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XALQ CHOLG'ULARIDA O'QITISH USLUBIYOTI



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XALQ CHOLG'ULARIDA O'QITISH USLUBIYOTI

*Oliy va o'rta maxsus, madaniyat va san'at o'quv yurtlari
uchun o'quv qo'llanma*

«Musiq» nashriyoti
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Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma madaniyat instituti, pedagogik oliy o'quv yurtlarining musiqa fakulteti talabalari, shuningdek, madaniyat va san'at kollejlari hamda akademik litsey o'quvchilari uchun ham mo'ljallangan.

O'quv qo'llanma «Mutaxassislik», «Ijrochilik san'ati tarixi», «Ixtisoslik», «Xalq cholg'ularida o'qitish uslubi», «Ijrochilik amaliyoti» va «O'qituvchilik amaliyoti» fanlari bo'yicha dars berish jarayonlarida qo'shimcha manba sifatida foydalanish uchun ham tavsiya etiladi.

SO'ZBOSHI

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma 2005-yil A.Lutfullayev va T.Solomonovalar tomonidan yaratilgan «O'zbek xalq musiqa cholg'ulari» nomli o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmaning davomiy qismlaridan biridir. Yuqorida zikr etilgan o'quv qo'llanmani yozishdan ko'zlangan maqsad oliy ta'lim muassasasi talabalariga o'zbek xalq musiqa cholg'ularini o'qitish uslubiyoti va tarixi bo'yicha yaratilgan mavjud adabiyotlar haqida ma'lumotlar berib, talabalar bilimlarini chuqurlashtirishdan iborat edi.

Umuman olganda, bugungi kunda o'zbek xalq musiqa cholg'ulariga bag'ishlangan bir qancha o'quv-uslubiy va uslubiy adabiyotlar mavjud. Chunki bu, bir tomondan, maxsus soha bo'lib, uning asosini chuqur o'rganish kerakligi bo'lsa, ikkinchi tomondan, xalq cholg'u asboblari turlarining nihoyatda ko'pligidir.

Oliy o'quv yurtlarida, madaniyat, san'at va musiqa kollejlari, maxsus akademik litseylarda hozirgi davrda 16 xil ko'rinishdagi cholg'ular ijrosi bo'yicha tayyorgarlik olib boriladi.

Bu o'quv va tarbiyaviy yo'nalishda, har bir ixtisoslik va mutaxassislik fanlari bo'yicha o'qituvchining vazifasi – bo'lajak sozanda-ijrochini cholg'uda ijrochilik ko'nikmalariga o'rgatibgina qolmay, balki o'zlashtirilayotgan asarni ham texnik, ham badiiy jihatdan chuqur his qilishni, dunyoqarashini shakllantirish va vatanparvarlik ruhida tarbiyalashdan iboratdir. Buning uchun esa, o'qituvchilik faoliyatining to'g'ri tashkil qilinishi muhim omil hisoblanadi. Mashg'ulotlarda asardagi har bir tovushga, har bir texnik ijrochilik uslubiga alohida e'tibor berilish asarning shaklini, mazmunini, mohiyatini, badiiy xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganish, bilish va pirovardida, asarni yuqori darajada mahorat bilan ijro etish – bu yosh sozanda-ijrochi dunyoqarashlarining yorqin ifodasidir.

Hozirgi vaqtda xalq cholg'ulari asboblari o'qitish uslubiyotining asoslari yetarli darajada ishlab chiqilgan bo'lmasa-da, lekin o'qituvchilar uchun amaliy faoliyatda asos bo'la oladigan cholg'uning tarixi, ijro holatlari, ijro uslublari haqidagi ma'lum bir vazifa va tavsiyalar darsliklarda, o'quv qo'llanmalarda hamda to'plamlarda mavjuddir.

Ammo shunga qaramay, darsliklarda ham, o'quv-uslubiy adabiyotlarda ham, xalq cholg'ulari sinfida dars beruvchi o'qituvchi-ijrochilar uchun shu paytgacha zamonaviy talablarga ko'ra kasbiy o'qitish muammolari yetarli darajada o'z yechimini topmagan.

Har bir cholg'u o'z shakli va konstruksiyasiga egadir, cholg'ularda ijro uslublari turlichadir, ammo ijrochining texnikasini shakllantirish asosida qo'l va barmoqlar harakati yotadi. Bu esa yelkaga, badanga, oyoqqa, qo'l va barmoqlarning harakatiga bog'liqdir.

Masalan, chang cholg'usida ijro texnikasini shakllantirishda barmoqlar tezkorligi ustida ishlashning keragi yo'q, doira ijrochiligida esa, aksincha, qo'l harakatlari boshqa ko'rinishda bo'ladi. Mizrobli cholg'ular ijrochiligida chap qo'l barmoqlarining harakati gorizontol ko'rinishda, kamonli cholg'ular ijrochiligida esa vertikal ko'rinishda olib boriladi. Shuning uchun ijrochilik harakatlari shakllanish tamoyillarini har bir cholg'uga nisbatan o'ziga xosligi bilan alohida, batafsilroq ko'rib chiqish kerak.

Xalq cholg'ulari bo'yicha dars beruvchi o'qituvchilarning ayrimlari asosiy e'tiborni o'quvchining musiqiy rivojlanishiga qaratadi, lekin uning ijro harakatlari ustida kamroq ishlashadi. harakat erkinligi faqat ijro texnikasini egallashgina emas, balki sifatli tovushni shakllantirishni ham o'z ichiga oladi, bu esa o'z navbatida, kerakli, o'ziga xos bo'lgan ijrochilik uslubini yaratishga olib keladi.

Ko'pgina xalq cholg'ulari yo'nalishi bo'yicha nashr qilingan darsliklarda, o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanmalarda asosan zarur ijro harakatlarini shakllantirishga, ijro holatiga katta e'tibor qaratilgan, ularda amaliy tavsiyalardan tashqari nazariy ko'rsatmalar ham ishlab chiqilgan.

Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik bo'yicha dars beruvchi o'qituvchilar boshqa turdagi cholg'ular, masalan, skripka, violonchel, fleyta, valtorna, balalayka, do'mbra va boshqa cholg'ular uchun yozilgan darsliklar, qo'llanmalardan foydalanishmoqda. Bu esa, albatta foydadan xoli emas, chunki xalq cholg'ulari ijrochilarida ularning individual sifatlarini ochib berishga, texnik mahoratlarini oshirishga yordam beradi.

Xalq cholg'ularida o'qitish uslubiyoti va cholg'ularning tarixi haqidagi mazkur o'quv qo'llanma respublikamizda nashr etilgan qo'llanmalar qatoridan o'rin oladi desak, yanglishmagan bo'lamiz. Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma, yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tganimizdek, «O'zbekiston musiqa ilmining bo'lagi sifatida» rukni ostidagi kelajakka rejalashtirilgan kitoblarning davomiy qismlaridan biri ekanligi uchun ham, men muallif sifatida chang ijrochiligi yo'nalishi bo'yicha mutaxassis bo'lganligim tufayli, alohida qism, ya'ni «Changda ijrochilik uslublari» sarlavhasi ostida, ko'p yillik o'qituvchilik tajribamga tayangan holda, o'z kuzatishlarimni yoritishga urindim. Shuningdek, o'quv qo'llanmaning badiiy qismiga changchilar dasturiga mos musiqiy asarlar kiritilgan. Qolgan qismlari esa, o'zbek xalq cholg'ularida o'qitish uslubiyoti, milliy cholg'ular tarixi va musiqiy pedagogika masalalariga bag'ishlangan.

Hozirgi paytda musiqiy pedagogikaning asosiy vazifasi — musiqiy madaniyatni ommalashtiruvchi, yuqori malakali sozanda-ijrochilarni tayorlashdan iboratdir.

Changda ijrochilik uslublari

Chang ijrochiligining rivojlanishi, takomillashtirilishi unda badiiy asarni ijro etish texnikasini egallash darajasi — oliy o'quv yurtlari professor-o'qituvchilari tomonidan nazariy bilimlarini, mahoratlarini oshirishnigina emas, balki ijrochilik uslubiy muammolarga ham katta e'tibor berishni talab etadi. Asosiy masala changda ijrochilik san'ati uslublarni asta-sekin va mustahkam egallashga borib taqaladi.

Chang ko'pgina boshqa xalq cholg'ulari singari akademik konsert cholg'usiga aylandi, yangi ijrochilik uslublari uning ifodalilik imkoniyatlarini ancha boyitdi, ijrochilik mahoratini oshirdi, repertuarini kengaytirdi.

Changda yaxshi tovush chiqishi — cholg'uning sifatiga bog'liqdir, shuningdek, uni sozlashda cholg'u simlarining bir xilligiga va quloqlarining tengligiga e'tiborni qaratish lozim.

Changda yaxshi musiqa ijro etishning muhim shartlaridan yana biri, bu cholg'u oldida o'tirish holatidir. Changning balandligi o'tirgan ijrochining qo'l tirsagidan oshmasligi kerak. Stulning balandligi va chang bilan oradagi masofa ijrochining bo'yi va qo'llari uzunligiga mos bo'lishi kerak.

Zamonaviy changlar hozirda yaxshi o'rnatilgan so'ndiruvchilar, korpus ichidagi pedal mexanizmi va oldingi oyoq pastki qismiga o'rnatilgan lapkadan tuzilgan.

Pedaldan foydalanish texnikasi tovush chiqarishni yaxshilash, tozalash, kuyni yaxshiroq ijro etish, arpedjio va ikkitalik notalarni ijro etish imkoniyatini beradi.

Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, tovush jarangining tembri, cho'plarning torlarga urilgan zarblariga bog'liq. To'liq va quyuq tovush chiqarish uchun cho'plar bilan xarraklar ustiga o'rnatilgan chang simlari orasidagi masofa kamida 3–4 sm tepalikdan urilsa, maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Urma zarb uslubi changda tovush chiqarishning asosiy ijrochilik uslubidir. Cho'plar bilan torlarga urilganda chuqur, to'la tovush chiqishi kerak. Zarb qanchalik erkin bo'lsa, torning jarangi shunchalik yorqin bo'ladi.

Torlarni o'ng yoki chap qo'l bilan chertish quyidagicha belgilanadi:

P — o'ng qo'l zarbi;

V — chap qo'l zarbi;

PV — ikkala qo'lda baravariga zarb.

Tremolo — *tremolo* — (rez) - ikkita cho'p yordamida uzluksiz, tez zarblarning ketma-ketligidir.

Changda uzluksiz tovushni faqat ikkita qo'lning 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 — *legato* — (bog'lama) - tordan torga sezilmas uzluksiz tremolo yordamida ehtiyotlik bilan o'tish uslubidir.

Legatoda bir nafasda bir necha notani ijro etish mumkin. Bilaklar harakati nihoyatda erkin bo'lishi kerak. Legato bir tekis uzluksiz tovush jarangini ta'minlab berish bilan birga, ijro etilayotgan asarga o'ziga xos bo'yoq beradi.

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

Barmoq chertmoq — *pitssicato* — uslubida torlarga barmoqlar bilan mayin chertiladi. Bu uslub amaliyotga chang ijrochiligining takomillashuvi natijasida kiritildi. Changda *pitssicato* 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. Barmoq chertmoq uslubi chang ijrochiligini ifodaviy va texnik jihatdan boyitdi.

Пиццикато — *pitssicato* — uslubida bemalol uch, to'rt, olti tovushdan iborat akkordlarni ijro etish mumkin. *Pitssicato* ijrosi *pp* 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. *Pitssicato* 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-zarbnı, odatda, birinchi pastki registr, ya'ni **kichik oktava soldan, birinchi oktava fa#gacha** bo'lgan diapazonda qo'llash tavsiya etiladi. O'rta va yuqori registrlarda tovush qo'polroq chiqadi, ammo ijrochilik amaliyotida undan ham ba'zida foydalaniladi.

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 cholg'ulari orkestri bilan ijro etgan «Konsertino» asarida qo'llanilgan. Cho'p tarak changning o'rta registrida juda yaxshi jaranglaydi. Ikkilangan notalar, tremolo, legato, turli arpedjiolarni ham ijro etish mumkin. Tovushlarni ijro etishda imkon qadar *p* yoki *mp* da ijro etish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Tebratma — *vibrato* — (vibratsiya) uslubida qo'l barmoqlari bilan torga zarb berilgandan so'ng ikkinchi qo'l barmog'i bilan asta-sekin tebratiladi. Bu uslubning odatda, cho'p tarak uslubi bilan birgalikda qo'llanilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Cho'p-chizma — *glissando col legno* — (glissando) uslubida bir tordan boshqasiga cho'pning yassi tomoni bilan kerakli tovushgacha sirg'anib o'tiladi. Bunda notalar uzunliklariga qarab, tez yoki sekin templarda xromatik yo'llar hosil bo'ladi. *Glissandoni* bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita qo'lda cholg'uning butun diapazonida ijro etish ham mumkin. O'ng qo'l boshlaydi, chap qo'l davom ettiradi va aksincha.

Sakratma-zarb — *staccato* — (stakkato) uslubida o'ng va chap qo'llarda cho'plar torlarga yengil va tez zarb berilishi natijasida tovush hosil qilinadi. Zarbdan so'ng aniq bo'lingan aksentli tovush hosil bo'ladi. U bitta tordan yoki bir tordan boshqasiga o'tilayotganda ham ijro etilishi mumkin.

Terma zarb — *arpejio* — (arpedjio) uslubini changning butun ijro diapazonida qo'llash mumkin. Ayniqsa garmonik akkordlar changda yaxshi jaranglaydi. Changdagi arpedjio ijrosi rus xalq cholg'usi - jarangdor guslini eslatadi.

Bu ijro uslublarini amaliyotda qo'llash va o'rganish ijrochi-changchilarning kasbiy mahoratini o'stirishiga yordam beradi.

Umuman olganda, har bir cholg'uda ijrochilik san'ati sirlarini o'rganishda boshlang'ich davrning o'zidayoq - o'tirish holatlariga, ijro ko'nikmalariga va cholg'uning o'ziga xos uslublarini egallashga muhim ahamiyat bergan yosh sozanda-ijrochining kelajagi porloqdir. Shuningdek, ijrochi musiqiy asarni o'zlashtirishda, uning badiiy jihatlarini ro'yobga chiqarishda albatta, musiqani eshitishga, asarning intonatsiyasiga, dinamikasiga alohida e'tibor berishi lozim. Shuning uchun ham musiqa asarini yuqori san'at darajasiga olib chiqishdagi bir necha xususiyatlar haqidagi fikrlarni yoritish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Musiqiy eshitishning ahamiyati

Ma'lumki, musiqiy eshitishning faolligini nozik musiqiy eshituv hissiyotlarisiz, taassurotlarisiz na musiqani ijro etish mumkin, na uni to'g'ri qabul qilish mumkin. Rivojlangan musiqiy eshitish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan insongina musiqiy tovushlarni qabul qilishi, eslab qolishi, ko'z oldiga keltirishi va ijro etishi mumkin. Bu fazilatlar qanchalik yorqin namoyon bo'lsa, musiqiy eshitish qobiliyati shunchalik o'tkir bo'ladi. Musiqiy eshitish qobiliyati **nisbiy** va **absolyut**ga bo'linadi.

Nisbiy eshitish qobiliyati yordamida berilgan tovushlar balandligini aniqlash uchun tovushlarni etalondagisi bilan taqqoslash kerak. **Absolyut eshitish qobiliyati** yordamida bunday taqqoslashsiz tovush balandligini aniqlash mumkin.

Absolyut eshitish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan sozanda musiqani tinglashdan oldin har bir tovush balandligini aniqlay oladi. Ammo sozandada bunday qobiliyat yo'qligi, uning yaxshi ijrochi bo'lishiga to'sqinlik qilmaydi.

Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatdiki, nisbiy eshitish qobiliyatiga ega bo'lgan sozandalar ham juda katta ijrochilik mahoratiga erishishlari mumkin. Buning uchun ijrochining musiqiy eshitish qobiliyati nozik va egiluvchan bo'lib, doimiy rivojlanish va takomillashuv jarayonida bo'lishi kerak. Musiqiy eshitishning fiziologik asoslarini o'rganish insonning eshitish apparatiga bog'liq. Tibbiyot sohasi mutaxassislarining fikriga ko'ra, inson qulog'i murakkab organ bo'lib, u tovush to'lqinlarini nerv impulslariga aylantirib, bosh miyaga uzatadi. U uch bo'limga bo'linar ekan:

- a) tashqi quloq va uning o'zi: quloq chig'anog'i va tashqi eshitish yo'lidan;
- b) o'rta quloq va uning o'zi: baraban bo'shlig'i, eshitish suyaklari tizimi va eshitish trubkasidan iborat. Tashqi quloq o'rta quloqdan baraban pereponkasi bilan ajratilgan;
- d) ichki quloq labirint kabi bo'lib, uning asosiy qismlaridan biri ulitka va kortiyev organidir. Ular eshitish hujayralari va ularga ulangan eshitish nervidan iborat.

Bu uch bo'lim o'z faoliyatiga ko'ra quyidagi vazifalarni bajaradi: tashqi va o'rta quloqlar tovushni uzatadi, ichki quloq esa tovushni qabul qiladi.

Ichki quloqda uzatilgan tovush to'lqinlari eshitish hujayrasining nerv to'qimalariga ta'sir qiladi. Bu ta'sirlar bosh miyaga uzatilib, ma'lum eshitish hissiyotlarini hosil qiladi. Chunki bosh miyada bu ishni bajaruvchi eshitish analizatori mavjud bo'lib, u bu ta'sirlarni analiz va sintez qiladi.

Talabani shakllanishida o'qituvchining o'rni

Hozirgi kunning musiqiy pedagogikasi — jahon musiqiy pedagogika ilmi rivojining yangi davridir. Uning asosini yangi, bugungi kun o'quv tizimining talabiga javob beradigan darsliklar, o'quv qo'llanmalar tashkil qiladi. U esa, o'z navbatida, ilmiy-ijodiy uslubga asoslanadi, yangi tajribalarni umumlashtiradi, fan va madaniyat sohasining erishgan yutuqlaridan foydalanadi. Keng dunyoqarashga ega bo'lgan o'qimishli, har taraflama kamol topgan insonni tayyorlash — uning asosiy maqsadidir.

Musiqiy pedagogika — eng insoniy, oliyanob, shu bilan birga, murakkab insoniy faoliyatdir. O'qituvchilik — bu ijodiy kasbdir. O'qituvchi bilan talaba orasidagi muloqot, bu insonlar orasidagi muloqotning eng go'zal shaklidir. Bu haqda Neygauz: «Agar men o'z o'quvchilarimga u bu narsa bergan bo'lsam, ular o'z navbatida menga kam narsa bermadilar. Buning uchun men ulardan nihoyatda minnatdorman. Chunki san'atni bilish va o'rganishdagi umumiy intilishlarimiz do'stligimizga asos soldi, bir-birimizga yaqinlikka, hurmatga o'rgatdi va bu hissiyotlar dunyodagi his qilish mumkin bo'lgan narsalarning eng oliyanobidir», — degan edi.

Musiqiy pedagogika bilan shu kasbga iqtidori bo'lgan insonlar shug'ullanishi kerak. Bundan tashqari, o'qituvchilik kasbi insondan yuqori etik fazilatlarini talab qiladi. Bu jihatdan o'qituvchilik kasbini tibbiyotchilik kasbi bilan solishtirsa bo'ladi.

O'qituvchi talabaga nisbatan har doim to'g'ri so'z bo'lishi kerak. O'qituvchilik kasbi — uzluksiz ijodiy jarayondir. Bu kasbning murakkabligi yana shundaki, natija ancha keyin ko'rinadi. O'qituvchilik kasbi chuqur va keng ko'lamli bilimlarni bilishni talab qiladi. Shuning uchun hamisha yoshlarni tarbiyalash eng aqlli, bilimdon insonlarga topshirilgan.

Yaxshi o'qituvchi, birinchi navbatda, o'z cholg'usida mukammal ijro eta bilishi kerak. Ammo shu bilan birga, shuni e'tirof etish kerakki, yaxshi cholg'uchi bu hali yaxshi o'qituvchi, degani

emas va o'rta miyona cholg'uchi esa yomon o'qituvchi ekan, degani ham emas. Ushbu holat o'qituvchilik tajribasida ko'p uchragan tabiiy holdir.

Iste'dodli o'qituvchi tomonidan boshqarilayotgan sinf bu ijodiy laboratoriya, ijodiy ustaxonadir. Talabalarga bilim berish bilan birga, o'qituvchining o'zi ham o'rganadi, izlanadi. Buning natijasida u quruq ijrochilik bilan shug'ullanuvchi musiqachiga nisbatan keng ko'lamli bilimlarga ega bo'ladi. Ammo ayni bir paytda, ijrochilikning ahamiyatini ham kamaytirish yaramaydi. Ijrochilik bilan shug'ullanuvchi o'qituvchi tinimsiz o'sadi, ijrochilikning badiiy va texnik mahoratlarini kamolga yetkazish uchun yangi yo'llarni izlaydi. Bu esa uning o'qituvchilik faoliyatiga yaxshi ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Shu bilan birga, o'qituvchi pedagogik, ya'ni didaktik fazilatlariga ega bo'lishi va o'z bilimlarini talabalarga o'rgata bilishi kerak. U keng ko'lamdagi pedagogik bilimlarini va o'qitishning zamonaviy uslublarini egallashi kerak. O'qituvchi yaxshi musiqachi bo'lish bilan bir qatorda, keng dunyoqarashga ega bo'lgan shaxs bo'lishi, adabiyot, rassomchilik va san'atning boshqa turlari haqida ma'lumotga ega bo'lishi kerak. U to'g'rilik va hozirjavoblik, haqqoniylik va prinsipiallik, kuchli iroda va tashkilotchilik fazilatlarini bilan ham o'z o'quvchilariga namuna bo'lmog'i lozim.

Bu fazilatlar bilan bir qatorda, o'qituvchi talabaning individualligini ko'ra bilishi va uni rivojlantira olish qobiliyatiga alohida e'tibor berishi zarur. Amaliyot shuni ko'rsatadiki, bitta sinfda har tomonlama bir xil ikkita talaba bo'lmaydi. Talabalarining har biriga yakka tarzda yondoshib, ularning iste'dodini rivojlantirish kerak. Biri uchun ma'qul bo'lgan uslub, ikkinchisi uchun qiyinroq bo'lishi mumkin, chunki ularning anatomo-fiziologik hamda psixik xususiyatlari, musiqiy qobiliyatlari har xildir. Shundan kelib chiqib, ijrochilik apparatini shakllantirishga yagona uslubni ishlab chiqish mumkin emas.

Talabalarining psixik va nerv faoliyatlarining ishlashi turlichadir. Katta tajribaga ega bo'lgan o'qituvchilar o'z talabalarini nihoyatda yaxshi o'rganib, ularning har biriga mos yondashishga harakat qiladilar.

Talabaga yakka tarzda yondashishning tashqi shakli bu talabada ijodiy individuallikni tarbiyalashdir. Bir sinfda o'qiyotgan talabalarining bir-birlaridan farq qilishlari aniq. Buni o'qituvchi avvaldan payqashi, to'g'ri rivojlantirishi va individuallikning namoyon bo'lishiga ko'maklashishi kerak.

Ma'lumki, musiqiy ijrochilik darslari yakka tarzda o'qitish tizimi bo'yicha olib boriladi. O'qituvchi har bir talaba bilan dars davomida muloqotda bo'lib, uning rivojlanishini tizimli kuzatish, ta'lim natijalarini bilish, bu jarayonni boshqarish imkoniga egadir. Musiqiy ijrochilik darslarini o'tkazishning turli shakllari mavjud. Ular orasida eng ko'p tarqalgan shakllardan biri uch qismdan iborat bo'lgan umumlashgan shaklidir, ya'ni:

- a) talabaning mustaqil ishini tekshirish;
- b) mustaqil ish kamchiliklarini ko'rsatish, tuzatish va talabaga yangi bilimlarni o'rgatish;
- d) navbatdagi topshiriqni aniqlashtirish.

Ba'zi bir o'qituvchilar darsning birinchi qismiga yetarlicha ahamiyat bermaydilar. Bu noto'g'ri. Chunki bu qism uy vazifasi va sinf ishini bir-biri bilan bog'lab, bir butun jarayonni hosil qiladi. Tekshiruv talabaning mustaqil faoliyatini boshqarish, ijrochilik mahoratini faollashtirish imkonini beradi. Doimiy tekshiruv, faoliyatni baholash, talabani tizimli ishlashga undaydi, uning xarakterida kasbiy fazilatlarining shakllanishiga yordam beradi. Tekshiruv asosida tartiblashtiruvchi tekshiruv g'oyasi yotadi. Shu bilan birga, mohirlik bilan o'tkazilgan tekshiruv talabaning o'zlashtirgan bilimlarini, ijrochilik ko'nikmalarini mustahkamroq egallashga yordam beradi. Tekshiruv kamchiliklarni aniqlash va bartaraf etishga imkon beradi.

Tekshiruvni diqqat va tantanavorlik ruhida o'tkazish kerak. Ijroni bo'lib, talabani to'xtatish yo'li bilan, unga xalaqit berish mumkin emas. O'qituvchi talabani diqqat bilan tinglab, hamma narsani eslab qolishga harakat qilishi lozim. Bu talabaga oxirigacha o'z fikrini mustaqil ifodalash va javobgarlik hissini ko'tarish imkonini beradi.

Darsning ikkinchi qismi davomiyligi va ahamiyati bo'yicha markaziy qism hisoblanadi. O'qituvchi talaba ijrosini to'liq tahlil qiladi, kamchiliklarni aniqlaydi va ularni bartaraf etish yo'llarini izlaydi. Talabaning e'tiborini avval eng muhim, bosh muammoga qaratishi kerak. Keyingi darslar davomida ikkinchi darajali kamchiliklar bartaraf etilishi kerak. Kamchiliklar bilan bir qatorda, talaba erishgan yutuqlar ham ko'rsatilishi kerak, albatta.

Bu qismda tahlil va mustaqil ishni baholash bilan birga, o'qituvchi talabaga yangi bilimlarni o'rgatadi, yangi ijro ko'nikmalarini shakllantiradi, eskilarini takomillashtirib, mustahkamlaydi.

Dars talabaga ma'lum axborotlarni beribgina qolmay, balki uning oldiga ma'lum bir vazifalarni ham qo'yadi. Talaba olgan bilimlarini solishtirishi, tahlil qilishi, umumlashtirishi kerak. Buning natijasida talaba o'z tushunchalarini hosil qilishga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Ustalik bilan o'tkazilgan dars nihoyatda yaxshi yakunlanishi kerak. Darsning uchinchi qismi oldingi mashqlarga yakun yasashga va yangi mashqlarni aniqlashga bag'ishlanadi. Bu mashqlar talabaning kuchiga mos bo'lishi va sekin-asta murakkablashishi tartibida bo'lishi kerak. Ayrim vaziyatda uy vazifasining ba'zi elementlarini biroz mashq qilish ham mumkin.

Ammo bu uslub o'qituvchini bir qolipga solib qo'ymasligi, darslarining bir-biriga o'xshamasligi, ijodiy rivojlantirib turishi kerak.

Ba'zi bir o'qituvchilar o'z darslarini texnik va badiiy darslarga ajratadilar. Birinchisi, materialni o'rganishga bag'ishlansa, ikkinchisi, jo'mavoz yordamida badiiy asarlar ustida ishlashga bag'ishlanadi. Buning natijasida o'qituvchi va talaba diqqatini intonatsiya, ritm, tovush madaniyati, shtrixlar kabi turli xil ijrochilik muammolari jalb qiladi.

Ko'pgina o'qituvchilar ta'limning «monodars» shaklidan ham foydalanadilar. Bunday darslar ma'lum bir vazifani hal qilishga bag'ishlangan bo'ladi. Bunday darsga imtihon oldidan o'tkaziladigan nazorat darsini misol qilish mumkin.

Darsning mazmuni va shakli talabaning individualligiga, uning yoshiga, imtihonning yaqin-uzoqligiga qarab o'zgarishi mumkin.

O'z-o'zidan ko'rinib turibdiki, bolalar musiqa maktablari, akademik litsey va musiqa kollejlari yoki konservatoriyada darsni o'tkazish uslublari bir-biridan keskin farq qiladi.

Darsni tashkil qilish va o'tkazish uslublari har bir o'qituvchi uchun individualdir. Bu jarayonda musiqiy pedagogikaning kamolotga cheksiz intilishi o'z aksini topadi.

Dars vaqti chegaralangandir. Uni tejimli va samarali o'tkazish uchun o'qituvchi oldindan tayyorgarlik ko'rishi, ya'ni oldindan o'quv dasturlarini, badiiy va musiqiy materiallarni, o'quv adabiyotlarni o'rganishi kerak. Yakka ish rejalarini tuzishi shart. Ular har yarim yilga tuzilib, talaba shu yarim yil ichida bajarishi shart bo'lgan barcha ishlarni qamrab olishi lozim. Masalan:

1. O'quv dasturi talablariga javob berish.
2. Talabaning individual tomonlarini hisobga olish.
3. Murakkablikning izchil o'sib borishini ta'minlash.
4. O'rganilayotgan musiqiy asarlarning badiiyligini, shaklini va xususiyatlarini hisobga olish.
5. Ijrochilik mahoratining hamma uslublarini qamrab olib, garmonik tarzda rivojlanishini ta'minlash.

6. Talabaning xohish va qiziqishlarini hisobga olishi va shu kabi talablarga tayyorgarlik ko'rish.

Reja tuza turib, o'qituvchi o'quv jarayonining umumiy zanjirida talabaning tutgan o'rnini aniq ko'z oldiga keltirishi, uning maqsadi va boshqa darslar bilan o'zaro aloqasini aniqlashi shart. Darsning mazmunini, uni tashkil qilish shaklini va o'tkazish uslubini aniqlashi kerak. Talabaga beriladigan musiqiy asarni o'zi o'rganishi, tegishli bo'lgan hamma ma'lumotlar bilan tanishib chiqishi kerak. Shu vaqtning o'zida talabaga beriladigan uy vazifalarini oldindan rejalashtirishi kerak.

O'qituvchining badiiy ish faoliyati izlanuvchanlikni talab qiladi. Iqtidorli o'qituvchi o'rgatibgina qolmay, balki dars jarayonida o'zi ham o'rganib boradi. Ana shu jarayonda o'qituvchining individual ish uslubi, uning mahorati shakllanadi.

Dars jarayonida o'qituvchi ta'limning turli uslublaridan foydalanadi: og'zaki tushuntirish, asarni ijro etish, kuylash, dirijyorlik qilish va hokazo.

Bu uslublar ichida dirijyorlik — ayniqsa samaralidir. Dirijyorlik o'zining emotsionalligi, talabalarni qiziqitira olishi bilan o'qituvchilar e'tiborini o'ziga tortadi. Bu uslubning yutuqli tomoni shundaki, uning yordamida talabaga ijro vaqtida uni bo'lmasdan, to'xtatmasdan ta'sir qilish mumkin. Ba'zi bir o'qituvchilar dirijyorlikni kuylash bilan birgalikda olib borishadi, bu uslub esa yanada foydalidir.

Yana katta ta'sirga ega bo'lgan uslublardan biri, o'qituvchining ijrosidir. Ammo bu usul qo'llanilayotgan vaqtda talabaning o'qituvchi ijrosidan nusxa ko'chirishga yo'l qo'yish kerak emas. Bu uslub talabaning ijroni tushunishiga, bilishiga ketadigan vaqtini qisqartiradi, xolos.

Ammo eng keng tarqalgan, soddagina ta'sir kuchiga ega bo'lgan uslub — bu og'zaki, so'z bilan tushuntirishdir. Bu uslubni egallagan o'qituvchi talabaga eng qiyin, murakkab g'oya va tushunchalarni o'rgatishga erishadi. So'z yordamida o'qituvchi badiiy asarning mazmunini, musiqiy ijrochilik san'atining

qonuniyatlarini, ijrochilik apparatining qo'yilishini, texnik ijro uslublarini, talabani kamchiliklarini ochib berishi mumkin. So'z yordamida katta yutuqlarga erishish mumkin, albatta, uni bilib, me'yorida ishlatilsa, lekin shu bilan birga, bu tushuntirishlar yordamchi xarakterga ega bo'lishi kerak.

Shuningdek, ijrochining emotsionalligiga ham e'tibor berish kerak. Ta'lim jarayonida faqat texnik vositalarga emas, balki emotsional kayfiyatga ham e'tibor berilsa, katta yutuqlarga erishish mumkin. Chunki o'qituvchi o'z sinfida hosil qilgan emotsional muhit yordamida talabani qiziqtirishi, o'z kasbini sevishga o'rgatishi mumkin. O'qituvchi bor kuchini sinfda ijodiy muhitni hosil qilishga harakat qilishi kerak. Asarni o'zlashtirishning boshlang'ich davridayoq jo'rnavoz bilan ishlashi tizimli davom etishi kerak, chunki buning natijasida talaba musiqiy ansambl qonuniyatlarini o'rganadi. Katta ixlos, zavq beruvchi kuch – bu konsert sahnasidir. Talabalar faqatgina akademik konsertlar va imtihonlarda emas, balki har xil turdagi konsertlar, tanlovlarda ishtirok etishlari lozim. O'z kasbiga qiziqish, muhabbat uyg'otish uchun o'qituvchi mashhur musiqachilar, ularning san'ati va hayoti haqida gapirib berishi lozim. Yakka darslar bilan bir qatorda, sinfiy darslar ham alohida ahamiyatga egadir. Bunday vaziyatda talaba kursdoshlarining ijrosini tinglashi, o'qituvchi maslahatlarini eslab qolishi, birgalikda ijro etilayotgan asar ustida ishlashi, fikrlashi, mulohaza yuritishi mumkin.

Fikrimizning yakunida dars olib borish etikasiga ham to'xtalcak. Darslar har doim muntazam olib borilishi, o'qituvchi va jo'rnavoz darsga kech qolmasligi, shu bilan birga, talabaga ham kech qolishga ruxsat bermasligi shart. Talabalarga baqirish, ularni haqoratlash, kamsitish aslo mumkin emas. Hamma talabalarga bir xilda munosabatda bo'lish kerak. O'qituvchi va talaba orasidagi munosabatlarning etik asosini A.Makarenko qo'yidagicha ifodalagandi: «Insonga iloji boricha ko'proq talab va iloji boricha ko'proq hurmat...». Shuning uchun ham o'qituvchi talabaga nisbatan yuqorida keltirilgan talablarga amal qilsa, kelajakda ijobiy natijalarga erishadi hamda kelajakda katta hurmat va e'tiborga sazovor bo'ladi.

Xalq cholg'ularida o'qitish uslubiyoti

O'zbek xalq cholg'ularining tarixi qadimdan o'rganilib kelinadi. IX-XVII asrlarda yashab o'tgan O'rta Osiyo olimlarining risolalarida musiqiy cholg'ularning tavsifini, mashhur musiqachilar nomlarini, mashhur musiqiy asarlar nomlarini uchratish mumkin.

O'zbek an'anaviy musiqasini yig'ish va o'rganish XIX asrning 70-yillaridan boshlab, keng miqyosda olib borila boshladi. Bu ishlarni asosan harbiy kapelmeysterlar olib borishgan. Ular orkestrda ishlash bilan birga, etnografik faoliyat bilan ham shug'ullanishgan. Birinchi navbatda, bular A.Eyxgorn va F.Laysiklardir. Xususan, A.Eyxgorn turli guruhlariga kiruvchi 36 ta xalq cholg'usidan iborat katalogni tuzgan.

Xalq cholg'ularini yig'ish va o'rganish bo'yicha olib borilgan ishlarda mashhur kompozitor, etnograf va pedagog V.A.Uspenskiy chuqur iz qoldirgan. Uning faol ishtiroki va harakati natijasida 1919-yili Toshkentda musiqiy-etnografik bo'lim ochiladi va u bu bo'limga rahbarlik qiladi. Bu bo'lim olib borgan ishlardan biri xalq cholg'ulari kolleksiyasini yig'ish va ularning ijrochilik imkoniyatlarini o'rganish bo'ldi.

O'zbek musiqasini o'rganish tarixida keng ko'lamdagi olim, iste'dodli folklorchi, pedagog V.M.Belyayevning xizmatlari ham kattadir.

V.A.Uspenskiyning Turkmanistonda (1925-1926) o'tkazilgan ekspeditsiyasi materiallari V.M.Belyayevning Sharq musiqa madaniyatini o'rganishi uchun katta turtki bo'ldi.

Musiqa nazariyasini o'rganishda V.M.Belyayev Sharq olimlarining musiqa haqidagi risolalarining ahamiyatini alohida ta'kidlab o'tadi. Uning o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari rivoji tarixi bo'limida olib borgan izlanishlari, ularni sinflashtirish va o'lchash ishlari katta qiziqish uyg'otadi.

1933-yili Moskvada V.M.Belyayevning «O'zbekiston musiqiy cholg'ulari» nomli kitobi nashr qilinadi. Unda 50 dan ortiq cholg'ularning tavsiflari berilgan. Kitobda birinchi marta o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari ilmiy darajada sinflashtirilgan.

Xulosa qilib muallif quyidagicha fikrlaydi: o'zbek xalq cholg'ularining musiqiy madaniyatni rivojlantirishda keng qo'llash uchun ularni qayta ta'mirlash, nota yozuvini kiritish kerak.

An'anaviy musiqa cholg'ularini o'rganish va ularda ijro etishni o'rgatish masalalari bo'yicha izlanishlarni F.M.Karomatov, cholg'ularni qayta ta'mirlash va modernizatsiya qilish borasidagi izlanishlarni esa A.I.Petrosyans olib bordilar.

A.I. Petrosyans «Cholg'ushunoslik» kitobida xalq cholg'ularining asosiy guruhlarini, sinflashtirishni ilmiy asoslab bergan. Bu guruhlar oilalarini yaratib, ularning tuzilishini, texnik va badiiy imkoniyatlarini tavsiflab berdi. Shu bilan bir qatorda, ularni samarali qo'llash uchun amaliy maslahatlar ham berilgan.

Ancha yillar mobaynida ta'lim uslubiyloti shakllandi. Xalq cholg'ularini qayta ta'mirlash va takomillashtirish natijasida tovush hosil qilishning texnik usullari, yangi ijrochilik ko'nikmalari ishlab chiqildi.

Cholg'uda ijroning eshitish uslubidan nota yordamida ijro uslubiga o'tilishi o'quv repertuari ustida ko'p ishlashga, xalq cholg'ularida ijro maktablarini tashkil qilishga olib keldi.

Xalq cholg'u ijrochilariga ta'lim berishning uslubiy va didaktik asoslarini ishlab chiqish xuddi shu yo'nalishda olib borildi. O'tgan yillar mobaynida O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi «Xalq cholg'ulari» kafedrasida professor-o'qituvchilari tomonidan bir qator fundamental darsliklar, o'quv qo'llanmalar, to'plamlar chop ettirildi.

Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik maktablari paydo bo'ldi. Shu bilan birga, xalq cholg'ulari orkestrini tashkil qilish va ishlash bo'yicha o'quv-qo'llanmalar yozildi. Shunday qilib, xalq cholg'ulari yo'nalishi bo'yicha musiqiy ta'limning boshlang'ich bo'g'ini uchun ta'lim asoslari shakllandi.

Har qanday talaba butun o'quv yili mobaynida yetarli miqdorda keng umumta'lim va kasbiy bilimlarga ega bo'lishi kerak. Chunki, hammamizga ma'lumki, ko'pgina bitiruvchilarimiz o'z hayotlarini pedagogik faoliyat bilan bog'laydilar. Bu esa psixologiya, pedagogika, uslubiyot bo'yicha yaxshi tayyorgarlikni, keng dunyoqarashga ega bo'lishni talab etadi. Ammo shu paytgacha pedagogika tamoyillariga asoslangan, ta'limning o'ziga xosligini ochib beruvchi, ijrochilik madaniyati yutuqlarini ifodalagan umumiy va shaxsiy uslublar ishlab chiqilmagan.

Nashr qilingan ko'pgina darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalarda ta'limga tor ma'noda yondoshilgan. Hamma favsiyalar cholg'uda ijro holatiga, tovush hosil qilishning texnik uslublariga, ijrochilikni egallashga doir bo'lib, o'quv-tarbiyaviy jarayon va pedagogik etika masalalari ham birmuncha yoritilgan.

Lekin ta'limning tarbiyaviy ahamiyati, g'oyaviy-ma'rifiy yo'nalishi, ilmiyligi va shu kabi dolzarb masalalarga kamroq e'tibor berilgan.

Oliy o'quv yurtlarida bunday uslubiyotning ishlab chiqilmaganligi ijrochilik san'ati bo'yicha ta'limning sifatiga, pedagogik tayyorgarligiga salbiy ta'sir etadi.

Uslubiyot tushunchasi o'qituvchilik nuqtayi nazaridan qaraganda ikki xil ma'noda ishlatiladi:

- uslubiyot – o'quv yurtlarida olib boriladigan nazariy kurs, o'quv fani sifatida;
- uslubiyot – o'qituvchining ish uslubi va shakllari sifatida.

Uslubiyot haqida gapirilganda, ta'limning asosiy obyektiv va subyektiv omillari yig'indisidan kelib chiqish kerak.

Uslubiyot ta'lim amaliyotining samarali uslublarini o'rganish asosida ishlab chiqiladi, ilmiy-nazariy izlanishlar jarayonida amaliyotda asoslash va umumlashtirish natijasida hosil qilinadi.

Pirovardida ikkita asosiy uslubiyot hosil bo'ladi: ya'ni **umumiy uslubiyot** va **maxsus uslubiyot**. Umumiy uslubiyot ta'lim jarayonining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va qonuniyatlarini o'rganish bilan shug'ullanadi. Maxsus uslubiyot esa ta'limning maxsus bilim ko'nikmalarini tezroq egallash uslubi va shakllarini ishlab chiqadi.

Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik uslubiyotini takomillashtirishni quyidagi asosiy bosqichlarga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Zamonaviy, umumiy va musiqiy pedagogika, psixologiya va didaktika masalalarini chuqur o'rganish.
2. Maxsus uslubiyotlar natijalarini, dars berish tajribalarini o'rganish va umumlashtirish.
3. Oldingi maktablar hamda yo'nalishlarni tanqidiy tahlil qilish, buning natijasida zamonaviy ta'lim rivoji tamoyillarini ishlab chiqish.

Yuqorida bildirilgan fikr-mulohazalardan kelib chiqqan holda shuni ta'kidlashimiz kerakki, bugungi kunda zamonaviy talablarga javob beruvchi o'zbek xalq cholg'ularini o'qitish uslubiyotini, ta'limning har bir bosqichiga (boshlang'ich, o'rta, oliy) alohida, o'ziga xos ravishda yondashib, kelajakda yangi avlod adabiyotlarini yaratgan holdagina kasbiy tayyorgarlikning sifatini ta'minlashimiz mumkin.

Birinchi navbatda, musiqiy maktablar, akademik litsey, kollej va oliy o'quv yurtlari uchun zamonaviy talablarga javob beruvchi o'quv dasturlarini yaratish va ijrochilik san'ati madaniyatini yuqori saviyada tarbiyalash masalalarini hal etishimiz lozim bo'ladi.

Dinamika

Ijrochilik san'atining amaliyotida qo'llaniladigan vositalaridan biri bu - **dinamikadir**. Dinamika (yunoncha — *dinamikos* — kuchli) — musiqa tovushlarining qattiq yoki sekin ijro qilinishi. Dinamikada tovushni turlicha ijro etish, ya'ni bir yo'la baland yoki past, asta-sekin kuchaytirish yoki sekinlashtirish, ayrim tovushlarni alohida ta'kidlab, urg'u berib eshittirish va shular kabi ijro uslublari bo'lishi mumkin. Dinamikaning asosiy turlari **forte** (forte, nota yozuvida qisqartirilib — *f* holida yoziladi) - qattiq, kuchli; **Piano** (piano, nota yozuvida qisqartirib *p* holida yoziladi) — sekin; **crescendo** (kreshchendo — tovushni asta-sekin kuchaytirish); **diminuendo** (diminuendo — tovushni asta-sekin pasaytirish). U tovush jarangi tavsifi bo'lib, tovush jarangi kuchining to'satdan yoki asta-sekin o'zgarishi, alohida tovushlarning kuch bilan ajratilib ko'rsatilishida namoyon bo'ladi.

Musiqada dinamika belgisining ahamiyati juda kattadir. U musiqiy ijroni bir xillikdan, ya'ni monotonlikdan saqlab, musiqani jo'shqin va ko'p ma'noli bo'lishiga yordam beradi. Asosiy ko'rsatkichlardan biri shuki, sozandaning ijrochilik faoliyatidagi mazmunini, musiqaning badiiy ijrosini va qay darajada yoritib berganligi bilan belgilanadi. Sozanda kompozitorning nota g'oyalarini, o'ylarini tinglovchiga yetkazib berish bilan bir qatorda, ijrochining shaxsiyatini, uning musiqiy iqtidorini, hissiyotini, ehtirosini, fikrlashini, xarakterining o'ziga xosligini ham aks ettira bilishi kerak. Shundagina ijroda yuksak badiiylikka erishiladi.

Intonatsiya

Intonatsiya (lotincha intono) — keng ma'noda: badiiy obrazni musiqa tovushlari bilan to'g'ri va toza ifoda etish. Tor ma'noda:

1. Musiqa tovushlari harakatida yuqorigi tovushlar munosabati. 2. Musiqadagi baland-past tovushlarning to'g'ri va aniq ijro etilishi.

Ayniqsa ashula aytganda yoki pardasiz cholg'ular ijrosida tovushlarni «sof» (aniq) yoki «nosof» (noaniq) eshitishtirish intonatsiyada tovush balandligining to'g'ri yoki noto'g'ri ijro etilishini bildiradi.

Ijro jarayonida sozandaning toza intonatsiyalashishi, ya'ni balandligi, jarangi va temбри bo'yicha maksimal darajada aniq tovushlarni ola bilishi, uning kasbiy tayyorgarligi yetarli darajada ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Ayniqsa, ijrochining tovushlarning balandligi munosabatlarini aniq topa olishi juda qadrlidir. Amaliyotdan ma'lumki, ijrochi qancha yaxshi fazilatlariga ega bo'lmasin, cholg'uda u kuyni falsh (noto'g'ri) ijro etsa, bu badiiy taassurotni buzadi. Intonatsiyaning sofliqi, — deydi mashhur ispan violonchelisi Pablo Kazals, — ijrochining sezgirligidir. Bu hissiyotni, tozalikni nazarga ilmaslik mumkin emas. Aks holda, ijrochi o'z qadr-qimmatini pasaytiradi, agarda u yaxshi musiqachi hisoblansa ham.

Intonatsiyaning sofliqi musiqachi iqtidorining so'zsiz dalolati bo'lib, u o'zida muhim ijrochilik vositasi vazifalarini aks ettiradi, chunki aniq, sof va yorqin intonatsiya yordamida ijrochi musiqiy tovushlar badiiy obrazini ochib beradi.

Musiqiy intonatsiya bu murakkab jarayon, shuning uchun ham har xil cholg'ularda turlicha bo'ladi. Bu cholg'ularning konstruktiv xususiyatlariga bog'liqdir. Bu borada klavishli va torli cholg'ularni qarama-qarshi qo'yib solishtirish mumkin. Torli cholg'ularda ijrochi xohlaganicha ohang (intonatsiya) ni o'zgartirishi mumkin, klavishli cholg'ularda esa ijrochi musiqiy temperatsiya qoidalari bilan mustahkam bog'langandir.

Xullas, cholg'ularning bu xususiyatlari ularni intonatsion prinsip yordamida klassifikatsiyalashga asos bo'ladi. Bu klassifikatsiyaga ko'ra, torli cholg'ular — ixtiyoriy intonatsiyali, klavishli cholg'ular — mahkamlangan intonatsiyali, damli cholg'ular yarim ixtiyoriy yoki yarim mustahkamlangan intonatsiyali cholg'ulardir.

Milliy cholg'ularimizning qisqacha tarixi haqida

O'zbekistonda ijrochilik amaliyotida foydalanib kelinayotgan milliy musiqa cholg'ularining 30 tadan ortiq turlari mavjud. Shulardan 18 nomdagi musiqiy cholg'ular XX asrning 40-yillaridan keyin professor A.I.Petrosyans boshchiligidagi bir guruh mutaxassislar va soz ustalari bilan

hamkorlikda takomillashtirilgan musiqiy cholg'ular bo'lib, konsert sahnalarida yakkanavozlik sifatida, shu bilan birga, asosan orkestr va ko'p ovozli ansambllarda foydalanish uchun mo'ljallangandir. Bu muqaddam mavjud bo'lgan milliy musiqiy cholg'ularning shaklini yiriklashtirish yoki kichikroq ko'rinishga keltirish asosida yaratilgan bo'lib, o'sha cholg'u oilasini yaratish ustida olib borilgan tajribalar edi, natijada nay, chang, rubob, dutor, g'ijjak cholg'ularining oilasi dunyoga keldi.

Nay – qadimiy puflama o'zbek xalq musiqa asbobi. Nay O'zbekistonda keng tarqalgan bo'lib, ansamblda, o'zbek xalq asboblari orkestrida muhim o'rin tutadi, yakka holda ham chalinadi. Ovoz hajmi kengligidan xalq kuylarida, maqomlarda qo'llaniladi. Tovushi baland bo'lganidan ansamblda ko'proq boshlovchilik vazifasini ham bajara oladi. Barmoqlar bilan berkitiladigan olti teshikchadan iborat diatonik tovushqatoriga ega. Umumiy ovoz hajmi **birinchi oktavadagi Iya** dan **to'rtinchi oktavadagi re** ga qadar. Notalar skripka kalitida eshitilganicha yoziladi. Barmoqlar bilan teshikchalarni to'la yo yarim berkitish va turlicha puflash yo'li bilan baland, past tovushlar chiqaziladi. Nayni puflaydigan va barmoqlar bilan bosiladigan birinchi teshikcha o'rtasida yana bir teshikcha bo'lib, bunga yupqa qog'oz yopishtiriladi, buni asosan xitoylik ijrochilar qo'llashadi. Xitoyda nay g'arovdan yasali, o'sha teshikchani g'arovdan chiqadigan yupqa parda bilan yopishadi. Bu tovushni to'liqlatib chiqazishga yordam beradi. Nayning ikkinchi uchida doimiy ochiq turadigan to'rtta teshikcha (ikkisi ikki yonda, qolgan ikkisi ost tomonda) ayrim pardalardagi tovushlarni yumshatib berish uchun xizmat qiladi. Nayning umumiy uzunligi 500-600 mm. Nay yog'ochdan, g'arovdan va misdan yasaladi. Shunga ko'ra, «yog'och nay», «g'arov nay», «mis nay» deb ataladi.

Ko'hna rivoyatlarning birida aytilishicha, Cho'pon bobo ichi bo'sh qamishni kesib olib, unda barmoq bilan berkitib-ochadigan teshikchalar o'yibdi. Unga «Nay» deb nom qo'yibdi. Farzandlariga cho'ponlik tayog'ini topshirar ekan, nayni ham qo'shib beribdi. Ular cho'l-u biyobonlarda, yam-yashil yaylovlarda qo'y boqib, bobosi yasab bergan nayni chalib yurishibdi. Nay ohangiga «asir» bo'lgan qo'ylar podadan aslo ajralmas ekan. Yillar o'tib, bu soz shaharlik mashoyixlar qo'lga tegibdi. Ular ham nayning sehrli tovushidan lol qolishibdi. Uni yanada takomillashtirib, zeb berishibdi. Nayni qamishdangina emas, balki yog'ochdan, misdan va boshqa turdagi metallardan ham yasab ko'rishibdi. Usta naychilardan Abduqodir Ismoilov, Saidjon Kalonov va hozirgi kunda Mirza Toirov, Abdulahat Abdurashidovlar nomi barchaga ma'lum. Bu ustozlarning «Cho'li iroq», «Chorgoh», «Bir kelsin» va shu kabi ajoyib asarlarni ijro etishganda kishining ko'ngli yoziladi va ruhi ko'tariladi va a'lo kayfiyatni his etamiz.

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

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

Surnay ham juda ko'hna musiqiy cholg'ulardan hisoblanib, dorbozlarning jarchisi sifatida dor o'yinlariga xalqni to'plashda xizmat qilgan. Nog'orachi, do'mbirachi, karnaychilar bilan birga, surnaychilar ham dor tagida turli kuylar ijro etishib, tomoshabinlarni xushnud etganlar. Surnay katta bayramlarda, to'ylarda o'zining jozibali, yangroq, baland tovushi bilan kishi dilini quvontirgan, ruhini ko'targan. Bu sozda nafaqat bayramona, balki mungli kuylar ham ijro etiladi. Masalan: «**Navo**», «**Navro'zi ajam**», «**Munjojot**», «**Mushkulot**» kabi kuylarni usta sozandalar ijro etishsa, eshituvchining dilini ham quvnatadi, ham yig'latadi. Surnay ana shunday sehrli sozlardan biridir. Surnayda yuksak darajada, mahoratli ijro etishning sirlaridan biri, bu – nafas qaytarib, ya'ni uzluksiz dam berib (puflab) ijro etishdir. Bunday uslub boshqa cholg'ularda uchramaydi. Bobokalon surnaychilardan Ahmadjon surnay (Umrzoqov), Ashurali surnay, Qayum surnay va boshqalar bo'lganlar.

Hozirda yosh surnaychilarimiz ham musiqa merosini yaxshi o'rganib, milliy musiqamizga va uning rivojiga xizmatlarini qo'shib kelmoqdalar. So'nggi vaqtlarda surnay cholg'usini o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri tarkibida ham qo'llashmoqda.

Sibizg'a yoki sibiziq juda qadimiy musiqiy cholg'ulardan biri ekanligi ma'lum bo'lib, u chorvachilik rivojlangan hududlarda paydo bo'lgan, deb taxmin qilinadi. Sibizg'a g'arov qamish bo'lagidan tayyorlanadi va qat'iy o'lchamlari belgilanmagan bo'ladi. Har bir ijrochi o'z ixtiyoriga ko'ra xohlagan hajmda tayyorlab, 5 tagacha teshiklar ochishi mumkin. Keyingi paytlarda unutila boshlagan bu cholg'uning qayta jonlantirilishi Surxondaryolik Nodir bobo va uning farzandlari Abdurashid bobolarning ijrochilik an'alarini davom ettirishga katta yordam berdi. Bugungi kunda katta bayram tantanalari va folklor jamoalari chiqishlarining sibizg'a tovushini yangrashi bilan boshlanishi odat tusiga aylanib bormoqda.

Sibizg'a cholg'usining takomillashtirilgan va ikki donasini birgalikda qo'shib chalinishidan hosil bo'lgan musiqiy cholg'u - **qo'shnaydir**. Qo'shnay tayyorlanadigan qamishlar bir oz yo'g'onroq va qalinroq bo'ladi. Har ikkala qamish bo'laklariga xuddi sibizg'adagi singari til ochiladi va har bir bo'lakning uzunligi va yo'g'onligi bir xil bo'lishi talab qilinadi. Kerakli tovushlarni hosil qilish uchun esa har ikkala bo'lakda ham bir xil masofada 7 donadan teshiklar ochiladi. Qo'shnay cholg'usi Xorazmda kengroq qo'llaniladi. Uning sadolanishida «g'izillashga» o'xshagan tebranish seziladi.

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

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

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

Chang — qadimiy musiqiy cholg'u hisoblansa-da, bizning hududimizga XX asrning boshlarida kirib kelgani haqida ma'lumotlar bor. Chang — O'rta Osiyo xalqlarining urma-torli cholg'usidir. Changda unisonga sozlangan uchta tor bo'lib, ovoz diapozoni **kichik oktava sol** dan **uchinchi oktava sol#** ga qadar. Ilgari ijrochilik amaliyotida qo'llanilgan changning tovushqatori diatonik ladda bo'lgan. Notalar skripka kalitida yoziladi. Changning ustki qismi rezinka bilan qoplangan to'qmoqcha kabi maxsus ingichka ikkita cho'plar bilan urib chalinadi. XVII asrda yashagan musiqa olimi Darvishali Changiy changning juda qadimiy asbobligi va undan kasalliklarni davolashda foydalanilganini yozgan. Hozir chang qayta ishlanib, tovushqatori xromatik, ya'ni yarim tonlik qilingan. Ijrochining o'tirib ijro etishiga qulay bo'lishi uchun vintlarga o'rnatilgan uchta oyoqlari bor. Davomli sadoni yo'qotish uchun pedal ishlangan. Orkestrda ijro etish uchun changning katta-kichik (pikkalo, prima, tenor va bas) turlari ishlab chiqilgan.

Chang yakka holda va cholg'u jamoalari tarkibida ishlatiladi. Faxriddin Sodiqov, Fozil Xarratov, Ahmadjon Odilov, Rustam Ne'matov, Fazilat Shukurova, Tohir Sobirov, Tilash Xo'jamberdiyev kabi sozandalarning mazkur musiqiy cholg'uni targ'ib qilishdagi va ommalashtirishdagi xizmatlari beqiyosdir.

Qashqar rubobining asli kelib chiqishi Sharqiy Turkiston (hozirgi Xitoyning Uyg'ur Avtonom Okrug) ning Qashqar degan joy nomi bilan bog'liq bo'lsa-da, o'zbek milliy cholg'ulari ichida eng keng tarqalgan va ommalashgan cholg'u hisoblanadi. Musiqani endigina o'zlashtirayotganlarning 50 foizidan ortig'i ana shu cholg'udan foydalanishi ma'lum. Qashqar rubobi juda jarangdor va

yoqimli sadoga ega bo'lib, nisbatan tez o'zlashtirilishi mumkin bo'lgan cholg'ular qatoriga kiradi. Bu cholg'u yakka holda va cholg'u jamoalari tarkibida ishlatilishi mumkin. Muhammadjon Mirzayev, Ergash Shukrullayev, Shavkat Mirzayev, Qobiljon Usmonov, Sulaymon Taxalov, Ari Boboxonov, Tohir Rajabiy kabi sozandalar ushbu cholg'u dovrug'ini yoyishda ulkan xizmat ko'rsatganlardan hisoblanadi.

Rubob-prima cholg'usi qashqar rubobi oilasini kengaytirish maqsadida yangidan yaratilgan sozdir. U **kichik oktavadagi sol** dan **to'rtinchi oktavadagi mi** tovushigacha keng diapazonga egadir.

Rubob-prima uch asosiy: kosa, dasta va bosh qismdan iboratdir. Rubob-primaning kosasi yarim sharsimon cho'zinchoq shaklga ega bo'lib, pastki qismi taxtachali qovurg'alardan yasaladi. Kosaning ustki qismi esa teri bilan qoplanadi. Kosaning va terining birikkan joyi tasma bilan jiyaklangan. Kosaning tagida to'rtta tugmacha-ilmoq bo'lib, torlarning bir uchi ana shu ilmoqlarga ilinadi. Teriga o'rnatilgan xarrak torlarini pardalar uzra kerakli balandlikda ko'tarib turadi.

Rubob-prima to'rtta torga ega: **1-ikkinchi oktavadagi mi**; **2-birinchi oktavadagi lya**; **3-birinchi oktavadagi re**; **4-kichik oktavadagi sol**.

Rubob-prima cholg'usining dovrug'ini yoygan sozanda-ijrochilarimiz — bular Respublika tanlov laureatlari Abdusalom Malikov, Shuhrat Ziyayev, Asqar Dadamuhamedov va boshqalardir.

Afg'on rubobining ikkinchi nomi Buxoro rubobidir. Ushbu cholg'u ko'proq forsiy zabonli xalqlarda keng tarqalgan va tovushining yo'g'onligi, mayinligi bilan ajralib turadi. Biroz boshqacharoq ko'rinishdagi afg'on rubobi Hindiston, Pokiston, Eron, Tojikiston, ba'zi Kavkaz xalqlari va arab davlatlarida ham uchraydi. XX asrning 40-yillaridan keyin takomillashtirilib, xromatik tovush qatoriga keltirilgan afg'on rubobi yakka holda va cholg'u jamoalari tarkibida ijro etish uchun moslashtirildi. Afg'on rubobini targ'ib etishda mohir sozanda G'ulomqodir Ergashevning xizmatlari katta bo'ldi.

Ruboblar turiga kiruvchi sozlardan afg'on rubobining qashqar rubobidan farqi shuki, bu rubobning bo'yi, shakli qashqar rubobiga o'xshashligi juda kam.

Musiqi tili bilan aytganda, zil (ingichka), bam (yo'g'on) tovushlari mavjud. Ya'ni afg'on rubobi bam toifasiga ham kiradi. Uning ohangraboligi, tovushining o'ziga xosligi bilan tinglovchilarini o'ziga jalb qiladi. Afg'on rubobining tashqi ko'rinishi xuddi suv kemasiga o'xshaydi. Afg'on rubobining torlari qoramol ichagi va po'lat simlardan iborat. Asosiy ijro etiladigan torlaridan tashqari, yordamchi aks sado beruvchi (rezonans) torlar ham o'rnatilishi mumkin.

Sozanda afg'on rubobini bag'riga olib, tizzasiga qo'yib, mediator bilan chertadi. Rivoyatlarga ko'ra, afg'on rubobini bir zamonlar faqat ayollar ijro etishgan va qo'llaridan qo'ymay, bir paytning o'zida raqsga ham tushib ketar ekanlar.

G'ijjak — O'rta Osiyo xalqlari, xususan, o'zbeklar orasida qadimdan keng tarqalgan kamoncha bilan chalinadigan torli cholg'udir; kosasi qovoqdan, kokos yong'og'i (norjid yong'oqdan) va o'rtasi kovak qilinib o'yilgan yog'ochdan yasaladi. Kosaning ustiga baliq terisi yoki 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 ishlandi: 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 sozlandi; ovoz hajmi **kichik oktavadagi sol** dan **to'rtinchi oktavadagi lya** ga qadar. 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 qobiliyat va yuksak mahoratni talab qiladi. To'xtasin Jalilov, Murodjon Toshmuhamedov, Abduhoshim Ismoilov, Shuhrat Yo'ldoshev, Botir Rasulov, Qahramon Nazirov kabi qator sozandalar g'ijjak cholg'usining mohir ijrochilari hisoblanadi. G'ijjak yakka soz holida, ansambl va orkestr tarkibida keng qo'llaniladi.

G'ijjak alt — asosiy g'ijjakning bir oz kattaroq qilib ishlangan turi. Torlar kvinta oralig'ida, **4-tor kichik oktavadagi do**, **3-tor kichik oktavadagi sol**, **2-tor birinchi oktavadagi re** va **1-tor**

birinchi oktavadagi *lya* ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi kichik oktavadagi *do* dan uchinchi oktavadagi *lya* ga qadar. Notalar alt va (baland tovushlari) skripka kalitida yoziladi.

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

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

Doyra (o'zb. dapp, childirma, chirmanda) — o'zbek, tojik va uygur xalqlari orasida keng tarqalgan, tovush balandligi noaniq urma cholg'u asbobdir. Diametri taxminan 400 mm, gardishi ilgarilari uzum zangidan qilingan, so'nggi vaqtlarda yog'ochni egib yoki kichik yog'och bo'lakchalarini bir-biriga ulab yasalmog'da. Doyra gardishiga buzoq yoki baliq terisi qoplanadi qirqdan ortiq halqachalar taqilib, bular doyrani chalganda qo'shimcha sado beradi. Doyrada ikkita asosiy tovush bor. Biri past «bum» (Xorazmda «gup»), ikkinchisi baland «bak» (Xorazmda «toq») deb yuritiladi. Ketma-ket kelgan ikkita qisqa tovush «bakko» yoki «bachka» («tak-tak») yoki «baka» («taka») deb yuritiladi. Doyra keng tarqalgan cholg'ulardan bo'lib, unda turli ansambl, orkestr va yakka holda ijro qilinadi. Doyra jo'rligidagi raqslar o'zbek va tojik xalqlari orasida juda keng tarqalgan. Doyra tovushlari notada bir chiziqqa yoziladi.

Rivoyat qilishlaricha, qadim o'tgan zamonda bir Jarchi darakchi bo'lgan ekan. Agar biron xonadonda to'y-tomosha bo'lsa, u to'yxona egasidan ruxsat olib, ot minib, daha va ko'chalarga birma-bir kirib, to'ydan darak berar ekan. Kunlardan bir kuni dahadagi katta bir boyning to'yiga darak sola turib, ovozigga bor kuchini berib, tovushi bo'g'ilib qolibdi. Ana shunda unga doyra ko'makka kelibdi. Va shu-shu darakchi uni qo'liga olib, «baka-bum»lab, qancha dahalarni aylanmasin, aslo horimaydigan bo'libdi. Xaloyiq esa eshig-u darchalardan mo'ralab, uning chaqiriqlariga quloq tutarkan. Yigit-qizlar bu jozibali soz ohanglariga qo'l ko'tarib, yer tepinib, raqsga tushibdilar va bundan o'zlari ham zavq-shavqqa to'libdilar. Shunday qilib, doyra — bayramlar, shodiyonalar, to'ylar darakchisiga aylanibdi.

Doyra — o'zbek musiqiy ijrochiligida usul beruvchi eng asosiy cholg'u hisoblanadi, nafaqat ansambl yoki orkestr ijrosini, hatto ko'pgina yakka cholg'uchilar ijrosini ham tinglash qiyin. Bundan tashqari, doyra O'zbekistonda eng keng tarqalgan musiqiy cholg'ulardan biridir. Uni xalq ichida keng ommalashuvida Usta Olim Komilov, G'ofir Azimov, Qahramon Dadayev, aka-uka Islomovlar, Odil Kamolxo'jayev, Ilhom Ikromov kabi qator doyrachilarning xizmatlari katta.

Nog'ora — urib chalinadigan o'zbek xalq cholg'ularidan. Nog'ora sopoldan yasilib, ustiga echki yoki kiyik terisi qoplanadi. Nog'oraning ko'pincha ikkitasi chalinadi; hajmi jihatidan birinchisi ikkinchisiga nisbatan kichikroq bo'ladi. Nog'ora ma'lum bir sozga ega emas. Shunga ko'ra, tovushi ham aniq bir balandlikda emas. Nog'oralardan birinchisi (kichigi) — bak, ya'ni baland, ikkinchisi — bum, ya'ni past tovush beradi. Nog'ora olov yoki oftobda qizdirilib, tovushi balandlashtiriladi. Turli bayram, sayil va ko'pchilik to'plangan yig'ilishlarda katta nog'ora ishlatiladi. Buni — *ko's* nog'ora deb atashadi. Nog'ora tuvaklarining teri tortilgan qismiga maxsus cho'plar bilan urish natijasida musiqiy usul hosil qilinadi. Nog'oraning sadosi juda kuchliligi uchun ham undan faqat ochiq havoda ijro etiladigan karnay-surnay, doyra cholg'ulari bilan birgalikdagi ansambl tarkibida foydalanishadi. Nog'orada asosan ikkita tovush (bak va bum) bo'lgani uchun ham uning notalari bir chiziqda yoziladi.

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

Changqovuz metallardan tayyorlangan juda sodda cholg'u bo'lib, sozandadan yuksak ijro mahoratini talab qilmaydi. Bundan tashqari, changqovuzda kuy ijro etish imkoniyati ham nihoyatda chegaralangan. Bu azaldan ayollar cholg'usi hisoblanib kelgan. XX asrning 60-yillariga qadar O'zbekistonning deyarli ko'p joylarida changqovuz ayollarning eng keng tarqalgan musiqiy cholg'usi bo'lgan. Changqovuz turkiy qabila xalqlarining barchalarida, shuningdek, slavyanlarda

va hatto, roman-german xalqlarida ham uchraydi. Qadimda changqovuzlar tuya suyagidan ham yasalgan, degan ma'lumotlar bor. Hozirda changqovuzning eng mohir erkak ijrochisi Surxondaryolik Juma Abrayqulov hisoblanadi.

Dutor — tojik tilida ikki tor ma'nosini beradigan, eng sevimli va ommalashgan o'zbek musiqiy cholg'ularidan biridir. Haqiqatdan ikkita torga ega bo'lgan dutorda kuy asosan birinchi torda ijro etilsa-da, ikkinchi tor o'sha kuyga doimiy qo'shilib sado berishi tufayli boshqa cholg'ulardan ajralib turadi. Dutorning sadosi juda mayin eshitiladi. Ba'zi cholg'ular doyra jo'rligisiz ijro etilishi qiyin bo'lsa-da, lekin datorning o'zida usulni ijro etish imkoniyati borligi, uni yakka holdagi ijrosini qabul qilishga yordam beradi. Dutorning sadosini yaxshi eshitish uchun tanbur bilan birgalikda foydalangan ma'qul.

Dutor ikki qismdan (dasta va kosadan) iborat bo'lib, ularni birlashtiruvchi qismi «bo'g'iz» deb ataladi. Dutor kosasi o'yma yoki «qovurg'a» chalarning birlashganidan qilinishi mumkin. «O'yma dator» Samarqand, Xorazm va Turkmanistonda qo'llanilib, bir bo'lak tut yog'ochdan o'yib ishlanadi. «qobirg'a» li dator ham tut yog'ochidan ishlanib, 8-10 bo'lak yupqa taxtachani egib birlashtiriladi. Kosa ustiga yopishtiriladigan qopqoq ham yog'ochdan tayyorlanadi. Odatda dator yasaladigan tut yog'ochi soyada quritiladi. Dutor dastasi olma yog'ochidan qilinadi va unga 13-14 ichak parda bog'lanadi. Dutorning umumiy uzunligi 1200-1300 mm. Ayrim joylarda 750-800 mm. Ipakdan qilingan ikki tor kvarta (o'rta parda sozi), kvinta (bosh parda sozi), unison (qo'sh parda sozi) va oktavalarga sozlanadi. Dutor ansamblda va yakka soz sifatida qo'llaniladi. Dutor qaytadan ishlanib, o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestriga kiritilgan. Orkestrda datorning alt, bas va kontrabas turlari qo'llaniladi.

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

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

Tanbur — O'zbekiston, Tojikiston, janubiy Xitoyning Sinszyan viloyatida (bu yerda danbur deb yuritiladi) keng tarqalgan torli tirnama qadimiy cholg'u asbob. Tanburning kosasi nok shaklida o'yilib yoki bir necha «qovurg'a»lardan yopishtirilib, bunga uzun dasta ulanadi; umumiy uzunligi 1100-1300 mm. Dastaga ichakdan qilingan parda bog'lanadi. Baland tovushlar olish uchun ichak pardalardan tashqari, qopqog'iga kichik va kalta cho'plar yopishtiriladi (buni «has parda» deb ataladi). Pardalar soni 18-20 tacha. Tovushqatori diatonik bo'lib, to'rtta (ilgarilari uchta) sim tor taqiladi. Bu torlardan 1, 2 va 4-si bir ovozli (unison) bo'lib, 3-tor kvarta, kvinta ba'zan sekunda past bo'ladi. Notalar bas va skripka kalitlarida yoziladi. Tanburning 1, 2 va 4-torlari **katta oktavadagi sol** ga, **3-tor esa katta oktavadagi re** yoki **do** ga, yoki **fa** ga sozlanadi. Ovoz hajmi **katta oktavadagi sol** dan **birinchi oktavadagi sol** ga qadar.

Tanbur o'ng qo'lning ko'rsatkich barmog'iga kiygizilgan maxsus noxun bilan chalinadi; chalinganda faqat birinchi tor urilib, qolganlari qo'shimcha sado olish uchun foydalaniladi.

Uzoq o'tmishda bir necha turli tanbur bo'lib, shulardan biri Bag'dod tanburi. U X asrga qadar qo'llanilgan. Bag'dod tanburining pardalari va hajmi (bo'yi-rosti) o'zbek tanburiga nisbatan kam va kichik bo'lganligi uchun keyinchalik cholg'ular qatoridan tushib qolgan.

Sharq tanburlaridan bizgacha saqlanib qolgani bu setordir. Setor ham noxun, ham kamon bilan chalinadi.

Tanburda xalq musiqalarini, maqom cholg'u yo'llarini yakkanavoz sifatida ijro etish, shuningdek, yakka holda yoki xonandaga jo'r bo'lishi ham mumkin.

Tanbur cholg'usi ham boshqa o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari kabi takomillashtirilib, tovushqatori xromatiklashtirildi va orkestr tarkibiga kiritildi. Notalar skripka kalitida, eshitilishiga nisbatan oktava yuqorida yoziladi. O'zbek tanburining uch tori bo'lgan, keyinchalik takomillashtirilib, yana bir tor qo'shiladi va kamon bilan chalinadigan sato deb atalmish cholg'u paydo bo'ladi.

Sato — tanburning bir ko‘rinishidir. Avvalda oddiy tanburdan sato sifatida foydalanilgan bo‘lsa, hozirda tanburning biroz kattalashtirilgan va ko‘rinishi biroz o‘zgartirilgan turi bo‘lib ishlatilmoqda. Sato ijrosida noxun o‘rniga g‘ijjak va skripka cholg‘ularini ijro etishda ishlatiladigan kamondan foydalaniladi. Satoning tovushi juda mayin va ulug‘vordir. Unda asosan mungli va og‘ir kuylar ijro etiladi. Sato — dutor, tanbur cholg‘ulari bilan birgalikda va alohida holda yaxshi eshitiladi. Maxsus ovoz kuchaytirish moslamalarisiz katta ansambl va orkestrlarda ishlatilishi qiyin.

Milliy cholg‘ularimiz qatoridan joy olgan sato, kamon bilan ijro qilinadigan cholg‘ulardan hisoblanadi. Ammo sato noxun bilan ijro etilsa, tanburga aylanadi.

Satoning to‘rtta tori bor, torlar kuylar amrida sozlanadi. Satoning tovushi inson tovushiga yaqin. Satodan chiqqan navo xuddi so‘zsiz qo‘shiqday yangraydi.

Sato cholg‘uchilari uncha ko‘p emas. 1940–1950-yillarda Muqimiy nomidagi musiqali drama teatrlarining sozandasi A.Barayev shu cholg‘uda ijro etardi. Ammo satoni elimizga tanitgan, elga manzur qilgan mashhur sozanda Turg‘un Alimatov bo‘ladi. Sato ko‘hna cholg‘ular qatoriga kirib, musiqa olamida katta yangilik bo‘ldi.

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

Qonun changsimon cholg‘ulardan bo‘lib, cholg‘uchi barmoqlariga noxun (mizrob) bog‘lab, qonun torlarini tirnab chaladi. Qonun tovushi chang tovushidan farqli o‘laroq, uncha baland, ya‘ni kuchli tovushga ega bo‘lmasa ham, uning nafis, muloyim sadosi tinglovchini o‘ziga tortadi.

Ustoz Abdusattor Qonuniy, Xo‘jaki Ja‘fariy Qonuniy, Hofiz Boboiy Qonuniy va boshqa cholg‘u ijrochilari o‘z davrlarida milliy cholg‘ularni asrabgina qolmay, balki ularning takomil topishida ham muhim rol o‘ynaganlar. Zahiriddin Muhammad Boburning e‘tirof etishicha, Alisher Navoiy o‘z davrida ko‘plab cholg‘uchilarning iste‘dodini namoyon etishga ko‘maklashgan. O‘z zamonasining mohir cholg‘uchilari va bastakorlari Navoiyning yordamida, homiyligida katta shuhrat qozonganlar. Qonun asosan Sharq mamlakatlari va Kavkazda keng qo‘llaniladi. O‘zbekistonda qonun sozi yakkanavozlik sifatida va turli ansambllarda munosib o‘rnini egallagan.

Ud — yunonlarning lirasi kabi Sharq xalqlarida mashhur bo‘lgan cholg‘udir. Udning milodiy I asrda ham mavjudligi aniqlangan.

Surxondaryoning Dalvarzintepa degan joyida arxeologik qazilmalar natijasida topilgan sopol haykalchalarda ud cholg‘usining tasviri saqlanib qolganligi ana shu musiqiy cholg‘uning naqadar qadimiy ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Ud cholg‘usi ming yillar davomida musiqiy cholg‘ularning «shohi» va eng mukammali hisoblanib kelingan. Ud cholg‘usi tovushining yoqimliliigi va inson ovozigacha yaqinligi har doim eshituvchilarni lol qoldirib kelgan. Taraqqiyot davomida ud eng kam o‘zgarishga uchragan musiqiy cholg‘u hisoblanadi. O‘z ko‘rinishini saqlab qolish bilan birga, ud boshqa musiqiy cholg‘ularning dunyoga kelishiga ham sababchi bo‘lgan. Mandolina va gitara musiqiy cholg‘ulari ud cholg‘usidan kelib chiqqanligi haqidagi tasdiqlovchi dalillar bor. XX asrning boshlaridan to 1980-yillargacha bo‘lgan davrda biroz unutila boshlagan ud cholg‘usi hozirda cholg‘u ijrochiligida yana qo‘llanila boshladi. Arabiston yarim orolida o‘sadigan va tutatilganda yoqimli hid taratadigan daraxt ham ud deb ataladi.

Eng ko‘hna cholg‘ulardan biri bo‘lmish udning vatani fors, arab mamlakatlari bo‘lib, VI asrdayoq Yaqin Sharq, Kavkaz va O‘rta Osiyo mamlakatlarida keng tarqalgan.

U ilk davrida 4 torli bo‘lgan. So‘ng ustod Ziriyob beshinchi torni ixtiro qilgan.

Udning kosasi yog‘ochdan (**ud** - arab tilida «yog‘och» demak), qovoqdan yasilib, dastasi kalta va pardalar bog‘lanmaydi. Ud mizrobli cholg‘ulardan hisoblanadi. Tovushi uncha baland bo‘lmasa-da, o‘ta muloyimligi bor. Zamonaviy ud sozining torlari besh qo‘shyorlidir.

Sharqning taniqli mutafakkiri Safiuddin Urmaviy ud chalishda mohir xonanda va bastakor edi. Olim ud haqida nazariy qoidalarini bayon etdi. Udning kvartaga mos sozlangan besh qo‘sh tori haqida Sheroziy, Jomiy, al-Husayniy, Marog‘iy, ibn Sinolar ham ko‘p risola-yu, ma‘lumotlar

yoziq qoldirishgan. Jomiyning «Musiqqa haqida risola»sida «ud dastasining to'la chizmasi, uni sozlash haqida to'liq ma'lumotlar berilgan. Jomiy musiqaning tinglovchilarga ta'siri haqida to'xtalib, uning chuqur ruhiy va ma'naviy ahamiyati bor, deb hisoblaydi. She'riyat sultoni Mir Alisher Navoiy udni yaxshi chalib, 12 maqomga o'z hissalarini qo'shgan ekanlar. Mashhur sozanda va xonanda Alishoh bilan birga ud jo'rligida maqomlarga sayqal berganlar.

Qayroq — Markaziy Osiyo xalqlari o'rtasida tarqalgan urma musiqqa cholg'ularidan biridir.

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

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

Qayroqda ijro etishning qulayligi uchun qayroq jufti yupqa temirlardan bo'ladi. Shunday qayroqlar raqqoslarning qo'llaridan tushib ketmaydi.

O'zbekistonda raqslar nomma-nom ataladi, jumladan katta o'yin, zang o'yini, nog'ora-doyra o'yinlari qatorida qayroq o'yini ham keng tarqalgan.

Ayniqsa, Xorazmda hozirgi davrda ham yaxshi qayroqchi raqqosa va raqqoslar bor. Juma qayroq, Ergash qayroq kabi qayroqchilar, Tamaraxonim hamda Qori Yoqubov ansambllarida birga faoliyat ko'rsatib, ular bilan birga ijodiy safar qilib, dunyo kezganlar, ushbu konsertlarda o'zbek milliy qayroq raqslarini namoyon qilishgan.

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

Uyg'ur xalqining sho'x qo'shiqlari, raqslaridan xabardormiz. Shu raqs turlaridan biri yigit va qiz raqsidir.

Raqs duetida albatta yigit qo'lida safoyil bo'ladi va uni zo'r joziba bilan ishga soladi.

O'zbekistonlik uyg'ur sozandalar ansambllaridan safoyil cholg'usi mustahkam o'rin olgan.

DILBAR NOZI (Fantaziya)

Andante

Ch.Obidpur musiqasi

The first system of musical notation is in 2/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords and some moving lines.

The second system continues the piece. It includes dynamic markings: *Poco cresc.* (Poco crescendo) and *accel.* (accelerando). The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs.

The third system shows a change in texture. The right hand plays a series of sustained chords, while the left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a dotted rhythm, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment.

Moderato

The fifth system is marked *Moderato* and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a sequence of eighth and quarter notes with various accidentals (flats and sharps). The lower staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), with chords and moving lines in both hands. A slur connects two chords in the right hand of the piano part.

The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff features a more complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns in the bass and chords in the treble. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the lower left.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-piano) is present in the lower left.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a trill marked with a 'v' and a slur. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present in the lower left.

First system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. The dynamic marking *mf* and the tempo instruction *Poco rit.* are placed above the upper staff. A hairpin symbol indicates a gradual decrescendo.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff begins with the tempo instruction *A tempo*. The dynamic marking *mp* is above the upper staff, and *p* is below the lower staff. The lower staff features a more complex accompaniment with sixteenth notes and chords.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is above the lower staff. The tempo instruction *Poco rit.* appears twice, once above the upper staff and once below the lower staff, indicating a gradual deceleration.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff has a melodic line with some rests. The lower staff features a fast, rhythmic accompaniment with sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking *Poco accel.* is placed above the lower staff, indicating a gradual acceleration.

First system of a musical score. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and one sharp (B-flat and F-sharp). It contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The lower staff is also in bass clef and contains a slower-moving line with some rests and eighth-note patterns.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the two-staff arrangement from the first system. The notation and key signature remain consistent.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff changes to a treble clef. Above the staff, the tempo marking *molto accel.* is written, followed by a dashed line with *8va* above it, and then *Poco rit.* below the staff. The music features a more active melody in the upper staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a melody with a fermata. The lower staff has a treble clef and contains a more complex accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present. A bracket labeled (8) spans the first two measures of the lower staff, with *Poco rit.* written above it.

Fifth system of the musical score. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#), and the tempo marking *Moderato* is above it. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains sustained chords. Dynamic markings *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano) are indicated.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including trills. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a piano accompaniment with chords and a short melodic phrase.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff features trills marked with a wavy line and the word "trm". The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with sustained chords.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a trill, a crescendo hairpin, and dynamic markings *mf* and *cresc.*. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with a wavy line and dynamic markings *p* and *mf*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes trills marked with a wavy line and the word "trm". The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with sustained chords and a melodic phrase.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom two staves (grand staff) provide harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom two staves feature more complex harmonic textures, including some triplets and sustained notes. The key signature remains one flat.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bottom two staves show a more active bass line with eighth notes and chords. The system concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes a trill marked with a wavy line. The bottom two staves continue the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a sustained chord in the right hand.

mp



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The melody starts on a whole note, followed by two measures of eighth notes, and ends with a half note. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a single chord in the first measure, followed by rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a single chord in the first measure, followed by rests.

tr tr



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system, featuring two trills marked with 'tr' in the final two measures. The middle staff contains a sequence of chords corresponding to the melody. The bottom staff contains a sequence of chords, with the final measure ending on a bass note.

tr tr



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody, featuring two trills marked with 'tr' and wavy lines. The middle staff contains a sequence of chords. The bottom staff contains a sequence of chords, with the final measure ending on a bass note.

mp



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody, starting with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking. The middle staff contains a sequence of chords. The bottom staff contains a sequence of chords, with the final measure ending on a bass note.

First system of music. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a melody in G major, marked with a fermata. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) provides harmonic support. The instruction *Poco a poco dim.* is written above the piano part.

Second system of music. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features sustained chords in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

Allegro

Third system of music, marked **Allegro**. The tempo change is indicated by a new time signature of 7/8. The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal line has a rest.

Fourth system of music. The piano part continues with its rhythmic pattern. The vocal line enters with a melodic line, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A glissando (*gliss.*) is indicated at the end of the system.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in G major, containing four measures of music. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) in G major, containing four measures of music. The music features a melody in the top staff and a piano accompaniment in the grand staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in G major, containing four measures of music. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) in G major, containing four measures of music. The music features a melody in the top staff and a piano accompaniment in the grand staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in G major, containing four measures of music. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff staves (treble and bass clefs) in G major, containing four measures of music. The music features a melody in the top staff and a piano accompaniment in the grand staff.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a single treble clef staff in G major, containing four measures of music. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in G major, containing four measures of music. The music features a melody in the top staff and a piano accompaniment in the grand staff. The first measure of the top staff has a trill ornament over the second note.

trump

mp *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

f

f

p

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a trill marked *b* *trm*. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) is marked *f* and features chords and eighth notes in the right hand, and chords in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody with a trill marked *b* *trm*. The piano accompaniment is marked *ff* and includes chords in the right hand and a moving line in the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody, ending with a note marked with an *x*. The piano accompaniment features chords in the right hand and a moving line in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The piano accompaniment is marked *mf* and features a moving line in the right hand and chords in the left hand.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major, featuring eighth-note runs and a trill on the final note. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in treble and bass clefs, with chords in the right hand and eighth-note patterns in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The right hand of the piano part has sustained chords, while the left hand continues with eighth-note patterns.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff shows a melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The right hand has chords, and the left hand has eighth-note patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with eighth-note patterns in both hands, including some rests.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major, featuring eighth-note runs and a trill on the final note. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), consisting of sustained chords and a short eighth-note melody at the end.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a trill. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with sustained chords in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests in the left hand. The dynamic marking *mf* is present.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a slur. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests in the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a slur and a final note. The bottom staff features a piano accompaniment with a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and rests in the left hand. The dynamic marking *dim.* is present.

First system of a musical score. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains four measures of whole rests. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (bass and tenor clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. The bass staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *dim.* (diminuendo). The tenor staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and rests.

[Cadenza ad lib.]

Second system of the musical score, labeled "[Cadenza ad lib.]". The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp, starting with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. It features a melodic line with trills (marked *trw*) and sixteenth-note passages. The bottom two staves are a grand staff. The bass staff has a melodic line starting with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The tenor staff contains a continuous tremolo (wavy line) pattern.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with trills (marked *trw*) and sixteenth-note passages. The bottom two staves are a grand staff. The bass staff contains a continuous tremolo (wavy line) pattern. The tenor staff is empty.

Fourth system of the musical score. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melodic line with sixteenth-note passages. The bottom two staves are a grand staff. The bass staff contains a continuous tremolo (wavy line) pattern. The tenor staff is empty.

3 3 3 3 *Poco rit.* *trw trw trw*

f *trw*

trw *mf*

rit. [Andante] *trw* *p dolce* *trw*

Vivo

First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a melodic line in D major, 2/2 time. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The piano accompaniment continues with a consistent rhythmic pattern.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes first and second endings (marked '1.' and '2.'). The piano accompaniment concludes with a final cadence in the right hand and a sustained bass note in the left hand.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, marked *ff* (fortissimo). The bottom two staves are a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part features sustained chords in the left hand and moving lines in the right hand, with some phrasing slurs.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The piano accompaniment continues with sustained chords and moving lines. A *ff* marking appears in the middle of the system. A hairpin crescendo symbol is visible in the piano right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff concludes with a final measure containing a fermata. The piano accompaniment also concludes with a final measure containing a fermata. The system ends with a double bar line.

ESHVOY VA UFORI QALABANDI

(O'zbek xalq kuyi)

Allegro

The first system of musical notation consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in 6/8 time, starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The piano accompaniment is in 6/8 time, starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

The second system of musical notation continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The piano accompaniment is in 6/8 time, starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

The third system of musical notation continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The piano accompaniment is in 6/8 time, starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

The fourth system of musical notation continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The piano accompaniment is in 6/8 time, starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, and B2. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano).

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass clef) also begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *f(p)* dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass clef) also begins with a *f(p)* dynamic marking. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *p. mf* dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass clef) begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The lower staff (bass clef) begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

First system of a musical score. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a fermata over a whole note, followed by a melodic line. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *dim.*. The lower staff (piano) features chords and single notes, with dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *dim.*.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with dynamics *f* and *(p)*. The lower staff features chords and single notes, with dynamics *f* and *(p)*.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff includes a trill marked *tr* and dynamics *legiro mf* and *p*. The lower staff features chords and single notes, with dynamics *legiro mf* and *p*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff includes the instruction *Pizz. col legno* and dynamics *mf* and *f*. The lower staff features chords and single notes, with dynamics *mf* and *f*.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The word *dim.* is written below the upper staff.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The word *dim.* is written below the upper staff.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The word *Ud.* is written above the upper staff, and the word *attaca* is written below the lower staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a quarter rest and a half note. The word *f' (p)* is written below the upper staff.

Piu mosso

The first system of musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Piu mosso'. The music begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation features eighth notes with accents and a repeat sign at the end of the system.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a piano (*p*) dynamic with a crescendo, followed by a section marked *p* and then *f*. The notation includes eighth notes, a repeat sign, and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) indicated by a double sharp sign.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes eighth notes and a repeat sign. The key signature remains two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The notation includes eighth notes and a repeat sign. The key signature remains two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet. The lower staff (grand staff) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The tempo marking *semile* is present.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with a crescendo leading to a *f* (forte) dynamic. The lower staff features a consistent rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff shows a decrescendo leading to a *p* (piano) dynamic. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with some chordal textures.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melody with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. Dynamic markings *dim.* and *mf* are present. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A *dim.* marking is also present in the piano part.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. Dynamic markings *f* and *(p)* are present. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A *f* marking is present in the piano part.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. A *f* marking is present. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A *f* marking is present in the piano part.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. A *semile stacc.* marking is present. A crescendo hairpin leads to a *f* marking. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A *f* marking is present in the piano part.

Pizz. col legno

The first system of musical notation consists of a single melodic line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melodic line features a series of eighth notes, followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign, then continues with eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed below the first measure after the repeat. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *f* is placed below the first measure after the repeat.

The second system of musical notation continues the melodic and piano parts. The melodic line includes a trill (tr) in the first measure, followed by eighth notes. It ends with a first ending bracket labeled "1.". The piano accompaniment features chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand, with dynamic markings of *v* (accrescendo) and *f* (forte) indicated.

The third system of musical notation includes a second ending bracket labeled "2." for the melodic line. A new instrument, "Ud." (Udu), is introduced in the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *Piu f* (Piu forte). The piano accompaniment continues with chords and eighth notes, also marked with *Piu f*.

The fourth system of musical notation shows the continuation of the melodic and piano parts. The melodic line features eighth notes with a flat (b) and a double bar line. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with various ornaments and a repeat sign. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), with chords and single notes. A double bar line with repeat dots is present in both staves.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff includes a trill marked 'trb' and a trill marked 'tr'. The piano accompaniment features more complex chordal textures and moving lines in both hands.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the themes. The upper staff has trills marked 'tr' and 'trb'. The piano accompaniment continues with intricate harmonic support.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the page. It features trills marked 'tr' in the upper staff and continues the piano accompaniment with various chordal and melodic elements.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including accents and a dynamic marking of *f*. The lower staff (grand staff) provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the upper staff.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The lower staff features a steady accompaniment of chords and a moving bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff shows a change in dynamics to *mf* and includes some rests. The lower staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* and a crescendo hairpin. The lower staff provides accompaniment with chords and a bass line.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked *mf*. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a piano accompaniment with chords and single notes, also marked *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line, marked *f*. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment, marked *f*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff ends with a melodic phrase marked *rit.*. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment, marked *rit.*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff ends with a melodic phrase marked *f*. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment, marked *f*.

MOLDAVANCHA RAPSODIYA

A.Kudryavsev qayta ishlagan
Chang partiyasi A.Lutfullayev
tomonidan tahrir qilingan

Andante **3 tremolo**

f

Ad libitum
Cadenza

sf

Moderato
tremolo

f

p

First system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *V* marking and contains a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff is marked *f* and contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *f* dynamic marking. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes markings for *mf* and *cresc.* (crescendo). The lower staff features a steady accompaniment with beamed notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes markings for *cresc.* and *f*. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with various rhythmic patterns.

Allegretto

f *mf*

mf

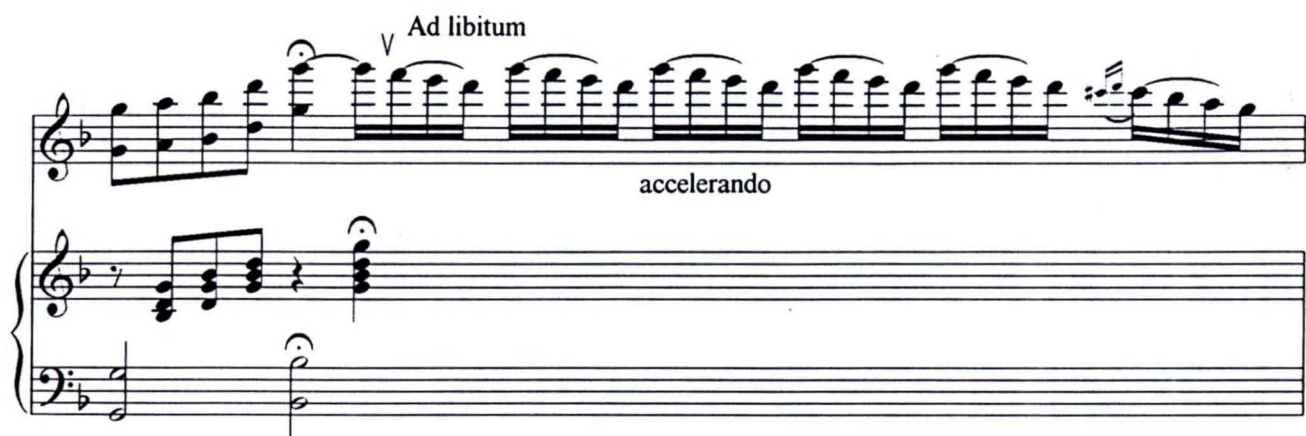
Moderato

rit. *mf*

mf

Ad libitum

accelerando



Ad libitum

ritenuto

Allegro



First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with triplets and accents, marked with *sf* and *mf*. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with triplets and a fermata. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with triplets and a fermata. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a fermata. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a *V* (Vibrato) marking over a series of eighth notes, followed by four groups of eighth-note triplets. The lower staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking is present near the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with eighth-note triplets. The lower staff features a steady accompaniment of chords. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) in the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes eighth-note triplets and a *Presto* tempo marking. The lower staff has a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff starts with a *mf* dynamic marking, followed by a *V* marking and eighth-note triplets. The lower staff continues with the chordal accompaniment. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melody with triplets and accents, marked *mf*. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a woodblock pizzicato section (*Pizz. col legno*) marked *p*, followed by an *ord.* (order) section marked *mf*. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a woodblock pizzicato section (*Pizz. col legno*) and a *poco crescendo* marking. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features an *ord.* (order) section marked *f*. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melody with various accidentals (sharps, naturals, flats) and rests. The lower staff, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic, provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both treble and bass clefs.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the instruction "Pizz. col legno" (Pizzicato with the wood of the bow) above a series of notes. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a steady rhythmic pattern of chords.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff contains a triplet of eighth notes marked with a *V* (Vibrato) and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a steady rhythmic pattern of chords.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a *V* (Vibrato). The lower staff continues the accompaniment with a steady rhythmic pattern of chords, ending with a final chord in the bass clef.

p *accelerando*

f *gliss.* *mf*

XAYTARMA

Andante

A.Spendiarov
(1871-1928)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line marked *mp cantabile* and *sempre tremolando*. The line includes a triplet of eighth notes and ends with a triplet of sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and features a piano accompaniment marked *pp*, consisting of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a slower eighth-note pattern in the left hand.

The second system continues the musical piece. The upper staff shows the continuation of the melodic line with various note values and a triplet. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with the same rhythmic patterns as the first system.

The third system introduces a change in dynamics and texture. The upper staff is marked *mf cantabile* and features a more complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. A crescendo hairpin is shown below the staff. The lower staff is marked *p* and features a more active accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a *mf* marking.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with triplets and a final sustained note. The lower staff is marked *poco rit.* and features a simple accompaniment of sustained chords. The system ends with a final chord in both staves.

rit.

Allegro non troppo ♩=184

p

p

f

tr

tr

First system of a musical score. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked *grazioso*. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with triplets indicated by a '3' in a bracket. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Second system of the musical score. It begins with a measure marked with a circled '8' and a dashed line. The top staff has a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The bottom two staves continue the grand staff notation with triplets. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Third system of the musical score. The top staff continues with sixteenth-note passages. The bottom two staves feature a steady eighth-note accompaniment with triplets. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of the musical score. The tempo/mood is marked *grazioso*. The top staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The bottom two staves continue the grand staff notation with triplets. The system ends with a repeat sign.

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Bass staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Performance markings include *leggiere* and *espressivo*.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Bass staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Performance markings include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pizz.c.e. (vibrato)*.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Bass staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Performance markings include *gliss.* (glissando).

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Bass staff features triplet eighth notes with accents. Performance markings include *gliss.* (glissando), *espressivo*, and *leggiere*.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The treble staff contains a melodic line with a slur and a sharp sign. The grand staff features a complex accompaniment with triplets and a *mf* dynamic marking.

Poco Più mosso

Second system of the musical score. The treble staff includes trills (*tr*) and triplets. The grand staff continues the accompaniment. A *p* dynamic marking is present in the grand staff, and a *f* dynamic marking is in the treble staff.

Poco Più mosso

Third system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a sharp sign. The grand staff features a complex accompaniment with triplets and a *mf* dynamic marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff includes trills (*tr*) and triplets. The grand staff continues the accompaniment. A *mf* dynamic marking is present in the treble staff, and a *sf* dynamic marking is in the grand staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a sharp sign. The grand staff features a complex accompaniment with triplets and a *mf* dynamic marking.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes, marked *ff*. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes, also marked *ff*. Both staves include dynamic markings and articulation marks.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. Both staves include dynamic markings and articulation marks.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. Both staves include dynamic markings and articulation marks.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes, marked *mf*. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a bass line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes, marked *mf*. Both staves include dynamic markings and articulation marks.

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ANVAR LUTFULLAYEV

**XALQ CHOLG'ULARIDA
O'QITISH USLUBIYOTI**

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