

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

# **CHOLG`U IJROCHILIGI VA ANSAMBLI**

metodik qo`llanma

**Buxoro- 2014**

Mazkur metodik qo'llanma madaniyat tizimidagi oliy o'quv yurtlarining talabalari, musiqa va san'at kollejlari hamda litsey o'quvchilari uchun mo'ljallangan. Metodik qo'llanmada milliy cholg'u sozlarning paydo bo'lish tarixi, xalq cholg'u asboblarning tabaqalanishi, o'zbek xalq kuylari, milliy mumtoz maqomlarimiz, o'zbek va chet el bastakorlari hamda kompozitorlari asarlari kiritilgan.

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## ***KIRISH***

### ***MILLIY SOZLARNING PAYDO BO`LISH TARIXI***

Manbalarda qayd qilinishicha, milliy musiqa cholg'u asboblarning tarixi juda olis zamonlarga borib taqaladi. Ya'ni eramizdan avvalgi XIII ming yillardayoq, dastlab urma zarbli cholg'ular, so'ngra shovqinli sozlar paydo bo'la boshlagan. Nega aynan urma zarbli sozlar ilk bor kashf etilishini buyuk olimlar eng qadimgi mehnat qo'shiqlari ishning ritmik tuzilishi bilan bevosita bog'liqlikda yuzaga kelgan, deya izohlaydilar<sup>1</sup>. Keyinroq xalq ustalari tomonidan qamish yoki bambuk poyasidan surnay, nay, hushtak, shaqildoq va chiltor (arfa) singari cholg'ular yasagan. Ma'lum muddatdan so'ng torli mizrobli va torli kamonli musiqa cholg'ulari yaratilgan.

Ko'p asrlik madaniy taraqqiyot jarayonida o'ziga xos tuzilish va jarangdorlikka ega bo'lgan dutor, tanbur, rubob, g'ijjak, chang singari an'anaviy sozlar ijod qilingan.

Jamiyatning evolyutsion rivojlanishi jarayonida xalq cholg'uchilari Markaziy Osiyo va Yaqin Sharq mamlakatlari xalqlarining turmushi va mehnat faoliyatiga singib inson faoliyatining ajralmas tarkibiy qismiga aylanib qoladi. Cholg'ulardan xalqlar o'z milliy marosim hamda oilaviy bayramlarida keng foydalanib kelishgan. Shubhasiz, bu davrda cholg'u ijrochiligi san'ati ham ma'lum darajada rivojlanish bosqichiga ko'tarilib, xalq orasidan mohir va iste'dodli yakkanavoz sozandalar yetishib chiqq boshlagan. Shundan so'ng yakkanavozlik ijrochiligi bilan bir qatorda asta-sekin jo'rnavozlik ijrochiligi ham shakllanib, omma orasida tarqala boshlagan.

Cholg'ular va undan taralayotgan musiqa aholining turmushi va mehnat faoliyatiga singib inson faoliyatining ajralmas tarkibiy qismiga aylanadi. Barcha bayram va sayllar, diniy marosimlar hamda boshqa tadbirlar tomoshalar kuy, qo'shiq, raqssiz o'tmagan. Shuningdek, sozlar jo'rligida qo'shiq, o'yin va kuylar

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<sup>1</sup> Abdullayeva S. Современные азербайджанские музыкальные инструменты. Боку. 1984г ., стр.5

xalqning barcha marosim va oilaviy bayramlarida ham ijro etilgan. Sayllarda, diniy va madaniy marosimlarda, ayniqsa, karnay, surnay, doira, nog'ora kabi damli va urma zarbli musiqa cholg'ulari keng qo'llanilgan.

## ***MILLIY CHOLG'ULARNING SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJLANISHI***

Tarixiy manbalarda yozilishicha o'sha davr cholg'u ijrochiligi san'atining o'ziga xos xususiyatlaridan biri shundan iborat bo'lganki, har bir cholg'u ijrochisi nafaqat bir nechta turdagi musiqa asboblari chala olgan, balki ularning o'zlari yaxshigina xonanda bo'lib, musiqa ham bastalaganlar. Natijada soz yasovchi hunarmandlarning musiqaviy faoliyati rivojlanib maxsus musiqa asboblari yasash ustaxonalari paydo bo'lishiga olib kelgan. Ustoz – shogird an'analari qaror topib rivojlangan. Musiqa san'atining asosiy ko'rinishlari shakllanib, cholg'u asboblari yangi namunalari kashf etilishi ham o'sha uzoq davrlardan boshlangan.

Ma'lumki, o'zbek xalq musiqa merosi ham boshqa ko'pgina Sharq xalqlari musiqasi singari, folklor hamda og'zaki an'adagi professional musiqa turlariga bo'linadi. Cholg'ular ham o'z navbatida, faqat folklor janrlari ijrochilari qo'lida hamda professional musiqa ijrochilari tomonidan ishlatiladigan turlarga bo'linganligini ko'ramiz. Tarixiy yodgorliklarda, jumladan, musiqiy risolalar va boshqa manbalarda esa deyarli mohir ijrochi ustoz-sozandalar ishlatgan cholg'ular o'z aksini topgan. Lekin cho'ponlar tomonidan yoki keng omma orasida folklor musiqalari ijro qilinib, tuzilishi jihatdan oddiygina bo'lgan ko'pgina cholg'ular, jumladan, suyak yoki yog'ochdan yasalgan chanqovuz va shunga o'xshagan sozlar tasviri (yoki tasnifi) san'at yodgorliklari hamda maxsus musiqa risolalarida juda kam uchratamiz. Bunday cholg'ularning ko'pchiligi biz uchun noma'lum qolganligi ham ehtimoldan xoli emas.

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari ko'p va xilma – xil bo'lganligi uchun ularni qayta ta'mirlash nihoyatda murakkab va uzoq davom etgan jarayon bo'ldi. Bizgacha

yetib kelgan an'anaviy cholg'ularning o'rniga, ijrochilikning nozik va yuksak badiiy talablariga javob bera oladigan yangi, zamonaviy cholg'ular yaratila boshlandi. Bu ishga birinchilardan bo'lib, XX asrning 20-30 yillarida musiqa cholg'u asboblari yangilashga kirishgan Toshkentlik mashhur musiqa cholg'ulari ustasi usta Usmon Zufarov (1892-1981) dutor, g'ijjak, tanbur kabi musiqa cholg'ularining turdosh oilalarini yaratishga, Matyusuf Xarratov hamda usta Ro'zmat Isaboyevlar tomonidan esa chang soziga qo'shimcha torlar o'rnatilib, ovoz jarangdorligini kengaytirishga erishildi.

XX asrning 40-yillaridan boshlab esa milliy cholg'ularimizning yangi avlodini yaratishga O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan san'at arbobi, professor Ashod Ivanovich Petrosyants rahbarlik qildi. U rus musiqa cholg'u ustalari V.Romanchenko, A.Kevxozants, S.Didenkolar bilan hamkorlikda rus xalq cholg'u asboblari yangilash tajribasidan kelib chiqib, milliy sozlarimizni yangilashga kirishiladi va anchagina ishlar amalga oshiriladi. Keyinchalik cholg'u asboblari yangilash va ularni takomillashtirishga o'zbek ustalari Xirojiddin Muhiddinov (1930-1998), Abdunabi Abdug'afurov (1931), A.Tarasov (1915), V.Shtikov, M.Turdiev kabi yosh mohir ustalar ham jalb qilinadi. Ushbu yillarda cholg'u asboblari yangilash bo'yicha maxsus tajriba ustaxonasi keyinchalik laboratoriya tashkil etiladi. Laboratoriyada ustalar tomonidan dutor va tanbur, keyinroq g'ijjak, rubob cholg'ulari shuningdek, damli sozlar ham qayta ta'mirlana boshlandi, ularning yangi avlodini yaratishga imkoniyatlar yaratildi. Bu esa o'z navbatida milliy sozlarimizda faqat milliy musiqamiznigina emas, balki professional kompozitorlar asarlarini, shuningdek jahon xalqlari musiqasini ijro etish imkoniyatiga zamin tayyorlandi.

A.I.Petrosyantsning O'zbekistonda amalga oshirgan ijodiy izlanishlari natijasida cholg'ularning ovoz xususiyatlari va an'anaviy ko'rinishlari o'zgartirilib, milliy cholg'ularimiz sadosidan uzoq bo'lgan sozlarning yangi avlodi tarkib topdi. Buning evaziga o'zbek xalq madaniyati tarixida birinchi bo'lib xalq cholg'u asboblari ko'p ovozli orkestrni tuzishga erishildi. Akademik Qori Niyoziy aytganidek, yangilanish- bu cholg'u asboblari ovozining eshitilish sifatini

yaxshilashga imkon yaratadi hamda nota bo'yicha ijro etishni osonlashtiradi<sup>2</sup>. Shunday qilib, quyida ko'rsatilgan o'zbek milliy sozlarining beshta mustaqil guruhdan iborat yangi takomillashgan, barcha xalqlar musiqiy asarlarini ijro etishga moslashgan cholg'ular guruhi paydo bo'ldi.

## ***XALQ CHOLG'U ASBOBLARINING TABAQALANISHI***

Milliy sozlarimizning ko'pligi va xilma-xilligiga doir ashyoviy dalillar, jumladan, devoriy toshlarda ishlangan qadimiy soz chizg'ichlari, kitobiy mo'jaz suratlarda aks ettirilgan cholg'ular tasviri hamda musiqiy risola va boshqa yozma tarixiy manbalarda qayd etilgan ma'lumotlar bundan dalolat beradi.

Cholg'ular o'z tuzilishi, tasviriy vositalarining xarakteri, xususiyatlari va ijrochilik uslublariga qarab uch guruhga bo'linadi:

- 1. Zarbli sozlar**
- 2. Puflab (damli) chalinadigan sozlar**
- 3. Torli sozlar**

Ushbu tasnifot cholg'ularda tovush hosil qilish manbai vositasi asosida qurilgandir.

Demak, shunga ko'ra:

1. Zarbli cholg'ular guruhiga: doira, nog'ora, safoil, qoshiq, qayroq singari cholg'ular kiradi.
2. Damli cholg'ular guruhi: nay, qo'shnay, bulomon, sibizg'a, surnay, karnay, chanqoviz singari cholg'ulardan tarkib topadi.
3. Torli cholg'ular guruhini dutor, tanbur, ud, rubob, qo'biz, g'ijjak, sato, chang tashkil etadi.

Bu cholg'ularning har biri ijro etiladigan asarlar xususiyati va funksiyalariga qarab yakka yoki ma'lum bir ansambl hamda orkestr tarkibida ishlatiladi. O'zbekistonda doimiy ishlatilib kelinayotgan cholg'ularning ko'pchiligi, jumladan, doira, rubob, dutor, g'ijjak, nay, surnay, karnay, bulomon kabi cholg'ular boshqa

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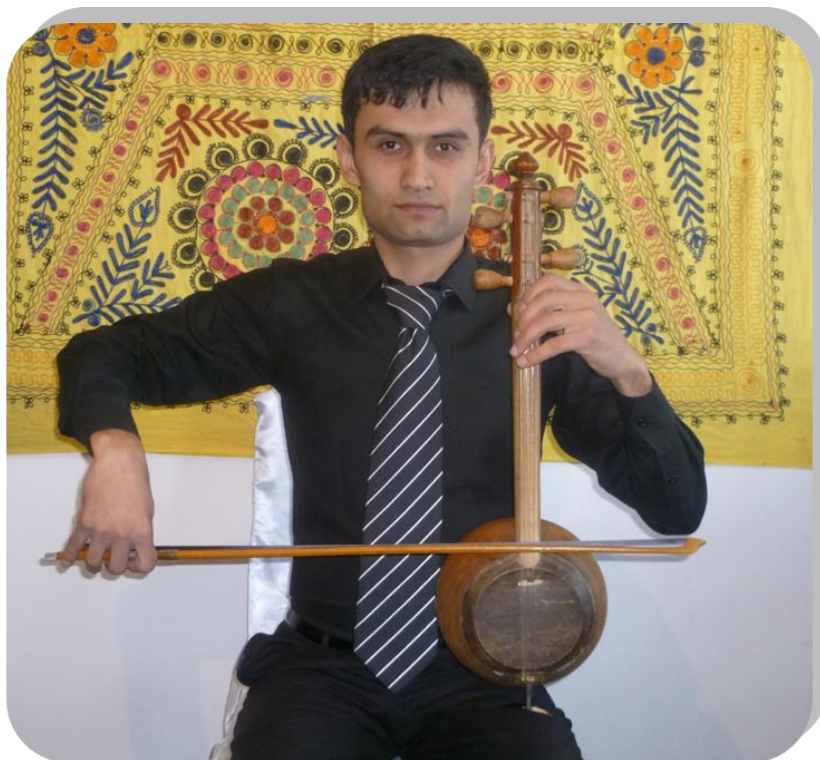
<sup>2</sup> Qori Niyozov T. Sovet O'zbekiston madaniyati ocherki T., 1955.

Sharq xalqlarida mavjud bo`lib, ularning musiqa san`atida ham katta o`rin egallaydi. Ammo ularni ishlatishda esa har bir xalqning milliy musiqasida ma`lum darajada farq borligi ajralib turadi. Shu bilan birga, ayrim hollarda, o`zbek va tojik xalqlarida ko`pgina cholg`ular va ularning ishlatilishi deyarli bir xil ekanligining ham guvohi bo`lamiz.

Yuqorida aytib o`tilgan cholg`ular guruhi yana o`zining ovoz hosil qilish xususiyati va tovush tusi hamda ohangdorligiga qarab quyidagi cholg`ularning turdosh oilasidan tashkil topadi.

### **G`ijjak**

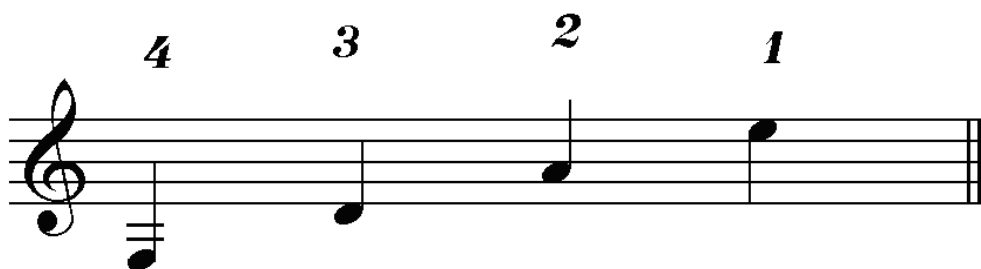
Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari, xususan, o`zbek va tojik xalqlari orasida qadimdan keng tarqalgan kamoncha bilan chalinadigan torli cholg`u asbob. G`ijjakning eng qadimiy namunalari ikki simli bo`lgan. Keyinroq olti, etti simli g`ijjaklar ham ishlatilgan. Hozir xalqimiz orasida keng tarqalgan to`rt simli g`ijjak sozi o`zining ijro qilish imkoniyati bilan ma`lum darajada Ovro`paning skripka soziga yaqindir. Shuning uchun ham ayrim ijrochilar g`ijjak o`rniga skripkadan ham foydalanadilar.



G'ijjakning kosasi tut, o`rik va kokos yong`og`i hamda yog`ochdan o`rtasi kovak qilib o`yilib yasaladi. Kosaning ustiga baliq terisi yoki molning yurak pardasi qoplanadi. Dastasi yassi bo`lib, kosaga yaqinlashgan sari ingichkalashtirib ishlangan. Kosaning pastki qismida temir oyoqcha o`rnatilgan bo`lib uni ijrochi tizzasiga qo`yib stulda o`tirib chalishi uchun moslashtirilgan.

G'ijjakning kamonchasi ot dumining qillaridan tayyorlanib chalish vaqtida o`ng qo`l barmoqlari bilan tortib turiladi. Ijrochidan kamonni juda katta mahorat bilan torlar ustiga yurgiza bilish talab etiladi. Chunki torlarda barmoqlarni navbatma-navbat bosib hosil qilinadigan har bir yoqimli nozik va rang-barang tovush kamon yordamida amalga oshiriladi. O`z navbatida bunday tovushlar g'ijjakda keng qo`llaniladigan qochirim va nolishlar bilan yana ham boyitiladi.

1930 yildan keyin g'ijjak qaytadan ta`mirlanib to`rtta tor joriy qilinadi. Torlarning orasi kvinta oralig`ida bo`lib, birinchi tor ikkinchi oktavadagi **mi** tovushiga, ikkinchi tor birinchi oktavadagi **lya** tovushiga, uchinchi tor birinchi oktavadagi **re** tovushiga va to`rtinchi pastki yo`g`on tor esa kichik oktavadagi **sol** tovushiga sozlanadi



Ovoz kengligi kichik oktavadagi **sol** tovushidan to`rtinchi oktavadagi **lya** tovushiga qadar.

U yakkasoz, jo`rli, ansambl va orkestrda asosiy cholg`u sifatida ishlatiladi.

## **Qashqar rubobi**

Qashqar rubobi - o`zbek xalq cholg`u sozlari ichida alohida o`rin tutadi. Bu cholg`u asbobi o`zining jarangdor, tiniq ovozi bilan inson qalbiga yaqinligi, o`rganish va chalish jihatidan bir muncha qulaylikka ega ekanligi bilan xalqimizning sevimli sozlaridan biriga aylanib qolgan. U cho`ziqsimon kosa va ikki shoxli uzun dastadan iborat bo`lib yarim doira shaklida o`yilgan. Kosaxonasining ustki qismi teri bilan qoplangan bo`ladi.

Qashqar rubobi qayta ta`mirlanib, dastasiga bog`lanadigan ichak parda latundan yasalgan parda bilan almashtirildi, dastasining uzunligi qisqartirildi, pardalar soni ko`paytirilib, ijro etish texnikasi yengillashtiriladi. Natijada turli xarakter va qiyinchilikdagi musiqa asarlarini chalish imkoniyati yaratildi.



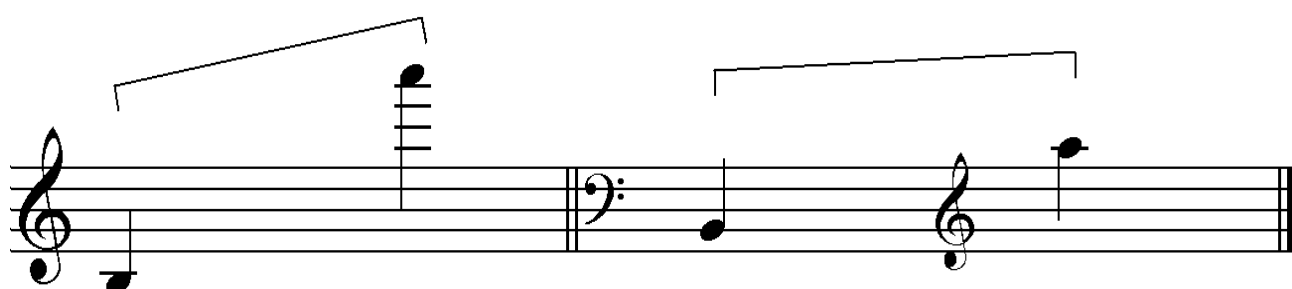
Ovoz tembri (tusi)ga qaraganda o`rta registrda jaranglaydigan sozdir. Uning beshta tori bo`lib, birinchi va ikkinchi juft torlari po`lotdan, uchinchi yakka tori esa ipakdan bo`ladi.

Har bir juft tor yo`g`onligi asosida joylashgan bo`lib, unison tarzda sozlanadi. Demak, eng ingichka juft tor birinchi oktavaning lya, ikkinchi juft tor birinchi oktavaning mi, uchinchi yakka tor esa kichik oktavaning si tovushiga sozlanadi. Simlar orasi sof kvarta intervali asosida joylashgan.

Qashqar rubobi uchun yozilgan musiqiy asarlar skripka kalitida yoziladi, yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi.



Ovoz kengligi kichik oktavaning si notasidan, uchinchi oktavaning lya notasigacha.



## Nay

Nay. O`rta asrda yashab ijod etgan olim Abu Nasr Forobiy o`zining mashhur “Katta musiqa kitobi”ning, ikkinchi bobida puflama musiqa asboblari jumladan, nay sozi haqida yozib, uni qamishdan yasalganligi to`g`risida fikr bildirdi. O`zbekiston hududida, jumladan Samarqand yaqinidagi Afrosiyob nomi bilan ataladigan qishloqda olimlar tomonidan arxeologik ishlar olib borilganda, u yerdan fleyta (nay) chalib turgan musiqachining haykalchasi topilgan. O`rta asr miniatyuralarida esa nay xonaki xalq cholg`ulari ansambli tarkibidan o`rin olgan. Bundan ma`lum bo`ladiki, fleyta ya`ni nay uzoq asrlardan buyon avloddan-avlodga o`tib kelgan cholg`udir. U O`zbekiston hamda Tojikistonda juda keng tarqalgan. Nayni buryatlar va mangollarda limba, Xitoyda esa li deb nomlashgan.

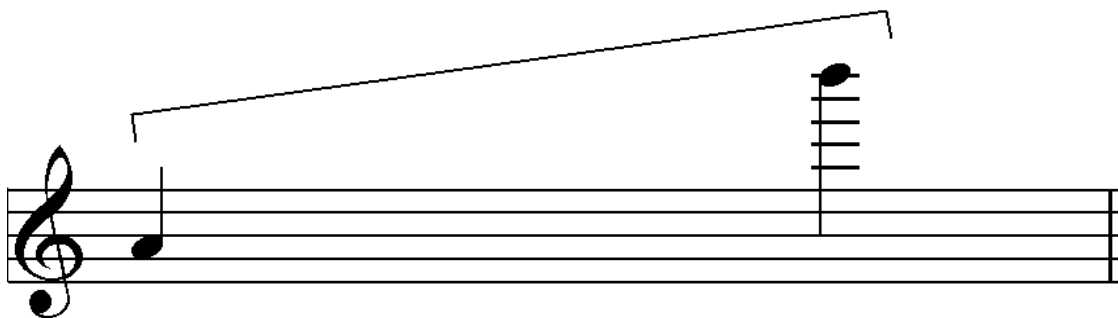
Nay qamishdan, yog`ochdan, mis, bambuk singari matolardan yasaladi, shuning uchun ham - qamish nay, yog`och nay, mis nay deb nomlanib kelingan. Tuzilishi trubochka shaklida bo`lib, diametri **20-30 mm**, uzunligi esa **450-520 mm**. Nayning ustki qismida **6** ta teshigi bor.



Uning asosiy tovushqatori quyidagicha:



Notalari skripka kalitida yoziladi. Ovoz kengligi Iya birinchi oktavadan si uchinchi oktavagacha.



Nayni baland aniq ohang bilan ijro etish faqat ijrochining puflash kuchiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Nay chalish paytida **6** ta barmoqdan ya'ni **3** ta o'ng qo'l va **3** ta chap qo'l ko'rsatgich, o'rta, yon barmoqlari ishlatiladi.

## **Doira**

Markaziy Osiyo musiqa san'atida milliy urma sozlarimiz uzoq tarixga ega bo'lib, ular asrlar davomida avloddan-avlodga o'tib davr rivojlanib, takomillashib, mukammallashgan shaklda bizgacha yetib keldi. Qadim zamonlardan buyon urma cholg'ular yog'och mahsulotlari – quruq daraxt va kundalardan yasalgan. Gardish (qasqon)lari esa xilma-xil ko'rinishlarda shakllanib, ularga turli hayvonlar terisi qoplangan. Davrlar o'tishi bilan ularning shakli ham o'zgarib takomillashib, rivojlana borgan.

Eng qadimiy hamda ko'pgina xalqlar orasida keng tarqalgan urma zarbli sozlardan biri - doiradir. Bu cholg'u taxminan ming yillik asrlardan so'ng, meloddan VI ming yil oldin, inson hayoti olamida muhim o'rin tutganligi haqida ma'lumotlar bor. Doira zarbi ilmining ilk tadqiqoti, usul (ritm) nazariyasining boshlang'ich ildizi, Zardushtiylar davriga borib taqalsa-da, uning rivoji O'rta asrning ulug' allomalari qomusiy olimlar tomonidan jumladan, Abu Nasr Forobiyning "Katta musiqa kitobi"da, Ibn Sinoning "Iyqu" ilmiga bag'ishlangan risolasida, Darveshali Changiyning "Musiqiy risola" kabi asarlarida alohida e'tibor bilan urma zarbli cholg'ularning o'rganilganligi tarixda ma'lum.

Markaziy Osiyoning aksariyat vohalarida doira, o`zining har xil tuzilishi, shakli bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi. Doira sozining eng qadimgi ikki ko`rinishda bo`lganligini hisobga olib, uni Buxoro va Eron doirasi deb ham yuritish mumkin. Buxoro doirasining aylana gardishi (qasqoni) 400-450 mm bo`lib, Buxoroi – Sharifning eng qadimgi shahri Qorako`l zaminida paydo bo`lgan. Ikkinchi ko`rinishi esa Eron zaminida paydo bo`lib, gardishining tuzilishi nisbatan ingichkaroq 450-500 mmni tashkil etgan

Buxoro doirasi gardishining ichkari tomoni sof Buxoro tillosidan ishlangan bo`lib, 60 dan ortiq halqa, zang – gulcha va dasponchalardan yasilib, chiroyli ko`rinishni olgan.

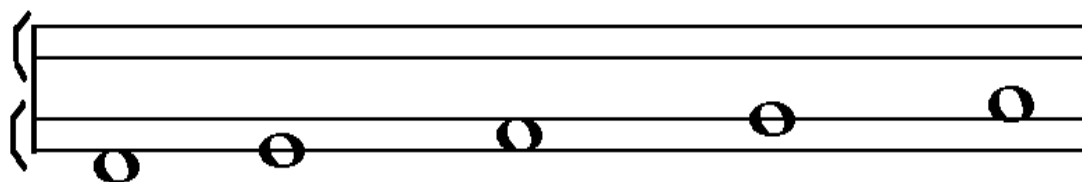
Buxoroning bunday bezatgichli bejirim doiralari, Sharq mamlakatlarida tez tarqala boshlanib, doira, daff, dapp, deyra, childirma, chirmanda va boshqa nomlar bilan aytilib kelingan.



Doira keng tarqalgan urma cholg'u asboblaridan biri bo'lib, unda turli xil ansambl va orkestrlar tarkibida hamda yakka soz sifatida ijro qilinadi. Doirada asosan ikki xil tovush mavjud bo'lib, ulardan biri ancha bo'g'iq tovush bum – doiraning o'rtasiga, ikkinchisi baland, jarangdor bak esa, chekkarog'iga uriladi.

Nota yozuvida Quyidagicha yoziladi va nomlanadi:

**O'ng qo'l uchun zarblar:**



**Chap qo'l uchun zarblar:**



Yigirmanchi asrning birinchi yarmida o'zbek doira ijrochiligi san'atining rivojlanishi mashhur doirachi– sozanda Usta Olim Komilov ijodi bilan bog'liq. Mashhur raqqosa Tamaraxonim ijro etgan “Gul o'yin”, “Sadr”, “Zang” kabi raqslaridagi doira usullari hamda doira ijrosidagi yangi yangi raqslarning yaratilishi Usta Olim Komilov ijodining yorqin timsolidir.

## YALLAMA YORIM

O'zbek xalq kuyi

**Allegro**



## GULXAN

D. Zokirov qayta ishlagan



# ANDIJON POLKASI

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Vivo vivace

The musical score for "Andijon Polkasi" is written for two staves. The first staff uses a treble clef and the second staff uses an alto clef. The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Vivo vivace". The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A repeat sign with first and second endings is present in the eighth measure of the first staff. The score consists of 14 measures in total.



## BAHORIM

Yu. Rajabiy

$\text{♩} = 138$



A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of 13 staves of music. The first staff is the melody, and the subsequent staves are accompaniment. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and ties. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The word 'rit.' is written above the final staff, indicating a ritardando.

# ARZI XOL

R. Tursunov

O'rtacha tez

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'O'rtacha tez'. The score is composed of ten measures, each containing a single line of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and repeat signs. The melody is characterized by a series of ascending and descending runs, often with grace notes, and a final cadence in the last measure.

# SHAROB

O'zbek xalq musiqasi

1. rit. 2.

# OROM

S. Yo'ldoshev

**Allegro**

The musical score for 'OROM' is written in treble clef, 2/4 time, and D major. It consists of 13 staves. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with occasional rests. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



# FARG'ONACHA REZ

O'zbek xalq musiqasi





# XORAZM LAZGISI

Q. Usmonov notaga olgan

Andante

*f*

*mf*

§

§

# DIL KUYI

M. Mirzaev



The musical score for "DIL KUYI" by M. Mirzaev is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and repeat signs. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some sixteenth-note passages. The score concludes with a final double bar line and a repeat sign.

# DILXIROJ

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Quvnoq

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in D major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 14 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings at the 12th staff. The key signature remains consistent throughout, and the time signature is 2/4.

Musical score in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The score consists of 14 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The first staff has a fermata over the first measure. The second staff ends with a repeat sign. The third staff has a slur over the last two measures. The fourth staff has a "sw" marking above the first measure. The score contains various rhythmic patterns including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Dynamics include "p" (piano) at the end of the 10th staff, "mf" (mezzo-forte) at the start of the 13th staff, and "f" (forte) at the end of the 13th staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the 14th staff.

# FARG'ONACHA

O'zbek xalq kuyi





## EY GUL

M. Mirzaev

**Allegro moderato**





## NORIM-NORIM

O'zbek xalq kuyi



The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff contains four measures of music, ending with a repeat sign. The second staff contains four measures of music, ending with a repeat sign. The third staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the beginning and end. The fourth staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the beginning and end. The fifth staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The sixth staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The seventh staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The eighth staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The ninth staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The tenth staff contains four measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end.



## RAJABIY

O'zbek xalq musiqasi



The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp). It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values: quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests. The score features several repeat signs and first/second endings, indicating a structured piece with variations or a formal conclusion. The first ending appears on the fifth staff, and the second ending appears on the sixth staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the twelfth staff.



## NASRI SEGOH

O'zbek xalq kuyi



Musical score for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp). The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music features various rhythmic patterns including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are present. A crescendo hairpin is shown in the first staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs, followed by two first and second endings. The first ending leads back to an earlier section, and the second ending concludes with a final double bar line.

# TASNIFI BUZRUK

♩ = 84-85

1- Xona



Bozgo'y



2- Xona



Bozgo'y



3- Xona



Bozgo'y



4- Xona





Bozgo'y

7- Xona



*Bozgo'y*



*8- Xona*



*Bozgo'y*



## MAXAMMASI NASRULLOI

$\text{♩} = 60$

1- Xona

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. It contains four measures: the first measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note C5, an eighth note B4, and a quarter rest; the third measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the fourth measure has a quarter note C5, an eighth note B4, and a quarter rest. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a time signature of 2/4. It contains four measures: the first measure has a quarter note G2, an eighth note A2, and a quarter note B2; the second measure has a quarter note C3, an eighth note B2, and a quarter rest; the third measure has a quarter note G2, an eighth note A2, and a quarter note B2; the fourth measure has a quarter note C3, an eighth note B2, and a quarter rest.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note A4, an eighth note G4, and a quarter note F#4; the third measure has a quarter note E4, an eighth note D4, and a quarter note C4; the fourth measure has a quarter note B3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note G3. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note F#3, and a quarter note E3; the second measure has a quarter note D3, an eighth note C3, and a quarter note B2; the third measure has a quarter note A2, an eighth note G2, and a quarter note F#2; the fourth measure has a quarter note E2, an eighth note D2, and a quarter note C2.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note C5, an eighth note B4, and a quarter note A4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note F#4, and a quarter note E4; the fourth measure has a quarter note D4, an eighth note C4, and a quarter note B3. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains four measures: the first measure has a quarter note G2, an eighth note F#2, and a quarter note E2; the second measure has a quarter note D2, an eighth note C2, and a quarter note B1; the third measure has a quarter note A1, an eighth note G1, and a quarter note F#1; the fourth measure has a quarter note E1, an eighth note D1, and a quarter note C1.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains four measures of music: a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, an eighth note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, an eighth note A4, an eighth note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains four measures of music: a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note G2. Both staves end with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Bozgo'y

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F#60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F#61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F#62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F#63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F#64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F#65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F#66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F#67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F#68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F#69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F#70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F#71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F#72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F#73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F#74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F#75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F#76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F#77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F#78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F#79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F#80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F#81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F#82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F#83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F#84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F#85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F#86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F#87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F#88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F#89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F#90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F#91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F#92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F#93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F#94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F#95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F#96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F#97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F#98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F#99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F#100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F#101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F#102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F#103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F#104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F#105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F#106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F#107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F#108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F#109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F#110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F#111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F#112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F#113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F#114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F#115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F#116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F#117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F#118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F#119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F#120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F#121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F#122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F#123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F#124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F#125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F#126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F#127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F#128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F#129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F#130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F#131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F#132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F#133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F#134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F#135, G135, A135, B135, C1

2- *Xona*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp). It consists of 14 staves of music. The first two staves are the initial melody. The third staff is marked with a repeat sign and the label *Bozgo'y*. The fourth and fifth staves continue the melody. The sixth staff is marked with a repeat sign and the label *3- Xona*. The seventh and eighth staves continue the melody. The ninth staff is marked with a repeat sign and the label *Bozgo'y*. The tenth and eleventh staves continue the melody. The twelfth staff is marked with a repeat sign and the label *Bozgo'y*. The thirteenth and fourteenth staves are the final melody, with the thirteenth staff marked with a repeat sign and the label *Bozgo'y*. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also repeat signs and first/second endings indicated by numbers 1. and 2.

# KULCHA NON

I. Hamroyev

**Moderato**

**Solo**

**Piano**

**Sol.**

**Pno.**

**f**

**p**

**mf**

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

## YULDUZCHAM

A. Maxammedov

Solo

Piano

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

# QUSHLAR

F. Amirov

**Allegretto**

Solo

Piano

The first system of musical notation for 'Qushlar'. The Solo part is in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign, then a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The Piano part is in grand staff, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a series of chords. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Solo

Pno.

The second system of musical notation. The Solo part continues with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The Piano part continues with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a series of chords. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Solo

Pno.

The third system of musical notation. The Solo part continues with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The Piano part continues with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a series of chords. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Solo

Pno.

The fourth system of musical notation. The Solo part continues with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The Piano part continues with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a series of chords. The system ends with a repeat sign.

# DO'LONCHA

F. Vasilev qayta ishlagan

**Allegretto**

Solo

Piano

*mf*

*mf*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

*f*

*p*

*f*

*p*

Sol.

Pno.

# GOPAK

M. Krasev qayta ishlagan

Solo

Piano

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

# POLKA

M. Glinka

**Allegretto**

Solo

Piano

Sol.

*p*

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

# QO'SHIG'IMIZ AVJIDA

T. Azimov

Shoshilmasdan

Solo

Piano

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

## BAHOR QO'SHIG'I

G'. Qodirov

### Marsh sur'atida

Solo

piano

*p*

Sol.

Pno.

The first system of musical notation features a Solo part on a single treble clef staff and a Piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The Solo part consists of eighth-note pairs: G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F#4, and F#4-E4. The Piano accompaniment has a treble staff with eighth-note pairs: G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F#4, and F#4-E4, all beamed together. The bass staff contains a steady eighth-note bass line: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, and G4.

Sol.

Pno.

*mf*

*f*

The second system continues the musical piece. The Solo part has eighth-note pairs: G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F#4, and F#4-E4. The Piano accompaniment's treble staff features a more complex texture with eighth-note pairs and some rests, including a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the third measure. The bass staff continues with the eighth-note bass line.

Sol.

Pno.

*mp*

*mp*

The third system shows the Solo part with eighth-note pairs: G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F#4, and F#4-E4. The Piano accompaniment's treble staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the fourth measure. The bass staff continues with the eighth-note bass line.

Sol.

Pno.

The fourth system is the final system on the page. The Solo part concludes with eighth-note pairs: G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4, G4-F#4, and F#4-E4. The Piano accompaniment's treble staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the fourth measure. The bass staff continues with the eighth-note bass line.

# MARSH

M.Axmedov

**Allegro**

Solo

*f*

Piano

*mf*

*pp*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

*p*

Pno.

*mf*

Sol.

*f*

*f*

Pno.

*f*

# RAQS

G'. Qodirov

**Allegretto**

Solo

Piano

*mf*



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.

The first system of music consists of a solo line and a piano accompaniment. The solo line is written in a single treble clef staff, starting with a quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and ending with a quarter note. The piano accompaniment is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs), with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a simple bass line.

Sol.

Pno.

The second system of music continues the solo and piano accompaniment. The solo line features a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The piano accompaniment maintains a consistent harmonic support with chords in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

Sol.

Pno.

The third system of music shows further development of the solo and piano parts. The solo line includes some beamed eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features more complex chordal textures in the right hand.

Sol.

Pno.

The fourth system of music concludes the piece with first and second endings. The solo line has a repeat sign followed by two different endings. The piano accompaniment also has corresponding first and second endings, with the second ending featuring a final chord and a quarter rest.

# JONON

M. Mirzayev

Andante

Solo

*f* *mf*

Piano

*f*

The first system of music is in 2/4 time. The Solo part (treble clef) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes. After two measures, the dynamic changes to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and continues with eighth notes. The Piano part (grand staff) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes in the bass clef and chords in the treble clef. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sol.

Pno.

The second system of music continues the Solo and Piano parts. The Solo part (treble clef) continues with eighth notes. The Piano part (grand staff) continues with eighth notes in the bass clef and chords in the treble clef. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sol.

*mf*

Pno.

*mf*

The third system of music continues the Solo and Piano parts. The Solo part (treble clef) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and continues with eighth notes. The Piano part (grand staff) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and continues with eighth notes in the bass clef and chords in the treble clef. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sol.

Pno.

The fourth system of music continues the Solo and Piano parts. The Solo part (treble clef) continues with eighth notes. The Piano part (grand staff) continues with eighth notes in the bass clef and chords in the treble clef. The system ends with a double bar line.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol. *p*

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol. *f*

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol. *f*

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

# JO'JALARIM

M. Husaynli

Piano

mf

First system of the Piano part, measures 1-4. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The first measure starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, and then a quarter rest. The second measure contains a half note G4. The third measure contains a half note A4. The fourth measure contains a half note G4. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure.

Pno.

Second system of the Piano part, measures 5-8. The melody continues in the right hand, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is not present in this system.

Sol.

First system of the Soloist part, measures 1-4. The Soloist part is written on a single staff and consists of whole rests in all four measures.

Pno.

Second system of the Piano part, measures 5-8. The right hand has a melody, and the left hand has a bass line. The dynamic marking *f dolce* is placed below the third measure.

Sol.

Second system of the Soloist part, measures 5-8. The Soloist part begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, and then a quarter rest. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure.

Pno.

Third system of the Piano part, measures 9-12. The right hand has a melody, and the left hand has a bass line. The dynamic marking *p* is placed below the first measure.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

The musical score consists of four systems, each with a Soloist (Sol.) and Piano (Pno.) part. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system shows the Sol. playing a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Pno. provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The second system introduces a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a crescendo hairpin over the Sol. part. The Pno. part continues with similar accompaniment. The third and fourth systems maintain the musical themes, with the Sol. part featuring more complex melodic lines and the Pno. part providing harmonic support through chords and moving lines.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

*f (p)*

*p*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

*pp*

# MEHNAT ZAVQI

S. Yudakov

**Allegro moderato**

Solo

Piano



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol. 

Sol. 

Sol. 

Sol. 

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

# RAQS

B. Sobitov qayta ishlagan

**Allegretto**

Solo

Piano



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.



Sol. *f*

Pno. *f*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

## O'ZBEKISTON VALSI

R. Raximov

**Vals sur'atida**

Solo

Piano

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

1.

Pno.

Sol.

2.

Pno.

Sol.

1.

Pno.



Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

# NEAPOLCHA RAQS

P. Chaykovskiy

**Andante**

Solo

Piano

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

**Allegro**

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled 'Sol.', is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a slur over a sixteenth-note run in the second measure. The bottom staff, labeled 'Pno.', is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature. It provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Sol.

Pno.

The second system continues the musical piece. The 'Sol.' staff shows a consistent melodic pattern of eighth notes. The 'Pno.' staff continues with its accompaniment, featuring chords in the right hand and a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand.

Sol.

Pno.

The third system concludes the piece. The 'Sol.' staff features a long slur spanning the first two measures, followed by a final note in the fourth measure. The 'Pno.' staff also concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand. The system ends with a double bar line.

# JON O'ZBEKISTON

S. Yudakov

*Allegro moderato*

Solo

Piano

Sol.

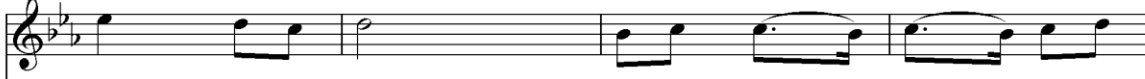
Pno.

Sol.

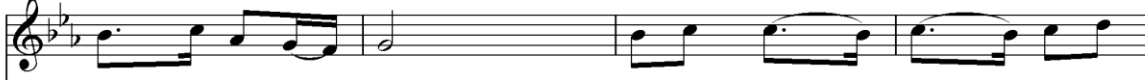
Pno.

Sol.

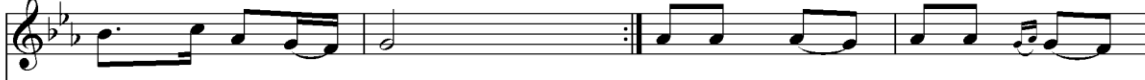
Pno.

Sol. 

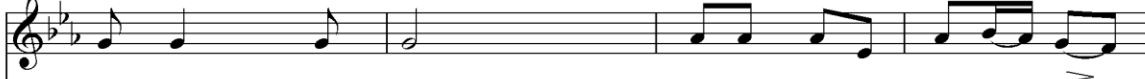
Pno. 

Sol. 

Pno. 

Sol. 

Pno. 

Sol. 

Pno. 

Sol.

Pno.

*f*

Sol.

Pno.

*mp*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

*rit.*

# NAYREZ

**Moderato**

B. Giyenko qayta ishlagan

Piano

*mf* *poco* *cresc.* *rit.*

Sol.

*mf* *mf*

Sol.

*mf*

Sol.

*mf*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

*mf*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

*f*

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

2.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

Sol.

Pno.

## Atamalar lug'ati

### A

**Applikatura** – (lotincha-bosmoq) musiqa cholg'u asboblari kuy ijro etganda barmoqlarni to'g'ri bosish va almashtirish tartibi.

**Ansambl** – (fransuzcha - birgalikda) musiqiy asarning jamoa bo'lib chalinadigan ijro turi

**An'anaviy soz** – ajdodlarimiz qo'llagan, ko'p holda diatonik tovushqator tartibida tuzilgan qadimiy sozlar.

**Akademik soz** – qayta ta'mirlanib pardalari xromatik tartibda keltirilgan aksariyat holda nota bilan chalishga moslashtirilgan cholg'u turi.

**Antik davr** – eramizdan oldingi IV asrdan boshlab, eramizning III asrigacha bo'lgan tarixiy davr.

**Alt kaliti** – uchinchi asosiy chiziqda yozilib **do** birinchi oktavani bildiradi.

**Anqo** – arfasimon musiqa asbobi.

### B

**Bas kaliti** – to'rtinchi chiziqda yozilib **fa** kichik oktavani ifodalaydi.

**Bulomon** – damli cholg'u asbob

**Bamm** – ud sozining pastki yo'g'on tori nomi

### G

**Glissando** – (ital'yancha – sirg'anib) ovozni uzmasdan bir tovushdan ikkinchi tovushgacha sirg'anib chalish.

**Grif** – musiqa cholg'u asboblari dastasi.

### D

**Dinamika** – ovoz kuchi, musiqa tovushlarining past-baland ijro qilinishi.

**Differentatsiya** – tabaqalanish, guruhlariga bo'lish.

**Deka** – kosaxona.

**Diapazon** – (yunoncha – hamma torlar aro) xonanda ovozi, cholg'u asbobi, tovushqator, lad va kuyning hajmi, ya'ni tovush ko'lemi.

**Detashe** – (fransuzcha - bo'lish, ajratish) torli kamanchali cholg'u asboblari har bir tovush kamanchani bir tomon (past yoki yuqori)ga tortib ijro etish usuli.

**Doira** – zarbli cholg'u.

**Dutor** – cholg'u sozi.

### Z

**Zarb** – cholg'u asboblari tovush manbaini harakatga keltiruvchi kuch, urg'u.

**Zir** – ud sozining to'rtinchi tori nomi

### I

**Ilmi advor** – O'rta asr musiqashunosligida kuy, she'riyat va amaliy ijroni birlashtiruvchi ilm.

## K

**Koloratura** – kuyni turli mayda o`lchovdagi tovushlar bilan bezash.

**Kamer ijrochiligi** – (italyancha – uy, xona) kichik davra tinglovchilari uchun mo`ljallangan ijro turi.

**Kuy** – tovushlar vositasida bayon qilinadigan fikr.

## L

**Ligatura** – lad, parda.

**Lyutnya** – Ud Sharq xalqlarining qadimiy tirnama cholg`u asbobi.

**Legato** – uzluksiz rez bilan chalish usuli, yoki bir tovushdan ikkinchi tovushga to`xtovsiz o`tish.

## M

**Maslas** – ud sozining ikkinchi tori nomi.

**Masno** – ud sozining uchinchi tori nomi.

**Musiq**a – yunoncha so`zdan olingan bo`lib kuylarni tuzish.

**Maroqand** – Samarqandning eski nomi.

**Mediator** – asbobni chalishda foylaniladigan maxsus matodan (ibonit, shox va plastmassadan) yasalgan noxun.

**Mizrob**- torli cholg`ularni chalishda ishlatiladigan moslama, plektr.

**Mizmar** – tilli puflama asbob.

**Mizaffa** – arfasimon cholg`u asbobi.

## N

**Nag`ma** - ton

**Nay** – damli cholg`u

**Nay sozining qadimgi nomlari** –Buryat va Mongollarda **limba**, Xitoyda **li**, Vetnamcha **sao**, forsha **tutek**, qozoqcha **subizg`a**, qirg`izcha – **uoo**, ozarbayjoncha **ney** va tatarcha **kaval**.

**Noxun** – Tanbur chalishda o`ng qo`lning ko`rsatkich barmog`iga kiydirilgan metaldan yasalgan maxsus asbob – **tirnoq**.

**Nog`ora** -zarbli cholg`u

## O

**Orkestr** – turli cholg`u asboblardan tuzilgan va akademik ijro yo`nalishiga ega bo`lgan sozandalar jamoasi.

**Organ** – yunonlik va rimliklarning musiqa asbobi.

## P

**Pitstsikato**– (italyancha – tirnalib) cholg`u asbobida bosh barmoq yordamida ovoz chiqarish usuli.

**Pozitsiya** – (lotincha - vaziyat) cholg`u asboblarni chalishda qo`llaniladigan barmoqlar holati.

**Polimetriya**– (yunoncha- o`lchov, miqdor) ko`p ovozli musiqada turli metrdagi taktlarning bir vaqtda qo`shilib kelish holati.

**Politonallik** – (yunoncha – ko`p va tonallik) ko`p ovozli musiqada bir yo`la

harakat qiluvchi ovozlarning turli tonallikda kelishi.

**Pikkola changi** – changning kichraytirib ishlangan turi. Ovoz ko'lamini birinchi oktavada **do** dan uchinchi oktava **lya** tovushiga qadar.

**Poema** – unchalik katta bo'lmagan lirik yoki hikoyaviy xarakterdagi cholg'u musiqa asari.

**Parda** – cholg'u dastasidagi bog'lamalar.

## R

**Rabab** – kamonchali asbob.

**Rekonstruktsiya** – ta'mirlash, takomillashtirish.

**Registr** – past, o'rta va baland tovushlarning o'zaro qo'shilib kelishi

**Rapsodiya** – kuylanadigan yoki deklamatsiya etiladigan epik dostonlar; epik qo'shiqlar – xalq mavzularida erkin shaklda yaratilgan cholg'u asari.

**Repertuar** – (frantsuzcha - ro'yxat) yakka sozanda, ansambl yoki orkestr jamoalari tomonidan ijro etiladigan asarlar.

**Rubob** – torli tirnama cholg'u.

## S

**Statuetka** – haykalchalar.

**Sozgar** – soz yasovchi usta.

**Standart soz** – qolipga solingan, aniq soz.

**Stakkato** – (ctaccato) yakka tarzda uzib chalish.

**Simfonietta** – (italyancha - kichraytish) kichik hajmdagi simfoniya.

**Solo** – bir ijrochining yakka o'zi ijro qilishi (yakkanavoz tarzida)

**Syuita** – har bir qismi mustaqil asar bo'lgan turli xarakterdagi musiqiy asarlardan tarkib topgan turkum.

**Sozchi** – sozanda, cholg'uchi, cholg'u asbobida ijro etuvchi.

**Sato** – cholg'u sozi.

**Safoil** – raqs kuylarida chalinadigan zarbli cholg'u.

**Setor** – tanburning boshqa bir nomi.

**Soz** – musiqa cholg'u asbobi.

**Surnay** – puflama cholg'u asbob.

**Sibizg'a** – puflama asbob.

**S.anj** – forscha so'zdan olingan bo'lib, torli musiqa asbobi chang.

## T

**Tembr** – har bir musiqa cholg'u asbobining o'ziga xos tovush xarakteri, tovush tusi

**Terrokota** – turli shakldagi haykalchalar.

**Tenor kaliti** – to'rtinchi chiziqda yozilib **do** birinchi oktavani ifodalaydi.

**Tabulatura** – (frantsuzcha – taxta , jadval) cholg'u musiqasini harf yoki raqamlar bilan yozishdagi qadimiy tizim.

**Til (trost)** – bir yoki ikki qavatli qilinib qamishdan yasalgan yassi parcha. Puflama yog'och cholg'u asboblarning aksariyati til vositasida chalinadi.

**Tanbur (mizani)** – noxun bilan chalinadigan uzun dastali cholg'u asbobi

## U

**Ud** – cholg'u sozi.

**Ud torining qadimgi nomlari** – bam, masno, maslas, zer va hadd (1,2,3,4,5 torlar)

**Usuli lang** – aralash o`lchovda yoki biroz buzilgan (chappazarb) usul.

**Ufari soxta** – o`zbek raqslarida chalinadigan doira usuling nomi.

**Usul** – sharq xalqlari musiqasida ijroning murakkab yo`llari. U turli zarblarning tez – tez almashib kelishidan hosil bo`ladi.

#### X

**Xromatizm** – (yunoncha – rang) diatonik laddagi pog`onalarning yarim tondan o`zgarish holati.

**Xarrak** – cholg`u torlarini ko`tarib turuvchi maxsus moslama.

**Xonaki** – tor doiradagi ijro yo`li.

#### CH

**Changi**- arfaga o`xshagan torli tirnama gruzin xalq cholg`u asbobi.

**Chang** – torli urma cholg`u sozi.

#### SH

**Shashtor** – cholg`u sozi.

**Shodiy** – qayroqning buxorochocha nomi

**Shodiyona** – bayram tantanalarida ijro etiladigan kuylar.

**Shohrud** – qonunsimon torli asbob.

#### YA

**Yakka zarb** – yakka noxun. Bir zarb ma`nosida. Noxunni pastga yoki yuqoriga bir urib chalish usuli.

**Yakka ijro** – maxsus sozda musiqiy asarni yakka tarzda ijro etish uslubi.

#### Q

**Qadimgi sozlar** – lyutnya, shemane (musiqor), chag`ona, dilrabo, soz, chiltor (arfa) va hokazo.

**Qayroq** – raqqosalar ishlatadigan zarbli cholg`u.

**Qonun** – musiqiy cholg`u asbob.

**Qo`biz** – cholg`u sozi.

#### TS

**Tsimbalo** – chang shaklida yasalgan juda qadimiy ko`p torli cholg`u asbob. Hozirgi kunda Vengriya, Polsha, Ruminiya, Belorusiya, Ukraina va Moldaviyada keng qo`llaniladi.

#### G'

**G`ijjak** – torli kamonli cholg`u.

#### H

**Halqum** – inson ovozi

**Hadd** – o`tkir baland tovushga ega bo`lgan ud sozining beshinchi tori nomi

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