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OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA’LIM VAZIRLIGI

ANVAR LUTFULLAYEV

XALQ CHOLG‘ULARIDA IJROCHILIK (CHANG)

Oliy ta’lim muassasalari uchun

o‘quv qo‘llanma

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

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KIRISH

“Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik (Chang)” fani. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi “2017-2021 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi” hamda uning “Xalq bilan muloqot va inson manfaatlari yili”da amalga oshirishga oid Davlat dasturi”ning 4-yo‘nalishida oliy ta‘lim samaradorligini oshirish, jumladan, musiqa ta‘limini kuchaytirish va sohada yuksak malakali kadrlar tayyorlashni takomillashtirish vazifalari qo‘yilgan. SHu sababli O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligi hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat vazirligi tomonidan oliy musiqa ta‘limi tizimi o‘quv adabiyotlarini yangilash, takomillashtirish va optimallashtirish ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda.

Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy Dasturida oliy musiqa ta‘limini yanada rivojlantirish va davlat ta‘lim standartlari talablari asosida musiqa ta‘limi yo‘nalishlari bo‘yicha yuksak malakali mutaxassislar tayyorlash belgilangan. Mazkur hujjatlarga muvofiq “Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik” fanining Namunaviy dasturi iishlab chiqilgan. Dasturda xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha professional kadrlar tayyorlash nazarda tutilgan. Ushbu Namunaviy dastur asosida “Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik (Chang)” Ishchi o‘quv dasturi tuzilgan bo‘lib, u ixtisoslik fanlari tarkibiga kiradi. Mazkur o‘quv qo‘llanma ana shu “Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik (Chang)” Ishchi o‘quv dasturi asosida tayyorlandi.

Fanning maqsadi. “Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik (Chang)” fanining Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi bo‘yicha yuksak nazariy bilim va ijro mahoratiga ega oliy ma‘lumotli professional mutaxassislarni tayyorlashdan iborat.

Fanning vazifalari. “Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik (Chang)” fanining asosiy vazifalari quyidagillardan iborat, talabalarning:

- Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi asoslari bo‘yicha bilimini oshirish;
- cholg‘u ijrochiligi bo‘yicha nazariy bilimlar berish va ularning musiqiy fikrlash layoqatini shakllantirish;

- cholg'ʻu ijrochilik mahoratini shakllantirish va ijodiy maktablar hamda ijrochilik uslublari bilan tanishtirish;
- mazkur cholg'ʻu asarlarini tahlil qilish ko'nikmasini tarkib toptirish;
- ijodkorlik qobiliyatini o'stirish.

Fan bo'yicha qo'yiladigan talablar. Davlat ta'lim standartlari va mazkur "Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik (Chang)" fanida qo'yilgan talablardan kelib chiqib o'quv qo'llanmada quyidagi talablar qo'yilgan, talaba:

- Chang cholg'ʻu ijrochiligining nazariy va amaliy asoslarini chuqur egallashi;
- ijro mahorati ko'nikmasiga ega bo'lishi;
- professional konuert ijrochiligi, orkestr (ansambl) ijrochiligi va yakkaxon ijrochilik ko'nikmasini egallashi;
- cholg'ʻuda turli janrdagi asarlarni ijro eta olish va ularni musiqiy tahlil qilish malakasiga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmani tuzishda fanning ana shu maqsadi, vazifalari va fan bo'yicha qo'yiladigan talablar hisobga olindi.

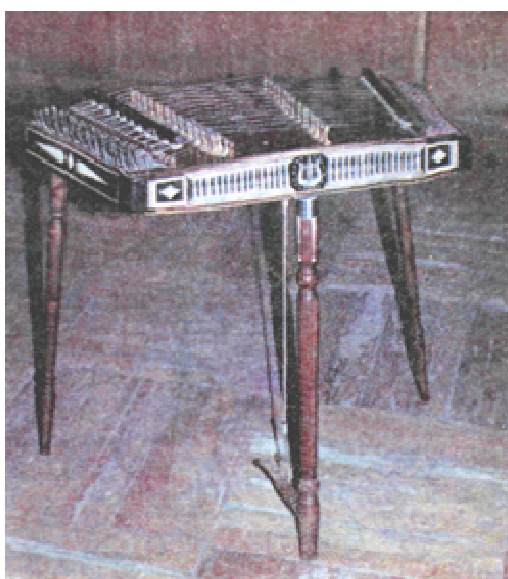
O'quv qo'llanmani tayyorlashda bir necha masalalarga asosiy e'tibor qaratildi: birinchidan, oliy ta'lim davlat ta'lim standartlaridan kelib chiqib, Chang cholg'ʻu ijrochiligi bo'yicha bo'lajak oliy ma'lumotli mutaxassislariga soha bo'yicha nazariy bilimlarni to'liq berish; ikkinchidan, mazkur cholg'ʻu ijrochiligi bo'yicha talabalarni metodologik asoslar bilan yuksak darajada tanishtirish, ularning mahoratini takomillashtirish va ularning individual ijro uslubini shakllantirish; uchinchidan, talabalarni Chang cholg'ʻu ijrochiligi tarixi va uning ijodiy maktablari bilan qurollantirish; to'rtinchidan, bo'lajak oliy ma'lumotli mutaxassislarning Chang cholg'ʻu asarlarini musiqiy tahlil qilish layoqatini o'stirish va ularning ilmiy tafakkurini kuchaytirish; beshinchidan, talabalarni ijodiy faoliyatga tayyorlash; oltinchidan amaldagi o'quv qo'llanmalarining sinovdan o'tgan tajribalarini umumlashtirish. O'quv qo'llanmada nazariya va amaliyot uyg'unligi tamoyiliga asoslanildi.

O'quv qo'llanmaga doir mutaxassislar va keng jamoatchilikning fikr-mulohazalarini kutib qolamiz.

I-BO‘LIM.CHANG CHOLG‘U IJROCHILIGI
NAZARIYASI VA TARIXI
1-MAVZU: CHANG CHOLG‘U IJROCHILIGI
VA CHOLG‘UNING TOVUSH IMKONIYATLARI

O‘zbekiston xalq cholg‘ulari va ularning ijrochiligida *Chang cholg‘usi* muhim o‘rin tutadi. Musiqa san’atimizda hozirgi kunda amalda bo‘lgan Chang cholg‘usi 1938-1943 yillar davomida V.Romanchenko, A.Kevxayanı, S.Didenko va A.Petrosyanı tomonidan takomillashtirilgan Pikollo – Chang, Tenor-Chang va Bas-Chang turlariga ega.

Chang cholg‘usi o‘ziga xos *tuzilishga* ega bo‘lib, u quti, torlar, quloqchalar va tovushni so‘ndiruvchi tepki mexanizmidan iborat. Qutisi o‘z navbatida chorcho‘p hamda ikki yuqori va pastki qopqoqlarga bo‘linadi. Ustki qopqoqning ichki tomoniga ikkita yog‘och taxtacha o‘rnatilgan bo‘lib, ular prujina vazifasini bajaradi va qopqoqni mustahkam ushlab turadi. CHolg‘uning 75 torlarini tarang qilib tortish uchun chorcho‘pning o‘ng tomoniga metall quloqchalar, chap tomoniga esa torlarning ikki uchini ilib qo‘yish uchun ilmoqchalar o‘rnatilgan va cholg‘u bamburdan yasalgan maxsus cho‘p bilan ijro etiladi.

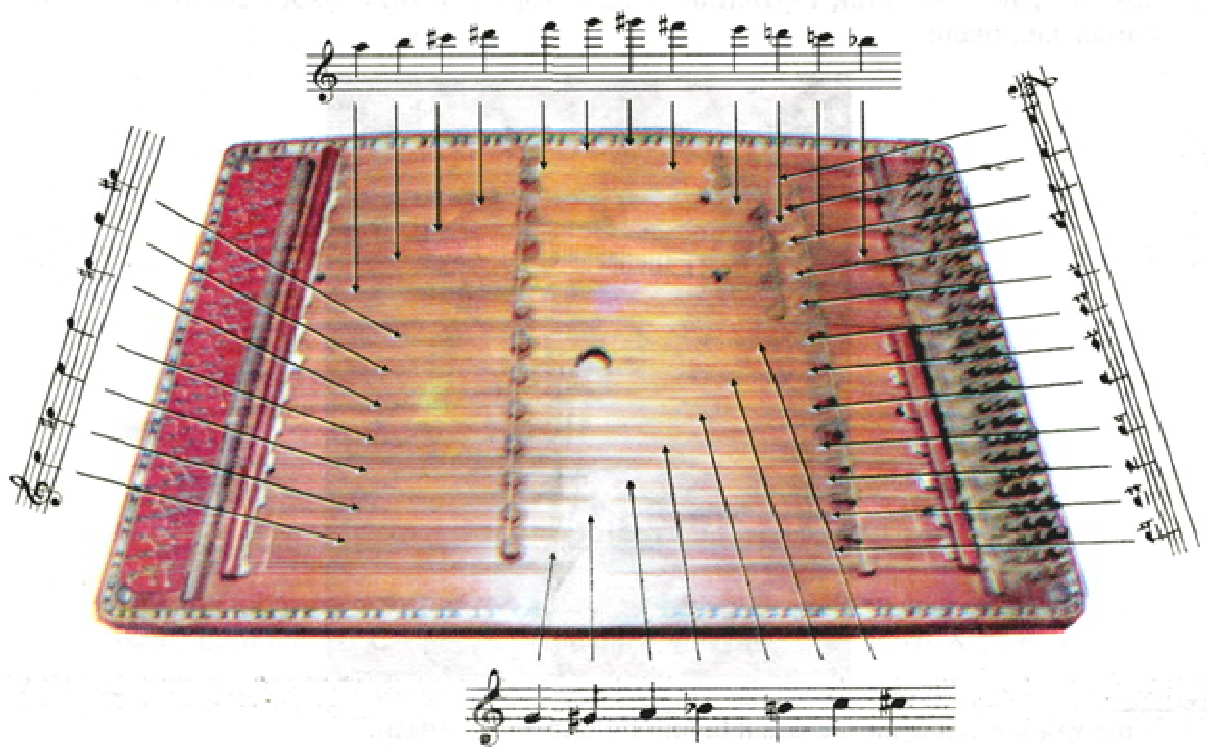


1-rasm. Changning umumiy ko‘rinishi

Chang cholgʻusi yuqori sadolanish xususiyatiga ega. Uning torlari xaraklar yordamida uch guruhga boʻlinishini taʼkidlash joiz. Birinchi guruh oʻn ikkita uch qatorlik torlardan iborat boʻlib (uchalasi ham yakkaovozda sozlanib, bir tor deb hisoblanadi), oʻn xarak va chap pogʻona orqali oʻtadi, mazkur torlar tovushqatori faqat yarim tonlardan iborat boʻlgan xromatik 12 tovushni beradi (soldan birinchi aptavadagi Faʼiezgacha; ikkinchi guruh ettita uch qavatli tordan iborat boʻlib, oʻng pogʻona, chap xarak va chap pogʻona orqali oʻtadi, ular xromatik tovushqatorning oʻn toʻrt tovushi sadolanadi (birinchi oktavadagi soldan ikkinchi oktavadan sol uiezgacha); uchinchi guruh uch qator tordan iborat boʻlib, ular yuqoridagi qoʻshimcha va chapdagi asosiy xaraklar orqali asosiy pogʻona oʻtadi (ikkinchi oktavadagi Lya dan uchinchi oktavadagi Mi gacha).

Chang cholgʻusi turlarining sadolanish imkoniyatlari quyidagicha;

- 1) Pikollo Chang – diapazoni birinchi oktavadagi Do dan uchinchi oktavadagi Lya gacha;
- 2) Tenor Chang – diapazoni katta oktavadagi soldan ikkinchi oktavadagi Mi gacha va kichik oktavadagi Do dan birinchi oktavadagi solgacha;
- 3) Bas Chang – diapazoni katta oktavadagi Do dan kichik oktavadagi solgacha.



2-rasm. Chang chog'lusida tovushlarning joylashuvi

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

- 1.Chang cholg'usi qanday tuzilishga ega va uning torlari qanday xususiyatlarni ifodalaydi?
- 2.Chang cholg'usining tovush imkoniyatlari qanday?
- 3.Chang turlari qanday sadolanish xususiyatiga ega?

2-MAVZU:CHANG CHOLG‘U IJROCHILIGI TARIXI

O‘zbekiston xalq cholg‘ulari ijrochiligi tarixida *Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi tarixi* ham muhim o‘rin tutadi. Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi mazkur cholg‘u yaratilgan davrdan boshlanadi. Ko‘p xalq cholg‘ularida kuzatilganidek, ushbu cholg‘u ham qachon ixtiro qilingani to‘g‘risida aniq ma’lumot yo‘q. Lekin, *arxeologik va yozma manbalar* orqali. Chang cholg‘usining juda qadimligi haqida ma’lumotlar etib kelgan. Chunonchi Boborahim Mashrab (XVII asr) bir g‘azalida deydi:

*Mug‘lardin o‘t va Chang cholg‘usi keldi,
Bu Mashrabning qalbi g‘amga to‘ldi.¹*

“Mug‘lar” bu – otashparastlar bo‘lib, “Avesto”ning Gotlar qismini (gotlar maqomlardagi “goh” tushunchasining qadimgi ildizi) xor bo‘lib kuylashgan va bunda albatta, musiqa jo‘r bo‘lgan. Mashrabning ishorasi bo‘yicha Chang cholg‘usining qadimgi shakllari Zardushtiylik dini bo‘lgan.

1940 yili Surxondaryo viloyati, Termiz shahri yaqinidagi Ayritom qo‘rg‘onida arxeologik qazishmalar chog‘ida Chang cholg‘usining qadimgi shakli bo‘lgan arfa chalayotgan ayol frizi topildi. Bu cholg‘u uch burchak bo‘lib, 13 torga ega. Tarixchi olim K.Trever to‘g‘ri qayd etganidek, “Ayritom qo‘rg‘onida topilgan frizlarning barchasi mahalliy hunarmandlar tomonidan yasalgan va ular eramiz avvalgi XVIII asrga borib taqaladi”.² SHu ma’noda Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi musiqa san’atimizda juda qadimgi tarixga egadir.

“Chang” nomini *XIII asrda* uchratamiz. Qutbiddin SHeroziy (XIII asr) “Durr ut-toj” (Musiqa haqida dur asar) risolasida qonun, nusxa, navxi kabi qadimgi cholg‘ular asarida Chang cholg‘usini ham tilga olib, “tovushi ochiq torlardan sadolanuvchi cholg‘ular” tarkibiga kiritadi.³ Jaloliddin Rumiy (XIII asr) “Masnaviyi ma’naviy” asarida xorazmlik *Piri Changiy* (Changchilar ustози) degan

¹ Бобораҳим Машраб. Меҳрибоним қайдасан. –Т., 1990. 161-бет.

² Тревер К. Памятники греко – бактрийского искусства. -М.-Л., 1940.с. 131.

³ Аш-Шерозий. Жемчужина короны. // Музыкальная эстетика народов стран Востока. Часть тексты. –М. 1967. –с. 292.

shaxsning VII asrda Arabistonning Madina shahriga borib xalifa Umar ibn Xattobga uchrashgani, islom dini vakillari yurtimiz Movoraunnahrda musiqani ta'qiqlashganini etkazadi va uning Chang ijrochisini tinglagan xalifa Umar Movoraunnahrga musiqa islomga zid emasligi to'g'risidagi buyruqni Piri Changiydan berib yuborganligini hikoya qiladi.⁴ Bu ma'lumot Chang ijrochilarining islom dinida musiqaning e'tirof etilishi ishida faol ishtirok etishganini ko'rsatadi.

Alisher Navoiy (XV asr) "Sab' ai sayyor" (Etti sayyora) dostonida Dilorom obrazi vositasida Xorazmda Chang cholg'u ijrochiligi yuksak darajaga ko'ratilgani va dilorom Chang ijrochilarining xomiysi Zuhraning ramzi edi, - deydi.⁵ Bu hol ham Chang cholg'usi Zardushtiylik dini vakillari tomonidan yaratilganini yana bir dalillaydi, chunki "Avesto" Xorazmda yaratilgani ma'lum. Alisher Navoiy yana bir she'rida deydi:

Oyog'chi, ketur jomni lab ba lab

Ki, to'y bo'ldi ayyomi ishq tarab.

Mug'anniy urub Changa zebanida Chang,

Navo chekki hay-hay o'lang, jon o'lang.

Mazmuni: "Ey soqiy, ishq mayini limmo-lim qilib quyki, to'y bo'lmoqda. Unda cholg'uchi cho'pi bilan Chang cholg'usini chalmoqda, "Hay-hay o'lan, jon o'lan qo'shig'ini kuylaylik". Demak, XV asrda "YOr-yor" qo'shiqlarini kuylashda Chang cholg'usidan foydalanilgan.

Darvesh Ali Changiy-Buxoriy (XV asr) "Risolai musiqiy" (Musiqa risolasi) asarida XVII asrda Chang cholg'usi "32 torli bo'lgan"ligini ta'qidlab, mazkur cholg'uni "cholg'ular malikasi" deb ataydi.⁶ Uning fikricha, "juda qadim zamonlarda Horut va Morut farishtalari Chang cholg'usini Zuhra yulduzidan erga olib tushib, Bobil minorasi (hozirgi Iroq va Mis davlatlari hududida –A.A.) quruvchilariga chalib berishgan. SHu sababli Chang cholg'u ijrochiligi Bobildan

⁴ Румий Ж. Маснавий маънавий. 2-китоб. –Т., 2005. 31-38-бетлар.

⁵ Навоий А. Хамса. –Т., 1960. 420-510-бетлар.

⁶ Семёнов А. Среднеазиатский трактат по музыке Девеш-Али Чанги (XVII в.) –Т., 1946. –с.16. қўчирмалар шу манбадан олинади.

Xitoygacha bo'lgan hududda keng tarqalgan". Uning xabar berishicha, "Xoji Sa'd Jo'yboriy (XV asr) ichog'riq kasaliga duchor bo'lganida tabib Sulton Muhammad unga Chang kuylarini tinglashni tavsiya qilgan. Darvesh Ali uch oy davomida ertalab va kechqurun bemor Xoja Sa'd Jo'yboriy uchun Chang ijro qilgan va bemor sag'aygan". Demak, Darvesh Ali Changiy mohir ijrochi bo'lgan va Chang sadolari bemorga ruhiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan.

Darvesh Alining yana ma'lumot berishicha, XVII asrda "7 parda (rad) bo'lgan, birinchi pardada Rost maqomi, ikkinchisida Navo maqomi, uchinchisida Hijoz maqomi, to'rtinchisida Zangula maqomi, beshinchisida Husayniy maqomi, oltinchisida Iroq maqomi va ettinchi pardada Ko'chik maqomi ijro etilgan". Bu o'rinda Darvesh Ali maqomlar ijrosida ularning xususiyatiga mos ravishda Chang cholg'usini ijro qilish kerakligiga ishora qiladi. SHu sababli, "mohir ijrochi barcha 12 maqomda Chang ijro qila oladi", - deydi.

Har bir davrda mohir Chang cholg'u ijrochilari bo'lishgan. Ulardan biri Mirak Changiydir (XIV asrda).⁷ U olim va mohir Chang ijrochisi bo'lib Buxoroda kamolga etgan. Madrasa ta'limidan so'ng Xorazmga borgan va u erda Chang sozandalarining ustozlari sifatida faoliyat yuritgan.

Yana bir mohir Chang cholg'u ijrochisi *Mavlono Hasan Kavkabi* (XVII asr) edi.⁸ Buxoroda faoliyat ko'rsatgan va Chang ijro qilish bilan bir qatorda ashula ham kuylagan. Darvesh Ali u bilan ko'rishib, suhbatlashgan va uning aytishicha, Hasan Kavkabiyning tomog'ida bez paydo bo'lgan. San'atkor "Chang ijro qilib, o'zini-o'zi davolagan".

Zero, asrlar davomida Chang ijrochiligi rivojlanib keldi. XX asrda Chang cholg'u ijrochiligi yangi bosqichga ko'tarildi. CHolg'uning nota tizimi yaratildi, u takomillashtirildi va cholg'u uchun maxsus asarlar yozildi. Matyusuf Xarratov, Ahmadjon Odilov kabi o'nlab mohir ijrochilar etishib chiqqan. Chang cholg'usi bo'yicha o'rta maxsus va oliy ma'lumotli kadrlar tayyorlash yo'lga qo'yildi.

⁷ Шу манба. 26-28-бет.

⁸ Шу манба. 51-52-бет.

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

- 1.Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi tarixi bo‘yicha nimalarni bilasiz?
- 2.Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi bo‘yicha ma’lumot beruvchi asosiy manbalar nimalardan iborat?
- 3.Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligining mumtoz davriga qanday xususiyatlar xos?

3-MAVZU:CHANG CHOLG‘U ASARLARI VA ULARNI O‘ZLASHTIRISHGA QO‘YILADIGAN NAZARIY TALABLAR

Barcha xalq cholg‘ularida kuzatilganidek, Chang cholg‘u asarlari ham ikki turli bo‘ladi: 1) Chang cholg‘usiga moslantirilgan musiqiy asarlar; 2) Chang cholg‘usi uchun maxsus yaratilgan musiqiy asarlar. Bu o‘rinda e‘tiboringizni eng *ommaviy* Chang cholg‘u asarlariga *janr* imkoniyatlari bo‘yicha tortamiz.

Mashq. “Mashq” so‘zi “malaka hosil qilish” degan ma‘noni anglatadi va Chang cholg‘u musiqiy asarining eng kichik hajmlisi hisoblanadi. Mashq turidagi asarlar ikki xil bo‘ladi: 1) muayyan asardan olingan parcha; 2) maxsus engil hajmda yaratilgan musiqiy asar.

Zero, Mashq turidagi asardan ikki asosda foydalaniladi: 1) ijroga kirishishdan oldin fikr jamlash va qo‘llarni “qizdirish” uchun; 2) muayyan yirik musiqiy asarni o‘zlashtirish uchun. Bu boradagi misol uchun darslikning ilova qismida berilgan asarlarga qarang.

Gamma. “Gamma” so‘zi “bir tekis” ma‘nosini anglatadi. Chang cholg‘u asarlari tarkibida Gammalar oktavadan kam bo‘lmagan oraliqdagi tovushqatorining bir tekis ko‘tarilish yoki pasayishini anglatadi. Gamma turidagi asarlar yunonlarda uchinchi harf nomi bo‘lib, u bilan o‘rta asrlardagi eng pastki tovush, ya‘ni katta oktavadagi sol (S) tovushi ko‘rsatilgan.

Gamma turidagi musiqiy asarlar Mashq turidagi asarlardan nisbatan hajman yirikroq bo‘ladi va ulardan ijro mahoratini oshirish yoki individual ijro uslubni shakllantirish uchun foydalaniladi. Bu boradagi misol uchun darslikning ilova qismida berilgan asarlarga qarang.

Kuylar. Kuy (yunoncha “melodiu”) – bu turli baland va uzunlikdagi tovushlarning ma‘lum bir ritm va ladda badiiy holatda kelishidir. Chang cholg‘u asarlari ichida kuy musiqiy asarning asosini tashkil qiladi va hajm jihatidan eng yirigi hisoblanadi.

Chang cholg‘usi kuylari bir necha turlarga bo‘linadi: 1) maxsus cholg‘u kuylari; 2) ashula (qo‘shiq) ishorasiga bo‘ladigan kuylar; 3) raqs ijrosiga jo‘r bo‘ladigan kuylar.

Zero, Chang cholgʻu asarlari oʻziga xosligi va mazkur cholgʻuning keng imkoniyatlarini ifodalashi bilan ajralib turadi.

Davlat taʼlim standartlari, Namunaviy oʻquv dasturi va Ishchi oʻquv rejasi asosida *har bir oʻquv yil uchun* Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligini oʻzlashtirishga oid nazariy talablar qoʻyiladi. Biz tomonimizdan shakllantirilib, tajribadan oʻtkazilgan quyidagi Namunaviy nazariy talablarni eslab qoling:

Oʻquv yilida Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligini oʻzlashtirish uchun qoʻyiladigan NAMUNAVIY NAZARIY TALABLAR

- 1-hafta: 1-dars. Talabaning yozgi taʼildan keyingi ijrochilik holatini tekshirib koʻrish, uni tiklash uchun mashqlar berish, cholgʻuni tartibga keltirish, mashgʻulotlar jadvalini aniqlash;
- 2-dars. Oldingi berilgan dasturlarni tahlil qilish. Yangi dastur tanlash. Mashqlarni davom ettirish. Sinfda birga mashqlarni ijro etish.
- 2-hafta: 3-dars. Bastakor _____ ning _____ asarini tahlil qilish. SHtrix tanlash, templarni aniqlash, oʻlchovini va oʻzgaradigan qismlarni oʻzlashtirish. Nota matnini varaqdan ravon oʻqish koʻnikmalarini rivojlantirish
- 4-dars. Berilgan vazifalarni tekshirish. CHiqmayotgan qismlar ustida alohida ishlash. Oʻng va chap qoʻllar harakatini aniqlash, ular ustida ishlash. Kuyni yodlash.
- 3-hafta: 5-dars. Asarning qiyin qismlarini, murakkab passajlarini sekin tempda, applikatura asoslarini toʻgʻri qoʻllagan holda ijro etish. Uyda chalish uchun qoʻshimcha mashqlar berish. Ularni sinfda oʻzlashtirib olish.
- 6-dars. Berilgan mashqlarni tekshirish. Kuyni yoddan chalinishini aniqlash. Dinamika ustida ishlash. Dinamikaning oʻziga xos darajasini aniqlash, uni ijro eta olish koʻnikmalarini takrorlash, oʻrganish.

- 4-hafta: 7-dars. Vazifalarni tekshirib chiqish. Asarni fortepiano joʻrligida ijroetish. Temp ustida ishlash. Asar xarakteri ustida ishlash. Har bir jumla, qismlarni alohida ijro etish.
- 8-dars. Asarda uchraydigan melizmlar ustida ishlash, ularning xarakterini ochib berish, tovush sifati, kuchini boshqara olish koʻnikmalari ustida ishlash.
- 5-hafta: 9dars. YAngi_____ning_____asarini tahlil qilish. Applikatura qoʻyish. Pozitsiyalarni aniqlash. Maʼlum qismi ustida alohida ishlash.
- 10-dars. Oʻtgan darsda yodlangan asarni tekshirish. F-no joʻrligida ansambl ustida ishlash, bir-birini eshitish koʻnikmalariga alohida eʼtibor berish. YAngi asarning shtrixlari ustida ishlash.
- 6-hafta: 11-dars. Uyga berilgan mashqlarni eshitib koʻrish. Stakkato, spikatto, akcent, sforzando, subito piano shtrixlari ustida alohida ishlash. Har birini turli holatlarda ijro etib koʻrsatib berish. Uyga vazifalarni belgilab olish.
- 12-dars. Ijroda chap qoʻl barmoqlari harakatini rivojlantirish. Ularning harakat tezligini rivojlantirish uchun alohida mashqlar berish. Skachyoklarda barmoqlarning aniqligini va intonatsion tozaligi ustida ishlash.
- 7-hafta: 13-dars. Oʻtgan darsda berilgan mashqlardan keyingi oʻzgarishlarni tekshirish. Kuyning II-qismini tahlil qilish. Forteplano joʻrligida nota matnlarini aniqlashtirish, barmoqlar qoʻyish.
- 14-dars. Kuyning II-qismini yoddan chalish. Tovush chiqarish ustida ishlash. Kuyning xarakterini ochib berish. F-no joʻrligida kuyni ijro etish.
- 8-hafta: 15-dars. Oldingi darslarda oʻrganilgan har ikki kuyni yoddan chalish. Joriy nazorat eshitishiga tayyorlanish. Kuyning chiqmayotgan qismlari ustida alohida ishlash.

16-dars. F-no joʻrligida asarlarni badiiy xususiyatlarini ochib bergan holda ijro etish ustida ishlash. Templar ustida aloxida ishlash, ularni yana bir bor aniqlashtirish.

9-hafta: 17-dars. Talabanning asar haqida, muallif haqida, kuyni nazariy tahlili haqidagi bilimlarini tekshirish. Savol-javoblar. Asarlarni f-no joʻrligida ijro etish.

18-dars. Talaba bilan suhbatlashish. Uning boshqa darslarga qatnashishi, oʻzlashtirishi haqida surishtirish. Asarlarning badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash.

10-hafta: 19-dars. _____ning _____ asarining tahlili. Yangi asarni nazariy tahlili. Uni ijro etishdagi oʻziga xosliklarni aniqlash, maʼlum qismlarga ajratish, notani varaqdan sinfda oʻqish.

20-dars. Vazifalarni tekshirish. “crescendo”, “diminuendo”, “sforzando-piano”, “sforzando-forte” shtrixlari ustida ishlash. Uyga vazifalar berish.

11-hafta: 21-dars. Dinamikalarni tekshirish. Tovush kuchini oʻzgartirish koʻnikmalari ustida ishlash. Intonatsiya ustida ishlash. Maxsus gammalar tanlab, ijro etish. Uyga topshiriqlar berish.

22-dars. Kuyni f-no joʻrligida ijro etish. Ansamblga eʼtibor berish. Skachyoklar, simdan simga oʻtish texnikasi ustida ishlash. Asarni yodlashni uyga vazifa qilib berish.

12-hafta: 23-dars. Asarni yoddan chalinishini tekshirish. Xatolarni aniqlash. Esdan chiqarib qoʻyish holatlarini tuzatish. Maxsus mashqlar qilish. Konqertmeyster bilan yoddan chalish.

24-dars. Berilgan vazifalarni tekshirish. Asarning badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash. Asar muallifi, asarning janri, yaratilgan davri haqida toʻliq maʼlumotlar berish. Uyga vazifalarni aniqlab olish.

13-hafta: 25-dars. Berilgan nazariy topshiriqlarni tekshirish. Bilimlarni

baholash. Talaba bilan nazariy fanlar yuzasidan suhbat o'tkazish. Muayyan topshiriqlar berish.

26-dars. Asarni to'liq holda yoddan chalib ko'rish. Konçertmeyster bilan ansambl bo'lmayotgan bo'laklarini ishlash.

14-hafta: 27-dars. Uyga berilgan topshiriqlarni tekshirish. Asarni f-no jo'rligida ijro etish. YO'd bo'lmagan qismlari ustida ishlash.

28-dars. Asarda uchraydigan "legato", "staccato", "detashe", "portamento", shtrixlari ustida ishlash. Mediator, kamon, Chang cho'plari bilan bu shtrixlarni ijro etishda o'ziga xosliklari ustida ishlash.

15-xafta: 29-dars. _____ ning _____ asari tahlili. Asar, uning muallifi haqida ma'lumotlarni talaba o'zi mustaqil ravishda o'zlashtirish. Asar janrining nazariy tahlili.

30-dars. O'tgan darsda berilgan nazariy bilimlarni tekshirish. Asarning applikaturasini aniqlash, uning o'ziga xosligi haqida talaba bilan fikr almashish. Notani varaqdan o'qish.

16-hafta: 31-dars. Asarni nazariy jihatdan qismlarga (faza) jumalarga ajratish va ularni ma'lum bo'laklarga ajratib har biri ustida alohida ishlash.

32-dars. Ijro paytida dinamika ustida ishlash. "Crescendo", "diminuendo", "forte", "piano", "subito", "sforzando" kabi shtrixlar ustida ishlash.

17-hafta: 33-dars. Asar dinamikasini yaxshilash uchun tovush kuchini o'zgartirish ko'nikmasi ustida ishlashni davom ettirish. Maxsus mashqlar tanlash. Uyga vazifa berish.

34-dars. Kuyni yoddan chalish. Esdan chiqib qolayotgan qismlarini alohida tayyorlash. CHolg'u ijrochiligida musiqiy xotira ustida ishlash.

18-hafta: 35-dars. O'tgan darslarda yodlangan asarni takrorlash. Oraliq hamda yakuniy nazorat tinglovlariga tayyorgarlik

36-dars. Asarlarni badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash. Melizmlar, musiqiy bezaklar hamda tempda va dinamikani joyiga keltirish.

- 19-hafta: 37-dars. Oldingi semestrda qilingan ishlar tahlili. Ijrochilik haqida, hozirgi kunda cholgʻu ijrochiligi rivojlanish darajasi haqida suhbat. Yangi semestr dasturlarini muhokama qilish.
- 38-dars. _____ ning _____ asari tahlili. Ijrochilik holatiga eʼtiborni susaytirmaslik, uni muntazam nazorat qilish. SHu xususda har bir cholgʻuning ijrochilik holati, uning asosiy tayanchlari, buzilishi mumkin boʻlgan holatlar, haqidagi maʼlumotlar bilan oʻrtoqlashish.
- 20-hafta: 39-dars. Musiqiy asarning nota matnigi applikatura tanlash. Skachyok, xromatik passajlar, shuningdek sekin templi qismlarida applikaturaning oʻziga xos tanlanishi.
- 40-dars. Oʻtgan darsda oʻtilgan mashqlarni takrorlash. CHap qoʻl barmoqlari aniqligi, tezligi ustida ishlash. YAxshi ishlamayotgan barmoqlarni rivojlantirish uchun maxsus mashqlar tanlash.
- 21-hafta: 41-dars. Pozitsiya. Toʻgʻri pozitsiya tanlash. Intonatsiya ustida ishlash. Dastanining turli qismlarida chap qoʻl harakati va intonatsiya.
- 42-dars. Oʻtgan darsdagi koʻnikmalarni oʻzlashtirishni davom ettirish. “Pizzikato”, “arco”, “portamento”, “tremolo” shtrixlari ustida ishlash.
- 22-hafta: 43-dars. Olingan asar uchun alohida shtrixlar tanlash. Ularni qoʻllab koʻrish. Asarning badiiy mohiyatini toʻliqroq ochib beradigan shtrixlarni aniqlab olish, ular ustida ishlash.
- 44-dars. Asarni doira joʻrligida ijro etish. Usulni his qilish. Talaba usulni oʻrganishi oʻzi chala olishi kerak. Oʻzbek musiqasidagi usullar ularning ahamiyati haqida tushunchalar berish.
- 23-hafta: 45-dars. Ijroda badiiylik xususiyatlariga eʼtibor berish. Bu xususiyatlarni amalga oshirishdagi asosiy omillar, shtrixlar, tovush dinamikasi, tovush kuchi va sifati kabi tomonlar ustida ishlash.
- 46-dars. _____ ning _____ asarini nota

matnini varaqdan o'qish. Asar haqida to'liq nazariy ma'lumotlarni o'rganishni talabaga mustaqil ish qilib berish.

24-hafta: 47-dars. Mustaqil ishni tekshirish. Baholash. YUtuq va kamchiliklarni aniqlab, talabaga tushuntirib berish. Asar ustida ishlashni davom ettirish.
48-dars. Jo'navozlikda ijro etish. Jo'navozlikning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va zaruriyatini talabaga tushuntirib berish. Jo'navoz bilan birga chalish.

25-hafta: 49-dars. Asarni magnit tasmasidagi yozuvini tinglash. Turli cholg'ulardagi turli ijrolarni solishtirish, tahlil qilish. Eshitish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish.

50-dars. Magnit tasmasidagi yozuvdan nota matnisiz yodlanadigan _____ ning _____ asarini tinglash. YOdlashga vazifa qilib berish. Eshitib ijro eta olish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirish.

26-hafta: 51-dars. Uyga berilgan asarni tinglash. Kamchiliklar ustida ishlash. Asarni qayta tinglab ko'rish. Nola, qo'chirimlarga e'tibor berish.

52-dars. "Sayqal", "to'lqinlatish", "molish", "kashish", "bidratma", shtrixlari ustida ishlash. Talabaga chalib ko'rsatib berish. O'zlashtirilishi qiyin bo'lgan shtrixlarni qayta-qayta tinglash.

27-hafta: 53-dars. Asarni doira jo'rligida ijro etish. Usulni his qilish. Tempni bir tekisda ushlay olish ustida ishlash. Asarni turli templarda chalib ko'rsatib, o'z tempini topish.

54-dars. Oldingi darslarda chalingan asarlarni takrorlash. Joriy nazorat tingloviga, imtihonga tayyorlanish.

28-hafta: 55-dars. _____ ning _____ etyudini tahlil qilish. Asosiy e'tibor beriladigan jihatlarini aniqlash.

O'ng qo'l texnikasi ustida ishlash.

56-dars: CHap qo'l tezligi ustida ishlash. Ijro texnikasini rivojlantirish.

Intonatsiyaga e'tibor berish. Uni tozalash.

29-hafta: 57-dars. _____ gammalari ustida ishlash. Gammalar arpedjiolari, ularning pozitsiyasi, applikaturasi ustida ishlash. Barmoqlar tezligi aniqligini o'tirish va intonatsiyani tozalash.

58-dars. _____ gammalar uchtovushliklari va ularning aylanmalarini ijro etish. Skachyoklarda aniqlik etishmasligi ustida ishlash. Intonatsiyani tozalash, dinamika asosida chalish. Uyga vazifa berish.

30-hafta: 59-dars. Etyud va gammalarni birga tempida, to'xtovsiz chalish. Ijro texnikasini o'tirish. Imtixonga tayyorlanish.

60-dars. Texnik imtixon kollokviumga tayyorlanish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Savol-javob. Uyga yangi nazariy vazifalar berish.

31-hafta: 61-dars. _____ ning _____ asarini nota matnlari tahlili. Notani varaqdan o'qish. Qismlar, jumlar (frazalar)ni aniqlash va shu bo'laklar ustida alohida ishlash.

62-dars. "Trel", triol", "kvintol", "sextol" kabi gruppirovkalar ustida ishlash. "Gruppetto", "Mordent" shtrixlarini chiqarish.

32-hafta: 63-dars. Asarni akkomponimenti bilan chalish. Bir-birini eshitish. Ansamblga e'tibor berish. Savol-javob.

64-dars. Asarning o'zgaruvchan templari ustida ishlash. "Meno mosso", "piu mosso", "accelerando", "a tempo", "piu vivo" kabi sur'atlarning o'zaro munosabati va farqlarini aniqlab olish, ular ustida ishlash.

33-hafta: 65-dars. Asarni metronom bilan chalish. Tempga e'tibor berish. Ijro texnikasini tezlatish ustida ishlash. Passajlar, skachyoklar, intonatsiya ustida alohida ishlash.

66-dars. _____ ning _____ asari nota matnini tahlil qilish, korrektirovka qilish. Oldingi asarni jo'navoz bilan

chalish. Uyga vazifa berish.

34-hafta: 67-dars. Berilgan vazifalarni tekshirish. Asarni tinglash. I-qismini yoddan chalish. Musiqiy bezaklar ustida ishlash.

68-dars. Asarning II-qismini yoddan chalish. Joʻrnavoz bilan birga ansambl ustida ishlash. Templarni aniqlash. Intonatsiyalarni tozalash.

35-hafta: 69-dars. Asarni toʻliq yoddan chalish. Badiiy xususiyatlar ustida ishlash. “Tremolo”, “stakkato”, “piccicato”, “liga”, “legato” larning shu asar uchun koʻzlangan darajasini topish.

70-dars. Oraliq hamda yakuniy nazorat imtixonlariga tayyorlanish. Asarlarni badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash. Yoddan, adashmasdan chalish.

36-hafta: 71-dars. Asarlarni takrorlash. Joʻrnavoz bilan chalish. temp, dinamika, texnikaga eʼtibor berish. Qoʻshimcha repetitsiyalar belgilash.

72-dars. Imtixonga oxirgi tayyorgarlik. Asarlar ijrosini puxtalashtirish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Kollokviumga tayyorlanish.

Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligi boʻyicha kuchaytirilgan mashgʻulotlar uchun talablar

1-hafta: 1-dars. Talabani yozgi taʼtildan keyingi ijrochilik formasini tekshirib koʻrish, uni tiklash uchun mashqlar berish, cholgʻuni tartibga keltirish, dars jadvalini aniqlash.

2-dars. Oldingi berilgan dasturlarni tahlil qilish. Yangi dastur tanlash. Mashqlarni davom ettirish. Sinfda birga mashqlarni ijro etish.

3-dars. _____ning _____ asarini tahlil qilish. SHtrix tanlash, templarni aniqlash, razmer va oʻzgaradigan qismlarni oʻrganish. Nota matnini varaqdan oʻqish.

2-hafta: 4-dars. Berilgan vazifalarni tekshirish. CHiqmayotgan qismlar ustida alohida ishlash. Oʻng va chap qoʻllar harakatini aniqlash, ular

ustida ishlash. Kuyni yodlash.

5-dars. Kuyning qiyin qismlarini, murakkab passajlarini sekin tempda, applikatura asoslarini to'g'ri qo'llagan holda ijro etish. Uyda chalish uchun qo'shimcha mashqlar berish. Ularni sinfda o'zlashtirib olish.

6-dars. Berilgan mashqlarni tekshirish. Kuyni yoddan chalinishini aniqlash. Dinamika ustida ishlash. Dinamikaning o'ziga xos darajasini aniqlash, uni ijro eta olish ko'nikmalarini takrorlash, o'rganish.

3-hafta: 7-dars. Vazifalarni tekshirib chiqish. Asarni fortepiano jo'rligida ijro etish. Temp ustida ishlash. Asar xarakteri ustida ishlash. Har bir jumla, qismlarni alohida ijro etish.

8-dars. Asarda uchraydigan melizmlar ustida ishlash, ularning xarakterini ochib berish, tovush sifati, kuchini boshqara olish ko'nikmalari ustida ishlash.

9-dars. YAngi _____ ning _____ asarini tahlil qilish. Applikatura qo'yish. Pozitsiyalarni aniqlash. Ma'lum qismi ustida alohida ishlash.

4-hafta: 10-dars. O'tgan darsda yodlangan asarni tekshirish. F-no jo'rligida ansambl ustida ishlash, bir-birini eshitish ko'nikmalariga alohida e'tibor berish. YAngi asarning shtrixlari ustida ishlash.

11-dars. Uyga berilgan mashqlarni eshitib ko'rish. Stakkato, spikatto, akcent, sforzando, subito piano shtrixlari ustida alohida ishlash. Har birini turli holatlarda ijro etib ko'rsatib berish. Uyga vazifalarni belgilab olish.

12-dars. Ijroda chap qo'l barmoqlari harakatini rivojlantirish. Ularning harakat tezligini rivojlantirish uchun alohida mashqlar berish. Skachyoklarda barmoqlarning aniqligini va intonatsion tozaligi ustida ishlash.

- 5-hafta: 13-dars. O'tgan darsda berilgan mashqlardan keyingi o'zgarishlarni tekshirish. Kuyning II-qismini tahlil qilish. Fortepiano jo'rligida nota matnlarini aniqlashtirish, barmoqlar qo'yish.
- 14-dars. Kuyning II-qismini yoddan chalish. Tovush chiqarish ustida ishlash. Kuyning xarakterini ochib berish. F-no jo'rligida kuyni ijro etish.
- 15-dars. Oldingi darslarda o'rganilgan har ikki kuyni yoddan chalish. Joriy nazorat eshitishiga tayyorlanish. Kuyning chiqmayotgan qismlari ustida alohida ishlash.
- 6-hafta: 16-dars. F-no jo'rligida asarlarni badiiy xususiyatlarini ochib bergan holda ijro etish ustida ishlash. Templar ustida aloxida ishlash, ularni yana bir bor aniqlashtirish.
- 17-dars. Talabanning asar haqida, muallif haqida, kuyning nazariy tahlili haqidagi bilimlarini tekshirish. Savol-javoblar. Asarlarni f-no jo'rligida ijro etish.
- 18-dars. Davlat attestatsiyasi dasturini tinglash. 1-bosqich 2 ta asar tayyorlangan.
- 7-hafta: 19-dars. Asarlarni takrorlash. Jo'rnavoz bilan chalish. Temp, dinamika, texnikaga e'tibor berish. Qo'shimcha repetitsiyalar belgilash.
- 20-dars. Imtixonga oxirgi tayyorgarlik. Asarlar ijrosini puxtalashtirish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Kollokviumga tayyorlanish.
- 21-dars. Talaba bilan suhbatlashish. Uning boshqa darslarga qatnashishi, o'zlashtirishi haqida surishtirish. Asarlarning badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash.
- 8-hafta: 22-dars. _____ ning _____ asarining tahlili. Yangi asarni nazariy tahlili. Uni ijro etishdagi o'ziga xosliklarni

aniqlash, ma'lum qismlarga ajratish, notani varaqdan sinfda o'qish.

23-dars. Vazifalarni tekshirish. "Crescendo", "diminuendo", "sforzando-piano", "sforzando-forte" shtrixlari ustida ishlash. Uyga vazifalar berish.

24-dars. Dinamikalarni tekshirish. Tovush kuchini o'zgartirish ko'nikmalari ustida ishlash. Intonatsiya ustida ishlash. Maxsus gammalar tanlab, ijro etish. Uyga topshiriqlar berish.

9-hafta: 25-dars. Kuyni f-no jo'rligida ijro etish. Ansamblga e'tibor berish. Skachyoklar, simdan-simga o'tish texnikasi ustida ishlash. Asarni yodlashni uyga vazifa qilib berish.

26-dars. Asarni yoddan chalinishini tekshirish. Xatolarni aniqlash. Esdan chiqarib qo'yish holatlarini tuzatish. Maxsus mashqlar qilish. Konqertmeyster bilan yoddan chalish.

27-dars. Berilgan vazifalarni tekshirish. Asarning badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash. Asar muallifi, asarning janri, ratilgan davri haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar berish. Uyga vazifalarni aniqlab olish.

10-hafta: 28-dars. Berilgan nazariy topshiriqlarni tekshirish. Bilimlarni baholash. Talaba bilan nazariy fanlar yuzasidan suhbat o'tkazish. Muayyan topshiriqlar berish.

29-dars. Asarni to'liq holda yoddan chalib ko'rish. Konqertmeyster bilan ansambl bo'lmayotgan bo'laklarini ishlash.

30-dars. Uyga berilgan topshiriqlarni tekshirish. Asarni f-no jo'rligida ijro etish. Yod bo'lmagan qismlari ustida ishlash.

11-hafta: 31-dars. Asarda uchraydigan "legato", "staccato", "detashe", "portamento", shtrixlari ustida ishlash. Mediator, kamon, Chang cho'plari bilan bu shtrixlarni ijro etishda o'ziga xosliklari ustida

ishlash.

32-dars. _____ ning _____ asari tahlili. Asar, uning muallifi haqida ma'lumotlarni talaba o'zi mustaqil ravishda o'zlashtirish. Asar janrining nazariy tahlili.

33-dars. O'tgan darsda berilgan nazariy bilimlarni tekshirish. Asarning applikaturasini aniqlash, uning o'ziga xosligi haqida talaba bilan fikr almashish. Notani varaqdan o'qish.

12-hafta: 34-dars. Asarni nazariy jihatdan qismlarga (faza) jummalarga ajratish va ularni ma'lum bo'laklarga ajratib har biri ustida alohida ishlash.

35-dars. Ijro paytida dinamika ustida ishlash. "Crescendo", "diminuendo", "forte", "piano", "subito", "sforzando" kabi shtrixlar ustida ishlash.

36-dars. Asar dinamikasini yaxshilash uchun tovush kuchini o'zgartirish ko'nikmasi ustida ishlashni davom ettirish. Maxsus mashqlar tanlash. Uyga vazifa berish.

13-hafta: 37-dars. Kuyni yoddan chalish. Esdan chiqib qolayotgan qismlarini alohida tayyorlash. CHolg'u ijrochiligida musiqiy xotira ustida ishlash. puxtalashtirish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Kollokviumga tayyorlanish.

38-dars. O'tgan darslarda yodlangan asarni takrorlash. Oraliq hamda yakuniy nazorat tinglovlariga tayyorgarlik

39-dars. Asarlarni badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash. Melizmlar, musiqiy bezaklar hamda tempda va dinamikani joyiga keltirish.

14-hafta: 40-dars. Oldingi semestrda qilingan ishlar tahlili. Ijrochilik haqida, hozirgi kunda cholg'u ijrochiligi rivojlanish darajasi haqida suhbat. YAngi semestr dasturlarini muhokama qilish.

41-dars. Davlat attestatsiyasi dasturini tinglash. II-bosqichga

tayyorlanish.

42-dars. Asarlarni takrorlash. Joʻrnavez bilan chalish. Temp, dinamika, texnikaga eʼtibor berish. Qoʻshimcha repetitsiyalar belgilash.

15-hafta: 43-dars. Imtixonga oxirgi tayyorgarlik. Asarlar ijrosini puxtalashtirish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Kollokviumga tayyorlanish.

44-dars. _____ ning _____ asari tahlili. Ijrochilik holatiga eʼtiborni susaytirmaslik, uni muntazam nazorat qilish. SHu xususda har bir cholgʻuning ijrochilik holati, uning asosiy tayanchlari, buzilishi mumkin boʻlgan holatlar, haqidagi maʼlumotlar bilan oʻrtoqlashish.

45-dars. Musiqiy asarning nota matnigi applikatura tanlash. Skachok, xromatik passajlar, shuningdek sekin templi qismlarida applikaturaning oʻziga xos tanlanishi.

16-hafta: 46-dars. Oʻtgan darsda oʻtilgan mashqlarni takrorlash. CHap qoʻl barmoqlari aniqligi, tezligi ustida ishlash. YAxshi ishlamayotgan barmoqlarni rivojlantirish uchun maxsus mashqlar tanlash.

47-dars. Pozitsiya. Toʻgʻri pozitsiya tanlash. Intonatsiya ustida ishlash. Dastaning turli qismlarida chap qoʻl xarakati va intonatsiya.

48-dars. Oʻtgan darsdagi koʻnikmalarni oʻzlashtirishni davom ettirish. “Pizzikato”, “arco”, “portamento”, “tremolo” shtrixlari ustida ishlash.

17-hafta: 49-dars. Olingan asar uchun alohida shtrixlar tanlash. Ularni qoʻllab koʻrish. Asarning badiiy mohiyatini toʻliqroq ochib beradigan shtrixlarni aniqlab olish, ular ustida ishlash.

50-dars. Asarni doira joʻrligida ijro etish. Usulni his qilish. Talaba

usulni o'rganishi o'zi chala olishi kerak. O'zbek musiqasidagi usullar ularning ahamiyati haqida tushunchalar berish.

51-dars. Ijroda badiiylik hususiyatlariga e'tibor berish. Bu hususiyatlarni amalga oshirishdagi asosiy omillar, shtrixlar, tovush dinamikasi, tovush kuchi va sifati kabi tomonlar ustida ishlash.

18-hafta: 52-dars. _____ ning _____ asarini nota matnini varaqdan o'qish. Asar haqida to'liq nazariy ma'lumotlarni o'rganishni talabaga mustaqil ish qilib berish.

53-dars. Mustaqil ishni tekshirish. Baholash. Yutuq va kamchiliklarni aniqlab, talabaga tushuntirib berish. Asar ustida ishlashni davom ettirish.

54-dars. Jo'rnavozlikda ijro etish. Jo'rnavozlikning o'ziga xos hususiyatlari va zaruriyatini talabaga tushuntirib berish. Jo'rnavoz bilan birga chalish.

19-hafta: 55-dars. Asarni magnit tasmasidagi yozuvini tinglash. Turli cholg'ulardagi turli ijrolarni solishtirish, tahlil qilish. Eshitish qobiliyatini rivojlantirish.

56-dars. Magnit tasmasidagi yozuvdan nota matnisiz yodlanadigan _____ ning _____ asarini tinglash.

YOdlashga vazifa qilib berish. Eshitib ijro eta olish ko'nikmasini rivojlantirish.

57-dars. Uyga berilgan asarni tinglash. Kamchiliklar ustida ishlash. Asarni qayta tinglab ko'rish. Nola, qo'chirimlarga e'tibor berish.

20-hafta: 58-dars. "Sayqal", "to'lqinlatish", "molish", "kashish", "bidratma", shtrixlari ustida ishlash. Talabaga chalib ko'rsatib berish. O'zlashtirilishi qiyin bo'lgan shtrixlarni qayta-qayta tinglash.

59-dars. Asarni doira jo'rligida ijro etish. Usulni his qilish. Tempni bir tekisda ushlay olish ustida ishlash. Asarni turli templarda chalib

ko'rsatib, o'z tempini topish.

60-dars. Oldingi darslarda chalingan asarlarni takrorlash. Joriy nazorat tingloviga, imtihonga tayyorlanish.

21-hafta: 61-dars. _____ ning _____ etyudini tahlil qilish. Asosiy e'tibor beriladigan jihatlarini aniqlash. O'ng qo'l texnikasi ustida ishlash.

62-dars. CHap qo'l tezligi ustida ishlash. Ijro texnikasini rivojlantirish. Intonatsiyaga e'tibor berish. Uni tozalash.

63-dars. _____ gammalari ustida ishlash. Gammalar arpedjiolari, ularning pozitsiyasi, applikaturasi ustida ishlash. Barmoqlar tezligi aniqligini o'stirish va intonatsiyani tozalash.

22-hafta: 64-dars. Davlat attestatsiyasi dasturini tinglash. III-bosqich. Unga tayyorlanish.

65-dars. Asarlarni takrorlash. Jo'rnavoz bilan ishlash. Temp, dinamika, texnikaga e'tibor berish. Qo'shimcha repetitsiyalar belgilash.

66-dars. Imtixonga oxirgi tayyorgarlik. Asarlar ijrosini puxtalashtirish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Kollokviumga tayyorlanish.

23-hafta: 67-dars. _____ gammalar uchtovushliklari va ularning aylanmalarini ijro etish. Skachyoklarda aniqlik etishmasligi ustida ishlash. Intonatsiyani tozalash, dinamika asosida chalish. Uyga vazifa berish.

68-dars. Etyud va gammalarni birga tempida, to'xtovsiz chalish. Ijro texnikasini o'stirish. Imtixonga tayyorlanish.

69-dars. Texnik imtixon kollokviumga tayyorlanish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Savol-javob. Uyga yangi nazariy vazifalar

berish.

24-hafta: 70-dars. _____ ning _____ asarini nota matnlari tahlili. Notani varaqdan o'qish Qismlar, jumlar(frazalar)ni aniqlash va shu bo'laklar ustida alohida ishlash.

71-dars. "Trel", triol", "kvintol", "seksol" kabi gruppirovkalar ustida ishlash. "Gruppetto", "Mordent" shtrixlarini chiqarish.

72-dars. Asarni akkomponimenti bilan chalish. Bir-birini eshitish. Ansamblga e'tibor berish. Savol-javob.

25-hafta: 73-dars. Asarning o'zgaruvchan templari ustida ishlash. "Meno mosso", "piu mosso", "accelerando", "atempo", "piu vivo" kabi sur'atlarning o'zaro munosabati va farqlarini aniqlab olish, ular ustida ishlash.

74-dars. Asarni metronom bilan chalish. Tempga e'tibor berish. Ijro texnikasini tezlatish ustida ishlash. Passajlar, skachyoklar, intonatsiya ustida alohida ishlash.

75-dars. _____ ning _____ asari nota matnini tahlil qilish, korrektirovka qilish. Oldingi asarni jo'rnavoz bilan chalish. Uyga vazifa berish.

26-hafta: 76-dars. Berilgan vazifalarni tekshirish. Asarni tinglash. I-qismini yoddan chalish. Musiqiy bezaklar ustida ishlash.

77-dars. Asarning II-qismini yoddan chalish. Jo'rnavoz bilan birga ansambl ustida ishlash. Templarni aniqlash. Intonatsiyalarni tozalash.

78-dars. Asarni to'liq yoddan chalish. Badiiy xususiyatlar ustida ishlash. "Tremolo", "stakkato", "pizzicato", "liga", "legato" larning shu asar uchun ko'zlangan darajasini topish.

27-hafta: 79-dars. Oraliq hamda yakuniy nazorat imtixonlariga tayyorlanish. Asarlarni badiiy xususiyatlari ustida ishlash. YOddan, adashmasdan

chalish.

80-dars. Asarlarni takrorlash. Joʻrnavez bilan chalish. Temp, dinamika, texnikaga eʼtibor berish. Qoʻshimcha repetitziyalar belgilash.

81-dars. Imtixoniga oxirgi tayyorgarlik. Asarlar ijrosini puxtalashtirish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Kollokviumga tayyorlanish.

28-hafta: 82-dars. Davlat attestatsiya dasturini tinglash. IV-bosqich. Toʻliq dasturni eshitish.

83-dars. Asarlarni takrorlash. Joʻrnavez bilan tayyorlanish. Temp, dinamika, texnikaga ahamiyat berish. Qoʻshimcha repetitziyalar belgilash.

84-dars. Imtixoniga oxirgi tayyorgarlik. Asarlarni puxta ijro etish. Nazariy bilimlarni takrorlash. Kollokviumga tayyorlanish.

SHunday qilib, Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligining nazariy masalalari mazkur cholgʻu ijrochiligi boʻyicha asosiy bilimlar majmuini oʻzlashtirishga yoʻnaltirilgan.

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

- 1.Chang cholgʻu asarlarining asosiy janrlari nimalardan iborat?
- 2.Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligi asarlarini oʻzlashtirish uchun qanday talablar qoʻyiladi?
- 3.Chang cholgʻu asarlarini oʻzlashtirishda chuqurlashtirilgan nazariy talablar nimalardan iborat?

I-BO‘LIM MAVZULARI BO‘YICHA MUSTAHKAMLASH

UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

1. Chang cholg‘usi tizilishi qanday xususiyatlarga ega?
2. Chang cholg‘usining tovush imkoniyatlari qanday?
3. Chang cholg‘usi ijrochiligi tarixi bo‘yicha nimalarni bilasiz?
4. Chang cholg‘u asarlarining asosiy janrlari nimalardan iborat?
5. Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligini o‘zlashtirish uchun qanday nazariy talablar qo‘yiladi?

II-BO'LIM. CHANG CHOLG'U IJROCHILIGI METODOLOGIYASI

4-MAVZU: CHANG CHOLG'U PARDALARI HAQIDA UMUMIY TUSHUNCHA

Chang cholg'u kuyining ta'sirchanligini oshirish maqsadida musiqa asaridagi tovushlar ma'lum bir tartibga solinadi. Bu tartib tovushlarning baland-pastligi va bir-biri bilan bo'lgan o'zaro munosabatiga asoslanadi. Bu tartibga kiruvchi tovushlarning bir qismi barqaror (ustoychivga) tovushlardan iborat bo'lib, ular tayanch vazifasini o'taydilar. Tovushlarning ikkinchi qismi beqaror (neustoychivga) tovushlar bo'lib, ular musiqiy fikrning tugallanmaganligini bildiradi.

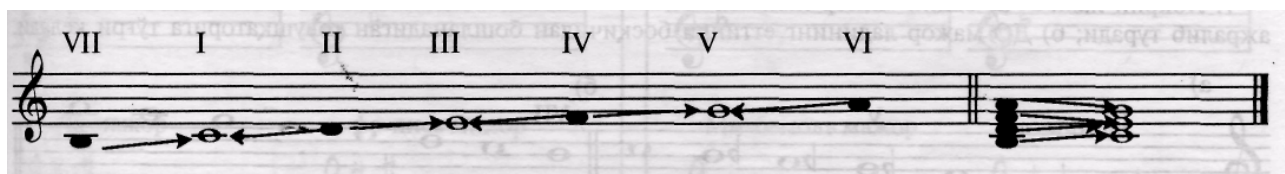
Tugallikni anglatuvchi barqaror va tayanchli tovushlardan biri *tonika* deb ataladi. Barqaror tovushlarning xislati shundan iboratki, ular tayanchli tovushlarga qarab intiladilar. Bu intilish esa tovushlarni tartibga solishda, ularni o'zaro bog'lab turishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi. Beqaror tovushlarning barqaror tovushlarga aylanishi *echim* deb ataladi.

SHunday qilib, tonika yordamida bir tartibga tushadigan baland tovushlarning o'zaro bog'lanishi *parda* deb ataladi. Pardani tashkil etuvchi tovushlar soni, odatda, cheklangan bo'ladi. Aksariyat pardalarda ettita tovush bo'ladi, lekin shu bilan bir qatorda, tovushlari ettidan ortiq va kam bo'lgan pardalar ham uchraydi.

Eng ko'p tarqalgan pardalar – major va minor pardalarvdir.

Birgaliqda major uchtovushligi (trezvuchie)ni tashkil etuvchi uchta barqaror tovush pardadagi barcha beqaror tovushlarni echsa (barqaror tovushlarga aylantirsa), bunday parda major par-d a s i deb ataladi.

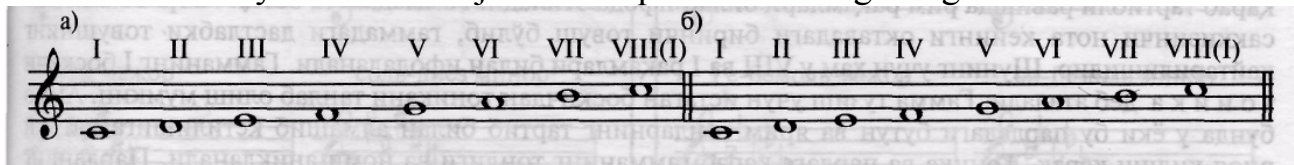
LAD BOSQICHLARI:



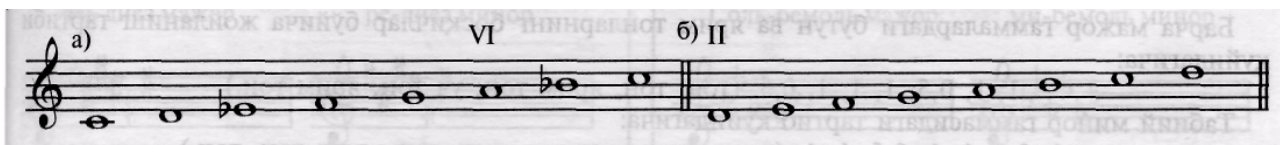
QADIMIY YUNON LADLARI

Qadimiy yunon musiqiy ladlari yunon olimlari tomonidan o'rganilib, tartibga keltirilgan. Ladlar qadimiy yunon qabilalari nomiga qo'yilgan – eng muhimlari: doriy, frigiya, lidiya, miksolidiy va boshqalardir.

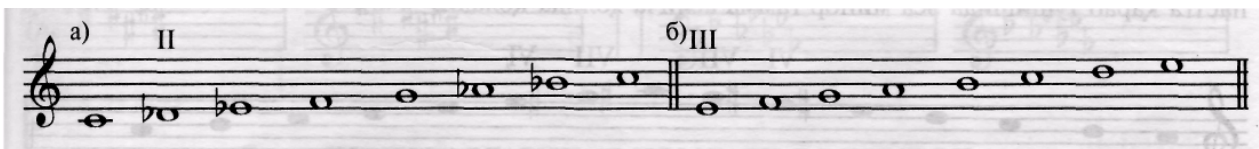
1. Ioniya ladi – sof major tovushqatori bilan teng bo'lgan lad.



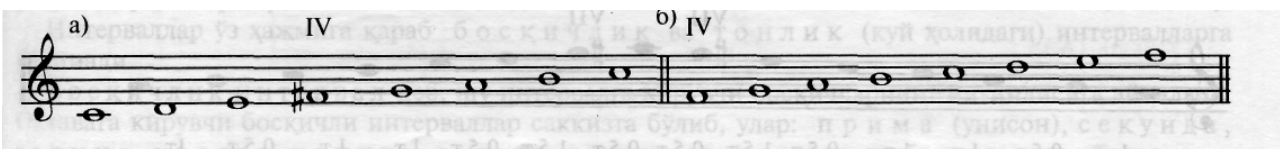
2. Doriya ladi – sof minor ladidan oltinchi bosqichining ko'tarilishi bilan ajralib turadi; b) DO major ladining ikkinchi bosqichidan boshlanadigan tovushqatoriga to'g'ri keladi.



3. Frigiya ladi – a) tabiiy minor ladidan ikkinchi bosqichining pasaytirilishi bilan ajralib turadi; b) DO major ladining uchinchi bosqichidan boshlanadigan tovushqatoriga to'g'ri keladi.



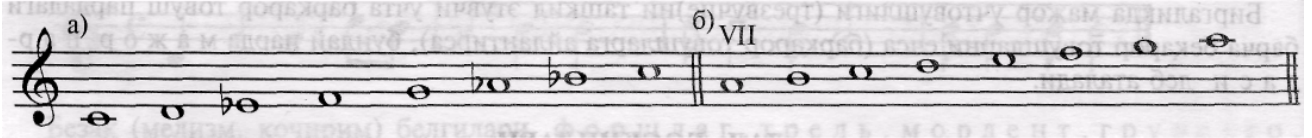
4. Lidiya ladi – a) tabiiy major ladidan to'rtinchi bosqichining ko'tarilishi bilan ajralib turadi; b) DO major ladining to'rtinchi bosqichidan boshlanadigan tovushqatoriga to'g'ri keladi.



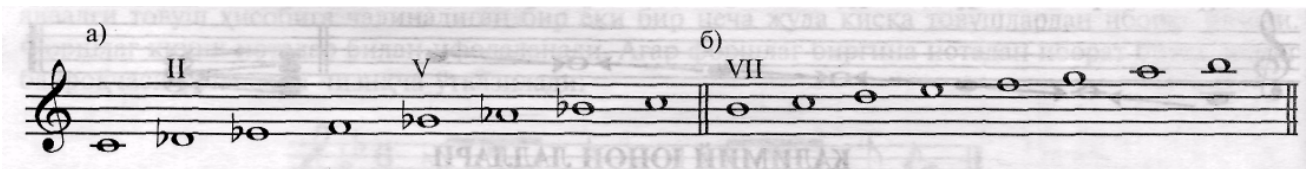
5. Miksolidiy ladi – a) tabiiy major ladidan etganchi bosqichining pasaytirilishi bilan ajralib turadi; b) DO major ladining beshinchi bosqichidan boshlanadigan tovushqatoriga to'g'ri keladi.



6. Eoliy ladi – a) sof minor tovushqatori ladiga teng lad; b) DO major ladining oltinchi bosqichidan boshlanadigan tovushqatoriga to‘g‘ri keladi.



7. Lokriy ladi - a) oddiy minor ladidan ikkinchi va beshinchi bosqichlarini pasaytirilishi bilan ajralib turadi; b) DO major ladining ettinchi bosqichidan boshlanadigan tovushqatoriga to‘g‘ri keladi.



GAMMALAR VA TONALLIKLAR

Parda tovushqatorlaridagi barcha tovushlarning tonikadan birin-ketin yuqorilashib yoki pastlashib borishiga g a m m a (tovushlar jami) deyiladi.

Gammadagi har bir tovush uning bosqichi hisoblanadi. Gammaning bosqichlari pastdan yuqoriga qarab tartibli ravishda rim raqamlari bilan ifoda etiladi. Gammada 7 ta bosqich bor. Gammadagi sakkizinchi nota keyingi oktavadagi birinchi tovush bo‘lib, gammadagi dastlabki tovushning qaytarilishidir. SHuning uchun ham u VIII va I raqamlari bilan ifodalanadi. Gammaning I bosqichi t o n i k a deb ataladi. Gamma tuzish uchun istagan bosqichdan tonikani tanlab olish mumkin. Ammo bunda u yoki bu pardadagi butun va yarim tonlarning tartib bilan almashib ketilishiga qat’iy rioya qilish kerak. Tonika va pardaga qarab gammaning tonligi va nomi aniqlanadi. Pardaning past-balandlik holati t o n l i k deb ataladi.

Gammalar pardalariga qarab major va minor gammalarga bo‘linadi.

Barcha major gammalardagi butun va yarim tonlarning bosqichlar bo‘yicha joylanish tartibi quyidagicha:

1, 1, 0,5; 1, 1, 1, 0,5. (ton, ton, yarim ton; uch ton, yarim ton.)

Tabiiy minor gammasidagi tartib quyidagicha:

1, 0,5; 1, 1, 0,5; 1, 1. (ton, yarim ton; ton, ton, yarim ton; ton, ton.)

Musiqa amaliyotida tabiiy minordan tashqari melodik va g.armonik minor ham uchraydi, melodik minor gammaning yuqoriga ko'tarilish paytida VI–VII bosqichlar ko'tarilib, pastga qarab tushishida esa minor gamma aslicha holida qoladi.



Garmonik minor gammaning yuqorigi va pastki harakati paytlarida VII bosqich ko'tarilgan holatda bo'ladi.



Major va parallel minor tonalliklari:

5-MAVZU: INTERVALLAR, TOVUSHLAR VA TEMPLARNING TURLARI

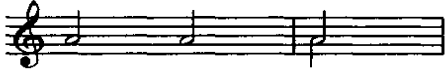
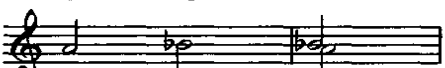
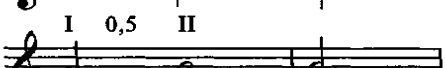
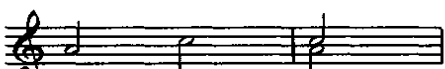
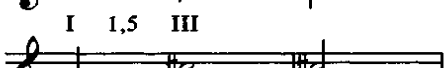
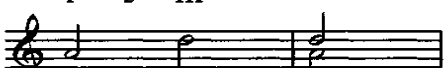
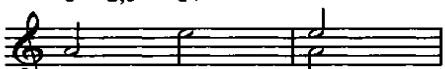
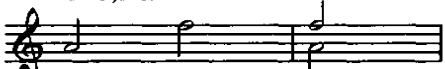
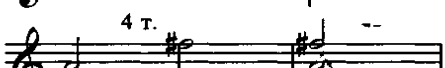
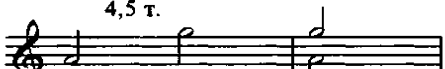
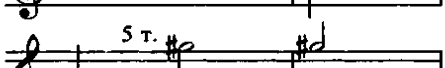
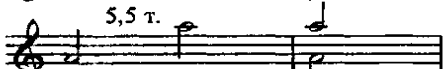
Oldinma-ketin yoki baravar kelgan ikki tovushning baland-pastlik tafovuti interval yoki tovushlar oralig'i deb ataladi.

Intervallar o'z hajmiga qarab bosqichlik va tonlik (kuy holidagi) intervallarga bo'linadi.

Bosqichlik interval deb, shu intervalga kiruvchi bosqichlarning yig'indisiga aytiladi. Oktavaga kiruvchi bosqichli intervallar sakkizta bo'lib, ular: p r i m a (unison), s e k u n d a, terçiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, septima, oktava va boshqalardan iborat.

Tonlik interval deb, shu intervalga kiruvchi butun va yarim tonlarning yig'indisiga aytiladi. Tonlik intervallarning hajmi sifat bilan belgilanadi: sof,katta,kichik, orttirilgan,kamaytirilgan va hokazo.

Quyidagi intervallar, ayniqsa, ko'p qo'llaniladi:

ПРИМА ЕКИ УНИСОН		I I	
СЕКУНДА	{	КИЧИК I 0,5 II КАТТА I 1 II	 
ТЕРЦИЯ	{	КИЧИК I 1,5 III КАТТА I 2 III	 
СОФ КВАРТА		I 2,5 IV	
СОФ КВИНТА		I 3,5 т. V	
СЕКСТА	{	КИЧИК 4 т. КАТТА 4,5 т.	 
СЕПТИМА	{	КИЧИК 5 т. КАТТА 5,5 т.	 
СОФ ОКТАВА		6 т.	

Turli bosqichlardan xohlagan intervalni tuzish mumkin.

AKKORD VA UCHTOVUSHLIK

Terçiya asosida tuzilgan yoki shu asosda tuzilishi mumkin bo'lgan uch va undan ortiq tovushning birdaniga chalinishiga **a k k o r d** (tovushlar jamlamasi) deyiladi.

Uchta tovushdan iborat bo'lgan akkord uchtovushlik deb ataladi⁹. Uchtovushlikning asosiy turlaridan major va minor uchtovushliklari hosil bo'lib, ular katta, kichik terçiyalardan tuzilishi bshn bir-biridan farq qiladi.

Major uchtovushlik pastki katta, yuqorigi kichik terçiyalardan iboratdir.

DO major uchtovushligi



Minor uchtovushlik esa pastki kichik, yuqorigi katta terçiyalardan iboratdir.

LYA minor uchtovushligi



Kamaytirilgan (ikkita kichik terçiya) va orttirilgan (ikkita katta terçiya) uchtovushlj turlari ham mavjud. Akkord tovushlari birdaniga chalinmay, birin-ketin (odatda, pastdan yuqoriga qarab) chalinishi ham mumkin. Akkordning bunday chalinishiga arpedjio deyiladi. Arpedjio shu so'zning o'zini yozish yoki har bir akkordning oddiga vertikal to'liqinsimon egri chiziq chizish bilan ko'rsatib qo'yiladi.

⁹ Мусика назариясида тўрт хил учтовушликлар мавжуд: мажор, минор, орттирилган, камайтирилган.



TEMPLARNING TURLARI VA ULARNING YOZILISHI

Biron-bir musiqa asarini yoki uning biron qismini ijro etish tezligi va xarakteriga *tempo* deyiladi¹⁰. Templarning nomi asarning boshiga, nota yo‘lining ustiga yoziladi. Ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan asosiy templar quyidagilardan iborat:

Largo	– lyargo	– juda cho‘zib chalinadi (eng og‘ir temp).
Lento	– lento	– sekin-asta, cho‘zib.
Adagio	– adajio	– og‘ir-vazmin, salmoqli.
Andante	– andante	– sekin-asta, shoshmasdan.
Andantino	– andantino	– andantedan tezroq.
Moderato	– moderato	– shoshilmay (o‘rta tezlikda, muloyim).
Allegretto	– allegretto	– bir qadar tezroq, jonliroq.
Allegro	– allegro	– jadal, xushchaqchaq.
Vivo, vivace	– vivo, vivache	– jaxd-jadal bilan.
Presto	– presto	– tez.
Prestissimo	– prestissimo	– juda tez.

¹⁰ Musiкий ижрочилик амалиётида уч хил темп(суръат)лар қўлланилади. Булар: тез, ўртача, мулойим, орир (вазмин) темплар.

TEMPLARNI SEKINLASHTIRISH VA TEZLASHTIRISH BELGILARI

Accelerando	– achchelerando	– tezashtirib.
Animando	– animando	– jonlantirib.
Rallentando	– rallentando	– sekinlashtirib.
Ritardando	– ritardando	– og‘irlashtirib.
Ritenuto	– ritenuto	– sekin-asta, cho‘zib.
Stretto	– stretto	– ixchamlatib (tezlatib).
A tempo, tempo primo – a tempo, tempo primo – dastlabki tempga qaytish.		

TOVUSH KUCHINI O‘ZGARTIRISH (DINAMIKA) BELGILARI

pr	– pianissimo	– juda sekin.
p	– piano	– sekin.
mr	– mezzo piano	– o‘rtacha past.
mf	– mezzo forte	– o‘rtacha baland.
f	– forte	– qattiq.
ff	– fortissimo	– juda qattiq.
	– diminuendo	– asta-sekin pasaytirish.
	– kreshcendo	– asta-sekin kuchaytirish.
sf	– sforzando	– ayrim tovushlarni birdaniga qattiq ijro etish.
Morendo	– morendo	– sekinlashtirish.
Calando	– kolando	– tovush kuchini pasaytirib, sur‘atni og‘irlashtirish.

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

1. Chang cholg‘u intervallarining qanday turlari mavjud?
2. Chang cholg‘usi qanday akkord va uchtovushlikka ega?
3. Chang cholg‘usining templari qanday yoziladi?

6-MAVZU: CHANG CHOLG‘USIDA IJRO ETISH BELGILARI

Chang cholg‘usini ijro etish o‘ziga xos professional belgilarga asoslanadi. Bu o‘rinda asosiy belgilarga e‘tiboringizni tortamiz.

IJRO ETISH XARAKTERINI BILDIRUVCHI BELGILAR

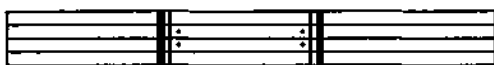
Maestoso	– maestoso	– tantanali, ulug‘vor.
Espressivo	– espressivo	– ta’sirli, oydin.
Cantabile	– cantabile	– musiqiy, kuysimon.
Dolce	– dolce	– nozik.
Gracioso	– gracioso	– latif, ulug‘lash.
Animato	– animato	– jonli.
Non troppo	– non troppo	– o‘rtamiyona.
Allegro non troppo – allegro non troppo – o‘rtacha tezliqda.		
Molto	– molto	– juda, nihoyatda.
Lento molto	– lento molto	– juda cho‘zib.
Poco a poco	– poco a poco	– oz-oz, asta-sekin.
Roso a roso accelerando – poco a poco achchelerando – sekin-asta tezlata borish.		
Piu	– piu	– birdaniga.
Piu animato	– piu animato	– birdaniga jonliroq.
Poco piu	– poco piu	– szl, xiyol.
Sempre	– sempre	– hamisha, doimiy.
Con moto	– con moto	– jonliroq harakat bilan, tezlashtirib.
Leggiero	– ledjero	– engil, nozik.
Largamente	– largamente	– og‘ir.
Meno	– meno	– bir oz.
Meno mosso	– meno mosso	– bir oz sekinroq.

Appassionato	– appasionata	– hayajonli.
Brio	– brio	– otashin.
Ad Libitum	– ad libitum	– xohishiga ko‘ra.
Doloroso	– doloroso	– qayg‘uli.
Giocoso	– djokoso	– o‘ynoqi, hazilona.
Capriccioso	– kaprichchiozo	– injiqlik bilan.
Cantilena	– kantilena	– kuysimon.

NOTA YOZUVINI QISQARTIRUVCHI ASOSIY BELGILAR

Biron-bir musiqa asari yoki uning biron qismi takrorlansa, quyidagicha belgilanadi:

Qaytarish belgilari:



Agar takrorlangan vaqtda musiqa asarining oxiri o‘zgarsa, u holda takror belgisiga qo‘shimcha qilib nota yo‘lining ustiga v o l t a belgilari qo‘yiladi.



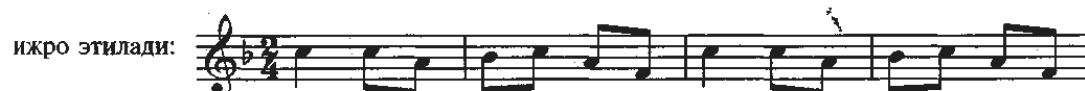
Ba‘zi hollarda takror belgisiga *Da capo al Fine* (qisqargan holda *D.c. al F.*) qo‘shiladiki, bu paytda asar «boshidan», «oxiri» degan belgigacha takrorlanadi.

Agar asar boshidan takrorlanmasa, unga D.S. (*Dal Segno*) belgisi qo'yilib, shu (*Segno*) belgi qo'yilgan joydan boshlab takrorlanadi. Buninguchun yoki belgilari ishlatiladi.

Bir taktни takrorlash belgisi:



Икки тактни takrorlash belgisi:



Bir to'lda notalarni takrorlash belgisi:



ijro etiladi:

Bundan so'ng qanday yozilgan bo'lsa, shunday ijro etish zarurligini ko'rsatish uchun *simile*, ya'ni bir xilda davom ettirish degan ma'noni anglatadi.

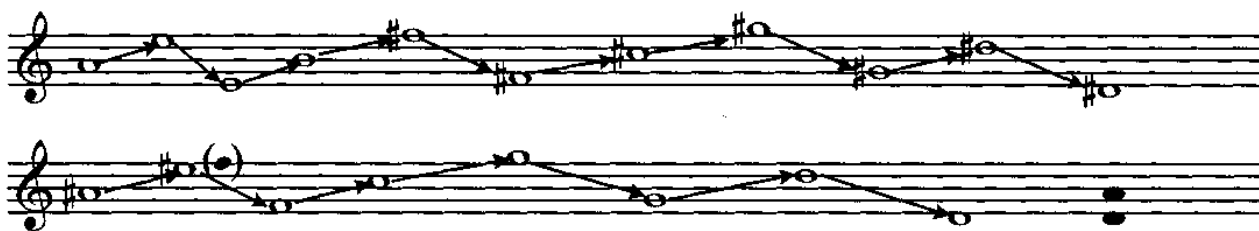
MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

1. Chang cholg'usini ijro etish xarakterini bildiruvchi qanday belgilar mavjud?
2. Chang cholg'usi nota yozuvini qisqartiruvchi asosiy belgilar nimalardan iborat?
3. Chang cholg'u ijrosiga xos bo'lgan yana qanday xarakterli belgilarni bilasiz?

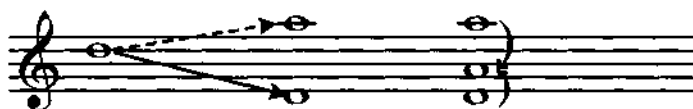
7- MAVZU: CHANG CHOLG'U IJROSI METODIKASI

CHANG CHOLG'USINI SOZLASH

Chang temperauiya qilingan (o'tmas deb ataladigan)¹¹ kvinta bilan sof oktava bo'yicha sozlanadi. Sozlashdan avval, birinchi navbatda, o'rta xarrakni o'rnatib olish zarur. Xarrak shunday o'rnatilgan bo'lishi kerakki, uning har ikki tomonidagi torlardan chiqqan tovush temperauiya qilingan kvintaning interval nisbatiga teng bo'lishi lozim. O'rta xarrak o'rnatilgandan keyin birinchi oktavadagi LYA kamertonga moslab sozlanadi. Bu uch qator tor o'rta xarrak orqali o'tganligi sababli sozlangan vaqtda uning ikkinchi qismini sof kvinta baland qilib (ikkinchi oktavadagi MI) sozlanadi. Ikkinchi oktavadagi MI ga qarab birinchi oktavadagi MI va shu oktavadagi SI sozlanadi. SHunday qilib, Chang quyidagi tartibda sozlanadi.



Tovushlarning to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri sozlanganligini tekshirib ko'rish uchun ikkinchi oktavadagi RE ga qarab shu oktavadagi temperauiya qilingan kvintani– ikkinchi oktavadagi LYA ni sozlash va uni boshlang'ich tovush bilan, ya'ni birinchi oktavadagi LYA bilan solishtirib ko'rish kerak.

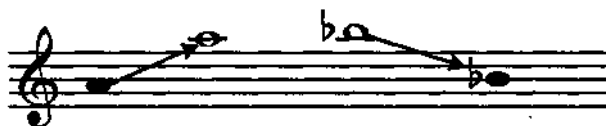


¹¹ Темперация қилинган (ўтмас) квинта соф квинтани салгина, тахминан 1/100 бутун тон пасайтириш билан ҳосил қилинади.

Agar birinchi oktavadagi RE va ikkinchi oktavadagi LYA tovushlari boshlangich tonga moslashmasa, demak Chang noto'g'ri sozlangan bo'ladi. Bunday hollarda temperauiya qilingan kvintani aniqlashda xatoga yo'l qo'yilgan bo'ladi. Agar birinchi oktavadagi RE va ikkinchi oktavadagi LYA tovushlari haddan tashqari baland bo'lsa, bunday holda qolgan o'n bir tovushni (asosiy LYA dan tashqari) salgina pasaytirish kerak, lekin bunda ortiqcha balandlik barcha tonlarga baravar taqsimlanishi lozim. Agar yuqorida ko'rsatilgan tovushlar hadi dan tashqari past bo'lsa, unda qolgan barcha tovushlarni bir oz ko'tarish kerak bo'ladi. Changning o'rta registri to'g'ri sozlanganligiga ishonch hosil qilingandan keyin boshqa torlarni sozlashga o'tish mumkin. Birinchi oktavadagi RE dan past bo'lgan tovushlar ilgari sozlangan nomdosh tovushlarga qarab sof oktava bo'yicha sozlanadi.



Ikkinchi oktavadagi LYA va undan baland bo'lgan tovushlar quyidagi tartibda sozlanadi: ikkinchi oktavadagi LYA ni (birinchi oktavadagi LYA bo'yicha) sozlab, torning ikkinchi qismi to'g'ri ekanligi tekshirib ko'riladi, ya'ni ikkinchi oktavadagi SI bemol birinchi oktavadagi SI bemol bilan solishtiriladi.



Agar ikkinchi oktavadagi SI bemol keragidan ko'ra balandroq bo'lsa, unda yuqoridagi qo'shimcha xarrakni o'ng tomonga salgina surib qo'yish kerak. Agar

bu tovush keragidan ko‘ra pastroq bo‘lsa, unda xarrakni chapga surish kerak bo‘ladi. Qolgan tovushlar ham shu tartibda sozlanadi.



CHANGNI TEMPERAƢIYA QILINGAN MUSIQA CHOLG‘USI YORDAMIDA SOZLASH

YUqorida aytib o‘tilgan sozlash tartibi ma’lum darajada tajriba va mahorat talab qiladi. SHuning uchun ham o‘rganishning dastlabki paytlarida temperaƢiya qilingan musiqa cholg‘ulari yordamida sozlash tavsiya qilinadi. Bunday musiqa cholg‘ulari jumlasiga royal, bayan, mandolina, do‘mbira, qashqar rubobini kiritish mumkin¹². TemperaƢiya qilingan musiqa cholg‘ulari yordamida sozlash tartibi quyidagicha bo‘ladi: tekshiruvchi cholg‘uda ma’lum tovush chalinadi va Chang unga moslab sozlanadi.

Chang tovushqatorini sozlashda quyidagi tartib tavsiya qilinadi.



Changning o‘rta registridagi tovushlarini sozlashda quyidagilarni nazarda tutish kerak:

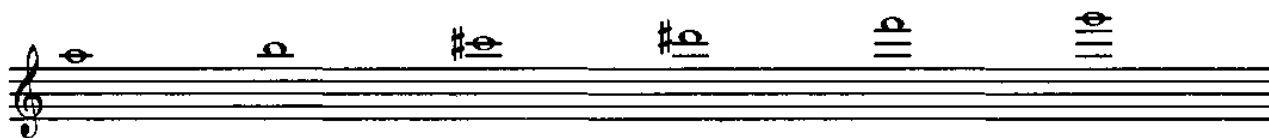
¹² Бу ерда яхши созланган чолғулар кўзда тутилади. Мандолина, дўмбира ва рубобга мурожаат этилганда, уларнинг харраклари тўғри жойлашганини текшириб кўриш зарур.

a) torlar tortilganda ularning qismlari o'rtasidagi taqsimot bir xil bo'lishi kerak; Har uchala torning diametri bir xil o'lchovda bo'lishi shart. Xarrakning to'g'ri joylanishidan qati nazar, torning biron-bir qismi sozlanganda uning ikkinchi qismi keragidan ko'ra baland yoki past tovush berishi mumkin. Masalan, birinchi oktavadagi LYA ni sozlaganimizda ikkinchi oktavadagi MI tovushi keragidan birmuncha past eshitilishi mumkin. Torlarni baravar taqsimlash uchun, binobarin LYA va MI singari to'g'ri sozlangan sof tovushlarni olish uchun MI tovushi to'g'ri sozlanguncha torni taranglashtirish va so'ngra LYA tovushiga moslashguncha bo'shatish zarur. Ba'zi hollarda torning qismlari o'rtasidagi notekislikni bartaraf qilish uchun barmoq bilan torni bosish kifoya qiladi.

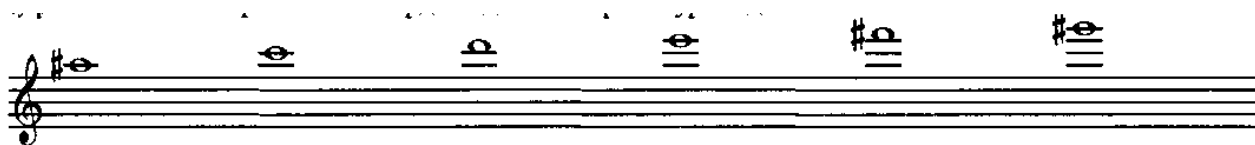
b) o'rta xarrak to'rri joylashgan bo'lishi lozim;

Agar o'rta xarrak to'g'ri joylashmagan bo'lsa, o'rta registrdagi tovushlarni sozlash mumkin emas. SHuning uchun Changning o'rta registrini sozlamasdan avval xarrakni to'g'ri o'rnatib olish zarur. Buning uchun tekshiruvchi asbob yordamida Changning birinchi oktavasiidagi LYA torini sozlab olamiz, uning ikkinchi qismi ikkinchi oktavadagi MI tovushini berishi lozim. Bu tovushning to'g'riligini tekshiruvchi kontrol asbobga qarab bilamiz. Xarrakni u yoq-bu yoqqa surib, tovushlarni bir-biriga moslaymiz. Bunda o'rta yoki chap xarrak ustidan o'tgan torlarning har ikkala qismi bir tekisda tortilmaganligini ham nazarda tutish kerak.

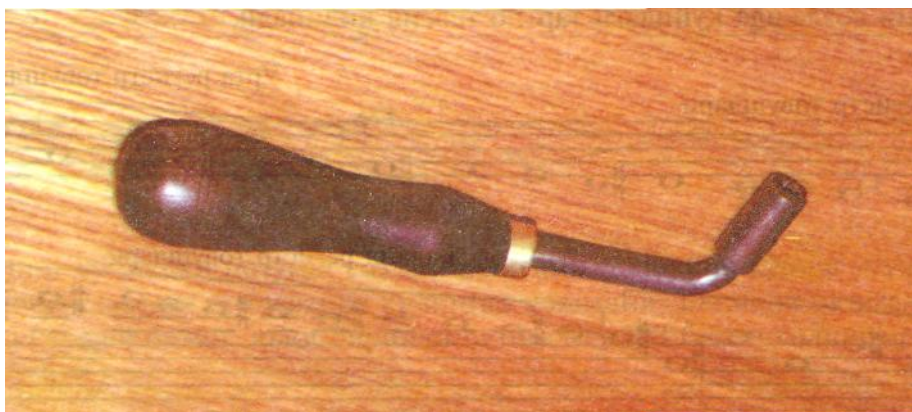
v) Changning yuqori registridagi tovushlarini sozlashda dastavval xarrakning chap tomonidagi tovushlar sozlanadi.



O'ng tomondagi ularga mos bo'lgan tovushlar esa kichik sekunda yuqori eshitilishi zarur. Buning to'g'riligi esa kontrol asbob yordamida tekshirib ko'riladi.



Bu tovushlarning baland-pastligi yuqorigi qo‘shimcha xarrakni u yoq-bu yoqqa surish bilan o‘zgartiriladi. Changdagi barcha tovushqatorlarni sozlashda ularning tovushini kontrol asbob yordamida to‘la-to‘kis ikki marta tekshirib chiqish–yaxshi sozlanishning garovidir. Ijrochi yaxshi eshitish, tovush oralig‘ini (intervallarni) to‘liq ifodalash qobiliyatiga ega bo‘lmori shart. Chang maxsus kalit bilan sozlanadi.



Kalit quloqchaga kiydirilib, ehtiyotlik bilan o‘ng yoki chap tomonga sekin-asta buraladi. Kalitni burashda uning dastasini kuch bilan yuqori ko‘tarish yoki pastga bosish yaramaydi. Bunday harakat quloqchalarni qimirlaydigan va emiriladigan qilib qo‘yishi mumkin.

Chang hadeb sozlayverilsa, uning quloqchalari o‘rnashgan teshikchalar kengayib, Changning sozi tez-tez buziladigan bo‘lib qoladi. Changni hamma vaqt futlyar (g‘ilof) da tutish lozim. Futlyarning ichi yumshoq mato bilan o‘ralgan bo‘lishi kerak. Bunday qilish Changni bir joydan ikkinchi joyga ko‘chirish yoki olib yurishda turli shikastlardan saqlaydi, binobarin, uning sozi buzilmaydi.

Changni namgarchilikdan va temperatura keskin o‘zgaradigan sharoitlardan ehtiyot qilib saqlash kerak.

CHANGDA TOVUSH CHIQARISH YO‘LLARI

Chang, asosan, cho‘pni torga erkin urish usuli bilan chalinadi. Chang chalingan paytda cho‘ziq (sekin-asta so‘nib boruvchi) tovush hosil bo‘ladi. CHO‘p torga nisbatan perpendikulyar ravishda urilishi kerak. CHalinayotgan paytda qo‘l erkin harakat qilishi, torlardan yuqoriga uncha baland ko‘tarilmasligi lozim. CHalishning asosiy usuli «u» (urib chalish) belgisi bilan ko‘rsatiladi. Bu belgi faqat *tremolo*, *pizzicato (pizz.) col legno* va *pizz. col legno* belgilaridan qaytishda ishlatiladi.

Staccato (kalta sakratma zarb) cholg‘uda kalta, uzma tovush hosil qilish borasidagi asosiy uslublardandir. Changda o‘ng va chap qo‘l bilaklarini cho‘plar bilan torlarga engil, chaqqon sakratib tashlash orqali tovush hosil qilinadi. CHO‘plar torlarga urilganida qo‘l bilaklari sakrab, dona-dona sakratma tovush hosil qilmog‘i lozim. Bosh va ko‘rsatkich barmoqlar bilan cho‘plarni birdaniga siqib, navbatdagi zarbga tayyorlaniladi. CHO‘p tashlangandan so‘ng sakratma tovushlar birin-ketin sadolanadi, taraladi. Sakratma zarbning qisqa, aniq jaranglashiga erishmoq uchun bilaklarni torlar ustida bir tekis, aniq va erkin holda harakatlantirmoq lozim. Bu uslub skripka cholg‘usida qo‘llaniladigan spikkato (uzma zarb) shtrixiga o‘xshashdir. Mazkur uslubni yakka zarbda hamda torlardan torlarga o‘tishda ham qo‘llash mumkin.

Arpedjio (ohangdoshlik, arfasimon terma zarb) – sindirilgan uchtovushliklar Chang cholg‘usida butun diapazon bo‘ylab (cho‘plarni sakratish va qo‘llarni navbatma-navbat almashtirish yo‘li bilan) mantiqiy tovushlar hosil qiladi. Garmonik akkordlar Changda o‘ziga xos alohida hamohanglik hosil etadi.

Changda arpedjio ijro uslubi rus xalq cholg‘usi – jarangdor gusli tovushiga o‘xshab ketadi. O‘ng qo‘l ijrosidagi arpedjio chap qo‘l ijrosidagi cho‘p chertish uslubi bilan yaxshi qovushib, hamohang eshitiladi. Bunda chap qo‘l yakkaxonlik qilsa, o‘ng qo‘l unga jo‘rnavoz bo‘ladi. Bu murakkab uslublardan rsoblanib, ijrochidan o‘ta chaqqonlik va texnikaviy jihatdan mohirlikni talab etadi. Arpedjio uslubi orqali yakkanavoz ijrochiga (cholg‘uchi yoki xonandaga) jo‘r bo‘lish ham

mumkin.

Jaranglab turgan tor (ayniqsa, Changning pastki registridagi tor) birdaniga barmoq bilan so'ndirilganda o'ziga xos bo'g'iq stakkato tovushi hosil bo'lib, u quyidagacha belgilanadi:



Tez-tez ijro etiladigan tovushlar o'ng qo'ldagi cho'p bilan chalinadi. Jaranglab turgan torning tovushi chap qo'lning barmoqpari bilan tez to'xtalishi lozim.

Tremolo uslubi, ya'ni cho'plar bilan torni tez-tez almashib urish—Chang chalishdagi eng murakkab usul hisoblanib, bunda uzluksiz, bir tekis tovush jami hosil bo'layotgandek tuyuladi. Ana shunday tez chalinadigan paytlarda qo'l panjalari nihoyatda engil harakat qilishi kerak.

Tremolo uslubi quyidagicha belgilanadi:



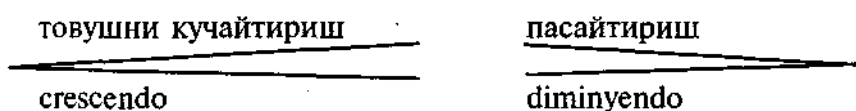
Tremolo uslubvda bir tovush chalinganida, shu uslubda ikki tovush ijrosiga qaraganda kuchliroq va cho'ziqroq tovush chiqadi.

Chang chalishning bunday asosiy urma zarb (cho'p bilan torga urib chalish) usulidan tashqari boshqa usullari ham borki, ular Changaing ta'sirchailik kuchini orttiradi. CHunonchi:

1. *Pizzicato col legno* (*pizz. col legno*) – (cho'p chertmoq) cho'pning orqa yassi qismi bilan torlarni garnab (chertib) chalish.
2. *Pizzicato* (*pizz.*) – (barmoq bilan chertmoq) qo'l barmoqlari bilan torlarni mayin chertish.
3. *Col legno* (*col leg.*) – (cho'p tarak) cho'pning orqa yassi qismida torlarni taqillatib urib chalish.

4. *Staccato con sordini (stacc.con sord.)* – (surdinali bo‘g‘iq stakkato) jaranglab turgan Chang torlarini ikkinchi bo‘sh qo‘l barmoqlari bilan tez-tez so‘ndirish.
5. *Vibrato (vib.)* – (tebratma) jaranglab turgan torlarni yon qatoriga tutashgan qismini bo‘sh qo‘l barmog‘i bilan asta bosib tebratish.
6. *Glissando col legno (gliss.c.l.)* – (cho‘p sirg‘antirish) cho‘pning orqa yalang qismi bilan bir tordan ikkinchi torlargacha pastdan yuqoriga yoki yuqoridan pastga sirg‘antirib chizma tarzda chertish.

Ріццикато uslubi bilan uch, to‘rt (ba‘zan undan ham ortiq) tovushlik akkordlarni chalish mumkin. *Pizzicato col legno* usuli bilan esa faqatgina ikkita tovushni chalish mumkin. CHalishning asosiy hamda tremolo usullari *rr* dan to *ff* gacha, shuningdek,



sp va *sf* gacha bo‘lgan barcha dinamik va texnik imkoniyatlardan to‘la foydalanishga imkon beradi.

Ріццикато usulida chalinganda tovush dinamikasi *rr* va *r* dan tashqariga chiqmaydi.

Ріццикато usuli cho‘p bilan ijro etilganda (*pizzicol legno*) o‘tkir, jarangdor va aniq tovush hosil bo‘ladi. *Tremolo, col legno; pizz. col legno* va *pizzicato* usullari Chang chalishda ta’sirchanlik va texnik imkoniyatlarni ancha boyitadi. Ilgarilari bu usullar an’anaviy musiqa ijrochiligida qo‘llanilmas edi. Bu usullardan bir vaqgning o‘zida baravariga foydalanish ham mumkin. Misollar:





Changning butun diapazoni hajmida xromatik glissandoni ijro etsa ham bo‘ladi. *Glissando col legno* usulida agar o‘tkir tovush zarur bo‘lsa, cho‘pning yog‘och qismi bilan, agar mayin tovush zarur bo‘lsa, bosh barmoq bilan chalinadi.

QO‘SH NOTALARNI CHALISH

Changda turli intervaldagi qo‘sh notalarni istalgan usulda chalish mumkin. Biroq qo‘sh notalar chalinganda ijro etish tezligi bir oz sekinlashadi, chunki ijrochi bir qo‘lning o‘zida bir necha bor harakat qiladi.

LEGATO USLUBI

Musiqadagi ayrim birikmalarni uzluksiz chalishni, ya‘ni bir tovushdan ikkinchi tovushga to‘xtovsiz o‘tish paytida *legato* degan so‘z bilan yoki ma‘lum notalarni o‘z ichiga oluvchi yoysimon chiziq (liga) bilan ifoda etiladi. Legatoni ijro etishda cho‘plar torlardan torlarga to‘xtovsiz bir tekisda iloji boricha aloqador, siltanmay o‘tishi kerak. Qo‘l nihoyatda erkin harakat qilishi lozim. Torlarning oralig‘i qanchalik yaqin bo‘lsa, ularning biridan ikkinchisiga o‘tish shunchalik engillashadi. Binobarin, legato ma‘lum darajada torlar va xarraklarning joylanishiga bog‘liq bo‘ladi.

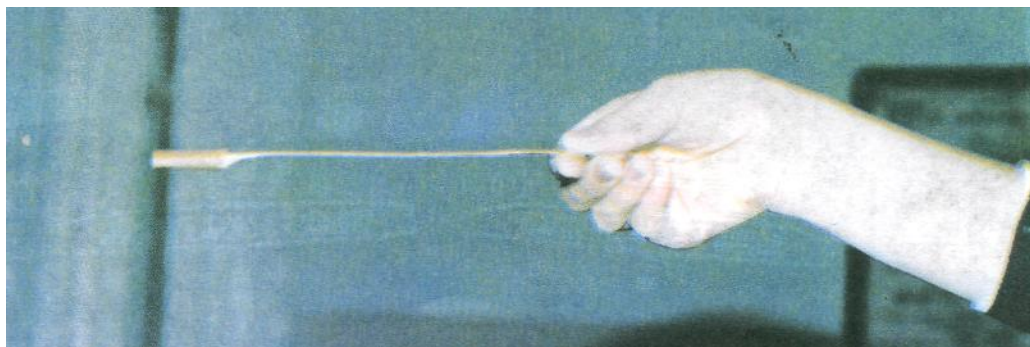
CHANG CHO‘PLARI

Chang cho‘plari pishgan bambuqan yasaladi. CHO‘plar egiluvchan bo‘lishi kerak. CHO‘pning bir uchiga (bolg‘acha qismiga) rezina yoki filu kiygiziladi; ikkinchi ushlash uchi (yog‘och qismi) bir oz yassi bo‘lib, *pizz. col legno* usulida chertib chalish vazifasini ham o‘taydi. Tovushning tembr va kuchi ko‘pincha cho‘plarning vazni, egiluvchanligi hamda yumshoq rezina kiydirilgan bolg‘achalariga bogliq bo‘ladi.



CHANG CHO‘PLARINI USHLASH QOIDASI

CHO‘plar o‘ng va chap qo‘lda, bir-biriga parallel ravishda to‘g‘ri harakatlantiriladi. CHO‘p ko‘rsatkich barmoqning birinchi ich bo‘g‘ini bilan o‘rta barmoqning ikkinchiga yaqin bo‘g‘imi orasiga joylashadi (uchinchi barmoq cho‘pga qisman tegib turadi). Bosh barmoq cho‘pning oxiridan taxminan 2 – 3 sm yuqorida bo‘ladi.



TORLARNING CHALINADIGAN QISMI

Chang tovushining tembri va kuchi ko‘pincha cho‘p bilan torlarning qaysi qismiga urilishiga bog‘liq. Amalda shu narsa tasdiqyaangan: to‘liq va aniq tovush chiqarish uchun Chang cho‘plari xarraqdan taxminan 3–4 sm uzoqlikka urilishi lozim. Biroq bundan torlarning boshqa joylariga urmaslik kerak, degan xulosa chiqmaydi. Negaki, xarrakning yaqinroq va uzoqroq joylariga urish bilan kerak bo‘lgan xarakterdagi kuchli va kuchsiz mayin, yoqimli tovushlarni chalish mumkin.

TOVUSHLARNI SO‘NDIRISH

CHO‘p bilan torga urilgach, Changdan chiqqan tovush hadeganda so‘na qolmaydi. SHuning uchun ham diatonik va xromatik gammalar ijro etilganda, shuningdek, bir xil balandliqdagi (hamohang) notalar almashinib chalinganda tovushlar bir-biriga aralashib, chalkash eshitiladi. Ortiqcha tovushlarni o‘z vaqtida tez so‘ndira bilish—Chang chaluvchining ijrochilik mahoratlaridan biri sanaladi.

Changning tovushini ikki xil yo‘l bilan so‘ndirish mumkin: maxsus tepki mexanizmi yordamida; yoki qo‘l kafti bilan. O‘ng oyoq yordami bilan ishlaydigan mexanizm Changdagi har qanday tovushni birdaniga so‘ndira oladi.

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

1. Chang cholg‘usi qanday sozlanadi va uning tovush chiqarish yo‘llari qanday xususiyatlarga ega?
2. Chang cholg‘usida qo‘shnotalar qanday ijro etiladi?
3. Chang cholg‘usining chalinadigan torlari qanday qismlarga ega?

8-MAVZU: CHANG CHOLG‘U IJROCHILIGIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLAR

IJROCHINING O‘TIRISH HOLATI

Chang chalish mahoratini egallash cholg‘u asbobining to‘g‘ri o‘rnatilishi, Changchining o‘tirishi, qo‘llarining to‘g‘ri harakatiga bog‘liq.

Changni o‘rnatish – chalishdan avval Chang maxsus uchta oyoqchalarga, o‘tirgan ijrochining tirsaklari balandligida o‘rnatiladi.

Ijrochining o‘tirishi – ijrochi stulda o‘tirishi, biroq uning suyanchig‘iga suyanmasligi, shu bilan birga, gavdasini oldinga uncha egib yubormasligi kerak. Tepki mexanizmni ishlatish uchun uning o‘ng oyog‘i bir oz oldinroqqa chiqib turadi.

Qo‘llarning holati – Changni chalishda ijrochining qo‘llari egilgan bo‘lib, Chang torlari uning tirsaklaridan pastda turishi kerak. Qo‘llarning yig‘ilgan kaftlari bir-birlariga qaragan bo‘lishi lozim.



APPLIKATURA (TORLAR USTIDA QO‘LLARNING JOYLANISHI)

Har ikkala qo‘lni o‘z o‘rnida ishlata bilish – Chang chalishning asosiy xususiyatidir. Biroq bu holat ba’zi hollarda quyidagi sabablarga ko‘ra o‘zgaradi: a) badiiy ta’sirchanlikda; b) chalishdagi qulaylikda; v) qo‘sh notalarni ijro etishda (tremolo uslubidan tashqari); g) tovushlarni qo‘l bilan so‘ndirish va hokazolarda.

SHunga ko‘ra, qaysi qo‘lda chalishlikni P. va V. ishoralar bilan belgilanadi:

P. – o‘ng qo‘l bilan.

V. – chap qo‘l bilan.

P. V. – ikkala qo‘l bilan.

Qo‘llarning o‘z o‘rnida almashib to‘g‘ri holatda ishlatilishiga Chang applikaturasi deyiladi. Ijroning ta’sirchanligini oshirish va, shuningdek, chalishda texnik qiyinchiliklarni osonlashtirish ma’lum darajada qo‘l harakatlarini to‘g‘ri taqsimlashga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. Biroq, bunday qulaylikni hamma vaqt ham saqlab turish qiyin. Qo‘llarning bir~biriga to‘qnashuvi, birining ustidan ikkinchisining chalkashib o‘tishi, bir qo‘l bilan va ikki torni oldinma-ketin urish-bularning hammasi ijrochi uchun texnik qiyinchiliklar va noqulayliklar tug‘diradi.

Bunday hollarni amalda bartaraf qilib bo‘lmasligi sababli bu murakkab uslublarni puxta o‘rganib olish kerak bo‘ladi. Misollar:



juda qulay



I l o v a: qavs ichiga olingan zarblar chalkash zarblardir.

CHANGDA TOVUSH CHIQARISH YO‘LLARI



Pizzicato col legno (pizz. col legno) – (cho‘p chertmak) cho‘pning orqa yassi qismi bilan torlar tirnab chalish.



Pizzicato (pizz.) – (barmoq chertmak) qo‘l barmoqlari bilan torlarni mayin chertish.



Staccato con sordini (Stac.con sord.) – (bo‘g‘ma zarb) jaranglab turgan Chang torlarini ikkinchi bo‘sh qo‘l barmoqlari bilan tez-tez so‘ndirish.



Vibrato (vib.) – (tebratma) jaranglab turgan torlarni yon qatorga tutashgan qismini bo‘sh barmog‘i bilan asta bosib tebratish.



Col legno – (cho‘p tarak) cho‘pning orqa yalang qismi bilan torlarni urib chalish.

SHunday qilib Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi metodologiyasini chuqur o‘zlashtirish mazkur cholg‘u ijrochiligida mahoratni egallash asosi hisoblanadi.

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

- 1.Chang cholg‘u ijrochisining o‘tirish holatlari va qo‘l harakatlari qanday xususiyatlarga ega?
- 2.Chang cholg‘usida tovush chiqarish yo‘llari nimalardan iborat?
- 3.Chang cholg‘u ijrochisining kasbiy holati bo‘yicha yana nimalarni bilasiz?

II- BO‘LIM MAVZULARI BO‘YICHA MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

1. Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligi metodologiyasi deganda nimani tushunasiz?
2. Chang cholg‘usi qanday sozlanadi?
3. Chang cholg‘usida tovushlar qanday orttiriladi?
4. Chang cholg‘u ijrochiligida musiqiy belgilar qanday o‘rin tutadi?
5. Takomillashtirilgan Chang cholg‘usining tovush imkoniyatlari qanday?
6. YUqori keltirilgan Chang cholg‘u asarini o‘zlashtiring va uni individual uslubda ijro qilishga harakat qiling.

III-BO'LIM. CHANG CHOLG'U IJROCHILIGI UCHUN ASARLAR VA ULARNING TAHLILI

9- MAVZU: CHANG CHOLG'U ASARLARINI TAHLIL QILISH

METODIKASI

Chang cholg'u asarlarini *tahlil qilish* mazkur cholg'u ijrochiligi nazariyasi va amaliyoti masalalari uyg'unligi asoslanadi. Bu borada malakaga ega bo'lish ijodiy layoqat va ijro mahoratini oshirib borishga poydevor bo'ladi.

Xalq cholg'ularining asosiy turlaridan biri bo'lgan Chang cholg'u asarlarining musiqiy asarlar umumtahliliga asosan "asarni yaxlit badiiy asar sifatida tahlil qilish" tamoyiliga asoslanadi.¹³ Bunda quyidagi *metodga* asoslanish kerak: 1) asar janriga e'tibor berish; 2) asarning badiiy tuzilishini aniqlash; 3) asar kompozitsiyasini (ohanglar, tovushlar uyg'unligi va o'zaro bog'liqligini) tahlil qilish; 4) asar mazmunini belgilash; 5) ijro uslubiga e'tibor berish. Bu metod asosida Chang cholg'u asari to'g'risida ma'lumotga ega bo'linadi. Mazkur metod Chang cholg'u asarlarini o'zlashtirish, o'rganish va ularning ijrosini egallash uchun asos bo'ladi. Chang cholg'u asarlarining musiqiy tahlilidan xabardor bo'lish ularning turli ijro uslublarini o'zlashtirishga zamin yaratadi. SHu sababli mazkur cholg'u asarlarini badiiy-estetik, g'oyaviy-ijtimoiy hamda boshqa uslublarda tahlil qilish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Zero, Chang cholg'u asarlarini tahlil qilishning bir necha turlari bo'lib, ularning asosiylari quyidagilardir: 1) badiiy-estetik tahlil; 2) garmonik tahlil; 3) g'oyaviy-falsafiy tahlil. *Badiiy – estetik* tahlilda Chang cholg'u asarlarining badiiy bezakdorligi ohang va tovushlarning sadolanish xususiyatlari va tinglovchiga etkazish usullari masalasiga e'tibor qaratiladi. *Garmonik tahlilda* musiqiy asarning figuralari, obrazlari, umuman elementlarining asar kompozitsiyasiga mosligiga diqqat qilinadi. *G'oyaviy-falsafiy tahlilda* esa musiqiy asarning g'oyasi, mazmuni va uning tinglovchiga ta'siri masalalariga urg'u beriladi.

Ta'kidlash lozimki, Chang cholg'u asarlarini qayd etilgan turlarini alohida yoki umumiy qo'llagan tarzda tahlil qilish mumkin. Bundan qo'yilgan *maqsadlar*

¹³ Асафьев П. Музыкальная форма как процесс. Книга 1. –М.-Л., 1930. Акбаров И. Музыка луғати. –Т., 1997.

kelib chiqiladi. Qo'yiladigan maqsadlarning asosiylari quyidagilardir: 1) asarni o'zlashtirish; 2) asarni tushuntirish (o'qitish); 3) asarni targ'ibot qilish. Asosiy masala asar mazmuni va ijro uslublarini yuksak darajada o'zlashtirishdadir.

Zero, Chang cholg'usi uchun yaratilgan asarlar o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga egaligi bilan ajralib turadi. Kezi kelganda, ta'kidlash lozimki har bir Chang cholg'u ijrochisi imkon qadar asarlar yaratishga harakat qilishi maqsadga muvofiq hisoblanadi.

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

- 1.Chang cholg'u asarlari tahlili deganda nimani tushunasiz?
- 2.Chang cholg'u asarlari tahlilining asosiy metodlari nimalardan iborat?
- 3.Chang cholg'u asarlari tahlilining muhim turlarini nimalar tashkil qiladi?

10-MAVZU:CHANG CHOLG‘U ASARLARI TAHLILIDA IJODKORLIK METODI

Chang cholg‘u asarlari tahlilida ijodiylik metodi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu metodga ko‘ra, muayyan asar individual yondoshuvga asosan ijodiy tahlil qilinadi. Bundan maqsad: 1) asarning o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini aniqlash; 2) asarni individual ijro uslubini yaratish; 3) asarni muayyan cholg‘u jo‘rligidagi (masalan, Chang fortepino jo‘rligida) ijroga moslashtirishdir. Mana shu nuqtai nazardan mashhur Chang cholg‘u ijrochisi Ahmad Odilovning (1928-2005) ijod metodiga e’tibor bering.

Ahmad Odilov ilmiy-metodik ko‘rsatmalar, bastalangan kuylar, chaig va fortepiano uchun moslashtirilib notalashtirilgan xalq musiqa namunalari, darsliklar, to‘plamlar muallifi va tuzuvchisidir. O‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik san’ati tarixiga oid A. Odilovning risola — kitoblarini O‘zbekistondan tashqarida ham zo‘r qiziqish bilan o‘rganishmoqda. Bular zarur o‘quv-uslubiy, amaliy qo‘llanma sifatida san’at va madaniyat oliy o‘quv yurtlarida, o‘rta musiqa va san’at bilim yurtlarida, bolalar musiqa maktablarida keng qo‘llanilmoqda.

Ahmad Odilovniig ijodiy va bastakorlik faoliyati ham samarali va ko‘p qirralidir. Iqtidorli ijodkor bir asarni yozib tugallash bilanoq, zudlik bilan ikkinchi asarni yaratishga kirishadi. Uning barakali ijodiy faoliyati uch yo‘nalishda kechadi:

1. O‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari uchun darsliklar, o‘quv qo‘llanmalari va musiqiy asarlar to‘plamlarini yaratish.
2. Chang cholg‘usiga maxsus musiqiy asarlar yaratish, kompozitorlar asarlarini Chang va fortepiano cholg‘ulariga moslashtirish bo‘yicha to‘plamlar yaratish.
3. Bebaho boy musiqiy merosimiz bo‘lgan o‘zbek xalq musiqasini, Chang cholg‘usi ijrochiligi imkoniyatlariga moslashtirib, fortepiano jo‘rligida notalashtirilgan to‘plamlarni yaratishdan iboratdir.

A. Odilovning ilmiy-metodik ko‘rsatmalari, dars liklari, o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik tarixini sharhlovchi risolalari shu qadar ko‘pki, ularni

birma- bir sanash amri mahol, ammo ular orasida to'rtta asarni tilga olmaslikning sira iloji yo'q.

Bular: «Chang uchun darslik» (A. I. Petrosyan bilan hamkorlikda yozilgan) 1961, 1978 yillarda o'zbek va rus tillarida nashr etilgan, yuqori ilmiy saviyada yozilgan. Bu darslikning maydonga kelishi musiqiy madaniy hayotimizda katta voqea bo'ldi.

Ahmad Odilov mazkur muallif bilan hamkorlikda nashrga tayyorlagan ikki jildli «Chang uchun darslik» uch marta qayta nashr etildi. Darslikka o'zbek xalq musiqasi hisobiga kengaytirilgan dastur asosida zamonaviy o'rgatishning yangi uslublari kiritildi. «Chang uchun gamma mashq va etyudlar» nomli o'quv qo'llanmasi ham ijodkorning ko'p yillik izlanishlari natijasida yaratilgan asardir. Chang cholg'usida ijrochilik texnikasini o'stirishga mo'ljallangan bu qo'llanma, Chang ijrochiligi tarixida birinchi bor xalq musiqasi asosida yaratildi. Chang uchun oltita original etyudlar kiritilgan- ligi asarning ilmiy va ijodiy ahamiyatini yanada oshirgan. «Chang taronalari» nomli birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi kitoblari faqat O'zbekistonda emas, balki undan tashqarida katta qiziqish bilan o'rganilmoqda. Kitoblarda A. Odilovning Chang va fortepianoga bastalagan asarlari, Chang va fortepianoga ko'chirilgan O'zbekiston kompozitorlarining nodir asarlari mavjud. CHunonchi, A. Odilovning Chang va simfonik orkestr uchun uch qismli konuerti, I. Hamroevning Chang va xalq cholg'ulari orkestri uchun uch qismli konuerti, G'. Qodirovning Chang va orkestr uchun uch qismli syuitasi shular jumlasidandir.

Ahmad Odilov hozirgi zamon o'zbek xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik sohasining peshqadam namoyondalaridan biri sifatida, cholg'ularning taraqqiyoti va ijrochilik tarixini o'rganishga katta e'tibor berib, talaygina kitob va maqolalar nashr ettirgan.

Bulardan eng muhimi «O'zbek xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik tarixi» risolasidir. Unda ko'pdan beri qalamga olinmagan o'zbek xalq cholg'ularida musiqa ijrochilarining asosiy bosqichlari haqida ilk bor so'z yuritilgan. Risolada xalq cholg'ulari ko'hna tarixidan to hozirgi kungacha bo'lgan davr qamrab olingan. SHuningdek, tarixiy risolada mashhur soz ijrochilarining ijodiy faoliyatlariga alohida-alohida o'rin berilgan. Muhammad YOqub Xarratov, Ota — Jaloliddin

Nosirov, Hoji Abdulaziz Rasulov, Usta Olim Komilov, Abduqodir Ismoilov, Ahmadjon Umurzoqov, To'xtasin Jalilov, Nikolay Nazarovich Mironov, Muhiddin Qoriyoqubov, Ashot Ivanovich Petrosyan, Yunus Rajabiy singari ustozlarning meroslarini yuzaga chiqarish uchun alohida o'rin ajratilganligi diqqatga sazovordir. San'at va madaniyat o'quv yurtlari muallimlari va talabalari uchun g'oyat foydali o'quv qo'llanmadir.

Ahmad Odilovning uchinchi yo'nalishdagi barakali ishlari ham mazmunlidir. O'zbek xalq cholg'uchilik madaniyatiga sinchiklab nazar tashlasak, sozandachilik amaliyoti xilma-xil janrlar bilan bog'langanligining guvohi bo'lamiz. Xalq og'zaki merosida maqomlar, dostonlar va musiqiy ijrochilik ijodida shakllangan durdona kuylar ijrochilik san'atining sermazmunligidan dalolat beradi. XX asrda sozandachilikning rivojlanishi uchun yangi sahifa ochiladi. Bu bilan birga, an'anaviy monodik yo'nalishdan tashqari kup ovozli gomo-fongarmonik tizimi mustahkam urin ola boshlaydi. Yangi kompozitorlar avlodi yildan yilga ko'payib bormoqda. Tez vaqt orasida ushbu izlanishlar ommaviy tinglovchilarga ma'qul bo'lib, yangi milliy san'at yo'nalishi darajasida tan olindi.

Shunday qilib, sozanda-ijrochilarning dasturidan o'zbek xalq musiqasini cholg'ularga moslashtirilgan, notalashtirilgan, o'girilgan orkestr yoki fortepiano jo'rligidagi namunalari alohida o'rin oldi. Jumladan, bu yangi yo'nalish, yangi milliy san'at Ahmad Odilovning bastakorlik ijodida o'z aksini topdi. Bastakorlik bo'yicha ustozlar B. B. Nadejdin, B. F. Gienkolardan olgan bilim va ijodiy tajribalari asosida 1950 yillardan boshlab bu xayrli ishga astoydil kirishib, ijobiy natijalarga erishadi. Chang va fortepiano uchun xalq kuylari asosida qator pesa va raqslar bastalaydi. O'tgan davr ichida 80 taga yaqin o'zbek xalq musiqasi, o'zbek xalq kuylari namunalari, bastakorlar asarlarini Chang va fortepiano cholg'ulariga notalashtirib, erkin moslashtirishga muvofiq bo'ldi. A. Odilovning ijodidan namunalar to'plam sifatida chiqarilib, keng ko'lamda qo'llanilmoqda.

Bular: I. O'zbek an'anaviy musiqa merosidan turkumli asarlar: Munojot, Savti Munojot, Ufori Munojot, Navro'zi Ajam, Ajam taronalari, Mushkuloti Dugoh, Mushkuloti Dugoh Mo'g'ilchasi, Ufori Mushkuloti Dugoh, Segoh, Ufori

Segoh, Nasri Segoh, Ufori Nasri Segoh, Samoiy Dugoh, Nasrullo, Ufori Nasrullo, Garduni Dugoh, Garduni Segoh, Garduni Navo, Eshvoy va Ufori Qalabandi, Hoji Niyoz I, II, III.

II. O'zbek xalq kuylari: Farg'onacha jonon, CHaman yalla, Farg'onacha, Qo'shchinor, Ne ajab — Dildor, Rohat, Aliqambar, CHo'li Irok, Gulbahor va Tanovar, Usmoniya, Jazoir, YOlg'iz, Oromijon, SHarob.

O'zbek bastakorlarining asarlaridan: H. Rasulov— Guluzorim,- Bozurgoniy, YU. Rajabiy — Rajabiy 2, Kuygay, Koshki, M. Mirzaev— SHodlik, Ufori sanam va yangi tanovar, Dildor.

Ahmad Odilovning yaratgan kuylari, Chang uchun yaratilgan qoncert uslubidagi etyudlari, darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalari, musiqa va san'at o'quv yurtlarida keng qo'llanilmoqda. Respublika tanlovlari, koncert chiqishlari dasturlaridan salmoqli o'rin egallamoqda. Binobarin, sozandachilik rivojiga o'z hissasini qo'shib kelmoqda.

Bu ajoyib inson o'zining butun umrini musiqa va san'atga bag'ishlamoqda. Hozir Ahmad Odilovning ayni kuch-quvvatga to'lgan payti. U «O'zbek xalq cholg'ularini o'rgatish uslubi» kitobini yaratish, maqom namunalarini Chang cholg'usiga notalashtirish ustida ijod qilmoqda. Birinchi mahsuloti A. Nazarov bilan hamkorlikda O'zbekiston kompozitorlari ijodidan tuzilgan «O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari uchun» nomli to'plami nashrdan chiqdi (T., 1997).

SHunday qilib, Chang cholg'u ijrochiligi uchun tayyorlangan asarlar va ularning tahlili shuni ko'rsatadiki, mazkur cholg'u asarlari o'ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega.

MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

- 1.Chang cholg‘u asarlarini tahlil qilishdan asosiy maqsad nima?
- 2.Mashhur Chang ijrochisi Ahmadjon Odilovning o‘ziga xos ijrochilik metodini nimalar tashkil qiladi?
- 3.Chang cholg‘u ijodkorligi bo‘yicha individual ijro metodi deganda nimani tushunasiz?

III- BO‘LIM MAVZULARI BO‘YICHA MUSTAHKAMLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR:

1. Chang cholg‘u asari deganda nimani tushunasiz?
2. Chang cholg‘u asarlarining qanday asosiy janrlari bor?
3. Chang cholg‘u asarlari qanday usullarda tahlil qilinadi?
4. Chang cholg‘u asarlarining badiiy – estetik tahlili qanday bo‘ladi?
5. Chang cholg‘u asarlari qanday yaratiladi?
6. Daftaringizga Ahmadjon Odilovning hayoti va faoliyatini yozing.

MUSTAQIL ISHLASH UCHUN SAVOLLAR VA TOPSHIRIQLAR

1. Chang cholg'usi tizilishi qanday xususiyatlarga ega?
2. Chang cholg'usining tovush imkoniyatlari qanday?
3. Chang cholg'usi ijrochiligi tarixi bo'yicha nimalarni bilasiz?
4. Chang cholg'u asarlarining asosiy janrlari nimalardan iborat?
5. Chang cholg'u ijrochiligini o'zlashtirish uchun qanday nazariy talablar qo'yiladi?
6. Chang cholg'u ijrochiligi metodologiyasi deganda nimani tushunasiz?
7. Chang cholg'usi qanday sozlanadi?
8. Chang cholg'usida tovushlar qanday orttiriladi?
9. Chang cholg'u ijrochiligida musiqiy belgilar qanday o'rin tutadi?
10. Takomillashtirilgan Chang cholg'usining tovush imkoniyatlari qanday?
11. YUqori keltirilgan Chang cholg'u asarini o'zlashtiring va uni individual uslubda ijro qilishga harakat qiling.
12. Chang cholg'u asari deganda nimani tushunasiz?
13. Chang cholg'u asarlarining qanday asosiy janrlari bor?
14. Chang cholg'u asarlari qanday usullarda tahlil qilinadi?
15. Chang cholg'u asarlarining badiiy – estetik tahlili qanday bo'ladi?
16. Chang cholg'u asarlari qanday yaratiladi?
17. Daftaringizga Ahmadjon Odilovning hayoti va faoliyatini yozing.
18. Eng mashhur Chang cholg'usi asarlarini o'zlashtiring.
19. Chang cholg'u ijrochiligi nazariyasi bo'yicha tegishli adabiytlarni o'qing.
20. Mashhur Chang cholg'u ijrochilarining ijro uslublarini o'rganing.

TESTLAR

1. Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligi nazariyasi nima?
A) CHolgʻu ijrochiligi asoslari boʻyicha bilimlar majmui
B) CHolgʻu ijrochiligi tarixi boʻyicha maʼlumotlar
V) Nota tizimi
G) CHolgʻu uchun asarlar
2. Chang cholgʻu qachon takomillashtirilgan?
A) 1920- yillarda
B) 1930-yillarda
V) 1940-yillarda
G) 1950-yillarda
3. Chang cholgʻusi qadimiy hisoblanadimi?
A) Yoʻq
B) Boʻlishi mumkin
V) Ha
G) Bilmadim
4. Chang nomi cholgʻuga nisbatan ishlatilganini qay asarda duch kelamiz?
A) X asr
B) XI asrda
V) XII asrda
G) XIII asrda
5. Mashhur olim Darvesh Ali Changiy Buxoriy qaysi asrda yashagan?
A) XVII asrda
B) XVIII asrda
V) XVI asrda
G) XV asrda
6. Chang cholgʻusi qaysi tovush imkoniyatlariga ega?
A) Qisqa
B) Baland
V) Uzun
G) YUqori

7. Chang cholgʻu asarlarining asosiy janrlari qaysi?
- A) Etyud
 - B) Gamma
 - V) Kuylar
 - G) Hammasi toʻgʻri
8. Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligini oʻzlashtirish uchun qanday nazariy talablar qoʻyiladi?
- A) CHuqur bilim va mahoratlik
 - B) Mahoratlik
 - V) Malakalik
 - G) Bilimdonlik
9. Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligi metodologiyasi deganda nimani tushunasiz?
- A) YUksak mahoratlik
 - B) Ijrochilik texnikasini egallash
 - V) Mashgʻulotlarni oʻzlashtirish
 - G) Bilmayman
10. Chang cholgʻu ijrochiligi nota tizimi qachon yaratilgan?
- A) X asrda
 - B) XV asrda
 - V) XX asrda
 - G) XIX asrda
11. Takomillashtirilgan Chang cholgʻusining tovush imkoniyati qanday?
- A) Oʻrrtaga
 - B) Past
 - V) YUqori
 - G) eʻtibor bermapman
12. Siz oʻzingizni individual ijro uslubiga ega deb hisoblaysizsi?
- A)
- YOzing: _____
- _____
- _____

13. Chang cholgʻu asarini tahlil qilish mumkinmi?

A) Yoʻq

B) Ha

V) Bilmadim

G) Mumkin emas

14. Chang cholgʻu asarining badiiy – estetik tahlili nima?

A) Asarni badiiy tahlil qilish

B) Asarni mazmunan tahlil qilish

V) Asarni gʻoyaviy tahlil qilish

G) Asarni amaliy tahlil qilish

15. Har bir Chang cholgʻu ijrochisi asar yaratish mumkinmi?

A)

YOzing: _____

—

Gulzorim

Moderato

1

Measures 1-6 of the Gulzorim piece. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is Moderato. The first system shows the beginning of the piece. The melody is in the right hand, starting with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4 in measure 2, a quarter note A4 in measure 3, a quarter note B4 in measure 4, a quarter note C5 in measure 5, and a quarter note D5 in measure 6. The piano accompaniment is in the left hand, starting with a half note G3 in measure 1, a half note A3 in measure 2, a half note B3 in measure 3, a half note C4 in measure 4, a half note D4 in measure 5, and a half note E4 in measure 6. The piano part includes dynamic markings *f* (forte) in measure 1 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 3.

Measures 7-11 of the Gulzorim piece. The melody continues in the right hand, starting with a half note E4 in measure 7, a half note F#4 in measure 8, a half note G4 in measure 9, a half note A4 in measure 10, and a half note B4 in measure 11. The piano accompaniment continues in the left hand, starting with a half note C4 in measure 7, a half note D4 in measure 8, a half note E4 in measure 9, a half note F#4 in measure 10, and a half note G4 in measure 11. The piano part includes dynamic markings *f* (forte) in measure 7 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 9.

Measures 12-16 of the Gulzorim piece. The melody continues in the right hand, starting with a half note A4 in measure 12, a half note B4 in measure 13, a half note C5 in measure 14, a half note D5 in measure 15, and a half note E5 in measure 16. The piano accompaniment continues in the left hand, starting with a half note F#4 in measure 12, a half note G4 in measure 13, a half note A4 in measure 14, a half note B4 in measure 15, and a half note C5 in measure 16. The piano part includes dynamic markings *f* (forte) in measure 12 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 14.

2

18

3

mf

24

24

4

30

30

36

36

5

74

42



6

48



54



7

60



65

70

8

76

9

81

87 **10**

System 10 (measures 87-92) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

93 **11**

System 11 (measures 93-98) continues the musical piece. The treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes and chords. The key signature remains one sharp.

99

System 12 (measures 99-104) shows the treble staff with rests for the first four measures, followed by a melodic entry. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and chords. The key signature is one sharp.

105 **12**

System 13 (measures 105-110) features a treble staff with rests for the first three measures, then a melodic line. The bass staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and chords, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The key signature is one sharp.

112 13

System 13 (measures 112-117) features a melody in the right hand of the piano and a vocal line in the treble clef. The piano accompaniment includes chords and single notes in both hands. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

118 14

System 14 (measures 118-123) continues the melody and piano accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *8^{ma}* is present above the piano part in measure 121. The key signature remains one sharp.

124

System 15 (measures 124-129) shows the continuation of the musical piece. The piano part features more complex chordal textures and moving lines in both hands. The key signature is still one sharp.

130 15

System 16 (measures 130-135) begins with a vocal line in the treble clef. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady rhythmic pattern in both hands. The key signature is one sharp.

136 16 7

143

150 17

157 8va-----

8

164 **18**

System 18 (measures 164-170) features a melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end. The piano accompaniment includes a dashed line with an 8-measure repeat sign over the first six measures.

171 **19**

System 19 (measures 171-176) continues the melody and piano accompaniment. The melody is primarily eighth notes, and the piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line.

177 **20**

System 20 (measures 177-181) shows the melody and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment has a more complex texture with chords and moving lines in both hands.

182

System 21 (measures 182-186) continues the piece. The piano accompaniment features a prominent eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

187

This musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. It contains six measures of music, including chords and single notes, ending with a double bar line. The bottom staff is a single bass line in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp, containing six measures of music, ending with a double bar line.

NASRI SEGOH, UFORI NASRI SEGOH

Moderato espressivo

Chang

Piano

mf

5

mf

p

8

mf

p

11

Musical score for measures 11-13. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains three measures of music with eighth-note patterns and trills. The grand staff contains three measures of accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A double bar line is at the end of measure 13.

14

mf

p

Musical score for measures 14-16. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains three measures of music with eighth-note patterns. The grand staff contains three measures of accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A double bar line is at the end of measure 16.

17

mf

Musical score for measures 17-19. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains three measures of music with eighth-note patterns and trills. The grand staff contains three measures of accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A double bar line is at the end of measure 19.

20

Musical score for measures 20-22. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. It contains three measures of music with eighth-note patterns and trills. The grand staff contains three measures of accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A double bar line is at the end of measure 22.

23

p

26

p

29

p

32

mf

34

pizz. c.l

mf

37

mf

40

mf

43

mf

46

p

49

p

53

p *cresc.*

55

58 pizz. c.l.
mf

61
mf — *f*

64
mf — *f* *mf* cresc.

67

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a piano and a solo instrument, likely a clarinet. It is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The first system (measures 58-60) begins with a solo instrument melody marked 'pizz. c.l.' and 'mf'. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 61-63) features a solo instrument melody with a crescendo from 'mf' to 'f'. The piano accompaniment has a more active right hand with moving lines. The third system (measures 64-66) continues the solo instrument's crescendo, marked 'mf' and 'cresc.'. The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand. The fourth system (measures 67-69) concludes with a final chord in the piano and a sustained note in the solo instrument.

70 pizz. c.l.

p

73

f

77

p

80

mf

83

83

86

86

89

89

rit.

1.

rit.

1.

92

92

mf

p

96

p

101

mf

p

106

p

111

p



First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking, followed by a *cresc.* (crescendo) hairpin, and ends with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The lower staff begins with a *p* dynamic marking and ends with a *f* dynamic marking. The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes.



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *sub p* (sub-piano) dynamic marking. The lower staff also features a *sub p* dynamic marking. The accompaniment includes chords and single notes.



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The lower staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains five measures of music, primarily featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains five measures of music, primarily featuring quarter and eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains five measures of music, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) under the second measure. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains five measures of music, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) under the second measure. A repeat sign is present at the end of the first measure of both staves.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains five measures of music, with a dynamic marking of *mf* under the second measure. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains five measures of music, with a dynamic marking of *p* under the second measure. A repeat sign is present at the end of the first measure of both staves.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains five measures of music, with a dynamic marking of *mf* under the second measure. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains five measures of music, with a dynamic marking of *p* under the second measure. A repeat sign is present at the end of the first measure of both staves.

musical score for piano and cello, measures 12-16. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The piano part is in the left hand, and the cello part is in the right hand. The score is divided into five systems, each with a piano staff and a cello staff. The first system (measures 12-13) includes the instruction "pizz. c.l." above the cello staff and "mf" below the piano staff. The second system (measures 14-15) includes "mf" below the piano staff and "p" below the cello staff. The third system (measures 16-17) includes "p" below the piano staff and "mf" below the cello staff. The fourth system (measures 18-19) includes "p" below the piano staff and "mf" below the cello staff. The fifth system (measures 20-21) includes "p" below the piano staff and "mf" below the cello staff. The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes, while the cello part consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

musical score for piano and cello, measures 12-16. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The piano part is in the left hand, and the cello part is in the right hand. The score is divided into five systems, each with a piano staff and a cello staff. The first system (measures 12-13) includes the instruction "pizz. c.l." above the cello staff and "mf" below the piano staff. The second system (measures 14-15) includes "mf" below the piano staff and "p" below the cello staff. The third system (measures 16-17) includes "p" below the piano staff and "mf" below the cello staff. The fourth system (measures 18-19) includes "p" below the piano staff and "mf" below the cello staff. The fifth system (measures 20-21) includes "p" below the piano staff and "mf" below the cello staff. The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes, while the cello part consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together.

mf

rit.

Tempo I
Moderato espressivo

rit.

Tempo I
Moderato espressivo

Raqs

("Go'r o'g'li" operasidan)

Uzeir Gadjibekov mus.

Presto

Piano

6

12

17

18 19 20 21

22

23 24 25 26

27

28 29 30 31 32

33

34 35 36 37

38

39 40 41 42 43

44

45 46 47 48

49

50 51 52 53 54

55

56 57 58 59

60

67

73

79

85

trw

91

97

103

f

f

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning measures 85 to 103. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The voice part is written in a single treble clef. The score is divided into four systems. The first system (measures 85-90) features a vocal line with a trill (trw) in measure 86 and a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass. The second system (measures 91-96) continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The third system (measures 97-102) shows the vocal line with more complex rhythms and the piano accompaniment with a more active bass line. The fourth system (measures 103-108) concludes the section with a forte (f) dynamic marking in the piano part. The piano part features a series of chords and a final cadence in measure 108.

109

115

121

127

133

cresc. *mf*

cresc.

139

cresc.

145

f

152 **Tempo primo**

f **Tempo primo**

158

Musical score for measures 158-162. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 158 starts with a treble staff chord and a grand staff chord. Measures 159-162 show various melodic and harmonic developments with slurs and accents.

163

Musical score for measures 163-168. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has three flats. Measures 163-168 show complex melodic lines with many slurs and accents, particularly in the treble staff.

169

Musical score for measures 169-171. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has three flats. Measures 169-171 show melodic lines with slurs and accents. Measure 171 ends with a 5-measure rest in the treble staff and a 5-measure rest in the bass staff. A 5-measure rest is also indicated in the grand staff.

172

Musical score for measures 172-174. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has three flats. Measures 172-174 show melodic lines with slurs and accents. Measure 174 ends with a double bar line.

SERENADA

F.Shubert

Умеренно

Piano

p 3

6

pp 3

11

mp 3

16

mp *p*

21

mp *p*

25

p *mf* *pp*

29

pp

34

*p*³ *espress.* 3

39

*mp*³

44

mp

48

mp

53

p *mf*

58

mf

62

f

66

p *f*

70 *poco rit.* *A tempo*

f 3 *mp*

poco rit. *A tempo*

f 3 *p* *dim.*

75 *pp*

79 *p* *8va* *ppp*

BAXCHAKURD

ADIL GERAY

Moderato non troppo

1

Chang

Fortepiano

pp

p

p

5

9

13 2 pizz c.l.
mf

17 ord.
mf

21 *f* *tr*

25 3 *ff*

25 3 *ff*

29 3

32

35

38

41 *f* rit. vibr (p.c.l.)

46 *4* ord. *tr*

49 *tr* *p* *8va*

54 (8) *p* *mf* *mf cresc.* *2* *2*

58 *Allegro vivace* 5 *tr*

sf *Allegro vivace* 5 *f*

sf *p* *f*

63 1.

69 2. *mf* <

74 *mf* *mf*

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time and B-flat major. It consists of four systems of music, each with a first and second ending bracket. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace'. The dynamics are marked as *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes a trill (tr) in the first system. The first system (measures 58-62) features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system (measures 63-68) features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The third system (measures 69-73) features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The fourth system (measures 74-78) features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

79

84

89

95

mf

p

mf

p

101

1. 2. Coda

ff

106

110

1. 2. *sf*

JAZOIR

D.Zokirov

Чанг

Фортепиано

f *p* *poco cresc.* *simile*

7

14

21

28

34

40

47

54 *pizz. c.l.* *f* *p*

62 *p*

69 *f*

75

81

88

95

Allegretto

f

Allegretto

f

102 *Allegro*

p (mf)

Allegro

108

mf

mf

113

1.

1.

118

mf

2.

2.

125

mf

132

138

144

150

156

KONSERT RONDOSI

T.Toshmatov

Allegretto

Чанг

f

Allegretto

Фортепиано

f

6

1

y

p

mp

1

p

mp

simile stacc.

12

mf

17

simile

22

27

32

pp

mf

38

Measures 38-43 of a musical score in G major. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line starting at measure 38 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic starting at measure 41. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

44

Measures 44-48 of a musical score in G major. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line starting at measure 44 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, with a forte (*f*) dynamic starting at measure 46. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

49

Measures 49-53 of a musical score in G major. The right hand (treble clef) has a melodic line starting at measure 49 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand (bass clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic starting at measure 51. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

54 *tr* *tr* *3* *p*

60 *3* *p*

66 *mf* *simile*

71 *1.* *2.* *4* *f*

71 *1.* *2.* *4* *f*

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piano and violin. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system (measures 54-59) features a violin part with trills and triplet markings, and a piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. The second system (measures 60-65) continues the piano accompaniment with a 'simile' marking. The third system (measures 66-70) shows a change in piano texture with 'mf' dynamics. The fourth system (measures 71-77) includes first and second endings for both parts, marked with 'f' dynamics and a '4' measure count.

76

5

82

89

5

5 *p cantalibe sempe tremolondo*

p

95

pizz. c.l. vibrato

101

107

113

119

125 y.

131

136 *p* *poco a poco cresc.*

141 *f*

146

p *mf*

6

6

151

3

157

mf *simile*

162

f *f*

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 146 to 162. It is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems. The first system (measures 146-150) features a treble staff with sixteenth-note runs and a bass staff with chords and eighth-note patterns. Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to mezzo-forte (*mf*). A box containing the number '6' is placed above the treble staff at measure 149. The second system (measures 151-156) continues the patterns, with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble at measure 151. The third system (measures 157-161) shows the treble staff with longer note values and the bass staff with sustained chords. The word 'simile' is written above the bass staff at measure 158. The fourth system (measures 162) begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket, leading to a final flourish in the treble staff. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*) and forte (*f*).

168

168

174

174

180

180

sp *cresc.*

182

182

ff

KONSERTINO

K.Kuliyev

Чанг

Allegro moderato

f

Фортепиано

Allegro moderato

f

7

12 rit. 1 Allegro

f

rit. 1 Allegro

mf

17

mf

22

27

sf

f

32

36

3

f

3

42

4

mf cresc.

4

48

53

f

poco a poco cresc.

f

poco a poco cresc.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a violin (top staff) and piano (bottom staff, grand staff). The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The time signature is 4/4. Measures 36-41: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment. Measure 42: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 43: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 44: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 45: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 46: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 47: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 48: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 49: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 50: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 51: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 52: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3. Measure 53: The violin has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G4, followed by a half note. The piano has a triplet of eighth notes starting on G3.

59 **5**

ff

67 **6**

6

73 **7**

7

78 **8**

8

mf

85 5

9

9

92

10

10

100

11

11

107

f

ff

poco a poco cresc.

ff

113 **12** Moderato

Solo, dolce

mf

119 **13**

p

mf

13

125

f

mf

132

mf

139 14

146 15 *mf*

153 *f*

159 16 *f* *ff*

160 16 *f* *ff*

Cadenza (Rubato) rit..

165

Cadenza (Rubato)

166

rall.

169

pp poco a poco cresc. poco accel.

174

f rit. > poco accelerando

179

184

189

pp cresc. *mf*

194

pp cresc. *f*

199

sim. *p cresc.*

203

rit.

207

212

pp poco a poco cresc.

215

f p rit. p mf

17 A tempo

220

f

17 A tempo

mf

225

230

18

18

235

19

19

The musical score consists of three systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff).
System 1 (Measures 17): The vocal line starts at measure 220 with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment starts at measure 220 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Both parts are marked 'A tempo'.
System 2 (Measures 18): The vocal line continues from measure 225. The piano accompaniment continues from measure 225. Both parts are marked 'A tempo'.
System 3 (Measures 19): The vocal line continues from measure 230. The piano accompaniment continues from measure 230. Both parts are marked 'A tempo'.

20

11

240

Solo

f

20

mf

21 Allegro

245

poco a poco ritenuto

f

21 Allegro

mf

250

mf

255

260

265

22

f

22

f

270

cresc.

274

23

ff

23

ff

282 **24**

288 **25**

293

300 **26**

306 **26**

305

f *poco a poco accelerando*

310

sf

ff

The musical score is for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire given the notation and dynamics. It is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The score is divided into two systems. The first system, measures 305-309, begins with a melody in the right hand and a simple accompaniment in the left hand. The melody features triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The second system, measures 310-311, shows a more complex texture with a melody in the right hand and a more active accompaniment in the left hand. The score ends with a final measure (measure 311) marked with a forte (ff) dynamic and a fermata.

RAQS

U.Hojibekov

Tempo di valse

1

Tempo di valse

1

p

marcato

6

11

The musical score is written for piano and features a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The tempo is indicated as 'Tempo di valse'. The score is divided into three systems. The first system begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The piano part starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a *marcato* marking. Measure numbers 6 and 11 are indicated at the start of the second and third systems, respectively.

17

2

23

2

29

2

35

3

41

47

53

4

f

59

mf

65

Musical score for measures 65-70. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes with some rests.

71

Musical score for measures 71-76. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes with some rests.

78

Musical score for measures 78-85. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes with some rests.

86

5 Allegro vivo

Musical score for measures 86-91. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of two flats. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes with some rests.

92

f

98

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

103

f *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p*

108

f

114 6

f

120

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

126

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

131

7

7

137

142

148

154

159

164

169

175

180 9

185

190

195

200 **9**

205

210 **10**

215

220

220

mf

Measures 220-225: Treble clef melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed. Bass clef accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Dynamic *mf* is present.

226

Measures 226-231: Treble clef melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed. Bass clef accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

232

Measures 232-237: Treble clef melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed. Bass clef accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

238

ff

Measures 238-243: Treble clef melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed. Bass clef accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Dynamic *ff* is present.

FANTAZIYA № 2

1-qism

U.Hojibekov

Moderato

f

p

mf

pp

5

8

11

p

14

f *mf*

17

mf *p*

19

[illegible]

30

33

36

39

p

f

42

f

45

47

f

b

50

53

f p *f p* *f p* *p*

56

58

f

60

63

p *pp*

66

p

69

72

75

Musical score for measures 75-78. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 75: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has whole rests. Measure 76: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has whole rests. Measure 77: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has eighth notes. Measure 78: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has eighth notes.

79

Musical score for measures 79-81. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 79: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has whole rests. Measure 80: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has whole rests. Measure 81: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has eighth notes.

82

Musical score for measures 82-84. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 82: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has eighth notes. Measure 83: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has eighth notes. Measure 84: Treble has eighth notes with accents; grand staff has eighth notes.

pp *cresc.*

p

85

Musical score for measures 85-88. The system consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 85: Treble has eighth notes; grand staff has eighth notes. Measure 86: Treble has eighth notes; grand staff has eighth notes. Measure 87: Treble has eighth notes; grand staff has eighth notes. Measure 88: Treble has eighth notes; grand staff has eighth notes.

ff

ff

89

p

91

pp

94

97

The musical score consists of four systems of music. Each system begins with a measure number: 89, 91, 94, and 97. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first system (measures 89-90) features a piano (p) dynamic. The second system (measures 91-93) features a pianissimo (pp) dynamic. The third system (measures 94-96) and the fourth system (measures 97-99) continue with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

100

103

105

107

109

11

112

11

114

11

FANTAZIYA № 2

2-qism

U.Hojibekov

Allegro vivace

The musical score is written for piano and features a lively tempo of **Allegro vivace** and a fortissimo (**ff**) dynamic. The time signature is 12/16, and the key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems. The first system begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system, starting at measure 5, continues the melodic development in the right hand. The third system, starting at measure 10, features a more complex melodic line in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth notes.

14

Musical score for measures 14-17. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents. The bass staff contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents.

18

Musical score for measures 18-21. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents. The bass staff contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents.

22

Musical score for measures 22-25. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents. The bass staff contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents.

26

Musical score for measures 26-29. The system consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents. The bass staff contains four measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents.

29

32

36

41

mf *f* *f* *mf* *f*

p *p*

46

50

54

58

p cresc.

f

62



f

66



p cresc. mf

71



ff

75



p cresc.

79

p *sp*

82

fp *f*

86

fp *f*

90

fp *f*

94

Musical score for measures 94-97. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody with accents. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords and eighth-note patterns. There are three slanted wedge-shaped markings above the treble staff in measures 95, 96, and 97.

98

Musical score for measures 98-100. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The treble staff features a melody with a crescendo line and a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking in measure 100. The grand staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.

101

Musical score for measures 101-104. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The treble staff has a melody with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in measure 103. The grand staff provides accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

105

Musical score for measures 105-108. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The treble staff begins with a melody marked piano (*p*) and includes slanted wedge-shaped markings in measures 106, 107, and 108. The grand staff provides harmonic support.

109

112 rit.

mf *ff* *ff*

rit.

f *ff*

NOZI DILBAR

Ch.Obidpur musiqasi

Andante

Moderato

mf

rit.

Poco cresc.

accel.

The first system of musical notation consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring accidentals (flats and sharps) and a slur. The grand staff features a piano accompaniment with chords in the treble and a moving bass line in the bass staff, including a slur.

The second system of musical notation features a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. The grand staff includes a piano accompaniment with chords in the treble and a moving bass line in the bass staff. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the first measure of the grand staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur. The grand staff features a piano accompaniment with chords in the treble and a moving bass line in the bass staff. A dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) is present in the first measure of the grand staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur. The grand staff features a piano accompaniment with chords in the treble and a moving bass line in the bass staff. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the first measure of the grand staff.

First system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with slurs and accidentals. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs. The dynamic marking *mf* and the tempo marking *Poco rit.* are placed above the upper staff.

Second system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mp* is placed above the upper staff, and *p* is placed below the lower staff. The tempo marking *A tempo* is placed above the upper staff.

Third system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed above the upper staff. The tempo marking *Poco rit.* appears twice, once above the upper staff and once below the lower staff.

Fourth system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *Poco accel.* is placed below the lower staff. The tempo marking *Quasi Cadenza* is placed above the upper staff.

molto accel. *8va* *Poco rit.*

Quasi Cadenza

(8) *Poco rit.* *f*

Moderato

mf *mp*

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with two 'V' markings above the first and third measures. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains chords and a melodic line with a sharp sign.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and a 'trm' marking. The lower staff features chords and a bass line with a sharp sign.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a crescendo hairpin and dynamic markings 'mf' and 'cresc.'. The lower staff has a piano marking 'p' and features large, sweeping arpeggiated figures in both staves.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a 'trm' marking and continues with a melodic line. The lower staff contains arpeggiated figures and a melodic line in the bass.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staves (grand staff) provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the top staff, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed below the bottom staves.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staves feature more complex harmonic textures, including some triplets and sustained notes. The key signature remains consistent with the first system.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff shows a melodic phrase ending with a half note. The bottom staves have a more active bass line with eighth notes and some rests. The overall texture is more rhythmic in this system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes a trill marked with a wavy line and the word *tr*. The bottom staves feature sustained chords and a bass line with some rests. The system concludes with a final chord in the bottom staves.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic line in G major, marked *mp*. The lower staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and a few moving lines.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with some trills marked with a '+' sign. The lower staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with some trills. The lower staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a melodic line marked *mp*. The lower staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.

The first system consists of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melodic line begins with four eighth notes marked with accents (v), followed by a half note and a quarter note. A repeat sign follows, leading to a sixteenth-note scale. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and chords in the treble. The instruction *Poco a poco dim.* is written below the piano part.

The second system continues the melodic line and piano accompaniment. The melodic line includes a half note and a quarter note. The piano accompaniment features sustained chords in both the treble and bass staves, indicated by horizontal lines. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro

The third system is marked **Allegro**. It features a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on a grand staff. The melodic line is mostly rests, with a final eighth-note chord. The piano accompaniment starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a crescendo hairpin. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system continues the melodic line and piano accompaniment. The melodic line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a glissando (*gliss.*) on a half note. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and chords in the treble. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom part consists of two staves: a treble staff with block chords and a bass staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues with block chords. The bottom part features a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns in both the treble and bass staves.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues with block chords. The bottom part continues with eighth-note patterns in both staves, showing a developing bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes trills marked with a 'tr' and a wavy line. The bottom part continues with eighth-note patterns in both staves.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a trill on the first measure and a crescendo marking. The middle staff (treble clef) starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and contains a series of chords with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains a series of chords with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of rests. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a half note, followed by eighth notes, and ends with a trill marked 'tr' and a fermata. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one sharp. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) in both hands.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a trill marked 'tr'. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line with eighth notes and chords. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill marked 'tr'. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and a bass line. Dynamics are not explicitly marked in this system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line with eighth notes and chords. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) in both hands.

First system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill marked with a '+' and 'tr'. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a bass line with eighth notes and a fermata. A crescendo hairpin is positioned above the final measure of the bottom staff.

Second system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a series of chords in the right hand, each enclosed in an oval, with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking below them. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note pattern.

Third system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) has a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a dense texture of chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand, both marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Fourth system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords. The middle staff (treble clef) has a melodic line with slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a bass line with slurs and a final measure with a fermata.

First system of a musical score. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major, with a trill on the final note. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), featuring block chords in the first three measures and a moving line in the fourth measure.

Second system of the musical score. The top staff continues the melody with a trill on the final note. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with sustained chords in the first three measures, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte), and a moving line in the fourth measure.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff continues the melody with a trill on the final note. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with sustained chords in the first three measures and a moving line in the fourth measure.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff continues the melody with a trill on the final note. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with sustained chords in the first three measures, marked *dim.* (diminuendo), and a moving line in the fourth measure.

First system of a musical score. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains four measures of whole rests. The bottom staff is a grand staff (bass and treble clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. It contains four measures of music. The upper part of the grand staff has a descending eighth-note scale: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The lower part has a descending eighth-note scale: F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is placed above the first measure of the lower part.

[Cadenza ad lib.]

Second system of the musical score. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The first measure has a *V* (accrescendo) marking. The staff contains a series of eighth-note runs and trills, ending with a half note. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The first measure has a *V* marking. The staff contains a series of eighth-note runs and trills, ending with a half note. The system concludes with a double bar line and a wavy line indicating a cadenza.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a *V* marking. The staff contains a series of eighth-note runs and trills, ending with a half note. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth-note runs and trills, ending with a half note. The system concludes with a double bar line and a wavy line indicating a cadenza.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a *V* marking. The staff contains a series of eighth-note runs and trills, ending with a half note. The bottom staff is a grand staff with a key signature of one sharp. It contains a series of eighth-note runs and trills, ending with a half note. The system concludes with a double bar line and a wavy line indicating a cadenza.

3 3 3 3 *Poco rit.*

f

mf

rit. *[Andante]* *p dolce*

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets and accents. It is marked with *cresc.* and *accel.*. The left hand (bass clef) consists of a continuous, dense tremolo pattern. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic pattern with triplets and accents. The left hand maintains the dense tremolo pattern. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

Third system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and accents, ending with a glissando. It is marked with *Poco rit.* and *p*. The left hand continues the dense tremolo pattern. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand is mostly empty, with rests. The left hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

Vivo

mf

mp

1.

2.

f

f

1.

2.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major, starting with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The bottom system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) for piano accompaniment, featuring block chords and some moving lines, with a slur spanning across the first two measures.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody with some rests and accents. The piano accompaniment in the bottom system features more active lines, with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking in the bass staff. Slurs are used to group notes in both the piano and vocal parts.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff concludes with a final cadence. The piano accompaniment in the bottom system continues with moving lines and concludes with a final chord and a fermata. The system ends with a double bar line.

UVERTYURA “RUSLAN VA LYUDMILA”

M.Glinka musiqasi

Presto M.M. ♩=152

The image displays a musical score for the Overture "Ruslan and Lyudmila" by M. Glinka, specifically measures 193 through 196. The score is written for a piano and is in the key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The tempo is marked "Presto" with a metronome marking of 152 beats per minute. The score is organized into four systems, each containing three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below it. The first system (measures 193-194) features a melody in the upper treble staff and a supporting accompaniment in the grand staff. The second system (measures 195-196) continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. The third system (measures 197-198) shows a more active melodic line in the upper treble staff. The fourth system (measures 199-200) concludes with a final melodic flourish in the upper treble staff and a steady accompaniment in the grand staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a half note and followed by eighth notes. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The middle staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a whole rest on the top staff and a whole note chord on the grand staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The middle staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a whole rest on the top staff and a whole note chord on the grand staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The middle staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a whole rest on the top staff and a whole note chord on the grand staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a half note. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The middle staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a whole rest on the top staff and a whole note chord on the grand staff.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a trill on the first measure, marked with an accent (>) and a breath mark (v). The lower staff consists of two parts: the right hand plays chords marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and the left hand plays a simple bass line.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff's right hand part is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of chords. The left hand continues its bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff's right hand part continues with chords. The left hand continues its bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin. The lower staff's right hand part is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The left hand part includes a trill marked with an 8^{va} (octave up) and a dashed line, and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The system concludes with a decrescendo hairpin.

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a trill. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and a trill in the bass. A *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking is present in the left hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs. The left hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and chords in the treble.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand features a bass line with eighth notes and chords in the treble. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking is present in the left hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left hand features a bass line with eighth notes and chords in the treble. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) in the bass and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the treble.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents. The grand staff below has a treble staff with a similar melodic line and a bass staff with a lower melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation. It features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a series of eighth notes. The grand staff below has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a sustained chord. Dynamic markings *sf* and *ff* are present, with arrows pointing to specific notes. A slur is placed over the final notes of the system.

Third system of musical notation. It features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a series of eighth notes. The grand staff below has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a sustained chord. Dynamic markings *sf* and *ff* are present, with arrows pointing to specific notes. A slur is placed over the final notes of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. It features three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a series of eighth notes. The grand staff below has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a sustained chord. Dynamic markings *p* are present. A slur is placed over the final notes of the system.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). It begins with a half rest, followed by a half note G4, a half note F#4, a half note E4, and a half note D4, all tied together with a slur. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a half note C4, a half note B3, and a half note A3, all tied together. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures and eighth-note patterns.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a half note G3, a half note F#3, and a half note E3, all tied together. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures and eighth-note patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a half note D3, a half note C3, and a half note B2, all tied together. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures and eighth-note patterns.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth notes with accents, followed by a half note and a whole note. The middle and bottom staves are grouped by a brace, representing a piano accompaniment. The middle staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords, some with slurs. The bottom staff has a bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system, featuring a series of eighth notes with accents. The middle and bottom staves continue the piano accompaniment, with the middle staff showing chords and the bottom staff showing eighth notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking and a slur. The middle staff also features a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking and a slur. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with eighth notes.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It includes a series of eighth notes with accents. The middle and bottom staves continue the piano accompaniment, with the middle staff showing chords and the bottom staff showing eighth notes.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below it. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff features a melodic line with a long slur spanning the first two measures. The grand staff below it has a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, also featuring a long slur across the first two measures. The bass line is simpler, with quarter and eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation. It follows the same three-staff layout. The top staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The grand staff continues with intricate beamed passages and slurs. The bass line remains relatively simple, providing a harmonic foundation.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking and contains a rapid, descending melodic run. The grand staff below it has rests in the first two measures, followed by sustained chords in the final two measures. The bass line also has rests in the first two measures and then provides harmonic support with sustained notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. Similar to the third system, the top staff starts with a *pp* dynamic and a rapid melodic passage. The grand staff and bass line follow a similar pattern of rests followed by sustained harmonic elements in the latter half of the system.

System 1: Treble clef with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment consists of a single chord in the right hand and a single note in the left hand.

System 2: Treble and bass clefs. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the bass clef and a single note in the treble clef. Dynamics include *sf* and *mf*.

System 3: Treble and bass clefs. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the bass clef and a single note in the treble clef. Dynamics include *sf* and *mf*.

System 4: Treble and bass clefs. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the bass clef and a single note in the treble clef. Dynamics include *ff*.

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a piano-piano (*pp*) chord. The left hand (bass clef) plays a piano (*p*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a piano-piano (*pp*) chord. The system is divided into two measures by a bar line.

Second system of a musical score, identical to the first. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a piano-piano (*pp*) chord. The left hand (bass clef) plays a piano (*p*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a piano-piano (*pp*) chord. The system is divided into two measures by a bar line.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord. The left hand (bass clef) plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord. The system is divided into two measures by a bar line.

Fourth system of a musical score, identical to the third. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord. The left hand (bass clef) plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord in the first measure, followed by a half rest. In the third measure, it plays a mezzo-forte (*mf*) chord. The system is divided into two measures by a bar line.

First system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic, and then returns to forte (*f*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*). The bottom staff (bass clef) also starts with *f* and *p*, then moves to *mf*. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The system contains four measures with various melodic and harmonic developments.

Second system of the musical score. The top staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic followed by a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The bottom staff also transitions from *f* to *ff*. The key signature remains three sharps, and the time signature is 4/4. This system includes four measures with sustained chords and moving lines.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, then moves to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The bottom staff begins with *sf* (sforzando) and *mf*, then continues with *mf*. The key signature is three sharps, and the time signature is 4/4. The system consists of four measures with complex phrasing and dynamics.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff starts with *mf* and then moves to *f*. The key signature is three sharps, and the time signature is 4/4. This system contains four measures with sustained textures and melodic movement.

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first two measures are marked with a very forte (*ff*) dynamic. The first staff has a series of chords, some with accents. The grand staff has a similar chordal texture. The final two measures show a transition with a whole note in the bass staff and a half note in the treble staff.

Second system of the musical score. It continues with three staves. The first measure is marked *p* (piano). The second measure is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The first staff has a series of chords, some with accents. The grand staff has a similar chordal texture. The final two measures show a transition with a whole note in the bass staff and a half note in the treble staff.

Third system of the musical score. It continues with three staves. The first measure is marked *p* (piano). The second measure is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The first staff has a series of chords, some with accents. The grand staff has a similar chordal texture. The final two measures show a transition with a whole note in the bass staff and a half note in the treble staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The first measure is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The first staff has a series of chords, some with accents. The grand staff has a similar chordal texture. The final two measures show a transition with a whole note in the bass staff and a half note in the treble staff.

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The top staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, accented with 'v' marks. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the three-staff format. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs connecting notes across measures.

Third system of the musical score. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). This system features more complex textures, including triplets in the right hand of the grand staff and sustained chords in the left hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. Dynamic markings include *sf* and *mf*. The notation shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes, with some measures featuring rests in the upper staves.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature. It contains a single note on a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. Dynamic markings *sf* and *mf* are present. The lower staff, which begins with a bass clef, contains a series of chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *sf* and *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a slur and a *pp* marking. The lower staff features a complex texture with multiple slurs and a *pp* marking.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff consists of a series of chords. The lower staff features a complex texture with multiple slurs and a *pp* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and quarter notes, with dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The lower staff, which begins with a bass clef, contains a series of chords and single notes. The instruction *Poco a poco cresc.* is written above the staff.

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). The system consists of three staves. The top staff has a melody with eighth and quarter notes. The middle staff has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a bass line featuring triplets and a treble line with sustained notes and rests.

Second system of the musical score. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The top staff continues the melody with eighth notes. The middle staff has a melody with eighth notes. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a bass line of eighth notes and a treble line of eighth notes.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff features a melody with eighth notes and some chromaticism. The middle staff has a melody with eighth notes. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a bass line of eighth notes and a treble line of eighth notes.

Fourth system of the musical score. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The top staff has a melody with eighth notes and rests. The middle staff has a piano accompaniment with a bass line of eighth notes and a treble line of chords and rests. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment with a bass line of eighth notes and a treble line of chords and rests.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic marking and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff (bass clef) features a piano accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment. The key signature remains two sharps.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur over a group of notes. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment. The key signature remains two sharps.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *sf* dynamic marking and contains a melodic line. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment. The key signature remains two sharps.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a grace note. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin. The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics *sf* and *mf* are indicated. An *8va* marking is present in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin. The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics *ff* are indicated.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a crescendo hairpin. The piano accompaniment includes a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The piano accompaniment starts with a bass line of G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, followed by a series of chords and single notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the piano part.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with a half note D4, a quarter note C#4, and a quarter note B3. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line with chords. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with a half note A3, a quarter note G#3, and a quarter note F#3. The piano accompaniment continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line with chords.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with a half note E3, a quarter note D#3, and a quarter note C#3. The piano accompaniment features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line with chords. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo) for both hands.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano accompaniment starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano part features a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo) on the half note G#4. The piano part also includes a slur over the half note G#4 and a slur over the quarter note F#5.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano accompaniment starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano part features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) on the half note G#4. The piano part also includes a slur over the half note G#4 and a slur over the quarter note F#5.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano accompaniment starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano part features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) on the half note G#4. The piano part also includes a slur over the half note G#4 and a slur over the quarter note F#5.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano accompaniment starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G#4, and then a quarter note F#5. The piano part features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) on the half note G#4. The piano part also includes a slur over the half note G#4 and a slur over the quarter note F#5.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a whole rest, followed by a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note C4. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note C4. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note C4. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. The bottom staff (bass clef) has a half note G3, a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, and a half note C4. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. It features a melodic line with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, and finally a quarter note. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff also starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand of the piano part plays a series of chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff continues with chords in the right hand and an eighth-note bass line in the left hand. There are some grace notes and slurs in the piano right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff continues with chords in the right hand and an eighth-note bass line in the left hand. A dashed line with the marking *8va* is present above the piano right hand staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff continues with chords in the right hand and an eighth-note bass line in the left hand. A dashed line with the marking *8va* is present above the piano right hand staff. A circled number (8) is in the piano right hand staff. The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *pp* dynamic marking and features a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The lower staff (bass clef) has a *p* dynamic marking starting in the third measure. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *pp* dynamic marking and features a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The lower staff (bass clef) has a *p* dynamic marking starting in the third measure. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a continuous melodic line. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a continuous bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and features a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. The lower staff (bass clef) also begins with a *mf* dynamic marking and features a bass line with a slur over the first four measures. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a series of eighth notes with various accidentals (sharps, naturals, and flats) and slurs. The middle staff is a treble clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, some grouped with slurs. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, with a large slur spanning across several measures.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of eighth notes with various accidentals and slurs. The middle staff is a treble clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, some grouped with slurs. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, with a large slur spanning across several measures. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the middle staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of eighth notes with various accidentals and slurs. The middle staff is a treble clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, some grouped with slurs. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, with a large slur spanning across several measures.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of eighth notes with various accidentals and slurs. The middle staff is a treble clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, some grouped with slurs. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff containing a series of eighth notes, with a large slur spanning across several measures.

First system of a musical score in D major (two sharps). The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note melody. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including some triplets.

Più mosso

Second system, marked **Più mosso** (faster). The right hand begins with a **ff** (fortissimo) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score, continuing the piece with the same tempo and dynamics. The right hand maintains its triplet-based melody, while the left hand provides a consistent harmonic support.

Fourth system of the musical score, concluding the section shown. The musical notation remains consistent with the previous systems, featuring triplet patterns in the right hand and a steady accompaniment in the left hand.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is written for three parts: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree". The second measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree". The third measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree". The fourth measure contains the lyrics "The Rose Tree". The Treble part is written on a single staff. The Alto part is written on a single staff. The Bass part is written on a single staff. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The score also includes articulation marks such as accents and slurs. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features three staves: a vocal line (treble clef) and two piano accompaniment lines (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the vocal line. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the piano accompaniment.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features three staves: a single treble clef staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below it. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is common time (C). The melody is written in the top treble staff, with lyrics 'The Rose Tree' underneath. The piano accompaniment is written in the grand staff. The score consists of four measures. The first measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note chord in the left hand. The second measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note chord in the left hand. The third measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note chord in the left hand. The fourth measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note chord in the left hand.

SHARQONA RAQS № 4

M.Tojiyev musiqasi

Andante

СИ

The musical score is written for a voice and piano. It is in 4/4 time and consists of four systems. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is marked 'СИ' in the top right corner. The piano accompaniment features chords and arpeggiated figures. The vocal line includes melodic phrases with ornaments and fingerings. The score is marked 'Andante' and 'СИ'.

System 1: The vocal line starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4. The vocal line has a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4.

System 2: The vocal line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4. The vocal line has a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4.

System 3: The vocal line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4. The vocal line has a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4.

System 4: The vocal line starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4. The vocal line has a sixteenth note G4, a thirty-second note A4, and a sixteenth note Bb4. The piano part has a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4, followed by a whole note chord of F4 and Bb4.

First system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with triplets (marked '3'), a quintuplet (marked '5'), and a half note. The lower staves (grand staff) show sustained chords in the left hand and chords with a slur in the right hand. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano).

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff contains a series of sixteenth-note runs with groupings of 3, 5, 6, 6, and 6 notes, followed by a sextuplet (marked '6'). The lower staves provide harmonic support with chords and rests.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff includes a sixteenth-note run (marked '6'), a triplet (marked '3'), and a change in time signature from 2/4 to 4/4. The lower staves continue the harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting with the instruction "(Col legno) pizz." (Col legno pizzicato). The upper staff shows a melodic line starting with a rest, followed by eighth notes, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The lower staves feature a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

ord.

First system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note chord (Bb3, Eb4) and two measures of whole rests. The middle staff (treble clef) plays a continuous eighth-note melody: Bb3, C4, D4, Eb4, F4, G4, Ab4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, Ab5, Bb5, C6. The bottom staff (bass clef) plays a continuous eighth-note melody: Bb2, C3, D3, Eb3, F3, G3, Ab3, Bb3, C4, D4, Eb4, F4, G4, Ab4, Bb4, C5.

Second system of the musical score. The top staff (treble clef) is empty. The middle staff (treble clef) continues the eighth-note melody from the previous system. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note melody from the previous system.

(Col legno) pizz.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a half note chord (Bb3, Eb4) marked *fff*, followed by a half note chord (Bb3, Eb4) and two measures of whole rests. The middle staff (treble clef) is empty. The bottom staff (bass clef) is empty. The top staff then continues with a half note chord (Bb3, Eb4) marked *p*, followed by a half note chord (Bb3, Eb4) and two measures of whole rests.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff (treble clef) plays a continuous eighth-note melody: Bb3, C4, D4, Eb4, F4, G4, Ab4, Bb4, C5, D5, Eb5, F5, G5, Ab5, Bb5, C6. The middle staff (treble clef) is empty. The bottom staff (bass clef) is empty.

ord.

First system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic line in B-flat major, marked *ord.* (ordinario). It features a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note F#4, and a quarter rest. The lower staff (bass clef) has a whole rest for the first two measures, then enters with a fortissimo (*ff*) accompaniment of eighth notes: G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The lower staff continues the fortissimo (*ff*) accompaniment with eighth notes: F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff continues with eighth notes: F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2. The lower staff continues with eighth notes: E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff continues with eighth notes: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2. The lower staff continues with eighth notes: C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2. The system concludes with a final chord in the upper staff (B-flat major triad) and a whole note in the lower staff (B-flat major triad).

(Col legno) pizz.

mf

mp

ord.

mp

mp

p *ff*

(Col legno) pizz.

pp

p — *ff*

Allegro

f



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes with a key signature of one flat. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line of chords, both using eighth and quarter notes.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a measure with a double bar line and repeat sign. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves continues with chords and a bass line, with some measures containing rests or repeat signs.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The middle and bottom staves show a piano accompaniment where the right hand plays a series of half notes and the left hand plays a series of half notes, creating a harmonic accompaniment.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The middle and bottom staves show a piano accompaniment where the right hand plays a series of half notes and the left hand plays a series of half notes, with some measures featuring slurs over multiple notes.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and a whole note in the first measure, followed by a measure with a whole note and a fermata, and then a measure with a whole note and a fermata. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a complex accompaniment with a large oval encompassing the first two measures, indicating a sustained or repeated figure. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a complex accompaniment with a large oval encompassing the first two measures, indicating a sustained or repeated figure. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a complex accompaniment with a large oval encompassing the first two measures, indicating a sustained or repeated figure. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff (bass clef) features a piano accompaniment with chords and a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) in the second measure. A repeat sign is present in the third measure of the lower staff.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, including a dynamic marking of *ff* in the second measure. A repeat sign is located in the fourth measure of the lower staff.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and a dynamic marking of *ff* in the second measure. A repeat sign is present in the fourth measure of the lower staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and a dynamic marking of *p* in the second measure. A repeat sign is present in the fourth measure of the lower staff.

Poco meno mosso

The first system of music consists of a treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note. The grand staff features a piano accompaniment with a long, sweeping slur across the first two measures, followed by a series of rests.

Andante

The second system of music consists of a treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a single measure followed by two measures of rests. The grand staff features a piano accompaniment with a series of eighth notes in the right hand and a series of eighth notes in the left hand, ending with a wavy line indicating a tremolo or rapid oscillation.

The third system of music consists of a treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff features a complex melodic line with sixteenth notes, slurs, and fingerings (5, 6). The grand staff features a piano accompaniment with a series of eighth notes in the right hand and a series of eighth notes in the left hand, ending with a wavy line indicating a tremolo or rapid oscillation.

The fourth system of music consists of a treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff features a complex melodic line with sixteenth notes, slurs, and fingerings (5, 3). The grand staff features a piano accompaniment with a series of eighth notes in the right hand and a series of eighth notes in the left hand, ending with a wavy line indicating a tremolo or rapid oscillation.

A musical score for a single melodic line. The melody is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets and a final half note. The accompaniment is a continuous tremolo line in a single staff with a bass clef.

A musical score for a piano piece in 4/4 time. The score is written for a piano and a woodblock. The piano part is in the left hand, and the woodblock part is in the right hand. The piano part features a series of chords and single notes, with a tremolo line in the right hand. The woodblock part is marked *pp* and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is marked *pp* and includes the instruction *(Col legno) pizz.*

A musical score for a piano piece in 4/4 time. The score is written for a piano and a woodblock. The piano part is in the left hand, and the woodblock part is in the right hand. The piano part features a series of chords and single notes, with a tremolo line in the right hand. The woodblock part is marked *pp* and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is marked *pp* and includes the instruction *ord.*

A musical score for a piano piece in 4/4 time. The score is written for a piano and a woodblock. The piano part is in the left hand, and the woodblock part is in the right hand. The piano part features a series of chords and single notes, with a tremolo line in the right hand. The woodblock part is marked *pp* and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is marked *pp* and includes the instruction *ord.*

SHARQONA RAQS № 5

M.Tojiyev musiqasi

Mo'tadil

First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains a melody starting with a half note, followed by eighth notes. A piano (*ff*) dynamic marking is present. The bass clef staff is empty.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff continues the melody. Bass clef staff has a piano (*ff*) dynamic marking and contains a melodic line starting with a half note.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff continues the melody. Bass clef staff has a piano (*ff*) dynamic marking and contains a melodic line starting with a half note.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff contains a melody starting with a half note, followed by eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present. Bass clef staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and contains a melodic line starting with a half note.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The middle and bottom staves are grouped as a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings.

The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle and bottom staves feature a more complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes and chords. There are some rests and dynamic markings.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The middle and bottom staves have a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The word *spp* (pizzicato) is written above the middle staff and below the bottom staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The middle and bottom staves have a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The word *ff* (fortissimo) is written above the middle staff and below the bottom staff.

The first system of musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and ends with a half note. The notation is clean and professional, with clear note heads and stems.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth notes in the treble staff, followed by a quarter note, and ends with a half note. The notation is clean and professional, with clear note heads and stems. The system includes the annotation "pizz. (c. leg.)" and "spp" in the right margin.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth notes in the treble staff, followed by a quarter note, and ends with a half note. The notation is clean and professional, with clear note heads and stems. The system includes the annotation "ord." in the right margin.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a series of eighth notes in the treble staff, followed by a quarter note, and ends with a half note. The notation is clean and professional, with clear note heads and stems. The system includes the annotation "ord." in the right margin.

Allegro vivo

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a quarter rest, followed by a double bar line and a 6/8 time signature. It then contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking below the first measure. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking below the first measure. They contain chords and rests, mirroring the structure of the top staff.

The second system continues the musical piece. The top staff features a continuous eighth-note melody. The middle and bottom staves provide harmonic support with chords and rests, maintaining the 6/8 time signature.

The third system shows a change in the top staff, which now contains a sixteenth-note melody with some notes marked with a half-sharp symbol ($\sharp$). The middle and bottom staves remain empty, indicating a solo section for the top instrument.

The fourth system resumes the grand staff notation. The top staff has a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The middle and bottom staves provide accompaniment, also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, featuring chords and eighth-note patterns.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes with sharp accidentals. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) providing harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff shows a more active melodic line with eighth notes. The grand staff below provides accompaniment, with the bass line featuring a steady eighth-note pattern.

The third system of musical notation shows the melody moving across the staves. The accompaniment in the grand staff continues with harmonic support, including some dyads in the bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The top staff ends with a half note marked with a natural sign. The grand staff accompaniment includes a final measure with a double bar line and a fermata over the notes, indicating the end of the section.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes with various accidentals. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano accompaniment. The right hand plays dotted half notes and quarter notes, while the left hand plays dotted half notes and eighth notes. A finger number '2' is written above the first measure of the right hand and below the first measure of the left hand.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves show a more active piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing eighth notes and the left hand playing eighth notes and quarter notes. The notation includes many rests and accidentals.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves show a piano accompaniment with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. Finger numbers '2' are written above the first measure of the right hand and below the first measure of the left hand.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves show a piano accompaniment with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. Finger numbers '2' are written above the first measure of the right hand and below the first measure of the left hand.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). They contain three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the second measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the third measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). They contain three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the second measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the third measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). They contain three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the second measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the third measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). They contain three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the second measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3; the third measure has a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, and a quarter note B3.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring eighth and quarter notes with various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) providing harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody. The grand staff below features more complex accompaniment, including a double bar line with a '2' above it, indicating a second ending or a specific rhythmic pattern.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a melodic phrase. The grand staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The grand staff provides accompaniment with chords and single notes, maintaining the harmonic structure of the piece.



The first system consists of a single treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three measures, each with a half note: F#4, G#4, and A4. The piano accompaniment, shown in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs), is entirely silent, represented by whole rests in both staves.

The second system continues the single treble clef staff with three measures of half notes: B4, C5, and D5. The piano accompaniment is active. The right hand features a complex, sustained chordal texture with multiple overlapping notes and ties. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes: F#3, G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, and F#4.

The third system continues the single treble clef staff with three measures of half notes: E5, F#5, and G5. The piano accompaniment continues. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and ties, including a doublet marked with a '2'. The left hand continues with eighth notes: G#3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, and G4.

The fourth system continues the single treble clef staff with three measures of half notes: A5, B5, and C6. The piano accompaniment continues. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and ties, including a doublet marked with a '2' and a quadruplet marked with a '4'. The left hand continues with eighth notes: A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, and A4.

First system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) contains three measures of whole notes with a sharp sign (#) on the line. The bottom system (grand staff) begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The first measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The second measure has a whole rest in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The third measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The fourth measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

Second system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) contains three measures of whole notes with a sharp sign (#) on the line. The bottom system (grand staff) contains three measures of whole notes with a sharp sign (#) on the line. The first measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The second measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The third measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

Third system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) contains three measures of whole notes with a sharp sign (#) on the line. The bottom system (grand staff) begins with a piano (pp) dynamic marking. The first measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The second measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The third measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

Fourth system of a musical score. The top staff (treble clef) contains three measures of whole notes with a sharp sign (#) on the line. The bottom system (grand staff) contains three measures of whole notes with a sharp sign (#) on the line. The first measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The second measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The third measure has a whole note chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a melodic line of dotted half notes, featuring a slur over the last two notes. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) with a piano accompaniment of eighth notes and quarter notes, including sharps and naturals.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a flat. The middle and bottom staves continue the piano accompaniment, with the middle staff having rests in the second and third measures.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a flat. The middle and bottom staves are empty, indicating a rest for the piano accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a quarter rest. The middle and bottom staves feature a piano accompaniment of chords and quarter notes, marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic.

SHARQONA RAQS № 2

M.Tojiyev musiqasi

Andante

The first system of musical notation is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The treble clef staff contains whole rests for four measures. The bass clef staff contains a piano accompaniment starting with a *pp* dynamic. The first measure of the bass staff has a half note chord (F2, B-flat1) with a slur over it, followed by a half note chord (F2, B-flat1). The second measure has a half note chord (F2, B-flat1) and a half note chord (F2, B-flat1). The third measure has a half note chord (F2, B-flat1) and a half note chord (F2, B-flat1). The fourth measure has a half note chord (F2, B-flat1) and a half note chord (F2, B-flat1).

The second system of musical notation continues the piano accompaniment in the bass clef staff. The treble clef staff remains empty with whole rests. The bass staff continues with half note chords: (F2, B-flat1) in the first measure, (F2, B-flat1) in the second, (F2, B-flat1) in the third, and (F2, B-flat1) in the fourth.

The third system of musical notation introduces a melody in the treble clef staff. The melody begins with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic. It consists of a half note (F2), a half note (B-flat1), a half note (F2), and a half note (B-flat1). The piano accompaniment in the bass clef staff continues with half note chords: (F2, B-flat1) in the first measure, (F2, B-flat1) in the second, (F2, B-flat1) in the third, and (F2, B-flat1) in the fourth.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the melody in the treble clef staff. The melody consists of a half note (F2), a half note (B-flat1), a half note (F2), and a half note (B-flat1). The piano accompaniment in the bass clef staff continues with half note chords: (F2, B-flat1) in the first measure, (F2, B-flat1) in the second, (F2, B-flat1) in the third, and (F2, B-flat1) in the fourth.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom two staves are in bass clef, also with a key signature of two flats. They contain a bass line with a long note in the first measure, followed by rests and then a melodic phrase starting in the fourth measure. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in the fourth measure of the bottom staves.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom two staves show a change in the bass line, with a long note in the first measure followed by rests and then a series of chords in the final two measures. The key signature remains two flats.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a long note in the second measure. The bottom two staves show a complex bass line with many sixteenth notes and chords. A time signature change to 2/4 is indicated in the final measure of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff begins with a dynamic marking *f* (forte) and contains a melodic line. The bottom two staves show a bass line with chords and moving lines. The key signature remains two flats.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lower staff is in bass clef. The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord in the upper staff.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The system ends with a measure containing a sharp sign (#) on a note.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a series of eighth notes. The lower staff has a more active line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a 3/4 time signature change.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with eighth notes. The lower staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a 2/4 time signature change.

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a half note, a whole note, and a quarter note marked *pizz.* followed by a quarter rest. The middle and bottom staves are in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature and time signature. They contain continuous eighth-note patterns. A *pp* dynamic marking is placed below the middle staff. The system concludes with a 3/4 time signature change.

Second system of the musical score. The top staff continues with eighth-note patterns. The middle and bottom staves feature a series of chords. A *pp* dynamic marking is placed below the middle staff. The system concludes with a 3/4 time signature change.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff contains whole and half notes. The middle and bottom staves continue with eighth-note patterns. A *pp* dynamic marking is placed below the middle staff. The system concludes with a 3/4 time signature change.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff contains a half note, a quarter note marked *pizz.*, and a quarter rest. The middle and bottom staves continue with eighth-note patterns. A *pp* dynamic marking is placed below the middle staff. The system concludes with a 6/8 time signature change.

Allegro



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a half note G2, followed by three measures of whole rests. The middle and bottom staves are joined by a brace, forming a grand staff. The middle staff (treble clef) begins with a half note G2, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes: A2, Bb2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, Bb3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, Bb5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, Bb6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, Bb7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, Bb8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, Bb9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, Bb10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, Bb11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, Bb12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, Bb13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, Bb14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, Bb15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, Bb16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, Bb17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, Bb18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, Bb19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, Bb20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, Bb21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, Bb22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, Bb23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, Bb24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, Bb25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, Bb26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, Bb27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, Bb28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, Bb29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, Bb30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, Bb31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, Bb32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, Bb33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, Bb34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, Bb35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, Bb36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, Bb37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, Bb38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, Bb39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, Bb40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, Bb41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, Bb42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, Bb43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, Bb44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, Bb45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, Bb46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, Bb47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, Bb48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, Bb49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, Bb50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, Bb51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, Bb52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, Bb53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, Bb54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, Bb55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, Bb56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, Bb57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, Bb58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, Bb59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, Bb60, C61, D61, E61, F61, G61, A61, Bb61, C62, D62, E62, F62, G62, A62, Bb62, C63, D63, E63, F63, G63, A63, Bb63, C64, D64, E64, F64, G64, A64, Bb64, C65, D65, E65, F65, G65, A65, Bb65, C66, D66, E66, F66, G66, A66, Bb66, C67, D67, E67, F67, G67, A67, Bb67, C68, D68, E68, F68, G68, A68, Bb68, C69, D69, E69, F69, G69, A69, Bb69, C70, D70, E70, F70, G70, A70, Bb70, C71, D71, E71, F71, G71, A71, Bb71, C72, D72, E72, F72, G72, A72, Bb72, C73, D73, E73, F73, G73, A73, Bb73, C74, D74, E74, F74, G74, A74, Bb74, C75, D75, E75, F75, G75, A75, Bb75, C76, D76, E76, F76, G76, A76, Bb76, C77, D77, E77, F77, G77, A77, Bb77, C78, D78, E78, F78, G78, A78, Bb78, C79, D79, E79, F79, G79, A79, Bb79, C80, D80, E80, F80, G80, A80, Bb80, C81, D81, E81, F81, G81, A81, Bb81, C82, D82, E82, F82, G82, A82, Bb82, C83, D83, E83, F83, G83, A83, Bb83, C84, D84, 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Bb272, C273, D273, E273, F273, G273, A273, Bb273, C274, D274, E274, F274, G274, A274, Bb274, C275, D275, E275, F275, G275, A275, Bb275, C276, D276, E276, F276, G276, A276, Bb276, C277, D277, E277, F277, G277, A277, Bb277, C278, D278, E278, F278, G278, A278, Bb278, C279, D279, E279, F279, G279, A279, Bb279, C280, D280, E280, F280, G280, A280, Bb280, C281, D281, E281, F281, G281, A281, Bb281, C282, D282, E282, F282, G282, A282, Bb282, C283, D283, E283, F283, G283, A283, Bb283, C284, D284, E284, F284, G284, A284, Bb284, C285, D285, E285, F285, G285, A285, Bb285, C286, D286, E286, F286, G286, A286, Bb286, C287, D287, E287, F287, G287, A287, Bb287, C288, D288, E288, F288, G288, A288, Bb288, C289, D289, E289, F289, G289, A289, Bb289, C290, D290, E290, F290, G290, A290, Bb290, C291, D291, E291, F291, G291, A291, Bb291, C292, D292, E292, F292, G292, A292, Bb292, C293, D293, E293, F293, G293, A293, Bb293, C294, D294, E294, F294, G294, A294, Bb294, C295, D295, E295, F295, G295, A295, Bb295, C296, D296, E296, F296, G296, A296, Bb296, C297, D297, E297, F297, G297, A297, Bb297, C298, D298, E298, F298, G298, A298, Bb298, C299, D299, E299, F299, G299, A299, Bb299, C300, D300, E300, F300, G300, A300, Bb300, C301, D301, E301, F301, G301, A301, Bb301, C302, D302, E302, F302, G302, A302, Bb302, C303, D303, E303, F303, G303, A303, Bb303, C304, D304, E304, F304, G304, A304, Bb304, C305, D305, E305, F305, G305, A305, Bb305, C306, D306, E306, F306, G306, A306, Bb306, C307, D307, E307, F307, G307, A307, Bb307, C308, D308, E308, F308, G308, A308, Bb308, C309, D309, E309, F309, G309, A309, Bb309, C310, D310, E310, F310, G310, A310, Bb310, C311, D311, E311, F311, G311, A311, Bb311, C312, D312, E312, F312, G312, A312, Bb312, C313, D313, E313, F313, G313, A313, Bb313, C314, D314, E314, F314, G314, A314, Bb314, C315, D315, E315, F315, G315, A315, Bb315, C316, D316, E316, F316, G316, A316, Bb316, C317, D317, E317, F317, G317, A317, Bb317, C318, D318, E318, F318, G318, A318, Bb318, C319, D319, E319, F319, G319, A319, Bb319, C320, D320, E320, F320, G320, A320, Bb320, C321, D321, E321, F321, G321, A321, Bb321, C322, D322, E322, F322, G322, A322, Bb322, C323, D323, E323, F323, G323, A323, Bb323, C324, D324, E324, F324, G324, A324, Bb324, C325, D325, E325, F325, G325, A325, Bb325, C326, D326, E326, F326, G326, A326, Bb326, C327, D327, E327, F327, G327, A327, Bb327, C328, D328, E328, F328, G328, A328, Bb328, C329, D329, E329, F329, G329, A329, Bb329, C330, D330, E330, F330, G330, A330, Bb330, C331, D331, E331, F331, G331, A331, Bb331, C332, D332, E332, F332, G332, A332, Bb332, C333, D333, E333, F333, G333, A333, Bb333, C334, D334, E334, F334, G334, A334, Bb334, C335, D335, E335, F335, G335, A335, Bb335, C336, D336, E336, F336, G336, A336, Bb336, C337, D337, E337, F337, G337, A337, Bb337, C338, D338, E338, F338, G338, A338, Bb338, C339, D339, E339, F339, G339, A339, Bb339, C340, D340, E340, F340, G340, A340, Bb340, C341, D341, E341, F341, G341, A341, Bb341, C342, D342, E342, F342, G342, A342, Bb342, C343, D343, E343, F343, G343, A343, Bb343, C344, D344, E344, F344, G344, A344, Bb344, C345, D345, E345, F345, G345, A345, Bb345, C346, D346, E346, F346, G346, A346, Bb346, C347, D347, E347, F347, G347, A347, Bb347, C348, D348, E348, F348, G348, A348, Bb348, C349, D349, E349, F349, G349, A349, Bb349, C350, D350, E350, F350, G350, A350, Bb350, C351, D351, E351, F351, G351, A351, Bb351, C352, D352, E352, F352, G352, A352, Bb352, C353, D353, E353, F353, G353, A353, Bb353, C354, D354, E354, F354, G354, A354, Bb354, C355, D355, E355, F355, G355, A355, Bb355, C356, D356, E356, F356, G356, A356, Bb356, C357, D357, E357, F357, G357, A357, Bb357, C358, D358, E358, F358, G358, A358, Bb358, C359, D359, E359, F359, G359, A359, Bb359, C360, D360, E360, F360, G360, A360, Bb360, C361, D361, E361, F361, G361,

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody in G minor with eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features chords in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present above the right-hand piano staff.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The piano accompaniment includes chords and eighth-note patterns. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present above the right-hand piano staff.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The piano accompaniment includes chords and eighth-note patterns. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present above the right-hand piano staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The piano accompaniment includes chords and eighth-note patterns. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present above the right-hand piano staff.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains four measures of music: the first two measures feature eighth-note runs, and the last two measures contain whole rests. The bottom two staves are grouped by a brace and represent a piano accompaniment. The upper staff of the piano part has a treble clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns. The lower staff of the piano part has a bass clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats. It contains four measures of music, all featuring eighth-note runs. The bottom two staves are grouped by a brace and represent a piano accompaniment. The upper staff of the piano part has a treble clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns. The lower staff of the piano part has a bass clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats. It contains four measures of music: the first two measures contain whole rests, and the last two measures feature eighth-note runs. The bottom two staves are grouped by a brace and represent a piano accompaniment. The upper staff of the piano part has a treble clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns. The lower staff of the piano part has a bass clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats. It contains four measures of music: the first two measures feature eighth-note runs, and the last two measures contain whole rests. The bottom two staves are grouped by a brace and represent a piano accompaniment. The upper staff of the piano part has a treble clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns. The lower staff of the piano part has a bass clef and contains four measures of music, including chords and eighth-note patterns.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in G minor, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle and bottom staves are grouped as a piano accompaniment, with the middle staff containing chords and the bottom staff providing a bass line with eighth notes. A small 'C' time signature is visible at the beginning of the bottom staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The middle and bottom staves show a piano accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed above the middle staff. The system concludes with two measures of rests in the piano accompaniment staves.

The third system of musical notation features a melodic line in the top staff and a piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the middle staff. The system concludes with two measures of rests in the piano accompaniment staves.

The fourth system of musical notation shows a melodic line in the top staff and a piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed above the middle staff. The system concludes with two measures of rests in the piano accompaniment staves.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music: the first two measures feature eighth-note patterns, the third measure has a quarter rest, and the fourth measure is empty. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two flats. The first two measures contain eighth-note patterns in both hands. The third measure has a quarter rest in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand. The fourth measure features a half-note chord in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, containing four measures of whole rests. The bottom two staves are a grand staff with a key signature of two flats. The first two measures contain eighth-note patterns in both hands. The third measure has a quarter rest in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand. The fourth measure features a half-note chord in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, containing four measures of whole rests. The bottom two staves are a grand staff with a key signature of two flats. The first two measures contain eighth-note patterns in both hands. The third measure has a quarter rest in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand. The fourth measure features a half-note chord in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, containing four measures of music: the first two measures feature half-note chords, and the last two measures feature quarter-note chords. The bottom two staves are a grand staff with a key signature of two flats. The first two measures contain eighth-note patterns in both hands. The third measure has a quarter rest in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand. The fourth measure features a half-note chord in the right hand and a half-note chord in the left hand.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line with four measures of half notes. The bottom system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with four measures. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern, and the left hand plays a simple bass line with quarter notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note pairs marked with a '2' (beamed eighth notes). The bottom system continues the piano accompaniment with the same rhythmic patterns as the first system.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a half note with a fermata in the first measure, followed by half notes. The bottom system continues the piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '4' and a pair of beamed eighth notes marked with a '2'. The bottom system continues the piano accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in B-flat major, featuring eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 2, 4, and 4. The bottom system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern in the bass and a melodic line in the treble.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 2, 2, 4, and 2. The bottom system continues the eighth-note accompaniment pattern in the bass and the melodic line in the treble.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with fingerings 2 and 4. The bottom system continues the eighth-note accompaniment pattern in the bass and the melodic line in the treble.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom system features a grand staff with a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass, both consisting of eighth-note patterns.

First system of a musical score. The top staff is a single melodic line in B-flat major. The bottom two staves are a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex pattern in the left hand, including a triplet of eighth notes. Fingerings 2 and 4 are indicated for the piano part.

Second system of the musical score. The piano accompaniment continues with the same patterns as the first system. The right hand of the piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. Fingerings 2 and 4 are indicated.

Third system of the musical score. The piano accompaniment continues. The right hand of the piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. Fingerings 2 and 4 are indicated.

Fourth system of the musical score. The piano accompaniment continues. The right hand of the piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. Fingerings 2 and 4 are indicated. The system concludes with a final measure in the piano part marked with a forte (*sf*) dynamic.



GLOSSARIY

a) Xalq cholg'ulari haqida:

Nay - qadimiy puflama o'zbek xalq musiqa asbobi. Nay O'zbekistonda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ansamblda, o'zbek xalq asboblari orkestrida muhim o'rin tutadi, yakka holda ham chalinadi. Ovoz hajmi kengligidan xalq kuylarida, maqomlarda qo'llaniladi. Tovushi baland bo'lganidan ansamblda ko'proq boshlovchilik vazifasini ham bajara oladi. Barmoqlar bilan berkitiladigan olti teshikchadan iborat diatonik tovushqatoriga ega. Umumiy ovoz hajmi **birinchi oktavadagi *lya*** dan **to'rtinchi oktavadagi *re*** ga qadar. Notalar skripka kalitida eshitilganicha yoziladi.

Surnay cholg'usi ham qadimiy tarixga ega. Bu cholg'u, asosan, tantanalar, bayramlar, sayillar, to'ylarda doyra, nog'ora, karnay cholg'ulari bilan birgalikda ishlatiladi. Surnayning tovushi juda kuchli bo'lganligidan ochiq joylarda foydalaniladi. Surnay o'rik, yong'oq kabi qattiq daraxtlar yog'ochidan tayyorlanadi. Uning ustki tomonidan oltita va pastki tomonidan bitta teshik ochilgan bo'lib, ana shu teshiklarni ochish yoki yopish orqali kerakli tovushlar hosil qilinadi. Surnayda tovush hosil qilinadigan qism alohida tayyorlanib, «nay pachiq» deyiladi va har safar ijro etishdan oldin surnayga o'rnatiladi.

Bu cholg'u nay va qo'shnay cholg'ulariga nisbatan tovushi ancha baland, eniga qalin bo'lib, uzunligi esa nay bilan tengroq bo'ladi ovoz hajmi **kichik oktavadagi *lya*** dan **ikkinchi oktavadagi *mi*** ga qadar. Notalar eshitilganicha skripkalar kalitida yoziladi.

Sibizg'a yoki sibiziq juda qadimiy musiqiy cholg'ulardan biri ekanligi ma'lum bo'lib, u chorvachilik rivojlangan hududlarda paydo bo'lgan, deb taxmin qilinadi. Sibizg'a g'arov qamish bo'lagidan tayyorlanadi va qat'iy o'lchamlari belgilanmagan bo'ladi. Har bir ijrochi o'z ixtiyoriga ko'ra xohlagan hajmda tayyorlab, 5 tagacha teshiklar ochishi mumkin. Sibizg'a cholg'usining takomillashtirilgan va ikki donasini birgalikda qo'shib chalinishidan hosil bo'lgan musiqiy cholg'u - qo'shnaydir.

Qo'shnay tayyorlanadigan qamishlar bir oz yo'g'onroq va qalinroq bo'ladi. Har ikkala qamish bo'laklari xuddi sibizg'adagi singari til ochiladi va har bir bo'lakning uzunligi va yo'g'onligi bir xil bo'lishi talab qilinadi. Kerakli tovushlarni hosil qilish uchun esa har ikkala bo'lakda ham bir xil masofada 7 donadan teshiklar ochiladi. Qo'shnay cholg'usi Xorazmda kengroq qo'llaniladi. Uning sadolanishida «g'izillashga» o'xshagan tebranish seziladi.

Qo'shnayda ijro etish uslubida ikkita naychaga barobar puflanadi va har ikkala naychada yondosh joylashgan ettita teshikchaning tegishlilari barmoq bilan bosiladi. Ovoz hajmi **birinchi oktavadagi re** dan **ikkinchi oktavadagi sol** ga qadar, ayrim qo'shnaychilar **ikkinchi oktavadagi lya, si**, hatto bundan yuqori tovushlarni ham hosil qiladilar. Qo'shnayda o'zbek musiqasi uchun xos bo'lgan melizmlarni ijro etish juda qulaydir.

Bulaman (balabon) surnaydan ko'ra birmuncha kichikroq, qattiq yog'och tanasidan ishlangan cholg'u bo'lib, tovush hosil qilinadigan qismi surnaynikidan farq qiladi. Bulamanda «nay pachoq» o'rnida sibizg'asimon til ochilgan qamish bo'lagidan foydalaniladi. Bulamanda ham kerakli tovushlarni hosil qilish uchun teshiklar ochilib, ularning ettitasi ustki tomonda va bittasi pastki tomonda bo'ladi. Bulamanning tovush tembri (kuchi) surnaynikidan pastroq bo'ladi. SHuning uchun ham bu cholg'uni ansambl tarkibiga kiritib, qo'shiq ijrochilariga jo'r bo'lishda foydalanish mumkin. Bu cholg'u Xorazmdan tashqari boshqa hududlarda deyarli ishlatilmaydi.

Karnay - o'zbek damli musiqiy cholg'ularining eng kattasi (2 metrdan oshiqroq) va eng kuchli tovush tembriga ega desak, xato bo'lmaydi. Uning hajmi kattaligini inobatga olgan holda, og'ir bo'lmasligi uchun, yupqa mis tunukadan tayyorlanadi va alohida 3 ta bo'lakni bir-biriga qo'shib kiydirish orqali yig'iladigan ko'rinishda tayyorlanadi. Bu cholg'udan surnay, doyra, nog'ora bilan birgalikda ochiq joylarda ijro etish mumkin bo'lgan ansambllarda foydalaniladi. Qadimda karnaylardan harbiy yurishlarda ham keng foydalanilgan. Karnay bayramlarda, tantanali marosimlarda, surnay, nog'ora va doyraga qo'shib

chalinadi. Karnay ijrosida asosiy tovushdan sof kvinta yoki kichik septima intervali eshitiladi.

Chang - qadimiy musiqiy cholgʻu hisoblansa-da, bizning hududimizga XX asrning boshlarida kirib kelgani haqida maʼlumotlar bor. Chang - Oʻrta Osiyo xalqlarining urma-torli cholgʻu-sidir. Changda unisonga sozlangan uchtdan tor boʻlib, ovoz hajmi **kichik oktava sol** dan **uchinchi oktavada sol diez** ga qadar. Ilgari ijrochilik amaliyotida qoʻllanilgan Changning tovushqatori diatonik ladda boʻlgan. Notalar skripka kalitida yoziladi. Changning ustki qismi rezinka bilan qoplangan toʻqmoqcha kabi maxsus ingichka ikkita choʻplar bilan urib chalinadi. XVII asrda yashagan musiqa olimi Darvishali Changiy Changning juda qadimiy asbobligi va undan kasalliklarni davolashda foydalanilganini yozgan. Hozir Chang qayta ishlanib, tovushqatori xromatik, yaʼni yarim tonlik qilingan. Ijrochining oʻtirib ijro etishiga qulay boʻlishi uchun vintlarga oʻrnatilgan uchta oyoqlari bor. Davomli sadoni yoʻqotish uchun pedal ishlangan. Orkestrda ijro etish uchun Changning katta-kichik (pikkalo, prima, tenor va bas) turlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Qashqar rubobining asli kelib chiqishi SHarqiy Turkiston (hozirgi Xitoyning Uygʻur Avtonom Okrug) ning Qashqar degan joy nomi bilan bogʻliq boʻlsa-da, oʻzbek milliy cholgʻulari ichida eng keng tarqalgan va ommalashgan cholgʻu hisoblanadi. Musiqani endigina oʻzlashtirayotganlarning 50 foizidan ortigʻi ana shu cholgʻudan foydalanishi maʼlum. Qashqar rubobi juda jarangdor va yoqimli sadoga ega boʻlib, nisbatan tez oʻzlashtirilishi mumkin boʻlgan cholgʻular qatoriga kiradi.

Rubob-prima cholgʻusi qashqar rubobi oilasini kengaytirish maqsadida yangidan yaratilgan sozdir. U **kichik oktavadagi sol** dan **toʻrtinchi oktavadagi mi** tovushigacha keng diapazonga egadir.

Rubob-prima uch asosiy: kosa, dasta va bosh qismdan iboratdir. Rubob-primaning kosasi yarim sharsimon choʻzinchoq shaklga ega boʻlib, pastki qismi taxtachali qovurgʻalardan yasaladi. Kosaning ustki qismi esa teri bilan qoplanadi. Kosaning va terining birikkan joyi tasma bilan jiyaklangan. Kosaning tagida toʻrtta

tugmacha-ilmoq bo‘lib, torlarning bir uchi ana shu ilmoqlarga ilinadi. Teriga o‘rnatilgan xarrak torlari pardalar uzra kerakli balandlikda ko‘tarib turadi.

Rubob-prima to‘rtta torga ega: **I – ikkinchi oktavadagi *mi*; II – birinchi oktavadagi *lya*; III – birinchi oktavadagi *re*; IV – kichik oktavadagi *sol*.**

Afg‘on rubobining ikkinchi nomi Buxoro rubobidir. Ushbu cholg‘u ko‘proq forsiy zabonli xalqlarda keng tarqalgan va tovushining yo‘g‘onligi, mayinligi bilan ajralib turadi. Biroz boshqacharoq ko‘rinishdagi afg‘on rubobi Hindiston, Pokiston, Eron, Tojikiston, ba’zi Kavkaz xalqlari va arab davlatlarida ham uchraydi. XX asrning 40-yillaridan keyin takomillashtirilib, xromatik tovush qatoriga keltirilgan afg‘on rubobi yakka holda va cholg‘u jamoalari tarkibida ijro etish uchun moslashtirildi. Ruboblar turiga kiruvchi sozlardan afg‘on rubobining qashqar rubobidan farqi shuki, bu rubobning bo‘yi, shakli qashqar rubobiga o‘xshashligi juda kam.

G‘ijjak - O‘rta Osiyo xalqlari, xususan, o‘zbeklar orasida qadimdan keng tarqalgan kamoncha bilan chalinadigan torli cholg‘udir; kosasi qovoqdan, kokos yong‘og‘i (norjid yong‘oqdan) va o‘rtasi kovak qilinib o‘yilgan yog‘ochdan yasaladi. Kosaning ustiga baliq terisi yo pufak qoplanadi. Dastasi dumaloq bo‘lib, kosaga yaqinlashgan sari ingichkalashtirilib ishlanadi. Kosaga o‘rnatilgan temir oyoqchani ijrochi tizzasiga qo‘yib, o‘tirib ijro etadi.

G‘ijjakda to‘rtta tori bor; bular **skripkadek** kvinta oralig‘ida, **4-eng pastki yo‘g‘on tor kichik oktavadagi *sol*** ga, **3-tor birinchi oktavadagi *re*** ga, **2-tor birinchi oktavadagi *lya*** ga va oxirgi **1-tor ikkinchi oktavadagi *mi*** ga sozlandi; **ovoz hajmi kichik oktavadagi *sol*** dan **to‘rtinchi oktavadagi *lya*** ga kadar. Orkestrda ijro etish uchun g‘ijjakning katta-kichik (alt, bas, kontrabas) turlari ishlangan.

G‘ijjak alt - asosiy g‘ijjakning bir oz kattaroq qilib ishlangan turi. Torlar kvinta oralig‘ida, **4-tor kichik oktavadagi *do***, **3-tor kichik oktavadagi *sol***, **2-tor birinchi oktavadagi *re*** va **1-tor birinchi oktavadagi *lya*** ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi kichik oktavadagi ***do*** dan uchinchi oktavadagi ***lyaga*** qadar. Notalar alt va (baland tovushlari) skripka kalitida yoziladi.

G'ijjak bas - asosiy g'ijjakning katta qilib ishlangan turi bo'lib, violonchel vazifasini bajaradi. Torlar kvinta oralig'ida, **4-eng pastki tor katta oktavadagi do, 3-tor katta oktavadagi sol, 2-tor kichik oktavadagi re va 1-tor kichik oktavadagi lya** ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi **katta oktavadagi do dan uchinchi oktavadagi re** ga qadar. Notalari bas va (baland tovushlar) skripka kalitida yoziladi.

G'ijjak kontrabas asosiy g'ijjakning eng katta qilib ishlangan turi – kontrabas vazifasini bajaradi. Torlar kvarta oralig'ida – **4-eng pastki tor kontroktavadagi mi, 3-tor kontroktavadagi lya, 2-tor katta oktavadagi re va 1-tor katta oktavadagi sol** ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi **kontroktavadagi mi dan birinchi oktavadagi sol** ga qadar. Notalar bas kalitida, eshitilishiga nisbatan oktava yuqorida yoziladi.

Doyra (o'zb. dapp, childirma, chirmanda) – o'zbek, tojik va uygur xalqlari orasida keng tarqalgan, tovush balandligi noaniq urma cholg'u asbobdir. Diametri taxminan 400 mm, gardishi ilgarilari uzum zangidan qilingan, so'nggi vaqtlarda yog'ochni egib yoki kichik yog'och bo'lakchalarini bir-biriga ulab yasalmogda. Doyra gardishiga buzoq yoki baliq terisi qoplanadi qirqdan ortiq halqachalar taqilib, bular doyrani chalganda qo'shimcha sado beradi. Doyrada ikkita asosiy tovush bor. Biri past «bum» (Xorazmda «gup»), ikkinchisi baland «bak» (Xorazmda «toq») deb yuritiladi.

Doyra - o'zbek musiqiy ijrochiligida usul beruvchi eng asosiy cholg'u hisoblanadi, nafaqat ansambl yoki orkestr ijrosini, hatto ko'pgina yakka cholg'uchilar ijrosini ham tinglash qiyin.

Nog'ora - urib chalinadigan o'zbek xalq cholg'ularidan. Nog'ora sopoldan yasilib, ustiga echki yoki kiyik terisi qoplanadi. Nog'oraning ko'pincha ikkitasi chalinadi; hajmi jihatidan birinchisi ikkinchisiga nisbatan kichikroq bo'ladi. Nog'ora ma'lum bir sozga ega emas. SHunga ko'ra, tovushi ham aniq bir balandlikda emas. Nog'oralardan birinchisi (kichigi) - bak, ya'ni baland, ikkinchisi - bum, ya'ni past tovush beradi. Nog'orada asosan ikkita tovush (bak va bum) bo'lgani uchun ham uning notalari bir chiziqda yoziladi.

Changqobuz, Changqovuz - ikki lab orasiga qo'yilib, o'ng qo'l barmoqlari bilan chalinadigan cholg'u. Temirdan qilingan aylanma ramka oralig'iga po'lat til o'rnatilgan bo'ladi, chalganda barmoq bilan tilni harakatga keltirilib to'ldiriladi. Og'iz bo'shlig'i tovush beruvchi rezonans xizmatini bajaradi va oktava hajmi oralig'ida tovush beradi.

Dutor - tojik tilida ikki tor ma'nosini beradigan, eng sevimli va ommalashgan o'zbek musiqiy cholg'ularidan biridir. Haqiqatdan ikkita torga ega bo'lgan dutorda kuy asosan birinchi torda ijro etilsa-da, ikkinchi tor o'sha kuyga doimiy qo'shilib sado berishi tufayli boshqa cholg'ulardan ajralib turadi. Dutorning sadosi juda mayin eshitiladi.

Dutor ikki qismdan (dasta va kosadan) iborat bo'lib, ularni birlashtiruvchi qismi «bo'g'iz» deb ataladi. Dutor kosasi o'yma yoki «qovurg'a» chalarning birlashganidan qilinishi mumkin.

Dutor alt - datorning kichraytirilgan turi. Buning qopqog'i tut o'rniga archa daraxtidan qilinadi. Ipak torlar o'rniga ichak tor tortilgan. Pardalar dastani o'yib, xromatik holda doimiy o'rnashtirilgan. Torlar kvarta bo'yicha **birinchi oktavadagi mi va lya** ga sozlanadi. Notalar skripka kalitida, eshitilishiga nisbatan oktava yuqorida yoziladi. Hajmi **kichik oktavadagi mi** dan **ikkinchi oktavadagi do** ga qadar.

Dutor bas - datorning katta qilinib ishlangan turi. Dutor-basning to'rtta tori bo'lib, bular kvarta bo'yicha to'rtinchi tor **katta oktavadagi do, uchinchi tor katta oktavadagi sol, ikkinchi tor kichik oktavadagi re va birinchi tor kichik oktavadagi lya** ga sozlanadi; **lya** tori ichakdan qilingan bo'lib, qolganlari metall dandir. Notalar eshitilishi bo'yicha, bas kalitida yoziladi. Ovoz hajmi **katta oktavadagi do** dan **birinchi oktavadagi sol** ga qadar.

Tanbur - O'zbekiston, Tojikiston, janubiy Xitoyning Sinxuan viloyatida (bu erda danbur deb yuritiladi) keng tarqalgan torli tirnama qadimiy cholg'u asbob. Tanburning kosasi nok shaklida o'yilib yoki bir necha «qovurg'a»lardan yopishtirilib, bunga uzun dasta ulanadi; umumiy uzunligi 1100-1300 mm. Dastaga ichakdan kilingan parda bog'lanadi. Baland tovushlar olish uchun ichak

pardalardan tashqari, qopqog‘iga kichik va kalta cho‘plar yopishtiriladi (buni «has parda» deb ataladi). Pardalar soni 18-20 tacha. Tovushqatori diatonik bo‘lib, to‘rtta (ilgarilari uchta) sim tor taqiladi. Bu torlardan 1, 2 va 4-si bir ovozli (unison) bo‘lib, 3-tor kvarta, kvinta ba‘zan sekunda past bo‘ladi. Notalar bas va skripka kalitlarida yoziladi. Tanburning 1, 2 va 4-torlari **katta oktavadagi sol** ga, **3-tor esa katta oktavadagi re** yoki **do** ga, yoki **fa** ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi **katta oktavadagi sol** dan **birinchi oktavadagi sol** ga qadar.

Sato - tanburning bir ko‘rinishidir. Avvalda oddiy tanburdan sato sifatida foydalanilgan bo‘lsa, hozirda tanburning biroz kattalashtirilgan va ko‘rinishi biroz o‘zgartirilgan turi bo‘lib ishlatilmoqda. Sato ijrosida noxun o‘rniga g‘ijjak va skripka cholg‘ularini ijro etishda ishlatiladigan kamondan foydalaniladi. Satoning tovushi juda mayin va ulug‘vordir.

Qonun musiqiy cholg‘usi qadimda biz yashab turgan hududimizda keng tarqalgan. Lekin XX asr boshlaridan to 1980-yillargacha mazkur cholg‘u biroz unutilgan edi. Hozirgi kunda qonun turli ansambllarda keng qo‘llanilib kelinmoqda. Qonun xarraklari teri ustida joylashishi, torlari plastik ekanligi, uning sadolanishini mayinlashtiradi. Qonun torlari har ikkala qo‘l ko‘rsatgich barmoqlariga kiydiriladigan maxsus noxun-mediator bilan ijro qilinadi. Qonun diatonik tovushqatoriga ega. Qonun torlarining uchta ham bir xil qilib sozlanadi. CHolg‘uning o‘ng tomonida joylashgan kichik xarrakchalar ana shu torlarni taranglashtirib yoki bo‘shashtirib, kerakli yarim tonliklarni hosil qilishga yordam beradi.

Ud - yunonlarning lirasi kabi SHarq xalqlarida mashhur bo‘lgan cholg‘udir. Udning milodiy I asrda ham mavjudligi aniqlangan. Ud cholg‘usi ming yillar davomida musiqiy cholg‘ularning «shohi» va eng mukammali hisoblanib kelingan. Ud cholg‘usi tovushining yoqimlilik va inson ovoziga yaqinligi har doim eshituvchilarni lol qoldirib kelgan.

Udning kosasi yog‘ochdan (**ud** - arab tilida «yog‘och» demak), qovoqdan yasilib, dastasi kalta va pardalar bog‘lanmaydi. Ud mizrobli cholg‘ulardan

hisoblanadi. Tovushi uncha baland bo‘lmasa-da, o‘ta muloyimligi bor. Zamonaviy ud sozining torlari besh qo‘shkorlidir.

Qayroq - Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari o‘rtasida tarqalgan urma musiqa cholg‘ularidan biridir.

Bir-biriga urilib chalinadigan asboblardan - qayroq, yog‘och qoshiq, qo‘ng‘iroqchalarni (raqsga tushganda qo‘l va oyoqlarga kiyiladi) eslatib o‘tish mumkin.

Qayroq, suv bo‘ylaridan topiladigan silliq va yupqa tosh qayroqchalardir. Raqqos va raqqosalar o‘ng va chap qo‘llariga juft-juft qayroqlarni ushlab, musiqa usullarini chertib, o‘z raqslarini bezatib, jilo beradilar.

Safoyil, Safoil - O‘zbekiston, Tojikiston va Xitoyda keng tarqalgan shiqildoq tuzilishidagi urma cholg‘u asbob. Safoyil ikki bo‘lak qattiq yog‘och kaltakchasidan iborat. Bu kaltakchaga ikkita temir aylanaga mayda temir halqachalar o‘rnatilgan. Safoyilni silkitib, elkaga urib, shovqinli, turli murakkab tovush chiqariladi. Bu cholg‘u Qashqar va G‘uljadan O‘zbekistonga kirib kelgan. Safoyil uyg‘ur xalqining milliy cholg‘ularidan bo‘lib, raqsga tushganda erkak raqqoslar qo‘lida elkaga urib chalinadi. Ijro etilayotgan musiqa usuliga moslaydi. Safoyil ko‘proq raqslarda qo‘llaniladi.

b) Musiqiy terminlar:

Adajio (ital. Adajio, adadjo – og‘ir, tinch):

1. Asarni og‘ir, vazmin sur‘atda ijro etish belgisi.
2. Baletda asosiy qahramonlar xususiyatini ochib beruvchi, odatda, vazmin, salobatli raqs.
3. Salmoq bilan ijro etiladigan cholg‘u asar, pesa.

Allegro (ital. Allegro – jonli, xushchaqchaq):

1. Tez va jonli ijro ko‘rsatkichi.
2. SHu sur‘atda yozilgan, lekin alohida nomga ega bo‘lmagan musiqa asari – pesa.
3. Sonatinoning birinchi qismi (qarang: Sonata allegrosi).

Allegro moderato (ital. Allegro moderato) – oʻrta surʼatda ijro koʻrsatkichi.

Allegro molto (ital. Allegro molto) – juda tez.

Allegro vivace (ital. Allegro vivace) – tezroq, jonli.

piu allegro (ital. piu allegro) – tezroq.

Allegro non troppo (ital. Allegro non troppo) – juda ham tez emas.

Allegro non tanto (ital. Allegro non tanto) – juda ham jadal emas.

Andante (ital. Andante – bormoq, yurmoq):

1. Oʻrtacha tezlikda boʻlgan surʼat koʻrsatkichi, shoshmasdan, osyishta ijro etiladigan surʼat.
2. Muayyan nomga ega boʻlmagan musiqa asari (odatda, cholgʻu pesa) ham andante deb ataladi.
3. Sonata davrasining (uiklining) vazmin ijro etiladigan qismi, koʻproq shu surʼatda yoziladi.

Andantino (ital. Andantino – kichik) – andantedan tezroq boʻlgan surʼat koʻrsatkichi, muayyan nomga ega boʻlmagan kichik cholgʻu pesa.

Andantino commato (ital. Andantino sommato – harakatchan).

Andante con moto cantabile (ital. Andante con moto cantabile) – ohangdor, yoqimli, muloyim.

Allegrezza (ital. Allegrezza) – jadal va hushchaqchaq.

Allegretto (ital. Allegretto) – tezroq, musiqa surʼati koʻrsatkichi, allegro bilan Andante oʻrtasidagi tezlik belgisi.

ad libitum (lot. ad libitum) – xohishga qarab, qisqacha ad lib:

1. Surʼatni ijrochi xohishiga qarab.
2. SHu soʻz yozilgan boʻlsa, ansambl partiyasidan chiqarish mumkin.

Agitato (ital. Agitato) – toʻlqinlanib, hayajonli.

Assai (ital. Assai – etarli) – juda ham, gʻoyat maʼnolarida boʻlib, soʻzning asosiy mazmunini yanada boʻrttirib beradi. Masalan, **Allegro assai** – juda tez, **Adagio assai** – juda vazmin.

Allentando (ital. Allentando) – sekinlatish.

rallentando (ital. rallentando – sekinlashtirib, ogʻirlashtirib) – surʼatni biroz

vazminlashtirish, qisqacha rall.

A tempo (ital. A tempo, Tempo prima, Tempo I – ilgarigi sur’atda) – biror musiqa asarini ijro etish vaqtida tez yoki vazminlashtirilganidan so‘ng yana boshlang‘ich sur’atga qaytishdar.

giocosso (ital. giokoso) – hushchaqchaq, shod, shodlik.

dolento (ital. dolento) – qayg‘uli, g‘amginlik.

Dolce (ital. dolce) – nozik, yumshoq, juda nozik, lazzatli, yoqimli.

Da capo (ital. Da kapo – boshidan) – pesani boshidan boshlab “tamom” degan so‘zgacha qaytarish, ya’ni da capo al Fine.

Diminuendo (ital. Diminuendo – kichraytirib) – tovushni asta-sekin pasaytirib chalish, bu harfiy yozma, maxsus belgi bilan ham ko‘rsatiladi: *f*

p, bu atamani qisqartirib dim. deb yoziladi.

canzonetta (ital. kançonetta) – kichik qo‘shiq, ashula, kançonetta.

cantabile (ital. kantabile) – ohangdor, hushovoz, yoqimli.

commodo, comodo (ital. kommodo) – qulay, o‘ng‘ay, soz.

con affeto (ital. kon affeto) – samimiy, sirdosh, his etish, sezish.

con (ital. s, old qo‘shimcha) – oldida, birga, birgalikda.

vivo (ital. vivo – tirik, jonli) – jonli, tez, jadal sur’at ko‘rsatkichi. Musiqa ijrosida jonli, hushchaqchaq xususiyatda bo‘ladi.

Vivace (ital. vivache – hayot to‘laqlonligi) – pesa va uning sur’atini, hushchaqchaq xususiyatini belgilaydi. Allegro va Presto oralig‘idagi sur’at ko‘rsatkichi, biroz sekinroq ijro etiladi.

Largo (ital. largo – keng):

1. Musiqada qo‘llaniladigan eng vazmin sur’at.

2. Maxsus nomga ega bo‘lmagan va shu sur’atda yozilgan musiqa asari – pesa.

largetto (ital. largetto) – largo sur’atiga nisbatan jonliroq, musiqa xususiyati vazmin, ohista.

lento (ital. lento – sekin, ohista, yumshoq, mayin, sust) – sekin.

listesso tempo (ital. listesso tempo – ilgarigi sur’atda) – sur’atni o‘zgartirmay, shunday sur’at.

con allegrezza (ital. kon allegrezza) – jadal va hushchaqchaq.

con moto (ital. kon motoo) – harakatli, sur’atni tezlatish ko‘rsatkichi.

moto (ital. moto) – harakat, yurmoq.

mosso (ital. mosso) – harakat, yurish, gavjum, tez. Sur’at tezligini bildiradi.

Meno (ital. Meno) – ozroq, kamroq.

piu mosso (ital. riu mosso) – jadal, tez, biroz jonli.

un poco (ital. un poko) – biroz, kamroq, birqancha.

un poco piu mosso (ital. un poko piu mosso) – biroz jonliroq.

Sostenuto (ital. sostenuto) – mo‘‘tadil, og‘ir, vazmin.

piu (ital. piu) – kuchliroq, ozmi-ko‘pmi, birmuncha, tobora.

lento ma non troppo (ital. lento ma non troppo) – juda ham sekin emas.

Moderato (ital. Moderato – shoshilmay) – ohista, mo‘‘tadil, o‘rtacha tez.

Musiqada qo‘llaniladigan Allegro va Allegretto oralig‘ida keladigan o‘rtacha tezlikdagi sur’at ko‘rsatkichi.

Pesante (ital. Pesante) – og‘ir, sekin.

Risoluto (ital. Risoluto) – dadil, qat‘iy, mardonavor.

piu tranquillo (ital. piu trankvillo) – ohista, vazmin.

Molto (ital. Molto) – ko‘p, juda.

Molto allegro (ital. Molto allegro) – juda tez.

Molto adagio (ital. Molto adajio) – juda sekin.

Presto (ital. Presto – tez):

1. Juda tez chalinadigan sur’at ko‘rsatkichi.

2. SHu nom bilan yuritiladigan pesa.

Prestissimo (ital. prestissimo – juda tez) – juda ham tez sur’at ko‘rsatkichi.

ritardando (ital. ritardando – kechikib qolmoq) – sur’atni sekinlashtirib (og‘irlashtirib) borish, qisqartirib rit. tarzida yoziladi.

ritenuto (ital. ritenuto – kechiktirmoq, ushalb qolmoq) – sur’atni sekinlashtirib borish, qisqartirib rit. deb yoziladi.

stretta (ital. stretta) – tezlatish, tezlashtirish, jadallashtirish.

Tanto (ital. tanto) – shunday, shuncha.

Tempo di Menuetto un poco Allegretto – Menuet sur’atida, biroz tezroq.

Tempo di Marcia (ital. Tempo di Marsia) – marsh sur’atida.

Tempo di valse (ital. Tempo di valse) – vals sur’atida.

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