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AHADJON MAMADALIYEV

ANSAMBL SINFI

Oliy ta’lim muassasalari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma

Ta’lim yo‘nalishi: 5150700 - Cholg‘u ijrochiligi (Xalq cholg‘ulari)

Fan nomi: Ansambl sinfi

«Musiqqa» nashriyoti
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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma “ansambl sinfi” fani bo'yicha O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasining 5150700 - “Cholg'u ijrochiligi” (Xalq cholg'ulari) bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishining 3-bosqich talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, o'quv dasturi asosida tuzilgan. Unda ansambl ijrochiligi masalalari va changchilar ansamblida ishlash uslubiyoti yoritib berilgan. Qo'llanmadan turdosh fanlarni o'qitishda ham foydalanish mumkin.

Данное учебное пособие предназначен для студентов 3-курса консерватории направления 5150700 - “Чолғу ижрочилиги” и создан на основе учебного плана по предмету “Ансамбль ижрочилиги”. В нём рассматриваются вопросы ансамблевого исполнительства а также, методика работы с ансамблем чангистов. С пособия также, могут пользоваться в обучении родственных предметов.

This training book is intended for the 3-year students of conservatory in the 5150700 – “Cholghu Ijrochiligi” course direction and is created on the basis of the curriculum on the subject "Ansambl Ijrochiligi". It addresses the issues of ensemble performance, as well as the melodic work with the ensemble of changhists. In addition to this, the textbook can be used in the teaching of other related subjects.

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KIRISH

Mamlakatimizda yosh avlodga puxta ta'lim berish, ularni jismoniy va ma'naviy yetuk insonlar etib tarbiyalash, shuningdek, yoshlarga oid davlat siyosatini zamon talabi darajasiga ko'tarish masalalariga eng ustuvor vazifa sifatida qaralmoqda. Oldimizga qo'yilgan muhim vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun hamma jabhalarda xizmat qilayotgan ustoz-o'qituvchilar muntazam izlanishlari, yoshlar ta'lim-tarbiyasiga mas'ullikni oshirishlari lozim. Darhaqiqat, "Kelajak avlod haqida qayg'urish, sog'lom barkamol naslning tarbiyalab yetishtirishga intilish bizning milliy xususiyatimizdir"¹-deb ta'kidlab o'tgan edi-O'zbekistonning birinchi Prezidenti I.A.Karimov.

Ma'lumki, o'zbek musiqa san'atida ansambl ijrochiligi muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib, milliy musiqamizning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari shu orqali to'liq ochib beriladi. O'zbekistonda ansambl ijrochilik san'ati o'zining taraqqiyot yo'lida yuqori natijalarni qo'lga kiritganligi sir emas. Buning zahirida belgilangan dasturlar asosida olib borilayotgan ta'lim tizimi va qadimdan shakllanib kelgan "ustoz-shogird" an'anasi hamda bugun mamlakatimizda yaratilgan uzluksiz musiqiy ta'lim tizimida faoliyat olib borayotgan ustozlarning xizmati, o'z aksini topgan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi. Bugungi kunda ta'lim muassasalarida yosh avlodga "ixtisoslik", "musiqa nazariyasi", "solfedjio", "musiqa adabiyoti", "musiqa tarixi" kabi fanlar orqali maqsadga yo'naltirilgan amaliy va nazariy musiqiy bilimlar berib kelinmoqda.

5150700-Cholg'u ijrochiligi (xalq cholg'ulari) bakalavriat yo'nalishining Davlat ta'lim standartida belgilangan talablariga mos ravishda o'quv rejasiga kiritilgan "Ansambl sinfi" fani uchun ko'rsatilgan soatlar hajmida, o'quv dasturi mavzulari, qolaversa fanning uslubiyoti va didaktik talablari asosida yaratilgan ushbu qo'llanma mazmunida ansambl ijrochiligi asoslari, xususan changchilar ansambli va uning o'ziga xos jihatlari, hamda ijrochilik sir-asrorlari yoritib berilgan.

"Ansambl sinfi" fani bo'yicha 5-6-semestrlarda mashg'ulotlar olib boriladi. Ushbu fan darslari amaliy mashg'ulotlardan iborat bo'lib talabalardan jamoa ijrochiligining muayyan ko'rinishi ansambl ijrochilik mahoratini yanada takomillashtirish bilan birga, ularning musiqiy tafakkurini kengaytirish, ijro dasturlarini boyitish, ijrochi-sozandaning eshitish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish kabi ko'nikmalarini mustahkamlaydi. O'quv qo'llanmada mazkur fan mavzulari o'rganish jarayonida talabaga barcha ma'lumotlarni to'liq etkazib berish, ularni o'z ustida mustaqil ishlashga, qo'shimcha ma'lumotlarni manbaalardan o'zlashtirish hamda o'z bilimlarini mustaqil nazorat qilib borish kabi omillar asosiy vazifa qilib belgilangan.

"Ansambl sinfi" fani boshqa kasbiy fanlar bilan uzviy bog'liq bo'lib, talaba bu fanda o'zlashtirgan bilimlarini "xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik", "xalq cholg'ularida

¹ I.A.Karimov "Yuksak ma'naviyat – yengilmas kuch". "Ma'naviyat" T., 2008.

o'qitish uslubiyloti", "turdosh cholg'ularini o'rganish", "orkestr sinfi" fanlari mashg'ulotlarida qo'llashi va aksincha boshqa fanlarda olgan bilimlaridan "ansambl sinfi" mashg'ulotlarida foydalanishi mumkin.

ANSAMBL IJROCHILIGI

"Ansambl" so'zi fransuzcha "ensemble" – so'zidan olingan bo'lib, "birgalikda" ma'nosini bildiradi². Ikki va undan ortiq sozandalar ansambli mavjud bo'lib, ular – "duet", "trio", "kvartet", "kvintet" va turli tarkibdagi unison hamda ko'p ovozli ansamblardan iborat.

O'zbek xalq cholg'u ansamlari jo'rligida qo'shiq va o'yinlar xalq ommasining madaniy hayotida, ommaviy bayramlarda ijro etilganligi haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud. Madaniy yodgorliklar, tasviriy san'at asarlari, devoriy rasmlar, sopol haykalchalar va turli xil miniatyuralar eramizning VII asridayoq ikki turdagi, ya'ni damli va urma-zarbli cholg'ular; torli chertma mizrobli cholg'ular ansamblari mavjud bo'lganligidan dalolat beradi. Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari turmushida «Navro'z», «Lola sayli», «Hosil bayrami», «Qovun sayli», «Uzum sayli», «Paxta bayrami» kabi xalq ommaviy sayil va bayramlarida karnay, surnay, doyra, nog'ora kabi musiqa cholg'ulari keng qo'llanilib kelingan. Shuningdek bunday shodiyonalarda xalq raqslari ommalashgan bo'lib, ular qosh o'yini, elka o'yini, bosh o'yini kabi raqslarni o'z ichiga olgan. Raqslar qarsak jo'rligida ham ijro etilganligi bois o'ziga xos «Qarsak o'yin» san'ati shakllangan. «Qarsak o'yin» xalq tomosha san'atining qadimiy ko'rinishlaridan biri hisoblangan. Qarsak chalib, usul (ritm) hosil qilish va unga mos harakatlar topib o'ynash, qarsak o'yinining asosiy belgisi bo'lganligi haqida ma'lumotlar mavjud. U asosan ikki xil, yirik - «Besh qarsak» va «Mayda qarsak»dan iborat bo'lgan. Qarsak o'yini ibtidoiy ovchilarning turli o'yinlari ba'zi marosim raqslari negizida, hamda sodda dunyoqarashlar bilan bog'liq holda yuzaga kelib, ko'p asrlik taraqqiyot yo'lini bosib o'tgan. Asrlar davomida u shaklan va mazmunan o'zgarib, madaniylashib, xalq orasida ommaviylashib, bizgacha etib kelgan. Jizzax viloyatining Forish, Surxondaryo viloyatining Sherobod va Samarqand viloyatining tog'li va cho'l tumanlarida «Besh qarsak» va «Mayda qarsak» o'yinlari hozirgacha ijro etilib kelinmoqda. Hayotdagi ijtimoiy o'zgarishlar taraqqiy etganidek, ansambl ijrochilik san'ati ham rivojlana boradi va uning turlari takomillashaveradi. Masalan: chang, ud, doyra; g'ijjak, ud, doyra; ud, chang, g'ijjak, nay, doyra; ud, chang, g'ijjak, doyra; ansambl kabi turlari ijrochilik amaliyotida qo'llanilgan. Tanbur va doyra cholg'ularidan tuzilgan kamer turdagi ansamblar Shashmaqom asarlari, shuningdek, maqomlarning ashula yo'llari ijrosida jo'rnavoz sifatida ishtirok etgan. Tantanalar, bayramona marosimlarda barcha sozlardan tuzilgan katta cholg'uchilar ansamblari jumladan, tanbur, dutor, rubob, g'ijjak (yoki qobuz), chang, nay, qo'shnay (yoki bulaman) va shu kabi cholg'u ansamblari faoliyat ko'rsatgan. Ma'lumotlarga ko'ra XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida O'zbekiston va Tojikistonda asosan damli va urma-zarbli cholg'ulardan (surnay, karnay, nog'ora, qo'shnog'ora va doyralardan) iborat ansambl tuzilgan. Bunday ansamblarda o'ziga

² I.Akbarov "Musiqa lug'ati" G'.G'ulom nomidagi san'at nashriyoti, T.,1987

xos ijrochilik dasturlari mavjud bo'lib, xalq teatrlariga jo'rnavozlik uchun mo'ljallangan kuy va ohanglar ijro etilgan. Ikkinchisi – xalq cholg'ulari ansambli deb nomlanib, unda asosan g'ijjak, tanbur, dutor, nay va doyra cholg'ulari qo'llanilgan.

1927 yilga kelib mashhur sozanda-ijrochi, bastakor – Yunus Rajabiy O'zbekiston radiosi qoshida 20 ga yaqin cholg'uchi va xonandalardan iborat bo'lgan xalq cholg'ulari milliy ansamblini tashkil etadi. Bu ansamblga Toshkent shahrining o'sha paytdagi mashhur sozandolari Dadaali Soatqulov, Saidjon Kalonov(nay), Xayrulla Ubaydullaev (qo'shnaychi), changchilar – Nig'matjon Do'stmuhamedov, Faxriddin Sodiqov, dutorchilar – Abdusoat Vahobov, Orif Qosimov, tanburchilar – Rixsi Rajabiy, Mahmudxo'ja Yusupov, g'ijjakchilar – Inomjon Ikromov, Nabijon Hasanov, Mahmudjon Yunusov, doyrachilar – Dadaxo'ja Sottixo'jaevlar jalb qilingan. Bu ansambl tarkibida mamlakatning mashhur xonandalari – toshkentlik Mulla To'ychi Toshmuhamedov, buxorolik Domla Halim Ibodov, samarqandlik dutorchi, xonanda Hoji Abdurahmon Umarov, xorazmlik tanburchi va xonandalar Matyoqub Xarratov, Safo Mug'anniy, toshkentlik xonandalar Nazira Ahmedova, Berta Davidova kabi taniqli xushovoz san'atkorlar faoliyat ko'rsatganlar.

Keyinchalik O'zbekiston davlat filarmoniyasi qoshida birin-ketin “Shodlik”, “Lazgi”, “Bahor”, “Zarafshon”, “Tanovor”, “Go'zal” kabi ashula va raqs ansamblari hamda Respublikamiz viloyat va tumanlarida ko'plab ansamblar tashkil etildi.

Mustaqillik yillarida esa O'zbekiston madaniyat vazirligi badiiy jamoalar birlashmasi tarkibida “O'zbekiston”, “Mumtoz”, “Navro'z”, “Lazgi” kabi ansamblar tuzilib ansaml ijrochilik san'atini rivojlanishida o'z hissalarini qo'shib kelmoqda. Bugun ushbu ansamblar o'zbek musiqa san'atini yanada yuqori cho'qqilarga olib chiqish, uni jahon sahnalarida namoyish qilish borasida tinimsiz ijod qilmoqdalar.

Savollar:

1. Ommaviy bayram sayllarida qanday cholg'ulardan foydalanilgan?
2. Mustaqillik yillarida qaysi ansamblar tashkil etildi?
3. Ansamblarning qanday tarkiblarini bilasiz?
4. Qarsak o'yini respublikamizning qaysi hududlarida saqlanib qolgan?

Mustaqil mashg'ulot uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Changchilar ansamblining boshqa ansambllardan farqini aniqlang:
2. Ansamblida urma zarbli cholg'ularini aniqlang:
3. Turli ansamblar CD disklerini tinglang:
4. Ansambl ijrochiligi haqida yozma ish tayyorlang:

Tayanch iboralar: *ansambl, duet, trio, kvartet, qarsak o'yini, ommaviy bayram:*

ANSAMBL IJROCHILIGINING UMUMIY QOIDALARI

Jamoa ijrochilik san'atida sozandalar umumiy qoida va tartibga rioya qilishlari zarur. Bu har qanday jamoada ishning unumli bo'lishi, ijodiy muhitning saqlanishi, ijro sifatining yuqoriligi va jamoa a'zolarining bir-birlarini to'g'ri tushunishlari uchun zarur omillardan biri bo'lib hisoblanadi. O'quv jarayonida ayniqsa ushbu qoidalariga

rioya qilinishi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Chunki talabalarning yoshi, ularning dunyoqarashlari va qiziqishlari ularning dars jarayonida bir oz diqqatlarining tarqoq bo'lishiga sabab bo'ladi. O'rindiqlarda noto'g'ri o'tirish, e'tiborsizlik, o'z ijrosini yoki tovushini nazorat qilmaslik kabi holatlar butun jamoa ijrosiga salbiy ta'sir o'tkazishi mumkin. Shunday ekan, ansambl sinfi fanidan dars beradigan o'qituvchi avvalo talabalarni ansambl ijrochiligining umumiy qoidalari bilan tanishtirib, so'ngra ularga qat'iy rioya qilinishiga erisha bilishi lozim.

Ansambl ijrochiligining umumiy qoidalari avvalo ansamblida to'g'ri o'tirish, cholg'u sozini to'g'ri tutish, tovush chiqarish madaniyatini egallab borish, ijro harakatlarini to'g'ri shakllantirish, jamoaviy ijro qoidalariga to'liq rioya etish hamda cholg'ularni sozlash va ularni saqlash kabi quyidagi jihatlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- ijro paytida gavdani shunday tutish lozimki, toki u ijrochining barcha harakatlari uchun qulay va tashqi ko'rinishi chiroyli bo'lsin;

- suyanchiqqa suyanmasdan, o'rindiqlarning 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 auctakti 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 borishi 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.

Savollar:

1. Ansambl ijrochiligida qanday qoidalariga amal qilinadi?
2. Doira cholg'usi ansamblida qanday vazifani bajaradi?
3. Ansamblida rahbarning vazifasi nimalardan iborat?
4. Sozanda o'rindiqlarda qanday o'tirishi lozim?

Mustaqil mashg'ulot uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Ansambl ijrochiligi qoidalariga qat'iy amal qiling:
2. Qoidalarda belgilangan talablarni yodlab oling:

Tayanch iboralar: *umumiy qoidalar, sozandaning ijrochilik holati, jamoaviy ijro, auctakt, ansambl tovushi.*

ANSAMBL SINFI MASHG'ULOTLARINI TASHKIL ETISH

Ansambl sinfi mashg'ulotlari talabalarda jamoaviy ijro ko'nikmalarini shakllantiribgina qolmay, ularning eshitish qobiliyatini rivojlantirishi, ijro mahoratini takomillashtirishi, ijro dasturlarini kengaytirishi barchaga ma'lum. Demak, ushbu fan

mashg'ulotlaridan ko'zlangan maqsadga erishish uchun avvalo uni to'g'ri tashkil etish asosiy ahamiyatga ega. 5 va 6-semestrlarda olib boriladigan ansambl sinfi mashg'ulotlarini tashkil etishda fan dasturida belgilab berilgan vazifalarni amalga oshirish uchun quyidagi asosiy yo'nalishlar mavjud:

1. Ansambl uchun ijro dasturini shakllantirish;
2. Ansambl ijrosi ustida ishlash;
3. Notani o'qish ko'nikmasi ustida ishlash;
4. Talabalarning mustaqil ta'limini tashkil etish.

O'quvchi-talabalar ansambli darslarini boshlashdan avval, albatta ansambl tarkibida o'tirish holatini aniqlash, har bir cholg'uning soz holatini nazorat qilish, o'zlashtirish uchun tanlangan asar haqida qisqacha ma'lumotga ega bo'lish va undan so'ng ijro faoliyatini boshlash tavsiya etiladi.

1. Ansambl uchun ijro dasturini shakllantirish. Ijro dasturidagi har bir asar ansambl ijro imkoniyatlarini hisobga olgan holda tanlanishi lozim. Tanlangan asar ansambl sozandalarining mahoratini o'sib borishiga xizmat qilishi, ishtirokchilarning qanday asarlarni ijro etish hohish-istaklari borligini (ansambl qatnashchilarining birgalikda, bir maqsad yo'lida faoliyat yuritish, ijro, sahna madaniyatini shakllantirish, badiiy ijro va talqin kabilarni) ham hisobga olish zarur. Sozandalar oldiga qo'yilayotgan talablarning asta-sekin murakkablashib borishi, asarlarning rang-barangligi ularning qiziqishini yanada kuchaytiradi. Ansambl sozandalari oldiga qo'yilayotgan talablar asosli va o'rinli bo'lishi shart. Agar bu talablar haddan tashqari murakkablashib ketsa, ya'ni asarlar sozandalarning ijro imkoniyatiga qaraganda qiyinroq bo'lsa, bu o'zining salbiy ta'sirini ko'rsatadi. Aksincha, tanlangan asarlar juda sodda bo'lsa ham ijobiy natijalarga etaklamaydi. Bu holda sozandalarning ijroga bo'lgan qiziqishining pasayib ketishiga olib keladi.

2. Ansambl ijrosi ustida ishlash. Ansambl rahbari sozandalarga tanlangan musiqiy asarning muallifi, mazmuni, xarakteri, tonalligi va kuyning umumiy tuzilishini anglab olishlari va to'laqonli ijro etishlarida yordam berishi zarur. Asarlar doim ham boshidan oxirigacha ijro jihatdan murakkab bo'lavermaydi. Aksincha, uning ba'zi qismlari murakkabroq bo'lishi mumkin. Bunday hollarda shu qismlar ustida alohida ishlash tavsiya etiladi. Notalarni tez o'qiy olmaydigan va ijro mahorati yaxshi rivojlanmagan sozandalarga mustaqil mashg'ulot qilishlari uchun maxsus mashqlar berish maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Ijro jihatdan murakkab qismlar ustida etarlicha ishlash yaxshi natijalarga olib keladi. Shu sababli murakkab qismlarni takrorlashda bir necha takt oldingi va keyingilarini qo'shib ijro etish tavsiya etiladi. Ansambl ijroni boshlaganda, har bir sozanda, albatta asar matnini chuqur o'zlashtirib olgan bo'lishi lozim. Chunki, qaysidir talaba asarni noto'g'ri ijro qilsa jamoaviy ijro holati buziladi. Bu holatni o'qituvchi darhol anglashi, ushbu xatoni to'g'rilashi, nota matnini to'g'ri ijro etish darajasiga keltirishi muhim va shart.

Asar ijro etilayotgan paytda ayrim kamchiliklar bo'lishi tabiiy hol, ya'ni ansambl kuyni birgalikda ijro etayotganda, asarni yaxshi o'zlashtirmagan qaysidir talabaning ijrosi sustligi ijro paytida yaqqol bilinib qoladi. Qo'l harakatlari, cho'plarni baravar tashlanishi, ansambl ijrosida muhim o'rin tutadi. Shunday holatda o'qituvchi kerakli maslahatlarni berishi lozim.

Ijro paytida asar dinamikasiga alohida e'tibor berish kerak bo'ladi. Asarni yoqimli ijro etilishi uchun dinamik belgilarga e'tibor qaratish, asar shakli, musiqiy dinamikasini muvofiqlashtirish mukammal ijroni ta'minlaydi.

Asarning chiroyli eshitalishi uchun uning jumalari ustida ishlash muhim bosqich hisoblanadi. Shuning uchun, asar jumlarini alohida, bo'lib-bo'lib ishlanishi, puxta o'zlashtirilishi asarga yanada jilo baxsh etadi. Ijro etilayotgan asarning xarakteriga ham alohida urg'u berilishi lozim. Asarning xarakteri uning og'ir, vazmin yoki sho'xchanligiga qarab belgilanadi. Shu bilan birga asarning yuqori qismi, ya'ni avj qismi ustida ham alohida ishlashni talab etadi. Ijro paytida chalayotgan asarning eng avj nuqtasi mukammal darajada ijro etilganda, tinglovchilarga ham rohat bag'ishlaydi.

Kuyning ravon ijro etilishi, avvalo ansambl ijrosini yaxshi eshitalishini ta'minlaydi. Qolaversa, barcha birgalikda yaxlit qilib ijro etishi, asarni ravon va aniqligini ko'rsatib beradi. Ana shu tavsiyalarga e'tibor qaratilgandagina, ijro etilayotgan asar puxta, mukammal, tinglovchilarga manzur bo'ladigan darajada yangraydi.

3. Ansambl sinfida nota o'qish mahoratini takomillashtirish. Talabalar oliy ta'lim muassasasida maxsus fanlar mashg'ulotlarida notani o'qish ko'nikmalarini egallagan bo'lishlariga qaramay, ansambl sinfi mashg'ulotlarida ham ushbu yo'nalishda alohida ishlab boriladi. Ushbu qo'llanmada berilgan "Navro'z ufo'ri", "Ra'nolanmasun", "Savti miskin", "Bahor valsi", "Kurd" kabi asarlar sinfida nota orqali ijro etish uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, bu asarlardagi akkordlar, turli katta intervallarga sakrovchi notalarni o'qiy olish asosiy vazifa qilib belgilangan. Talaba turli akkordlar va kuy tuzilmalarini chang cholg'usi torlarida bevosita to'xtovsiz ijro eta olishi ushbu mashg'ulotlarda mustahkamlab boriladi.

4. Talabalarning mustaqil ta'limini tashkil etish.

Barcha boshqa fanlarda bo'lgani kabi ansambl sinfi mashg'ulotlarida ham mustaqil ta'limga alohida e'tibor qaratilgan. Bular asosan qo'llanmada berilgan mavzular bo'yicha topshiriqlar, qo'shimcha adabiyotlar va albatta ushbu qo'llanmaga kiritilgan asarlarning turli ijrolarda yozib olingan namunalarini tinglab borish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Masalan: O'zbek xalq kuyi "Kurd", grek xalq kuyi "Sirtaki", T.Qurbonovning "Sevinch" kabi asarlari yakka sozlar, ya'ni, g'ijjak, rubob, tanbur yoki turli ansambl va orkestrlar tomonidan ijro etilgan yozuvlari O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi fonotekasida hamda turli CD va DVD disklarda mavjud. Talaba ushbu yozuvlarni o'zi mustaqil tinglab, tahlil qilib, ularning ijro darajasi, o'zaro o'xshash va farqli tomonlarini aniqlab kelishi zarur. Shundan so'ng talabalarning tahlillarni turli pedagogik texnologiyalar, masalan, "*aqliy hujum*", "*men bilaman, bilmayman*", "*fikrlar shajarasi*" kabi sxemalari asosida umumlashtirib, muayyan asar ijrosiga ijodiy yondashib, zarur shtrix va uslublar aniqlab olinadi. Dars jarayonining mustaqil mashg'ulotlar natijalari bilan bog'liq holda tashkil etish yaxshi samara beradi va talabalarning ijodiy faoliyatini faollashtirishga yordam beradi.

Savollar:

1. Ansamblda asar tanlashda nimalarga e'tibor berish lozim?
2. Ijrochilarning qiziqtirish uchun qanday ishlash kerak?
3. Ansamblda sozandalarning imkoniyatiga qarab asar olish mumkinmi?

4. Asarni xarakterini aniqlang?

Mustaqil mashg'ulot uchun topshiriqlar:

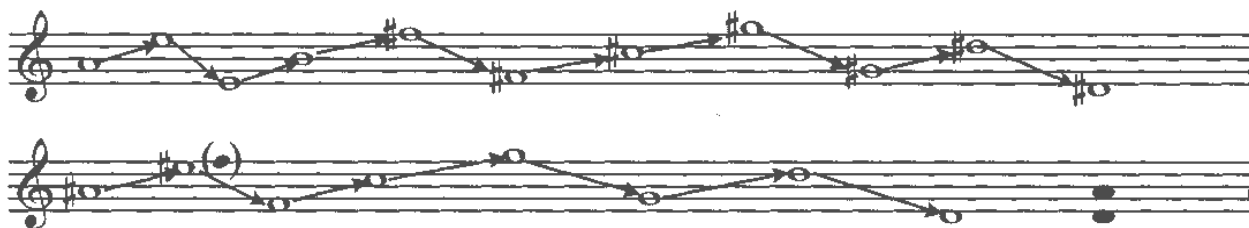
1. Ansambl uchun ijro dasturini tuzib chiqing:
2. Ansambl bilan ishlash uslubini yozma ravishda tayyorlang:
3. Mustaqil mashg'ulotlar rejasini tuzib chiqing:

Tayanch iboralar: *ijro dasturi, nota o'qish, mustaqil mashg'ulot, texnologiya.*

ANSAMBLDA CHOLG'ULARNI SOZLASH

Cholg'u sozini aniq tovush manbaiga, 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, torlar xarak orqali o'tkaziladi. Shuning uchun ham cholg'ularni sozlash jarayonida torlar tagiga qo'yilgan xarakning to'g'ri joylashishiga alohida e'tibor berish zarur.

Chang cholg'usini sozlash. Chang temperatsiya qilingan (o'tmas deb ataladigan)³ kvinta bilan sof oktava bo'yicha sozlanadi. Sozlashdan avval, birinchi navbatda, o'rta xarakni o'rnatib olish zarur. Xarak shunday o'rnatilgan bo'lishi kerakki, uning har ikki tomonidagi torlardan chiqqan tovush temperatsiya qilingan kvintaning interval nisbatiga teng bo'lishi lozim. Ya'ni, torlar xarak bilan ikkiga bo'linib, ularda tovushlar sof kvinta intervali bo'yicha *sol-re*, *lya-mi*, *si-fa* kabi jaranglaydi. Dastlab birinchi oktavadagi *lya* tovushi kamertonga moslab sozlanib unga mos ravishda ikkinchi oktava *mi* tovushi sozlangach, shu tovushdan oktava pastdagi, ya'ni, birinchi oktava *mi* tovushi va uning kvintasi ikkinchi oktava *si* tovushi sozlanadi. Cholg'uni sozlash navbatdagi birinchi oktava *lya diez* tovushidan shu tartibda davom ettiriladi.



Cholg'ularni saqlash. Ansamblning cholg'u sozlarini yaxshi saqlanishi, avvalo, mashg'ulot o'tkaziladigan xonaning holatiga bog'liq. Odatda mashg'ulot xonasi keng, yorug', harorati mo'tadil bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Ularning yaxshi saqlanishi uchun har bir soz matodan tikilgan g'iloflarga kiydirilib qo'yiladi va cholg'ular shkafning taxtali tokchalarida saqlanadi. Dutor, tanbur, g'ijjak, doira kabi

³ Temperatsiya qilingan (o'tmas) kvinta sof kvintani salgina, taxminan 1/100 butun ton pasaytirish bilan hosil qilinadi.

cholg'ularning dastasiga ip bog'lab ularni shkafning mixchalariga ilib qo'yish ham mumkin.

Bundan tashqari har bir cholg'uning holati uchun javobgarlik hissini birinchi mashg'ulotlarda qatnashchilarga tushuntirib borish kerak. Chunki o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari ob-havo temperaturasi va namligiga juda ta'sirchandir. Sozanda o'zi chalaydigan cholg'uning ahvolini yaxshi bilishi va nafaqat mashg'ulot xonasida balki konsertlar va mustaqil mashq qilish jarayonida ham o'z cholg'usini ehtiyot qilib saqlashi, ovoz sifati buzilib qolmasligini doimo nazorat qilib borishi lozim. Ansamblga qatnashchilar orasidan rahbarga yordamchi sifatida sardor saylanadi. Sardorning vazifasi ansambl rahbariga yaqindan yordam berishdir. U mashg'ulotlarni uyushtiradi, ishtirokchilarning tartib-intizomini va umumiy davomatini nazorat qiladi. Mashg'ulot xonasida sozlar, jihozlar, o'quv va ko'rgazmali qurollarning yaxshi saqlanishini ta'minlaydi, rahbarning barcha tashkiliy ishlariga ko'maklashadi.

Savollar:

1. Ansamblda cholg'ularni fortepianodan tashqari yana qanday uskunaga sozlanadi?
2. Cholg'u sozlarini yaxshi saqlanishi uchun nimalarga e'tibor berish kerak?
3. Ansamblda cholg'ular asosan qaysi cholg'ularga sozlanadi?
4. Ansambl rahbariga yordamchi bo'lishi mumkinmi?

Mustaqil mashg'ulot uchun topshiriqlar:

1. O'z cholg'uingizni sozlash ustida ishlab boring:
2. Chang cholg'usi takomillashtirilishi haqida ma'lumot to'plang:
3. Mashg'ulotlarda cholg'ularni saqlash uchun maxsus joy tayyorlang:

Tayanch iboralar: *kamerton, cholg'ularni sozlash, cholg'ularni saqlash, temperatsiya, xarak.*

CHANGCHILAR ANSAMBLI

XX asrning boshlarida sobiq Sovet respublikalari xalqlari madaniy hayotida ham ko'pgina yangiliklar yuz berdi. O'sha davrda xalq musiqalarini notalashtirish, xalq cholg'ularida nota asosida o'qitish, ko'p ovozli xalq cholg'ulari orkestrlarini tashkil etish kabi ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Ko'p ovozli xalq cholg'ulari orkestri tarkibini shakllantirish uchun esa yangi cholg'ular talab etilar edi. Asosiy maqsad tovush (ohang) xususiyatlarini yaxshilash, cholg'ularda yangi texnik imkoniyatlar yaratish, tembr (tovush tusi) nozikligiga erishish, o'n ikki bosqichli ravon sur'atlarga bo'lingan xromatik tuzilmalarni joriy etish, cholg'ularning tovush qatorlarini kengaytirishdan iborat edi. Chunki o'sha paytdagi mavjud chang kichik diapazon va diatonik tovush qatoriga ega bo'lib, unda professional bastakorlar asarlarini ijro etish imkoniyatlari ancha mushkul edi. Shu munosabat bilan barcha respublikalarda bo'lgani kabi O'zbekistonda ham cholg'ularni takomillashtirish, ularning turdosh oilasini yaratish ustida muayyan ishlar olib borildi. Bu borada barcha cholg'ular bo'yicha respublikamizning ayrim viloyatlari va poytaxtda bir qancha ishlar amalga oshirildi. Masalan, Namangandagi musiqa ustaxonasiga taniqli xalq sozandasi Usta Ro'zmat Isaboev (1885-1964) boshchilik qildi. U ijrochilar tomonidan keng qo'llanilgan yarim xromatik changni bir necha nusxasini yasab tayyorladi.

Toshkentdagi ustaxonada mashhur cholgʻular ustasi Usta Usmon Zufarov (1899-1981) chang cholgʻusining yangi nusxalarini yaratdi.

Xorazmda esa mashhur xalq sozandasi, bastakor Matyusuf Xarratov changni takomillashtirish ustida sabot bilan ishladi. Izlanishlar natijasida Matyusuf Xarratov hamda u kishining farzandi Fozil Harratov va sozandalar Faxriddin Sodiqov, Ahmad Odilovlar bilan hamkorlikda changning yuqori pardalarini qoʻshimcha torlar va xaraklar hisobiga kengaytirilib uning diapazoni 2 tonga oshirildi. Yangi chang cholgʻusiga tovush soʻndirgich mexanizmi oʻrnatildi. Oʻng oyoq yordamida tepki (pedal) vositasida tovush soʻndirish uslubi joriy etildi va bu taklif chang ijrochilari, musiqiy-jamoatchilik tomonidan qoʻllab-quvvatlandi, amaliyotga tadbqiq etildi.

Keyinchalik A.Odilov oʻz ustozlari A.Petrosyans bilan olib borgan koʻp yillik izlanishlar natijasida cholgʻuning tovush jarangdorligi sifati yangilandi, tovush kuchi sezilarli darajada oshdi, tovush diapazoni kengaytirilib, mustahkam va sifatli changlarni ommaviy ravishda ishlab chiqarishning yangi texnologiyasi joriy etildi. Shu bilan birga tovush chiqarish yoʻllari aniqlanib, ularning ilmiy-nazariy jihatlari ishlab chiqildi va oʻquv jarayoniga tadbqiq etildi. Yaratilgan namuna asosida ushbu cholgʻuning turdosh oilasini yaratish ustida navbatdagi izlanishlar olib borildi.

Takomillashtirilgan changning asosiy turi boʻyicha tajriba sifatida yuqori tovushli, oʻrta va past tovushlarga mansub changlar oilasi: chang-pikkolo, chang-prima, chang-tenor, chang-bas cholgʻulari yaratildi. (1-2-3-4 rasmlar)



1 - rasm



2- rasm

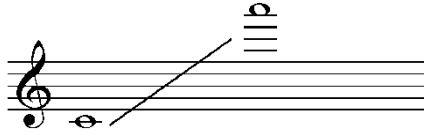


3 - rasm

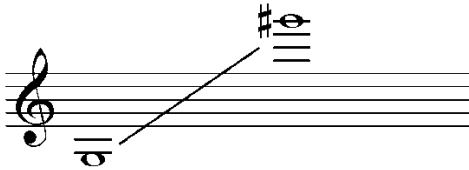


4 - rasm

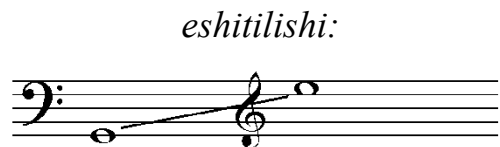
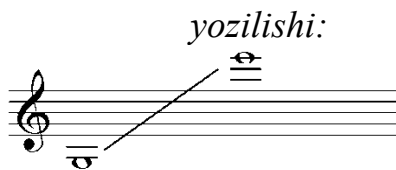
chang-pikkolo (1-rasm) yangi yaratilgan cholgʻu boʻlib, changlar oilasidagi eng baland pardalarga ega boʻlgan bu cholgʻuning partiyalari skripka kalitida yozilib tovushi nota yozuviga mos keladi. Umumiy diapazoni kichik oktava *do* tovushidan uchinchi oktava *lya* tovushigacha boʻlgan tovushqatorni oʻz ichiga oladi.



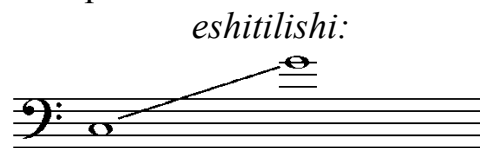
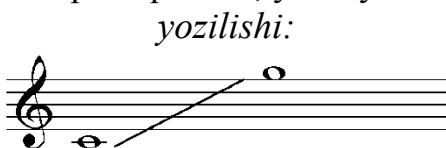
chang-prima (2- rasm) takomillashtirilgan cholgʻu boʻlib, ijro jarangi oʻrta va yuqori registrlarni qamrab olgan. Chang-primaning torlari barcha xromatik tovushqatorlarni oʻz ichiga oladi. Uning ijro partiyasi skripka kalitida yoziladi. Umumiy diapazoni kichik oktava *sol* dan uchunchi oktava *sol#* tovushigacha:



chang-tenor (3- rasm) koʻrinishi chang – primani eslatuvchi yana bir yangi yaratilgan cholgʻu boʻlib uning ikki xil namunasi mavjud. Uning birinchi namunasi torlari diametr jihatidan kengroq, shuning uchun, uning partiyasi skripka kalitida yozilsada, yozilganiga nisbatan oktava past eshitilib, quyidagi tovush qatorga ega



Cholgʻuning ikkinchi namunasi torlar yanada tarang tortilib, diametri jihatidan bir muncha kengroqdir. Bundan tashqari, menzura jihatidan keng ishlangan boʻlib, transport qilinadi, yaʼni yozilishidan oktava past eshitiladi:



Orkestrda chang – tenor koʻproq joʻrnavozlik vazifasini bajaradi. Uning ikkala turi ham, chang ansambllari va orkestrlarda oʻz oʻrnida ishlatiladi.

chang-bas (4- rasm) changlar oilasidagi eng past registrga ega cholgʻu boʻlib, uning partiyasi bas kalitida yoziladi. Tovushi nota yozuviga mos va quyidagi diapozonga ega:



Chang – basda asosiy ijro uslubi – torlarga cho‘p orqali yakka zarb usulida tovush chiqariladi. Tremolo ijrosi yaxshi natija bermaydi. Uning tembri chuqur va jarangli, shuningdek, katta dinamik imkoniyatlarga ega. Orkestrda taklif qilingan cholg‘u sifatida ishtirok etsa, chang ansamblida esa o‘z o‘rniga ega cholg‘udir. Chang cholg‘usining ushbu yangi turlari ko‘povozli changchilar ansambli tuzishga imkoniyat yaratdi.

Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, ansambllar unison hamda ko‘p ovozli turlarga bo‘linib, dunyo xalqlarining deyarli barchasida ushbu ijrochilik san’ati mavjud. Bugun zamonaviy ijrochilik taraqqiyotining takomillashib borishi natijasida turli xildagi, ya’ni ko‘p ovozli hamda aralash tarkibdagi ansambllarni ham uchratish mumkin.

Shunday jamoalardan turdosh cholg‘ular ansambllari, ya’ni, changchilar, naychilar, rubobchilar, dutorchilar, g‘ijjakchilar, doyrachilar kabi cholg‘u ansambllari ham bugungi ijrochilik amaliyotiga kirib keldi. Changchilar ansambli haqida so‘z borar ekan, avvalo, ushbu cholg‘u haqida, uning taraqqiyoti haqida qisqacha to‘xtalib o‘tsak.

Shunday qilib dastlabki changchilar ansambli 1964 yilning kuzida Toshkent shahar xalq filarmoniyasi tasarrufida tashkil etildi. Besh yil davomida 15ga yaqin sozanda tarbiyalanib, bir qancha ijodiy natijalarga erishildi. Bu holat professional changchilar ansamblini tashkil etishga zamin yaratdi. 1967 yilda esa, O‘zbekiston davlat filarmoniyasi tasarrufida O‘zbekistonda xizmat ko‘rsatgan artist Foziljon Xarratov, sozandalar Ahmad Odilov va Fazila Shukurovalardan iborat changchilar ansambli (trio,) tashkil etildi. Tez orada ular o‘zbek xalq musiqasi, o‘zbek kompozitorlari ijodiga mansub musiqiy asarlarni o‘zlashtirib, radio va televidenie orqali konsert chiqishlarda qatnashishga muvaffaq bo‘ldilar. Badiiy jamoa ijrochilari endi yangi g‘oya bilan – zamon talablari ruhida katta bir ansambl tuzish kerakligi taklifini kiritadilar. Bu taklif asta-sekin amalga oshib, 1969 yilning sentyabr oyidan boshlab Toshkent davlat konservatoriyasining o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari kafedrasi tasarrufida faol talabalardan iborat changchilar ansambli tashkil etildi. Badiiy jamoaga konservatoriya dotsenti Ahmad Odilov bevosita rahbarlik qiladi. Ansambl jamoasiga talabalardan: Tilash Xo‘jamberdiev, Temir Mahmudov, Fazila Shukurova, Ma’rfua Hamidova (ashula), Ubaydulla Karimov, Tohir Sobirov, Abdusalom Mutalov, Ibrohim Xolbekov, Soraxon Bozorova, Abdurahim Ismatullaev, Ne’matjon Abdullayev, Nodirjon Isamuddinov, Islom Rajabov, Tursunali Xudoynazarov, Mahamatjon Mahkamboev, Qutbiddin Obidxo‘jaev, Maxsudaxon Muradullaeva, Baxtiyor Yo‘ldoshev (doyra), O‘tkir Oripov, Sultonxo‘ja Ma’rufxo‘jaev, Rahimjon Shermatov (dutor-bas va kontrabas)lardan iborat 20 nafar talaba jalb etildilar. Ansambl qatnashchilari talabalar bo‘lishiga qaramasdan chang cholg‘usida ijrochilik san’atini puxta o‘zlashtirgan, konsert-ijrochilik sohasida tajriba orttirgan Respublika tanlovlarining g‘oliblari safidan o‘rin olgan ijrochilardan iborat bo‘lib, ularning ko‘pchiligi san’atga mehr qo‘ygan yosh sozandalar edi.

Bu xayrli ish Respublikamiz madaniy-ma’rifiy hayotida tarixiy voqea bo‘ldi, desak mubolag‘a bo‘lmaydi. Ustoz Ahmad Odilov changchilar ansambli tuzilishi davrini eslab: “Chang cholg‘usi ko‘p torli, tovush so‘ndirgich mexanizmi o‘rnatilgan murakkab soz sifatida takomillashib yangilandi. Odatda chang ijrochiligi san’ati ham

sozandadan yuksak eshitish qobiliyatiga, chuqur musiqiy –nazariy bilimga, kerakli ijrochilik mahoratiga ega bo‘lishni taqozo etadi. Sozandalar cholg‘uda tovush chiqarish yo‘llarini, ijrochilik uslublari benuqson, mukammal o‘zlashtirgan bo‘lishlari lozim. Ko‘rsatilgan amaliy talablarga rioya qilgan holdagina, ansambl sozandalari unumli ijodiy yutuqlarga erishishlari mumkin”-deb ta’kidlagan ekanlar.⁴

Ansamblning faoliyati qizg‘in tus oldi, tinimsiz ijodiy izlanishlar davom ettirildi. Ansamblning repertuari Shashmaqom namunalari, o‘zbek xalq musiqalari va jahonning mashhur kompozitorlari asarlari bilan boyib bordi. O‘zbekiston radiosi, zangori ekran orqali turkum konsert-ko‘rsatuvlarida qatnashish imkoniyati kengaydi. Changchilar ansamblining tashabbusi bilan televideniya «Chang taronalari» ruknidagi konsert-ko‘rsatuvi tashkil etildi. Ko‘rsatuv tez orada keng ommalashdi va an’anaviy konsert-chiqishiga aylanib yangi-yangi musiqiy asarlar o‘zlashtirildi. Hozirgi kunda O‘zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi “Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik” yo‘nalishi talabalar changchilar ansambli o‘z faoliyatini davom ettirib, musiqiy merosni targ‘ib etish, jahon klassik kompozitorlari tomonidan yaratilgan nodir musiqiy asarlarni ijro qilish orqali, ko‘p sonli tinglovchilarning musiqiy, estetik didini tarbiyalashda o‘z hissasini qo‘shib kelmoqda.

Savollar:

1. Changchilar havaskorlar ansambli nechanchi yilda tashkil etilgan?
2. Mashhur changchi sozandalardan kimlarni bilasiz?
3. Chang cholg‘usi ijrochiligida chang turlari qanday ahamiyat kasb etadi?
4. Chang cholg‘usining takomillashishiga o‘z hissasini qo‘shgan ustalarni bilasizmi?

Mustaqil mashg‘ulot uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Changlar oilasi tarkibini aniqlang:
2. Mashhur changchilar hayoti va ijodi haqida yozma ish tayyorlang.

Tayanch iboralar: *changchilar ansambli, mashhur sozandalar, changlar oilasi, turdosh jamoalar.*

CHANGCHILAR ANSAMBLIDA IJRO USULLARI

Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, cholg‘uni takomillashtirish natijasida mavjud changning ijrochilik imkoniyatlari kengaytirilgach, tovush hosil qilishning yangi ko‘rinishlari yuzaga keldi. Bu xususda A.Odilov va A.Petrosyanslarning “Chang darsligi” (Toshkent, –1976 yil, – O‘qituvchi nashriyoti)da atroflicha ma’lumotlar berilgan. Mualliflar tovush hosil qilishni quyidagicha tasniflaydilar:

Urma zarb-asosiy tovush chiqarish yo‘li. Chang cho‘plarini torlarga birin-ketin urib tovush hosil qilish;

Cho‘p chertmak. *Pizzicato col legno (pizz.col legno)* - cho‘plarni orqa yassi qismi bilan tirnab(chertib) chalish;

Barmoq chertmak. *Pizzcato (pizz.)* - qo‘l barmoqlari bilan chang torlarini mayin chertib chalish;

⁴ A.Lutfullayev: 2016-yil, 20-dekabrda A.Odilov bilan bo‘lgan suhbatdan.

Cho‘p tarak. *Col legno (col leg.)* - cho‘pning orqa yassi qismida chang torlarini chiqillatib urib chalish.

Ma‘lumki, cholg‘u ijrochiligida tovush hosil qilingach muayyan asar ijrosi uchun turli ijro shtrixlari, ya‘ni ijro usullari tanlanadi. Bu asarning milliy xususiyati, uning mazmun-mohiyati va murakkablik darajasi bilan bog‘liq. Dunyo xalqlari changsimon cholg‘ularida, xususan, Vengriya, Polsha, Ukraina, Belorusda “simbal”, Eron, Hindiston, Kavkaz orti xalqlarida “santur”, Rus xalqlarida “gusli”, Buryatlarda “yochin”, “yatag‘a” kabi cholg‘ularida ham cho‘plar bilan torlarni urib chalish, qo‘l barmoqlari yoki maxsus chertmaklar bilan torlarni chertib ijro etish usullari mavjud⁵. Shuningdek, chang cholg‘usida ham ijro shtrixlari o‘ziga xos, ya‘ni, cholg‘uning tuzilishi, uning ijro imkoniyatlari va tovush xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib quyidagicha shakllantirilgan.

Kalta urma zarb (stakkato). Chang cho‘plarini torlarga urib, engil, uzib-uzib, sakratma tovush hosil qilish;

Rez (tremolo). Chang cho‘plarini torlarga tez-tez almashib urib yoki cho‘plarning orqa yassi qismi bilan davomli chertib, rez hosil etish;

Bog‘lama (legato). Tovushlarni bir tekis ulab, cho‘plar bilan torlardan torlarga uzluksiz mayin o‘tib chalish;

Surdinali (bo‘g‘ma) kalta zarb (stakkato con sordino). Jaranglab turgan chang torlarini chap qo‘l barmog‘i bilan tez-tez tovush so‘ndirib, kalta bo‘g‘iq tovush hosil etish;

Tebratma (vibrato). Cho‘p chertmak uslubini qo‘llagan holda jaranglayotgan yon qatoriga tutashgan qismini bo‘sh qo‘lning o‘rta barmog‘i bilan asta to‘lqinlantirib tebratib chalish;

Cho‘p sirg‘atma (glissando). Cho‘pning orqa yalang qismi bilan bir tovushdan ikkichi tovushga pasdan yuqoriga yoki yuqoridan pastga cho‘plar bilan tovushlarni sirg‘antirib chalish.

Savollar:

- 1.Chang cholg‘usi uchun qanday qo‘llanmalar yaratilgan?
- 2.Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligida qo‘llaniladigan qanday usullarni bilasiz?
3. Dunyo xalqlarining changsimon cholg‘ularidan qaysilarini bilasiz?
- 4.Tremolo shtrixini mukammallashtirish uchun cho‘plarni qanday ishlatish lozim?

Mustaqil mashg‘ulot uchun topshiriqlar:

1. Changchilar ansambli ijro usullarini aniqlang.
2. Xalq cholg‘ular ansambllari ijrochilik uslublarini o‘rganib chiqing.
3. Chang cho‘plari ustida mustaqil izlanishlar olib boring.

Tayanch iboralar: *Kalta urma zarb, rez, tremolo, ijro usullari, chang cho‘plari, glissando.*

⁵ Е.Доржиева. “Методика обучения игры на ятаге”. Улан-Уде, 2006.

MUSTAQIL MASHG‘ULOTLAR UCHUN TAVSIYA ETILADIGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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5. A.Lutfullaev “Changchilar ansambli” T., 2003
6. O.Matyokubov “Maqomot” T., “Musiqalug‘ati” nashriyoti 2004
7. A.Jabborov “O‘zbekiston bastakorlari va musiqasunoslari” T., “Yangi asr avlodi” nashriyoti 2004
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- 10.S.Begmatov, N.Qodirov “Ansaml sinfi” T., “Yangi nashr” 2008
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- 13.M.Matyokubov “An‘anaviy cholg‘u ijrochiligi uslubiyoti” T., “Musiqalug‘ati” nashriyoti 2015
- 14.Sh.Matyokubov “An‘anaviy ijrochilik san‘ati tarixi”. T., “Musiqalug‘ati” nashriyoti 2015.
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TEST SAVOLLARI

1.Chang cholgʻusi qaysi daraxt materialidan yasaladi?

- a. Tut daraxti
- b. Oʻrik daraxti
- s. Yongʻoq daraxti
- d. Archa daraxti

2. Chang cholgʻusi necha qismga boʻlinadi.?

- a. 9
- b. 11
- s. 12
- d. 10

3. Chang cholgʻusi deka qismi qaysi materialdan yasaladi.?

- a. Tut
- b. Chinor
- s. Fanera
- d. Dub

4. Changda sakratib ijro qilinadigan shtrixni koʻrsating.?

- a. Legato
- b. Spikatto
- s. Non-legato
- d. Stakatto

5.Chang cholgʻusini diapozonini aniqlang?

- a. Kichik oktava sol dan uchinchi oktava sol diez gacha
- b. Kichik oktava sol dan toʻrtinchi oktava mi gacha
- s. Kichik oktava sol dan toʻrtinchi oktava sol gacha
- d. Barcha javoblar notoʻgʻri.

6. Chang cholgʻusi qaysi yili oxirigi marta qayta takomillashtirilgan?

- a. 1936 yili
- b. 1930 yili
- s. 1929 yili
- d. 1932 yili

7. Changda torni barmoq bilan chertib chalish ijro usuli qanday nomlanadi?

- a. Stakkato
- b. Sul pochetello
- s. Ritartando
- d. Pissikato

8. N.Paganinining “Kampanella” asarini radio oltin fondiga yozib qoldirgan vertuoz changchi sozandani aniqlang?

- a. A.Lutfullaev
- b. T.Sobirov
- c. A.Odilov
- d. R.Nigmatov

9.Chang cholg‘usi oilasiga mansub cholg‘uni belgilang?

- a. Chang pikkolo, Chang tenor
- b. Chang prima
- c. Chang bas
- d. Barcha javoblar to‘g‘ri

10.M.Tojievning Chang va xalq cholg‘ulari orkestri uchun yozgan “Sharqona raqs” asarini birinchi ijrochisini belgilang?

- a. A.Lutfullayev
- b. T.Sobirov
- c. A.Odilov
- d. R.Nigmatov

11. O‘zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi “Xalq cholg‘ulari ” yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha tamomlagan birinchi changchi sozandani toping?

- a. A.Odilov
- b. F.Shukurova
- c. A.Mamadaliev
- d. R.Nigmatov.

12. Chang va simfonik orkestri uchun “Konsert” qaysi o‘zbek kompozitori qalamiga mansub?

- a. F.Alimov
- b. A.Otajonov
- c. M.Bafoev
- d. S.Jalil

13. Chang cholg‘usi qadimiy hisoblanadimi?

- a. Yo‘q
- b. Yangi cholg‘u
- c. Ha
- d. To‘g‘ri javob yo‘q

14. Chang cholg‘usi imkoniyatlari qanday?

- a. Keng
- b. Imkoniyati yo‘q
- c. Imkoniyati cheklangan

d. Yuqori

15. Chang cholgʻusida quyidagi janrlardan qaysilarini ijro etish mumkin?

- a. Etyud
- b. Gamma
- s. Kuylar
- d. Hammasi toʻgʻri

16. Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligi nota tizimi qachon yaratilgan?

- a. X-asr
- b. XV-asr
- s. XX-asr
- d. XIX-asr

17. Chang cholgʻu asarini tahlil qilish mumkinmi?

- a. Yoʻq
- b. Ha
- s. Toʻgʻri javob yoʻq
- d. Mumkin emas

18. Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligini oʻzlashtirish uchun qanday nazariy talablar qoʻyiladi?

- a. Chuqur bilim va mahorat
- b. Mahoratlik
- s. Malakalik
- d. Bilimdonlik

19. Takomillashtirilgan chang cholgʻusining tovush imkoniyati qanday?

- a. Oʻrtacha
- b. Past
- s. Yuqori
- d. Barcha javoblar toʻgʻri

20. Qaysi asrda chang nomi cholgʻuga nisbatan ishlatilgan?

- a. X-asr
- b. XI-asr
- s. XII-asr
- d. XIII-asr

ANSAMBL SINFIDA O'ZLASHTIRISH UCHUN ASARLAR

Navro'z yallasi

Manas Leviyev.
Changchilar kvarteti uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Allegretto

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

f *mf*

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

f *f*

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

mf *mf*

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

f *mf*

f *mf*

f *mf*

f

≡

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

mf

mf

mf

The musical score is written for four parts: Chang I, Chang II, Chang tenor, and Chang bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. Chang I and Chang II both have a *mf* dynamic marking in the third measure. Chang tenor and Chang bass have a *mf* dynamic marking in the third measure. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The musical score for 'Chang' by John Adams is presented in a four-staff format. The staves are labeled 'Chang I', 'Chang II', 'Chang tenor', and 'Chang bass'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and stems, with a large brace on the left side grouping the four staves together.

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

mf

mf

mf

mf



Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass



Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

f

f

f

f

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

f

f

f

f

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

mf

mp

p

mf

mp

p

mf

mp

p

Kurd

O'zbek xalq kuyi
B.Gienko qayta ishlagan.
Ikkita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Maestoso

Chang I

Chang II

Fortepiano

rit.. **Allegretto**

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

mf

p

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

The first system shows Ch. I and Ch. II playing a continuous eighth-note melody in D major. The F-no provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

p

mf

The second system shows Ch. I and Ch. II having rests for the first four measures, then entering with a melody. The F-no has a piano (*p*) dynamic for the first four measures and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic for the last two measures.

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

p

The third system shows Ch. I and Ch. II playing a melody. The F-no provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

f

f

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

p

p

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

ff

ff

ff

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

rit. A tempo

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

mf

mf

mf

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

rit.

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Menuet

Luidji Bokkerini.

Changchilar kvarteti uchun

Ahadjon Mamadaliyev cholg'ulashtirgan

Allegretto

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

p

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

p

mf

mf

mf

mf

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

dim.

pp

dim.

pp

dim.

pp

dim.

pp

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

Trio

mf

mf

Fine

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

p

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

f

mf

f

f

mf

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

p *mf* *tr*

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

mf *f* *dim.*

Chang I

Chang II

Chang tenor

Chang bass

p *cresc.* *f*

Navro'z uforisi

Nodim Norxo'jayev.
Ikki chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Allegro grazioso

Chang I

Chang II

Fortepiano

f

f

f

pp

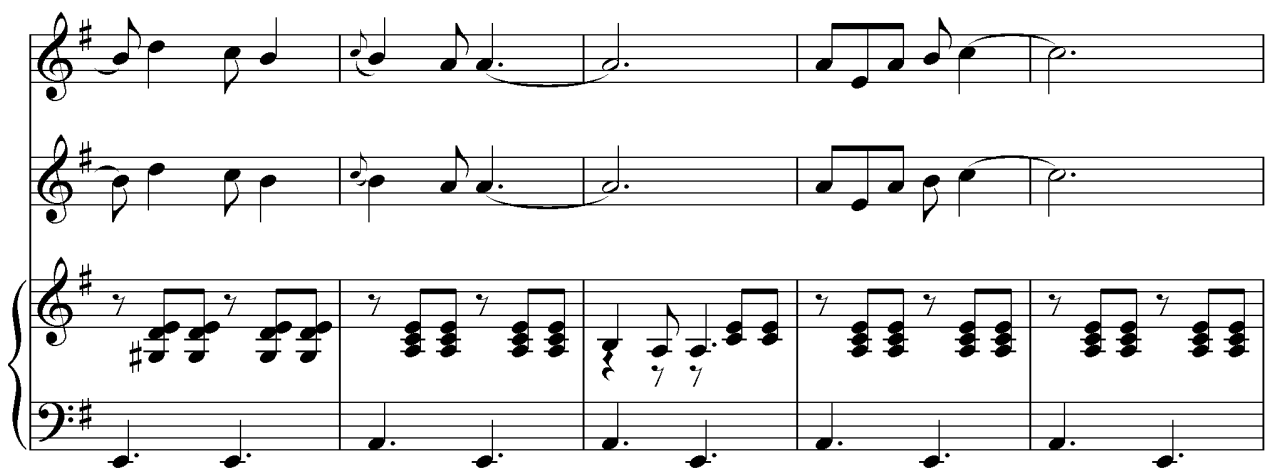
f

f

f



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the second staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The third staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note chordal pattern, and the left hand plays a simple eighth-note bass line.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top two staves show the melody and harmony from the first system. The grand staff at the bottom features a more complex right-hand part with some sixteenth-note runs and sustained chords, while the left hand remains a simple eighth-note bass line.



The third system of musical notation concludes the piece. The top two staves show the final phrases of the melody and harmony. The grand staff at the bottom has a right hand with sustained chords and a left hand with a simple eighth-note bass line, mirroring the accompaniment in the first system.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top two staves are treble clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature. The music features a melody in the upper staves with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a piano accompaniment in the lower staff with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features more complex melodic lines with slurs and ties, and a piano accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

The third system of musical notation includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the middle of the system. The melody and piano accompaniment continue with various musical notations, including slurs, ties, and accidentals. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

Fine

Fine

Fine

p

p

p

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each containing two staves. The first two staves of each system are vocal parts, and the last two are piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system shows the vocal parts with a 'Fine' marking and the piano accompaniment with a 'p' dynamic. The second system shows the vocal parts with a 'p' dynamic and the piano accompaniment with a 'p' dynamic. The third system shows the vocal parts with a 'p' dynamic and the piano accompaniment with a 'p' dynamic. The fourth system shows the vocal parts with a 'p' dynamic and the piano accompaniment with a 'p' dynamic.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with a treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes with various phrasing slurs. The middle staff is a single melodic line with a treble clef, featuring half and quarter notes with phrasing slurs. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with block chords and moving lines in both hands.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with a treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes, including some accidentals (flats). The middle staff is a single melodic line with a treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes, including some accidentals (flats). The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with block chords and moving lines in both hands.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with a treble clef, featuring a half note followed by rests. The middle staff is a single melodic line with a treble clef, featuring a half note followed by rests, then a melodic phrase. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with block chords and moving lines in both hands.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, some with slurs. The middle staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, also starting with a whole rest and containing eighth and quarter notes with slurs. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) featuring block chords in the treble and single notes in the bass.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes and slurs. The middle staff continues the melodic line, ending with a whole rest. The bottom staff continues the grand staff accompaniment with block chords and single notes, including some longer note values like half notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line, ending with a half note. The middle staff continues the melodic line, ending with a half note. The bottom staff continues the grand staff accompaniment with block chords and single notes, ending with a whole note.

da capo al Fine

Ra'nolanmasun

Yunus Rajabiy.
Ikkita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Moderato

Chang I

Chang II

mf

mf

$\frac{3}{4}$

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, both in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The music is in 4/4 time. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4-B4, C5-B4, and A4. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3-B3, C4-B3, and A3. The piece concludes with a final chord of G4-B4-C5.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, both in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. It continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note G4. The melody concludes with a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The accompaniment starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E3. It continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes (G3, A3, B3) and a quarter note G3. The accompaniment concludes with a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E3. The score includes dynamic markings: 'p' (piano) for the melody and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) for the accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bottom staff is a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It provides a harmonic accompaniment to the melody. The music is written in a single system with six measures.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, both in G major (one sharp). The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, then eighth notes A and B, and continues with various eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The accompaniment starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, then eighth notes A and B, and continues with various eighth and sixteenth note patterns, often using beamed eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, both in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is on the bottom staff. The melody starts with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A and B, then a quarter note C. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A and B, then a quarter note C. The melody continues with a quarter note D, followed by eighth notes E and F, then a quarter note G. The accompaniment continues with a quarter note D, followed by eighth notes E and F, then a quarter note G. The melody ends with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A and B, then a quarter note C. The accompaniment ends with a quarter note D, followed by eighth notes E and F, then a quarter note G.



Estrada artisti

(Regtime to step)

Skot Joplin.

Changchilar ansambli uchun

Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Not fast

Chang I

Chang II

Chang III

Chang IV

Fortepiano

Ch.I.

Ch..II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

Ch.I.

Ch.II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

Ch.I.

Ch.II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

Ch.I.

Ch.II.

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

1.

2.

Ch.I.

Ch.II.

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

Ch.I. *f*

Ch..II *f*

Ch.III. *f*

Ch.IV.

F-no

Detailed description: This system contains measures 1 through 4. Ch.I, Ch.II, and Ch.III are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. They play a melodic line consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some accidentals (sharps and naturals). Ch.IV plays a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. The F-no (Fornet) part is written in a grand staff (bass and treble clefs) and features a bass line with chords and single notes, including a natural sign in measure 4.

Ch.I. *p*

Ch..II *p*

Ch.III. *p*

Ch.IV.

F-no

Detailed description: This system contains measures 5 through 8. Ch.I, Ch.II, and Ch.III are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Ch.IV continues with its rhythmic accompaniment. The F-no part continues with a bass line and chords, including a flat sign in measure 7.

1. *8va* 2.

Ch.I. *p*

Ch.II. *p*

Ch.III. *p*

Ch.IV.

F-no

Detailed description: This musical system consists of five staves. Ch.I (treble clef) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes. Ch.II (treble clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic starting in the third measure. Ch.III (treble clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic starting in the fourth measure. Ch.IV (treble clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. F-no (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a first ending (1.) marked with an 8va (octave up) and a second ending (2.) marked with an 8va (octave up).

Ch.I.

Ch.II. *p*

Ch.III. *f*

Ch.IV. *p*

F-no

Detailed description: This musical system continues from the first. Ch.I (treble clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic starting in the second measure. Ch.II (treble clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic starting in the second measure. Ch.III (treble clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic starting in the second measure. Ch.IV (treble clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic starting in the second measure. F-no (bass clef) has a piano (*p*) dynamic starting in the second measure. The system concludes with a first ending (1.) marked with an 8va (octave up) and a second ending (2.) marked with an 8va (octave up).

Ch.I.

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.IV.

F-no

p *f* *p*

Ch.I.

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.IV.

F-no

f *f* *f*

Ch.I.

Ch..II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

Ch.I.

Ch..II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

[illegible]

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Little Boat" (Die kleine Boot) by Franz Schubert. The score is arranged for four vocal parts (Ch.I, Ch.II, Ch.III, Ch.IV) and a piano accompaniment (F-no). The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of 12 measures. The vocal parts enter in measure 2 with a forte (sf) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes first and second endings, with the first ending leading back to the beginning and the second ending concluding the piece.

Ch.I.

p

Ch..II

p

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

Detailed description: This system contains measures 1 through 4. Ch.I. (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes. Ch.II. (treble clef) is silent in measures 1 and 2, then enters in measure 3 with a piano (*p*) dynamic, playing eighth notes. Ch.III. (treble clef) and Ch.IV. (treble clef) play chords throughout. The F-no (grand staff) provides a bass line with chords and moving lines. All staves conclude with a fermata in measure 4.

Ch.I.

Ch..II

Ch.III.

p

mf

Ch.IV.

p

mf

F-no

p

mf

Detailed description: This system contains measures 5 through 8. Ch.I. and Ch.II. (treble clefs) are silent. Ch.III. (treble clef) and Ch.IV. (treble clef) play melodic lines. Ch.III. starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moves to mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 6. Ch.IV. starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moves to mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 6. The F-no (grand staff) plays a bass line, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to mezzo-forte (*mf*) in measure 6. The system ends with a repeat sign in measure 8.

Ch.I.

Ch.II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

Detailed description: This system contains measures 1 and 2. Ch.I and Ch.II play a melody starting with a quarter note (F#), followed by an eighth note, a quarter note, and a half note. In measure 2, there is a repeat sign, followed by a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a half note. Ch.III and Ch.IV are silent, indicated by a horizontal line. F-no plays a bass line with eighth notes: F, A, C, F, A, C, F, A, C, F.

Ch.I.

Ch.II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

ff

ff

ff

ff

pp

pp

Detailed description: This system contains measures 3 and 4. Ch.I, Ch.II, and F-no play chords marked *ff*. Ch.III and Ch.IV play a melody marked *pp*. In measure 3, Ch.I, Ch.II, and F-no play a chord of F, A, C. Ch.III and Ch.IV play a quarter note (F#). In measure 4, Ch.I, Ch.II, and F-no play a chord of F, A, C. Ch.III and Ch.IV play a quarter note (F#). The system ends with a repeat sign and a half note.

Ch.I.

Ch..II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

p

mf

p

mf

p

mf

Ch.I.

Ch..II

Ch.III.

Ch.IV.

F-no

1.

2.

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

Bahor valsi

Muhammadjon Mirzayev.
Ikkita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Andante moderato

The musical score is written for two Chang instruments (Chang I and Chang II) and Piano accompaniment (Piano and Pno.). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante moderato'. The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the initial measures with the Piano part starting with a *mf* dynamic. The second system shows the Chang I and II parts entering with a *mf* dynamic. The third system continues the development of the themes. The fourth system concludes the piece with a repeat sign and a final *mf* dynamic marking.

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

f

mf

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

mf

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

f

f

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

8va

ff

ff

f

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

1.

2.

f

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

mf

mp

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

mf

mf

mf

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

Ch.I

Ch.II

Pno.

Sevinch

Allegro molto

To'liqin Qurbonov.
Ikkita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Chang I

1. solo

Chang II

1. solo

Piano

f

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

I- tutti

ff

II- tutti

ff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

ff

ff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

fff

ff

fff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

ff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Meno mosso

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Allegro molto

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

morendo

morendo

p

morendo

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

1. solo

1. solo

molto cresc.

f

f

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

I- tutti

Ch.I

ff

II- tutti

Ch.II

Piano

ff

ff

ff

ff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

fff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

Ch.I

Ch.II

Piano

ff

ff

ff

fff ped.

fff ped.

(8^{va})?

Savti Miskin

O'zbek xalq kuyi.
Ikkita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Andante

Chang I

Chang II

2/4

f

f

First system of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff features a more active accompaniment with sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings *f* (forte) are present in both staves. The key signature remains one sharp.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff has a melody with some rests. The lower staff has a more active accompaniment. Dynamic markings *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are present. The key signature remains one sharp.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff has a more active accompaniment. Dynamic markings *mp* (mezzo-piano) are present in both staves. The key signature remains one sharp.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff has a more active accompaniment. The key signature remains one sharp.

Sixth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff has a more active accompaniment. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is present above the upper staff. The key signature remains one sharp.

1

Mikis Teodorakis.
Changchilar ansambli uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

1

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

3
arco

Ch. pik.

Ch. prim.

Ch. ten.

Ch. bas.

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch. pik.

Ch. prim.

Ch. ten.

Ch. bas.

Buben (Shiq-oq)

Ch. pik.

Ch. prim.

Ch. ten.

Ch. bas.

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch. pik.

Ch. prim.

Ch. ten.

Ch. bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

6

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

poco cresc.

poco cresc.

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

poco cresc.

mf

mf

mf

7

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Allegro

f

mf

mf

f

p

f

p

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

8

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

arco

sp

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

p

poco a poco cresc.

mp

f

f

f

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

f *mf*

f

f

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

mf *f*

mf *f*

mf *f*

9

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

mf *f* *mf*

mf *f* *mf*

mf *f* *mf*

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

finolto accel. *mf* *f* *mf*

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

f *mf* *mf*

10

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

f *mf* *f* *mf*

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

f *mf*

f *mf*

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

f *mf*

f *mf*

Ch.pik.

Ch.prim.

Ch.ten.

Ch.bas

Buben
(Shiq-oq)

ff

ff

ff

ff

ANSAMBL SINFIDA NOTA O'QISH UCHUN ASARLAR

Variatsiyali kanon

Akrom Hoshimov.
Uchta chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

ASOSIY MAVZU Moderato

Chang I

Chang II

Chang III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

I var.
Allegretto

The musical score is written for three channels (Ch.I, Ch.II, Ch.III) in 2/4 time. It begins with a first variation of an Allegretto. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows the initial entry of the three channels, with Ch.I and Ch.II starting on a half note and Ch.III on a quarter note. The subsequent systems show the development of the melody and accompaniment, with various rhythmic patterns and articulations. The final system concludes the variation with a half note in Ch.I and Ch.II, and a quarter note in Ch.III.

II var.
Moderato

Ch.I *f*

Ch.II *f*

Ch.III *f*

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

III var.
Andante cantabile

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

System 1: Ch.I (treble clef) plays a melody with eighth and quarter notes, including a trill in the final measure. Ch.II (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords. Ch.III (treble clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

System 2: Continuation of the musical themes. Ch.I maintains its melodic line. Ch.II continues with harmonic accompaniment. Ch.III continues with its eighth-note accompaniment.

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

System 3: Continuation of the musical themes. Ch.I features a trill in the first measure. Ch.II and Ch.III continue their respective parts.

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

System 4: Continuation of the musical themes. Ch.II features a trill in the first measure. Ch.I and Ch.III continue their respective parts.

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

System 5: Continuation of the musical themes. Ch.II features a trill in the first measure. Ch.I and Ch.III continue their respective parts.

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

CODA

Marciale a tempo

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Ch.I

Ch.II

Ch.III

Vengercha raqs "Chardash"

"Oqqush ko'li" baletidan

Pyotr Chaykovskiy.
Ikkitita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliev mosl.

Moderato assai

Chang I

Chang II

Fortepiano

Allegro moderato

Ch. I

Ch II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

mf

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

p

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

f

Vivace

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

8^{va}

8^{va} cresc.

cresc.

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

(8)

(8)

f

3

3

3

3

3

3

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Measures 1-6 of the first system. Ch. I and Ch. II play rapid sixteenth-note passages with triplets. F-no provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and accents (>).

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Measures 7-12 of the second system. Ch. I and Ch. II continue with rapid sixteenth-note passages. F-no continues with harmonic support. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and accents (>).

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Measures 13-18 of the third system. Ch. I and Ch. II play rapid sixteenth-note passages with triplets. F-no provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and accents (>).

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Measures 19-24 of the fourth system. Ch. I and Ch. II play rapid sixteenth-note passages with triplets. F-no provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include forte (*f*) and accents (>).

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

8va

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

(8)

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

Ch. I

Ch. II

F-no

f

Sevgi nashidasi

Frits Kreysler.
Ikkita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliev mosl.

Allegro marcato

The musical score is written for two Chang instruments (Chang I and Chang II) and a Piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro marcato'. The score is divided into four systems, each separated by a double bar line. The first system shows the initial entry of the Chang instruments with a forte (f) dynamic and trills, while the piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The second system continues the melodic development in the Chang parts, with the piano accompaniment supporting the texture. The third system features a more complex interplay between the instruments, with the piano part including some sustained chords. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the Chang parts and a sustained harmonic block in the piano accompaniment. Dynamics range from forte (f) to piano (p), and various musical ornaments like trills and accents are used throughout.

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Grazioso

più lento

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

f

mf

p

mf

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Grazioso

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

Grazioso

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

p

Tempo I

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

f

Tempo I

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

tr

f

f

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

tr

f

Grazioso

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

Grazioso

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

p

p

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

più lento

A tempo

p

A tempo

tr

sf

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

tr

sf

tr

sf

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

tr

sf

tr

sf

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

p

f

Tempo I

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

trw

f

Tempo I

p

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

f

trw

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Chang I

Chang II

Piano

Kichik tungi serenada

Wolfgang Amadey Motsart.
Ikkita chang uchun
Ahadjon Mamadaliyev mosl.

Allegro

Chang1

Chang 2

Fortepiano

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

div

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

div.

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

div.

tr

p

sf

tr

p

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

sf *p* *tr* *cresc.*

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

f

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

(pizz.hoxishga ko'ra)

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

p

tr #

f

3

tr #

(pizz)

p

tr #

ord.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

3

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

(pizz.)

tr #

p

tr #

p

p

pp

Chang. 1

(pizz.)

ord.

f

3

3

Chang. 2

tr #

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

tr

tr

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

tr

tr

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

(pizz. xohishga ko'ra)

p

tr

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

tr #

(pizz)

p

tr #

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

(pizz)

tr

p

tr

p

(pizz)

tr

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

tr *b*

(pizz)

tr *#*

ord.

p

f

ord.

tr *b*

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

p

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

p

f

Poco rit...

tr

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

f

f

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

f

tr

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

div

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

div

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

This system contains three staves. The top staff, labeled 'Chang. 1', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *sf*, then a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *p* with a trill (*tr*) over the final note, and finally a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *sf*. The middle staff, labeled 'Chang. 2', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It starts with a half note chord (F#4, A4), followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *p* with a trill (*tr*), then a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *sf*, and ends with a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *p* with a trill (*tr*). The bottom staff, labeled 'F-no.', is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. The right hand plays a half note chord (F#4, A4), followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *sf*, and then a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *sf*. The left hand plays a half note chord (F#3, A3), followed by a half note triplet (G#3, A3, B3), and then a half note chord (F#3, A3).

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

This system contains three staves. The top staff, labeled 'Chang. 1', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *cresc.*, followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *cresc.*, and then a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *f*. The middle staff, labeled 'Chang. 2', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It starts with a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *cresc.*, followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *cresc.*, and then a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *f*. The bottom staff, labeled 'F-no.', is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp. The right hand plays a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *cresc.*, followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *cresc.*, and then a half note chord (F#4, A4) marked *f*. The left hand plays a half note chord (F#3, A3), followed by a half note triplet (G#3, A3, B3), and then a half note chord (F#3, A3).

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

This system contains three staves. The top staff, labeled 'Chang. 1', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a half note chord (F#4, A4), followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *f*, and then a half note chord (F#4, A4). The middle staff, labeled 'Chang. 2', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It starts with a half note chord (F#4, A4), followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *f*, and then a half note chord (F#4, A4). The bottom staff, labeled 'F-no.', is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp. The right hand plays a half note chord (F#4, A4), followed by a half note triplet (G#4, A4, B4) marked *f*, and then a half note chord (F#4, A4). The left hand plays a half note chord (F#3, A3), followed by a half note triplet (G#3, A3, B3), and then a half note chord (F#3, A3).

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

p

tr #

(pizz.)

p

f

3

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

3

f

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

(pizz.)

tr #

p

tr

p

Chang. 1

(pizz.) *p* *tr* *ord.* *f* 3 3

Chang. 2

F-no.

f

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

p *p*

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

p

p

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

f

f

Chang. 1

Chang. 2

F-no.

GLOSSARIY

Musiqiy eshitish qobiliyati - tembr va dinamikaga ko‘ra tembr-dinamik eshitish deb ataladi. Ushbu eshitish qobiliyati musiqiy amaliyotning barcha turlarida, shuningdek, musiqiy ijrochilikda muhim o‘rin tutadi. Ansambl ijrosi ritmik his etish qobiliyatini ham rivojlantiradi.

Ritm – musiqaning mustahkam poydevorlaridan biridir. Ritm hissining shakllanishi – musiqiy pedagogikaning muhim vazifalaridandir. Ritm hissi uchta asosiy tuzilmadan tashkil topadi: sur‘at, aktsent va cho‘zimlar munosabati ritmik ko‘rinishni tashkil etadi.

Orkestr (yun. “orcestra” - qadimgi yunon teatri sahnasi oldidagi maydoncha) - turli cholg‘u asboblarda chalib, ijrochilarning ushbu guruhi uchun yozilgan musiqa asarini birgalikda ijro etuvchi sozandalarning katta jamoasi. Cholg‘u asboblarning tarkibiga ko‘ra orkestrlarning turlari: simfonik – to‘liq tarkibdan iborat, torli – kamonli cholg‘ular, damli - yog‘och va mis damli cholg‘ular, shovqinli - urma-zarbli cholg‘ular, yoki estrada-simfonik va xalq cholg‘ulari orkestrlaridan iborat.

Partitura(it. “partitura” – “bo‘lingan”, “taqsimlangan”) – ansambl, xor, orkestr uchun yozilgan ko‘p ovozli musiqiy asarning nota yozuvi. Unda barcha ovozlarning partiyalari jamlangan. Partiturada partiyalarning taqsimlanib kelishi yuqoridan quyi tomon turdosh cholg‘u asboblari bo‘yicha keladi. O‘z navbatida, bir turdagi cholg‘ularning eng yuqori registrga mansubi yuqorida, qolganlari registri bo‘yicha paski satrlarda yoziladi.

Partiya(musiqada)– 1. Ansambl qatnashchilaridan birining nota yozuvi. 2. Sonata shaklining ekspozitsiyasida asosiy mavzular bosh partiya, yordamchi partiya, yakunlovchi partiya sifatida keladi.

Registr(lot. “registrum” – “ro‘yxat”, “yozib qo‘yish”) – musiqiy matoning ohangini yuqori, o‘rta va pastki qismlarga mansubligi bo‘yicha ajratish.

Tembr (fr. “tembre”–“qo‘ng‘iroq”, “ajratish belgisi”) – tovush tusi, har bir musiqiy cholg‘u yoki xonanda ovozining o‘ziga xos tovush xarakteri. Cholg‘u asbobining tuzilishi va shakliga ko‘ra uning tembr turlicha bo‘ladi.

Temperatsiya (lot. “temperatio” – “to‘g‘ri munosabatda”, “bir o‘lchamda”) – musiqiy pog‘onalar oralig‘idagi intervallar munosabatining tengligi. Oktava oralig‘ining teng 12 yarim tonga bo‘linishi bir tekis temperatsiya bo‘ladi.

Tovushqator – cholg‘u asbobida chalinishi yoki kishi ovozida aytilishi mumkin bo‘lgan tovushqator. U yuqori ko‘tarilayotgan yoki quyi tushayotgan qator tovushlar tizmasida tuziladi.

Transpozitsiya (lot. “transponere” – “joyini o‘zgartmoq”) – tovushlarni boshqa balandlikka ko‘chirish. Transpozitsiya turli sharoitda qilinadi: yozilgan musiqa asari xonanda ovoziga noqulay bo‘lsa; bir cholg‘u asbobdan ikkinchisiga ko‘chirish zarurati bo‘lsa; yozilgan notalar o‘qish uchun noqulay bo‘lsa. Mazkur hollarda musiqa asarini bir tonallikdan ikkinchi tonallikka transpozitsiya qilinadi. Bunda uning xarakteri, ritmi va boshqa unsurlari o‘zgarmaydi.

Transpozitsiyalanuvchi cholg‘ular – kuy ijro etilganida nota yozuvida yozilganiga ko‘ra past yoki baland tovush bilan yangraydigan cholg‘ular. Masalan,

qashqar rubobi, afg'on rubobi yangrashiga nisbatan bir oktava yuqori yoziladi. Nay pikkolo esa yangrashiga nisbatan bir oktava past yoziladi.

Unison (it. "unisono" – "bir xil sado") – bir xil balandlikdagi ikki (yoki bir necha) tovushning bir vaqtda yangrashi.

Urtext – boshqa tahrirchilar bilan tahrir etilmagan muallifning original matni.

Faktura – nota matnining bayon etilish usuli.

Xromatizm (yun. "xroma" - rang) – diatonik laddagi pog'onalarning yarim tondan o'zgarishi. Ular alteratsiya belgilari – diez yoki bemol bilan ko'rsatiladi. Xromatik yarim ton bir pog'onadagi ikki turli tovushdan tuziladi. Masalan, «do» va «do-diez».

Xromatik gamma – kuyning yarim tonlar bo'yicha baland-patsga izchil harakati. To'liq xromatik gamma 12 tovush (yarim ton)dan iborat. Gammadagi xromatik va diatonik yarim tonlarni tartibli almashinib kelishi lad tuzilishi (major va minor) va harakat yo'nalishi (yuqorilanishi yoki pasayishi)ga bog'liq. Xromatik gamma diatonik gammadagi butun ton pog'onalarini ko'tarish yoki pasaytirish yo'li bilan to'ldiriladi.

TEST JAVOBLARI

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. S | 6. A | 11. A | 16. S |
| 2. A | 7. D | 12. V | 17. S |
| 3. S | 8. E | 13. V | 18. A |
| 4. D | 9. D | 14. A | 19. S |
| 5. A | 10. A | 15. D | 20. D |

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AHADJON MAMADALIYEV

ANSAMBL SINFI

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