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MUSIQIY TA'LIM KAFEDRASI



“MUSIQA NAZARIYASI”

fanidan

Ma'ruzalar matni

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1 mavzu.

Kirish. Musiqiy tovush xususiyatlari

Reja

- 1.Musiqiy tovush xususiyatlari.
- 2.Yuqori tonlar.
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Tayanch iboralar

Tovush tebranishi chastotasi va amplitudasi, obertonlar, tovush tembri, tovushning balandligi, uzunligi (cho'zimi), qattiqligi (kuchi).

Tayanch tushunchalar

Oktava, subkontroktava, kontroktava, katta oktava, kichik oktava, birinchi oktava, ikkinchi oktava, uchinchi oktava, to'rtinchi oktava, beshinchi oktava, harfiy tuzilma.

San'atning eng muhim va keng xalq ommasiga kirib boruvchi turlaridan biri musiqa san'atidir. Unda badiiy mazmun tovushlar (ohang) orqali bayon etiladi va musiqaning o'ziga xos ifoda vositalarini o'zaro bog'lovchi muayyan qoidalarga asoslanadi.

Mazkur qoida va an'analar xalq (fol'klor) hamda mumtoz musiqasining (maqomlar va maqom yo'lidagi kuy va ashulalar) asrlar davomida vujudga kelgan tajribasi natijasida vujudga kelgan. Har qanday musiqani cholg'u sozida ijro etish yoki kuylash uchun musiqaning elementar nazariyasini bilish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Shuning uchun, mazkur fanni o'qitish dastlab musiqa asarlarini ijro etish va ulardagi mavjud tovush va intervallar munosabatlari borasidagi bilimlarni o'zlashtirishni qamrab oladi.

Har qanday shakl va mazmundagi musiqa rang-barang tarkibiy qismlardan tashkil topadi va musiqa nazariyasi – musiqaning elementar nazariyasi, garmoniya, musiqa

asarlari tahlili, polifoniya va cholg'ushunoslik singari bir necha tarmoqlarga ajraladi.

Musiqaning tarkibiy qismlari va ularning o'zaro bog'lanishlari haqidagi materiallar musiqa va uning nazariyasiga oid fanlarda aks yettirilgan. Mazkur fanlarning boshlang'ich kursi musiqaning elementar nazariyasidir.

Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi kursi musiqa grammatikasi, musiqaning asosiy unsurlarini va ayniqsa, kuyni o'rganishni o'z oldiga maqsad qilib qo'yadi. Ushbu fan doirasida jumladan, musiqiy tovush xususiyatlari, uning nota matnida ifodalanishi texnologiyasi, musiqaning asosiy ifoda vositalari: metr-ritm, lad, garmoniya; ikki tovushning nisbati (interval), uch va undan ortiq tovushlar nisbati (akkord) va ular orqali ifodalanadigan musiqiy mazmun; lad, tonalliklarning musiqiy mazmunni ifodalash imkoniyatlari tahliliy o'rganiladi.

Badiiy obraz musiqa asarlarida o'ziga xos tarzda, ya'ni, ma'lum tovushlar va ohanglar sintezi sifatida aks yettiriladi. Musiqa asarlarida shakl va mazmun bir-birini to'ldiruvchi unsurlar sifatida muhim ahamiyatga egadir.

Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi kursida tovush so'zi ikki xil tushunchani bildiradi: birinchisi – **fizik holatdagi tovush**; ikkinchisi – **sezgi holatidagi tovush**dir.

1. Masalan, biror egiluvchan jism, cholg'u asbobi torining tebranishi natijasida havoda uzunasiga taralgan to'liqlik tebranishlar hosil bo'ladi. Bu tebranishlar **tovush to'liqligini** hosil qiladi. Ular tovush manbaidan turli tomonlarga aylanasiimon tarqaladi.

Ushbu hodisaning umumiy zanjiri quyidagicha amalga oshadi: *tovush to'liqligini manbai – tovush to'liqligi – eshitish organiga tovush to'liqligining ta'sir etishi – eshitish analizatorlari orqali qabul qilingan qo'zg'atuvchi ta'sirining bosh miyaga uzatilishi.*

Fizik nuqtai nazardan, tebranishlar o'lchovi sifatida tebranadigan jismning bir sekunddagi tebranishlari soni **gerts¹ (gts)** qabul qilingan.

2. Yangragan tovush to'liqligi eshitish organi tomonidan qabul qilingach, unga ta'sir etadi va asab tuzilmasi (analizator) orqali bosh miyaga o'tib, tovush sezgisini qo'zg'atadi.

¹ Gerts – ushbu hodisani ochgan fizik olim nomiga qo'yilgan atama.

² Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 8-bet

Ma'lumki, biz kundalik hayotda juda ko'p, xilma-xil tovushlarni eshitamiz. Lekin bu tovushlarning hammasi ham musiqada qo'llanila bermaydi. Eshitish organlarimiz **musiqaviy** tovushlar bilan **shovqinli** tovushlarni bir-biridan ajratish qobiliyatiga ega. Shovqinli tovushlar, masalan, qarsillash, gumburlash, g'ijirlash, shivirlash, dukillash va hokazolar aniq tovush to'liqini balandligiga ega emas, shuning uchun ham bu tovushlar musiqada qo'llanilmaydi².

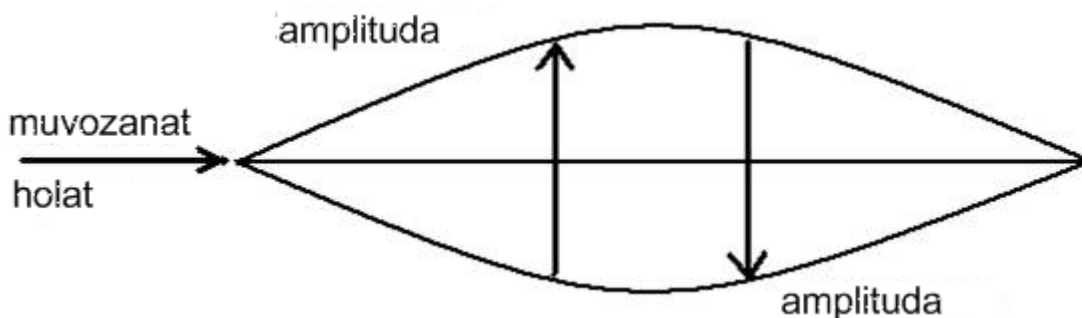
Musiqaviy tovushning nazariy jihatdan to'rt xil fizik xususiyati mavjud. Ular **balandlik**, **uzunlik** (cho'zim), **qattiqlik** (tovush kuchi) va **tembr** (tovush tusi) dan iborat.

Yangrayotgan **tovushning balandligi** tebranayotgan egiluvchan jismning tebranish tezligi, ya'ni chastotasiga bog'liqdir. Tebranish qanchalik tez bo'lib tursa, tovush shunchalik baland bo'ladi va aksincha, tebranish qanchalik sust bo'lsa, tovush shunchalik past bo'ladi.

Yangrayotgan **tovushning cho'zimi** tebranayotgan jismning to'liq amplitudasiga bog'liqdir. Tovushning uzun yoki qisqaligidan uning fizik xarakteri o'zgarmaydi, lekin musiqa nuqtai nazaridan tovushning cho'zimi uning yana bir xususiyati bo'lib, muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Tovush cho'zimi tovush manbai tebranishining davom etishiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Masalan, tovush chiqa boshlaganda tovush manbaining tebranishi qanchalik keng bo'lsa, tovushning pasayib borishi ham shuncha uzoq davom etadi. Bunda albatta, tovush manbai bo'lgan jism erkin tebranishi shart.

Yangrayotgan **tovushning qattiqligi** tebranish harakatining kuchiga, ya'ni, tovush manbai bo'lgan jismning tebranish kengligiga bog'liqdir. Tebranish harakatlari amalga oshiriladigan fazo doirasi **tebranish amplitudasi** (kengligi) deyiladi (1 – rasimga qaralsin).

² Zamonaviy orkestrlarda tovushi muayyan balandlikka ega bo'lmagan, urib chalinadigan asboblardan ham qo'llaniladi. Masalan uchburchak, kichik baraban, mis tovoqchalar (tarelkalar), katta baraban va boshqalar. Kompozitorlar ularni qo'shimcha asboblardan sifatida ishlatib, musiqaviy bayonni yanada ifodalibroq qilish uchun foydalanishadi.



1 – rasm.

Tebranish amplitudasi qanchalik katta bo'lsa, tovush shunchalik qattiq eshitiladi va aksincha.

Tembr deb tovushning sifat xususiyati, uning rang-barangligiga aytiladi. Tembr xususiyatlarini ifodalashda his-tuyg'ularga taalluqli turli iboralar qo'llaniladi, masalan: mayin, keskin, yo'g'on, jarangdor, kuychan tovush deyishadi va h.k.

Ma'lumki, har bir cholg'u asbobi yoki inson ovozi o'ziga xos tembrga egadir. Xilma-xil cholg'u asboblarida eshitiladigan ma'lum balandlikdagi tovushlar o'zlarining rang-barangliklari bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi. Tembrning farqlanishi har bir tovushga xos bo'lgan yuqori tonlarning tarkibiga (tabiiy aks-sadolarga) bog'liqdir.

Yuqori tonlar (obertonlar³) tovush to'lqinlarining murakkab shakli natijasida yuzaga keladi. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi fani musiqaning tembr xususiyatlarini keng o'rganmaydi, bu borada cholg'ushunoslik va orkestrrovka fanlari doirasida bahs yuritiladi.

Yuqori tonlar. Tabiiy tovushqator

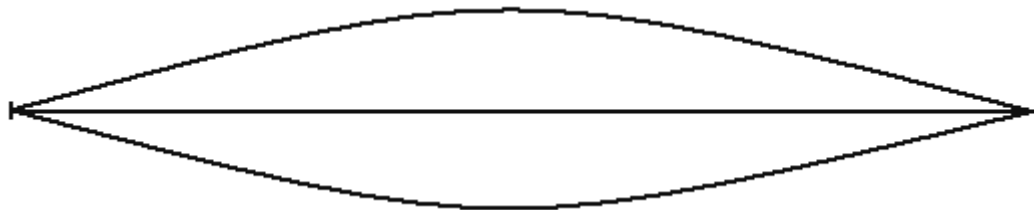
Turli qalinlikdagi tebranuvchi jism, masalan tor tebranayotib, teng bo'laklarga bo'linishi natijasida tovush to'lqinlarining murakkab shakli vujudga keladi. Jismning umumiy tebranishi jarayonida bu teng bo'lakchalar alohida tebranib, o'zining uzunligiga muvofiq keladigan qo'shimcha to'lqinlar hosil qiladi.

Shunday qilib, yuqori tonlar qo'shimcha oddiy tebranish natijasida hosil bo'ladi. Yuqori tonlarning balandligi har xil bo'ladi, chunki ularni hosil qiladigan tebranish tezligi turlichadir. Masalan, cholg'u asbobi torida birgina asosiy ton eshitilganda edi,

¹ Oberton – yuqori ton demakdir.

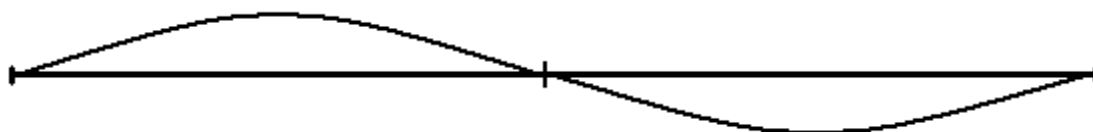
² Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yeild Music Theory, vol.1 8-bet

uning to'ldinlanish shakli quyidagi grafik tasvirga muvofiq bo'lardi:

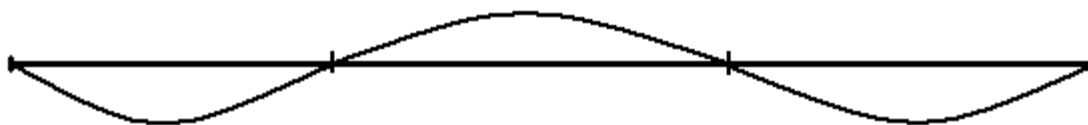


Torning teng yarmidan hosil bo'lgan ikkinchi yuqori ton to'ldinlanishining uzunligi asosiy ton to'ldinlanishidan ikki marta qisqa, tebranish chastotasi (tezligi) esa ikki marta tezroq bo'ladi va hokazo.

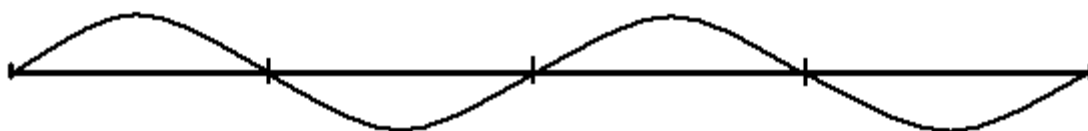
Yarmidan hosil bo'lgan to'ldinlanish (ikki marta tez):



Uchdan bir qismidan hosil bo'lgan to'ldinlanish (uch marta tez):



To'rttdan bir qismidan hosil bo'lgan to'ldinlanish (4 marta tez)



Torning dastlabki tovushi (asosiy toni) ning tebranish sonini birlik sifatida olsak, yuqori tonlarning tebranish sonlarini quyidagi oddiy raqamlarda ifodalash mumkin: **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16** va hokazo.

Musiqaviy tuzilma. Tovushqator. Asosiy pog'onalar va ularning nomlari.

Oktavalar

Muayyan balandlikdagi munosabatda bo'lgan tovushlar qatoriga **musiqaviy tuzilma** deyiladi. Tuzilma tovushlarining o'z balandligiga qarab joylashishi

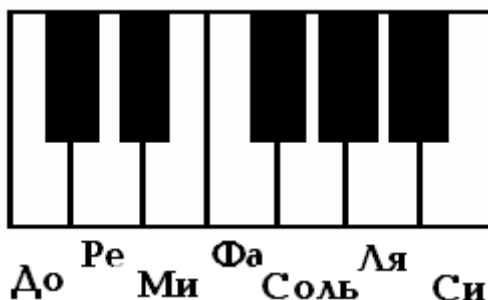
tovushqator, tovush esa uning *pog'onasi* deyiladi. Musiqaviy tuzilmaning to'liq tovushqatori **88** ta xilma-xil tovushlarni o'z ichiga oladi. Bu tovushlar (ya'ni eng past tovushlardan eng yuqori tovushlargacha) **16 gts dan 4176 gts tebranishga** egadir. Ana shu tovushlar balandligi inson qulog'i qulay eshita oladigan tovushlardir.

Insonning vokal ovozi taxminan **60** dan **1000** gts gacha bo'lgan diapazonda yangrashi bois, ko'pgina cholg'u sozlar aynan ushbu diapazon doirasida tovush hosil qiladi.

Tovushlar bo'g'inli va harfiy nomlar bilan ataladi. Musiqaviy tuzilma tovushqatorining asosiy pog'onalariga yettita mustaqil nom berilgan:

Bo'g'in bilan	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si
Harfli	C	D	E	F	G	A	H

Asosiy bosqichlarga berilgan ushbu nomlar o'rta asrlarda shakllangan. Bu asosiy pog'onalar fortepianoning oq klavishlari tovushlariga mos keladi va ular 52 ta asosiy klavishlardan iborat:



Harfiy tuzilma tonalliklarni ko'rsatish uchun o'zining soddaligi va qisqaligi tufayli Respublikamiz hamda ko'pgina xorij mamlakatlarida keng qo'llaniladi, tovushlarni aks yettirish uchun esa faqatgina ilmiy-musiqiy adabiyotlarda qo'llaniladi. Germaniya, Buyuk Britaniya va Gollandiya singari ba'zi yevropa mamlakatlarida esa harfiy tuzilma hozirgi kunda ham asosiy bo'lib hisoblanadi.

Musika tovushqatoridagi yettita asosiy pog'onaning nomi ma'lum bir vaqtda

takrorlanib turadi hamda shu yo'l bilan barcha asosiy pog'onalar tovushlarini o'z ichiga qamrab oladi. Bu yuqori tomon sanalgan, oq klavishlarda chiqariladigan har bir sakkizinchi tovush birinchi tovushga nisbatan ikki marta tezroq tebranishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi. Demak, u birinchi boshlang'ich tovushning ikkinchi yuqori toniga mos keladi va unga hamohang bo'lib eshitiladi.

Bir xil pog'ona yoki nomdagi tovushlar oralig'iga **oktava** deyiladi. Bundan tashqari, tovushqatorning asosiy yetti pog'onasini o'z ichiga olgan har bir qismi ham **oktava** deb aytiladi. Butun tovushqator bir necha oktavaga bo'linadi. Musiqa amaliyotida har bir oktavaning boshlanish notasi **do** pog'onasining tovushi deb qabul qilingan.

Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi kursida o'rganiladigan butun tovushqator yettita to'liq oktava va tovushqatorning ikki tomoni fortepiano klaviaturasining ikki chetida joylashib, to'liq bo'lmagan ikki oktavani tashkil etuvchi to'rtta tovushdan iborat.

Oktavalar pastdan yuqoriga tomon quyidagicha ataladi: subkontroktava, kontroktava, katta oktava, kichik oktava, birinchi oktava, ikkinchi oktava, uchinchi oktava, to'rtinchi oktava, beshinchi oktava.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

1. Rahimov Q. "Musiqa nazariyasi "T. Musiqa" nashryoti, 2007
2. Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
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5. М.И. Основы теоретического музыкознания. М., «Академа», 2003.
6. Ibrohimov O., Yunusov R. Solfedjio darsligi. Toshkent, «Musiqa», 2004.
7. Azizov O. Solfedjio darslik Toshkent, « », 2014.
8. Azizov O. Solfedjio (ko'p ovozli). Toshkent, «Musiqa», 2007.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar.

1. Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
2. American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
3. Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
4. Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
5. Основы теоретического музыкального знания. Москва., «Академа», 2003.
6. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

2 mavzu.

Musiqaviy soz. Temperatsiyalangan soz. Yarim ton va butun ton. Hosila pog'onalar va ularning nomlari

Reja

- 1.Musiqaviy soz. Temperatsiyalangan soz.
- 2.Yarim ton va butun ton.
3. Hosila pog'onalar va ularning nomlari
- 4.Diapazon. Registr.

Tayanch tushunchalar

Musiqaviy soz, temperatsiyalangan soz, yarim ton, butun ton, hosila pog'onalar, kamerton, etalon tovush, 440 marta tebranish, dubl diyez, dubl bemol.

Diapazon, registr, tovushlar engarmonizmi, musiqiy diapazon, tovush tusi, o'rta registr, yuqori registr, pastki registr, hosila tovush ovushlar engarmonizmi

Musiqaviy tuzilmadagi tovushlar mutlaq balandligining muayyan o'zaro ta'sir etishi **musiqaviy soz** deyiladi.

Musiqaviy sozlar tarixi kamertonlar tarixi bilan uzviy bog'liq. Aynan birinchi oktava Iya tovushi ko'plab kamertonlarning tayanch tovushi sifatida qabul qilingan edi.

Ushbu etalon tovush manbai sifatidagi kamerton 1711 yili ingliz musiqachisi J.Shor tomonidan ixtiro qilindi va u **419, 9 gts** ni tashkil etar edi⁴. Keyinchalik bir necha marta o'zgarishga uchrab, nihoyat 1885 yili Vena shahrida bo'lib o'tgan xalqaro konferentsiyada **musiqaviy soz** maqomini oldi va bugungi kungacha amal qilib kelmoqda.

O'sha davrdan boshlab musiqa soziga birinchi oktavadagi **Iya** tovushining bir sekunda **440 marta tebranishi** asos qilib olindi. Musiqaviy tuzilmaning har bir oktavasi 12 ta teng qismga - yarim tonlarga bo'linadi. Bu xildagi musiqaviy sozni **temperatsiyalangan soz** deyiladi. U oktavadagi barcha yarim tonlarning teng bo'lishi bilan tabiiy tovushqator (soz) dan farq qiladi. Har bir oktavaning 12 ta teng yarim

⁴ Entsiklopedicheskiy muzikal'niy slovar'. Gosnauchizd. BSE. M., 1959., b-97.

² Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 10-bet

tonlikka bo'linganligi sababli, yarim ton musiqa tuzilmasi tovushlari orasidagi eng kichik oraliq hisoblanadi. Ikkita yarim tonlikdan hosil bo'lgan oraliqqa **butun ton** deyiladi.

Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalari orasida ikkita yarim ton va beshta butun ton bor. Ular quyidagi tartibda joylashgan:

Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	Lya	Si	(Do)
1 ton	1 ton	0,5 ton	1 ton	1 ton	1 ton	0,5 ton	

Asosiy pog'onalar orasida hosil bo'lgan butun tonlar yarim tonlarga bo'linadi. Fortepianoning qora klavishlarini bosganda eshitilgan tovushlar bir tonliklarni yarim tonliklarga bo'ladi. Shunday qilib, har bir oktava bir-biridan teng oraliqda joylashgan 12 ta tovushdan tarkib topadi.

Musiqa amaliyotidan kelib chiqqan holda tovushqatorning har bir asosiy pog'onasini ko'tarish yoki pasaytirish mumkin. Bunda ko'tarilgan yoki pasaytirilgan pog'onalar **hosila pog'onalar** deyiladi. Shuning uchun hosila pog'onalarning nomi asosiy pog'onalar nomidan kelib chiqadi.

Asosiy pog'ona yarim tonga ko'tarilganda diyez belgisi, yarim tonga pasaytirilganda esa bemol belgisi qo'yiladi.

Agar tovush ikkita yarim tonga ko'tarilsa dubl-diyez, masalan, fa – dubl diyez; ikkita yarim tonga pasaytirilsa – dubl bemol, masalan, si-dubl-bemol deb yuritiladi.

Bo'g'inli nomi	Harfli nomlari				
	Asosiy bosqichlar	Diyez	Dubl-diyez	bemol	dubl- bemol
Do	C	Cis	cisis	ces	ceses
Re	D	Dis	disis	des	deses
Mi	E	Eis	esis	es	eses
Fa	F	Fis	fisis	fes	feses
Sol	G	Gis	gisis	ges	geses

Lya	A	Ais	aisis	as	ases
Si	H	His	hisis	B	heses

Asosiy pog'onalarining yuqorida ko'rsatilgan tartibda ko'tarilish va pasayishiga al'teratsiya⁵ deyiladi.

Diapazon. Registr. Tovushlar engarmonizmi

Musiqiy tovushqatorning eng past tovushdan eng yuqori tovushgacha bo'lgan umumiy hajmi **musiqiy diapazon** deyiladi. Inson tovushi yoki cholg'u sozining diapazoni deganda ular ifodalay oladigan umumiy musiqiy diapazon nazarda tutiladi (masalan, fortepiano diapazoni $A_2 - s^5$).

Registr deb, ovoz yoki cholg'u sozining alohida xarakterga ega bo'lgan tovush tusi bilan ajralib turadigan qismi (bo'lak, parcha)ga aytiladi.

Umuman olganda;

- **o'rta registrga** - kichik, birinchi va ikkinchi oktavalarini;
- **yuqori registrga** - uchinchi, to'rtinchi va beshinchi oktavalarini;
- **pastki registrga** - subkontroktava, kontroktava va katta oktavani kiritish mumkin.

Turli cholg'u sozlarining registri ko'pincha bir-biriga mos bo'lmaydi, masalan, basning yuqori registri al'tning pastki registriga mos bo'ladi, yoki valturnada yuqori registrga xos bo'lgan tovushlar klarnetning o'rta registriga to'g'ri keladi.

Shu sababdan, har bir tovush o'zidan yarim ton pastda joylashgan asosiy pog'onaning ko'tarilishi yoki o'zidan yarim ton yuqori joylashgan asosiy pog'onaning pasaytirilishi natijasida **hosila tovush** bo'lishi mumkin, masalan, fa-diyez va sol-bemol.

Ijroda balandligi bir xil, lekin nomi va yozilishi har xil bo'lgan pog'onalar tengligiga **tovushlar engarmonizmi** deyiladi. Hosila pog'ona asosiy pog'ona bilan bir xil balandlikda ham bo'lishi mumkin, masalan, si-diyez bilan do yoki fa bemol bilan

⁵ Al'teratsiya – o'zgartirish ma'nosini bildiradi.

³ Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 11-bet

mi.

Agar tovush ikki baravar ko'tarilsa (asosiy pog'ona ikki marta yarim tonga ko'tariladi) yoki ikki baravar pasaytirilsa ham shu holni ko'ramiz. Masalan, fa-dubl diyez bilan sol; mi-dubl-diyez bilan fa-diyez; mi dubl bemol bilan re; do-dubl bemol bilan si bemol va h.k.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

9. Rahimov Q. "Musiqqa nazariyasi "T. Musiqqa" nashryoti, 2007
10. Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.

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3. Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
4. Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
5. Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Академик»
6. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

3 mavzu.

Diatonik hamda xromatik yarim ton diatonik lar va butun tonlar

Reja

1. Diatonik yarim ton.
2. Xromatik butun tonlar.
3. Tovushlarning harfiy tuzilmada ifodalanishi
4. Nota cho'zimi va uning yozilishi

Tayanch tushunchalar

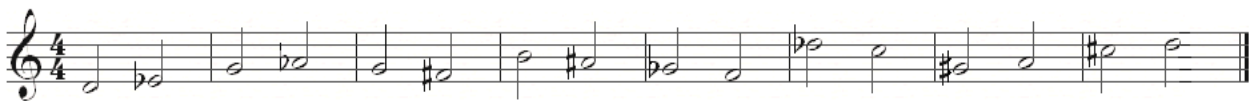
Diatonik hamda xromatik yarim tonlar, diatonik hamda xromatik butun tonlar, yonma-yon joylashgan kichik pog'ona.

Nota cho'zimi, notaning yozilishi, tabulatura, xorazm tanbur chizig'i, vertikal tayoqchalar (shtillar), bayroqchalar, qo'shimcha gorizontal chiziqchalar, boshlang'ich chiziq.

Oldingi mavzularda yarim ton va butun ton nima ekanligi haqida ta'rif berib o'tgan edik. Endi diatonik va xromatik yarim tonlar hamda butun tonlar bir-biridan nima bilan farq qilishini aniqlab olamiz.

Tovushqatorning yonma-yon joylashgan kichik pog'onasi orasida hosil bo'lgan yarim tonga **diatonik yarim ton** deyiladi. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalari **mi-fa** va **si-do** yarim tonlarini hosil qiladi.

Bundan tashqari, asosiy tonlar bilan yonma-yon joylashgan ko'tarilgan yoki pasaygan hosila pog'onalar orasida ham diatonik yarim tonlar hosil bo'lishi mumkin. Masalan:



Bundan tashqari, ikki hosila pog'onalar orasida ham diatonik yarim tonlar hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

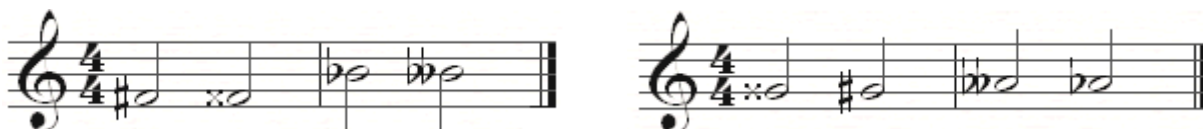


Xromatik yarim ton deb quyidagicha paydo bo'lgan tonlarga aytiladi:

a) asosiy pog'ona bilan uning ko'tarilgan yoki pasaygan pog'onasi orasida hosil bo'lgan yarim tonga **xromatik yarim ton** deyiladi. Masalan:

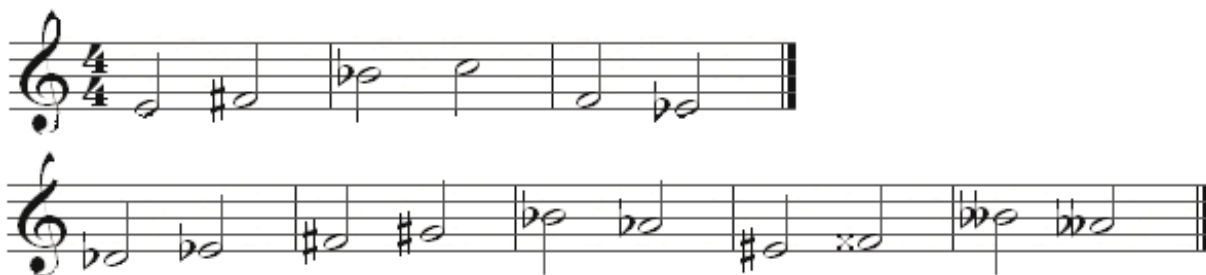


Ko'tarilgan pog'ona bilan uning ikkita baravar ko'tarilgan pog'onasi orasida, pasaygan pog'ona bilan uning ikki baravar pasaygan pog'onasi orasida hosil bo'lsa. Masalan:



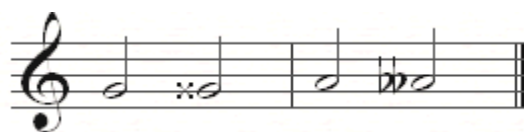
Ikkita yonma-yon pog'ona orasida hosil bo'lgan butun tonlar *diatonik butun tonlar* deyiladi. Bir oktava orasida asosiy pog'onalar beshta butun tonni hosil qiladi: **do - re, re - mi, fa - sol, sol - lya, lya - si.**

Bundan tashqari, diatonik tonlar asosiy pog'ona bilan hosila pog'ona orasida, shuningdek, ikkita hosila pog'ona orasida ham paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

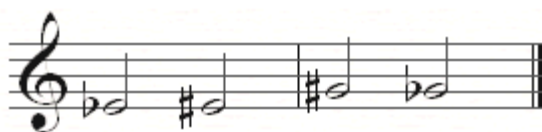


Xromatik butun tonlar deb quyidagicha paydo bo'lgan tonlarga aytiladi:

a) asosiy pog'ona bilan uning ikki baravar ko'tarilishi yoki pasayishi orasida hosil bo'lsa.



b) bitta asosiy pog'onadan iborat ikkita hosila pog'ona orasida hosil bo'lsa:



v) bir pog'onaning ikki chetidagi pog'onalar orasida hosil bo'lsa.



Tovushlarning harfiy tuzilmada ifodalanishi

Musiqa amaliyotida tovushlarni bo'g'in bilan yozishdan tashqari, lotin alfaviti asosida harf bilan yozish usuli ham keng qo'llaniladi.

Yetti asosiy pog'ona quyidagicha belgilanadi:

C	D	E	F	G	A	H
Do	Re	Mi	Fa	sol	lya	si

Nota tovushlarining harfli tuzilmasi lotin alfavitiga asoslangan. Tovushlarning alfavit tartibi bo'yicha biroz noto'g'ri joylashuviga sabab shuki, o'rta asrlarda asosiy tovush lya (**a**) hisoblangan va undan so'ng si bemol (**b**) tovushi kelgan. O'sha davrda tovushqator quyidagicha bo'lgan:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
lya	si bemol	Do	Re	mi	fa	sol

Keyinchalik si tovushining ahamiyati si bemol tovushidan ko'ra kuchaydi. Bu uchun alfavit tartibida **a** va **g** dan so'ng **h** ga zarurat sezilib qoldi.

Hosila pog'onalarni yozish uchun harflarga qo'shimcha bo'g'inlar qo'shiladi: **is** – diyez; **isis** – dubl diyez; **es** – bemol; **eses** – dubl bemol. Masalan:

Cis – do diyez; **fisis** – fa dubl diyez. **Des** – re bemol; **geses** – sol dubl bemol.

Hosila pog'onalardan faqat si bemoldagina qo'shimcha bo'g'in bo'lmaydi. Uning **V**, **v** harfi bilan yozilishi saqlanib qolgan.

Es bo'g'inida unli **a** va **e** harflari uchrasa, talaffuzning qulay bo'lishi uchun **e** harfi aytilmaydi; mi bemolda ees o'rniga **es**; lya bemolda **aes** o'rniga **as** qo'llaniladi va h.k.

Har bir oktavani belgilashda harflar ustiga qo'shimcha raqamlar yoki chiziqchalar yoziladi. Katta va kichik oktavalarining tovushi katta yoki kichik harflar bilan yoziladi. Masalan, katta oktavaning lya tovushi katta **A** harfi bilan, kichik oktavaning sol tovushi – kichik **g** harfi bilan yoziladi.

Birinchi oktavadan beshinchi oktavagacha bo'lgan tovushlar qaysi oktavaga tegishli bo'lsa shunday raqam, chiziqlar yoki kichik harflar bilan belgilanadi. Masalan:

OKTAVALAR	Harflar bilan belgilanishi
------------------	-----------------------------------

SUBKONTROKTAVA	Ly_{a2}, Si₂; A₂, H₂
KONTROKTAVA	Do₁, Re₁, Mi₁, Fa₁, Sol₁, Ly_{a1}, Si₁ C ₁ , D ₁ , E ₁ , F ₁ , G ₁ , A ₁ , H ₁
KATTA OKTAVA	Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, Ly_a, Si; C, D, E, F, G, A, H
KICHIK OKTAVA	do, re, mi, fa, sol, ly_a, si; c, d, e, f, g, a, h
BIRINCHI OKTAVA	do¹, re¹, mi¹, fa¹, sol¹, ly_a¹, si¹; c ¹ , d ¹ , e ¹ , f ¹ , g ¹ , a ¹ , h ¹
IKKINCHI OKTAVA	do², re², mi², fa², sol², ly_a², si²; c ² , d ² , e ² , f ² , g ² , a ² , h ²
UCHINCHI OKTAVA	do³, re³, mi³, fa³, sol³, ly_a³, si³; c ³ , d ³ , e ³ , f ³ , g ³ , a ³ , h ³
TO'RTINCHI OKTAVA	do⁴, re⁴, mi⁴, fa⁴, sol⁴, ly_a⁴, si⁴ c ⁴ , d ⁴ , e ⁴ , f ⁴ , g ⁴ , a ⁴ , h ⁴
BESHINCHI OKTAVA	do⁵; c⁵

Kontroktava bilan subkontroktava tovushlari qaysi oktavaga tegishli bo'lsa, ostiga yoziladigan shunday raqamlar yoki chiziqlar va katta harflar bilan belgilanadi. Masalan: kontroktavaning **si** tovushi – H₂, subkontroktavaning **ly_a** tovushi – A₂.

Nota cho'zimi va uning yozilishi

Musiqiy ohanglarni qog'ozda aks yettirishga urinishlar tajribasi uzoq asrlarga borib taqaladi. Bularga tabulatura, xorazm tanbur chizig'i va h.k.larni kiritish mumkin. Hozirgi kunda dunyo musiqa amaliyotida qo'llaniladigan nota yozuvi yagona standartlarga asoslangandir.

Musiqiy tovushlar notalar⁶ vositasida yoziladi. Ular o'rtasi bo'sh yoki bo'yalgan doirachalardan iborat bo'ladi.

Tovushlar turli cho'zimlarga ega bo'lganligi uchun ular vertikal *tayoqchalar (shtillar)*, *bayroqchalar*, qisqa cho'zimli tovushlarni bir guruhga birlashtirish uchun esa *qovurg'achalar* - qo'shimcha gorizontal chiziqchalar bilan belgilanadi.

Tovushlar balandligini aniq belgilash uchun notalar beshta parallel chiziqdan iborat nota yo'liga joylashtiriladi. Chiziqlar pastdan yuqoriga qarab sanaladi. Nota yo'lining boshlanish qismida besh chiziqni

⁶ Nota – lotincha so'z bo'lib belgi, yozuv ma'nosini bildiradi.

² Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 12-bet

birlashtiruvchi vertikal chiziq qo'yiladi. Bu vertikal chiziq *boshlang'ich chiziq* deb aytiladi.

Notalar asosiy chiziqlardan tashqari nota yo'lidagi chiziqlar ustida va oralig'ida yoziladi. Masalan:

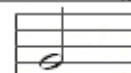


Tovush cho'zimlari nomlari va ularning nota bilan yozilishi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

Eng katta cho'zimli tovush - butun nota (1)



Butun cho'zimli tovushning ikki marta qisqargani – yarimtalik nota (1/2)



Yarimtalikning ikki marta qisqargani – chorak nota (1/4)



Chorakning 2 marta qisqargani – nimchorak nota (1/8)



Nimchorak notaning ikki marta qisqargani – o'n oltitalik nota (1/16)



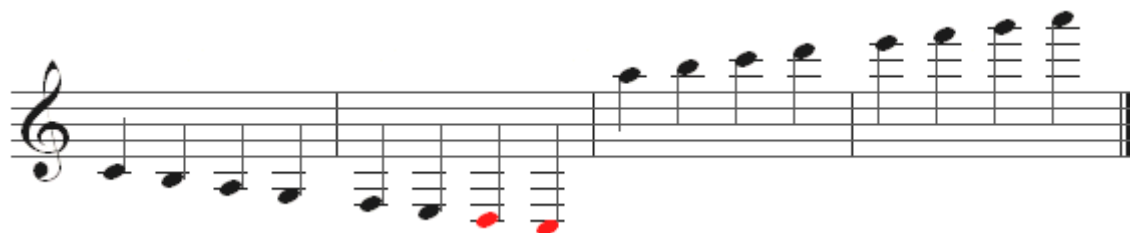
O'n oltitalik notaning ikki marta qisqargani – o'ttiz ikkitalik nota (1/32)



O'ttiz ikkitalik notaning ikki marta qisqargani – oltmish to'rttalik nota (1/64) va h.k.



Notalar yozuvida asosiy chiziqlardan tashqari, ayrim notalar uchun qisqa qo'shimcha chiziqlar ham ishlatiladi. Ular nota yo'lining ostiga va ustiga yoziladi.¹



1

Notalar turli guruhlariga birlashtirilganda tayoqcha va qovurg'achalarni yozish uchun qulay o'rinlar tanlanadi. Bunda iloji boricha ularni nota yo'lining o'rta qismiga yozishga harakat qilish maqsadga muvofiq.

¹ Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 13-bet

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

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- 12.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
- 13.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.
- 14.Сами Азиз ўғли. Гармония. Т., «Ўзбекистон», 2002.
- 15.М.И. Основы теоретического музыкознания. М., «Академа», 2003.
- 16.Ibrohimov O., Yunusov R. Solfedjio darsligi. Toshkent, «Musiq», 2004.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar

- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- 4.Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.

4 mavzu.

Nota cho'zimi va uning yozilishi

Reja

- 1.Nota cho'zimi
- 2.Kalitlar
- 3.Al'teratsiya belgilari
- 4.Dinamik belgilar
- 5.Notalarga qo'yiladigan tovushlar cho'zimini uzaytiruvchi qo'shimcha belgilar
- 6.Pauzalar

Tayanch tushunchalar

Nota cho'zimi, notaning yozilishi, tabulatura, xorazm tanbur chizig'i, vertikal tayoqchalar (shtillar), bayroqchalar, qo'shimcha gorizontal chiziqchalar, boshlang'ich chiziq.Nota yozuvida cho'zimlarni uzaytiruvchi qo'shimcha belgilar, nuqta, ikki nuqta, liga, fermato.

Musiqiy ohanglarni qog'ozda aks yettirishga urinishlar tajribasi uzoq asrlarga borib taqaladi. Bularga tabulatura, xorazm tanbur chizig'i va h.k.larni kiritish mumkin. Hozirgi kunda dunyo musiqa amaliyotida qo'llaniladigan nota yozuvi yagona standartlarga asoslangandir.

Musiqiy tovushlar notalar⁷ vositasida yoziladi. Ular o'rtasi bo'sh yoki bo'yalgan doirachalardan iborat bo'ladi.

Tovushlar turli cho'zimlarga ega bo'lganligi uchun ular vertikal *tayoqchalar* (*shtillar*), *bayroqchalar*, qisqa cho'zimli tovushlarni bir guruhga birlashtirish uchun esa *qovurg'achalar* - qo'shimcha gorizontal chiziqchalar bilan belgilanadi.

Tovushlar balandligini aniq belgilash uchun notalar beshta parallel chiziqdan iborat nota yo'liga joylashtiriladi. Chiziqlar pastdan yuqoriga qarab sanaladi. Nota yo'lining boshlanish qismida besh chiziqni birlashtiruvchi vertikal chiziq qo'yiladi. Bu vertikal chiziq *boshlang'ich chiziq* deb aytiladi.

Notalar asosiy chiziqlardan tashqari nota yo'lidagi chiziqlar ustida va oralig'ida yoziladi². Masalan:



Tovush cho'zimlari nomlari va ularning nota bilan yozilishi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

⁷ Nota – lotincha so'z bo'lib belgi, yozuv ma'nosini bildiradi.

² Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 14-bet



Eng katta cho'zimli tovush - butun nota (1)

Butun cho'zimli tovushning ikki marta

qisqargani – yarimtalik nota (1/2)

Yarimtalikning ikki marta qisqargani – chorak nota (1/4)



Chorakning 2 marta qisqargani – nimchorak nota (1/8)

Nimchorak notaning ikki marta qisqargani

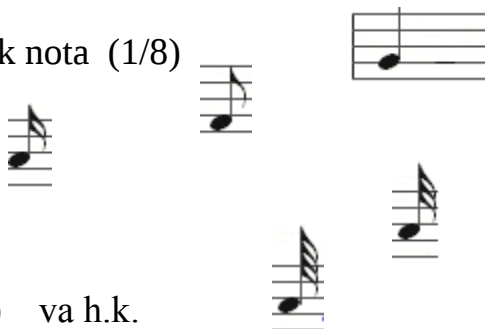
– o'n oltitalik nota (1/16)

O'n oltitalik notaning ikki marta

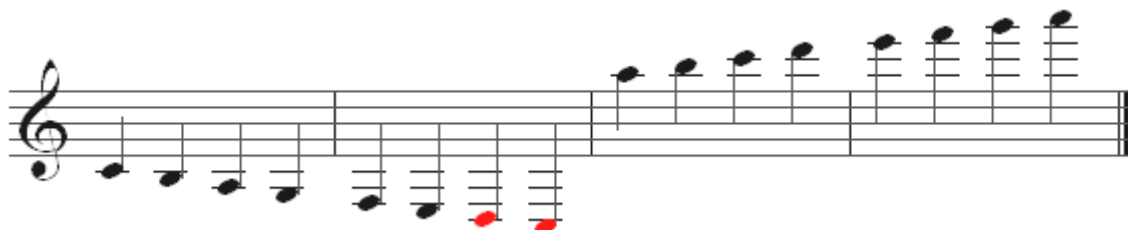
qisqargani – o'ttiz ikkitalik nota (1/32)

O'ttiz ikkitalik notaning ikki marta

qisqargani – oltmish to'rttalik nota (1/64) va h.k.



Notalar yozuvida asosiy chiziqlardan tashqari, ayrim notalar uchun qisqa qo'shimcha chiziqlar ham ishlatiladi. Ular nota yo'lining ostiga va ustiga yoziladi.



Notalar turli guruhlariga birlashtirilganda tayoqcha va qovurg'achalarni yozish uchun qulay o'rinlar tanlanadi. Bunda iloji boricha ularni nota yo'lining o'rta qismiga yozishga harakat qilish maqsadga muvofiq.

Kalitlar

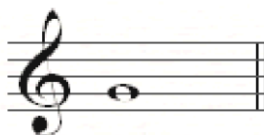
Kuyni nota yo'lida joylashtirish uchun nota chiziqlari ustiga va oralig'iga tovushlarning muayyan balandligi maxsus belgi bilan biriktiriladi va bunga **kalit** deyiladi.

Kalit nota yo'lining boshida asosiy chiziqlarning biriga qo'yiladi. Bunda biror asosiy chiziq kalit markazini kesib o'tishi shart.

Kalit ana shu chiziqda joylashgan notaga muayyan tovush yoki pog'ona balandligini (nomini) belgilaydi, nota yo'lidagi qolgan tovushlar joylashishi ham mana shu notaga moslanadi.

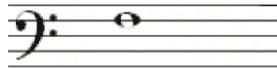
Hozirgi vaqtda musiqa amaliyotida asosan uchta xilma-xil kalit keng qo'llaniladi.

Skripka (sol) kaliti:



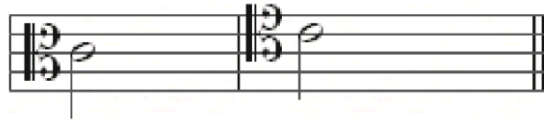
U ikkinchi chiziqda birinchi oktavaning sol tovushi balandligini belgilaydi.

Bas (fa) kaliti: To'rtinchi chiziqda kichik oktavaning fa tovushi balandligini belgilaydi.



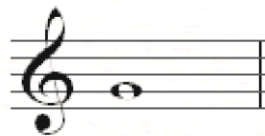
Do kalitining esa asosan ikki xili, ya'ni **al't** va **tenor** kalitlari ko'p qo'llaniladi.

Al't kaliti birinchi oktavaning do tovushi balandligini *uchinchi chiziqda*, tenor kaliti esa xuddi shu tovush balandligini *to'rtinchi chiziqda* belgilaydi.



Al't kaliti asosan al't va trombon cholg'u asboblari uchun qo'llaniladi. **Tenor kaliti** esa violonchel', fagot va trombon uchun qo'llaniladi.

Musiqani notaga olishda qo'shimcha chiziqlarni haddan tashqari ko'paytirmaslik uchun nota yozuvida xilma-xil kalit belgilaridan foydalaniladi. Bu nota yozuvining o'qilishi va ijrosini osonlashtiradi.



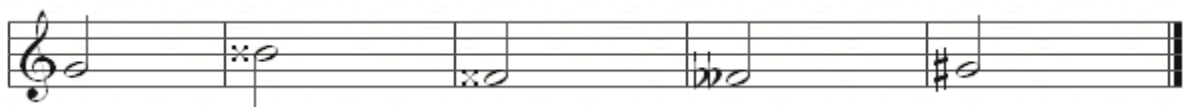
Al'teratsiya belgilari

Musiqa amaliyotida asosan beshta al'teratsiya belgilari qo'llaniladi: diyez, dubl-diyez, bemol, dubl-bemol va bekar (ko'tarilgan yoki pasaytirilgan tovushni oldingi holatiga qaytarish).

bu belgilar quyidagicha yoziladi:

diyez –  dubl diyez – 
bemol –  dubl - bemol –  bekar - 

Al'teratsiya belgilari nota chiziqlariga va oraliq'iga yozilib, lozim bo'lganda notalar oldiga, shuningdek, kalitlarning o'ng tomoniga ham qo'yilishi mumkin. Masalan:



Kalitdan keyin qo'yilgan al'teratsiya belgilari **kalit al'teratsiya belgisi**, notalar oldidan qo'yiladigan belgi esa **tasodifiy al'teratsiya belgisi** deyiladi.

Agar al'teratsiya belgilari kalit oldida qo'yilgan bo'lsa o'z kuchini butun asar davomida va barcha oktavalarda saqlaydi. Tasodifiy al'teratsiya belgisi esa o'z kuchini faqatgina bir takt davomida va o'z oldida turgan tovush uchungina saqlaydi, xolos.

Dinamik belgilar

Musiqada uning eshitilish kuchi turli darajalarda namoyon bo'ladi. Bu tovush kuchi dinamik belgilar bilan ko'rsatiladi. Dinamik belgilar katta ifoda kuchiga ega. Masalan, kuyning ko'tariluvchi harakati eshitilish kuchini oshirib boradi,

quyilastiruvchi harakati esa, eshtilishning pasayishiga olib keladi.

Musiqada keng qo'llaniladigan dinamik iboralar:

a) **muttasil kuchlilik darajasini belgilovchi belgilar:**

fortissimo - ff juda kuchli	forte - f kuchli
mezzo forte - mf o'rtacha kuchli	pianissimo - pp juda past
piano - p past	mezzo piano - mp o'rtacha past

b) **muttasil o'zgaruvchi kuchlilikni ifodalovchi belgilar:**

crescendo - yoki kuchaytirish belgisi - 

poco a poco crescendo - sekin asta kuchaytirib

diminuendo - yoki pasaya borish belgisi - 

poco a poco diminuendo - sekin asta pasayish

smorzando - tina boshlash

morendo - tina boshlash

v) **kuchlilik darajasini o'zgartirish uchun qo'llaniladigan belgilar:**

piu forte - yana kuchli

meno forte - sal kuchli

sforzando - **sf** ayrim tovushlarning keskin zarbi.

Notalarga qo'yiladigan tovushlar cho'zimini uzaytiruvchi qo'shimcha belgilar

Musiqiy tovushlar asosiy cho'zimlardan tashqari, nota yozuvida cho'zimlarni uzaytiruvchi qo'shimcha belgilar ham keng qo'llaniladi.

Qo'shimcha belgilarga quyidagilar kiradi:

a) **nuqta** - biror tovush cho'zimini yarim baravar uzaytiradi, bu belgi nota doirachasining o'ng tomonidan qo'yiladi: 

b) **ikki nuqta** - biror tovush cho'zimini yarim baravar va uning asosiy cho'zimidan yana chorak baravar uzaytiradi: 

v) **liga** - yonma-yan turgan bir xil balandlikdagi nota cho'zimlarini birlashtiruvchi egri chiziq: 

Bunday cho'zimlarning davomiyligi ularning umumiy miqdoriga teng bo'ladi.

g) **fermato** - tovush cho'ziminin musiqasi dramaturgiyasi va kuy xarakteri xususiyatlari orqali ma'lum vaqtga uzayishini ko'rsatuvchi belgi. Fermato o'rtasiga nuqta qo'yilgan kichik yarim doira shaklida bo'lib, nota ustiga yoki ostiga yoziladi:



Pauzalar

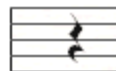
Musiqasi tovushi yangrashining vaqtincha to'xtalishi **pauza** deyiladi. Nazariy hamda amaliy jihatdan tovush cho'zimlari qanday o'lchansa, pauzalar davomiyligi ham shunday o'lchanadi:

Butun pazaning yozilishi:

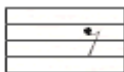


Yarim pauzaning yozilishi:

Chorak pauzaning yozilishi:



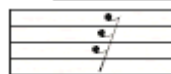
Sakkiztalik pauzaning yozilishi:



O'n oltitalik pauzaning yozilishi:



O'ttiz ikkitalik pauzaning yozilishi:



Pauzalarni uzaytirishda notalarda qo'llaniladigan nuqtalardan

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 17.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
- 18.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
- 19.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.
- 20.Сами Азиз ўғли. Гармония. Т., «Ўзбекистон», 2002.
- 21.М.И. Основы теоретического музыкознания. М., «Академа», 2003.
- 22.Ibrohimov O., Yunusov R. Solfedjio darsligi. Toshkent, «Musiq», 2004.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar

- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
- 5.Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Акаде
6. Basik Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

5-mavzu

Nota yozuvini qisqartirish belgilari

Reja

1.Qisqartirish belgilari

2.Qaytarish belgilari

Tayanch tushunchalar

Bir oktava yuqoriga yoki pastga ko'chirish belgisi, repriza, birinchi vol'ta, da capo al fine, fine, segno, Dal segno al fine, Da capo al Segno poi coda, tremolo, tovushni ikki oktavada ijro etish belgisi, all 8 va, all 8 va bassa.

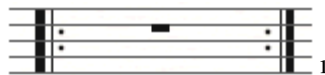
Nota yozishda uni soddalashtirish va qisqartirish uchun qator belgilar qo'llaniladi:

a) nota o'qilishini murakkablashtiradigan qo'shimcha chiziqlarni ko'paytirmaslik maqsadida musiqa asarlarining ma'lum qismida bir oktava yuqoriga yoki pastga ko'chirish belgisi qo'yiladi.



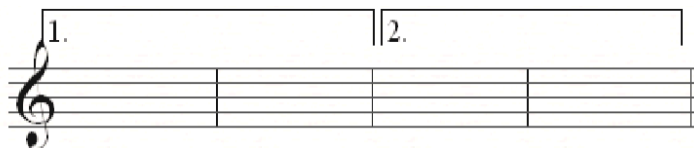
Bir oktava yuqori yoki pastga ko'chirilishi nuqtali (punktir) chiziq tugagan joygacha davom etadi;

b) qaytarish belgisi – repriza, asarning ma'lum bir qismini yoki uni boshdan oxirigacha qaytarish uchun qo'yiladi.



Agar qaytariladigan qismning yoki butun asarning tugallanish qismi o'zgaradigan bo'lsa, o'zgaruvchi taktlar ustiga kvadrat qavslar qo'yiladi. Qavsdan keyin qaytariladigan taktlar yoziladi va ular ustiga ham kvadrat qavs qo'yiladi. Qavs ustiga 1 va 2 raqamlari yoziladi.

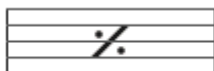
Raqamlar - birinchi vol'ta, ya'ni birinchi marta va ikkinchi marta qaytarilishini bildiradi:



v) agar asar uch qismli shaklda yoziladigan bo'lsa, u vaqtda uchinchi qism qayta yozilmaydi va ikkinchi qismdan keyin: **da capo al fine** – ya'ni «boshdan oxiri so'zigacha» deb, birinchi qism oxirida esa – **fine** (oxiri) so'zi yoziladi. Birinchi qism eng boshidan qaytarilmasa, qaytarish boshlanadigan takt ustiga **segno** belgisi qo'yiladi, ikkinchi qism oxirida esa: **Dal segno al fine** – ya'ni «segno belgisidan to oxirigacha» - deb yoziladi.

Har bir asarning qaytariladigan qismidan oldin keladigan qismiga o'tilganda: **Da capo al Segno poi coda** - ya'ni «boshidan segno belgisiga, so'ngra koda belgisiga o'tilsin» - deb yoziladi;

g) ma'lum takti bir yoki bir necha marta takrorlash lozim bo'lsa quyidagi belgi yoziladi.



¹ Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 22-bet

d) biror kuy tuzilmasini bir takt orasida bir marta yoki bir necha marta takrorlash kerak bo'lsa, u qaytadan yozilmasdan, qovurg'achalari cho'zimiga teng keladigan chiziqlar bilan almashtiriladi.



e) bir muvozanatda tez va ko'p marta takrorlanadigan ko'p tovush yoki tovushlar yig'indisi tremolo (**tremolo**) deyiladi. Tremoloda takrorlanuvchi tovush bo'lsa,

chamalangan tuzilmaning umumiy cho'zimi shunga mos nota bilan ifodalanadi. Chiziqchalar esa, tuzilmaning qaysi cho'zimlarida ijro etilishini ko'rsatib turadi.

z) tovushni ikki oktavada ijro etish talab etilsa, nota ustiga yoki ostiga 8 raqami yoziladi. Bu mazkur tovush ikki oktavada ijro etilishi kerakligini ko'rsatib turadi.



Agar musiqa asari tovushlarini uzluksiz ikki oktavada ijro etish talab etilsa: yuqoridan bo'lsa- **all 8 va** va pastdan bo'lsa - **all 8 va bassa** belgisi yozib qo'yiladi.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 23.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
- 24.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydalanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar

- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- 4.Майк Физел "Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
5. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

6-mavzu
Ritm va metr.
Cho'zamlarning asosiy va erkin ravishda bo'linishi

1. Cho'zamlarning erkin ravishda bo'linishi
2. Musiqaviy zarb.
3. Metr, o'lchov, takt.
4. Takt chizig'i.
5. Takt oldi

Tayanch tushunchalar

Ritm, metr, ritmik turkumlar, juft bo'linadigan cho'zamlar, erkin bo'linishlar, triol, kvintol, sekstol, septol, duol, kvartol, pauza, 9, 11 va undan ham ko'p hissali turkumlar.

O'zaro bog'lanib izchil kelgan tovushlar cho'zimi **ritm** deyiladi. Musiqada tovushlar cho'zimining ketma-ket kelishi natijasida ular ma'lum vaqt ichida almashinib turadi. Musiqiy tovushlarning muayyan tartibda bog'langan cho'zamlari birlashib, ritmik turkumlar (usullar)ni hosil qiladi. Musiqa asarining umumiy ritmi ana shu ritmik turkumning yig'indisidan tarkib topadi. Masalan:

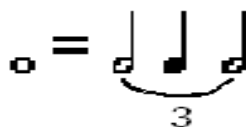


Musiqa amaliyotida quyidagi cho'zamlar keng qo'llaniladi:

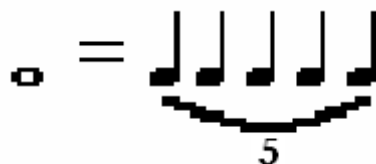
1. Asosiy, juft bo'linadigan cho'zamlar, ular – butun, yarimtalik, chorak, sakkiztalik (nimchorak), o'n oltitalik va hokazo.
2. Ushbu asosiy cho'zamlarni istalgan teng qismlarga erkin, shartli bo'lish natijasida erkin bo'linishlar hosil bo'ladi. Ushbu bo'linishlar nomlari oddiy intervallar nomlaridan olingan.

Ular qatoriga eng ko'p uchraydigan quyidagi erkin bo'linishlar kiradi:

- a) **Triol** - asosiy cho'zimning ikki qism o'rniga, uch qismga bo'linishidan hosil bo'ladi:



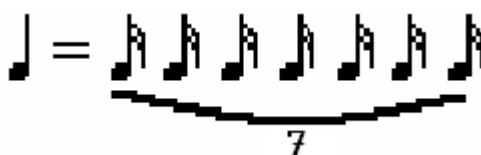
b) **Kvintol** – asosiy cho'zimning 4 qism o'rniga, besh qismga bo'linishidan hosil bo'ladi:



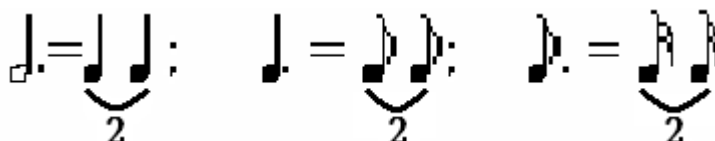
v) **Sekstol** – asosiy cho'zimning to'rt qism o'rniga olti qismga bo'linishidan hosil bo'ladi:



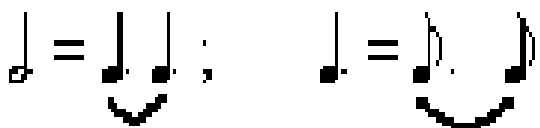
g) **Septol** - asosiy cho'zimning to'rt qism o'rniga yetti qismga bo'linishidan hosil bo'ladi:



d) **Duol** – yoniga nuqta qo'yilgan asosiy cho'zimning ikki qismga bo'linishidan hosil bo'ladi:



U odatdagicha bo'linganida quyidagiga teng:



e) **Kvartol** – yoniga nuqta qo'yilgan asosiy cho'zimning to'rt qismga bo'linishidan hosil bo'ladi:



Cho'zimlar turkumiga **pauza** ham kirishi mumkin va turkumdagi cho'zimlarga teng bo'ladi:



Musiqqa amaliyotida asosiy cho'zimlarning bulardan ham kichikroq qismlarga erkin bo'linishi juda kam uchraydi. Masalan: 9, 11 va undan ham ko'p hissali tovushlardan tuzilgan turkumlar ham bo'lishi mumkin.

Musiqaviy zarb. Metr, o'lchov, takt. Takt chizig'i. **Takt oldi**

Musiqqa amaliyotida tovushlar ma'lum bir vaqt davomida yangraydi. Tovushlarning ma'lum bir vaqtlarda teng hissalariga bo'linib, almashib turishi musiqada bir tekis, ravon harakatni hosil qiladi.

Tovushlarning ana shu vaqtli harakati paytida ayrim hissalar **urg'usi** ajralib turadi. Bu urg'ularga **zarb** (aktsent) deyiladi.

Ushbu vaqtli harakat jarayonida urg'u tushadigan hissalar **kuchli hissalar**, urg'u tushmaydigan hissalar esa **kuchsiz hissalar** deyiladi.

Kuchli va kuchsiz hissalarining tekis almashinib turishi **metr** deyiladi. Metr hissasi xilma-xil cho'zimlarda ifodalanadi.

Metr hissasining ma'lum bir cho'zimda ifodalanishi **o'lchov** deyiladi.

O'lchovlar nota chizig'ida vertikal tarzda joylashgan ikkita raqam bilan yoziladi. Bu raqamlar birin-ketin yuqoridan pastga qo'yilgan bo'lib, kalit yonida al'teratsiya belgilaridan so'ng joylashtiriladi. Masalan



Bunda ustki raqam metrdagi hissalar sonini, quyidagi raqam esa, mazkur

o'lchovdagi metr hissasi qanday cho'zimda ifodalanganligini bildiradi.

Musika asarining bir kuchli hissadan ikkinchi bir kuchli hissagacha bo'lgan oralig'i **takt** deyiladi.

Nota yozuvida har bir takt nota yo'lini ko'ndalang kesib o'tgan vertikal chiziq bilan ajratiladi, bu vertikal chiziq **takt chizig'i** deyiladi. Takt chizig'i odatda takt oldidan kuchli hissani ajratib ko'rsatish uchun qo'yiladi.

Agar musiqa asari kuchsiz hissadan boshlansa, asar boshidan to'liq bo'lmagan takt hosil bo'ladi, bunga **takt oldi** deyiladi. Takt oldi ko'p hollarda umumiy takt cho'ziminin yarmidan oshmaydi. Takt oldi musiqa asarining o'rtasida, uning istalgan bir qismi boshlanishi oldida ham uchrashi mumkin.

Asar oxirida yoki uning biron qismidan so'ng ikkita takt chizig'i qo'yiladi. Ko'pgina hollarda takt oldi bilan boshlangan asar yoki uning biror qismi to'liq bo'lmagan takt bilan tugallanadi va u takt oldini to'ldiradi.

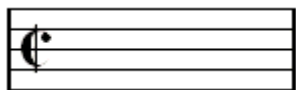
Oddiy metrlar va o'lchovlar. Oddiy o'lchovli taktlarda cho'zimlarning turkumlanishi

Musika amaliyotida kuchli hissalar har bir hissadan keyin bir tekisda takrorlanib turadigan metrlar **ikki hissali metrlar** deyiladi.

Kuchli hissalar har ikki hissadan keyin takrorlanib turadigan metrlar esa uch hissali metrlar deyiladi.

Ularning o'lchovlari ham shu tarzda bo'lsa, bularga **oddiy o'lchovlar** deyiladi. Oddiy o'lchovlarga quyidagilar kiradi:

a) ikki hissali o'lchovlar: $\frac{2}{2}; \frac{2}{4}; \frac{2}{8}; \frac{2}{16}$. $\frac{2}{2}$ o'lchovi **alla breve** deb yuritiladi va



belgisi bilan ko'rsatiladi.

b) uch hissali o'lchovlar: $\frac{3}{2}; \frac{3}{4}; \frac{3}{8}$. $\frac{3}{2}$ o'lchovi nisbatan kam uchraydi.

Agar bir takt ichida ritmlar turkumlansa, unga **cho'zimlar turkumlanishi** deyiladi. Oddiy o'lchovlardagi cho'zimlar turkumlanganda, taktning asosiy hissalar bir-biridan ajratiladi. Masalan:



Oddiy o'lchovlardagi cho'zimlar turkumlanishi tartibida quyidagi istisnolarga yo'l qo'yiladi:

1. Bir xil bo'lgan barcha cho'zimlar umumiy chiziq, qovurg'acha ostiga birlashtiriladi. Masalan:



Taktning kichik hissali o'lchovida quyidagicha turkumlanishga yo'l qo'yilishi mumkin.



2. Cho'zimi butun bir taktни egallagan tovush ligasiz, bir nota bilan yoziladi.



Notalar qanday turkumlansa, pauzalar ham shunday turkumlanadi.



Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

25. Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
26. Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
27. Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.
28. Сами Азиз ўғли. Гармония. Т., «Ўзбекистон», 2002.
29. М.И. Основы теоретического музыкознания. М., «Академа», 2003.
30. Ibrohimov O., Yunusov R. Solfedjio darsligi. Toshkent, «Musiq», 2004.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydaniilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar

1. Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
2. American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
3. Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
5. Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Акаде
6. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

7-mavzu

Murakkab metrlar va o'lchovlar. Murakkab o'lchovli taktlarda cho'zimlarning turkumlanishi

Reja

1. Murakkab metrlar va o'lchovlar.
2. Murakkab o'lchovli taktlarda
3. Aralash metr va o'lchovlar.
4. O'zgaruvchan o'lchovlar

Tayanch tushunchalar

Murakkab metrlar, murakkab o'lchovlar, murakkab o'lchovli taktlarda cho'zimlarning turkumlanishi, kuchli hissa, nisbatan kuchli hissa, murakkab o'lchovlarda turkumlash.

Bir xildagi oddiy metrlarning qo'shilishi natijasida **murakkab metrlar** hosil bo'ladi.

Murakkab metr ikki va undan ham ko'proq oddiy metrlardan tarkib topishi mumkin. Shuning uchun ham murakkab metrlar vaqt-vaqti bilan uchraydigan bir necha kuchli hissaga egadir. Hamisha murakkab metrdagi kuchli vaqt hissasining soni uning tarkibidagi oddiy metrlar soniga teng bo'ladi.

Murakkab metr birinchi hissasining zarbi qolgan zarblarga nisbatan kuchliroq bo'ladi va shuning uchun bu hissaga **kuchli hissa**, unga nisbatan kuchsizroq bo'lgan hissaga esa, **nisbatan kuchli hissa** deyiladi.

Murakkab metrlarni ifodalovchi barcha o'lchovlar **murakkab o'lchovlar** deyiladi. Shu sababli murakkab metrlarning tarkibi borasidagi fikrlar murakkab o'lchovlarga ham taalluqlidir.

Murakkab metrlarni ifodalovchi eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan o'lchovlarga quyidagi murakkab o'lchovlar kiradi:

a) to'rt hissali o'lchovlar: $\frac{4}{2}; \frac{4}{4}$. kam uchraydigani: $\frac{4}{8}$.

b) olti hissali o'lchovlar: $\frac{6}{4}; \frac{6}{8}$. kam uchraydigani $\frac{6}{16}$.

v) to'qqiz hissali o'lchovlar: $\frac{9}{4}; \frac{9}{8}$. kam uchraydigani: $\frac{9}{4}; \frac{9}{16}$.

g) o'n ikki hissali o'lchovlar: $\frac{12}{4}; \frac{12}{8}$. kam uchraydigani: $\frac{12}{16}$.

Murakkab o'lchovlarda turkumlash shundan iboratki, ularni tashkil etgan oddiy o'lchovlar umumiy ritmik turkumlarga birlashtirilmay, ayrim-ayrim mustaqil turkumlarga birlashtiriladi.

Agar tovush biror murakkab takti butunligicha egallasa, umumiy cho'zimli tovush shaklida, biror nota bilan yoziladi. Ba'zan esa, cho'zimli oddiy taktlarga teng keladigan, liga bilan birlashtirilgan notalar yordamida ham yozilishi mumkin. Bu oxirgi usul murakkab o'lchovlarni turkumlash qoidasiga mos keladi.

Aralash metr va o'lchovlar. Aralash o'lchovli taktlarda cho'zimlarning turkumlanishi

Har qanday oddiy metrlarning qo'shilishi natijasida murakkab metrlar hosil bo'ladi. Ikki yoki bir necha har xil ko'rinishdagi oddiy metrlar birlashuvi natijasida murakkab aralash metrlar hosil bo'ladi. Bu xildagi metrlar **aralash metrlar**, ularni ifodalovchi o'lchovlar esa **aralash o'lchovlar** deb ataladi¹.

Musiqa aralash o'lchovlar oddiy va murakkab o'lchovlarga qaraganda ancha kam uchraydi. Bular orasida besh hissali va yetti hissali o'lchov ko'proq qo'llaniladi.

Ba'zida aralash o'lchovlarning boshqa xillari ham uchrashi mumkin. Masalan: $\frac{11}{4}$.

Aralash o'lchovlar murakkab o'lchovlardan ayrim xususiyatlari bilan farq qiladi.

1. Aralash o'lchovlarning tuzilishi ularni hosil qiladigan oddiy o'lchovlarning ketma-ket kelishiga bog'liqdir. Bu esa, kuchli va nisbatan kuchli hissalarining almashinib turishiga ham ta'sir etadi:

2. Taktning kuchli va nisbatan kuchli hissalarining almashinib turishi tekis bormaydi. Masalan: a) besh hissali o'lchovlar:



Yuqoridagi birinchi misolda aktsent taktning birinchi va uchinchi hissalariga, ikkinchi misolda esa taktning birinchi va to'rtinchi hissalariga to'g'ri keladi. b) yetti hissali o'lchovlar:



Bunda birinchi misolda kuchli zarb taktning birinchi, to'rtinchi va oltinchi hissalariga, ikkinchi misolda esa taktning birinchi, uchinchi va beshinchi hissalariga to'g'ri kelmoqda. Ayrim vaqtlarda bir musiqa asari

¹ Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yield Music Theory, vol.1 18-bet

ichida aralash o'lchovni hosil qiladigan o'lchovlarning almashinish tartibi o'zgarib ham turadi.

Aralash o'lchovli notalarni o'qish qulay bo'lishi uchun, ba'zida o'lchovni ko'rsatuvchi asosiy raqam yoniga qavs ham yoziladi. Bundan tashqari, ba'zan taktda oddiy o'lchovlar boshlanishini ko'rsatuvchi punktir bilan qo'shimcha takt chizig'i yoziladi.

Murakkab o'lchovli cho'zimlar qanday turkumlansa, aralash o'lchovli cho'zimlar ham shunday turkumlanadi. Aralash o'lchovli cho'zimlar turkumlanishining xususiyati shuki, aralash o'lchovlar tarkibiga kiradigan har xil ko'rinishdagi oddiy o'lchovlarning ritmik turkumlari teng bo'lmaydi.

O'zgaruvchan o'lchovlar

Musiqada bir asar davomida metrning, ayni paytda o'lchovning ham o'zgarib turish hollari uchraydi. Bunday o'lchovlar *o'zgaruvchan o'lchovlar* deyiladi. O'zgaruvchan o'lchovlarni xalq qo'shiqlarida va boshqa turli musiqa asarlarida uchratish mumkin.

O'lchovlar tekis va notekis almashinadilar. O'lchovlar tekis almashsa, kalit belgisi yoniga kasr shaklida ikkita raqam qo'yiladi. O'lchovlar notekis almashib tursa, nota matnida o'lchovlarning har bir o'zgarishi yozib qo'yiladi. Shuni ham aytib o'tish kerakki, bu xildagi takt tuzilishi musiqada deyarli uchramaydi¹.

Musiqada xilma-xil metrlarning birdaniga (ustma-ust) kelishi ham uchraydi, bunga **polimetriya** deyiladi. Polimetriyaning tub xususiyati musiqa asarlaridagi ayrim ovoz (partiya)larning xilma-xil metr o'lchovi bilan ifodalanishidir. Bunda metr aktsentlari bir-birlariga mos tushishi va mos tushmasligi ham mumkin.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 31.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
- 32.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
- 33.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.
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- 37.Azizov O. Solfedjio darslik Toshkent, « », 2014.
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- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
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- 4.Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
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6. Basik Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

¹ Mark Feezell "Music Theory Fundamentals" High-Yeild Music Theory,vol.1 19-bet

8-mavzu

Sinkopa. Vokal musiqasida turkumlash

Reja

1.Sinkopa.

2.Vokal musiqasida turkumlash

Tayanch tushunchalar

Sur'at, temp, musiqa ijrosida tovushlar harakati tezligi, vazmin, o'rtacha va tez sur'atlar, harakat yo'nalmasini aniqlovchi qo'shimcha iboralar, sekin-asta tezlatish va susaytirish belgilari, harakatni dastlabki sur'atiga qaytarish belgilari, Mel'tsel' metronomi.

Musiqa ijrosida ritm va metr urg'ulari orqali ma'lum izchillik o'zgarishiga **sinkopa** deyiladi. Sinkopa musiqada nihoyatda ko'p uchraydi. U metrning kuchsiz hissasidagi tovushning navbatdagi kuchli hissasida ham eshutilishidan hosil bo'ladi. Buning natijasida zarb metrning mana shu kuchsiz hissasiga o'tadi.

Metrning biror hissasida kuchsiz davrga to'g'ri kelgan tovush bundan keyingi kuchli davrga to'g'ri kelganda ham o'z kuchini saqlaydi. Masalan:



Musiqa amaliyotida sinkopalarning asosiy shakli ko'pincha quyidagicha ko'rinishda bo'ladi:

a) ikki va uch hissali takt aro sinkopalar¹;



b) ikki va uch hissali takt ichidagi sinkopalar:



Bundan tashqari, sinkopa pauzadan keyin, zarbli hissaga to'g'ri keladigan joyda ham hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

Vokal ijroga mo'ljallangan musiqada cho'zimlar turkumlanishi talaffuz etiladigan nutqning o'ziga xosligi va bo'g'in tarkibiga bog'liq bo'ladi. Bir bo'g'inga to'g'ri keladigan ayrim cho'zimlar qo'shni cho'zimlar bilan

turkum bo'lib birlashmaydi. Shuningdek, agar bir bo'g'inga bir necha tovush to'g'ri kelsa, bu tovushlar cho'zimi turkumlarga umumiy qoida bo'yicha birlashtiriladi¹.

Temp (sur'at)

Musika ijrosidagi tovushlar harakatining tezligi sur'at (temp) deyiladi. Sur'at musiqada muhim ifoda vositalaridan biri bo'lib, musika asari mazmunini ochib berishda, uni tinglovchiga ifodali etkazishda hal qiluvchi ahamiyatga ega. Musika amaliyotida sur'atlar uch asosiy guruhga (*vazmin*, *o'rtacha* va *tez*) bo'linadi.

Sur'atlarni aniqlashda asosan ital'yancha iboralar qo'llaniladi.

Vazmin sur'atlar:

Largo – keng

Lento – cho'zib

Adagio – og'ir

Grave – juda og'ir

O'rtacha sur'atlar:

Andante – osoyishta

Andantino – andantedan sal tezlatib

Moderato – o'rtacha

Sostenuto – salobatli

Allegretto – jonlanib

Allegro moderato – o'rtacha tez

Tez templar:

Allegro – tez

Vivo –jonliroq

Vivace – jadal

Presto – tez, oshiqib

Prestissimo – juda tez

Asosiy sur'atlardan chetlashilganda harakat yo'nalmasini aniqlovchi ayrim qo'shimcha iboralardan ham foydalaniladi:

Molto – juda

Assai – nihoyat

Con moto – harakat bilan

Commodo – erkin

Non troppo – unchalik tez emas

Non tanto – u qadar sekin emas

Sempre – doimo

Meno mosso – kamroq harakat bilan

Piu mosso – ko'proq harakat bilan

Musiqqa asarlari ijrosi yanada ta'sirchan va ifodali bo'lishi uchun umumiy harakatni **sekin-asta tezlatish** va **susaytirish belgilari** ham qo'llaniladi. Bular nota matnida quyidagi atamalar bilan yoziladi:

Susaytirish uchun:

Ritenuto – saqlanibroq

Ritardando – kechikibroq

Allargando – kengaytirib

Rallentando – sekinlatib

Tezlatish uchun:

Accelerando – yanada tezlatib

Animando – ruhlantirib

Stringendo – jadalroq

Stretto – ixchamlashtirib

Harakatni dastlabki sur'atiga qaytarish uchun quyidagi iboralar qo'llaniladi:

A tempo.....

o'z tempida

Tempo primo.....

dastlabki sur'atda

Tempo 1.....

dastlabki sur'atda

L'istesso tempo.....

o'sha sur'atda

Shuni ta'kidlash zarurki, musiqada qo'llaniladigan barcha sur'atlar nomlari shartli bo'lib hisoblanadi.

¹ Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA 48-bet

Ijro jarayonida uning sur'atini yanada aniqroq bilib olish uchun Mel'tsel'

tomonidan ixtiro qilingan mexanik **metronom** asbobidan yoki zamonaviy raqamli elektron metronomlardan foydalaniladi. Metronom bir minutda talab etilgan zarblarni sanaydi.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 39.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
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- 41.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydalanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar.

- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- 4.Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
- 5.Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Академа», 2003.
6. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

9-mavzu

Oddiy intervallar. Diatonik intervallar

Reja

1. Oddiy intervallar.
2. Diatonik intervallar
3. Orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan (xromatik) intervallar.
4. Intervallarning engarmonik tengligi

Tayanch tushunchalar

Orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan, xromatik intervallar, intervallarning engarmonik tengligi, diatonik interval, intervalning yuqori pog'ona (cho'qqisi), pastki pog'ona (asosi), engarmonik teng intervallar, ikki marta orttirilgan va pasaytirish natijasida ikki marta kamaytirilgan intervallar.

Musiqi ijrosi jarayonida bir vaqtda yoki birin-ketin eshitilgan ikki tovush qo'shilmasi **interval**⁸ deyiladi.

Birin-ketin eshitilgan tovushlar intervali **melodik interval**ni hosil qiladi. Baravariga (bir vaqtda) eshitilgan tovushlar **garmonik interval**ni hosil qiladi. Intervalning pastki tovushi **interval asosi**, yuqori tovushi esa **interval cho'qqisi** deyiladi.

Masalan:



Intervallarning melodik harakatlari vaqtida ko'tariluvchi va pastlashuvchi intervallar hosil bo'ladi. Barcha garmonik intervallar va ko'tariluvchi melodik intervallar asosi (eng pastki tovush) dan yuqoriga qarab o'qiladi. Har bir interval ikki miqdor – son va sifat miqdori bilan aniqlanadi. Intervallarning **son miqdori** deganda tovushlar orasidagi

⁸ Interval – lotincha **intervallum** so'zidan olingan bo'lib, oraliq, masofa degan ma'noni anglatadi. Ents. muz. slovar'. – M.: BSE. 1959, 89 – b.

pog'onalar soni tushuniladi.

Intervallarning **sifat miqdori** deganda tovushlar orasidagi masofa tushuniladi. Bir oktava oralig'ida hosil bo'lgan interval **oddiy interval** deyiladi. Hammasi bo'lib 8 ta oddiy interval bor. Intervallar lotin tilida tartibli sonlar bilan nomlanadi. Tartibli sonlar interval yuqori tovushining pastki tovushga nisbatan nechanchi pog'onada turganligini bildiradi. Barcha oddiy intervallar quyidagicha nomlangan:

Prima – 1, birinchi (bir xildagi ikki tovushning unison bo'lib eshutilishi)⁹.

Sekunda – 2, ikkinchi; Tertsiya – 3, uchinchi; Kvarta – 4, to'rtinchi; Kvinta – 5, beshinchi; Seksta – 6, oltinchi; Septima – 7, yettinchi; Oktava – 8, sakkizinchi.



Masalan, mi - fa tovushlaridan iborat sekunda intervali yarim tonga teng bo'ladi. Fa - sol tovushlaridan iborat sekunda intervali butun tonga teng bo'ladi va h.k.

Yuqorida keltirilgan misollardan intervallarning sifat miqdori bir turdagi intervallarning xilma-xil bo'lib eshutilishini belgilaydi, degan xulosaga kelish mumkin.

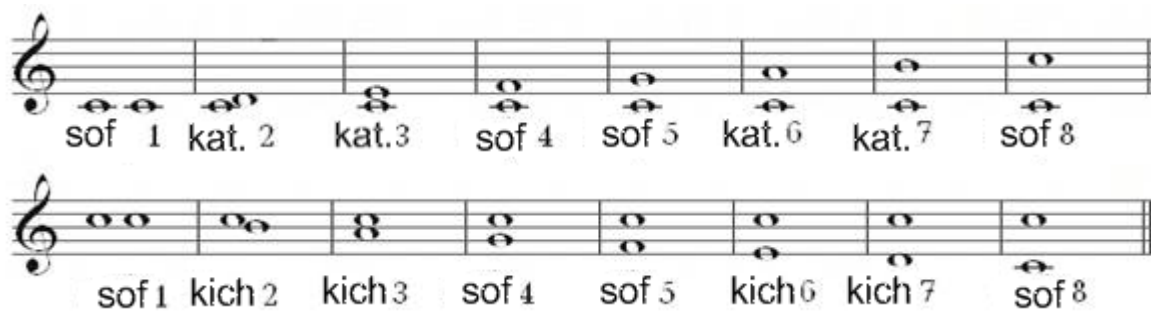
Intervalning sifat miqdorini belgilash uchun: kichik, katta, sof, orttirilgan, kamaytirilgan degan so'zlar ishlatiladi.

Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalari orasida, bir oktava oralig'ida quyidagi intervallar hosil bo'ladi:

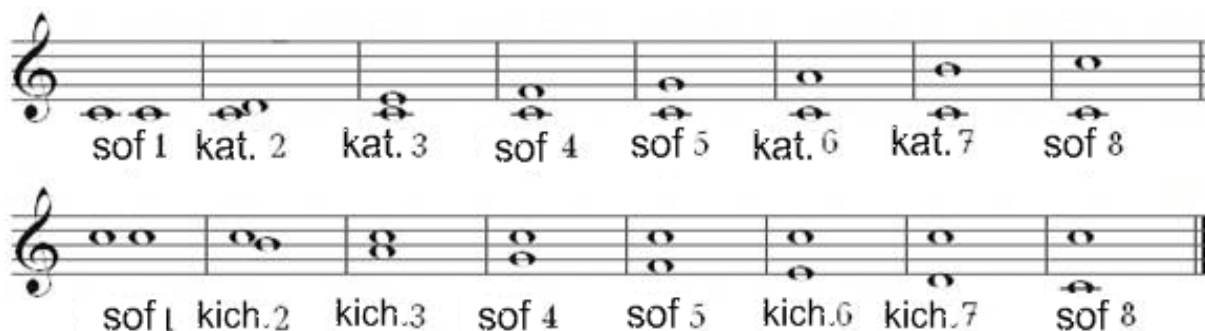
- 1) sof primalar – 0 tonga;
- 2) kichik sekundalar – 0,5 tonga;
- 3) katta sekundalar – 1 tonga;
- 4) kichik tertsiyalar – 1,5 tonga;
- 5) katta tertsiyalar – 2 tonga;
- 6) sof kvartalar – 2,5 tonga;
- 7) orttirilgan kvarta – 3 tonga;
- 8) kamaytirilgan kvinta – 3 tonga;

⁹ *Unison* so'zma - so'z tovushlar birlashuvi demakdir. Unison faqat garmonik interval holatdagi primaga o'xshashdir.

- 9) sof kvintalar – 3,5 tonga;
- 10) orttirilgan kvinta – 4 tonga;
- 11) kichik sekstalar – 4 tonga;
- 12) katta sekstalar – 4,5 tonga;
- 13) kichik septimalar – 5 tonga;
- 14) katta septimalar – 5,5 tonga;
- 15) sof oktavalar – 6 tonga teng bo'ladi. Masalan:



Yuqorida ko'rsatib o'tilgan intervallar **asosiy** intervallar deb aytiladi. Bu intervallar tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning pog'onalari orasida hosil bo'lganligi uchun *diatonik intervallar ham* deyiladi. Barcha diatonik intervallarni istalgan asosiy pog'ona yoki hosila pog'onadan pastga hamda yuqoriga tomon tuzish mumkin:



Orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan (xromatik) intervallar. Intervallarning engarmonik tengligi

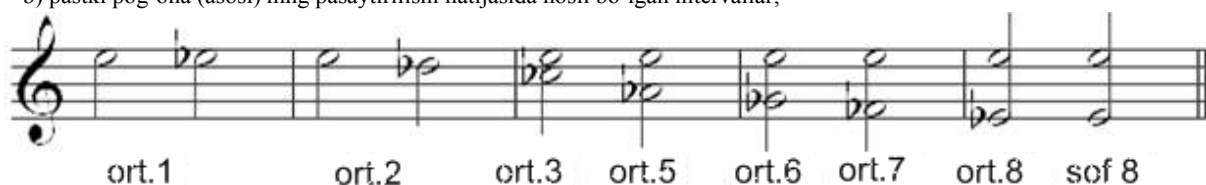
Har bir diatonik interval orttirilishi yoki kamaytirilishi mumkin. Bunga diatonik intervalga kiradigan pog'onalaridan birini xromatik yarim tonga pasaytirish yoki ko'tarish yordami bilan erishiladi. Orttirilgan intervallar sof va katta intervallardan, kamaytirilgan intervallar esa sof va kichik intervallardan tuziladi. Faqat sof prima kamaytirilmaydi.

Barcha orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallar **xromatik intervallar** deyiladi. Uch tondan iborat bo'lgan orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarini, bular diatonik intervallar bo'lganligi uchun xromatik intervallar qatoriga qo'shish mumkin emas. Masalan: orttirilgan intervallar:

- a) eng yuqori pog'ona (cho'qqisi) ning ko'tarilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar;



b) pastki pog'ona (asosi) ning pasaytirilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar;



Kamaytirilgan intervallar: a) yuqori pog'ona (cho'qqisi) ning ko'tarilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar:



B) pastki pog'ona (asosi) ning pasaytirilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar:



Son miqdori turlicha va eshtilishi bir xilda bo'lgan intervallar **engarmonik teng** intervallar deyiladi¹.

Engarmonik teng intervallar orasida son miqdori bir xil bo'lgan intervallar ham uchraydi, bunday hollarda taqqoslangan intervallardan birortasining ikkala tovushi engarmonik tovushlar bilan almashtiriladi:



¹ Basic. Music theory, 2001 y. 198-bet

Yuqoridagi intervallardan tashqari, biror intervalni ikkita xromatik yarim tonga orttirish natijasida ikki marta orttirish va pasaytirish natijasida ikki marta

kamaytirilgan intervallar hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 42.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
- 43.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
- 44.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.

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- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
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6. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

10-mavzu

Intervallarning aylanishi

1. Intervallarning aylanishi

2. Tarkibli intervallar

3. Ohangdosh (konsonans) va noohangdosh (dissonans)

Tayanch tushunchalar

Ohangdosh yoki konsonans va noohangdosh yoki dissonans intervallar, bir-biri bilan uyg'unlashgan intervallar, bir-biri bilan uyg'unlashmagan intervallar, eng mukammal ohangdoshlar, mukammal ohangdoshlar, nomukammal ohangdoshlar, intervallar aylanishi.

Interval tovushlarining bir joydan ikkinchi joyga ko'chishi natijasida pastki tovush yuqoriga va yuqoridagi tovush pastga joylashadi, bunga **interval aylanishi** deyiladi.

Tovushlarning ko'chishi ikki yo'l bilan amalga oshirilishi mumkin:

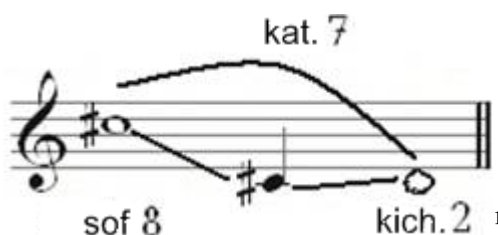
1. Interval asosini (pastki tovushni) bir oktava yuqoriga ko'chirish;

2. Interval cho'qqisini (yuqori tovushni) bir oktava pastga ko'chirish. Bunday aylanish natijasida yangi interval hosil bo'ladi:



Bunda barcha sof intervallar – sofga, kichik intervallar - kattaga, katta intervallar - kichikka, orttirilgan intervallar - kamaytirilganga, kamaytirilgan intervallar – orttirilganga, ikki marta orttirilgan intervallar – ikki marta kamaytirilgan intervallarga aylanadi va aksincha.

Berilgan biror intervalni pastga tomon tuzish uchun asosiy tovushdan bir oktava pastda joylashgan tovush aniqlanib, undan yuqoriga tomon berilgan interval aylanmasi sanaladi. Masalan, do diyez notasidan pastga tomon katta septima tuzish talab etilganda, quyidagicha tuziladi:



Agar biror interval va uning aylanmasini birlashtirsak, natijada oktava hosil bo'ladi. Shu bois, bir-biriga aylanadigan intervallar sifat miqdorining hajmi hamisha olti tonga teng bo'ladi.

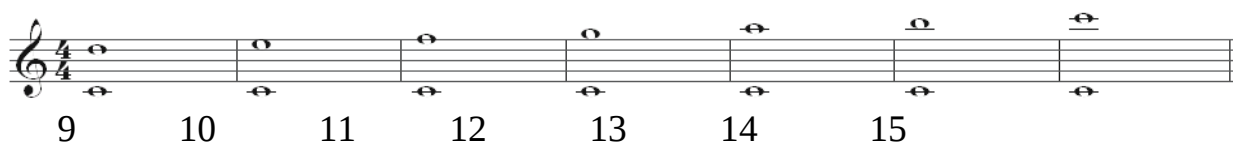
Tarkibli intervallar

Musika amaliyotida oddiy intervallardan tashqari, oralig'i oktavadan keng bo'lgan intervallar ham qo'llaniladi.

Oralig'i bir oktavadan keng bo'lgan intervallarga **tarkibli intervallar** deyiladi. Tarkibli intervallar oddiy intervallarni oktavaga qo'shish yo'li bilan hosil bo'ladi.

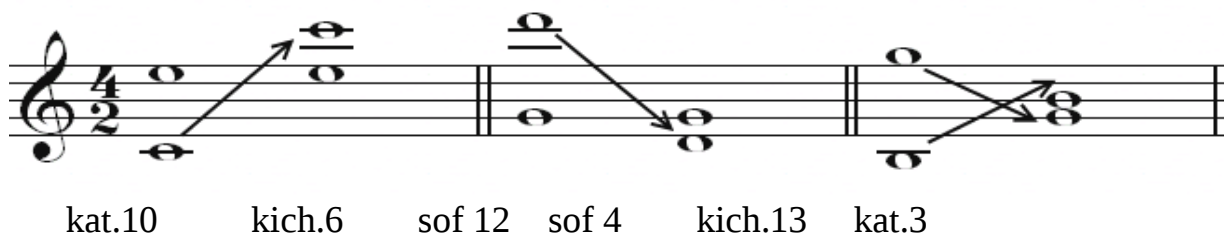
Har bir tarkibli interval uning tarkibidagi pog'onalar soniga qarab quyidagi mustaqil nomlar bilan ataladi:

1. Nona – 9, oktava orqali tuzilgan sekunda;
2. Detsima – 10, oktava orqali tuzilgan tertsiya;
- Undetsima -11, oktava orqali tuzilgan kvarta;
- 3.
4. Duodetsima – 12, oktava orqali tuzilgan kvinta;
5. Tertsdetsima – 13, oktava orqali tuzilgan seksta;
6. Kvartdetsima – 14, oktava orqali tuzilgan septima;
7. Kvintdetsima -15, oktava orqali tuzilgan oktava.



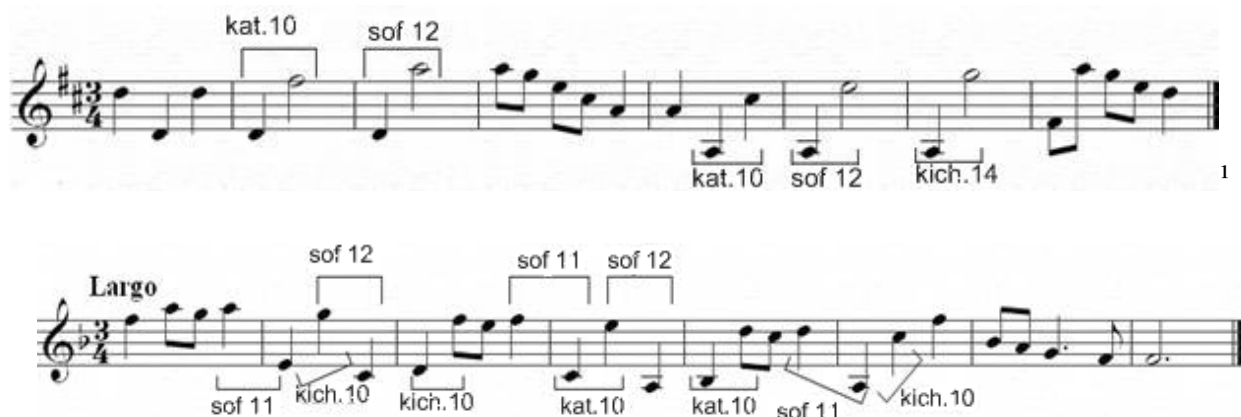
Tarkibli intervallarning sifat miqdorini belgilash uchun oddiy intervallarda ishlatiladigan sof, katta, kichik, orttirilgan, kamaytirilgan kabi iboralar qo'llaniladi.

Tarkibli intervallar aylanganda, undagi tovushlarning ko'chishi 2 xil tarzda amalga oshadi. Birinchidan, tarkibli interval tovushlaridan birortasining, masalan, pastki tovushining yuqoriga yoki yuqorigi tovushining pastga, ikki oktavaga ko'chishi hamda ikkinchidan, tarkibli interval har ikkala tovushining qarama-qarshi tomonga bir oktavaga ko'chishida namoyon bo'ladi.



¹ Basic. Music theory, 2001 y. 200-bet

Tarkibli intervallarga misollar:



¹ Basic. Music theory, 2001 y. 201-bet

Ohangdosh (konsonans) va noohangdosh (dissonans) intervallar

Zamonaviy musiqada har qanday diatonik shakldagi garmonik intervallar ohangdosh yoki noohangdosh intervallarga bo'linadi.

Musiqada ohangdoshlik (**konsonans**) deb bir-biri bilan uyg'unlashgan, ohangdosh bo'lib eshitilgan tovushlar yangrashi, yig'indisiga aytiladi.

Noohangdoshlik (**dissonans**) deb bir-biri bilan uyg'unlashmagan, keskin eshitiladigan tovushlarga aytiladi¹.

Ohangdosh intervallarga quyidagilar kiradi:

a)	sof prima	Eng mukammal ohangdoshlar
	sof oktava	
b)	sof kvarta	Mukammal ohangdoshlar
	sof kvinta	
v)	kichik tertsiya	Nomukammal ohangdoshlar
	katta tertsiya	
	kichik seksta	
	katta seksta	

Noohangdosh intervallarga quyidagilar kiradi:

kichik sekunda

orttirilgan kvarta

katta sekunda

kamaytirilgan kvinta

kichik septima

katta septima

Intervallar aylanishida ohangdosh intervallar – ohangdosh intervallarga, noohangdosh intervallar esa noohangdosh intervallarga aylanadi.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

45.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007

- 46.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
- 47.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar.

- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- 4.Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
- 5.Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Академа», 2003.
6. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

¹ Basic. Music theory, 2001 y. 202-bet

11- mavzu lad va tonalliklar. Reja

1. Turg'un tovushlar
2. Noturg'un tovushlar hamda ularning echilishi
3. Major ladi.
4. Tabiiy major gammasi
5. Tonalliklar.
6. Diezli va bemolli major tonalliklari.
7. Kvinta davrasi.
8. Major tonalliklari engarmonizmi
10. Garmonik va melodik major
11. Garmonik va melodik minor.
12. Parallel tonalliklar.
13. Minor tonalliklarining kvinta davrasi
14. Nomdosh tonalliklar

Tayanch tushunchalar

Tonallik, diyezli va bemolli major tonalliklari, kvinta davrasi, major tonalliklari engarmonizmi, yettita diyezli va yettita bemolli tonalliklar, kalit yonida yoziladigan belgilar, engarmonik teng tonalliklar, kvinta davrasi.

Laddagi tayanch tovushlar **turg'un tovushlar** deb aytiladi. Tayanch tovushlarning bunday atalishi ularning xarakteriga mosdir, chunki, tayanch tovushda tugallangan kuy tinglovchida sokinlik va turg'unlik taassurotini qoldiradi. Ladning birinchi bosqich tovushi **tonika** deb aytiladi.

Turg'un tovushlardan tashqari, kuyning umumiy yo'nalishini shakllantirishda ishtirok etadigan boshqa tovushlar ancha kuchsiz eshitiladi, shuning uchun ularga **noturg'un tovushlar** deyiladi. Noturg'un tovushlar hamisha turg'un tovushlarga tortiladi.



Yuqoridagi misolda ko'rsatilgan sol, mi va do (mazkur notalar tagiga chizilgan) turg'un tayanch tovushlarga kiradi, noturg'un tovushlar esa bu tovushlarga quyidagi tartibda tortiladi: sol tovushiga *lya*, mi tovushiga *fa* va do tovushiga *re* tortiladi. Do tovushi ushbu kuyning tonikasi hisoblanadi.

Ijro jarayonida noturg'un tovushlarning turg'un tovushlarga o'tishi **tovushlar echilishi** deyiladi. Turg'un va noturg'un tovushlarning o'zaro munosabati tuzilmasi **lad** deyiladi. Har qanday kuy yoki musiqa asari ma'lum ladga asoslanadi. Lad musiqiy tovushlarning balandlik munosabatini ma'lum tartibga keltiradi va musiqaning boshqa

ifoda vositalari bilan birga uning mazmuniga mos ma'lum xususiyatni hosil qiladi.

Major ladi. Tabiiy major gammasi

Turli xalqlar musiqasida xilma-xil ladlar uchraydi. Shunga qaramasdan hozirgi zamon musiqa amaliyotida major va minor ladi asosiy o'rinni egallagan.

Turg'un tovushlari uchta tovushdan iborat bo'lib, major yoki katta uchto'vushlikni - akkordni¹⁰ hosil qilgan ladga **major ladi** deyiladi. Tovushlar uchto'vushlikda, tertsiya bo'yicha joylashadi: katta tertsiya – pastki va o'rta tovushlar orasida, kichik tertsiya esa o'rta va yuqori tovushlar orasida bo'ladi.

Uchto'vushlikning eng past va eng yuqori tovushlari oralig'ida sof kvinta intervali hosil bo'ladi. Masalan:



Tonikadan tuzilgan major uchto'vushligi **tonika uchto'vushligi** deyiladi. Major ladi yettita tovushdan iborat. Laddagi tovushlarning tonikadan navbatdagi oktavaning tonikasigacha joylashuviga **lad tovushqatori** yoki **gamma**¹¹ deyiladi. Gamma hosil qilgan barcha tovushlarga **pog'onalar** deyiladi.

Major lading gammaida yettita pog'ona bor. Ular birin-ketin keladigan sekundalar hosil qiladi:



Pog'onalari yuqoridagi tartibda joylashgan gammaga **tabiiy major** gammasi deyiladi. Shu ko'rinishga ega bo'lgan lad esa tabiiy major deb ataladi. Ladning har bir pog'onasi raqam bilan yozilishidan tashqari, mustaqil nomga ham egadir:

- 1 - pog'ona: tonika (**T**)
- 2 - pog'ona: pastga boshlovchi tovush
- 3 - pog'ona: medianta (o'rtancha)
- 4 - pog'ona: subdominanta (**S**)
- 5 - pog'ona: dominanta (**D**)
- 6 - pog'ona: submedianta (pastki medianta)
- 7 - pog'ona: yuqoriga boshlovchi tovush.

Har bir ladning tonikasi, subdominantasi va dominantasi **asosiy pog'onalar**, qolganlari esa **yondosh pog'onalar** hisoblanadi.

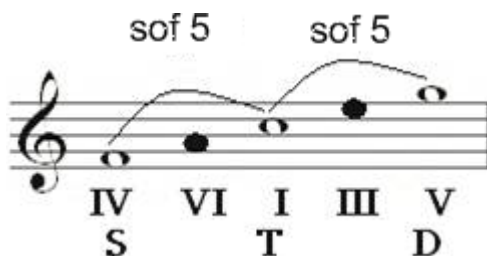
Dominanta o'z tonikasidan hamisha sof kvinta yuqorida joylashadi. Tonika bilan

¹⁰ Akkord – ohangdoshlik.

¹¹ Gamma – yunon alfaviti harf nomi; qadimda eng pastki tovushlarni belgilash uchun qo'llanilgan.

dominanta orasida uchinchi pog'ona bor, shuning uchun u *medianta* ya'ni, o'rtancha deyiladi.

Subdominanta tonikadan kvinta pastda joylashgan. Subdominanta bilan tonika orasida joylashgan pog'ona *submedianta* deyiladi. Quyida bu pog'onalarining joylashish tartibi ko'rsatilgan:



Tonalliklar. Diezli va bemolli major tonalliklari. Kvinta davrasi. Major tonalliklari engarmonizmi

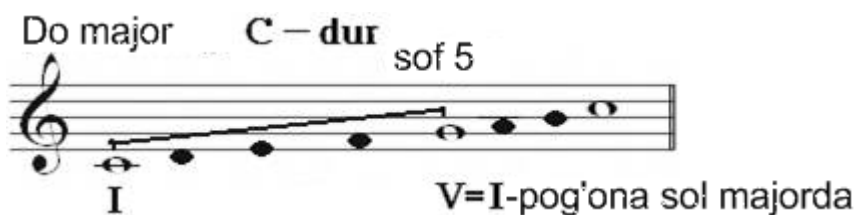
Lad o'rnashgan pardalar yoki balandliklar **tonallik** deyiladi. Har bir tonallikning nomi tonika sifatida qabul qilingan tovush nomiga asoslangandir. Tonallik nomi lad bilan tonika iborasidan, ya'ni major so'zidan kelib chiqadi.

Masalan: do major yoki katta S – dur (harfiy tuzilma bo'yicha), sol major yoki G – dur va h.k.

Major ladida do tovushidan tuzilgan tonallik do major deyiladi.

Musiqi ijrochiligida *yettita diyezli* va *yettita bemolli* tonalliklar qo'llaniladi. Bu tonalliklarning al'teratsiya belgilari kalitdan so'ng yozilib, kalit yonida yoziladigan belgilar deb ataladi.

Bir-biridan birta kalit belgisi bilan farq qiladigan tonalliklar, ularning har birida oltitadan o'xshash tovushlar bo'lganligi uchun yondosh tonalliklarga kiradi. Do major tonalligida sol major yondosh bo'ladi. Sol majorning birinchi pog'onasi do majordan sof kvinta yuqorida joylashadi:

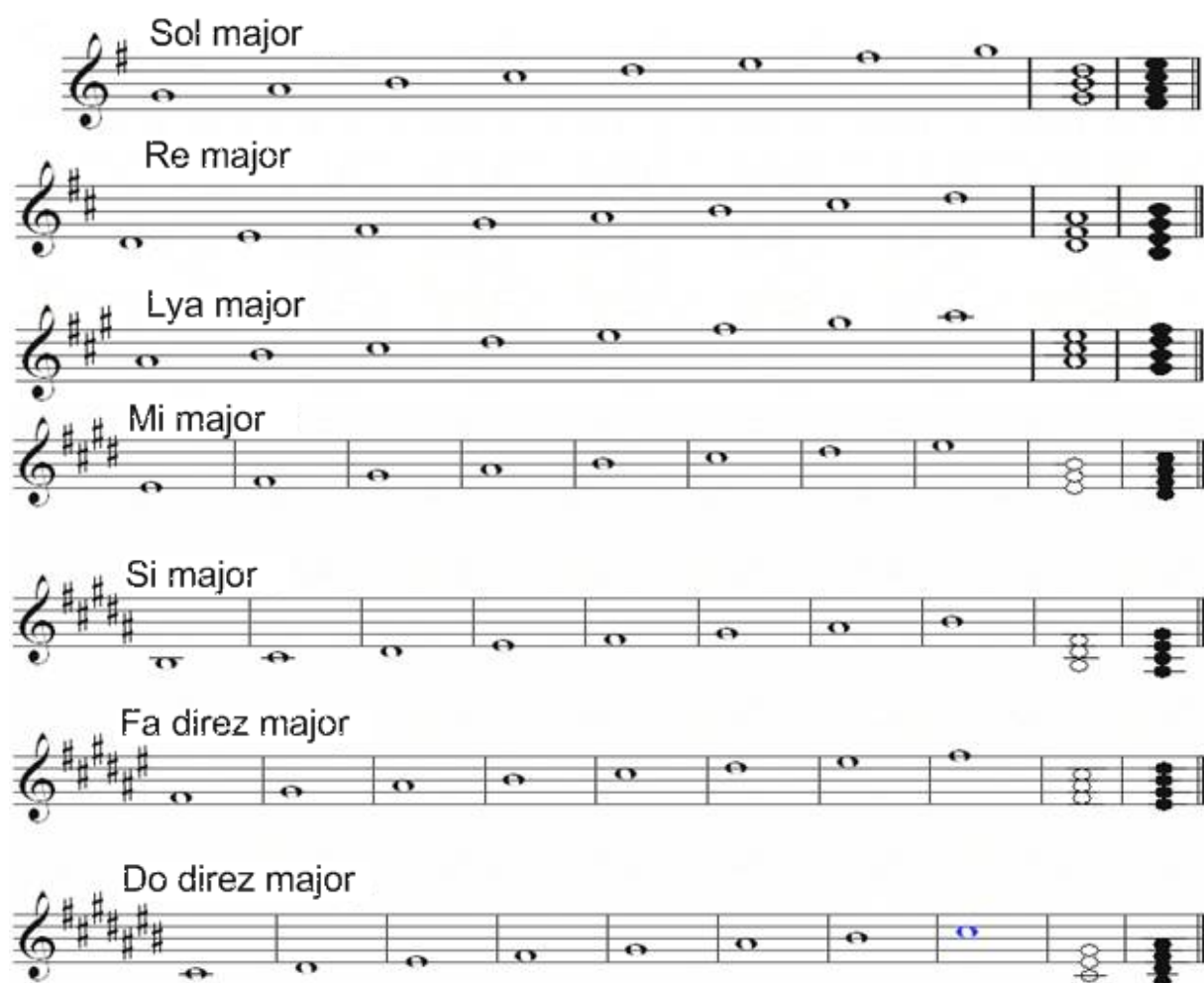


Har bir yangi gamma o'zidan oldingi tonallikning beshinchi pog'onasidan, ya'ni, sof kvintadan tuziladi va buning natijasida biz barcha diyezli major tonalliklariga ega bo'lamiz. Bu xildagi har bir gammaning VII pog'onasida, kalit yonida yoziladigan yangi belgisi – diyez hosil bo'laveradi va ular birin-ketin yetti belgigacha borib etadi.

Besh, olti va yetti diyezli major tonalliklarining har biri beshtadan yettitagacha bemol belgisi bo'lgan tonalliklarning bittasiga engarmonik jihatdan tengdir va aksincha.

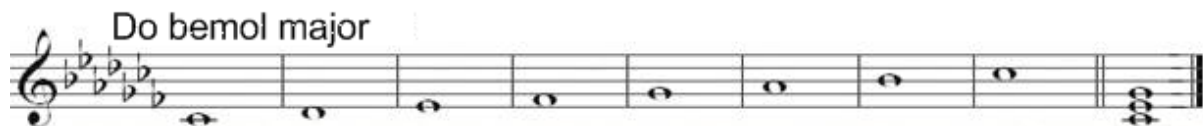
Balandligi bir xil, lekin yozilishi va nomi turlicha bo'lgan tonalliklarga **engarmonik teng tonalliklar** deb ataladi.

Barcha diyezli tonalliklarning yondosh tartibda joylashuvi quyidagi diyezli major tonalliklarini hosil qiladi:



Barcha bemolli tonalliklarning yondosh joylashuvi quyidagi bemolli tonalliklarni hosil qiladi:

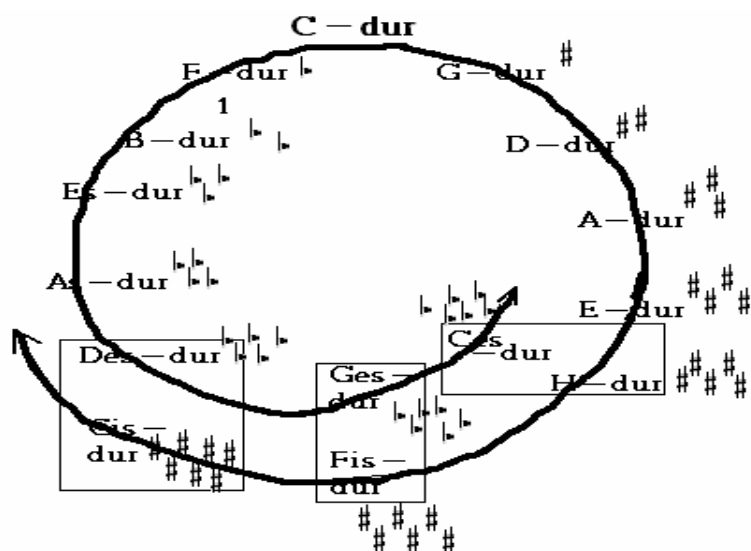




Musiqada qo'llaniladigan major tonalliklarining uchta jufti engarmonik jihatdan teng bo'ladi:

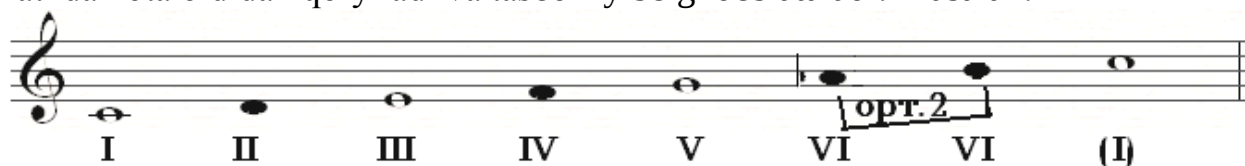


Engarmonik teng tonalliklarning kalit yonida yoziladigan belgilari umumiy yig'indisi 12 tadan iboratdir. Yuqoriga tomon sof kvinta bo'yicha tuzilgan diyezli va pastga tomon sof kvinta bo'yicha tuzilgan bemolli major tonalliklarining joylashuv tartibi **kvinta davrasi** deyiladi.



Garmonik va melodik major

Ayrim musiqa asarlarida VI pog'onasi pasaytirilgan major ladi qo'llanilganligini uchratish mumkin. VI pog'onani pasaytirish lozim bo'lganda, pasaytirish belgisi matnda nota oldidan qo'yiladi va tasodifiy belgi deb ataladi. Masalan:

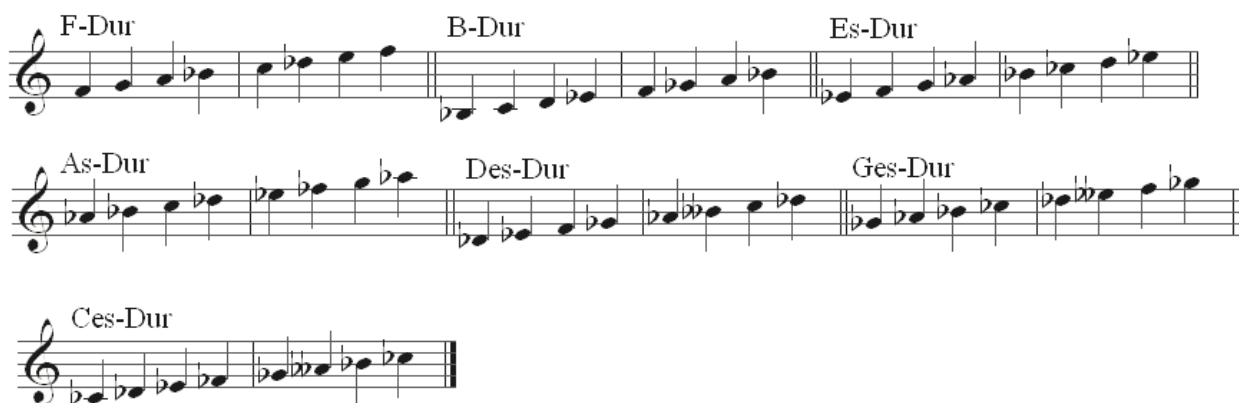


Garmonik major gammasida bosqichlar intervali quyidagi tartibda joylashadi: kat.2, kat. 2, kich.2, kat.2, kich.2, **ort.2**, kich. 2.

Garmonik major gammasining xarakterli xususiyatlaridan biri oltinchi va yettinchi pog'onalar orasida *orttirilgan sekundaning* hosil bo'lishidir. Ushbu orttirilgan sekundaning ifodalanishi musiqa mazmunida o'ziga xoslikni hosil qiladi va musiqaning jozibadorligini oshiradi.

Гармоник мажор тоналтиклари





Musiqa amaliyotida melodik major garmonik majorga nisbatan kam uchraydi. Melodik majorda VI va VII pog'onalar pasaytiriladi, xarakteri bo'yicha melodik major tabiiy minorga o'xshash bo'lib eshitiladi hamda kuyning pastga tomon harakatida qo'llaniladi. Masalan:



Minor ladi. Tabiiy minor gammasi

Turg'un tovushlari birin-ketin yoki bir vaqtda eshitilgan hamda kichik yoki minor uchtovushligidan hosil bo'lgan ladga **minor ladi** deb aytiladi. Minor uchtovushligining turg'un tovushlari tertsiya bo'yicha joylashgandir.

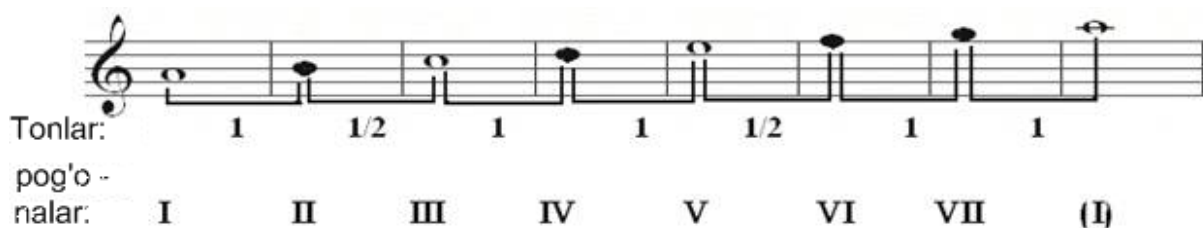
Minor ladi harfiy tuzilma bo'yicha **moll** so'zi bilan yoziladi. Masalan: Iya minor yoki **a-moll**, do minor yoki **c-moll**.

Birinchi va uchinchi pog'onalar orasida *kichik tertsiya*, uchinchi va beshinchi pog'onalar orasida esa *katta tertsiya* mavjuddir. Minor uchtovushligining ikki chetidagi tovushlar *sof kvinta* intervalini hosil qiladi:



Tabiiy minor gammasida sekundalarning joylashishi quyidagicha bo'ladi: **kat.2, kich.2, kat.2, kat.2, kich.2, kat.2, kat.2**.

Major gammasi pog'onalari qanday raqamlar bilan belgilansa va qanday atalsa, tabiiy minor gammasi pog'onalari ham shunday belgilanadi va nomlanadi:



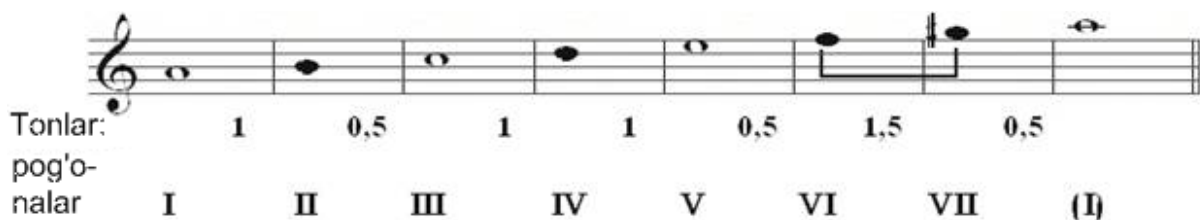


Garmonik va melodik minor. Parallel tonalliklar. Minor tonalliklarining kvinta davrasi

Garmonik minor tabiiy minordan VII pog'onaning ko'tarilishi bilan farq qiladi. VII pog'onaning ko'tarilishi yuqoriga boshlovchi tovush tortilishini yanada kuchaytiradi.

Garmonik minor gammasi sekundalarining birin-ketin joylashuv tartibi quyidagicha bo'ladi:

kat.2, kich.2, kat.2, kat.2, kich.2, ort.2, kich.2.



Garmonik minor gammasining xarakterli xususiyatlaridan biri oltinchi pog'ona bilan yettinchi pog'ona o'rtasida orttirilgan sekundaning hosil bo'lishidir.





Melodik minor tabiiy minordan oltinchi va yettinchi pog'onalarining yarim tonga ko'tarilishi bilan farq qiladi. Oltinchi pog'onaning yarim tonga ko'tarilishi gammaning yuqori qismidagi tovushlarning teng joylashuviga yordam qiladi. Bunda birinchi pog'onaga qarab yarim ton tortilgan yuqoriga boshlovchi tovush saqlanishi lozim.

Melodik minor gammasi pastga tomon harakat qilganda undagi ko'tarilgan pog'onalar saqlanmaydi. Gamma pastga tomon tabiiy minor pog'onalar bo'yicha harakat qiladi. Bu tabiiy minorning pastga tomon harakati vaqtida oltinchi pog'onaning xususiyatini, ya'ni beshinchi pog'onaga intilishini tiklash bilan bog'liqdir.

Melodik minor gammasi sekundalarining birin-ketin yuqoriga tomon harakat qilishi quyidagi tartibda bo'ladi: **kat.2, kich.2, kat.2, kat.2, kat.2, kat.2, kich.2.**





Tabiiy ko'rinishdagi major va minorda bir xil nomdagi tovushlar bo'ladi. Kalit belgisi bir xil bo'lgan major va minor tonalliklari **parallel tonalliklar** deyiladi. Masalan:



Fa major parallel - re minorga Si bemol major parallel - sol

minorga Mi bemol major parallel - do minorga Lya bemol major parallel -

fa minorga Re bemol major parallel - si bemol minorga Sol ♭ major

parallel - mi bemol minorga Do bemol major parallel - lya bemol minorga

Minor gammalarida birin-ketin hosil bo'ladigan diyezlar har bir gammaning *ikkinchi pog'onasiga* to'g'ri keladi. Bemollar esa *oltinchi pog'onaga* to'g'ri keladi.

Minor tonalliklarining soni ham major tonalliklari soniga tengdir, ya'ni **15 ta** bo'ladi. Bu tonalliklar nomlarining hosil bo'lishi major tonalliklari singaridir.

Minor tonalliklarining umumiy miqdori olti tonallikka ega. Bulardan uchasi diyezli tonallik va qolgan uchasi bemolli tonallikka engarmonik jihatdan teng bo'ladi:

Sol diyez minor – lya bemol minorga teng;

Re diyez minor – mi bemol minorga teng;

Lya diyez minor – si bemol minorga teng.

Barcha minor tonalliklari bir-biriga yondosh bo'lib, quyidagi tonalliklardan tarkib topadi:

E – moll tabiiy

garmonik

h – moll tabiiy

garmonik

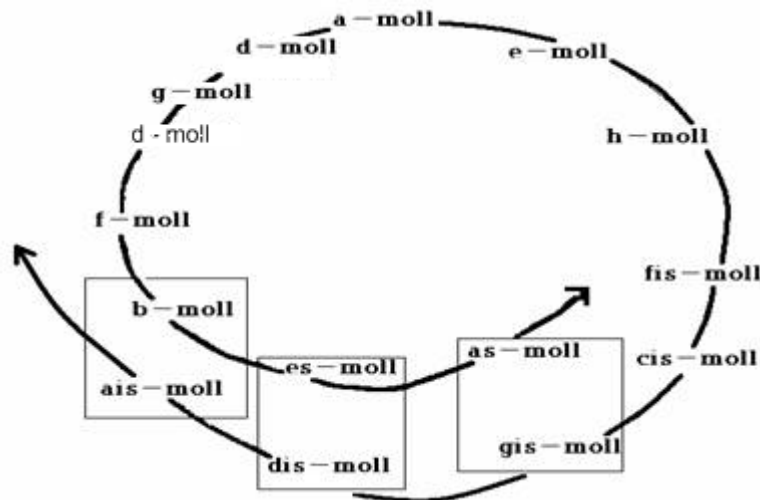
fis – moll tabiiy

garmonik

va hokazo.

Yondosh minor tonalliklari bir-biridan sof kvinta oralig'ida joylashganligi uchun minor ladining barcha tonalliklari mustaqil kvinta davrasini hosil qiladi, ya'ni, har bir yangi tuziladigan tonallik oldingisidan sof kvinta intervali miqdorida yuqorida joylashadi.

Quyida minor tonalliklarining kvinta davrasi chizma tarzida ko'rsatilgan:



Nomdosh tonalliklar

Bir xil tonikadan tuzilgan, ya'ni boshlanishi bir notada amalga oshirilgan major va minor tonalliklari **nomdosh tonalliklar** deyiladi. Nomdosh major va minorning tabiiy gammalari bir-biridan uchta pog'ona bilan farq qiladi, bular 3, 6 va 7 – pog'onalaridir.

Do major nomdosh do minorga Sol major nomdosh sol minorga

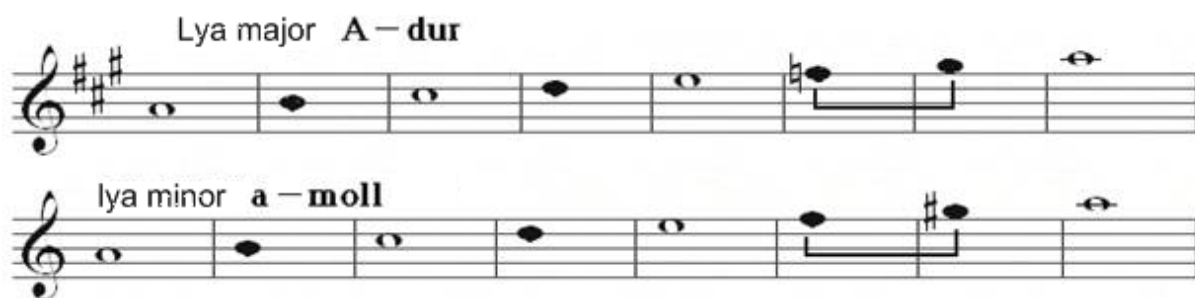
Re major nomdosh re minorga Lya major nomdosh

Iya minorga Mi major nomdosh mi minorga Si major

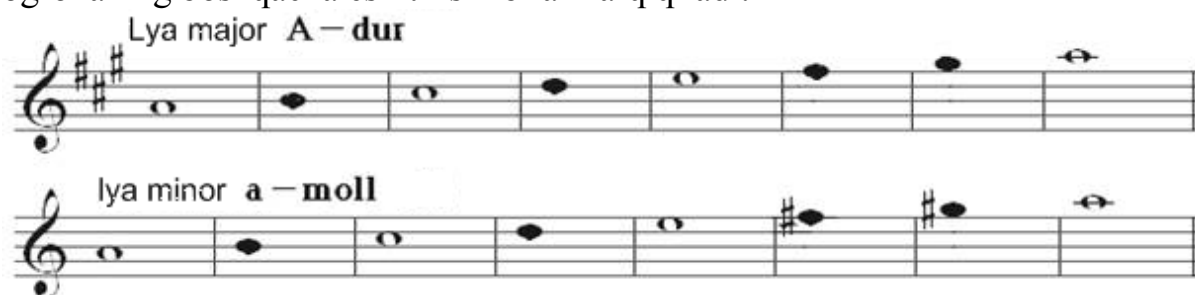
nomdosh si minorga Fa diyez major nomdosh fa diyez minorga

Do diyez major nomdosh do diyez minorga

Nomdosh major va minorning garmonik ko'rinishlari bir-biridan 3 – pog'onaning turlicha eshutilishi bilan farq qiladi. Bularning o'xshash tomoni, har ikkalasida ham 6 va 7- pog'onalar orasida orttirilgan sekundaning mavjud bo'lishidir.



Melodik minor yuqoriga tomon harakatda tabiiy nomdosh majordan 3-pog'onaning boshqacha eshitilishi bilan farq qiladi.



Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 48.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
- 49.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
- 50.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar.

- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- 4.Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
- 5.Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Академа», 2003.
6. Basik Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

12- mavzu Akkord. Uchtovushliklar va ular aylanishi

Reja

- 1.Akkord.
- 2.Uchtovushliklar va ular aylanishi
3. Major va minorning asosiy uchtovushliklari
- 4.Major va minorning yondosh uchtovushliklari.
- 5.Tabiiy va garmonik major hamda minor pog'onalaridan tuzilgan uchtovushliklar

Tayanch tushunchalar

Yondosh pog'onalar, major va minorning yondosh uchtovushliklari, tabiiy va garmonik major va minor pog'onalaridan tuzilgan uchtovushliklar, yondosh uchtovushlik.

Bir vaqtda qo'shilib eshitilgan hamda tertsiya bo'yicha joylashgan uch va undan ortiq tovushlarga **akkord** deyiladi. Akkord berilgan pastki tovushdan *yuqoriga qarab* tuziladi.

Uhta tovushdan iborat, tertsiya bo'yicha joylashgan akkord **uchtovushlik** deyiladi. Uchtovushlikning qaysi holatda bo'lishi shu uchtovushlik tarkibiga kiradigan tertsiyalarning joylashuv tartibi va holatiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

1. Major yoki katta uchtovushlik kat.3 va kich.3 dan tuziladi hamda ikki chetidagi tovushlar sof 5 intervalidan iborat bo'ladi.

2. Minor yoki kichik uchtovushlik kich.3 va kat.3 dan tuziladi, ikki chetidagi tovushlar sof 5 intervalidan iborat bo'ladi.

3. Orttilgan uchtovushlik ikkita kat.3 dan tuziladi. Ikki chetidagi tovushlar oralig'i ort. 5 dan iborat bo'ladi.

4. Kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik ikkita kich.3 dan tuziladi va ikki chetidagi tovushlar oralig'i kam.5 dan iborat bo'ladi:



Major va minor uchtovushligidan hosil bo'lgan barcha intervallar ohangdosh intervallarga kiradi. Orttilgan va kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklardan tuzilgan intervallar esa noohangdosh intervallarga kiradi, ular *ort.5* va *kam.5* dan iborat.

Demak, major va minor uchtovushliklari ohangdosh bo'ladi, orttilgan va kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklar esa noohangdosh bo'ladi.

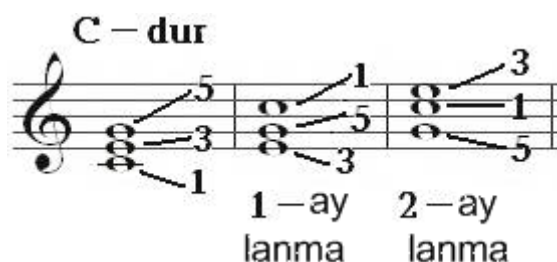
Akkord tovushlari tertsiya bo'yicha joylashgan bo'lsa, unga **akkordning asosiy ko'rinishi** deyiladi.

Akkordning har bir tovushi mustaqil nomga ega. Tovushlarning nomlari asosiy ko'rinishdagi akkordning pastdan yuqoriga tomon joylashgan tovushlari hosil qilgan intervallar nomidan kelib chiqadi. Uchtovushlikning eng pastki, ya'ni asosiy tovushi **prima**, ikkinchi yoki o'rta tovushi – **tertsiya**, uchinchi yoki yuqori tovushi – **kvinta** deyiladi.

Agar uchtovushlikda eng pastki tovush tertsiya yoki kvinta bo'lsa, bu uchtovushlik **aylanmasi** deyiladi.

Uchtovushlik ikkita aylanmaga ega, birinchisiga **seksstakkord** deyiladi, unda prima tovushi bir oktava yuqoriga ko'chiriladi, ikkinchi aylanmasi **kvartseksstakkord** deyiladi, bunda prima bilan tertsiya bir oktava yuqoriga ko'chadi.

Seksstakkordning pastki tovushi tertsiya bo'ladi, kvartseksstakkordning pastki tovushi esa kvinta bo'ladi:



Seksstakkord **6** raqami bilan belgilanadi. Kvartseksstakkord esa **6/4** raqamlari bilan

belgilanadi. Akkord asosiy tovushdan prima va tertsiya tomon tuziladi. Masalan, re majorda sekstakkord tuzish talab etilsa, quyidagicha bo'ladi:



Yoki si minorda kvartsekstakkord tuzish talab qilinsa, quyidagicha bo'ladi:



Major yoki minor uchtovushliklarining aylanmalarini istalgan tovushdan tuzish va ularning tonalliklarini aniqlash uchun:

1. Akkordning qo'shni tovushlari orasida qaysi xildagi intervallar hosil bo'lishini va;
2. Sekstakkordda yuqori tovushi prima ekanligini, kvartsekstakkordda esa, o'rta tovush primaligini bilish talab qilinadi.

Quyida major va minor uchtovushliklari aylanishining interval tuzilishi tartibi keltirilgan:

Major sekstakkordi - kich.3 + sof 4;

Minor sekstakkordi - kat.3 + sof 4;

Major kvartsekstakkordi - sof 4 + kat.3;

Minor kvartsekstakkordi - sof 4 + kich.3.

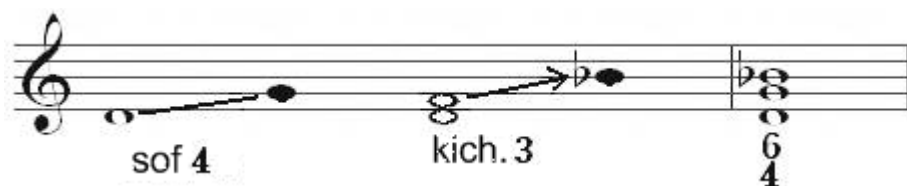
Major va minor uchtovushliklari aylanishining interval tuzilishini va ulardagi asosiy tovushlar ko'rinishini bilganda, kerak bo'lgan akkordni tuzish juda oson bo'ladi.

Masalan: re tovushidan major sekstakkordi tuzish talab qilinsa;



si bemol major sekstakkordi hosil bo'ladi.

Re tovushidan minor kvartseksakkordi tuzish talab qilinsa;



sol minor kvartseksakkordi hosil bo'ladi va h.k.

Major va minorning asosiy uchtovushliklari

Major va minorning barcha pog'onalaridan uchtovushliklar tuzilishi mumkin. Tabiiy major pog'onalaridan uchtovushlik tuzilganda, ulardan uchasi major ekanligini ko'ramiz. Bular 1, 4 va 5-pog'onalaridagi uchtovushliklardir. Har bir uchtovushlik mustaqil nomga ega bo'ladi.

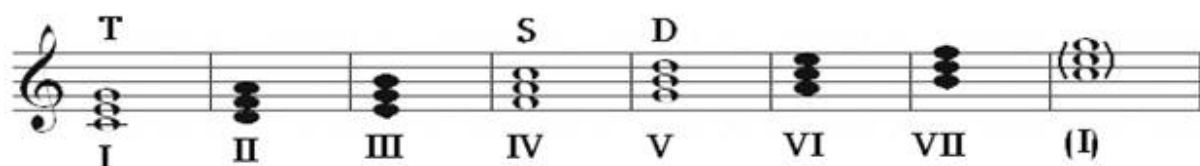
1 - pog'ona uchtovushligi **tonika** uchtovushligi;

4 - pog'ona uchtovushligi **subdominanta** uchtovushligi;

5 - pog'ona uchtovushligi esa **dominanta** uchtovushligi deyiladi.

Bular major uchtovushliklari bo'lganligi sababli major ladi uchun xarakterlidir. Bu uchtovushliklar boshqa uchtovushliklarga qaraganda *lad funksiyalarini*, ya'ni, turg'un va noturg'un tovushlar munosabatini ko'proq ifodalaydi. Shuning uchun ham ular asosiy uchtovushliklar deb ataladi va katta **T, S, D** harflari bilan belgilanadi.

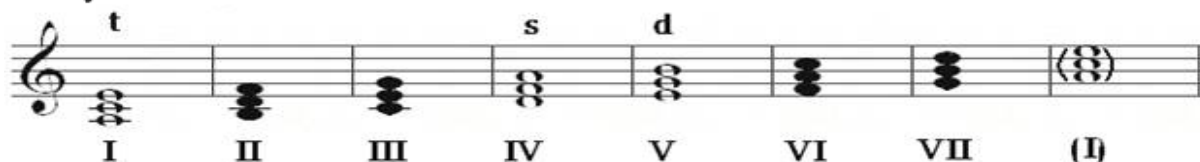
Do major C – dur



Minorning asosiy uchtovushliklari esa kichik harflar bilan yoziladi:

t, s, d.

Lya minor a – moll



Garmonik ko'inishdagi minorda asosiy uchtovushliklarning tuzilishi tabiiy major va minordagidan farq qiladi.

Majorning 6-pog'onasi pasaytirilganda minor subdominanta uchtovushligi hosil bo'ladi va garmonik majorning yanada mayin eshitilishiga yordam beradi. Minorning 7-pog'onasi ko'tarilganda major dominanta uchtovushligi hosil bo'ladi. Bu esa, minorga major ladining ba'zi xususiyatlarini beradi:

The image displays six musical staves, each representing a different harmonic progression. Each staff begins with a key signature and a scale degree sequence (e.g., 'a - moll', 't - D - t'). The staves are as follows:

- Staff 1:** a - moll, t - D - t. Chords: I, V₆₄, I, I₆, V₆₄, I₆, I₆₄, V, I₆₄.
- Staff 2:** a - moll. Chords: I, IV₆₄, I, I₆, IV, I₆, I₆₄, IV₆, I₆₄.
- Staff 3:** C - dur, T - S - D - T. Chords: I, IV₆₄, V₆, I, I₆, IV, V₆₄, I₆, I₆₄, IV₆, V, I₆₄.
- Staff 4:** a - moll, t - s - D - t. Chords: I, IV₆₄, V₆, I, I₆, IV, V₆₄, I₆, I₆₄, IV₆, V, I₆₄.
- Staff 5:** C - dur, T - D - T. Chords: I, V₆, I, I₆, V₆₄, I₆, I₆₄, V, I₆₄.
- Staff 6:** C - dur, T - S - T. Chords: I, IV₆₄, I, I₆, IV, I₆, I₆₄, IV₆, I₆₄.

Major va minorning yondosh uchtovushliklari. Tabiiy va garmonik major hamda minor pog'onalaridan tuzilgan uchtovushliklar

Tovushqatorning asosiy uchtovushliklar pog'onalaridan tashqari, barcha (2, 3, 6, 7) pog'onalari *yondosh pog'onalar* deyiladi. Ular ladning asosiy uchtovushliklariga nisbatan ikkinchi darajali ahamiyatga egadir.



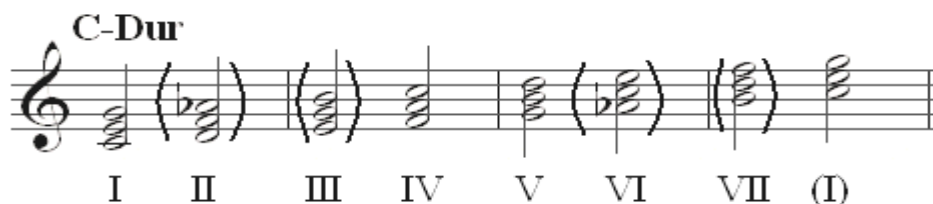
Tabiiy majorda *uchta minorli* va *bitta kamaytirilgan* uchtovushlik **yondosh** uchtovushlik bo'ladi (7 – pog'ona).



Tabiiy minorda *uchta majorli* va *bitta kamaytirilgan* uchtovushlik *yondosh* uchtovushlik bo'ladi (2 – pog'ona).



Garmonik majorda ikki va yettinchi pog'onalarda 2 ta kamaytirilgan, 6 – pog'onada birta orttirilgan uchtovushlik hosil bo'ladi.



Garmonik minorda: oltinchi pog'onada birta majorli, 2 va 7 – pog'onalarda ikkita kamaytirilgan va uchinchi pog'onada – birta orttirilgan uchtovushlik hosil bo'ladi.



Uchtovushliklar soni quyidagilardan iborat bo'ladi:

1. Tabiiy major yoki minorda – 3 ta majorli, 3 ta minorli va bitta kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik bo’ladi. Garmonik major yoki minorda 2 ta majorli, 2 ta minorli, 2 ta kamaytirilgan va 1 ta orttirilgan uchtovushlik;

The image displays four musical staves, each representing a different mode and its harmonic structure. The first staff is for C major (C – dur tabiiy), showing chords II (F major), III (G major), VI (A major), VII (B major), and a final diminished chord (8). The second staff is for C harmonic major (C – dur garmonik), showing chords II (F major), III (G major), VI (A major), VII (B major), and a final diminished chord (8). The third staff is for a minor (a – moll tabiiy), showing chords II (D minor), III (E minor), VI (A minor), VII (B minor), and a final diminished chord (8). The fourth staff is for a harmonic minor (a – moll garmonik), showing chords II (D minor), III (E minor), VI (A minor), VII (B minor), and a final diminished chord (8).

Sifrovka bo’yicha akkordlar ketma-ketligini fortepianoda chalish:

The image shows a musical score for C-Dur in 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass. The chords are indicated by letters T, S, D, and T, which stand for Triad, Seventh, Dyad, and Triad respectively. The sequence of chords is: T, S, D, T, T, S, D, T, T, S, D, T, T, S, D, T.

Mavzu bo’yicha adabiyotlar.

51. Rahimov Q. “Musiq nazariyasi “T. Musiq” nashryoti, 2007
52. Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo’yicha mashq va vazifalar to’plami. Toshkent, “O’zbekiston”, 2006.
53. Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo’yicha mashq va masalalar to’plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.

Mavzu bo’yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar.

1. Mark Andrew Cook. “Music – theory” 2012 year, USA.
2. American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
3. Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
4. Майк Физел “ Music theory fundamentals” 2011 year, USA.
5. Основы теоретического музыкального знания. Москва., «Академа», 2003.
6. Basic Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

13- mavzu
Septakkordlar.
Septakkord. Dominantseptakkord va uning aylanmalari

Reja

1. Septakkord.
2. Dominantseptakkord va uning aylanmalari
3. Akkordlar engarmonizmi.
4. Engarmonik akkordlar tengligining ikki turi.
5. Akkordlarning musiqada qo'llanishi

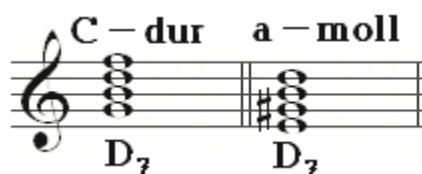
Tayanch tushunchalar

Garmonik major va garmonik minor tonalliklarining intervallari, turg'un va noturg'un intervallar, xarakterli intervallar, turg'un interval, intervalning echilishi.

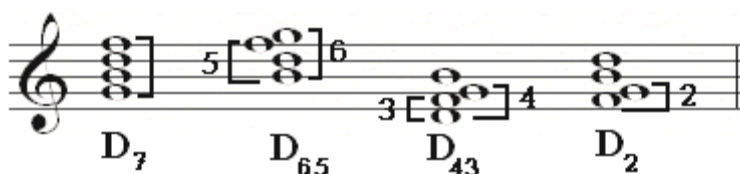
Tertsiya asosida joylashgan, to'rt tovushli akkordga **septakkord** deyiladi. Septakkordning ikki chetidagi tovushlar oralig'i septima intervalni hosil qilganligi uchun bu akkord septakkord nomini olgan.

Musiqada septakkord xilma-xil ko'rinishlarda qo'llaniladi. Major va garmonik minorning 5 – pog'onasidan tuzilgan septakkord eng ko'p tarqalgan septakkordlardan biridir. Bu akkord **dominantseptakkord** deyiladi.

Dominantseptakkord yuqori tomondan kichik tertsiya qo'shilgan major uchtovushligidan (kat.3 + kich.3 + kich.3) tuziladi. Dominantseptakkord tovushlari asosiy tovushdan boshlab sanalganda: prima (akkordning negizi), tertsiya, kvinta va septima (akkord cho'qqisi) lardan iborat bo'ladi. Dominantseptakkord quyidagi belgi bilan yoziladi: - **D₇**



Dominantseptakkord 3 ta aylanmaga ega, bulardan birinchi aylanma - kvintsektakkord (**D_{6/5}**). Ikkinchi aylanma – tertskvartakkord (**D_{4/3}**) va uchinchi aylanma – sekundakkord (**D₂**) deb aytiladi.



Dominantseptakkord aylanmalarining nomi, akkordning eng pastki tovushi – negizidan cho'qqisiga qarab tuziladigan tovushlar intervallariga asoslanadi.

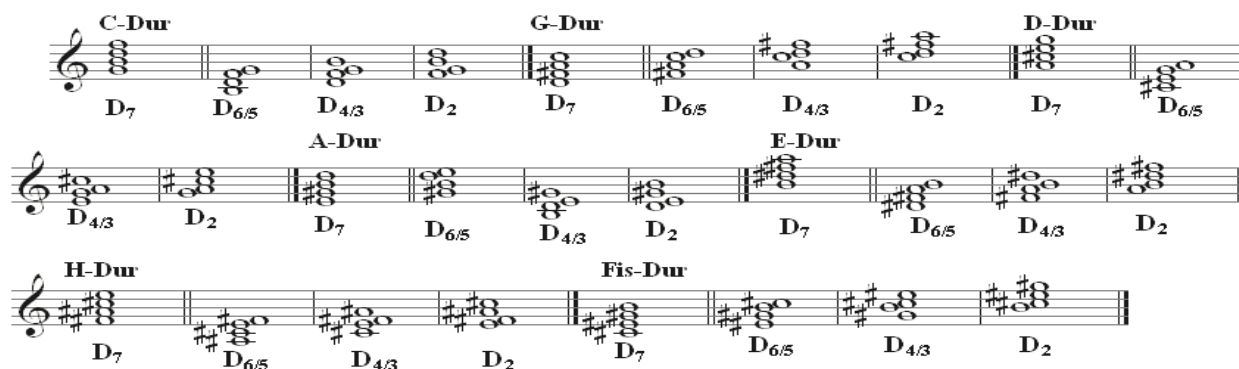
Biror tonallik yoki tovushdan dominantseptakkord yoki aylanmalarini tuzish uchun dastlab, akkordni tashkil qiluvchi intervallarning joylashishi va tuziladigan pog'onalarining kelish tartibini bilish zarur.

Dominantseptakkord (D_7) – kat.3 + kich.3 + kich.3; 5 – pog'onadan;

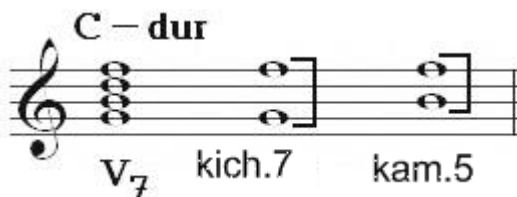
Dominantkvintsextakkord ($D_{6/5}$) – kich.3+kich.3+kat.2; 7–pog'onadan;

Dominanttterskvartakkord ($D_{4/3}$) – kich.3 + kich.2 + kat.3; 2 – pog'onadan;

Dominantsekundakkord (D_2) – kat.2 + kat.3 + kich.3; 4 –pog'onadan tuziladi.



Dominantseptakkord nohangdosh akkordlarga kiradi. Uning tarkibida ikkita nohangdosh interval bor, bular kich.7 va kam.5 intervallaridir.



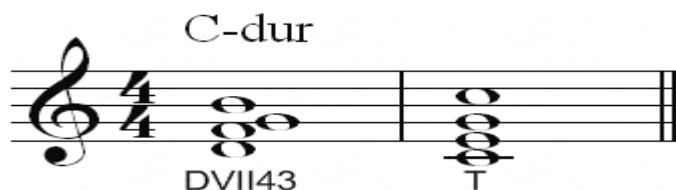
Dominantseptakkord kvintasiz, asosiy tovushi uchlantirilgan to'liq bo'lmagan tonika uchtovushligiga yechiladi: bunda 5, 7 va 2 – pog'onalar 1 – pog'onaga o'tadi, 4 – pog'ona esa 3 – pog'onaga o'tadi, 5 – pog'ona kvarta yuqoriga ko'chadi.



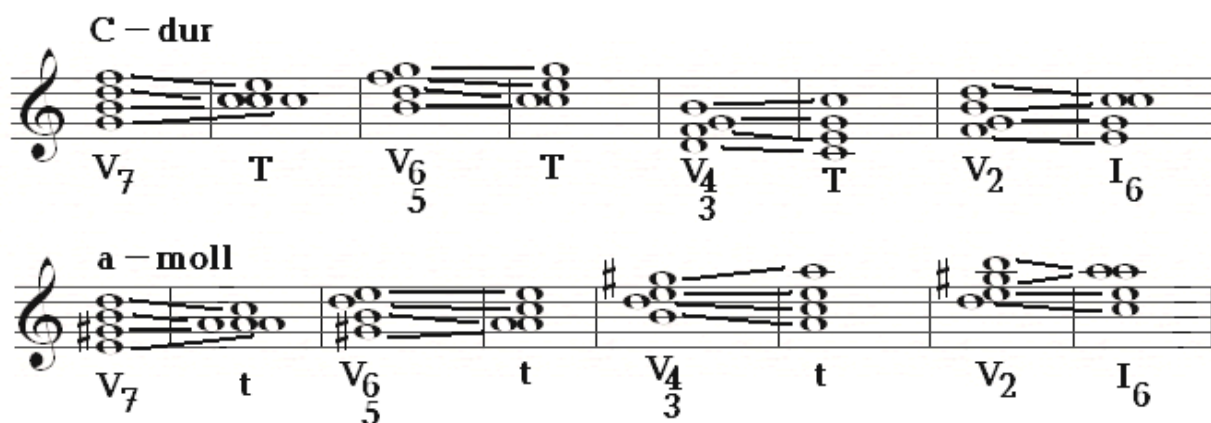
Kvintsextakkord primasi juftlantirilgan, to'liq bo'lmagan tonika uchtovushligiga yechiladi: 7 va 2 – pog'onalar 1 – pog'onaga, 4 - pog'ona 3 – pog'onaga o'tadi, 5 – pog'ona o'z o'rnida qoladi.



Tertskvartakkord asosiy tovushi oktavaga juftlantirilgan, to'liq tonika uchtovushligiga yechiladi: 2- pog'ona 1 – pog'onaga, 4 – pog'ona 3 – pog'onaga o'tadi, 5 – pog'ona o'z o'rnida qoladi; 7 – pog'ona esa oktavaga juftlantirilgan 1-pog'onaga o'tadi.



Sekundakkord primasi juftlantirilgan tonika sekstakkordiga yechiladi: 6 – pog'onasi 3 – pog'onaga o'tadi, 5 – pog'ona o'z o'rnida qoladi, 7 va 2 – pog'onalar 1 – pog'onaga o'tadi:



Yetakchi septakkordlar (DVII₇). Ikkinchi pog'ona septakkordi (SII₇)

Septakkordlar orasida dominantseptakkorddan tashqari yetakchi septakkordlar ham ko'p qo'llaniladi. Ular tabiiy va garmonik majorning, shuningdek, garmonik minorning 7 – pog'onasida tuziladi va **yetakchi septakkord** deyiladi.

Yetakchi septakkordning ikki chetidagi tovushlar tabiiy majorda kichik septima intervalini hosil qiladi va **kichik yetakchi septakkord** deyiladi. Kichik yetakchi septakkord ustki tomonidan katta tertsiya qo'shilgan kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklardan tuziladi (kich.3, kich.3, kat.3).

Yetakchi septakkordning ikki chetidagi tovushlari garmonik major va minorda kamaytirilgan septimani tashkil qiladi. Shuning uchun ham u **kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord** deyiladi. Kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord kamaytirilgan uchtovushlikdan iborat bo'lib, ustki tomonidan kichik tertsiya qo'shiladi (kich.3, kich.3, kich.3). Yetakchi septakkord quyidagicha yoziladi – DVII₇.

H-Dur

VII2 D7 T

VII7 D65 T

VII65 D43 T

VII43 D2 T6

VII2 D7 T

Cis-Dur

VII7 D65 T

VII65 D43 T

VII43 D2 T6

VII2 D7 T

VII2 D65 T

VII65 D43 T

VII43 D2 T6

VII2 D7 T

Septakkordlarning keng tarqalgan turlaridan yana biri, bu ikkinchi bosqich septakkordidir. Ikkinchi bosqich septakkordining tertsiyasi, kvintasi va septimasi subdominantaga tegishli, primasi esa tovushqatorning ikkinchi pog'onasi tovushi bo'lganligi uchun ushbu akkord **SII**₇ bilan belgilanadi.

III₇ tovushqatorning ikkinchi pog'onasidan boshlab tuziladi. Uning intervallari kich.3., kat.3., kich.3. ni, chetki tovushlari esa kich.7 ni tashkil etadi.

The image displays musical notation for the 12 major chords (Dur) and a diagram of the circle of fifths.

Circle of Fifths Diagram: A treble clef staff showing the sequence of notes: C, G, D, A, E, H, Fis, Cis. Brackets connect the notes in pairs: C-G (labeled "kich. 3."), G-D (labeled "kich. 7."), D-A (labeled "kich. 3."), and A-E (labeled "kat. 3.").

Major Chords (Dur): The 12 major chords are listed in two rows, each with its name and a corresponding musical notation (treble clef staff with a whole note chord):

- Row 1: C-Dur, G-Dur, D-Dur, A-Dur, E-Dur, H-Dur, Fis-Dur, Cis-Dur.
- Row 2: F-Dur, B-Dur, Es-Dur, As-Dur, Des-Dur, Ges-Dur, C#s-Dur.

Each chord is labeled with its Roman numeral notation (e.g., II₇ for C-Dur, V₇ for G-Dur, etc.).

Subdominantseptakkord dominantseptakkord va uning aylanmalari orqali tonikaga yechiladi.

The image displays the 12 chromatic scales in treble clef, organized into five groups based on their key signature. Each scale is represented by a musical staff with notes and a corresponding figured bass notation below it.

- C-Dur:**
 - Scale 1: C-Dur (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - II7 D43 T
 - Scale 2: C-Dur (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - II65 D2 T6
 - Scale 3: C-Dur (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - II43 D7 T
 - Scale 4: C-Dur (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - II2 D65 T
 - Scale 5: C-Dur (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - II7 D43 T
 - Scale 6: C-Dur (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - II65 D2 T6
 - Scale 7: C-Dur (C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C) - II43 D7 T
- G-Dur:**
 - Scale 8: G-Dur (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G) - II2 D65 T
 - Scale 9: G-Dur (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G) - II7 D43 T
 - Scale 10: G-Dur (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G) - II65 D2 T6
 - Scale 11: G-Dur (G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G) - II43 D7 T
- D-Dur:**
 - Scale 12: D-Dur (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D) - II2 D65 T
 - Scale 13: D-Dur (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D) - II7 D43 T
 - Scale 14: D-Dur (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D) - II65 D2 T6
 - Scale 15: D-Dur (D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D) - II43 D7 T
- A-Dur:**
 - Scale 16: A-Dur (A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A) - II2 D65 T
 - Scale 17: A-Dur (A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A) - II7 D43 T
 - Scale 18: A-Dur (A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A) - II65 D2 T6
- E-Dur:**
 - Scale 19: E-Dur (E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E) - II43 D7 T
 - Scale 20: E-Dur (E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E) - II2 D65 T
 - Scale 21: E-Dur (E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E) - II7 D43 T
 - Scale 22: E-Dur (E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E) - II65 D2 T6
 - Scale 23: E-Dur (E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E) - II43 D7 T
 - Scale 24: E-Dur (E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E) - II2 D65 T



Akkordlar engarmonizmi. Engarmonik akkordlar tengligining ikki turi. Akkordlarning musiqada qo'llanishi

Musika amaliyotida akkordlar engarmonizmi ko'p uchraydi. Bunda akkordni hosil qilayotgan tovushlar majmuasining turlicha atalishi imkoniyati borligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Akkordlar engarmonizmi deb eshinishi bir xil, lekin yozilishi va nomlanishi har xil bo'lgan akkordlarga aytiladi. Akkordlar engarmonizmi uning tarkibiga kiradigan alohida tovushlar va intervallarga asoslanadi.

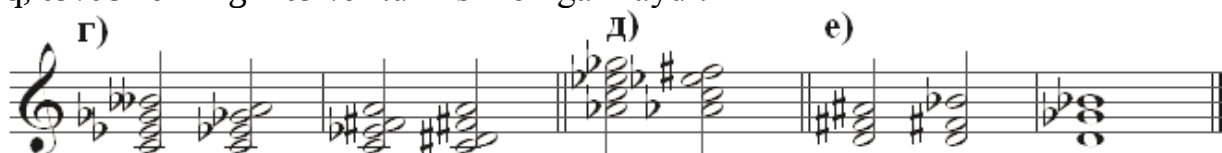


Akkordlardagi engarmonik tenglikning ikki xil ko'rinishi mavjud:

1. Akkorddagi barcha tovushlar almashtiriladi, biroq, ularning interval tuzilishi o'zgarmaydi:



2. Akkorddagi barcha yoki alohida tovushlar engarmonik jihatdan almashtiriladi, biroq, tovushlarning interval tuzilishi o'zgarmaydi:



Har qanday musika uchtdan kam bo'lmagan tovushlar majmuasidan iborat bo'lsa, unda akkordlar hosil bo'ladi. Ularning musika amaliyotida muhim o'rni bor, chunki aynan akkordlar tovushlar harakatini muvofiqlashtiradi, bundan tashqari akkordlar bir-biri bilan ma'lum qonuniyatlar asosida bog'lanadi.

Tasviriy san'atda ranglarning xili va turlari ko'pligi qanchalik ahamiyatga ega

bo'lsa, musiqada akkordlar, ya'ni ko'p ovozlikning turlicha variatsiyalari badiiy-musiqiy mazmunning yanada yorqinroq aks yettirilishini ta'minlaydi. Shu bois, musiqa asari keng musiqiy garmoniya elementlariga boy bo'lsa, ya'ni akkordlar, ko'p ovozlik imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalanilsa, musiqa asarining badiiy mazmunni ifodalash imkoniyatlari shunchalik kengayadi va ushbu musiqaning tinglovchisi mumkin qadar ko'proq musiqiy ifodani o'ziga qabul qiladi.

Akkord ko'pincha shunday tarzda ifodalanadiki, uning bir necha yoki barcha tovushlari birdaniga bir necha oktavada ijro etiladi. Bunday usul *akkordning ikkilanishi* deb aytiladi. Masalan:



Aksincha, akkord to'liqsiz ham bo'lishi mumkin. Uni aniqlash uchun tovushlarini xayolan to'ldirish lozim.

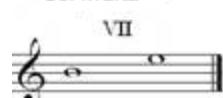
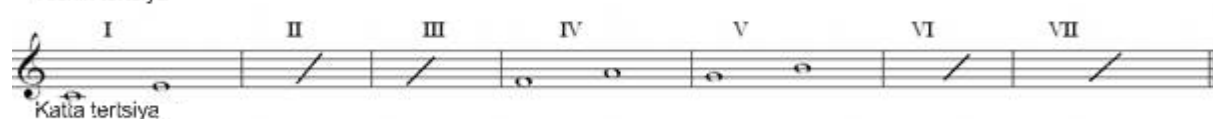
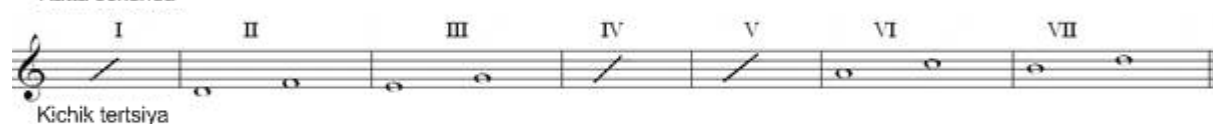
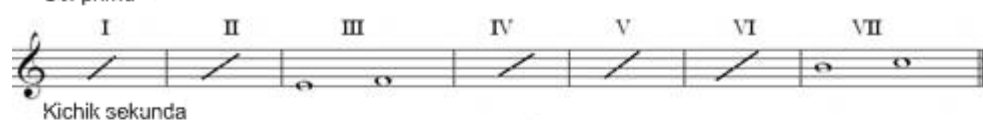


Akkordlarning laddagi o'zaro munosabatla-rining tizimlanishi. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minor intervallari

Tabiiy major va tabiiy minor tovushqatorining pog'onalari faqat diatonik interval hosil qiladi. Istalgan har bir pog'onadan prima, sekunda, tertsiya, kvarta va boshqa intervallar tuzilishi mumkin. Asosiy vazifa bulardan har birining sifat miqdorini, ya'ni, qaysisi sof, kichik yoki katta ekanligini aniqlashdan iborat. Yondosh intervallardan har birining umumiy soni ladning yetti pog'onasi soniga teng.

Jadval yordamida intervallarni o'rganish uchun quyidagilarga amal qilish zarur:

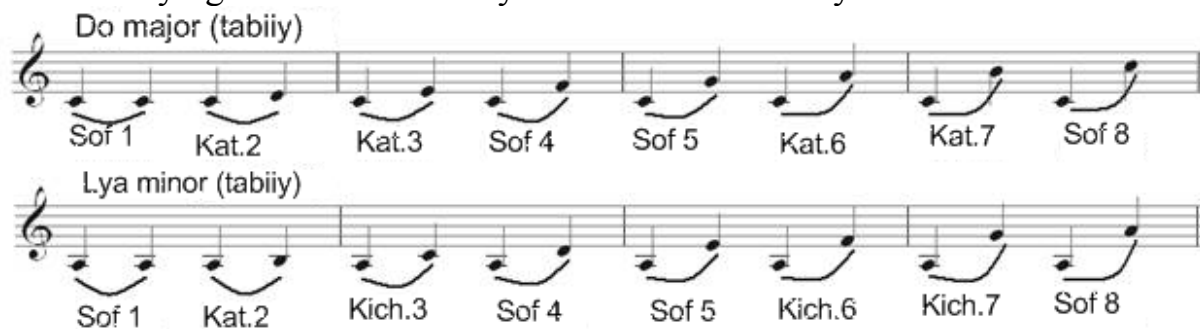
1. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorda o'xshash intervallar hosil bo'ladi va ularning soni bir-biriga tengdir.



2. Minorda majornikiga o'xshagan barcha intervallar majordagiga qaraganda ikki pog'ona yuqorida joylashadi. Masalan, majorda katta tertsiya I, IV, V – pog'onalaridan, minorda esa III, VI, VII – pog'onalaridan yuqoriga qarab joylashadi.

Garmonik major va garmonik minor tonalliklarining intervallari. Turg'un va noturg'un intervallar

Tabiiy major va minor intervallari o'ziga xos bo'lib, ular tabiiy minor gammasi pog'onolari intervallaridan farq qiladi. Jumladan, garmonik major va garmonik minorda uchraydigan intervallar tabiiy ko'rinishda uchramaydi.



Garmonik majorda 6-pog'onaning pasaytirilishi va garmonik minorda 7-pog'onaning ko'tarilishi natijasida shu ladlarda hosil bo'lgan intervallar tabiiy major va tabiiy minor intervallaridan farq qiladi.

Bu ladlardagi hosil bo'ladigan intervallar tabiiy ko'rinishda uchramaydi, shuning uchun bu xildagi intervallarga xromatik yoki **xarakterli intervallar** deyiladi.

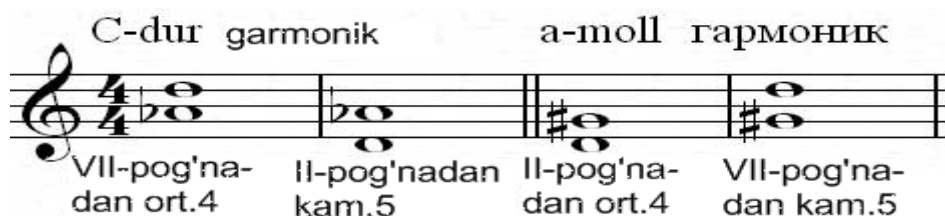
Hammasi bo'lib to'rtta xarakterli interval bor, bular: ort.2, kam.7, ort.5, va kam.4 dan iborat. Ushbu yangi intervallar majorda 6-pog'ona o'zgarishi bilan bog'liq.



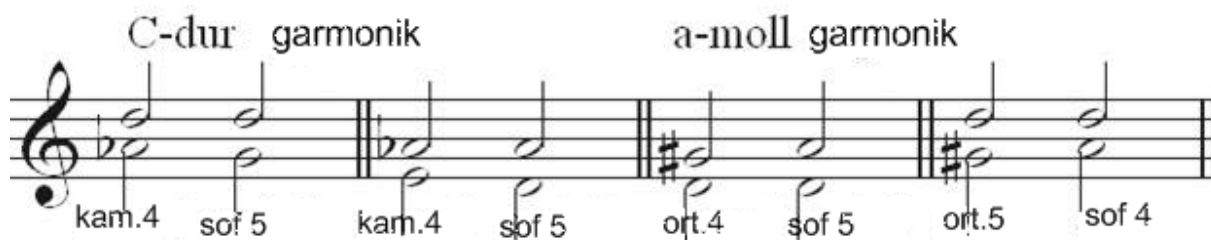
Minorda esa 7-pog'onaning ko'tarilishi bilan bog'liq.



Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning garmonik shaklga o'tishi natijasida ayrim diatonik intervallar o'zgaradi. Masalan, sof kvarta bilan sof kvinta o'rniga ort.4 bilan kam.5 shaklidagi ikkita uchtonlik hosil bo'ladi.



Uchtonlikning echilishida har ikkala tovush ham tortilish tomon bir pog'ona o'tadi, orttirilgan kvartada-ikki tomonga, kamaytirilgan kvintada bir-biriga tomon intiladi.



Lad pog'onolari yordami bilan tuzilgan har bir interval o'zining akustik xususiyatlariga ega. Turg'un tovushlardan tuzilgan ohangdosh intervallar **turg'un interval** deyiladi. Ohangdosh interval noturg'un tovushlardan tuzilsa yoki bitta noturg'un va bitta turg'un tovushlardan tuzilsa baribir noturg'un interval bo'ladi. Demak, har qanday noohangdosh interval doim noturg'un hisoblanadi.

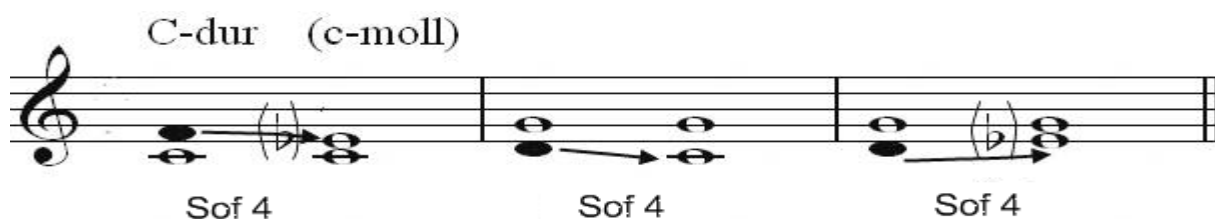


Noohangdosh intervalning echilishi deb uning ohangdosh intervalga o'tishi (aylanishi) ga aytiladi. Noturg'un intervalning echilishi deb, uning turg'un intervalga o'tishiga aytiladi.

Kat. 2 va kich. 7 ning yechilishi:



Noohangdosh sof kvartalarning yechilishi:



Kich.2 va kat.7 ning yechilishi:



Uchtonlik yechilishida har ikkala tovush tortilish tomon bir pog'ona o'tadi, orttirilgan kvartada ikki tomonga, kamaytirilgan kvintada bir-biriga tomon harakat qiladi.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 54.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
- 55.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
- 56.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar.

- 1.Mark Andrew Cook. "Music – theory" 2012 year, USA.
- 2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.
- 3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.
- 4.Майк Физел " Music theory fundamentals" 2011 year, USA.
- 5.Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Академа», 2003.
6. Basik Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

14- mavzu

Xalq musiqasining yetti pog'onali diatonik ldlari. Pentatonika

Reja

- 1.Xalq musiqasining yetti pog'onali diatonik ldlari.
- 2.Pentatonika
- 3.Tonalliklar pog'onadoshligi.
4. Xromatizm. xromatik gamma.
- 5.Tonalliklar pog'onadoshligi
- 6.Tonalliklarni aniqlash.
- 7.Transpozitsiya
- 8.Modulyatsiya va og'ishma.
- 9.Kuyning tarkiblarga bo'linishi

Tayanch tushunchalar

Kuy, modulyatsiya, og'ishma, kuyning tarkiblarga bo'linishi, tuzilma, tsezura, davriya, jumla, to'liq o'rnashgan va o'rnashmagan kadentsiya, yarim kadentsiya, yagona tonallik, modulyatsiyali davriya, ibora, motiv.

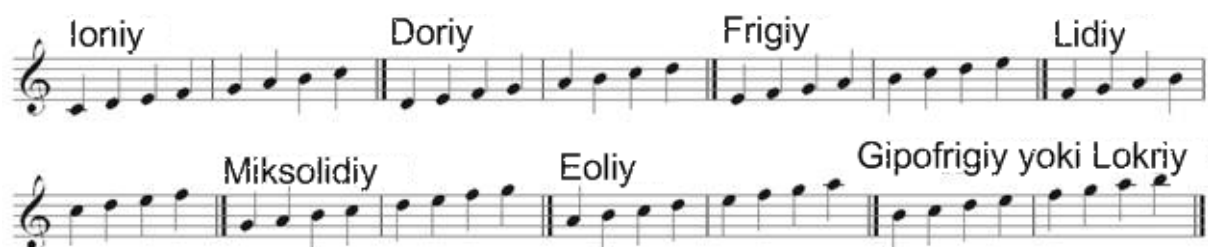
Xalq musiqasida ketma-ket kelgan va turli diatonik pog'onalardan tuzilgan yetti pog'onali ladlar ko'p uchraydi. Biz bilamizki, lad pog'onalarining birin-ketin kelishi, tovushqatorda katta va kichik sekundalar joylashishiga bog'liq.

Xalq musiqasi ladlarining tabiiy major va minordan farqi

Qadimgi nomi	Hozirgi major - minor tuzilmasidagi o'rni	Diatonik tovushqatordagi o'rni
Ioni	diatonik tabiiy do major	c tovushidan boshlab tuziladi
Dori	6-bosqichi ko'tarilgan minor	d tovushidan boshlab tuziladi
Frigi	2 – pog'onasi pasaytirilgan minor	e tovushidan boshlab tuziladi

Lidiy	4 – pog'onasi ko'tarilgan major	f tovushidan boshlab tuziladi
Miksolidiy	7-pog'onasi pasaytirilgan major	g tovushidan boshlab tuziladi
Eoliy	tabiiy minor	a tovushidan boshlab tuziladi
Gipofrigiy yoki Lokriy	2 va 5-bosqichlari yarim ton ko'tarilgan minor	h tovushidan boshlab tuziladi

Xalq ladlari diatonik tovushqatordagi ma'lum tovushlardan tuzilganda, yuqoridagi jadvalda ko'rsatilganidek hech qanday al'teratsiya belgilariga ega bo'lmaydi:



Boshqa bosqichlardan tuzilganda esa jadvalda ko'rsatilgan tovushqatorlar intervallari al'teratsiya belgilari yordamida hosil qilinadi.

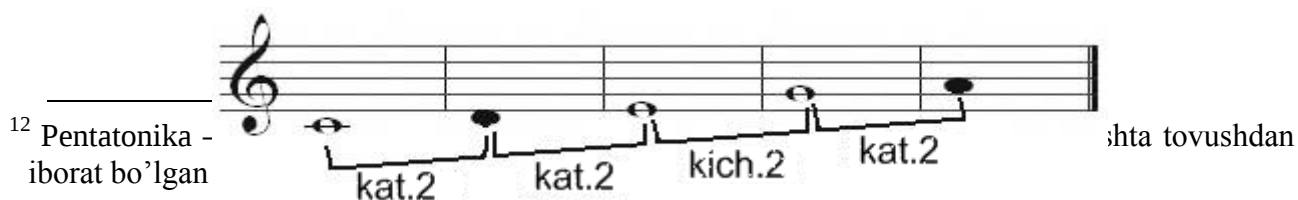
Dunyo xalqlari musiqasida tovushqatori katta sekundalar va kichik tertsiyalar orasida tuzilgan besh pog'onali ladlar ko'p uchraydi. Bu xildagi ladlar **pentatonika**¹² deyiladi.

Fortepianoning qora klavishlarida, bir oktava oralig'ida birin-ketin eshitilgan barcha tovushlar pentatonika tovushlarini hosil qiladi. Pentatonika tarkibiga: yo bitta kichik tertsiya bilan uchta katta sekunda yoki ikkita kichik tertsiya bilan ikkita katta sekunda kiradi.

Bu lad boshqa ladlardan tovushqatori tarkibida kichik sekundalar (yarim tonliklar) ning yo'qligi bilan farq qiladi. Pentatonika pog'onalari uchtonlik hosil qilmaydi.

Asosan ikki xil pentatonika ko'p tarqalgan:

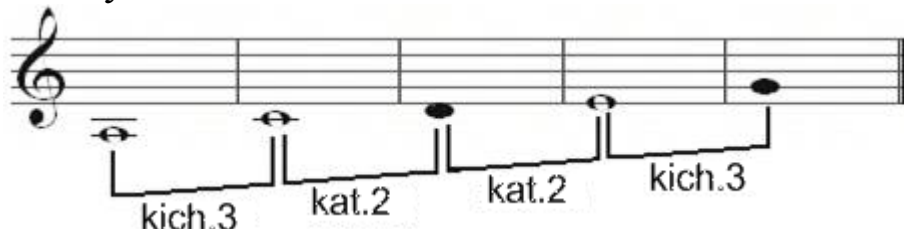
1. Birinchi pog'onadan (diatonik tovushqatorda, ya'ni **do**) *major uchtovushligi tuziladigan pentatonika*. Bu o'z xarakteri bilan major ladiga yaqin turadi, biroq u tabiiy majordan 4 va 7 – pog'onalar yo'qligi bilan farq qiladi.



Barcha diatonik pog'onalardan major uchtovushligi pentatonikasi quyidagicha tuziladi:



2. Birinchi pog'onadan (diatonik tovushqatorda, ya'ni **lya**) *minor uchtovushligi tuziladigan pentatonika* minorni eslatadi, biroq unda 2 va 6 – pog'onalar bo'lmaydi.



Barcha diatonik pog'onalardan minor uchtovushligi pentatonikasi quyidagicha tuziladi:



Tonalliklar pog'onadoshligi. Xromatizm. xromatik gamma. **Tonalliklar pog'onadoshligi**

Major va minor tonalliklari o'zaro garmonik teng tonalliklar guruhini tashkil etadi. Tonika uchtovushliklari tabiiy va garmonik ko'rinishda berilgan tonalliklarning pog'onalaridan hosil bo'lgan tonalliklar *pog'onadosh tonalliklar* deyiladi.

Musiqa amaliyotida har bir asardagi dastlabki (ilk) tonallik *bosh tonallik* deyiladi, asar rivojlanishi jarayonida uni almashtiruvchi tonallik esa *yondosh tonallik* deyiladi.

Har bir tonallik 6 tadan pog'onadosh tonallikka ega. Masalan, do majorga quyidagi tonalliklar pog'onadosh bo'ladi:

Fa major 4 - pog'ona } asosiy pog'onalar

Sol major 5 - pog'ona tonalligi.
 Lya minor 6-pog'ona } asosiy pog'ona
 Re minor 2- pog'ona } tonalligiga parallel.
 Mi minor 3- pog'ona }
 Fa major 4 (garm.) pog'ona – minor subdominanta tonalligi.
 Lya minorga quyidagi tonalliklar pog'onadosh bo'ladi:
 Re minor 4 - pog'ona } asosiy tonalliklar
 Mi minor 5 – pog'ona } pog'onadoshligi.
 Do major 3 – pog'ona – asosiy tonallikka parallel.
 Fa major 6 – pog'ona } asosiy pog'ona
 Sol major 7 - pog'ona } tonalliklariga parallel.
 Mi major (garm.) 5 – pog'ona – major dominantasi tonalligi.

Tabiiy va garmonik *do major* va *lya minor* pog'onalarida tuzilgan major va minor uchtovushliklari yuqorida ko'rsatilgan pog'onadosh tonalliklarning har biriga tonika bo'la oladi.

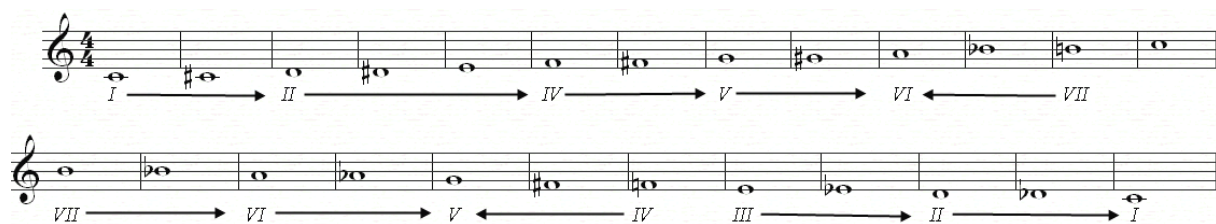
Xromatik gamma va ularning yozilishi

Barcha xromatik gammalar birin – ketin keladigan yarim tonliklardan tuziladi. Xromatik gamma mustaqil ko'rinishli lادلarni hosil qila olmaydi, uning negizi major yoki minor gammasi hisoblanadi.

Xromatik gamma major yoki minor tabiiy gammalaridagi katta sekundalarning xromatik tovushlar yordami bilan to'ldirilishidan hosil bo'ladi. Ularning yozilishi qoidasi tonalliklar uyushiqqligiga asoslanadi.

Majorda bu qoidalar quyidagi tartibda bo'ladi: gammaning barcha asosiy pog'onalari o'zgarmaydi, katta sekundalar yuqoriga tomon I, II, IV va V – pog'onalarining ko'tarilishi bilan to'ldiriladi, pastga tomon VI – pog'onaning ko'tarilishi o'rniga, VII– pog'ona pasaytiriladi.

Pastga tomon harakat qilganda, katta sekundalar: VII, VI, III, II– pog'onalar pasaytirilishi bilan to'ldiriladi, V – pog'onani pasaytirish o'rniga IV – pog'ona ko'tariladi.

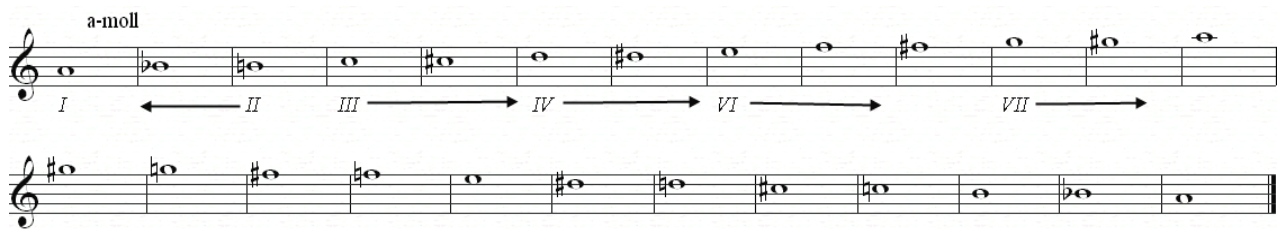


Ushbu misoldan ko'rinib turganidek, yuqoriga tomon harakat qilganda, VII – pog'onani pasaytirish va pastga tomon harakat qilganda, IV – pog'onani ko'tarish vaqtida o'zgartirilgan barcha pog'ona tovushlari tabiiy

yoki majordagi pog'onadosh tonalliklar pog'onalariga teng bo'lishi zarur.

Masalan, Iya diyez va sol bemol tovushlari do majorga pog'onadosh tonalliklarda uchramaydi, shuning uchun xromatik gamma bo'ylab yuqoriga tomon harakat qilinganda VI – pog'ona ko'tarilmasligi va pastga tomon harakat qilinganda V – pog'ona pasaytirilmasligi zarur.

Minor xromatik gammasining yuqoriga tomon harakatini yozish qoidasi parallel majorga o'xshash bo'ladi. Minorning 1 pog'onasi unga parallel bo'lgan majorda VI – pog'ona bo'ladi, buning natijasida I – pog'ona ko'tarilmaydi, uning o'rniga II – pog'ona pasaytiriladi. Pastga tomon harakat qilinganda minor xromatik gammasi nomdosh major gammasi singari yoziladi.



Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, musiqa amaliyotida ba'zan xromatik gammalarni ko'rsatilganicha yozish qoidasidan chekinish hollari ham uchraydi. Masalan, tertsiyalar bilan xromatik harakat qilinganda o'qilishi qulay bo'lishi va tertsiyalarni boshqa intervallar bilan engarmonik tartibda almashtirmaslik uchun shunday qilinadi.

Tonalliklarni aniqlash. Transpozitsiya

Kalit oldi va tasodifiy al'teratsiya belgilari, kuyning tuzilishi, uning boshlanishi va tugash bosqichi, uning tonikasi, uchtovushligini belgilovchi asosiy va tayanch tovushlar berilgan kuyning lad va tonalliklarini aniqlovchi asosiy vositalar hisoblanadi.

Kuyning so'nggi tovushidan tonallikni hamisha ham aniqlash mumkin bo'lavermaydi. Chunki, ba'zi asarlarda kuy tonikadan boshqa bosqichlarda tugashi, bundan tashqari, kuy birinchi bosqich tovushi bilan boshlanmasligi ham mumkin.

Agar kuy jo'r bo'luvchi ovozlarga ega bo'lsa, uning ladi va tonalligini aniqlash oson bo'ladi. Bunda jo'r bo'luvchi akkordlar yordam beradi. Ayniqsa, oxirgi akkord tonika tovushlaridan tuzilgan bo'ladi.

Musiqa asarining tonalligini aniqlashda asosan uchta usuldan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiq:

- 1) kalit oldi belgilariga ko'ra;
- 2) boshlanish va tugash tovushlari orqali va;

3) asarni ijro etib yoki ijroni tinglab aniqlash, yakuniy xulosaga kelish mumkin.

Musiqqa asarining biror tonallikdan boshqa tonallikka ko'chirilishi **transpozitsiya**¹³ deyiladi. Transpozitsiya ayniqsa, vokal ijrochiligida keng qo'llaniladi. Bundan tashqari, transpozitsiya biror musiqa asarining asl ko'rinishidan boshqa bir asbobga, masalan, qashqar rubobi uchun yozilgan p'esani g'ijjakka moslab qaytadan yozishda ham qo'llaniladi.

Transpozitsiya uch usul orqali, ya'ni:

- **mazkur intervalda o'zgarish yasash;**
- **kalit belgilarini o'zgartirish** va;
- **kalitning o'zini o'zgartirish** yo'li bilan amalga oshiriladi.

Biror intervalda transpozitsiya qilish lozim bo'lganda, oldin transpozitsiya qilinadigan tonallik aniqlanadi. Masalan, re majordan kichik tertsiya yuqoriga transpozitsiya qilsak, yangi tonallik fa major bo'ladi. Barcha notalar original tonallikda qaysi pog'ona va akkordlarga mos kelishi oldindan aniqlanib, fa major tonalligiga ko'chiriladi.

Komp'yuter tizimlarida, masalan, nota matnlari tahririga mo'ljallangan *Sibelius* komp'yuter dasturining 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 - versiyalarida bu ma'lum murvatni bosish orqali engil amalga oshiriladi.

Ikkinchi usul xromatik yarim ton yuqoriga yoki pastga qarab transpozitsiya qilishdan iborat. Bu holda kalit yonidagi belgilar o'zgaradi, notalar o'z holicha qoladi, tasodifiy belgilar esa yangi kalit belgisining ko'tarilishi yoki pasaytirilishiga qarab o'zgarib turadi.

Masalan, lya bemol majordan lya majorga transpozitsiya qilsak: a) kalit yonidagi 4 ta bemolni 3 ta diyez belgisi bilan almashtiramiz;



¹³ Transpozitsiya – lotincha so'z bo'lib, joyni o'zgartirish degan ma'noni bildiradi. Ents. muz. slovar'. M., 1959. b.273.



b) agar tasodifiy belgilar uchrasa, bekarlarni diyezlar bilan, bemollarni esa bekarlar bilan almashtiramiz.

v) uchinchi usulda nota yo'liga yangi kalit tanlanib, original tonallik tonikasi qayerda yozilgan bo'lsa, yangi tonallik tonikasi ham o'sha erda yozilaveradi.

Modulyatsiya.

Modulyatsiya va og'ishma. Kuyning tarkiblarga bo'linishi

Musiqasi asari yoki qismining biror yangi tonallikka o'tishi va shu tonallikda tugallanishiga **modulyatsiya** deyiladi. Agar musiqasi asari biror yangi tonallikka vaqtincha o'tsa va yana dastlabki tonallikka qaytib tugallansa **og'ishma** deyiladi. Og'ishmalar odatda o'tkinchi xarakterga ega bo'ladi, ular musiqasi asari tarkibida uchraydigan ayrim akkordlar funksiyasini qisqa muddat ichida ajratib ko'rsatish vositasi hisoblanadi. Quyida og'ishmaga misol keltiramiz:



Modulyatsiyaga misol:



Yangi tonallikka o'tish ko'p hollarda tasodifiy belgilarning hosil bo'lishi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi, modulyatsiyani ayrim vaqtlarda jo'r bo'luvchi akkordlarga qarab ham belgilash mumkin. Chunki tasodifiy belgilar faqat pastki tovushlargagina qo'yiladi.

Tovushlarning bir ovozli shaklda ma'lum lad, metr hamda ritm jihatidan uyushib kelishiga **kuy** deyiladi.

Musiqaviy mazmun jo'rsiz, yakka kuy orqali ham ifodalanishi mumkin. Bir ovozli musiqa asarlari matnli (qo'shiq) va matnsiz (cholg'u kuylari) holida bo'lishi mumkin. Matnli kuy mazmuni ancha yorqin, aniq va tushunarli bo'ladi.

Biroq, shuni ta'kidlash zarurki, matnsiz musiqa asari, ya'ni kuyda tasviriy imkoniyatlar ancha keng bo'ladi va uni tasavvur etish tinglovchining dunyoqarashi va musiqiy tajribasiga bog'liq bo'ladi.

Musiqa ijodida ikki ovozli va undan ham ko'p ovozli asarlar uchraydi. Bunday asarlarda nechta ovoz bo'lishidan qat'iy nazar, asosiy kuy yo'nalmasi barcha tovushlarning qo'shilib eshutilishidan tashkil topadi.

Har qanday kuyning asosida milliy xususiyatlar yotadi va milliy kuy hamda qo'shiqlarda mazkur millatning o'ziga xos ohang yo'nalishi, musiqiy an'analari yorqin aks etadi.

Musiqa asarining tarkibi **tuzilma** deyiladi. Tuzilmalar oralig'iga **tsezura** deyiladi. Tsezuar **V** belgisi bilan yoziladi. Tuzilmalar musiqaviy fikrning tugallanish darajasi bilan bir-biridan farq qiladi.

Tugallangan musiqaviy fikrni ifodalovchi musiqaviy tuzilmaga **davriya** deyiladi. Oddiy davriya odatda 8 taktdan iborat bo'ladi. Davriya ikki qismga bo'linadi va ular **jumlalar** deyiladi. Musiqaviy tuzilmaning tugallanishiga **kadentsiya**¹⁴ deyiladi. Kadentsiya quyidagi ko'rinishlarda uchraydi:

1) **to'liq o'rnashgan kadentsiya** – kuyda tonika uchtovushligining prima tovushi bilan tugaydi;

¹⁴ Kadentsiya – ital'yancha tugallanaman degan ma'noni anglatadi. Ents. muz. slovar'. M., 1959., b.95.

2) **to'liq o'rnashmagan kadentsiya** – tonika uchtovushligining tertsiya yoki kvinta tovushi bilan tugaydi;

3) **yarim kadentsiya** – noturg'un tovush bilan tugaydi.

Agar davriya o'zining dastlabki tonalligi bilan tugasa, **yagona tonallik** deyiladi. Davriyaning tugallanish vaqtida modulyatsiya hosil bo'lsa, **modulyatsiyali davriya** deyiladi.

Jumla **ibora** deb ataladigan ikkita kichik tuzilmaga bo'linadi.

Bitta asosiy metr zarbini o'z ichiga olgan tuzilma **motiv** deyiladi. Motivning boshlanishi yoki tugallanishi birgina takt chegarasida bo'lishi shart emas, u takt oldidan boshlanishi va navbatdagi taktning yarmida tugallanishi ham mumkin. Musiqa amaliyotida bir taktdan kichik bo'lgan motivlar ham uchraydi.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

57.Rahimov Q. "Musiqa nazariyasi "T. Musiqa" nashryoti, 2007

58.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.

59.Rahimov Q. Garmoniya bo'yicha mashq va masalalar to'plami. «Aloqachi», 2005.

Mavzu bo'yicha foydanilgan xorijiy adabiyotlar.

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2.American – popular-music 2007 year, USA.

3.Mark Feezeell. Freefreerelltheorybook vol 1 2011 year, USA.

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5.Основы теоретического музыказнания. Москва., «Академа», 2003.

6. Basik Musik theory, 2001 y, USA

15- mavzu
Musiqqa bezaklari va ijrochilikning o'ziga xos uslublari
Reja

1. Qisqa forshlag
2. Uzun forshlag
3. Stakkato
4. Legato
5. Portamento yoki glissando
6. Arpedjiato

Tayanch tushunchalar

Kuy, modulyatsiya, og'ishma, kuyning tarkiblarga bo'linishi, tuzilma, tsezura, davriya, jumla, to'liq o'rnashgan va o'rnashmagan kadentsiya, yarim kadentsiya, yagona tonallik, modulyatsiyali davriya, ibora, motiv.

Kuydagi milliylik xususiyatlarini yaqqol ifodalovchi, tovushning ohangdorligini ta'minlovchi tovushlarga **musiqqa bezaklari** deyiladi.

Musiqqa bezaklarini ko'pincha asosiy tovushdan sekunda oralig'ida joylashadigan yordamchi tovushlar hosil qiladi. Ular nota yozuvida maxsus belgilar yoki kichik shriftli notalar bilan ko'rsatiladi.

Musiqada asosan quyidagi musiqqa bezaklari qo'llaniladi:

Forshlag, mordent, gruppetto, trel', nola, molish va h.k.

1. Forshlag ikki xilda uchraydi: uzun va qisqa forshlag.

a) **qisqa forshlag** bir yoki bir necha tovushdan tuzilib, yonma-yon joylashgan tovush cho'zimi hisobidan juda qisqa ijro etiladi.



b) **uzun forshlag** bir tovush yordami bilan yonma-yon turgan tovush cho'zimi o'lchovida ijro etiladi.

V.Motsart. Val's.



Mordent yordamchi tovush asosiy tovushning ostki tomonidan chalinishi kerakligini bildiradi:



Gruppetto to'rt yoki besh tovushdan iborat kuy tuzilmasi shaklida bo'lib, unda tovushlar quyidagicha joylashadi: yuqorida yordamchi tovush, asosiy tovush, quyi yordamchi tovush va yana asosiy tovush. Gruppetto belgisi nota ustida yoki oralig'ida qo'yiladi.



Bir tekisda ravon almashib turadigan ikkita (asosiy va yordamchi) tovushdan tuzilgan kuy shakli **trel'** deyiladi. Trel' qaysi tovush o'rnida ijro etilsa, o'sha tovush cho'zimiga teng bo'ladi va quyidagicha belgilanadi: *tr*

Trel' belgisi nota ustidan qo'yiladi.



Musika amaliyotida nota belgilaridan tashqari yana boshqa belgilar ham borki, ular odatda ijrochilik uslubini ko'rsatishda qo'llaniladi. Bularga: legato, stakkato, portamento va arpedjiatolar kiradi.

Legato uslubi ma'lum tovushlarni bir-biriga bog'lagan holda ijro etilishini bildiradi va bog'lanadigan tovushlar yoysimon chiziq bilan birlashtiriladi. Masalan:



Legato belgisini tovushlar cho'zimini uzaytiruvchi **liga** belgisi bilan aralashtirmaslik kerak.

Stakkato uslubi kuy tovushlarini, akkordlarni qisqa - qisqa va chertib ijro etish kerakligini ifodalaydi. Stakkato uslubi nota doirachalari ustida yoki ostida qo'yiladigan nuqtalar bilan ko'rsatiladi. Masalan:



Portamento yoki **glissando** uslubi xromatik gamma (fortepianoda diatonik gamma) bo'ylab pastga yoki yuqoriga tomon sirg'anish kerakligini bildiradi. Bunda bir-biridan keng intervalda joylashgan ikki tovush oralig'i to'ldiriladi. Portamento ko'pincha ashula (vokal) ijrochiligi uchun, glissando esa cholg'u musiqasi ijrochiligi uchun xosdir. Portamento belgisi to'ldirilishi lozim bo'ladigan ikki notani birlashtiruvchi to'liqsimon chiziqdan iborat bo'ladi. Masalan:



Arpedjiato uslubi akkordlarni alohida – alohida chalish kerakligini bildiradi, bunda akkord tuzuvchi tovushlar tez harakat bilan pastdan yuqoriga qarab chalinadi. Arpedjiato cho'zimi chalinadigan akkord cho'zimiga teng bo'ladi. Arpedjiato belgisi chalinishi lozim bo'lgan akkord oldidan qo'yiladigan to'liqsimon vertikal chiziqdan iborat bo'ladi. Masalan:



Yuqorida keltirilgan belgilar dunyo kasbiy musiqasida keng qo'llaniladi. Bundan tashqari, har bir xalqning o'z milliy xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqqan holda musiqiy bezaklarning yana ko'plab ko'rinishlari qo'llaniladi.

Shunday qilib, musiqaning elementar nazariyasiga oid dastlabki ilmiy tushuncha va g'oyalar bilan tanishishga harakat qildik. Ushbu fan doirasida egallangan bilimlarni yanada chuqurlashtirish va kengaytirish garmoniya, polifoniya, orkestrrovka, musiqa asarlari tahlili fanlari orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar.

- 60.Rahimov Q. "Musiq nazariyasi "T. Musiq" nashryoti, 2007
- 61.Rahimov Q. Musiqaning elementar nazariyasi bo'yicha mashq va vazifalar to'plami. Toshkent, "O'zbekiston", 2006.
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1-mavzu

Musiqqa savodi bo'yicha qisqacha malumot.

NOTA YOZUVI.

Musiqaviy tovushlarni yozib olishga bo'lgan dastlabki urinishlar juda qadim zamonlarga borib taqaladi.

Antik davrga mansub bir qancha musiqaviy asar yodgorliklariga qaraganda ularda tovush balandliklari harflar bilan belgilangan, ammo ular tovush cho'zimlarini ko'rsata olmaganlar.

Qadimiy Rusda ma'lum bir melodik ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan, kuy tovushlari yo'nalishlarini aks ettiruvchi "kryuklar" deb ataladigan maxsus belgilar qo'llanilib, ular yordamida kuylar yozib olingan.

G'arbiy Yevropada o'rta asrlarda tovushlarni yozish uchun "nevma"lar (nevma - **yunoncha** "neuma" - mimik harakat, belgi) deb ataladigan alohida belgilar qo'llanilib, ular tovushning aniq balandligini, uning cho'zimini ko'rsatmasdan, faqat melodik chiziqlarning yo'nalishi haqida tasavvur hosil qilgan, xolos.

Yozuvning bunday turlarini takomillashtirish zarur edi.

Nevmalar bilan yozilgan tovushlar balandligini aniqlash uchun musiqqa asboblari tortilgan torlarni eslatuvchi chiziqlardan foydalanila boshlandi. Dastlab ularning soni noaniq bo'lib (1 dan 18 gacha), ularning har biri aniq balandlik ahamiyatiga ega bo'lmasdan, qaysi tovush yuqori, qaysini past ekanligini ko'rsatgan, xolos.

XI asrda Italiyalik musiqqa nazariyotchisi Gvido d'Aretsso 4 ta chiziqdan foydalanishni taklif qilib, hozirgi nota yozuviga asos solgan. Har bir chiziqlarning oldiga uning aniq balandligini belgilovchi harflar qo'yilib, bu harflar asrlar davomida o'z ko'rinishlarini o'zgartib, bizlarga tanish bo'lgan kalitlarga aylanganlar. Ularning nomlarida kelib chiqishiga aloqador bo'lgan ma'lumotlar saqlanib qolgan: **C** kaliti, **F** kaliti, **G** kaliti.

Davr taqozosi bilan nota belgilari ko'rinishlarini o'zgartdilar, 4 ta chiziq yoniga beshinchisi qo'shildi, ammo XI asrda kiritilgan nota yozuvi asoslari hozirgi kungacha saqlanib qoldi.

Shunday qilib, musiqaviy asarlarni yozish uchun tovushlarning aniq balandligi va cho'zimlarini, shuningdek, ularning pulsatsiyasi, ritmi, tempi, dinamikasi va h.k. larni aniq aks ettiruvchi, takomillashgan hozirgi nota yozuvi tizimi ishlab chiqildi.

Musiqqa alifbosining kelib chiqish tarixi juda qadimiydir.

Eng dastlabki qadimiy yunon harfiy notatsiyasi eramizdan oldingi III asrdan yangi eraning X asrigacha mavjud bo'lgan. Erta o'rta asr davrida esa G'arbiy Yevropada qadimiy yunon harfiy notatsiyasi bilan birga lotincha harfiy notatsiya ham qo'llanilgan. Ikki oktava hajmidagi diatonik tovushqator A, B, C, D, E, F, G, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, a harflari bilan belgilangan, bunda a harfi hozirgi **lya** tovushining bo'g'in nomiga, c harfi esa **do** tovushining bo'g'in nomiga muvofiq kelgan. XI asrda qo'shiqchilik amaliyotiga Italiyalik musiqqa nazariyotchisi Gvido d'Aretsso tomonidan tovushlarning yangi bo'g'in nomlari kiritilgan: **ut, re, mi, fa, sol, lya**. Bu nomlar cherkov xonandalarining qadimiy gimn matnidan olingan. Bu gimnda xonandalar muqaddas Ioanna xudosidan o'z ovozlari tiniq va toza saqlashni iltijo qilganlar. Qo'shiq matnidagi har bir misraning kuyi avvalgisidan bir pog'ona baland tovushdan boshlangan, har bir yangi misraning boshlang'ich

bo'g'ini unga mos tovushga berkitilgan va shu tovush nomiga aylangan. Bu yangilik xonandalarga tovushlar oraliqlarini yodda saqlashga yengillik tug'dirgani uchun juda katta amaliy ahamiyatga ega bo'lgan. Talaffuz uchun noqulay bo'lgan **ut** bo'g'ini (Italiyalik nazariyotchi Dj. Doni tomonidan 1540-yillar arafasida) «**do**» bo'g'ini bilan almashtirilgan.

O'rta asr musiqqa nazariyasi olti tovushli tovushqatorga, ya'ni **geksaxordga** asoslangani uchun tovushlarning oltita bo'g'in nomi bilan cheklangan. Keyinchalik olti tovushli tovushqatorga qo'shilgan yettinchi tovush uchun (X. Viltrant tomonidan 1574-yilda) gimn matnidagi oxirgi ikki so'zning birinchi harflari olinib, **si** bo'g'in nomi kiritilgan.

XII asrdan keyin harfiy notatsiya **nevmalar va kvadrat notatsiya** tomonidan siqib chiqarilgan, ammo u XIV-XVIII asrlar davomida organ va lyutnya tabulaturasida keng qo'llanilgan.

Tovushlarning harfiy notatsiya tizimi bizning davrimizgacha yetib kelgan; hozirda u musiqashunoslikda va o'quv amaliyotida keng qo'llanilmoqda.

Quyida shu gimnning hozirgi nota yozuvidagi taxminiy ko'rinishi keltirilgandir:

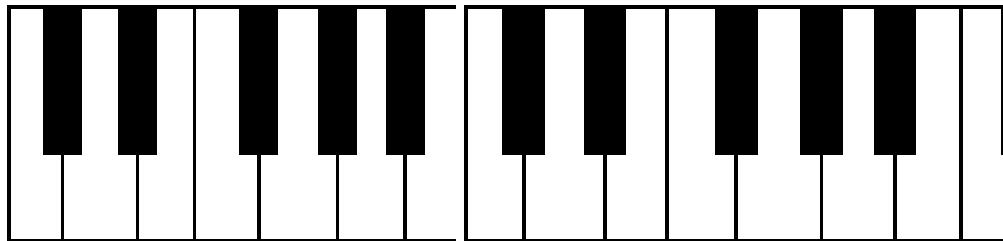
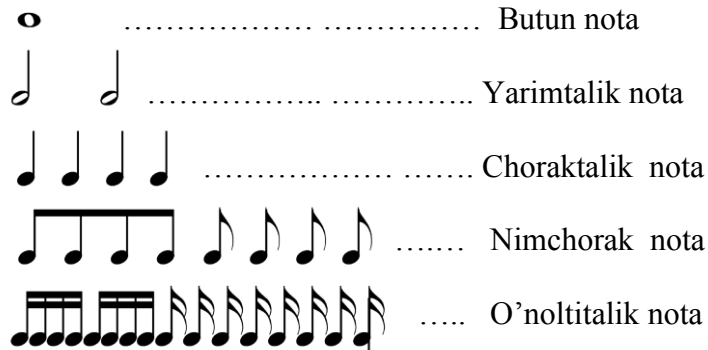
The image shows a musical score for a hymn, written in bass clef on a five-line staff. The notes are represented by circles (notas) and connected by horizontal lines (chiziqlar). The lyrics are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The lyrics are: Ut que - ant la - xis Re - zo - na - re fib - ns Mi ra ge - sto rum Fa - rnu - li ta o - run Sol - ve pol - lu - ti La - bi - i re - a - tum San - cte jo - an - nes.

1. **Nota yozuvi** - tarixan yuzaga kelgan, rxusus belgilar (notalar) vositasida tovushlarni yozish tizimi.
2. **Nota** - tovushlarni yozish uchun qo'llaniladigan maxsus belgilar.
3. **Tanbur chizig'i** - XIX asrda Komil Xorazmiy tomonidan ixtiro qilingan va Xorazm maqomlari to'la yozib olingan tanbur notatsiyasi.
4. **Nota yo'li** - yondosh chizilgan beshta parallel chiziq.
5. **Boshlang'ich chiziq** - nota yo'lining boshlanish qismida qo'yiladigan, besh chiziqni birlashtiruvchi vertikal chiziq.
6. **Butun nota** - oval shaklidagi, ichi bo'yalmagan belgi; eng davomli tovush cho'zimi.
7. **Brevis** - ikkita butun nota cho'zimiga teng uzunlikdagi tovush cho'zimi.
8. **Yarim nota** - butun notaning yarmiga teng keladigan tovush cho'zimi; ovalning o'ng yoki chap tomonidan tayoqcha (shtil) tushirilgan belgi.
9. **Chorak nota** - butun notaning 1/4 qismiga teng bo'lgan tovush cho'zimi, tayoqcha tushirilgan ovalning ichi bo'yalgan shakli.
10. **Nimchorak yoki sakkiztalik nota** - butun notaning 1/8 qismiga teng bo'lgan tovush cho'zimi.
11. **O'n oltitalik** - butun notaning 1/16 qismiga teng bo'lgan tovush cho'zimi.
12. **Shtil** - nota belgisining o'ng yoki chap tomonidan, pastga yoki yuqoriga qo'yiladigan - yarim, chorak, nimchorak, o'n oltitalik va h.k tovush cho'zimlarini yozishda ishlatiladigan tayoqcha.
13. **Bayroqchalar** - nimchorak, o'n oltitalik va h.k tovush cho'zimlarini yozishda ishlatiladigan belgi.

2-mavzu



Notalar



Kalitlar

Kalitlar - tovushlarning balandliklari va nomlarini aniqlashida nota yo'lining boshiga yoziladigan belgilar.

Birinchi oktavaning sol tovushining o'rnini korsatuvchi **sol** kalitining turlari:

1. **Skripka kaliti** - 2-chiziqqa yoziladi:

2. **Qadimiy fransuz kaliti** iste'moldan chiqib ketgan:

1-chiziqqa yozilgan, hozirda kichik oktavaning tovushi o'rnini ko'rsatuvch

F kalitining turlari:

1. **Bas kaliti**- 4- chiziqqa yoziladi:

2. **Bariton kaliti** -fa kalitining 3-chiziqqa yozilgan qadimiy turi:

3. **Bas-profunda kaliti** -fa kalitining 5-chiziqqa yozilgan qadimiy turi:

Birinchi oktavaning do tovushining o'rnini ko'rsatuvchi do kalitining turlari:

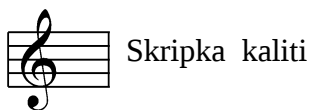
1. **Soprano kaliti**- 1-chiziqqa yoziladi:

2. **Metsso soprano** - 2-chiziqqa yoziladi:

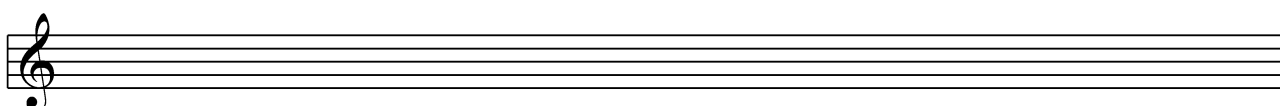
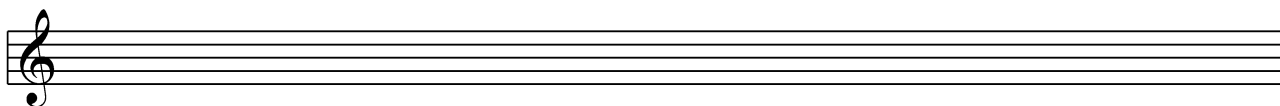
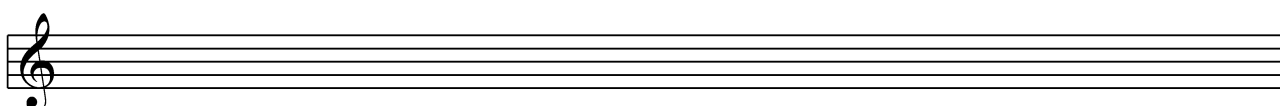
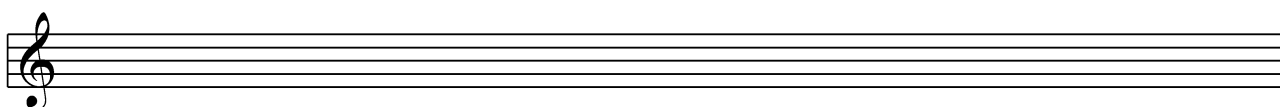
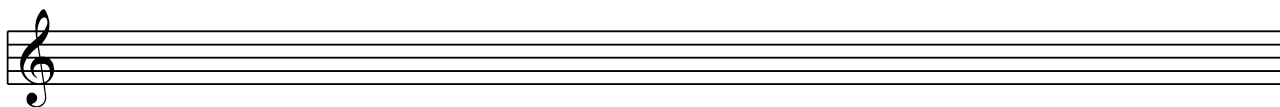
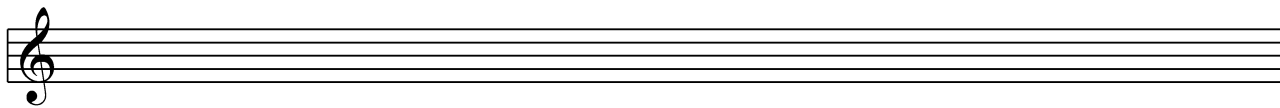
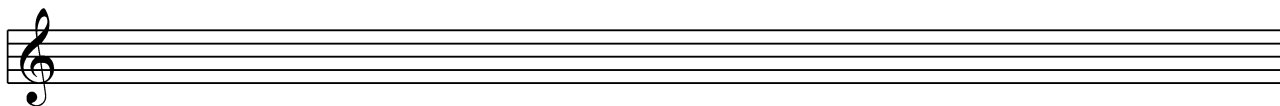
3. **Alt kaliti** - 3-chiziqqa yoziladi. Simfonik orkestrning torli-kamonli asboblarning guruhidagi alt partiyasi odatda shu kalitga yoziladi:

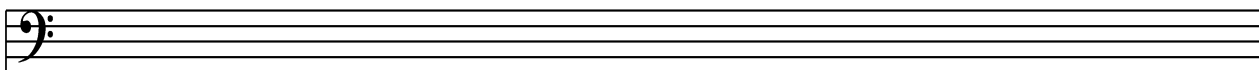
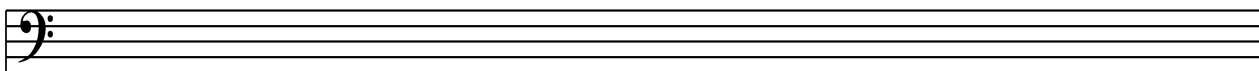
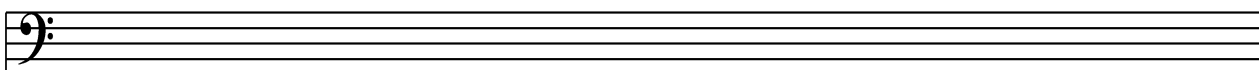
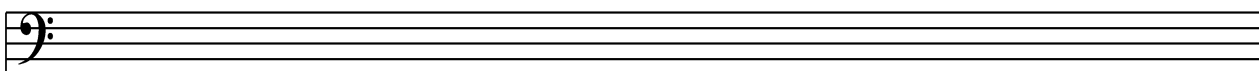
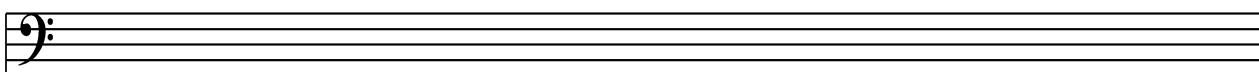
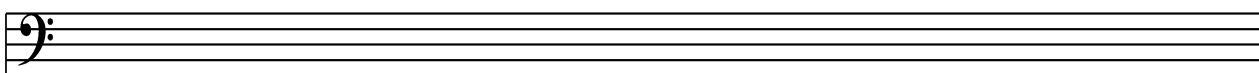
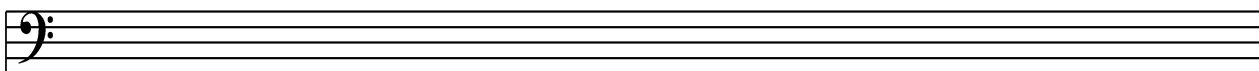
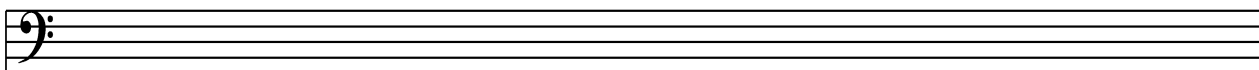
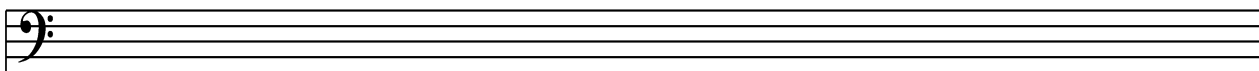
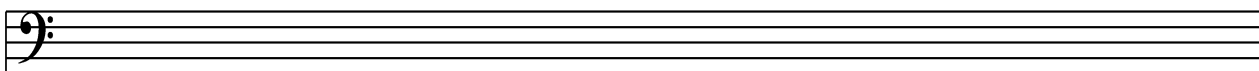
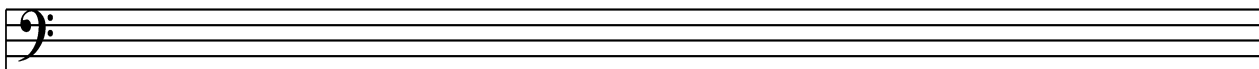
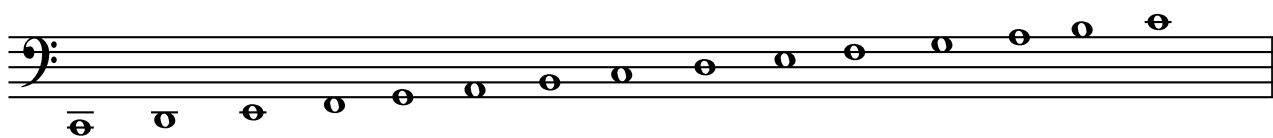
4. **Tenor kaliti** - 4-chiziqqa yoziladi. Simfonik orkestrning torli-kamonli asboblarning guruhidagi violonchel va puflama asboblarning guruhidagi fagot va trombon partiyalarida uchraydi:

5. **Bariton kaliti** - 5-chiziqqa yoziladi:



1-mashq





2-mavzu

Tovush cho'zamlari.

Butun nota - oval shaklidagi, ichi bo'yalmagan belgi; eng davomli tovush cho'zimi.

Brevis - ikkita butun nota cho'zimiga teng uzunlikdagi tovush cho'zimi.

Yarim nota - butun notaning yarmiga teng keladigan tovush cho'zimi; ovalning o'ng yoki chap tomonidan tayoqcha (shtil) tushirilgan belgi.

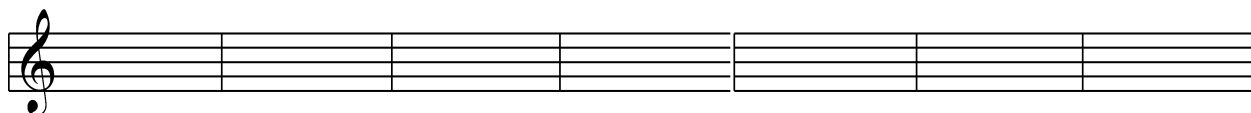
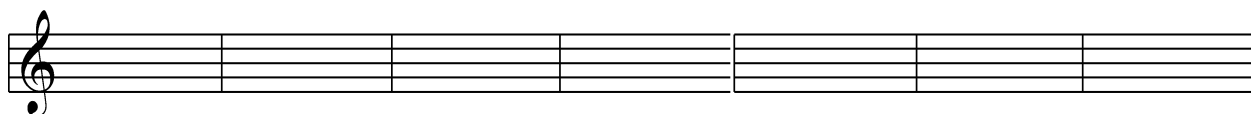
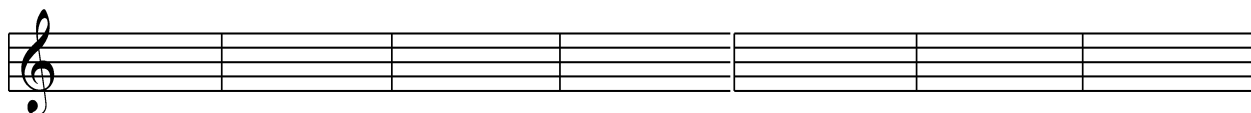
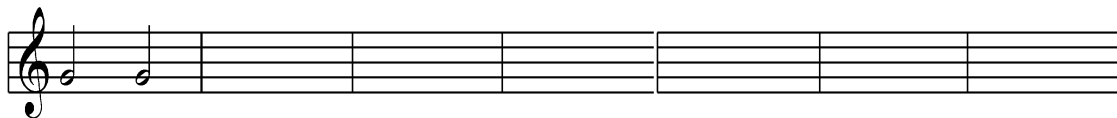
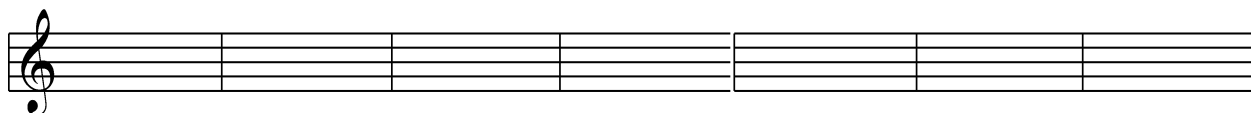
Chorak nota - butun notaning 1/4 qismiga teng bo'lgan tovush cho'zimi, tayoqcha tushirilgan ovalning ichi bo'yalgan shakli.

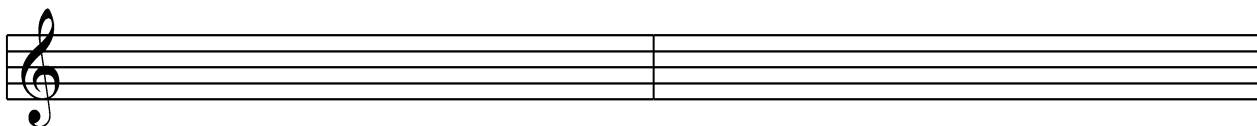
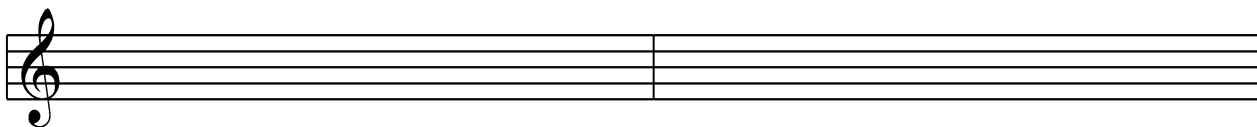
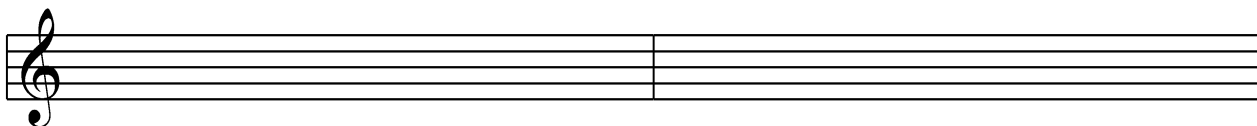
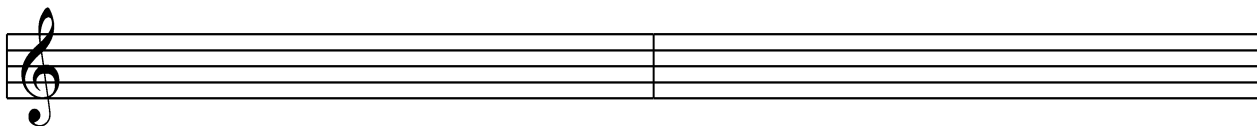
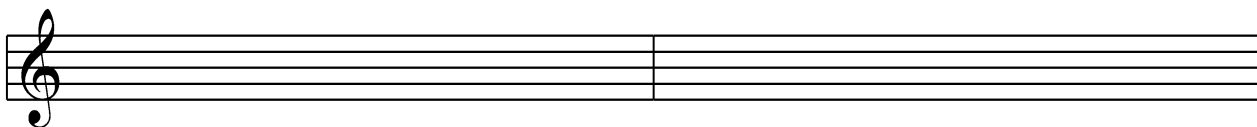
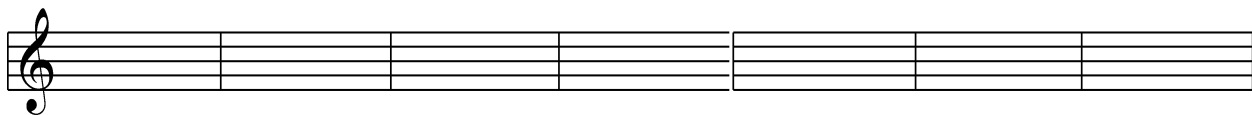
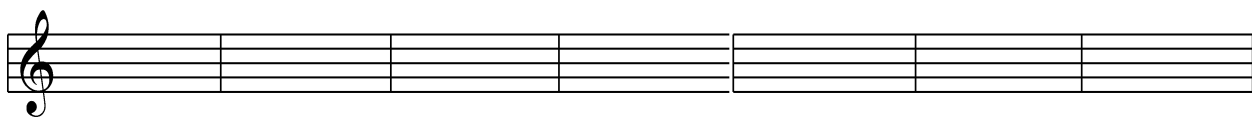
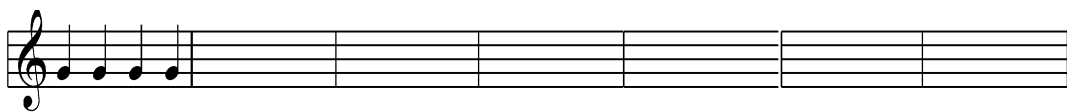
Nimchorak yoki sakkiztalik nota - butun notaning 1/8 qismiga teng bo'lgan tovush cho'zimi.

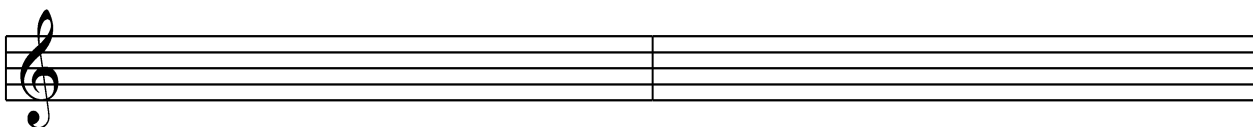
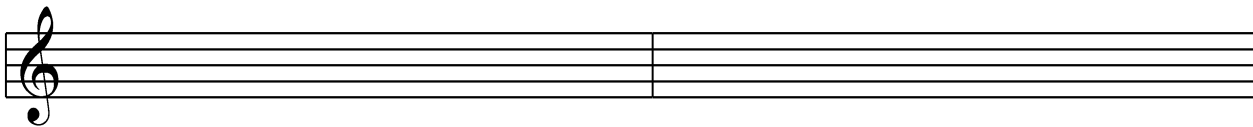
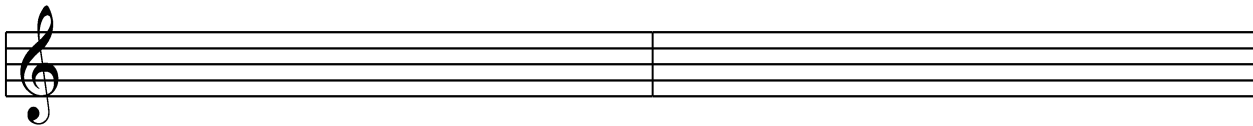
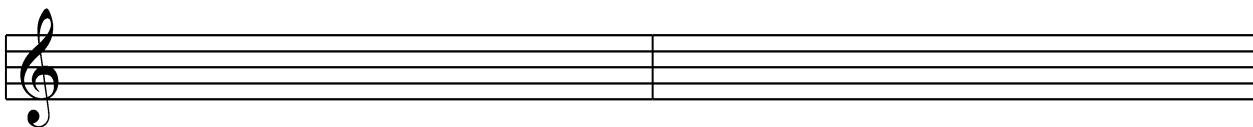
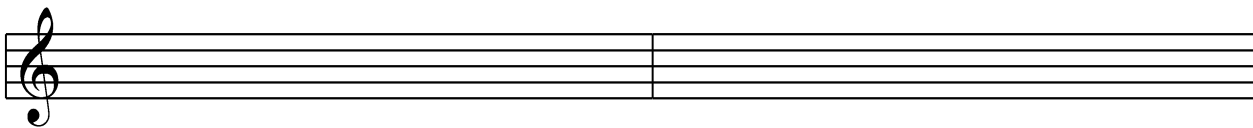
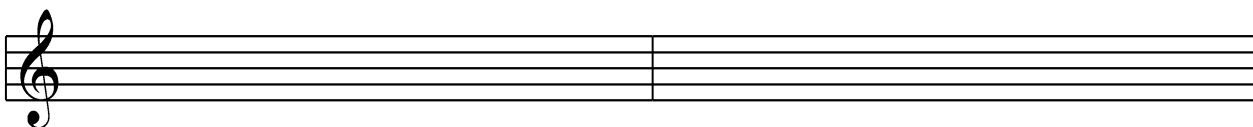
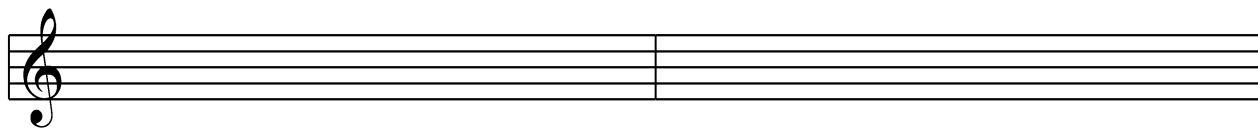
O'n oltitalik - butun notaning 1/16 qismiga teng bo'lgan tovush cho'zimi.

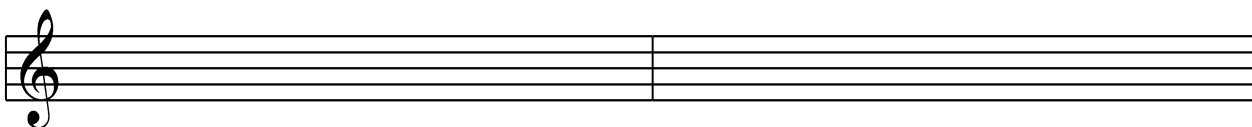
Shtil - nota belgisining o'ng yoki chap tomonidan, pastga yoki yuqoriga qo'yiladigan - yarim, chorak, nimchorak, o'n oltitalik va h.k tovush cho'zimlarini yozishda ishlatiladigan tayoqcha.

Bayroqchalar - nimchorak, o'n oltitalik va h.k tovush cho'zimlarini yozishda ishlatiladigan belgi.









Pauzalar.

Pauza - musiqa da tovush eshitalishini vaqtincha to'xtalishi.

Pauza cho'zimlarining nomlari - butun, yarim, chorak, nimchorak, o'n oltitalik va h.k

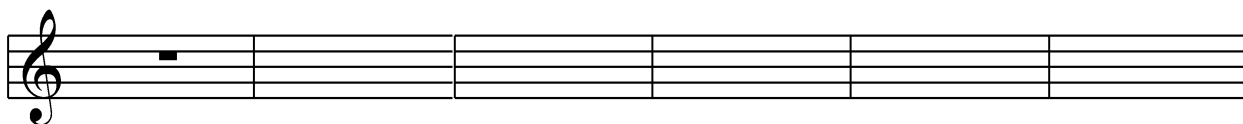
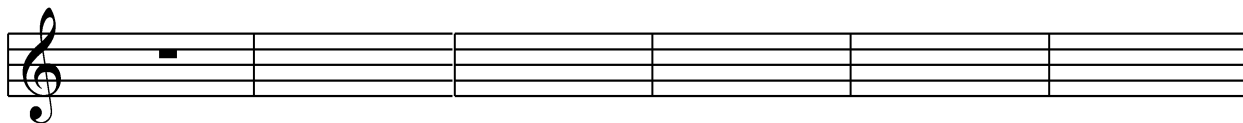
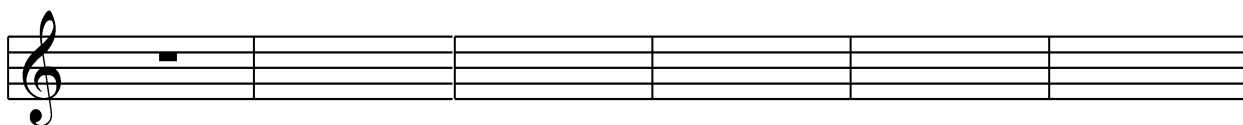
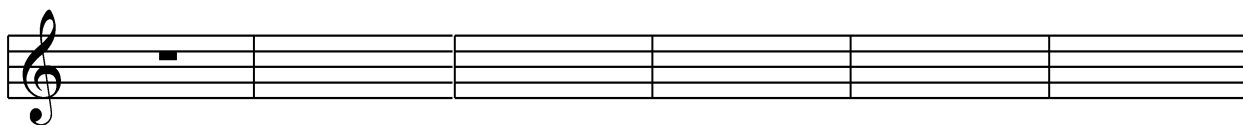
Pauza - yunoncha «pausis» so'zidan olingan bo'lib, «tugallash», «to'xtash» ma'nosini beradi.

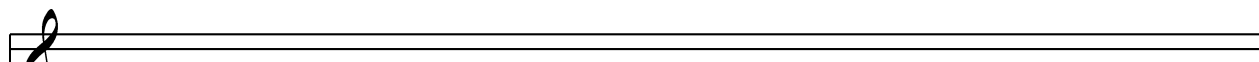
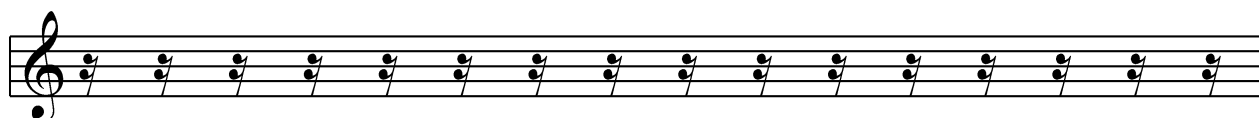
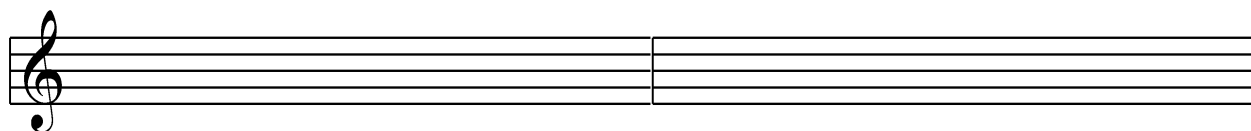
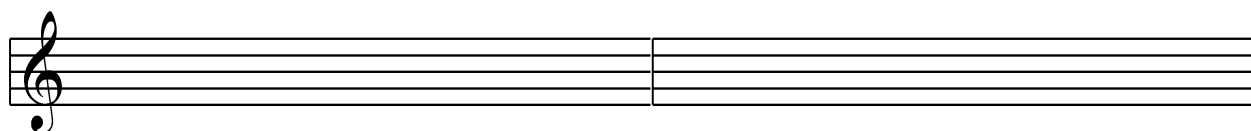
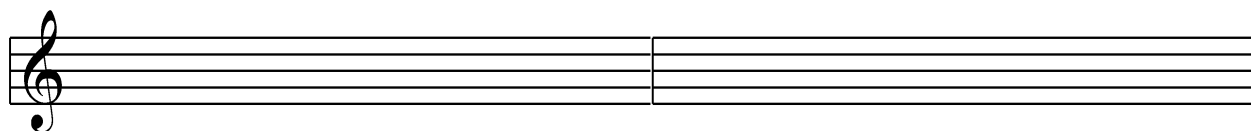
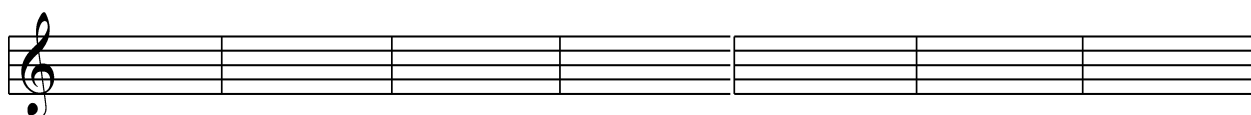
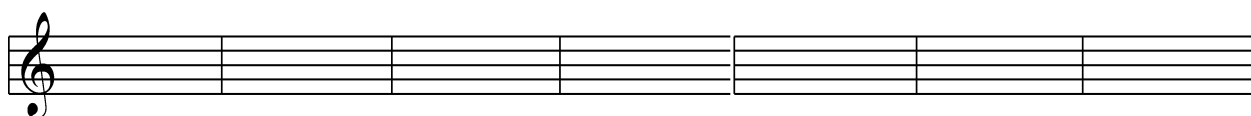
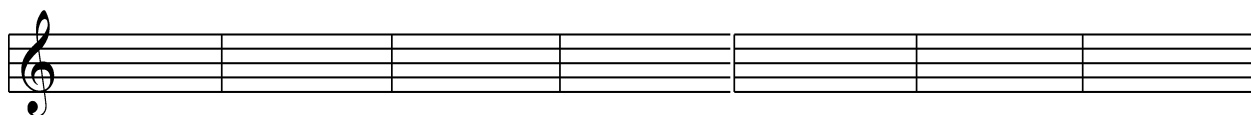
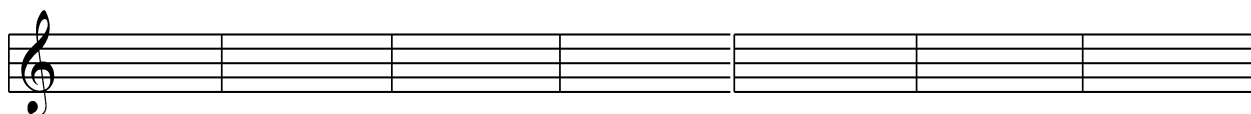
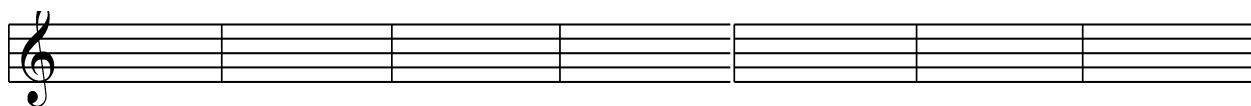
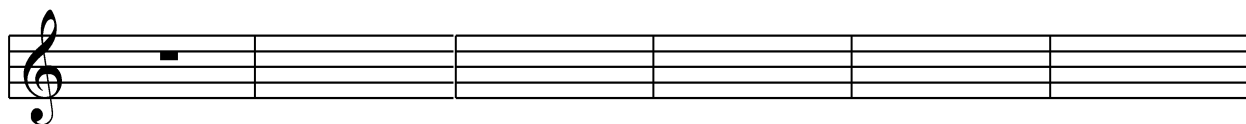
Pauza - tovush eshitalishining bir yoki bir necha ovozlarda vaqtincha to'xtalishidir. Pauzalar musiqaviy tuzilmalarni bir-biridan ajratish, ifoda kuchini yanada oshirish uchun xizmat qiladi va musiqaning asosiy qismlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Pauzalar nota yozuvida alohida belgilar bilan ko'rsatiladi. Ularning cho'zimlari asosiy tovush cho'zimlariga muvofiqdir.

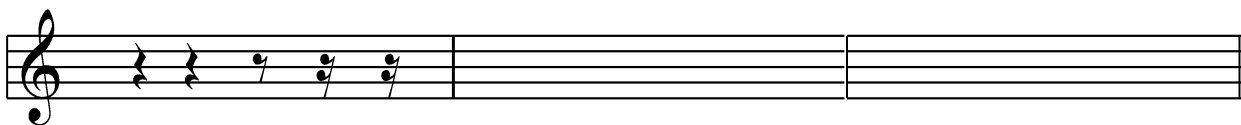
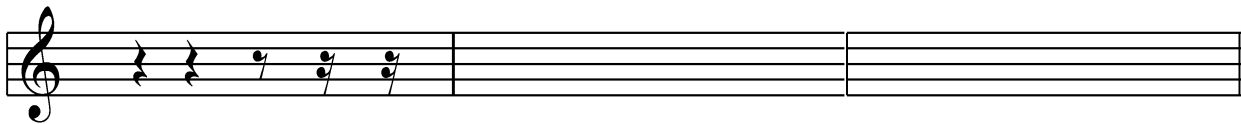
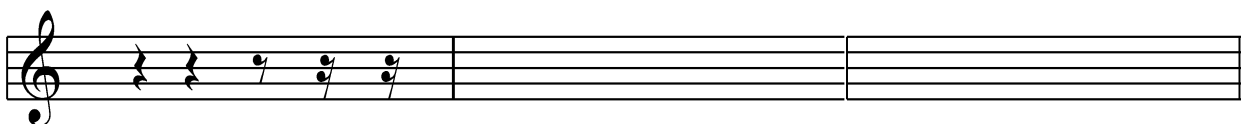
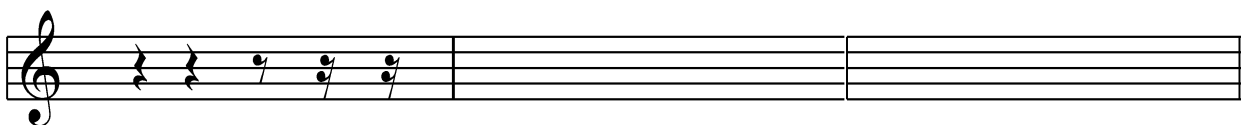
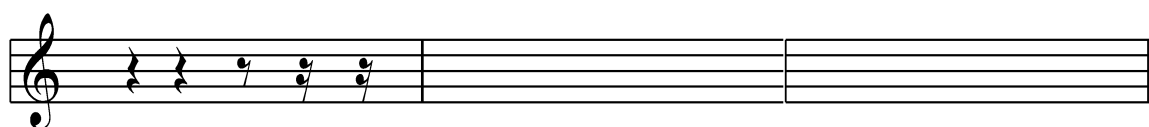
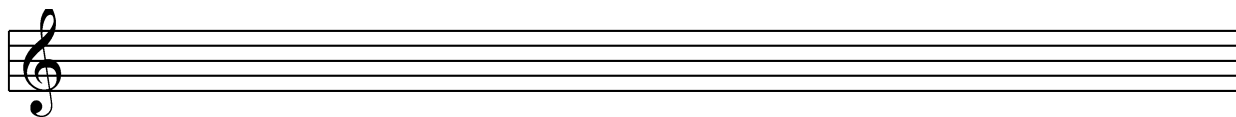
Pauzalar - tovush cho'zimlari kabi nuqta yoki fermatalar yordamida orttirilishi mumkin, ammo ular ligalar bilan boglanmaydilar.

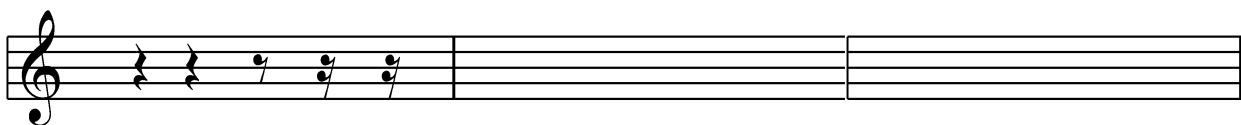
—		Butun pauza
—		Yarimtalik
z z z z		Choraktalik pauza
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		Nimchoraktalik pauza
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		O'noltitalik pauza

2-mashq









4-mavzu



Oktavalar.

Tovushlarning nomlari, oktavalar va ularning harfiy tizim bo'yicha belgilanishi.

Tr	Oktavalar	do	re	mi	fa	sol	lya	si
1	Subkontr oktava	-	-	-	-	-	A ₂	H ₂
2	kontr oktava	C ₁	D ₁	E ₁	F ₁	G ₁	A ₁	H ₁
3	katta oktava	C	D	E	F	G	A	H
4	kichik oktava	c	d	e	f	g	a	h
5	Birinchi oktava	c ₁	d ₁	e ₁	f ₁	g ₁	a ₁	h ₁
6	Ikkinchi oktava	c ₂	d ₂	e ₂	f ₂	g ₂	a ₂	h ₂
7	Uchinchi oktava	c ₃	d ₃	e ₃	f ₃	g ₃	a ₃	h ₃
8	To'rtinchi oktava	c ₄	d ₄	e ₄	f ₄	g ₄	a ₄	h ₄
9	Beshinchi oktava	c ₅	d ₅	-	-	-	-	-



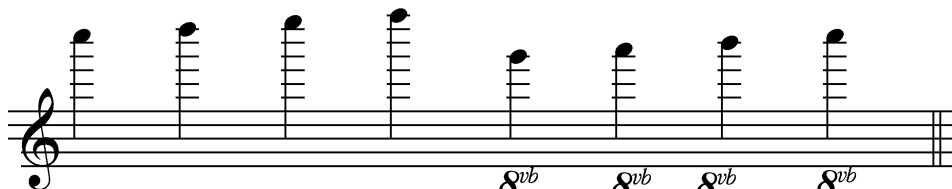
Birinchi oktava



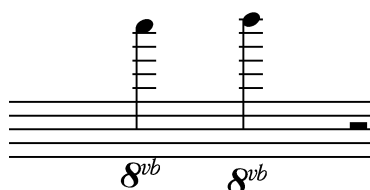
Ikkinchi oktava



Uchinchi oktava



To'rtinchi oktava



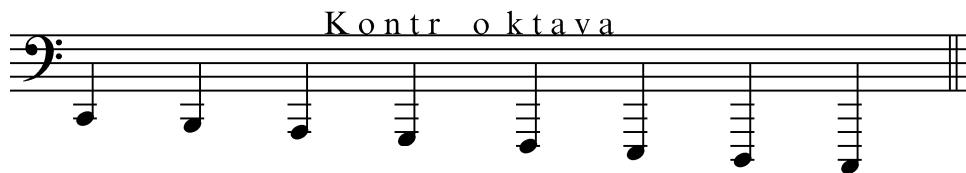
Beshinchi oktava



Kichik oktava



Katta oktava



Kontr oktava



Subkontroktava

3-mashq



Kuyning oktavalarini nota ostiga yozing .

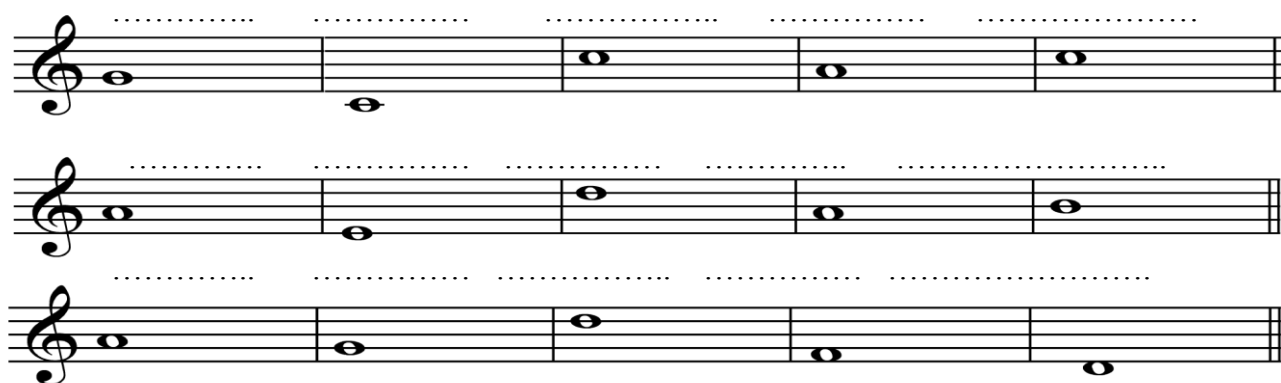


4-mashq

So'z orasida yashirilgan notalarni aniqlang va yozing.

Musiqa	Doira	Favvora	Minora	Rebus
Vasila	Komila	Farxod	Solih	Dono
Siyoh	Dorixona	Farrosh	Solist	Pomidor

Notalar orqali so'zlar tuzing.



O'zingiz notalar orqali so'z tuzing.



5-amaliy mashg'ulot



Diatonik va xromatik yarim tonlar va butun tonlar.

Diatonik yarim ton va butun ton - yonma-yon joylashgan 2 ta asosiy pog'ona orasida hosil bo'lgan yarim ton va butun ton, masalan:

diatonik yarim tonlar: do-diyez-re; mi-fa; sol-lya bemol;

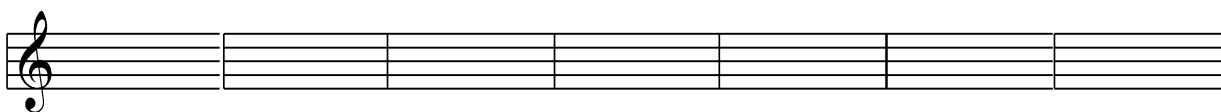
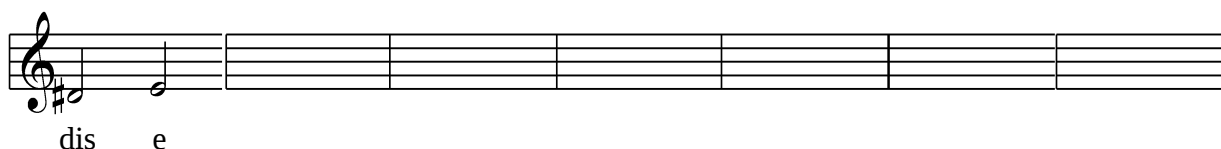
diatonik tonlar: re-mi, mi-fa diyez, sol-lya, mi bemol-fa.

Xromatik yarim ton va butun ton - bir xildagi asosiy pog'onalaridan tuzilgan yarim ton va butun ton masalan,

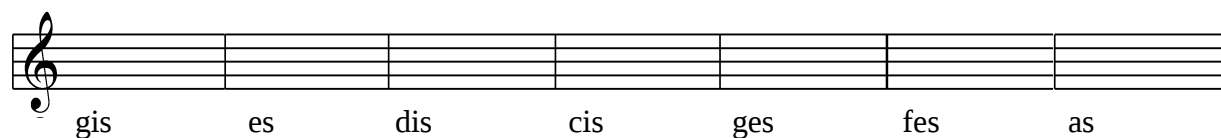
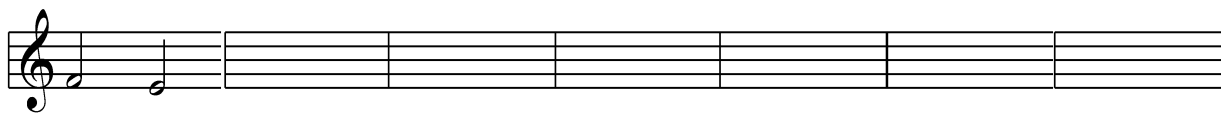
xromatik yarim tonlar: fa-fa diyez, lya-lya bemol, si-si diyez;

xromatik tonlar: do-do dublbemol, re-re-dublbemol, mi-mi-dubldiyez.

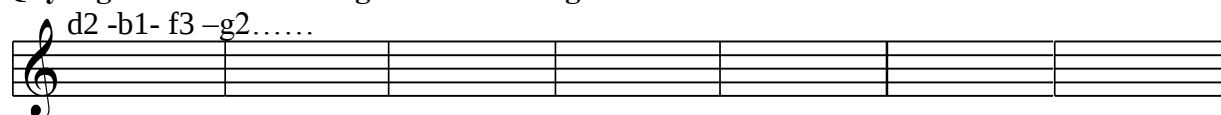
4-mashq Diatonik yarim ton.(yuqoriga)

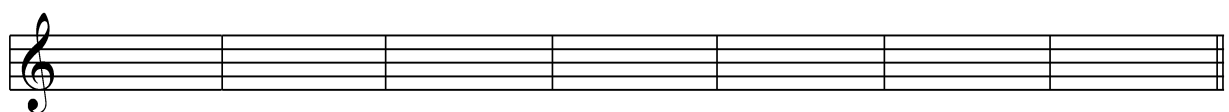
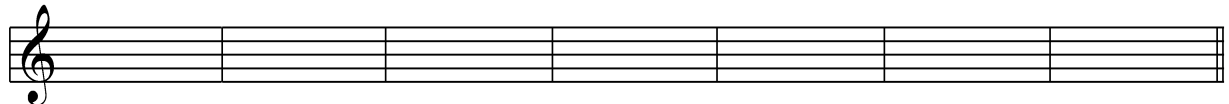
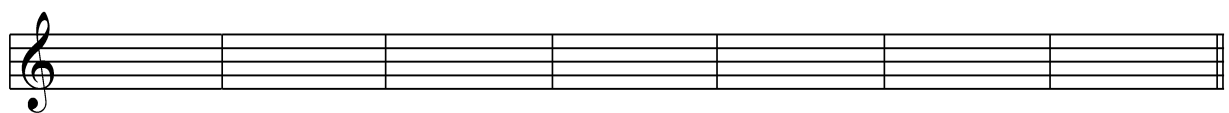
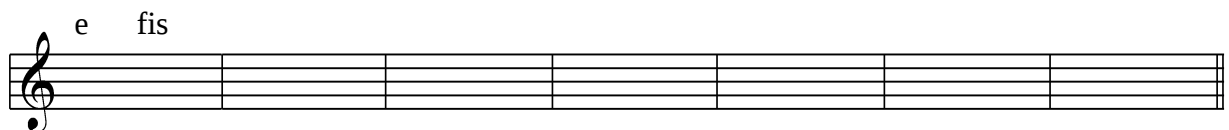
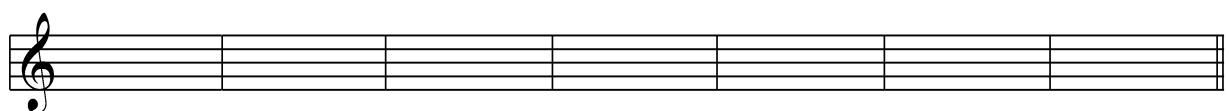
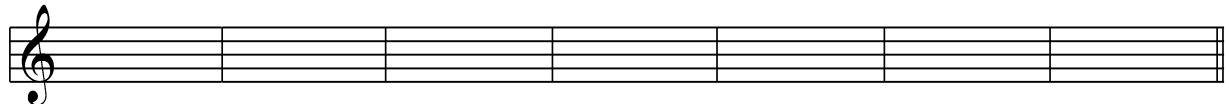


Diatonik yarim ton.(pastga ')



Quyidagi notalardan o'zingiz tuzib ko'ring.

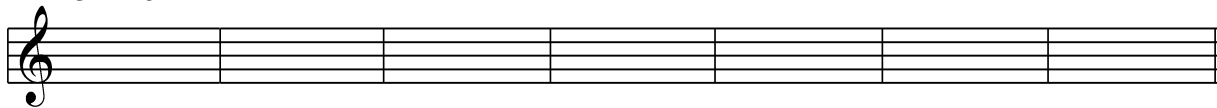


[illegible]

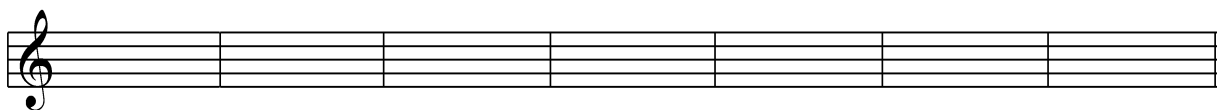
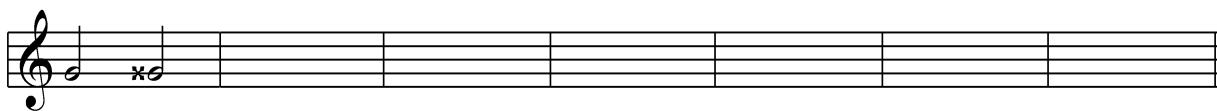
Diatonik butun ton. (pastga)



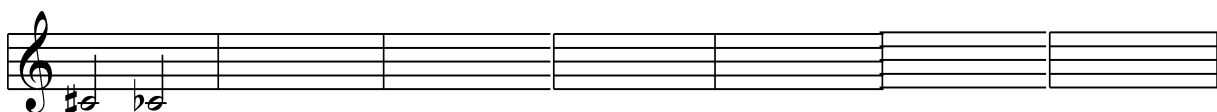
e d



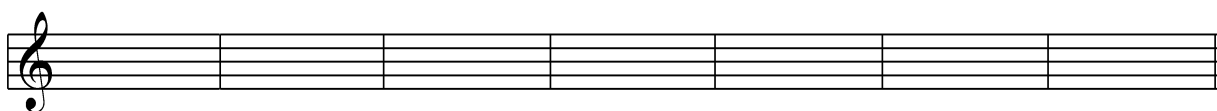
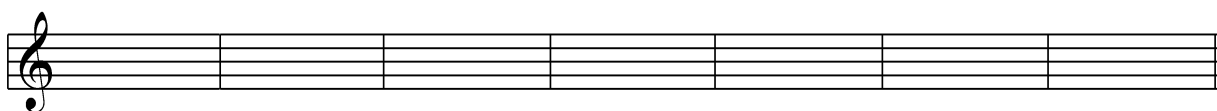
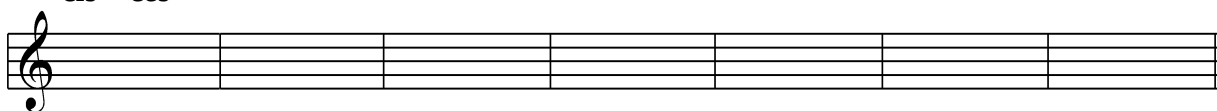
Xromatik butun ton. (yuqoriga)



Xromatik butun ton. (pastga)



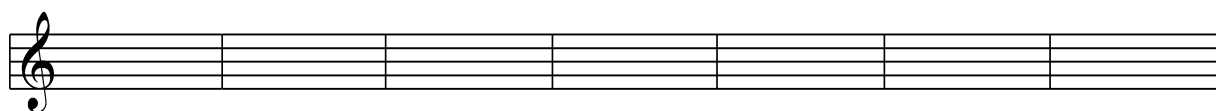
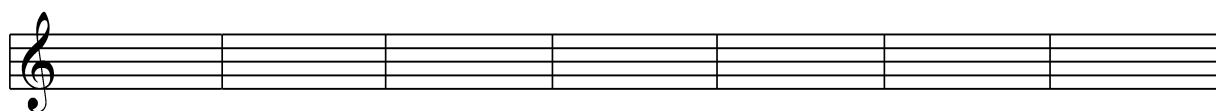
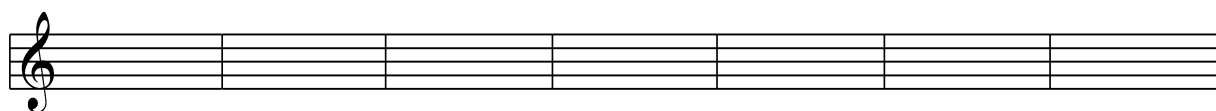
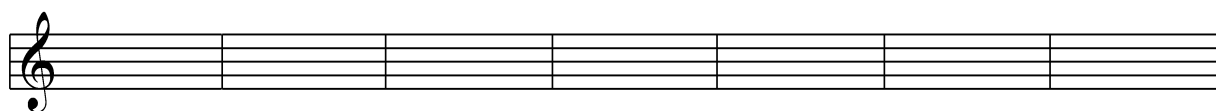
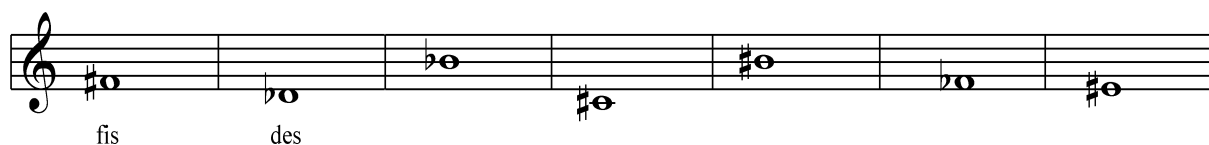
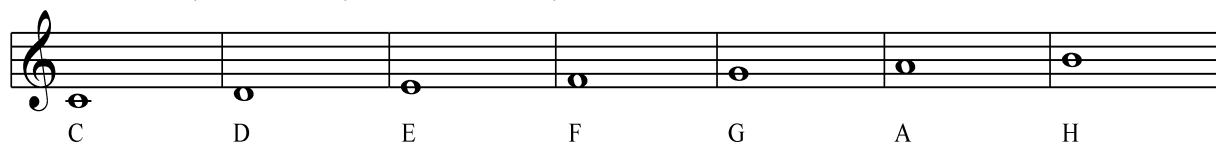
cis ces



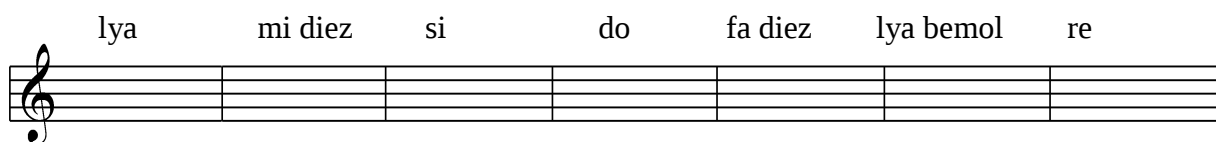
6-amaliy mashg'ulot

Tovushlarning harfiy sistemada yozilishi.

Is - diez , es –bemol, isis –dubl diez, eses - dubl bemol



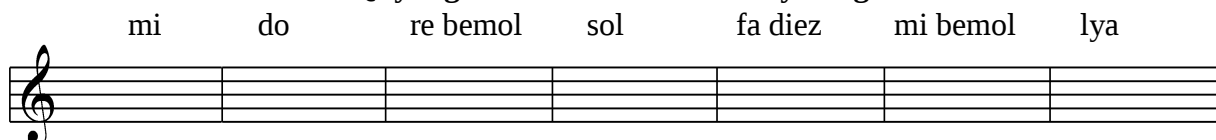
Quyidagi notalarni 1-oktavada yozing.



Quyidagi notalarni 2-oktavada yozing.



Quyidagi notalarni 3-oktavada yozing.





5-mashq Kuyning notalarini o'qing va nota ostiga yozing.

Paxtaoy F.Nazarov

d1 d1 g1 g 1

Kuy qaysi notada tugalgan.
 Kuyda nechta lya notasi uchraydi.

Kuyda qaysi nota uchramaydi.....

Kuyning nota va pauzalarini ostiga yozing.

Baxti erkatoiy T.Toshmatov

Handwritten musical notation in 2/4 time. The melody is written on three staves. The first staff contains the notes: c1, g1, 8, c1, g1. The second staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a melodic phrase. The third staff continues the melody with a repeat sign.

Kuy qaysi notada tugalgan.

Kuyda nechta Iya notasi uchraydi.

Kuy qaysi oktavalarda yozilgan

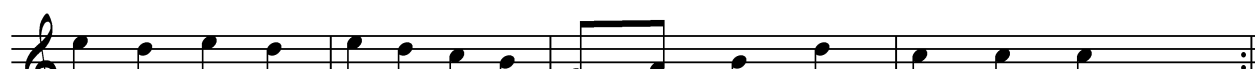
Camanda gul O'z.x.q

Handwritten musical notation in 6/8 time. The melody is written on six staves. The first staff contains the notes: c1, g1, 8, c1, g1. The second staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a melodic phrase. The third staff continues the melody with a repeat sign.

Kuy qaysi notadan boshlanib, qaysi notada tugalgan.

Kuyda nechta do notasi uchraydi.

Kuy qanday nota ch'''o'zimlarida yozilgan.....



7-amaliy mashg'ulot

Ritm va metr.

Tovush cho'zimlarining juft bo'linishi - eng katta uzunlikdagi tovush cho'zimini va uning bo'laklarini teng ikki qismga bo'linish tartibi.

Musiqqa juda qadim zamonlardan beri harakat bilan chambarchas bo'liq bo'lib keldi. Harakatga (nafas olish, yurish, raqs, mehnat jarayonlari) xos bo'lgan uzluksizlik (bir tekislilik) musiqaga ham katta ta'sir o'tkazib, uning eshitilishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ma'lum bir vaqt davomida rivojlanib turuvchi musiqaning asosini kuchli va kuchsiz vaqt hissalarining bir tekis almashinib turishi tashkil etadi. Vaqtning kuchli hissalariga to'g'ri keladigan tovushlar boshqa tovushlarga qaraganda ajralib, kuchliroq eshitiladi. Tovushning bunday ajralib eshitilishiga zarb (aktsent) deyiladi.

Shunday qilib, musiqada zarb tushadigan va zarb tushmaydigan tovushlarning uzluksiz ravishda almashinib turishi ro'y beradi.

Kuchli hissa - zarb tushadigan hissa.

Kuchsiz hissa - zarb tushmaydigan hissa.

Metr - kuchli va kuchsiz hissalarining bir tekisda takrorlanib turishi.

Oddiy o'lchovlar.

Ikki hissali o'lchovlar - zarblari har bir hissadan keyin takrorlanib turuvchi o'lchov.

Alla breve - har bir hissasi yarimtakh nota cho'zimiga teng ikki hissali o'lchov

Uch hissali o'lchovlar - zarblari har ikki hissadan keyin takrorlanib turuvchi o'lchovlar

Oddiy o'lchovlar - bitta zarbga ega bo'lgan ikki va uch hissali o'lchovlar.

6-mashq Ikki hissali o'lchovlar

The image shows a musical exercise in 2/4 time. The first two measures are filled with notes: the first measure has a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note; the second measure has a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The third measure has a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The fourth measure has a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The fifth measure has a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. The sixth measure has a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. Below the first two measures are three empty staves for practice.

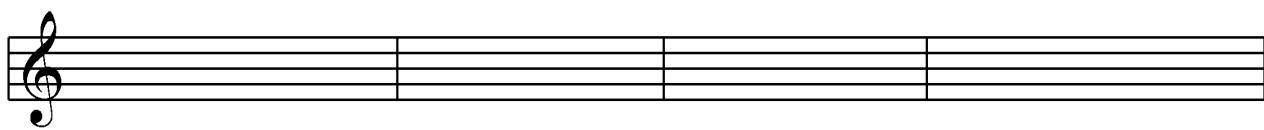
A blank musical staff with a treble clef and four empty measures.

A blank musical staff with a treble clef and four empty measures.

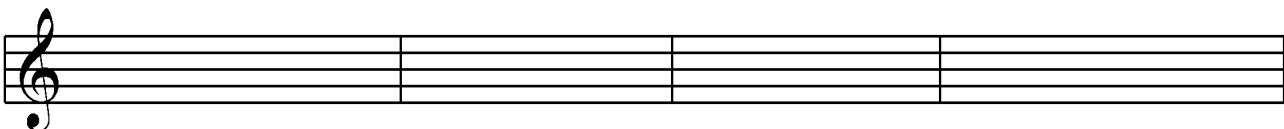
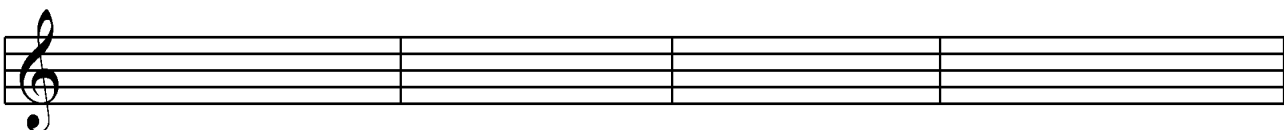
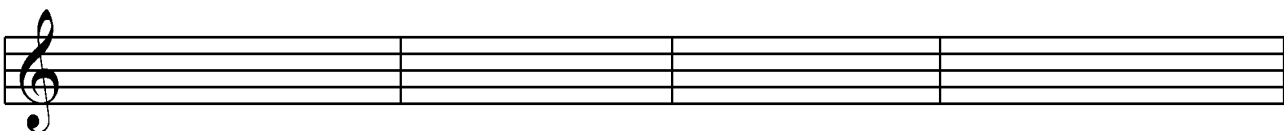
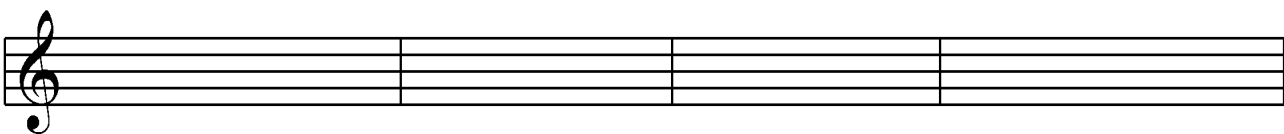
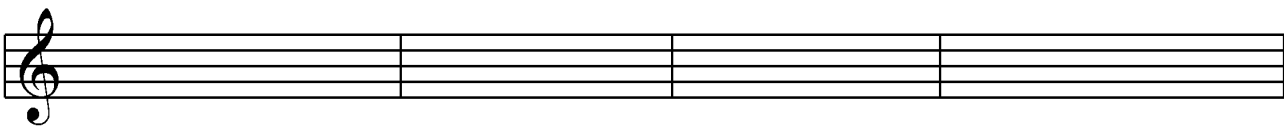
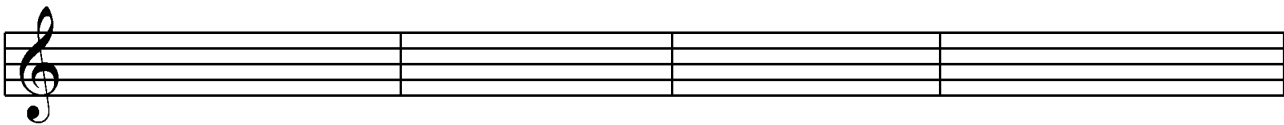
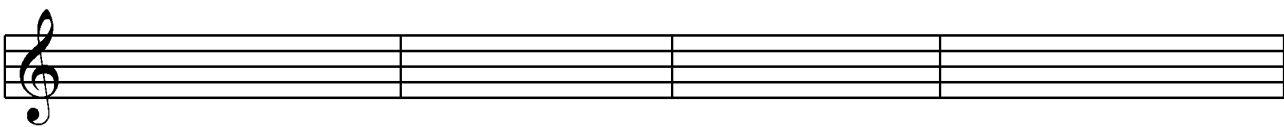
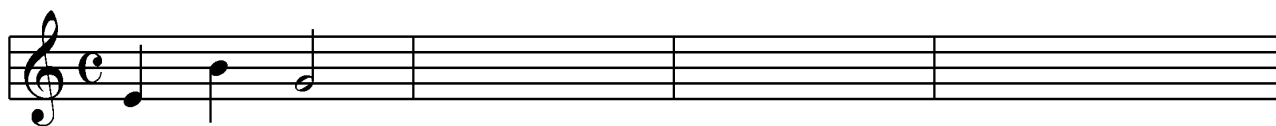
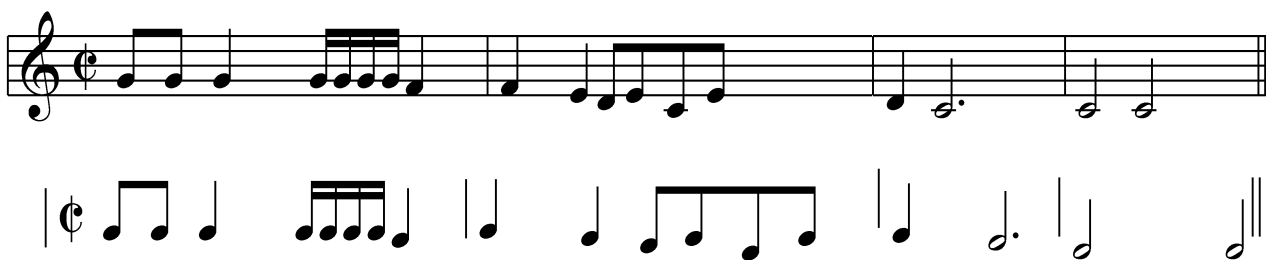
A blank musical staff with a treble clef and four measures. The staff is divided into four equal measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a treble clef. The staff is empty, with no notes or rests.

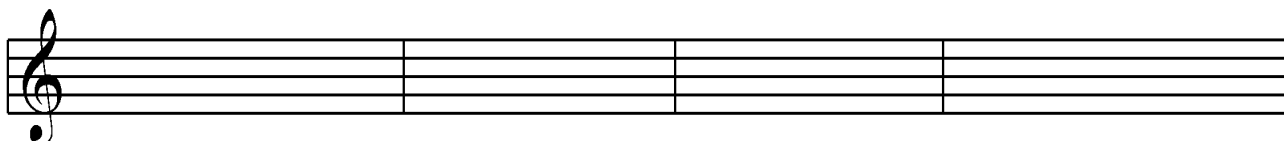
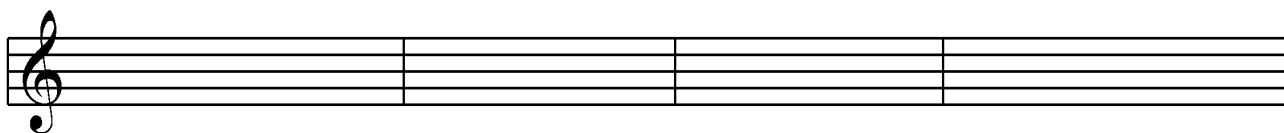
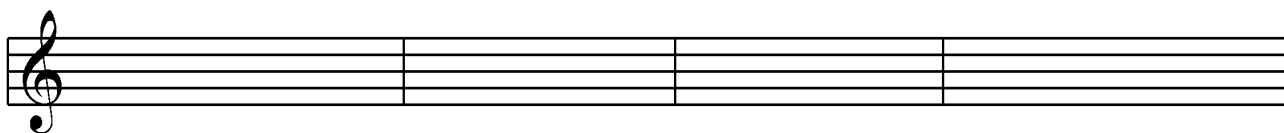
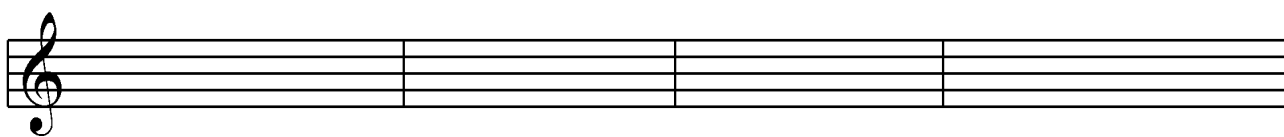
A blank musical staff with a treble clef and four vertical bar lines.

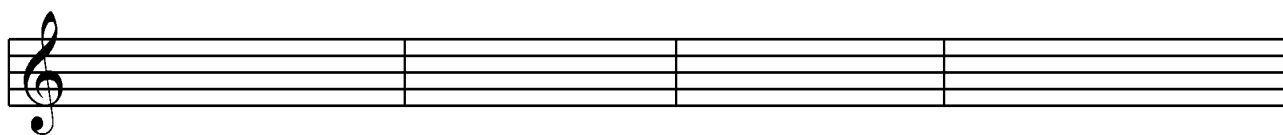
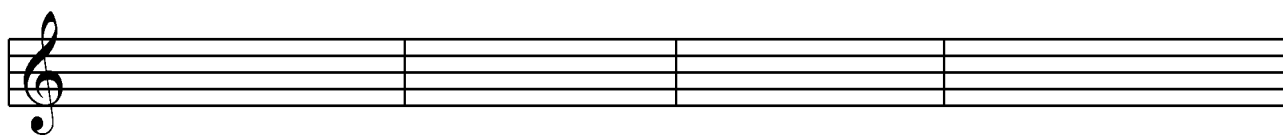
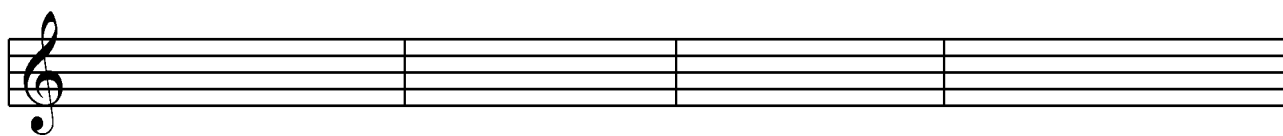
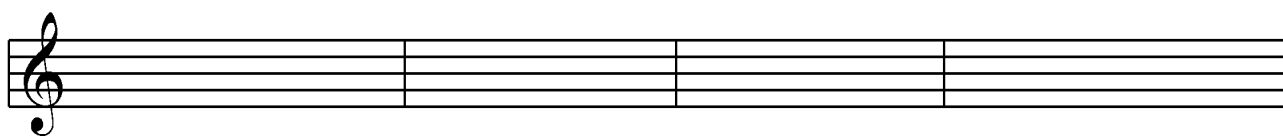
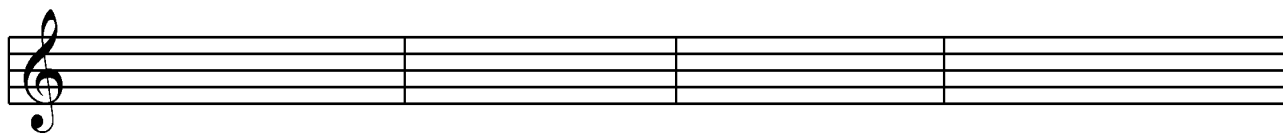
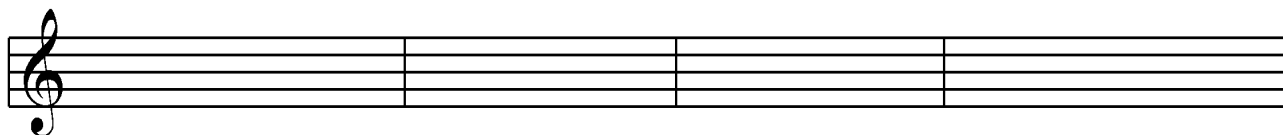
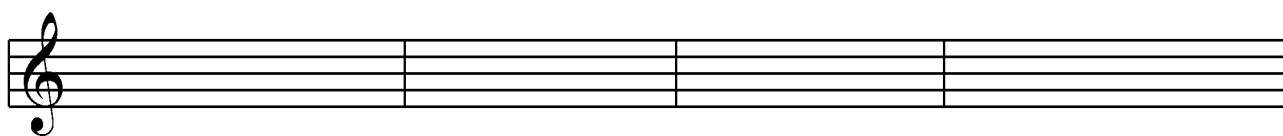
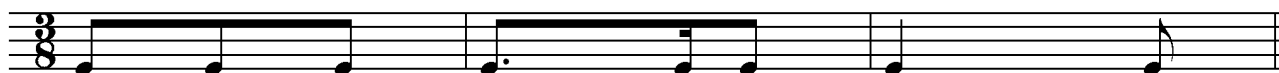
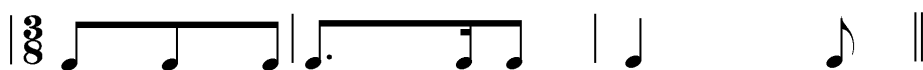
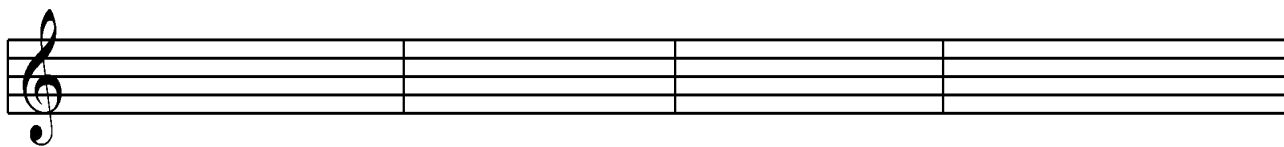
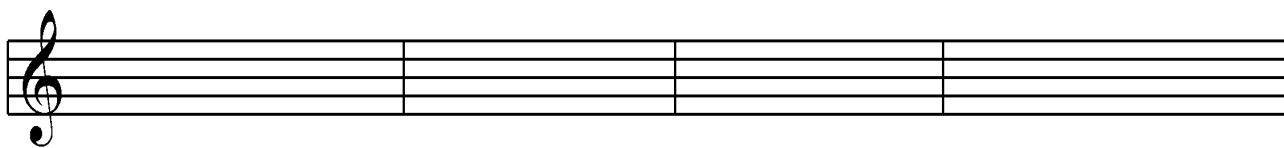
A blank musical staff with a treble clef and four empty measures.

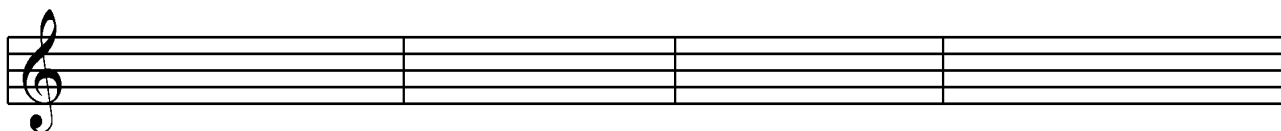
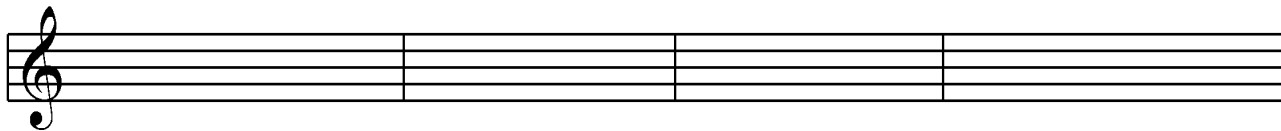
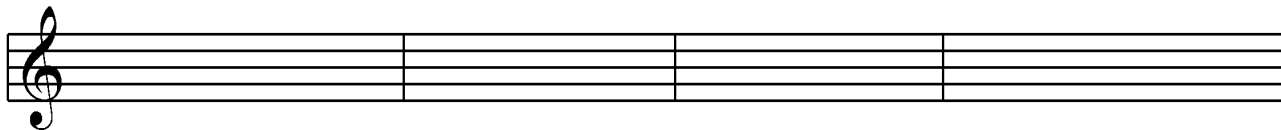
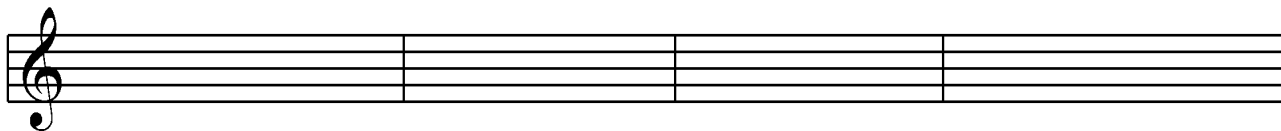
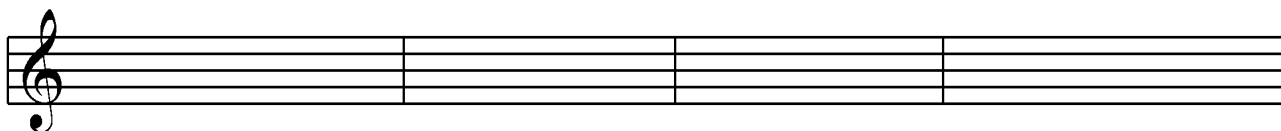
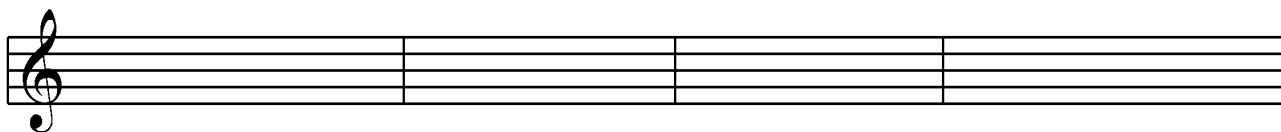
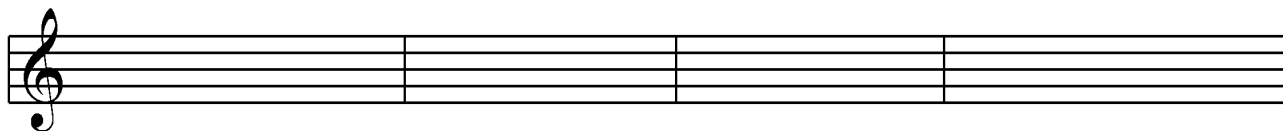
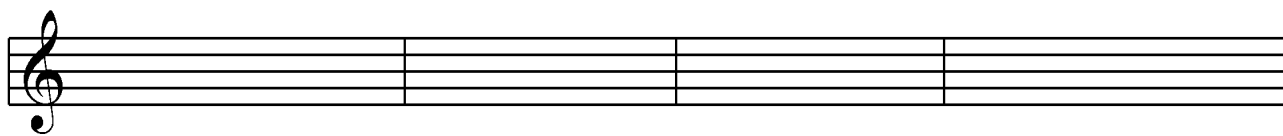


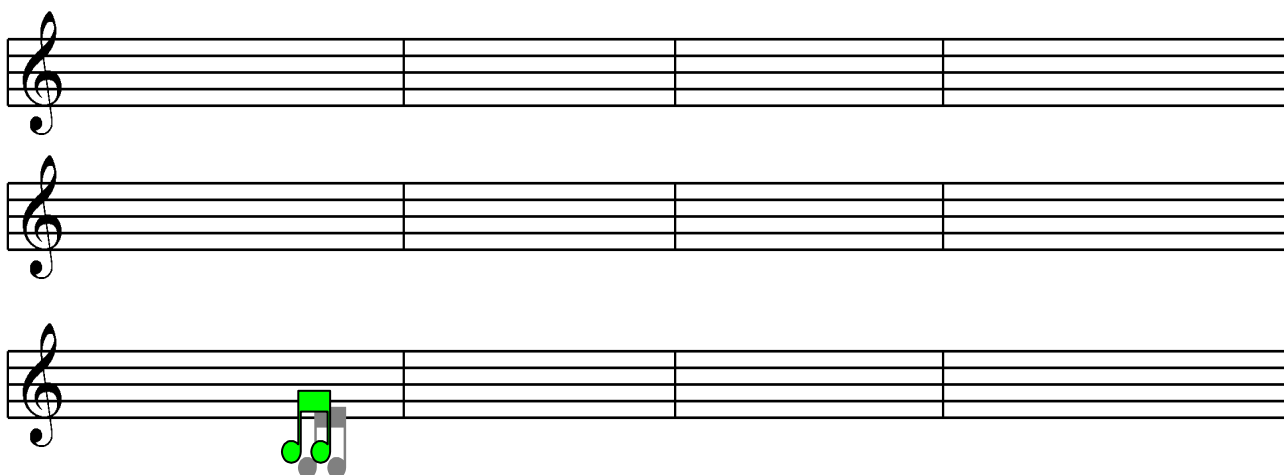
7-mashq Alla breva 2\2







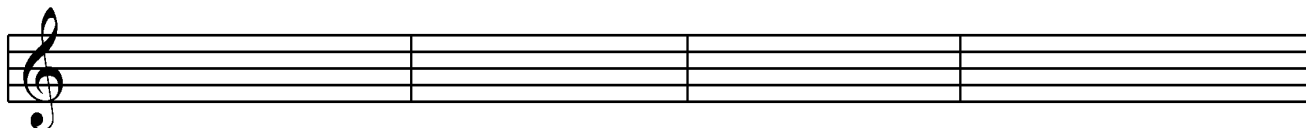
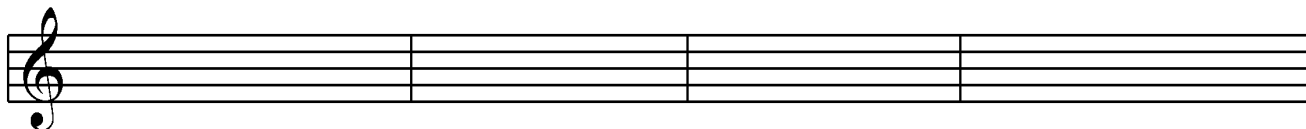
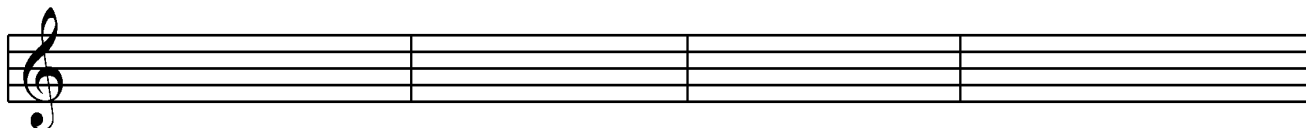
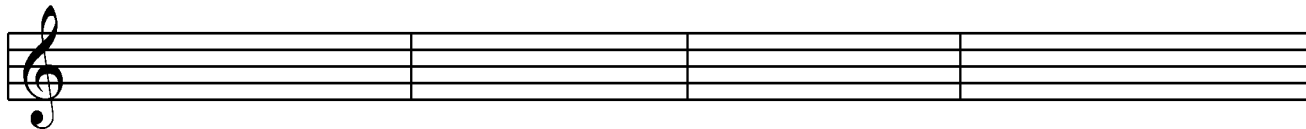
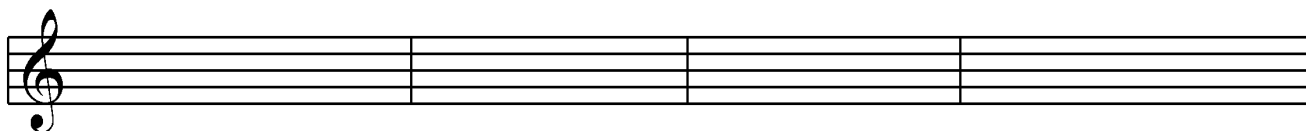


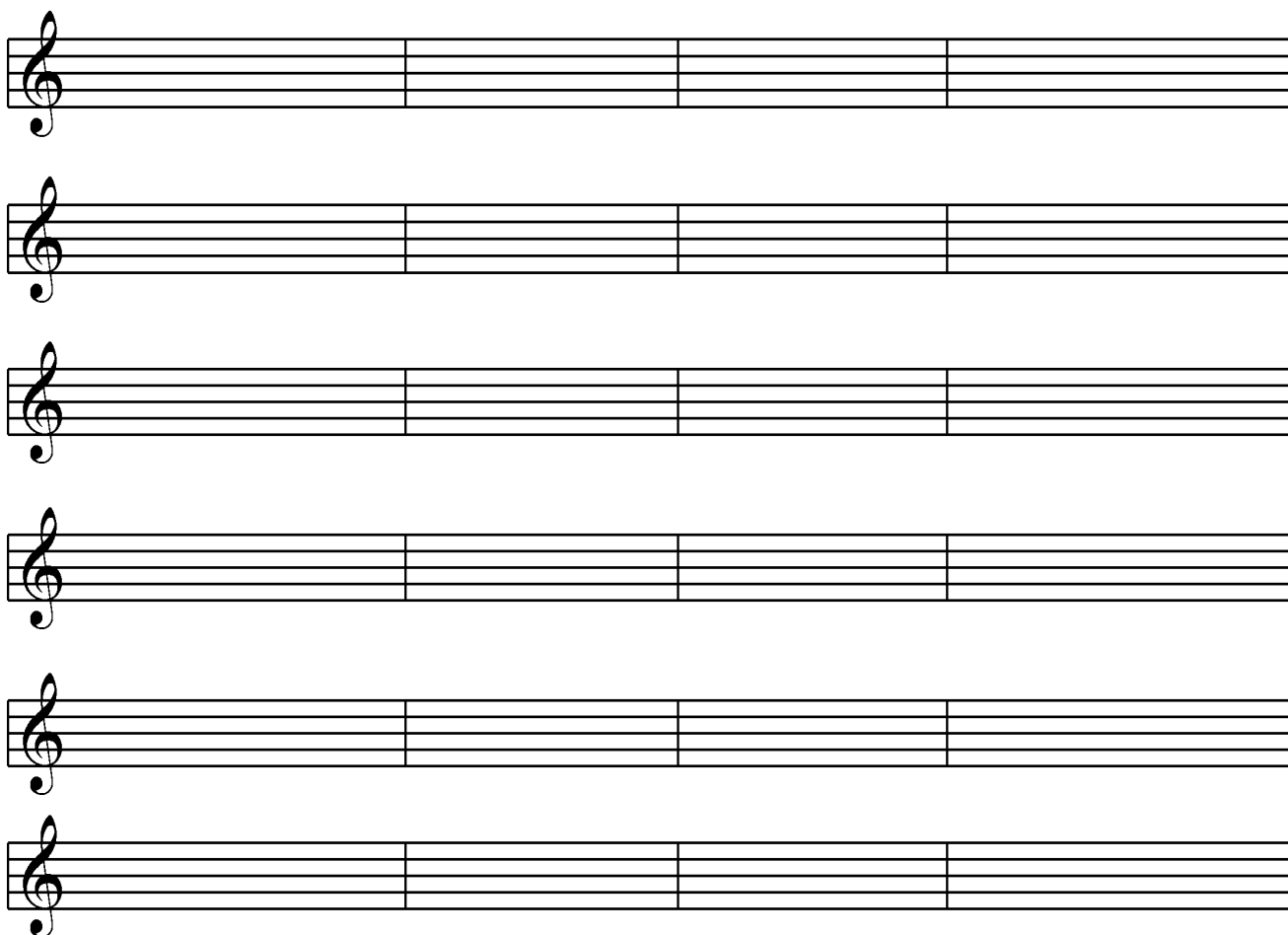
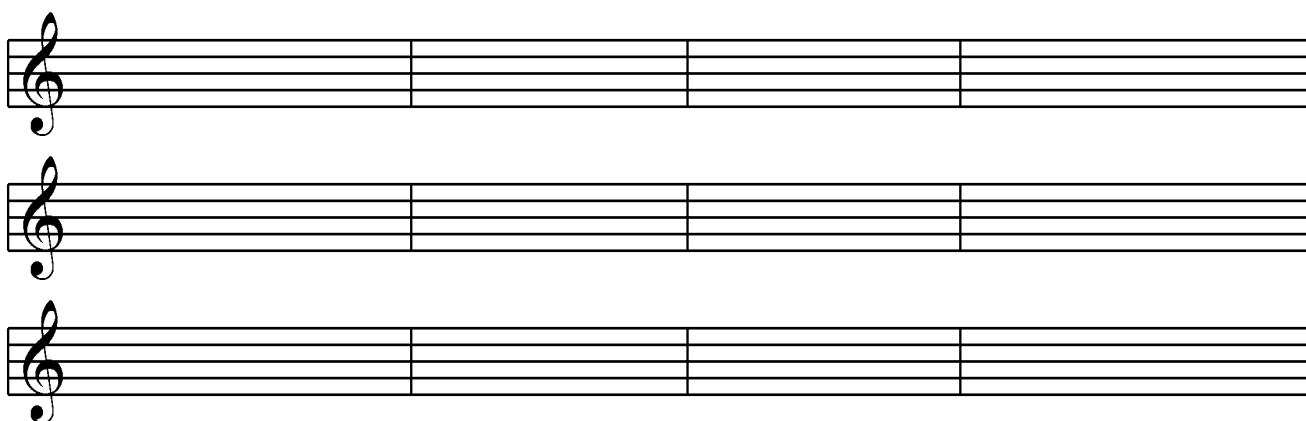


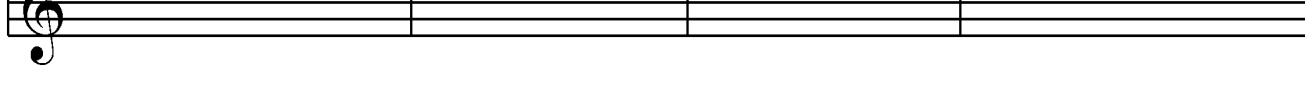
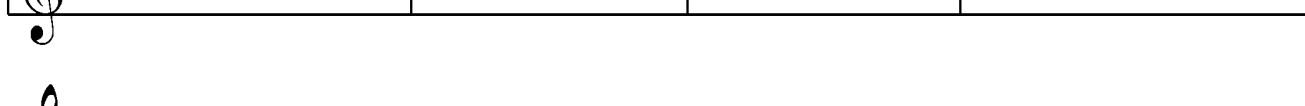
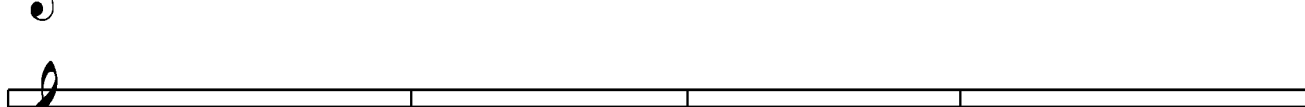
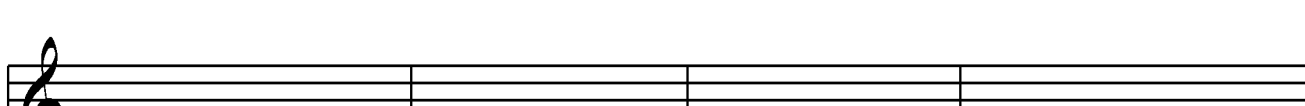
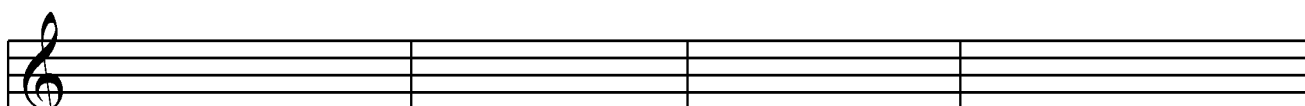
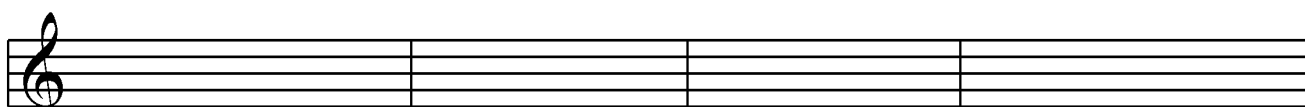
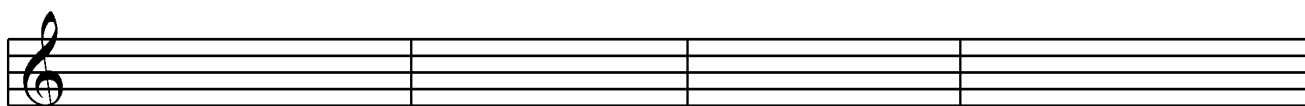
8-amaliy mashg'ulot

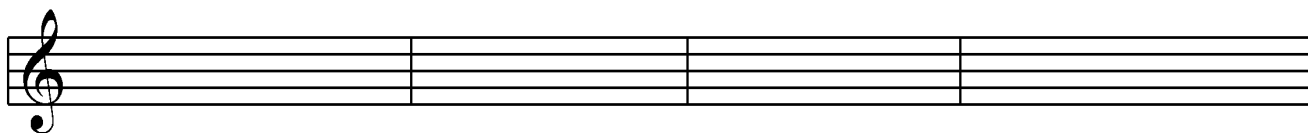
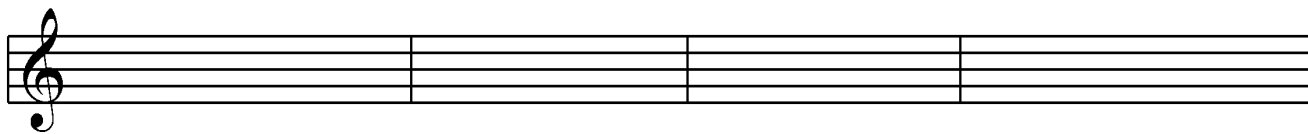
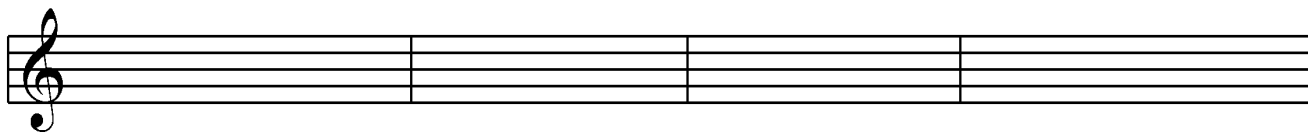
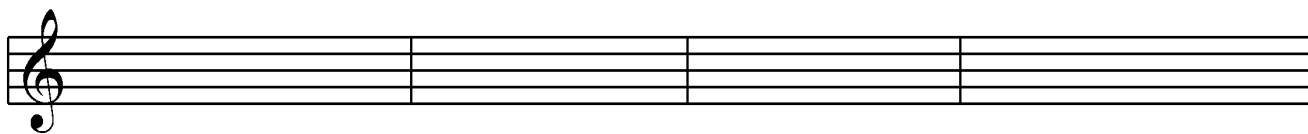
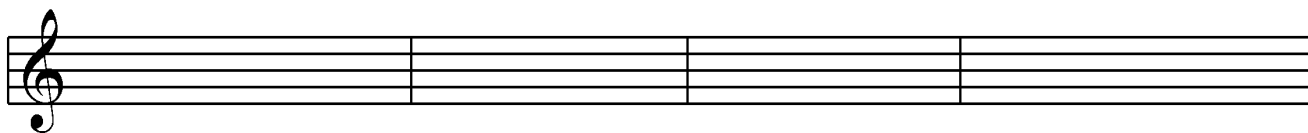
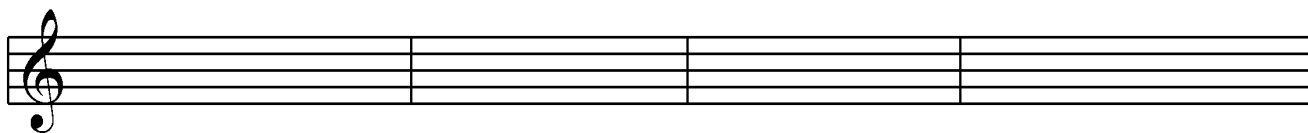
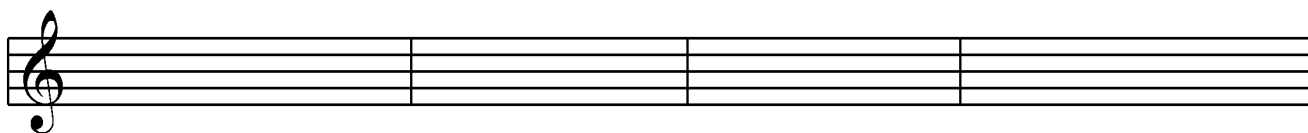
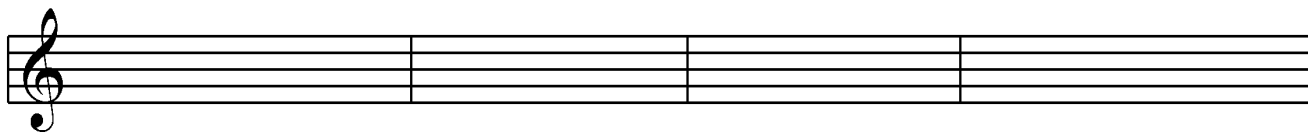
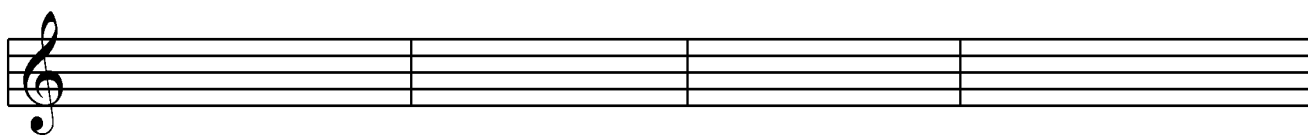
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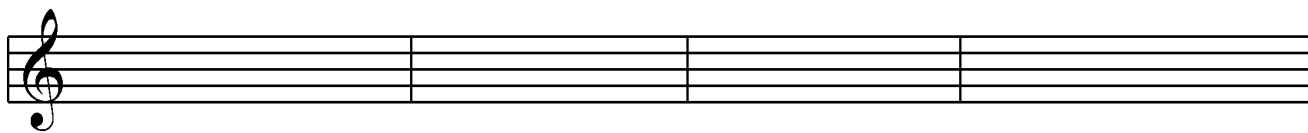
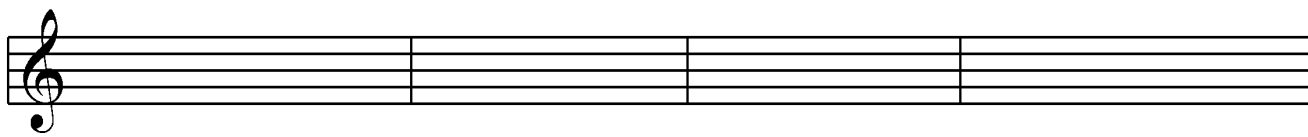
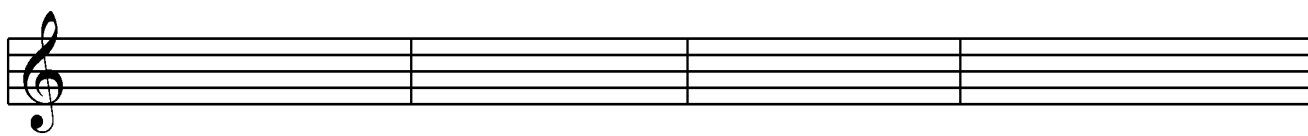
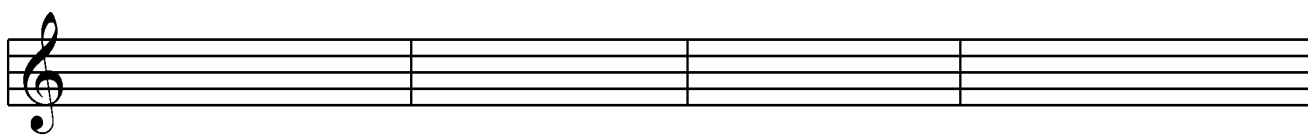
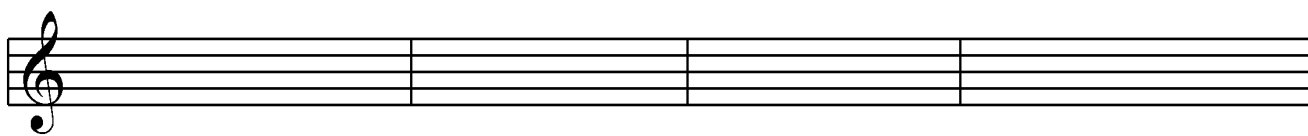
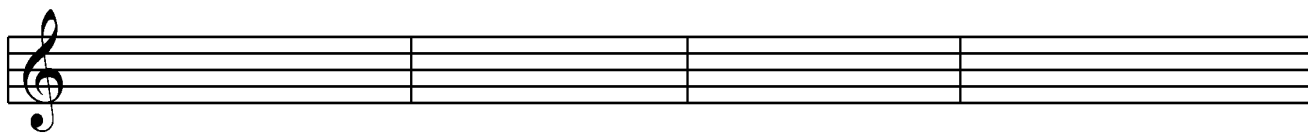
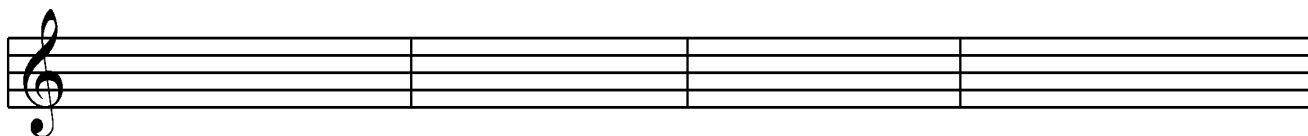
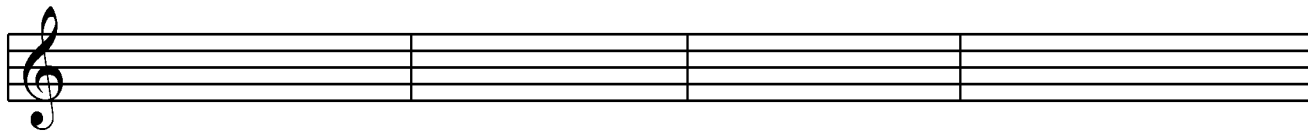
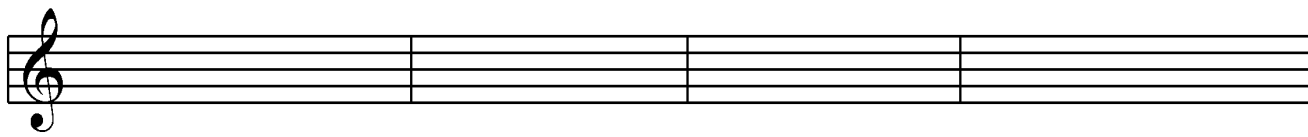
Murakkab metrlar - bir xildagi oddiy metrlarning qo'shilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan metrlar.
Nisbiy kuchli hissa - murakkab o'lchovlardagi birinchi hissadan boshqa kuchliroq hissalar.

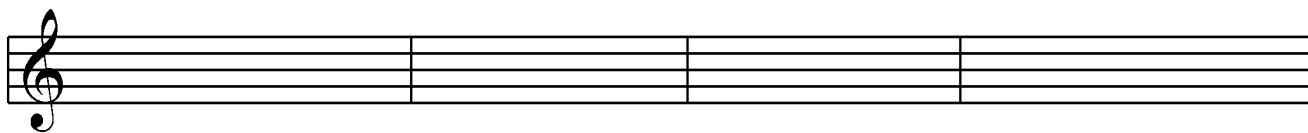
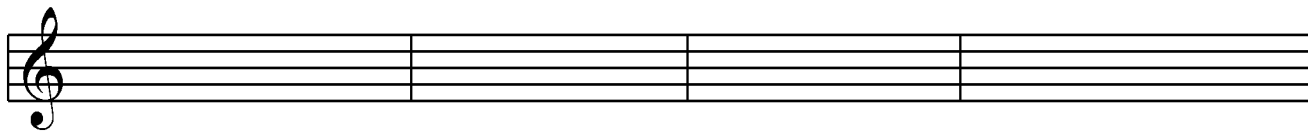
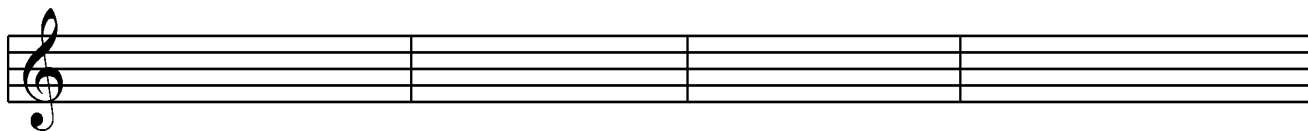




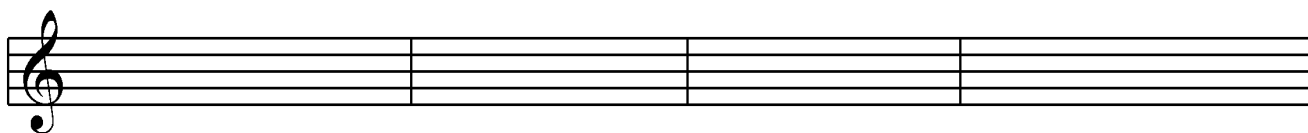
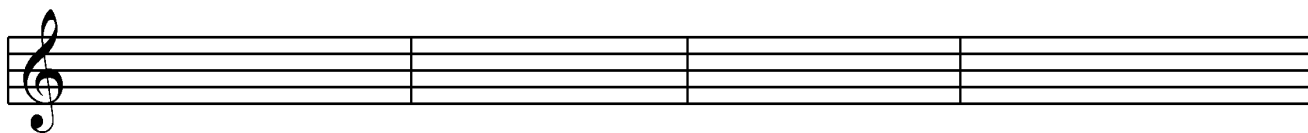
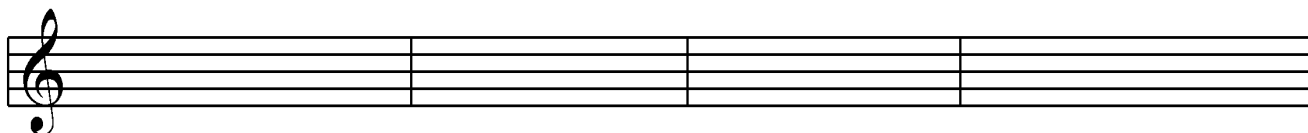
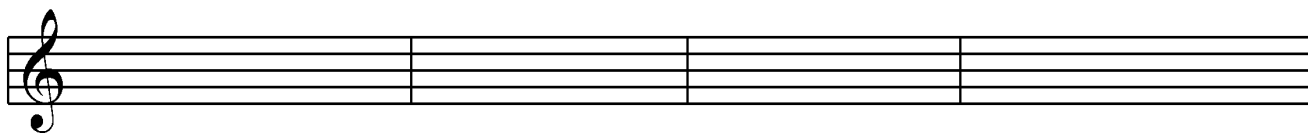
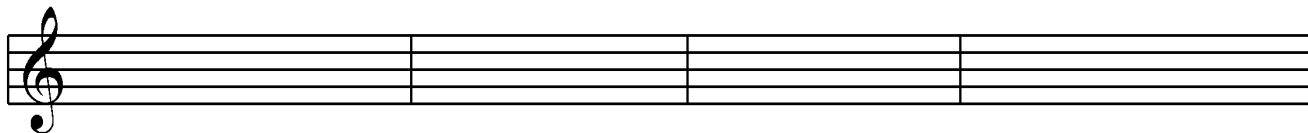
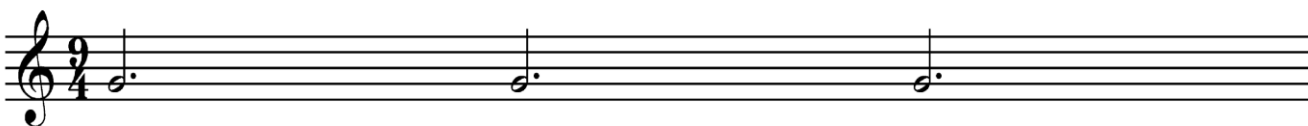


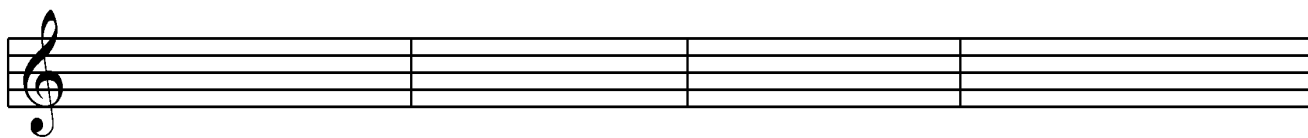
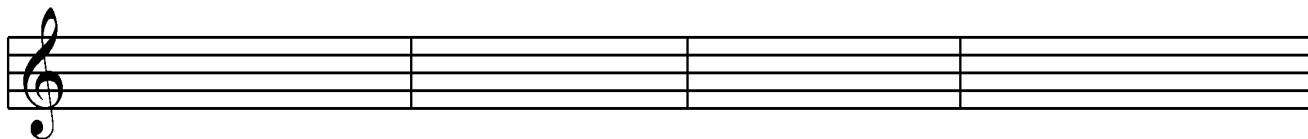
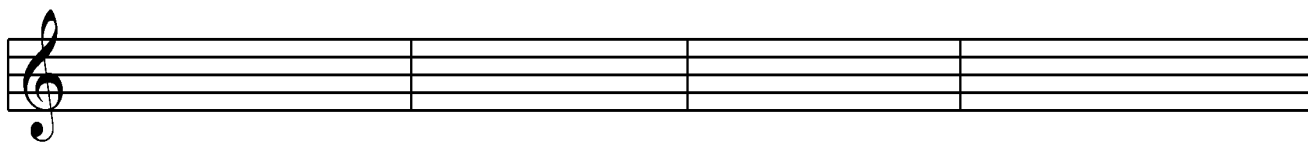




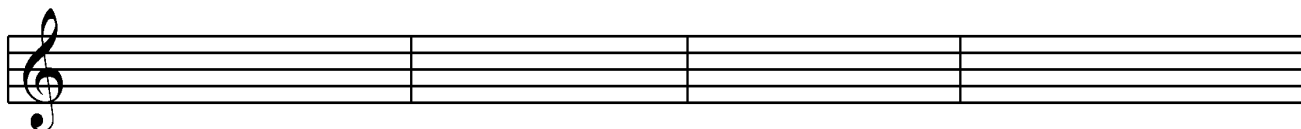
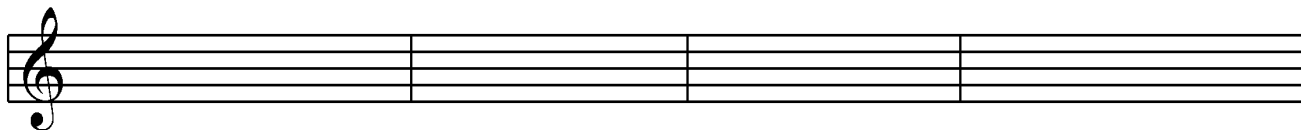
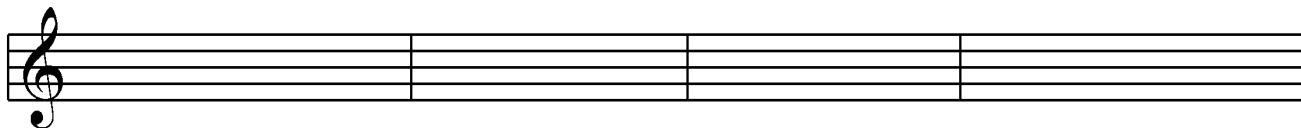
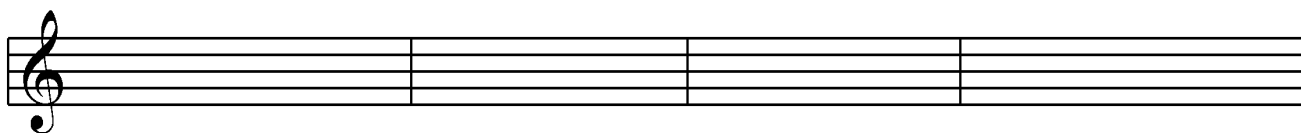
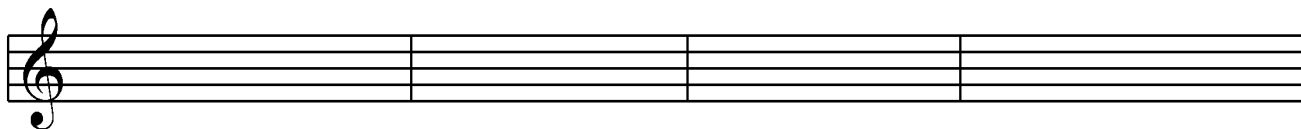
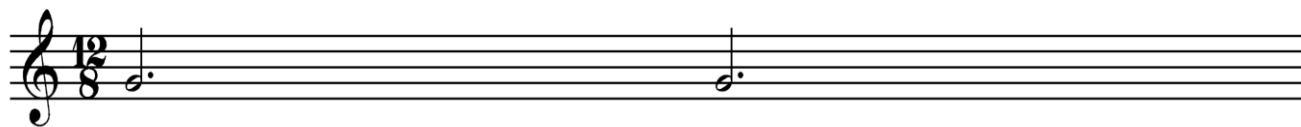


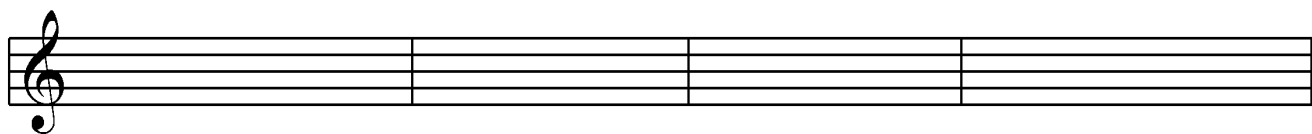
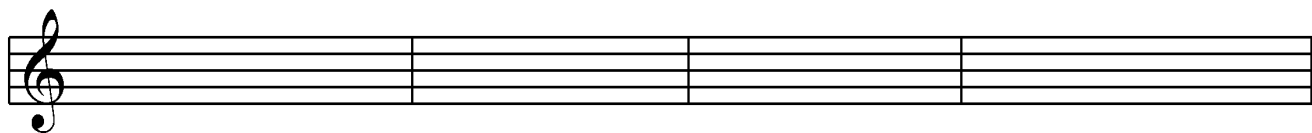
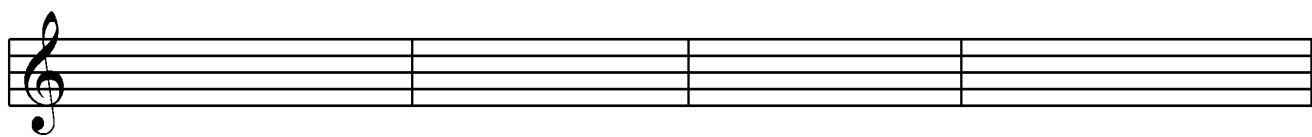
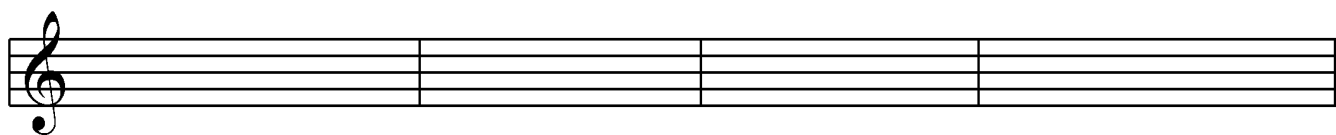
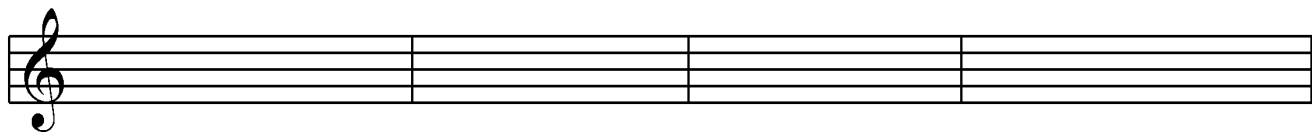
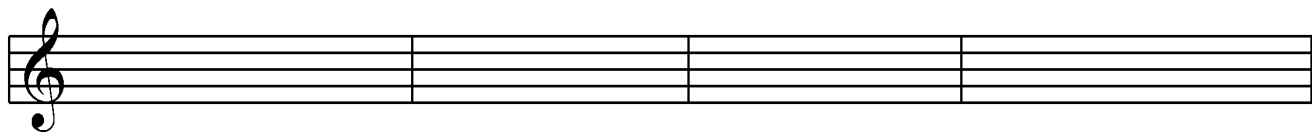
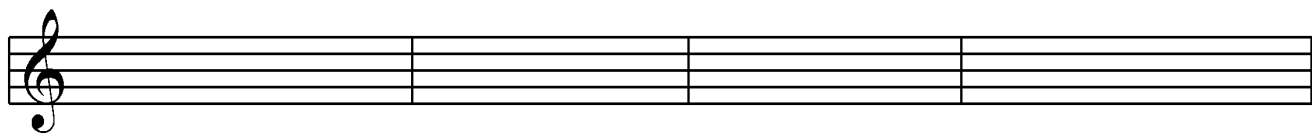
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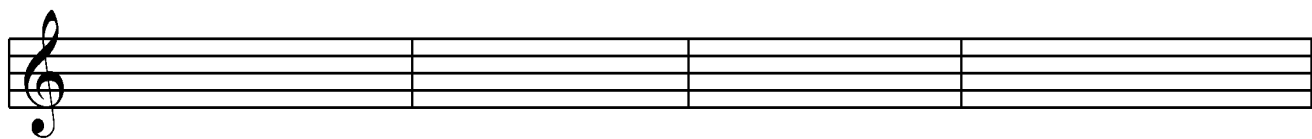
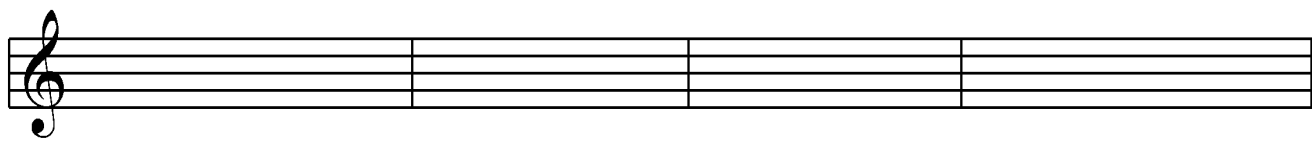
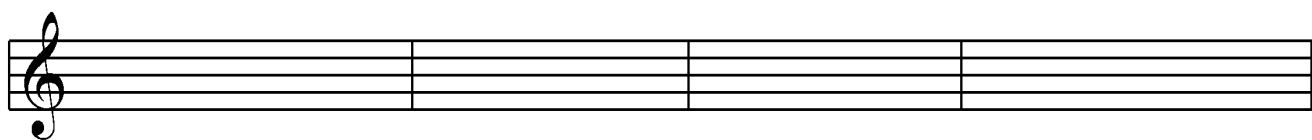




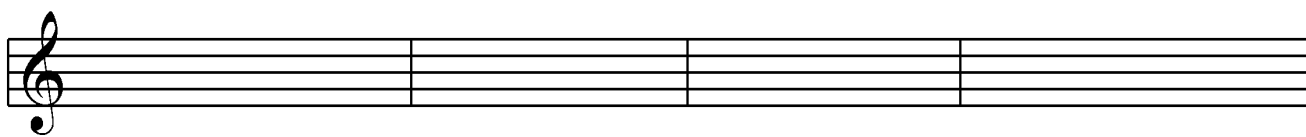
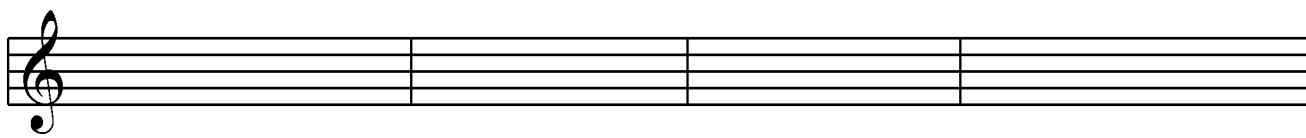
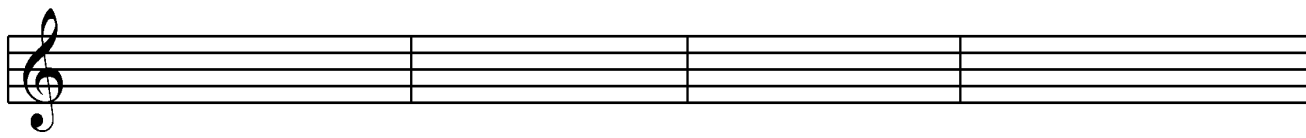
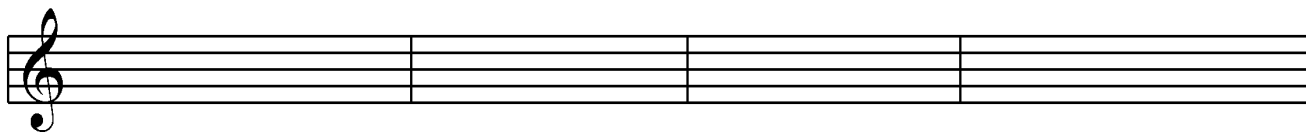
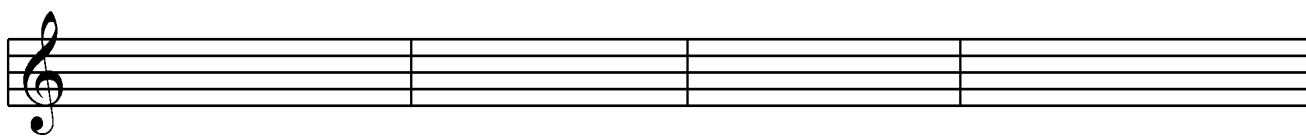
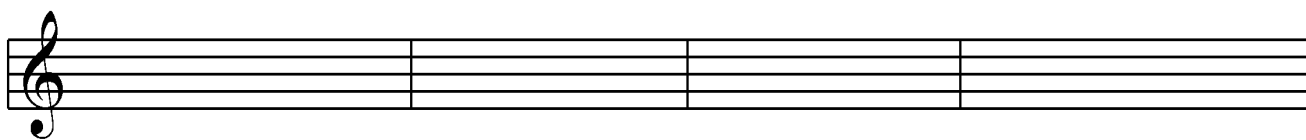
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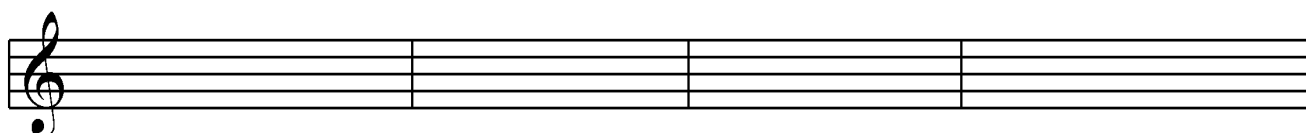
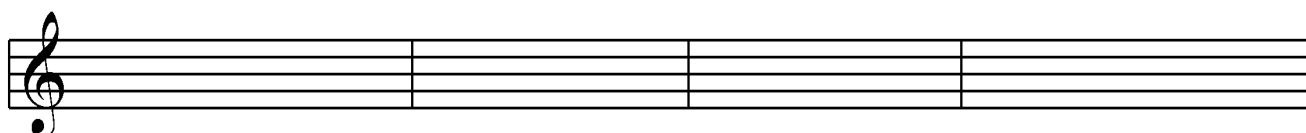
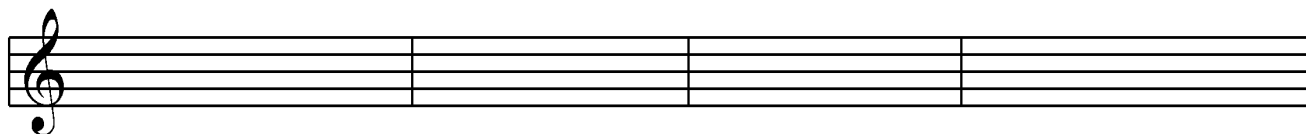
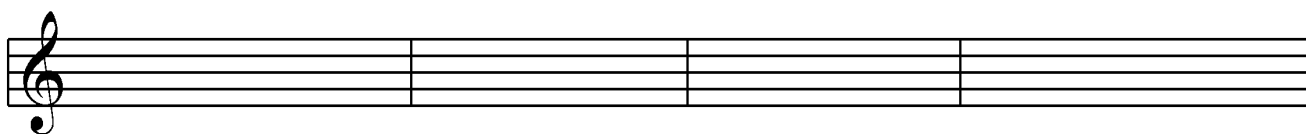
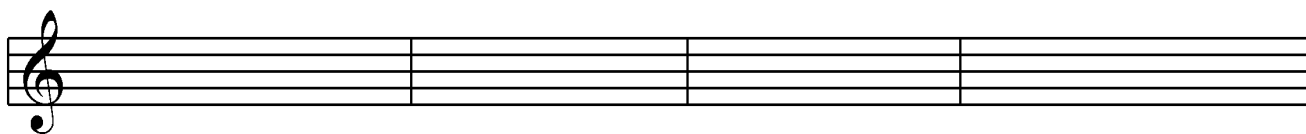


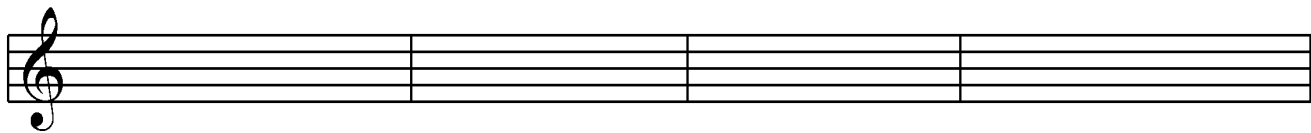
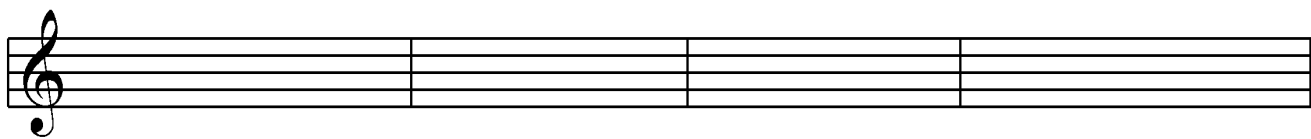




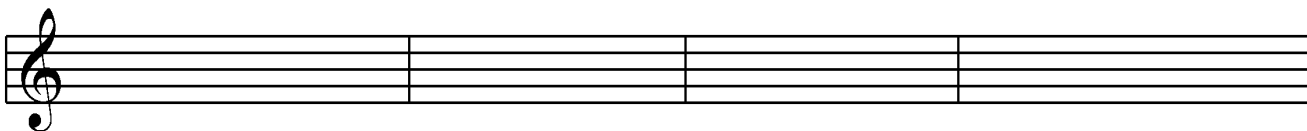
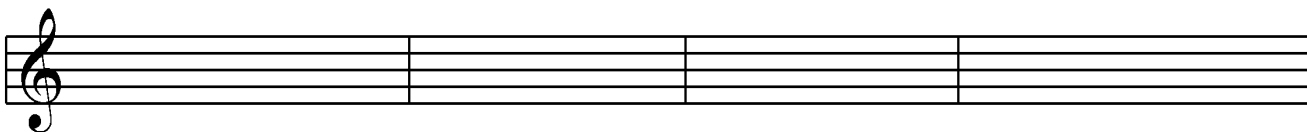
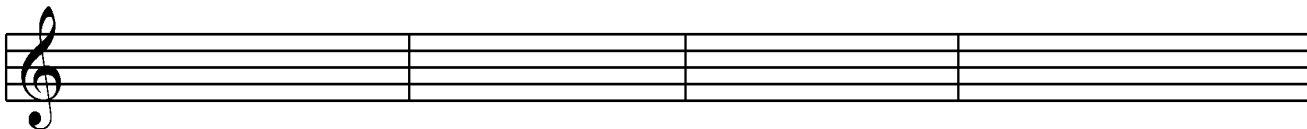
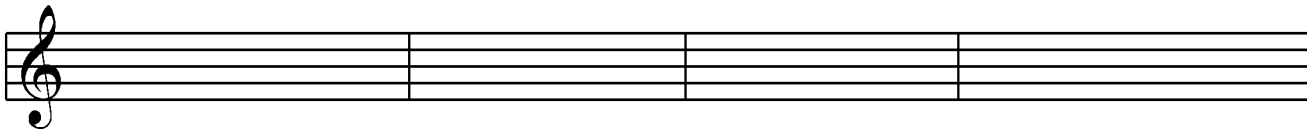
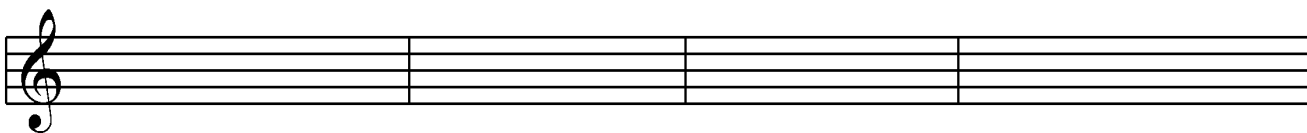
| $\frac{3+2}{8}$ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ ♪ |

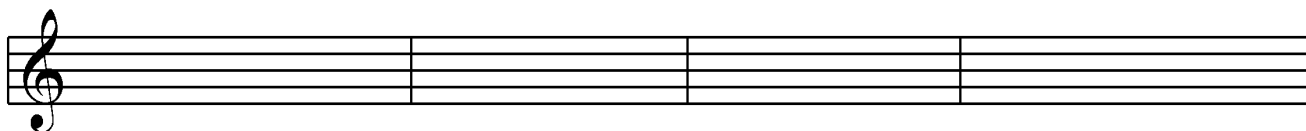
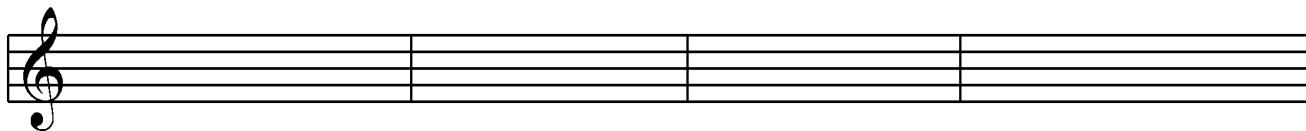
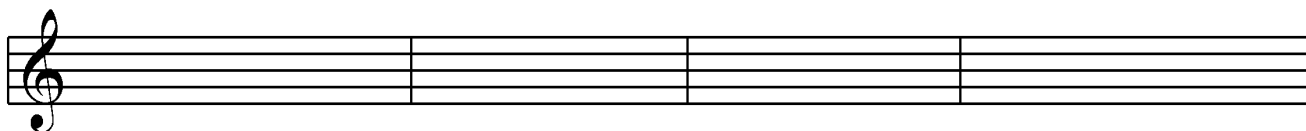






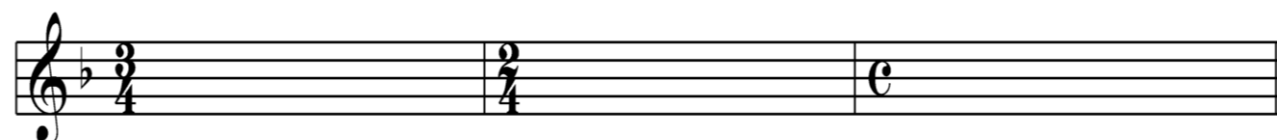
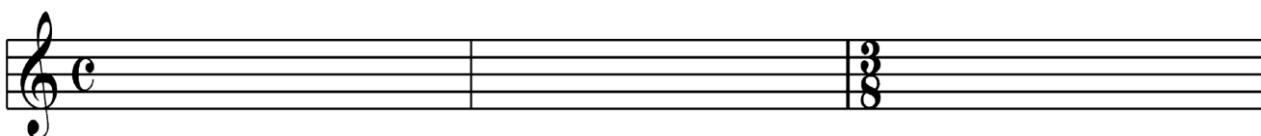
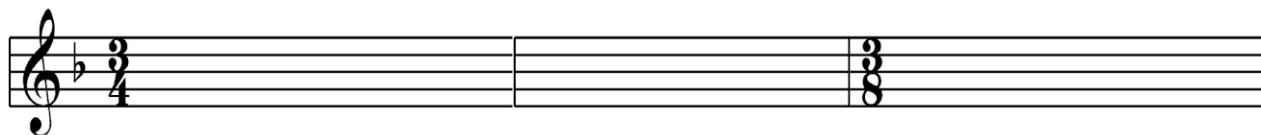
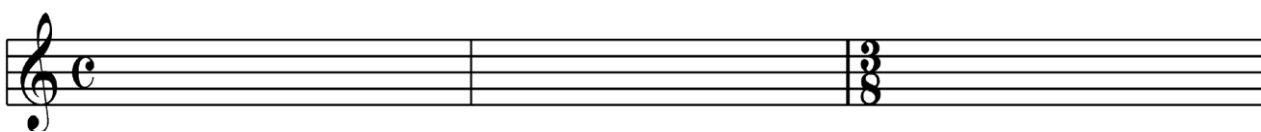
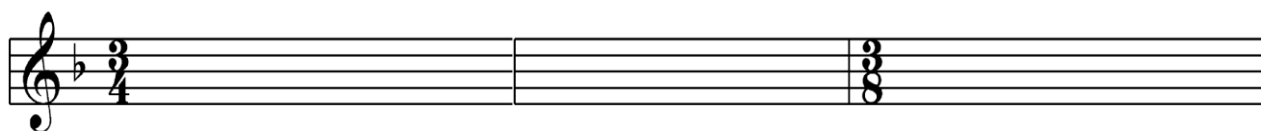
| $3+2+2$ $\frac{3}{8}$ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ ♩ |

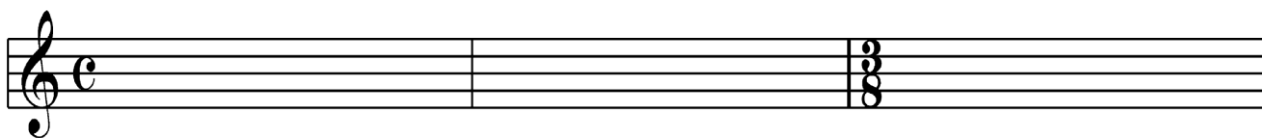
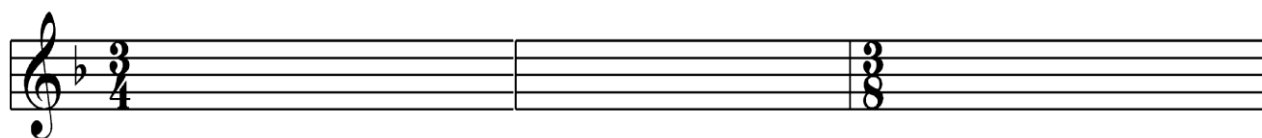
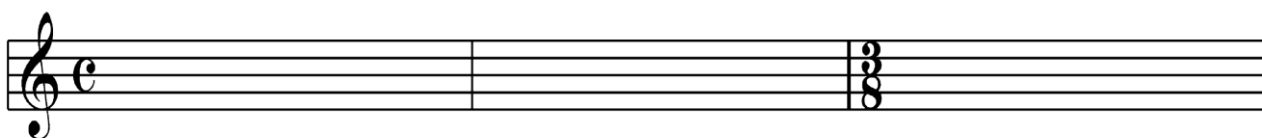
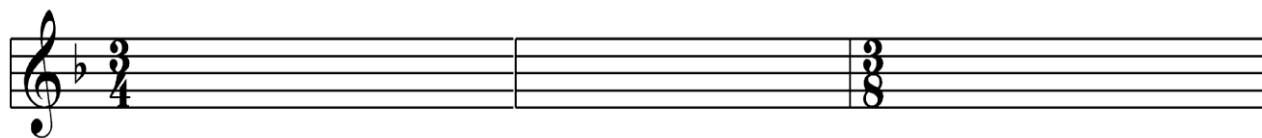
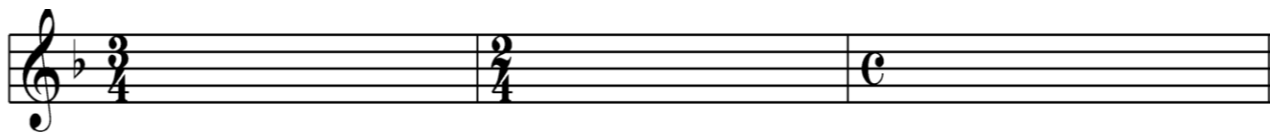
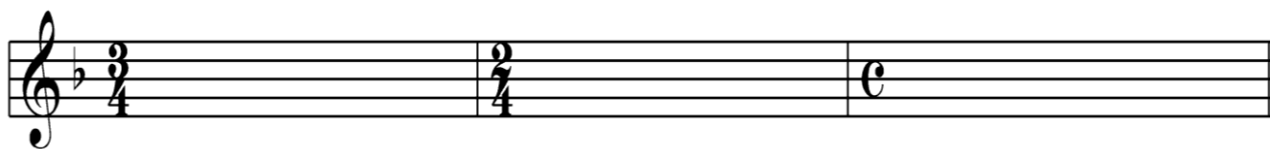




8-mashq

O'zgaruvchan o'lchovlar.



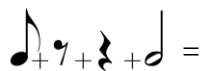


O'lchovlarni aniqlang.





9-mashq



O'lchovlarni yozing.



6/8

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O'lchovlarni yozing.



10-amaliy mashg'ulot

Sinkopa

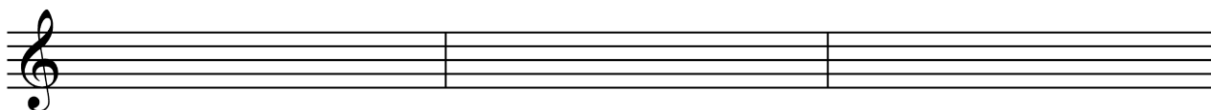
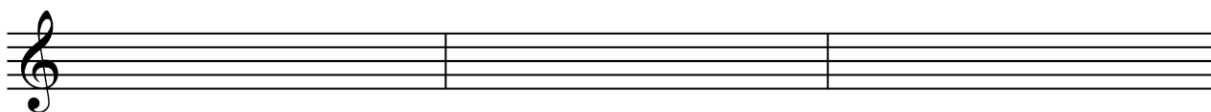
1. **Sinkopa** - ritm va metr zarblarining bir-biriga to'g'ri kelmay qolishi.
2. **Takt ichidagi sinkopalar** - bir taktning o'zida kuchsiz va kuchli hissalarining bir-biriga qo'shilib kelishi.
3. **Taktaro sinkopalar** - taktning oxirgi kuchsiz hissasini navbatdagi taktning kuchli hissasiga qo'shilib kelishi.

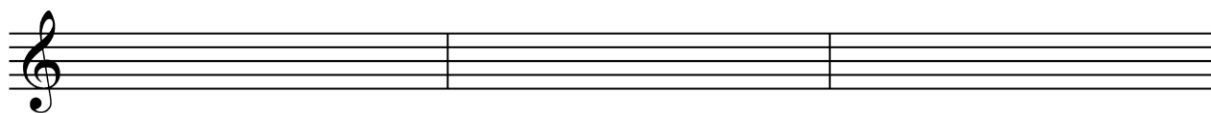
Sinkopalarining turlari

1. **Takt ichidagi sinkopalar** - kuchsiz hissadagi tovushning navbatdagi kuchli hissada ham davom etishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi
2. **Taktaro sinkopalar** - taktning oxirgi kuchsiz hissasidagi tovushning navbatdagi taktning kuchli hissasida ham davom etishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi.
3. **Pauzali sinkopalar** - kuchli yoki nisbiy kuchli hissadagi tovush o'rniga pauzaning paydo bo'lishi natijasida hosil bo'ladi .

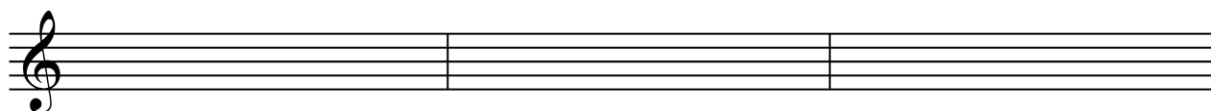
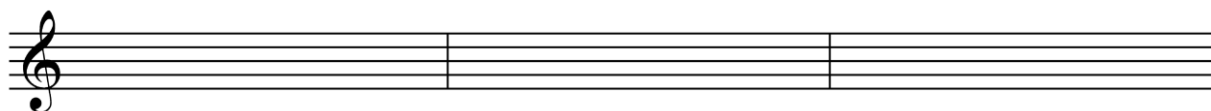
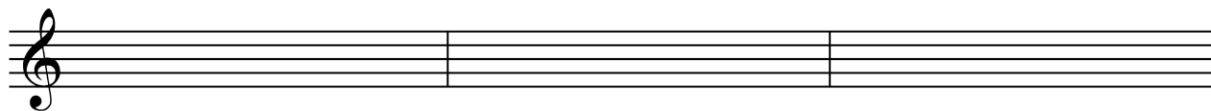
11-mashq

Takt ichidagi sinkopalar.

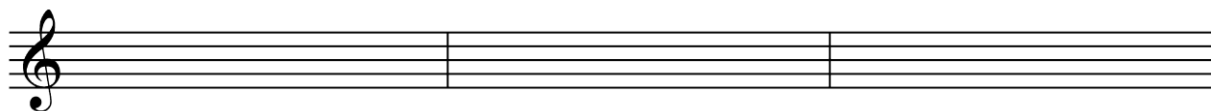
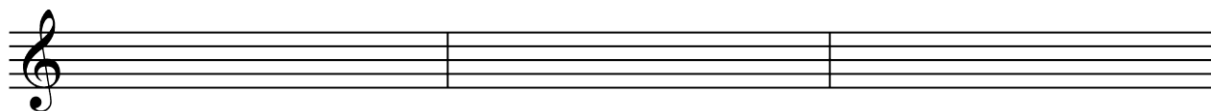
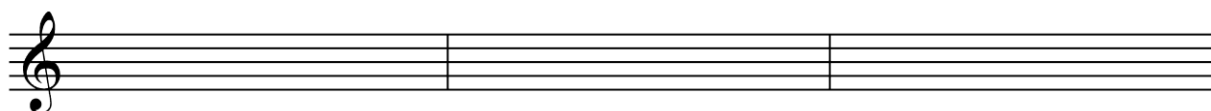




Taktaro sinkopalar.



Pauzali sinkopalar.



Bu nima.

Qanday o'lchovda yozilgan

. Qanday notalarda kuy yozilgan.



11-amaliy mashg'ulot



Intervallar

Oddiy intervallar

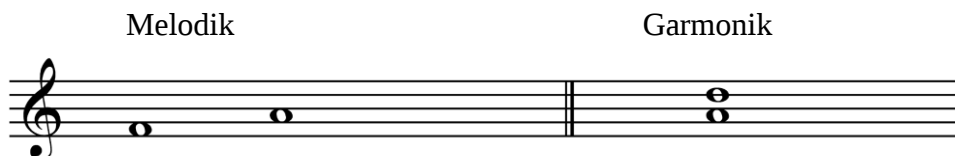
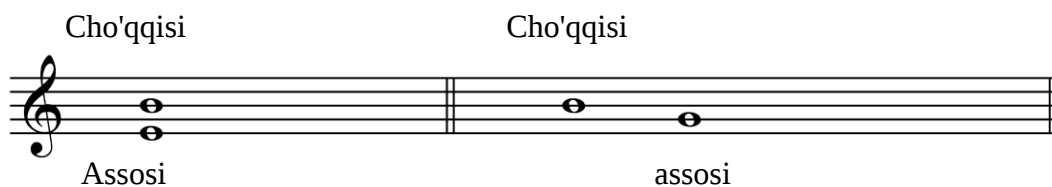
Interval - musiqada ikkita tovushning balandlik bo'yicha nisbati.

Melodik interval - birin-ketin eshitilgan ikkita tovush oralig'i.

Garmonik interval - bir vaqtda eshitilgan ikkita tovush oralig'i.

Intervalning asosi - intervalning pastki tovushi.

Intervalning cho'qqisi - intervalning yuqorigi tovushi.





Oddiy intervalar

Oddiy intervallar - bir oktava oralig'idan oshmaydigan intervallar.

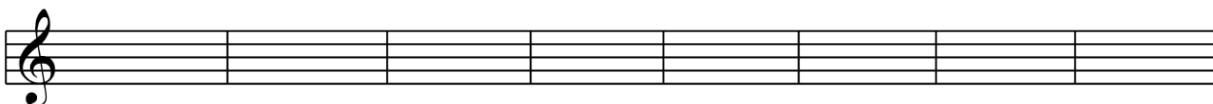
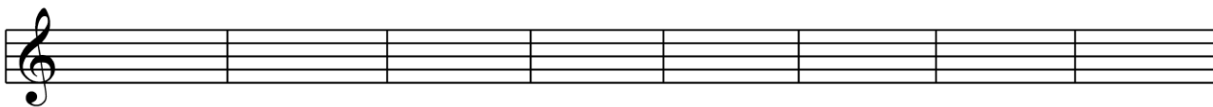
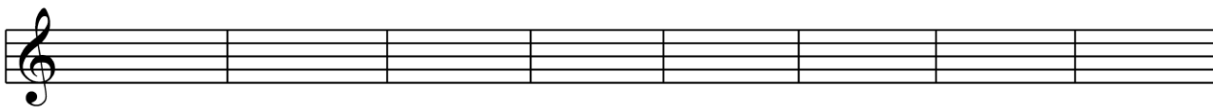
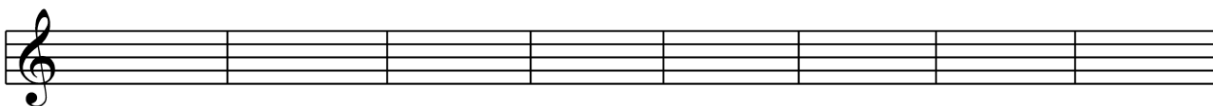
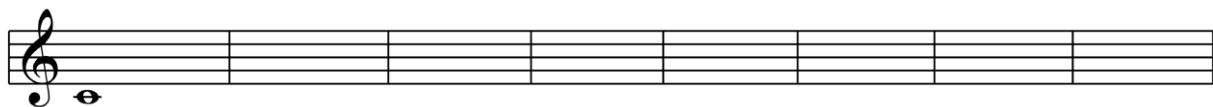
Oddiy intervallarning nomlari:

- Prima** - 1, birinchi
- Sekunda** - 2, ikkinchi
- Tertsiya** - 3, uchinchi
- Kvarta** - 4, to'rtinchi
- Kvinta** - 5, beshinchi
- Seksta** - 6, oltinchi
- Septima** - 7, yettinchi
- Oktava** - 8, sakkizinchi



12-mashq

Quyidagi notalardan yuqoriga va pastga oddiy intervallar tuzing. Do re mi fa sol lya si





12-amaliy mashg'ulot

Diatonik intervalar.



- 1 Sof prima = 0 tonga
- 2 Kichik sekunda=0/5 tonga
- 3 Katta sekunda = 1.tonga
- 4 Kichik tersiya =1/5 tonga
- 5 Katta tersiya =2.tonga
- 6 Sof kvarta= 2/5 tonga
- 7 Ortirilgan kvarta 3. tonga
- 8 Kamaytirilgan kvinta 3. tonga
- 9 Sof kvinta 3/5 tonga
- 10 Kichik seksta 4. tonga
- 11 Katta seksta 4/5 tonga
- 12 Kichik septima 5. tonga
- 13 Katta septima 5/5 tonga
- 14 Sof oktava = 6 tonga teng.

sof 1	kich.2	kat.2	kich.3	kat.3	sof 4	ort.4
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kam.5	sof.5	kich.6	kat.6	kich.7	kat.7	sof 8
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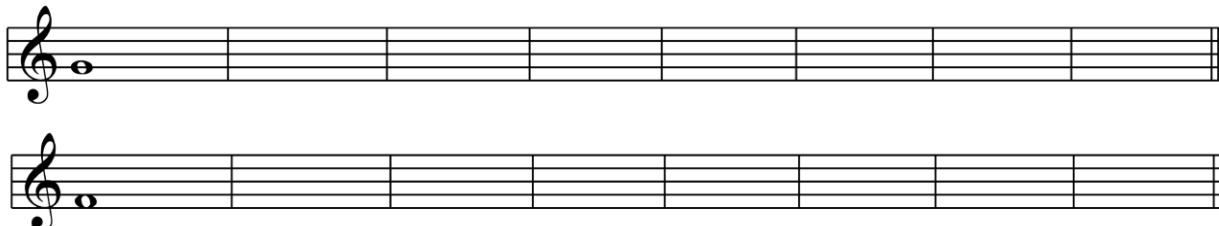


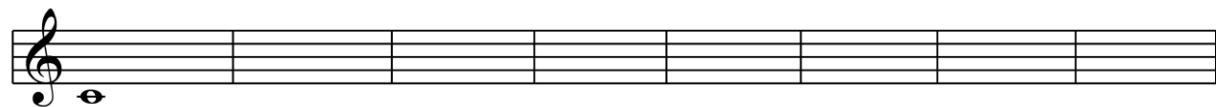
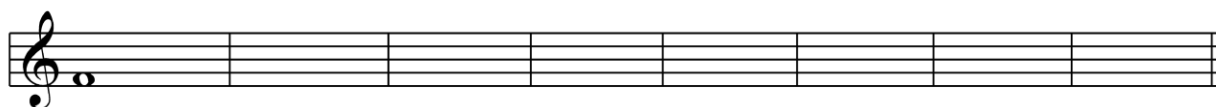
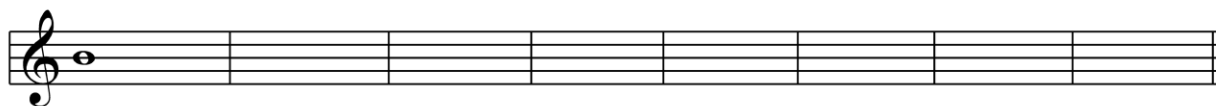
13-mashq Quydagı notalardan yuqoriga va pastga diatonik intervallar tuzing

yqoriga



pastga





Quyidagi tovushlardan kichik sekunda intervalarini tuzing .(yuqoriga)



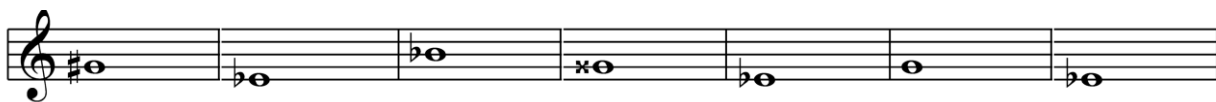
Quyidagi tovushlardan katta sekunda intervalarini tuzing .(yuqoriga)



Quyidagi tovushlardan kichik tersiya intervalarini tuzing .(yuqoriga)



Quyidagi tovushlardan katta seksta intervalarini tuzing . (pastga)



Quyidagi intervalarini aniqlang.



Intervalarni aniqlang.

O'rtacha tez

A - yiq pol - von yu - ra - di

f *p*

Shun - day, shun - day A - sal - ni ya - lab yey- di

Shun - day, shun - day

f

13-amaliy mashg'ulot

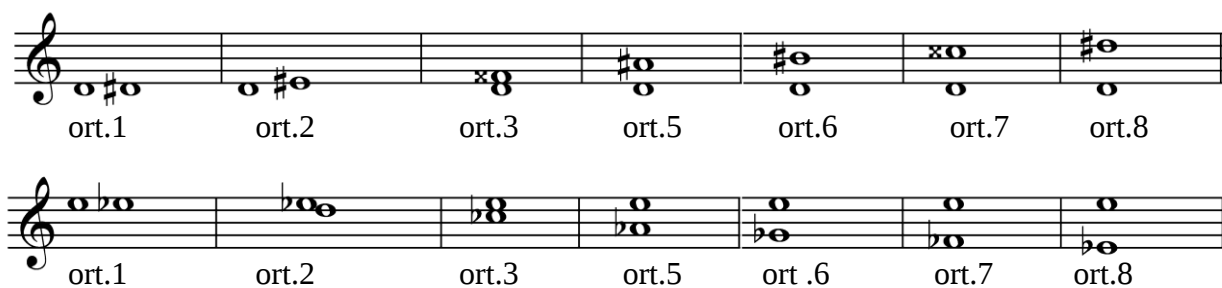


Ortirilgan va kamaytirilgan (xromatik) intervallar

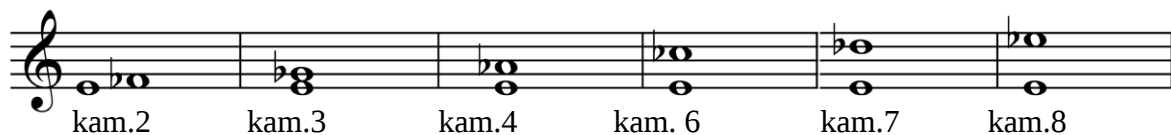
Orttirilgan intervallar - sof va katta intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga orttirish natijasida hosil bolgan intervallar.

Kamaytirilgan intervallar - sof va kichik intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga kamaytirish natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar.

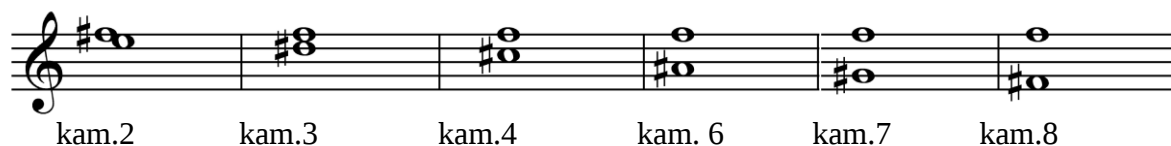
Xromatik intervallar - orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvintadan tashqari barcha orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallar.



Kamaytirilgan intervalar (yuqoriga).



Kamaytirilgan intervalar (pastga)



Engarmonik tenglik





14-mashq Ortirilgan va kamaytirilgan (xromatik) intervallar tuzing.

Fa notasidan

ort.2	kam.8	kam.3	ort.7	ort.3	ort.5	kam.6
kam.2	kam.4	kam.5	ort.1	ort.8	ort.2	kam.6

sol notasidan

ort.2	kam.8	kam.3	ort.7	ort.3	ort.5	kam.6
kam.2	kam.4	kam.5	ort.1	ort.8	ort.2	kam.6

re notasidan

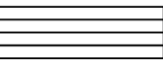
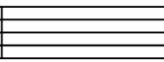
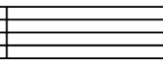
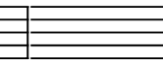
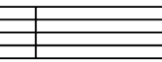
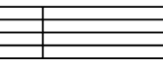
ort.2	kam.8	kam.3	ort.7	ort.3	ort.5	kam.6
kam.2	kam.4	kam.5	ort.1	ort.8	ort.2	kam.6

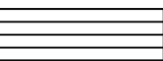
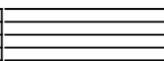
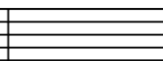
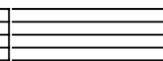
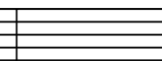
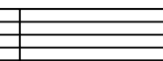
Mi bemol notasidan

ort.2	kam.8	kam.3	ort.7	ort.3	ort.5	kam.6

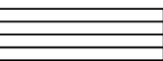
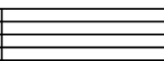
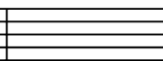
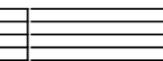
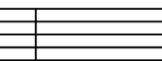
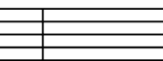
kam.2 kam.4 kam.5 ort.1 ort.8 ort.2 kam.6

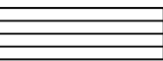
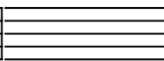
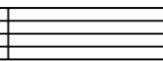
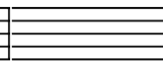
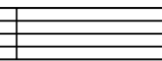
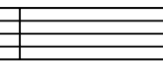
Do diyez notasidan

						
ort.2	kam.8	kam.3	ort.7	ort.3	ort.5	kam.6

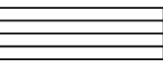
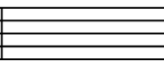
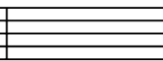
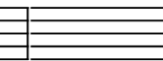
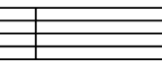
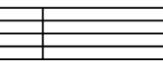
						
kam.2	kam.4	kam.5	ort.1	ort.8	ort.2	kam.6

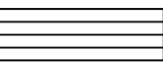
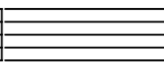
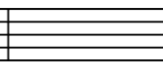
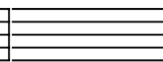
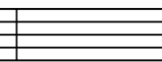
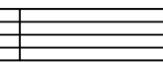
Si notasidan

						
ort.1	kam.8	kam.3	ort.7	ort.3	ort.5	kam.6

						
kam.2	kam.4	kam.5	ort.1	ort.8	ort.2	kam.6

Lya diyez notasidan

						
ort.1	kam.8	kam.3	ort.7	ort.3	ort.5	kam.6

						
kam.2	kam.4	kam.5	ort.1	ort.8	ort.2	kam.6

Re diyez notasidan

ort.1 kam.8 kam.3 ort.7 ort.3 ort.5 kam.6

kam.2 kam.4 kam.5 ort.1 ort.8 ort.2 kam.6

Do bemol notasidan

ort.2 kam.8 kam.3 ort.7 ort.3 ort.5 kam.6

kam.2 kam.4 kam.5 ort.1 ort.8 ort.2 kam.6



Tarkibli intervalar.

Nona-9

Detsima-10

Undetsima -11

Duodetsima -12

Tersdetsima-13

Kvardetsima-14

Kivintdetsima-15

9 10 11 12 13 14 15

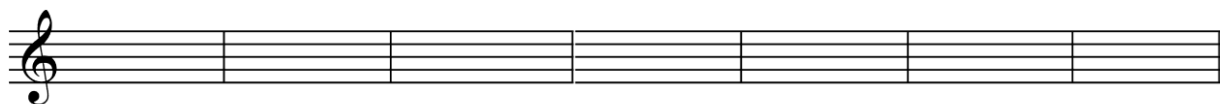
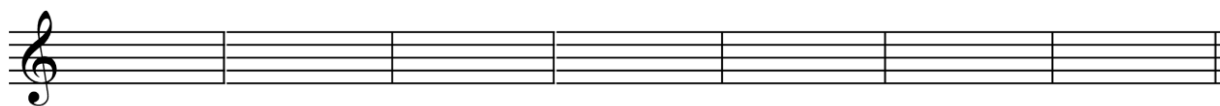
Kat.10 Sof.12

Kat.10

Sof.12

Sof.14

15-mashq Kuylardan misol keltiring.





14-amaliy mashg'ulot



Ohangdosh (konsanans) va noohangdosh (disonans) intervallar.

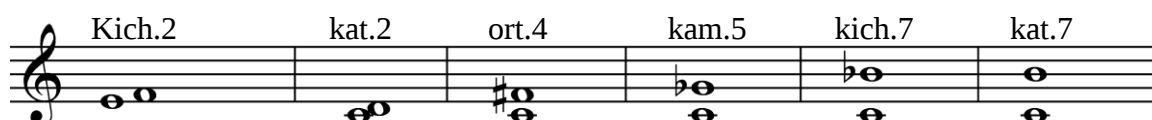
Nihoyat mukammal
ohangdoshlar .

mukammal
ohangdoshlar .

nomukammal
ohangdoshlar .



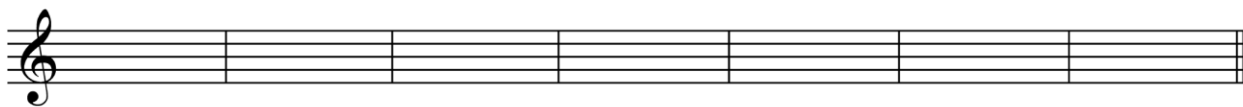
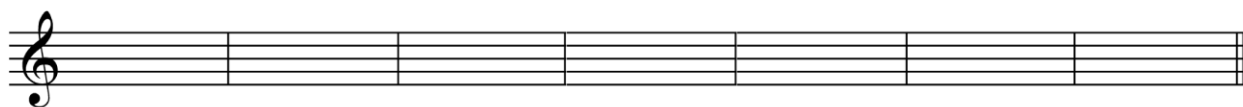
Noohangdosh intervallar.



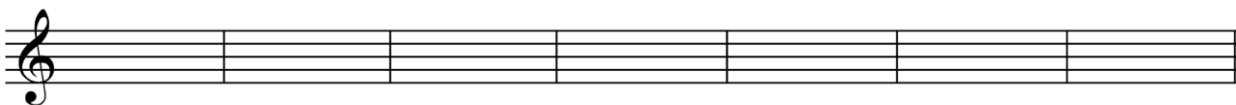
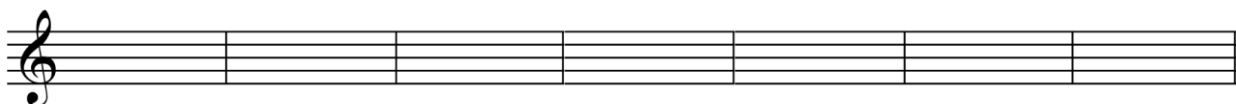
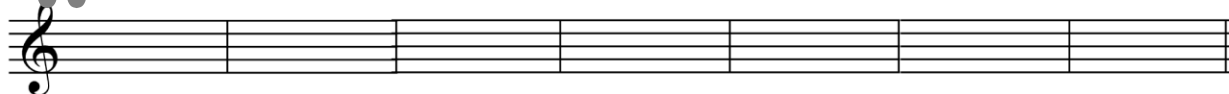
16-mashq



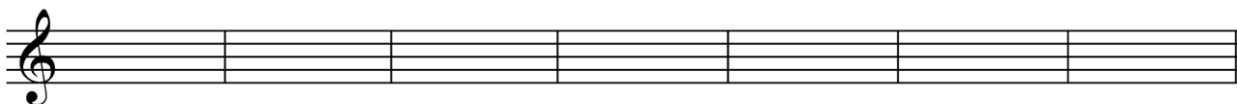
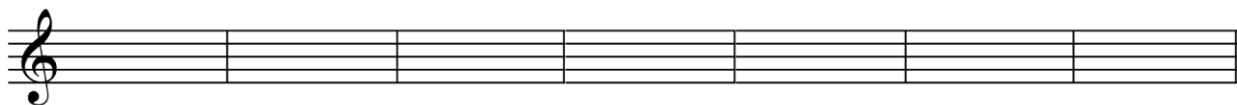
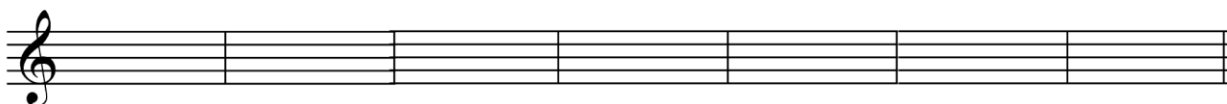
Nihoyat mukammal ohangdosh intervallar tuzing.(do, fa diez,lya bemol,si)



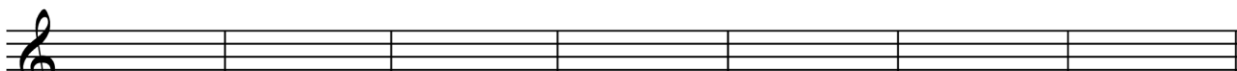
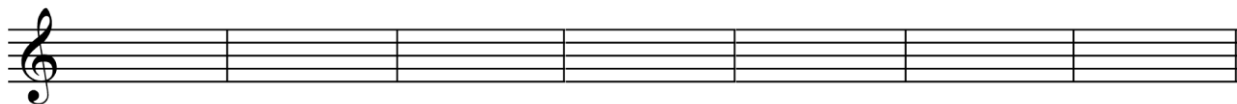
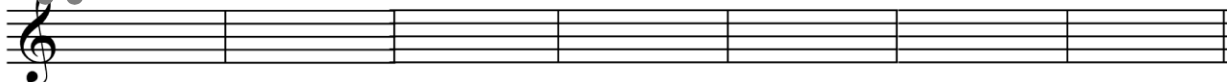
Mukammal ohangdosh intervallar tuzing.(re,sol,fa, mi, si bemol,re bemol.do)

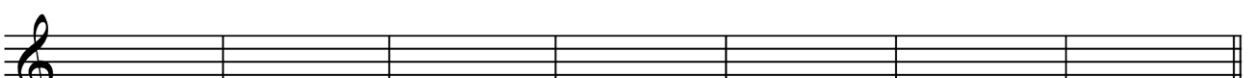
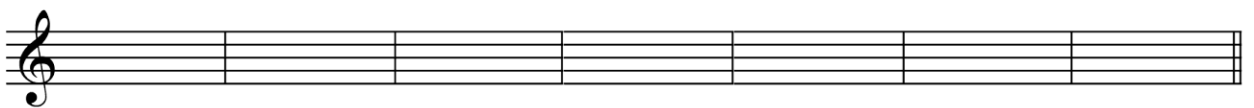
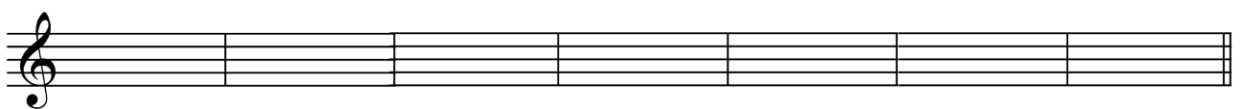
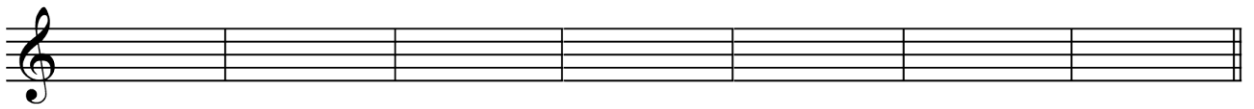
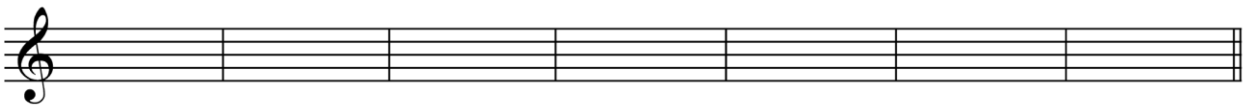
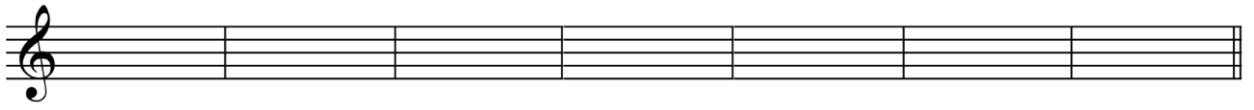
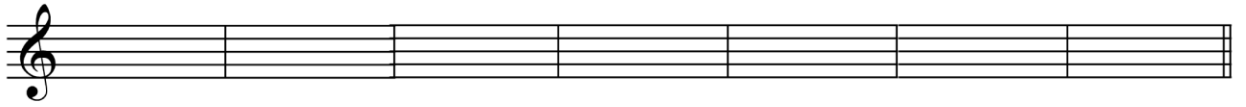
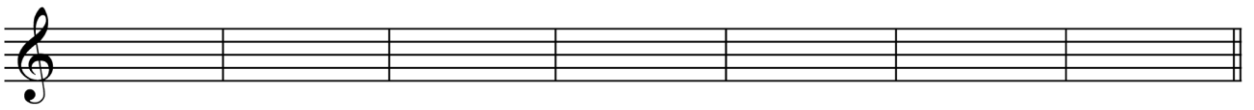
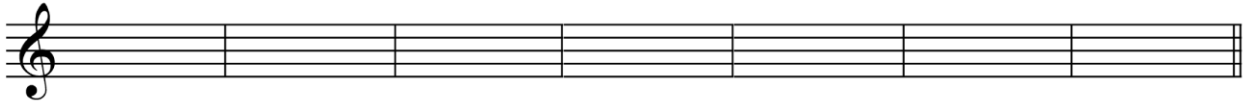
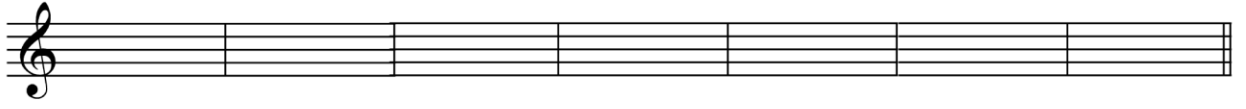


Nomukammal ohangdosh intervallar tuzing(mi diez, lya diez,mi bemol, re)



Noohangdosh intervallar tuzing.







Ko'rsatilgan tovushlardan yuqoriga qarab intervalarlar tuzing.

Interval exercises for ascending intervals:

Row 1: ort. 1, kam.6, sof.8, kich.3, sof.5, ort.7, ort.3

Row 2: kam.6, ort. 1, ort.7, ort.3, sof.8, kich.3, sof.5

Row 3: kam.6, sof.8, kich.3, sof.5, ort. 1, ort.7, ort.3



Ko'rsatilgan tovushlardan pastga qarab intervallar tuzing.

Interval exercises for descending intervals:

Row 1: kam.6, sof.8, kich.3, sof.5, ort. 1, ort.7, ort.3

Row 2: ort. 1, kam.6, sof.8, kich.3, sof.5, ort.7, ort.3

Row 3: ort. 1, kam.6, kam..5, kich.3, sof.5, ort.7, ort.3



Ko'rsatilgan intervallarni aniqlang.

Interval identification exercises:

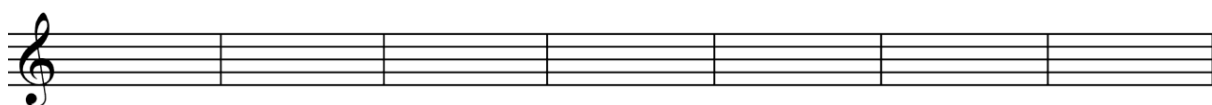
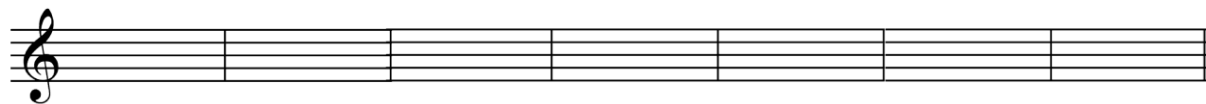
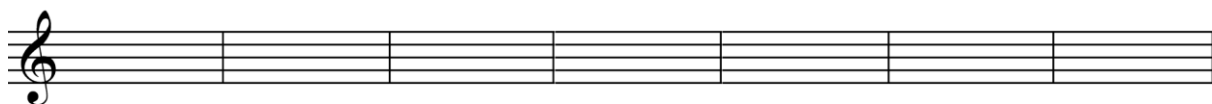
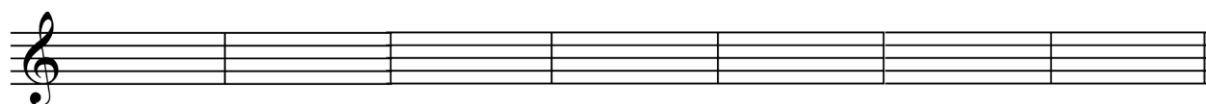
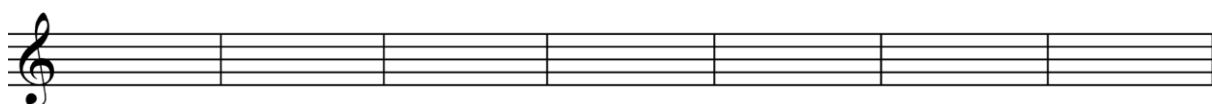
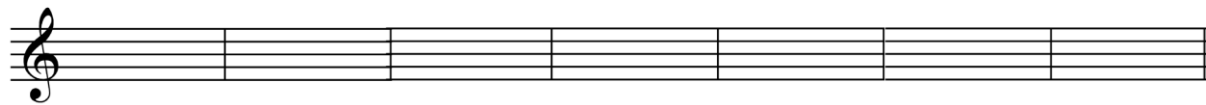
Row 1: $\flat 8$

Row 2: $\sharp 6$

Row 3: $\flat 8$



O'zingiz ortirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallar tuzib ko'ring.

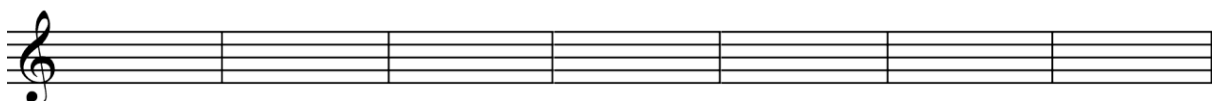
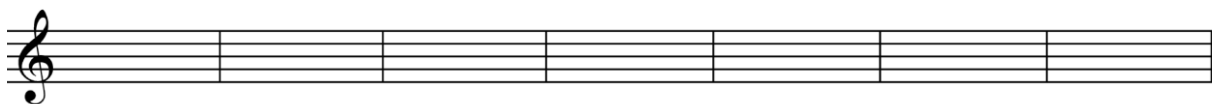
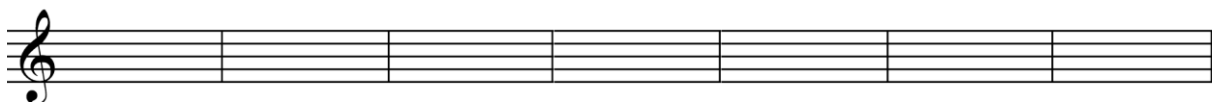


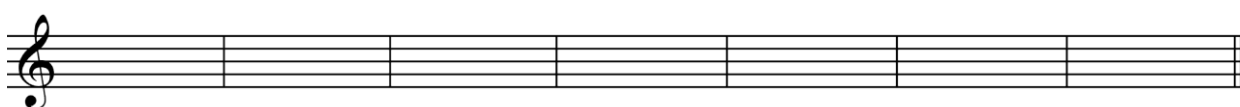
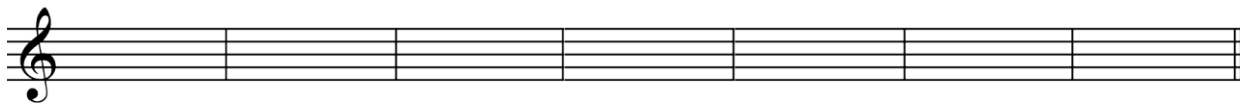
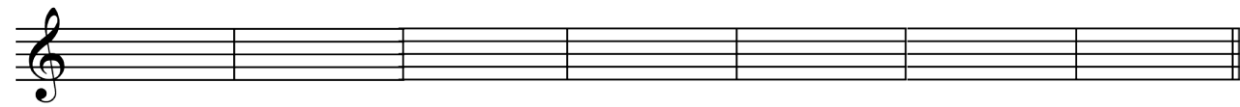
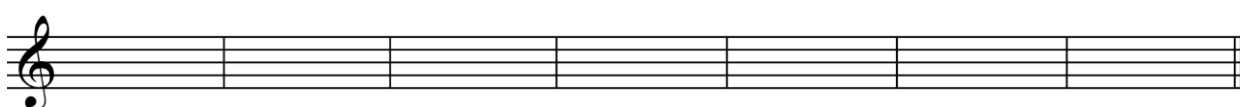
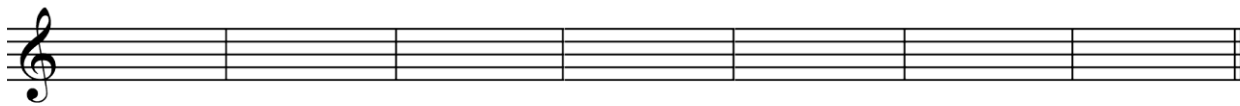
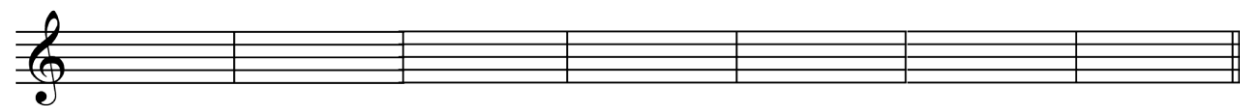
O'zingiz xromatik intervallar tuzib ko'ring.

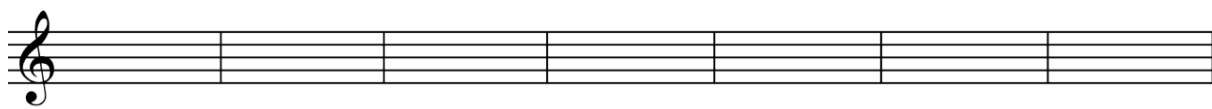
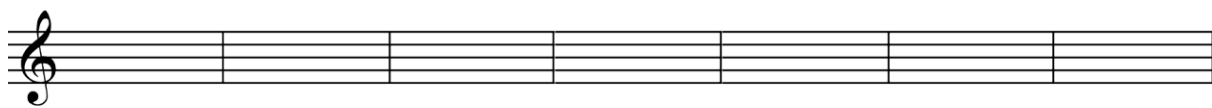
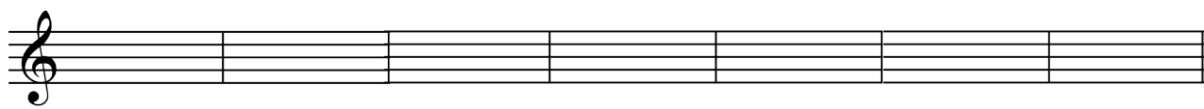
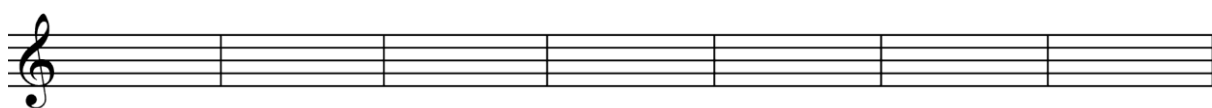
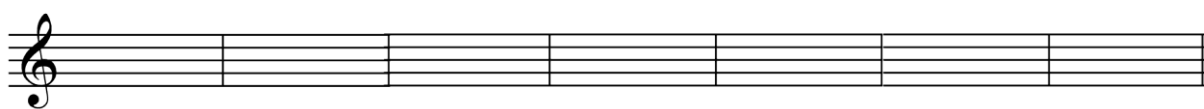
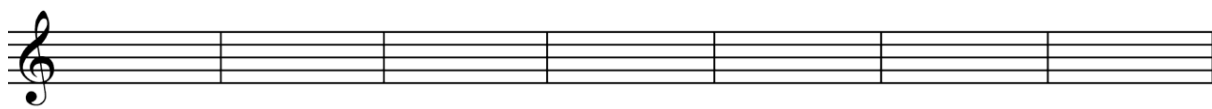
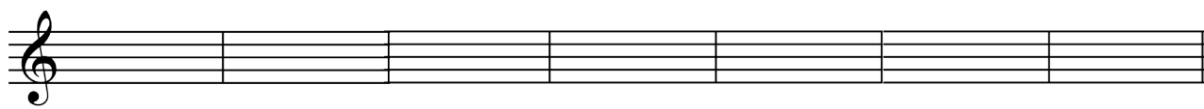
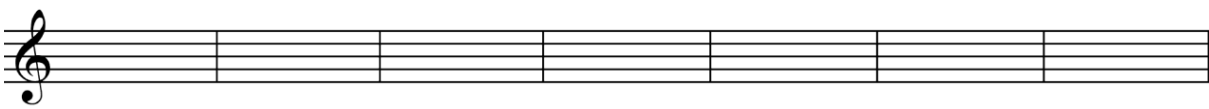


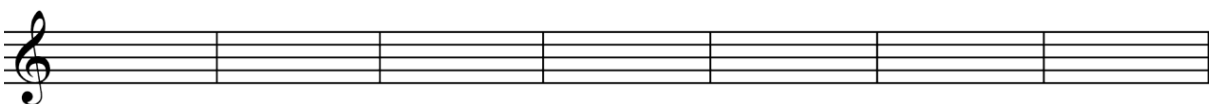
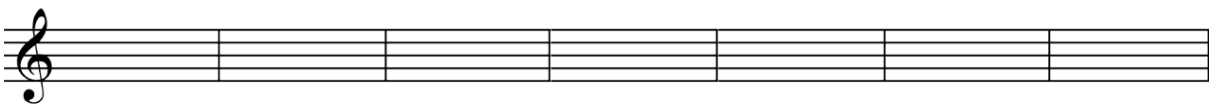
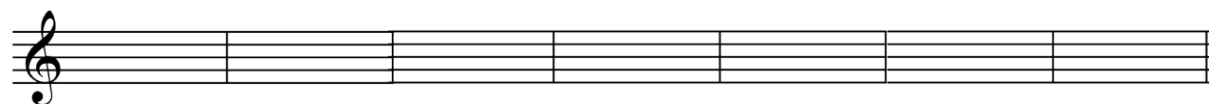
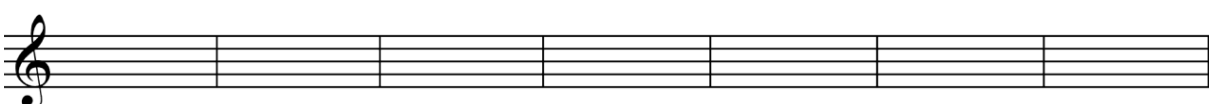
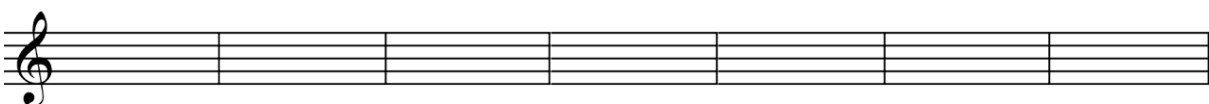
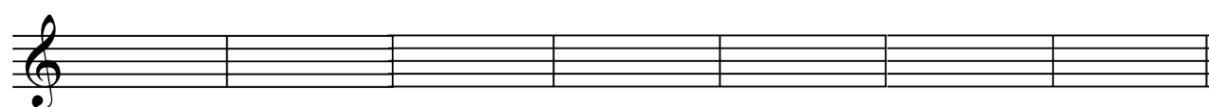
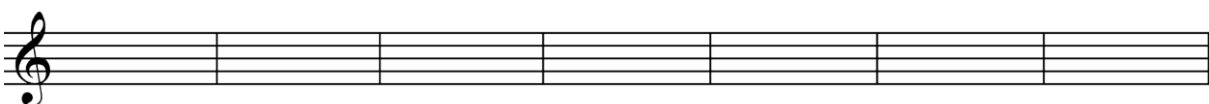
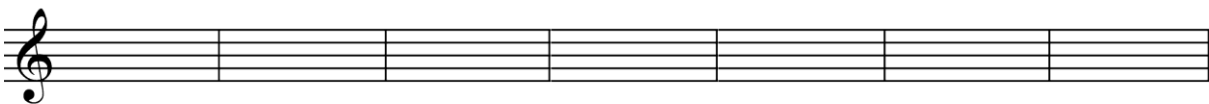
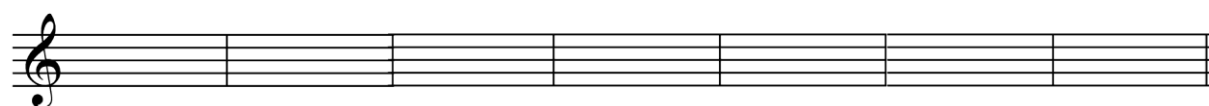


O'zingiz diyatonik intervallar tuzib ko'ring.









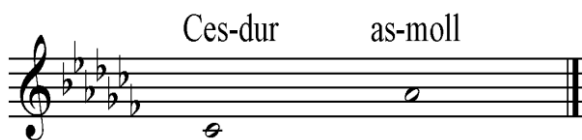
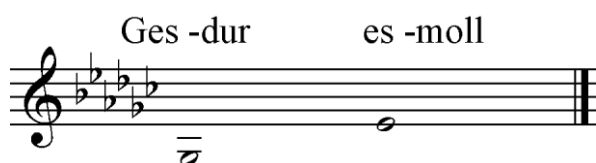
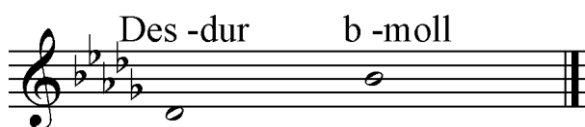
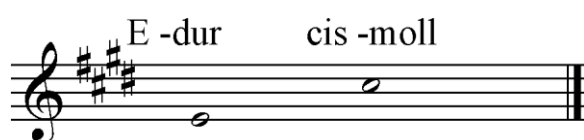
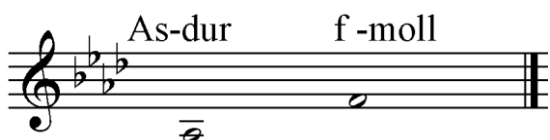
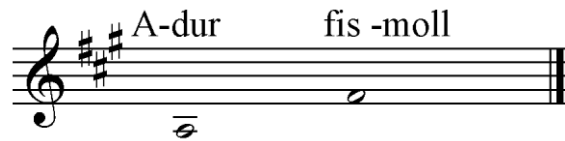
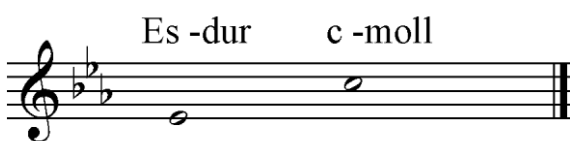
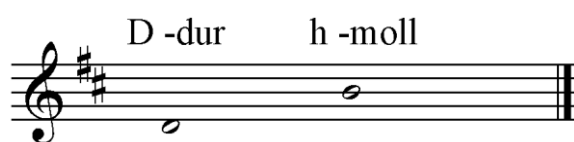
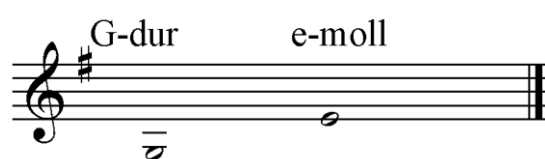
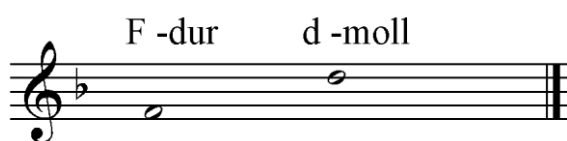
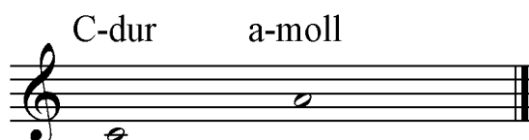
15-amaliy mashg'ulot

Major va minor tonalliklari.

1. Lad - o'zaro bog'langan musiqaviy tovushlarning tonika deb ataladigan tayanch tovush doirasida joylashuvi.
2. **Turg'un tovushlar** - tugallanganlik, tinchlik holatlarini yaratuvchi tayanch tovushlar.
3. **Noturg'un tovushlar** - tugallanmaganlik taassurotlarini beruvchi, keyingi harakatni va yechilishni talab qiluvchi tovushlar.
4. **Lad tovushqatori** - laddagi tovushlarning balandlik nisbati bo'yicha joylashuvi.
5. **Gamma** - lad pog'onalarining bir tonikadan navbatdagi oktavaning tonikasigacha bo'lgan pog'onama-pog'ona, ketma-ket harakati.
6. **Tonika** - ladning asosiy tayanch tovush vazifasini bajaruvchi I-pog'onasi.
7. **Tonika ohangdoshligi** - laddagi turg'un tovushlardan iborat akkord.
8. **Major ladi** - turg'un tovushlari uchta tovushdan iborat bo'ib, major uchtovushligini hosil qilgan yetti pog'onali lad.
9. **Tabiiy major ladi** - pog'onalari **ton, ton, 0,5ton, ton, ton, ton, 0,5ton** tizimi bo'yicha joylashgan lad.
10. **Tabiiy minor ladi** - pog'onalari **ton, 0,5ton, ton, ton, 0,5ton ton, ton** tizimi bo'yicha joylashgan lad.
11. **Dominanta** -- ladning tonikasidan sof 5 yuqorida joylashgan asosiy pog'ona.
12. **Subdominanta** - ladning tonikasidan sof 5 pastda joylashgan asosiy pog'ona.
13. **Medianta** - ladning T bilan D o'rtasidagi tovush.
14. **Submedianta** - ladning T bilan S o'rtasidagi tovush.
15. **Yetakchi tovushlar** - ladning VII va II pog'onalari.

pog'onalar	nomlari	qisqacha belgisi	ma'nosi
I pog'ona	tonika	T	asosiy tayanch pog'ona
V pog'ona	dominanta	D	ustun, asosiy
IV pog'ona	subdominanta	S	pastki dominanta
III pog'ona	medianta	III	o'rtalik
VI pog'ona	submedianta	VI	pastki o'rtalik

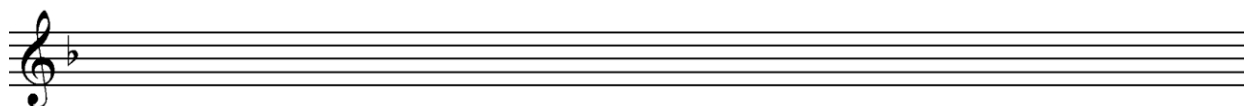
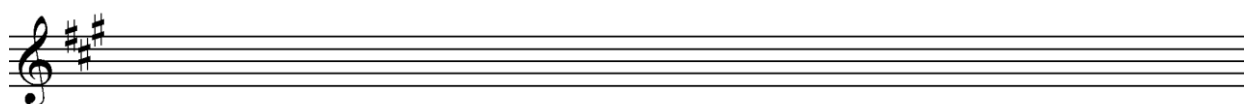
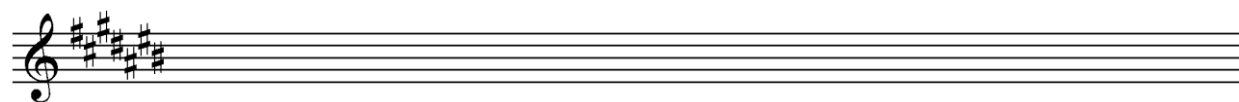
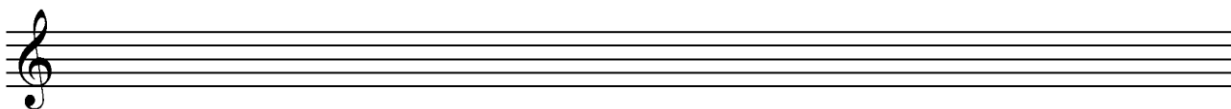
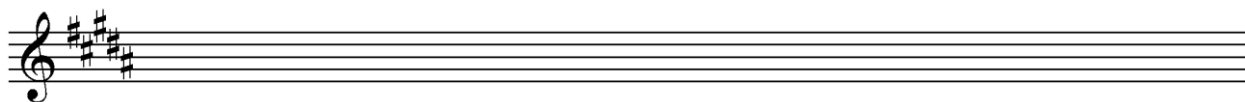
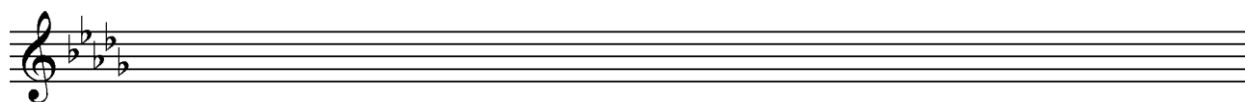
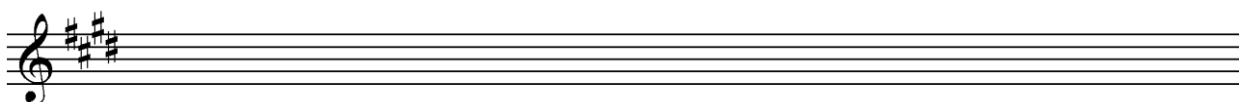
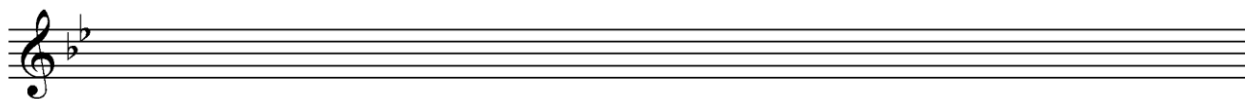
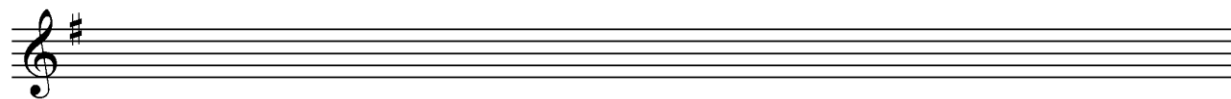
II pog'ona	pastga yetaklovchi tovush	II	-
VII pog'ona	yuqoriga yetaklovchi tovush	VII	-

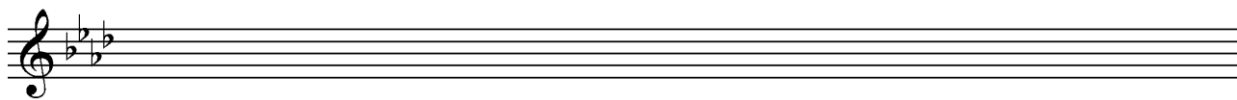
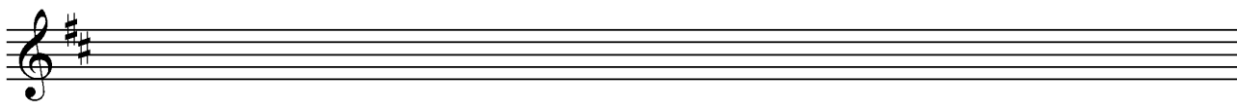


1-mashq



Major tonalliklarini yozing.

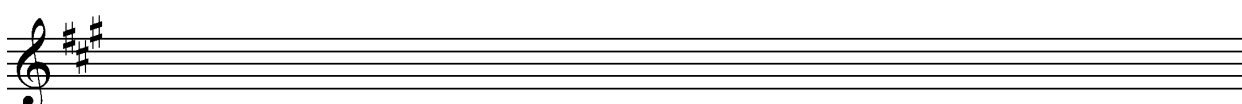
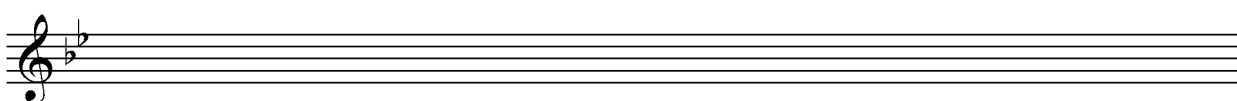
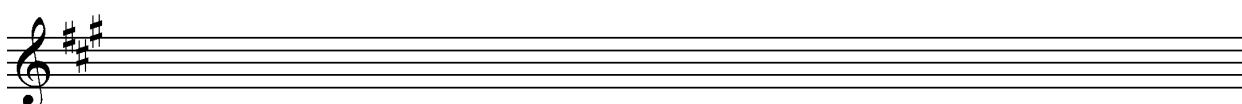
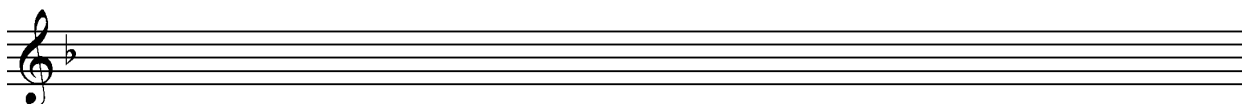
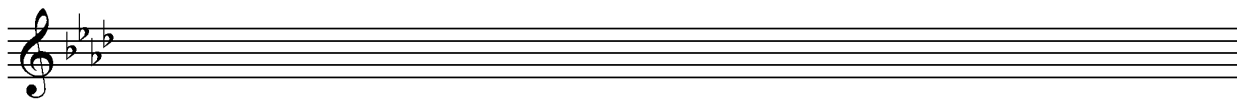
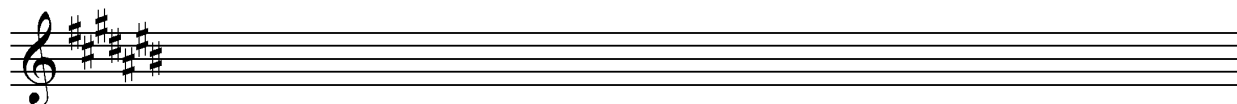
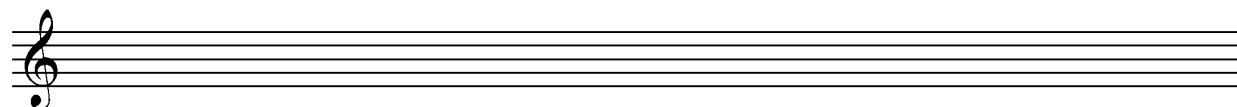
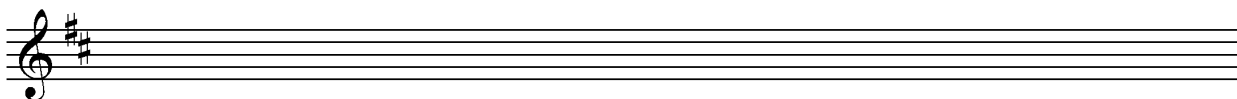




2-mashq



Minor tonalliklarini yozing.





3-mashq

Kuylarni tonalligini va notalarin aniqlang.

1)

Exercise 1, measures 1-4. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Dynamics: *mf*, *f*.

2) Allegretto

Exercise 2, measures 1-5. Treble and bass clefs, key signature of one sharp (F#). Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *mf*.

Exercise 2, measures 6-10. Treble and bass clefs, key signature of one sharp (F#). Time signature: 2/4.

Exercise 2, measures 11-15. Treble and bass clefs, key signature of one sharp (F#). Time signature: 2/4.

Exercise 2, measures 16-20. Treble and bass clefs, key signature of one sharp (F#). Time signature: 2/4.

16-amaliy mashg'ulot

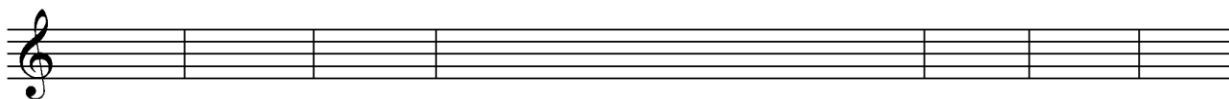
4-mashq

Major tonalliklarni turg'un va noturg'un tovushlari hamda uchtovushliklarini yozing.

Masalan:

C-dur

I III V II IV VI VII T S D

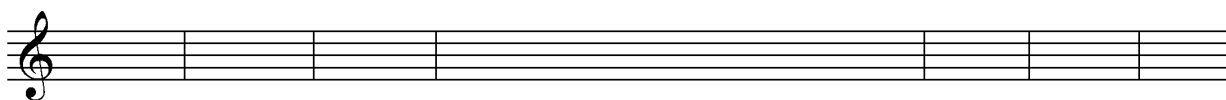
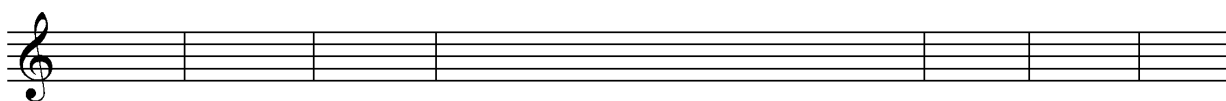
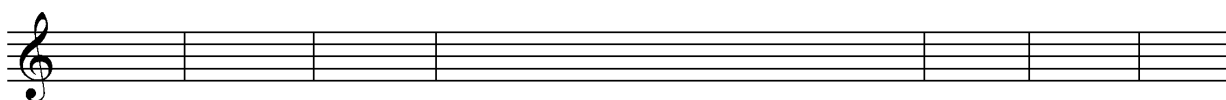
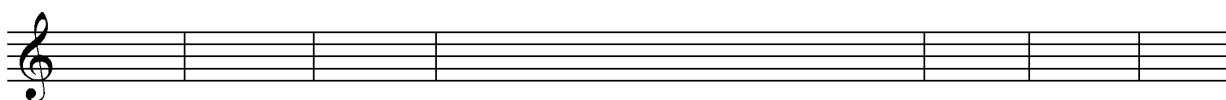
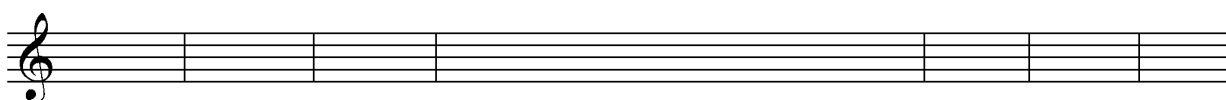
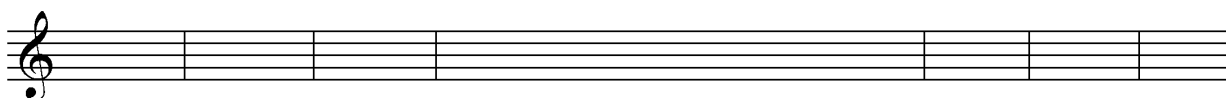
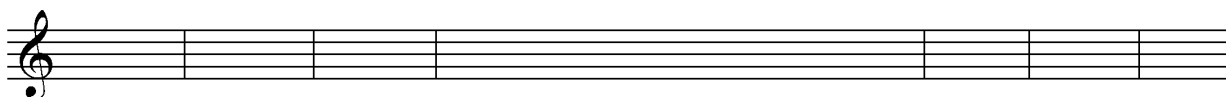
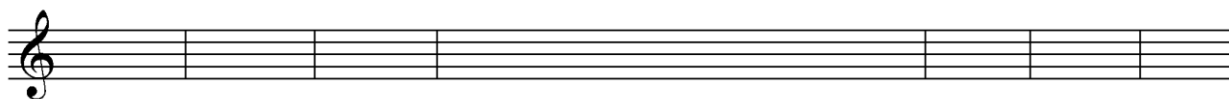
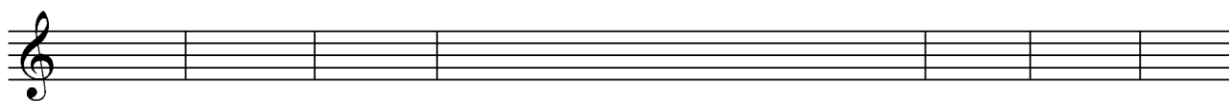


5-mashq

Minor tonalliklarni turg'un va noturg'un tovushlari hamda uchtovushliklarini yozing.

a-moll

I III V II IV VI VII t s d



6-mashq



Major ucntovushliklari va uning aylanmalarini yozing.

C-dur

First staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

Second staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

Third staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

Fourth staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

Fifth staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

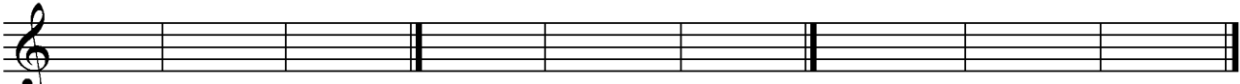
Sixth staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

Seventh staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

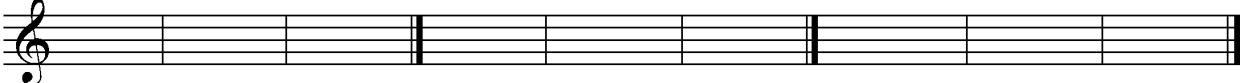
Eighth staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

Ninth staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.

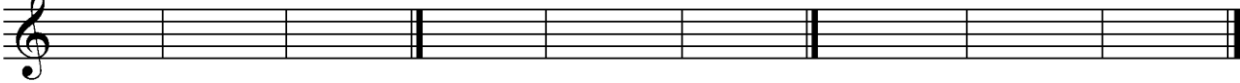
Tenth staff showing the first nine chords of the C major scale: T, T₆, T₆₄, S, S₆, S₆₄, D, D₆, D₆₄. Each chord is represented by a musical staff with notes.



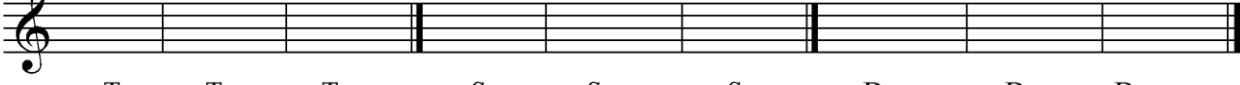
 T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄



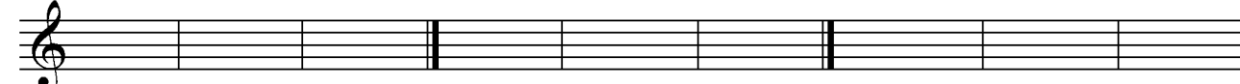
 T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄



 T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄



 T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

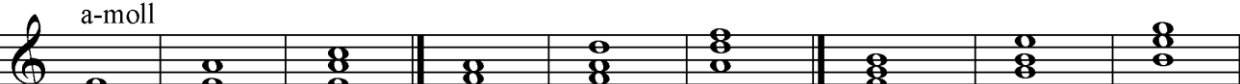


 T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

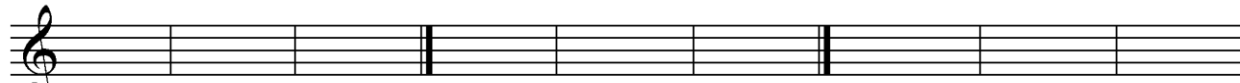
7-mashq



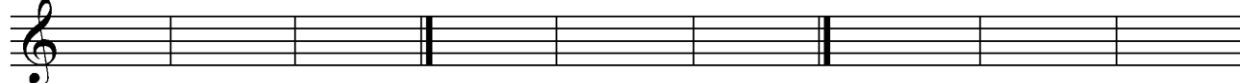
Minor ucntovushliklari va uning aylanmalarini yozing.



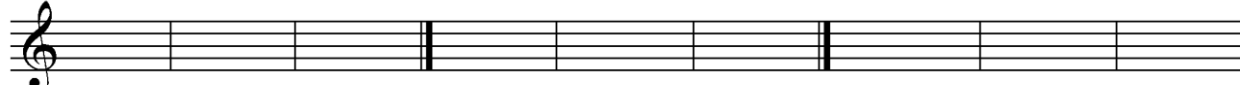
 a-moll
 t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄



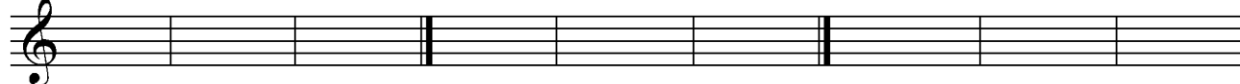
 t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄



 t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄



 t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄



 t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

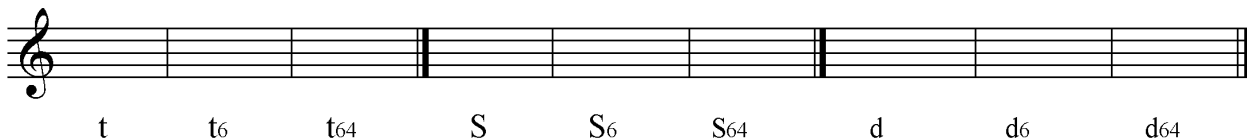
t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

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t t₆ t₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

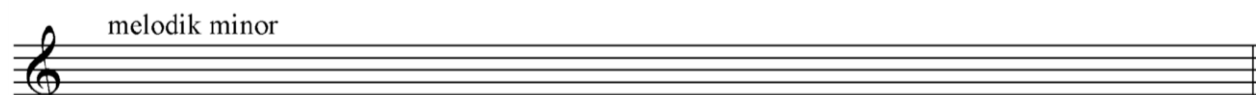
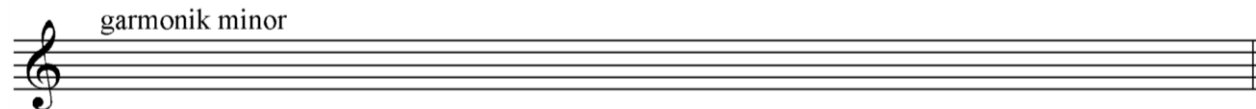
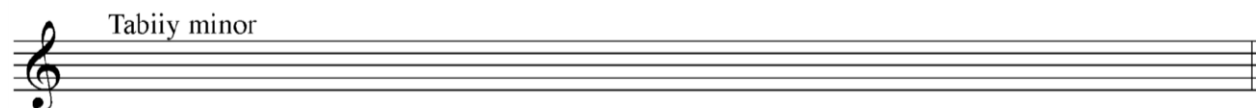


8-mashq Tabiiy,garmonik va melodik minor tonalliklarini yozing.

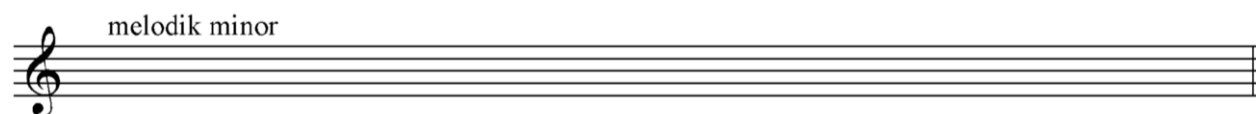
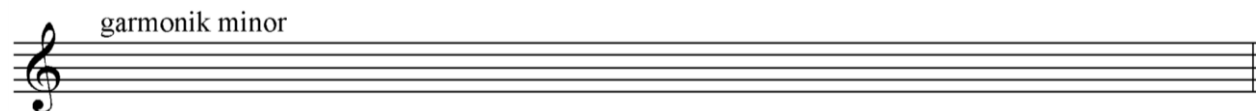
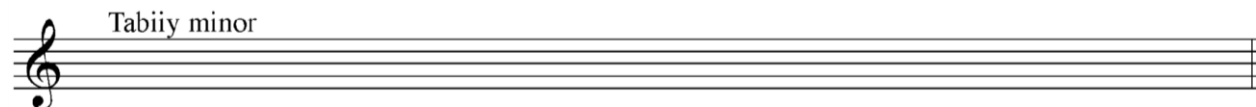
a-moll



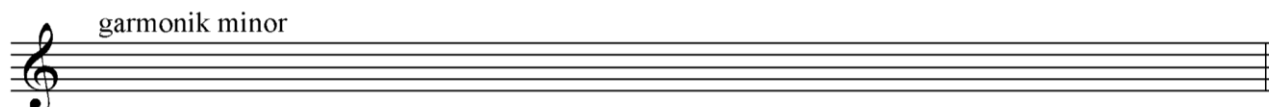
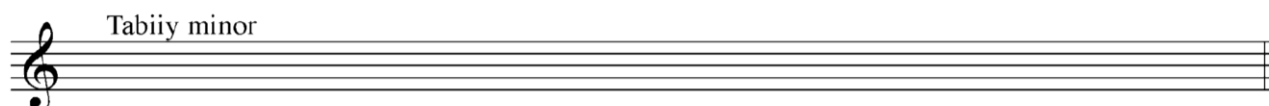
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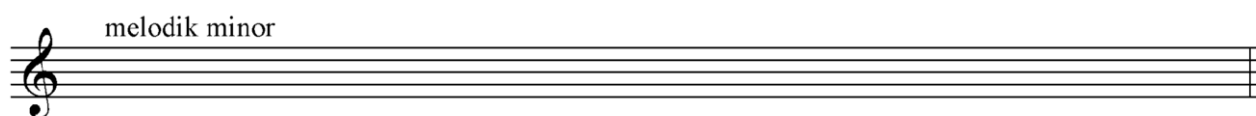
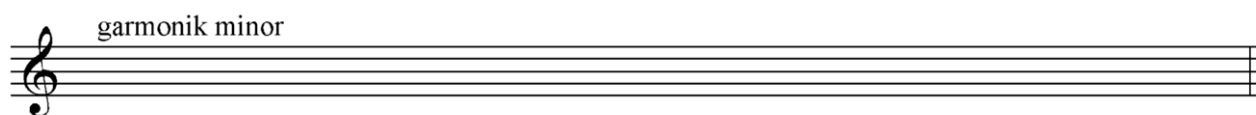
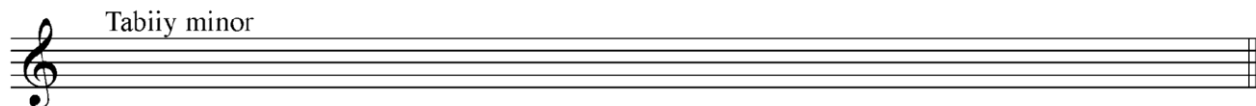
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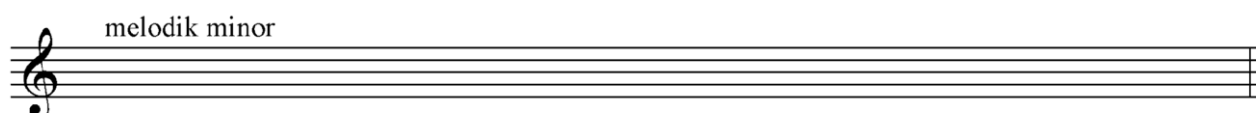
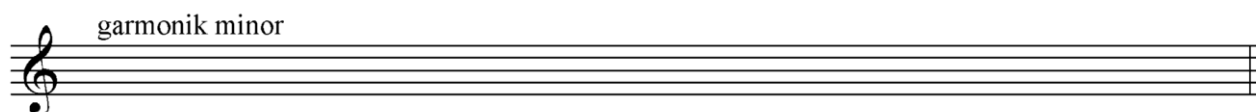
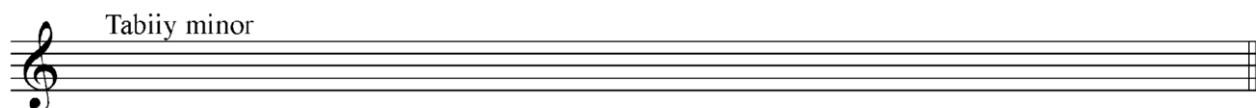
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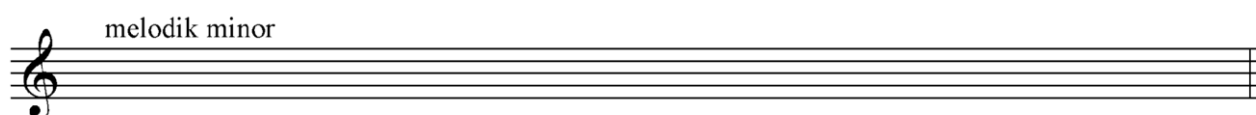
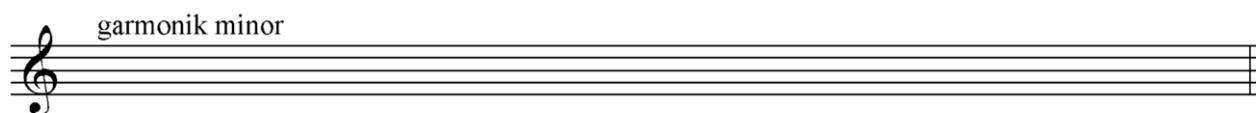
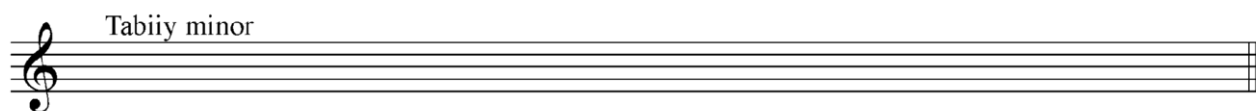
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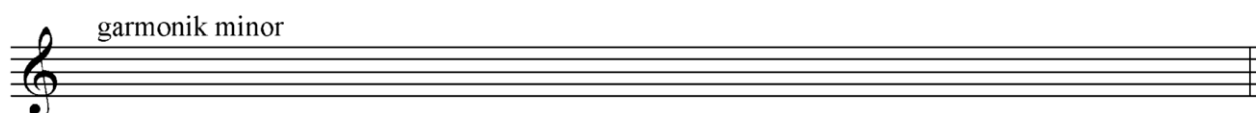
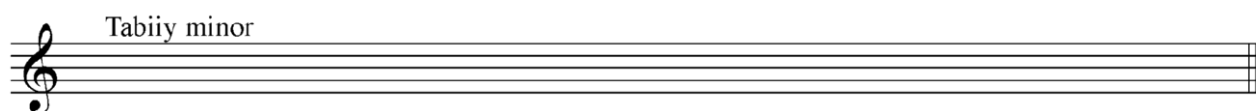
.... - moll



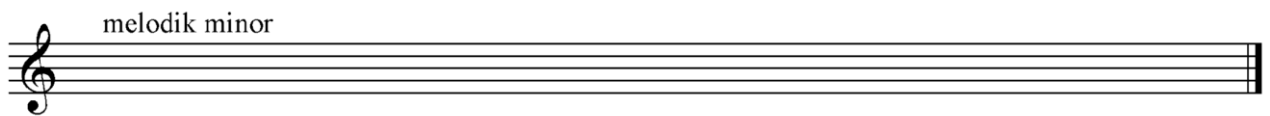
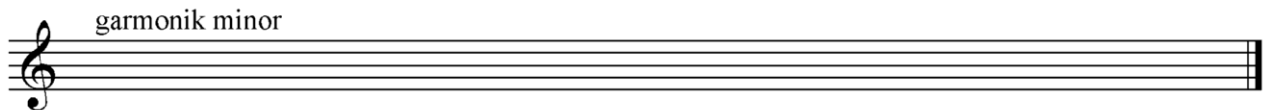
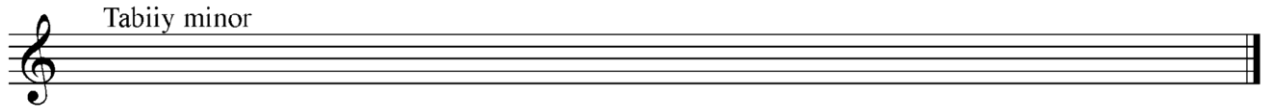
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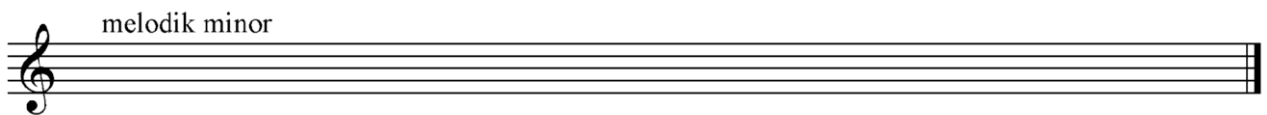
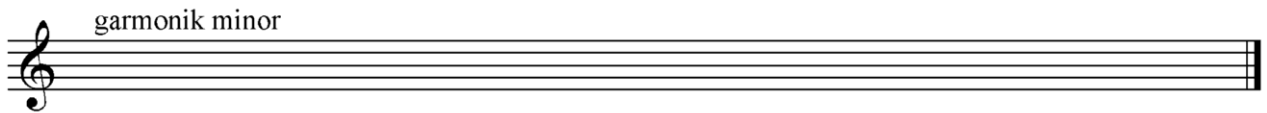
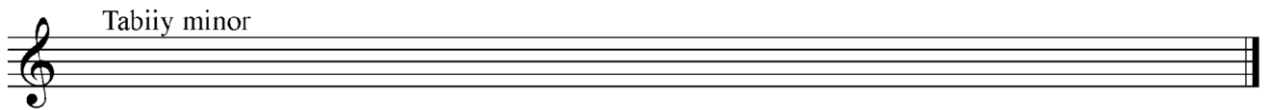
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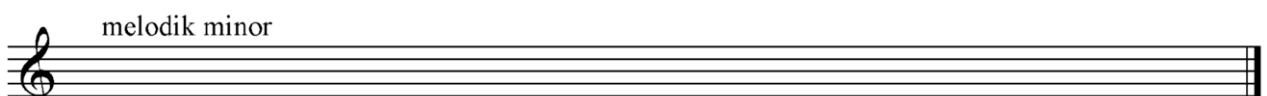
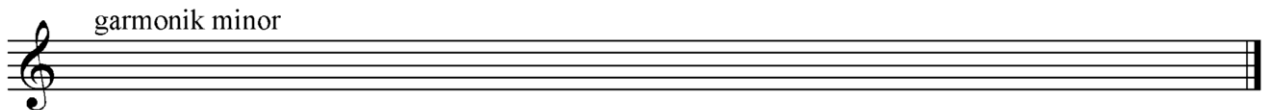
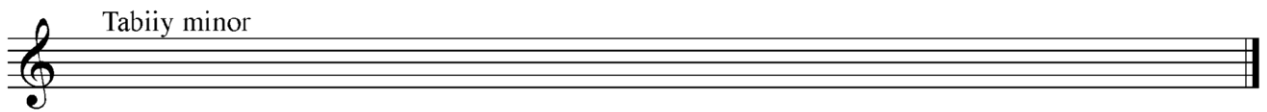
.... - moll



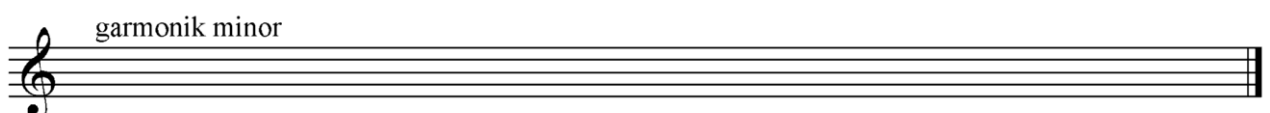
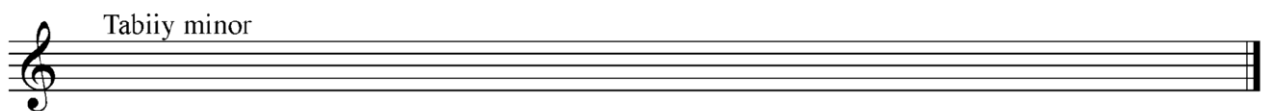
.... - moll



.... - moll



.... - moll



9-mashq



Major tonalliklari

- Major tonalliklarini yozing.
- Major uchtovushliklarini yozing.
- Turg'un, noturg'un tovushlarni va takibli tovushlarni yozing.
- Turg'un tovushlarni kuylang.

Do-major

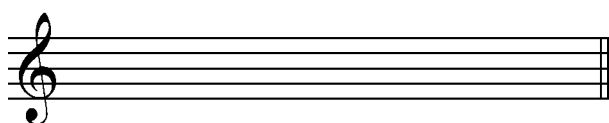


Tonika Turg'un Noturg'un Yetakchi Turg'un pog'onalarini kuylang.

pog'onalar pog'onalar pog'onalar

T I III V VII II IV VI VII II I III V

.....- major

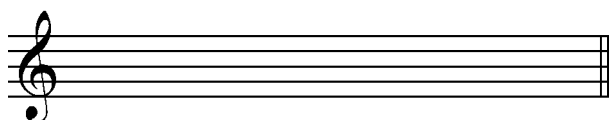


Tonika Turg'un Noturg'un Yetakchi Turg'un pog'onalarini kuylang.

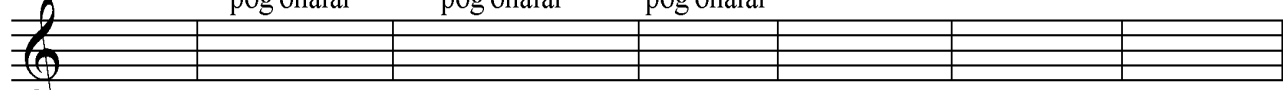
pog'onalar pog'onalar pog'onalar

T I III V VII II IV VI VII II I III V

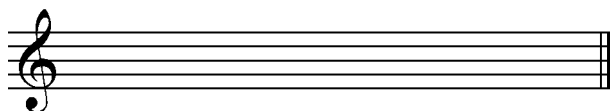
.....- major



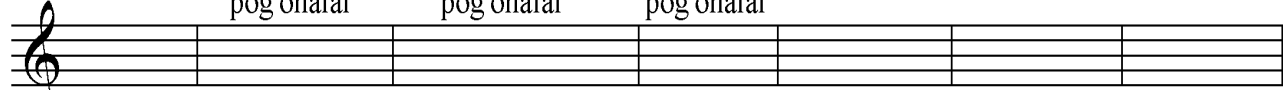
Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar				Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
T	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II		I		III	V



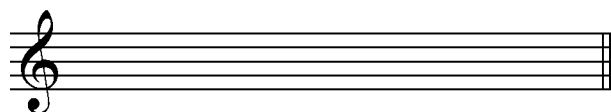
.....- major



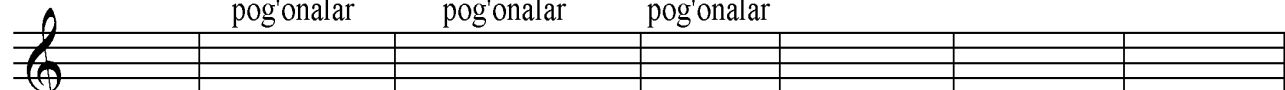
Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar				Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
T	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II		I		III	V



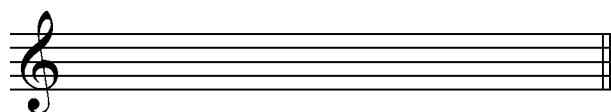
.....- major



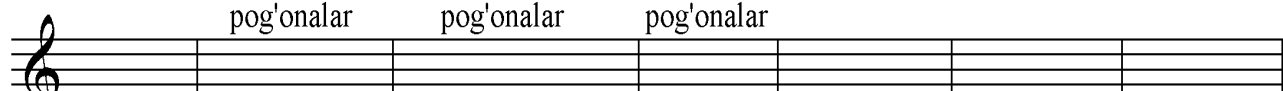
Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar				Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
T	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II		I		III	V



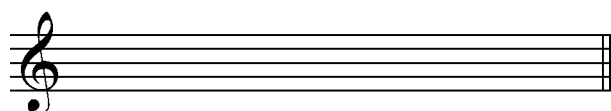
.....- major



Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar				Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
T	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II		I		III	V



.....- major



Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar	Noturg'un pog'onalar	Yetakchi pog'onalar	Turg'un	pog'onalar	kuylang.
T	I III V	VII II IV VI	VII II	I	III	V

10-mashq



Minor tonalliklari

- Minor tonalliklarini yozing.
- Minor uchtovushliklarini yozing.
- Turg'un, noturg'un tovushlarni va takibli tovushlarni yozing.
- Turg'un tovushlarni kuylang.

Lya-minor

I II III IV V VI VII I

Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar	Noturg'un pog'onalar	Yetakchi pog'onalar	Turg'un	pog'onalar	kuylang.
t	I III V	VII II IV VI	VII II	I	III	V

....- minor

Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar	Noturg'un pog'onalar	Yetakchi pog'onalar	Turg'un	pog'onalar	kuylang.
t	I III V	VII II IV VI	VII II	I	III	V

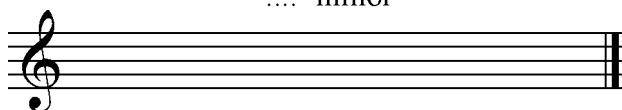
....- minor

Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar	Noturg'un pog'onalar	Yetakchi pog'onalar	Turg'un	pog'onalar	kuylang.
t	I III V	VII II IV VI	VII II	I	III	V

....- minor

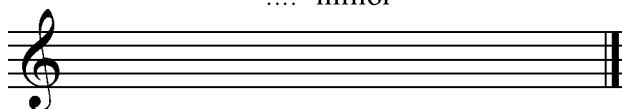
Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar			Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
t	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II	I	III	V	

....- minor



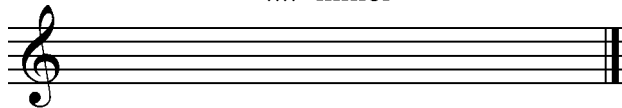
Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar			Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
t	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II	I	III	V	

....- minor



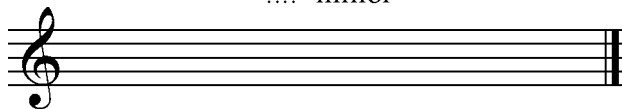
Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar			Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
t	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II	I	III	V	

....- minor



Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar			Noturg'un pog'onalar				Yetakchi pog'onalar		Turg'un	pog'onalarni		kuylang.
t	I	III	V	VII	II	IV	VI	VII	II	I	III	V	

....- minor



Tonika	Turg'un pog'onalar	Noturg'un pog'onalar	Yetakchi pog'onalar	Turg'un	pog'onalarini	kuylang.
t	I III V	VII II IV VI	VII II	I	III	V



11-mashq

Uchtovushlik aylanmalarini o'zingiz yozing va kuylang.

Mi bimol major	Fa minor
T S ₆₄ T ₆ D ₆ T ₆₄ S	S D T ₆₄ S ₆ D ₆₄ T

Re minor	Do major
S D ₆₄ S ₆ T ₆ S ₆₄ D	T D S ₆₄ T ₆ S ₆₄ T

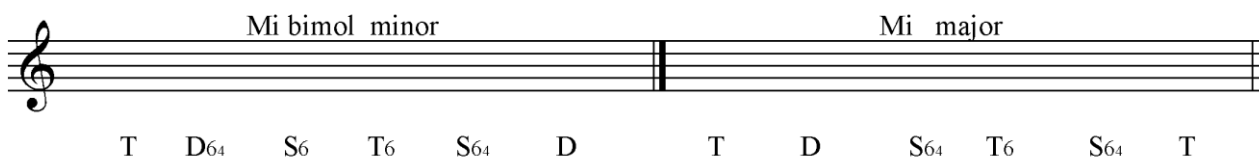
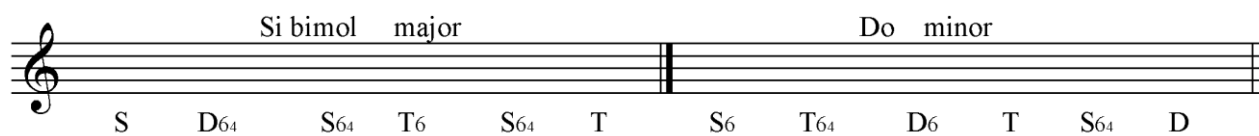
Si major	Fa diyez minor
T D S ₆₄ T ₆ S ₆₄ T	S D ₆₄ S ₆ T ₆ S ₆₄ D

Sol major	Si minor
S D ₆₄ S ₆₄ T ₆ S ₆₄ T	S ₆ T ₆₄ D ₆ T S ₆₄ D

Lya minor	Re diyez major
T D S ₆₄ T ₆ S ₆₄ T	S D ₆₄ S ₆ T ₆ S ₆₄ D

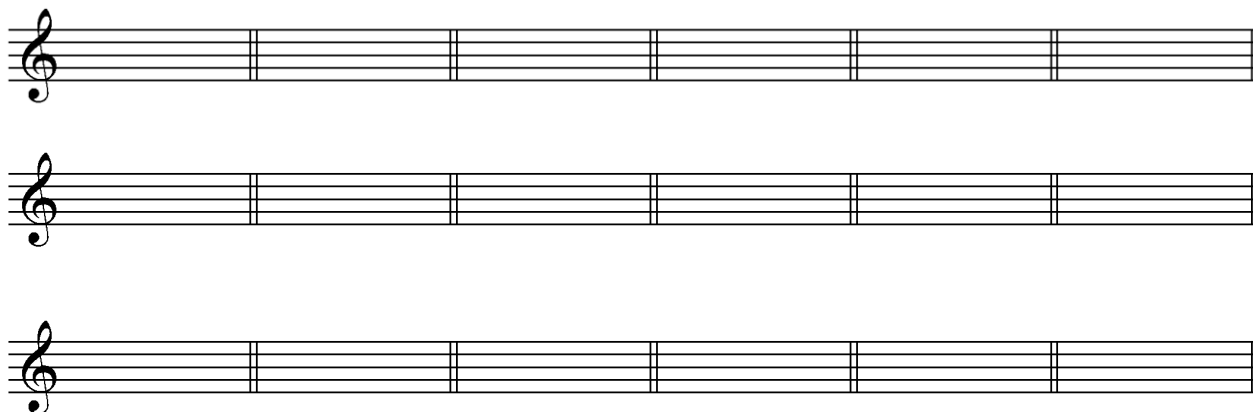
Si major	Do diyez minor
S D ₆₄ S ₆ T ₆ S ₆₄ D	T D S ₆₄ T ₆ S ₆₄ T

Sol minor	Mi minor
S D ₆₄ S ₆₄ T ₆ S ₆₄ T	S ₆ T ₆₄ D ₆ T S ₆₄ D



12-mashq

Ko'rsatilgan tonaliklarda kalit oldi belgilarini qo'ying. (Des-dur, f-moll, G-dur, D-dur, fis-moll, F-dur, Es-dur, ges-moll, a-moll, As-dur, d-moll, E-dur, Cis-dur, e-moll, C-dur, B-dur)

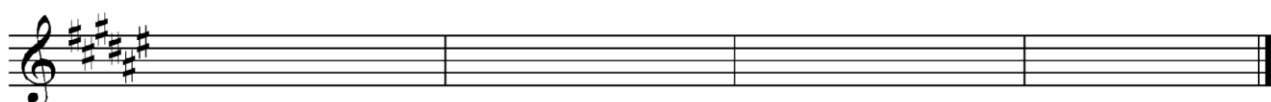
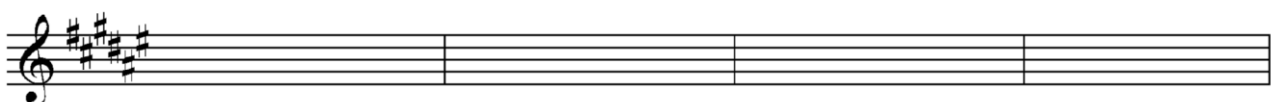
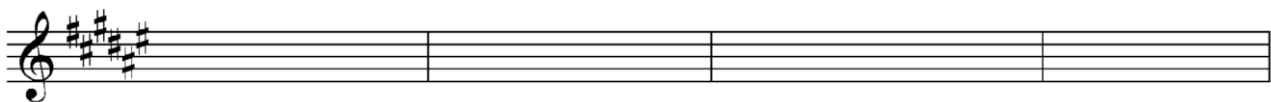
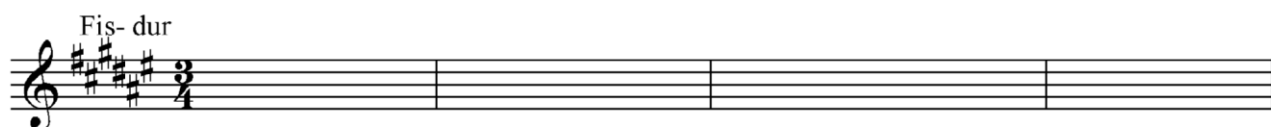
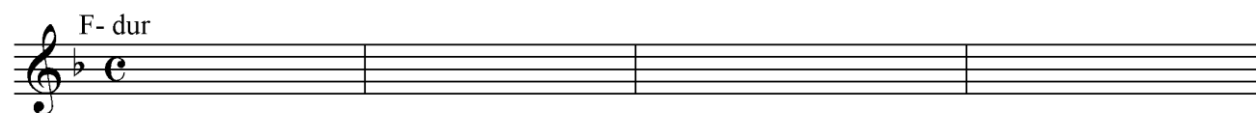


Kuylarni tonalligini aniqlang. (1..... 2..... 3.....)



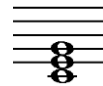
13-mashq

O'zingiz ko'rsatilgan tonalirda kuy yarating va uchtovushlik aylanmalari yozib chiqing.



Akkordlar. Uchtovushliklar

Katta uchtovushlik = kat.3 + kich.3



Kichik uchtovushlik = kich.3+ kat.3



Ortirilgan uchtovushlik = kat.3 + kat..3



Kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik = kich.3 + kich.3

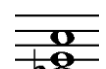


Sekstakkord

dur sekstakkord = kat. 3+ sof 4
moll sekstakkord = kich. 3 + sof 4

major

minor



Kvartseksakkord

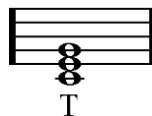
dur kvartseksakkord= sof 4 + kat. 3
moll kvartseksakkord =sof 4 + kich. 3

major

minor

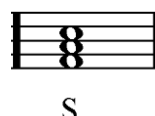


Tonika



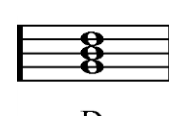
T

Subdominanta



S

Dominanta



D

Tonika sekstakkordi



T₆₄

Subdominantasekstakkordi



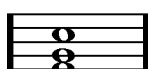
S₆₄

Dominantasekstakkordi



D₆₄

Tonika kvartseksakkordi



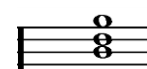
T₆

Subdominantakvartseksakkordi



S₆

Dominantkvartseksakkordi



D₆





Quyidagi tonalliklardan uchtovushliklar tuzing.

1-mashq

C-dur

C d e F G a kam. ucht C

T II III S D VI VII T

a-moll

a kam. ucht C d e F G a

t II III s d VI VII t

F-dur

....

T II III S D VI VII T

d-moll

....

t II III s d VI VII t

G-dur

....

T II III S D VI VII T

e-moll

....

t II III s d VI VII t

B-dur

....

T II III S D VI VII T

g-moll

....

t II III s d VI VII t

D-dur

....

T II III S D VI VII T

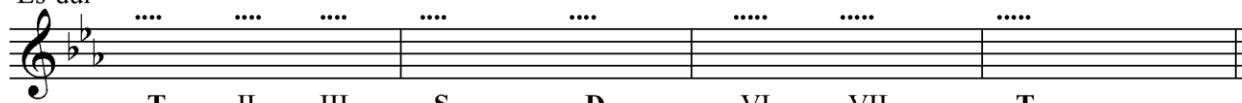
h-moll

....

t II III s d VI VII t

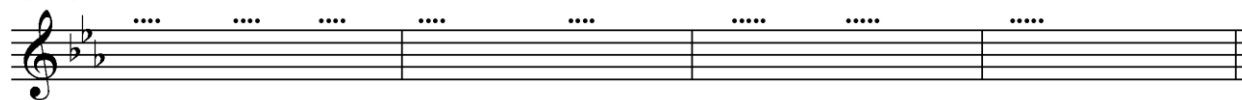


Es-dur



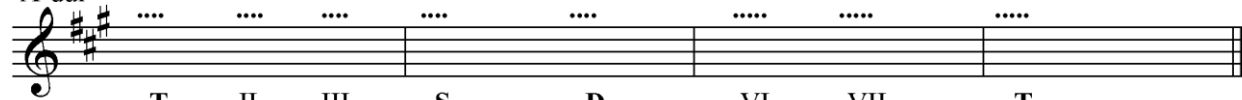
T II III S D VI VII T

c-moll



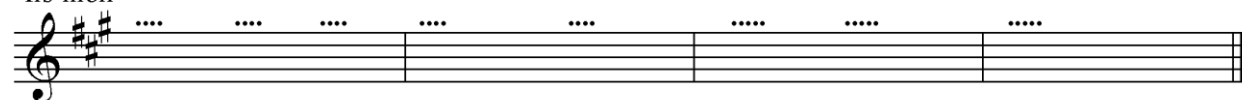
t II III s d VI VII t

A-dur



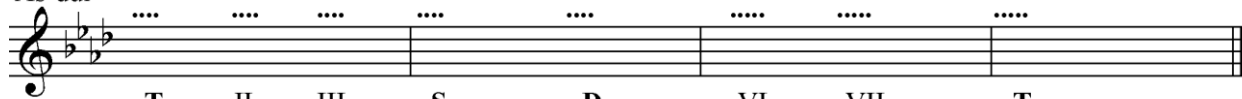
T II III S D VI VII T

fis-moll



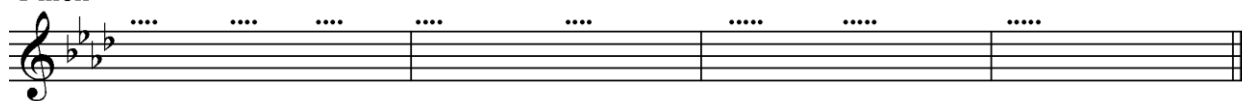
t II III s d VI VII t

As-dur



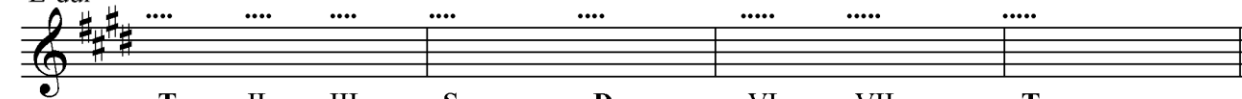
T II III S D VI VII T

f-moll



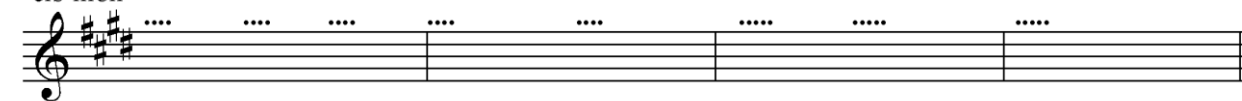
t II III s d VI VII t

E-dur



T II III S D VI VII T

cis-moll



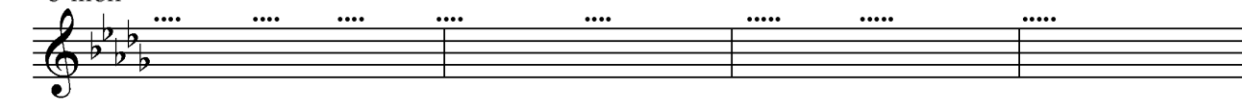
t II III s d VI VII t

Des-dur



T II III S D VI VII T

b-moll



t II III s d VI VII t

Uchtovushliklarni aylanmalarini yozing.

C-dur

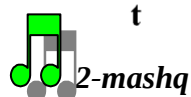


T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

a-moll



t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄



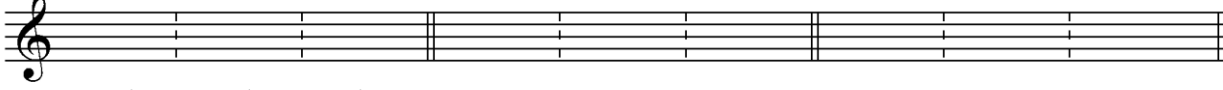
2-mashq

.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

.... moll



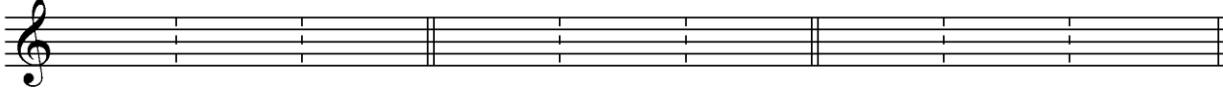
t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur



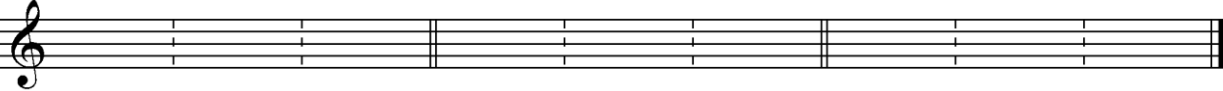
T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

.... moll



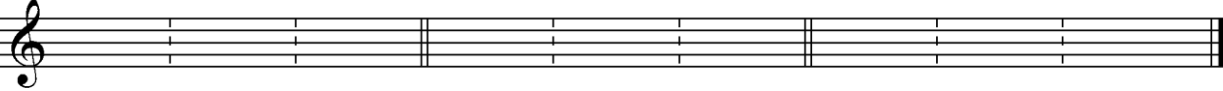
t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur



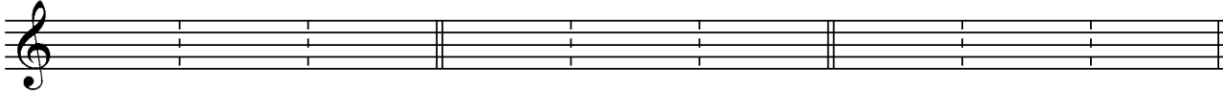
T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

.... moll



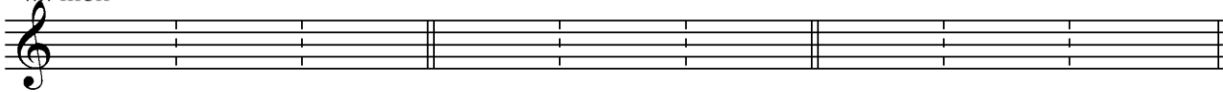
t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

.... moll



t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur

.... moll

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur

.... moll

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur

.... moll

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur

.... moll

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur

.... moll

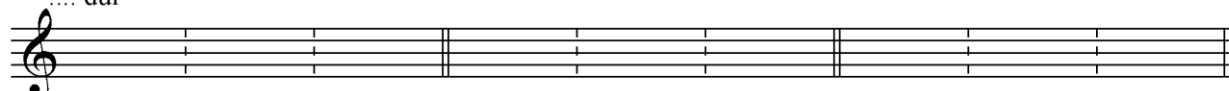
t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur

.... moll

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

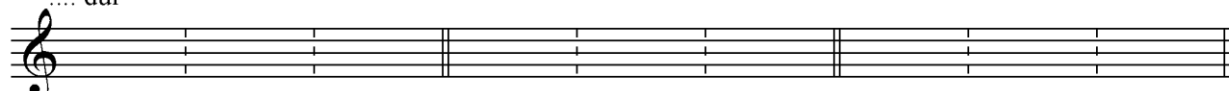
.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

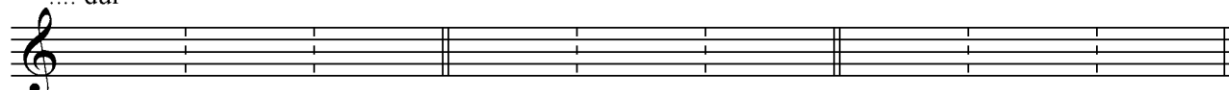
.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

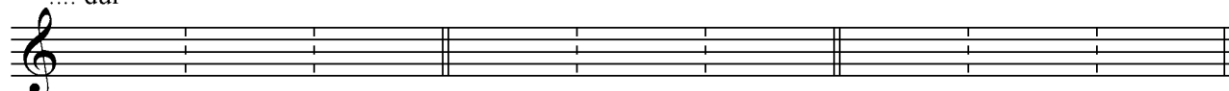
.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

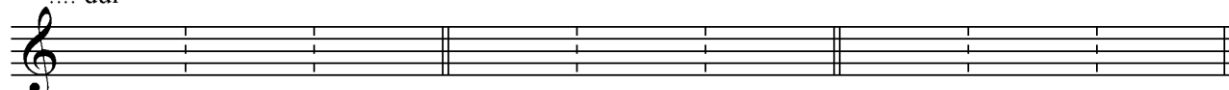
.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

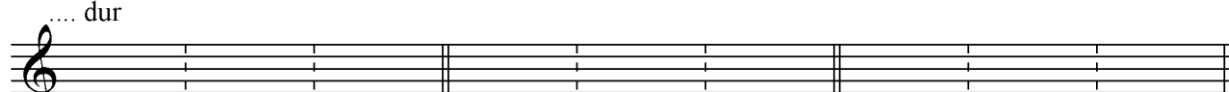
.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

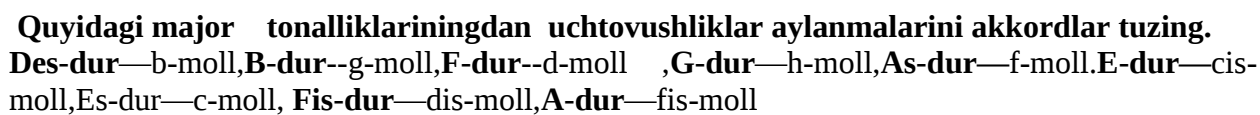
t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄

.... dur



T T₆ T₆₄ S S₆ S₆₄ D D₆ D₆₄

t t₆ t₆₄ s s₆ s₆₄ d d₆ d₆₄



C-dur

.... dur

.... dur

.... dur

.... dur

.... moll

.... dur

.... moll

T D₆₄ S₆ T₆ S₆₄ D T D S₆₄ T₆ S T T D S₆ T₆ S₆₄ T

.... dur

.... moll

T D₆₄ S₆ T₆ S₆₄ D T D S₆₄ T₆ S T T D S₆ T₆ S₆₄ T

t t₆₄ t₆ s₆₄ t₆₄ d s t s₆ d s₆₄ t d t d₆ d d₆ t

.... dur

.... moll

T D₆₄ S₆ T₆ S₆₄ D T D S₆₄ T₆ S T T D S₆ T₆ S₆₄ T

t t₆₄ t₆ s₆₄ t₆₄ d s t s₆ d s₆₄ t d t d₆ d d₆ t

.... dur

.... moll

T D₆₄ S₆ T₆ S₆₄ D T D S₆₄ T₆ S T T D S₆ T₆ S₆₄ T

t t₆₄ t₆ s₆₄ t₆₄ d s t s₆ d s₆₄ t d t d₆ d d₆ t

.... dur

.... moll

T D₆₄ S₆ T₆ S₆₄ D T D S₆₄ T₆ S T T D S₆ T₆ S₆₄ T

t t₆₄ t₆ s₆₄ t₆₄ d s t s₆ d s₆₄ t d t d₆ d d₆ t



Quyidagi notalardan berilgan uchtovushliklar va uning aylanmalarini tuzing.

4-mashq

T S₆ S T D T₆ T

T T₆ S₆₄ D T₆ S D

T S₆ S T D T₆ T

The musical score consists of 12 staves, each containing a sequence of notes and chord labels. The notes are half notes, and the labels are t, t64, t6, S64, d, and s. The staves are arranged in a 4x3 grid.

Staff	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	t	t64	t6	S64	t64	d	s
2	t	S6	d	S64	t	d	t
3	d6	d	t	t	S6	d	S64
4	t	d	t	d6	d	d6	t
5	d6	d	d6	t	S6	d	S64
6	t	t64	t6	S64	t64	d	s
7	d6	d	t	t	S6	d	S64
8	t	S6	d	S64	t	d	t
9	t	d	t	d6	d	d6	t
10	d6	d	t	t	S6	d	S64
11	t	S6	d	S64	t	d	t

Dominantseptakkord

D₇

Dominantseptakkord aylanmalari

Akkordning nomi.	Akkordning to'liq nomi.	Akkordning nechanchi pog'anadan tuziladi.	Akkordning intervallari.
D ₇	Dominantseptakkord	V- pog'onadan	kat.3+kich.3+kich.3
D ₆₅	Dominantkvintsextakkord	VII- pog'onadan	kich.3+kich.3+ kat.3
D ₄₃	Dominantterstkvartakkord	II- pog'onadan	kich.3+ kat.2+ kat.3
D ₂	Dominantsekundakkord	IV- pog'onadan	kat.2+ kat.3+ kich.3

V

D₇

VII

D₆₅

II

D₄₃

IV

D₂



5-mashq Quydagi berilgan major tonalliklaridan dominantseptakkord aylanmalarini yeching.

C-dur

..... .. dur

..... .. dur

..... .. dur

..... .. dur

..... .. dur



D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆



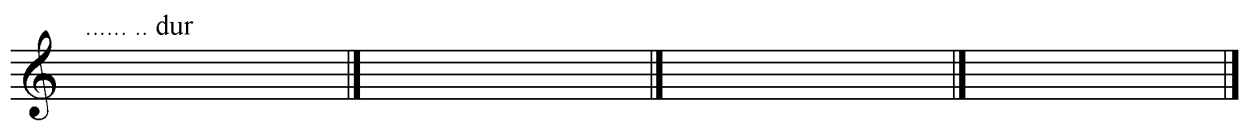
D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆



D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆

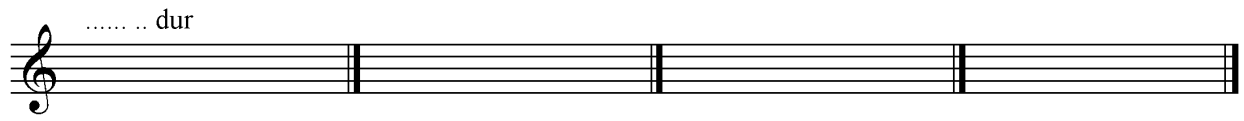


D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆

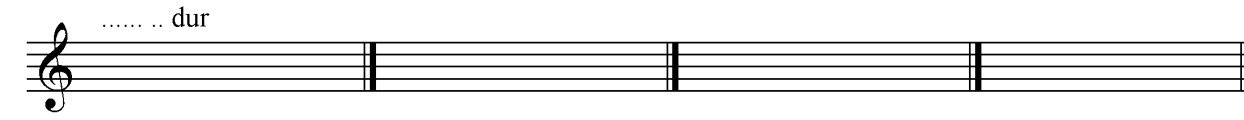


D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆

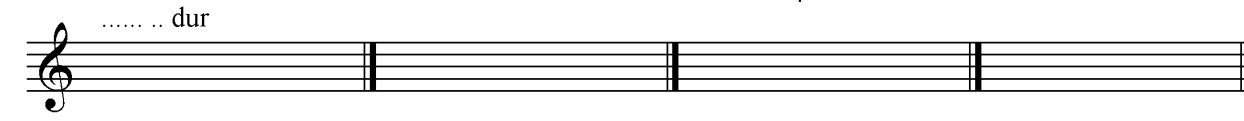
D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆



D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆



D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆



D₇ T D₆₅ T D₄₃ T D₂ T₆

6-mashq Minor (*garmonik*) tonalliklaridan dominantseptakkord aylanmalarini yeching

a - moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D7 t D65 t D43 t D2 t6

- moll

D₇ t D₆₅ t D₄₃ t D₂ t₆

- moll

D₇ t D₆₅ t D₄₃ t D₂ t₆

- moll

D₇ t D₆₅ t D₄₃ t D₂ t₆

- moll

D₇ t D₆₅ t D₄₃ t D₂ t₆

- moll

D₇ t D₆₅ t D₄₃ t D₂ t₆

- moll

D₇ t D₆₅ t D₄₃ t D₂ t₆



7-mashq Berilgan T - S - D₇ - T akkordlarini tonallik yozing va kuylang.

C- dur

T S D₇ T

- dur

T S D₇ T

- dur

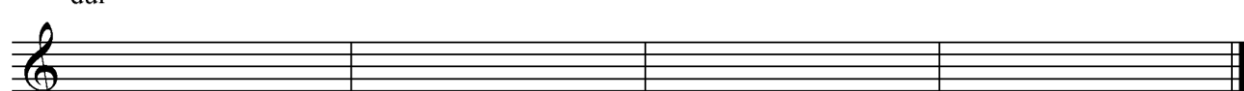
T S D₇ T

- dur



T S D₇ T

- dur



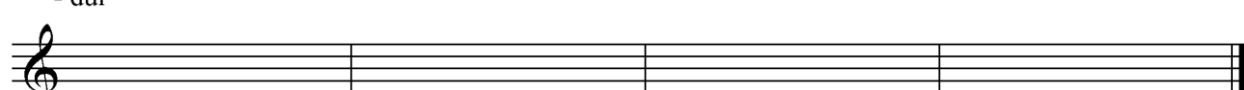
T S D₇ T

- dur



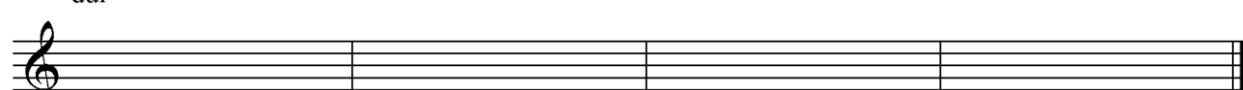
T S D₇ T

- dur



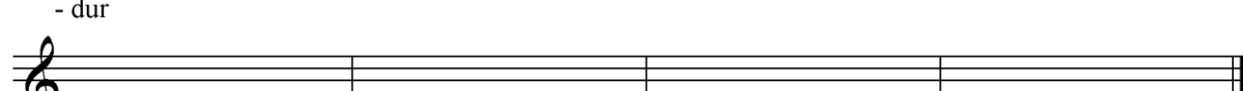
T S D₇ T

- dur



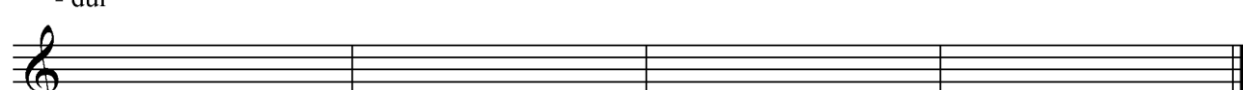
T S D₇ T

- dur



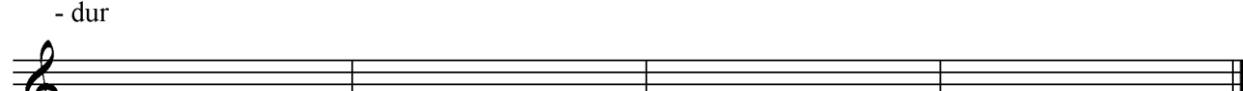
T S D₇ T

- dur



T S D₇ T

- dur



T S D₇ T

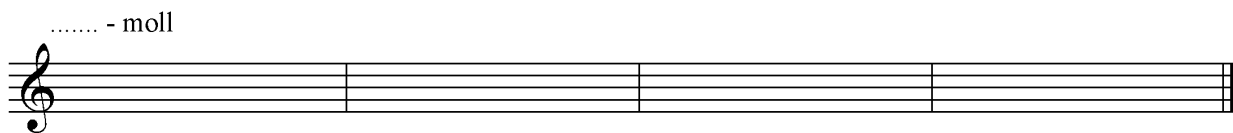
- dur



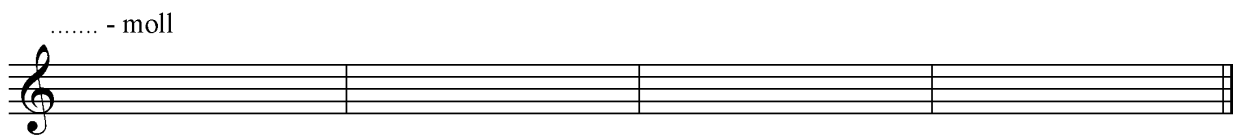
T S D₇ T

Handwritten musical score for guitar, featuring 10 staves. The notation includes chords and fingerings:

- Staff 1:** Chord: a - moll (A minor). Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 2:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 3:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 4:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 5:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 6:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 7:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 8:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 9:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.
- Staff 10:** Chord: - moll. Fingering: t, s, D₇, t.



t s D₇ t



t s D₇ t



8-mashq

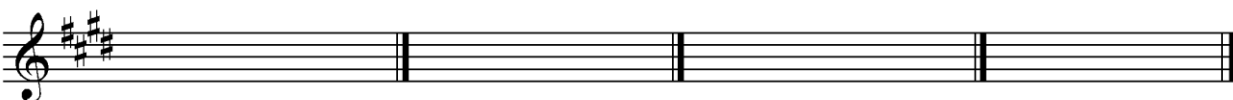
Tonalliklardan T – S – D – D₇ aylanmalaridan akkordlar tuzing.

D - dur



T D₆₅ T₆₄ D D₄₃ T₆ S₆ D₂ T T₆ D₇ T

E- dur



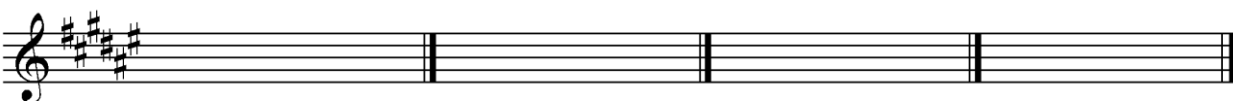
T D₆₅ T₆₄ D D₄₃ T₆ S₆ D₂ T T₆ D₇ T

F- dur



T D₆₅ T₆₄ D D₄₃ T₆ S₆ D₂ T T₆ D₇ T

Fis- dur



T D₆₅ T₆₄ D D₄₃ T₆ S₆ D₂ T T₆ D₇ T

Es- dur



T D₆₅ T₆₄ D D₄₃ T₆ S₆ D₂ T T₆ D₇ T



9-mashq Ko'rsatilgan tonalliklardan sekvensiya halqalarini tuzib chiqing.

Three musical staves showing sequences of chords and notes:

- Staff 1: D43-T, Es-dur, Des-dur
- Staff 2: D65-t, a-moll, h-moll, cis-moll
- Staff 3: D2-T, H-dur, As-dur

Akkordlarni aniqlang va tagiga yozing.

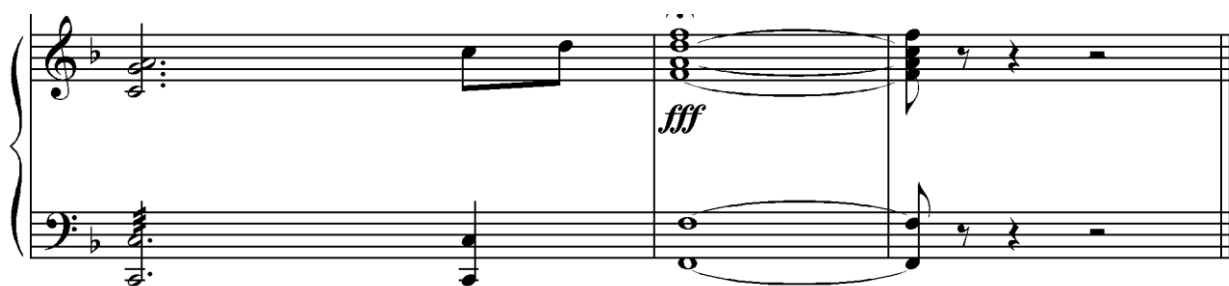
Two musical staves showing sequences of chords and notes for identification and transcription.

Kuydagi D7 va uning aylanmalarini tohib tagiga chizing.

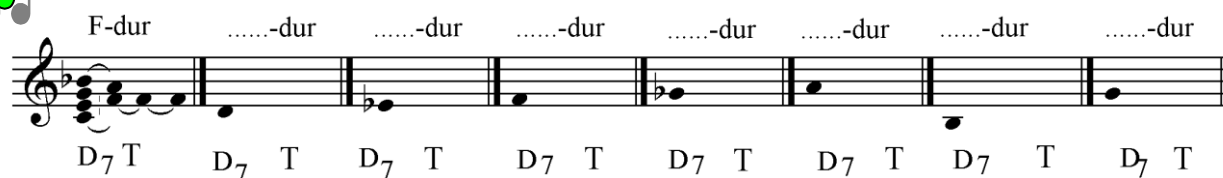
Two musical staves showing excerpts from Mozart's Sonatina and Ekosez.

Kuyning akkordlarini tagiga yozib qo'ying.

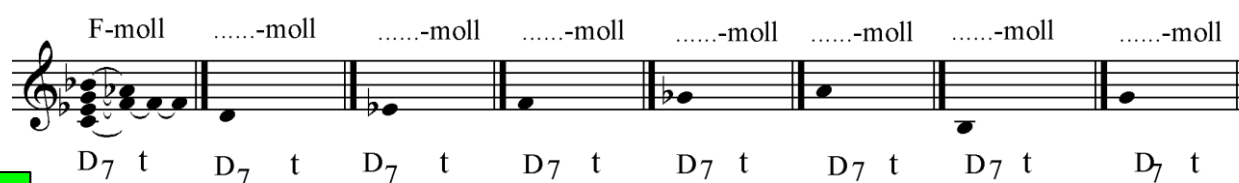
A musical score for a piece in D major, 4/4 time, featuring a melody and accompaniment. The melody starts with a half note D, followed by a quarter note E, and then a half note F. The accompaniment starts with a half note D, followed by a quarter note E, and then a half note F. The piece is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic.



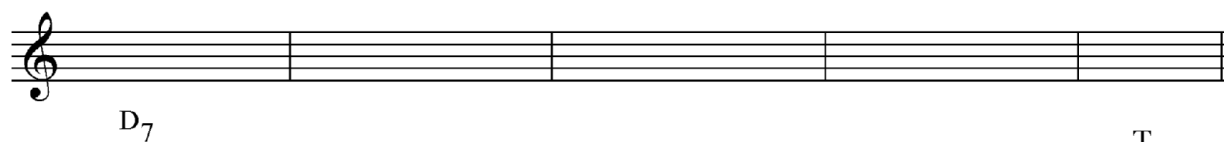
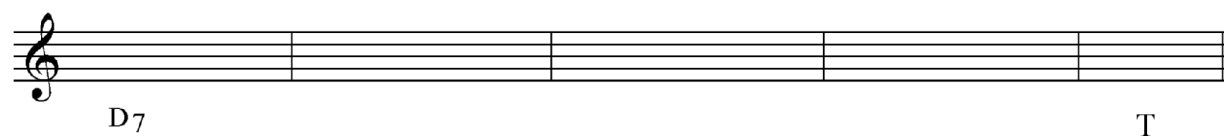
10-mashq Notalardan D7 tuzib ularni T yeching va tonalligini yozing.



Notalardan D7 tuzib ularni t yeching va tonalligini yozing



11-mashq Ko'rsatilgan tonalliklardan D7 aylanmalarini arpedijo holatida yozib chiqing va cholib ko'ring. (Fis, Es, A, G, H, As, D, E, B, Ges.) (cis, a, g, h, d, e, c.)



Musical staff 1: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, D₆₅, D₄₃, D₂, T.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, T.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, T.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, T.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, 2/4 time signature, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, D₆₅, D₄₃, D₂, t. Melody: f-moll.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, D₆₅, D₄₃, D₂, t. Melody: ...-moll.

Musical staff 7: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, t.

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, t.

Musical staff 9: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, t.

Musical staff 10: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, t.

Musical staff 11: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, t.

Musical staff 12: Treble clef, 5 measures. Chords: D₇, t.

Tetraxordlar.

Tetraxord - lادلarning ketma-ket kelgan pastki yoki yuqorigi to'rtta pog'onasi.

Tetraxordlarning turlari

a) **major tetraxordi** 1ton - 1ton - 0,5 ton tizimidagi to'rtta pog'ona:



b) **minor tetraxordi** 1ton - 0,5ton - 1ton tizimidagi to'rtta pog'ona:



d) **frigi tetraxordi** 0,5 ton - 1ton - 1ton tizimidagi to'rtta pog'ona:



e) **garmonik tetraxord** 0,5 ton - 1,5 ton - 0,5 ton tizimidagi to'rtta pog'ona:



Quyidagi tonalliklarda tetraxodlar tuzing.



Pentatonika.

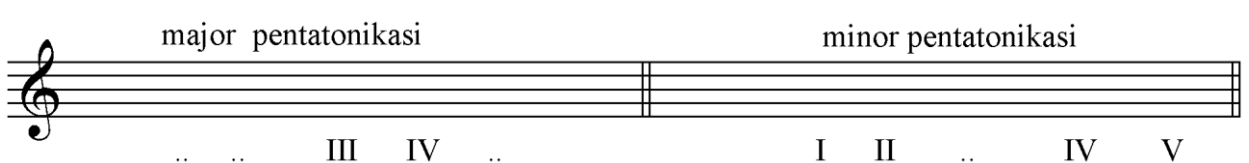
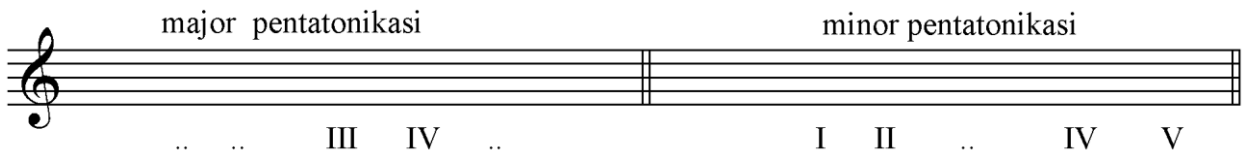
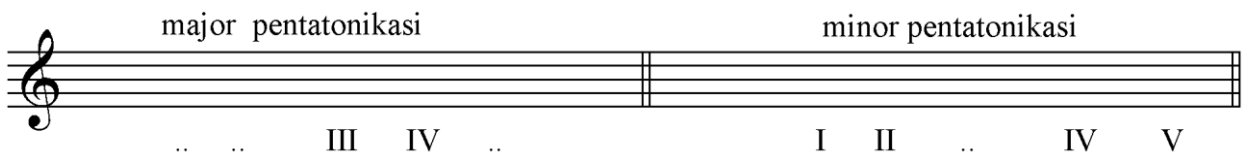
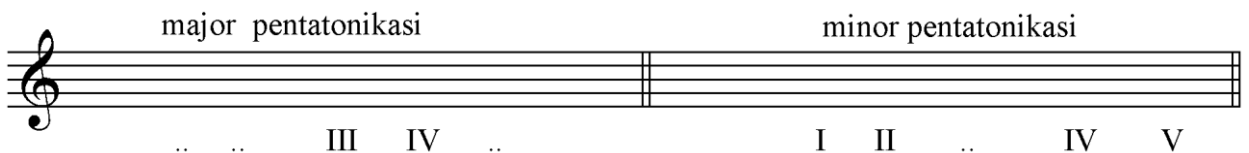
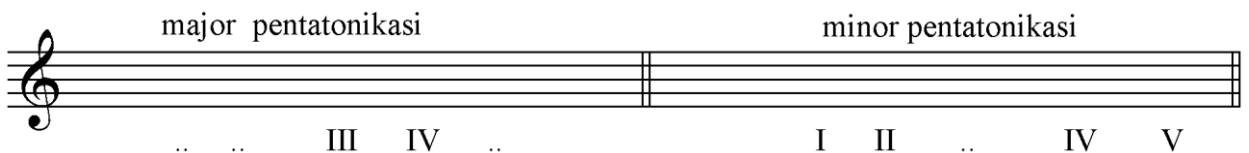
Pentatonika - 0,5 tonlar uchramaydigan, oktava oralig'idagi, besh pog'onali lad.

Pentatonikaning turlari.

- a) **major pentatonikasi** - III-IV pog'onalar oralig'i **kich. 3** ni tashkil etadigan **ton - ton - 1,5 ton - ton** tizimidagi lad.
- b) **minor pentatonikasi** - I-II pog'onalar oralig'i - **kich. 3** ni tashkil etadigan **1,5 ton - ton - ton - 1,5 ton** tizimidagi lad.



Hamma major va minor tonaliklarda pentatonika ladlarini yozing.



[illegible]

TRANSPOZITSIYA

Transpozitsiya - musiqaviy asar yoki kuyning biror tonallikdan boshqa bir tonallikka ko'chirilishi.

Transpozitsiya usullari

a) Ma'lum bir interval bo'yicha transpozitsiya qilish, masalan, kat.2 yuqoriga:

Two musical staves in 2/4 time. The first staff is in C-dur (C major) and the second is in D-dur (D major). Both staves contain the same melody: a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, an eighth note C5, a quarter note D5, an eighth note E5, a quarter note F5, an eighth note G5, a quarter note A5, an eighth note B5, a quarter note C6, and a whole note G5. The text 'Archa qo'shig'i Rus.x.q.' is written above the end of each staff.

b) Berilgan asarda pog'onalar va akkordlarni belgilab chiqish orqali transpozitsiya qilish, masalan, sof. 4 pastga:

Two musical staves in 2/4 time. The first staff is in C-dur (C major) and the second is in G-dur (G major). Both staves contain the same melody: a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, an eighth note C5, a quarter note D5, an eighth note E5, a quarter note F5, an eighth note G5, a quarter note A5, an eighth note B5, a quarter note C6, and a whole note G5. The text 'Archa qo'shig'i Rus.x.q.' is written above the end of each staff.

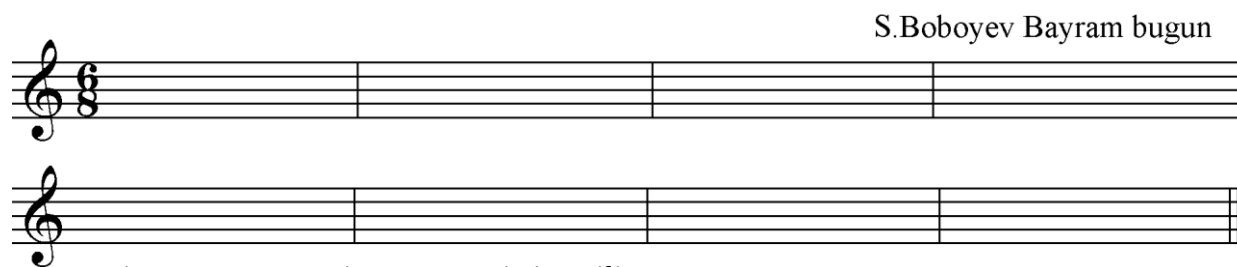
d) Kalit belgilarini o'zgartirish orqali-transpozitsiya qilish, masalan, 0,5 ton pastga:

Two musical staves in 2/4 time. The first staff is in C-dur (C major) and the second is in Ces-dur (C minor). Both staves contain the same melody: a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, an eighth note C5, a quarter note D5, an eighth note E5, a quarter note F5, an eighth note G5, a quarter note A5, an eighth note B5, a quarter note C6, and a whole note G5. The text 'Archa qo'shig'i Rus.x.q.' is written above the end of each staff.

e) Kalitning o'zini o'zgartirish orqali transpozitsiya qilish, masalan, C-dur ga B-dur ga:

Two musical staves in 2/4 time. The first staff is in C-dur (C major) and the second is in B-dur (B major). Both staves contain the same melody: a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, an eighth note C5, a quarter note D5, an eighth note E5, a quarter note F5, an eighth note G5, a quarter note A5, an eighth note B5, a quarter note C6, and a whole note G5. The text 'Archa qo'shig'i Rus.x.q.' is written above the end of each staff.

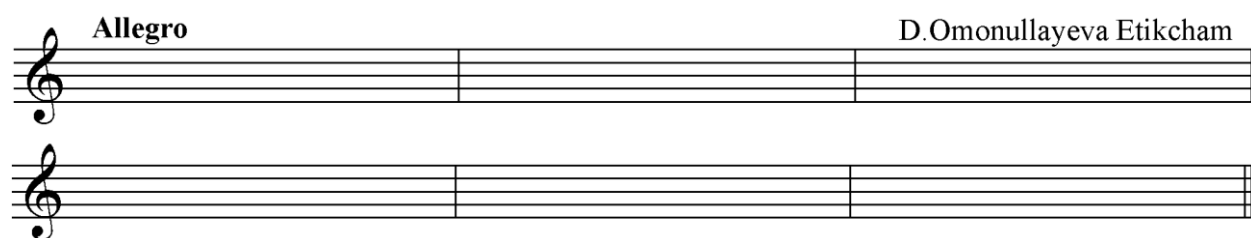
Kuyini D-dur tonalligidan C-dur tonalligiga transpozitsiya qiling.



Kuyini 2,5 tonga yuqoriga transpozitsiya qiling.



Kuyini 6,0 tonga pastga transpozitsiya qiling



Kuyni 3,5 tonga yuqoriga transpozitsiya qiling.

F. Nazarov Paxtaoy



F. Nazarov Paxtaoy

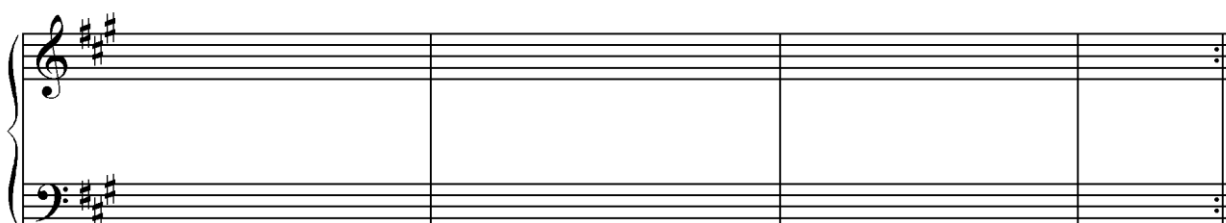
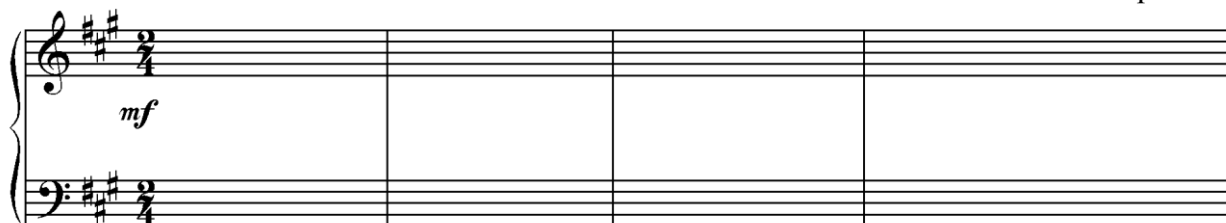


Kuyni fis – molldan d-mollga transpozitsiya qiling va kuylab ko'ringlar.

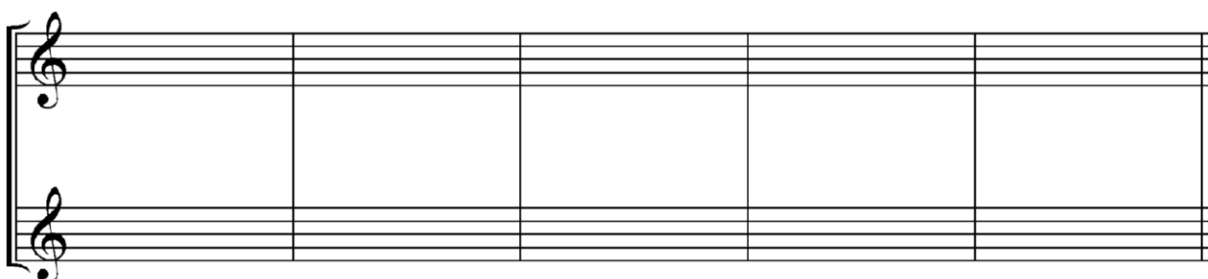
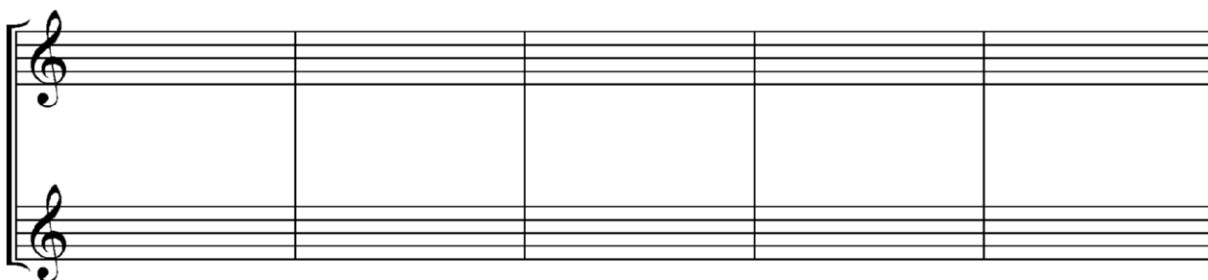
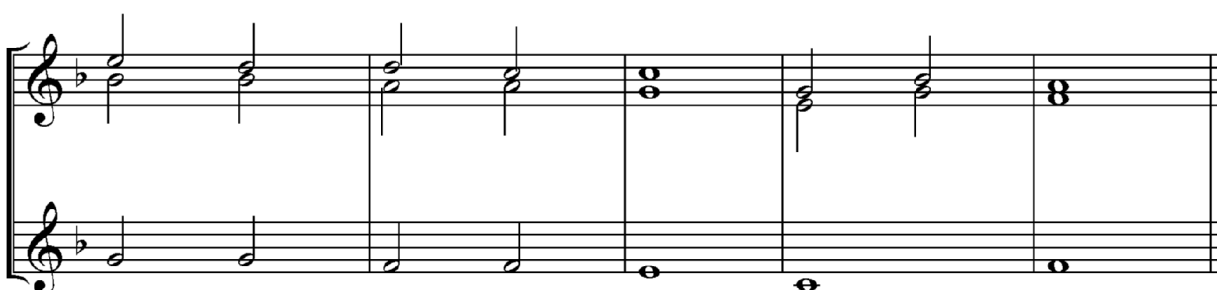
O'z.x.k .O'ashqarcha



O'z.x.k .O'ashqarcha



Kuyini F-durdan H-durga transpozitsiya qiling,akkodlarini aniqlang va kuylab ko'ringlar.



Modulyatsiya va og'ishma.

Uyushiq tonalliklar - tonika uchtovushliklari tabiiy va garmonik ko'rishdagi asosiy tonallik pog'onalaridan hosil bo'lgan tonalliklar.

Modulyatsiya - musiqaviy asarning biror-bir yangi tonallikka o'tishi va shu tonallik bilan yakunlanishi.

Og'ishma - musiqaviy asarning vaqtincha yangi tonallikka o'tib, yana dastlabki tonallik bilan tugallanishi.

G-A-E-B-Es-F-Des-As-D-dur tonalliklarda berilgan akkordlarni bo'yicha modulyatsiya qiling.

....-dur →-moll

T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D₇ t

....-dur →-moll

T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D₇ t

....-dur →-moll

T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D₇ t

....-dur →-moll

T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D₇ t

G-Ces-A-E-B-Es-F-Ges-Des-As-D-Fis-H--dur tonalliklarda berilgan akkordlarni bo'yicha modulyatsiya qiling.

C-dur → e-moll → D

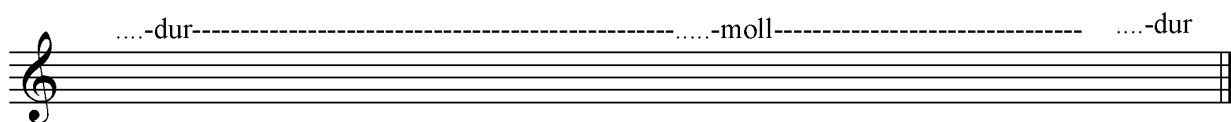
T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D₂ t₆ = II₆ II₆₅ K₆₄ D₇ T

....-dur →-moll →-dur

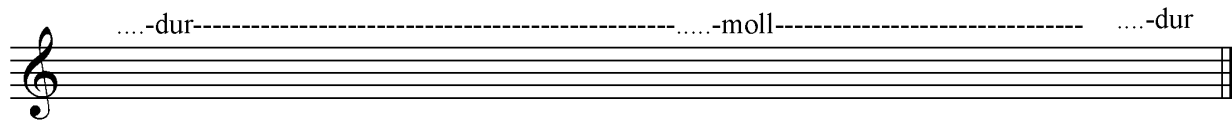
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....-dur →-moll →-dur

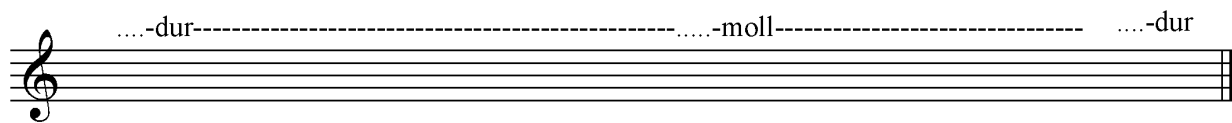
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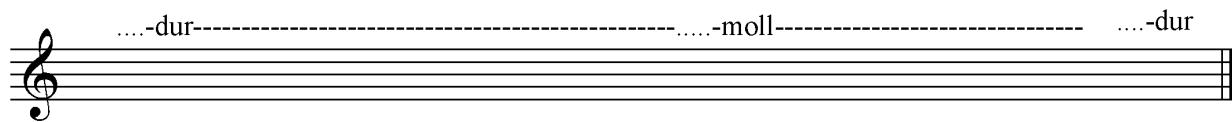
T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D2 t₆ = II₆ II₆₅ K₆₄ D7 T



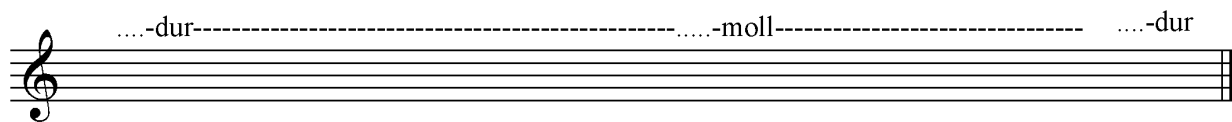
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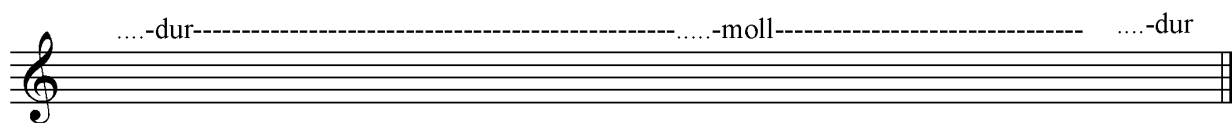
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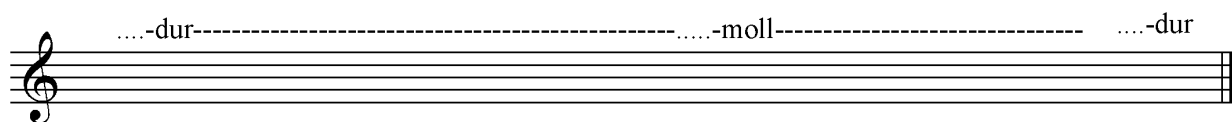
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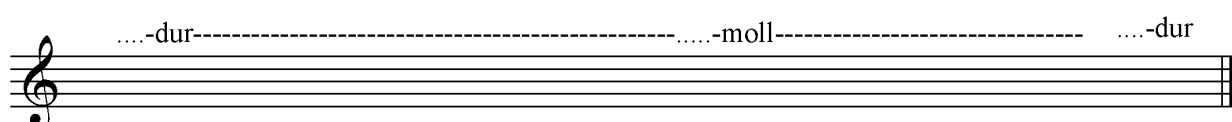
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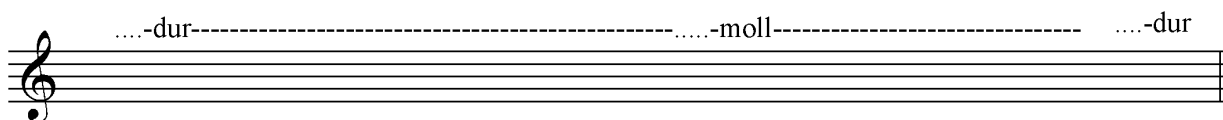
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T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D2 t₆ = II₆ II₆₅ K₆₄ D7 T



T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D2 t₆ = II₆ II₆₅ K₆₄ D7 T



T D₆₅ T = IV II₆₅ D D₂ t₆ = II₆ II₆₅ K₆₄ D₇ T

Kuy.

Kuy harakatining yo'nalmasi.

Kuy - Metro-ritm va lad jihatidan tashkil qilingan, biror-bir musiqaviy fikrni ifodalovchi, bir xildagi yoki turlicha balandlik va cho'zimdagi tovushlarning bir ovozli shakldagi ketma-ketligi.

Melodik harakat - kuy harakatning shakllari.

Melodik harakatning avji - dinamik harakatning eng zo'raygan paytga mos kelgan kuyning eng yuqori nuqtasi yoki zonasi.

Melodik harakatning asosiy turlari:

- a) yuqorilama harakat;
- b) pastlama harakat;
- v) to'liqsimon harakat;
- g) gorizontall harakat.

Sekventsiya - kuy harakatini gammaning turli pog'onalarida bir xilda ko'tarilib yoki pastlashib takrorlanishi.

Kuyning metro-ritmik va sintaksis tuzilishi.

Ritm - metr yordamida tashkil qilingan bir xil yoki turlicha cho'zimdagi tovush va pauzalarning izchil almashib turishi.

Tsezura - kuydagi bir tuzilma bilan ikkinchi tuzilmaning ajralishi ro'y beradigan soniya.

Kadentsiya - musiqaviy tuzilmaning ikki vaundan ortiq tovushlar bilan birin-ketin tugalanishi.

Mukammal kadentsiya - kuyning tonika uchtovushligining asosiy tovushi (primasi) bilan tugallanishi.

Nomukammal kadentsiya - kuyning tonika uchtovushligining tertsiyasi yoki kvintasi bilan tugallanishi.

Yarim kadentsiya - kuyning noturg'un tovush bilan, shuningdek, D yoki D₇ning primasi bo'lgan V pog'oria bilan tugashi.

Davriya - tugallangan musiqaviy fikrni ifodalovchi musiqaviy tuzilma.

Jumla - davriya bo'linadigan ikkita musiqaviy tuzilma.

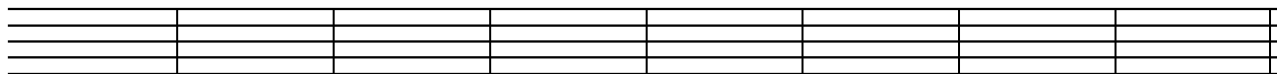
Yakka tonqlikli davriya - davriyaning asosiy tonalilik bilan tugallanishi.

Modulyatsiyalashgan davriya - davriyaning biron-bir tonallik bilan boshlanib boshqa bir tonallikda

tugallanishi.

Ibora - jumlar bo'linadigan ikkita musiqaviy tuzilma.

Motiv - bitta asosiy metrik zarbni o'z ichiga olgan tuzilma.



Kuyning tarkiblarga bo'linishi.

Davriya tugallangan musiqaviy fikrni ifodalovchi musiqaviy tuzilma.

Jumla davriya bo'linadigan ikkita musiqaviy tuzilma.

Ibora jumlar bo'linadigan ikkita musiqaviy tuzilma.

Motiv bitta asosiy metrik zarbni o'z ichiga olgan tuzilma.

Submotiv asosiy metrik zarbn bitta yarmini o'z ichiga olgan tuzilma

Davriya.

Jumla.

Jumla.

Ibora.

Ibora

Ibora

Ibora

Motiv

Motiv

Motiv

Motiv

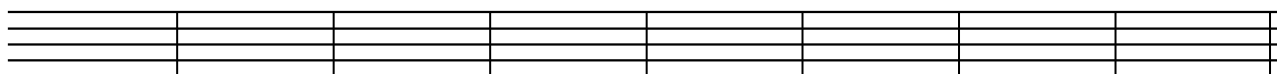
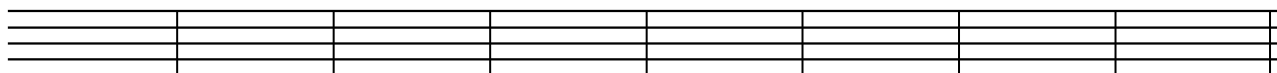
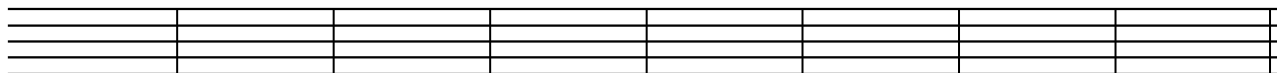
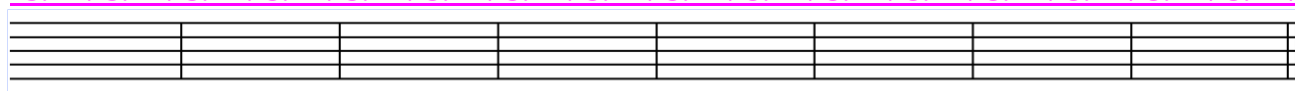
Motiv

Motiv

Motiv

Motiv

S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v S.m-v



O'zingiz kuyning tarkiblarga bo'linishiga misollar keltiring.

Kuyni tarkiblarga bo'ling.

Jajjigina qushcha

Shoshmasdan yengil

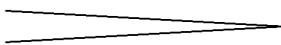
D Omonullayeva musiqasi

Jaj-ji-gi-na qush-cha

bog'-cha-miz-da qol, qol, qol, Don be-ra-miz

sen-ga jaj-ji qush-cha ol, ol, ol!

Dinamik iboralar

Iboraning to'liq nomi	Qisqacha belgisi	Talaffuzi	Tovush kuchi
<u>forte</u>	<i>F</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>qattik</i>
<u>mezzo forte</u>	<i>mf</i>	<i>metstso-forte</i>	<i>o'rtacha qattiq</i>
<u>fortissimo</u>	<i>ff</i>	<i>fortissimo</i>	<i>juda qattiq</i>
<u>piano</u>	<i>P</i>	<i>piano</i>	<i>sekin</i>
<u>mezzo piano</u>	<i>mp</i>	<i>metstso-pyano</i>	<i>o'rtacha sekin</i>
<u>pianissimo</u>	<i>PP</i>	<i>pianissimo</i>	<i>juda sekin</i>
<u>crescendo</u>		<i>kreiuendo</i>	<i>kuchaytirib</i>
<u>poco a poco crescendo</u>	<i>pocoapoco cresc.</i>	<i>poko-a-poko kreiuendo</i>	<i>sekin-asta kuchaytirib</i>
<u>diminuendo</u>		<i>diminuyendo</i>	<i>pasaytirib</i>
<u>poco a poco diminuendo</u>	<i>pocoapoco dim.</i>	<i>poko-a-poko diminuyendo</i>	<i>sekin-asta pasaytirib</i>
<u>sforzando</u>	<i>sf</i>	<i>sfortsando</i>	<i>to'satdan kuchaytirib</i>
<u>morendo</u>		<i>morendo</i>	<i>so'ndirib</i>

Musiqaviy bezaklar.

Melizm - kuyini bezash uchun ishlatiladigan turlicha melodik figuralar.

1. Chizilmagan uzun forshlag .

a) XVIII asr musiqasi uchun xarakterli bo'lib, kuyning asos tovushidan sekunda yuqorida yoki pastda joylashadi va asosiy tovucho'zimi hisobiga (uning yarmiga muvofiq tarzda) ijro qilinadi. Masalan:

The example shows two staves in 4/4 time. The first staff, labeled 'yozilishi' (written), contains a melody: a quarter note G4, a half note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a half note F#4. The second staff, labeled 'ijro etilishi' (performed), shows the same melody with a grace note (sharpsign) on the first G4, indicating a 'yarmiga' (half) ornament.

O'zingiz misollar keltiring.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two sections by a double bar line. The left section is labeled 'yozilishi' and the right section is labeled 'ijro etilishi'.

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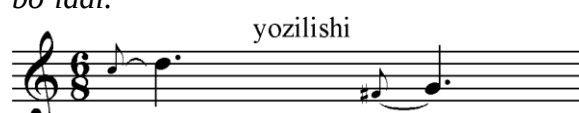
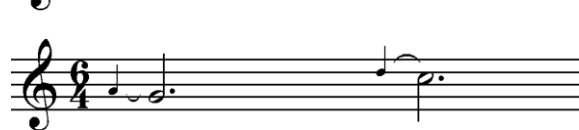
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An empty musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two sections by a double bar line. The left section is labeled 'yozilishi' and the right section is labeled 'ijro etilishi'.

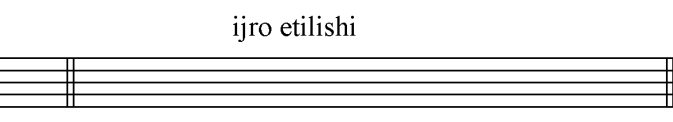
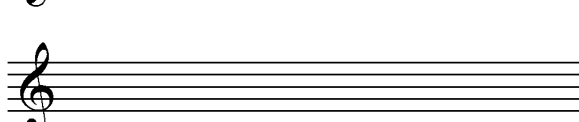
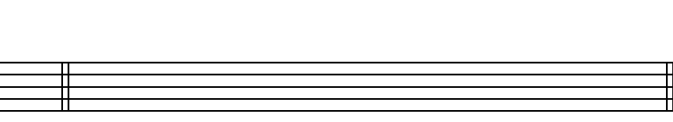
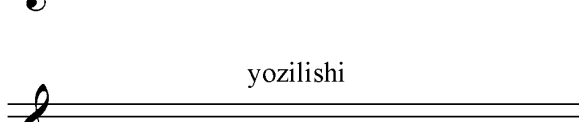
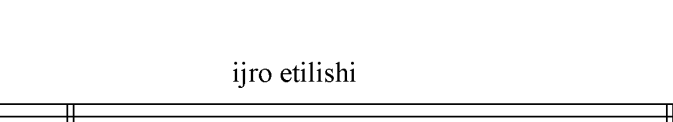
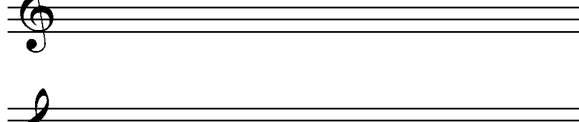
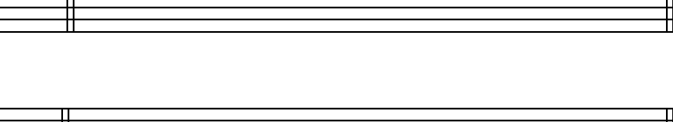
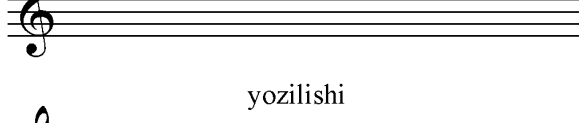
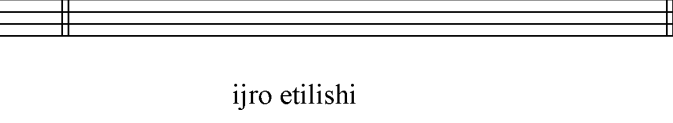
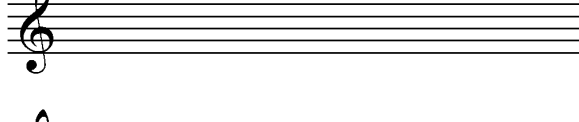
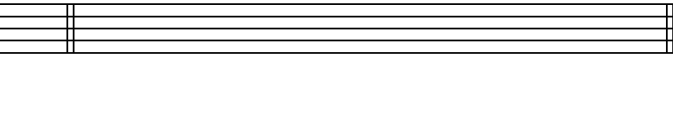
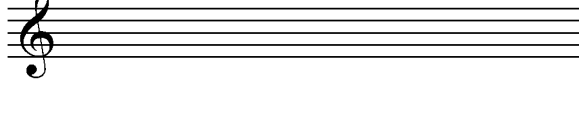
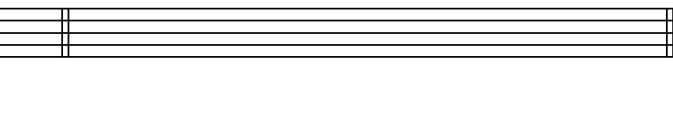
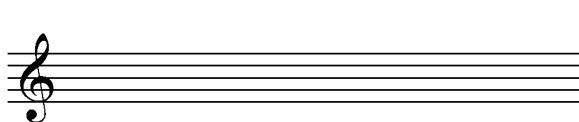
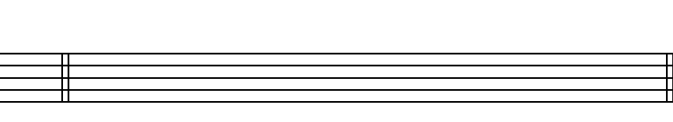
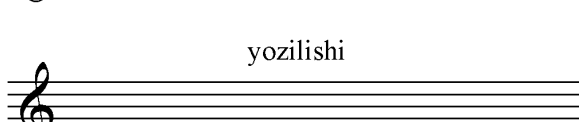
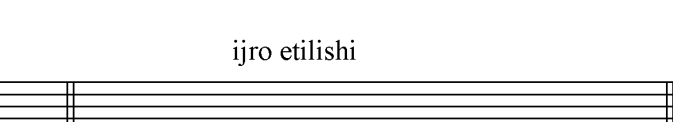
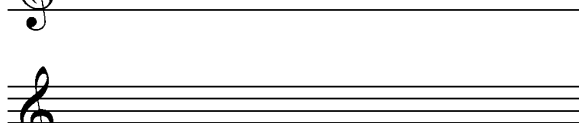
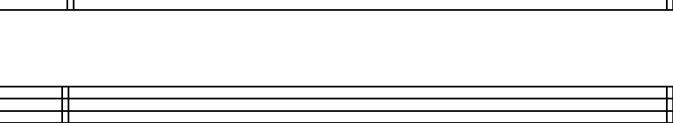
An empty musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two sections by a double bar line. The left section is labeled 'yozilishi' and the right section is labeled 'ijro etilishi'.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two sections by a double bar line. The left section is labeled 'yozilishi' and the right section is labeled 'ijro etilishi'.

b) uzun forshlag nuqtali nota oldidan qo'yilganda u asosiy to'vus cho'zining 2/3 qismiga teng bo'ladi.

yozilishi	ijro etilishi
	
	

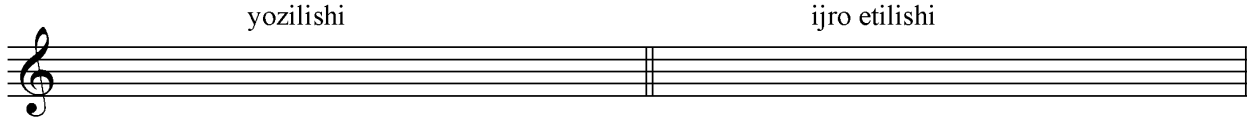
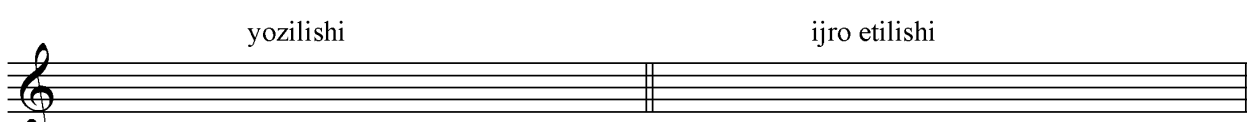
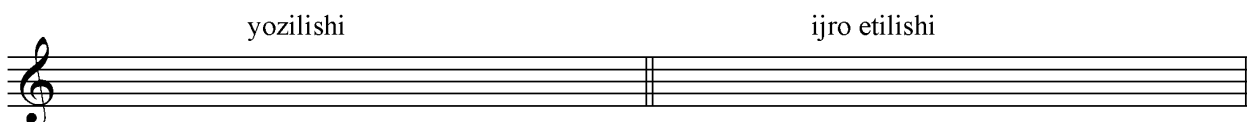
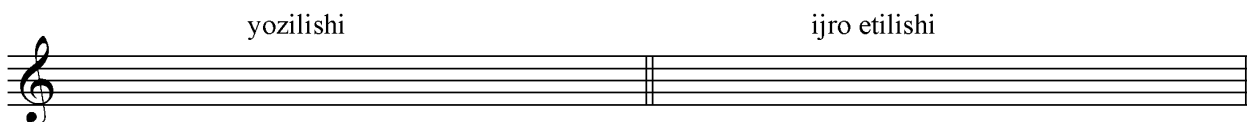
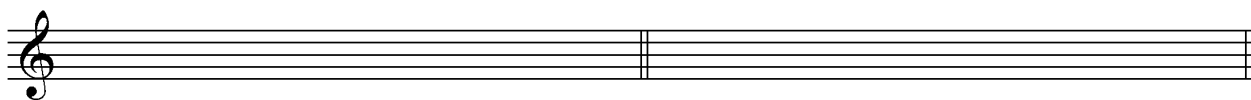
O'zingiz misollar keltiring.

yozilishi	ijro etilishi
	
	
yozilishi	ijro etilishi
	
	
yozilishi	ijro etilishi
	
	
yozilishi	ijro etilishi
	
	
yozilishi	ijro etilishi
	
	
	

d) uzun forshlag takroriy nota oldiga qo'yilganda tovush cho'ziminin forshlag hisobiga o'tadi:



O'zingiz misollar keltiring.

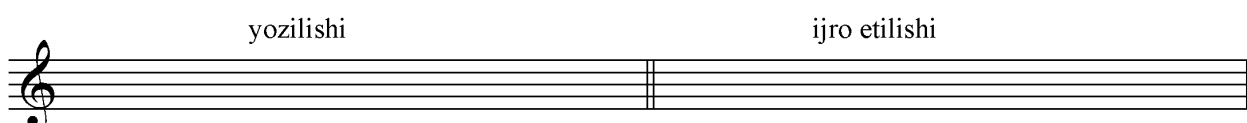
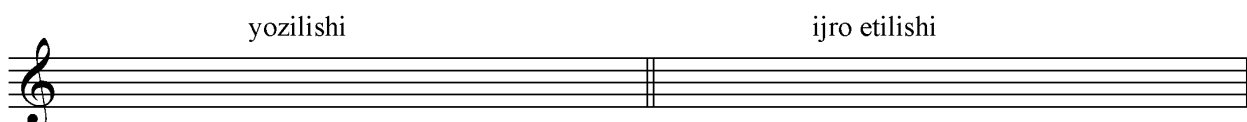
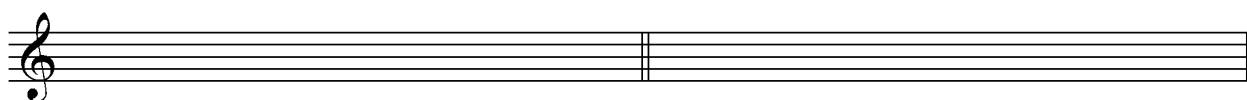
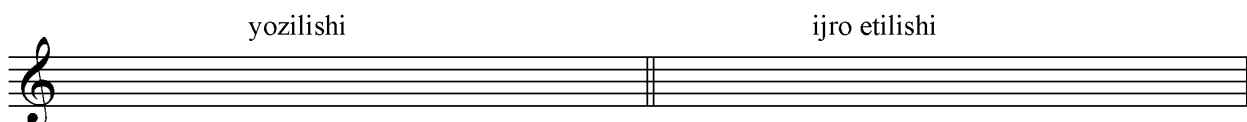
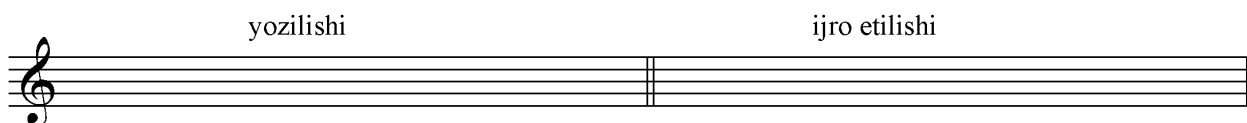


2.Oddiy mordent - uchta tovushdan (asosiy tovush, undan sekunda yuqorida yoki pastdagi yordamchi tovush va asosiy tovushning qaytarilishi) iborat, ustiga shu belgi qo'yilgan nota hisobiga ijro qilinadigan melizmatik figura.

a) **Chizilmagan oddiy mordent** - yuqorigi yordamchi tovush bilan ijro qilinadigan kuy figurasi:



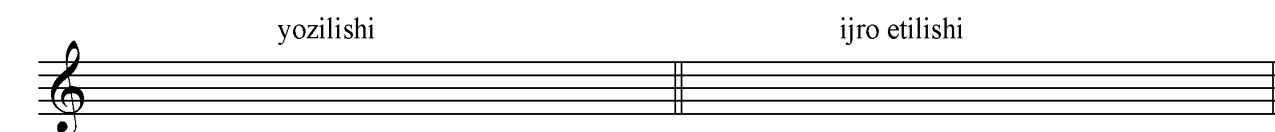
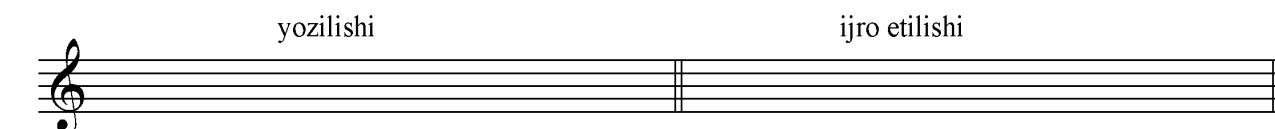
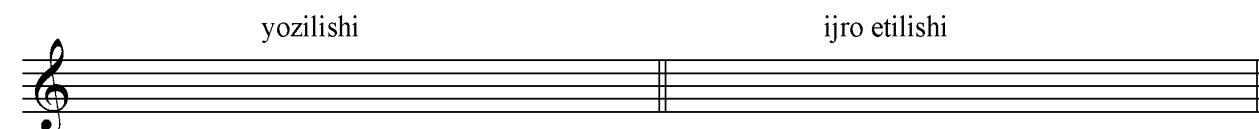
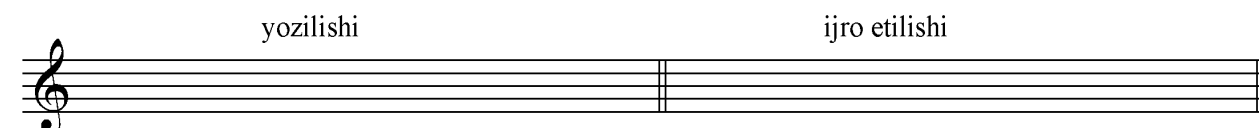
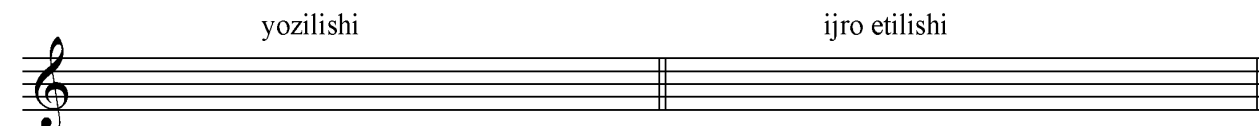
O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



b) **Chizilgan oddiy mordent** - pastki yordamchi tovush bilan ijro qilinadigan kuy figurasi:



O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



d) **Chizilgan juft mordent** - oddiy mordentning takrorlanishidan iborat melodik figura:



O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



e) **Chizilmagan juft mordent** - oddiy mordentni takrorlanishidan iborat melodik figura:



O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



d) Mordeiitda alteratsiya belgilarining ishlatilishi:

Two musical staves illustrating the use of alteration signs. The first staff shows a note with a flat (b) and the label "yozilishi" (written form). The second staff shows a note with a sharp (#) and the label "ijro etilishi" (performance form).

O'zingiz misollar keltiring.

A musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two sections by a double bar line. The left section is labeled "yozilishi" and the right section is labeled "ijro etilishi".

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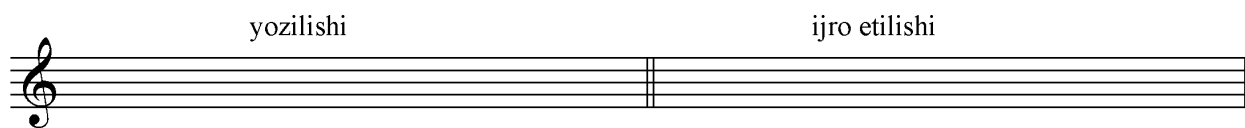
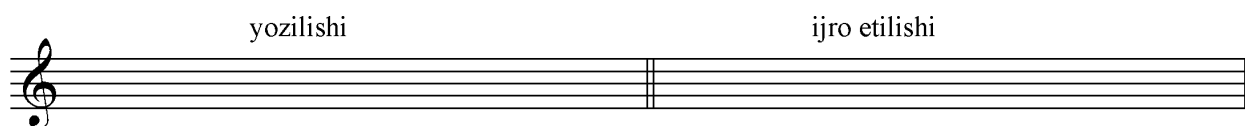
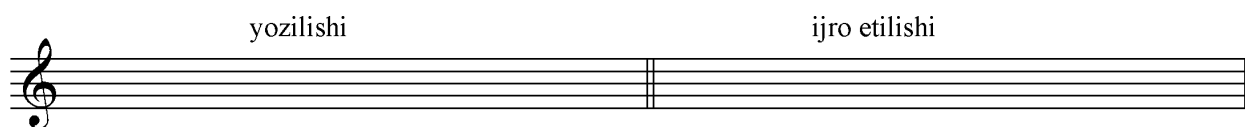
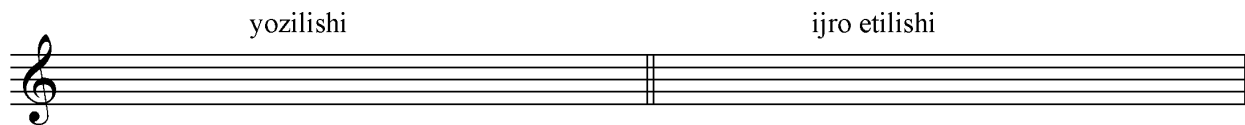
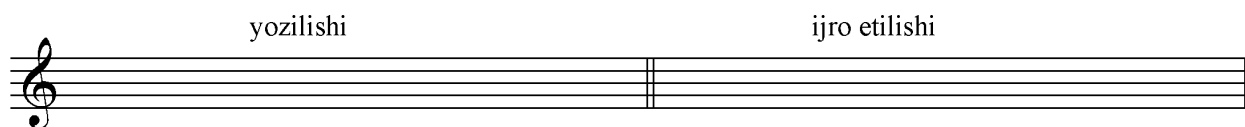
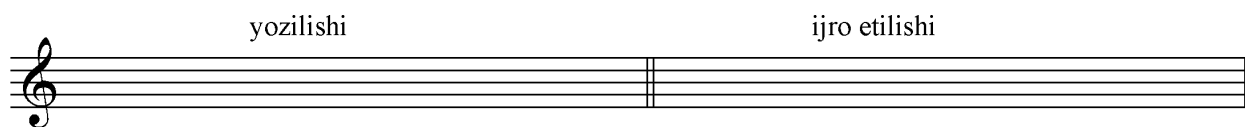
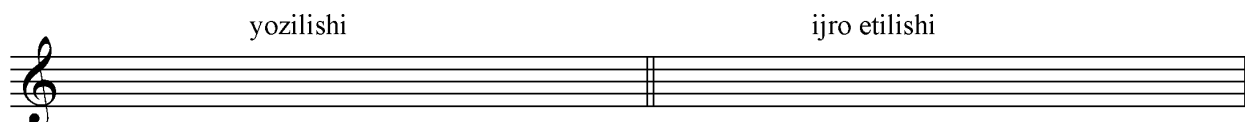
A musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two sections by a double bar line. The left section is labeled "yozilishi" and the right section is labeled "ijro etilishi".

3. **Gruppetto** - kuydagi asosiy tovushni yuqorigi va pastki yordamchi tovushlar bilan almashishidan iborat melizmatik figura.

a) nota ustiqa qo'yilishi:



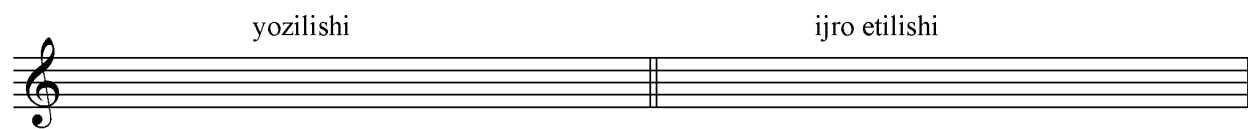
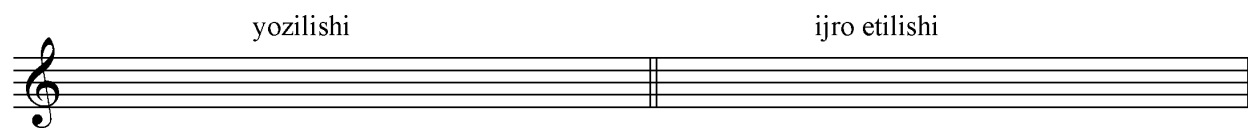
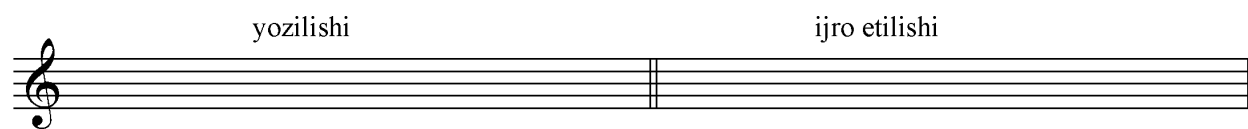
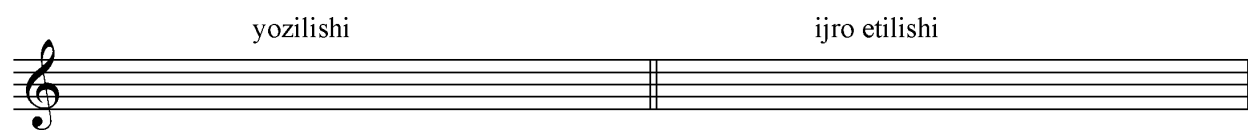
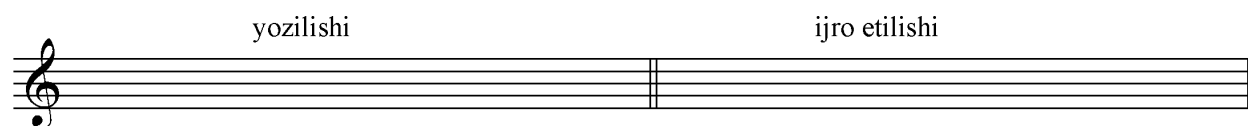
O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



b) notalar orasiga qo'yilishi:



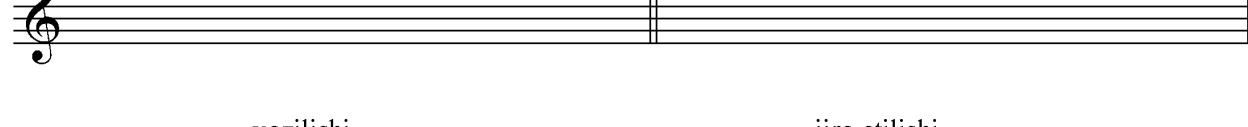
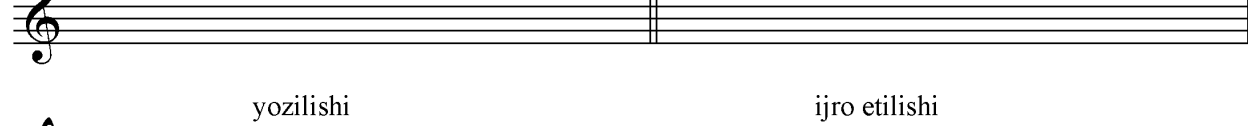
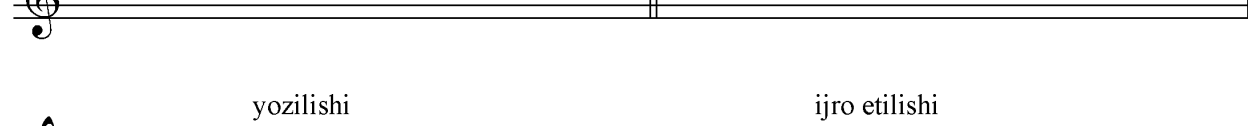
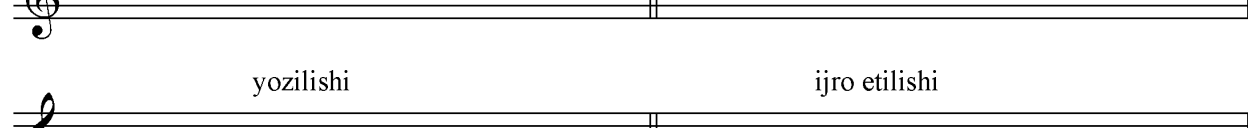
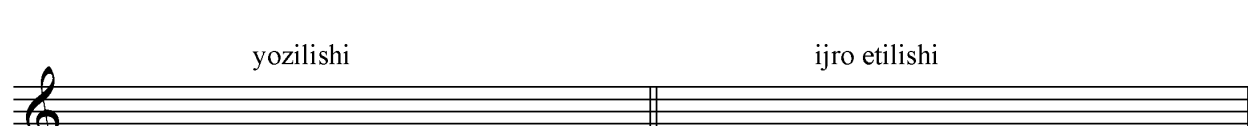
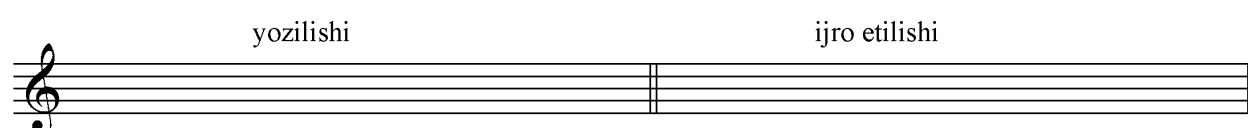
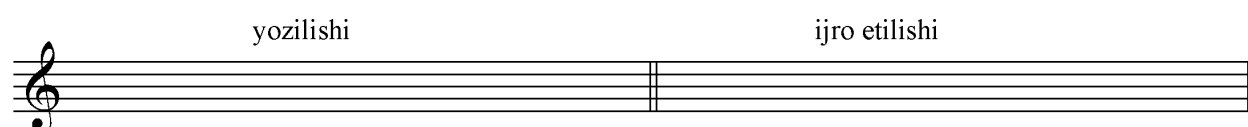
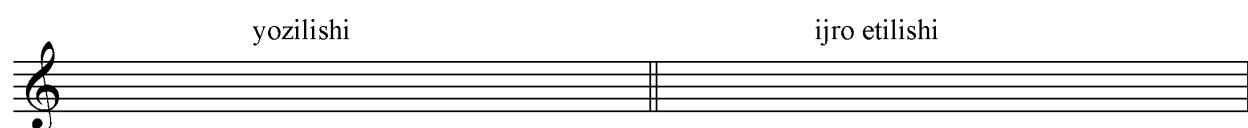
O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



c) nuqtali notadan keyin qo'yilishi:



O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



d) *alteratsiya beleilarining ishlatilishi:*

O'zingiz misollar keltiring.

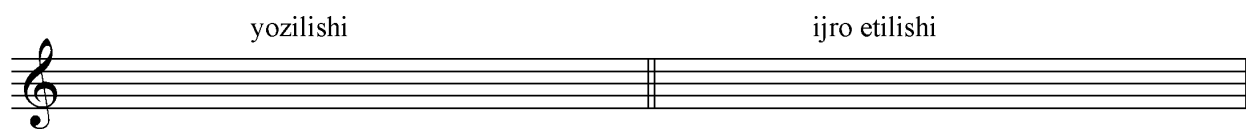
[illegible]

yoʻzilishi ijro etilishi

A musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two sections by a double bar line. The left section is labeled 'yozilishi' (writing) and the right section is labeled 'ijro etilishi' (performance).

yoʻzilishi ijro etilishi

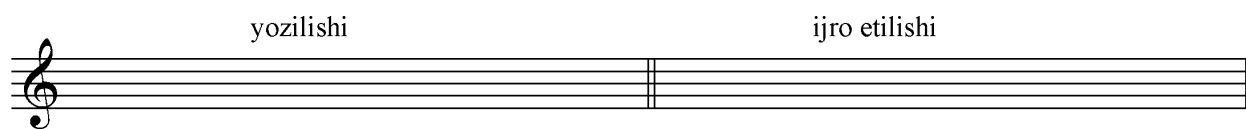
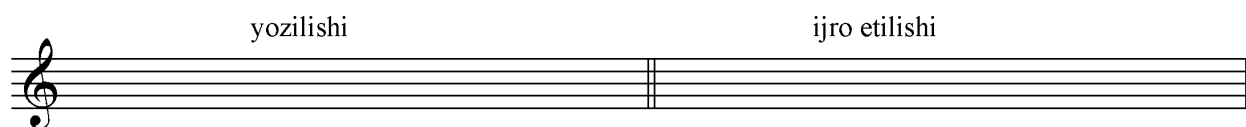
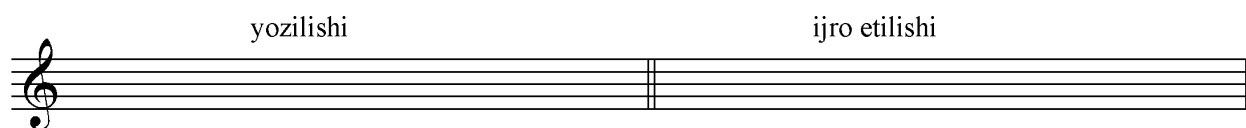
yoʻzilishi ijro etilishi



4. Trel - asosiy tovushni yuqorigi yordamchi tovush bilan birga maksimal darajada tez almashib turishidan iborat melizmatik figura.

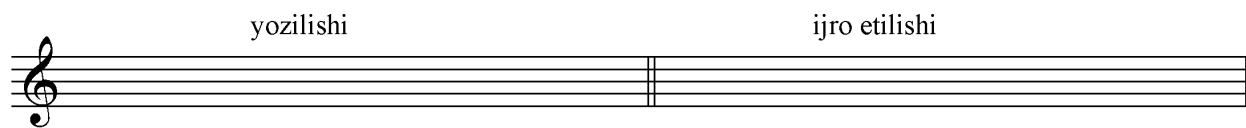
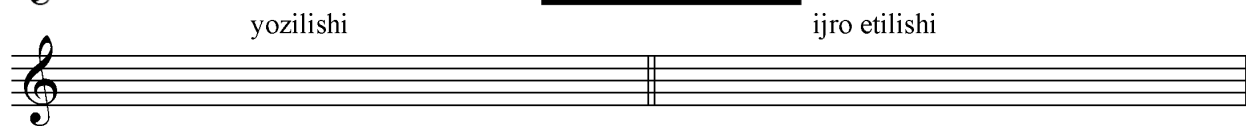
a) belgi qo'yilgan tovushni o'zidan boshlanadigan trel:

O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



b) yuqorigi yordamchi tovushdan boshlanadigan trel:

O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



d) bir necha tovushdan iborat shakl bilan boshlanadigan trel:

[illegible]

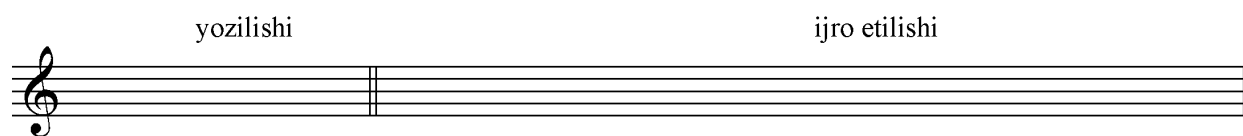
O'zingiz misollar keltiring.

Four empty musical staves are provided for notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef. The first two staves are labeled 'yozilishi' (writing) and 'ijro etilishi' (performance) respectively. The third and fourth staves are also labeled 'yozilishi' and 'ijro etilishi' respectively. Each staff is divided into two equal halves by a double bar line.

e) alteratsiya belgilarining ishlatilishi:



O'zingiz misollar keltiring.



Kuyning qoldirilgan notalarini yozing va cholib ko'ring.

Andijon polkasi

Orif Garmon musiqasi
H. Rahimov moslashtirgan



Kuyning qoldirilgan notalarini qo'yning va qo'yning va qo'shiqni aytib ko'ring.

Bolalar va g'ozlar

O'rtacha

Q Muhammadjon she'ri
X Najmiddinov musiqasi



Kuyning qoldirilgan notalarini qo'yning va qo'shiqni aytib ko'ring.

Ayiqcha

M. Ikramova she'ri va musiqasi

O'rtacha tez

A - yiq pol - von yu - ra - di

Shun - day, shun - day A - sal - ni ya - lab yey - di

Shun - day, shun - day

Detailed description: The musical score for 'Ayiqcha' is written on three staves in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'O'rtacha tez'. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains the melody for 'A - yiq pol - von yu - ra - di'. The second staff contains the melody for 'Shun - day, shun - day A - sal - ni ya - lab yey - di'. The third staff continues the melody for 'Shun - day, shun - day' and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Kuyning qoldirilgan notalarini qo'yning va so'zlarini yozib aytib ko'ring.

Bulbulcham

Q.Muhammadiy she'ri
M. Nasimov musiqasi

O'-zing kich-ki na O-vo- zing yax - shi

Qa-ni bul-bul cham *p*

Detailed description: The musical score for 'Bulbulcham' is written on five staves in B-flat major (two flats) and 8/8 time. The first staff contains the melody for 'O'-zing kich-ki na O-vo- zing yax - shi'. The second staff contains the melody for 'Qa-ni bul-bul cham' and features a crescendo hairpin leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third, fourth, and fifth staves continue the melody of the song, with the fifth staff ending with a double bar line.

Kuyning tayoqchalarini qo'yning va notalarini ritmik ifodalang va so'zlarini yozib davom etirib aytib ko'ring.

KAKKU

A. Raxmat she'ri
M. Muhammedov musiqasi

O'rtacha tez

mf Kuz ku - ni biz - lar da - la - ga chiq - dik.

The musical score for 'KAKKU' is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'O'rtacha tez' (Moderate). The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic *mf*. The lyrics are 'Kuz ku - ni biz - lar da - la - ga chiq - dik.' The melody is simple and rhythmic, with the lyrics written below the notes.

Kuyning qoldirilgan notalarini qo'yning va notalarini kuylab ko'ring.

Yallama- yorim

O'ZBEK HALQ QO'SHI'G'I

O'rtacha tez

mf

mp

The musical score for 'Yallama- yorim' is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'O'rtacha tez' (Moderate). The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic *mf*. The melody is simple and rhythmic, with the lyrics written below the notes. The second staff continues the melody, and the third staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Kuyning o'lchovga qarab takt chizig'larini qo'yning va so'zlarini yozib aytib ko'ring.

Choriy chanbar

O'zbek xalq bolalar oyini

O'rtacha tez

Cho -riy chan-bar bi - ri an-bar.

O - na qiz qay-da? O - la bu-la tog' - da. Tog' - man zuv-man O na qiz qay-da

San tur san-chiq Ku-mush bol-g'a O-na- vosh yon-bosh gul - dur gup.

The musical score for 'Choriy chanbar' is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'O'rtacha tez' (Moderate). The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic *mf*. The melody is simple and rhythmic, with the lyrics written below the notes. The second staff continues the melody, and the third staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Kuyning kaliti, o'lchovga qarab takt chizig;larini qo'yning va notalarini yozib aytib ko'ring.

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Sarbozcha

Allegro

f

mf *p* *mf* *ff*

Kuyning qoldirilgan notalarini qo'yning va notalarini kuylab ko'ring.

Three staves of musical notation for the Sarbozcha key signature exercise.

Kuylarni tonalligini,akkordlarini aniqlang,yozing va cholib ko'ring.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, both in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The accompaniment starts with a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. The melody continues with a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The accompaniment continues with a quarter note C3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note E3. The melody ends with a quarter note F#5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The accompaniment ends with a quarter note F#2, a quarter note G2, and a quarter note A2.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 4/4 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment, primarily using whole and half notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains four measures. The melody is characterized by its simplicity and the use of beamed eighth notes, which are a common feature in traditional folk music.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains the melody, which begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, then eighth notes A4 and B4, and continues with various intervals. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment, starting with a half note G3 and featuring several long, sweeping slurs that encompass multiple measures.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a series of beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note, and ends with a series of eighth notes. The melody is simple and characteristic of a folk song.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, with some notes beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line of eighth and quarter notes. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two lines of music, and the second system contains the next two lines. The music is written in 4/4 time and features a melody in the upper voice and a bass line in the lower voice. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line consists of quarter and eighth notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs at the end of the first and second lines.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simple accompaniment of quarter notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures by bar lines.

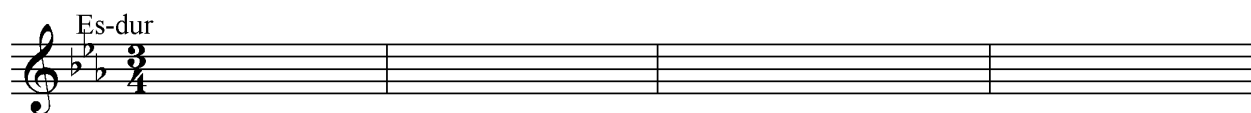
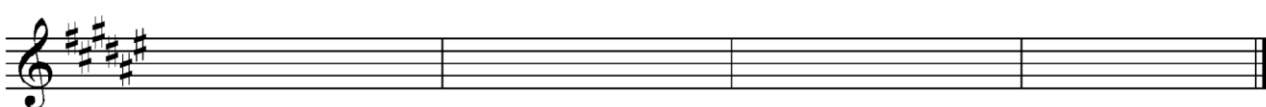
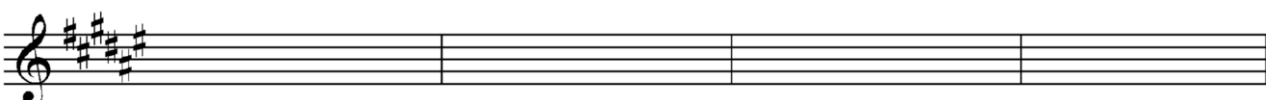
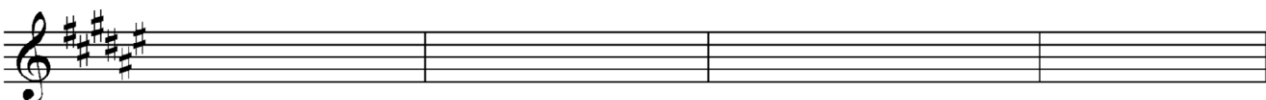
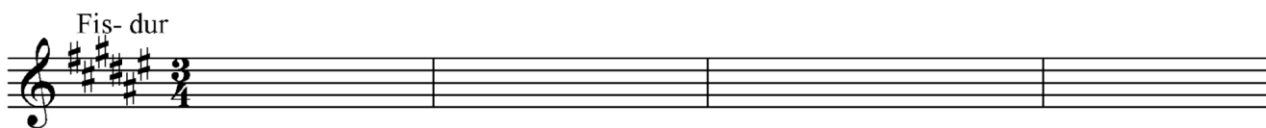
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both in 4/4 time and one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The treble staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment of quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody is written in the treble staff, starting on G4 and ending on G5. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment, starting on G2 and ending on G3. The score is written in a clean, black-and-white style with standard musical notation.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features two staves, both in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is on the lower staff. The music consists of six measures, each containing a whole note chord in the upper staff and a half-note pair in the lower staff.

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 and spans 8 measures. The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, while the accompaniment uses a variety of note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

O'zingiz ko'rsatilgan tonalirda kuy yarating va uchtovushlik aylanmalari yozib chiqing.



Mustaqil ishlarni tashkil etishning shakli va mazmuni.

Darslik boblari va mavzularini o'rganish. Tarqatma va ko'rgazmali materiallar tayyorlash hamda ular yordamida ma'ruza qismlarini o'rganish. Fanning boblari va mavzulari ustida ishlash.

Mustaqil ish mavzulari

1. Intervallar.
2. Tarkibln intervallar.
3. Musika bezaklari.
4. Basni garmonnyalash
5. Tsrtsiya sakramalari.
6. II pogona uchtovushligi va uning sekstakkordi.
7. IV pogona uchtovushligi. Bo'lingan kadentsiya

9. Kalitlar.
10. Pauzalar.
11. Nuqtali notalar.
12. Nuqtali pauzalar.
13. Liga va legato.
14. Fermato va stakato.
15. Nota yozuvini qisqartiruvchi belgilar.
16. Cho'zimlarning asosiy va erkin bo'linishi.
17. Aksent, metr, o'lchov, takt.
18. Oddiy metr va o'lchovlar.
19. Murakkab metr va o'lchovlar.
- 20 Aralash metr va o'lchovlar.
21. O'zgaruvchan metr va o'lchovlar.
22. Sinkopa.
23. Vokal musiqasida turkumlanish.

24. Templar.
25. Dirijyorlik qoidalari.
26. Murakkab metrlarga dirijyorlik.

Mustaqil ish mavzulari

1. Intervallar. Intervallarning son va sifat miqdori.
2. Oddiy intervallar
3. Diatonik intervallar
4. Orrtttirilgan intervallar
5. Kamaytirilgan intervallar
6. Intervallarning garmonik tengligi
7. Intervallarning aylanishi.
8. Tarkibli intervallar
9. Tarkibli intervallarning aylanishi.
10. Ohangdosh intervallar
11. Noohangdosh intervallar
12. Turg'un tovushlar. Tonika.
13. Noturg'un tovushlar va ularning echilishi.
14. Major ladi.
15. Tabiiy major gammasi.
16. Major ladi pog'onalari.
17. Tonalliklar.
18. Diezli major tonalliklari.
19. Bemolli major tonalliklari.
20. Major tonalliklari engarmonimi.
21. Kvinta davrasi.
22. Garmonik va melodik major.
23. Minor ladi.
24. Garmonik va melodik minor.
25. Diezli minor tonalliklari.
26. Bemolli minor tonalliklari .

A.

A - lya tovushining xarfiy belgisi.

Avj - musiqa bayoni va rivojida eng yuqori nuqta.

Ajam - o'zbek ,tojik xalqlari musiqa merosidagi cholg'u kuylar.

A Kapella-sozsiz cholg'u jo'risiz odatda xor tomonidan ijro etiladigan musiqa asari.

Akkolada (fransuscha accolade-qavs bilan bog'lash)-ikki yoki bir nechta nota yo'lidagi ijroni ko'rsatuvchi qavs.

Akkord (ital.accordo fr.accord-birdamlik)-turli balandlikdagi uch va undan ortiq tovushlarning qo'shilib ,yaxlit xolda yangrashi.

Aksent-biror tovush yokiakkordni qattiq cholish.

Alla breva- to'rt chorakli o'lchovda yozilgan taktdagi notalarnixar ikki choragi "bir" hisobidan,yani takt 2/2 o'lchovida sanalishini ko'rsatkichi.

Alt-Xor va vocal ansanbllarda ,bolalar yoki xotin qizlarning pastki(metsosaprano,kontralto)ovozi,tenordan yuqoqiroq yangraydi.

Alteratsiya-yetti pog'onadagi tovushlarning balandligini yarim yo butun tonga o'zgartirish.

Aranjirofka-bir yoki bir necha cholg'u asboblari uchun yozilgan musiqa asarini boshqa bir yoki bir necha cholg'u asboblarda ijro etish uchu moslashtirish.

Ariya-Ashula kabi kuychan ,mukammallashgan va keng ko'lamli shakilga ega ,odatda lirik va dramati mazmunli tugallangan asar.

Arpedjio-anig'rog'i arpedjo-akkord tovushlarini bir yo'la emas ,tartib bilan birin ketin ijro etish.

Ashula-keng tarqalgan vokal musiqa janri va shakli bo'lib, unda sh'eriy va musiqiy obrazlar bir-biriga uyg'unlashgan xolda gavdalanadi.

B.

Balet-sintetik sa'nat turlaridan biri,saxnada ko'rsatilgan badiiy asar ,asosan musiqa va xoreografiya vositalari bilan ifoda qilinadi.

Bastakor-monodiya uslubida asarlar yaratuvchi ijodkor.

Bekar-alteratsiya belgisi diyez yordamida yarim ton ko'tarilgan yoki bemol yordamida yarim ton pasaygan tovushlarni asil xoliga qaytaradi.

Bemol-tovushlarni yarim ton pasaytirish belgisi.

V.

Vals-ikki kishidan bo'lib ,oxista o'ylanadigan raqs .

Variatsiya-Musika asari mavzui , kuyi yoki jo'r qismining turlanishi.

Vokoliz-ashulachilar so'zsiz aytadigan mashq yoki etyudlar.

Vokolist-ashulachi.

Volta-bir nota yozuvida musiqa asarining ma'lum qismini ,qayta takrorlashda turlicha tugatish uchun qo'yiladigan belgi.

G.

Gamma-oktavadan kam bo'lmagan oraliqdagi tovushqatorning bir tekis ko'tarilishi yoki pasayishi.

Gardun-Shashmaqomning Mushkilot qismidagi kuy.

Garmoniya-Bir yo'la eshitilgan bir necha tovushlarning o'zaro bog'lanishda kelishi.

Gimn-badiiy – ramziy ma'noga ega asar ,qo'shiq.

Glissando-bir tovushdan ikkinchi tovushga sirg'anib o'tish.

D.

Davriya-tugallangan kichik bir musiqa tuzilishi bo'lib ,bu turlicha kadanslar bilan tugallangan ikki jumlaning qo'shilishidan xosil bo'ladi .

Diapazon-Ashulachining ovozi ,cholg'u asbob ,tovushqator ,lad,kuy va boshqalarning tovush xajmi.

Diatonik yarim ton –Tovushqatordagi ikki turli pog'onadan tuzilgan yarim ton bo'lib , kichik sekunda intervalini xosil qiladi .

Diatonik ton-diatonik butun ton .

Diyez-tovushlarni yarim ton yuqori ko'tarish belgisi.

Dinamika-musika tovushlarining qattiq-sekin ijro qilinishi.

Dirijyor-musika asarini ijro etuvchi jamoalarga raxbarlik qiluvchi san'atkor.

Disgarmoniya-garmoniyaning buzilishi ,xamoxangsizlik ,cholg'u asbob sozining

buzilishi.

Diskant-Bolalarning baland tovushi .

Dissonans-Tinglovchini bezovta qiluvchi ,go'yo o'zaro qovushmagan tovushlar.

Dovudiy,Dovudiy ovoz-kuchli va **yoqimli ovoz ma'nosida.**

Dugoh,maqomi dugoh-Shashmaqomga kiruvchi maqomlarning to'rtinchisi .

Dugoh husayniy-Toshkent,Farg'onada keng tarqalgan maqomsimon besh qismli vokal turkumi.

Duet-ikki ijrochidan tuzilgan ansanbl.

Y.

.

Yondosh tonalliklar-major –minor lad sistemasida kalitoldi belgilari bir xil bo'lgan : biri major ,ikkinchisi minor tonalliklar .

J.

Javziy-o'n ikki maqom shubalaridan birining nomi.

Jumla-garmonik tugallanish (kadans)da bo'lgan kichik bir musiqa tuzilmasi.

Z.

Zangula,maqomi zangula–XIII-XVII-asr o'rtalarida O'rta Osiyo ,Ozarbayjon va Xurason xalqlarida keng tarqalgan o'n ikki maqomning sakkizinchisi .

Zatakt-taktoldi,to'la bo'lmagan boshlang'ich takt.

Zebo pari-Shashmaqomning ashula qismida keladigan katta avj bo'lib,namud vazifasini bajaradi.

Zirafkand,Maqomi zirafkand-XIII-XVII asr o'rtalarida O'rta Osiyo ,Ozarbayjon va Xurason xalqlarida keng tarqalgan o'n ikki maqomning o'n birinchisi xisoblanadi.

Zich joylashish-to'rt ovozli akkordning yuqorigi uch ovoz oraliqlari oktavadan oshiq bo'lmagan vaziyatidir.

I.

Interval- aniq balandlikka ega bo'lgan ikki tovushning balandlik bo'yicha oraliq;i.

K.

Kadentsiya-Tartibli xolatda eshitilayotgan musiqaning tugallangan ,bir maqsadga kelib to'xtagani yoki musiqa asarining butunlay tamom bo'lgani bo'lib,bu boshqacha kadans deb ham ataladi.

Kakafoniya-musiqada nosozlik ,quloqqa yoqmaydigan xunuk,yoqimsiz tovush.

Kamer musiqa-orkestr va xorlardan farq qiluvchi kichik bir to'da ijrochilari uchun yaratilgan cholg'u yoki vokal .

Kontata- yakka xonandalar ,xor va orkestr uchun yozilgan yirik vokal sinfonik musiqa janri.

Kapella-professional xor jamoasi.

Katta avj-katta ashula va maqomlarda eng yuqorigi avj.

Katta ashula-Farg'ona vodiysida ,qisman Toshkentda ijro etiladigan ashulaning bir turi.

Keng joylanish-to'rtovozli akkordlar joylashganda ikkinchi va to'rtinchi ovozlar oralig'I oktavadan ortiq bo'lgan joylanish

Koda-ayrim musiqa asarlarining oxirida keladigan qo'shimcha qism bo'lib ,bu asarning tuzilish shaklini aniqlashda xisobga kirmadi.

Koloratura-kuyni turli mayday o'lchovdagi tovushlar bilan bezash.

Koloraturali soprana-xotin qizlarning eng yuqori o'ynoqi ovozi.

Kompozitor-musiqa asarini yaratuvchi ijodkor.

Konservatoriya-oliy musiqa o'quv yurti.

Kuy-turli baland va uzunlikdagi tovushlarning ma'lum bir ritm va ladda badiiy holatga kelishi .

Kulminatsiya-musiqa asri yoki uning ma'lum bir qismining eng yuqorigi nuqtasi,avji.

Kuplet-bir necha bor qaytariladigan qo'shiqning bir band sherda qaytarilishi.

Kuplet shakli-ikki qismli naqorat va kupletdan tuzilgan vocal asari bo'lib ,bir necha bor turli sherlar bilan qaytariladi.

Ko'p ovozli musiqa-ma'lum balandlikda bo'lgan bir necha ovozning bir yo'la eshitilishi.

L.

Lad – Turli balandlikda bo'lgan tovushlarning o'zaro aloqasi .

Libretto –Teatrga moslangan yirik musiqa asarining mukammal yozma matni.

M.

Marsiya – yaqin kishisining vafotidan so'ng , g'am alam ifodasida xotin qizlar tomonidan cholg'u asbobisiz aytiladigan ashula .

Maqom- Musiqa cholg'u asboblari parda va tovushlar o'rnini bildirgan.

Maqomchi- Maqom yo'llarini ijro qiluvchi ashulachi va sozandalar.

Maqom ansambli –maqom yo'llarini ijro etuvchi sozanda va xonandalar to'dasu.

Melodeklamatsiya – Musiqa jo'rligida badiiy o'qish.

Melodramma- Musiqali dramati**c** **p**iesaning **m**onolog va dialoglarida musiqa jo'r bo'lishi yoki o'rni bilan chalinib turishi.

Modulyatsiya-musiqa asarida bir tonallikdan ikkinchi tonallikka ko'chish.

Motiv- Musiqa mavzusini ifodalovchi kichik bir musiqa bo'lagi ohangi.

Musiqa- turli tuman tovushlar bilan badiiy obraz yaratib beruvchi ,g'oyaviy-emotsional mazmunga ega bo'lgan san'atning bir turi.

Musiqali deklamatsiya- Melodeklamatsiyaning ikkinchi nomi.

Muhayyar-Shashmaqomdagi Iroq maqomining nasr bo'limida keladigan ashulla yo'llaridan .

Muxammas- O'zbek mumtoz she'riyatida muayyan shakil bo'lib ,bunda birinchi bandining xamma besh misrasi o'zaro bir biriga qofiyadosh ,keyingi bandlarning to'rt yo'li – o'zaro , beshinchi misrasi esa – birinchi bandga qofiyadosh bo'ladi.

Muxammasi ajam- Shashmaqom sistemasidagi segoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan.

Muxammasi bayot- Navo maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan

Muxammasi dugoh-Shashmaqomdagi dugoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan .

Muxammasi jadid –Xorazm maqomlaridan Rostning **ch**ertim bo'limida murabbai komildan so'ng ijro qilingan kuy.

Muxammasi jadidi feruz-Xorazm maqomlaridan Rostning chertim bo'limidagi

Muhammasi feruzdan so'ng ijro etiladigan kuy.

Muxammasi mirza hakim –*Shashmaqomdagi segoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuy.*

Muxammasi navo -*Shashmaqomdagi navo maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuy.*

Muxammasi nasrullohi- *Shashmaqomdagi buzruk maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuy.*

Muxammasi panjgoh-*Rost maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuy.*

Muxammasi rost- *Xorazm maqomlarida rostning chertim bo'limi kuylaridan.*

Muxammasi segoh -*Shashmaqomdagi segoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuy.*

Muxammasi ushshoq- *Shashmaqomdagi rost maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan .*

Muxammasi feruz- *Xorazm maqomlaridan Buzruk va Iroqning chertim bo'limi kuylari .*

Muxammasi chor sarxona – *Shashmaqomdagi Dugoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan.*

Muxammasi chorgoh- *Shashmaqomdagi dugoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan.*

Muxammasi xojixo'ja-*Shashmaqomdagi dugoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan.*

Muxammasi xusayniy-*Shashmaqomdagi Navo maqomining mushkilot bo'limi kuylaridan.*

Mushkilot-*Shashmaqom yo'llarining cholg'u bo'limi.*

Muqaddimai dugohi xusayniy-*Xorazm maqomlaridan Navo va Dugohning nasr bo'limidagi ashullalar.*

Muqaddimai nasri ajam- *Nasri ajam muqaddimasi.*

Muqaddimai nasri uzzol –*Xorazm maqomlaridan Buzrukning aytim bo'limidagi ashulalardan bo'lib ,nasri uzzolning muqaddimasi ,ya'ni shunga qadar aytiladigan kichik bir ashula.*

Muqaddimai nasri hijoz-Xorazm maqomlaridan Dugoh va Segohning aytim bo'limidagi ashulalardan.

Muqaddimai talqin-Xorazm maqomlaridan Segohning aytim bo'limidagi ashulalardan.

Mug'anniy-Xorazmda ashulachi –xonanda shu nom bilan ataladi.

Mo'gulcha-Shashmaqom nasr bo'limining ikkinchi guruh sho'balariga kiradigan ashulalar.

N.

Navo- XIII-XVII asrlarda O'rta Osiyo, Ozarboyjon va Xuroson xalqlari o'rtasida keng tarqalgan o'n ikki maqomning uchinchi **x**isoblanib ,tovushqatori hozirgi o'qilishiga eoliy ladi.

Navro'zi ajam- Shashmaqomdagi Segoh maqomining nasr bo'limi birinchi guruhi sho'balaridagi ashulalardan.

Navro'zi sabo-sabo

Navro'zi xoro-Shashmaqomdagi segoh maqomining nasr bo'limi birinchi guruhi sho'balaridagi ashulalardan biri.

Namud-biror ashula ma'lum bir qismining ikkinchi bir ashula tarkibida qaytarilishi.

Nasr-Shashmaqomning ashula bo'limi.

Nasri ajam- Shashmaqomdagi segoh **x** maqomining nasr bo'limi ashulalaridan.

Nasri bayot- Shashmaqomdagi navo maqomining nasr bo'limi ashulalaridan

Nasri navro'zi xoro- Nasri xoro

Nasri sabo- Sabo

Nasri segoh- Shashmaqomdagi Segoh maqomining nasr bo'limi ashulalaridan.

Nasri oraz- Shashmaqomdagi Navi va Dugoh maqomlarining nasr bo'limidagi ashulalardan .

Nasri uzzol-Shashmaqomdagi Buzruk maqomining nasr bo'limi ashulalaridan.

Nasri ushshoq- Ushshoq

Nasri hijoz- Xorazim maqomlaridan Segohning aytim bo'limi ashulalaridan.

Nasri xoro-Shashmaqomdagi segoh maqomining nasr bo'limi ashulalaridan.

Nasri chorgoh-Chorgoh

Nasri xusayniy-Shashmaqomda Navo va dugoh maqomlarining nasr bo'limidagi ashulalaridan .

Nasrulloiy-Shashmaqomdagi buzruk maqomining nasr bo'limi birinchi sho'basidagi shula.

Nasrchi-Shashmaqomdagi nasr yo'llarini ijro etuvchi xofiz.

Naqorat-ashulaning bir necha bor qaytariladigan qismi.

Naqsh-Ashula oralig'ida ijro qilinadigan cholg'u musiqa.

Naqshi iroq nafurdim-Xorazm maqomlaridan Iroqning chertim bo'limidagi kuy.

Nag'mai oraz- Shashmaqomda navo maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuy nomi.

Nevmlar-Nota yozuvining qadimgi turlaridan.

Nomdosh tonalliklar-turli ladlarda bo'lib , tonikasi bir xil bo'lgan tonalliklar.

Nomukammal modulyatsiya-bir tonallikdan ikkinchi tonallikka o'tib ,yangi tonallikda mustaxkamlanmagan modulyatsiya.

Nona-To'qqiz pog'ona kengligida bo'lgan interval,bu 9 raqami bilan ko'rsatiladi.

Nonakkord-tertsiya intervali bo'yicha taqsim qilinishi mumkin bo'lgan 5 tovushdan tuzilgan akkord.

Nota yozuvi- musiqa tovushlarini yozib ko'rsatuvchi grafik belgilar yig'indisi.

Nuqta-nota va pauzalarining uzunligini oshiruvchi belgi.

Nyuans-tovush ohangdoshligi.

O.

Opera- musiqali dramatik asar.

Operetta-sho'z quvnoq xarakterdagi musiqali saxna asari bo'lib, bunda ayrim nutqlar ashula qilib aytilsa ,ayrimlari faqat so'z bilan beriladi.

Oraz- Shashmaqomdagi Navo va Dugoh maqomlarining nasr bo'limida keladigan ashula yo'li.

Orkestr-turli cholg'u asboblarda chaluvchi sozandalardan tuzilgan jamoa bo'lib ,shu tarkib uchun yaratilgan musiqa asarini ijro etadi.

Og'ishma-nomukammal modulyatsiya .

P.

Partiya-Ansambil ,orkestr ,xor qatnashchilaridan birining yoki unison xolda ijro etuvchilarning notalari.

Paxta zarb,Foxtiy zarb-Xorazim maqomlaridan dugohning chertim bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Peshrav-Maqomlarning mushkilot bo'limida keladigan kuylardan biri.

Pionissimo-Musika asarining juda sekin ijro etilishi.

Pitsikato-torli kamanchali cholg'u asboblari kamanchasiz ,barmoqlar bilan tirnab chalish.

Polimetriye-Ko'p ovozli musiqada turli metrdagi taktlarning bir vaqtda qo'shib kelishi.

Polifoniya-Ko'p ovozli musika turi,xar biri alohida mustaqillikka ega bo'lgan bir necha kuyning garmonik qo'shib ,murakkablashib rivojlanishi.

Poema-Uncha katta bo'lmagan lirik yoki hikoyaviy lirik xarakterdagi cholg'u musika asari ,piesa.

R.

Rapsodiya-Xalq mavzularida erkin shakli yaratilgan cholg'u asar.

Rahoviy,Maqomi Rahoviy-XIII-XVII asrlarda Markaziy osiyo ,Ozarboyjon va Xuroson xalqlarida keng tarqalgan 12 maqomning yettinchisi.

Registr-Ma'lum bir maqsadda bir qism tovush qatorining qo'shni tovushlar bilan qo'shib kelishi.

Rechitativ-Vokal musiqaning bir turi bo'lib ,intonatsiya va ritm jihatidan deklomatsiyali so'zga yaqin bo'ladi.

Ritm-Musika asaridagi tovushlarning uzun qisqaliklari jihatidan munosabatlari.

Romans-Bir ovoz uchun vocal asar.

Pondino-rondo shaklidagi uncha katta bo'lmagan piesa.

Rondo-Bosh mavzuni bir necha bor, turli mazmundagi epizodlardan so'ng xar doim qaytarilishidan tuzilgan musiqali shakli.

Rost maqomi-XIII-XVII-asrlarda O'rta osiyo Ozarbayjon va Xuroson xalqlarida keng tarqalgan 12 maqomning to'rtinchisi.

Royal-barmoqlar bilan bosib chalinadigan torli klavushli musika asbobi.

S.

Sabo-mayn ,yoqimli shamol ,tongotar chog'ida esgan yel.

Savt-Shashmaqom nasr bo'limining ikkinchi guruh sho'balariga kiruvchi ashulalar:Ushshoq , Sabo , Navo va hokozolar.

Savti nag'ma- musiqa tovushi

Savti Sarvinoz-q.Sarvinoz

Savti Ushshoq-q,Ushshoq

Savtxon-q,Nasrchi

Sadr-o 'zbek raqslarida chalinadigan doira usuli

Sayri gulshan – Xorazm maqomlaridan Buzrukning aytim bo'limidagi ashula.

Sayqal-tovushni titratish.

Samoi dugoh-Shashmaqomdagi Dugoh maqomining mushkilot kuylaridan biri.

Samoiy-Tinglash,,musiqa raqs,Darvishlarning qo'shiq ,musiqa va raqs bilan zikr tushuvi.

Saraxbor-maqomlarning nasr bo'limidagi birinchi sho'bada keladigan ashula yo'li.

Sarvinoz-Buzruk maqomining nasr bo'limidagi ,ikkinchi guruh sho'balariga kiruvchi ashula yo'li.

Sausul-Xorazm maqomlaridan Iroqning chertim bo'limidagi kuy.

Sausuli Feruz-Xorazm maqomlaridan Segohning chertim bo'limidagi kuy.

Saqil-Shashmaqomning mushkilot bo'limidagi keng tarqalgan kuylardan biri.

Saqili Ashqullo-Dugoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Bastanigor-Segoh maqomining Mushkilot bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Vazmin-Rost maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili islomxoniy-Buzruk maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Kalon-Iroq maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Mirza-Xorazm Rost maqomining chertim bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Muhrkan- Xorazm Rost maqomining chertim bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Niyozjonxo'ja-Xorazm buzruk maqomining chertim bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Rag-rag-Shashmaqom rost maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuylardan.

Saqili Sulton-*Shashmaqom Buzruk maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuylardan.*

Saqili Feruz-*Xorazm maqomlaridan Dugoh va Segoh maqomlarining chertim bo'limidagi kuylardan.*

Segoh.Segoh maqomi-*Shashmaqom tarkibidagi beshinchi maqom.*

Sekventsia-*Bir va ko'p ovozli musiqa asari yoki ayrim parchasining asta sekin yuqorilashib yoki pasayib borishi.*

Sinfonik orkestr-*turli cholg'u asboblardan tuzilgan va nisbatan boy va murakkab turdagi orkestr.*

Sinfonik poema-*sinfonik orkestr uchun yozilgan programmali musiqa xarakterli janrlaridan biri.*

Sinfonik fantaziya-*aniq bir mavzu va mazmunda sinfonik orkestr uchun yozilgan musiqa asari.*

Sinfoniya-*sanata shaklida sinfonik orkestr uchun yaratilgan monumental musiqa asari.*

Sinkopa-*qattiq chalinadigan notaning odatdagi kuchli xissadan kuchsiz xissaga ko'chishi.*

Siporish,Suporish- *maqomlarning nasr bo'limida bir ashula yo'lidan ikkinchisiga o'tish uchun vosita bo'luvchi kuy parchasi.*

Soz-*Tovushlarning balandlik holati va munosabati.*

Solist-*yakka ovoz yoki biror cholg'u asbobi uchun yozilgan musiqa asarini ijro etuvchi yakkaxon xonanda.*

Solfedjo-*eshituv malakasini yuksaltirish va notaga qarab ularni tez o'qishni o'rganish uchun o'tkaziladigan vocal mashq.*

Soprano-*xotin-qizlarning eng yuqori ovozi.*

Soqiynoma-*shashmaqomdagi maqomlarning nasr bo'limi ikkinchi bo'lim sho'balaridagi ashula nomi.*

Suvora-*Xorazm maqomlarning ayrim bo'limida keladigan ashula nomi.*

Suporish-xar- *bir maqom va ular tarkibidagi sho'balarning tugallanish qismi.*

Supirdi-*xamma maqomlarning saqillarida bir xonadan ikkinchi xonaga o'tish uchun kichik bo'lakcha chalinadi.*

Syuita-*xar bir qismi mustaqil asar bo'lgan trli xarakterdagi musiqa p*ies*alarining bog'lanib kelishi.*

T.

Takt-*bir kuchli xissadan shu kabi ikkinchi kuchli xissaga qadar bo'lgan oraliq-metrning xar doim qaytarilib turishi.*

Talqin-*Shashmaqom nasr bo'limining birinchi sho'basi –Saraxbor taronalaridan so'ng keladigan ashula yo'li.*

Talqini bayot-*Navo maqomining nasr bo'limidagi ashula yo'li .*

Talqini Dugoh Husayn-*Xorazm maqomlaridan Navoning aytim bo'limidagi ashula yo'llaridan .*

Talqini Mustazot-*Xorazm maqomlaridan Navoning aytim bo'limidagi ashula yo'li.*

Talqini Uzzol-*Shashmaqomdagi Buzruk maqomining ashula yo'llaridan*

Talqini Ushshoq –*Shashmaqomdagi rost maqomining ashula yo'llaridan .*

Talqini Chorgoh-*Shashmaqomdagi Dugoh maqomining Ashula yo'llaridan .*

Talqincha-*maqomlarning nasr bo'limlarining ikkinchi sho'balariga kiruvchi ashula.*

Talqinchi- *Xorazmda dutor bilan xalq ashulalarini ijro etuvchi.*

Tani maqom-*Xorazmda xar bir maqomning birinchi qismi.*

Tarji,Tarje-*Shashmaqomning mushkilot qismidagi kuylardan biri.*

Tarona-*maqomlarning ashula qismidagi Saraxbor,Talqin,Nasrdek asosiy sho'balar oralig'ida keladigan kichik ashulalar.*

Taronai nasri ajam-*Xorazm segoh maqomining aytim bo'limidagi kuy.*

Tasnif-*Shashmaqomning mushkilot bo'limi.*

Tembr-*tovush tusi xar- bir musiqa cholg'u asbobining yoki ashulachi ovozining o'ziga xos tovush harakteri.*

Tovush.un-*biror jismning to'lqinlanishidan xosil bo'ladigan ovoz.*

Tonallik-*laddagi tovushlarning balandligi.*

Tonika-*Laddagi eng turg'un pog'ona.*

Transpozitsiya-*tovushlarni boshqa balandlikka ko'chirish.*

Trio-Uch ijrochidan tuzilgan ansambl.

Turk avji-Shashmaqomning ashula qismi sho'balarida keladigan katta avj bo'lib ,namud vazifasini bajaradi,lekin ma'lum bir sho'badan olinmaydi.

U.

Uvertyura-Opera,balet,oratoriya,drama ,kinofilm,va boshqalarning boshlanishi oldidan ijro etiluvchi cholg'u **piesasi** bo'lib ,orkestr uchun yoziladi.

Unison-bir xil balandlikdagi ikki tovushning bir yo'la yangrashi.

Ushshoq-XIII-XVII asrlarda O'rta Osiyo, Ozarboyjon va Xuroson xalqlari o'rtasida keng tarqalgan 12 maqomning birinchisi.

F.

Fantaziya-erkin shakilda yozilgan cholg'u asari , **piesa**.

Filarmoniya-yuksak badiiy musiqa asarlari va ijrochilik san'atining targ'ib etuvchi konsert tashkiloti.

Final-sinfoniya ,sonata ,konsert,trio,kvartet va shu kabi ko'p qismli musiqa asarlarining oxirgi qismi.

Folklor-og'zaki xalq adabiyoti va musiqa ijodiyoti .Xalq musiqasi

X.

Xalfa-Xorazmda shoir,sozanda va ashulachi xotin- qizlar.

Xor – Vokal,xor musiqasini aytuvchi ijrochi jamoa.

Xoral- cherkov jamoasi ijro etadigan diniy ashula bo'lib ,katoliklarda bir ovozli,protestantlarda –organ cholg'u asbobi jo'rligida aytiladigan ko'povozli musiqa.

Xotima-Fugada mavzuning oxirgi marta qo'llanishidan so'ng keladigan qo'shiq.

Xromatizm-diatonik laddagi pog'onalarining yarim tondan o'zgarishi.

Ch.

Chapandoz-Shashmaqomdagi buzruk va rost maqomlarining nasr bo'limi ikkinchi guruhi sho'balaridagi ashula.

Chardash-Venger xalq raqsi.

Chorgoh,chohorgoh-Shashmaqomdagi Dugoh maqomining mushkilot va nasr

bo'limlaridagi kuylardan.

Sh.

Shashmaqom-*O'zbek va tojik xalqlari musiqa merosining yetuk mukammal asari.*

Sho'ba-*Shashmaqom ashula bo'limidagi yirik ashula yo'li*

E.

Engarmonizm-*Bir tovushni ikki xil nom bilan atalishi.*

O'.

O'n ikki maqom –*Rahoviy, Husayniy, Zangula, Rost, Ushshoq, Navo , Buslik, Xijoz, Iroq, Isfaxon, Ziraftand va Buzruk maqomlari bilan XII-XIII asrlarda Markaziy Osiyo ,Xuroson va Ozarboyjon xalqlaridan yetishib chiqqan sozanda xonanda va bastakorlar tomonidan malum bir tartibga solinadigan maqomlar tizimi.*

Q.

Qo'shiq-*she'r va kuyi xalq tomonidan ijod qilinib va xalq orasida keng tarqalgan janr.*

G'.

G'azal-*O'zbek mumtoz she'riyatining asosiy lirik janri.*

H.

Hafif, Hafifi segoh-*Shashmaqomdagi Segoh maqomining mushkilot bo'limidagi kuy nomi.*

Hijoziy, Maqomi Hijoziy-*XIII-XVII asrlarda O'rta Osiyo. Ozarboyjon ,Xuroson xalqlarida keng tarqalgan o'n ikki maqomning oltinchisi.*

Hofiz-*Ilgarilari quronni yozgan qiroat bilan chiroyli o'qiganlarni hofiz deb ataganlar.*

Husayniy, Maqomi Husayniy-*XIII-XVII asr o'rtalarida keng tarqalgan o'n ikki maqomning beshinchisi.*