

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA’LIM VAZIRLIGI**

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
MADANIYAT VA SPORT ISHLARI VAZIRLIGI**

**O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT
SAN’AT VA MADANIYAT INSTITUTI**

S.Turatov

XALQ CHOLG‘ULARINI O‘RGANISH

(5151600-Xalq ijodiyoti (cholg‘u jamoalariga rahbarlik) yo‘nalishi
bo‘yicha o‘quv qo‘llanma)

TOSHKENT – 2015

O‘zbekiston davlat san’at va madaniyat instituti
Ilmiy kengashining 2015-yil ____-_____dagi yig‘ilishida (____-sonli
bayonnoma) nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

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Mazkur o‘quv qo‘llanma 5151600-Xalq ijodiyoti (cholg‘u jamoalariga rahbarlik) ta’lim yo‘nalishida o‘qitiladigan “Xalq cholg‘ularini o‘rganish” fani bo‘yicha o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularini o‘rganish uchun tayyorlangan. Unda o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari orkestri partiturası bo‘yicha cholg‘ulardan nay, surnay, qo‘shnay, chang, qonun, rubob prima, qashqar rubobi, afg‘on rubobi, dutorlar oilasi, urma zarbli cholg‘ular (doyra nog‘ora va h.k.), kamonli cholg‘ular (g‘ijjak, g‘ijjak alt, qo‘biz bas, qo‘biz kontrabas) to‘g‘risida ma’lumot va ularda ijro qilish ko‘nikmalari hamda cholg‘ular uchun maxsus asarlar keltirilgan.

Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanmadan oliy ta’lim muassasasidagi 5151600-Xalq ijodiyoti (turlari bo‘yicha) bakalavr yo‘nalishi talabalari foydalanish mumkin.

Kirish

Musiqqa san'ati qadimdan komil insonni tarbiyalash ishiga munosib hissa qo'shib keladi. Uning ohanglari inson qalbining eng nozik tuyg'ulariga ta'sir etishga qodir. Xalq cholg'ularining xilma-xilligi, ulardan taralayotgan sadolarning tiniqligi, o'ziga xos maftunkorligi va ohangrabosi yoshlarni sozandachilik san'atiga jalb qiladi, e'tiborini tortadi. Yoshlarni musiqa ijrochiligi va uni tinglash orqali tarbiyalashda muhtaram prezidentimiz I.A.Karimov "Agar insonning qulog'i yengil-yelpi, tumtaroq ohanglarga o'rganib qolsa, bora-bora uning badiiy didi, musiqa madaniyati pasayib ketishi, uning ma'naviy olamini soxta tushunchalar egallab olishi ham hech gap emas. Oxir-oqibatda bunday odam "Shashmaqom" singari milliy merosimizning noyob durdonalarini ham, Motsart, Betxoven, Bax va Chaykovskiy kabi dunyo tan olgan buyuk kompozitorlarning asarlarini ham qabul qilishi qiyin bo'ladi.

Bunday holatlarning oldini olish uchun san'atkorlar orasida sog'lom ijodiy muhit tashkil qilish, o'sib kelayotgan yosh avlodning ma'naviy olami va madaniy saviyasini yuksaltirish, yoshlarimizning milliy va jahon musiqa madaniyatining mumtoz asarlari bilan birga, ularning kayfiyati va intilishlariga mos keladigan zamonaviy estrada san'ati namunalaridan keng bahramand bo'lishi uchun zarur shart-sharoitlar yaratish, musiqiy ta'limni yanada rivojlantirish masalalari o'ta muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi."¹ – deb ta'kidlagan. Shu jumladan yoshlarni musiqa ijrochiligi san'ati bo'yicha tarbiyalashda o'zbek xalq cholg'ularining o'z o'rni bor.

Bunda yoshlar o'zbek xalq cholg'ularining turlari, tarixi, yasalishi, cholg'ularning tuzilishi, qismlari, sozlanishi, diapozoni, tovush chiqarish madaniyati o'ng va chap qo'l harakati uyg'unligi, ijro holati va qoidalari, ijrochilik uslublari, shtrixlar turini o'zlashtirish, applikatura, pozitsiya, sozandalik maktabi, cholg'u ijrochilar faoliyati, partitura bo'yicha cholg'ular joylashuvi va cholg'ularni saqlashni o'zlashtiradi.

Har bir sozanda yoshlar xalq cholg'ularining rang-barangligini his qilishda dastlabki ijro malakalari, zarblari, temp, o'lchov, ritm, dinamika, ijro mahoratini

¹ Karimov I.A. Yuksak ma'naviyat –yengilmas kuch. –T.: "Ma'naviyat", 2008. 143-144 betlar.

oshirish uchun gamma, etyudlar, hamda kichik kuylar ijrosini egallashlari orqali o'z bilim va ko'nikmalarini hosil qiladilar. Bu esa o'zbek xalq kuy-qo'shiqlari va jahon klassik asarlari meroslari bilan tanishib, xalq cholg'ularinining rang-barangligidan foydalanish uchun ularning kelgusi faoliyatlarida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

1-bob. Puflama cholg'ular

O'zbek xalq cholg'ularining puflab ijro qilinadigan guruhi keng bo'lib, unda qamish, suyak hamda yog'ochdan yasalgan (nay va uning turlari, sibizg'a, qo'shnay, bo'lamon, surnay) cholg'ular alohida o'rin tutadi. Shundan, qamishdan yasaladigan cholg'ularga – nay, sibiziq, qo'shnaylar cholg'ulari kiradi. Nay cholg'usi metallardan (mis) ham yasaliib sozandalar tomonidan ijro qilinmoqda. Suyakdan yasalgan cholg'u bu g'ajir nay bo'lib, u mahalliy cho'l burguti – g'ajir (cholg'uning nomi ham shundan olingan) qanotining suyagidan yasalgan hushtak qurilmasiz bo'ylama nay. Yog'ochdan yasalgan cholg'ularga bulamon va surnaylar kiradi. Bu puflama cholg'ularda tovush chiqarish har xil bo'ladi. Jumladan, tilli, naypachoqli, mundshtukli. Quvurga to'g'ridan-to'g'ri havo yuborish orqali tovush hosil qilinadigan qamish nay, g'ajir nay, nay cholg'ulari;

Til yordamida tovush hosil qilinadigan sibizg'a, qo'shnay, bulaman cholg'ulari;

Naypachoq yordamida tovush hosil qilinadigan surnay;

Mundshtuk yordamida tovush hosil qilinadigan karnay;

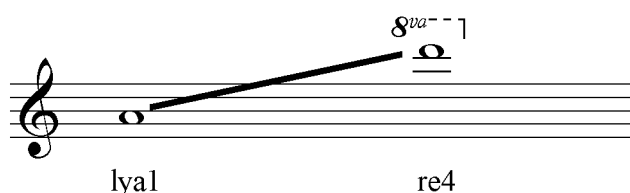
Sun'iy havo siqish moslamasi yordamida tovush hosil qilinadigan sopol nay kabi cholg'ular milliy o'zbek xalq cholg'ular guruhini tashkil etadi. Shundan "Cholg'u jamoalariga rahbarlik" yo'nalishi bo'yicha tahsil olayotgan talabalar 6 semestr ichida o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrida qo'llaniladigan cholg'ularni amaliy ijro uslublarini o'zlashtirishi lozim bo'ladi.

1.1 Nay cholg'usi

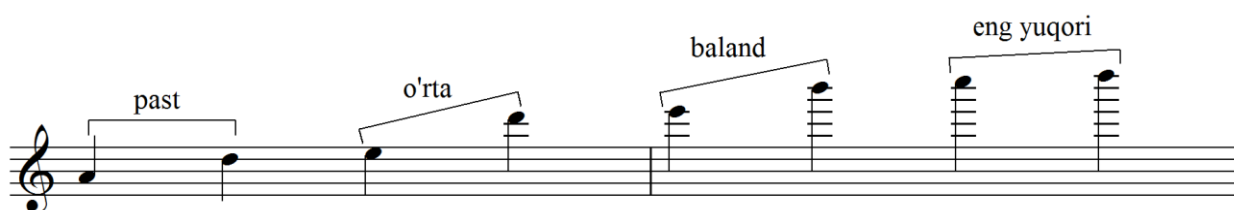
Nay – puflab chalinadigan eng qadimiy cholg'ulardan biri bo'lib, u qamish, g'arov (bambuk), jez (mis), suyak (so'ngak), oq tunika(birinji) kabilardan yasaladi. Nayning eng ko'p tarqalgan turi yog'och va g'arovdan yasalganidir. Nay O'zbekistonda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ansamblda, o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrida muhim o'rin tutadi, yakka holda ham ijro qilinadi. Nayda barmoqlar bilan bekutiladigan oltita va lab bilan "labium" puflash uchun bitta teshik bor. Yuqoridagilardan tashqari hech qanday vazifani bajarmaydigan ijroda ishtirok etmaydigan 2 ta yoki 3 ta teshiklar ham bo'ladi. Sozning balandligi nayning

yuqori qismining ichkarisida joylashgan tiqin (probka) va harakatlantiruvchi golovka bilan tartibga solib turiladi. Gayuvka yoki probkani siljitish bilan havo to'liqlinini ko'paytirish va shu bilan birga tovushni pasaytirish va ko'tarish mumkin.

Nayning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktavaning "re" tovushigacha:



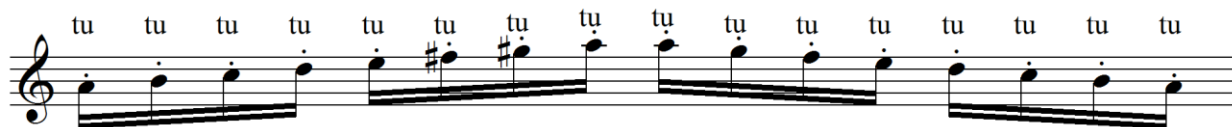
Nayning diapazoni taxminan to'rt registrga bo'linadi. Past, o'rta, baland va eng yuqori registrlardir.



Nayda turli shtrixlarni ishlatish yo'li bilan ijro qilish mumkin. Shuningdek stakkato, tilni ikki marta tegizish, tilni uch marta tegizish va legato, non legato, portamentolar.

Stakkatto usuli - ambushyur² teshikning devoriga havo oqimining urishi va bu havo oqimini tezlikda til bilan bekitib qo'yishdir. Tilni tegizish vaqtida taxminan "tu" (tovush) bo'g'ini talaffuz etiladi.

Misol:



Tilni ikki marta tegizish – tilni ikki marta tegizishda til uchida oddiy urish bilan tilning orqa ya'ni til uchida urishi vaqt-vaqti bilan almashinib turadi. Tilni ikki marta tegizishda "tu-ku" bo'g'inlari talaffuz etiladi.

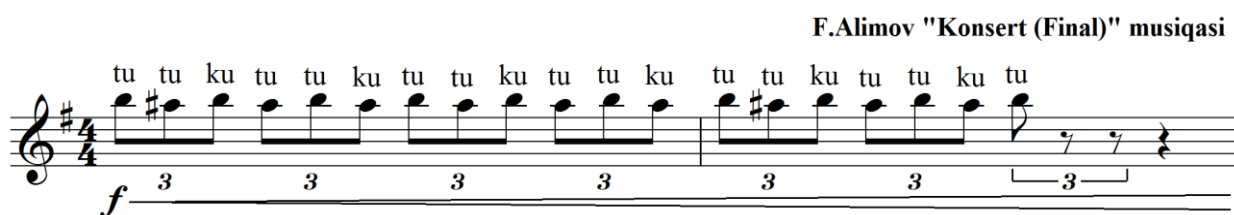
Misol:

² ambushyur – puflab ijro qilinadigan cholg'ularni ijro qilganda og'iz muskullarining majmui va labning holati ambushyur deyiladi.



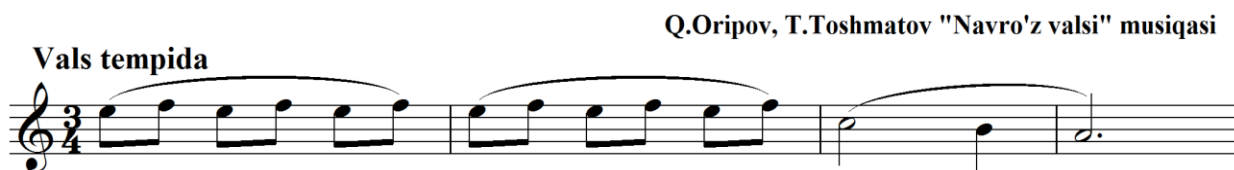
Tilni uch marta tegizish – ikki marta tegizishning til uchi va tilning orqa qismi bilan urishning ketma-ket almashinib turishi. Bunda “tu-tu” va tilning orqa qismi bilan bir urishda hosil bo‘lgan “ku” bo‘g‘inlari talaffuz qilinadi ya’ni (“tu-tu-ku”).

Misol:



Legato – tilni tegizish. Umumiy liga bilan birlashgan faqat birinchi notada o‘tish orqali tovush hosil qilishdagi asosiy usullar legatodir.

Misol:



Nonlegato – tilning sekin tegishi bilan alohida bog‘lanmagan tovushlarni hosil qilish.

Misol:



Portamento – tilning mayin tegishi yordami bilan yuzaga keladigan, tovushdan tovushga ravon o‘tishini ta’minlaydigan, tovushlarning maksimal uzunligini ushlab turishdagi umuman davomli havo oqimidan tovush hosil qilish usulidir.

Misol:



Nay ijrochiligida mohir usta naychilardan Y.Rajabiy, R.Hamdamiyov, M.Muxammedov, D.Soatqulov, Abduqodir Ismoilov, Saidjon Kalonov va hozirgi kunda Mirza Toirov, Halimjon Jo'rayev, Abdulahat Abdurashidov, Yusuf Voxidovlar nomi barchaga ma'lum.

Amaliy mashg'ulot

1.2 Nay cholg'usida ijrochilik san'atini egallashda gamma va etyudlar.

Do major (C-dur)



Garmonik lya minor (a-moll)



Melodik lya minor (a-moll)



Sol major (G-dur)



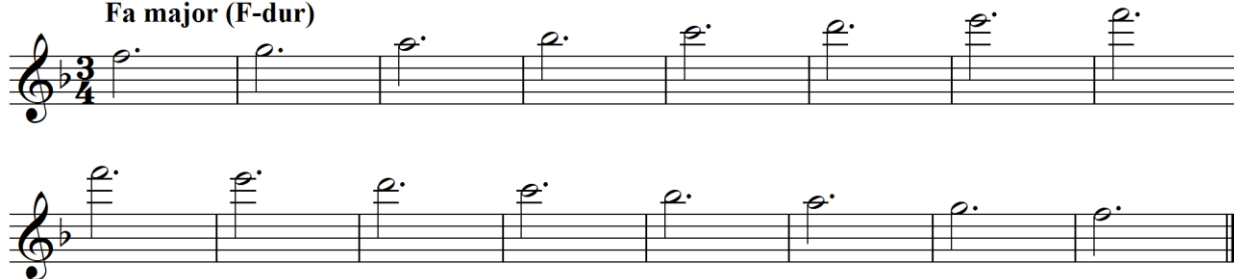
Garmonik mi minor (e-moll)



Melodik mi minor (e-moll)



Fa major (F-dur)



Garmonik re minor (d-moll)



Melodik re minor (d-moll)



1-etyud



2-etyud



3-etyud

tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku va h.k.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five staves. The first staff contains the lyrics 'tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku tu ku va h.k.' aligned with the notes. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. The piece ends with a double bar line on the fifth staff.

Gullola

I. Akbarov musiqasi
nay uchun moslashtirilgan

Moderato

The musical score is written for a flute and piano. It is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score is divided into five systems. Each system consists of a flute part (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The flute part has various melodic lines, including sixteenth-note passages and trills. The score includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) for the flute and *p* (piano) for the piano. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Yangi tanovar

M.Mirzayev musiqasi
M.Nasimov qayta ishlagan
nay uchun moslashtirilgan

Allegro

The musical score is written for a flute and piano. It is in 2/4 time, key of D major (two sharps), and tempo of Allegro. The score is divided into four systems. Each system consists of a single treble staff for the flute and a grand staff (treble and bass) for the piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The flute part has a melodic line with some grace notes and slurs.

The first system of musical notation consists of five measures. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter rest. The melody continues with eighth notes B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and D4. The bass clef staff features a half note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a half note chord of A2 and C3. The accompaniment continues with eighth notes G2, F2, E2, and D2.

The second system of musical notation consists of five measures. The treble clef staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter rest. The melody continues with eighth notes B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and D4. The bass clef staff features a half note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a half note chord of A2 and C3. The accompaniment continues with eighth notes G2, F2, E2, and D2.

The third system of musical notation consists of five measures. The treble clef staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter rest. The melody continues with eighth notes B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and D4. The bass clef staff features a half note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a half note chord of A2 and C3. The accompaniment continues with eighth notes G2, F2, E2, and D2.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of four measures. The treble clef staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a quarter rest. The melody continues with eighth notes B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, and D4. The bass clef staff features a half note chord of G2 and B2, followed by a half note chord of A2 and C3. The accompaniment continues with eighth notes G2, F2, E2, and D2.

Bulbul qo'shig'i

A.Alyabyev

Ohista

The musical score is written for a voice and piano. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Ohista' (slowly). The score is divided into four systems. The first system includes a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment consists of a repeating eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The vocal line has a melodic phrase with a repeat sign. The fourth system also includes a repeat sign.

The first system of musical notation consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. It contains five measures: the first has a quarter note G4 and a half note A4; the second has a whole rest; the third has a quarter note G4 and a half note F#4; the fourth has a quarter note E4 and a half note D4; the fifth has a quarter note C4 and a half note B3. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by chords in the second, eighth-note chords in the third, and chords in the fourth and fifth. The left hand has a whole note G3 in the first measure, followed by chords in the second, and chords in the third, fourth, and fifth.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The vocal line has five measures: the first has a whole rest; the second has a quarter note G4 and a half note A4; the third has a quarter note G4 and a half note F#4; the fourth has a quarter note E4 and a half note D4; the fifth has a whole rest. The piano accompaniment features a sequence of chords in the right hand across all five measures, while the left hand has a whole note G3 in the first measure, followed by chords in the second, and chords in the third, fourth, and fifth.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The vocal line has five measures: the first has a quarter note G4 and a half note A4; the second has a quarter note G4 and a half note F#4; the third has a quarter note E4 and a half note D4; the fourth has a whole rest; the fifth has a whole rest. The piano accompaniment features a sequence of chords in the right hand across all five measures, while the left hand has a whole note G3 in the first measure, followed by chords in the second, and chords in the third, fourth, and fifth.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The vocal line has five measures of whole rests, followed by a double bar line. The piano accompaniment features a sequence of chords in the right hand across all five measures, while the left hand has a whole note G3 in the first measure, followed by chords in the second, and chords in the third, fourth, and fifth.

Yovvoyi ushshoq

Moderato

Xalq kuyi
D.Zokirov qayta ishlagan

The musical score is written for a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The score is divided into four systems. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady bass line in the left hand and a more active treble line in the right hand. The vocal line is mostly rests, with some notes in the first system.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a repeat sign, followed by a quarter rest, an eighth note G4, and a quarter note A4. The bass clef staff begins with a repeat sign, followed by a quarter rest, an eighth note G3, and a quarter note A3. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef staff continues with a quarter note G3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note B3. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The bass clef staff continues with a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F#3. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a half note G4, followed by two measures of whole rests, and ends with a repeat sign. The bass clef staff begins with a half note G3, followed by two measures of whole rests, and ends with a repeat sign. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).



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 contains four measures of music, featuring eighth and quarter notes with some beamed pairs and a half note. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures, including a half note with a fermata in the final measure. The bottom staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures of eighth notes, mostly beamed in pairs.



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 contains four measures of music, including a half note with a fermata in the final measure. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation. The middle staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures, including a half note with a fermata in the second measure. The bottom staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures of eighth notes, mostly beamed in pairs.



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 contains four measures of music, including a half note with a fermata in the final measure. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation. The middle staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures, including a half note with a fermata in the final measure. The bottom staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures of eighth notes, mostly beamed in pairs.



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 contains four measures of music, including a half note with a fermata in the final measure. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation. The middle staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures, including a half note with a fermata in the final measure. The bottom staff has a key signature of two sharps and contains four measures of eighth notes, mostly beamed in pairs.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody in A major (two sharps) with eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple accompaniment with quarter notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody with dotted notes and eighth notes. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment with quarter notes and rests.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a half note followed by a whole note. The bottom staff includes a complex passage with triplets of eighth notes in the right hand and a long, low note in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff concludes with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The bottom staff features a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The next measure contains a half note A4 and a half note G4. The third measure has a half note F#4 and a half note E4, both beamed together. The final measure has a half note D4 and a half note C#4, also beamed together. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It starts with a quarter note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A2. The second measure has a quarter note B2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A2. The third measure has a half note G2 and a half note F#2. The fourth measure has a half note E2 and a half note D2.



The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, starting with a half note A4 and a half note G4 beamed together, followed by a half note F#4 and a half note E4 beamed together. The next measure has a half note D4 and a half note C#4 beamed together, with a fermata over the D4. The final measure has a half note B4 and a half note A4 beamed together. The lower staff continues the accompaniment, starting with a quarter note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A2, followed by a quarter note B2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A2 in the second measure. The third and fourth measures continue with half notes G2/F#2 and E2/D2 respectively.



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a half note B4, a quarter note A4, a half note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The next measure has a half note E4 and a half note D4, both beamed together. The final measure has a half note C#4 and a half note B4, both beamed together. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a quarter note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A2 in the first measure, followed by a quarter note B2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A2 in the second measure. The third and fourth measures continue with half notes G2/F#2 and E2/D2 respectively.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a half note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The next measure has a half note F#4 and a half note E4, both beamed together. The final two measures are whole rests. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a quarter note G2, a quarter rest, and a quarter note A2 in the first measure. The second measure has a half note G2 and a half note F#2 beamed together. The third and fourth measures have a half note E2 and a half note D2 beamed together, with a fermata over the E2 in the third measure. The final measure has a half note C#2 and a half note B2 beamed together.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a whole rest for two measures, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4 in a 4/4 time signature. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff begins with a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C#4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C#3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C#2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C#1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0, C#0, B-1, A-1, G-1, F#-1, E-1, D-1, C#-1, B-2, A-2, G-2, F#-2, E-2, D-2, C#-2, B-3, A-3, G-3, F#-3, E-3, D-3, C#-3, B-4, A-4, G-4, F#-4, E-4, D-4, C#-4, B-5, A-5, G-5, F#-5, E-5, D-5, C#-5, B-6, A-6, G-6, F#-6, E-6, D-6, C#-6, B-7, A-7, G-7, F#-7, E-7, D-7, C#-7, B-8, A-8, G-8, F#-8, E-8, D-8, C#-8, B-9, A-9, G-9, F#-9, E-9, D-9, C#-9, B-10, A-10, G-10, F#-10, E-10, D-10, C#-10, B-11, A-11, G-11, F#-11, E-11, D-11, C#-11, B-12, A-12, G-12, F#-12, E-12, D-12, C#-12, B-13, A-13, G-13, F#-13, E-13, D-13, C#-13, B-14, A-14, G-14, F#-14, E-14, D-14, C#-14, B-15, A-15, G-15, F#-15, E-15, D-15, C#-15, B-16, A-16, G-16, F#-16, E-16, D-16, C#-16, B-17, A-17, G-17, F#-17, E-17, D-17, C#-17, B-18, A-18, G-18, F#-18, E-18, D-18, C#-18, B-19, A-19, G-19, F#-19, E-19, D-19, C#-19, B-20, A-20, 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E-246, D-246, C#-246, B-247, A-247, G-247, F#-247, E-247, D-247, C#-247, B-248, A-248, G-248, F#-248, E-248, D-248, C#-248, B-249, A-249, G-249, F#-249, E-249, D-249, C#-249, B-250, A-250, G-250, F#-250, E-250, D-250, C#-250, B-251, A-251, G-251, F#-251, E-251, D-251, C#-251, B-252, A-252, G-252, F#-252, E-252, D-252, C#-252, B-253, A-253, G-253, F#-253, E-253, D-253, C#-253, B-254, A-254, G-254, F#-254, E-254, D-254, C#-254, B-255, A-255, G-255, F#-255, E-255, D-255, C#-255, B-256, A-256, G-256, F#-256, E-256, D-256, C#-256, B-257, A-257, G-257, F#-257, E-257, D-257, C#-257, B-258, A-258, G-258, F#-258, E-258, D-258, C#-258, B-259, A-259, G-259, F#-259, E-259, D-259, C#-259, B-260, A-260, G-260, F#-260, E-260, D-260, C#-260, B-261, A-261, G-261, F#-261, E-261, D-261, C#-261, B-262, A-262, G-262, F#-262, E-262, D-262, C#-262, B-263, A-263, G-263, F#-263, E-263, D-263, C#-263, B-264, A-264, G-264, F#-264, E-264, D-264, C#-264, B-265, A-265, G-265, F#-265, E-265, D-265, C#-265, B-266, A-266, G-266, F#-266, E-266, D-266, C#-266, B-267, A-267, G-267, F#-267, E-267, D-267, C#-267, B-268, A-268, G-268, F#-268, E-268, D-268, C#-268, B-269, A-269, G-269, F#-269, E-269, D-269, C#-269, B-270, A-270, G-270, F#-270, E-270, D-270, C#-270, B-271, A-271, G-271, F#-271, E-271, D-271, C#-271, B-272, A-272, G-272, F#-272, E-272, D-272, C#-272, B-273, A-273, G-273, F#-273, E-273, D-273, C#-273, B-274, A-274, G-274, F#-274, E-274, D-274, C#-274, B-275, A-275, G-275, F#-275, E-275, D-275, C#-275, B-276, A-276, G-276, F#-276, E-276, D-276, C#-276, B-277, A-277, G-277, F#-277, E-277, D-277, C#-277, B-278, A-278, G-278, F#-278, E-278, D-278, C#-278, B-279, A-279, G-279, F#-279, E-279, D-279, C#-279, B-280, A-280, G-280, F#-280, E-280, D-280, C#-280, B-281, A-281, G-281, F#-281, E-281, D-281, C#-281, B-282, A-282, G-282, F#-282, E-282, D-282, C#-282, B-283, A-283, G-283, F#-283, E-283, D-283, C#-283, B-284, A-284, G-284, F#-284, E-284, D-284, C#-284, B-285, A-285, G-285, F#-285, E-285, D-285, C#-285, B-286, A-286, G-286, F#-286, E-286, D-286, C#-286, B-287, A-287, G-287, F#-287, E-287, D-287, C#-287, B-288, A-288, G-288, F#-288, E-288, D-288, C#-288, B-289, A-289, G-289, F#-289, E-289, D-289, C#-289, B-290, A-290, G-290, F#-290, E-290, D-290, C#-290, B-291, A-291, G-291, F#-291, E-291, D-291, C#-291, B-292, A-292, G-292, F#-292, E-292, D-292, C#-292, B-293, A-293, G-293, F#-293, E-293, D-293, 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 contains four measures of music, featuring eighth and quarter notes with some beaming. The middle and bottom staves are grouped by a brace and represent a piano accompaniment. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains block chords and some eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simple bass line with quarter and eighth notes.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves. The top staff has four measures of melodic development. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves continues with similar harmonic and rhythmic patterns, including some triplet-like figures in the middle staff.



The third system of musical notation features more complex melodic and harmonic textures. The top staff has four measures. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves includes more active lines, with the middle staff showing some sixteenth-note patterns and the bottom staff providing a steady bass line.



The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The top staff has four measures, ending with a whole rest. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves also concludes with a final cadence, marked by a double bar line and repeat dots. The bottom staff features some grace notes and a final bass line.

1-bob yuzasidan mustaqil ta'lim bo'yicha savollar va topshiriqlar

1. Damli cholg'ular oilasiga mansub cholg'ularning mohir ijrochilaridan kimlarni bilasiz?
2. G'ajir nayning ikkinchi nomi qanday ataladi va uni kimlar qayerda ijro qilishgan?
3. Nay pikkalo cholg'usining diapazoni qanday?
4. Til yordamida tovush hosil qilinadigan cholg'ular qaysilar va ularning biridan farqi nimada?
5. Naypachoq yordamida tovush hosil qilinadigan cholg'u hamda cholg'u ijrochilari to'g'risida kimlarni bilasiz?
6. Nay cholg'usida qanday shtrixlardan foydalanish mumkin va ularga izoh bering?
7. Nay cholg'usi tahminiy nechta registrga bo'linadi?
8. Gamma va etyud so'zlariga izoh bering.
9. Nay cholg'usida mohir ijrochilardan kimlarni bilasiz?
10. Nay cholg'usida eng ko'p ijro qilingan mashhur asarlardan qaysilarni bilasiz?

Talabalar uchun asarlar tanlashda M.Toirov va A.Petrosyanslarning "Nay" nomli darsligi va H.Jo'rayev, H.Rixsiyevlarning "Yosh naychi" o'quv qo'llanmalaridan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

2-bob. Urma torli cholg'ular

Urma torli cholg'ular o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestr partiturasida bo'yicha ikkinchi guruh hisoblanadi. Unda asosan chang va qonun cholg'ulari kiradi. Bu ikkala cholg'u O'zbekiston hududi tarixiy davrga ega bo'lib, jumladan, cholg'ular to'g'risida XVII asrda yashab ijod qilgan buxorolik buyuk hofiz, sozanda Darvish Ali Changiy o'zining risolasining beshinchi va oltinchi boblarida chang – Zuhro yulduziga bag'ishlangan 26 ta torli va 7 maqomni ijro etish xususiyatiga ega cholg'uligi, qonun – 6 xil sozlanishi mumkin bo'lgan tirnama cholg'u ekanligi to'g'risida ma'lumotlar keltirgan.

Bu ikkala cholg'ularni “Xalq cholg'ularini o'rganish” fanida chang cholg'usida o'qiyotgan talabalar qonun cholg'usini qonun cholg'usida o'qiyotgan talabalar chang cholg'usini o'zlashtirishlari mumkin.

2.1 Chang cholg'usi

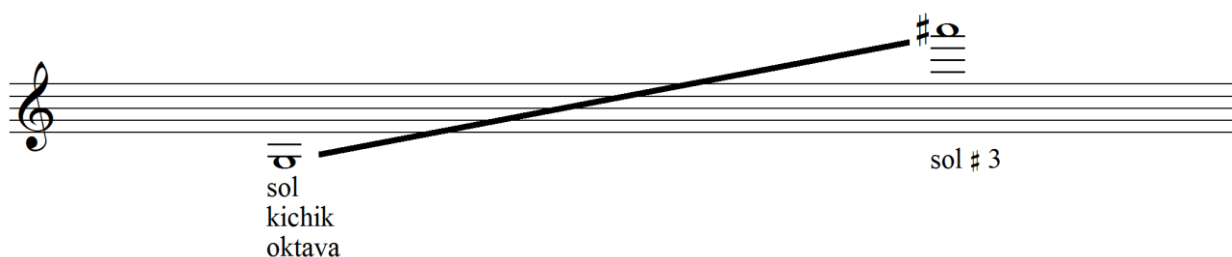
Chang – urma torli cholg'u bo'lib, ma'lumotlarga qaraganda “uning tovushqatori diatonik bo'lgan va tovushqatordagi 14 ta bosqichning 13 tasida uchtalik va faqat bittasi toq torlari bo'lib, jami 40 tori bo'lgan”³.

Hozirgi kunda qayta ishlangan chang cholg'usi rezina qoplangan maxsus bambukdan yasalgan cho'p bilan urib ijro qilinadi. Changning 75 ta tori bo'lib, har uchta tori bir tovushga sozlanadi.

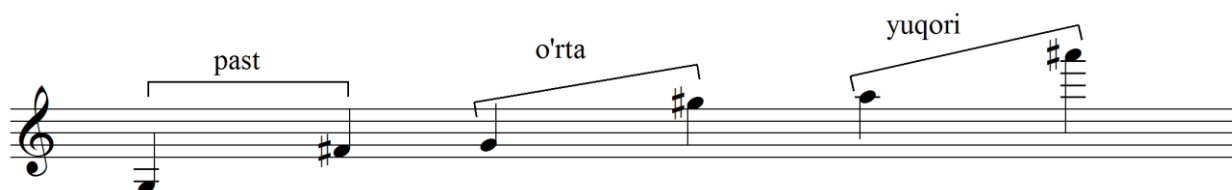
Chang cholg'usining takomillashtirilishi natijasida changlar turi yaratildi. Jumladan bularga chang prima, chang pikolo, chang tenor va chang bas kabi turlari barpo etildi. Shundan hozirgi kunda istemolda ommalashgan chang bu chang prima hisoblanadi. Shuningdek chang pikkolo, chang tenor, chang bas kabi cholg'ular amaliyotda o'z o'rnini topa olmadi.

Changning diapozoni kichik oktavaning “sol” tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning “sol diyez” tovushigacha bo'lib, jami uch oktavani qamrab oladi.

³ Toshmatov O', Turatov S. Ko'hna cholg'ular ijrochiligi. –T.: “Navro'z”, 2015. 33-bet.



Chang cholgʻusining diapazoni taxminan uch registrga boʻlinadi. Past, oʻrta, yuqori registrlardir.



Chang cholgʻusida turli ijro uslublari va shtrixlarni ishlatish yoʻli bilan ijro qilish mumkin. Shuningdek tremolo, legato, choʻp chertmak, barmoq chertmoq, pitssikato, urma-zarb, choʻp tarak, tebratma, choʻp-chizma, terma zarb, qoʻsh notalarni chalish, legato uslublari.

Urma zarb uslubi changda tovush chiqarishning asosiy ijrochilik uslubidir. Choʻplar bilan torlarga urilganda chuqur, toʻla tovush chiqishi kerak. Zarb qanchalik erkin boʻlsa, torning jarangi shunchalik yorqin boʻladi.

Torlarni oʻng yoki chap qoʻl bilan chertish quyidagicha belgilanadi:

Oʻ – oʻng qoʻl zarbi;

Ch – chap qoʻl zarbi;

Oʻ.Ch – ikkala qoʻlda baravariga zarb;

Tremolo - tremolo (rez) - ikkita choʻp yordamida uzluksiz, tez zarblarning ketma-ketligidir.

Changda uzluksiz tovushni faqat ikkita qoʻlning erkin harakatida tremolo uslubi yordamida chiqarish mumkin, yuqori, sifatli tovush hosil qilish uchun esa ijrochi bir tekis va erkin zarbga erishishi kerak.

Changda tremolo uslubini ikkitalik notalarda ijro etish imkoniyati ham bor.

Legato - (bog'lama) - tordan torga sezilmas uzluksiz tremolo yordamida ehtiyotlik bilan o'tish uslubidir.

Cho'p chertmak - pizz col legno - cho'pning tekis bo'lgan orqa yassi qismi bilan torlarni tirnab chertish yordamida tovush hosil qilinadi. Bu uslubga o'tilganda cho'plarni yuqoriga o'girib, bosh va ko'rsatkich barmoqlar yordamida siqiladi. Chertish huddi zarbga o'xshab ijro etiladi.

Barmoq chertmoq - pizzicato - uslubida torlarga barmoqlar bilan mayin chertiladi. Bu uslub amaliyotga chang ijrochiligining takomillashuvi natijasida kiritildi. Changda pizzicato quyidagicha ijro etiladi: ikkita qo'l barmoqlari bilan ikki va undan ko'p tovushlarni chertish; qo'llarning birida bittadan to uchtagacha tovushlarni chertish; bir vaqtning o'zida bitta qo'lda chertib, ikkinchi qo'ldagi cho'pda esa zarb berish yoki chertish ham mumkin.

Pissikato – uslubida bemalol uch, to'rt, olti tovushdan iborat akkordlarni ijro etish mumkin. Pissikato ijrosi rr dan to p gacha bo'lgan jarang dinamikasini chegaralaydi. To'rt tovushli akkordda katta va o'rta barmoqlar qatnashadi. Olti tovushli akkordda katta, o'rta va kichkina barmoqlar ishlatiladi. Ochiq pedalda tovushlar uzoq vaqtgacha tinmaydi.

Garmoniyani o'zgartirganda pedal mexanizmidan foydalanish kerak. Pissikato uslubini chang diapazonining ixtiyoriy bo'lagida ijro etish mumkin, lekin uni changning o'rta registr qismida qo'llash qulayroqdir.

Urma-zarb - staccato con sordino - uslubida bir qo'l bilan torga berilgan zarbni bir zumda ikkinchi qo'l barmog'i bilan tovush ohangi so'ndiriladi. Bu uslub yordamida tovush jarangining odatdagi uzunligi kamaytiriladi, tovush yumshatilib, kuchsizlantiriladi.

Urma-zarbni, odatda, birinchi pastgi guruhda, ya'ni kichik oktava soldan, birinchi oktava solgacha bo'lgan diapazonda qo'llash tavsiya etiladi.

Cho'p tarak - col legno - uslubida cho'pning ikkinchi yassi, yalang qismi bilan torlarga zarb beriladi. Bu esa shovqin effektini beradi. Bu uslubni ijro etayotganda bilaklar va cho'plar zarbdan keyin bir zumda torlardan qochishi kerak. Shundagina jarangli uzluksiz tovush hosil bo'ladi. Bu uslub birinchi marta

S.Boboyevning xalq cholgʻulari orkestri bilan ijro etgan “Konsertino” asarida qoʻllanilgan. Choʻp tarak changning oʻrta registrida juda yaxshi jaranglaydi. Ikkilangan notalar, tremolo, legato, turli arpedjiolarni ham ijro etish mumkin. Tovushlarni ijro etishda imkon qadar **r** yoki **tr** da ijro etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Tebratma- vibrato - (vibratsiya) uslubida qoʻl barmoqlari bilan torga zarb berilgandan soʻng ikkinchi qoʻl barmogʻi bilan asta-sekin tebratiladi. Bu uslubning odatda, choʻp tarak uslubi bilan birgalikda qoʻllanilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Choʻp-chizma - glissando col legno - (glissando) uslubida bir tordan boshqasiga choʻpning yassi tomoni bilan kerakli tovushgacha sirgʻanib oʻtiladi. Bunda notalar uzunliklariga qarab, tez yoki sekin templarda xromatik yoʻllar hosil boʻladi. Glissandoni bir vaqtning oʻzida ikkita qoʻlda cholgʻuning butun diapazonida ijro etish ham mumkin. Oʻng qoʻl boshlaydi, chap qoʻl davom ettiradi yoki aksincha.

Sakratma-zarb – staccato - (stakkato) uslubida oʻng va chap qoʻllarda choʻplar torlarga yengil va tez zarb berilishi natijasida tovush hosil qilinadi. Zarbdan soʻng aniq boʻlingan aksentli tovush hosil boʻladi. U bitta tordan yoki bir tordan boshqasiga oʻtilayotganda ham ijro etilishi mumkin.

Terma zarb - arpejio - (arpedjio) uslubini changning butun ijro diapazonida qoʻllash mumkin. Ayniqsa garmonik akkordlar changda yaxshi jaranglaydi. Changdagi arpedjio ijrosi rus xalq cholgʻusi - jarangdor guslini eslatadi.

Bu ijro uslublarni amaliyotda qoʻllash va oʻrganish ijrochi- changchilarning kasbiy mahoratini oʻstirishiga yordam beradi.

Qoʻsh notalarni ijro qilish – changda turli intervaldagi qoʻsh notalarni istalgan usulda ijro qilish mumkin. Biroq qoʻsh notalar ijro qilinganda ijro etish tezligi ozgina sekinlashadi, chunki ijrochi bir qoʻlning oʻzida bir necha bor harakat qiladi.

Chang cholgʻusi boʻycha mohir sozandalar Faxriddin Sodiqov, Fozil Xarrotov, Ahmad Odilov, Rustam Negmatov, Fazilat Shukurova, Ergash Toshmatov, Temur Maxmudov, Farrux Mirusmonov, Abdusalom Mutalov,

Rustam Ibragimov, Bahrom Ahmadaliyev, Abdurahmon Xoltojiyev, Anvar Lutfullayevlar o'ziga xos chang ijrochiligi maktabini yaratgan ustozlar hisoblanadi.

Amaliy mashg'ulot

2.2 Chang cholg'usida ijrochilik san'atini egallashda gamma va etyudlar.

(G-dur)

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G-dur (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This page contains 15 staves of musical notation for a piano exercise in G major (one sharp). The notation is organized into several systems:

- Staff 1:** A single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 2:** A continuous sixteenth-note accompaniment pattern.
- Staff 3:** A single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 4:** A single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 5:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 6:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 7:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 8:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 9:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 10:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 11:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 12:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 13:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 14:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.
- Staff 15:** A single melodic line featuring triplets of eighth notes.

Do'loncha

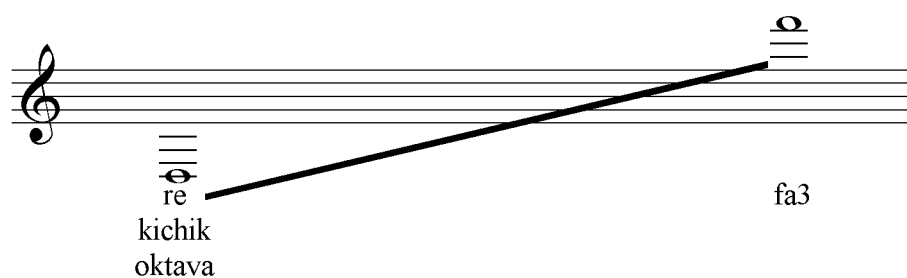
F. Vasilev qayta ishlagan

Allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and violin in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of four systems of staves. The piano part is in the lower staves, and the violin part is in the upper staves. The score includes various dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano), as well as articulations like accents and slurs. The first system begins with a repeat sign. The second system ends with a repeat sign. The third system features a dynamic change from *f* to *p* in the piano part. The fourth system concludes with a final double bar line.

2.3 Qonun cholg'usi

Qonun – Sharq xalqlari musiqa ijrochiligining cholg'u yo'li ijrosida qonun musiqa cholg'usining ham o'ziga xos o'rni bo'lib, musiqa ijrochiligida keng qo'llaniladi. Qonun so'zining lug'aviy ma'nosi musiqa ilmining qonuni, tartibga keltirilishi ma'nolarni anglatadi. Zaynulobidin Mahmudiy Husatniy o'zining “Qonuni ilmi va amali musiqiy” (“Musiqa ilmining amaliy va nazariy qonunlari”) asarida sozlar, ovozlar, musiqiy asarlar haqida ma'lumot bergan. Qonun musiqa cholg'usi Arabiston, Eron, Turkiya, Kavkaz xalqlari musiqa ijrochiligida keng qo'llanilib kelinmoqda. 1972 yilda O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi professori Fayzulla Karomatov rahbarligida “Sharq musiqasi” kafedrasini tashkil qilinib, to hozirgi kungacha qonun sinfi bo'yicha O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan artist Abdurahmon Xoltojiyev ustozlik qilib kelmoqda. Hozirgi kunda O'rta va Oliy musiqa dargohlarida qonun sinflari faoliyat ko'rsatib, qonun ijrosi o'rganilmoqda. Qonunda 24-25 ta uch qator ichakdan tayyorlangan torlar tortilib, qonunning diapazoni kichik oktavaning “re” tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning “fa” tovushigacha. Qonun sozandaning ikkala ko'rsatkich barmog'iga moslab tayyorlangan aylana mis va shoxdan tayyorlangan mizrob vositasida ijro etiladi.



Qonun cholg'usining diapazoni taxminan uch registrga bo'linadi. Past, o'rta, yuqori registrlardir.

Ijrochilik amaliyotida uning shogirdlari Asqarali Akbarov, Qosimjon Mirzayev, Komiljon Shermatov, Sirojiddin Usmonov, Roza Haydarova, Ulug'bek Xudoynazarov, Mirzohid A'zamov kabi sozandalar qonun cholg'u ijrochiligini zamonaviy jarayonda munosib targ'ib etmoqdalar.

2.3 Qonun cholg'usida ijrochilik san'atini egallashda gamma, etyudlar va tahminiy asarlar.

Gopak

M. Krasev qayta ishlagan

The musical score for 'Gopak' is written in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of a melody line and a piano accompaniment. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords or dyads in the right hand. The piece is divided into four measures per system, with a total of 16 measures. The key signature is D major, and the time signature is 2/4.



2-bob yuzasidan mustaqil ta'lim bo'yicha savollar va topshiriqlar

1. Chang cholg'usining tarixini aytib bering?
2. Changda nechta torlari mavjud va ular qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi?
3. Chang cholg'usi sinfining namoyandalaridan kimlarni bilasiz?
4. Chang cholg'usida qanday uslubiy ijro imkoniyatlari mavjud?
5. Changda qanday repertuarlarni ijro etish mumkin?
6. Qonun cholg'usining tarixini tushuntirib berish?
7. Qonun ergologiyasini tushuntirib bering?
8. Qonun cholg'usida qanday shtrixlar va ijro uslublarini bilasiz?
9. Qonun cholg'usida yetuk mutaxassis ijrochilardan kimlarni bilasiz?

Talabalar uchun asarlar tanlashda “Davrim sadosi” changchi R.Ne'matov repertuaridan va A.Odilov, A.Lutfullayevlarning “Chang” nomli o'quv qo'llanmalaridan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi.

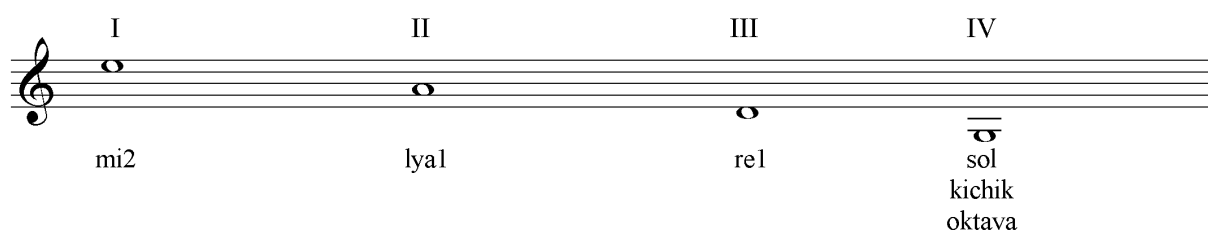
3-bob. Mezrobli cholg'ular

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrida mezrobli cholg'ular guruhi deyarli katta guruh hisoblanadi. Chunki bu guruhda asosan asarning badiiy ifodasi hamda ritmik shaklini ijro qilish uchun barcha ovozlari yig'ilgan. Jumladan, rubob prima – o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrida diapazon jihatdan katta va ijro mahorati bo'yicha asarning badiiy va akkompoment qismini ijro qilish imkoniyati bor. Qashqar rubobi – o'zbek milliy melizm hamda barcha ovozlari bilan uyg'unlasha oladigan cholg'u. Afg'on rubobi asosan xarakteri jihatidan mungli va kuychan hamda akkompoment (jo'r bo'lish) vazifasini bajaradi. Dutor alt asosan akkompoment vazifasini, ya'ni ikki ovozni bir paytda ijro qilish imkoniyati bor. Dutor bas – bas kalitidagi yuqori va o'rta registrdagi ijro imkoniyatlarini ijro qilish mumkin. Dutor kontrabas o'zbek xalq cholg'ularida asosan ritmik bas pozitsiyasi ijro qilinadi. Yuqorida ta'riflab o'tgan cholg'ularimiz “Xalq cholg'ularini o'rganish” fanida bevosita o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrini boshqarish yoki o'zbek xalq cholg'ularining ovozlari registrini farqlashda katta ahamiyatga ega.

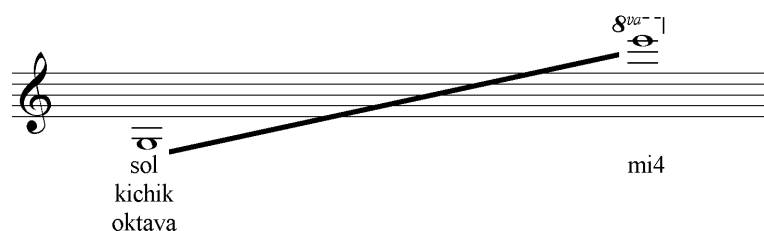
3.1 Rubob prima cholg'usi

Prima rubobi – o'zbek xalq cholg'ularini takomillashtirilishi natijasida qashqar rubobining shakli asosida vujudga keltirilgan. Shakli jihatdan qashqar rubobiga o'xshasada hajmi, tovush tembri, diapozoni, sozlanishi hamda ijro etishning ayrim uslublari bo'yicha undan farq qiladi. Rubob prima cholg'usi yakkaxon, shuningdek ansambl va orkestr ijrosi uchun mo'ljallangan.

Prima rubobida to'rtta tor bo'lib, uning birinchi tori ikkinchi oktavaning “mi” tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktavaning “lya” tovushiga, uchinchi tori birinchi oktavaning “re” tovushiga, to'rtinchi tori kichik oktavaning “sol” tovushiga sof kvinta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



Prima rubobining diapozoni kichik oktavaning “sol” tovushidan to‘rtinchi oktavaning “mi” tovushigacha.



Rubob primaning mohir ijrochilik imkoniyatlari va o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari orkestrida o‘zi xos ovozi bilan ajralib turadi.

Rubob-primada to‘rtta tor bo‘lib, ular o‘zaro yo‘g‘onligi jihatdan farq qiladi.

1. Mi torining diametri -0,25 mm.
2. Lya torining diametr -0,30 mm.
3. Re torining diametri -0,30 mm va o‘rama 0,15mm.
4. Sol torining - 0,35 diametri mm va o‘ramasi 0,20 mm.

Uchinchi va to‘rtinchi torlarning usti zich qilib o‘ralgan jez sim bilan qoplangan bo‘ladi.

Rubob-primaning menzurasi-360 mm.

Ijrochining ijro paytidagi holati – Rubob-prima stulga o‘tirib ijro qilinadi. Bunda suyanchiqqa suyanilmasdan, stulning oldi qismiga o‘tiriladi. Gavdaning umumiy holati erkin va to‘g‘ri tutiladi. Chap oyoq ustiga o‘ng oyoq bir oz ko‘tarilgan holda qo‘yiladi. O‘ng oyoq son qismining o‘rtarog‘iga cholg‘uning kosa qismi joylashtiriladi.

Mediator – grekcha so‘z bo‘lib, vositachi ma’nosini anglatadi. Uning ko‘rinish shakli yarmi aylana, ikkinchi yarmi esa qirrali bo‘lib, asosan ebonet, yoki qattiq plastmassalardan tayyorlanadi. Tovush hosil qilayotgan paytda mediatorni nisbatan qiyaroq holda ushlanishi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Mediator cholg‘u dastasining pastki qismi tugagan joyidan tahminan 1-1,5 sm pastroqda, xarrakdan esa 4,5-5 sm yuqoriroqda harakat qilishi tovushning sifatli chiqishiga olib keladi

Rubob primada turli shtrixlarni va ijro uslublarini ishlatish yo‘li bilan ijro qilish mumkin. Shuningdek pastga zarb, yuqoriga zarb, rez usuli, pitssikato, flojolet, stakkato, legato, glisando, forshlag, mordent, trel, pozitsiyalar.

Pastga zarb – mediator yordamida xarakat bilan torni tebrantirish natijasida tovush hosil etish usulidir. Bunda o‘ng qo‘l batamom erkin va tabiiy xarakat qilmog‘i zarur. Shuni ham aytib o‘tish zarurki, pastga zarb usuli bajarilishida panjaning xarakat masofasi barcha torlarda bir xil bo‘lmog‘i kerak.

Yuqoriga zarb – mediator yordamida past zarbga qarshi tomon xarakat qilish bilan amalga oshiriladi. Yuqoriga zarbning asosiy xususiyatlaridan biri shundaki, o‘ng qo‘l panjasining yuqoriga bo‘lgan xarakati pastga bo‘lgan xarakatga nisbatan kuchsiz va no qulay bo‘lib, alohida mashq talab etadi. Bunda yuqoriga zarb bilan hosil etilayotgan tovushning kuchi pastga yo‘naltirilgan zarbning tovush kuchi bilan teng bo‘lishini ta‘minlash kerak.

Rez-usuli – paytida zarblarni navbat bilan pastga va yuqoriga qilib jadal ravishda ijro etish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Pastga va yuqoriga zarblar qanchalik puxta va erkin bo‘lsa shunchalik rez usuli muvaffaqiyatli ijro etilishi ta‘minlanadi.

Rubob-primada ijro etilayotgan asarlarda faqat bitta torda emas, balki bir nechta torda rez usulini bajarish lozim bo‘lgan bo‘laklar uchrab turadi. Bu asosan akkordlarning ijrosidir. Bunday paytda bajarilayotgan rezning xarakat masofasi oshadi. Pastga va yuqoriga bo‘lgan xarakatlarni shunday bajarish kerakki, toki ikkala yoki uchala tovush ham bir-biriga tenglikda eshitilishi kerak.

Pitssikato – o‘ng qo‘lning bosh barmog‘i bilan quyidagicha ijro etiladi: mediator o‘ng qo‘l orasiga olinadi va bosh barmoq yordamida yuqoridan pastga qarab ijro xarakati bilan tovush hosil qilinadi. Bosh barmoq torning dastaga yaqin joyida ijro etilsa, sifatli tovush hosil bo‘lishiga erishiladi.

Chap qo‘l bilan ijro etiladigan pitssikato usulida bir yo‘la ikkita barmoq ishtirok etadi. Bunda birinchi barmoq kerakli pardaga bosiladi, ikkinchisi esa shu pardani tebratib tovush hosil qilish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bunda tovush hosil qiladigan barmoqning xarakati dastaning pardalar joylashgan sathiga parallel bo‘ladi.

Flojolet – fransuzcha so‘z bo‘lib, puflab ijro qilinadigan cholg‘u “svirel” ma’nosini anglatadi. Flojolet usuli bilan tovush hosil qilishda chap qo‘l barmog‘ini torga yengil tekkaziladi va mediator yordamida shu tor chertilgan zahoti chap qo‘l

barmogʻi tordan olinadi. Natijada, torning maʼlum qismi tebranib, nisbatan ingichka va tiniq tovush hosil boʻladi. Torning teng 2,3,4,5 va 6 qismiga boʻlingan nuqtalarida tabiiy flojolet usuli bilan tovush hosil qilish mumkin.



Stakkato – uslubida ijro etish mediator zarbidan keyin pardadagi barmoqni tezlik bilan koʻtarish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bunda tor shu lahzaning oʻzida jaranglashdan toʻxtaydi va tovushlar qisqa “sakratma” harakterda boʻladi. Nisbatan jadal tezlikda chalinadigan asarlarni bunday uslubda ijro etish imkoniyati boʻlmaydi va bu holda tovushning qisqaligi tezlik hisobiga erishiladi.

Misol:

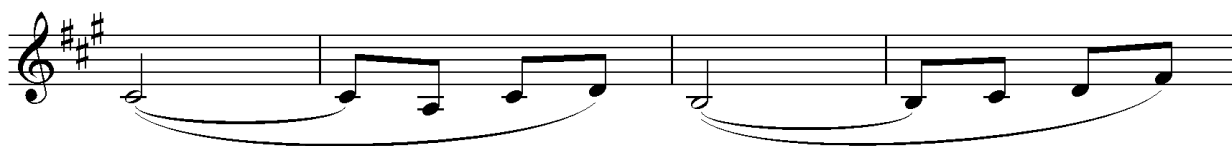


Legato - tovushlarni bir-biriga bogʻlab chalinishini bildiradi. Rubob primada ushbu uslub asosan rez bilan amalga oshiriladi va rez toʻxtatiladi. Rezni mediatorni yuqoriga yoʻnaltirilgan holatda toʻxtatgan maʼqul. Rubob-prima va boshqa mezrobli xalq chogʻularini oʻrganishni boshlayotgan sozandalar yana shunga eʼtibor berishlari lozimki, tovushning boshlanishi tugashiga nisbatan kuchliroq boʻladi va tugashi esa birmuncha kuchsizdir. Shuning uchun rez holatini yuqoriga yoʻnaltirilgan holda tamomlash maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Rubob-primada **legato** uslubini ijro etishda yana bir hususiyatga eʼtibor berish lozim. Bu hususiyat tordan-torga oʻtib ijro qilishdir. Legato belgisi

qo'yilgan musiqa asarini tordan-torga o'tib va shu bilan bir qatorda tovushlarni bir-biriga ulab ijro qilish ijrochidan katta mahoratni talab qiladi.

Misol:



Glissando – bir notadan ikkinchi notaga sirg'alib o'tish uslubidir. Bir tovushdan ikkinchi tovushga sirg'alish tezligi bir maromda bo'lishi va ikkinchi tovush o'z vaqtida chalinishi kerak bo'ladi. Bundan tashqari tovushning jarangi bir meyorda bo'lishi kerak. Sirg'alish kuchli barmoq yordamida amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Forshlag – bu ham bezak turi bo'lib, uning ikkita turi mavjud.

Birinchisi, chiziqchali forshlag oldingi cho'zim hisobiga ijro etiladi.

Misol:



Ikkinchisi, chiziqchasiz forshlag bo'lib, asosan g'arbiy yevropa klassik kompozitorlari asarlarida uchraydi va keyin tovush hisobiga ijro etiladi.

Misol:



Mordent – asosiy tovush yuqoridagi yoki pastki bilan ijro etish bezagi.

Mordentlarning barcha turlarida ham birinchi tovush o'rtacha zarb bilan ijro etiladi. Sababi, birinchi zarb mordent qo'yilgan tovushning boshlanishidir.



Trel – asosiy tovushning o‘zidan keyin bir pog‘ona yuqorigi tovush bilan tez su‘ratda almashinib ijro etilishidir.

Trelning asosiy qiyinchiliklaridan biri o‘ng qo‘l va chap qo‘llar harakatining munosib kelishidir. Aynan 1, 2-barmoqlar boshqalariga nisbatan kuchliroq bo‘lib, ijro birmuncha qulay kechadi.

Trelni ijro qilish ko‘nikmasini amalga oshirishda juda vazmin, kuchli tovush bilan mashq qilish yaxshi samara beradi. Bunda tezlikni asta –sekin jadaltirib boriladi.



Pozitsiya – deb chap qo‘lni cholg‘u dastasi bo‘ylab yugurmasdan, ma’lum bir tovush qatorni ijro qilish imkoniyatini beradigan holatga aytiladi. Pozitsiya joylanishi chap qo‘lning birinchi barmog‘i va yuqori harrak oralig‘idagi masofa bilan belgilanadi. Bu masofaning o‘zgarishi o‘z navbatida pozitsiyani o‘zgarishiga olib keladi.

Rubob - primada hamma torlar bo‘yicha yettita pozitsiya ishlatiladi. MI torida esa bundan ham yuqori pozitsiyalarda ijro etish mumkin. Rubob-prima tovushqatorlarining pozitsiyalar bo‘linishi va barmoqlarning joylashuvini quyidagi holat orqali ko‘rsatish mumkin.

Rubob-primada pozitsiyalarni o‘rganish chap qo‘l barmoqlari texnikasini rivojlantirish borasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Bu cholg‘uchiga chap qo‘lning erkin xarakati uchun imkoniyat yaratib beradi. Bundan tashqari pozitsiyalarni o‘rganishning yana foydali tomonlari quyidagilardan iborat.

- 1) Nota yozuviga qarab ijro etishga yordam beradi;
- 2) Jadal tezlikdagi passajlarning ijrosida qulaylik yaratadi;
- 3) O‘ng qo‘l usulublaridan to‘g‘ri foydalanish imkoniyatini beradi;
- 4) Cholg‘uning barcha registridagi tovushlardan bir xil foydalanish imkoniyatini beradi.

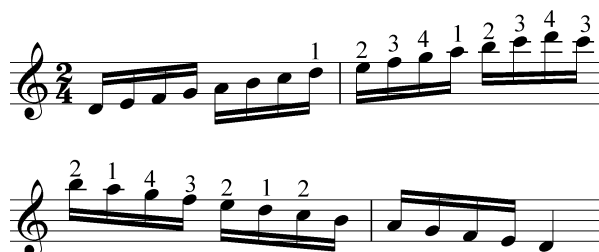
Ijroni o'rganishning dastlabki davrlaridan pozitsiyalarni birinchi barmoq bilan boshlanadigan bir yoki ikki oktavali major va minor gammalari misolida o'rganish yaxshi natija beradi.

Talaba har bir pozitsiyani alohida o'rganganidan so'ng, pozitsiya almashinuvi bor musiqa asarlarini, etyudlar, mashqlar va gammalarni asta sekinlik bilan ijro etishlari mumkin.

Pozitsiya chap qo'lning dasta bo'ylab ma'lum bir masofaga surilishiga aytiladi. Pozitsiya almashinuvining ikki xil turi mavjud:

- 1) Dasta bo'ylab yuqoriga,
- 2) Dasta bo'ylab pastga.

Misol:



3.2 Rubob prima cholg'usida ijrochilik san'atini egallashda gamma, etyudlar va tahminiy asarlar.

Etyud

Shoshilmasdan, aniq Mi-major A.Dorjkin

The image shows a musical score for a study piece. It consists of six staves of musical notation in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation is a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, forming a scale-like exercise. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Etyud

Vivace

A. Kamorovskiy

The musical score for 'Etyud' by A. Kamorovskiy is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and common time. The tempo is marked 'Vivace'. The piece consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature 'C'. The music is composed of continuous eighth-note triplets. The first staff contains four measures of music. The second staff also contains four measures. The third staff contains four measures. The fourth staff contains four measures. The fifth staff contains four measures. The sixth staff contains four measures. The seventh staff contains four measures. The eighth staff contains four measures. The ninth staff contains four measures, ending with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Kontrdans

Allegretto

L.Betxoven

The first system of musical notation for 'Kontrdans' by Beethoven. It consists of a single melodic line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melodic line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand. Dynamics include *mp*, *sf*, *mp*, *sf*, and *mp*.

The second system of musical notation for 'Kontrdans' by Beethoven. It continues the melodic line and piano accompaniment. The melodic line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *mf*.

The third system of musical notation for 'Kontrdans' by Beethoven. It continues the melodic line and piano accompaniment. The melodic line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *sf*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *p*.

The fourth system of musical notation for 'Kontrdans' by Beethoven. It concludes the piece. The melodic line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a half note G4. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, and *sf*.

Polka

M. Glinka

Allegretto

First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a melody marked *mf*. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff is marked *mp*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 2/4.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melody, marked *p*. The piano accompaniment continues with the same *mp* dynamic.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a more active melody marked *f*. The piano accompaniment remains at *mf*.

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. The treble staff is marked *mf* and ends with a double bar line. The piano accompaniment is marked *mp* and also concludes with a double bar line.

3.3 Qashqar rubobi cholg'usi

Qashqar rubobi - xalq orasida keng ommalashgan va eng sevimli cholg'ulardan biri hisoblanadi. XI asr saroy musiqachisi Abu Bakr Rubobiy haqida yozilgan she'riy asarda rubob to'g'risida ayrim misralar keltirgan. Shundan bilishimiz mumkinki rubob juda qadimiy cholg'u hisoblanadi. O'sha davr ruboblari hozirgi biz qo'llayotgan qashqar rubobi ko'rinishidan keskin farq qilgan, lekin negizi bir-biri bilan bog'liqdir. Qadimiy ruboblar besh torli bo'lgan. To'rtta simi ipakdan, bittasi esa kumushdan yasalgan.

Hozirgi kundagi qashqar rubob cholg'usi transpozitsiya qilinadigan sozlar guruhiga mansub, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Qashqar rubobidagi besh torning to'rttasi sim tor bo'lib, beshinchisi ichak tordan iboratdir. Birinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga (unison), ikkinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga (unison), uchinchi ichak tor esa kichik oktavaning "si" tovushiga (ba'zan zarurat tufayli "lya" tovushiga ham) sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.

yozilishi			eshitilishi		
I	II	III	I	II	III
					
lya1	mi1	si kichik oktava	lya kichik oktava	mi kichik oktava	si katta oktava

Qashqar rubobining diapozoni kichik oktavaning "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "si bemol" tovushigacha.

yozilishi	eshitilishi
	
si kichik oktava	si katta oktava
sib3	sib2

Qashqar rubobida qo‘llaniladigan shtrixlar va ijro uslublari.

Yakka zarb – tovush hosil qilishning eng oddiy usuli bo‘lib, rubob torlariga qarata pastga yoki yuqoriga bitta yagona zarb berish bilan amalga oshiriladi. Yakka zarb qo‘lni yuqoridan pasga harakatlantirib zarb berish usuli bilan bajariladi, bu holda nota ustiga (u) belgisi qo‘yiladi. Xuddi shunday pastdan yuqoriga qarata zarb berib tovush hosil qilinishi (p) belgisi bilan belgilanadi. Bu usullardan asosan o‘rgatishning dastlabki bosqichida foydalaniladi.

Qo‘sh zarb – pastgi va yuqorigi zarblarni birin-ketin, bir tekisda urib chalinishiga aytiladi.

Bilak zarb – O‘ng qo‘l panjasining barcha torlar bo‘ylab yuqoridan pastga yo‘naltirilgan sirg‘anma harakati bilan mazkur ijro usuli amalga oshiriladi. U «arpedjio» uslubini eslatadi. Bilak zarb usulini ijro etishda mizrob bilan barcha torlar bir tekisda ravon (arpedjio tarzida) chertiladi.

Rez – noxun (mediator) bilan pastga va yuqoriga zarb berishning tez va ketma-ket almashuvidan iborat bo‘lib, tovushlarni bir-biriga bog‘lab (uzluksiz) ijro etish usulidir. Rez tovush hosil qilish usulidan aksariyat hollarda erkin ijroga xos bo‘lgan surnay yo‘llarini, katta ashulalarni ijro etishda foydalaniladi. Rezni bir tekisda ifodali ijro etish sozandadan katta mahorat talab etadi buning uchun muntazam mashq qilish lozim.

Ufori zarb – o‘zbek xalq yalla va raqs kuylari uchun xarakterlidir. Mazkur usul an’anaviy musiqa ijrosiligida keng qo‘llaniladi. Oddiy xalq kuylaridan boshlab, murakkab musiqa janri – Shashmaqomning ikkinchi gurux sho‘balarining mavjud beshinchi-tugallanish qismlarida, Toshkent- Farg‘ona maqom ashula yo‘llarida, vohalarga mansub kuy va qo‘shiqlarda ko‘plab uchraydi. Bu usul xalqda “ufori zarb” deb ataladi.

Zarbi parron – chalish uslubi ijrochilikda ko‘p qo‘llaniladigan zarblardan hisoblanadi. U rubob bilan birga tanbur, ud, chang kabi cholg‘ular uchun ham xarakterlidir.

Ma'lumki rubobda noxun bilan pastdan yuqoriga va yuqoridan pastga, tez zarb berib chalinadi. U asosiy tovushga yordamchi notasi bo'lgan bittalik forshlagini eslatadi.

Bidratma – ikki yonma-yon tovush tebranishidan hosil qilinadi. U eng qisqa va eng uzun tebranishdan iborat bo'lishi mumkin. Noxunni torga urib va torga urmasdan ijro etish usuli bitratmaga ham taalluqlidir.

To'liqlatish – (vibrato) deyarli barcha xalq cholg'ulari va ashula ijrochiligi uchun xos bezak. Rubobda barmoqni pardada bosib noxun bilan urilgandan so'ng barmoqlarning o'zida torni vertikal holda bosib titratish yo'li bilan hosil qilinadi. Shuningdek, ushbu bezakdan butun, yarimtalik, choraktalik va nimchorak notalarni ijro etganda foydalanish mumkin.

Nolish – yarim tongacha bo'lgan o'ziga xos yirik bidratma. Rubob ijro qilganda bu usul chap qo'l barmoqlarini vertikal, bosib xarakatlantirish bilan ijro etiladi.

Molish – barmoqni bir tovushdan ikkinchi tovushga ohangdor, ohista sirg'altirish usuli. U "glissando" ga yaqin bo'lib, badiiy talqin etishning muhim vositalaridan hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga, tovush chiqarishning bir necha turlari bilan xarakterlanadi.

Kashish – yarim ton doirasida amalga oshiriladigan bezak usuli. Bunda barmoqlar rubob dastasida pardaga bosiladi va ikkinchi barmoq bilan vertikal holda yarim tongacha tor eziladi.

Qashqar rubobi bo'yicha Muhammadjon Mirzayev, Ergash Shukrullayev, Shavkat Mirzayev, Qobiljon Usmonov, Sulaymon Taxalov, Ari Boboxonov, Tohir Rajabiy kabi sozandalar mohir sozandalar hisoblanadi.

Amaliy mashg'ulot

3.4 Qashqar rubobi cholg'usida ijrochilik san'atini egallashda gamma va etyudlar.

Mashq №1



Mashq №2



Etyud

O'rtacha tez

E.Gnesina-Vitachyok



Qirlar osha

(Rus xalq kuyi)

Ye.Avksenev qayta ishlagan

Moderato

The first system of musical notation for 'Qirlar osha' consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in 2/4 time, key of D major, and starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and quarter notes with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 3, and 1. The piano accompaniment is in the same key and time, also starting with mf. The right hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the left hand plays a simple bass line of eighth and quarter notes.

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line begins with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment also starts with f. The right hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment, and the left hand plays a bass line with some eighth-note patterns.

The third system shows the vocal line with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. It features a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The piano accompaniment is also mp. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment, and the left hand plays a bass line with some eighth-note patterns.

The fourth system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line starts with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment is also mp. The right hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment, and the left hand plays a bass line with some eighth-note patterns.

1 3 4 3 1

f

f

3 1 3 4 3 1

Tarje navo

R.Qipchqov qayta ishlagan
X.Rixsiyev garmoniyalashtirgan

Andante

The first system of musical notation for 'Tarje navo' is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a repeat sign and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a repeat sign and a mezzo-forte piano (*mf(p)*) dynamic. The system concludes with a final chord.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in the vocal line. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a final chord.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in the vocal line. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a final chord.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features a first ending (1.) in the vocal line. The piano accompaniment includes a section marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a final chord.

2.

Allegro

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody starting with a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and ending with a quarter note. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff features chords and moving lines in both the right and left hands.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.' above the staff. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present. The piano accompaniment continues with complex harmonic textures.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a dynamic marking of *f*. The piano accompaniment includes various chordal and melodic patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation. Similar to the second system, it includes first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.'. The piano accompaniment continues with its characteristic harmonic style.

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 begins with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign, then a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a dotted half note B4, and a quarter note C5. The middle staff is a piano accompaniment in treble clef, starting with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign, then eighth-note chords: D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, and B4-C5. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in bass clef, starting with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign, then eighth-note chords: D3-F#3, E3-G3, F#3-A3, and B3-C4.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, ending with a first ending bracket over the final two measures. The middle and bottom staves provide piano accompaniment, with the middle staff using chords and the bottom staff using eighth-note chords.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2.' over the first two measures, which include a triplet of eighth notes. The middle and bottom staves provide piano accompaniment, with the middle staff using chords and the bottom staff using eighth-note chords.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody, ending with a first ending bracket labeled '1.' over the final two measures. The middle and bottom staves provide piano accompaniment, with the middle staff using chords and the bottom staff using eighth-note chords.

2.

f *cresc.* *f*

1.

A tempo

2.

3.5 Afg'on rubobi cholg'usi

Afg'on rubobi - transpozitsiya qilinadigan cholg'ular guruhiga mansub bo'lib, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Afg'on rubobi, asosan, kosa, dasta, bosh qismdan tashkil topgan. Kosa – bir-biriga yopishtirilgan bir nechta taxtachadan, pastki va yuqorigi qopqoqdan, torlarni mahkamlashga mo'ljallangan ilmoqlardan iborat. Ustki qopqoqqa baliq teri qoplangan bo'lib, unga xarrak o'rnatiladi. Hozirgi vaqtda ustalarimiz kosani tut daraxtidan oyma yoki qovurg'asimon qilib ham ishlaymoqdalar. Pastki qopqoq yog'ochdan tayyorlanib kosaga zich qilib biriktiriladi. Dasta – kosaga mahkam biriktirilib, unga 19 ta parda o'rnatiladi. O'rganuvchi sozandalarga qulay bulishi uchun 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 19 pardalariga dumaloq belgilar qoyiladi. Dastani hozirgi vaqtda ustalar yong'oq daraxtidan ishlaymoqdalar. Bosh qismida – torlarni mahkamlash uchun quloqlar o'rnatilgan.

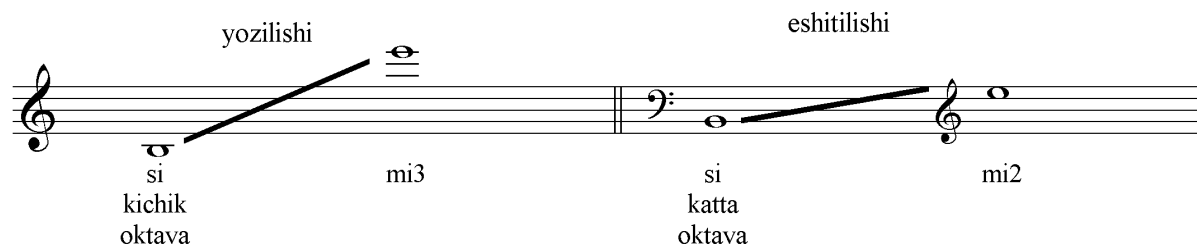
Afg'on rubobi takomillashgandan keyin 5 ta ochiq torlari sof kvarta intervallariga sozlanadigan bo'ldi.

Sozning torlari ichakdan bo'lib, 1 juft torlar kesimi 0,8 mm, 2 juft torlar kesimi 1,2 mm, 3 tor (bittalik) kesimi 1,8-2 mm bir xil yo'g'onlikda taqiladi.

Birinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga (unison), ikkinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga (unison), uchinchi tor esa kichik oktavaning "si" tovushiga sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.

yozilishi			eshitilishi		
I	II	III	I	II	III
					
lya1	mi1	si kichik oktava	lya kichik oktava	mi kichik oktava	si katta oktava

Afg'on rubobining diapozoni kichik oktavaning "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushigacha.



3.8 Dutor alt cholg'usi

Dutor – o‘zbek, tojik, turkman va uyg‘ur xalqlari orasida keng tarqalgan torli tirnama cholg‘udir. Dutor cholg‘usining takomillashtirilishi natijasida dator prima, dator sekunda, dator alt, dator tenor, dator bas va dator kontrabas kabi cholg‘u turlari vujudga keldi.

Dutor alt, dator bas, dator kontrabas cholg‘ulari o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari orkestrlari tarkibidan doimiy o‘rin egalladi. Dutor prima, dator sekunda va dator tenor kabi cholg‘ular o‘zining ijro va jarang jihatidan sozanda talabiga javob bera olmaganligi bois amaliyotda juda kam qo‘llaniladi. Ular asosan ijro uchun tanlangan asarning mazmun-mohiyatiga qarab qo‘llanilmoqda.

Dutor cholg‘usida ijrochilik ko‘nikmalarini hosil qilishda quyidagi zarblarni va ijro uslubini egallash lozim bo‘ladi. Shuningdek yakka zarb, teskari zarb, terma zarb va ufori zarb hamda pitssikato uslublari.

Yakka zarb – (II-II) pastga panja, ya’ni 4,3,2,1 barmoqlar bilan dator torlariga urib ijro qilinadi. (V) – bu belgi esa yuqoriga bosh barmoq bilan ijro qilishni bildiradi.

Misol:



Teskari zarb – bilak va alohida barmoqlar bilan quyidagicha ijro qilinadi.

Misol:



Bu zarbni 1, 4 va 7 zarbi kuchli, ya'ni aksent bilan boshqa zarblar yuqoriga bosh va ko'rsatgich barmoqlar bilan sadolantiriladi. Teskari zarbni terma zarb va pirranglar bilan bezam ijro qilish mumkin.

Misol:



Ufori zarb – doira zarbi nomi bilan atalib, dutor cholg'usi ijrosida juda keng qo'llaniladi. Yozilishi va ijro uslubi quyidagicha.

Misol:

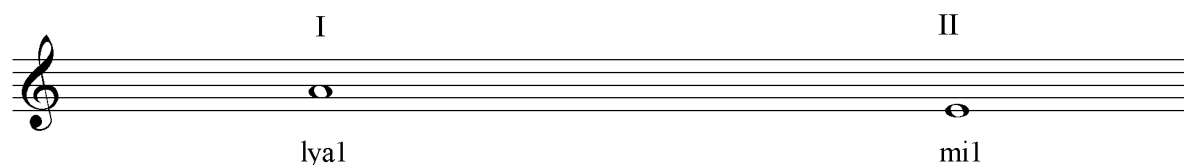


Pitssikato – dutor ijrochiligiga balalayka va gitara cholg'ularidan kirib kelgan. U dutor cholg'usida 2 xil ijro qilinadi. Bittalik pitssikato bosh barmoq bilan faqat pastga ijro qilishdir, bitta toridan tovush chiqariladi.

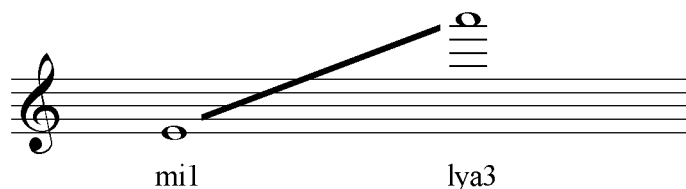
Ikkitalik pitssikato pastga bosh barmoq va yuqoriga ko'rsatgich barmoq bilan bitta toridan tovush chiqariladi va qisqartirib *pizz.* so'zi bilan belgilanadi.

Dutor cholg'usining turlari:

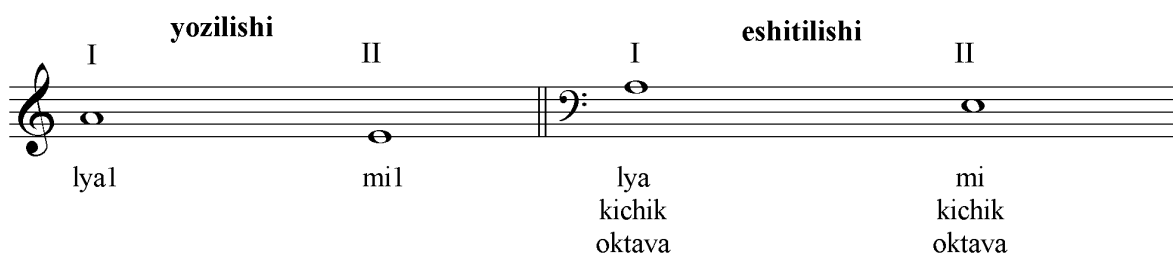
Dutor prima – Birinchi tori birinchi oktavaning “lya” tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktavaning “mi” tovushiga sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



Dutor primaning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning “mi” tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning “lya” tovushigacha.



Dutor alt – transpozitsiya qilinadigan cholgʻular guruhiga mansub boʻlib, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Birinchi tori birinchi oktavaning “lya” tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktavaning “mi” tovushiga sof kvarta oraligʻida sozlanadi.



Dutor altning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning “mi” tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning “lya” tovushigacha.



Dutor ijrochiligida mohir usta dutorchilardan Turgʻun Alimatov, Faxriddin Sodiqov, Orif Qosimov, Gʻulom Qoʻchqorov, Mirsodiq Ergashev, Malika Ziyayeva va Boqijon Rahimjonovlar nomi barchaga maʼlum.

Amaliy mashgʻulot

3.9 Dutor cholgʻusida ijrochilik sanʼatini egallashda gamma va etyudlar

Lya minor (a-moll)

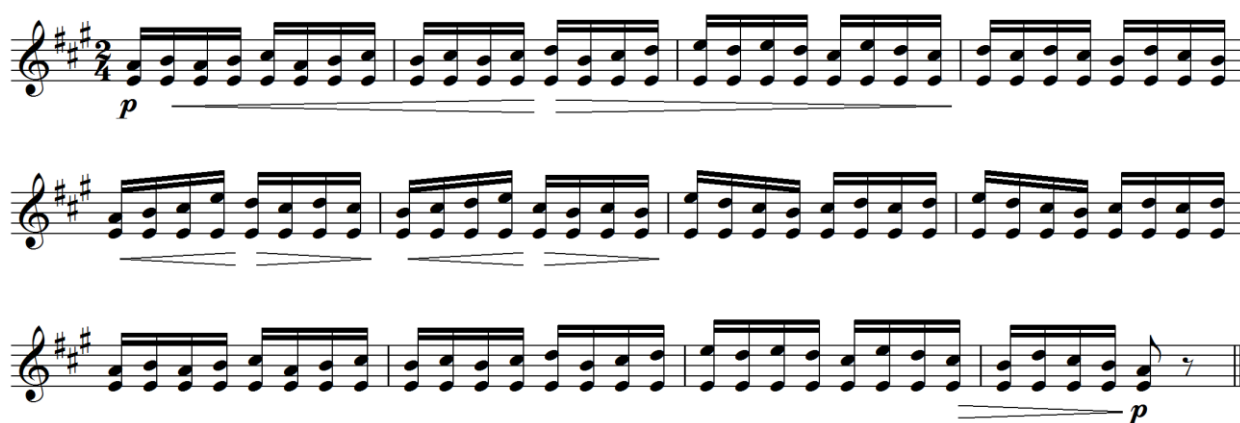


Gammalarni quyidagi usullarda ham ijro qilish mumkin.



Etyud

Yu.Shishakov



Etyud

V.Gleyxman



Etyud

G.Muxammedova



Etyud

G.Muxammedova



O'rtoqlar

Allegro

Yu.Rajabiy musiqasi

The musical score for "O'rtoqlar" is written for piano. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (D major), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro". The score includes a "Fine" marking and a "Da capo al 'Fine'" instruction. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests. The first system is marked with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second system includes a "Fine" marking. The third system includes a repeat sign. The fourth system includes a "Da capo al 'Fine'" marking. The fifth system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Dugonajon

E.Musabekov musiqasi

The musical score for "Dugonajon" is presented in four systems, each with a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part is written in 2/4 time, using a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef. The score begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature of 2/4. The first system shows the initial four measures of both parts. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows the vocal line ending with a double bar line and repeat dots, while the piano accompaniment continues. The fourth system shows the final measures of both parts, with the vocal line ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.



The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a single melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a whole rest in the fourth measure. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment with eighth notes in the right hand and a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes in the left hand. The system concludes with two measures of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.



The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth notes and a repeat sign after the second measure. The lower staff provides a piano accompaniment with eighth notes in the right hand and eighth or sixteenth notes in the left hand. The system ends with two measures of chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand.



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a repeat sign at the end. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand. The system concludes with two measures of chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a repeat sign at the end. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand. The system concludes with two measures of chords in the right hand and a final chord in the left hand.

Chamanda gul

Moderato

O'zbek xalq kuyi

The first system of musical notation for 'Chamanda gul' consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a whole rest. The middle and bottom staves are a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the piano part features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff has a whole rest followed by a measure of eighth notes, then a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern in the bass and chords in the treble. A dynamic marking of *f(p)* (forte piano) appears in the middle of the system.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the melody and accompaniment. The top staff features a sequence of eighth notes and a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking of *f(p)* is present in the middle of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The top staff continues with eighth notes and rests. The piano accompaniment provides a consistent harmonic and rhythmic foundation. The system ends with a final cadence in both the melody and the piano part.

The first system of musical notation is in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The single treble staff contains a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, including some beamed sixteenth-note runs. The grand staff provides harmonic support with chords in the treble and a simple bass line in the bass. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece in D major and 4/4 time. It also consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff. The melody in the single treble staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The grand staff accompaniment features more complex chordal textures in the treble and a more active bass line. The system ends with a final double bar line.

Sevinch

G'.Qo'chqorov musiqasi

Sho'x, o'ynoqi

The musical score for 'Sevinch' is written in 2/4 time and D major. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass clef. The score is divided into six systems. The first system begins with a treble clef and a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues with a treble clef. The third system introduces a bass clef for the left hand and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic for the right hand. The fourth system continues with a treble clef. The fifth system continues with a treble clef. The sixth system continues with a treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords.

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 and sixteenth notes, with some notes marked with accents (^) and breath marks (v). The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with accents (^). The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

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 (F# and C#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes marked with accents (^). The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with accents (^). The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

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 (F# and C#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes marked with accents (^) and breath marks (v). The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with accents (^). The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

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 (F# and C#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes marked with accents (^). The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with accents (^). The bottom staff is a single melodic line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the first two measures, followed by a melodic line with eighth notes and some beamed sixteenth notes in the third and fourth measures. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including a steady eighth-note pattern in the first two measures.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff shows a more complex melodic line with some triplets and beamed sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment, with some changes in the bass line, including a few lower notes in the third and fourth measures.

The third system of musical notation features a very dense and fast melodic line in the upper staff, consisting of many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The fourth system of musical notation shows a continuation of the fast melodic line in the upper staff. The lower staff provides the harmonic support, with some changes in the bass line, including a few lower notes in the third and fourth measures.



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 continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and rests. The bottom staff is a single bass line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth-note chords.



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 continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and rests. The bottom staff is a single bass line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth-note chords.



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 continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and rests. The bottom staff is a single bass line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth-note chords.



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 continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern. The middle staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of two sharps. It contains a series of chords and rests. The bottom staff is a single bass line in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a series of eighth-note chords.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), containing a continuous, rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The lower staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with the same key signature, featuring a sparse accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking and contains a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern with accents (^) over several notes. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern with accents (^) over several notes. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a series of chords and a melodic line with accents (^) and staccato (stacc.) markings. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a series of chords.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The bottom staff continues the chordal accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the chordal accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the chordal accompaniment.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests.

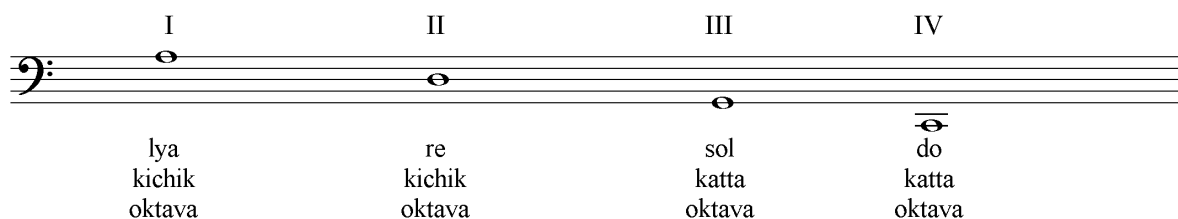
The second system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the middle staff, and the dynamic marking *p* is placed below the bottom staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests.

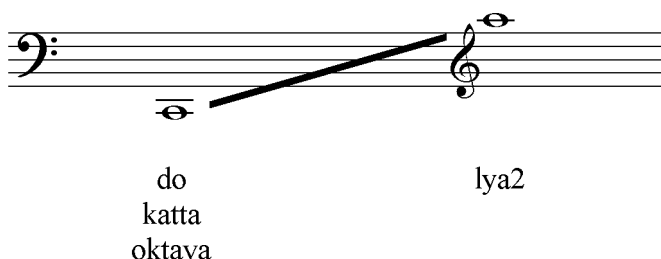
The fourth system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of two sharps, containing a series of eighth notes and rests. The system includes first and second endings, indicated by the numbers 1. and 2. above the staves.

3.9 Dutor bas va dator kontrabas cholg'ulari

Dutor bas – dutorning kattalashtirilib ishlangan turidir. Dutor basning to'rtta tori bo'lib, birinchi tori kichik oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, ikkinchi tori kichik oktavaning "re" tovushiga, uchinchi tori katta oktavaning "sol" tovushiga, to'rtinchi tori katta oktavaning "do" tovushiga sof kvinta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



Dutor basning diapozoni katta oktavaning "do" tovushidan ikkinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushigacha.



Dutor bas cholg'usini ijro qilish uchun qo'llaniladigan turli shtrixlar va ijro uslublari. Bir taraflama chertish, ikki taraflama chertish, stakkato, tremolo, pitssikato applikatura va pozitsiya.

Bir taraflama chertish – 1. torlarni balanddan pastga qarab chertish – uncha murakkab bo'lmagan va keng tarqalgan usul bo'lib, bunday chertishda ovoz ancha aniq, to'liq va kuchli sadolanadi. Notada bu holat nota ustiga (v) belgisi bilan ifodalanadi. 2. Pastdan yuqoriga – bu usul ijro amaliyotida tez-tez qo'llaniladi, xususan sharq musiqasini ijro etishda ko'proq uchraydi. Unda noxunak (mediatr) pastdan yuqoriga qarab birdaniga bir necha tovush chiqarish uchun bir taraflama zarb beradi, ba'zi holda butun bir jumlani ijro etib, shu bilan jarangdorlikning o'ziga xos xarakteriga erishiladi. Bu usul nota ustidagi (^) belgisi bilan ifoda qilinadi.

Ikki taraflama (almashuvchi) – yuqoridan pastga va pastdan yuqoriga qarab zarb berish usuli. Bular $\vee$ (pastga), $\wedge$ (yuqoriga) belgilari bilan ifodalanadi. Mazkur usul tez sur'atli asarlarni ijro etishda qo'llaniladi.

Stakkato – qisqa-qisqa, uzuq tovush, noxunakning torlarga pastga yoki balandga qarab sekin va mo'tadil kelib urilishidan hosil bo'ladi. Noxunak torga kelib urilishi bilan chap qo'l barmog'i tordan ko'tariladi. Tez sur'atlarda stakkato noxunakning turli tomonlarga zarb berishi bilan ijro etiladi. Bunday holda uzuq sur'at hisobiga amalga oshiriladi. Stakkato usuli nota osti yoki ustiga nuqta qo'yish bilan ifodalanadi.

Tremolo (rez) – mezrobli cholg'ularda mediatrning torga galma-galdan pastga-balandga, bir maromda tez-tez zarb berishi bilan paydo bo'lib, har qanday uzoq davom etuvchi kuyga muntazam jarang beradi.

Ijrochilikda tremolo eng ko'p tarqalgan usul bo'lib, xususan kuylar ijro etish xarakteridagi pesalarda qo'llaniladi. Bu usulni o'rganish ancha qiyin, shuning uchun rez usulining asosi hisoblangan mediatorning ikki taraflama (pastga-yuqoriga) zarb berishini chuqur o'zlashtirib olgandan keyingina unga o'tish tavsiya etiladi. Panjaning tez-tez tebranma xarakatlari ravonlashgach, mediatrning torlarga bir xil kuch bilan kelib urilishi ta'minlangach, rezda yaxshi kuy ijro etishga erishish mumkin bo'ladi. Panjaning tebranma xarakati tezligi tor tebranishi bilan ma'lum mutanosiblikda bo'lishi kerak, torning tebranish holatini panja tebranishi yo'lga solib turadi. Ijrochilikdagi ma'nodorlik bilan bog'liqligi tufayli ham u haddan tashqari tezlashib yoki sekinlashib ketmasligi lozim.

Pitssikato – torni bosh barmoqning yumshoq uchi bilan bosish. Bunda mayin, shirali ovoz chiqadi. Pitssikato pizz. (bosish) degan belgi bilan ifodalanadi. Mediatr bilan yangidan ijro etishni conplector deyiladi. Bas dutorda pitssikatoning akkordlari, ayniqsa arpedjiatoning ijro etishi yaxshi samara beradi.

Applikatura (lot. Apliso – qo'yaman, qisaman) – musiqali cholg'uda kuy ijro etilayotganda bormoqlarning joylashuv uslubi va almashinuv tartibi bo'lib, notada uning shartli belgisi ham shu nom bilan ataladi. Cholg'ularda kuy ijro etish amaliyotida applikaturaning ahamiyati katta. To'g'ri tanlangan applikatura kuyni

mazmundor qiladi va asarning melodiyasining o‘qilishini va texnik qiyinchiliklarini bartaraf etilishini yengillashtiradi.

Pozitsiya (positio – holat) cholg‘u dastasida chap qo‘lning holati demak. Birinchi pardadan tortib, o‘ng ikkinchi pardagacha bo‘lgan diatonik ketma-ketlikdagi birinchi torning tovush qatorini va birinchi barmoqdan boshlab ketma-ket har bir tovushni olsakda, qolgan uchta barmoqni diatonika tovushlari bo‘yicha galma-galdan xarakat etishlariga qo‘yib qo‘ysak, tovush qatorning pozitsiyadagi taqsimiga ega bo‘lamiz. Shunday qilib pozitsiya birinchi barmoqning cholg‘u grifidagi holatiga qarab aniqlanadi. Bas dutorda har bir pozitsiya grifda barmoqlarning joylashuviga qarab to‘rt yoki besh pardani qamrab oladi.

Amaliy mashg‘ulot

3.9 Dutor bas cholg‘usida ijrochilik san’atini egallashda gamma va etyudlar

Do major (C-dur)

0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 1

0 4 2 1 0 4 3 1 0 4 3 1 0

Lya minor (a-moll)

1 3 4 0 1 2 4 0 4 2 1 0 4 3 1

Garmonik lya minor (a-moll)

1 3 4 0 1 2 4 0 4 2 1 0 4 3 1

Melodik lya minor (a-moll)

1 3 4 0 1 2 4 0 4 2 1 0 4 3 1

Sol major (G-dur)

0 1 3 4 0 1 3 4 0 1 2 4 1 3 4 3

Mi minor (e-moll)

2 4 0 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4 2

Garmonik mi minor (e-moll)

2 4 0 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4 3

Melodik mi minor (e-moll)

2 4 0 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 3 4 2

Gammalarni sakkiztalik va o'n olitalik shtrixlar bilan yuqoriga pastga mediatrni torlarga chertish orqali dastlabki ijro ko'nikmalarini egallash mumkin.

Etyud

A.Nazarov

Moderato

mf

f

dim.

rit.

A tempo

mf

dim.

p

Etyud

A.Nazarov

Allegretto

mf

rit.

Andante

mp

f

p

Tempo primo

mf

sf

Yanka

Belorus xalq raqsi

S.Polyanskyi qayta ishlagan

Allegro

The musical score is written for a bassoon and piano. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The piano part is marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The score consists of four systems, each with a bassoon staff and a grand piano staff (treble and bass clefs). The bassoon part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand, primarily using triads and dyads. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the final measure of the fourth system.

Kamarinskaya

Allegro

P.Chaykovskiy

2 0 1 4 2 0 1 4

f

4 2 0 2 1 4 0 0 3 0

p

3 1 0 3 0

f

p *cresc. poco a poco*

1 3 1 3 4

f

Dutor bas ijrochiligida mohir usta naychilardan A.Nazarov, F.Saidov, Sh.Umarovlar nomi barchaga ma'lum.

Dutor kontrabas – dutorning juda katta qilinib ishlangan turidandir. U transpozitsiya qilinuvchi cholg'ular guruhiga mansub bo'lib, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Dutor kontrabasning to'rtta tori bo'lib, birinchi tori kichik oktavaning "sol" tovushiga, ikkinchi tori kichik oktavaning "re" tovushiga, uchinchi tori katta oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, to'rtinchi tori katta oktavaning "mi" tovushiga sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.

yozilishi				eshitilishi			
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
sol kichik oktava	re kichik oktava	lya katta oktava	mi katta oktava	sol katta oktava	re katta oktava	lya kontroktava	mi kontroktava

Dutor kontrabasning diapozoni katta oktavaning "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktavaning "do" tovushigacha.

yozilishi	eshitilishi
mi katta oktava	mi kontroktava
do2	do1

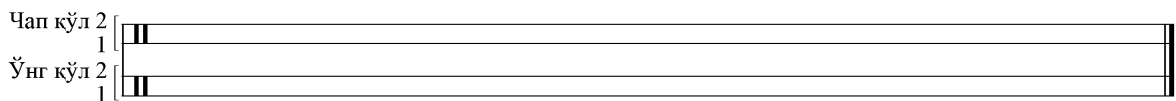
3-bob yuzasidan mustaqil ta'lim bo'yicha savollar va topshiriqlar

1. Mezrobli cholg'ular guruhidagi cholg'ularning bir-biridan farqi nimada?
2. Rubob prima cholg'usi kim tomonidan qayta ishlangan va rubob primada ijrochilik ko'nikmalari qanday amalga oshiriladi?
3. Qashqar rubobining tuzilishini va unda ijrochilik uslublarini o'zlashtirish haqida nimalar bilasiz?
4. Qashqar rubob cholg'usi ijrochilaridan kimlarni bilasiz?
5. Afg'on rubobi qaysi asrda kim tomonidan ishlangan?
6. Afg'on rubobining bugungi kundagi o'rnini va ahamiyati haqida sharhlang?
7. Afg'on rubobida mohir ijrochilardan kimlarni bilasiz?
8. Dutorlar oilasi haqida nimalarni bilasiz?
9. Dutor prima cholg'usining diapazoni va undagi ijrochilik ko'nikmalari haqida nimalarni bilasiz?
10. Dutor sekunda cholg'usi qanday sozlanadi va uning diapazonini ta'riflang?
11. Dutor alt va dator tenorning farqi va ulardagi ijrochilik ko'nikmalari qanday amalga oshiriladi?
12. Dutor bas cholg'usi kim tomonidan qayta ishlangan?
13. Dutor bas cholg'usini o'zlashtirishda qanday dastlabki shtrixlar va uslublar mavjud?
14. Dutor kontrabas cholg'usini ta'riflab bering?

4-bob. Urma Zarbli cholg'ular

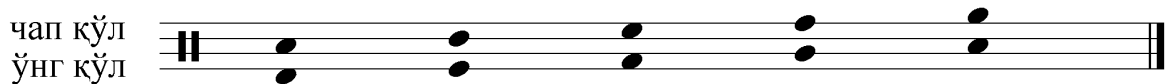
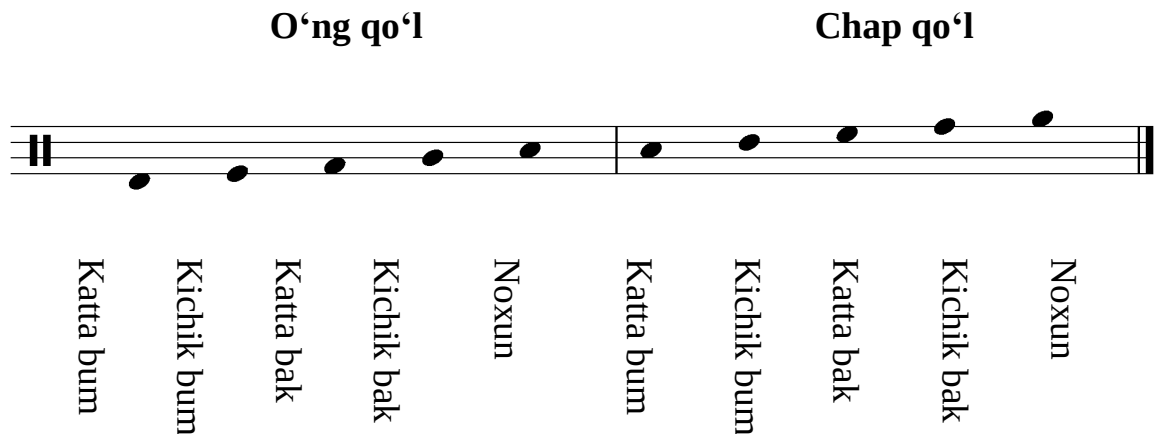
1.Doira, nog'ora

Doirada ijro etiladigan musiqani yozib olishda odatdagi nota belgilarining cho'ziqligi saqlab qolinadi. Doira partiyasini notaga tushirishda o'ng va chap qo'l uchun alohida mo'ljallangan ikki chiziqli nota yo'lidan foydalanildi. Bu nota yo'llari akkolada bilan birlashtiriladi. Pastki ikki chiziq o'ng qo'l yozuvi uchun, ikki yuqoridagi chiziq esa chap qo'l yozuvi uchun xizmat qiladi.



Notani yozishda odatdagi 5 chiziqli bosma nota yo'lidan foydalanish mumkin, bunda o'rtadagi 3 – chiziq ishlatilmaydi. Bunday hollarda o'ng qo'l uchun pastki ikki 1 – va 2 – chiziq, chap qo'l uchun esa ikki yuqori 4 – va 5 – chiziqlar xizmat qiladi.

Doiraning asosiy tovush effektlari nota yozuvi uchun quyidagi tartibda joylashadi:



Katta bum

Kichik bum

Katta bak

Kichik bak

Noxun

Doira ijrochisi avvalambor ijro vaqtida qo‘l, oyoq va gavdani to‘g‘ri tutishga alohida e‘tibor berishi zarur.

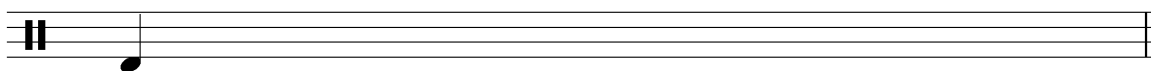
Doirachi yelkalarini to‘g‘ri tutgan holda suyanchiqqa suyanmasdan stul chetiga yaqinroq o‘tirishi kerak. Ikkala qo‘l tirsaklari ham gavdaga tegib turmasligi maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tirsaklar biroz ko‘tarilib turishi, oyoqlar esa polga tiralib turishi kerak. O‘ng oyoq chap oyoqqa paralell bo‘lgan holda 10 – 15 sm orqaroqda turadi. Asosiy og‘irlik o‘ng oyoqqa tushadi. Tik turib doira chalayotganda ham xuddi shunday ijro etiladi.

Doirada aniq tovush chiqarish uchun membranaga (teriga) to‘g‘ri urish kerak. Ikkala qo‘l barmoqlari ham bir xil harakat qilgani ma’qul. Tovush effektini chiqarishda ikkala qo‘l va barmoqlar bir xil xizmat qiladi. Doira ijro etish texnikasida tovush chiqarish harakterlari bilan bog‘liq bir necha asosiy usullar mavjud bo‘lib, bular nota yozuvida ifodalanadi.

Quyida tovush hosil qilish va ulardan har birining nota belgilari keltiriladi.

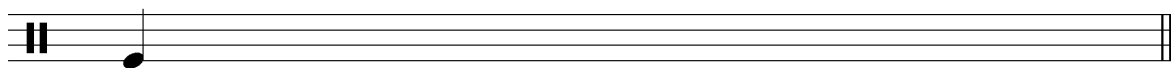
O‘ng qo‘l uchun mo‘ljallangan katta bum barmoqlar (4 barmoq)ni zich juftlagan holda membranaga urib ijro etiladi. Bosh barmoqqa kiygizilgan tasma doira gardishi o‘rtasiga zich tegib turishi lozim. Bunda tovush barmoqlarning keskin harakati bilan chiqariladi. Baland bo‘g‘iq tovush chiqadi.

Katta bum



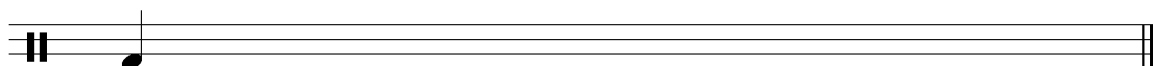
O‘ng qo‘l uchun mo‘ljallangan kichik bum o‘rta barmoqni sal bukib uriladi. Bunda asta dang‘illagan tovush chiqadi, boshqa barmoqlar membranaga tegmaydi. O‘ng qo‘l bilan ijro etiladigan hamma holatlarda bosh barmoq katta bum uchun ko‘rsatilgan vaziyatda bo‘ladi.

Kichik bum



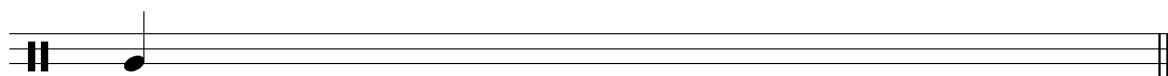
“Katta bak” – doiraning chekkasiga kaft bilan hamda membrananing oʻrtasiga barmoqlarni kergan holda urib ijro etiladi. Bosh barmoq gardish oʻrtasiga bogʻich bilan mustahkamlanadi. Kuchli dangʻillagan, yangroq tovush chiqadi.

Katta bak



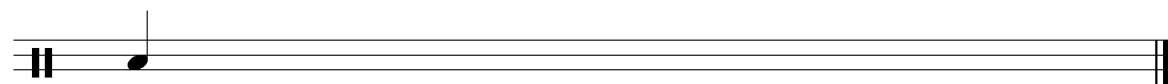
Oʻng qoʻl uchun moʻljallangan kichik bak membrananing cheti – gardishga yaqin joyiga toʻrtinchi barmoqni keskin urib ijro etiladi. Boshqa barmoqlar kerilgan holatda boʻlib, membranaga tegmaydi. Bunday holatda jaranglagan, yangroq tovush chiqadi.

Kichik bak



Noxun jimjiloqni toʻrtinchi barmoq ustidan sirgʻantirilib doiraning chekkasiga chertganday urib ijro etiladi. Qoʻl barmoqlari harakatga kelmaydi. Aniq, jaranglagan keskin tovush chiqadi.

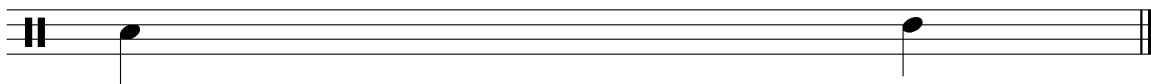
Noxun



Chap qoʻl uchun moʻljallangan katta bumda doira tizzalar orasiga olib chalinadi. Buning uchun chap qoʻlni doira tutishdan ozod qilinadi. Barmoqlar juftlangan holda yuqoridan pastga qarab uriladi. Tovushlar oʻng qoʻl bilan ijro etiladigan katta bumdagidan farq qilmaydi.

Chap qo'l uchun mo'ljallangan kichik bum ham xuddi o'ng qo'ldagidek o'rta barmoqni sal bukkani holda asta urib ijro etiladi. Bu holda ham doirani ikki tizza orasida tutiladi. Dang'illagan, bo'g'iq tovush chiqadi.

Chap qo'l uchun mo'ljallangan katta va kichik bum quyidagi belgi bilan izohlanadi. Masalan:



O'zbek kuylarini ijro etishda chap qo'l uchun mo'ljallangan katta va kichik bum juda kam ishlatiladi. Undan hind, arab, Lotin Amerikasi va Afrika mamlakatlari kuylarini ijro etganda foydalanish mumkin.

Chap qo'l uchun mo'ljallangan katta bak doirani chap qo'l kaftida tutilgan holatda ijro etiladi. Bosh barmoq gardishni ichki tomondan kaftga qisib turadi. Qolgan to'rt barmoq esa keskin harakatlar bilan membranaga pastdan yuqoriga qarab uriladi. Tovush xuddi o'ng qo'ldagiga o'xshash yangroq, kuchli bo'ladi.

Chap qo'l uchun mo'ljallangan kichik bak ham xuddi o'ng qo'ldagidek to'rtinchi barmoqning uchi bilan panjani keskin harakati orqali membrananing chetiga urib ijro etiladi. Tovush yangroq, jaranglagan bo'ladi. Bosh barmoq gardishni ichki tomonidan tutib turadi.

Noxun chap qo'l orqali ijro etilganda ham o'ng qo'ldagi holatni takrorlaydi – jimjiloq nomsiz barmoq ustidan sirg'anib membrananing gardishga yaqin qismiga uriladi. Jaranglagan, keskin tovush chiqadi. Odatda tovush o'ng qo'lda ijro etilgandagidan kuchliroq bo'ladi. Lekin ijrochi tovushning ikkala qo'l bilan ijro etilgandagi bir xilligiga erishishi kerak.

Doira usullarini (ritmlarini) nota ifodalashda qo'shimcha belgilardan foydalaniladi. Bu belgilar tembrli tovushlarni aniq ifodalash va o'qishga yordam beradi.

+ belgisi ikkala qo'lning nomsiz barmoqlariga noxun kiyib chalish zarurligini ko'rsatadi. Noxunlar diametri 30 mm dan katta bo'lmagan mis plastinkadan yasaladi. Noxunlar ijrochining buyurtmasiga binoan barmoq hajmiga

mos qilib ishlanadi. Ular barmoqqa leykoplastir bilan mahkamlanadi. Metall noxunlardan qattiq, kuchli effektga ega bo'lgan tovush chiqadi. Ko'proq yakka ijro etilganda foydalaniladi. Metall noxunlar bilan ijro etish quyidagicha bajariladi.

Kichik bum va noxunlarni ijro etishda metall noxunlardan foydalanilmaydi.

Agar + belgisi noxunning ustiga qo'yilgan bo'lsa, metall noxunlar doiraning gardishiga urib chalinadi.

Musiqaga doiraning silkishdan hosil bo'ladigan tovushlar kiritiladigan bo'lsa, (x) belgisi qo'yiladi. Bu tovush "shing'iroq" deb ataladi. Bu o'ziga xos ovoz bo'lib, shildirab oquvchi suvning ohangini beradi. Uni mustaqil va musiqaning boshqa usullari orqali ijro etiladigan tovush effektlariga qo'shib ijro etish mumkin. Shing'iroqning mustaqil ijro etilishi quyidagicha: shing'iroqning boshqa tovushlar bilan birga ifodalanishi ♪ belgisi bosh barmoq uchlari bilan terida sirpantiriladi. Membranaga urib hosil qilinadigan tovush effektini bildiradi.

* belgisi ijrochi membranaga urib tovush chiqarganda, qo'lni membranadan uzmaslik kerakligini bildiradi. Bu usul bilan tovushni taqqa to'xtashishga erishiladi.

▼ belgisi gardishining eng chekkasiga jimjiloqning nomsiz barmoq ustidan sirg'antirilishi yordamida ko'ndalanroq urilib ijro etishni bildiradi. Belgi faqatgina o'ng yoki chap qo'l uchun berilgan "noxun" ustiga qo'yiladi. "Jimjiloq qoqma" usuli xalq ijrochiligida burundan ishlatilib keladi.

Mashqlar va etyudlar doira musiqasining turli metro – ritmik texnik elementlari asosida tuzilgan.

Mashq №1

O.Kamolxo'jayev

MM $\text{♩} = 100$

f

$\text{f} (p) >$

1

2

Mashq №2

MM $\text{♩} = 100$

f

1

f(p)

2

f

Konsert etyudi №1

M.M. ♩ = 100

The musical score is written on a single staff in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'M.M. ♩ = 100'. The score consists of three numbered sections, each with four staves of music.

- Section 1:** The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) followed by a quarter note (C5), a half note (Bb4), and a quarter note (A4). The second staff contains a quarter note (G4), a half note (F4), and a quarter note (E4). The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes (D4, C4, Bb3), a quarter note (A3), and a half note (G3). The fourth staff contains a quarter note (F3), a half note (E3), and a quarter note (D3), followed by a triplet of eighth notes (C3, Bb2, A2) and a quarter note (G2).
- Section 2:** The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4), a quarter note (C5), and a half note (Bb4). The second staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (A4, Bb4, C5), a quarter note (Bb4), and a half note (A4). The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes (Bb4, C5, D5), a quarter note (C5), and a half note (Bb4). The fourth staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (A4, Bb4, C5), a quarter note (Bb4), and a half note (A4).
- Section 3:** The first staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4), a quarter note (C5), and a half note (Bb4). The second staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (A4, Bb4, C5), a quarter note (Bb4), and a half note (A4). The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes (Bb4, C5, D5), a quarter note (C5), and a half note (Bb4). The fourth staff contains a triplet of eighth notes (A4, Bb4, C5), a quarter note (Bb4), and a half note (A4).



Konsert etyudi №2

1 M.M. ♩ = 100

pp

p

cresc.

2

mf

cresc.

3

f

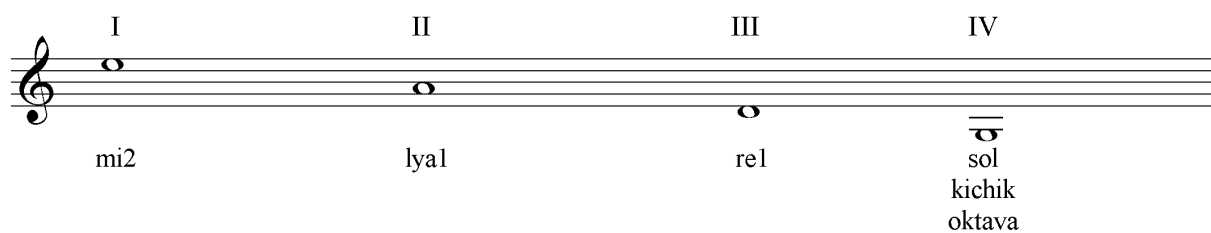


5-bob. Kamonli cholg'ular

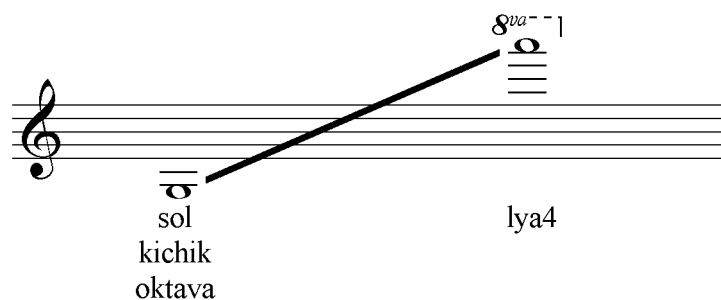
5. “Kamonli cholg'ular” guruhi – o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri partiturasining beshinchi guruhi bo'lib, unda g'ijjakchilar, g'ijjak alt, g'ijjak bas, g'ijjak kontrabas cholg'ulari kiradi. Shundan, “Xalq cholg'ularini o'rganish” fanida bevosita g'ijjak cholg'usida kamonni ishlatish va undan tovush chiqarish ko'nikmalari tavsiya qilinadi. G'ijjak alt, g'ijjak bas va g'ijjak kontrabas (qobuz kontrabas) cholg'ulari to'g'risida dastlabki ijrochilik ma'lumotlari keltiriladi.

5.1 G'ijjak cholg'usi

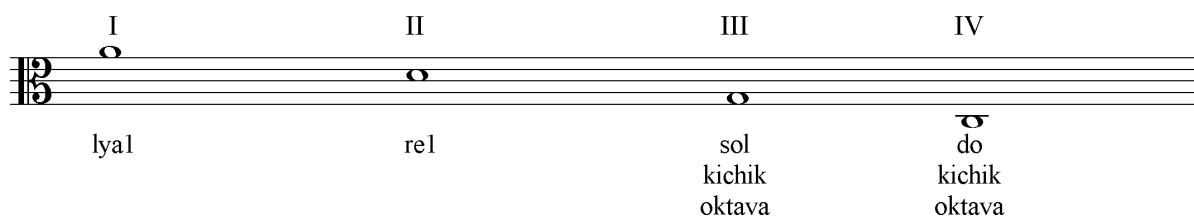
G'ijjak – O'rta Osiyo xalqlari, xususan, o'zbeklar orasida qadimdan keng tarqalgan kamoncha bilan ijro qilinadigan torli cholg'udir; kosasi qovoqdan, kokos yong'og'i (norjid yong'oqdan) va o'rtasi kovak qilinib o'yilgan yog'ochdan yasaladi. Kosaning ustiga baliq terisi yo pufak qoplanadi. Dastasi dumaloq bo'lib, kosaga yaqinlashgan sari ingichkalashtirilib ishlanadi. Kosaga o'rnatilgan temir oyoqchani ijrochi tizzasiga qo'yib, o'tirib ijro etadi. g'ijjakda avval uchta tor bo'lgan, ular kvarta bo'yicha sozlangan. Sozlanishi har doim aniq bir tovushda bo'lmay, ashulachining ovozi yo chalinadigan kuyning xarakteriga moslashgan. Ovoz hajmi bir yarim oktava oralig'ida bo'lgan. 1920 – yillarda sozandalar g'ijjak ovozini baland qilish maqsadida unison qilinib sozlangan qo'shtorlar ishlatganlar. Kamonchasi ot dumidan ishlanib, ijro etish vaqtida o'ng qo'l barmoqlari bilan tortib turiladi. 30 – yillarga kelib, g'ijjak cholg'usi qaytadan ishlendi: to'rtta tor joriy qilindi; 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 sozlanadi; ovoz hajmi (diapozoni) kichik oktavadagi *sol* dan to'rtinchi oktavadagi *lya* ga kadar. Orkestrda ijro etish uchun g'ijjakning katta – kichik (alt, bas, kontrabas) turlari ishlangan. Hozirda g'ijjak tojik, ozarbayjon, turkman, arman, uyg'ur xalqlarida uchraydi. Uning dastasida pardalari bo'lmaganligi sababli kerakli tovushlarni hosil qilish sozandadan yaxshi eshitish qobiliyati va yuksak mahorat talab qiladi. G'ijjak yakka soz holida, ansambl va orkestr tarkibida keng qo'llaniladi.



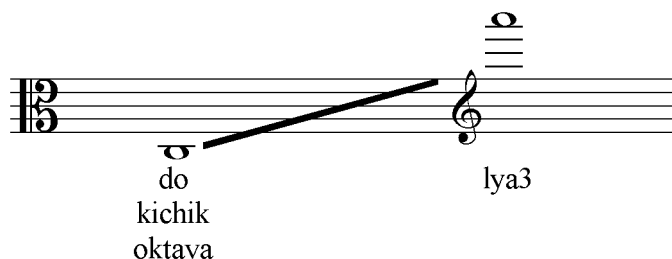
G'ijjakning diapozoni kichik oktava ning “sol” tovushidan to‘rtinchi oktava ning “lya” tovushigacha.



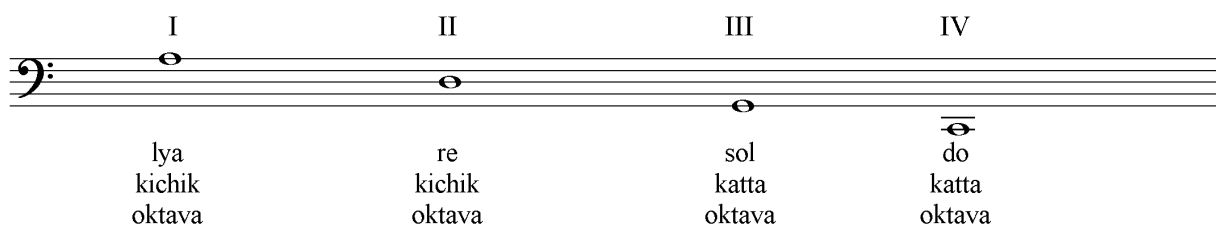
G'ijjak alt - asosiy g'ijjakning bir oz kattaroq qilib ishlangan turi. Torlar kvinta oralig‘ida, 4 – tor kichik oktavadagi *do*, 3 – tor kichik oktavadagi *sol*, 2 – tor birinchi oktavadagi *re* va 1 – tor birinchi oktavadagi *lya* ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi (diapozoni) kichik oktavadagi *do*dan uchinchi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



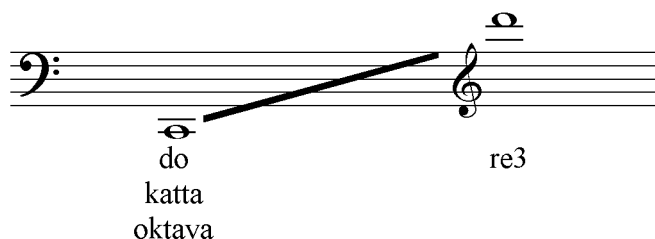
G'ijjak altning diapozoni ning kichik oktava “do” tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning “lya” tovushigacha.



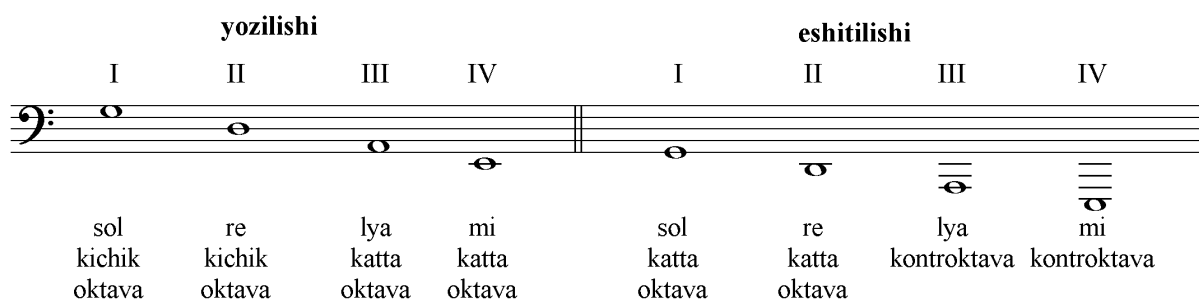
G‘ijjak bas – asosiy g‘ijjakning katta qilib ishlangan turi bo‘lib, violonchel vazifasini bajaradi. Torlar kvinta oralig‘ida, 4 – eng pastki tor katta oktavadagi *do*, 3 – tor katta oktavadagi *sol*, 2 – tor kichik oktavadagi *re* va 1 – tor kichik oktavadagi *lya* ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi (diapozoni)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



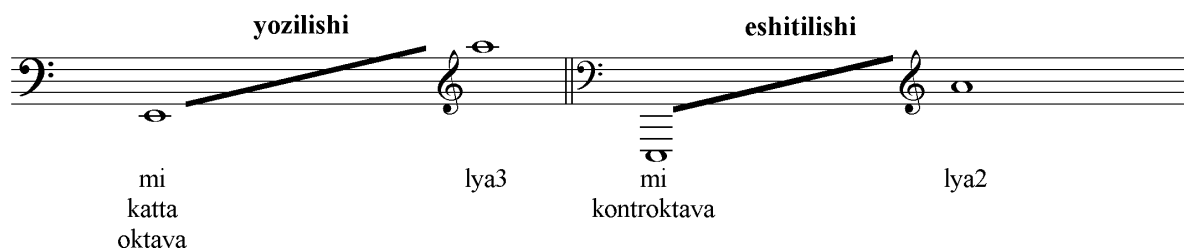
G‘ijjak basning diapozoni katta oktava ning “do” tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning “re” tovushigacha.



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 (diapozoni) kontroktavadagi *mi* dan birinchi oktavadagi *sol* ga qadar. Notalar bas kalitida, eshitilishiga nisbatan oktava yuqorida yoziladi. g‘ijjak kontrabasni kontrabasdek, tik turib ijro qilinadi.



G'ijjak kontrabasning diapozoni katta oktavaning "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushigacha.



G'ijjak cholg'usida ijro qilishda qo'llaniladigan shtrixlar va ijro uslublari quyidagicha nomlanadi. Detashe (detache), legato (legato), parpato, markato (markato), martle (martele), stasiato (staccato), spikkato (spiccato), saitle (sautille), pitssikato (pizzicato), вибрасия, флажолет va hokazolar.

Bu belgilar kamonli cholg'u ijrochiligida juda muhimdir. Ularni o'zlashtirish shart.

Ijrochi o'z kamonidan juda unumli hamda tejamkorlik bilan foydalanishi tavsiya etiladi.

Detashe – kamon g'ijjakni simlarida, qaysi barmoq bosishidan qat'iy nazar, pastdan yoki yuqoridan ravon, juda mayin, har bir tovush aniq, dona-dona ijro etilishi bilan harakterlanadi va notalarning tagi alohida punktir chiziqlar bilan belgalanadi.

G'ijjak ijrochiligida ushbu kamon harakati belgisi maqom ijrochlligidagi cholg'u yo'llarining asosiy mezonlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Tasniflar, tarje', gardun, muxammas, saqillarni barchalarida bu (ijro uslubi) belgi juda muhim vazifani bajaradi. Maqom ijrochiligida nota yozuvlarini, ya'ni, frazalarni bir-biriga o'xshashligini ko'p uchratamiz. Ijroda ular bir-biridan farq qilishi uchun yuqorida aytib o'tgan belgilarni o'z o'rnida meyoridan oshirmagan holda ishlatish kerak bo'ladi.

Legato – notalarni uzluksiz ijro etish uslubi. YA'ni, kamonning bir tomonga harakatida ikki va undan ortiq tovushlarni bir-biriga ulab chalish demakdir. Aynan shu uslubda ham kamonning bo'linishining kerakli ahamiyati bor.

Qolaversa, tovushlarni bir-biriga ravon ulab ketishdagi asosiy vosita belgisi deb yuritiladi. Bu belgining ham maqom ijrochiligini cholgʻu va ashula boʻlimlarida oʻz oʻrni bor.

Kamonli sozlarda juda ommalashib ketgan belgilaridan biri markatodir. Ustozlarimiz Gʻanijon Toshmatov, Komiljon Jabborov, Nabijon Hasanov, Gʻulomjon Hojiqulovlar, ayniqsa, hozirda zamondoshimiz Abduhoshim Ismoilovning ijrolarida koʻp ishlatiladigan belgilaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ijroda bu uslub kamonni sozning torlariga zich bosib shahdam harakatlar bilan hosil qilinadi. Notalarga alohida urgʻu berib chalish desa ham boʻladi. Gʻulomjon Hojiqulov ijrosidagi “Azim daryo” kuyi ham shu uslubdadir.

Ushbu uslubni ijro jarayonida kamonning barcha qismlarida bir meyorda ifodalasa boʻladi. Belgi ijrosi orqali kuyga tetiklik, joʻshqinlik, bevosita dadillik baxsh etadi.

Stakkato – qisqa uzib – uzib chalishga aytiladi. Bu uslub ham bizning ijrochiligimizga mos, oʻziga xos xususiyatli belgilardandir. Uni har bir ijrochi amaliyotida, maʼnoli ijrochiligimizning cholgʻu va ashula boʻlimlarida, bastakorlik ijodlarida uchratish mumkin. Bu belgi nota tovushlarining ustki yoki ostki qismiga (.) nuqtasimon qilib belgilanadi.



Yevropa kamonlarida ishlatiladigan sim ustida sakrab – sakrab harakatlantirish **spikkato** – deb yuritiladi. Bu uslub ijroda oʻzlashtirilgandan soʻng, asta – sekinlik bilan chiqariladigan ijro usuli hisoblanadi. Shu bilan birga ijrochidan oʻng qoʻl bilagi hamda panjalarini muntazam mashqlar bilan chiniqtirishni talab qiladi. Chunki ijro usuli sozandaning koʻp mashqlari tufayli hosil boʻladi.

Pitssikato – anʼanaviy ijrochilikda kam uchraydigan ijro usuli boʻlib oʻng qoʻl harakati, yaʼni, oʻng qoʻl barmoqlari bilan simni chertish orqali hosil qilinadi. Koʻproq ikkinchi barmoq orqali chertiladi. Anʼanaviy ijrochilikda bu sozandaning mahoratidan kelib chiqadigan uslub. Bunday belgini ustoz Oʻlmas Rasulovning ijrolarida kuzatish mumkin.

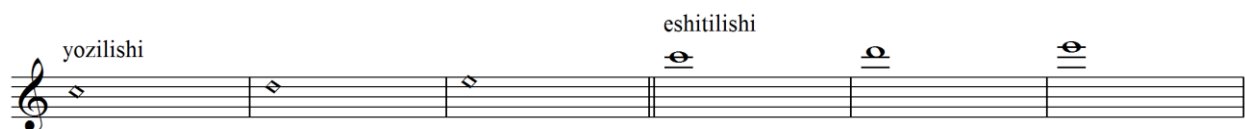


Pozitsiya – sozandaning chap qo‘lini cholg‘u dastasidagi o‘rniga nisbatan barmoqlarini mutanosib harakatlantirilishiga aytiladi. Ijrochi, avvalo, boshlang‘ich pozitsiyada juda ko‘p mashqlar qilishi talab etiladi. YA’ni chap qo‘l barmoqlari dastada o‘z o‘rinlarini tez hamda aniq topib olishlari shart. Qaysi barmoqda qaysi tovush yangrashi mumkin, bu holatlarni ijrochi tezkorlikda anglab olishi kerak bo‘ladi.

Vibratsiya – g‘ijjak cholg‘usida notani bosgan holda uni ko‘tarib-pasaytirib sadolantirishi vibratsiya deyiladi.

Flajolet (fransuzcha - flageolet) – naycha puflama cholg‘uning nomi. Kamonli cholg‘ularda mayin, ingichka, hushtakka o‘xshash tovush hosil qilish uslubi flajolet deyiladi⁴.

Мисол:



An‘anaviy ijrochilikda ishlatiladigan musiqiy bezaklar.

To‘lqinlatish – chap qo‘l barmoqlaridan birini muhim bir pardada tutib, ikkinchi barmoq bilan 1 tongacha bo‘lgan kuy (kuy ohangiga qarab belgilanadi) oraliqlarida simga tekizib tez harakat orqali amalga oshiriladigan bezak. Bu bezak nafaqat g‘ijjak ijrochiligida, balki o‘zbek va boshqa xalqlar musiqa sozlarida, ashula ijrochiligida ham keng qo‘llaniladi.

Forshlag – muhim notaga qo‘shimcha kiritiladigan tovush orqali amalga oshiriladigan musiqiy bezak.

Qo‘shforshlag – bir barmoqni muhim joyda tutib ikkinchi barmoq bilan marotaba simga tegish orqali hosil qilinadi.

⁴ Мурод Тошмухамедов Ёижжак дарслиги. –Т.: “Ўқитувчи”, 19995. 13-бет.

Naxshlag – oddiy va qo‘sh forshlagga qaraganda ozgina ijrochidan mahorat talab qiladi. Naxshlagni chiqarishda 4, 3, 2 – barmoqlar juda tez harakat qilish kerak bo‘ladi. Naxshlag ham ijro etilishi mumkin.

Kashish – yarim va bir ton oralig‘ida yuqoridan pastga va pastdan yuqoriga qarab chap qo‘l barmoqlarining sirg‘alishi natijasida amalga oshiriladi. Musiqa san‘atida mavjud bo‘lgan glissando – uslubining o‘ziga xos ko‘rinishidir. Kashish bezagi Hindiston ragasi, Uyg‘ur maqomlarida alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi. G‘ijjak ijrochiligida u quyidagicha hosil qilinadi. Chap qo‘lning barmoqlarni yarim va undan ortiq ton oralig‘ida yuqoridan yoki pastdan sirg‘altirish orqali muhim notaga tegishida kashish hosil bo‘ladi.

Molish – g‘ijjakchilarga xos bo‘lgan, ijro uslublaridagi tez-tez uchratib turiladigan bezakdir.

Molish – an‘anaviy mumtoz kuy va maqomlarda notalarning bir-biriga ulovchi vositasini bajaradi. Bir qarashda kashish bezagiga ham o‘xshab ketishi mumkin. Lekin ahamiyat berib qaralsa surkalish juda ko‘p bo‘lmaydi. Odatda, molish bir barmoq muayyan notani ushlab turadi, ikkinchi barmoq esa sekin-asta bir parda yuqoridan yumshoqlik bilan sirg‘alib kelib asosiy tovush bilan uyg‘unlashadi.

Rez – g‘ijjakda kamonning uchki qismida o‘ng qo‘lni tez va ravon harakati orqali amalga oshiriladi. o‘ng qo‘lning bilak qismining iloji boricha bo‘shroq tutish e‘tiborga olinishi zarur. (Shu bilan birga qo‘lni tirsak qismi ham bilak qismiga yordamchi vositasini bajaradi).

G‘ijjak cholg‘usida mohir sozandalardan Mo‘minjon Sobirov, Komiljon Jabborov, To‘xtasin Jalilov, Nabijon Xasanov, G‘anijon Toshmatov, G‘ulomjon Xojiqulov, Salohiddin To‘xtasinov, Abduhoshim Ismoilov, O‘lmas Rasulov, Ziyovuddin Qosimov, Tursunboy Jo‘rayev, Ahmadjon Dadayev, Muhammadjon Marahimov, Salohiddin Azizboyev, O‘tkir Qodirov, Murodjon Norqo‘ziyev, Ulug‘bek Xojiqulovlar va boshqalar.

5.2 Amaliy mashg'ulot

G'ijjak cholg'usida ijrochilik san'atini egallashda gamma va etyudlar

Do major (C-dur)



Lya minor (a-moll)



Garmonik lya minor (a-moll)



Melodik lya minor (a-moll)



Sol major (G-dur)



Mi minor (e-moll)



Garmonik mi minor (e-moll)



Melodik mi minor (e-moll)



Re major (D-dur)



Garmonik si minor (b-moll)



Melodik si minor (b-moll)



Alla

V.Motsart musiqasi g'ijjak uchun moslashtirilgan

Moderato



Chitti gul

Allegro

Bolalar qo'shig'i

Musical score for 'Chitti gul' in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The vocal line is a simple melody of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a more complex pattern in the left hand. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line.

May

Allegro

G'.Qodirov

Musical score for 'May' in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The vocal line starts with a rest, then enters with a melody marked 'mf'. The piano accompaniment also starts with a rest, then enters with a melody marked 'mf'. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, featuring a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked with first and second endings. The score ends with a double bar line.

Yulduzcham

Andante cantabile

A.Muxamedov

The musical score for "Yulduzcham" is written for piano and voice. It is in 2/4 time, D major, and marked "Andante cantabile". The piano accompaniment begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The vocal melody is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes first and second endings for the vocal line. The piano part features various chords and melodic lines, including a repeat sign at the end.

Qushlar

Allegretto

F. Amirov

0 4 4

mf

p

f

pp

p

mf

pizz.

p

p

Sayyora

Moderato

S.Yudakov qayta ishlagan

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The first system includes a vocal line starting with a rest followed by a melodic phrase marked *mf*, and a piano accompaniment starting with a rest followed by a melodic phrase marked *p*. The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system shows the vocal line with a long note and the piano accompaniment with a melodic phrase. The fourth system shows the vocal line with a rest and the piano accompaniment with a melodic phrase marked *f*. The score is written in a standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature.

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 one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff in treble and bass clefs, respectively, with the same key signature. The music features a series of chords and moving lines in the piano accompaniment, while the melody is simple and stepwise.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a measure rest in the top staff, indicated by a '2' above the staff, suggesting a two-measure rest. The piano accompaniment continues with its established pattern of chords and moving lines.

The third system of musical notation begins with a measure rest in the top staff, indicated by a '4' above the staff, suggesting a four-measure rest. The piano accompaniment continues with its established pattern of chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present at the beginning of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a measure rest in the top staff, indicated by a '4' above the staff, suggesting a four-measure rest. The piano accompaniment continues with its established pattern of chords and moving lines.

4

1.

2.

Glossariy

A Tempo – ilgari suratda.

Agogika – lot.yurgizish, ergashtirish, musiqa ijrochiligida badiiy niyatni ko'zlab asar sur'atini bir oz o'zgartirish, tezlatish yo sekinlatish haqidagi bilim.

Akkompanement – fr.jo'r bo'lish, ashula aytganda yoki biror cholg'uda ijro qilinganda unga jo'r bo'lish.

Akt – lot.harakat musiqali drama, opera, balet, operetta va boshqa sahna asarlarining tugallangan bir qismi, pardasi.

Akustika – yun.tinglashga oid, teatr, kontsert zallarida tovushlarning binoda barobar eshitilishi.

Aktsent – lot.urg'u, ta'kidlash, biror tovush yoki akkordni qattiq chalish.

Allargando – it.allegretto, kengaytirib, vazminlashtirib ijro etish.

Allegretto – it.allegretto, tezroq, musiqa ko'rsatgichi. Allegro bilan Andante o'rtasidagi tezlik belgisi. Qiqartirib Allto holida ham yoziladi.

Alteratsiya – lot. o'zgartaman, 7 pag'onadagi [do, re , mi , fa , sol , la , si] tovushlarning balandligini yarim yo butun tonga o'zgartirish, diyez oshirish, bemol pasaytirish belgisi.

Analiz – yun.qismlarga bo'lish, tahlil qilish, musiqa asarining tuzilish tahlili.

Applikatura – nem. applikatur, lot.appliko – qoymoq, bosmoq, musiqa cholg'usida barmoqlarni to'g'ri qoyish va almashtirish tartibi.

Arko – it. arko – kamoncha bilan ijro.

Artist – fr. san'atkor, ijodkor.

Asar – ijod, kompozitor yaratgan musiqa asari.

Avj [arab. – chuqqi] – musiqa bayoni va rivojida eng yuqori nuqta.

A Kapella – sozsiz cholg'u jo'risiz odatda xor tomonidan ijro etiladigan musiqa asari.

Akkord – turli balandlikdagi uch va undan ortiq tovushlarning qo'shilib yaxlit holda yangrashi.

Aktsent – biror tovush yoki akkordni qattiq chalish.

Allegro – tez va jonli ijro ko'rsatkichi.

Ansambl – vokal yo cholg'u musiqasi asarini bir necha ijrochi tomonidan ijro etilishi.

Ashula – keng tarqalgan vokal musiqa janri va shakli bo'lib unda sheri va musiqiy obrazlar bir birga uyg'unlashgan holda gavdalanadi.

Afisha – fr. qoyish, ko'rsatish ma'nosida, spektakl, kontsert, leksiya v.b.lar haqida chiqarilgan e'lon.

Bastakor – [fors- toj , basta –bog'lov ,kor –ish , mashg'ulot] - monodiya uslubida asar asosan qo'shiq ashula cholg'u kuy Lar yaratuvchisi ijodkor.

Baxshi shoir – do'mbira yoki dutor jo'rligida doston yo'llarini ijro etish Bilan birga turli mavzularda o'zlari xam sher va dostonlar yaratuvchisi.

Bagatel – fr. bekorchi, arzimagan narsa, cholg'u musiqa, asari, hajmi, kichik, chuqur ma'noga ega bo'lmagan, ijrosi yengil asar.

Barbat – torli cholg'u, qadim zamonlarda O'ta Osiyo hududida qo'llanilgan

Barkarola – it. qayiq, qayiq haydovchi baliqchilar ashulasi, Venetsiyada keng tarqalgan.

Bosqich, pag'ona – gamma, lad tovush qatordagi har bir musiqa tovushi, pog'onasi.

Boshlang'ich musiqa nazariyasi – nota yozuvi va musiqaning asosiy elementlari tovush, tovush qator akkord, tonallik, ritm, metr, dinamika, tembr va boshqalarni o'rgatuvchi musiqa fani

Fermata – nota va pauzalarning uzunlik miqdorini istalgancha cho'zish uchun qo'llaniladigan maxsus belgi .

Variatsiya – musiqa mavzui kuyi yoki jo'r qismining turlanishi

Virtuoz – it. virtiozo, lot. virtuz, talant, virtuoz, musiqa asarlarini zo'r mahorat bilan ijro etuvchi sozanda.

Gamma – oktavadan kam bo'lmagan oraliqdagi tovush qatorini bir tekis ko'tarilish yoki pasayishi.

Gardun – falak, osmon, taqdir.

Gastrol – nem. gast – mehmon, rol – artist yoki teatr, ansambl, orkestr, xor kabi ijrochi jamoalarning boshqa shahar, chet davlatlarda kontsert berishlari, tomosha ko'rsatishlari.

Glissando – it. sirg'anib, bir tovushdan ikkinchisiga sirg'anib o'tishi.

Janr – fr. tur, uslub, musiqa asarlarining turlari.

Kalit – nota yo'lining boshiga qoyiladigan maxsus belgi, tovushning balandligi va nomini aniqlab beradi.

Kalitoldi belgilar – kalitdan so'ng qoyiladigan alteratsiya belgilari.

Konkurs – lot. to'qnashish, musobaqa.

Konservatoriya – it. konservatorio, lot. konservo – saqlayman – oliy musiqa o'quv yurti. Ilgari Italiyada ota – onasiz yetim bolalarni turli hunarlarga o'rgatuvchi maktab. (birinchi marta 1537 yili Neapolda tashkil qilingan. 17 – asrda bu yetim xonada musiqa o'rgatila boshlanadi va bu asosiy mashg'ulotga aylana boradi. Sobiq Ittifoqda eng keksa K. 1832 yilda Sank Peterburgda tashkil qilingan. Toshkent d.k. 1936 yili oliy musiqa maktabi (1934) zaminida tashkil etilgan).

Kulminatsiya – musiqa asari yo uning ma'lum bir qismining eng yuqorigi nuqtasi avji.

Mashq – malaka hosil qilish.

Melizm – kuyni turlicha qisqa tovushlar bilan bezatuvchi belgilar, 17 – asrdan boshlab qo'llanila boshlangan: forshlag, gruppeto, mordent, chizilgan mordent, trel va boshqalar kiradi.

Meloman – musiqa va ashulani juda yaxshi ko'ruvchi muxlis.

Musiqa savodi – musiqa nazariyasi haqida boshlang'ich ta'limot.

Musiqa tarixi – musiqa san'atining paydo bo'lishida hozirgi zamongacha bo'lgan taraqqiyotini o'rganuvchi fan.

Musiqa tovushi – aniq balandlikka ega bo'lgan tovush – ton. M. tovushi ma'lum tartibda tashkil qilingan musiqa sistemasiga kiradi.

Musiqa tuzumi – musiqada qo'llaniladigan tovushlarning o'zaro bog'lanishlari.

Musiq shakli – musiqa asarining kompozitsiyasi, ya'ni tuzilishi. Bunga musiqaning kuy, ritm, garmoniya va boshqalar kiradi.

Musiq estetikasi – musiqa san'atining mohiyati, voqelikka munosabati, ijtimoiy roli, badiiy shakllari va uslublarini o'rganadigan fan.

Musiq etnografiyasi – musiqa folklori, xalq qo'shig'i, cholg'u musiqasining va musiqa bilan bog'langan xalq turmushini o'rganuvchi fan. Musiqaning asl holda eshitilishiga tayanadi.

Naqorat – ashulaning bir necha bor qaytariladigan qismi.

Nola – ashula aytganda so'zning bir bo'g'inidan ovozni titratib cho'zish, cholg'uda ham ijro qilinadi.

Nota – musiqa tovushlarini yozib ko'rsatadigan maxsus belgi.

Nota yozuvi – musiqa tovushlarini yozib ko'rsatuvchi grafik belgilar yig'indisi.

Pauza – vaqtincha jim turish ya'ni musiqa asarining biror qismida yoki ayrim ovozlarda tovush chiqazmay to'xtash yo ma'lum bir muddat to'xtash belgisi.

Passaj – tez sur'atda ijro etiladigan musiqa asarning bir qismi.

Pozitsiya – cholg'u ijrosida qo'l vaziyati.

Popuri – fr. rot – rourri – turli go'sht va sabzovotdan qilingan ovqat – turli musiqa asarlaridan olingan parchalar asosida tuzilgan pesa.

Pyupitr – fr. minbar, nota qoyish uchun yasalgan maxsus kursi.

Solo – bir ijrochining yakka o'zi ijro etishi ansambl xor yoki orkestrdagi eng muhim partiya parcha.

Solist - yakkaxon, yakka ijrochi.

Solo – bir ijrochining yakka o'zi ijro etishi.

Takt – lot. tegish, ta'sir etish, bir kuchli hissadan ikkinchi kuchli hissaga qadar oraliq.

Takt o'lchovi - taktlar miqdorini bildiruvchi ko'rsatgich.

Temp sur'at – it. vaqt, musiqa asarining ijro etilishi sur'ati, musiqaning harakterini aniqlashga yordam beradi.

Terma – o'zbek folklorlarining janr turlaridan bo'lib aytiladigan ashula so'zining har bir bandi turlicha mazmundan iborat.

Transpoziya – tovushlarni boshqa balandlikka ko'tarish.

Tutti – musiqa asarining orkestrdagi hamma musiqachi yoki butun xor tomonidan ijro etilishi.

Shtil – notalar yonidan pastga yoki yuqori tomon qoyiladigan chiziqcha.

Shtrix – cholg'ularda ijro jarayonida qo'llaniladigan turli zarblar, m. legato, stakatto, detashe, spikaato, tremolo...

Elegiya – hasrat, zorlanish, oychang, qayg'uli harakterda bo'lgan musiqa asari.

Yakka noxun, yakka zarb - bir zarb ma'nosida. Xalq cholg'ularidan tanburda noxun bilan bir marta urish ijro uslubi.

Xulosa

“Xalq cholg‘ularini o‘rganish” fani o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularining kelib chiqish tarixi, cholg‘ular to‘g‘risida umumiy ma’lumotlar, mohir sozandalar va o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik ko‘nikmalarini egallash lozim bo‘lgan nazariy hamda amaliy bilimlarni berishga qaratilgan. Mustaqillik davrida talaba yoshlarni milliy qadriyatlar ruhida tarbiyalash ta’lim tizimining muhim vazifalaridan hisoblanadi.

O‘zbek xalq cholg‘ulari uch guruhga bo‘linib, jumladan,

1. Qadimiy folklor cholg‘ulari: sibizg‘a, sopolnay (shullovuk), g‘ajirnay (cho‘pon nay), bulaman, surnay, karnay, do‘mbira, qayroq, qoshiq, qo‘bizlar kiradi.

2. An’anaviy cholg‘ular: nay, qo‘shnay, chang, qonun, rubob, afg‘on rubob, dutor, tanbur, sato, doira, nog‘ora, g‘ijjak.

3. A.I.Petrosyans boshchiligida mahalliy ustalar tomonidan qayta ishlangan 12 pog‘onali tempratsiya qilingan cholg‘ular: Nay pikkolo, changlar oilasi (chang pikkolo, chang prima, tenor, bas), ruboblar oilasi (rubob prima, rubob metssosaprano, rubob alt, qashqar rubob, afg‘on rubob), dutorlar oilasi (dutor prima, dutor sekunda, dutor alt, dutor tenor, dutor bas, dutor kontrabas), g‘ijjaklar oilasi (g‘ijjak prima, g‘ijjak alt, g‘ijjak bas, g‘ijjak kontrabas). Ularning har biri uzoq o‘tmish, tarkibiy rivojlanish va texnikaviy takomillashish jarayonidan o‘tganligi bilan alohida ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yuqorida qayd etilgan cholg‘ular o‘zbek milliy cholg‘ulari deb nomlanib, bu cholg‘ularni an’anaviy va akademik tarzda o‘rgatilib kelinadi.

An’anaviy musiqa cholg‘u ijrochilik san’ati ustoz-shogird an’anasida ya’ni ustoz ijro qilib ko‘rsatadi, shogird uni qaytarishi va takror-takror eshitish natijasida o‘rgatiladi.

Akademik musiqa cholg‘u ijrochilik san’ati nota asosida ijro qilish orqali o‘rgatilib kelinadi.

“Xalq cholg‘ularini o‘rganish” fanidan so‘ng bevosita talabalar badiiy jamoalar bilan ishlashda barcha sozandalar bilan muloqot qila oladi va o‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik qoidalarini nazariy va amaliy bilib, ularning ovozlarni

farqlay oladi. Shuningdek barcha badiiy jamoalarda va jahon xalqlari cholgʻulari bilan farqlanishi hamda cholgʻularning joʻr boʻlish vazifalarini bilishi nazarda tutilgan.

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