving between different positions on the violin.

<sup>20</sup> Pozitsiyalarga o'tish mashqlari N.V.Baklanovaning "Первые уроки пособие начального обучения игре на скрипке" (– М.;Советский композитор, 1989.) hamda M.Toshmuhamedovning "G'ijjak darsligi" (Т.: O'qituvchi,1995.) nashrlaridan foydalanildi.



Andante

Musical score for the first piece, marked *Andante* and *mf*. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The first two staves feature a melody with fingerings 1 3, 3 1, 1 3, 3 1, 1 2, 2 1, 1 2, 2 1, 0. The third and fourth staves feature a bass line with various fingerings including 0 2, 2 0 1, 0 4, 4 0 1, 0 3, 3 0 1, 1 3, 3 1, 2 3, 3 2, 2, 2, 0 3, 1 0 3.

Andante

Musical score for the second piece, marked *Andante* and *mf*. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The first two staves feature a melody with fingerings 3 1, 1 3, 3 1, 1 3, 2 1, 1 2, 2 1, 1 2. The third and fourth staves feature a bass line with various fingerings including 4 2, 2 4, 4 2, 2 4, 3 1, 1 3, 3 1, 1 3, 4 2, 2 4, 0 2 1, 1 2 0, 3 1, 1 3, 1 3 1 4 4 1 3 1, 2 0 2 4 4 2 4, 3 1, 1 3, 1 3, 1 3, 3.

# ETYUDLAR

## 1-etyud

O.Xolmuhamedov

Moderato

*mf* 3 0 4

## 2-etyud

J.Usmonov

3 2 1 0

## 3-etyud

I.Reyder

Ohista

0 1 2 2 4 1 2 4

## 4-etyud

N.Baklanova

Moderato

*mf* *sim.*

5-etyud

I.Reyder

Shoshmasdan

6-etyud

O.Xolmuhamedov

Allegro moderato

7-etyud

O.Xolmuhamedov

Moderato

8-etyud

N.Baklanova

Moderato

2  
*mf*

9-etyud

G'.Qo'chqorov

10-etyud

J.Usmonov

1 2 3  
4 0  
3

11-etyud

J.Usmonov

Musical score for 11-etyud by J.Usmonov. The score is written in treble clef, 2/4 time signature, and B-flat major. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and quarter notes. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence. Fingerings and accents are indicated throughout the score.

12-etyud

F.Volfart

*Allegro moderato*

Musical score for 12-etyud by F.Volfart. The score is written in treble clef, common time (C), and B-flat major. It consists of ten staves. The piece begins with a 1-measure rest, followed by a sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody with eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and quarter notes. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence. Fingerings and accents are indicated throughout the score.

13-etyud

O.Xolmuhamedov

**Allegro**

0 4 1 mf

4 f p

p p mf f

p mf

mf f

14-etyud

G.Kayzer

**Allegro moderato**

0 2 4 2 1 3 1 3 2 3 3

f decresc.

p

decresc.

p

f decresc.

*p* *cresc.*  
*f*  
*ff*

15-etyud

G.Kayzer

Andante quase adajio

*p*  
*f*  
4 *morendo* *rit.*

16-etyud

G.Kayzer

Allegretto

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in 2/4 time, written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The piece is marked 'Allegretto'. The first staff includes fingering numbers 2, 3, 0, 1, 2, 3 above the first six notes and a 'V' marking above the seventh note. Dynamics include *mf semplice*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*. The second staff features *p*, *sf*, and *f*. The third staff includes *p*, *rit.*, and *cresc.*. The fourth staff has *f*, *dim.*, *f*, and *ff*. The fifth staff shows *p* and *cresc.*. The sixth staff includes *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The seventh staff has *decresc.*. The eighth staff includes *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, and *p*. The ninth staff features *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *dim.*. The tenth staff includes *cresc.*, *4 dim.*, and *4*. The final staff ends with *p* and *pp*.



**AMALIY QISM**  
**Yakka ijro etish uchun asarlar majmuasi**  
**Shaxlo**

*Allegro* O'rtacha tez

Rahmatulla Tursunov

tr tr

tr

tr

tr

tr

# YANGI TANOVAR

Jadal

M. Mirzayev musiqasi

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes first and second endings at the end.

# Asta - asta

Orif Atoyev musiqasi  
Sadritdin Gulov g'ijjak uchun moslashtirgan

Ansambli

*mf* *p*

G'ijjak

*mf*

*mf*

Ansambli

*mf*

G'ijjak

*mf*

Ansambli

*mf*

G'ijjak

*mf* *mp*

*mf*

*mf*

# Ey gul

**Allegro moderato**

M.Mirzayev musiqasi

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

34

38

42

46

*f*

1.

2.

# Samoi Dugoh

Dugoh maqomidan

## Shoshilmasdan

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* and features a crescendo hairpin. The second staff starts at measure 9 and includes a decrescendo hairpin. The third staff starts at measure 18 and has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The fourth staff starts at measure 27. The fifth staff starts at measure 36 and has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The sixth staff starts at measure 45. The seventh staff starts at measure 53. The eighth staff starts at measure 59 and concludes with two first endings, labeled '1.' and '2.', which lead to a final cadence.

# Muhabbat Manzili

Orif Atoyev musiqasi  
Sadritdin Gulov g'ijjak uchun moslashtirgan

## Jonliroq

The musical score for 'Jonliroq' is written in 6/8 time and consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 6/8 time signature. The first measure contains a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the first measure. The melody continues across the staves with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note runs and quarter-note phrases. A second *mf* dynamic marking appears in the third staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

# Saboh 1

O'zbek xalq musiqasi

Moderato

The musical score for "Saboh 1" is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of 14 staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff starts with a second ending bracket. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking is present in the 10th staff. The piece concludes with a first ending bracket on the 14th staff, followed by a second ending bracket.

# Go`zal

Moderato ♩=80

Sadriiddin Gulov musiqasi

Cholg`u ansambli

*mf*

G`ig`g`ak solo

*p*

Cholg`u ansambli

*mf*

G`ig`g`ak solo

*mf*

Cholg`u ansambli



G'ig'g'ak solo

*f*

*f*

*f*

Cholg'u ansambli

*mf*

G'ig'g'ak solo

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

# Xumorim

Sadritdin Gulov musiqasi

Allegretto ♩=300

G'ijak

*f* *p*

*f*

1. 2.

*ff*

1. 2.

*f*

# DILXIROJ

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Quvnoq

The musical score for 'Dilxiroj' by Quvnoq is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 14 staves of music. The score begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a slur over the first two measures. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* and a slur over the last two measures. The third staff features a change in time signature to 3/4 for two measures, then returns to 2/4. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff continues the melody. The ninth staff continues the melody. The tenth staff continues the melody. The eleventh staff continues the melody. The twelfth staff has a first ending bracket over the last two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over the last two measures. The thirteenth staff has a slur over the last two measures. The fourteenth staff continues the melody.

This page of musical notation consists of 14 staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamics are indicated by *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). Time signature changes occur in the 11th and 13th staves, shifting from 4/4 to 3/4 and then to 2/4. A *Sw* (Swell) marking is present in the 4th staff, with a dashed line indicating a gradual change. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the 14th staff.

# Nihol

Sadriiddin Gulov musiqasi

Moderato ♩=66

G'ig'g'ak *mf*



Allegro ♩=110



The image displays ten staves of musical notation. The notation is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat. The music consists of various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter notes. The second staff features a half note followed by quarter notes. The third staff contains eighth notes and quarter notes. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and includes a slur over the first two notes. The fifth staff continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. The sixth staff includes a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and features a repeat sign. The seventh staff contains eighth notes and quarter notes. The eighth staff includes a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo) and features a slur over the last two notes. The ninth staff continues with quarter notes and eighth notes. The tenth staff concludes with a quarter note followed by a quarter rest and a double bar line.

# Бухорча

Ахмад Хайдаров

Allegretto ♩=140

*mf*

Allegro ♩=100

*f*  
*ff*

Allegretto ♩=140

*mf*  
*rit.*  
*mf*  
*rit.*

# Ishq dardi

Shoshilmasdan M.M. ♩=300

Sadritdin Gulov musiqasi

The musical score for "Ishq dardi" is written in 7/8 time. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a tempo of 300 beats per minute. The score is divided into sections labeled "Ansambl" and "G'ijjak". Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.



# SEGOH MAQOMIDAN "GARDUN"

M.M. ♩ = 108  
1-xona



7 2-xona



13



19



25 Bozgo'y



3-xona

Bozgo'y



4-xona



Bozgo'y



Bozgo'y



# Qari navo

Marsh sur'atida

O'zbek xalq kuyi

10

18

26

35

44

52

59

68

77

82

1.

2.

Detailed description: The musical score is written on ten staves in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, followed by a repeat sign. The piece features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note runs and quarter-note sequences. There are several repeat signs throughout the score, and a first/second ending section at the end, marked with '1.' and '2.'.

# Dilbaro

O'rtacha tez ♩=63

Sadritdin Gulov musiqasi

G'ijjak

1-xona

*mf*

2-xona

3-xona

*f*

1-xona (takror)

*mf*

Sho`x, quvnoq ♩=105

*f*

# Gulbahor

Moderato ♩ = 100

O'zbek xalq kuyi



# Rajabiy

O'zbek xalq kuyi

vazmin ♩ = 100



50

1. 2.

55

60

65

1. 2.

70

75

81

86

92

97

1. 2.

# Aliqambar

Allegretto ♩ = 100

Xorazm xalq kuyi

The musical score for "Aliqambar" is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto" with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The piece is identified as a "Xorazm xalq kuyi". The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and includes fingerings 1, 2, and 3. The second staff continues with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 4, 3, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3. The third staff has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1 and a dynamic marking of *p*. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The sixth staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The seventh staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The eighth staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The ninth staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The tenth staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves, all in the key of G major (one sharp). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns with accidentals and a whole note chord.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 6: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 7: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 8: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 9: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 10: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes.
- Staff 11: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes. Includes a dynamic marking *p* (piano).
- Staff 12: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Features eighth-note patterns and quarter notes. Includes a dynamic marking *f* (forte) and a fermata over the final note.



# USMONIYA

O'rtacha tez

Xalq kuyi



91

1. 2.

100

109

118

126

135

1. 2.

# BUZRUK MAQOMIDAN "MUXAMMASI NASRULLOI"

M.M  $\text{♩} = 60 = 63$

1 xona



6



11



16

Bozgo'y



21



26



31

2 xona



36



41



46

Bozgo'y



51



56



61

3 xona



66



71



76



81

Bozgo'y



86



91



95



atacca

# VATAN

Marcia ♩ = 120

T.Sodiqov

*mf*

11

*f*

21

*p*

31

*f*

41

*f*

51

*f*

61

*f*

72

*f*

82

*f*

91

Musical staff 91: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), starting with a quarter rest. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various ornaments and slurs.

101

Musical staff 101: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and ornaments.

111

Musical staff 111: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody features a long slur over several measures, with a dynamic marking *f* below the staff.

121

Musical staff 121: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with slurs and ornaments, ending with a double bar line.

132

Musical staff 132: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody features a long slur over several measures, with a dynamic marking *f* below the staff.

142

Musical staff 142: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with slurs and ornaments, with a dynamic marking *f* below the staff.

152

Musical staff 152: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with slurs and ornaments, ending with a double bar line.

158

Musical staff 158: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with slurs and ornaments, ending with a double bar line and a dynamic marking *ff* below the staff.

# MIRZADAVLAT

O'zbek xalq kuyi

O'rtacha tez

The musical score is written in a single system on a grand staff (treble clef). It is in 2/4 time and the key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'O'rtacha tez' (Moderato). The score consists of eight staves of music, with measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 13, 18, 23, 27, and 32 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning, *p* (piano) at measures 9 and 18, and *mf* again at measure 23. There are several slurs and accents throughout. A '8va' marking with a dashed line indicates an octave shift starting at measure 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the eighth staff.

*mf*

5

9

*p*

13

8va

18

*p*

23

*mf*

27

32

37

42

*f*

46

*p* *f*

50

*p*

54

*p*

58

*f*

62

*p* *f*

67

71

1. 2. *rit.*



# BEKSULTON

O'rtacha tez

O'zbek xalq kuyi



19

*mf* ————— *f*

22

25

28

31

34

*mp*

37 *8<sup>va</sup>*

40 (8)

*mp*

43 (8)

*f*

46 (8)

*mp*

49 (8)

52 (8)

55 (8)

58

61

# GULUZORIM

Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov musiqasi.

*Allegretto* ♩ = 120

*piss* *arco* *p* *tr* *mf* *tr* *mf* *tr*

The musical score is written for a violin in 3/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of *Allegretto* at 120 beats per minute. The first staff includes dynamic markings *piss* and *arco*, and a dynamic of *p*. The score is characterized by frequent trills (*tr*) and tremolos (*tr*), often with accents (*acc*). The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a trill (*tr*) and a dynamic of *mf*.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation. The notation is written in a single melodic line on a grand staff. The music includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, trills (tr), slurs, and dynamic markings (p, mf, f). The music is written in a single melodic line on a grand staff.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation. The notation is written on a single treble clef staff. It features a variety of musical symbols including notes, rests, trills (tr), ornaments (m), and dynamic markings (mf). The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (tr), ornaments (m), and dynamic markings (mf). The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation in treble clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs and trills. Dynamic markings are present, including *f* (forte) on the fifth staff, *mf* (mezzo-forte) on the seventh staff, and *rit.* (ritardando) on the tenth staff. Trill markings (*tr*) are used on several notes. A dashed line with an arrow above the first staff indicates a melodic leap. The notation is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

# KOMPOZITORLIK IJODIYOTI NAMUNALARI

## Fortepiano joʻrligida ijro etiladigan asarlar

### FARG'ONACHA

(O'zbek xalq kuyi)

A.Odilov qayta ishlagan.

S.Usmonov qashqar rubobiga moslagan

O'rtacha tez

The first system of the musical score for 'Farg'onacha' consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'O'rtacha tez'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The music starts with a melody in the treble clef, marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The grand staff below it features a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The right hand of the grand staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, while the left hand has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is marked with a dynamic of *mf*.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff and a grand staff. The key signature remains two sharps and the time signature 2/4. The first staff continues the melody from the first system, marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The grand staff continues with accompaniment in the bass clef and treble clef, also marked with a dynamic of *mf*.

The third system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff and a grand staff. The key signature remains two sharps and the time signature 2/4. The first staff continues the melody from the second system, marked with a dynamic of *mp*. The grand staff continues with accompaniment in the bass clef and treble clef, also marked with a dynamic of *mp*.

The fourth system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff and a grand staff. The key signature remains two sharps and the time signature 2/4. The first staff continues the melody from the third system, marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The grand staff continues with accompaniment in the bass clef and treble clef, also marked with a dynamic of *mf*.

The fifth system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff and a grand staff. The key signature remains two sharps and the time signature 2/4. The first staff continues the melody from the fourth system, marked with a dynamic of *f*. The grand staff continues with accompaniment in the bass clef and treble clef, marked with a dynamic of *mf*.



First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line and repeat sign. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the treble staff. The grand staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of the musical score. It follows the same three-staff layout. The treble staff continues the melodic line. A dynamic marking of *mp* is placed below the treble staff. The grand staff continues the accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* placed below it. The grand staff continues the accompaniment, with a dynamic marking of *mf* placed below the bass staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The grand staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat sign.

# MELODRAMA

## мелодрама

Axmad Xaydarov

Lento dolce ♩=52

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is a single melodic line in a treble clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), also starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The tempo is marked 'Lento dolce' with a quarter note equal to 52 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a series of eighth-note patterns in the melody and a more complex, arpeggiated accompaniment.

The second system continues the musical piece. It maintains the same two-staff structure. The melodic line in the upper staff continues with eighth-note patterns, and the piano accompaniment in the lower staff provides harmonic support with similar rhythmic motifs. The dynamics and tempo remain consistent with the first system.

The third system introduces a change in dynamics. Both the upper and lower staves are marked with 'cresc.' (crescendo). The upper staff features a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some rests. The piano accompaniment in the lower staff consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The overall texture becomes more dense due to the increasing volume.

The fourth system continues the crescendo. The upper staff has a melodic line with some rests and is marked with 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The piano accompaniment in the lower staff remains a steady eighth-note accompaniment, also marked with 'mf'. The system concludes with a double bar line, indicating the end of a phrase.

**rit.**  
**Allegro** ♩=120  
*p* *cresc.*  
**Allegro** ♩=120  
*P* *cresc.*

**rit.**

*f* *cresc.*  
*f* *cresc.*

*ff* *cresc.*  
*ff* *cresc.*

Musical score for the first system. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The grand staff (treble and bass clefs) contains block chords. Dynamics include *fff*.

Musical score for the second system. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The grand staff contains block chords. Dynamics include *dim.*.

Musical score for the third system. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The grand staff contains block chords. Dynamics include *rit.*, *Tempo primo* (♩=52), *p*, and *pp*.

# САЙРИ ЛОЛА

Шўх

О.Назаров мусиқаси

The musical score is presented in five systems. Each system consists of a vocal line (top staff) and a piano accompaniment (bottom two staves). The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, *ff*, *p*, *mp*, and *mf*, as well as performance instructions like *cresc.* and *dim.*. The vocal line is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a complex accompaniment. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of the system.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff with accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p cresc.* is present in both the treble and bass staves.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff with accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mp* is present in both the treble and bass staves.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff with accompaniment. The tempo marking *Meno mosso* is present above the treble staff, and the dynamic marking *mf* is present in both the treble and bass staves.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a grand staff with accompaniment. The dynamic marking *pp* is present in both the treble and bass staves.

# ISTIQLOL

Allegro maestoso ♩ = 180

Sadriiddin Gulov

The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of six systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part is marked *p* (piano). The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble clef with a melodic line of quarter and eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

System 2: Treble clef with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment features more complex chordal textures and some tremolos in the right hand.

System 3: Treble clef with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with chordal accompaniment and some tremolos.

System 4: Treble clef with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment includes a section with tremolos in the right hand.

System 5: Treble clef with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment includes a section with tremolos in the right hand.



System 1: Treble clef with a single melodic line. Bass clef with two staves of accompaniment, primarily consisting of chords and rhythmic patterns.

System 2: Treble clef with a single melodic line. Bass clef with two staves of accompaniment, primarily consisting of chords and rhythmic patterns.

System 3: Treble clef with a single melodic line. Bass clef with two staves of accompaniment, primarily consisting of chords and rhythmic patterns.

System 4: Treble clef with a single melodic line. Bass clef with two staves of accompaniment, primarily consisting of chords and rhythmic patterns.

System 5: Treble clef with a single melodic line. Bass clef with two staves of accompaniment, primarily consisting of chords and rhythmic patterns.

# Dilxumor

Axmad Xaydarov

**Moderato rubato**

G'ijjak

*f*

Piano

**Moderato rubato**

rit. . . . .

**Allegro** ♩=96

*f*

**Allegro** ♩=96

*f*

The first system consists of a treble staff and a piano accompaniment. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a whole note. The piano accompaniment is in bass clef and consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

Allegretto ♩=320

The second system features two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains two endings: a first ending with a repeat sign and a second ending that changes the key signature to two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 320 (♩=320). The dynamics are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

The third system continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system. It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamics are marked 'mf'.

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment. It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamics are marked 'mf'.

The fifth system concludes the piano accompaniment. It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamics are marked 'mf'.

First system of a musical score in G major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a simple melody with quarter and eighth notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns in both hands.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.

Allegro ♩=96

Third system of the musical score. It begins with a key signature change to G major and a time signature change to 3/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present.

Fourth system of the musical score, continuing the 3/8 time signature and *f* dynamic. The right hand features a more active melodic line with eighth notes, while the left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

System 1: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

System 2: Continuation of the piece. The melodic line features a sequence of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note bass line and chordal accompaniment.

System 3: Continuation of the piece. The melodic line has a more active eighth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment continues with the established bass line and chords.

System 4: Continuation of the piece, ending with a first and second ending. The first ending leads back to an earlier section, while the second ending concludes the piece. The piano accompaniment follows the melodic changes.

# Xayol

Moderato dolce ♩ = 115

Sadritdin Gulov musiqasi  
Sh.Nematov jo`rnavozligini yozgan

The first system of the musical score for 'Xayol' consists of five measures. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature, containing whole rests. The middle staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a melodic line of eighth notes with a slur over the first four notes of each measure. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, featuring a bass line of half notes with a slur over the first two notes of each measure.

The second system of the musical score for 'Xayol' consists of five measures. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, containing whole rests. The middle staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, continuing the melodic line of eighth notes with a slur. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, featuring a bass line of half notes with a slur over the first two notes of each measure.

The third system of the musical score for 'Xayol' consists of five measures. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a melodic line of half notes with a slur over the first two notes of each measure. The middle staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, continuing the melodic line of eighth notes with a slur. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, featuring a bass line of half notes with a slur over the first two notes of each measure.

The fourth system of the musical score for 'Xayol' consists of five measures. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, featuring a melodic line of half notes with a slur over the first two notes of each measure. The middle staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, continuing the melodic line of eighth notes with a slur. The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, featuring a bass line of half notes with a slur over the first two notes of each measure.

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a melodic line with a repeat sign. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with a flowing eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line with chords and single notes in the left hand.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the three-staff format. The melodic line in the top staff features a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line with chords and single notes in the left hand.

Third system of the musical score. The melodic line in the top staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff is mostly empty, with a few notes. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff features a more complex texture with sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand. The left hand continues with chords and single notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

First system of a musical score in G major. The top staff (treble clef) contains a single note, a half rest, and a half note G. The middle staff (treble clef) features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with chords and melodic lines, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic foundation with chords and a steady bass line. A *f cresc.* marking is placed above the middle staff.

Second system of the musical score. The top staff continues with a melodic line of quarter and eighth notes. The middle and bottom staves maintain the complex accompaniment from the first system, with the middle staff showing some melodic movement within the accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff features a melodic line with a long, sweeping slur over three measures. The middle and bottom staves continue the accompaniment, with the middle staff showing more melodic activity and the bottom staff providing a consistent bass line.



First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The top staff contains a melodic line with quarter notes and rests. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns in the right hand and quarter notes in the left hand. A dynamic marking *f* is placed above the first measure of the grand staff.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the three-staff format. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff features a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes and chords. The top staff continues with a melodic line.

Third system of the musical score. The piano accompaniment continues with dense chordal textures. The top staff has a melodic line that concludes with a dynamic marking *dim.* (diminuendo) above the final measure.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff features a melodic line with a dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) below it. The grand staff continues with piano accompaniment, including a double bar line and repeat sign.

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The top staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. The grand staff contains a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of the musical score. It features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a repeat sign. The grand staff below has piano accompaniment. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is placed above the grand staff. A fermata is present over a chord in the right hand of the grand staff.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a fermata and a dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo). The grand staff below has piano accompaniment. A dynamic marking *pp* is also present in the right hand of the grand staff. The instruction *poco a poco rit.* (poco a poco ritardando) is written in the left margin of the system.

# POLYOT SHMELYA

"Shoh Saltan ertagi" operasidan

N.Rimskiy - Korsakov

Allegro vivace

Musical score for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time and D major. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note melody with a slur over the first four measures. The left hand plays a sustained chord in the bass. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) at the beginning and *dim.* (diminuendo) in the second measure.

5

con sord. ad lib.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand continues with a sixteenth-note pattern, starting with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The instruction *con sord. ad lib.* (con sordina ad libitum) is present above the right hand.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with a sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with a sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). A fermata is placed over the final measure.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The piano accompaniment consists of chords with eighth-note patterns in both hands.

21

(ponticello)

*mf*

Musical score for measures 21-24. Measure 21 is marked "ponticello" and "mf". The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment has chords with eighth notes, and measure 24 features a long note in the bass staff.

25

(ordinario)

(ponticello)

Musical score for measures 25-28. Measure 25 is marked "ordinario" and "ponticello". The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment has chords with eighth notes.

29

*cresc.* *p* *mf*

*p* *p*

Musical score for measures 29-32. Measure 29 is marked "cresc.", "p", and "mf". The top staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The piano accompaniment has chords with eighth notes and slurs.

33

33  
*p*  
*pp*

37

37  
*cresc.*  
*f*  
*mf*

41

41  
*mp*  
*ff*  
*mf*  
*p*

45

45  
*pp* arco  
*pp*

50 *pizz.*

55 (vibrato) *arco*

*cresc.*

59

*mf* *p* *mf* *p*

63

67

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

71

75

*f*

78

82

1.

87 2.

*f*

*p*

91 (ponticello)

*f*

*p*

96 +

*f*

99 pizz.

*f*

*p*

*pizz.*



# Yoshlik qo'shig'i

M. Ashrafiy musiqasi,  
g'ijjak uchun J.Usmonov  
moslashtirgan.

Allegro

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff with a bass clef and the same key signature and time signature. The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with slurs, while the treble line has rests.

The second system continues the piece. The treble clef staff now has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The bass clef staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system shows the treble clef staff with a melodic line that includes a half note and a quarter note. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes, featuring some chords with slurs.

The fourth system features a melodic line in the treble clef staff with a slur and a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes.

The fifth system shows the treble clef staff with a melodic line that includes a half note and a quarter note with a slur. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes.

First system of a musical score in G major. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The treble staff begins with a fermata over a whole note G4. The grand staff features a piano introduction with eighth-note patterns in the right hand and a bass line with quarter notes and rests. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the start.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, including a fermata over a whole note G4. The grand staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line with quarter notes and rests.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata over a whole note G4. The grand staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line with quarter notes and rests. A dynamic marking of *f* is present.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, including a fermata over a whole note G4. The grand staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line with quarter notes and rests.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff is mostly empty, with a few notes at the end. The grand staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line with quarter notes and rests.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first measure of the treble staff is a whole rest. The second measure begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The treble staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns and slurs across the staves.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The music continues with various note values and rests, maintaining the key signature of one sharp.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests.

Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The music concludes with various note values and rests, ending with a final chord in the bass staff.

First system of a musical score in G major, 3/4 time. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The music features a melodic line in the treble and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the second measure of the grand staff.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the melodic and accompanimental lines from the first system.

Third system of the musical score, featuring a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns.

Fourth system of the musical score, showing a continuation of the melodic and accompanimental parts.

Fifth system of the musical score, with the treble staff showing some rests in the first two measures.

Sixth system of the musical score, continuing the melodic and accompanimental lines.

Seventh system of the musical score, concluding with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking in the grand staff.

# Скерцо

Allegro moderato

Ф. Мирусмонов мусикаси,  
ғижжак учун Ж. Усмонов  
мослаштирган

The first system of the Scherzo begins with a piano introduction. The right hand starts with a series of chords and a melodic line, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is marked *f* (forte).

The second system continues the piece with a change in dynamics to *mf-p* (mezzo-forte piano). The right hand features a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The right hand has a more active melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system features a *cresc.* (crescendo) in both the right and left hands. The right hand has a melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

The fifth system is marked *fp* (forte piano). The right hand has a melodic line with grace notes, and the left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

System 1: Treble clef with notes and fingerings (2, 2, 1, 4). Piano accompaniment with accents (>) on the right hand.

System 2: Treble clef with notes and rests. Piano accompaniment with slurs and rests.

System 3: Treble clef with notes and fingerings (2, 1, 2). Piano accompaniment with slurs and rests.

System 4: Treble clef with notes and fingerings (1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3). Key signature change to B-flat major. Piano accompaniment with slurs and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

System 5: Treble clef with notes and a piano (p) dynamic marking. Piano accompaniment with slurs and a piano (p) dynamic marking.

First system of a musical score in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, marked with accents and a *mf* dynamic. The grand staff features a bass line with eighth notes and a right-hand accompaniment with quarter notes and rests.

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The grand staff continues with eighth notes in the bass and quarter notes in the right hand.

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff features eighth notes and rests, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The grand staff continues with eighth notes in the bass and quarter notes in the right hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff has eighth notes and rests, marked with a *f* dynamic. The grand staff continues with eighth notes in the bass and quarter notes in the right hand.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff has eighth notes and rests. The grand staff continues with eighth notes in the bass and quarter notes in the right hand.

First system of a musical score. It consists of a single treble clef staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a melodic line in the treble staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the piece. It maintains the same instrumentation and key signature. The melodic line in the treble staff includes some slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 4).

Third system of the musical score. The melodic line continues with various note values and rests. The accompaniment in the grand staff provides a steady rhythmic foundation.

Fourth system of the musical score. This system includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a time signature change to 2/4. The dynamic marking *mf-p* is present. The music features a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Fifth system of the musical score. The key signature remains one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The dynamic marking *mf* is present. The system includes a repeat sign and a double bar line.



First system of a musical score in G major. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f-p* (fortissimo-piano) and a repeat sign. The left hand continues with harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand includes a triplet of eighth notes and a first finger fingering (1). The left hand features a bass line with a sharp sign (#) indicating a chromatic alteration.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand includes a dynamic marking of *f* (fortissimo) and a fermata.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a fourth finger fingering (4) and a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo). The left hand includes a dynamic marking of *ff* and a fermata.

CHARDASH

Largo [Медленно]

rall.

V.Monti

The first system of the musical score for 'Chardash' consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in G minor, 2/4 time, starting with a whole note rest followed by a half note G4, then a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The middle and bottom staves are piano accompaniment. The middle staff begins with a fortissimo (f) dynamic and features a series of chords and a melodic line. The bottom staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a piano (p) dynamic and a fermata over a whole note chord.

The second system continues the piece. The top staff features a melodic line with a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves consists of chords and a steady bass line. The system ends with a fermata over a whole note chord.

The third system continues the piece. The top staff features a melodic line with a 'molto rall.' (very slow) marking. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves consists of chords and a steady bass line. The system ends with a fortissimo (f) dynamic and a fermata over a whole note chord.

The fourth system continues the piece. The top staff features a melodic line with a fermata over a half note chord, followed by a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves consists of chords and a steady bass line. The system ends with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a fermata over a whole note chord.

*poco rall.*

The first system consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase, followed by a more complex passage with a trill and a triplet. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and some melodic fragments.

*a tempo* *rall. molto* **Allegro vivace [Быстро, живо]**

*f* *p* *l'accompagnement tres sec*

The second system continues the piece with a change in tempo. It starts with a vocal line marked 'a tempo' and 'rall. molto', followed by a section marked 'Allegro vivace [Быстро, живо]'. The piano accompaniment is marked 'p l'accompagnement tres sec'.

*f* *f* *f*

The third system features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment is marked 'f'.

*p* *p* *p*

The fourth system features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment is marked 'p'.

First system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a *cresc. molto* marking. The bottom two staves (piano accompaniment) feature a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and eighth notes, also marked *cresc. molto*.

Second system of the musical score. The top staff continues the melodic line, marked *p* (piano). The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note rhythm.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff features a melodic line with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note rhythm.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff features a melodic line with a *cresc. molto* marking and a *V* (ritardando) marking. The piano accompaniment also features a *cresc. molto* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Meno mosso [Немного медленнее]

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* and *pp*. The tempo marking *Meno mosso* is indicated at the top.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* and *pp*. The tempo marking *Meno mosso* is indicated at the top.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* and *pp*. The tempo marking *Meno mosso* is indicated at the top.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, marked *pp con sord.* The tempo marking *Meno quasi lento* is indicated at the top.

First system of a musical score. It consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal line features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment is primarily chordal, with some eighth-note patterns in the bass line.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The tempo marking "molto rall." is placed above the vocal staff. The piano accompaniment continues with similar chordal textures.

**Allegro vivace [Быстро, живо]**

Third system of the musical score, marking the beginning of the "Allegro vivace" section. The tempo is significantly faster. The vocal line features a complex, rapid melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The piano accompaniment is highly rhythmic, with a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the treble.

Fourth system of the musical score, continuing the "Allegro vivace" section. The vocal line continues with its rapid, intricate melodic patterns. The piano accompaniment maintains its driving eighth-note rhythm.



*p* *cresc.* poco rall.

**Allegretto [Подвижно]**

*p* *cresc. e rall. poco* *cresc.*

a tempo più

*a poco*

This system contains a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a melodic phrase, followed by a series of notes with accents. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *a poco*.

presto

*presto*

This system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked *presto*. The piano accompaniment features a steady rhythmic pattern of chords.

Molto più vivo [Очень живо]

*Molto più vivo* [Очень живо]

This system continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked *Molto più vivo* [Очень живо]. The piano accompaniment features a steady rhythmic pattern of chords.

string. sempre

*string. sempre*

This system features a string line and piano accompaniment. The string line has a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a final chord. The piano accompaniment continues with chords. The tempo is marked *string. sempre*.



## NAZORAT SAVOLLARI

№1 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**O‘zbek xalqining boy musiqa madaniyati cholg‘u san’ati nechanchi asrdan taraqqiy etishni boshlagan?**

\*9–10 - asr

6–7- asr

19–20 - asr

20–21- asr

№2 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Al – Farobiy musiqa haqidagi risolasida shunday deb yozgan: Kishi ovozigga yaqin tovush chiqaradigan cholg‘u asboblari qaysi birlari?**

\*Nay, surnay

Doira, nog‘ora

Klarnet, truba

Doira,

№3 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Ilgari paytda ham rubobning tori beshta bo‘lgan. Uning to‘rta tori nimadan bo‘lgan? beshinchisi - chi?**

\*Ipakli, kumush simli

Simdan

Ichandan

Misdan

№4 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Toshkentda o‘zbek xalq cholg‘u asboblari ansambli nechanchi yil tuzilgan?**

\*1935 - yil

1924 - yil

1950 - yil

1955 - yil

№5 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Moskvada o‘zbek san’ati va adabiyoti dekadasi nechanchi yil o‘tkazilgan?**

\*1937- yil

1930 - yil

1945 - yil

1951 - yil

№6 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Shu dekadada o‘zbek xalq cholg‘u asboblari ansambli ishtirok etdi. Shu ansambлга kim rahbarlik qilgan?**

\*T.Jalilov

Y.Rajabiy

M.Mirzayev

M.Burxonov

№7 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Laboratoriyada barcha o‘zbek xalq cholg‘u asboblari qatori rubob ham yanada takomillashtirildi. Laboratoriyada cholg‘u sozlarining nimalariga ahamiyat beriladi?**

\*Pardalari siljitilmaydigan, latundan qilindi.

Pardalari qo‘lda bog‘landi

Pardalari umuman olib tashlandi

Pardalari yana qayta qo‘yildi

№8 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Rubobni to‘g‘ri ushlab va ijro etishda nimalarga ahamiyat berishi kerak?**

\*O‘ng qo‘lning bilagi orasida qattiq siqmasdan ushlab

O'ng qo'lning bilagi orasida qatitq siqib ushlash  
Rubobda yakka ijro etganda stulga suyanib o'tirishi kerak  
O'ng qrlning bilagi bilan ushlash lozim

№9 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Rubob torlarini chertib ovoz chiqarish uchun nimalardan foydalanilgan?**

\*Ebonit mediatoridan  
Taroqdan ishlangan mediator  
yog'ochdan ishlangan mediator  
Simdan ishlangan mediator

№10 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Rubobda ijro etilgan notalar qaysi kalitda yoziladi?**

\*Skripka kalitida  
Bas kalitida tenor kalitida  
Tenor kalitida  
Alt kalitida

№11 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Bir xil nomli tovushlar oralig'idagi eng yaqin masofaga nima deb ataladi?**

\*Oktava  
Tovush oralig'i  
Sekunda  
Tertsiya

№12 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Transponirovka haqida nimani bilasiz?**

\*Ijro qilingan payitda tovushlari nota yozuvidagiga qraqqndq past yoki baland eshitiladigan cholg'u asbob transpanirovka qilinuvchi asbob deyiladi

Qanday yozilsa shunday chalinadi  
Bir ton ko'tarib chalinadi  
Uch ton ko'tarib chalinadi

№13 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Besh yondosh chiziqni tik kesib o'tgan chiziq nima?**

\*Takt chizig'i deyiladi  
Yuqoridagi chiziq'larga qo'yiladi  
Uchinchi chiziqdan boshlanib chiziladi  
Pauza deyiladi

№14 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Nota yozuvida tovushlarni yuqoriga yoki pastkga o'zgartiruvchi belgini aytib Bering**

\*Alteratsiya belgilari  
Pauzalar  
Volta  
Forshlag

№15 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Musiqa asarida ayrim qismlarini takroriy ijro qilish uchun belgi ishlatiladi. Ularning nomlarini toping.**

\*Repriza, segno  
Ligata  
Vivachi  
Allegro

№16 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Chap qo'l barmoqlarining rubob pardalariga bosilish holatini nima deymiz?**

\*Pozitsiya  
O'ng qrl da rubobni mediator bilan chalish  
2 - barmoq bilan boshlab chalish

4 - barmoq bilan bosib chalish

№17 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 12;

**Interval va uning turlarini ayting?**

\*Interval, melodik interval, garmonik interval

Sof interval

Kamaytirilgan interval

Kichik interval

№18 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Dinamik ishoralar belgilariga e‘tibor bering**

\*Forta (kuchli)

Tez

Al‘teratsiya

Jonli

№19 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Tovush cho‘zishni oshirish uchun bir xil balandlikdagi yonma-yon tovushlarni birlashtirish uchun qo‘yiladi, u chiziqni nomi nima?**

\*Liga

Stakkato

Spikkato

Ligato

№20 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Sur‘at (temp) turlari va ularning yozilishini aytib bering.**

\*Adajio

Pianissimo

Fortepssimo

Moderato

№21 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Ijro etish xarakterini belgilovchi belgilarni ayting?**

\*Dinamik ishoralar (tuslar)

Kontabilos

Prsate

Rita

№22 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Qashqar rubobida zarb (shtrix)lar ularni ijro etish haqida aytib bering**

\*Yakka zarb, qo‘sh zarb

Moya-to

Bir oz jonlanib

Bir oz sekinlashib

№23 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Musiqa asarida tovushning kuchli hissasi zarbini kuchsiz hissaga ko‘chirishni nima deymiz?**

\*Sinkopa

Notani rez bilan ijro etish

Notani qisqa ushlab chalish

Stakkato

№24 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Melizm kuy yoki ashulani nola (qochirim)li ijro etishdagi usullarini umumiy nomlari**

\*Melizm

Noxuning yuqoriga yo‘naltirilgan zarbi

Arpedjio

Sinkopa

№25 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Asosiy tovushning keyingi tovushi bilan tez almashilinib turishi natijasida paydo bo'lgan bildiratma tovushni nima deymiz?**

\*Trel  
Mordent  
Detashe  
Triol

№26 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**O'ng qo'lning davomi tremolasida va chap qo'lning rubob pardalarida yuqoridan pastga yoki pastdan yuqori tomon, bir paytdan bir necha notada yoki bir akkorddan boshqa akkordga tez sirg'anib o'tish usulini nima deymiz?**

\*Glisando  
Animato (jonli)  
Kantabile (musiqa)  
Arpedjio

№27 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Rubob torlarida mediatorning pastga hamda yuqoriga juda tez va tekis almashib chalish usulini nima deymiz?**

\*Tremolo (rez)  
Teskari zarb  
Pionno (mayn)  
Forte

№28 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Mediator bilan rubob tolarida pasta yoki yuqoriga tomon qisqa uzib-uzib chalish usulini nima deymiz?**

\*Stakkato  
Aktsent  
Fermatov  
Tremolo

№29 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**O'zbekistonda melodist bastakorlaridan T. Jalilov, Y.Rajabiylarning qanday asarlarini bilasiz?**

\*Otmagay tong  
Jonon  
Kulcha non  
Raqqosasidan

№30 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Toshkent davlat konservatoriyasining professori A.I. Petrosyan asalarini toping.**

\*Intizor  
So'zsiz qo'shiq  
Plyasovaya  
Noz etma

№31 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Kompozitor M.Ashrafiy va mashhur rus kompozitori S.N.Vasilenko nechanchi yil «Bo'ron» operasini yozgan?**

\*1939 - yil  
1941 - yil  
1937 - yil  
1936 - yil

№32 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**O'zbek kompozitorlaridan kimlarni bilasiz?**

\*S.Boboyev  
P.Kulinkov

N. Narimanidze

I.Chaykovskiy

№33 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**O‘zbekiston madhiyasining she‘rini kim yozgan, musiqasini qaysi kompozitor yozganini ayting?**

\*A.Oripov, M.Burxonov

E.Voxiov, Yu.Rajabiy

Said Axmad, T.Jalilov

Abdulla Oripov, D.Zokirov

№34 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Kompozitor T.Jalolov qanday spektakllarga musiqa yaratgan?**

\*Toxir va Zuhra

Super qaynona

Toshbolta ochiq

Layli va Majnun

№35 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**S.Yudakov haqida bilganlaringizni so‘zlab bering?**

\*Kompozitor

Dirijyor

Opera xonandasi

Cholg‘uchi

№36 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 5; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Fermata qayerda ishlatiladi?**

\*Fermata (notaning ostiga yoki ustiga)

Glissando (yonboshiga qo‘yiladi)

Aktsent (har tomondan qo‘yiladi)

Notani oldiga qo‘yiladi

№37 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**D.Zokirovning yaxshi ko‘rgan kasbi?**

\*Dirijyorlik

Bastakorlik

Baletmeyster

Cholg‘uchilik

№38 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Oddiy intervallar nechta?**

\*8 ta interval

7 ta interval

5 ta interval

15 ta interval

№39 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**“Ansamb” - so‘zi qaysi tildan olingan?**

\*Fransiya

Italiya

Ruscha

Lotincha

№40 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**“Ansamb” so‘zining mazmuni qanday ma‘noni bildiradi?**

\*Birgalikda

Ko‘pchilik bo‘lib

Cholg‘uchilar

Har xil

№41 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Orkestrni ham ansambl deyish mumkinmi?**

\*Mumkin

Simfoniya deyiladi

Ba'zilarini

Mumkin emas

№42 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Ansamblni kim boshqaradi?**

\*Badiiy rahbar

Muzika rahbari

Kontsertmeyster

Dirijyor

№43 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Ansamblda chalish o'quvchilarda qanday ko'nikmalarni shakillantiradi?**

\*Ritmni his qilish, eshitish hamnafaslik, jo'rnavozlik qilish

Ovoz bilan kuylash

Cholg'uda chalish ijro etish

Eshitish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish

№44 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Ansambldan dars beradigan o'qituvchi qanday bo'lishi kerak?**

\*Cholg'ulardan birida chalishni bilishi kerak

Psihologiyani yaxshi bilishi kerak

Biron – bir chet tilini bilishi kerak

Ijrochilik sirlaridan yaxshi xabardor bo'lishi, cholg'ularning xususiyatlarini bilishi kerak

№45 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**O'quvchilar ansamblda chalish uchun qanday bilimga ega bo'lishadi?**

\*Biron-bir cholg'uda chalish ko'nikmalarini egallagan bo'lishi kerak

Musiqqa tarixini yaxshi bilishlari kerak

Solfedjio fanidan ma'lumotga ega bo'lishi kerak

Ashula aytishni bilishi kerak

№46 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**O'zbek xalq cholg'ularining sozlanishida ob-havoning ta'siri bormi?**

\*Bor

Yo'q

Qisman bor

Nomalum

№47 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Y.Rajabiy nomidagi ansambl qanday ansambl deyiladi?**

\*Maqomchilar ansambli

Ashula va raqs ansambli

Folklor ansambli

Qo'shiq va musiqa ansambli

№48 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Andijon shahrida so'ngi yillardan tashkil etilgan taniqli maqom ansamblning nomi qanday ataladi?**

“Meros”

“Sumalak”

“Shodlik”

“Tavois”

№49 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Respublikamizda bir xil so'z nomi bilan ataladigan mashhur ansambl qaysi?**

\*G'.Toshmatov nomli dutorchilar ansambli

O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi changchilar ansambli

“O‘zbek raqs” qoshidagi “O‘zbekiston” ansambli  
Samarqand viloyati Urgut tomonidagi “Besh qarsak” ansambli

№50 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Ansambl sozandalari ijroni boshlash va tugallashdan qaysi sozandaga bo‘ysunadi?**

\*Doirachiga

Rubobchiga

Changchiga

Naychiga

№51 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**O‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularining sozlanishiga ob-havoning ta‘sir qilishiga nima sabab bo‘ladi?**

\*Cholg‘ularning ko‘pchiligi kosasi teri parda bilan qoplanganligi

Cholg‘ularning asosan torli-muzrobli bo‘lganligi

Asosiy cholg‘ular dastasi uzunligi

Sozandaning mahorati

№52 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Sozandalar ansambli ijrochiligida asosan nimaga e‘tibor berishlari kerak?**

\*Bir nafasda chalishga, hamnafaslikka

Nota matniga

O‘qituvchining ko‘rstmalariga

Doirachining harakatlariga

№53 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Cholg‘uchilar ansamblida chalish mutaxassislik darslaridan farqli sozandalardan qanday ko‘nikmalarni shakillantiradi?**

\*Boshqa cholg‘ular ijro imkoniyatlari bilan tanishish, eshita bilish, o‘z cholg‘usi tovushini boshqara olish

Ijro texnikasini oshiradi

Ijrochilik sirlarini oshiradi

Boshqa sozandalarni hurmat qilish

№54 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Duet ijrochiligi qanday ansambl?**

\*Ikki har xil sozlardagi ijrochilik

Simfoniya, kamer

Polifoniya, ansambl

Garmoniya sonata

№55 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Kamer orkestri boshqa turdagi orkestrlardan nima bilan farq qiladi?**

\*Cholg‘ular miqdori bilan

Cholg‘ular bilan

Cholg‘u tarkibi bilan

Ijrosi bilan

№56 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Orkestrlarning qanday turlari mavjud?**

\*Xalq cholg‘ulari orkestri barcha javob to‘g‘ri

Kamer orkestiri va damli cholg‘ular orkestri

Simfonik orkestri va puflama cholg‘ular orkestri

Estrada Simfonik orkestri

№57 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Orkestrda qanday sozandalar ishlashi mumkin?**

\*Nota savodxonligi mavjud sozandalar

Oliy ma‘lumotli sozandalar

Oliy toifali sozandalar

Faqat musiqa va san'at oligoxini tamomlagan sozandalar

№58 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 6; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**O'zbekiston teleradiokompaniyasi qoshidagi maqomchilar ansambli qaysi san'atkor nomi bilan yuritiladi?**

\*Yunus Rajabiy

Mannon Uyg'ur

Muxtor Ashrafiy

To'xtasin Jalilov

№59 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 6; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**O'zbekiston teleradiokompaniyasi qoshidagi dutorchilar ansamblini qaysi taniqli sozanda, bastakor tuzgan?**

\*G'anijon Toshmatov

Tavakkal Qodirov

Zamira Suyunova

Fatixon Mamadaliev

№60 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 6; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Havaskorlik to'garaklarida, madaniyat uylarida barcha sozlarni chaluvchi sozandalar mavjud bo'lgan sharoitda qanday ansambl turlarini tuzish mumkin?**

\*Dutorchilar, rubobchilar, doirachilar ansambli

Qo'shiq va raqs ansambli

Folklor-etnografik ansambli

Estrada ansambl

№61 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 6; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Ansamblning biron bir yakka sozanda yosh xonanda jo'rligidagi ijrosi qanday ataladi?**

\*Jo'rnavozlik

Professional ijrochilik

Garmonik ijro

Hamnafaslik

№62 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Y.Rajabiy nomli maqomchilar ansamblining hozirgi badiiy rahbari kim?**

\*Abduhoshim Ismoilov

Tuyg'un Otaboev

Abduraxmon Xoltojiev

Mustafo Bafoyev

№63 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Taniqli rubobchi, bastakor, cholg'u ijrochiligi rivojlanishiga salmoqli hissa qo'shgan san'atkor nomini ko'rsating?**

\*Rifatulla Qosimov

Tohir Rajabiy

Zamira Raxmatullaeva

Shavkat Mirzaev

№64 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**XX asrning 2 - yarmida dunyoga dong'i ketgan ashula va raqs ansamblini ko'rsating?**

\*"Bahor" ashula va raqs ansambli

"Shodlik" ashula va raqs ansambli

"Zarafshon" ashula va raqs ansambli

"Lazgi" ashula va raqs ansambli

№65 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo'limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**O'tgan asr 2-yarmida ansambl ijrochiligi uchun ko'plab asarlar yaratgan bastakor kim?**

\*Baxtiyor Aliyev

Anor Nazarov



Muxtorjon Murtazoev

Farxod Alimov

№66 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**O‘zbekiston va chet ellardagi eng mashhur folklor ansamblini aniqlang?**

\*“Boysun” ansambli

“Sumalak” ansambli

“Besh qarsak” ansambli

“Parvoz” ansambli

№67 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**O‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari ansambli tarkibida qaysi cholg‘ular o‘tirib chalinadi:**

\*Chang, g‘ijjak, dutor, ud

Rubob, chang, ud

Qo‘shnay, nay, g‘ijjak, afg‘on rubobi

Doira, g‘ijjak, dutor

№68 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Ansambl sozandalari ijro paytida stulda qanday o‘tirishlari maqsadga muvofiq?**

\*Stulning yarmiga o‘tirib, bir oyoqni oldinroq ikkinchi oyoqni orqaroq qo‘ygan holda

Soz chalish uchun qulay holda

Faqat doirachi tomonga bir oz o‘tirgan holda

Sahnada chiroyli bo‘lishi uchun, tinglovchilarga to‘g‘ri qaragan holda

№69 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Ansambl cholg‘ularini yaxshi sozlanishi o‘quvchilarga qanday ta‘sir qiladi?**

\*Eshitish qobiliyatini rivojlantiradi

Musiqiy tafakkurni rivojlantiradi

Ritmni tarbiyalaydi

Hamnafaslik, jo‘rnavezlikni yaxshilaydi.

№70 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Ansambl o‘qituvchisi o‘quvchilarga ijrochilik sirlarini o‘rgatish bilan birga ularda qanday sifatlarni tarbiyalab borishi mumkin?**

\*Diqqatini jalb qilish

Eshitish qobiliyatini

O‘zaro hurmat qilish

Cholg‘u soziga va musiqaga muhabbat

№71 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Agar to‘garaklarda, musiqa maktablarida nay, qo‘shnay kabi sozlar bo‘lmasa ansambl tuzish mumkinmi?**

\*Mumkin

Mumkin emas

Qisman mumkin

Agar doira sozi bo‘lsa

№72 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Karnay, surnay, nog‘ora cholg‘ulari ijrosini ansambl deyish mumkinmi?**

\*Ha

Yo‘q

Faqat xalq sayillarida, marosimda chalish mumkin

Qisman mumkin

№73 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**“Dutor navolari” asari muallifini aniqlang**

\*Sh.Nazarov musiqasi

Vasilev musiqasi

Sayfi jalil musiqasi

G‘.Toshmatov musiqasi

- №74 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;  
**Glissando deganda nimani tushunasiz?**  
 \*Glissando bir tovushdan ikkinchi tovushga sirpanib o‘tish  
 Qochirim  
 Tovushni tremelo qilib chalish  
 Tovushni noxun zarbisiz sadolantirish
- №75 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;  
**“Konsert variatsiyasi”, “Kalinka” qaysi xalq musiqasiga mansub?**  
 \*Rus xalq qo‘shig‘i  
 Tatar xalq musiqasi  
 Qozoq musiqasi  
 Arman musiqasi
- №76 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;  
**“Norim – norim” musiqasi qaysi xalq musiqasi hisoblanadi?**  
 \*Xorazm musiqasi  
 Andijon musiqasi  
 Farg‘ona musiqasi  
 Buxoro musiqasi
- №77 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;  
**Do‘mbra asbobida qanday asarlar ijro etiladi?**  
 \*Dostonlar, laparlar  
 Katta ashula  
 Nota bilan chalinadigan asarlar  
 Maqom kuylari
- №78 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;  
**Farobiyning musiqaga oid kitobi qaysi javobda to‘g‘ri berilgan?**  
 \*“Katta musiqa kitobi”, “Kitob al-musiqa al-kabir”  
 “Davolash kitobi”  
 “Bilimlar kaliti”  
 “Shifo xazinasini”
- №79 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;  
**M. Ashrafiy nechanchi yilda Konservatoriyada rektor vazifasini o‘tagan?**  
 \*1948 - yilda  
 1955 - yilda  
 1966 - yilda  
 1922 - yilda
- №80 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;  
**“Bahor vals” asarini yozgan bastakor nomini aniqlang?**  
 \*Muhammadjon Mirzaev  
 Vasilev  
 S. Komilov  
 M.Murtazoev
- №81 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;  
**R. Glier nomidagi respublika o‘rta maxsus musiqa maktabi internati nechanchi yilda ochilgan?**  
 \*1948 - yil  
 1949 - yil  
 1951 - yil  
 1953 - yil
- №82 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;  
**M.Ashrafiy nomidagi Buxoro san‘at bilim yurti nechanchi yilda ochildi?**  
 \*1934 - yilda

1930 - yilda

1937 - yilda

1936 - yilda

№83 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Namangan san‘at bilim yurti nechanchi yilda tashkil topgan?**

\*1934 - yilda

1944 - yilda

1954 - yilda

1964 - yilda

№84 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Tovushlarni qisqa- qisqa, bir-birovidan pauzalar bilan ajratib ijro etishni toping.**

\*Stakkato

Markato

Legato

Nonlegato

№85 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Tekis xarakterli bilan salmoqli sur‘atda ijro etiladigan qadimiy frantsuz xalq raqsi qanday nomlanadi?**

\*Gopak

Menuet

Syuita

Lezginka

№86 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Bir tovushdan ikkinchisiga to‘xtovsiz o‘tish qaysi javobda to‘g‘ri berilgan?**

\*legato

Nonlegoto

Leytmotiv

Libretto

№87 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Musiqasi asarlarini zo‘r mahorat bilan ijro etuvchi sozanda bu?**

\*Virtuez

Artist

Aktyor

As

№88 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Turli musiqasi asarlaridan olingan parchalar asosida tuzilgan pesa qanday nomlanadi?**

\*Popuri

Poemo

Polka

Rimeks

№89 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Torli klavishli urma cholg‘u asbobi qaysi?**

\*Fortepiano

Skripka

Doira

Alt

№90 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Eksprompt bu?**

\*Hech qanday tayyorgarliksiz bir yo‘lga improvizatsiya tarzida yaratilgan musiqasi asari

Bir tovushning ikki xil nomi bilan atalishi

Tez sur‘atlar bilan ijro etiladigan shatland xalq raqsi

Sonata shaklining birinchi bo‘limi

№91 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Ijrochilik mahoratini oshirish uchun ma‘lum bir usuldan murakkab qilib yaratilgan musiqa asari qaysi?**

\*Etyud

Sonata

Yumoreska

Fuga

№92 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 3; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Tovushlarni boshqa balandlikka ko‘chirish qanday nomlanadi?**

\*Transpozitsiya, transponirovka

Firazirovka

Trigon

Sezura

№93 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Allegro va presto o‘rtalig‘idagi sur‘at bu?**

\*Vivace

Vivo

Presto

Allegro

№94 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Oktavadan kam bo‘lmagan oraliqdagi tovushqatorni bir tekis ko‘tarilishi yoki pasayishini qanday nomlanadi?**

\*Gamma

Interval

Lad

Oktava

№95 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 3;

**Dinamik tuslar (dinamik ottenki) bu?**

\*Musiqa asarini ijro etishda tovush kuchini o‘zgartirish

tovushlarni yarim Tonga ko‘tarish

Tovushlarni yarim Tonga kamaytirish

Musiqada nosozlik

№96 Fan bobi – 1; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Shaklan tugal u qadar katta hajmda bo‘lmagan qayta ishlab kengaytirilishi uchun to‘la imkoniyatlarga ega bo‘lgan kuy nima deb ataladi?**

\*Tema

Tembr

Tokkata

Ten

№97 Fan bobi – 2; Fan bo‘limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Laddagi eng turg‘un pog‘ona qanday nomlanadi?**

\*Tonika

Triton

Subdominanta

Dominanta

№98 Fan bobi – 2; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Uch notadan tuzilgan maxsus ritmik shakl qanday nomlanadi?**

\*Triol

Triton

Trio

Trel

№ 99 Fan bobi – 2; Fan bo‘limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Polonez nima?**

\*Qadimiy polyak raqsi

Ko'p ovozli musiqa

Cholg'u asbobi

Chex xalqining qadimiy raqsi

№100 Fan bobini – 2; Fan bo'limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Fortepiano qaerda, kim tomonidan yasalgan?**

\*Italiyada, Bortolomeo Kristofori tomonidan

Frantsiyada, Klod Debyussi tomonidan

Angliyada, D.Verdi tomonidan

Italiyada, D.Verdi tomonidan

№101 Fan bobini – 2; Fan bo'limi – 4; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Fortissimo belgisini ko'rsating**

\*ff

mf

mp

mf

№102 Fan bobini – 3; Fan bo'limi – 2; Qiyinlik darajasi – 1;

**Dissonans nima?**

\*Tinglovchining bezovta qiluvchi o'zaro qovushmagan tovushlar

Major va minor ladlarining beshinchi pog'onasi

Garmoniyaning buzilishi

Ohangdoshlik

№103 Fan bobini – 3; Fan bo'limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Filarmoniya nima?**

\*Yuksak badiiy musiqa asarlari va ijrochilik san'atini targ'ib etuvchi kontsert tashkiloti

Garmonika turidagi cholg'u asboblari

Amerikada paydo bo'lgan salon raqsi

Tovush kuchini ko'rsatuvchi asosiy belgi

№104 Fan bobini – 3; Fan bo'limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**D. Zokirov nomidagi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri nechanchi yilda tashkil topgan?**

\*1950 - yillarda

1930 - yillarda

1920 - yillarda

1940 - yillarda

№105 Fan bobini – 3; Fan bo'limi – 1; Qiyinlik darajasi – 2;

**Shashmaqom nechta maqomdan iborat?**

\*Oltita

Sakkizta

To'qqizta

Yettita

## GLOSSARIY

**Ansambl (fr. ensemble - birgalikda).**- 1. Vokal yoki cholg‘u musiqa bir necha ijrochi tomonida ijro etilishi. 2. Bir guruh artistlarning bir butun badiiy jamoa holida chiqishi. 3. Uncha katta bo‘lmagan ashulachi (**vokal**) yoki cholg‘uchi (**sozanda**)lar jamoasi uchun yarratilgan musiqa asari. Ijrochilarning soniga qarab, bu ansambllar turlicha ataladi. Ikki ijrochi uchun bo‘lsa - duet, uch ijrochi- okted va h.k. Ba‘zan A.so‘zi orkestr yoki xor atamasining kichraytirilgan turiga yoki orkestr, xor va baletning kichik to‘dasiga nisbatan ham aytiladi. Opera, oratoriya, kantata va musiqalidramalarda ham A. lar bo‘ladi. A. atamasi yaxshi tuzilgan va yuksak ijrosi bilan ajralib turadigan badiiy jamoalarga nisbatan ham qo‘llaniladi: O‘zbekiston davlat teleradiosining dutorchi qizlar, Y.Rajabiy nomidagi maqomchilar, M. Turg‘unboyeva nomidagi “Bahor” O‘zbek Davlat raqs A.lari v/b.

**Akkompanement (fr.accompanement, accompagnier. - jo‘r bo‘lish)** - ashula aytganda yoki biror cholg‘u asbobida chalganda unga jo‘r bo‘lish. Ashulaga fortepiano, xalq cholg‘u asboblari, turli xil notalar partiyasi.

**Ansambl (trio, kvartet, kvintet)** va orkestrlarda jo‘r bo‘lish mumkin. A. yakkaxon ashulachi yoki cholg‘uchiga garmonik va ritmik hamohang bo‘lib, musiqa asarining badiiy darajasini chuqurlashtiradi.

**Gamma** - oktavadan kam bo‘lmagan oraliqdagi tovushqatorning bir tekis ko‘tarilishi yoki pasayishi. G. yunonlarda uchinchi harf nomi bo‘lib, u bilan o‘rta asrdagi eng pastki tovush, ya‘ni katta oktavadagi sol tovushi ko‘rsatiladi.

**Diapazon (yun. diapason - hamma torlararo)** - ashulachining ovozi, cholg‘u asbob, tovushqator, lad, kuy va b. ning tovush hajmi, ovoz va musiqa asboblaridagi eng pastki va eng yuqorigi tovush oralig‘i (intervali).

**Dinamika** - musiqa tovushlarining qattiq-sekin ijro etilishi. D. da tovushni turlicha chiqazish, ya‘ni bir yo‘la qattiq yoki sekin, asta-sekin kuchaytirish yoki sekinlashtirish v.b. bo‘lishi mumkin. D. ning asosiy turlari *forte* (forte nota yozuvida qisqartirib -f holida yozilladi) - qattiq, kuchli; *piano* (piano, nota yozuvida qisqartirib - P holida yoziladi) - sekin; *crescendo*(kreshchendo - tovushini asta-sekin kuchaytirish); *diminuendo* (diminiendo - tovushni asta-sekin pasaytirish).

**Dinamik tuslar** - musiqa asarini ijro etishda badiiy chiqishning nazarda tutib, tovush kuchini o‘zgartirish. Buning uchun turlicha belgi va ko‘rsatkichlar qo‘llaniladi. bulardan eng muhimlari:

**P (piano)** sekin;

**PP (pianissimo)** juda sekin;

**MP (meso piano)** o‘rtacha sekin (pianoda qattiqroq, forteda sekin);

**F (forte)** qattiq kuchli;

**FF (fortissimo)** juda qattiq, kuchli;

**MF (meso forte)** o‘rtacha qattiq;

**CR (kreshchendo)** tovushni tobora kuchaytirib borish;

**DIM (diminuendo)** tovushni sekinlatib borish.

**Kamerton** - muayyan balandlikka ega bo‘lgan va aniq tovush beruvchi kichik bir asbob. K.ijrochilik amaliyotida cholg‘u asboblarni sozlash uchun ishlatiladi. A. *kapella* ijrochiligida xor rahbari asarning uchtovushligini K. yordamida aniqlab, xordagilarga eshittiradi, ya‘ni xor ovozi sozlaydi.

**Kompazitor-** musiqa asarini bastalovchi ijodkor. Professional K. lar oliy musiqa maktabi-konservatoriyaning kompozitorlik fakultetida ta‘lim oladilar. Xalq ijodiyotida mohir xonanda va sozandalardan bastakorlar chiqadi.

Kompazitor ma‘lum bir mavzuni badiiy tasvirlaganidek, xalq ijodiyoti, ya‘ni folklordan foydalanib yoki shu folklor materialini o‘zgartmagan xolda, uni boyitib,badiylashtirib beradi. Kompazitorlarning ijodi xalq ijodiyoti bilan chambarchas bog‘langan; ular g‘oyaviy va badiiy jihatdan yuksak saviyadagi musiqa asarlari yaratuvchi ijodkor-dirlar.

**Kulminatsiya** - (lotincha *si men-* cho‘qqi) -- musiqa asari yo uning ma‘lum bir qismining eng yuqori nuqtasi, avji.

**Nyuans** - (frans.-*nuance* -- ohang, tus)-- tovush ohangdoshligi. Musiqada dinamik va tovushlarning eshutilish xarakterini o‘zgartirish belgilari. Masalan, *dolce* -mayin,muloyim, *appassionato* –serzavq va boshqa nyuansni qo‘llash bilan ijro qilinadigan musiqa asarining shakli, ayrim joylarini bo‘rttirish yoki aksincha, sekin berilishiga, shuningdek, ijrochilik mahoratiga bog‘liq.

**Sinkopa** - (ital. yun. synkope- qisqartirish) - qattiq chalinadigan (aksentli) notaning odatdagi kuchli hissadan kuchsiz hissaga ko‘chishi.

**Temp, sur‘at** - musiqa asarining ijro etilish sur‘ati (tez-sekinligi) bo‘lib musiqaning xarakterini aniqlashga yordam beradi. T. musiqa asarining mazmuni, xarakteri bilan bog‘liq. Musiqa asari yoki uning ayrim qismining T. italyancha atamalar bilan ko‘rsatiladi. Bu ko‘rsatkichlar 17-asrdan boshlab qo‘llanila boshlandi. T.lar asosan uch turga bo‘linadi;

### 1.Og‘ir sur‘atlar

Largo - cho‘zib

Lento - cho‘zibroq

Adagio - og‘ir

### 2.O‘rtacha sur‘atlar;

Andante - ortacha og‘ir

Moderato - ortacha tez

### 3.Tez sur‘atlar;

Allegro - tez

Vivo - choqqon

**Cholg‘u musiqa** - cholg‘u asboblari ijro etish uchun mo‘ljallangan musiqa asarlari; yolg‘iz bir cholg‘u asbobi uchun, turli ansambl, orkestrlar chun va orkestr jo‘rligida yolg‘iz bir cholg‘u asbobi uchun mo‘ljallanadi. Biror cholg‘u asbobida ijro etuvchi musiqachini cholg‘uchi deyiladi. O‘zbek xalq cholg‘u asboblari tuzilgan ansambl va yakka cholg‘u asboblari uchun ham maxsus kuylar mavjud. Masalan:Rohat.To‘rg‘ay, Dutor bayoti, Qo‘shkor kabi kuylar yolg‘iz dutorda ijro qilinadi.Shuningdek nay, tanbur,g‘ijjalarda chalinadigan ayrim kuylar ham keng tarqalgan.

**Aksent** - biror tovush yoki okkordni qattiq chalish. Odatda taktning kuchli hissasida kelib A.li nota >, sfk V va b. belgilar bilan ko‘rsatiladi. Shuningdek, A. ritmik cho‘zimni ortirish orqali garmoniya tembr va kuy harakatini o‘zgartirish va b. da qo‘llaniladi.

**Partitura** - ansambl, xor, orkestr musiqasining nota yozuvi. Barcha ijrochilarning partiyalari ost-ust tik bir qancha nota yo‘llarida P.da yoziladiki, bular bir yo‘la ijro etilishini bildirib turadi. Partiyalarning taqsimlanib yuqoridan quyi tomon turdosh cholg‘u asboblari bo‘yicha keladi. O‘z navbatida bir turdagi cholg‘u asboblarning eng yuqori registorigi yuqorida qolganlari registori bo‘yicha pastkli satrlarda yoziladi. P.simfonik, duhavoy, xalq cholg‘u asboblari orkestrlari, kvartet, kvintet, xor v.b. uchun bo‘lishi mumkin. Simfonik orkestr P.sida eng yuqoridagi puflama yog‘ch cholg‘u asboblari, so‘ng puflama mis urma cholg‘u asboblari arfa, fortepiano, torli-kamonchali asboblari joylashadi. Shuningdek duhavoy orkestr xalq cholg‘u asboblari orkestrlari, kamer orkestrlarning o‘ziga xos P.tuzilishlari mavjud. xor P. sida yuqorida xotin-qizlar ovozi quyida erkaklar ovozi yoziladi.

**Tessitura** (ital. tessitura-tovush balandligi) ohang yoki ovoz diapazoniga yoki musiqa asbobi. Tessitura uch hil bo‘ladi: baland, o‘rta va past. O‘rta tessitura ovozni maqomiga keltirib kuylashda qo‘l keladi.

**Shtrixlar** – (Mediator) mezrobning torlar ustidagi turli hil harakatlari.

**Aplikatura** - Cholg‘u dastasiga chap qo‘l barmoqlarini qo‘yish tartibi.

**Pozitsiya** – Chap qo‘l barmoqlarining Rubob dastasida joylashishi.

**Kadensiya** – Italiyancha cadenza, yig‘ilaman, tugallanaman hotima.

**Nola** – O‘ziga xos vibrato (tebranish)

**Qochirim** – An’anaviy ijro ko‘nikmasi.  
**Glisando** – Barmoq bilan sirg‘alish harakati  
**Allegro** – Asarning sur‘atini belgilovchi temp  
**Allegretto** – Allegrodan tezroq  
**Moderato** – O‘rtacha tezlik  
**Antante cantabile** – O‘rtacha kuychang  
**Molto creshendo** – Asta –sekin balandlatish  
**Presto** – Juda tez temda ijro



## FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YXATI

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**Gulov Sadritdin Niyazovich**

**XALQ CHOLG'ULARIDA IJROCHILIK**

<i>Muharrir:</i>	<i>A. Qalandarov</i>
<i>Texnik muharrir:</i>	<i>G. Samiyeva</i>
<i>Musahhih:</i>	<i>Sh. Qahhorov</i>
<i>Sahifalovchi:</i>	<i>M. Ortiqova</i>

Nashriyot litsenziyasi AI № 178. 08.12.2010. Original-maketdan bosishga ruxsat etildi: 09.03.2021. Bichimi 60x84. Kegli 8 shponli. «Times New Roman» garn. Ofset bosma usulida bosildi. Ofset bosma qog'oz. Bosma tobog'i 17,0. Adadi 100. Buyurtma №60.

Buxoro viloyat Matbuot va axborot boshqarmasi  
"Durdona" nashriyoti: Buxoro shahri Muhammad Iqbol ko`chasi, 11-uy.  
Bahosi kelishilgan narxda.

"Sadriddin Salim Buxoriy" MCHJ bosmaxonasida chop etildi.  
Buxoro shahri Muhammad Iqbol ko`chasi, 11-uy. Tel.: 0(365) 221-26-45