

РУСТАМ АБДУЛЛАЕВ

ФОРТЕПИАНО УЧУН
АСАРЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ

СБОРНИК ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ
ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО



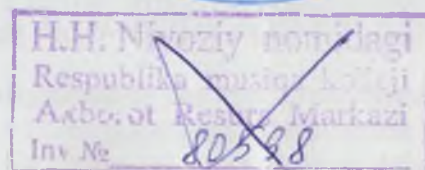
ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
МАДАНИЯТ ВА СПОРТ ИШЛАРИ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

ЎЗБЕКИСТОН БАСТАКОРЛАР УЮШМАСИ

Рустам АБДУЛЛАЕВ

ФОРТЕПИАНО УЧУН АСАРЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ

СБОРНИК ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ ДЛЯ ФОРТЕПИАНО



«Муסיқа» нашриёти
Тошкент
2008

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Ушбу тўпламга композиторнинг фортепиано учун сўнгги йилларда ёзилган асарлари киритилган.
Тўплам болалар мусиқа мактаблари, мусиқа ва санъат Олий ўқув юртлари талабалари учун
мўлжалланган.



Ўзбекистон Республикаси санъат арбоби,
Давлат мукофоти совриндори,
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The Art Worker of the Republic of Uzbekistan,
State prizes laureate,
the composer Rustam Abdullaev

РУСТАМ АБДУЛЛАЕВНИНГ ФОРТЕПИАНО ИЖОДИ

Ўзбекистон Республикаси санъат арбоби, Давлат мукофоти совриндори, турли танловлар ғолиби ва фестиваллар иштирокчиси, Ўзбекистон Бастакорлар уюшмаси раиси, композитор Рустам Абдуллаев ижодида фортепиано чолғуси муҳим ўрин эгаллайди. Композиторнинг бу чолғуга қизиқиши бежиз эмас албатта. Рустам Абдуллаев бу мусиқа асбобини жуда яхши кўради. Унинг ўзига хос хусусиятлари ва имкониятларини яхши билгани учун композитор доимий тарзда фортепиано учун асарлар ёзади ва ўзи барча асарларининг илк ижрочиси ҳисобланади.

Кўп йиллик ижод йўли мобайнида Р.Абдуллаев томонидан фортепиано учун турли жанрларда асарлар яратилган. Фортепиано ва оркестр учун 5 та концерт, фортепиано, торли ва зарбли чолғулар оркестри учун «Роталла», фортепиано ва торли оркестр учун «Элегия», полифоник туркумлар, соната, вариация, миниатюра туркуми, «Болалар альбоми», фортепиано ансамбли шулар жумласидандир. Композиторнинг асарлари фортепиано ижрочиларнинг ўқув-педагогик, концерт, кўрик танловлар репертуарларига киритилган. Асарлар Қирғизистон, Тожикистон, Россия, Грузия, АҚШ, Германия, Франция, Англия, Туркия, Швеция, Таиланд, Голландия, Корея каби жаҳоннинг кўпгина мамлакатларида ижро этилиб, катта муваффақият қозонмоқда. Ўзбекистон ва Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси санъат арбоби, профессор О.Юсупова, Ўзбекистонда хизмат кўрсатган артист, профессор А.Шариповалар композиторнинг фортепиано асарларини доимо юксак маҳорат билан ижро этиб келадилар. Р.Абдуллаевнинг рафиқаси Раъно Абдуллаева ва уларнинг истеъдодли фарзандлари — Халқаро танловлар лауреати Беҳзод Абдуллаев ва Ёлнура Абдуллаевалар ҳам композитор асарларини юқори савияда, моҳирона ижро этадилар.

Ижодининг ўзига хос серқирра ва ёрқинлиги Р.Абдуллаевнинг фортепиано учун ёзган ҳар бир асарида ўз аксини топган. Аввало ёрқин миллийлик, чуқур анъанавийлик, замонавий мусиқий ёзув услуби ва ижро маҳоратининг мукаммалигидадир. Р.Абдуллаев диёримизнинг қадимий мусиқа санъати, унинг сержило анъаналарини ўз руҳиятига сингдириб олган. Композиторнинг мусиқаси ўзининг романтик йўналиши, чуқур руҳиятга сингиши, қадрдон диёр гўзаллигини куйлаши ва беқиёс қуввати билан кишини ўзига жалб этади. Фортепиано асарларида композитор ижодининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари: дастурийликка интилиш, фалсафий фикрнинг ижодий темперамент билан уйғунлиги, шунингдек нозик заковат, эҳтирос ила қабул қилиш услуби, янги ифодавий воситаларни, ўзига хос мукаммал фактураларни қўллаш намоён бўлади.

Р.Абдуллаев замонавий фикрлаш ва санъатдаги янги йўналишларни белгилашда янгиликлардан фойдаланмоқда. Бу унга фақатгина ижодкор сифатида эмас, балки унинг ижодкор ёшларга мураббий — ташвиқотчилик фаолиятида санъатнинг илоҳий бебаҳолигини таъкидлаш учун ҳам керакдир. Тўпلامга фортепиано учун ёзилган турли жанрлардаги кичик ҳажмдаги мураккаб бўлмаган болалар пьесаларидан тортиб катта ҳажмдаги йирик асарларгача намуналар киритилган.

1.Тўпламни бошлаб берувчи «Эртақлар» туркуми 2008 йилда яратилган бўлиб, ҳар бири қизиқарли мусиқий воқеани ўзида намоён этувчи бешта пьесадан иборат. Дастурий номида мужассамланган бадиий гоё ижрочининг ижодий фантазияси учун шароит яратиб беради. Бешта эртақ сокин, тинч, осойишта суръатларда акс эттирилган. Бу асарда

қалбни титратувчи лиризм, эртакка хос сўзловчилик билан мутаносиблашади. Ранг-баранг безаклар орқали ифодаланган чуқур вазминлик болаликда эшитилган гаройиб эртакларни эслатади.

Биринчи воқеа — «Эртакчининг ҳикояси»да таъсирчан баён қилувчи меҳрибон ҳикоячининг қиёфаси акс эттирилади. Композитор тингловчини эркин ривожланувчи воситалар орқали майин мусиқийлик, ифодавий тасвирлар билан, замонавий гармоник тузилмалар ва пухта ишланган фактура ёрдамида эртаклар оламига етаклайди. Ўз эртагини тун қоронғусида бошлаган эртакчи тингловчини эртаклар оламининг сеҳрли дунёсига олиб кетади.

Ёқимли, нафис «Гуллар рақси» деб номланувчи иккинчи эртак ўта таъсирчандир. Композиторнинг айтишича бу асар Г.Х.Андерсеннинг «Идага аталган гуллар» эртаги таъсирида яратилган. Бу даврага гулдаста бўлиб йиғилган, кумушранг ой шуъласи ва жарангдор атиргуллар барги хидига тўла эртакли гуллар базми кўринишидир. Гуллар рақсининг мусиқаси шарқ гўзалларининг латофатли рақсини тасвирловчи қиёфа билан бирга мусиқада уларни ҳаракатини нозик ҳолда кўрсатади.

«Карвон» - учинчи эртак. Чексиз қумли чўлда шошмай бораётган савдогарлар араваси ва туялар карвони кўриниши тасвирланган. Мусиқада кварта оҳангдошининг қисқа форшлаг юқори регистрда олиниши кўнғироқчалар товушига тақлид бўлиб, туяларнинг тебраниб кетаётгани яққол акс этади. Пьесанинг ўрта қисмида композитор саёҳатчилар ҳаёлчанлиги, поёнсиз, чексиз чўлда кўринган сеҳрли, сирли, номаълум сароб кўринишини тасвирлаган. Пьеса француз импрессионистлари анъаналаридан келиб чиққан фортепианоно чолғусининг рангли имкониятларини кўрсатувчи турли регистрларнинг эркин қўлланишларига, қизиқарли фактурали кўринишларга бойдир.

Тўртинчи эртак — «Бургутлар парвози»да куч-қуввати қанотларида бўлган эрксевар қушлар тимсоли яратилади. Маълумки композиторнинг қушлар образига мурожаати ҳаёт мазмуни муаммоларини, афсонавий ўйлар, ҳаёт олами кенг образлилик билан боғлиқ. Эртаклар оламига олиб кирувчи ранг-баранг, ҳазиломуз фантазияга бойлик бу пьесада ҳам сезилади. Пьеса драматургияси сеҳрли кўринишни ифодаловчи, яъни ҳаёт мазмуни ҳақидаги ўйлар ифодаланган биринчи ҳолига қайтувчи сокин ҳолатдан ғоят эҳтиросли даражадаги парвозгача бадий фикр ифодаланишининг ривожланиши асосида, ташқи ва ички ривожланиш мутаносиблигида тузилган.

Бешинчи эртак — «Тонгги шабада» инсонни уйқудан, эртакона тушлардан уйғонишини кўрсатувчи нафис романтик тонлар билан туркумни якунлайди. Тонгги соф ҳаво шеърый бошланиш янги ҳаёт бошланишини — тонги табиатни ва умидни белгилайди. Бу пьесада кўпроқ товушларнинг рангли бўёғи, тонгги шабада нафаси билан ифодаланиб, буларнинг барчасини композитор жарангдор трел ва тремоло, майда фигурацион пассаж, ранг-баранг тембрлар орқали ифодалаган.

2. 1972 йил ёзилган «Прелюдия ва фуга» композиторнинг илк асарларидан бўлиб, композиторнинг ўзига хос индивидуал услубини белгилайди. Прелюдия ва токката каби икки импровизацион жанрнинг боғланиши — туркумнинг янгича талқинидир. Импровизацион кучайишнинг эркинлигини ифодаловчи прелюдия жуда оригиналдир. Асарда композиторнинг тугалланмас метроритмик кашфиётчилиги намоён бўлиб мусиқий фикрнинг мантиқий ривожи тингловчи эътиборини қамраб олади. Бутун асар давомида икки ва уч ҳиссали ритмик кўринишларнинг кетма-кетлигига асосланган юқори овозда биринчи октава «си» товушининг остинатоли ўтиши прелюдия шаклининг асосини ташкил этади. Ўнг қўл партияси «до-диез минор»да ёзилган бир пайтда чап қўл партиясини «до-минор»да пьесанинг бошидан охиригача ўтиши каби битонал, бирга қўшиш усули токкатада янада қизиқ ва антиқалиги сабабдир. Токката гармоник ранг-барангликларга бой бўлиб, унда ривожланиш катта жадалликка эришади.

3. «Рапсодия №2» 2008 йилда яратилган бўлиб, эркин шаклда ёзилган ёрқин, моҳирона концерт асаридир. Бу жанр сонатадан фарқли ўлароқ туйғуларни ифодалашда эркинлик мавжудлиги билан ўзига жалб этади. Халқ ижодига асосланиш, импровизацион тамойилнинг устунлиги айнан рапсодия жанрига хосдир. Бунда композиторга мусиқий қизиқишни фикрнинг эркин ҳаракатини намоёйиш этувчи моҳир ижрочилик маҳорати

билан умумлаштириш имконияти яратилади. Рапсодияда халқ мусиқасига хос хусусиятлар, Ф.Лист анъаналарининг ривож, шунингдек Р.Абдуллаевнинг ўзига хос фортепиано усулubi ўз аксини топади. «Рапсодия»нинг овоз қарама-қаршилиги тамойили ўзаро боғланишда бўлиб, динамика ва ритм катта роль ўйнайди.

4. Фортепиано ва зарбли чолғулар учун «Зумлак» концерт пьесаси 2006 йили ёзилган. Унда композитор қадимий халқ мусиқасига асосланган ҳолда замонавий мусиқий тилни бойитиш каби Барток анъаналарига таянади. Асарнинг номланиши унинг қадимги Хоразм анъаналари билан чуқур боғлиқлигини кўрсатади. Халқчилликнинг ёрқин намоён бўлиши, ритмо-тембр усули драматургиянинг жадаллиги, халқ рақс оқимининг театрализацияланиши каби кўринишлар ҳақиқий ҳаётини мустаҳкамликни улугʻлайди. Эмоционал образнинг кескин, тоқката – сифат ҳаракатининг бир – бирига киришиб бирлик тамойилини ташкил этиши халқ ҳаёти кўринишини акс эттиради. Ўзбекистонда хизмат кўрсатган артист, профессор А.Шарипова мазкур мураккаб асарнинг биринчи ижрочиси бўлган.

5. 2006 йили ёзилган «Эпитафия» тингловчини ҳаёт мақсади ҳақида кўтаринки фикрлаш оламига олиб киради. Пьеса мусиқаси чуқур қайғу билан тўла бўлиб, йўқотиш ҳиссий ҳолати, бирданига кучли драматик ҳиссиётнинг ривожланиши олти фортегача кўтарилади ва ундан сўнг биринчи ҳолга, босиқликка қайтади. Мусиқий фикрнинг эркин ва импровизацион ривожланиш ҳаракати асар авжида драматик зичликка эришади, бу эса мусиқий шакл тузилишини мантиқий жиддийликка бўйсундиради.

6. «Рапсодия № 1», «Наврўз лавҳалари» – концерт асари 1998 йил яратилган бўлиб, ўз ичига композиторнинг ўзига хос фортепиано усулларини олган. Асар шаклини халқ байрамини акс эттирувчи бир овозли композиция, театрлашган эпизодлар бир интонацион манбадан бошланган шакл асар дастурни аниқлайди. Асар Хоразм мусиқий фольклорига асосланган. Етук оҳанглар – аниқ ритмик усули Хоразм рақс куйи ва лирик Хоразм қўшиқ мавзуси каби икки мавзунини композитор жадал ривожлантиради. Ёрқин миллийликни яратишда ўзбек халқ чолғулари – карнай, чанг, дуторга тақлид янада қўл келган. Замонавий техник услублар кластер, алеаторика, сонорикани ранг-баранг ифодаловчи воситаларни қўллаш усуллари орқали Р.Абдуллаев халқ байрами вазиятини кўрсатади.

7. 1993 йили ёзилган «Бешта болалар миниатюраси» туркуми композиторнинг болалар мусиқасига бўлган муҳаббатини ифодалайди. Туркумга кирувчи пьесаларга табиийлик, равон ривожланиши, аниқ намоён бўлган жанр қирралари, умумий оҳанг, ритмик ва полифоник ифодаловчи воситалар хосдир.

Биринчи миниатюра – Бир-бирини тўлдириб боровчи икки овозли диалогга асосланган канон шаклида тузилган. Пьеса жонли, интилувчан ва ҳаётбахш характерга эга.

Иккинчи миниатюра – Каноник имитация тамойилларини янги кўринишда давом эттиради. Унда лирик образ кайфияти ёритилади. Бундай образни яратиш учун композитор нозик штрихларни қўллаган ҳолда ёзув техникасини биров мураккаблаштиради.

Учинчи пьесада – енгил ҳазил кайфияти ҳукмронлик қилади. Унда ранг-баранг фактура қўлланилади, фортепианода чекка регистрларнинг қамраб олиниши оҳангнинг тембр кенглигини таъминлайди

Тўртинчи миниатюра тантанали марш юриши характерида янграйди. Тантанали оҳанглarning турли фактураларни кўринишларда янграши асарнинг кенг ҳажмлилигини ва тўлақонли ижросини таъминлайди.

Бешинчи миниатюра туркумнинг энг мураккаб пьесаси ҳисобланади. Бу ўзига хос тоқката бўлиб, унда композиторнинг ижро техникасидаги изланувчанлигини кузатамиз. Енгил ўйинқароқ усуллар соф юқори регистрларда кўнғироқчалар янграшига тақлид қилиш, енгил қисқа форшлаглар, тасодифий тўхталишлар ва кескин урғулар билан якунланувчи тоқкатали ўн олтилик ноталарнинг фаол кетма-кетлиги фикримизни тасдиқлайди.

8. Тўпламни якунловчи «Юмореска» 2008 йилда ёзилган. Ифодаловчи воситалари: миллийликка хос квинтали жойлашув, эмоционал секундали оҳанглар, чап қўлдаги кескин усуллар орқали пьеса тасвирий санъат жанри каби қабул этилади. Унинг ҳаракатчан, ўйноқи ва нафис куйида композиторнинг Хоразм рақс фольклорига таянгани сезилади. Мазкур асар тингловчини байрамона қувноқ, шўх ўйинлар давраси муҳитига олиб киради. Композиторнинг қизиққонлиги жарангдор аккорд кластерлар ва ёрқин юқориловчи глиссандо пассажларини ўз ичига олган пьесанинг якунловчи тактларида намоён бўлган.

Р.Абдуллаев ўзининг кўп серқирра ижоди, ижрочилилик маҳорати, эстетик қарашлари ва яратган асарлари билан замонавий ўзбек мусиқасида юқори мезонларнинг тасдиқланишига, ўсиб келаётган ёш авлодда Ватанга бўлган муҳаббатни ва маънавий қадриятларни ўстиришда муносиб ҳисса қўшиб келмоқда.

И.Галущенко

ФОРТЕПИАННОЕ ТВОРЧЕСТВО РУСТАМА АБДУЛЛАЕВА

В творчестве деятеля искусств Узбекистана, лауреата Государственных премий Узбекистана, лауреата различных конкурсов и фестивалей, председателя Союза композиторов Узбекистана Рустама Абдуллаева — фортепиано занимает исключительно важное место. Тяготение композитора к этому инструменту не случайно. Рустам Абдуллаев очень любит и досконально знает специфику, выразительные возможности фортепиано, к которому постоянно обращается на протяжении всей своей жизни. Превосходный пианист-виртуоз, он является обычно первым исполнителем собственных сочинений для этого инструмента.

На протяжении многолетнего творческого пути Р.Абдуллаевым создано множество фортепианных сочинений в различных жанрах, среди которых пять концертов для фортепиано с оркестром, «Элегия» для фортепиано и струнного оркестра, «Раталла» для фортепиано, ударных и струнного оркестра, полифонические циклы, Соната, Вариации, циклы миниатюр, «Детский альбом», фортепианные ансамбли. Фортепианные произведения узбекского мастера прочно вошли в концертные программы и учебно-педагогический репертуар, условия республиканских конкурсов пианистов. Они с огромным успехом исполнялись во многих странах мира — в Казахстане, Таджикистане, России, Грузии, США, Германии, Франции, Англии, Турции, Швеции, Таиланде, Египте, Голландии, Южной Корее. Превосходными интерпретаторами фортепианной музыки композитора являются заслуженный деятель искусств Узбекистана и Каракалпакстана, профессор О.Юсупова, заслуженная артистка Узбекистана, профессор А.Шарипова. Вдохновенно играют сочинения композитора супруга Рустама Абдуллаева — Рано Абдуллаева, его талантливые дети — лауреат международных конкурсов Бехзод Абдуллаев и Эльнура Абдуллаева.

В фортепианной музыке Р.Абдуллаева ярко и многогранно отразились черты его творческой индивидуальности. Это, прежде всего яркая национальная самобытность, глубокая национальная почвенность, совершенное владение техникой и приемами современного музыкального письма. Уроженец древнего Хорезма Р.Абдуллаев впитал в себя характерные стилевые особенности искусства этого древнего края, его многовековые традиции. Фортепианная музыка Р.Абдуллаева привлекает своей неукротимой энергией, жизнеутверждающим оптимизмом, ощущением полноты мировосприятия, воспеванием красоты родного края, романтическим пафосом, глубоким психологизмом, искренностью музыкального высказывания.

В фортепианном творчестве Р.Абдуллаева раскрылись своеобразные черты композиторской индивидуальности: тяготение к программности, допускающей сложную цель образных ассоциаций, органичное сочетание аналитического ума, ясного логического мышления с яркой эмоциональностью, артистическим темпераментом, а также тонко развитая интуиция, позволяющая композитору безошибочно и точно выбирать те или иные художественные решения, поражающие новизной выразительных средств, оригинальность, умение находить интересную, детально индивидуализированную фактуру.

С чуткостью истинного художника Р.Абдуллаев улавливает все то новое, плодотворное и перспективное, что может обогатить современное музыкальное мышление и обозначить новые пути в искусстве. Это необходимо ему не только как современному художнику, но и как педагогу, наставнику творческой молодежи, как музыканту-про-

светителю, утверждающему духовные ценности искусства. В предлагаемом сборнике содержатся фортепианные произведения различных жанров и различной степени трудности от несложных детских пьес до масштабных виртуозных сочинений крупной формы.

1. Цикл «Сказки», открывающий сборник, созданный в 2008 году, состоит из пяти пьес, каждая из которых представляет собой увлекательную музыкальную историю, сюжет которой эскизно намечен в программном заголовке, дает исполнителю простор для художественной фантазии. Все пять сказок выдержаны в неторопливых, спокойных темпах как повествования. Задушевный и ласково-интимный лиризм сочетается в пьесах с чертами сказочной повествовательности, в своеобразных изгибах мелодий с мелизмами и страстными всплесками, в глубоких мрачно звучащих басах слышатся отзвуки знакомых с детства фантастических рассказов.

В первой сказке — «Рассказ сказочника», рисуется портрет доброго Сказочника, повествующего трогательную сказочную историю. Композитор вовлекает слушателя в сказочный мир удивительно поэтичными, свободно и непринужденно развивающимися средствами: утонченной мелодикой, прихотливой орнаментикой, причудливыми гармоническими сочетаниями, тонко и детально разработанной фактурой. Сказочник погружает слушателя в волшебный мир сказок, начиная свой рассказ в наступивших сумерках вечера.

Необычайно трогательна вторая сказка — «Танец цветов», изумляющая нежной и изысканно-утонченной танцевальной экспрессией. По словам композитора, она была навеяна впечатлениями от прочтения сказки Г.Х.Андерсена «Цветы маленькой Иды». Это картина сказочного бала цветов, собравшихся в красочный букет в зале, наполненном серебристым лунным светом и звенящими лепестками ароматных роз. Музыка танца цветов вызывает образные ассоциации с грациозными танцами восточных красавиц, тонко передавая в музыке их изящные телодвижения.

Третья сказка — «Караван», воссоздает картину неторопливого шествующего по бесконечной песчаной пустыне процессии верблюдов и повозок с путешественниками. Музыка пьесы почти зримо передает плавно покачивающиеся колоритные образы верблюдов, квартовые созвучия с короткими форшлагами в высоком регистре имитируют звучание колокольчиков. В средней части пьесы композитор рисует картину волшебного, загадочного и таинственного видения — миража, который созерцают путники открывшемся им в бескрайнем пустынном просторе. Пьеса изобилует интересными фактурными находками, изобретательным использованием различных регистров, красочных возможностей фортепиано, идущих от традиций французских импрессионистов.

Четвертая сказка — «Полет орлов», воссоздает образ сильных, свободолюбивых птиц, мощь которых заключается в их могучих крыльях. Известно, что обращение композиторов к образам птиц в музыке обычно связано с довольно широким кругом образных ассоциаций, затрагивая проблемы смысла жизни, размышления о духовных субстанциях, о мистических началах. Это ощутимо и в данной пьесе, вводящих в мир сказочных метаморфоз, метафорических иллюзий. Драматургия пьесы построена на сочетании внешних и внутренних линий развития, воплощая развитие художественной идеи от медитативного состояния до страстного экстатического полета, рисующего некую волшебную картину, с возвращением в первоначальную трансцендентную медитацию самопогружения в размышление о смысле жизни.

Пятая сказка — «Утренний ветерок», завершает цикл в нежных романтических пасторальных тонах, рисует пробуждение человека от сна, от сказочных сновидений. Дыхание утренней свежести, поэтика начинающегося дня символизирует начало новой жизни, надежд и упоения красотой утренней природы. Эта пьеса особенно изыскана в своей красочно палитре звуковых образов, пронизана трепетным дыханием утреннего ветерка, изобретательно переданного композитором в звенящих трелях и тремоло, мелких фигурационных пассажах, колоритных тембровых сочетаниях.

2. Цикл «Прелюдия и токката», был написан в 1972 году и является одним из ранних сочинений композитора, в котором рельефно обозначились индивидуальные черты его стиля. Качественно новой является трактовка цикла, представляющего собой соединение двух импровизационных жанров — прелюдии и токкаты. Очень оригинальна прелюдия, характеризующая свободу импровизационного развертывания. В ней проявилась неисчерпаемая метроритмическая изобретательность автора, внимание слушателей захватывает логика развития музыкальной мысли. Важным формообразующим фактором в прелюдии является остинато на звуке «си» первой октавы в верхнем голосе, основанное на чередовании двухдольных и трехдольных ритмических фигур, сохраняемое на протяжении всей прелюдии. Еще более интересна и необычна токката, где композитор использует прием битонального сочетания, выдерживаемого на протяжении всей пьесы: партия правой руки изложена в тональности «до-диез минор», в то время как партия левой руки написана в «до миноре». Токката очень динамична, изобилует красочными гармоническими находками, развитие в ней достигает большой интенсивности.

3. «Рапсодия» № 2, созданная в 2008 году, представляет собой яркое концертное виртуозное сочинение свободной формы. Этот жанр привлек композитора своей возможностью воплощения чувств, не требующих ограничений, к которым обязывает соната. Именно в жанре рапсодии, где важное значение имеет фольклорная основа и преобладает импровизационное начало, композитору предоставляется широкая возможность соединить музыкальный интерес с виртуозностью, демонстрирующей свободный полет мысли. В данном сочинении оригинально отразились характерные черты народного музицирования, развитие традиций Ф.Листа в данном жанре, а также типичные черты фортепианного стиля Р.Абдуллаева. В звуковой концепции «Рапсодии» большую роль играют динамика и ритм, находящиеся в тесном взаимодействии.

4. Концертная пьеса «Зумлак» для фортепиано и ударных инструментов была написана в 2006 году. В ней композитор опирается на традиции Бартока в плане обогащения языка современной музыки на основе возрождения архаики, древнейших пластов народной музыки. Название произведения указывает на глубинную связь с хорезмскими старинными традициями. Ярко выраженная народная основа, динамичная ритмо-тембровая усильная драматургия, театрализация народной танцевальной стихии создают поистине апофеоз жизнеутверждения. Взаимопроникновение импровизационного эмоционального образа и моторного, токкатного движения образуют единую в своей концепции панораму народной жизни. Первым исполнителем этого сложнейшего сочинения явилась заслуженная артистка Узбекистана, профессор А.Шарипова.

5. «Эпитафия», созданная в 2006 году, погружает слушателя в мир возвышенных и сосредоточенных размышлений о смысле жизни. Музыка пьесы наполнена глубокой скорбью, печалью, ощущением невосполнимой утраты, эмоционального состояния, находящего выход в мощном всплеске экспрессий драматических чувств, достигающих в кульминационном взлете до шести форте, после чего происходит возвращение к первоначальному сдержанно сосредоточенному состоянию. Свободно и импровизационно-развертывающееся движения музыкальной мысли, достигающей драматического напряжения в кульминации, страстного эмоционального накала подчинено строгой логике организации музыкальной формы, тяготеющей к концентрической композиции.

6. Концертное сочинение — Рапсодия № 1 «Фрески Навруза», созданное в 1998 году, включает в себя характерные черты фортепианного стиля Р.Абдуллаева. Программа сочинения диктует его форму — широко развернутую одноголосную композицию основанную на многокрасочной панораме картины всенародного праздника в его эпической масштабности, театральности эпизодов, объединенных принципом монотематизма, вырастании формы из единого интонационного источника. Произведение основано на хорезмском музыкальном фольклоре. Это две основные, ведущие темы — хорезмская танцевальная мелодия с четким ритмическим рисунком и хорезмская лирическая пе-

сенная тема, в которых композитор выявляет моменты общности и подвергает интенсивному развитию. Созданию яркого национального колорита способствуют приемы имитации игры на узбекских народных инструментах – карнае, чанге, дутаре. С помощью разнообразных выразительных средств, включая такие приемы современного композиторского письма как кластеры, алеаторика, сонорика Р.Абдуллаев передает атмосферу народного праздника.

7. Цикл «Пять детских миниатюр», написанный в 1993 году, – дань композитора музыке для детей. Пьесам, составляющим данный цикл, свойственны естественность и пластичность развития, отчетливо выраженные жанровые черты, наличие общих интонационных, ритмических и полифонических выразительных средств. Первая миниатюра – построена в форме канона – диалога двух голосов, органично дополняющих друг друга. Характер пьесы жизнеутверждающий, решительный и активный. Вторая миниатюра – продолжает принцип канонической имитации, но уже на другом уровне, для создания настроения, связанного с лирической образной сферой. Композитор несколько усложняет письмо, использует более детальные выразительные приемы, утонченные штрихи для создания лирического образа. В третьей пьесе – царит легкое скерцозное настроение, используется разнообразная фактура, сочетание крайних регистров фортепиано, способствующие темброво пространственной перспективе звучания. Четвертая миниатюра – выдержана в характере торжественного маршевого шествия. Фанфарные интонации и их переклички в разных пластах фактуры создают объемное и полнозвучное звуковое полотно. Пятая пьеса – является наиболее сложной в цикле. Это своеобразная токката, где композитор изобретательно применяет различные игровые приемы, имитирует звучание колокольчиков, звенящих в хрустально чистом высоком регистре, легчайшие короткие форшлагы, активные токкатные чередования шестнадцатых, завершающихся неожиданными остановками, остро-ритмическими акцентами.

8. «Юмореска» – завершающая сборник, была написана в 2008 году. Яркая национальная по выразительным средствам с характерными квинтовыми образованиями, терпкими секундовыми созвучиями, четким усильным рисунком в партии левой руки, пьеса воспринимается как колоритная жанровая зарисовка. В ее подвижной, изящной и затейливой мелодике ощутимо сказывается опора композитора на хорезмский танцевальный фольклор. Данная пьеса очень эффектна и вводит слушателя в атмосферу праздничного жизнерадостного настроения, круг веселых игровых образов. Темперамент композитора ярко проявился в заключительных тактах пьесы, содержащих звонкие аккорды-кластеры и сверкающий стремительно-взлетающий пассаж глиссандо.

Р.Абдуллаев своим многогранным творчеством, музыкальным исполнительством, эстетическими высказываниями, собственными произведениями в значительной степени содействует утверждению высоких критериев в современной узбекской музыке, воспитанию в подрастающем поколении ценных моральных и нравственных качеств, духовности, любви к Родине.

И.Галущенко

RUSTAM ABDULLAEV'S PIANO CREATIVE WORK

A piano takes exclusively important place in creative work of Rustam Abdullaev – the Art Worker of Uzbekistan, State prizes laureate of Uzbekistan, the prize winner of various contests and festivals, the Chairman of Composers' Union of Uzbekistan. The composer's gravitation to this musical instrument is not casual. Rustam Abdullaev heartily loves and thoroughly knows specific character, expressive opportunities of a piano to which he constantly addresses during his all life. The excellent pianist-virtuoso is usually the first performer of compositions created by him for a piano.

During his long term creative way Rustam Abdullaev has created a lot of compositions in various genres, among them five concerts for a piano with orchestra, «Elegia» for a piano and string orchestra, «Ratalla» for a piano, percussions and string orchestra, poliphonic cycles, sonata, variations, miniatures cycles, «Children album», piano ensembles.

The piano works of Uzbek maestro were included into concert programmes, training and pedagogical repertoire, points of the Republican competitions of pianists. They were performed with tremendous success in many countries of the world, i.e. in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Russia, Georgia, the USA, Germany, France, England, Turkey, Sweden, Thailand, Egypt, Holland, South Korea. The piano music of the composer are performed by the excellent interpreters – the Honoured Art Worker of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan, professor O.Yusupova, the Honoured Artiste of Uzbekistan, professor A.Sharipova. Rustam Abdullaev's wife Ra'no Abdullaeva and his talented children Behzod Abdullaev – the laureate of International contents and Elnura Abdullaeva inspiredly perform composer's compositions.

The features of composers' creative individuality were brightly and many-sidedly reflected in R.Abdullaev's piano music. It is the first of all bright national originality, deep national grandness, the perfect possession of techniques and methods of the modern musical style. The native of ancient Khorasm R.Abdullaev has absorbed in own characteristic style features of art of this ancient land, its centuries-old traditions. R.Abdullaev's piano music involves with the unrestrained energy, vital optimism, sensation of completeness of attitude, glorify of beauty of native edge, romantic pathos, deep psychologism, sincerity of the musical expression.

The original features of composing individualities have revealed in R.Abdullaev's piano creativity: gravitation to programme, supposing the complex purpose of figurative associations of ideas, an organic combination of the analytical mind, clear logic thinking with bright emotionality, artistic temperament and also thin developed intuition, allowing to the composer correctly and precisely to choose those or other art decisions, amazing with novelty of expressive means, originality, skill to find the interesting in details the individualized texture.

With keenness of true the composer R.Abdullaev catches all that new, fruitful and perspective, that can enrich modern musical thinking and designate the new ways to art. It is necessary for him not only as the modern artist, but also as the teacher, the instructor of creative youth, as the musician-educator, approving spiritual wealth of art. In the offered collection there are piano works of various genres and a various level of difficulty, from simple children's piece up to virtuoso compositions of the large form.

1. The cycle «Tales» is the first piece of this collection. It was created in 2008 and consists of five pieces, each of them represents fascinating musical history, which plot drafty is noted in programme's title, gives for performer open space for art imagination. All five fairy tales are

sustained in slow, quiet tempos as narrations. A heart-felt and tender-intimate lyricism is combined in piece with features of fantastic narration, in original bends of melodies with melisms and passionate splashes, in deep gloomy sounding basses, echoes of fantastic stories familiar from the childhood are heard.

In the first fairy tale «The story of the storyteller» is drawn a portrait of the kind storyteller, narrating the touching fantastic history. The composer involves the listener in the fantastic world of surprisingly poetical, free and easy developing means: refined melodics, whimsical ornamentation, freakish harmonious combinations, it is the thin and in details developed texture. The storyteller immerses the listener in the magic world of fairy tales, beginning the story in the come twilight of evening.

The second fairy «Dance of flowers» tale is extraordinary amazing by gentle and refined dancing expression. According to the composer, it was lured impressions of perusal of a fairy tale «Flowers of small Ida» by G.K.Andersen. It is a picture of fantastic ball of the flowers which have gathered in a colourful bouquet in a hall, filled by a silvery moonlight and ringing the petals of fragrant roses. Music of dance of flowers causes the figurative associations of ideas with graceful dances of east beauties, thin transferring in their music graceful movement of body.

The third fairy tale «A caravan» recreates a picture of slow striding on infinite sandy desert of a procession of camels and vehicles with travelers. The music of the piece almost visibly transfers smoothly rocking picturesque images of camels and the fourth accords with short grace notes in the high register simulate sounding of hand bells. In an average part of the piece the composer draws a picture of magic, mysterious vision of mirage, which is beheld by travelers opened in boundless deserted open space. The piece abounds with interesting impressive finds, inventive use of various registers, colourful opportunities of the pianos, going from traditions of the French impressionists.

The fourth fairy tale «Flight of eagles» recreates an image of strong, freedom-loving birds which power consists in their mighty wings. It is known, that the reference of composers to images of birds in music is usually connected with enough wide audience of figurative associations of ideas, mentioning problems of meaning of the life, reflection about spiritual substances and the mystical beginnings. It is observed in the given piece, entering into the world of fantastic metamorphoses and metaphorical illusions. The dramatic art of the piece is constructed on a combination of external and internal lines of development, embodying development of art idea from a meditative condition up to passionate ekstasive flight, drawing a certain magic picture, with returning in initial transcendental meditation of self-immersing in reflection about meaning of the life.

The fifth fairy tale «A morning breeze» finishes a cycle in gentle romantic pastoral tones, draws awakening the person from a dream, from the fantastic dreams. Breath of morning freshness, poetics of a beginning day symbolizes the beginning of a new life, hopes and ecstasies beauty of the morning nature. This piece is especially refined in its colourfully palette of sound images, penetrated by quivering breath of the morning breeze, inventively transferred by the composer in ringing shake and a tremolo, infine figurative passages and picturesque timbre combinations.

2. The cycle «A prelude and a toccata» has been written in 1972 and it is one of the early compositions of the composer, in whom individual features of its style were boldly designated. An interpretation of the cycle, representing connection of two improvisational genres Prelude and Toccata is qualitatively new. The prelude, describing freedom of improvisational expansion is very original. The inexhaustible metrorhythmic ingenuity of the author was shown, the attention of listeners is grasped with logic of development of a musical idea. The important form-building factor in a prelude is ostinato on a sound «h». The first octave in the top voice, based on alternation of two-parts and three-parts rhythmic figures kept during all prelude. The toccata, where the composer uses the method of bitonal combination during the piece is even more interesting and is unusual: the party of the right hand is stated in a tonality scale of C minor, while the party of the left hand is written in C minor scale. The toccata is very dynamical. It abounds with colourful harmonious finds, a movement reaches the big intensity in it.

3. «The Rhapsody-2» was created in 2008. It represents the bright concert masterly composition of the free form. This genre has involved the composer with the opportunity of an embodiment of the feelings, which are not demanding restrictions, to which obliges a sonata. In the genre of the rhapsody, where the folklore basis has great value and prevails improvisational beginning, the wide opportunities are given to the composer to connect musical interest to the virtuosity, showing free flight think. In the given composition the characteristic features of national playing music, the growth of traditions of composer F.List in the given genre and also typical features of piano style of composer R.Abdullaev were originally reflected. In the sound conceptional of «Rhapsody» the greater role is played a movement and a rhythm, which are being close interaction.

4. The concert piece «Zumlak» for piano and percussion instruments has been written in 2006. The composer leans on traditions Bartok by way of enrichment of language of modern music on the basis of revival archaic character, the most ancient layers of a folk music in it. The name of composition specifies deep communication with the Khorezm ancient traditions. A vivid pronounced national basis, a dynamical ritm-tembre of the dramatic art a staging of national dancing elements create really deification of life-asserting, an interosculation of the improvisational and emotional image and toccato movement form, an uniform panorama in the concept of a national life. The first performer of this most complicated composition was the Honoured Artiste of Uzbekistan, professor A.Sharipova.

5. «The Epitaph» created in 2006 immerses the listener in the world of the raised and concentrated reflections about the meaning of life. Music of the piece is filled by deep grief, sorrow, sensation of irreplaceable loss, the emotional condition, finding a way out in powerful splash express of drama feelings, reaching in culmination rise up to six forte, then there is a returning to initial restrained concentrated condition. Freely and improvisationally developed movements of the musical idea, reaching a drama pressure in the culmination and passionate emotional heating of rise are subordinated to strict logic of the organization of the musical form, gravitating to a concentric composition.

6. The concert composition the Rhapsody-1 «Frescos of Navruz» created in 1998, concludes in itself the characteristic features of piano style of R.Abdullaev. The programme of the composition dictates its form - widely developed one-voice composition based on a polychromatic panorama of a picture of a national holiday in its epic scale, theatricality of the episodes, incorporated by aprinciple of monothemes, growth of the form from auniform international source. The work is based on Khorezm musical folklore. These are two main leading themes: Khorezm dancing melody with precise rhythmic figure and Khorezm lyrical song theme, in which the composer reveals the moments of a generality and subjects to intensive development. A creation of bright national color is promoted by methods of imitation of performing on Uzbek national instruments Karnay, Chang, Dutar. By using of various expressive means, including such methods of modern composing styles as clusters, aleatorica, sonorica the composer R.Abdullaev transfers an atmosphere of a national holiday.

7. The cycle «Five miniatures for children» was written in 1993. It is the composer's tribute for children. A naturalness and plasticity of the movement, distinctly expressed genre features, presence of the general international, rhythmic and polyphonic expressive means are peculiar to the piece given in this cycle. The first miniature is constructed in the form of a canon, i.e. «The dialogue of two voices» organically supplementing each other. A character of the piece is vital, determined and active. The second miniature continues aprinciple of initial imitation, but it is shown on other level, for creation of the mood connected with lyrical image-bearing sphere. The composer complicates the style a little, uses more detailed expressive methods and the refined strokes for creation of a lyrical image. In the third piece reigns easy scherzo mood. The various methods and texture are used in this piece and the combination of the extreme registers of the piano promotes a timbre in spatial perspective of sounding. The fourth miniature is sustained in character of festive march procession. Fanfare intonations and their musters in different layers of the texture create a volumetric and orotund sound canvas. The fifth piece is

the most complicatedly in the cycle. It is an original toccata, where the composer inventively applies the various game methods, simulates sounding of the hand bells, ringing in crystal pure high register, the easiest short grace notes, active toccata alternations of the sixteenth notes, coming to the end of unexpected stops, sharp-rhythmic accents.

8. «Humoresgue» is the completing work in this collection. It has been written in 2008. The piece is perceived as a picturesque genre sketch with brightly national expressive means and characteristic quant formations, astringent second accords, vivid rhythmic figure by the left hand. In its mobile, graceful and intricate melodics the support of the composer on Khorezm dancing folklore affects is observed. The given piece is very effective and enters the listener into an atmosphere of festive, joyous and cheerful mood and into a circle of cheerful playing images.

R.Abdullaev promotes an assertion of high criterion in modern Uzbek music, for the training the rising generation of valuable moral qualities, spirituality and love to the Native Land by his many-sided creation, musical performance, aesthetic expressions and own compositions.

Translated by Ziyodullo Nasullaev

ЭРТАКЛАР – СКАЗКИ

(Қизим Элнурахонга – Посвящается дочери Элнуре)

Эртакчининг ҳикояси – Рассказ сказочника

Moderato

The musical score is written for piano and right hand. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The first system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand, marked 'mf'. The second system features a sextuplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand, marked 'mf'. The third system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand, marked 'mf'. The fourth system features a sextuplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand, marked 'mf'. The fifth system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand, marked 'mf'. The sixth system features a sextuplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand, marked 'mf'. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a half note. The left hand plays a sustained chord in the bass register.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand plays a sustained chord. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand contains a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a melodic line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking and the instruction *(dolce)*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a sextuplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a melodic line with eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand has a melodic line with eighth notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand has a melodic line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a *(dolce)* instruction and a final chord in the right hand.

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mf

f

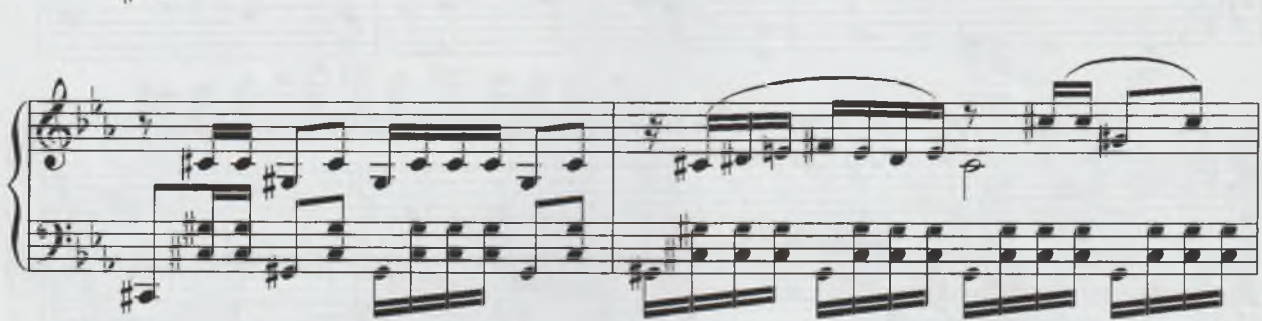
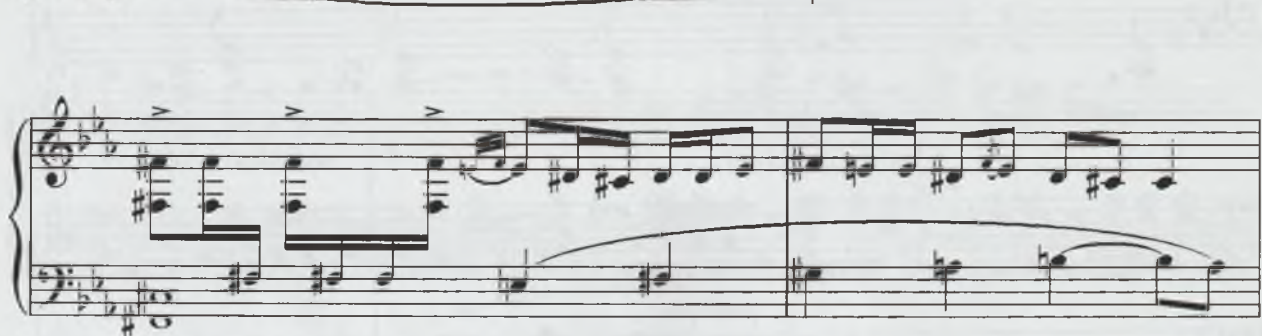
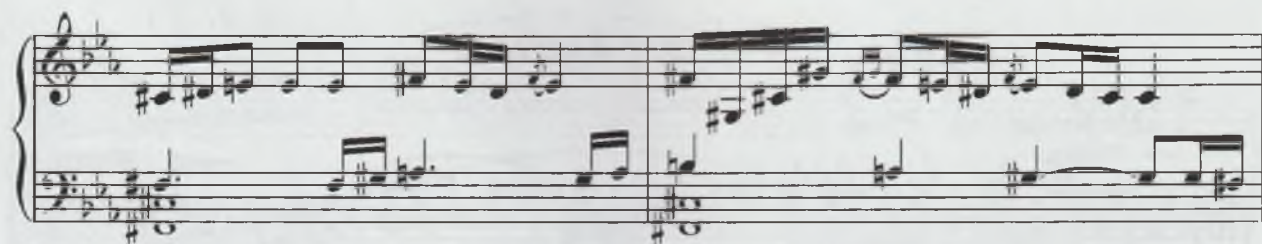
mf *rit.* *mf*

Cadenza

Карвон – Караван

Moderato

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time, marked 'Moderato'. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The score features a variety of musical textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages, flowing eighth-note lines, and sustained harmonic accompaniment. A five-fingered scale-like passage is marked with a '5' in the fourth system. The notation includes numerous slurs, ties, and articulation marks to guide the performer.



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, with a key signature of two flats and a sharp. The bass clef staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the bass staff. A *f* marking appears at the beginning of the second measure of the treble staff.

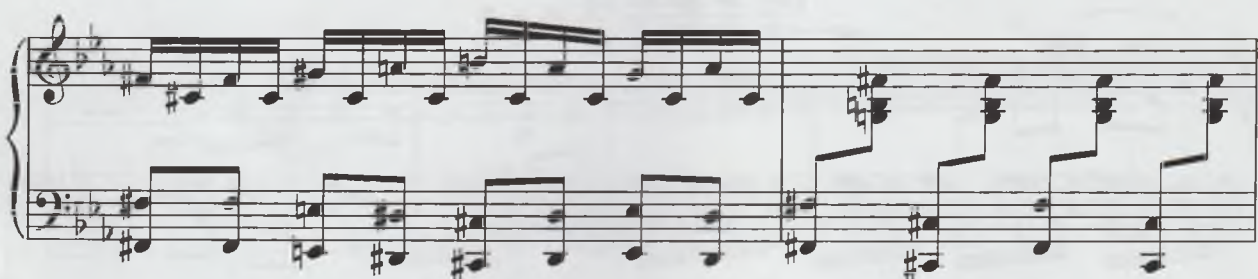
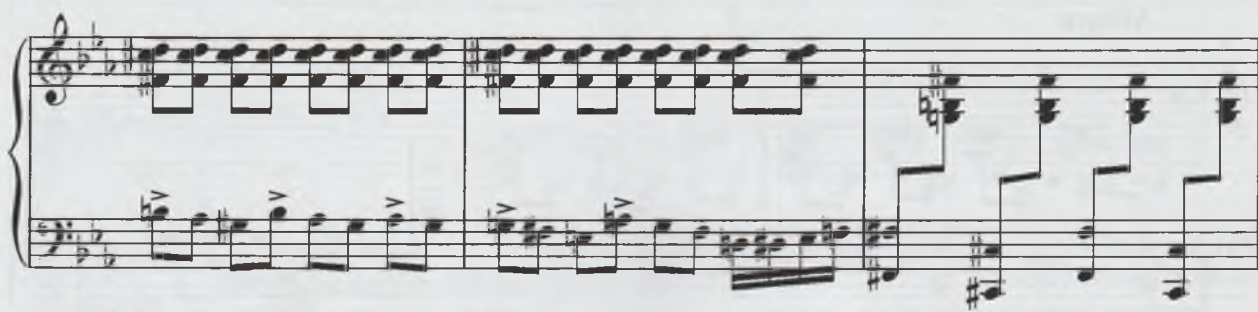
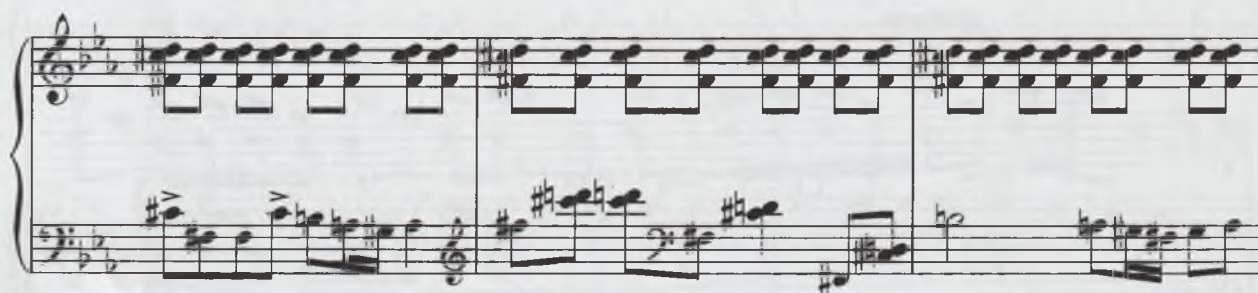
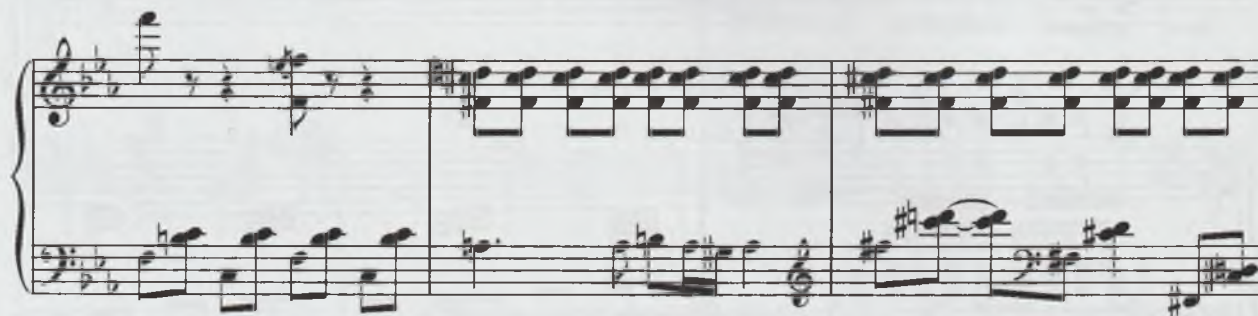
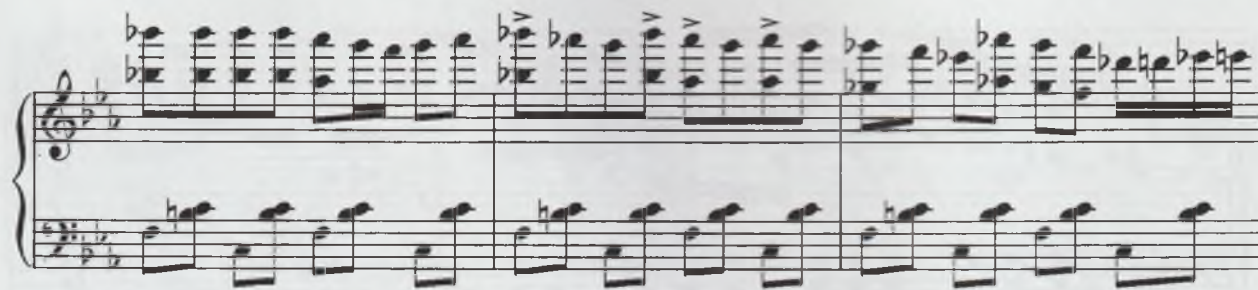
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth-note chords and single notes, including accents. The bass clef staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

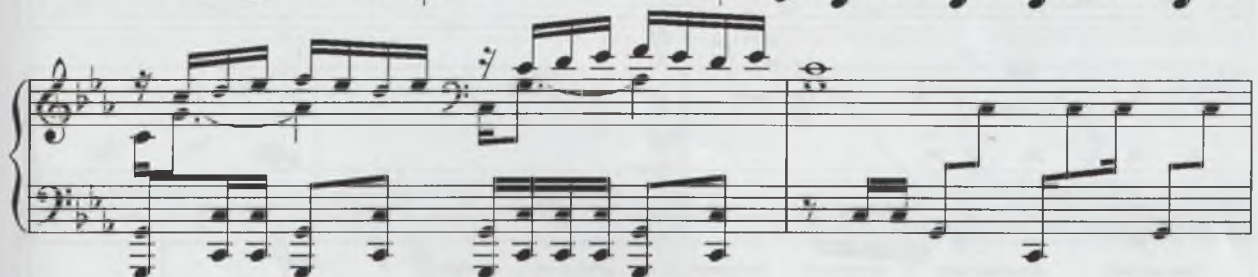
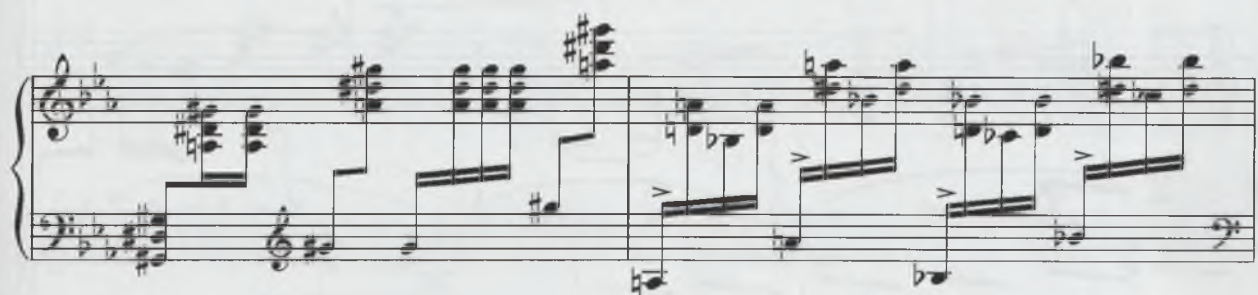
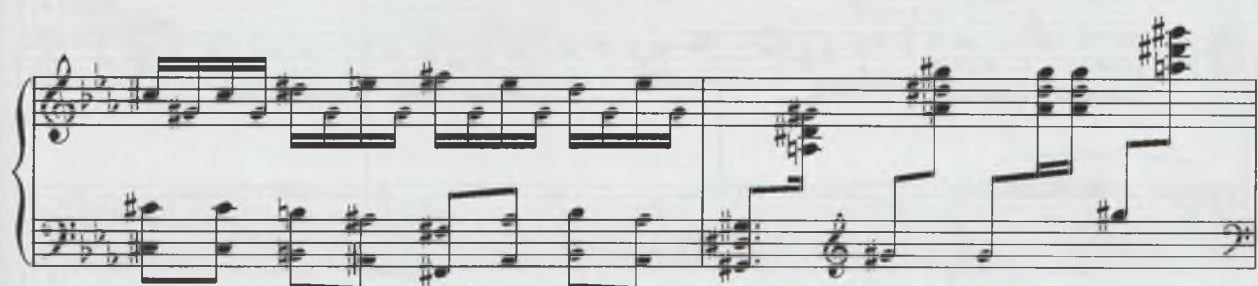
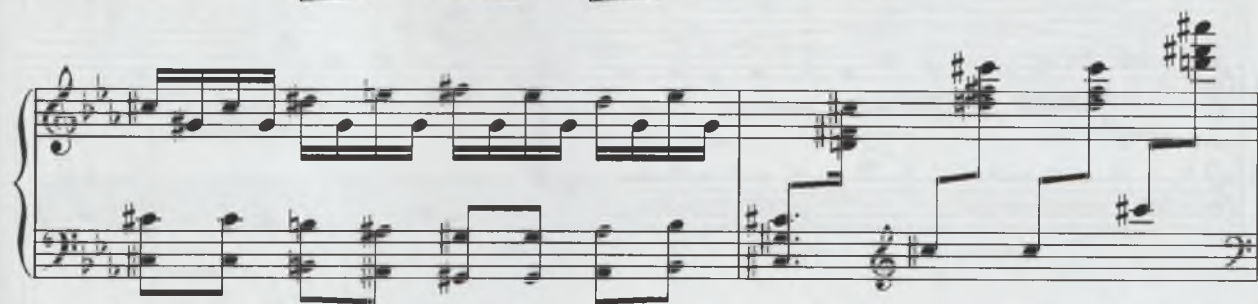
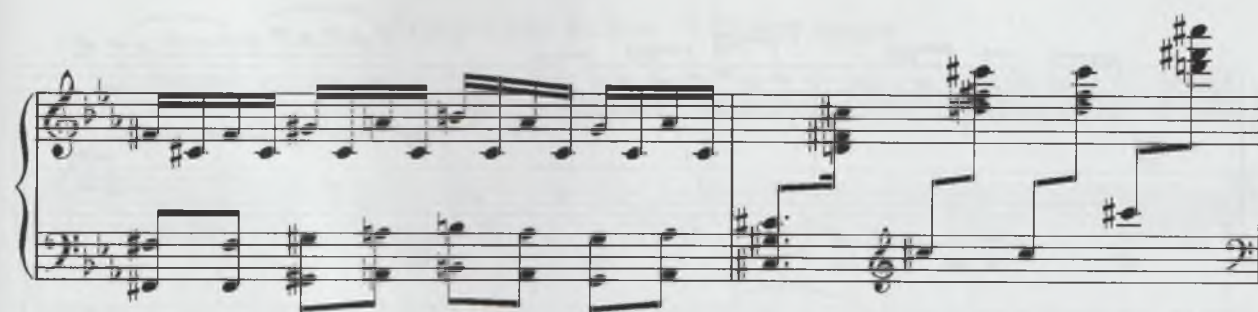
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features eighth-note chords and single notes. The bass clef staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Allegro

Fourth system of musical notation, starting with the tempo marking **Allegro**. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords and single notes, with a *mf* dynamic marking. The bass clef staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains eighth-note chords and single notes. The bass clef staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.





mf

The first system of musical notation consists of three measures. The first measure features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *mf*. The second measure continues the melody and bass line. The third measure shows a more complex texture with a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a sustained bass line.

mf

The second system of musical notation consists of two measures. The first measure features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *mf*. The second measure continues the melody and bass line.

5

The third system of musical notation consists of three measures. The first measure features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *mf*. The second measure continues the melody and bass line. The third measure shows a more complex texture with a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a sustained bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three measures. The first measure features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second measure continues the melody and bass line. The third measure shows a more complex texture with a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a sustained bass line.

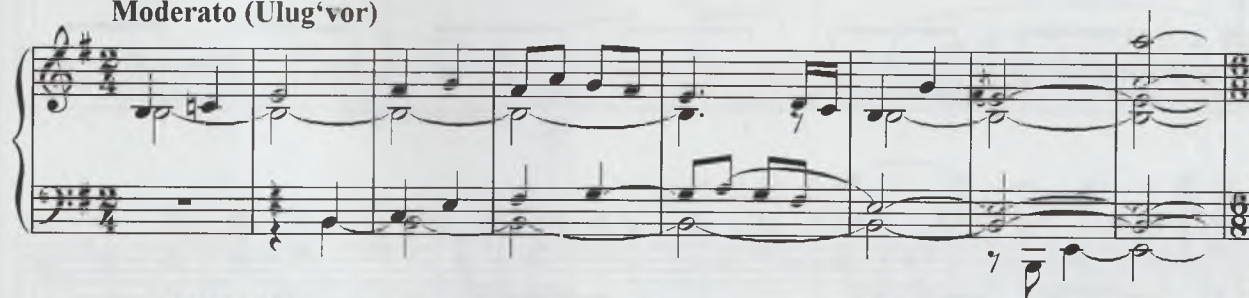
The fifth system of musical notation consists of three measures. The first measure features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second measure continues the melody and bass line. The third measure shows a more complex texture with a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a sustained bass line.

mf

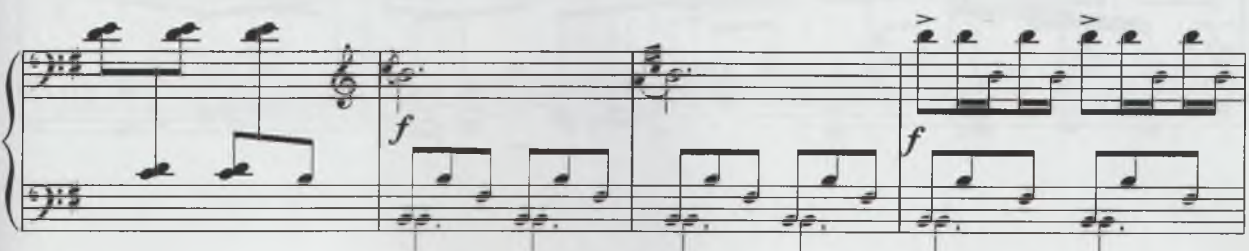
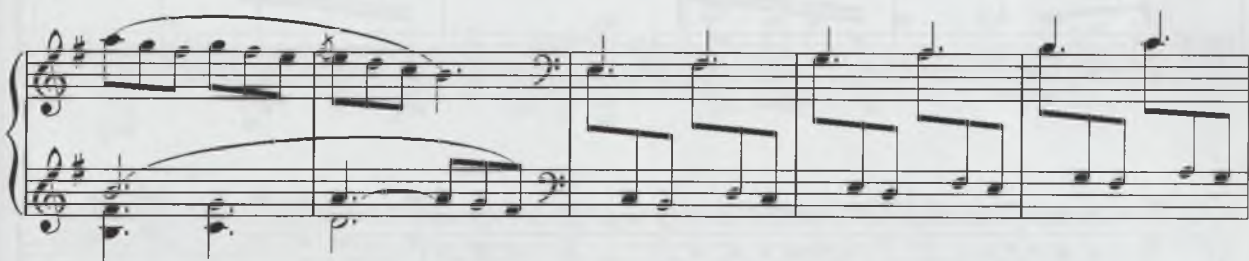
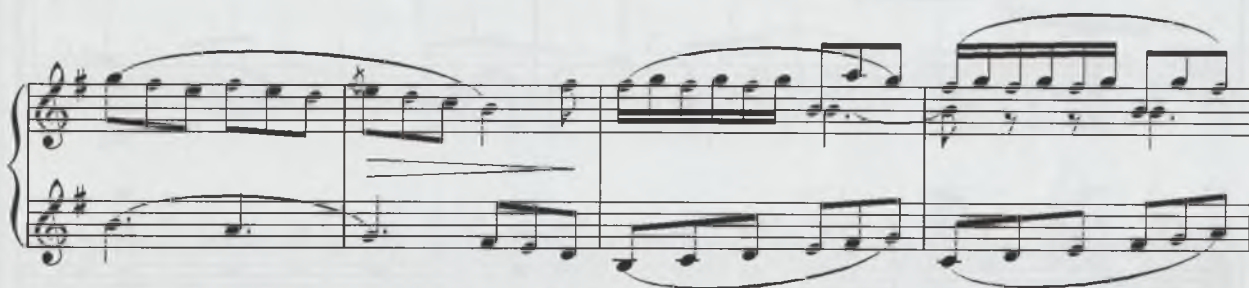
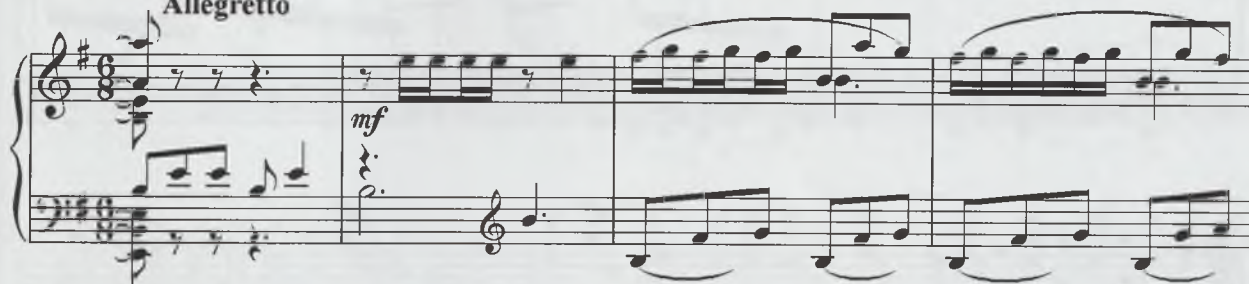
The sixth system of musical notation consists of three measures. The first measure features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both marked *mf*. The second measure continues the melody and bass line. The third measure shows a more complex texture with a rapid sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a sustained bass line.

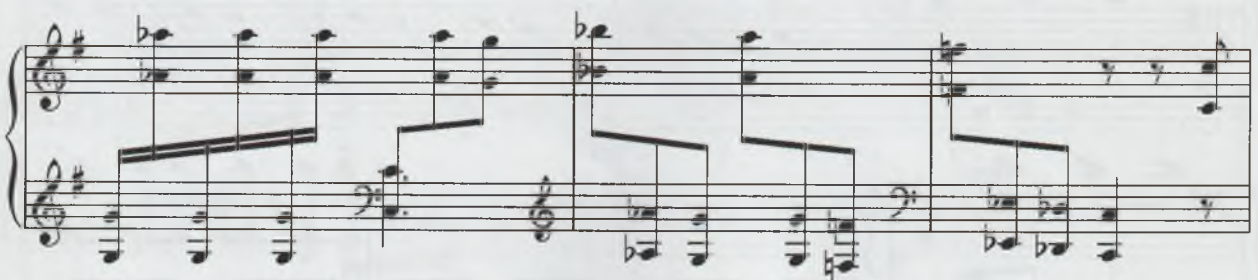
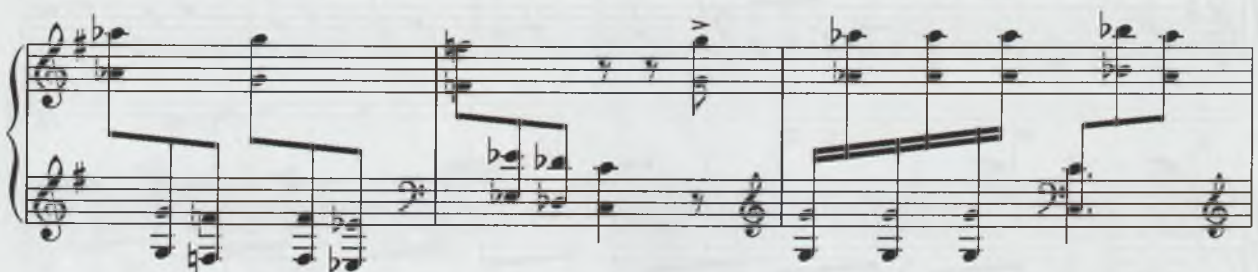
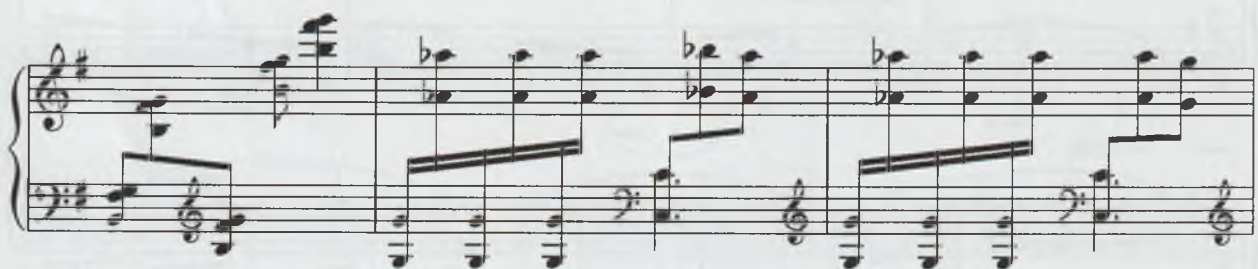
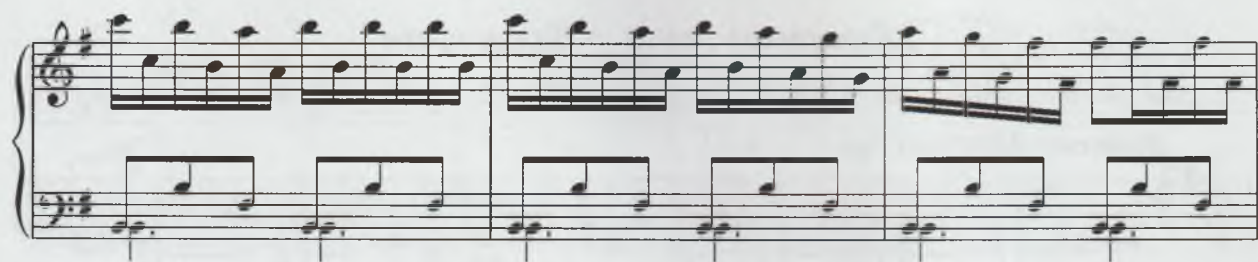
Бургутлар рақси — Танец орлов

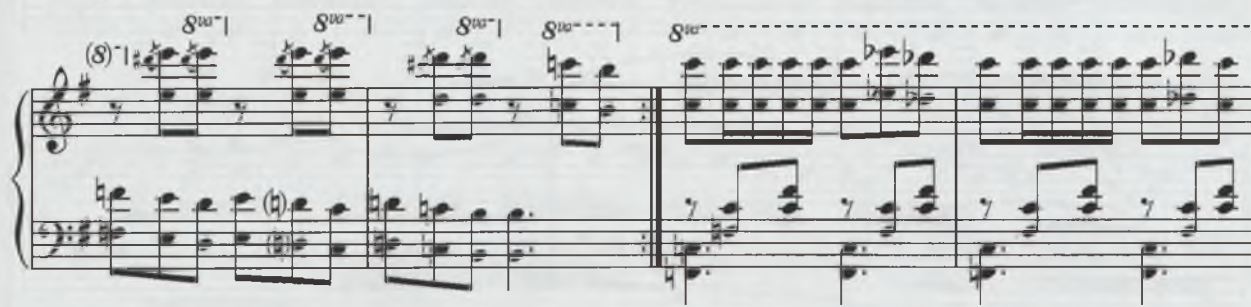
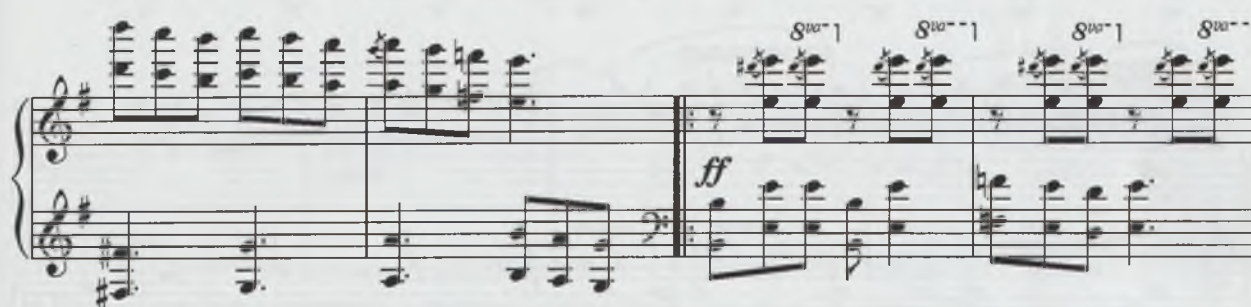
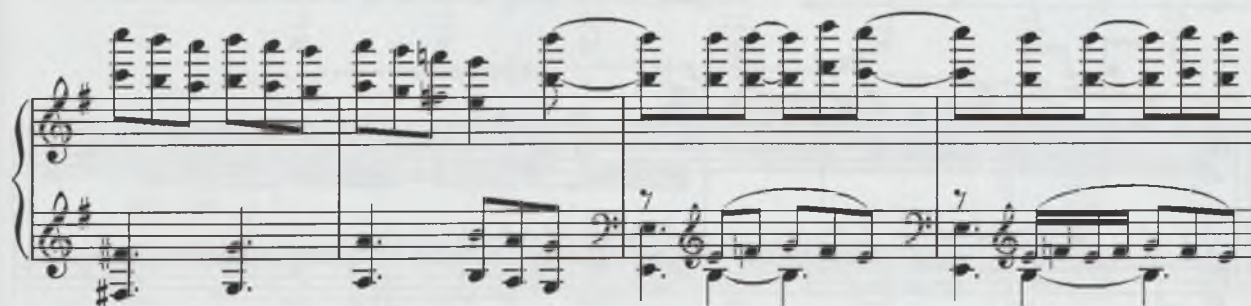
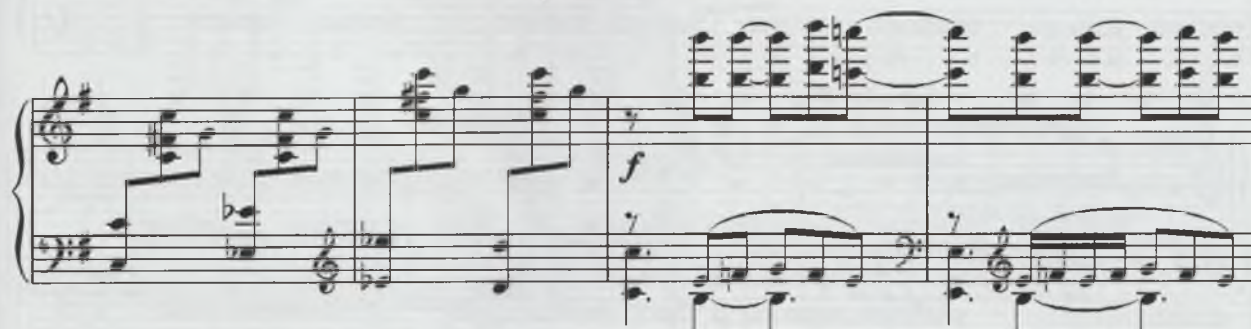
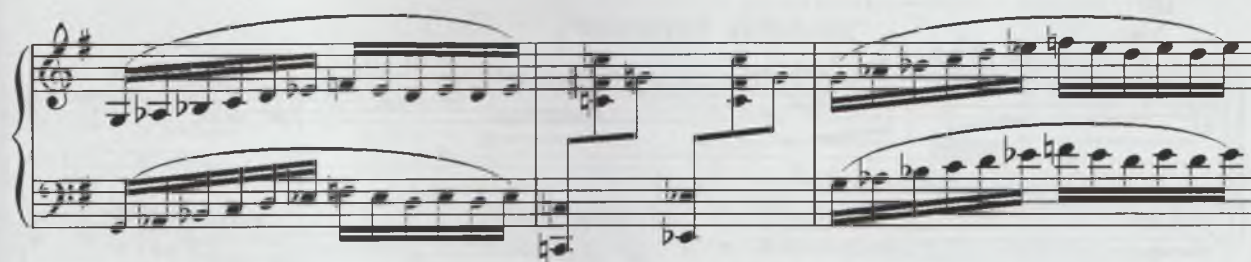
Moderato (Ulug'vor)



Allegretto







(8)

8^{va}

Moderato

f *ff* *mf*

Allegretto

mf dolce

mf *f*

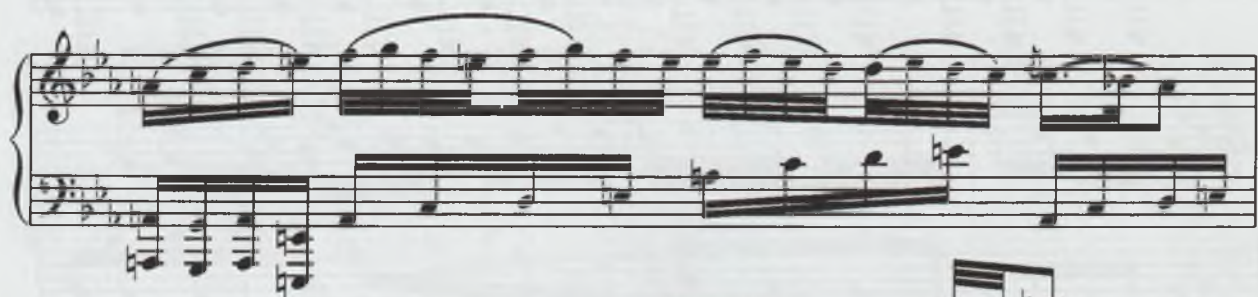
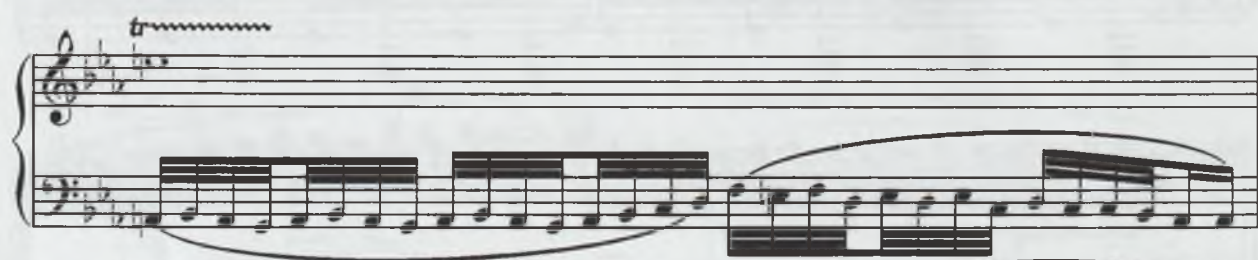
Сабо – Утренний ветерок

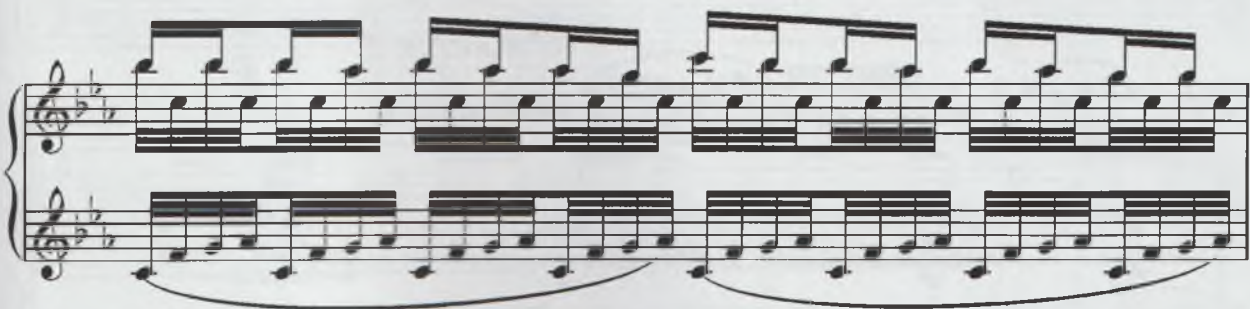
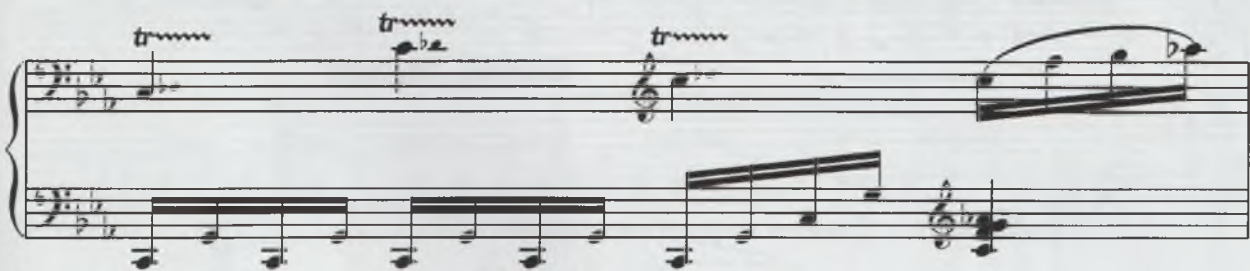
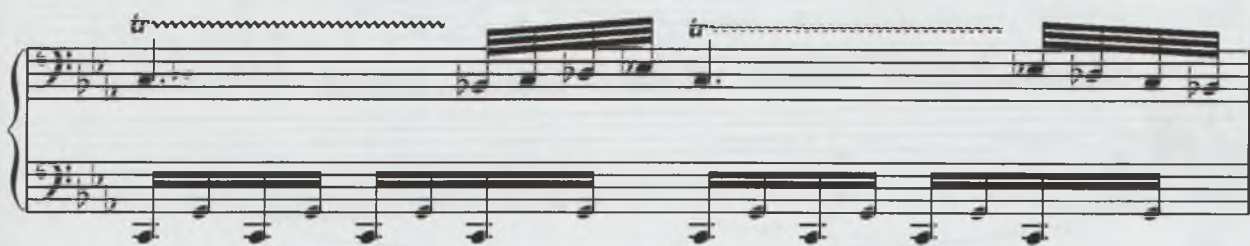
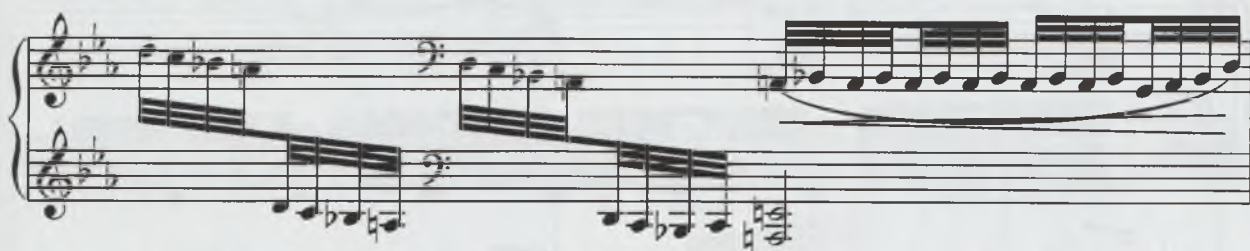
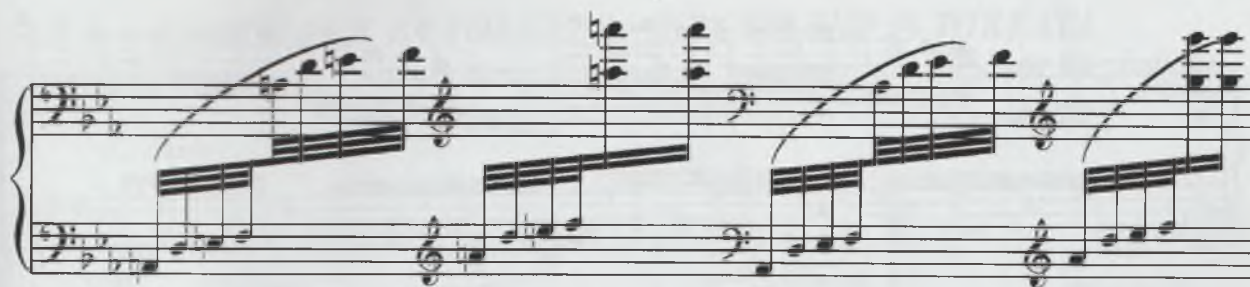
Moderato ♩ = 72

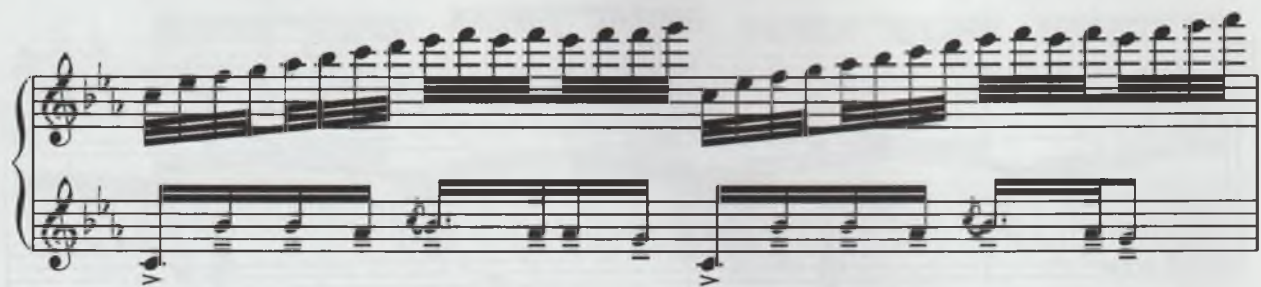
The musical score is for a piece titled "Сабо – Утренний ветерок" (Sabo – Morning Breeze) by Moderato, with a tempo of 72 beats per minute. The music is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of six systems of piano and vocal staves.

- System 1:** The piano part begins with a trill in the right hand and a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamic is marked *p* (piano).
- System 2:** The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and the same accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamic remains *p*.
- System 3:** The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and the same accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamic remains *p*.
- System 4:** The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and the same accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamic remains *p*.
- System 5:** The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and the same accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamic remains *p*.
- System 6:** The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and the same accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamic remains *p*.

The vocal part enters in the second system with a melodic line. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The vocal line continues through the sixth system.





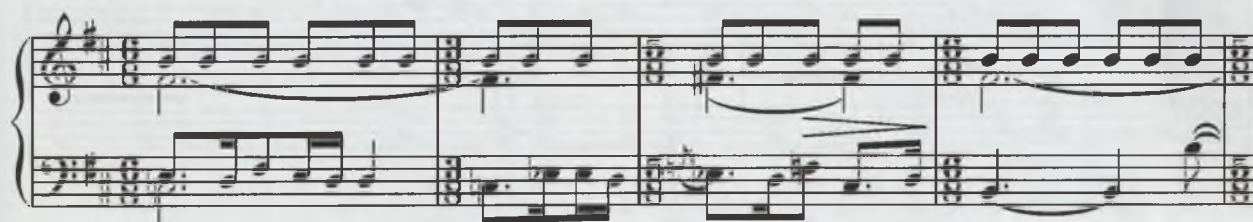
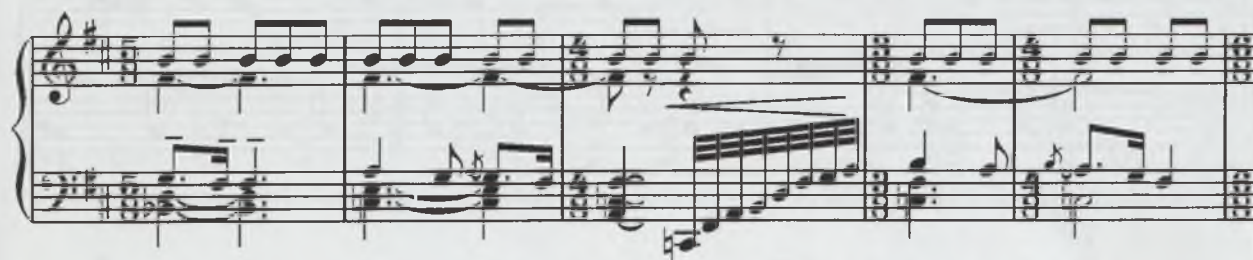
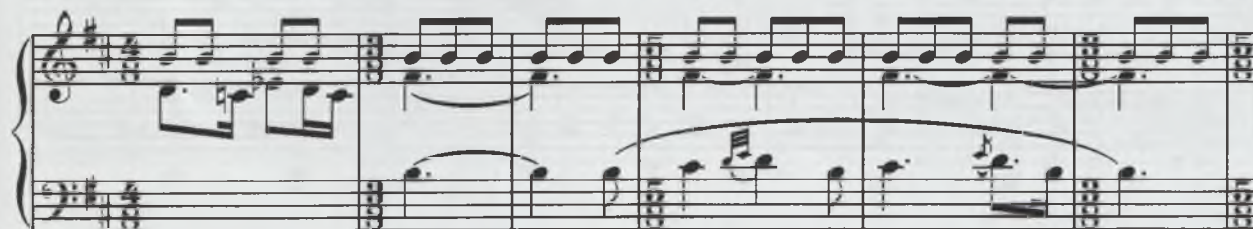
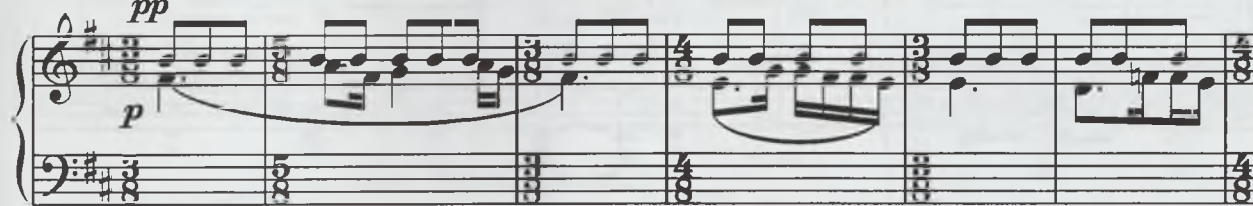


ПРЕЛЮДИЯ ВА ТОККАТА – ПРЕЛЮДИЯ И ТОККАТА
(Профессор Офелия Юсуповага – Посвящается профессору Офелии Юсуповой)

Andante

pp

p



Allegro
8^{va}

dim. rit. *pp* *ff*

mf

p *sf p*

First system of musical notation, bass clef. The upper voice features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the lower voice provides a supporting bass line.

Second system of musical notation, bass clef. The melodic line continues with slurs and accents, and the bass line provides harmonic support.

Third system of musical notation, treble clef. The system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The upper voice has a melodic line, and the lower voice has a bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation, bass clef. The system includes dynamic markings: *poco*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. The upper voice features a melodic line, and the lower voice has a bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation, bass clef. The system includes dynamic markings: *marcato* and *f*. The upper voice has a melodic line, and the lower voice has a bass line.

Sixth system of musical notation, bass clef. The system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The upper voice has a melodic line, and the lower voice has a bass line.

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

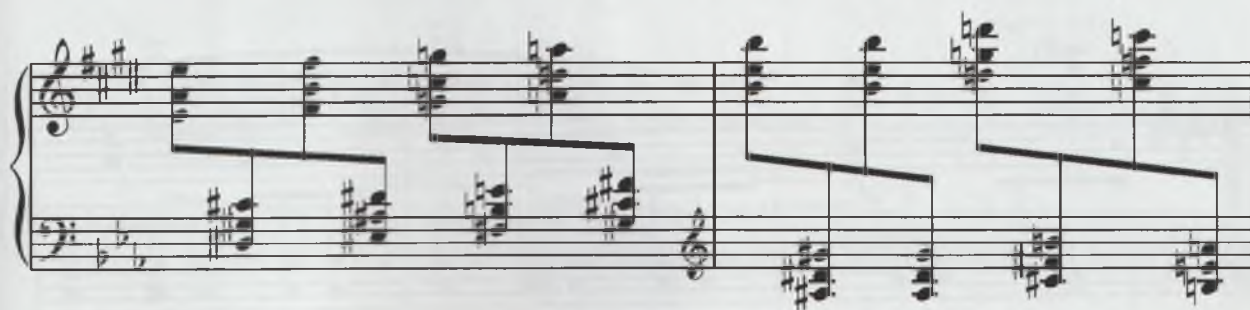
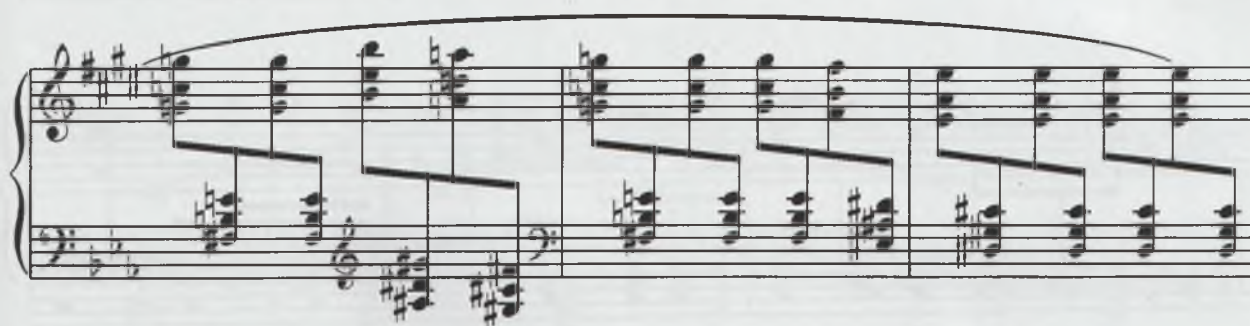
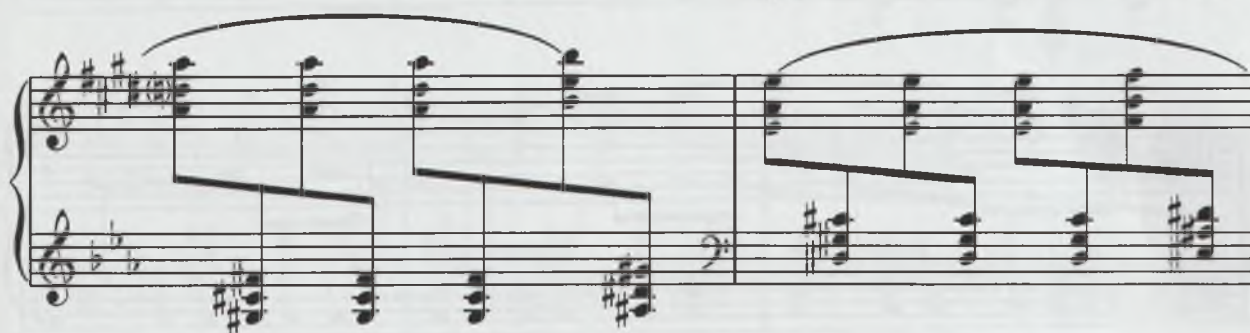
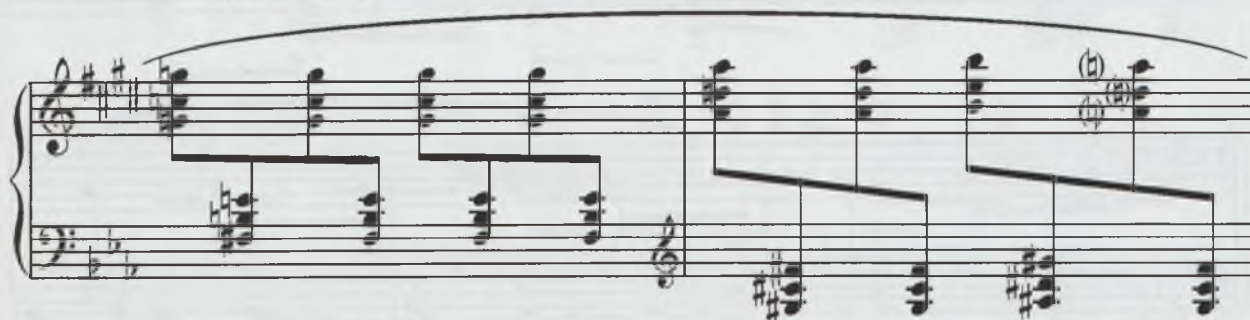
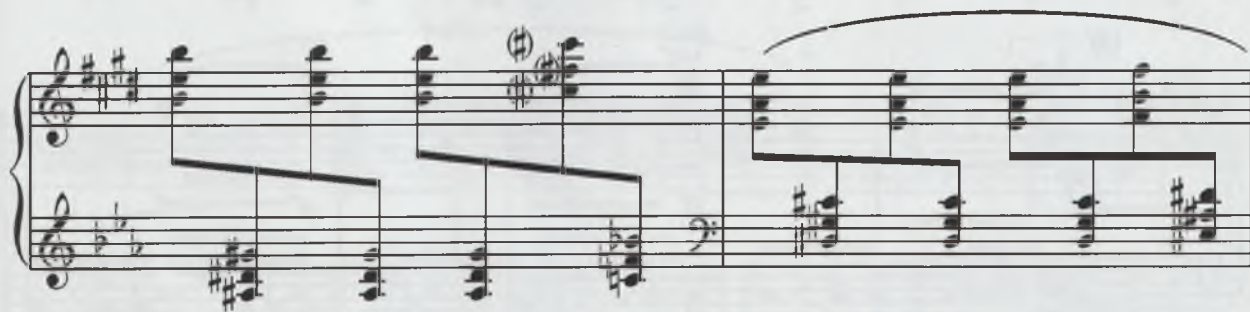
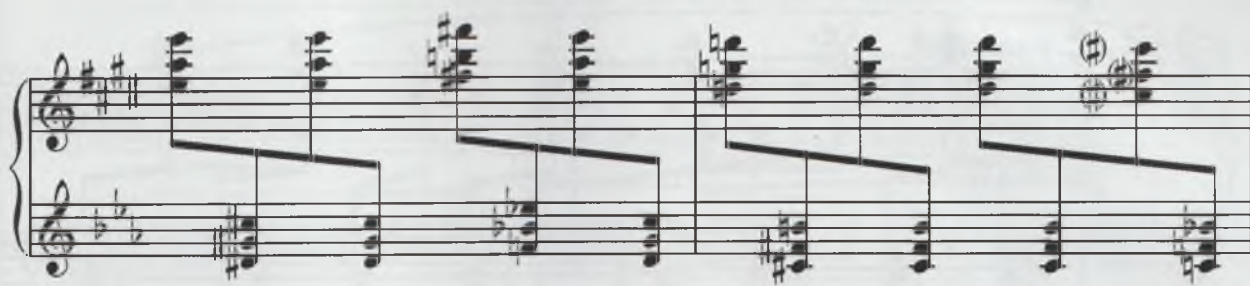
Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *f* to *ff*. The left hand maintains the eighth-note chordal accompaniment.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand's melody includes a section marked *sub. p* (subito piano). The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and is marked *poco a poco cresc.* (poco a poco crescendo). The left hand continues the accompaniment.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with a *molto cresc.* (molto crescendo) marking, leading to a *ff* (fortissimo) section. The left hand continues the accompaniment.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line with various dynamics and articulation. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.



8va

8va

(8)

sff

sf

sf

mf

First system of a musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The music features a series of chords and single notes, with dynamic markings *p* (piano) and *sf p* (sforzando piano). There are also accents (*>*) over several notes.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the two-staff format. It contains similar chordal and melodic material with dynamic markings *p* and *sf p*, and accents.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff continues with its melodic line, while the lower staff provides harmonic support. Dynamic markings *p* and *sf p* are present, along with accents.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff changes to a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The lower staff remains in the original key signature of two flats. The system features complex chordal structures.

Fifth system of the musical score. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *poco* (poco), and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also accents and a marking *(b)* under a note in the lower staff.

Sixth system of the musical score. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. Dynamic markings include *sff* (sforzando fortissimo) and *(senza rit.)* (senza ritardando). There is an *8va* marking with a dashed line indicating an octave shift in the upper staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

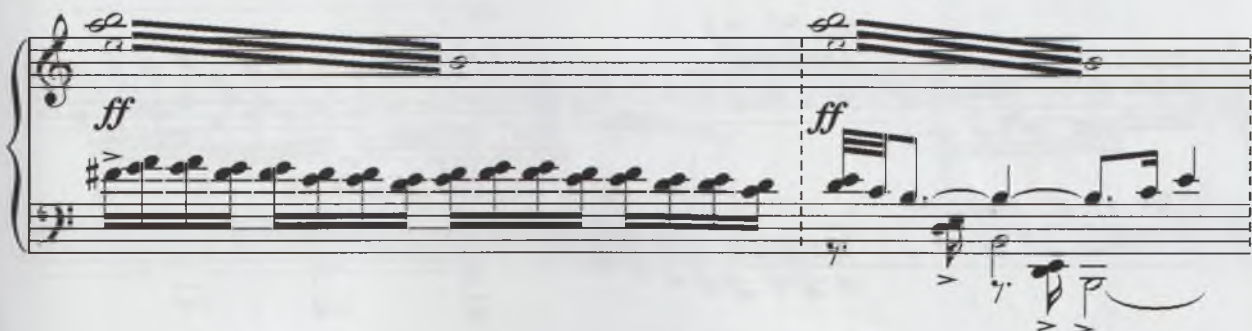
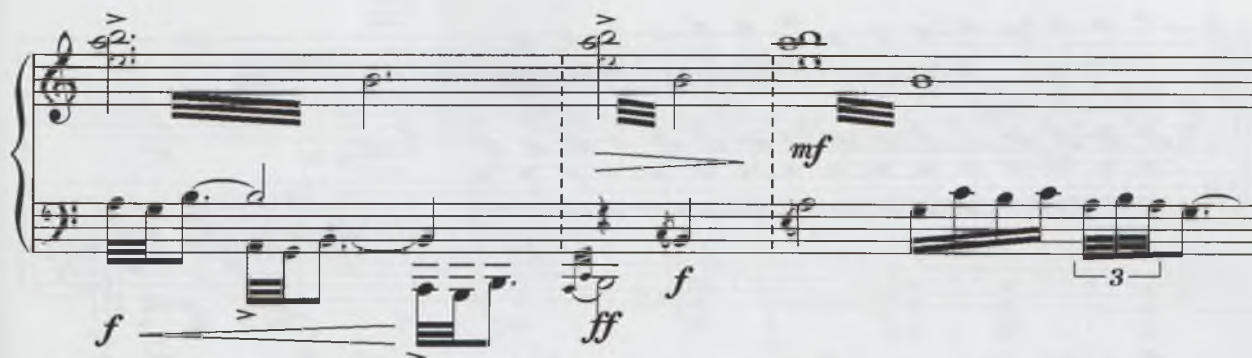
(Ўғлим Бехзодбекга — Посвящается сыну Бехзоду)

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a prominent sixteenth-note melody in the right hand, with a sixteenth-note figure in the left hand. The score includes a key signature change from one flat to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the middle section. The piano part has a sixteenth-note figure in the right hand, with a sixteenth-note figure in the left hand. The score includes a key signature change from one flat to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the middle section. The piano part has a sixteenth-note figure in the right hand, with a sixteenth-note figure in the left hand.

A musical score for a piano piece. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody features a sixteenth-note run (labeled '6') and a triplet (labeled '3'). The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The piece ends with a final chord in the treble clef.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "3" and an accent. The piece includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *fz* (forzando). The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

[illegible]



ff

8va

fff

(8) *Allegretto*

f *rit.* *f*

8^{va}

6

6

f

6

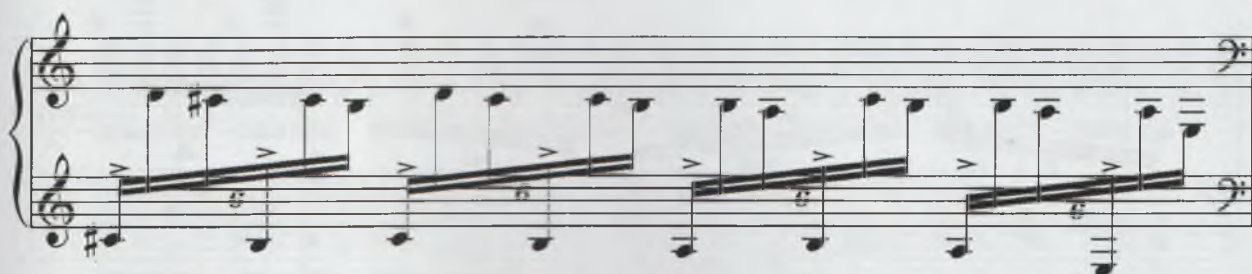
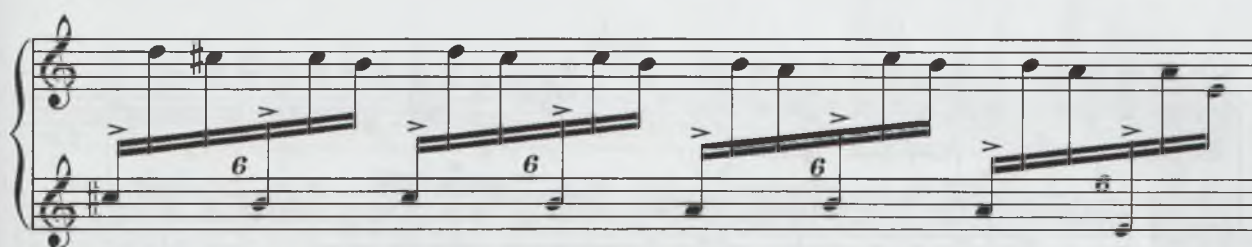
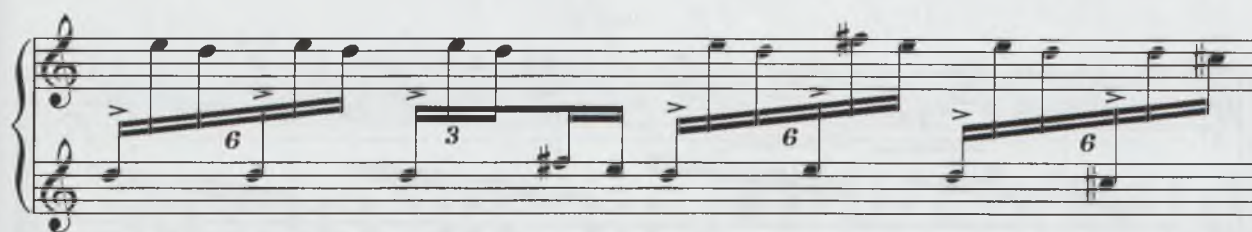
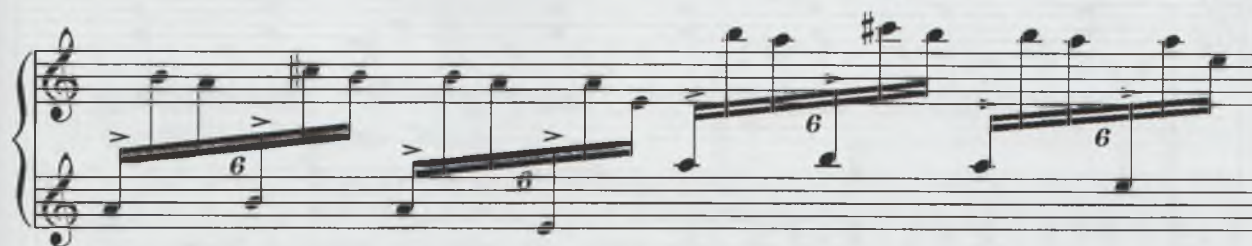
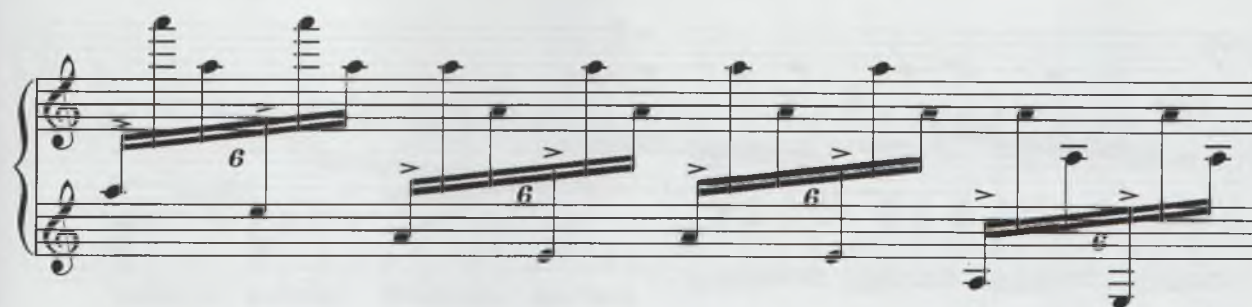
First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage in the first measure, followed by a melodic line with accents and dynamic markings of *f* and *6*. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

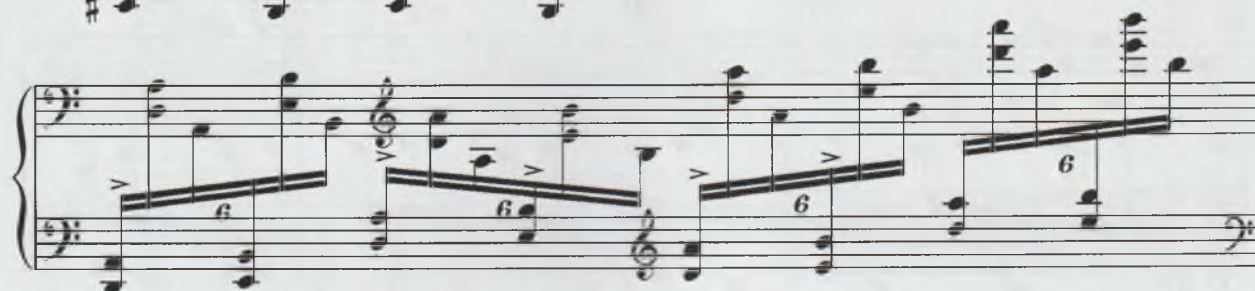
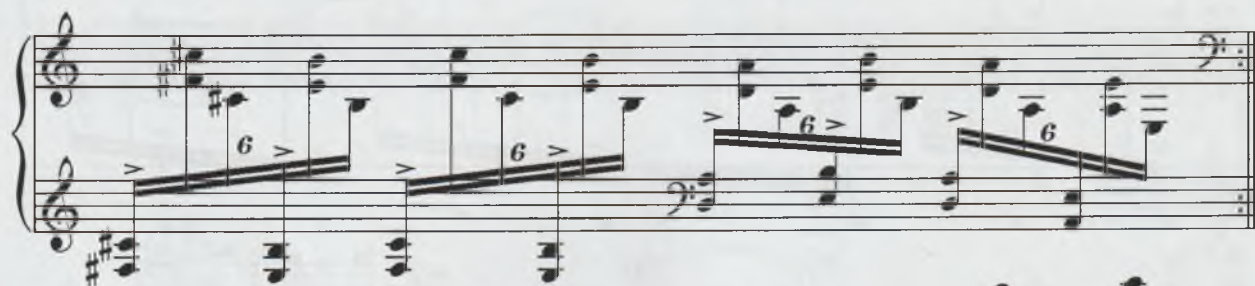
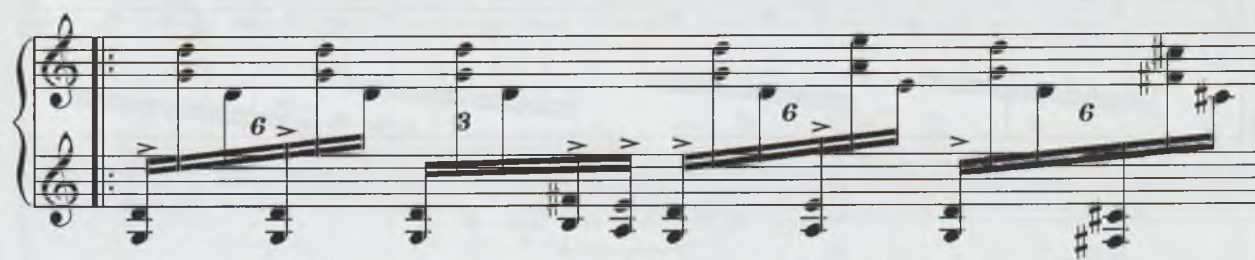
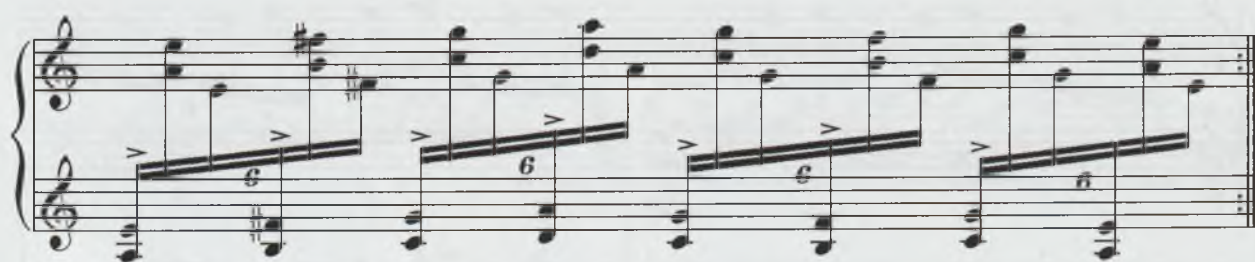
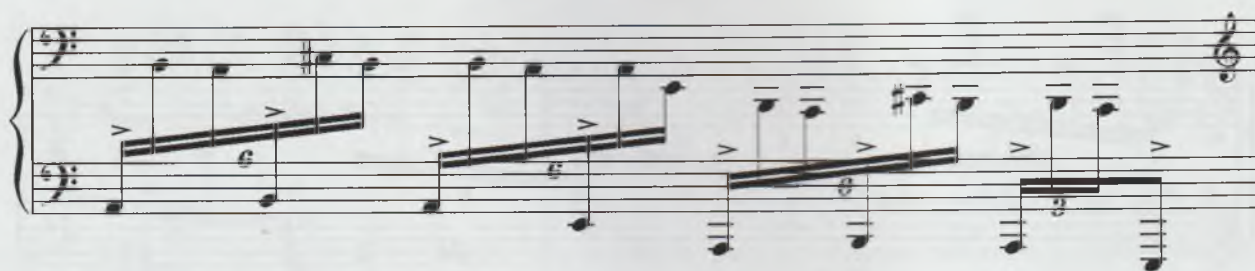
Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line featuring a *mf* dynamic and a *6* fingering. The left hand plays a series of chords and eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic and various fingerings (6, 3, 6, 6). The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a *ff* dynamic and a *6* fingering. The left hand plays a series of chords and eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a *ff* dynamic and a *6* fingering. The left hand plays a series of chords and eighth notes.





First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and a crescendo hairpin. The bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is placed above the treble staff, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) is placed above the bass staff.

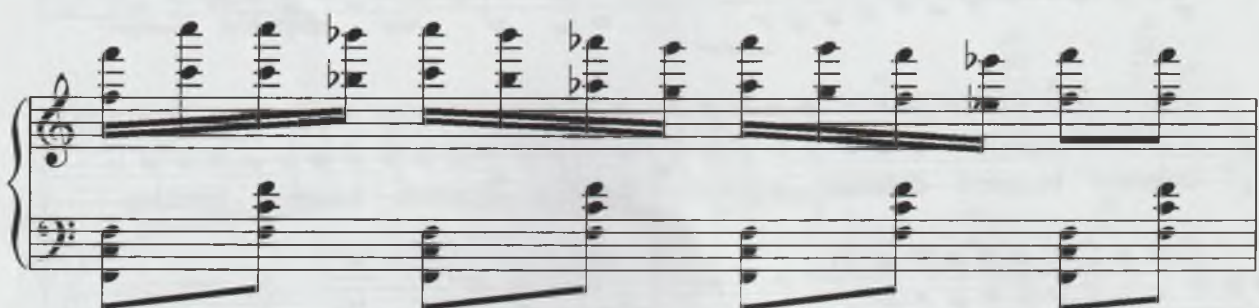
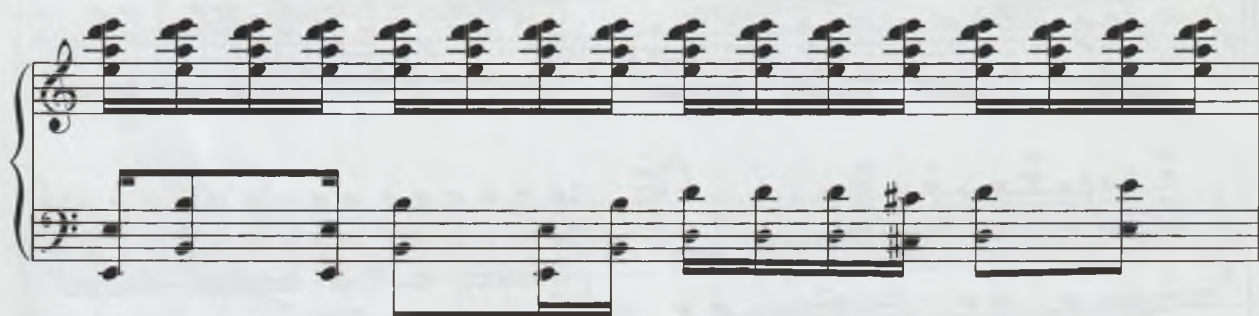
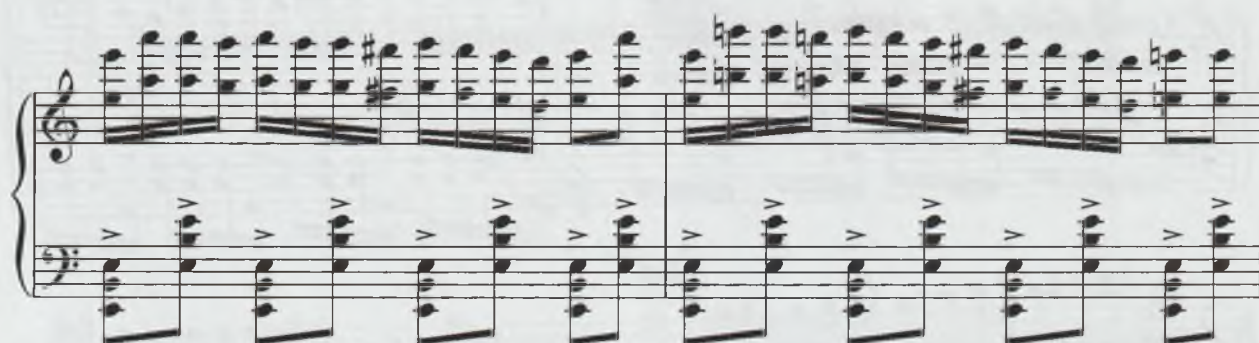
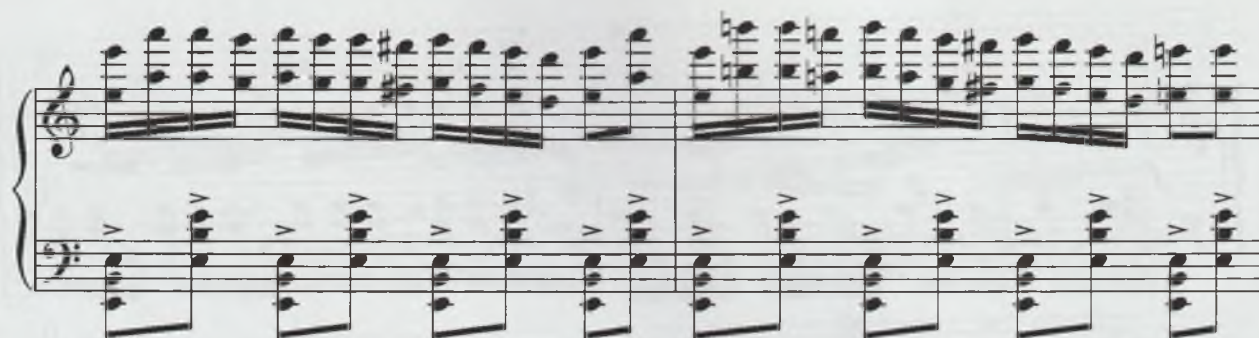
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes, also marked *mf*. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the treble staff.

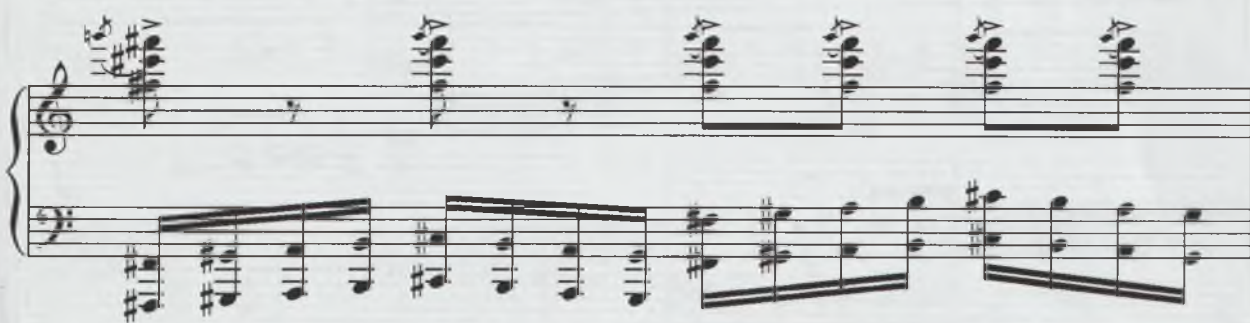
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes. A crescendo hairpin is present in the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a dense texture of sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a dense texture of sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff continues with eighth notes, ending with a final cadence.





ЗУМЛАК

Rubato

Moderato

(*) - яккахон чап кўлда роял торларида глиссандо чалади.

(*) - левой рукой играть глиссандо по струнам рояля.

First system of a musical score. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The bass staff contains a vocal line with lyrics: "a c c e l e r a n d a". The treble staff has a piano accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Allegro

Second system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The bass staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The treble staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Third system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The bass staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The treble staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The bass staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The treble staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the grand staff. The bass staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The treble staff has a piano accompaniment with a melodic line and a bass line. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

This image shows a handwritten musical score on five systems of grand staves. Each system consists of a vocal line (top staff) and a piano accompaniment (bottom staff). The notation is in black ink on aged paper.

- System 1:** The vocal line begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The piano accompaniment features a complex chordal texture in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand.
- System 2:** The vocal line continues with a half note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The piano accompaniment shows a more active melodic line in the right hand.
- System 3:** The vocal line has a whole rest, followed by a half note F5, a quarter note G5, and a quarter note A5. The piano accompaniment features a dense, rapid chordal texture in the left hand.
- System 4:** The vocal line begins with a half note B5, a quarter note C6, and a quarter note D6. The piano accompaniment shows a melodic line in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand.
- System 5:** The vocal line has a whole rest, followed by a half note E6, a quarter note F6, and a quarter note G6. The piano accompaniment features a complex chordal texture in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand.

First system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The top staff is empty. The bottom staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The melody starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. There is a dynamic marking of *pp.* (pianissimo) under the first measure. The bass line consists of a series of chords, each marked with a sharp sign (#).

Second system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The top staff is empty. The bottom staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The melody starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. There is a dynamic marking of *pp.* (pianissimo) under the first measure. The bass line consists of a series of chords, each marked with a sharp sign (#).

Third system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The top staff is empty. The bottom staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The melody starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. There is a dynamic marking of *pp.* (pianissimo) under the first measure. The bass line consists of a series of chords, each marked with a sharp sign (#).

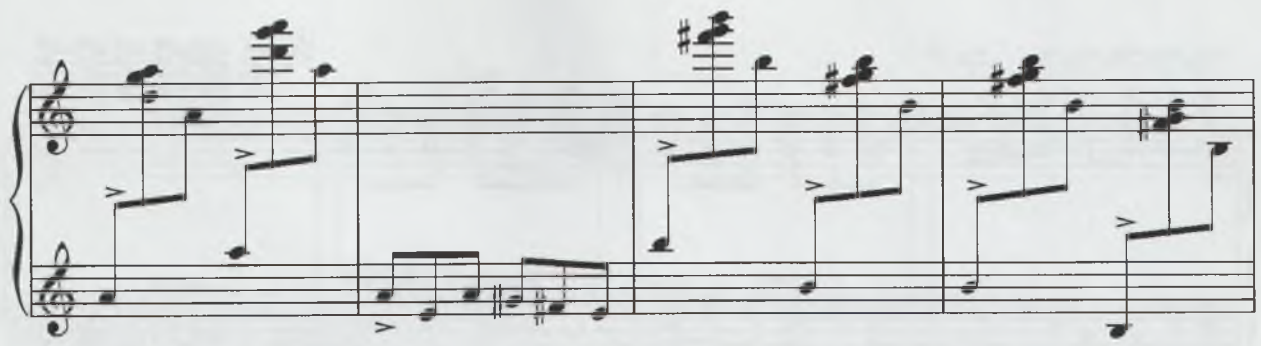
Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The top staff is empty. The bottom staff contains a melody in the treble clef and a bass line in the bass clef. The melody starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. There is a dynamic marking of *pp.* (pianissimo) under the first measure. The bass line consists of a series of chords, each marked with a sharp sign (#).

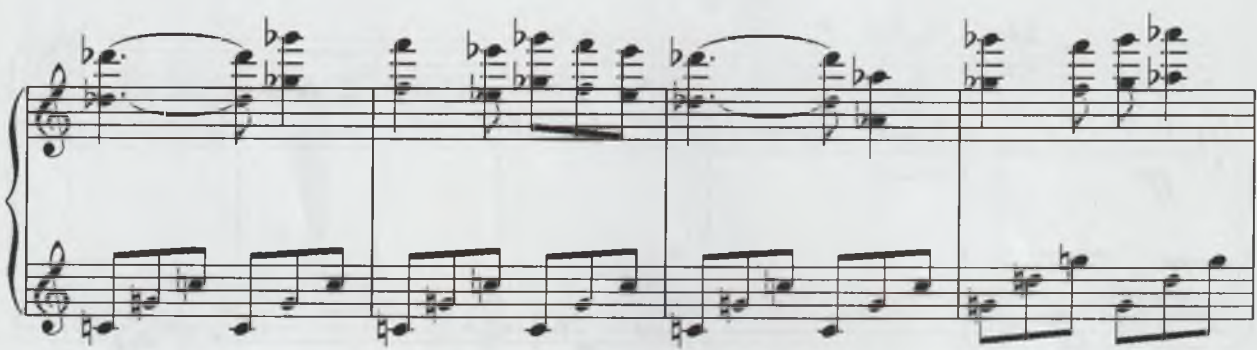
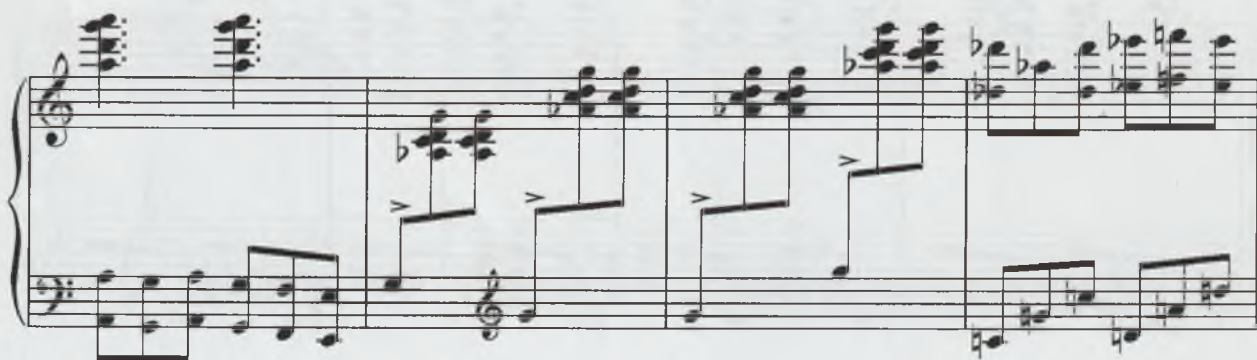
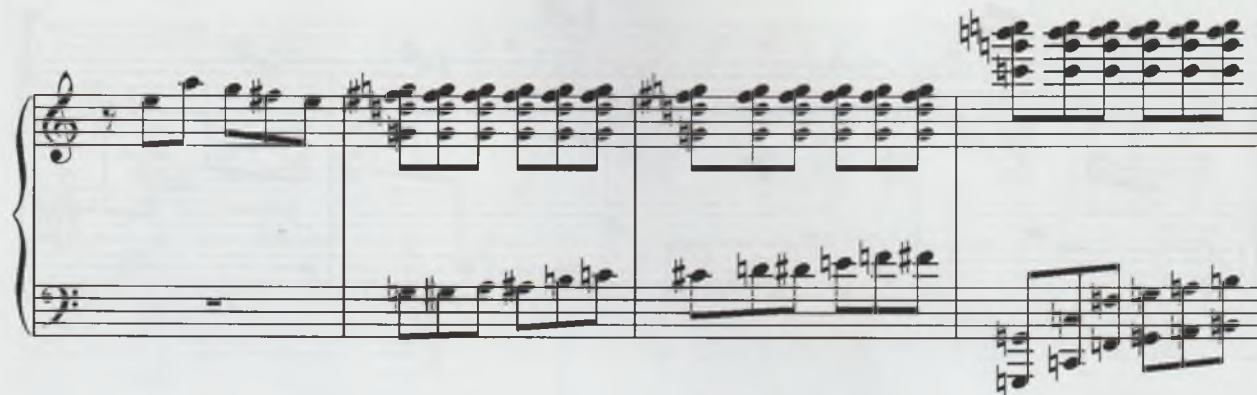
First system of musical notation. The top staff is empty. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords, each marked with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and a *b* (flat) symbol. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a single note, a half note, and a whole note, all marked with a *b* (flat) symbol.

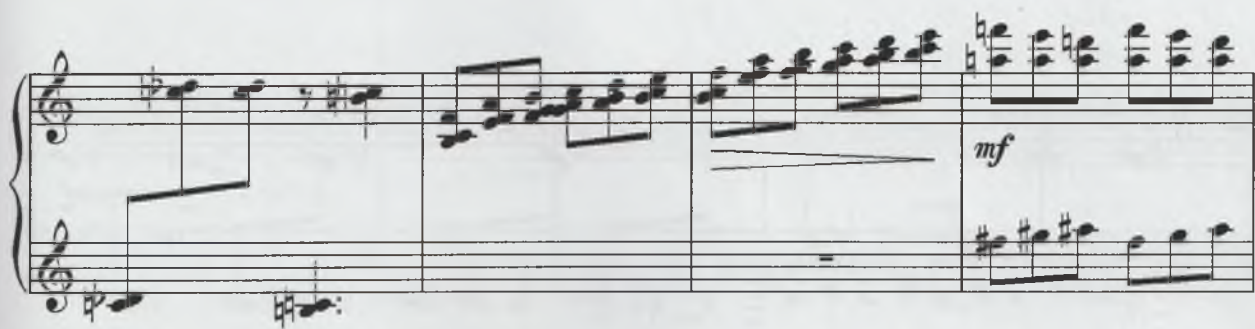
Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords, each marked with a *b* (flat) symbol. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords, each marked with a *b* (flat) symbol.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords, each marked with a *b* (flat) symbol. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords, each marked with a *b* (flat) symbol.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords, each marked with a *b* (flat) symbol. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a series of chords, each marked with a *b* (flat) symbol.







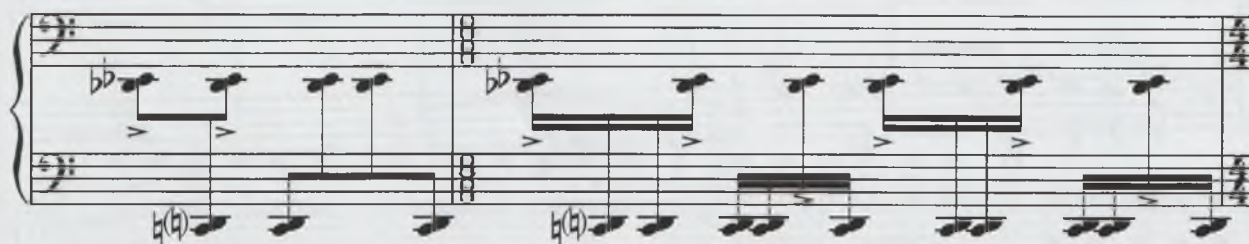
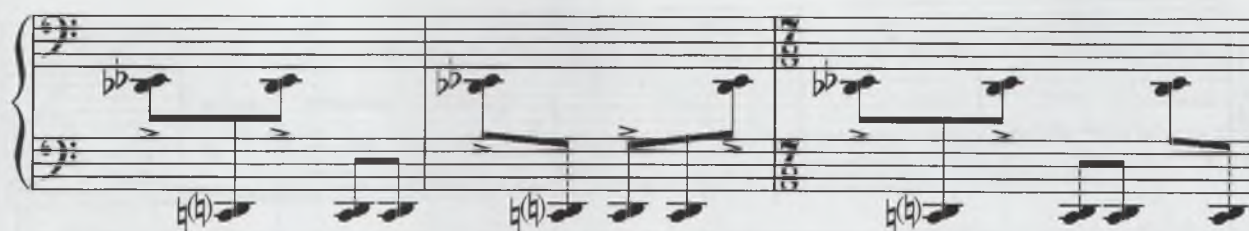
First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note.

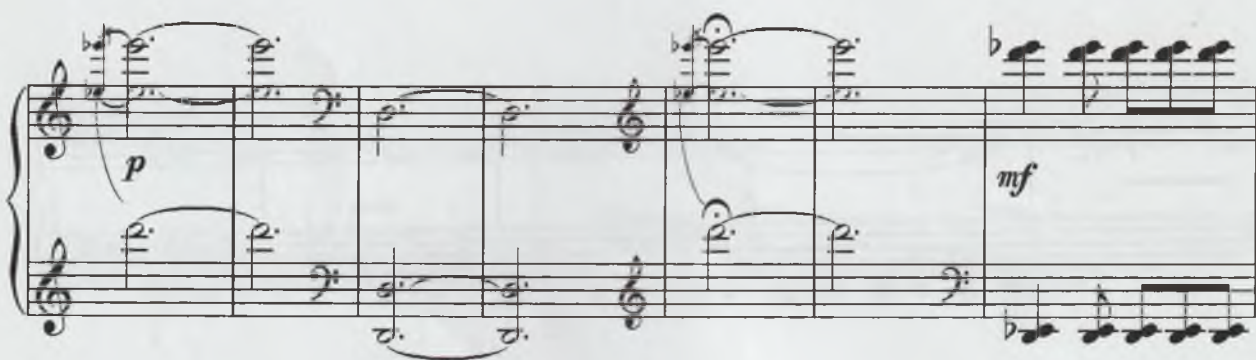
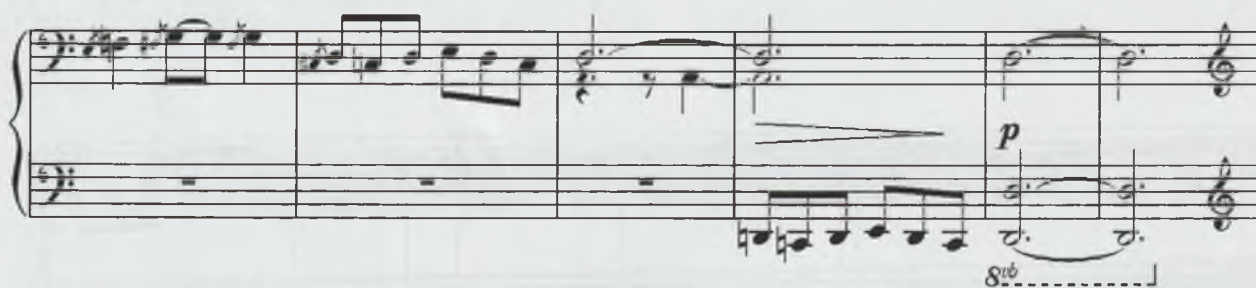
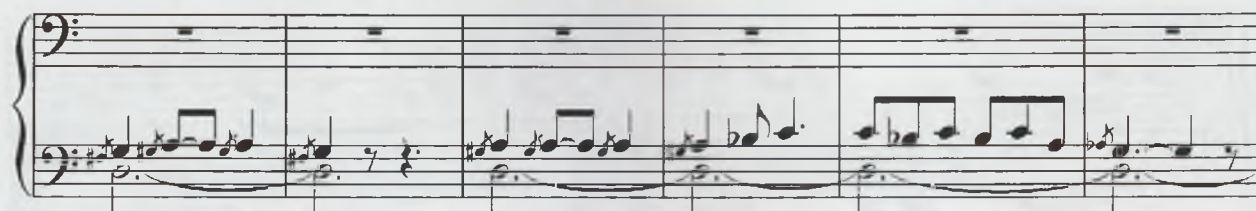
Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 13.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). It contains a series of eighth notes and a final half note. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in measure 17.



Moderato





First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. The right hand continues the melodic pattern. Measure 8 includes the instruction *poco a poco crescendo*. Measure 9 features a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and an *8va* (octave) marking above the staff. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-15. The right hand shows a change in texture with more complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) are present. The left hand continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-20. The right hand includes *8va* markings above the staff. The instruction *accelerando* is written in the left hand. The system ends with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The first system is marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second system is marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The piano accompaniment features a simple harmonic accompaniment with a bass line and a treble line. The vocal line is a simple melody. The score is written in a clear, legible style.

Handwritten musical score for "The Wind" by Gustav Mahler. The score is written on two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "gliss." and "8va". The piece is in G-flat major (three flats) and consists of 12 measures.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The melody is written in the treble clef, starting on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4. The bass line begins with a half note G3, followed by a half note F3, and then a half note E3. The second system continues the melody in the treble clef with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5, then a half note B4, and finally a half note A4. The bass line continues with a half note G3, followed by a half note F3, and then a half note E3. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is on two staves, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure features a vocal melody with a glissando (gliss.) and a piano accompaniment with a rising line of chords. The second measure continues the vocal melody with a glissando and the piano accompaniment with a descending line of chords. The third measure shows the vocal melody with a glissando and the piano accompaniment with a descending line of chords. The score ends with a double bar line.

(8)

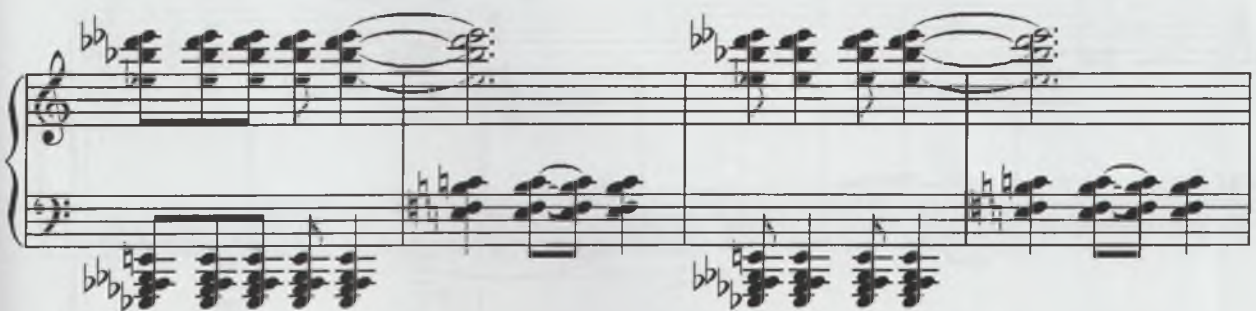
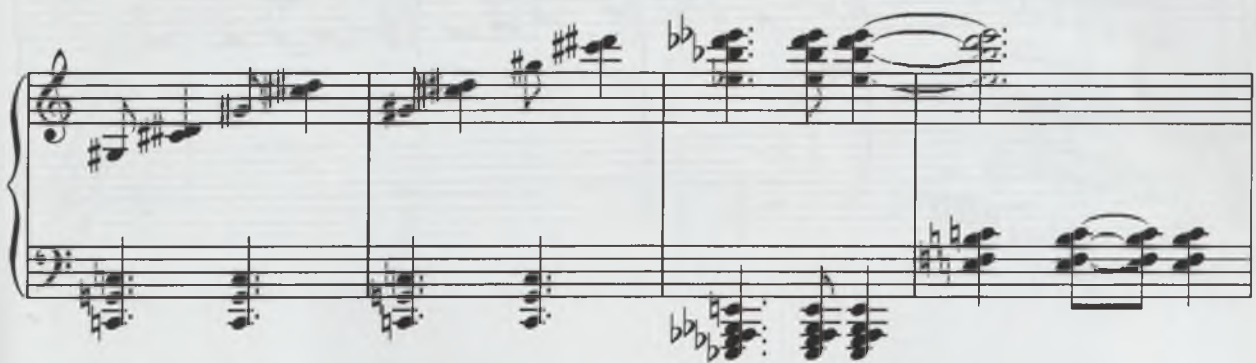
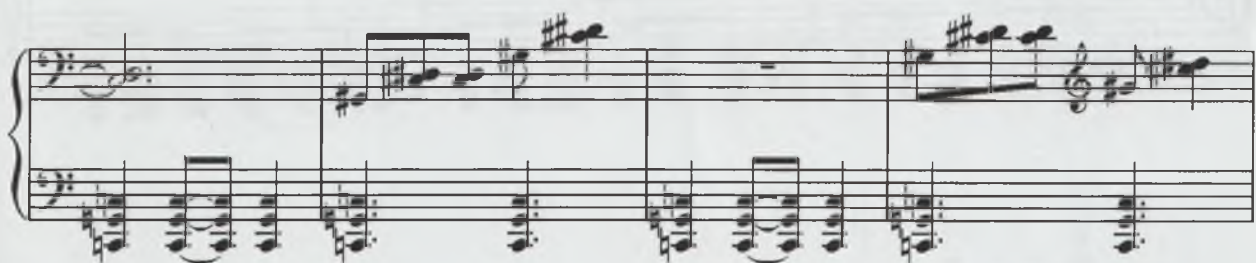
The first system of musical notation consists of four measures. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with a flat (b) indicating a lowered note in the second and third measures. The bass clef staff features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some notes marked with an 'x' and a vertical line, possibly indicating a specific performance technique or a correction. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The second system of musical notation consists of four measures. The treble clef staff continues the eighth-note chordal pattern, with a flat (b) in the second measure and a series of sixteenth-note chords in the final measure. The bass clef staff shows a more complex rhythmic structure, including dotted notes and a final measure with a half note and a flat (b). The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation consists of four measures. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth-note chords, with a flat (b) in the first measure and a series of sixteenth-note chords in the final measure. The bass clef staff shows a more complex rhythmic structure, including dotted notes and a final measure with a half note and a flat (b). The system concludes with a repeat sign.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of four measures. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth-note chords, with a flat (b) in the first measure and a series of sixteenth-note chords in the final measure. The bass clef staff shows a more complex rhythmic structure, including dotted notes and a final measure with a half note and a flat (b). The system concludes with a repeat sign.





First system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note chords, each marked with an accent (^) and a fingering of 8. The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note chords. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Second system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note chords. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

Third system of a musical score. The treble clef staff begins with a glissando (gliss.) over a series of notes, followed by a measure of a single note. The bass clef staff begins with a glissando (gliss.) over a series of notes, followed by a measure of a single note. The tempo is marked **Moderato** and the dynamic is **mf**. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

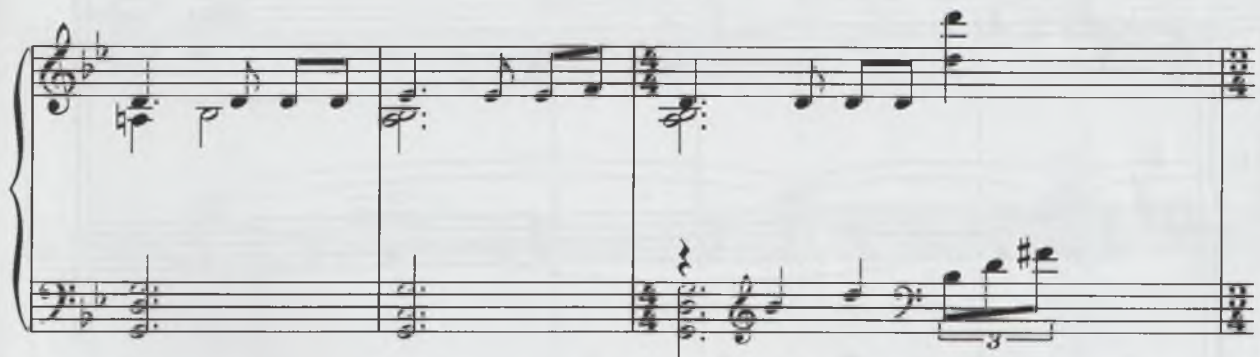
Fourth system of a musical score. The treble clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff contains two measures of eighth-note chords. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

ЭПИТАФИЯ

(Нормурод Нарзуллаевнинг ёрқин хотирасига —
Посвящается памяти Нормурада Нарзуллаева)

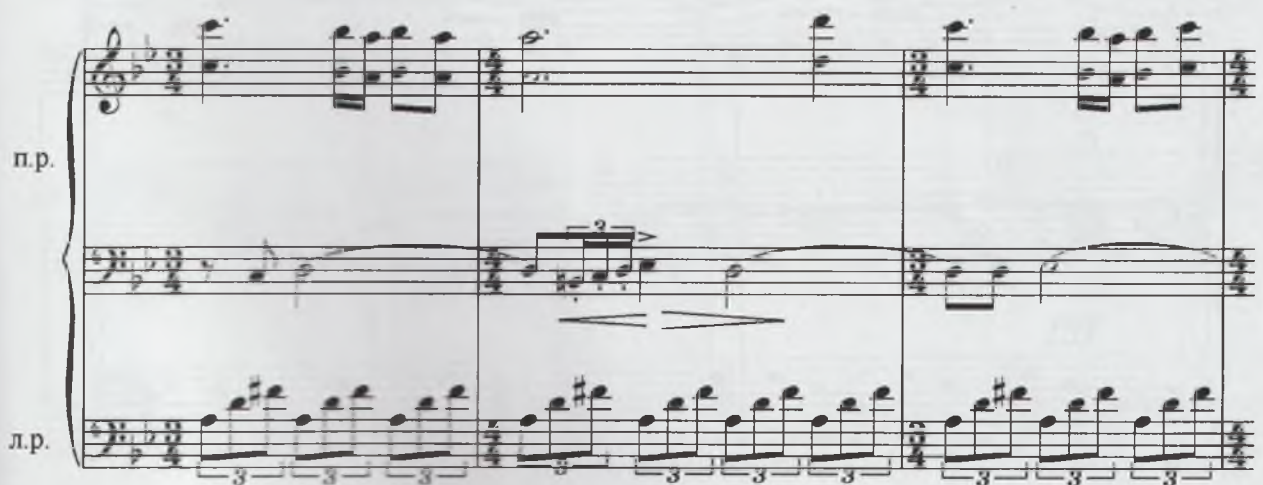
Andante

mf



п.р.

л.р.



п.р.

л.р.

п.р.

л.р.

п.р.

л.р.

п.р.

л.р.

Piano introduction in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The left hand has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure.

Orchestral score for strings and woodwinds. The score is in B-flat major, 4/4 time. It includes parts for Piccolo (п.р.), Flute (л.р.), Clarinet (п.р.), Bassoon (л.р.), Trumpet (л.р.), Trombone (л.р.), and Tuba (л.р.). The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes with various dynamics including *ffff* and *p*.

The first system of the musical score features a piano accompaniment. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and a few moving notes. The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

The first system of the musical score includes eight vocal staves, arranged in four pairs. Each pair consists of a soprano and an alto part. The first measure of each staff contains a vocal entry with a melodic line and a sustained chord. The subsequent measures in the system are empty, indicating that the vocalists hold their notes or that the music continues on the next page.

(8).....I

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is a four-part setting for voices and piano. The score is written in 4/4 time and the key of B-flat major (two flats). The vocal parts are Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The piano accompaniment is for the right hand (RH) and left hand (LH). The score is divided into four measures. The first measure shows the vocal entries. The second measure shows the vocal parts moving in parallel motion. The third measure shows the vocal parts moving in parallel motion. The fourth measure shows the vocal parts moving in parallel motion. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation for the vocal parts. The score is written on a grand staff with five lines per part. The vocal parts are written in treble clef, and the piano parts are written in bass clef. The score is written in a standard musical notation style. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the vocal parts. The score is a page from a music book.

РАПСОДИЯ № 1
НАВРЎЗ ЛАВҲАЛАРИ – ФРЕСКИ НАВРУЗА
 (рафиқам Раънохонга – Посвящается супруге Раънохон)

Maestoso

ff *sf p* *ff* *ff*

accelerando.

8va *fff*

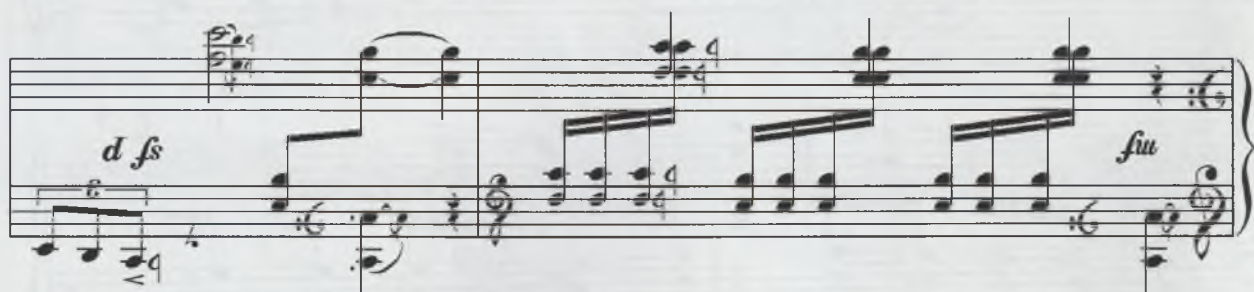
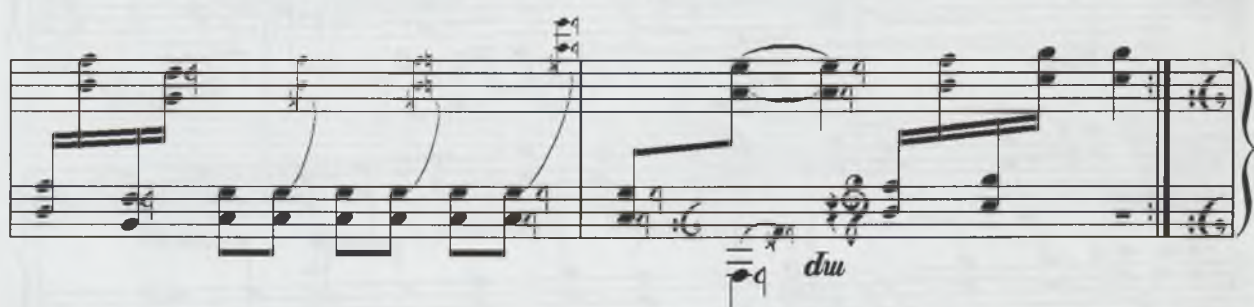
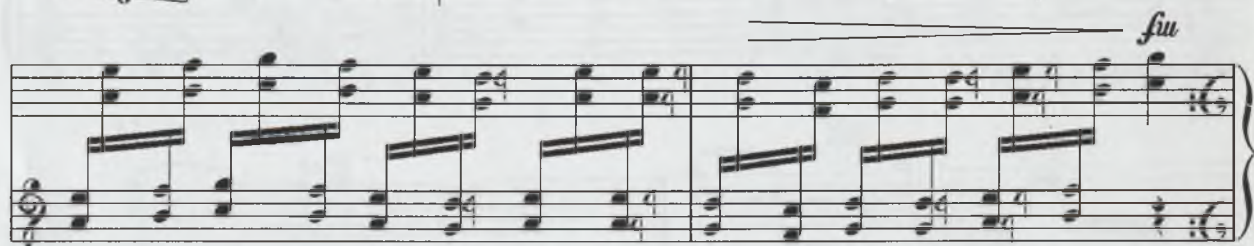
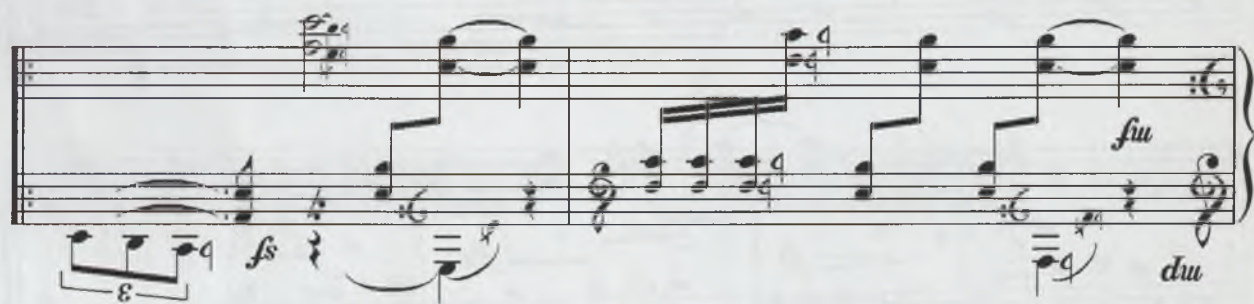
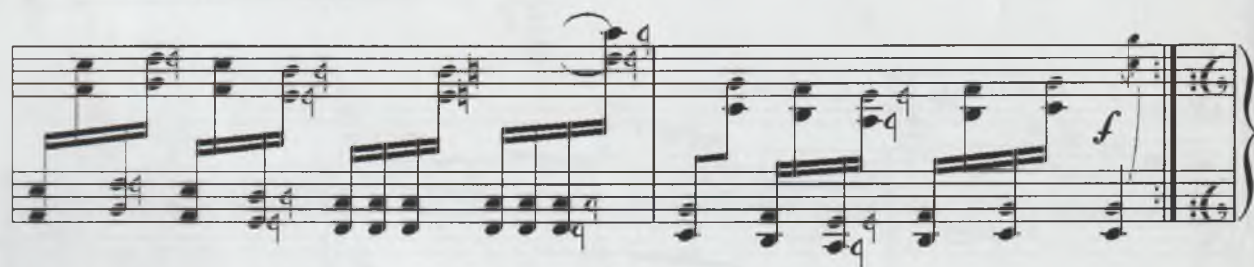
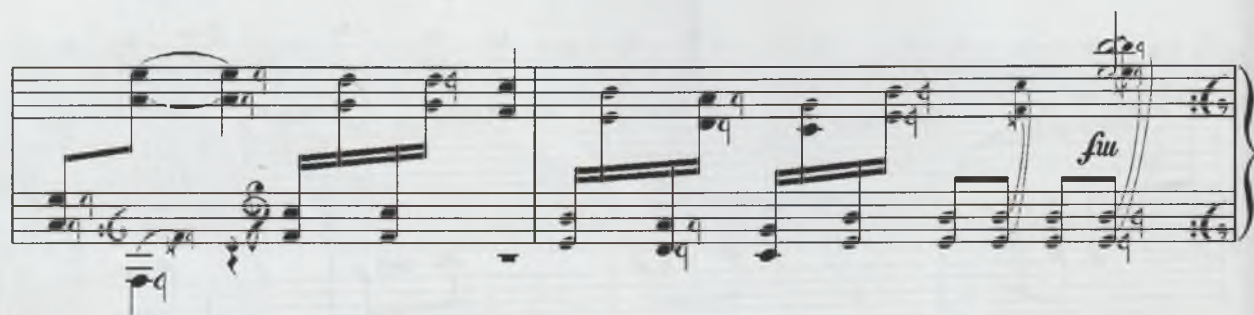
Moderato **Andante**

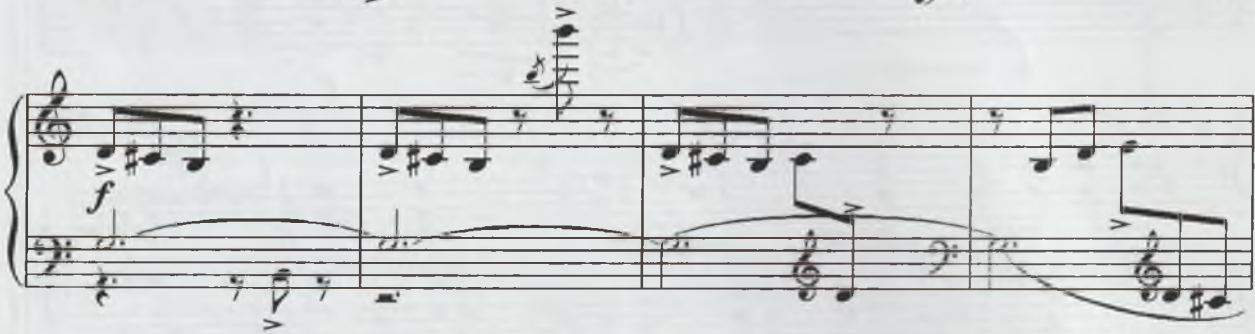
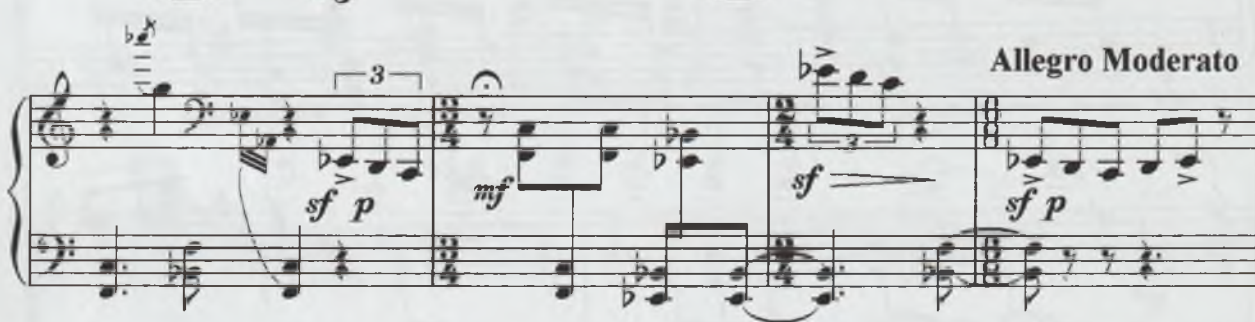
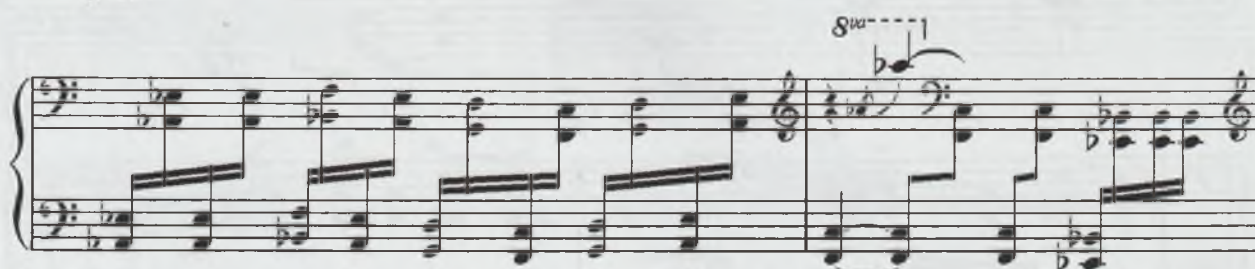
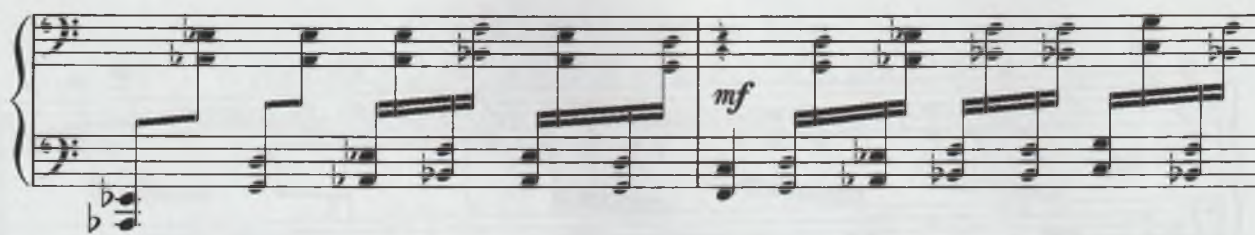
ff *sf p* *3*

rit.

Sostenuto

mf





First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a sharp sign on the second measure and a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) in the third measure. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment. A first ending bracket labeled *8va* is positioned above the right hand in the third measure.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line, while the left hand features a long, flowing line with a slur and a fermata, indicating a sustained or glissando effect.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the second measure. The left hand has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the second measure. A first ending bracket labeled *8va* is positioned above the right hand in the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the fourth measure. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A first ending bracket labeled *8va* is positioned above the right hand in the fourth measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the first measure. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment.

8va

f

accelerando.

8va

mf p

mf p

f

8va

f

ff

p

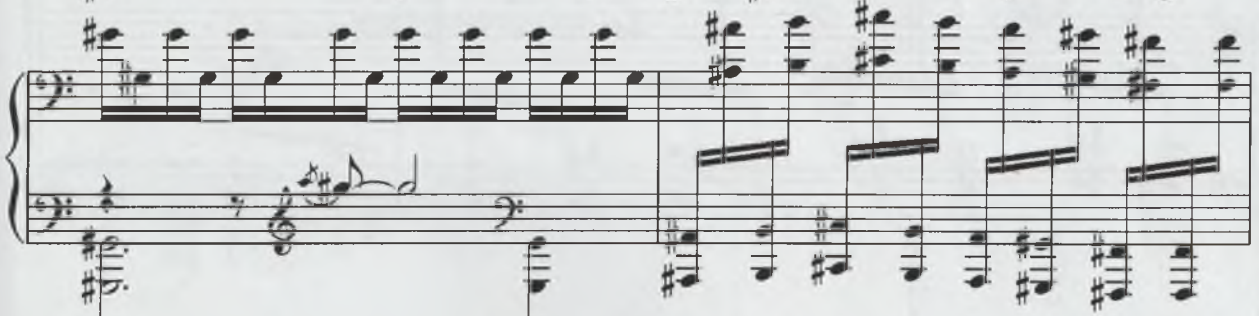
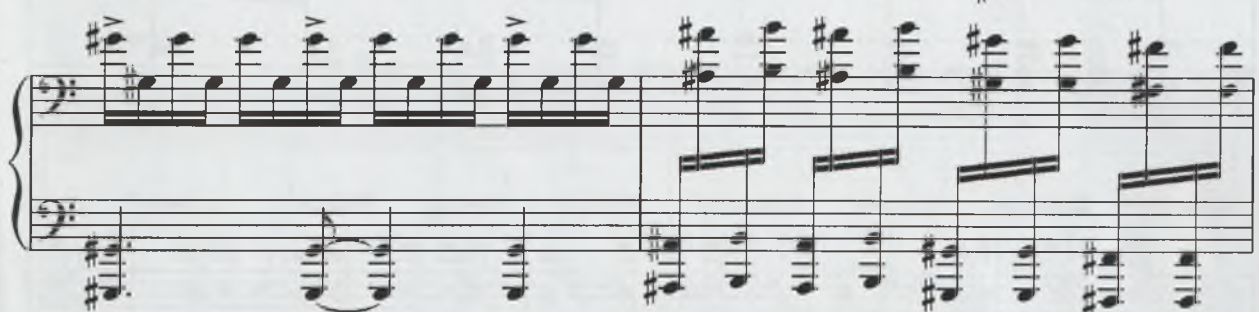
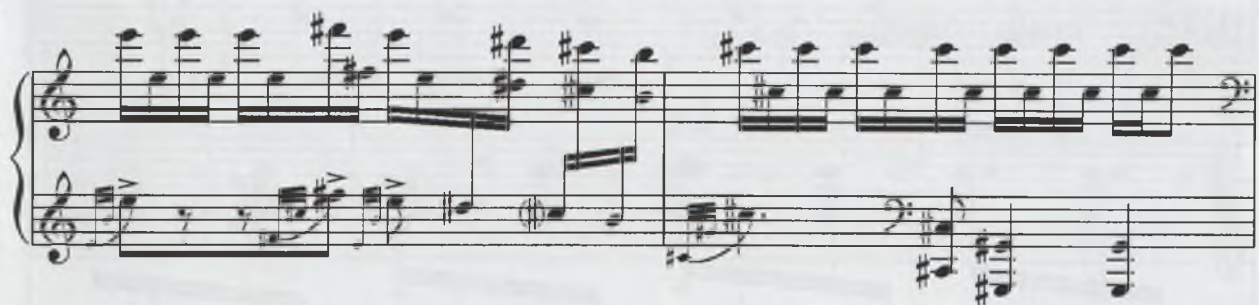
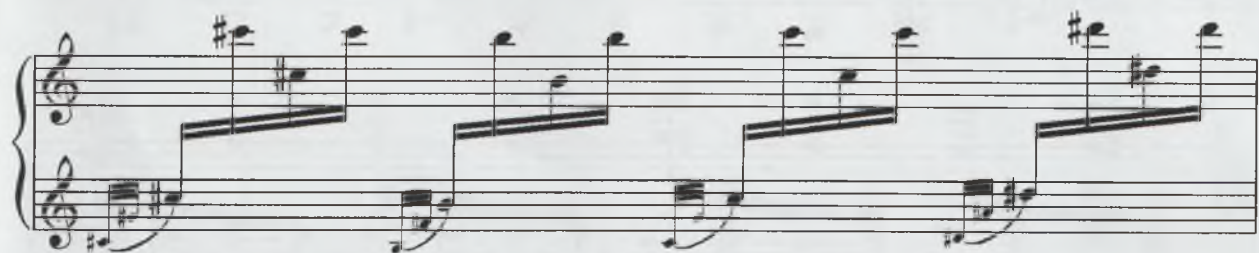
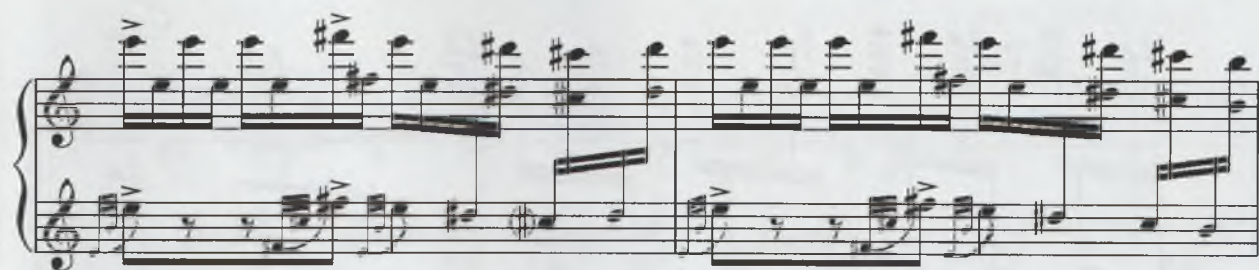
First system of musical notation. The right hand features a rapid ascending scale marked *alleg.* and *f*, which transitions into a *ff* section. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *pp.* is present in the left hand.

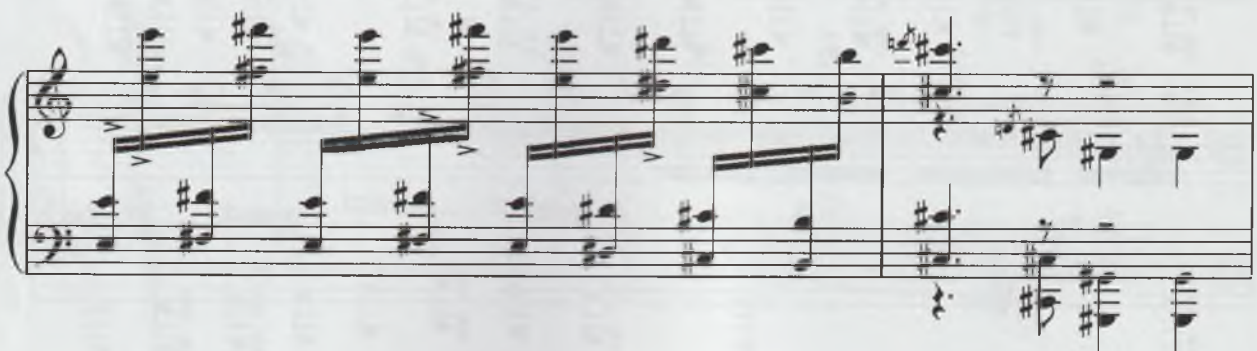
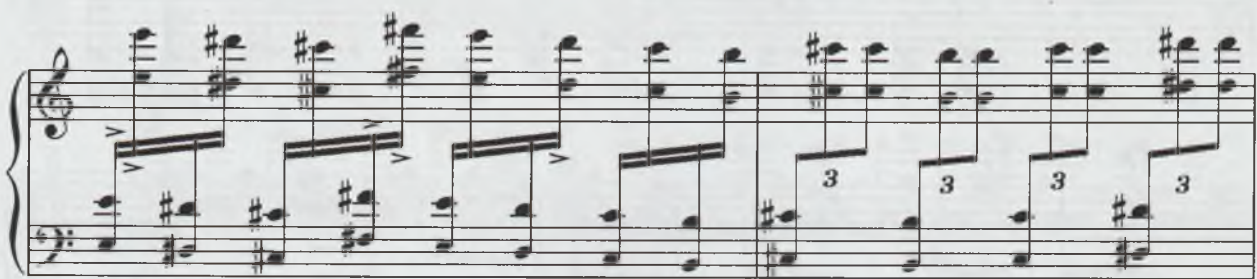
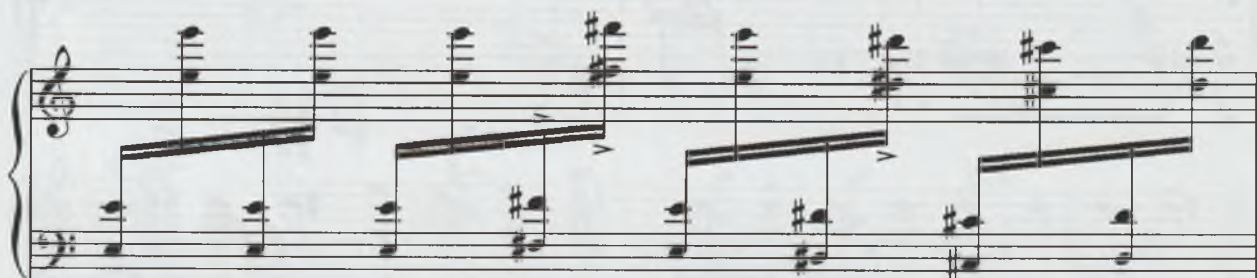
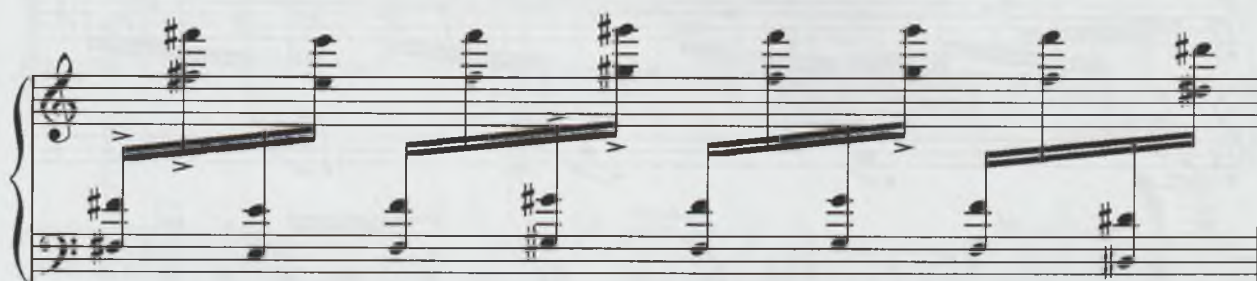
Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first, it features a rapid ascending scale in the right hand marked *alleg.* and *f*, transitioning to *ff*. The left hand continues with accompaniment, marked *p.*

Third system of musical notation. The right hand scale is marked *alleg.* and *f*, transitioning to *ff*. The left hand accompaniment includes a *ff* section.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a *ff* section. The left hand accompaniment includes a *f* section.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a *ff* section. The left hand accompaniment includes a *ff* section.





8^{va}-----1

8^{va}-----

(8)

БЕШТА БОЛАЛАР МИНИАТЮРАСИ – 5 ДЕТСКИХ МИНИАТЮР

№ 1

Musical score for Miniatyura No 1, measures 1-12. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) is marked *mf dolce*. The second system (measures 5-8) is marked *f*. The third system (measures 9-12) is marked *rit.* and ends with a double bar line.

№ 2

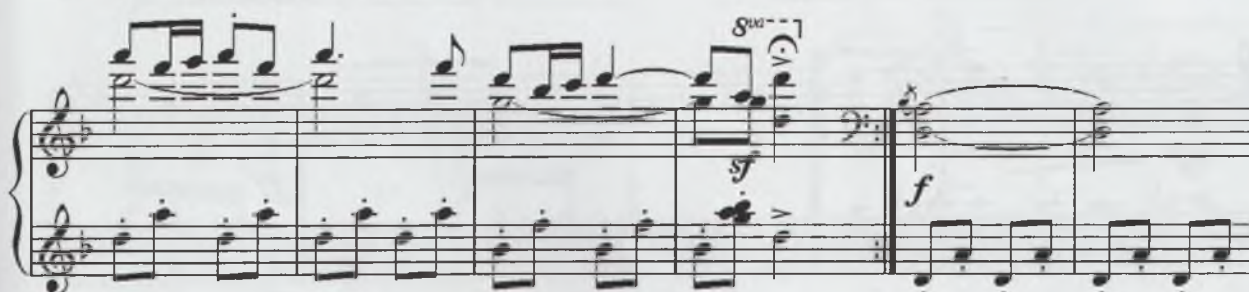
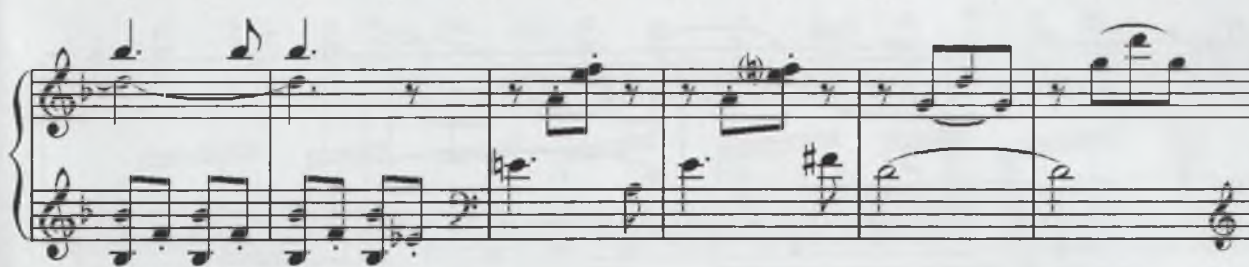
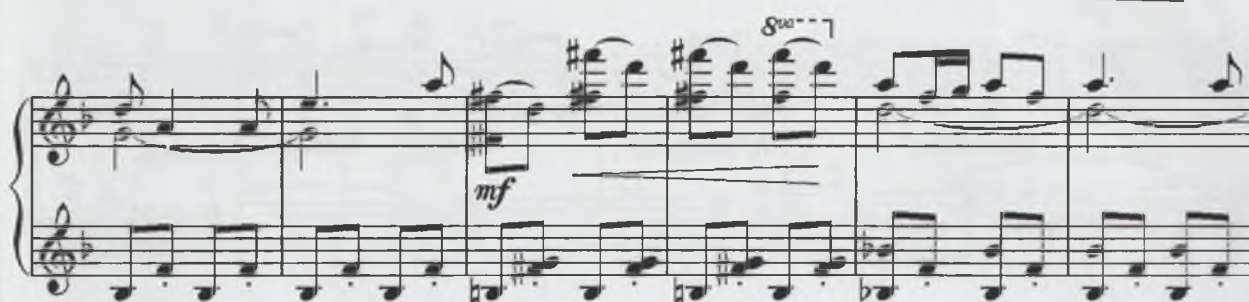
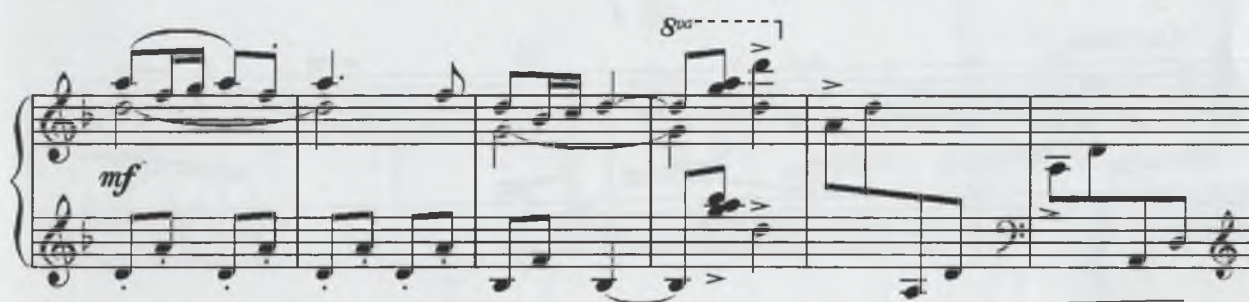
Moderato

Musical score for Miniatyura No 2, measures 1-12. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. The first system (measures 1-4) is marked *mf dolce*. The second system (measures 5-8) is marked *mf* and *f*. The third system (measures 9-12) is marked *f*, *rit.*, *ff*, and *A tempo dolce*. The piece ends with a double bar line.



№ 3

Allegretto (Легко, задорно)



mf

8va

Nº 4

Maestoso

mf

ff

3

rit.

ff

№ 5

Allegretto

8va- 8va- 8va-

mf *mf* *mp*

(8)

mf

mf

f

p

8va-

(8)

mf

mf

f

mf

ЮМОРЕСКА

Moderato

f

mf

8va

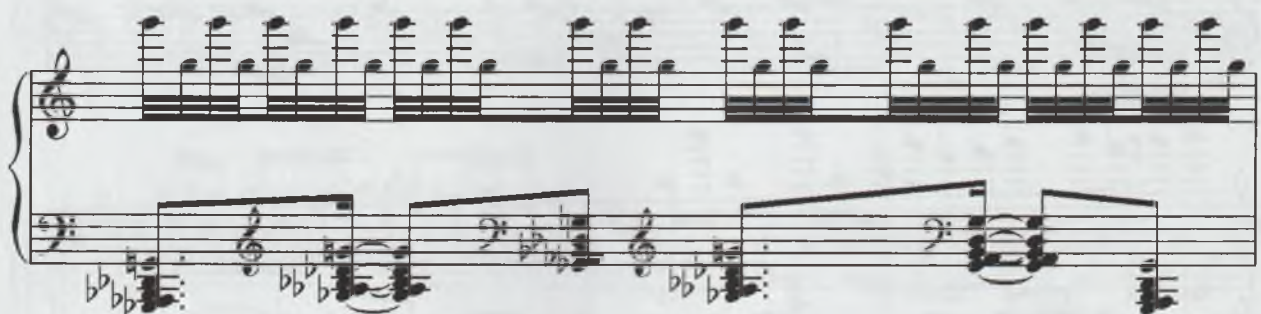
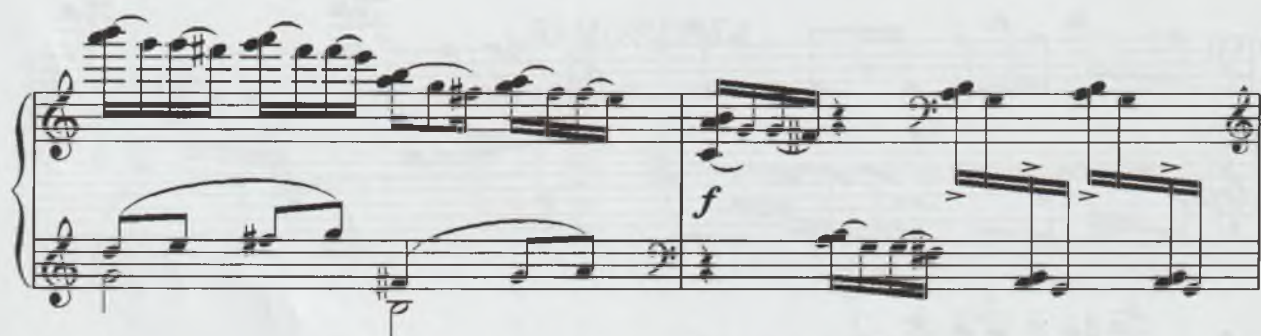
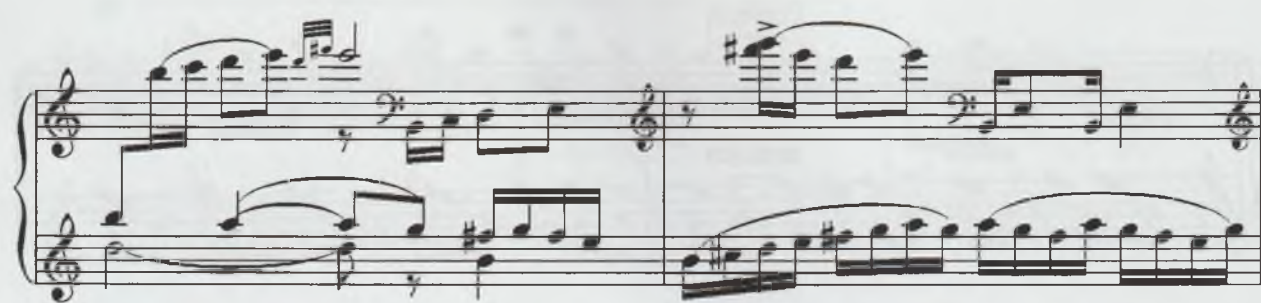
8va

3

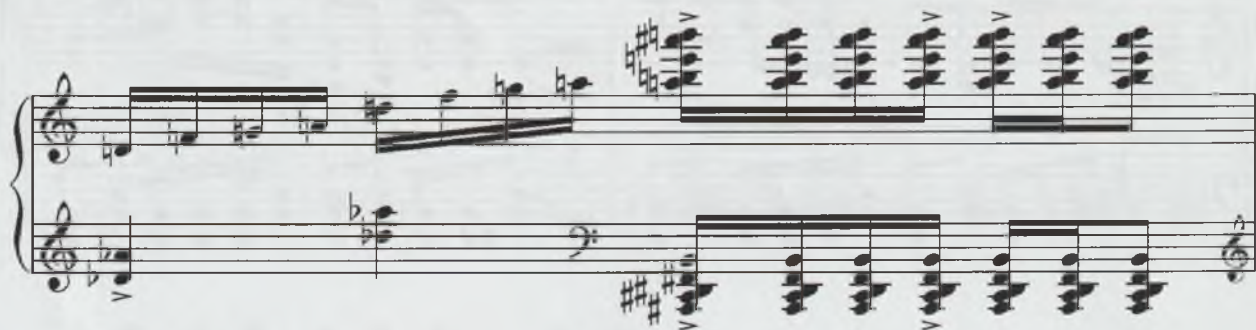
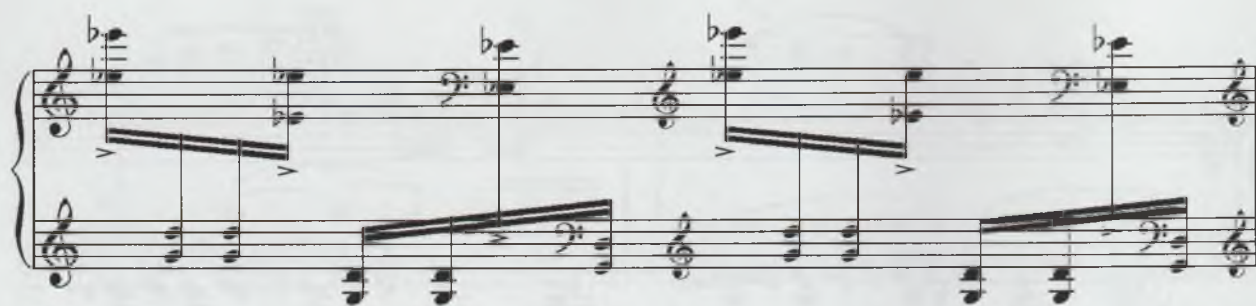
3

3

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and various musical symbols. The first system shows a bass clef on the left and a treble clef on the right. The second system has a treble clef on the left and a bass clef on the right. The third system has a bass clef on the left and a treble clef on the right. The fourth system has a treble clef on the left and a bass clef on the right. The fifth system has a bass clef on the left and a treble clef on the right. The sixth system has a treble clef on the left and a bass clef on the right. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like f and p . There are also some unusual symbols like b and b with a bar over them. The page is numbered 87 at the bottom.



This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic and a 'tr' (trill) marking. The second system continues the piece with a similar rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line. The third system features a dense, rapid sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand. The fourth system shows a continuation of the sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line. The fifth system includes a treble and bass staff with a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic and a 'tr' (trill) marking. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C).



Musical score for piano, featuring two systems of staves. The first system consists of two staves, both with treble and bass clefs, showing a sequence of chords and single notes. The second system also consists of two staves. The upper staff features a glissando (gliss.) and the lower staff is marked with forte (f) and fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings.

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Рустам АБДУЛЛАЕВ

ФОРТЕПИАНО УЧУН АСАРЛАР ТЎПЛАМИ

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Техник муҳаррир *К.Ўринбоев*
Компьютерда тайёрловчи *Бахтиёр Ашуров*

Оригинал макет «Муסיқа» нашриётининг
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