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MIRMUXSIN G'APUROV

ORKESTR SINFI

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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
MADANIYAT VA SPORT ISHLARI VAZIRLIGI

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

ABDULLA QODIRIY NOMIDAGI
TOSHKENT DAVLAT MADANIYAT INSTITUTI

TOSHKENT DAVLAT MADANIYAT IN-TI
MUSIQA BO'LIMI

MIRMUXSIN G'APUROV

ORKESTR SINFI

MADANIYAT VA SAN'AT YO'NALISHIDAGI OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI UCHUN O'QUV QO'LLANMA

12775 (c)

TOSHKENT – 2011

Abdulla Qodiriy nomidagi Toshkent davlat madaniyat instituti ilmiy kengashining 2010-yil 27-dekabrdagi yig'ilishida (4-sonli bayonnoma) nashrga tavsiya etilgan.

Mazkur o'quv qo'llanma madaniyat va san'at yo'nalishidagi oliy o'quv yurtlarining "Orkestr sinfi" fani bo'yicha ta'lim olayotgan talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan. Qo'llanmada o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrlarining tashkil topishi, shakllanishi, ular bilan ishlash haqida uslubiy ko'rsatmalar hamda orkestrlar uchun maxsus cholg'ulashtirilgan asarlar berilgan.

Ushbu qo'llanmadan oliy ta'lim muassasalari talabalari bilan bir qatorda o'rta maxsus o'quv yurtlari o'quvchilari ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

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O‘zbekistonda xalq cholg‘ulari orkestrlarining tashkil topishi

Kuy inson yuragining nafis va go‘zal olami ifodasidir. Ohang orqali yurak zorlarini bayon etgan odam o‘zini murodiga yetgandek his qiladi. Soz yangraganda xayol og‘ushiga cho‘mgan inson orom olib hayajonlanadi. Darhaqiqat navo bir soniyada quvonchlar kashf etadi, yuraklarga shodlik baxsh etadi.

O‘zbek xalq cholg‘ularidan tashkil topgan orkestrlar ham inson ruhiga ma’naviy ozuqa berishda muhim rol o‘ynaydi. O‘zbekistonda xalq cholg‘ulari orkestrlarini tashkil etish maqsadida 1930-yillarning boshlarida xalq cholg‘ularini takomillashtirish borasida katta ishlar olib borildi. 1920-yillardayoq taniqli sozgar usta Usmon Zuparov cholg‘ularni takomillashtirish orqali bir qator yo‘g‘on ovozli cholg‘ular, ya’ni katta g‘ijjak, katta dutor va katta tanbur kabi cholg‘ularni yaratdi.

O‘zbekistonda 1930-yillarning o‘rtalariga kelib xalq cholg‘ularini 12 pog‘onali o‘zgarmas sozga mos keluvchi, temperatsiya asosida takomillashtirish ishlari boshlandi. Bu ishda rus musiqachisi V.Andreevning o‘tgan asrning 80-yillarida rus xalq cholg‘ularini takomillashtirish tajribasi asos qilib olindi.

A.Petrosyans boshchiligida sozgar ustalar S.Didorenko, V.Romanchenko, A.Kevxoyanslar xalq cholg‘ularini takomillashtirish va ularning yangi avlodlarini (oilalarini) yaratish bo‘yicha birinchi omadli tajribalarni amalga oshirdilar.

Qisqa muddat ichida dutor, tanbur, qashqar ruboblari teng o‘n ikki pog‘onali temperatsiya qilingan soz asosida takomillashtirildi.

1943-yili san’atshunoslik ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti qoshida tajriba-sinov laboratoriya tashkil qilindi. Bu laboratoriyada dutorlar, tanburlar, qashqar va afg‘on ruboblari hamda g‘ijjaklarning yangi turlari yaratildi.

Takomillashtirish natijasida urma-torli, torli-kamonli, torli-tirnama cholg‘ular oilalari yaratildi. Qashqar rubobi asosida rubob prima, nay cholg‘usi asosida esa nay pikkolo (kichik nay) yaratildi.

I. Urma-torli cholg‘ular:

(Chang)

1.Chang-pikkolo
2. Chang-prima
3. Chang-bas

II. Torli-tirnama cholg‘ular:

(Dutor)

1.Dutor-prima
2.Dutor-sekunda
3.Dutor-alt
4.Dutor-tenor
5.Dutor-bas
6.Dutor-kontrabas

III. Torli-kamonli cholg‘ular:

(G‘ijjak)

1.G‘ijjak-alt
2.G‘ijjak-bas
3.G‘ijjak-kontrabas.

Keyinchalik g'ijjak bas va g'ijjak kontrabas cholg'ulari Qozog'iston va Qoraqalpog'istonda qo'llanuvchi qobiz torli-kamonli cholg'usi bilan almashtirildi.

Muvafaqqiyatli amalga oshirilgan takomillashtirish ishlari o'zbek xalq cholg'ularida o'n ikki tonlik teng temperatsiyalangan soz asosida ijro imkoniyatlarini oshishiga imkon yaratdi.

1936-yilda O'zbek davlat filarmoniyasi tashkil etildi. 1938-yili esa ushbu filarmoniya qoshida xalq cholg'ulari "etnografik" va "nota bilan ijro etuvchi"orkestrlar faoliyati yo'lga qo'yildi.

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri tarkibidagi cholg'ular to'g'risida

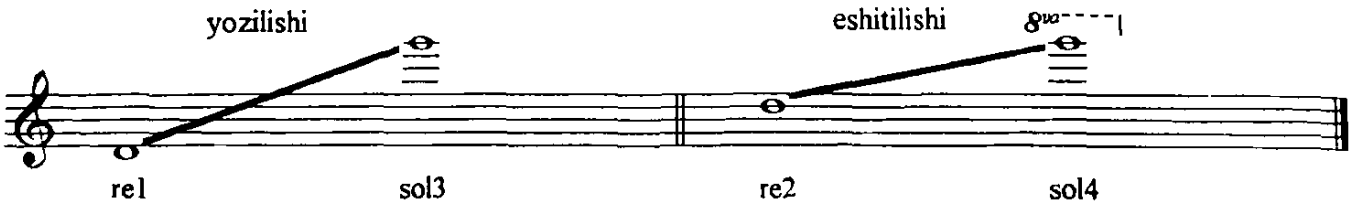
O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri tarkibidagi cholg'ular partitura bo'yicha 5 ta guruhga bo'lingan:

1.Puflama cholg'ular guruhi;
2.Urma torli cholg'ular guruhi;
3.Mezrobli cholg'ular guruhi;
4.Urma zarbli cholg'ular guruhi;
5.Kamonli cholg'ular guruhi.

1."Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi–nay pikkolo, nay, surnay, qo'shnay cholg'ularidan iborat.

Nay pikkoloning (kichik nay) tovushqatori diatonikdir. Tovush chiqarish usullari xuddi naydagidek bo'ladi. Nay pikkolo cholg'usi transpozitsiya qilinadigan cholg'ular guruhiga mansub bo'lib, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava yuqori eshitiladi.

Nay pikkoloning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning re tovushidan to'rtinchi oktavaning sol tovushigacha.



Nay pikkolo orkestrda ko'proq melodik cholg'u sifatida asosan nay partiyasini 2 marta balandlatish maqsadida qo'llaniladi. Ayrim paytda esa yakkasoz (solo) yoki eng baland (yuqori) tovushlarni ijro etish maqsadida ham foydalaniladi.

Nay – puflab chalinadigan eng qadimiy cholg'ulardan biri bo'lib, u qamish, g'arov (bambuk), jez (mis), suyak (so'ngak), oq tunika(birinj) kabilardan yasaladi. Nayning eng ko'p tarqalgan turi yog'och va g'arovdan yasalganidir.

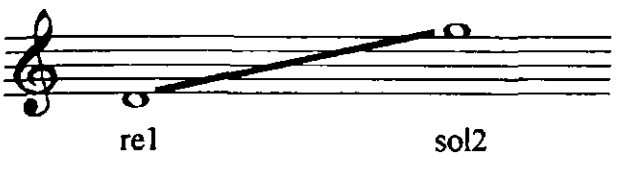
Nayning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktavaning"re" tovushigacha:

Surnay – qadimdan to hozirgi davrgacha surnay nog'ora, doira va karnay cholg'ulari jo'rligida chalinadi. Intonatsion va applikatura tomonlama qiyinchiliklari hamda tovush tembrining kuchliligi sababli orkestrning doimiy tarkibidan joy egallamay qolgan. Hozirgi kunda xalq cholg'ulari orkestrlarida aksariyat hollarda yakkaxon cholg'u sifatida qo'llanib kelinmoqda.

Surnayning diapazoni birinchi oktavaning "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "re" tovushigachadir.

Qo'shnay–qadimiy o'zbek xalq cholg'ularidan bo'lib, u odatda qamish, g'arov (bambuk) kabilardan yasaladi. U xalq cholg'ulari orkestrlarida o'zbek musiqasiga xos bo'lgan "melizm"larni, ya'ni nola va qochirimlarni ijro etish uchun juda qulaydir. Chalish usuli esa, bir vaqtning o'zida ikkita naychaga barobar puflash orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Qo'shnayning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning "re" tovushidan ikkinchi oktavaning "sol" tovushigacha.

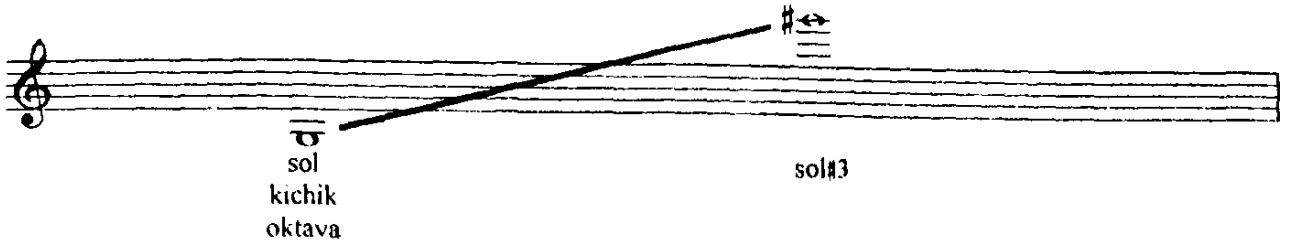


2."Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi – chang va qonun cholg'ularidan iborat.

Chang– qamishdan yasalib, rezina qoplangan maxsus cho'p bilan urib chalinadigan cholg'udir. Uning 75 ta tori bo'lib, har bir tovush unisonga sozlangan 3 ta tordan iborat.

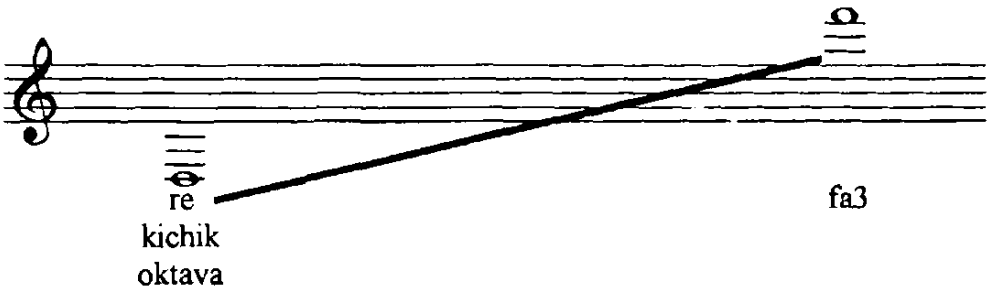
Changning diapozoni kichik oktavaning "sol" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "sol diyez" tovushigacha.

Changning cholg'usining takomillashtirilishi natijasida chang prima, chang pikolo, chang tenor va chang bas kabi turlari barpo etildi. Biroq bu yangi yaratilgan chang pikolo, chang tenor, chang bas kabi cholg'ular amaliyotda o'z o'rnini topa olmadi va natijada xalq cholg'ulari orkestrida qo'llanilmay qolib ketdi.



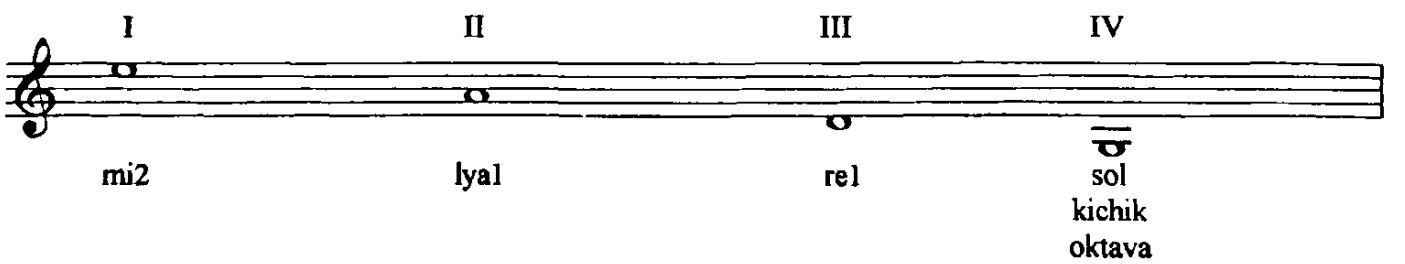
Qonun – changga o'xshash qadimiy cholg'u bo'lib, uni ijrosi o'ng va chap qo'lning ko'rsatkich barmoqlariga taqilgan maxsus noxun (tirnoq) bilan tirnab chalish orqali amalga oshiriladi.

Qonunning diapozoni kichik oktavaning "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "fa" tovushigacha.

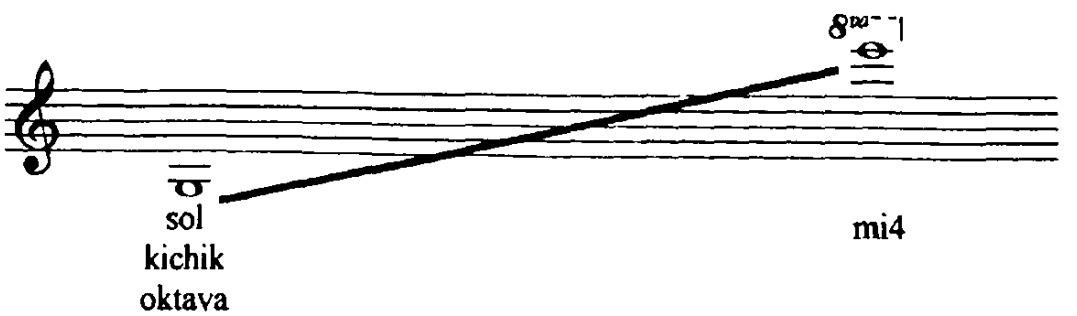


3."Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi – prima rubobi, qashqar rubobi, afg'on rubobi, dutor alt, tanbur, dutor bas va dutor kontrabas cholg'ularidan iborat.

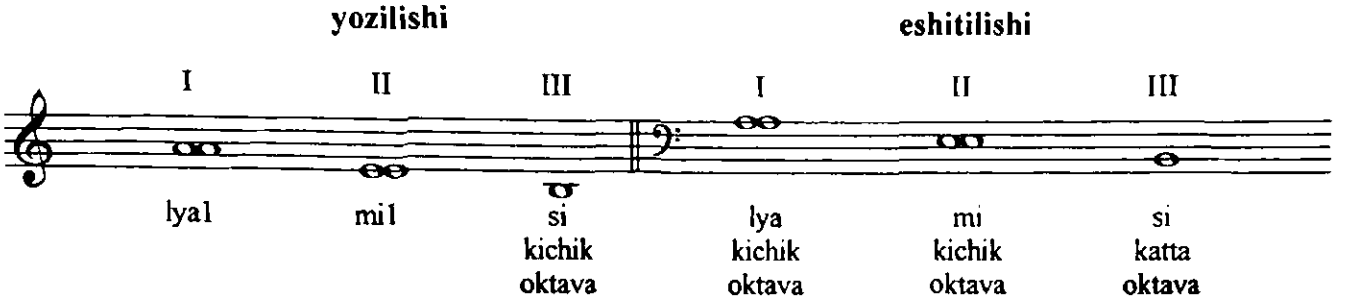
Prima rubobi – qashqar rubobining qayta ishlangan turidir. Prima rubobida to'rtta tor bo'lib, uning birinchi tori ikkinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, uchinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "re" tovushiga, to'rtinchi tori kichik oktavaning "sol" tovushiga sof kvinta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



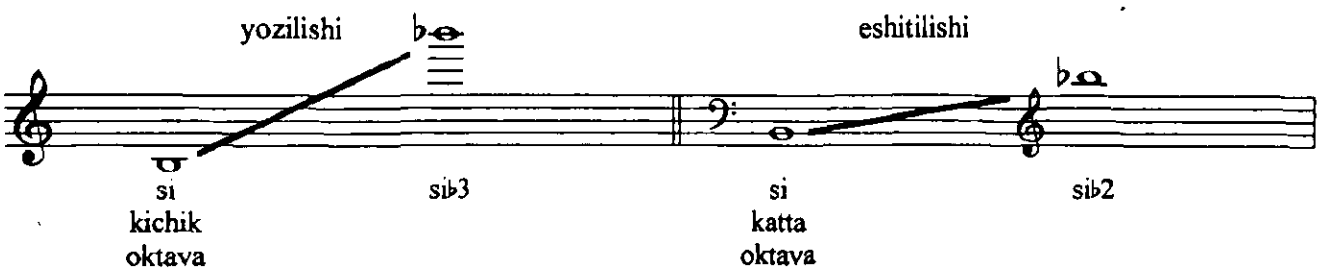
Prima rubobining diapozoni kichik oktavaning "sol" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushigacha.



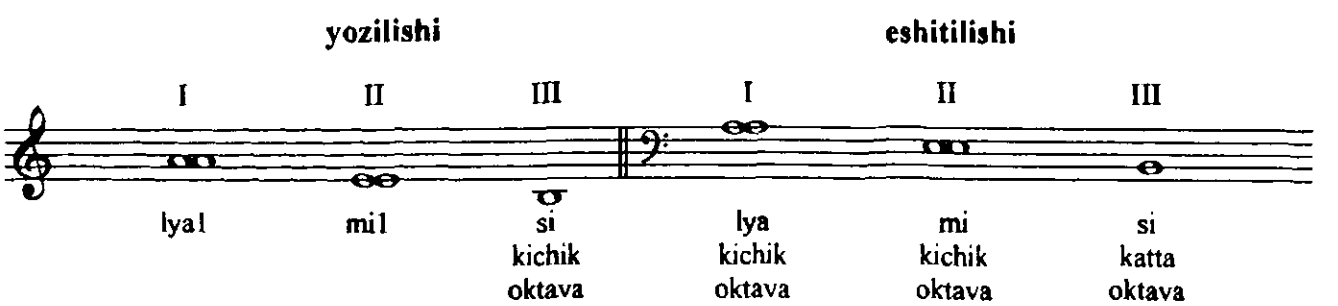
Qashqar rubobi - xalq orasida keng ommalashgan va eng sevimli cholg'ulardan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu cholg'u transpozitsiya qilinadigan sozlar guruhiga mansub bo'lib, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Qashqar rubobidagi besh torning to'rttasi sim tor bo'lib, beshinchisi ichak tordan iboratdir. Birinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga (unison), ikkinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga (unison), uchinchi ichak tor esa kichik oktavaning "si" tovushiga (ba'zan zarurat tufayli "lya" tovushiga ham) sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



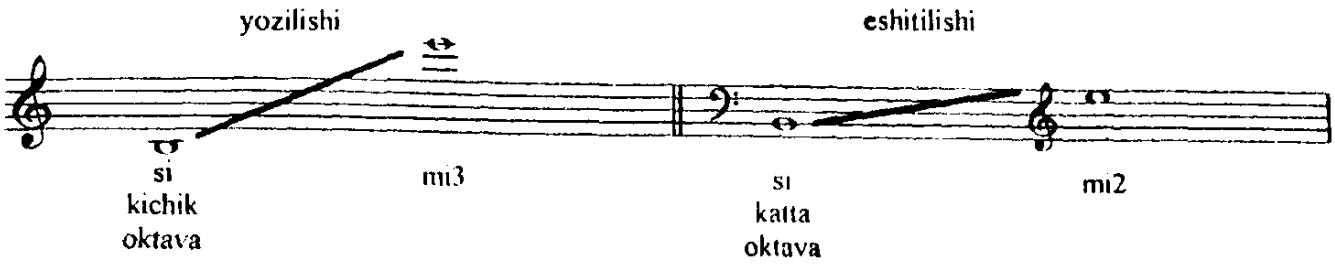
Qashqar rubobining diapozoni kichik oktavaning "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "si bemol" tovushigacha.



Afg'on rubobi - transpozitsiya qilinadigan cholg'ular guruhiga mansub bo'lib, bo'lib, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Afg'on rubobida ichakdan ishlangan beshta tor mavjud. Birinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga (unison), ikkinchi juft torlar birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga (unison), uchinchi tor esa kichik oktavaning "si" tovushiga sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



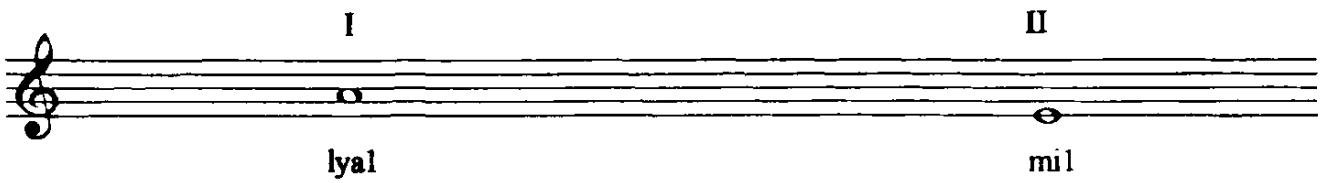
Afg'on rubobining diapozoni kichik oktavaning "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushigacha.



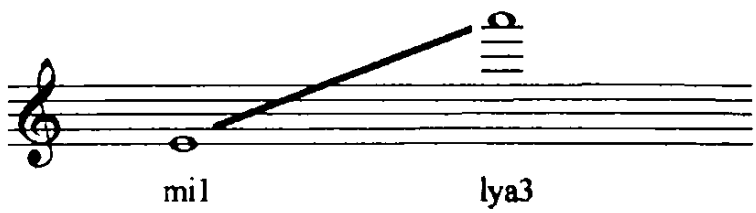
Dutor – o'zbek, tojik, turkman va uyg'ur xalqlari orasida keng tarqalgan torli tirnama cholg'udir. Dutor cholg'usining takomillashtirilishi natijasida dutor prima, dutor sekunda, dutor alt, dutor tenor, dutor bas va dutor kontrabas kabi cholg'u turlari vujudga keldi.

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

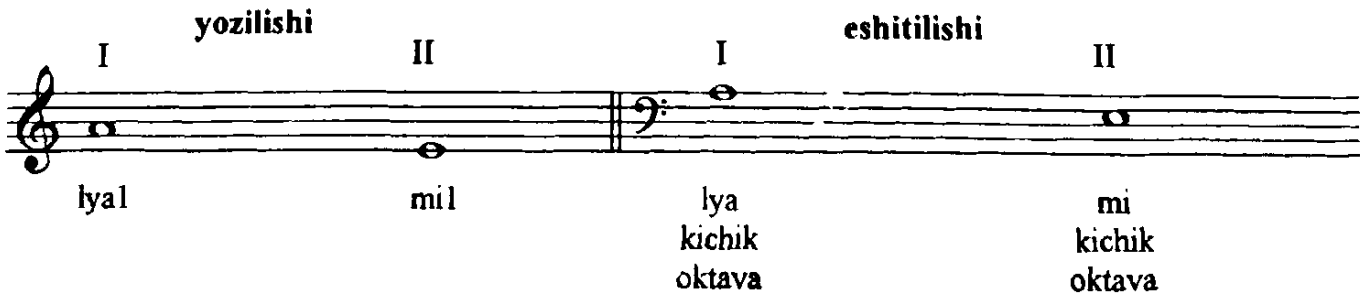
Dutor prima – Birinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



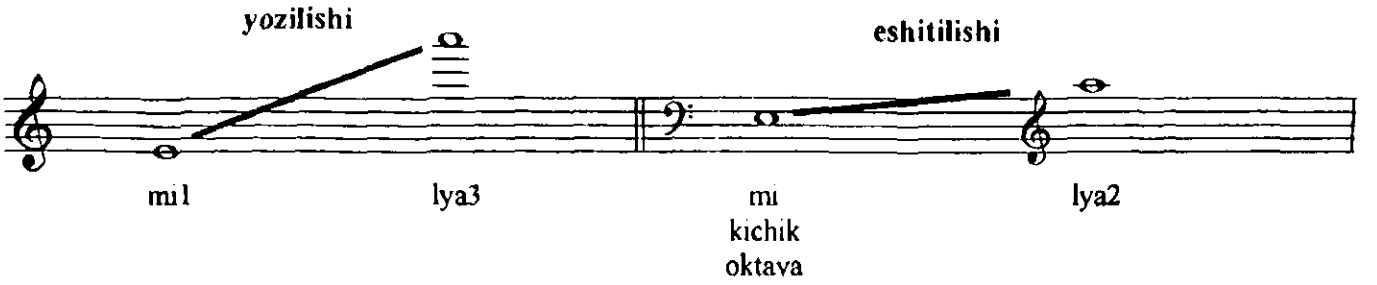
Dutor primaning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushigacha.



Dutor alt–transpozitsiya qilinadigan cholg'ular guruhiga mansub bo'lib, ijroda yozilganiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Birinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga sof kvarta oralig'ida sozlanadi.

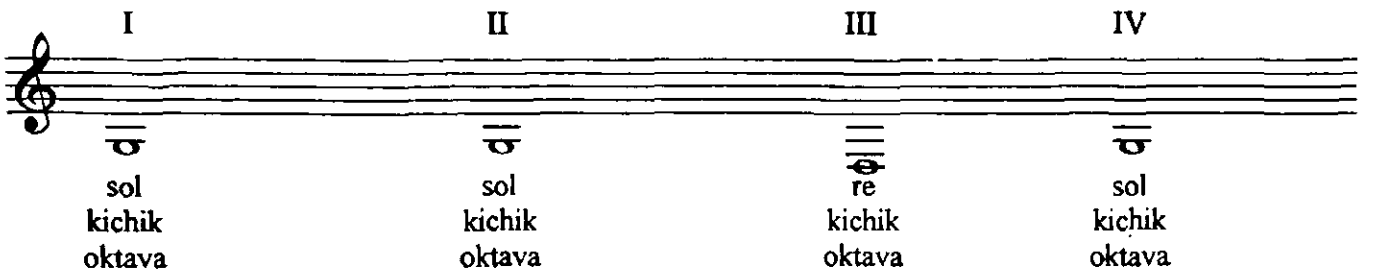


Dutor altning diapozoni birinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushigacha.

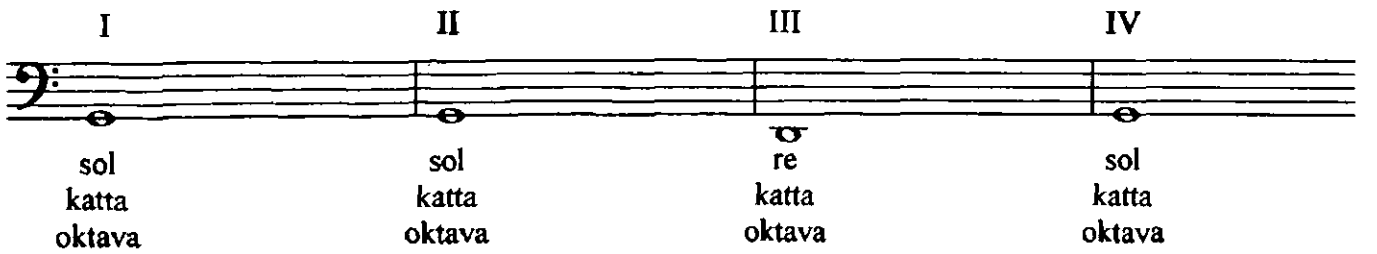


Tanbur – qadimiy torli tirnama cholg'u bo'lib, tovush qatori diatonikdir. Uning to'rtta tori bo'lib, birinchi , ikkinchi va to'rtinchi torlari katta oktavaning "sol" tovushiga, uchinchi tori esa katta oktavaning "re", "do" yoki "fa" tovushiga sozlanadi. U transpozitsiya qilinuvchi cholg'ular guruhiga mansub bo'lib, ijroda yozilishiga nisbatan bir oktava past eshitiladi.

yozilishi



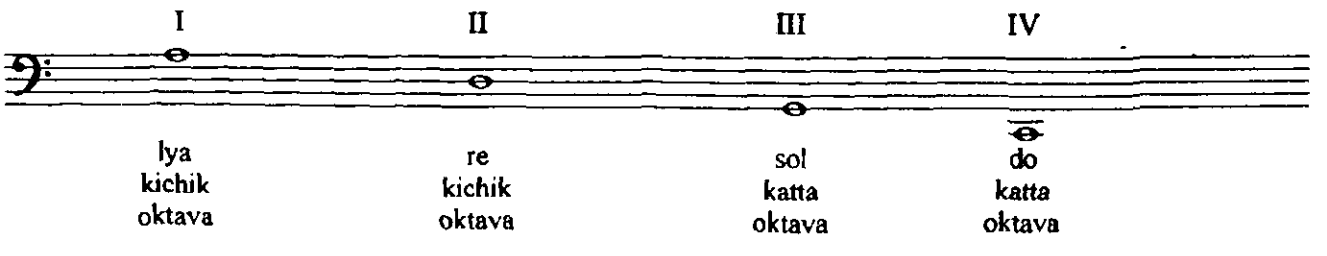
eshitilishi



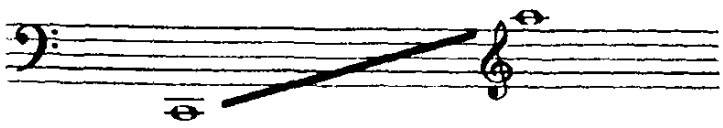
O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrida asosan asarlarning melodik qismini ijro etishda ishlatiladi. Aksariyat hollarda yakkaxon (solo) cholg'u sifatida qo'llaniladi.

Tanburning diapozoni katta oktavaning "sol" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "re diyez" tovushigacha.

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

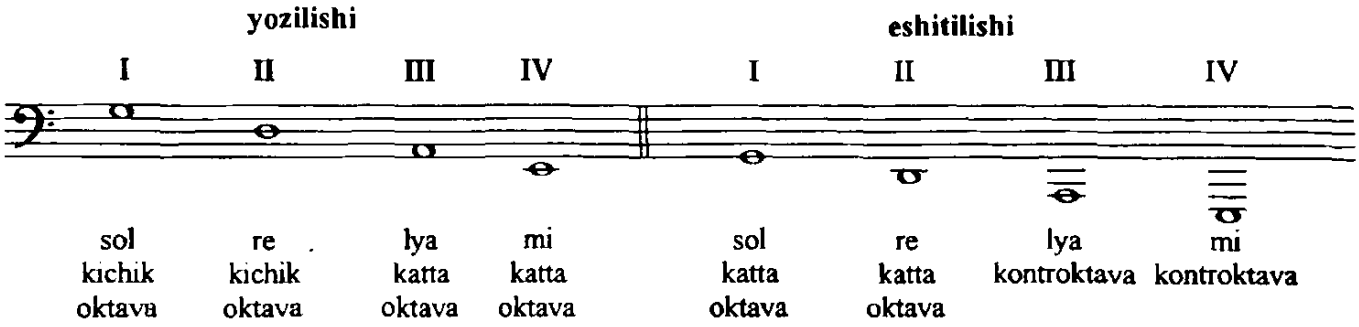


Dutor basning diapozoni katta oktavaning "do" tovushidan ikkinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushigacha.

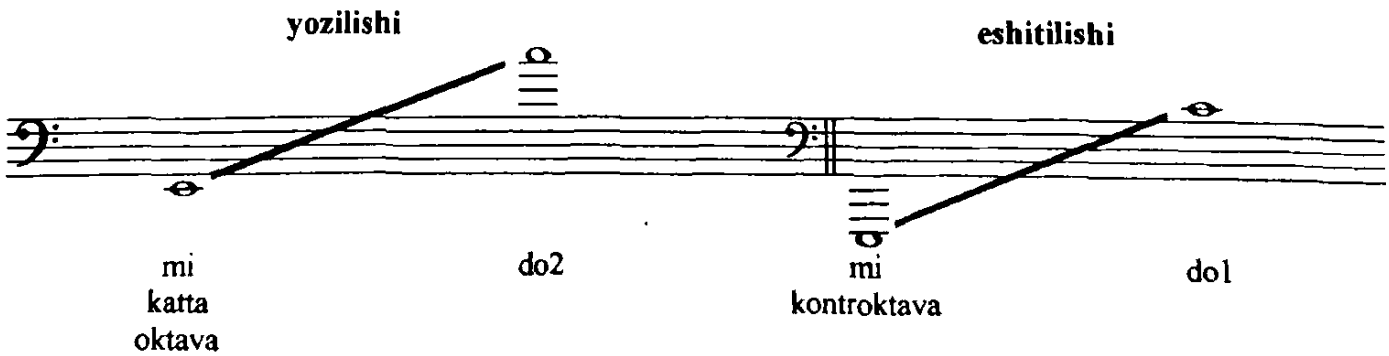


do katta oktava — lya2

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



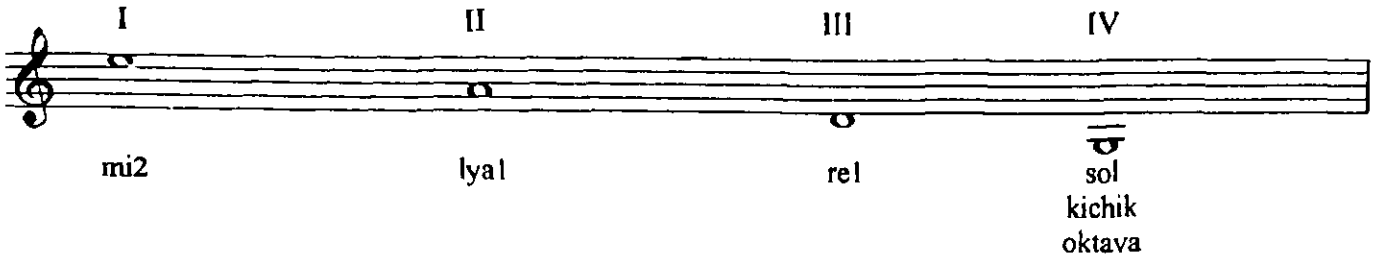
Dutor kontrabasning diapozoni katta oktavaning "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktavaning "do" tovushigacha.



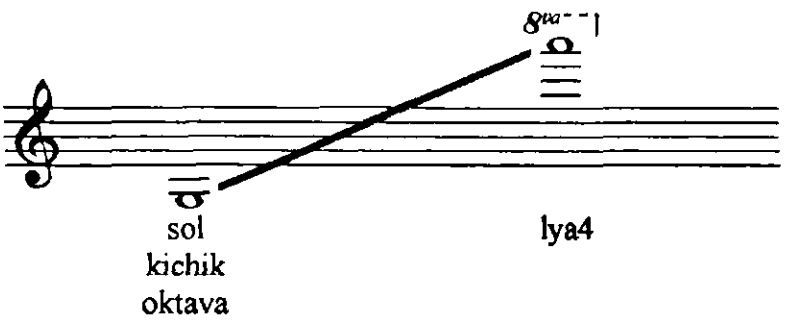
4. "Urma zarbli cholg'ular"guruhi – doira, nog'ora, qayroq, safoil, litavra, kichik baraban, buben, uchburchak (treugolnik) va tarelka cholg'ularidan iborat. Urma zarbli cholg'ular xalq cholg'u orkestrlari ijrosi uchun tanlangan asarlar mazmun-mohiyatiga qarab qo'llaniladi.

5. "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi – g'ijjak, g'ijjak alt, g'ijjak bas, g'ijjak kontrabas cholg'ularidan iborat.

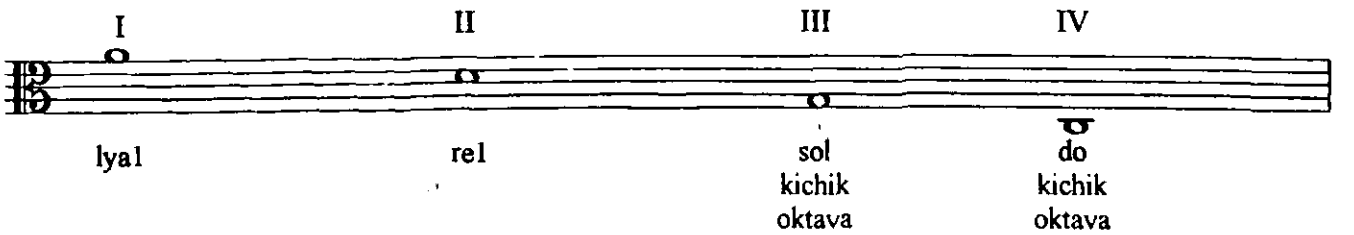
G'ijjak–to'rtta tordan iborat cholg'u bo'lib, birinchi tori ikkinchi oktavaning "mi" tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, uchinchi tori birinchi oktava ning "re" tovushiga, to'rtinchi tori kichik oktava ning "sol" tovushiga sof kvinta oralig'ida sozlanadi.



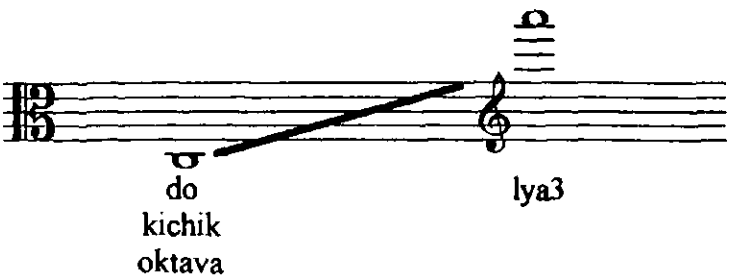
G'ijjakning diapozoni kichik oktava ning "sol" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava ning "lya" tovushigacha.



G'ijjak alt-g'ijjak cholg'usining bir oz kattaroq qilib ishlangan turidir. U to'rtta tordan iborat cholg'u bo'lib, birinchi tori birinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, ikkinchi tori birinchi oktava ning "re" tovushiga, uchinchi tori kichik oktava ning "sol" tovushiga, to'rtinchi tori kichik oktavaning "do" tovushiga sof kvinta oralig'ida sozlanadi.

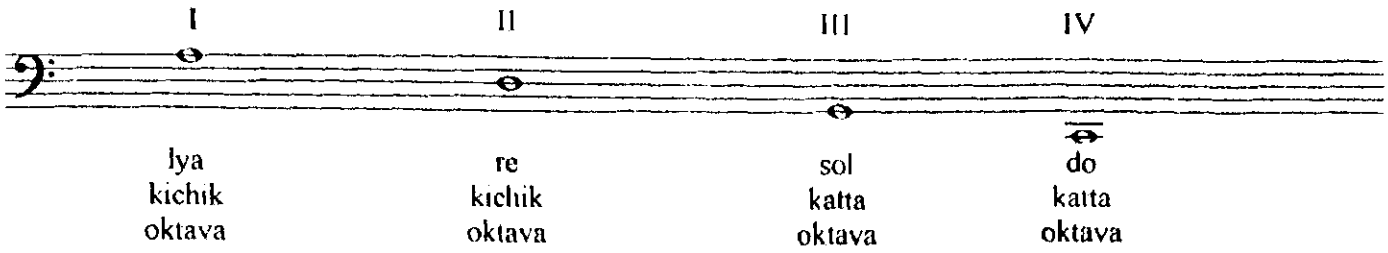


G'ijjak altning diapozoni ning kichik oktava "do" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "lya" tovushigacha.



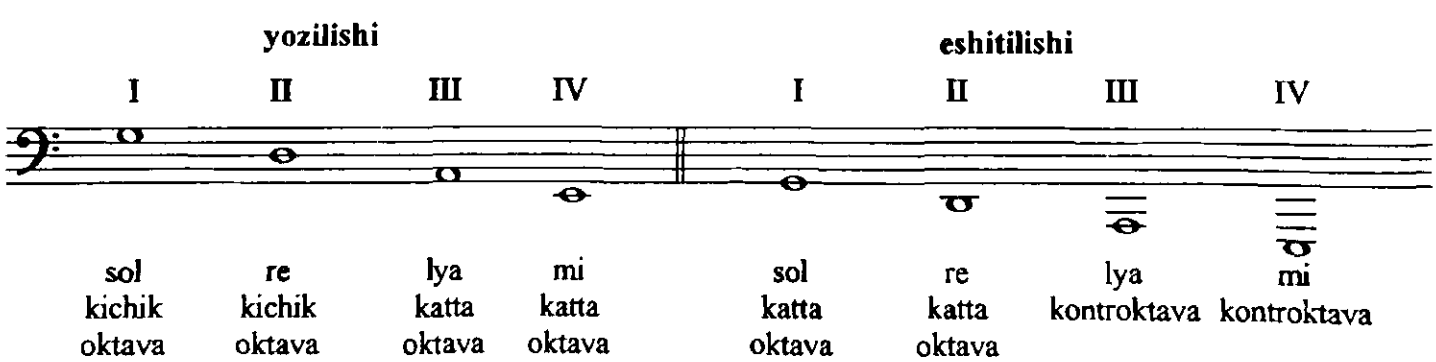
G'ijjak bas - g'ijjak cholg'usining kattalashtirilib ishlangan turidir. G'ijjak basning to'rtta tori bo'lib, birinchi tori kichik oktavaning "lya" tovushiga, ikkinchi

tori kichik oktava ning "re" tovushiga, uchinchi tori katta oktavaning "sol" tovushiga, to'rtinchi tori katta oktavaning "do" tovushiga sof kvinta oralig'ida sozlanadi.

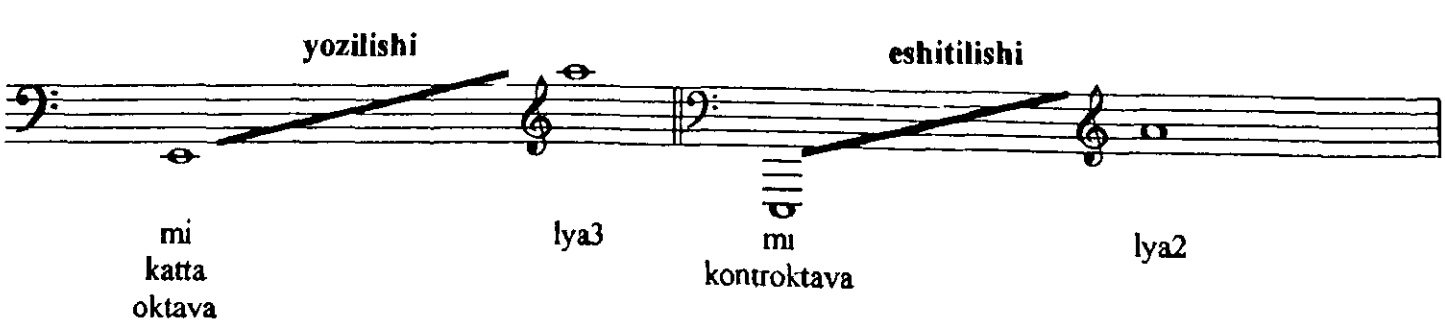


G'ijjak basning diapozoni katta oktava ning "do" tovushidan uchinchi oktavaning "re" tovushigacha.

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



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



"Orkestr sinfi" fanidan test savollar

1. Birinchi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri qachon tashkil etilgan ?
A) 1940-yil
B) 1950-yil
S) 1938-yil
D) 1955-yil

2. Afg'on rubobi cholg'usining diapozoni qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan ?
A) kichik oktava "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
B) kichik oktava "si" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.
S) birinchi oktava "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "sol" tovushigacha.
D) kichik oktava "lya" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.

3. Qashqar rubobi cholg'usining diapozoni qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan ?
A) kichik oktava "si" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
B) kichik oktava "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
S) birinchi oktava "si" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "si" tovushigacha.
D) kichik oktava "lya" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "si" tovushigacha.

4. Skripka kaliti qaysi tovush balandligini ko'rsatadi?
A) fa
B) sol
S) lya
D) si

5. Subdominanta uchtovushligi qaysi pog'onada tuziladi?
A) 5
B) 4
S) 3
D) 1

6. Prima rubobi cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktava "sol" tovushidan beshinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
B) kichik oktava "sol" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "sol" tovushigacha.
S) birinchi oktava "sol" tovushidan beshinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
D) kichik oktava "sol" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.

7. Tovush yangrashining vaqtincha to'xtatilishi qanday nomlanadi ?
A) nuqta
B) liga
S) pauza
D) fermata

8. Qonun cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.
B) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "do" tovushigacha.
S) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.
D) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.

9. Birinchi pog'ona uchtovushligi qanday nomlanadi ?
A) subdominanta
B) dominanta
S) tonika
D) medianta

10. San'atshunoslik ilmiy-tadqiqot instituti qoshidagi tajriba –sinov laboratoriyasi qachon tashkil etilgan edi ?
A) 1944-yil
B) 1943-yil
S) 1945-yil
D) 1947-yil

11. Nechanchi yilda o'zbek davlat filarmoniyasi tashkil etildi ?
A) 1936-yil
B) 1934-yil
S) 1935-yil
D) 1933-yil

12. Takomillashtirish ishlariga kim boshchilik qildi ?
A) Muxtor Ashrafiy
B) To'xtasin Jalilov
S) Ashot Petrosyants
D) Baxtiyor Yo'ldoshev

13. Xalq cholg'ulari necha pog'onali teng temperatsiya asosida takomillashtirildi ?
A) 6 pog'onali
B) 10 pog'onali
S) 8 pog'onali
D) 12 pog'onali

14. Qachon O'zbekistonda xalq cholg'ularini 12 pog'onali teng temperatsiya asosida takomillashtirish ishlari boshlandi?
A) 1930-yillarning o'rtalarida
B) 1934-yillarning o'rtalarida
S) 1931-yillarning o'rtalarida
D) 1932-yillarning o'rtalarida

15. Chang cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktavada "sol" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
B) kichik oktavada "sol" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "sol diyez" tovushigacha.
S) kichik oktavada "sol" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.
D) katta oktavada "sol" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "sol diyez" tovushigacha.

16. Nog'ora cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular"guruhi
B) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi

17. Doira cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular"guruhi
D) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi

18. G'ijjak kontrabas cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi

19. G'ijjak bas cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi

20.Changning tovushqatori qanday ataladi ?
A) xromatik
B) diatonik
S) lidiy
D) fridiy

21. Qo'shnay cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) birinchi oktava "re" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "sol" tovushigacha.
B) birinchi oktava "re" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "fa diyez" tovushigacha.
S) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan birinchi oktava "sol" tovushigacha.
D) birinchi oktava "re" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.

22. G'ijjak alt cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi

S) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi

23. G'ijjak cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi

24. Dutor kontrabas cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular" guruhi

25. Dutor bas cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi

26. Afg'on rubobi cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi

27. Qashqar rubobi cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular" guruhi

28. Prima rubobi cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi

29. Chang cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi

30. Qo'shnay cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi

31. Surnay cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi

32. "O'zteleradio" kompaniyasi qoshidagi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri kimning nomi bilan atalgan ?
A) Muxtor Ashrafiy
B) Yunus Rajabiy
S) Mutal Burxonov
D) Doni Zokirov

33. Doni Zokirov nomidagi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrining hozirgi rahbari kim ?
A) Hikmat Rajabov
B) Feruza Abdurahimova
S) Botir Rasulov
D) Farhod Alimov

34. Surnay cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) birinchi oktava "re" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "do" tovushigacha.
B) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.
S) birinchi oktava "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.
D) birinchi oktava "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.

35. "O'zteleradio" kompaniyasi qoshidagi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrining birinchi bosh dirijyori kim bo'lgan ?
A) Doni Zokirov
B) To'lqin Toshmatov
S) Mustafo Bafoyev
D) Said Aliyev

36. Nay cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Urma zarbli cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi

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37. "O'zteleradio" kompaniyasi qoshida faoliyat ko'rsatgan o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri nechanchi yili tuzilgan ?
A) 1957-yil
B) 1960-yil
S) 1965-yil
D) 1970-yil

38. Nay pikkolo cholg'usi qaysi cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi ?
A) "Mezrobli cholg'ular" guruhi
B) "Puflama cholg'ular" guruhi
S) "Kamonli cholg'ular" guruhi
D) "Urma torli cholg'ular" guruhi

39. G'ijjak bas cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) sof kvinta
B) tersiya
S) sof kvarta
D) sekunda

40. G'ijjak alt cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) tersiya
B) septima
S) sof kvinta
D) sof kvarta

41. O'zbekiston davlat jaz orkestrining badiiy rahbari kim ?
A) Mansur Toshmatov
B) Eldor Azimov
S) Farrux Zokirov
D) Yunus To'rayev

42. G'ijjak cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) oktava
B) tersiya
S) ortirilgan kvinta
D) sof kvinta

43. Dutor kontrabas cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi?
A) sof kvarta
B) septima
S) sekunda
D) sof kvinta

44. Dutor bas cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) sof kvarta

B) tersiya
S) sof kvinta
D) oktava

45. Dutor alt cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) sof kvarta
B) tersiya
S) prima
D) sekunda

46. Prima dutori cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) unison
B) sof kvarta
S) tersiya
D) oktava

47. Afg'on rubobi cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) prima
B) tersiya
S) sof kvarta
D) sof kvinta

48. To'rtinchi pog'onada tuzilgan akkord qanday ataladi ?
A) tonika
B) subdominanta
S) dominanta
D) medianta

49. Tanbur so'zi qaysi tilga mansub ?
A) Arab
B) Fors
S) O'zbek
D) Yunon

50. Nay cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) birinchi oktava "lya" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "sol" tovushigacha.
B) birinchi oktava "lya" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.
S) birinchi oktava "lya" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
D) birinchi oktava "lya" tovushidan beshinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.

51. Akkord nima ?
A) 2 tovush uyg'unligi
B) ketma-ket tovushlar yig'indisi
S) 2 tovush oralig'i
D) 3 va undan ortiq tersiya intervali bo'ylab joylashgan tovushlar uyg'unligi

52. Qashqar rubobi cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) ortirilgan kvarta
B) sof kvarta
S) oktava
D) sekunda

53. Tovush balandligini 1 ton ko'taruvchi belgini aniqlang ?
A) bekar
B) bemol
S) diez
D) dubl-diez

54. Garmonik majorda qaysi pog'ona o'zgaradi ?
A) 5
B) 4
S) 6
D) 3

55. Prima rubobi cholg'usining torlari qaysi interval oralig'ida sozlanadi ?
A) prima
B) septima
S) sof kvarta
D) sof kvinta

56. G'ijjak kontrabas cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktava "mi" tovushidan birinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
B) katta oktava "fa" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "do" tovushigacha.
S) katta oktava "sol" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.
D) katta oktava "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.

57. Tovush balandligini yarim ton pasaytiruvchi belgini aniqlang ?
A) bekar
B) bemol
S) diez
D) dubl-bemol

58. Beshinchi pog'onada tuzilgan akkord qanday ataladi ?
A) tonika
B) subdominanta
S) dominanta
D) submedianta

59. G'ijjak bas cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) katta oktava "do" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.
B) katta oktava "sol" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.

S) katta oktava "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.
D) katta oktava "mi" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "sol" tovushigacha.

60. G'ijjak alt cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "si" tovushigacha.
B) kichik oktava "do" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
S) katta oktava "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.
D) kichik oktava "fa" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "si" tovushigacha.

61. G'ijjak cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktava "re" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
B) katta oktava "fa" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
S) kichik oktava "lya" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "fa" tovushigacha.
D) kichik oktava "sol" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.

62. Dutor kontrabas cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) katta oktava "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "do" tovushigacha.
B) katta oktava "re" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.
S) katta oktava "do" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
D) katta oktava "fa" tovushidan birinchi oktava "do" tovushigacha.

63. Bas kaliti qaysi nota balandligini ko'rsatadi ?
A) do
B) si
S) fa
D) sol

64. Dutor bas cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktava "do" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "si" tovushigacha.
B) katta oktava "lya" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "do" tovushigacha.
S) katta oktava "do" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
D) katta oktava "do" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "re" tovushigacha.

65. Dominanta uchtovushligi qaysi pog'onada tuziladi ?
A) 5
B) 4
S) 3
D) 1

66. T.Jalilov nomidagi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrining bugungi rahbari kim ?
A) Mustafo Bafoyev
B) Dilshod Mutalov
S) Faxriddin Sodiqov
D) Telman Hasanov

67. Dutor alt cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) birinchi oktava "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
B) birinchi oktava "lya" tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava "mi" tovushigacha.
S) birinchi oktava "mi" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
D) kichik oktava "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "si" tovushigacha.

68. Prima dutori cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) kichik oktava "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
B) birinchi oktava "mi" tovushidan ikkinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.
S) birinchi oktava "fa" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "si" tovushigacha.
D) birinchi oktava "mi" tovushidan uchinchi oktava "lya" tovushigacha.

69. Birinchi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri kimning nomi bilan atalgan ?
A) Yunus Rajabiy
B) To'xtasin Jalilov
S) Doni Zokirov
D) Faxriddin Sodiqov

70. Nay pikkolo cholg'usining diapozoni ?
A) birinchi oktava re tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava sol tovushigacha.
B) birinchi oktava lya tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava mi tovushigacha.
S) kichik oktava re tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava sol tovushigacha.
D) birinchi oktava re tovushidan to'rtinchi oktava lya tovushigacha.

71. Qashqar rubobi qadimda qanday nom bilan atalgan ?
A) Rubob
B) Rebob
S) Afg'on rubobi
D) Labob

72. Birinchi o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari ansambli nechanchi yilda tuzilgan ?
A) 1936-y.
B) 1944-y.
S) 1950-y.
D) 1962-y.

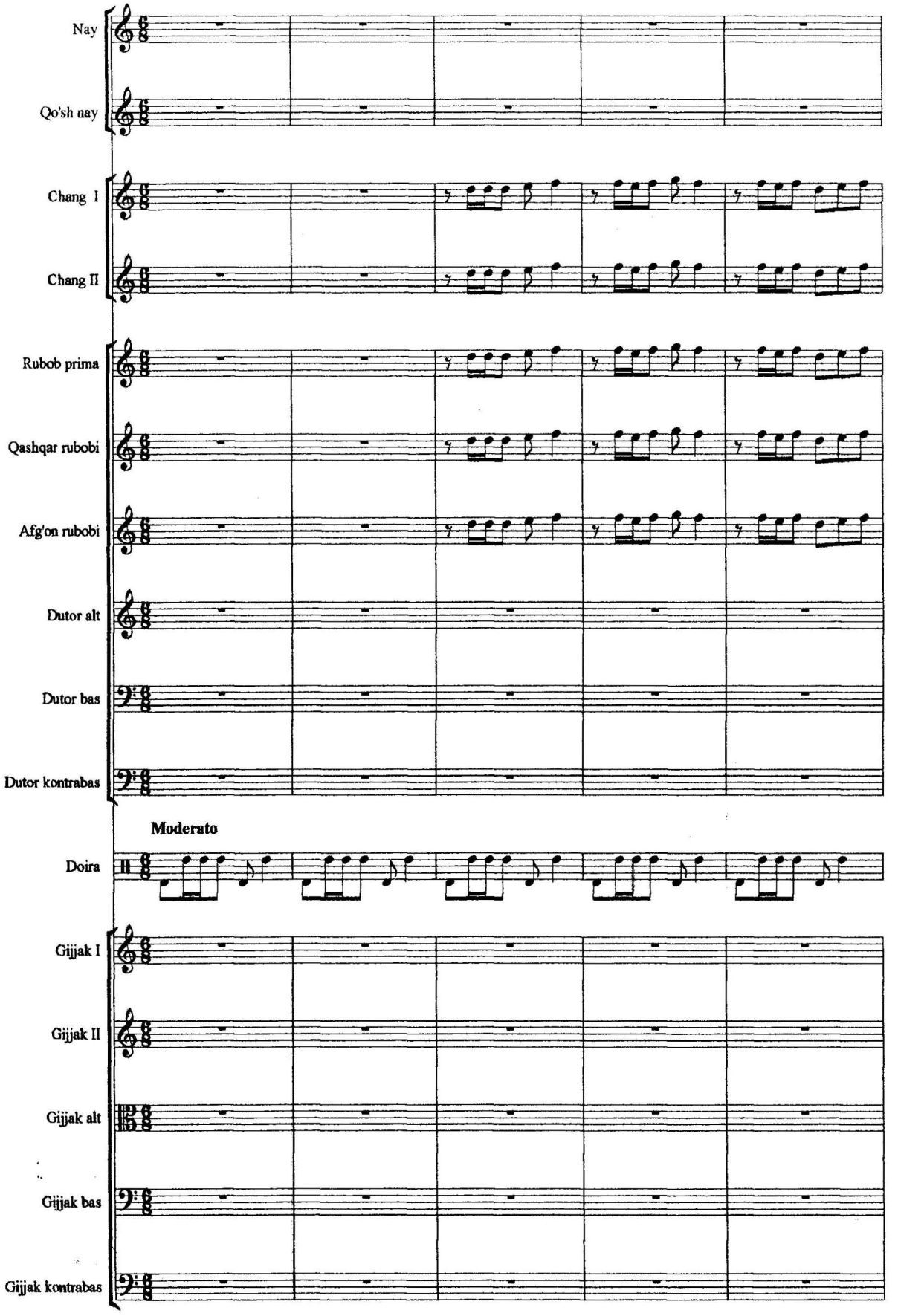
Test savollarining javob kalitlari

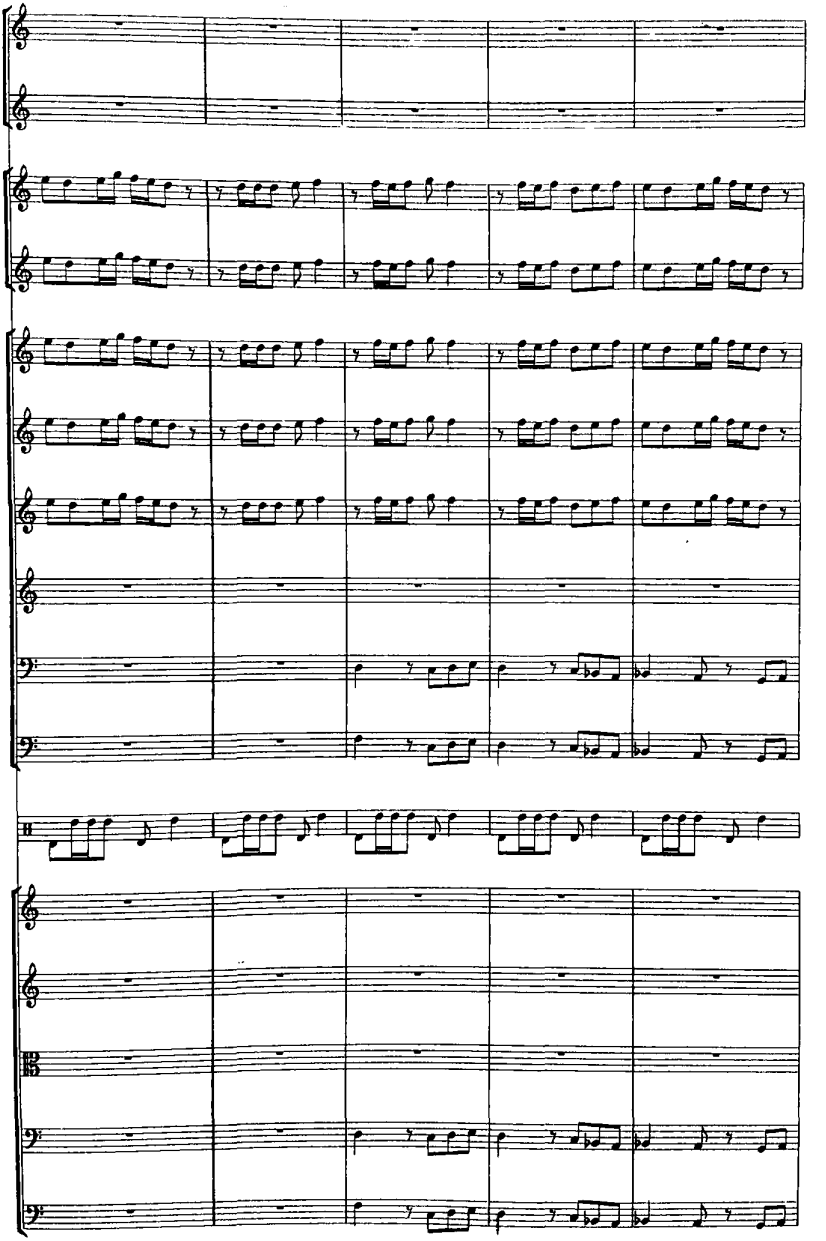
1.	S	25.	S	49.	B
2.	A	26.	A	50.	B
3.	B	27.	B	51.	D
4.	B	28.	D	52.	B
5.	B	29.	A	53.	D
6.	D	30.	S	54.	S
7.	S	31.	B	55.	D
8.	S	32.	D	56.	D
9.	S	33.	A	57.	B
10.	B	34.	D	58.	S
11.	A	35.	A	59.	A
12.	S	36.	D	60.	B
13.	D	37.	A	61.	D
14.	A	38.	B	62.	A
15.	B	39.	A	63.	S
16.	A	40.	S	64.	S
17.	S	41.	A	65.	A
18.	A	42.	D	66.	B
19.	B	43.	A	67.	S
20.	A	44.	S	68.	D
21.	A	45.	A	69.	B
22.	D	46.	B	70.	A
23.	B	47.	S	71.	D
24.	A	48.	B	72.	A

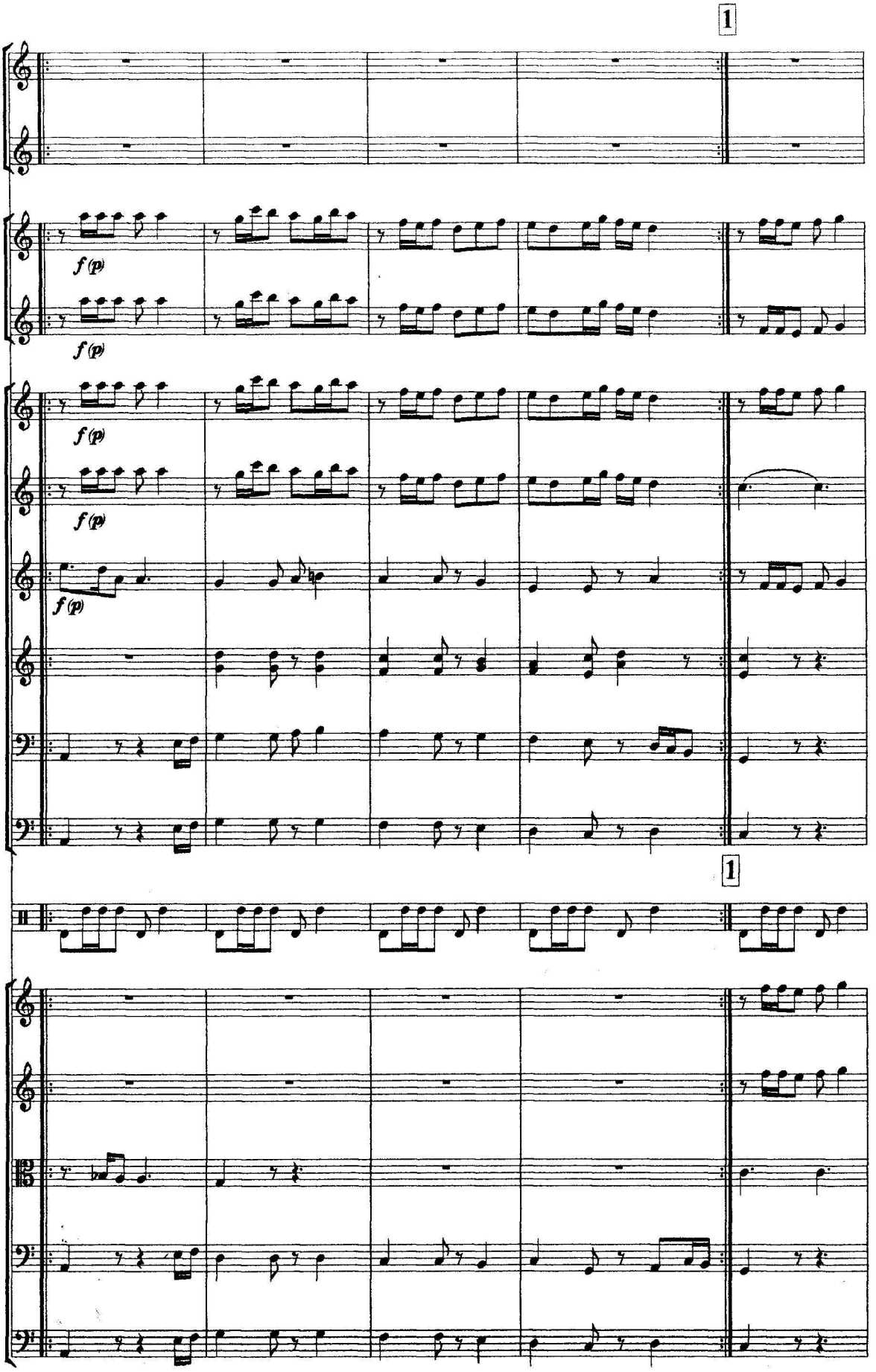
Ufori segoh

Xalq kuyi,
Said Aliyev qayta ishlagan.

Moderato



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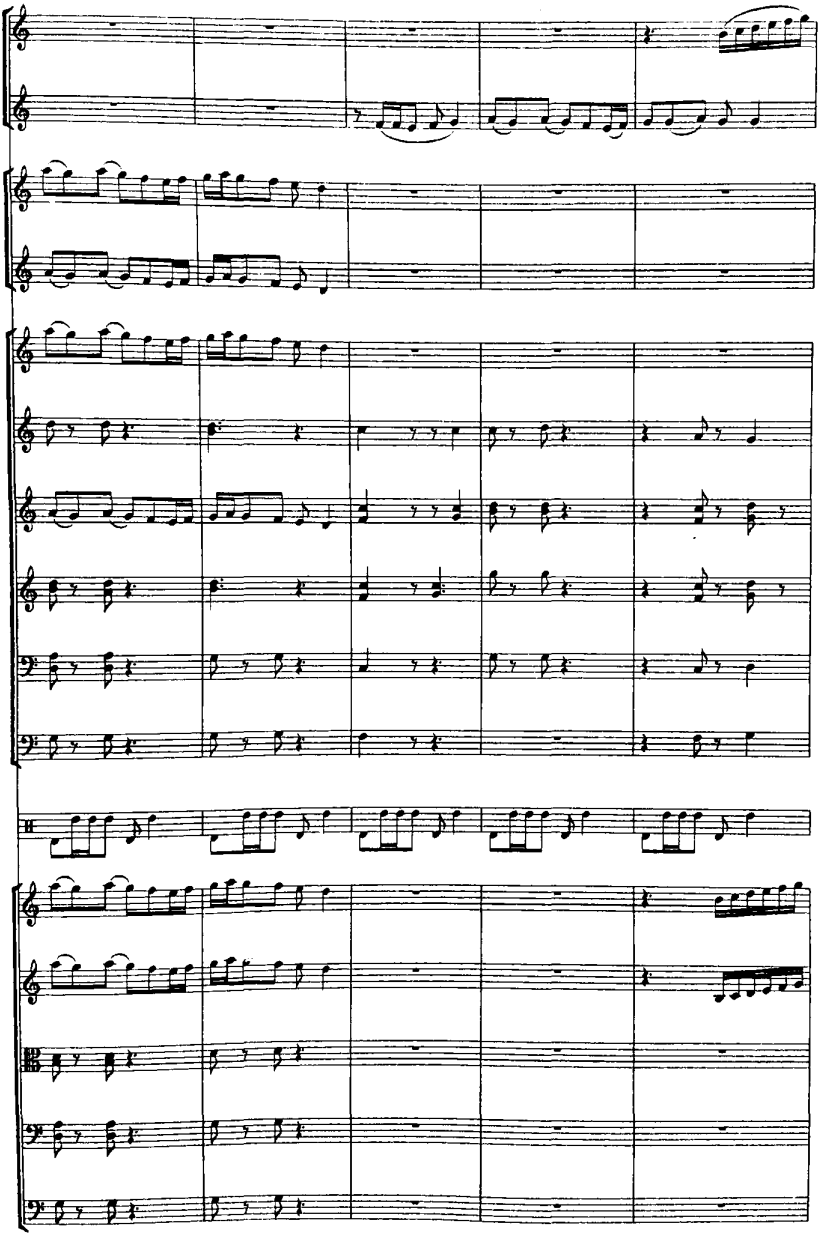

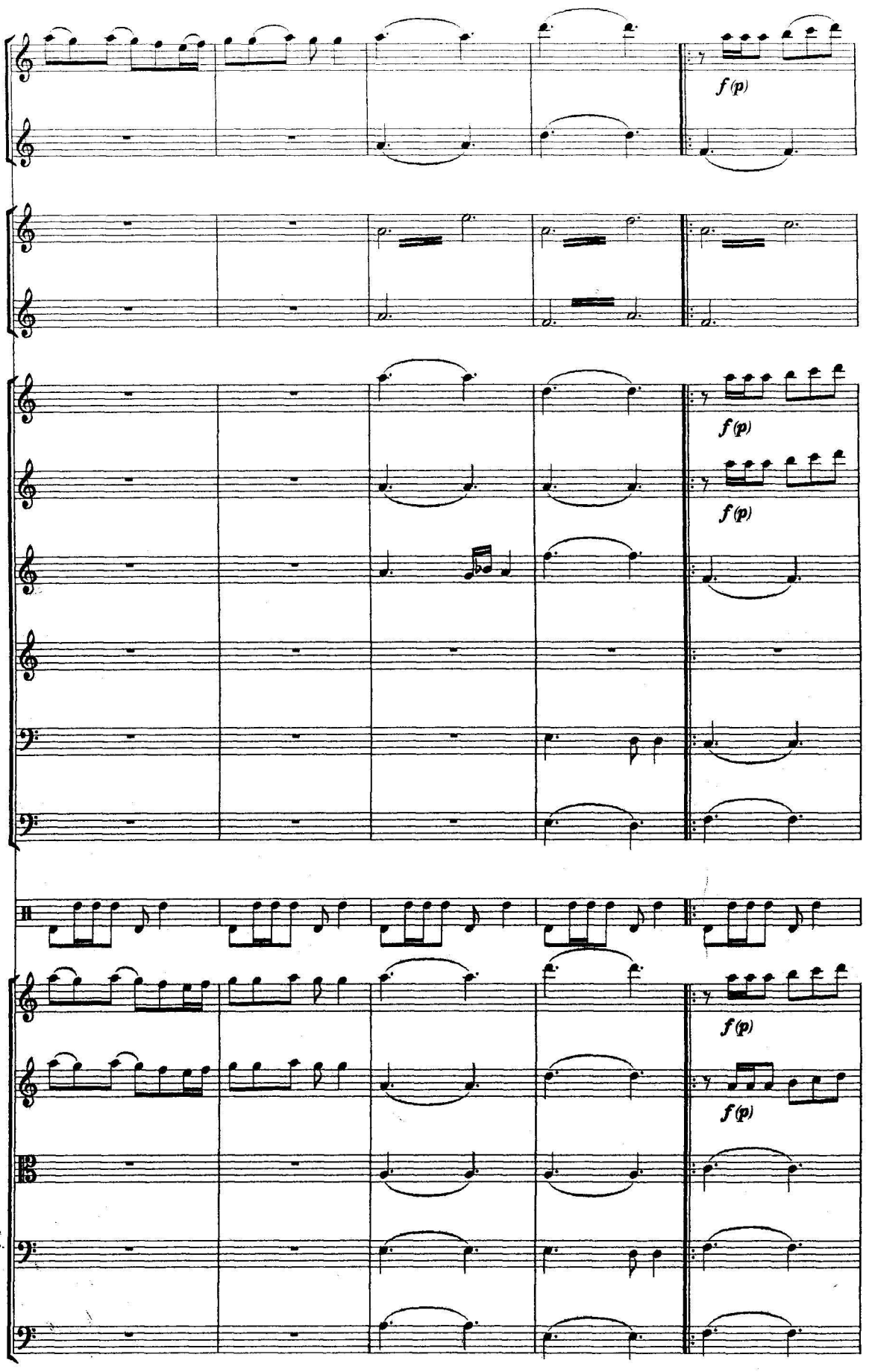
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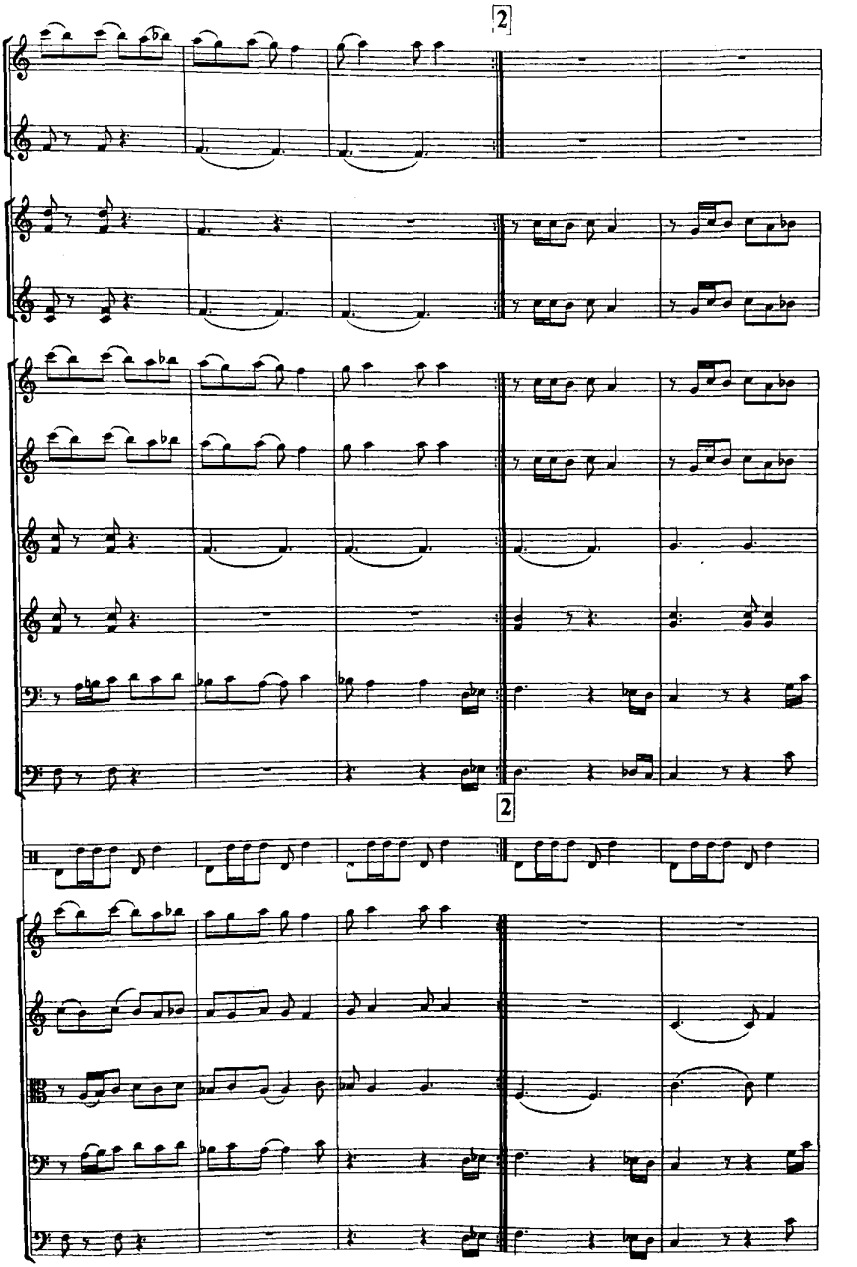
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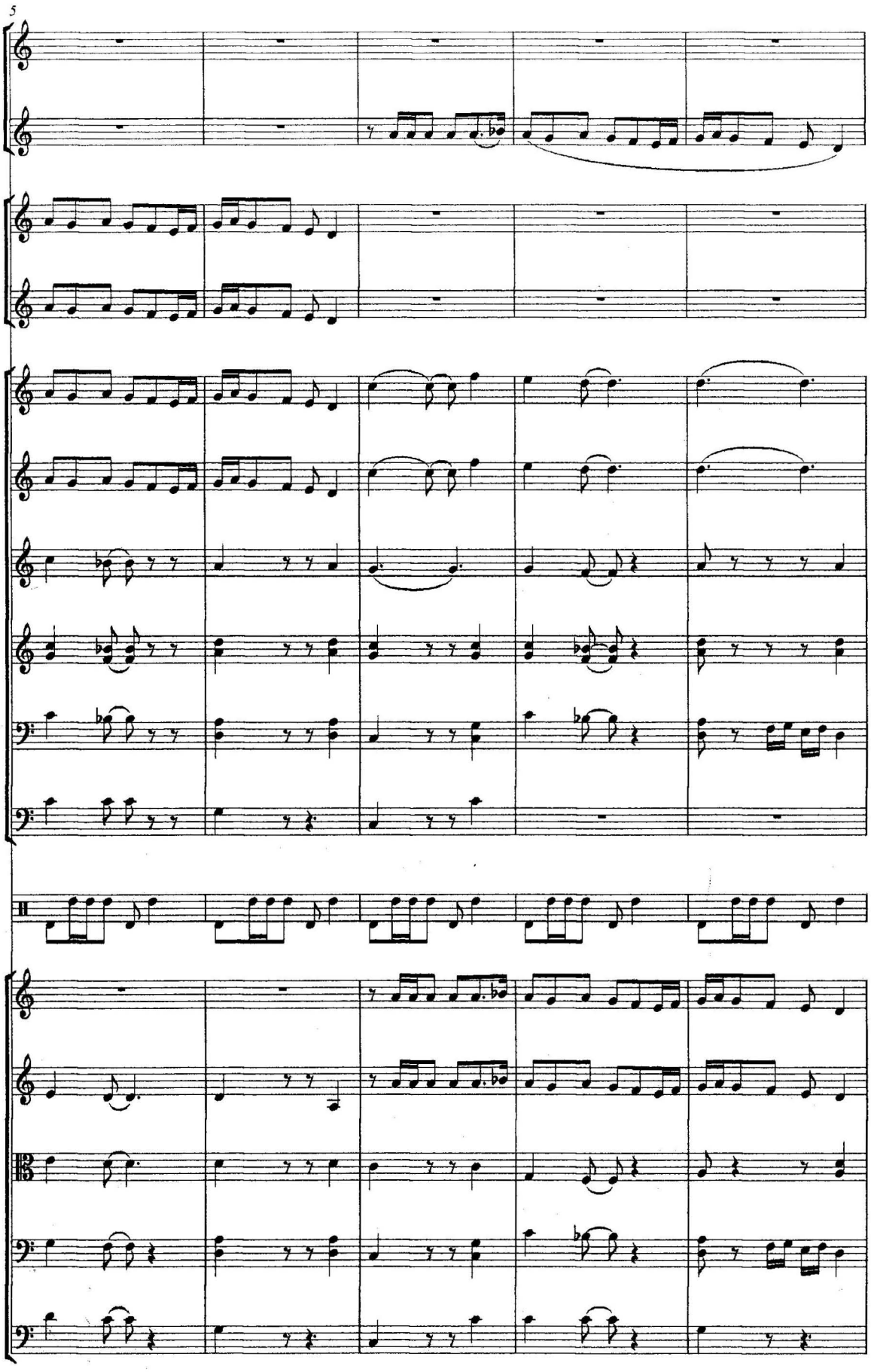
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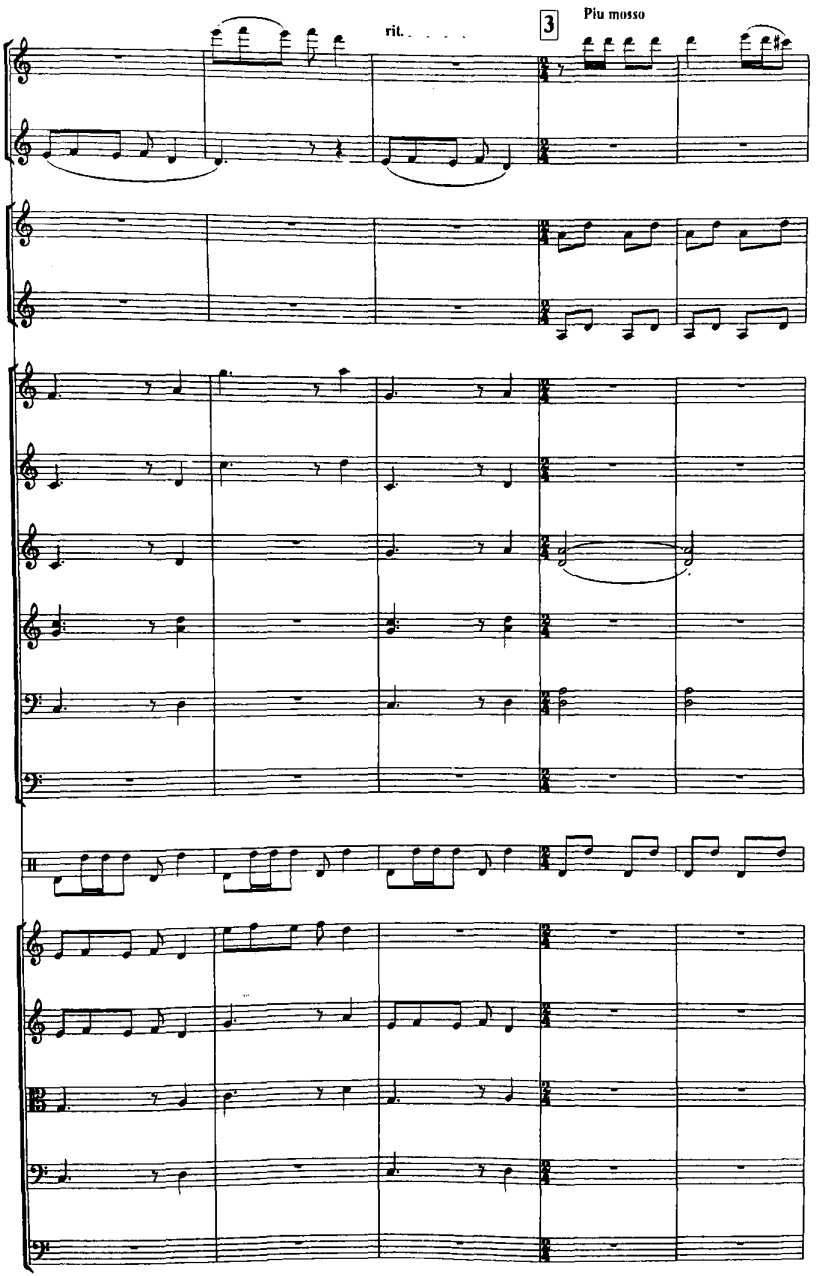
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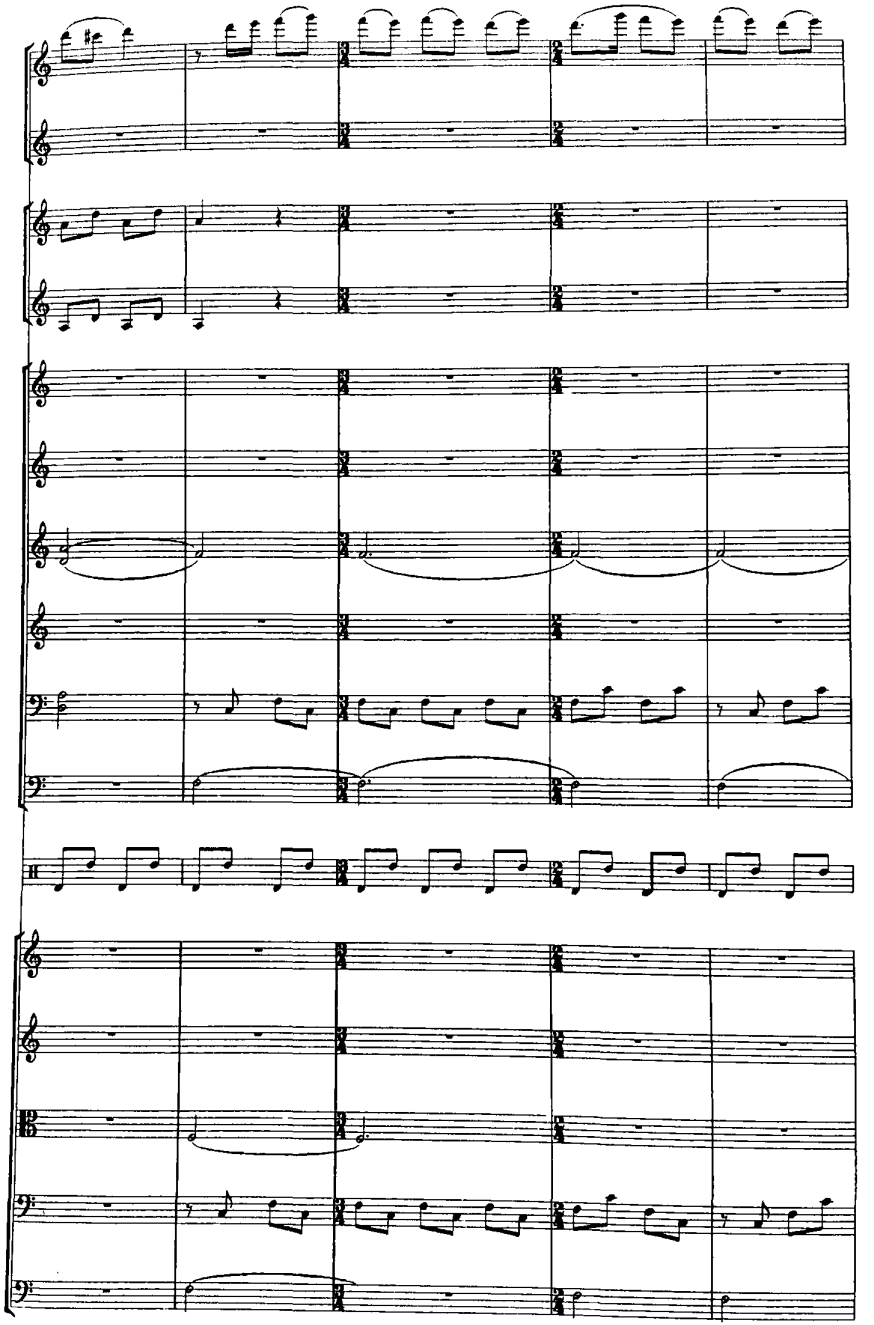

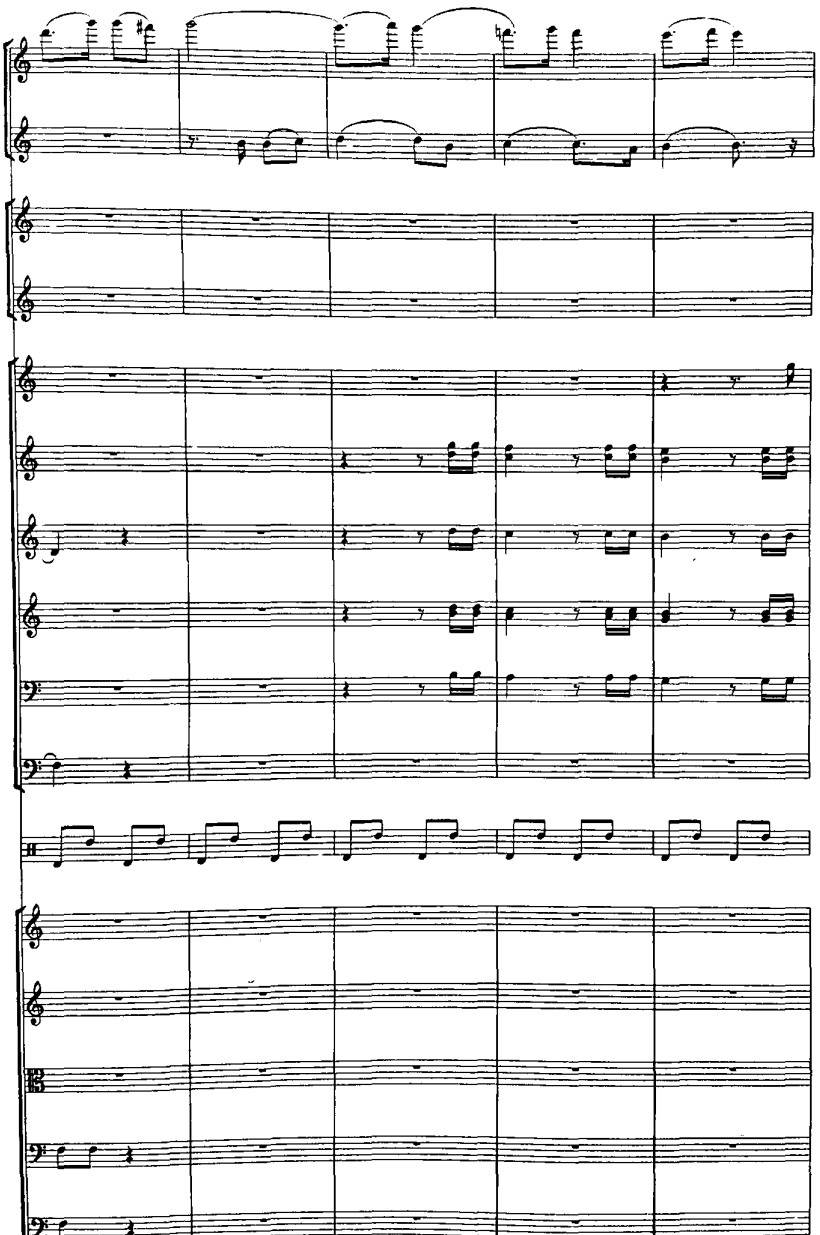

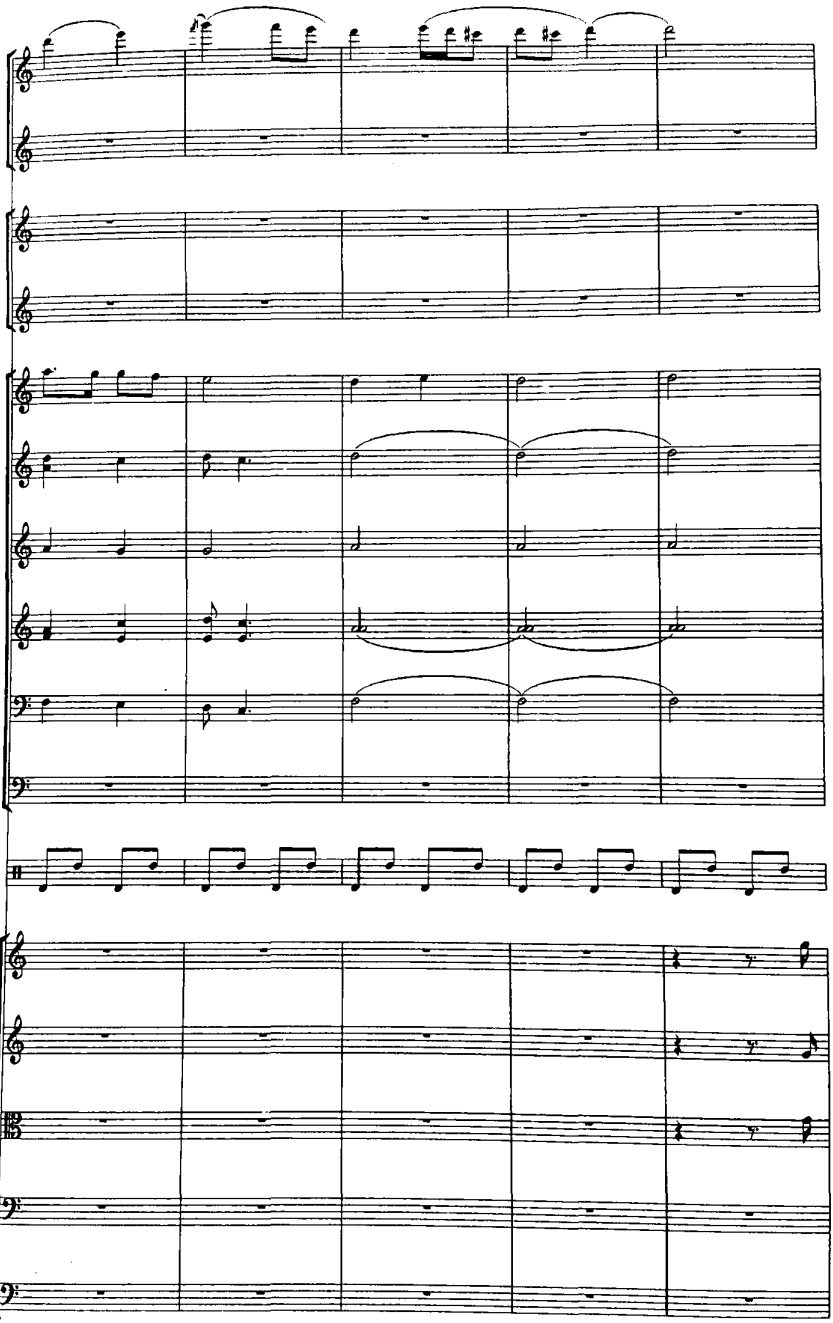

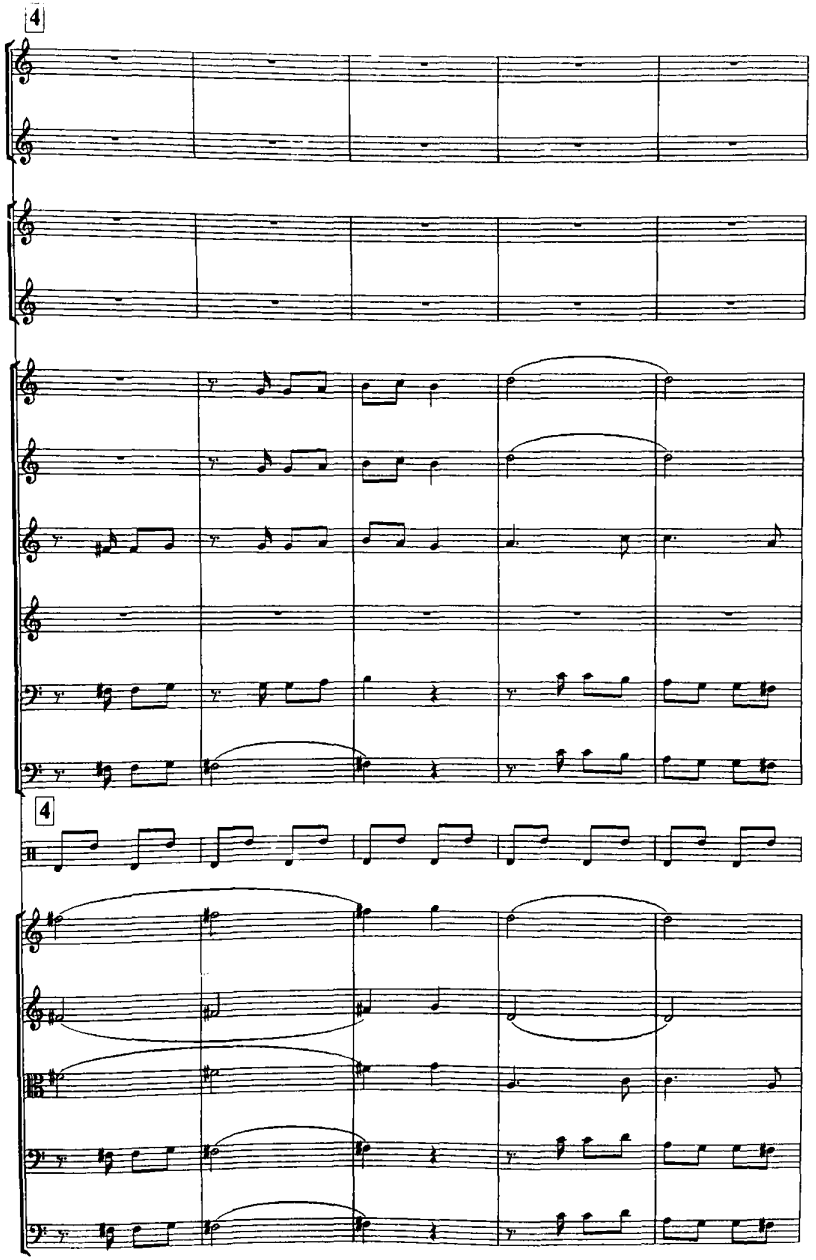
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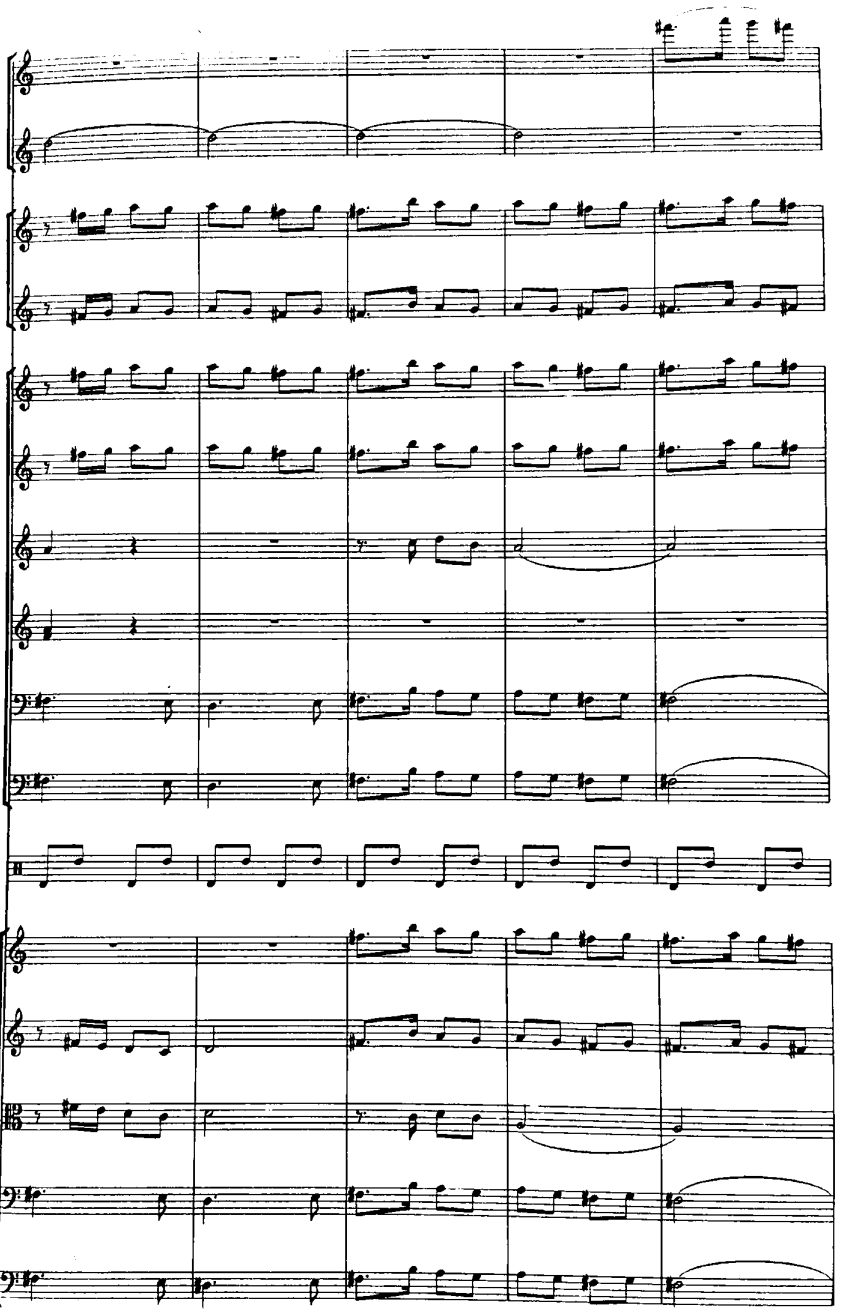

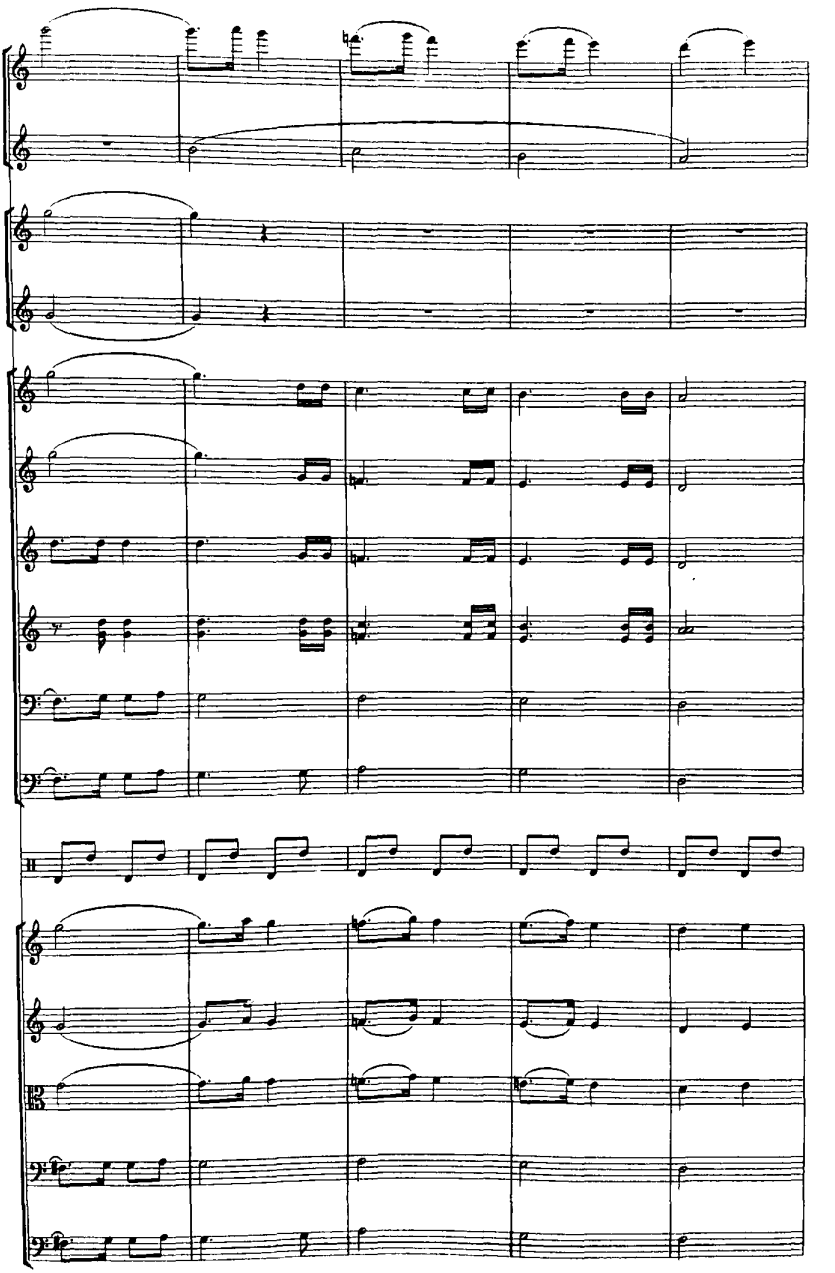

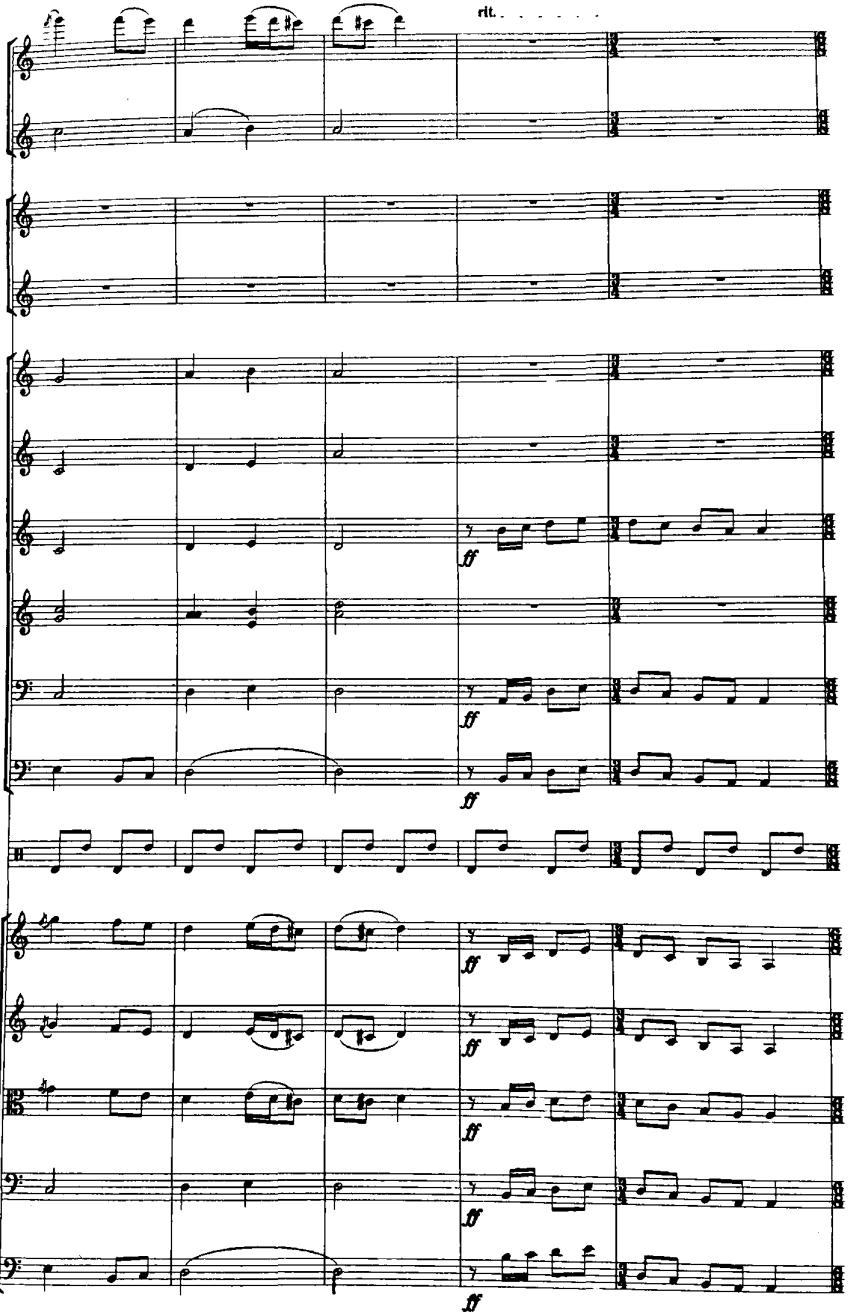
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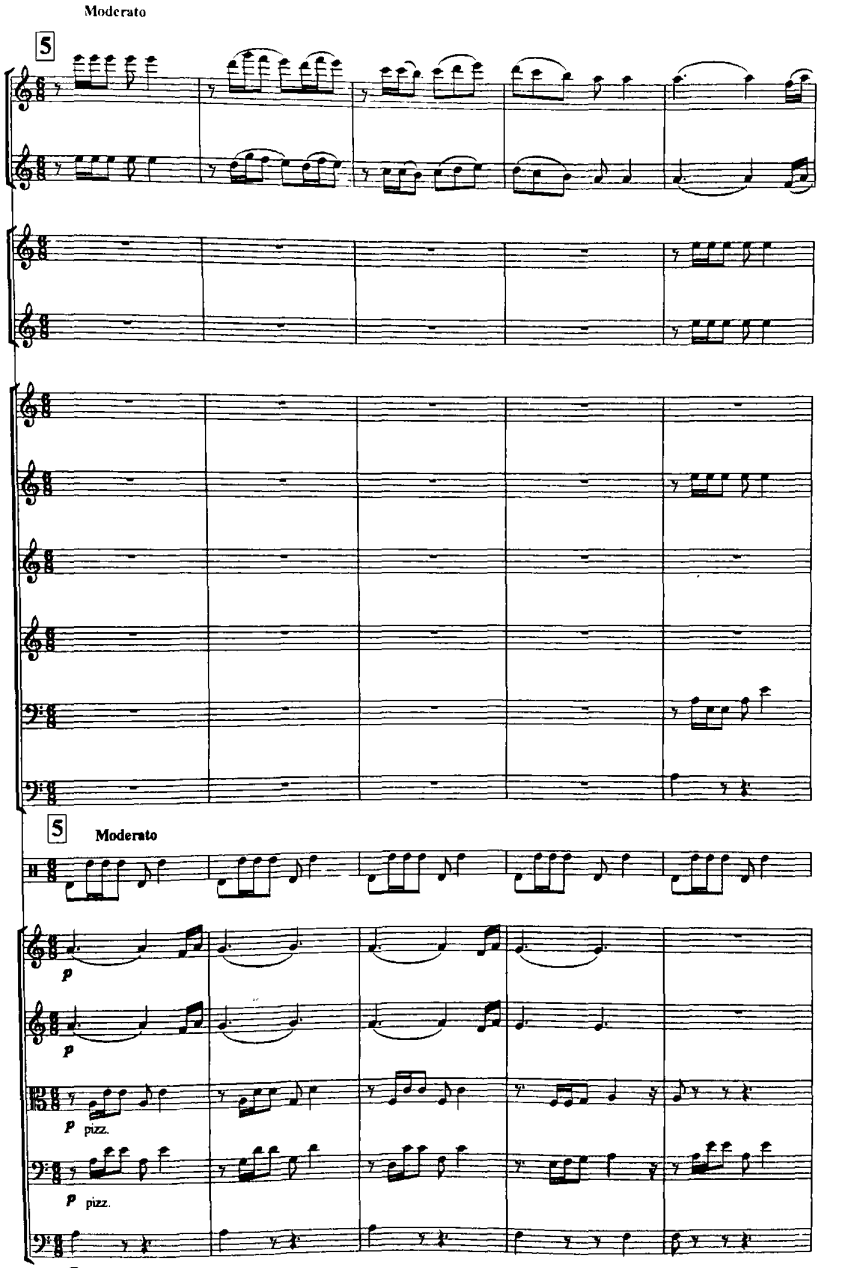
Moderato
5
5
Moderato
p
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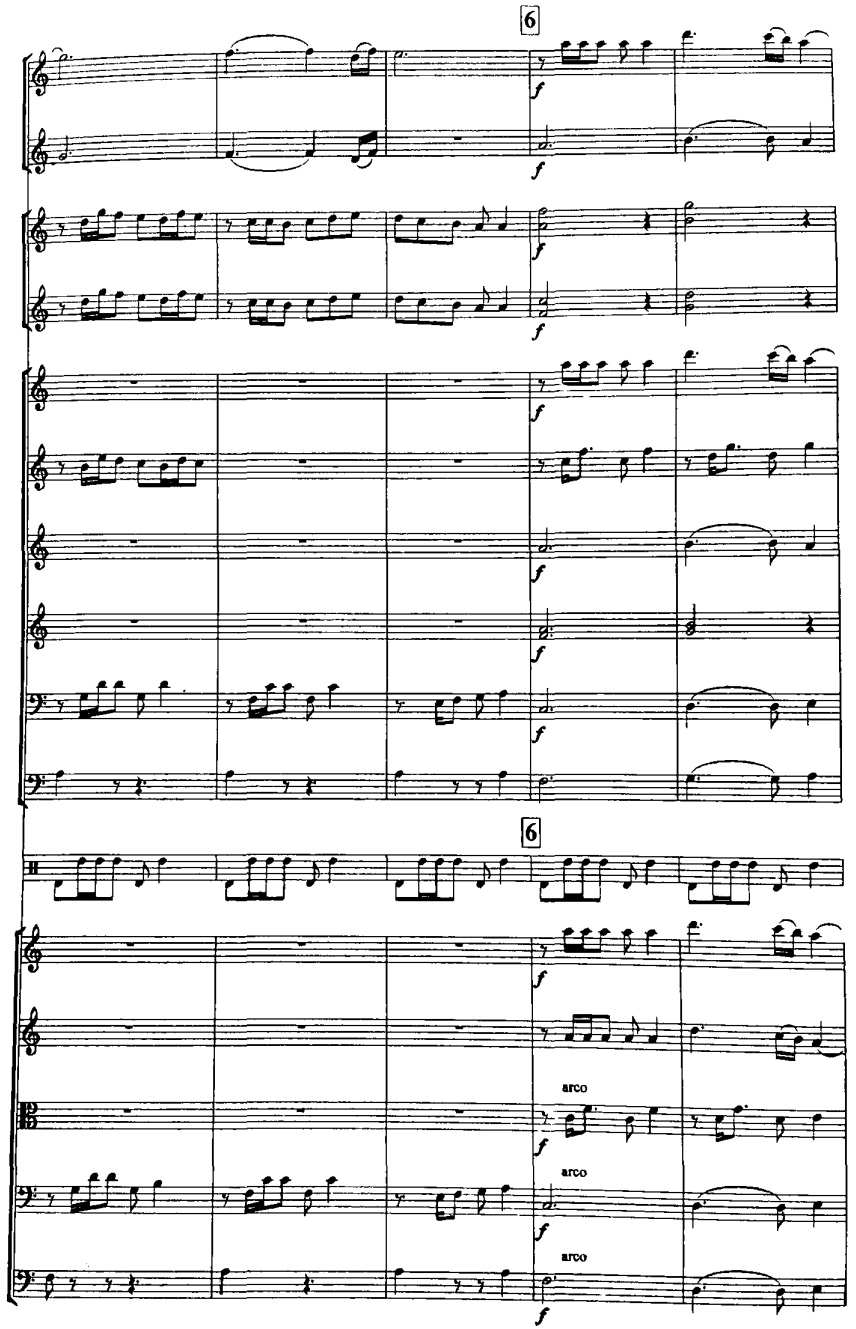
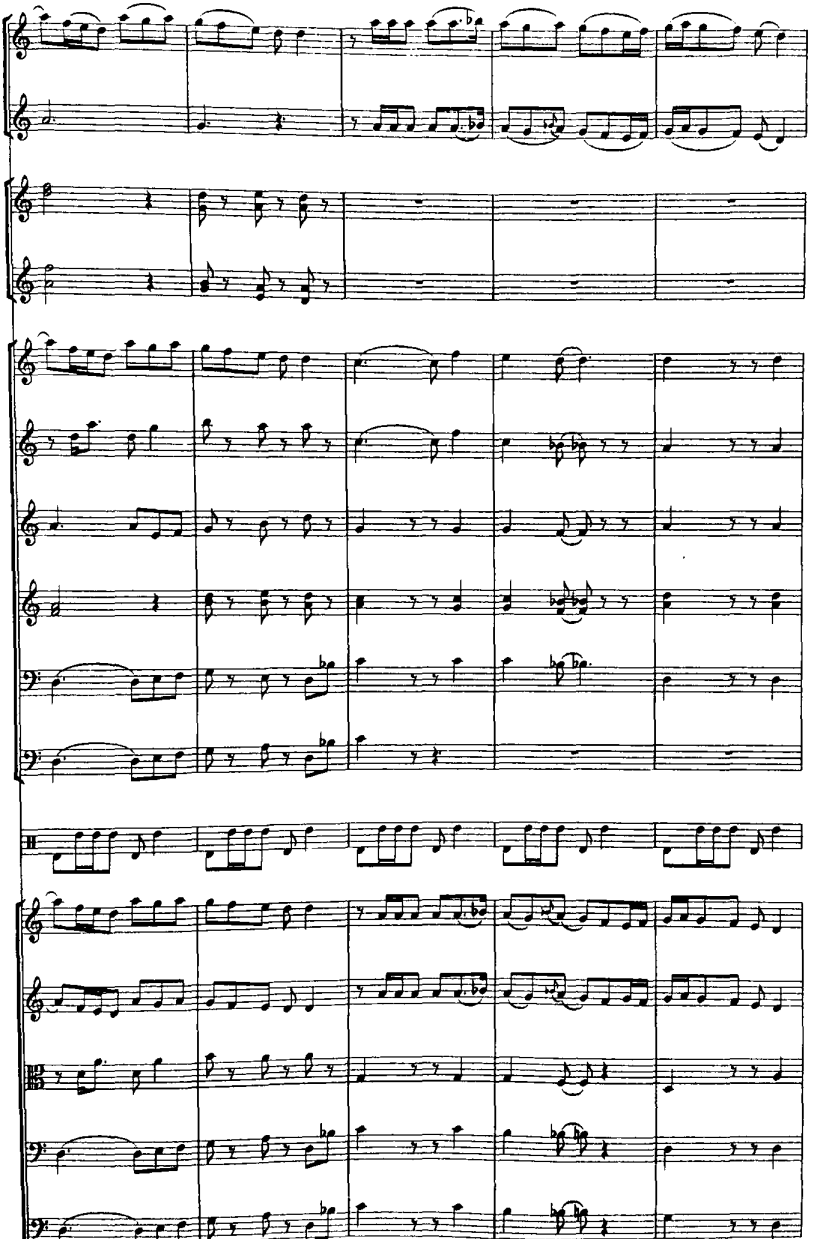
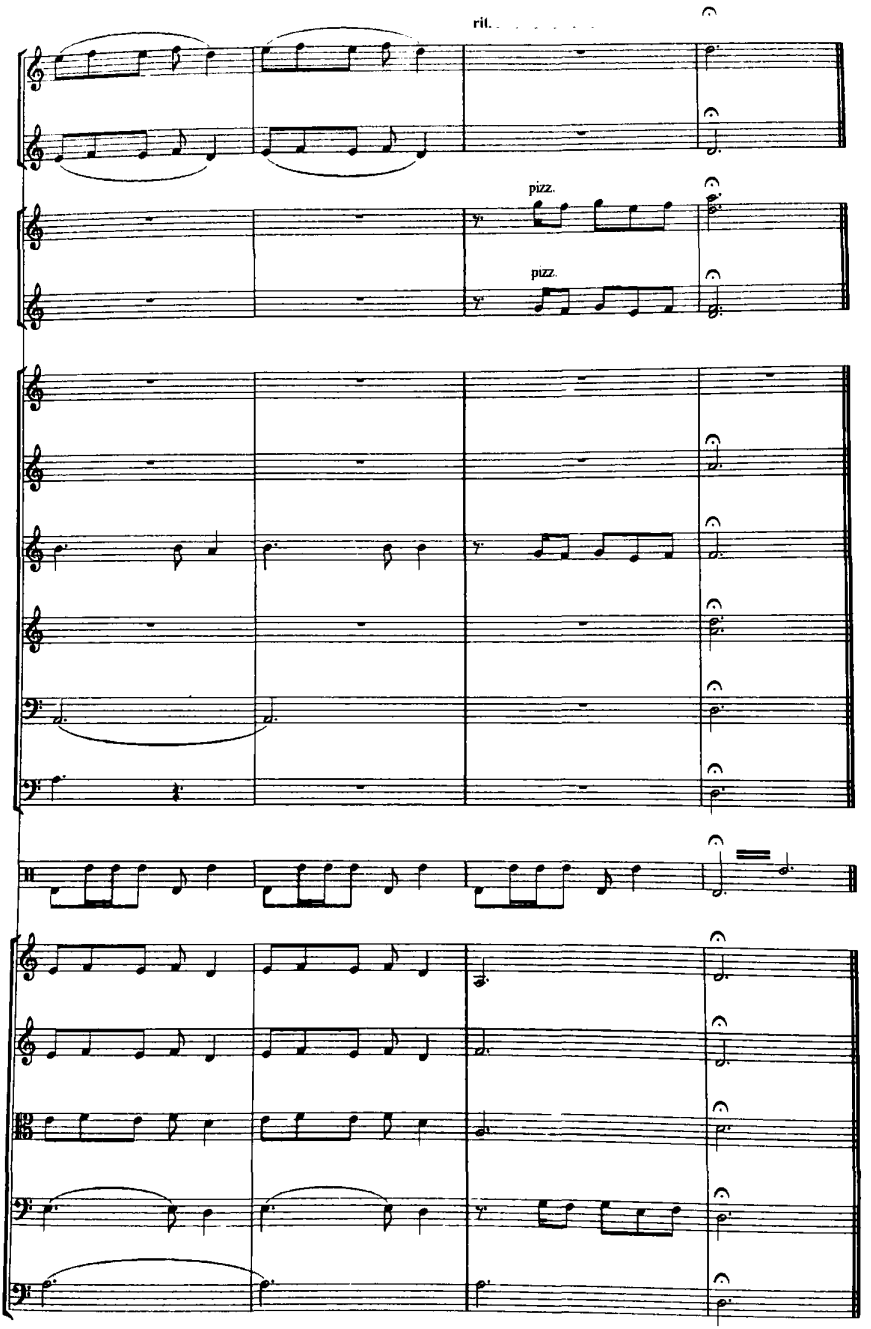
p pizz.
p pizz.
p


6
f
6
arco
arco
arco




rit.
pizz.
pizz.

Tashna hislar

Normurod Narzullayev she'n,
Nuriddin Hamroqulov musiqasi
M.G'ofurov orkestr uchun moslashtirgan

Lento

Nay

Qo'shnay

Qonun

Chang

Rubob prima

Qashqar rubob

Qashqar rubob II

Afg'on rubob

Dutor alt

Dutor bass

Dutor K.Bass

Doyra

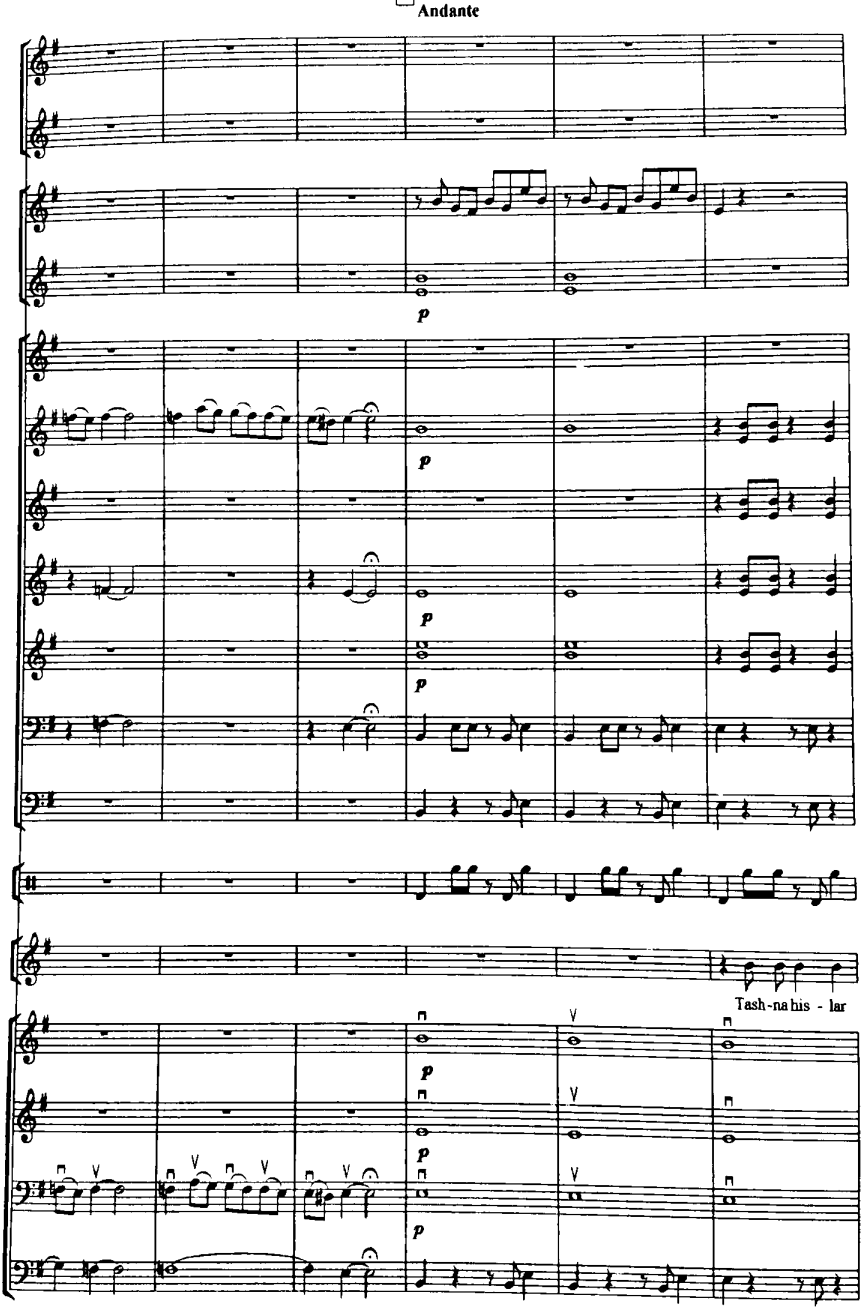
Ashula

G'ijjak I

G'ijjak II

G'ijjak bass

G'ijjak K.Bas


1
Andante
p
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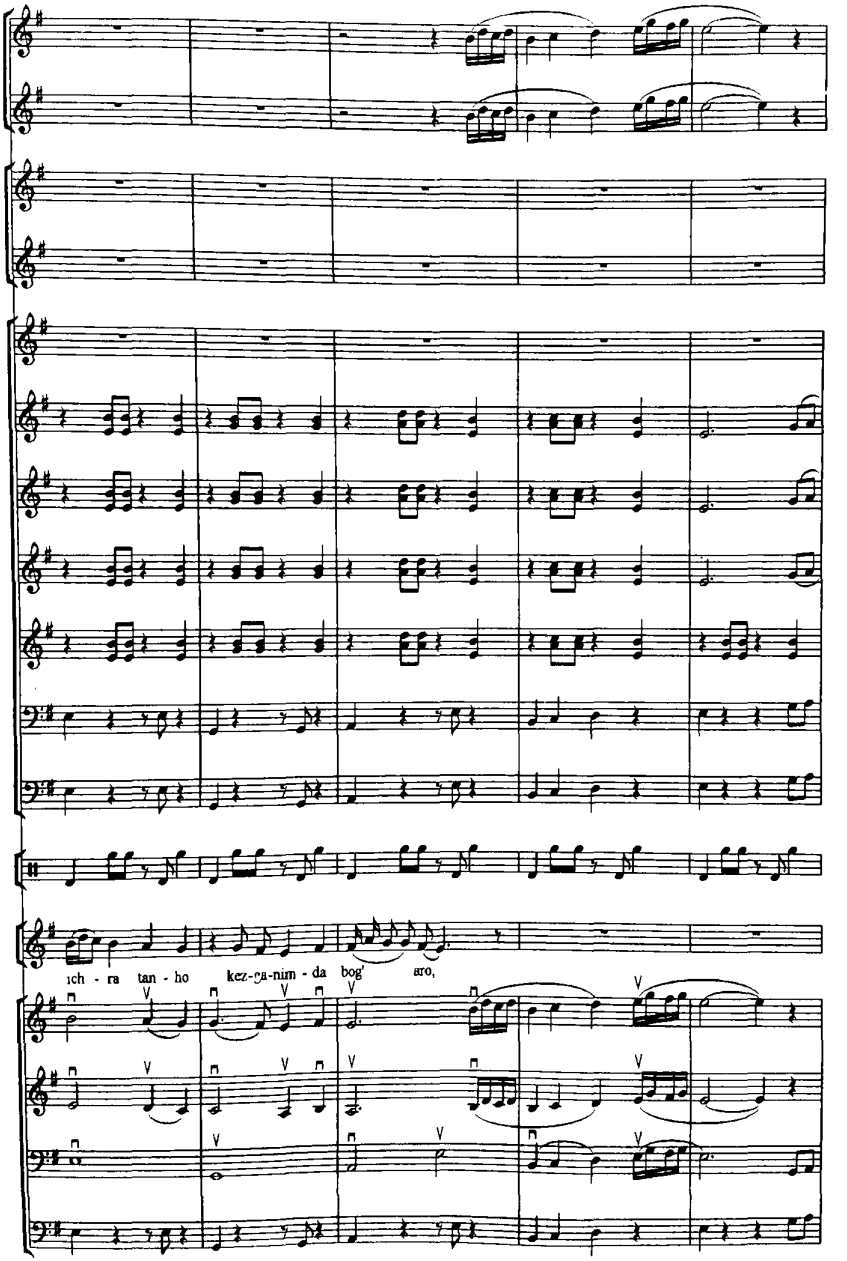
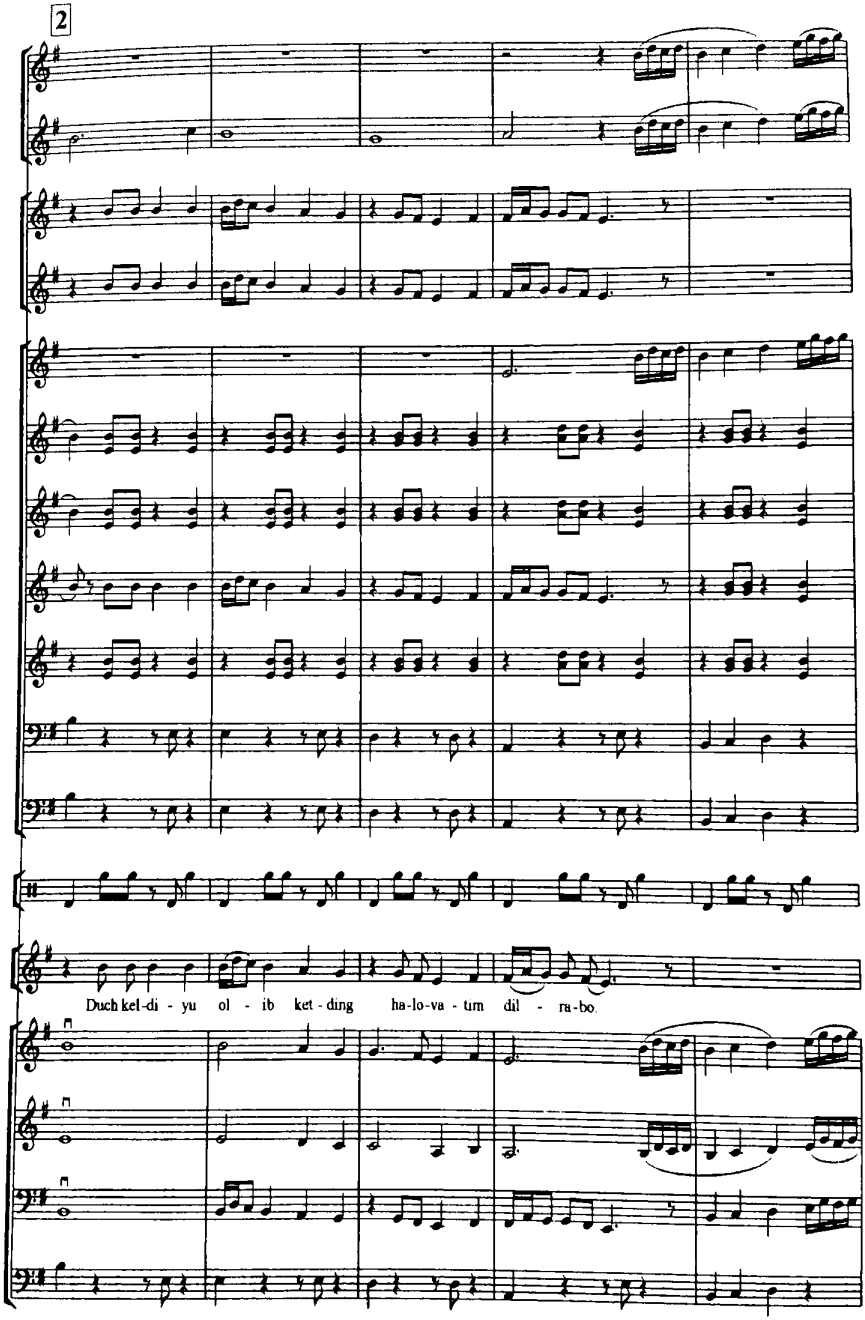
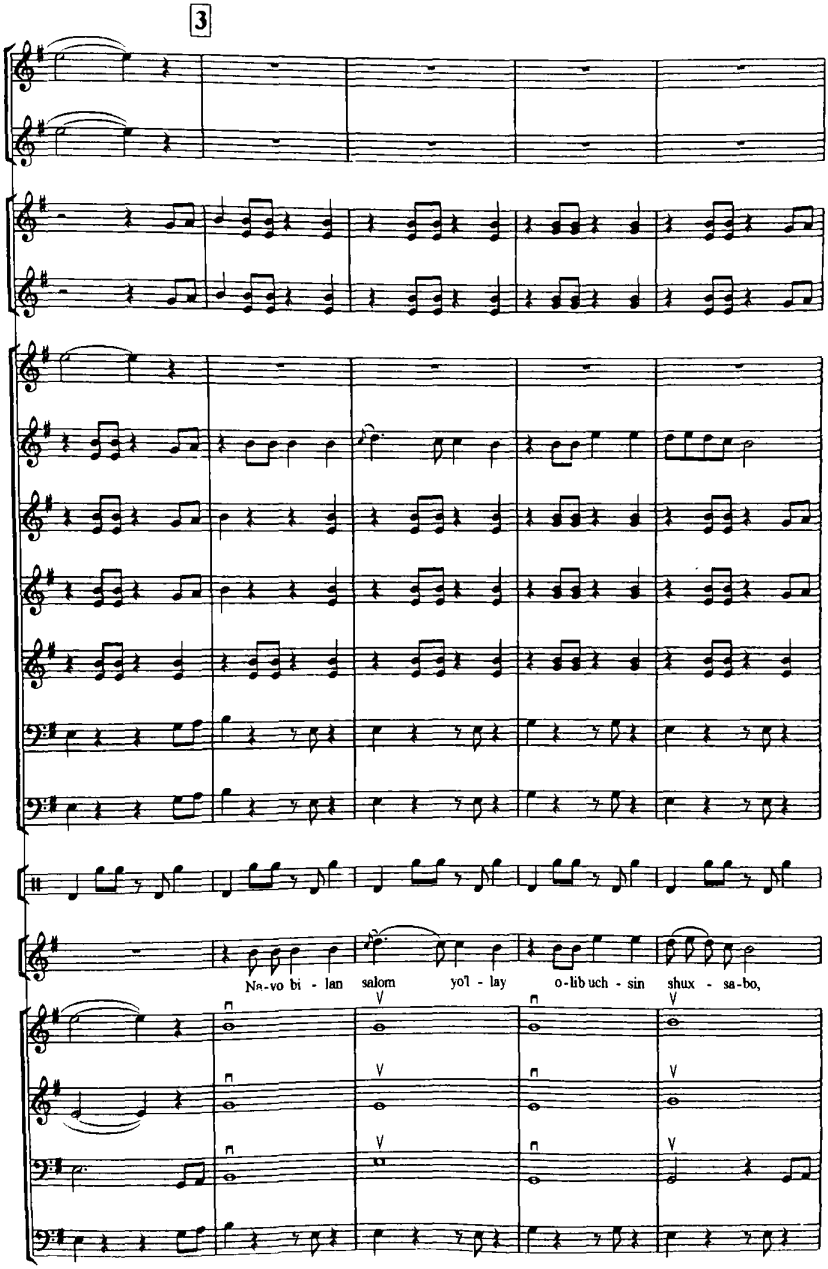
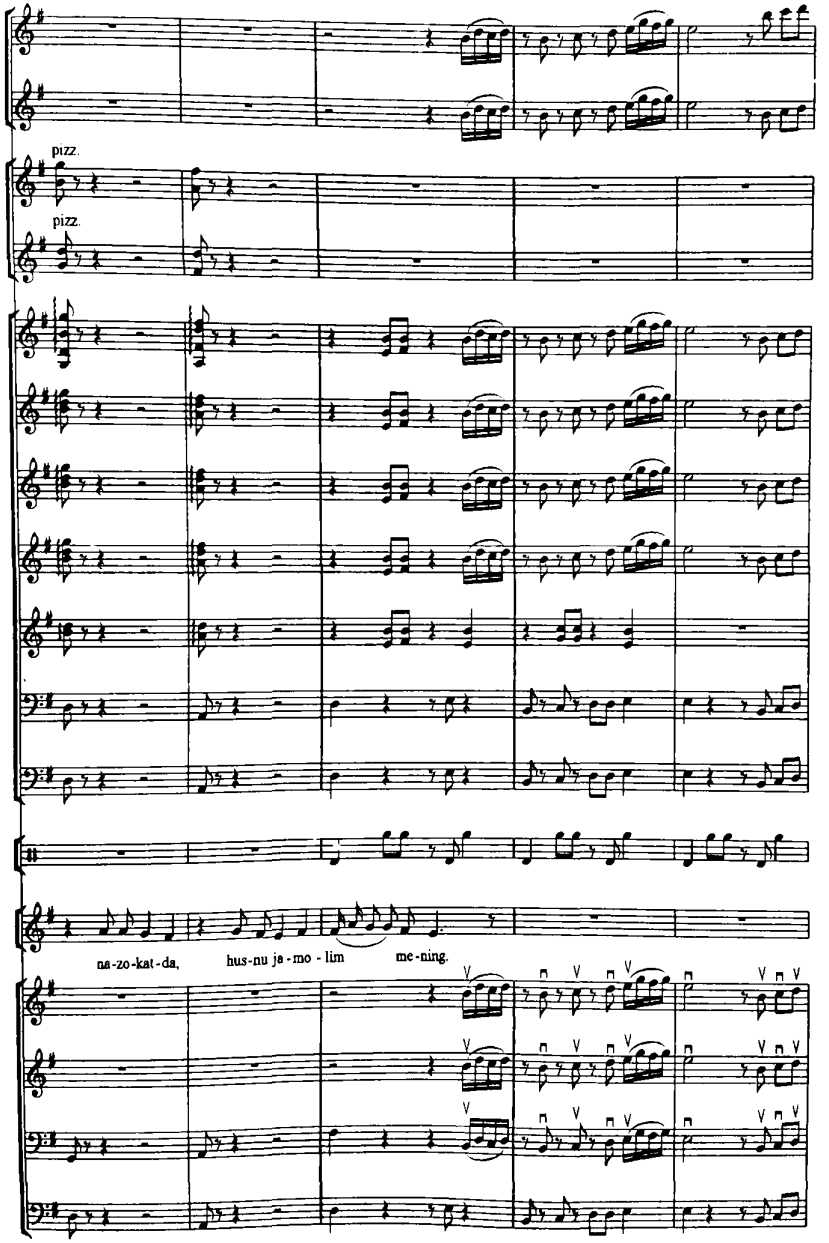
p
Tash-na his - lar
p
p
p


ich - ra tan - ho kez-ga-nim - da bog' aro,


2
Duch kel-di - yu ol - ib ket - ding ha-lo-va - tim dil - ra-bo.


3
Na-vo bi - lan salom yo'l - lay o-lib uch - sin shux - sa-bo,

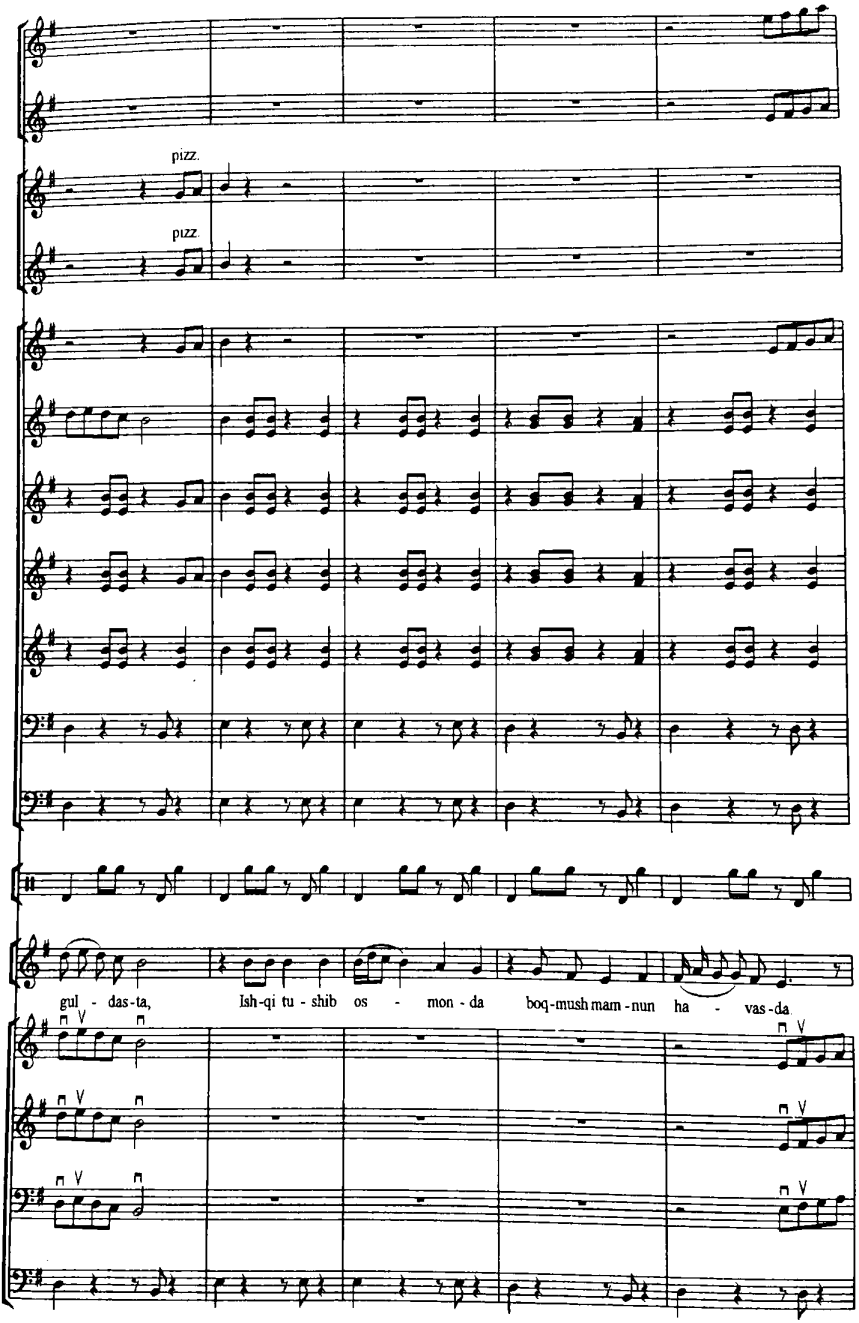
Ha-vo-lan - sin dil - lar aro sa-mo-lar - da bu sa-bo. No-zik xul - qu,

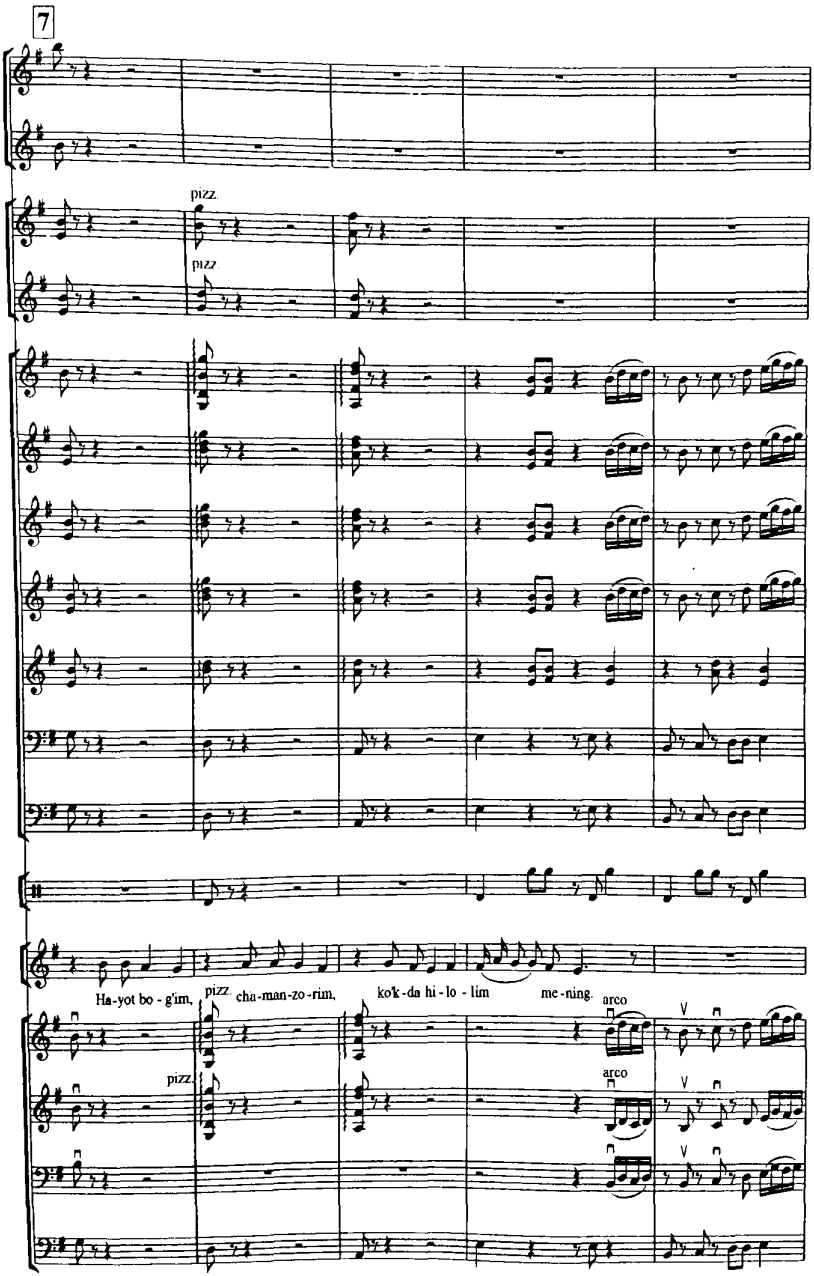

pizz.
pizz.
na-zo-kat-da,
hus-nu je-mo-lim
me-ning.

5

Dil dar-cha-sin chert-gil as - ta o-tash meh - rim pay - vas-ta, Vi-so ling - ga

o - shuf-na dil bu shi-rin jon vo-bas - ta. Qo'l-la-ing - da ka - ma-lak - mu qu-yosh tu - gan

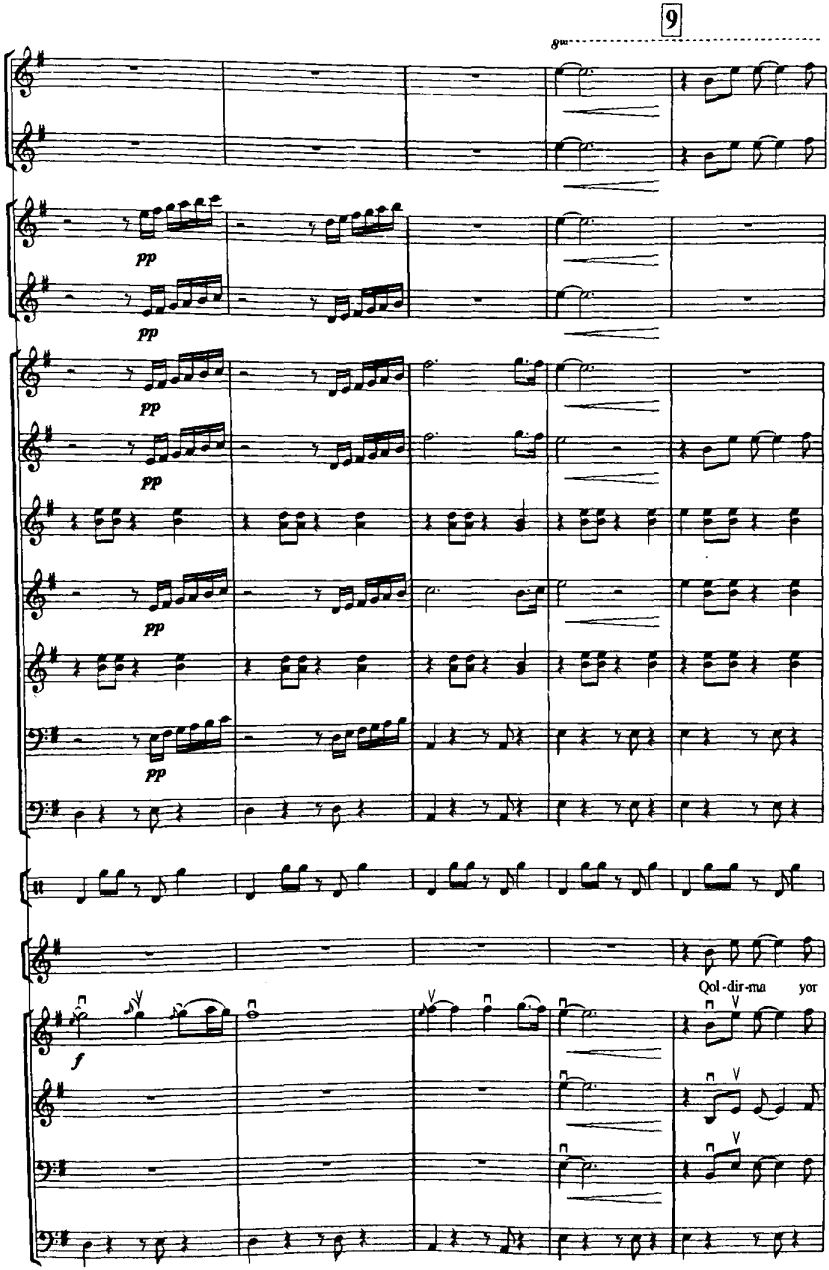

pizz.
pizz.
gul - das-ta, Ish-qi tu - shib os - mon - da boq-mush mam - nun ha - vas-da


7
pizz.
pizz
Ha-yot bo - g'im,
pizz. cha-man-zo-rim,
ko'k-da hi-lo - lim
me-ning.
arco
pizz.
arco

8

8va

Say-yo-ra - lar so' roq lar - mush o'z-li-gin os - mon - lar-dan,

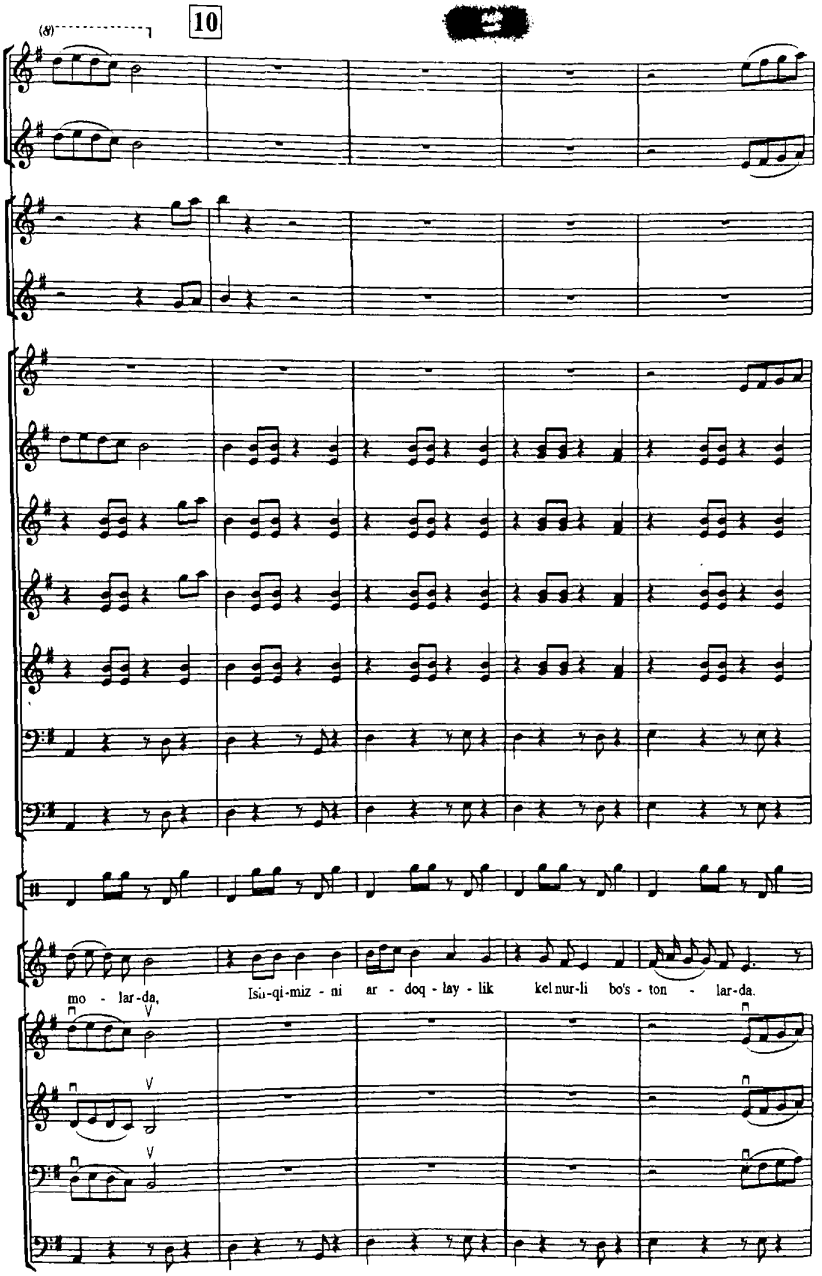

9
8va
pp
pp
pp
pp
pp
pp
Qol-dir-ma yor
f

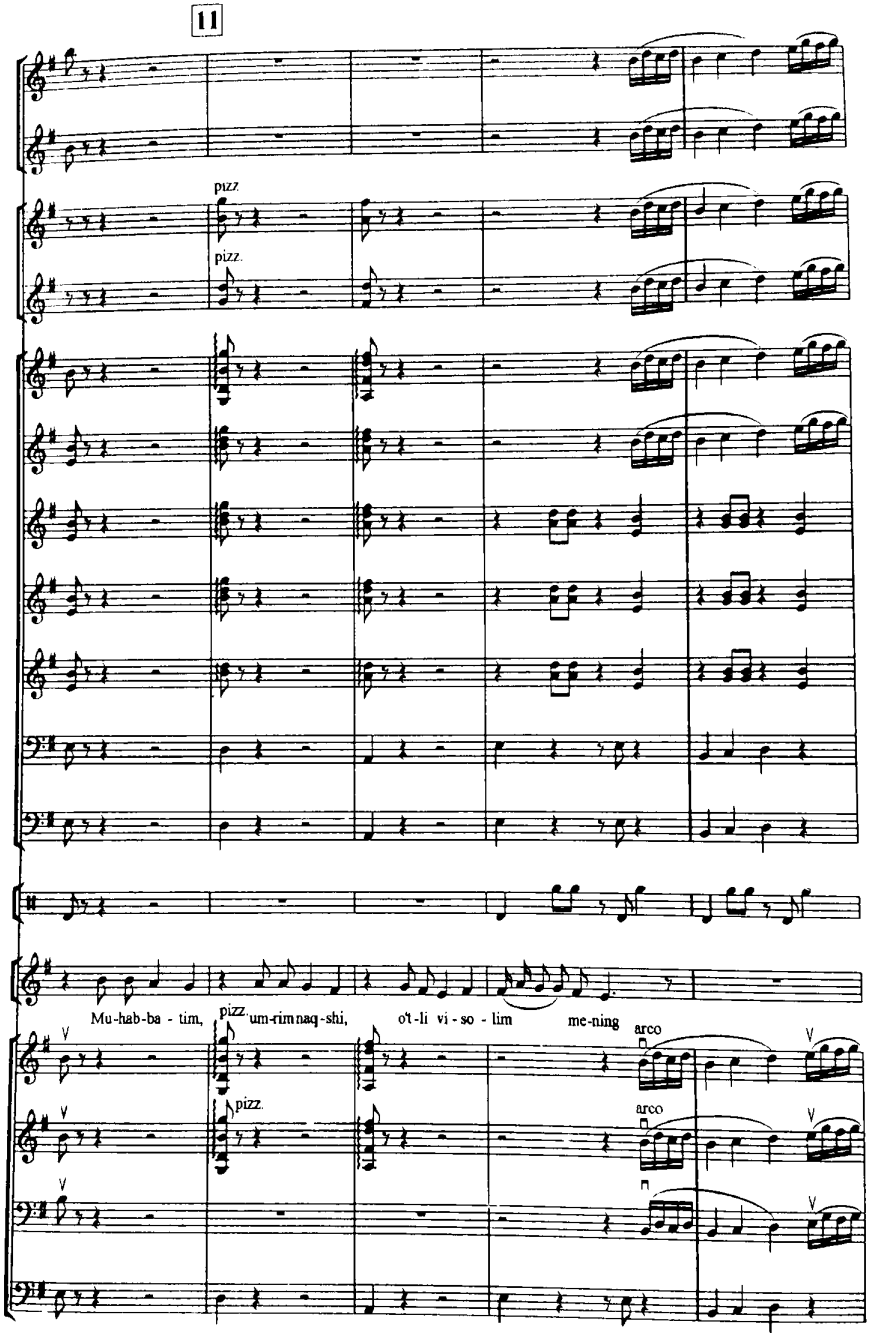
(8)

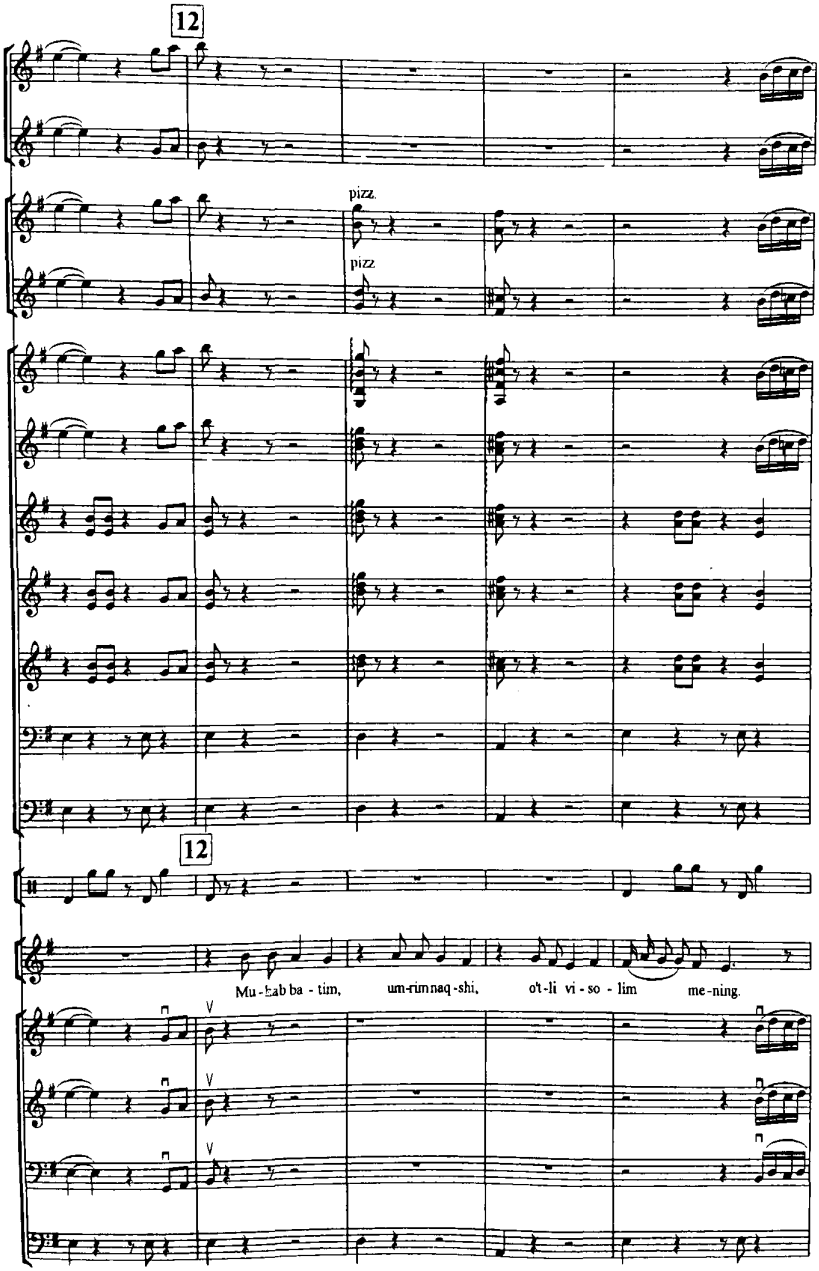
pizz.

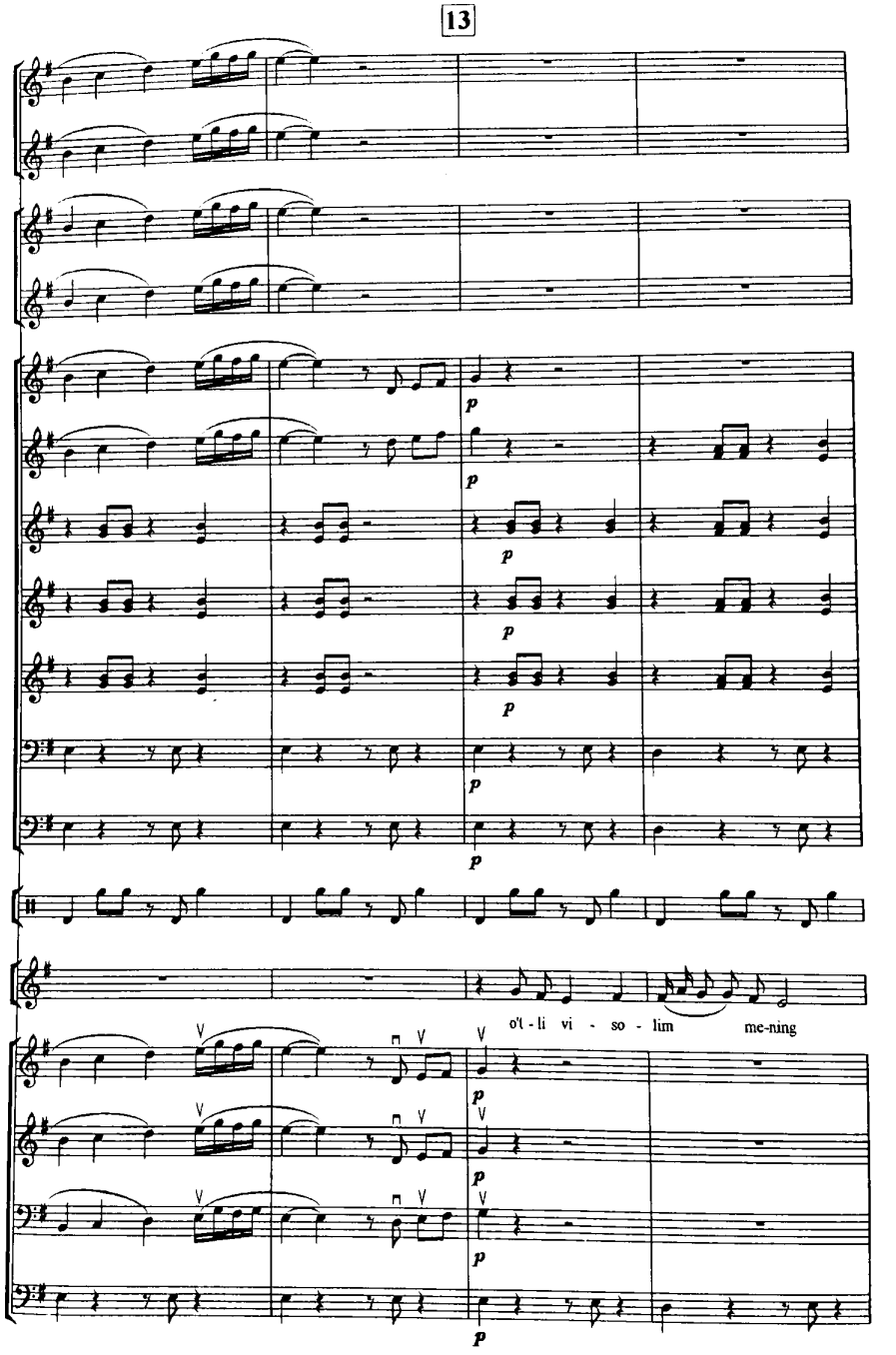
pizz.

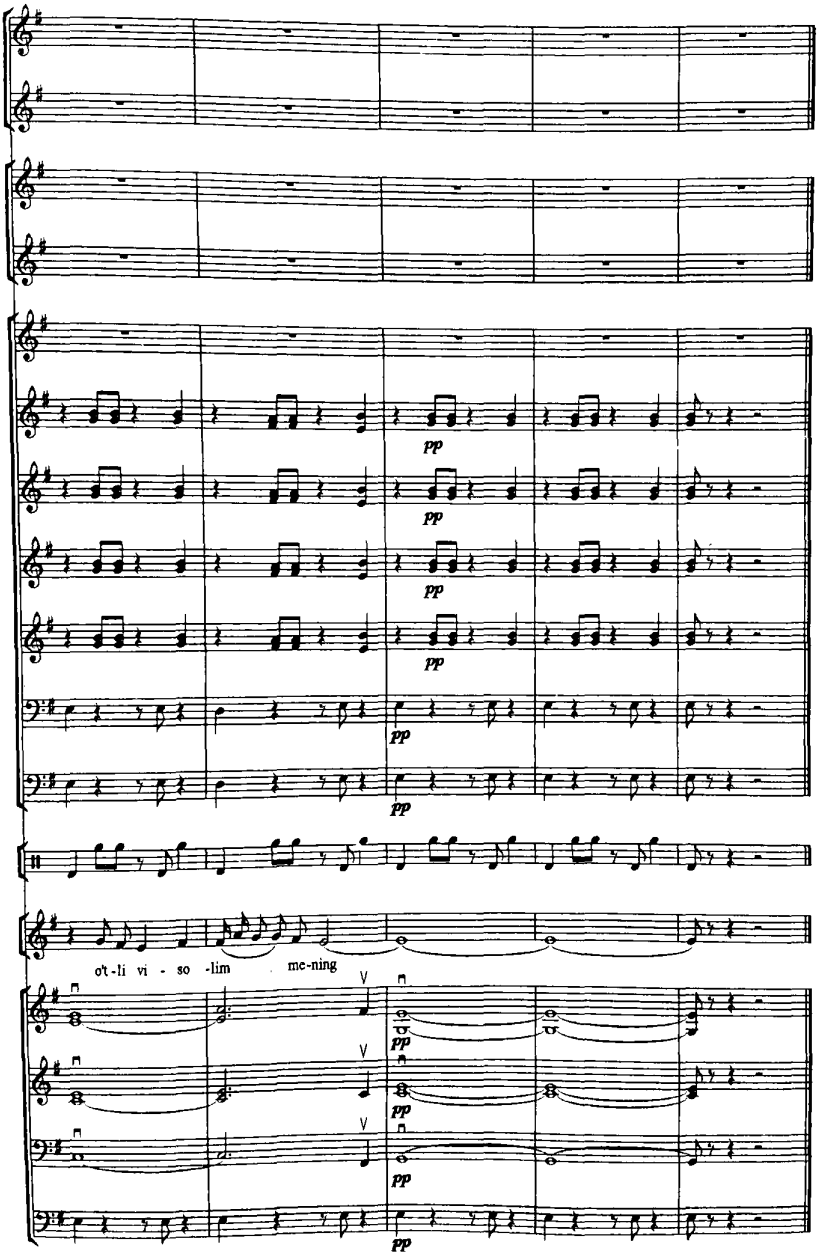
as - lo me-ni shub-ha-i gu - mon-lar - da. Qol-may ya - na bu o-lam - da a-lam-li ar-


10
mo - lar-da,
Isa-qi-miz - ni ar - doq - lay - lik kel nur-li bo's - ton - lar-da.


11
pizz.
pizz.
Mu-hab-ba - tim,
pizz.
um-rim naq-shi,
o't-li vi - so - lim
me-ning
arco
pizz.
arco


12
pizz.
pizz.
12
Mu - hab ba - tim,
um-rim naq-shi,
o't-li vi - so - lim
me-ning.


13
p
o't - li vi - so - lim me-ning


pp
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o't - li vi - so - lim me-ning
pp
pp
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pp

TASHNA HISLAR

Normurod Narzullayev she'ri

Tashna hislar ichra tanho kezganimda bog‘ aro,
Duch keldingu olib ketding halovatim dilrabo.
Navo bilan salom yo‘llay olib uchsin sho‘x sabo,
Havolansin dillar aro samolarda bu sado.
Nozik hulqu, nazokatda, husni jamolim mening.

Dil darchasin chertkil asta otash mehrim payvasta,
Visolinga oshufta dil bu shirin jon vobasta.
Qo‘llaringda kamalakmu quyosh tuzgan guldasta,
Ishqi tushib osmonda oy boqmush mamnun havasda.
Hayot bog‘im, chamanzorim, ko‘kda hilolim mening.

Sayyoralar so‘roqlarmush o‘zligin osmonlarda,
Qoldirma yor aslo meni shubha-i gumonlarda.
Qolmay yana bu olamda alamli armonlarda,
Ishqimizni ardoqlaylik kel nurli bo‘stonlarda.
Muhabbatim, umrim naqshi, o‘tli visolim mening.

Aziza

Arab xalq kuyi
N.G'oziyev cholg'ulashtirgan

1

Nay piee

Nay

pizz.

Chang I

mf p

pizz.

Chang II

mf p

Rubob prima

Qashqar rubob

Afg'on rubob

Dutor alt

Dutor bas

Dutor K. bas

mf p

1

Tabla

G'ijjak I

G'ijjak II

pizz.

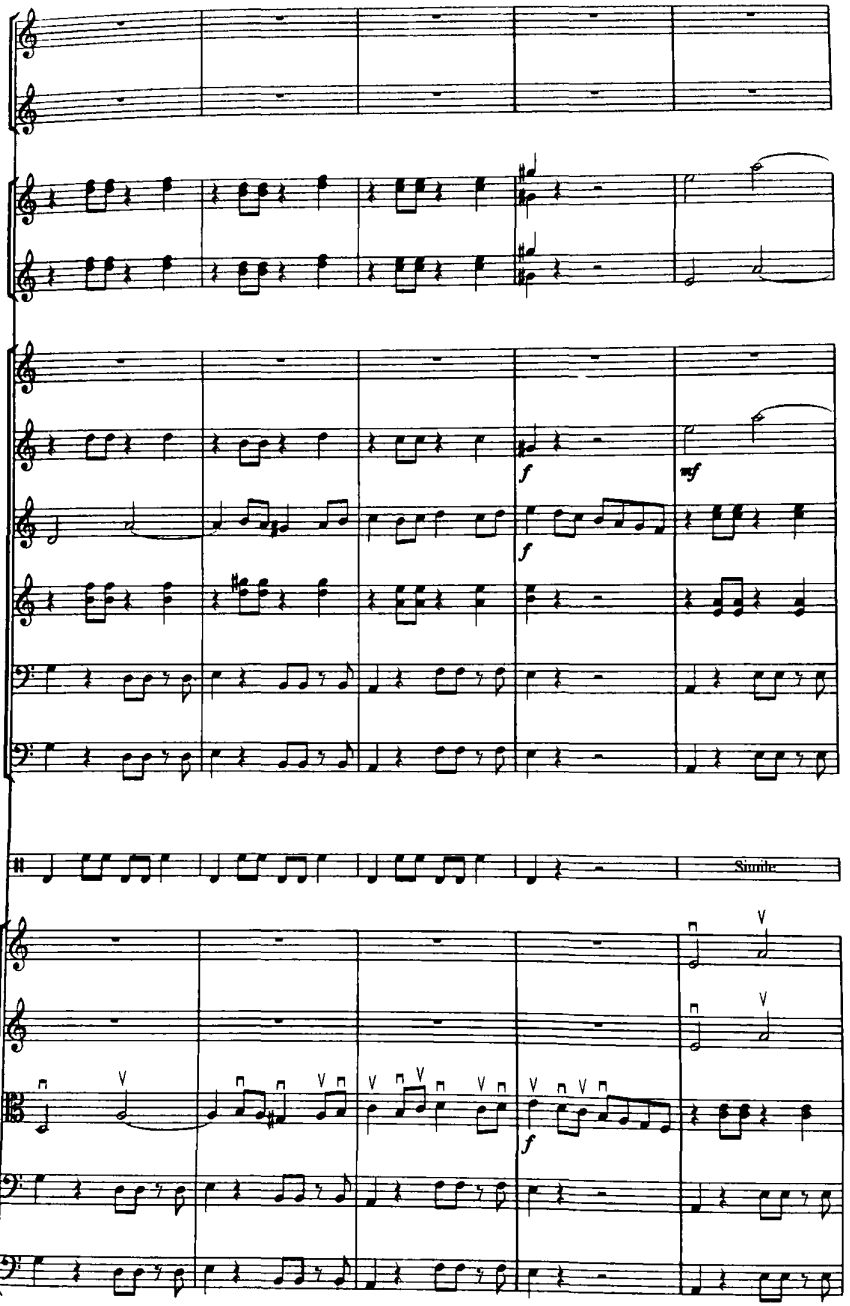
arco

G'ijjak alt

G'ijjak bas

G'ijjak K. bas

mf p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mf
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Simile
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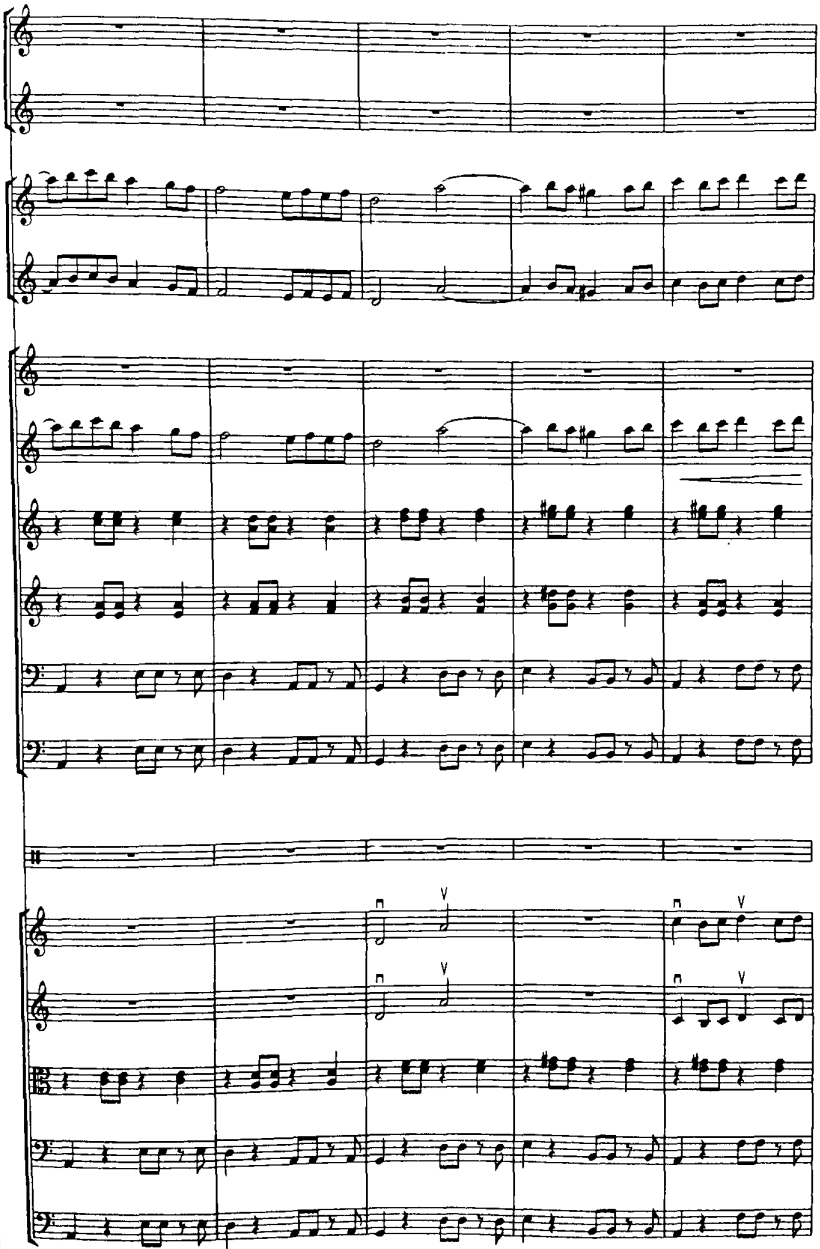

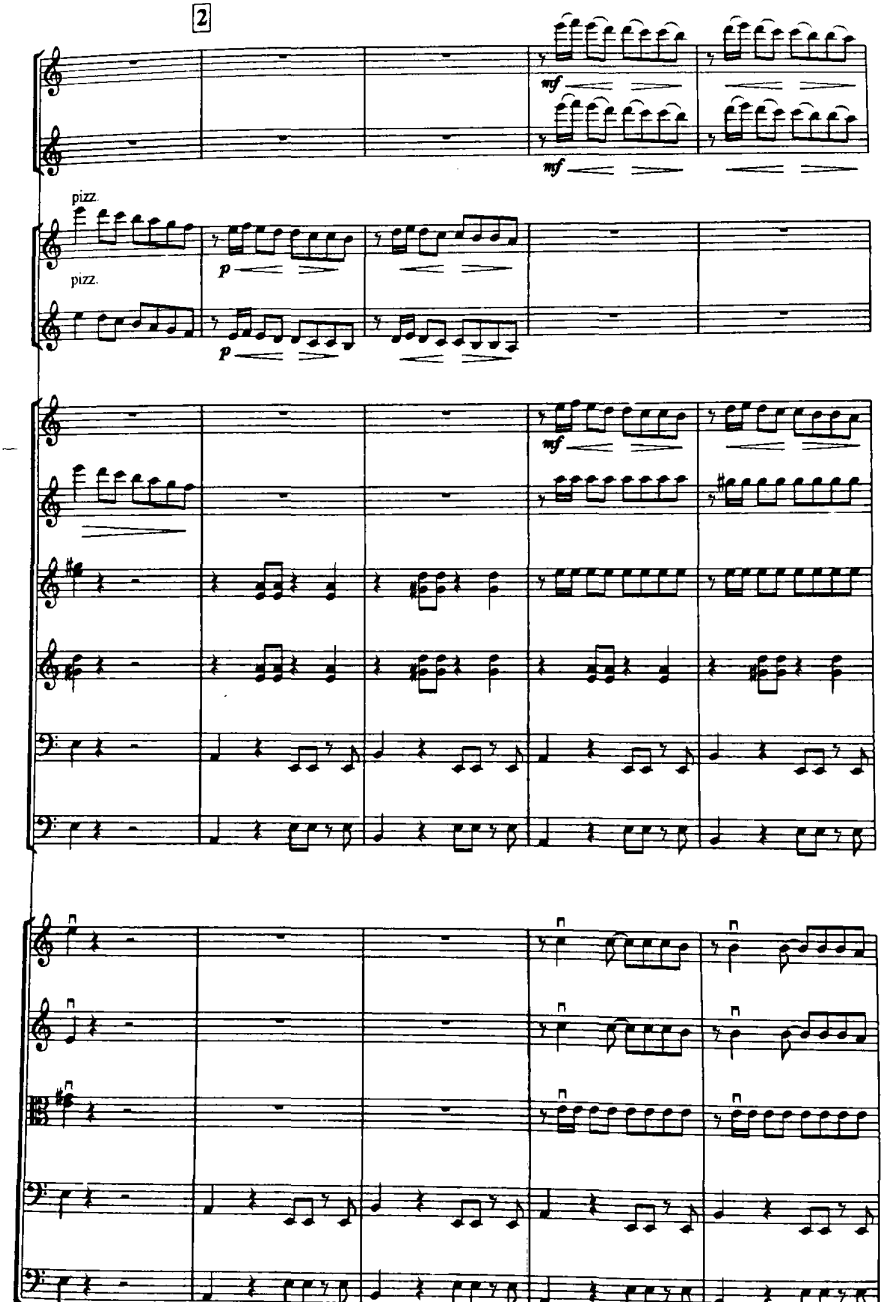
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pizz.
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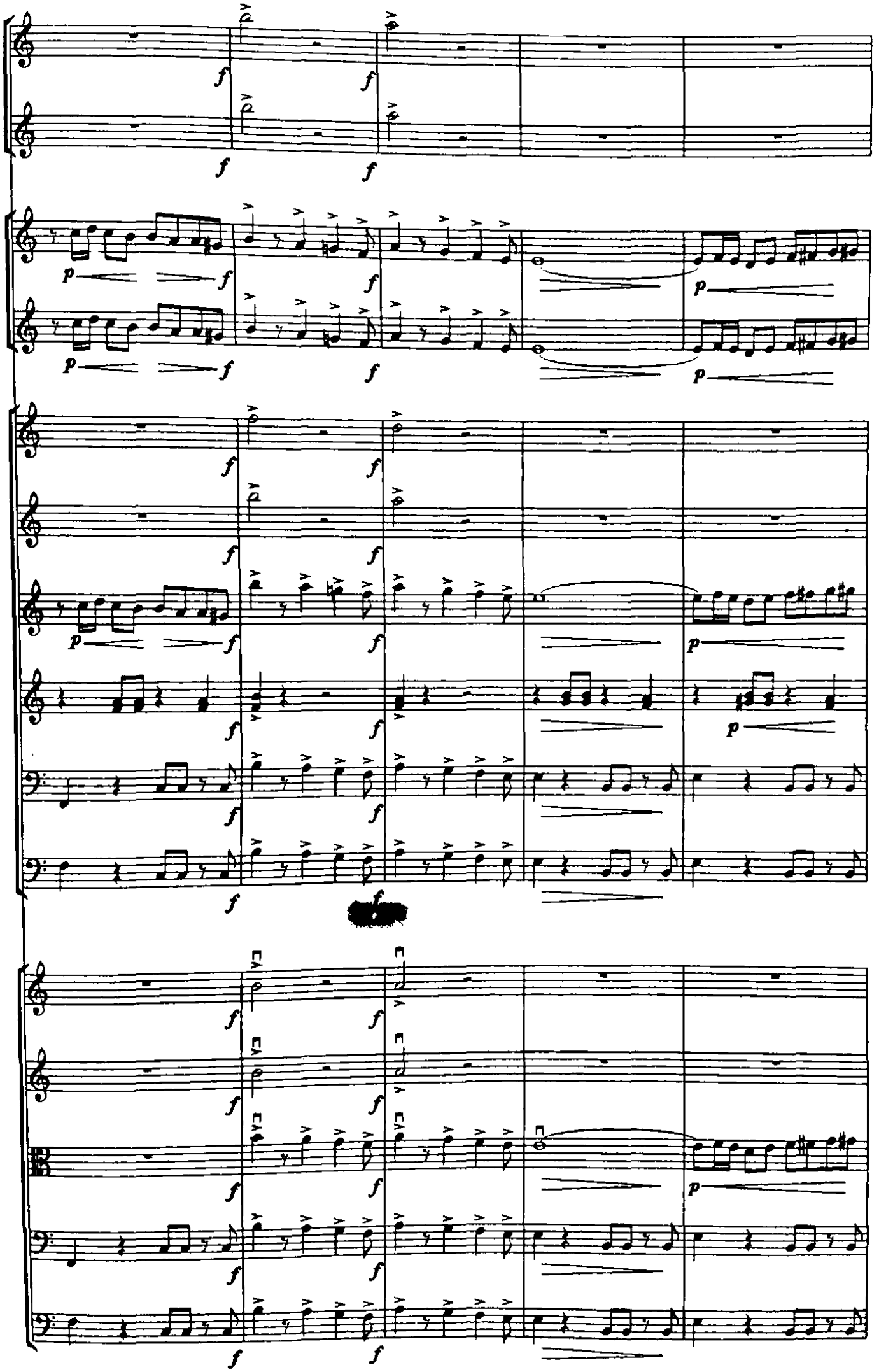
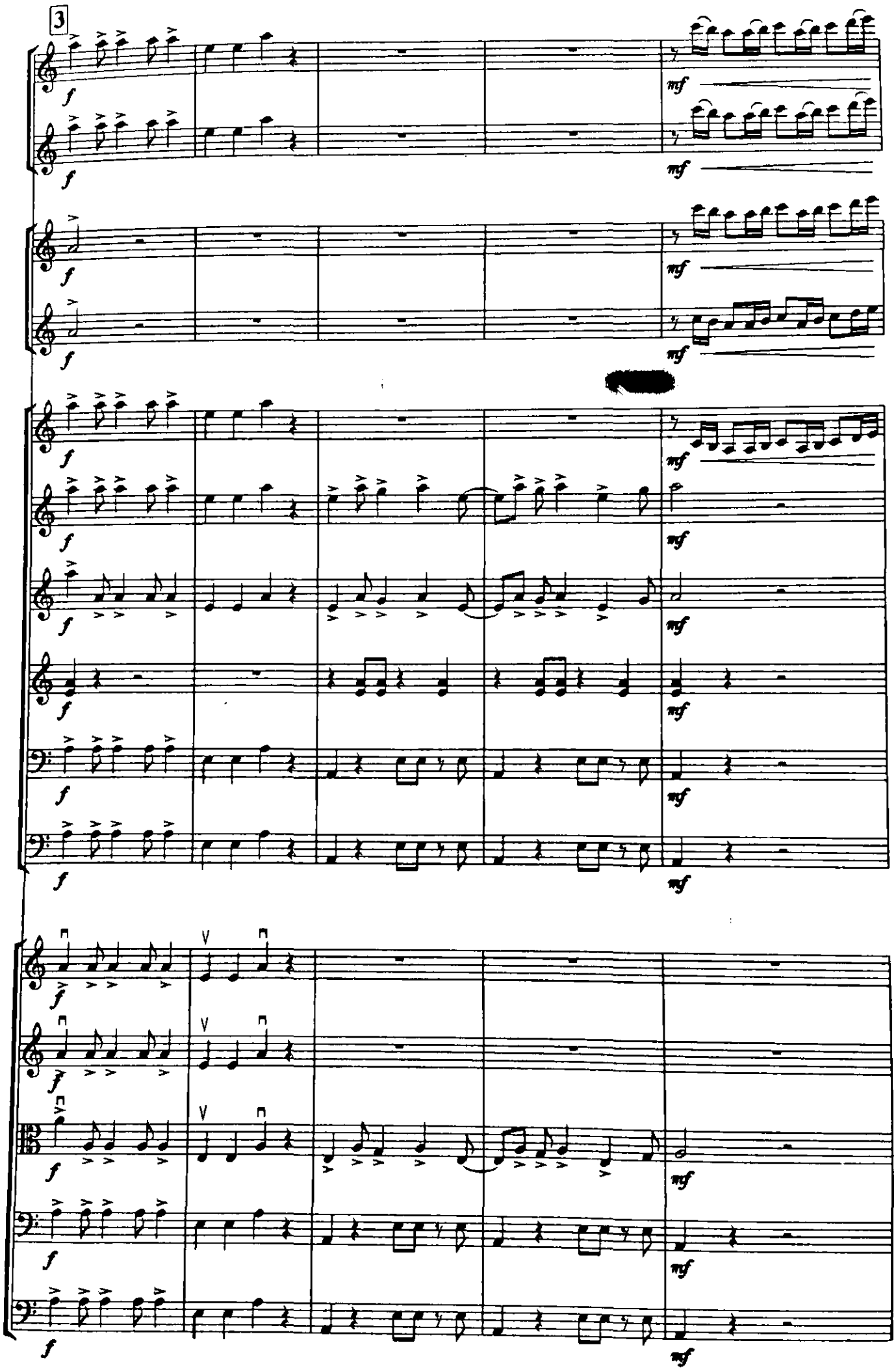
mf

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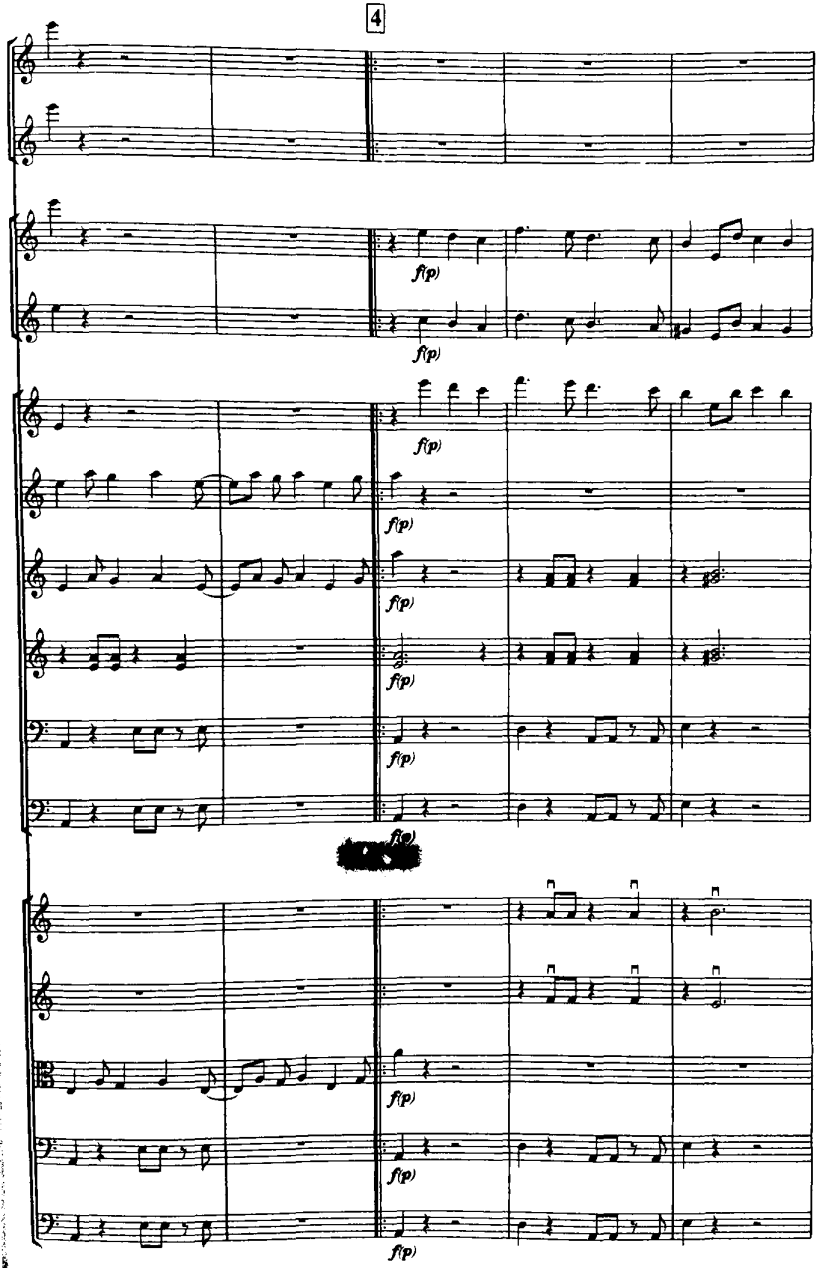
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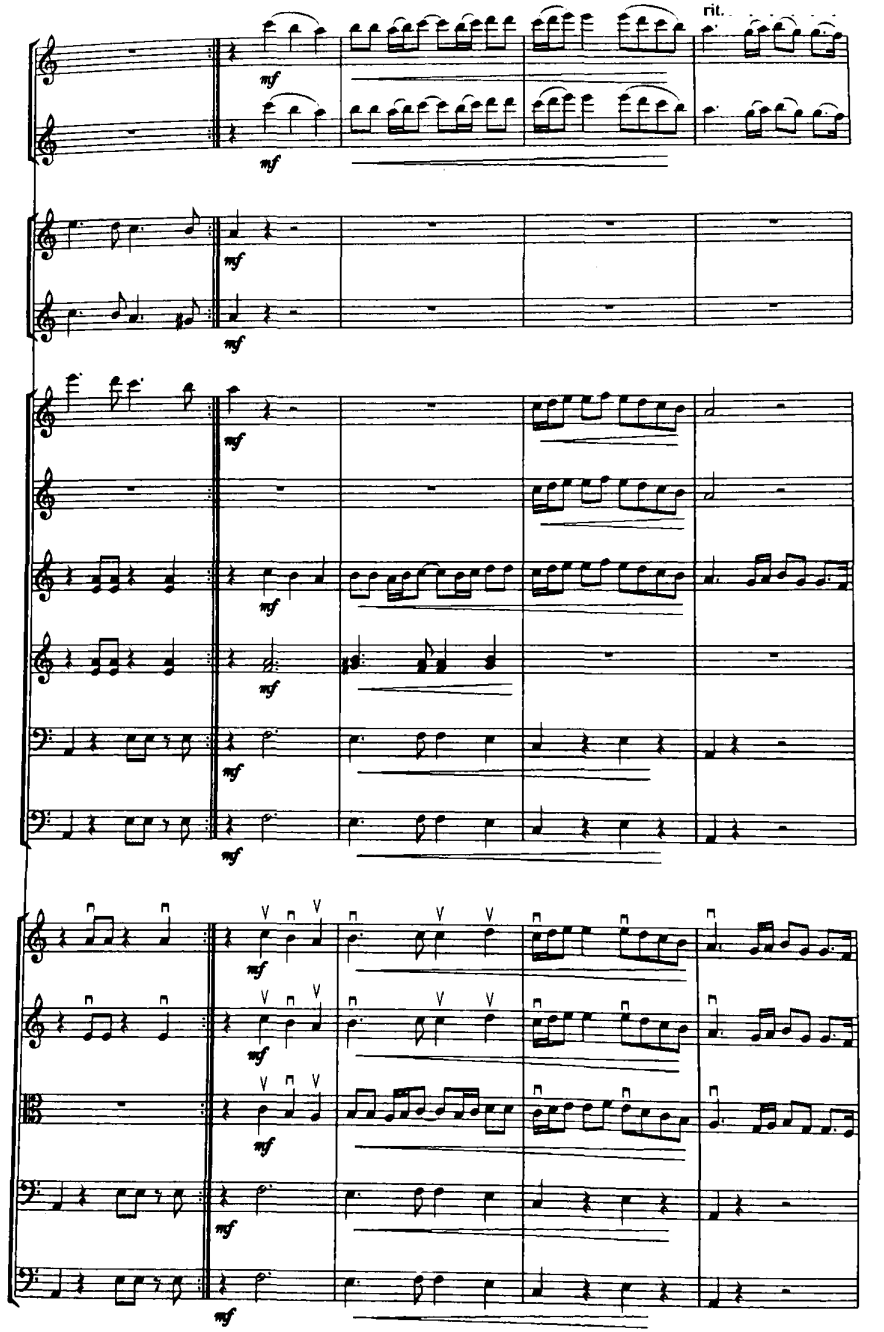
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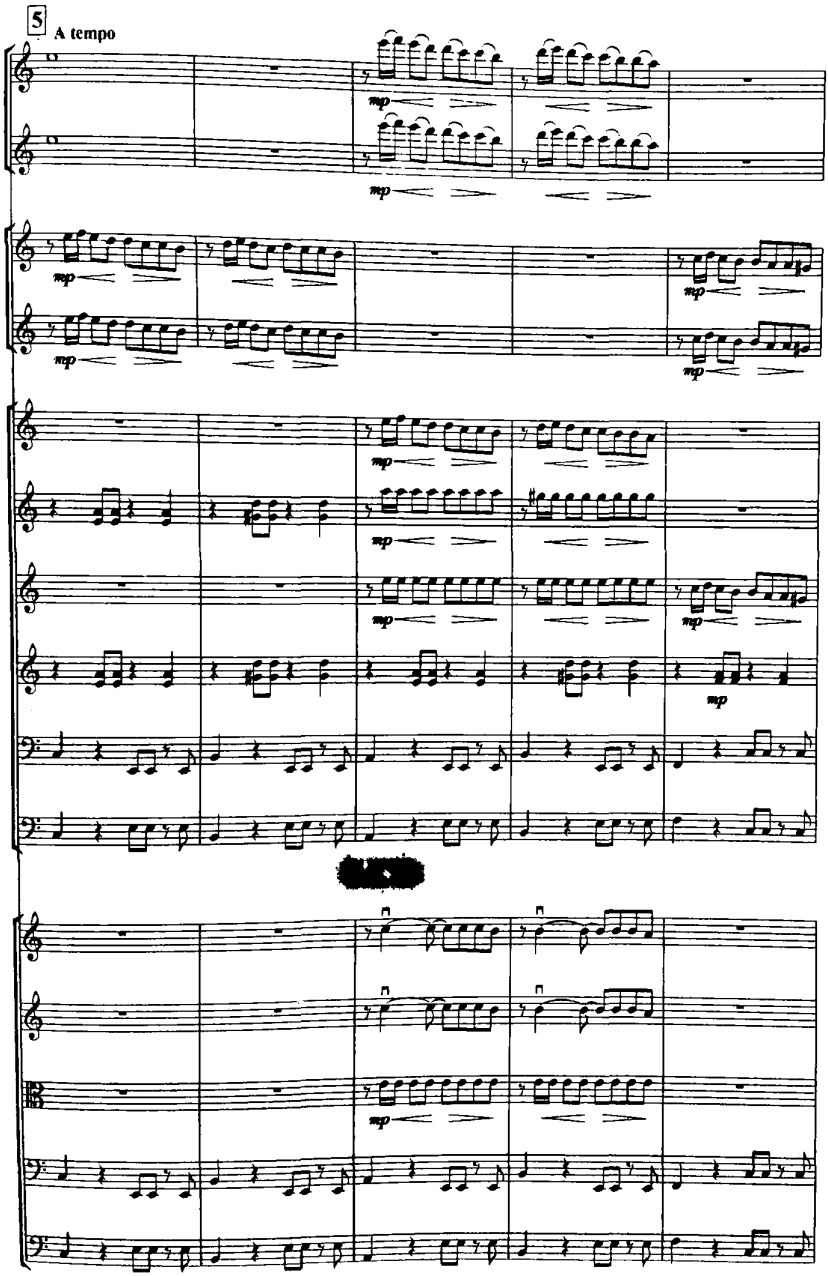
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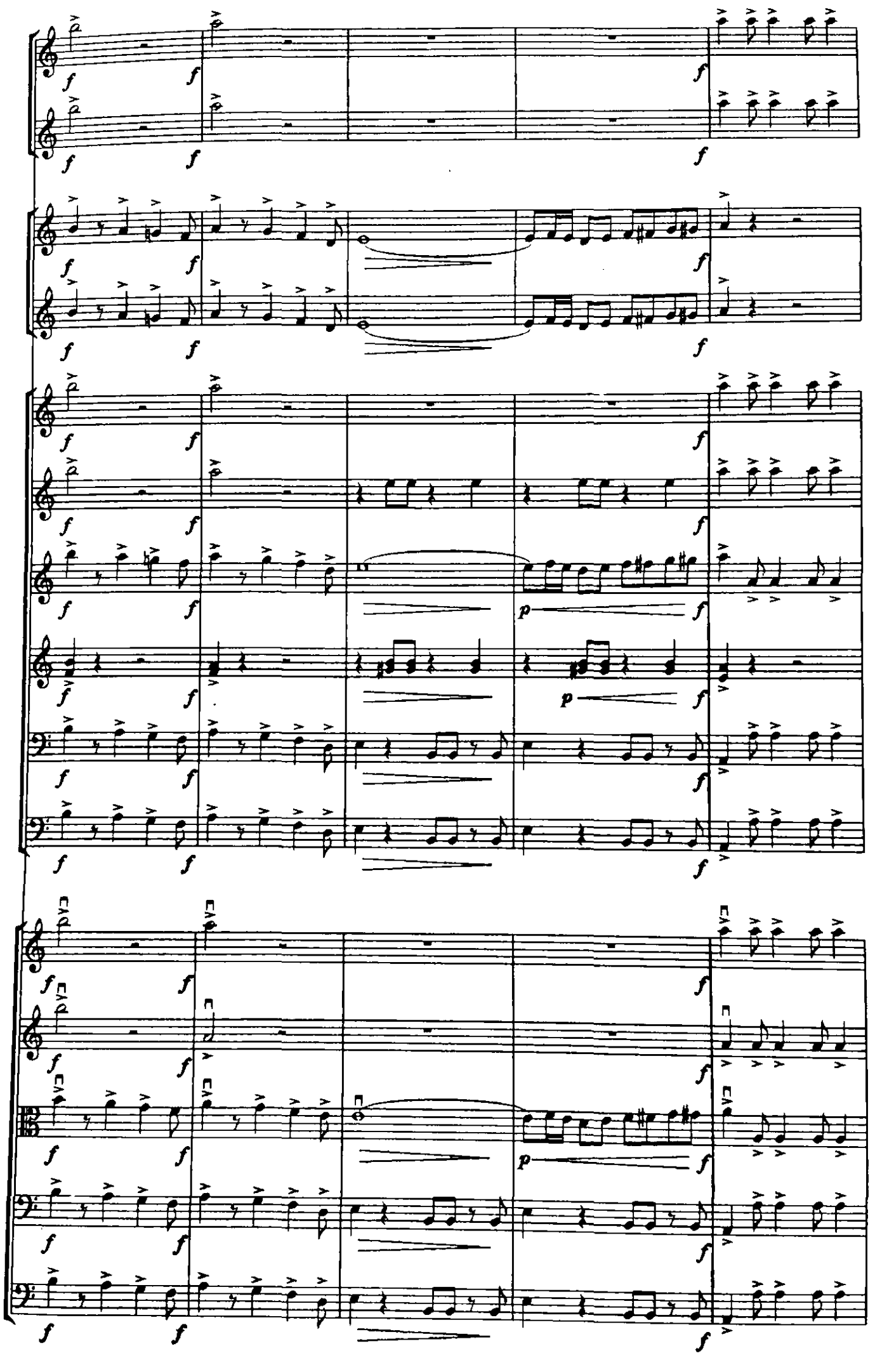

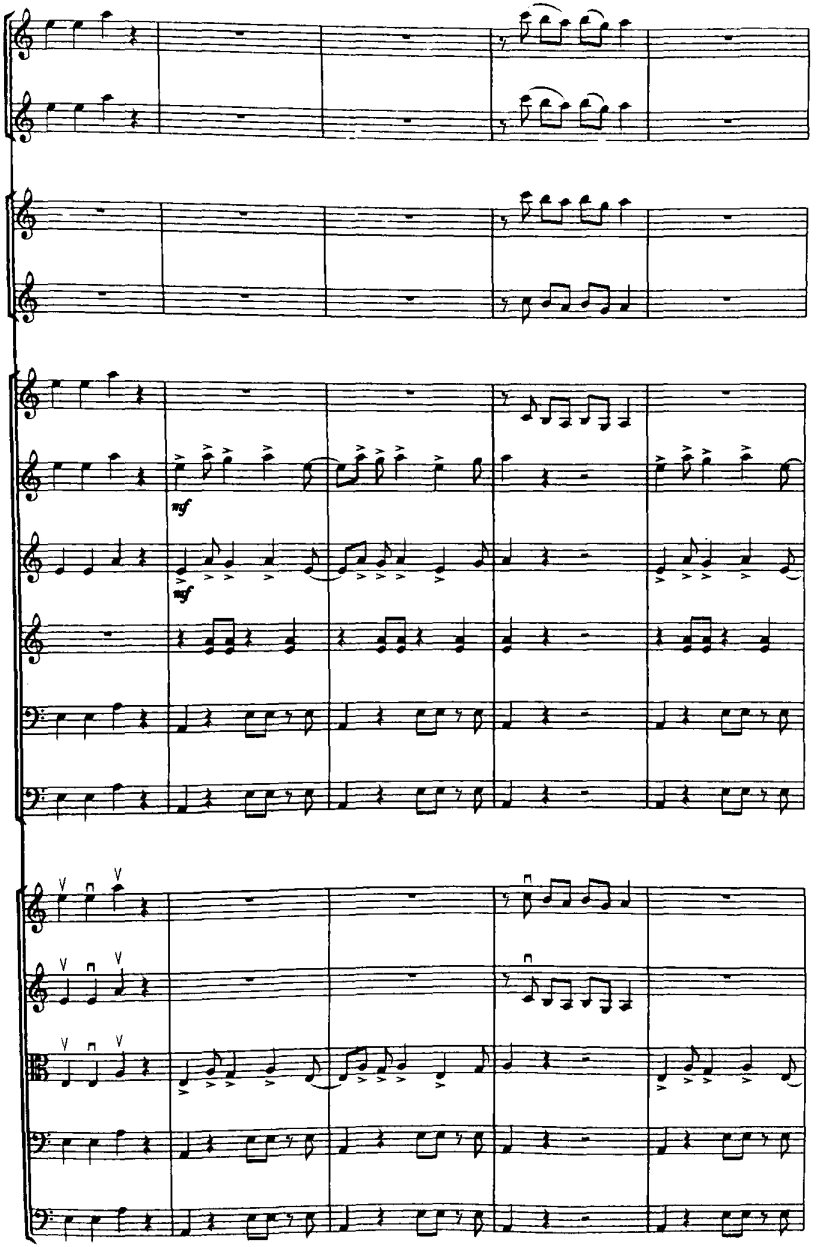
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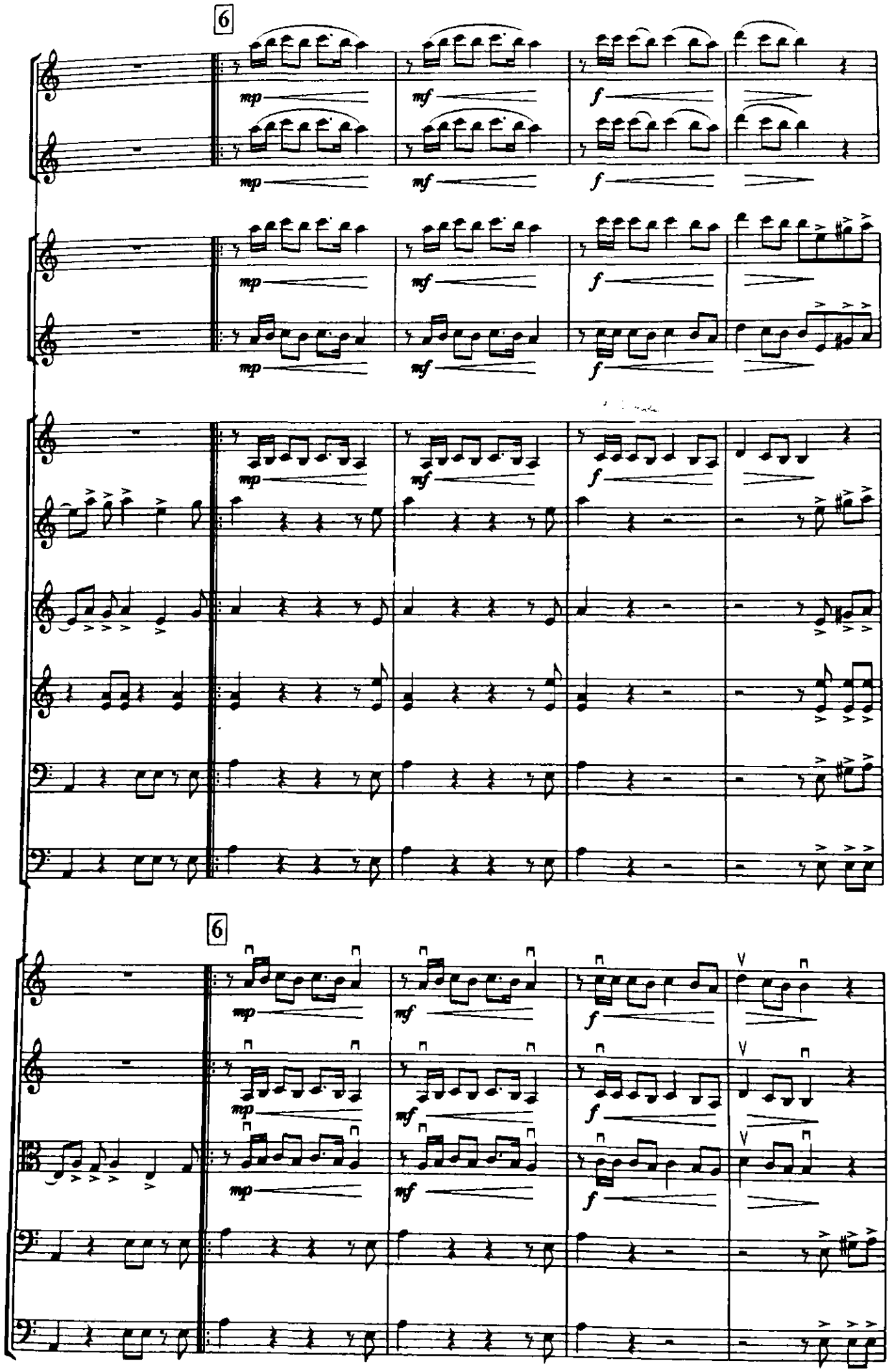
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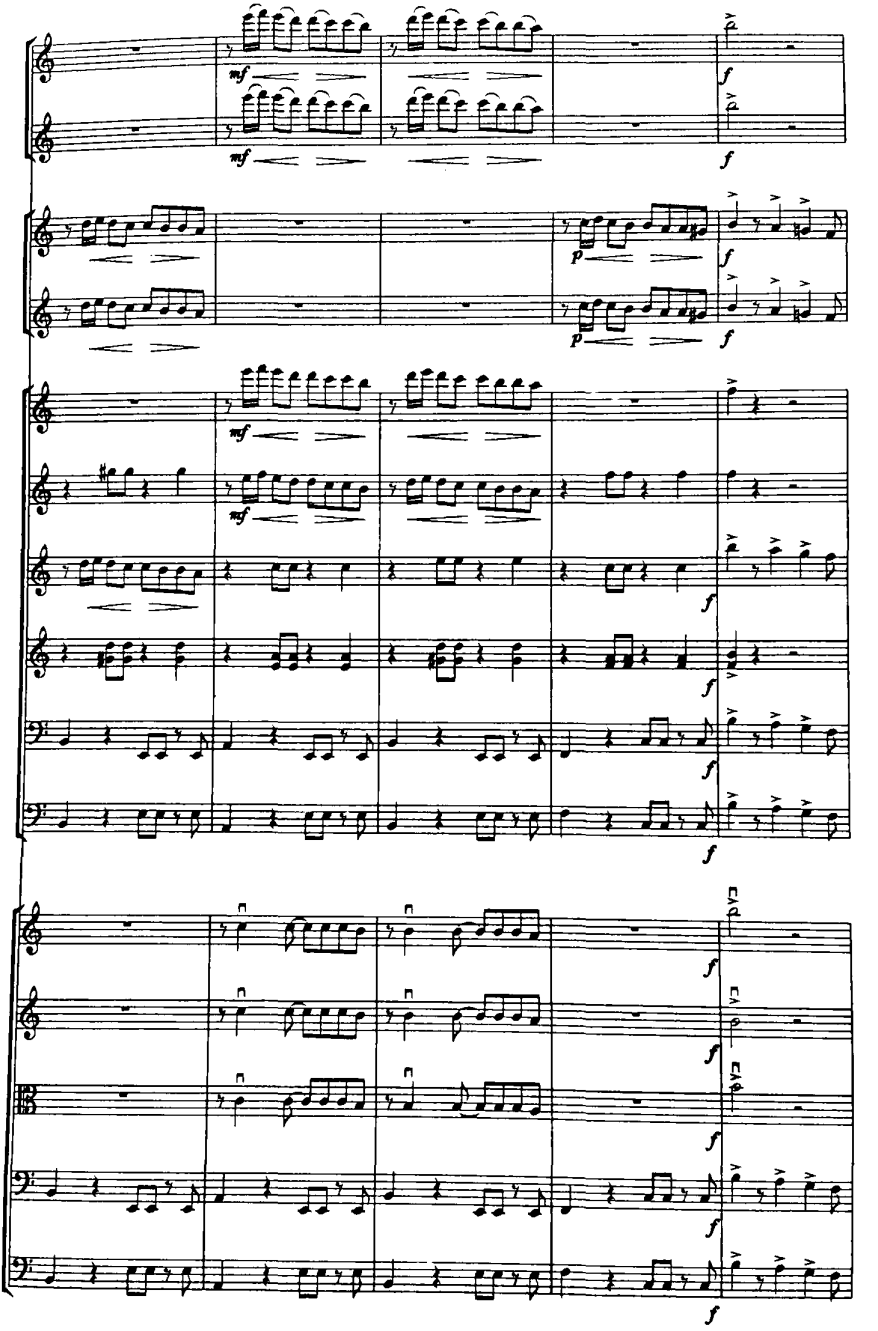
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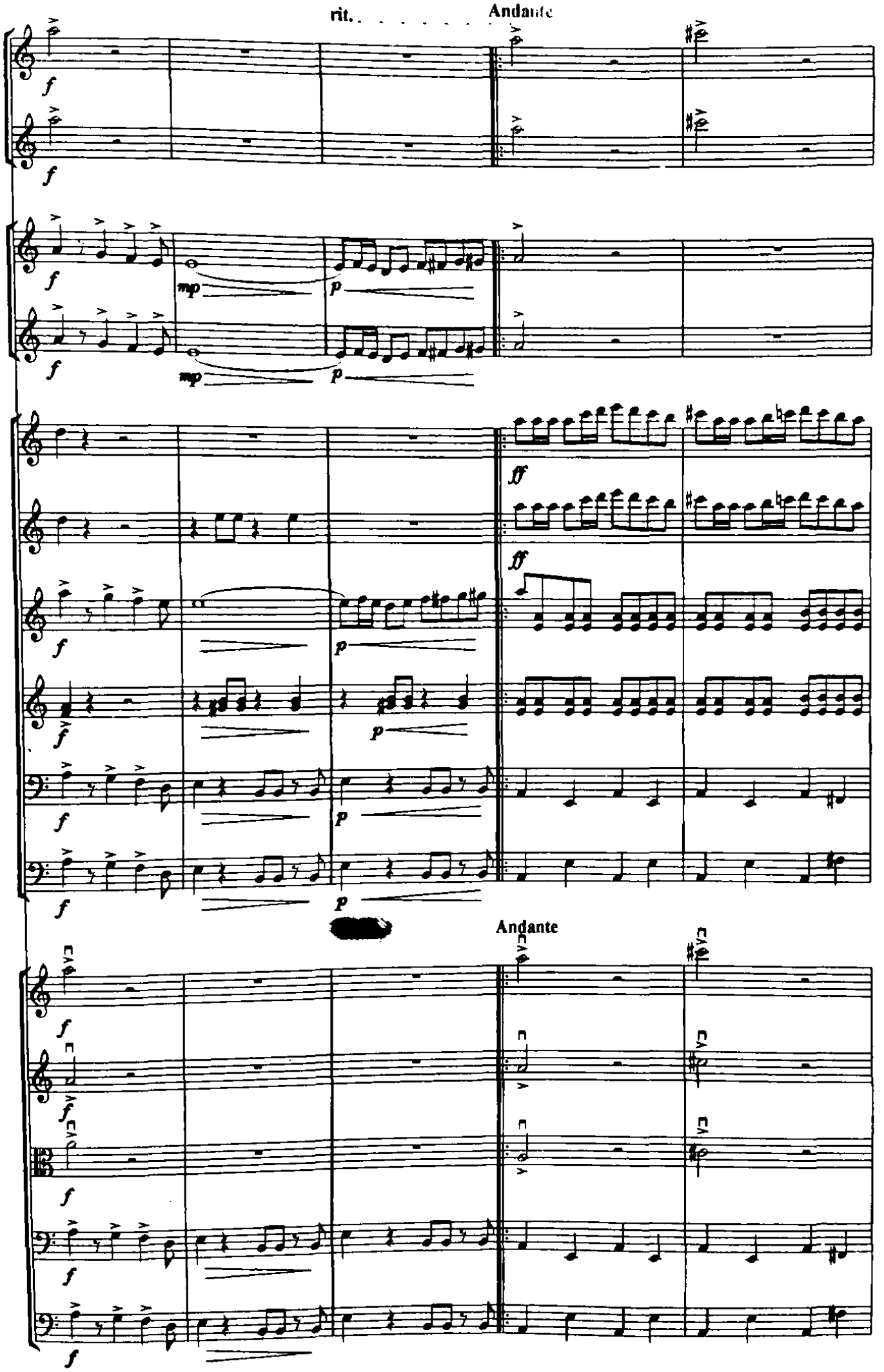
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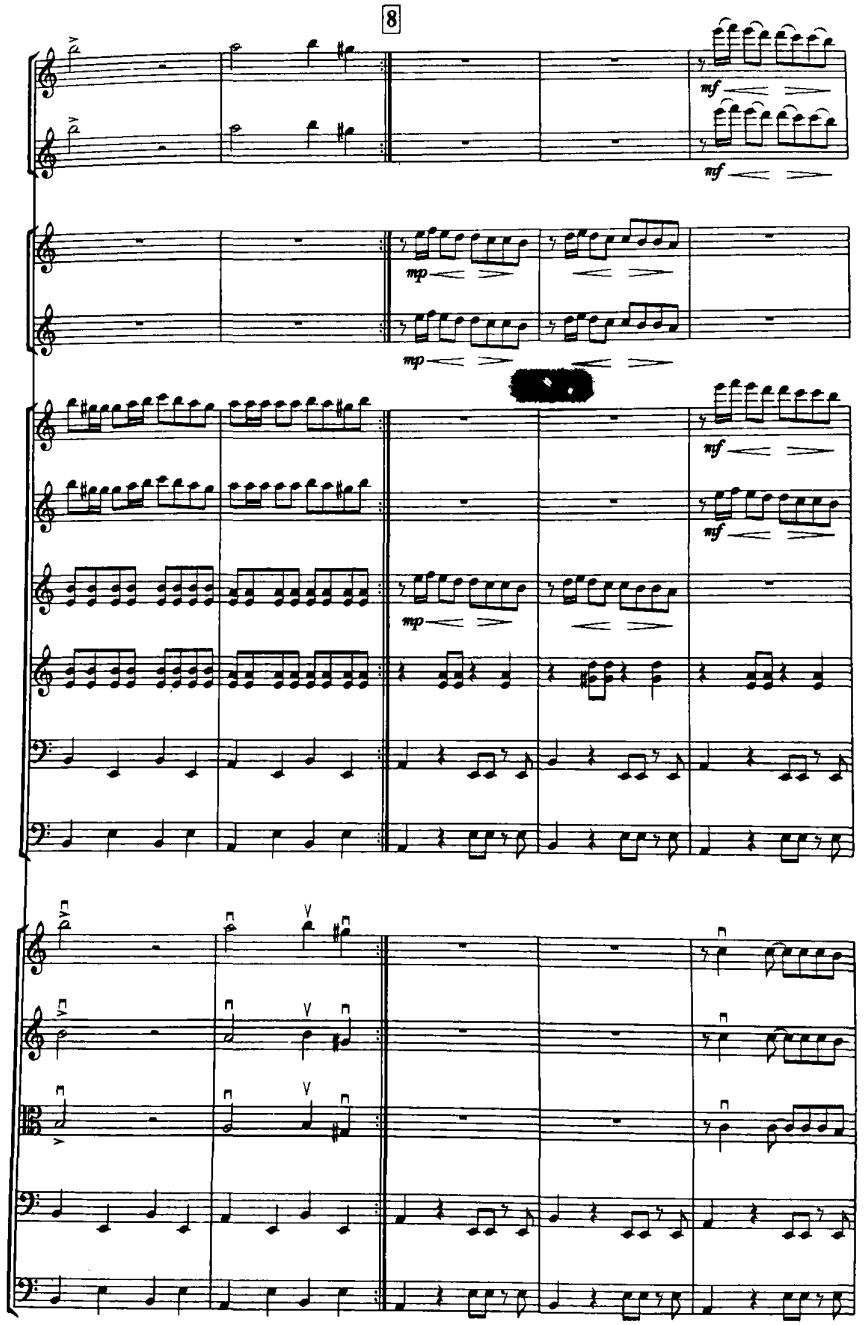
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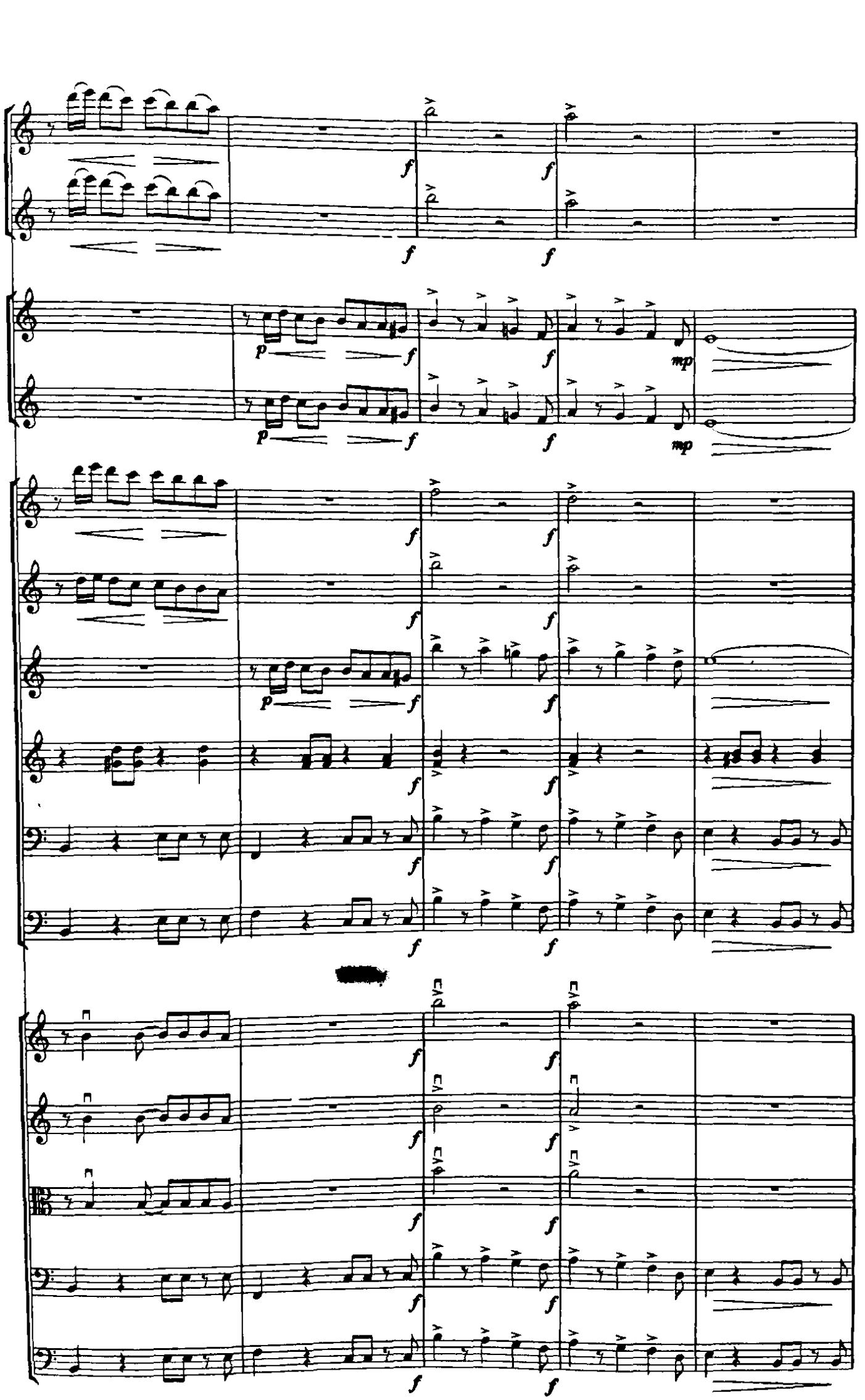

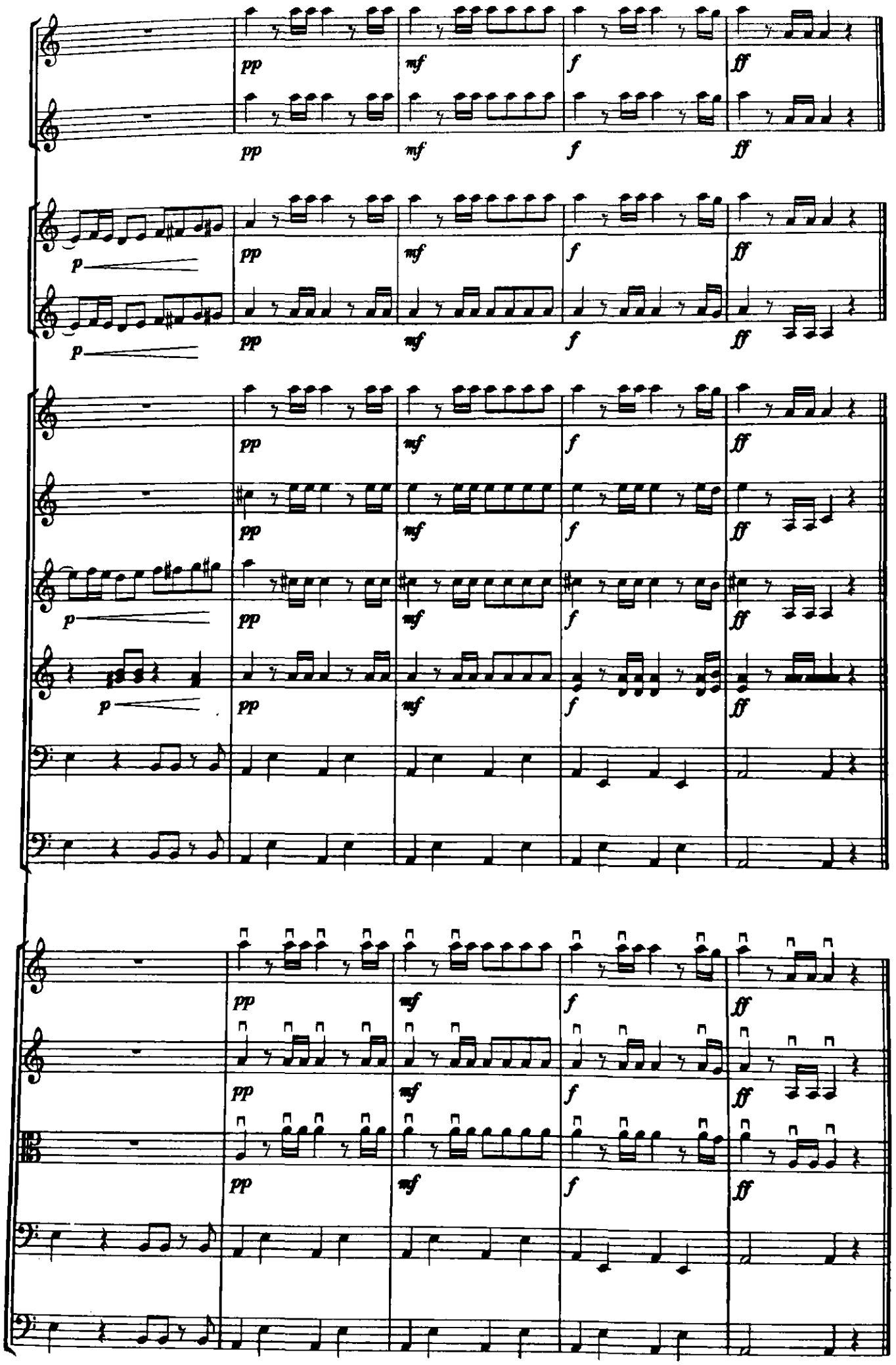
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M.G'ofurov cholg'ulashtirgan

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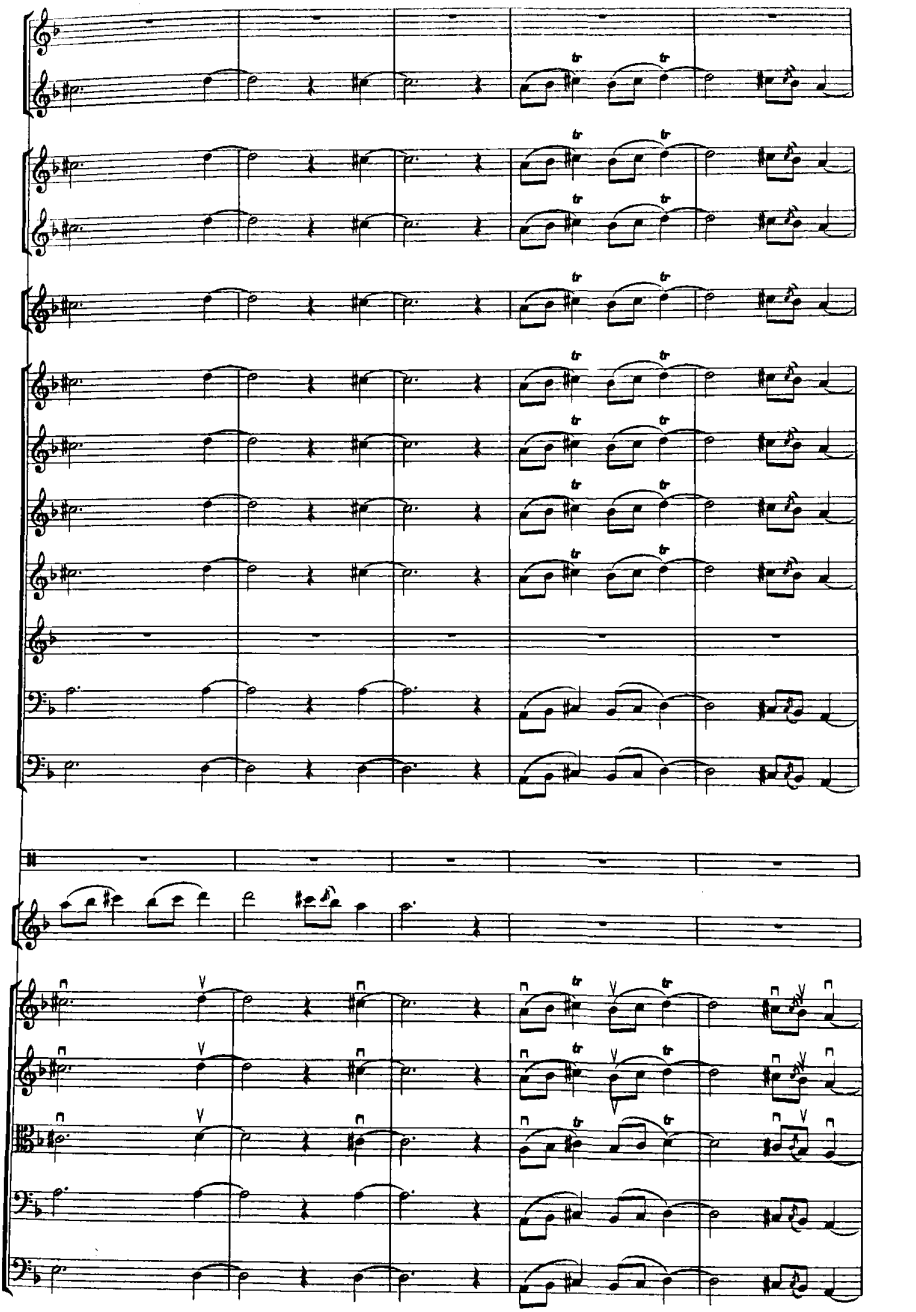

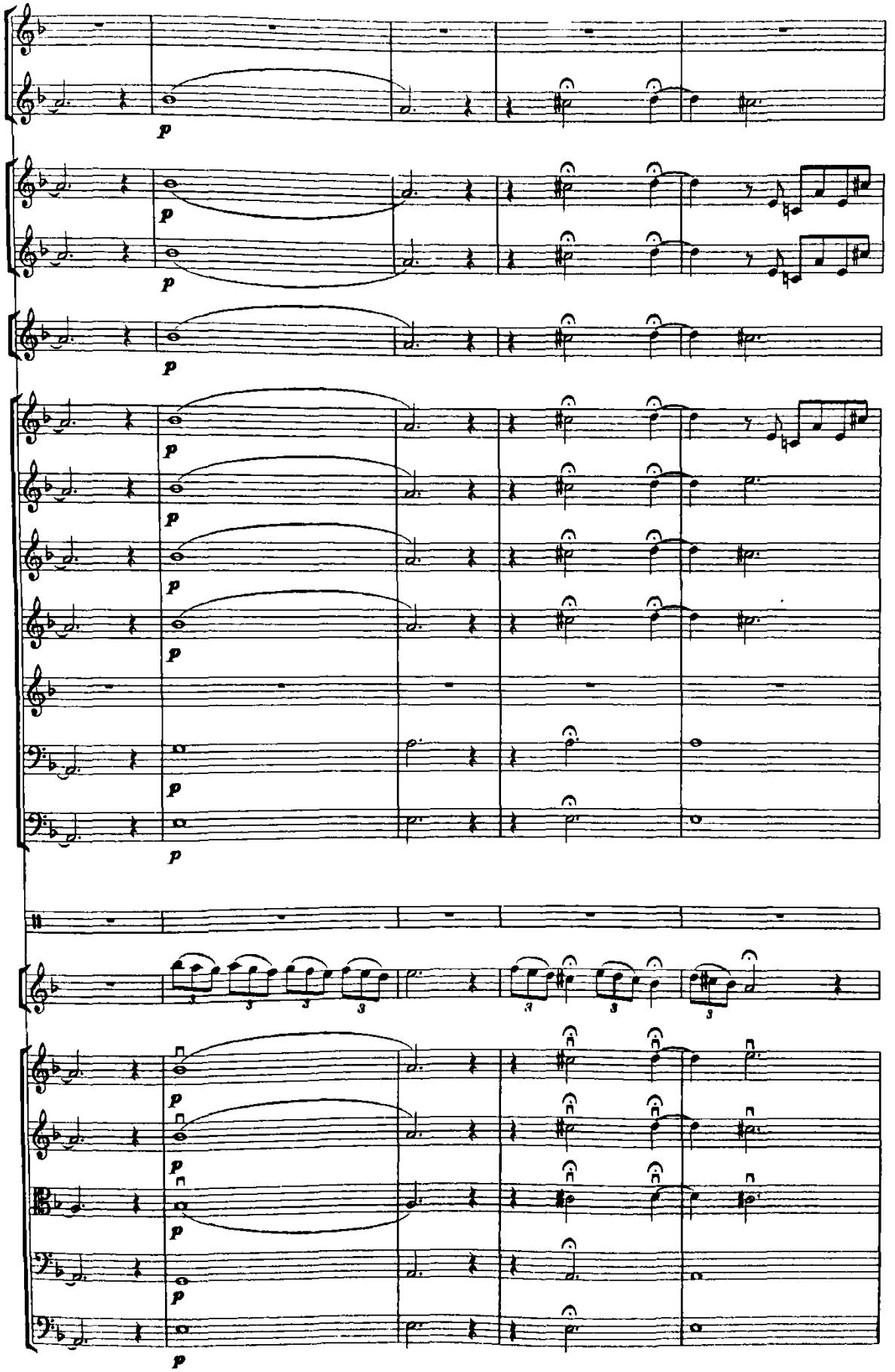

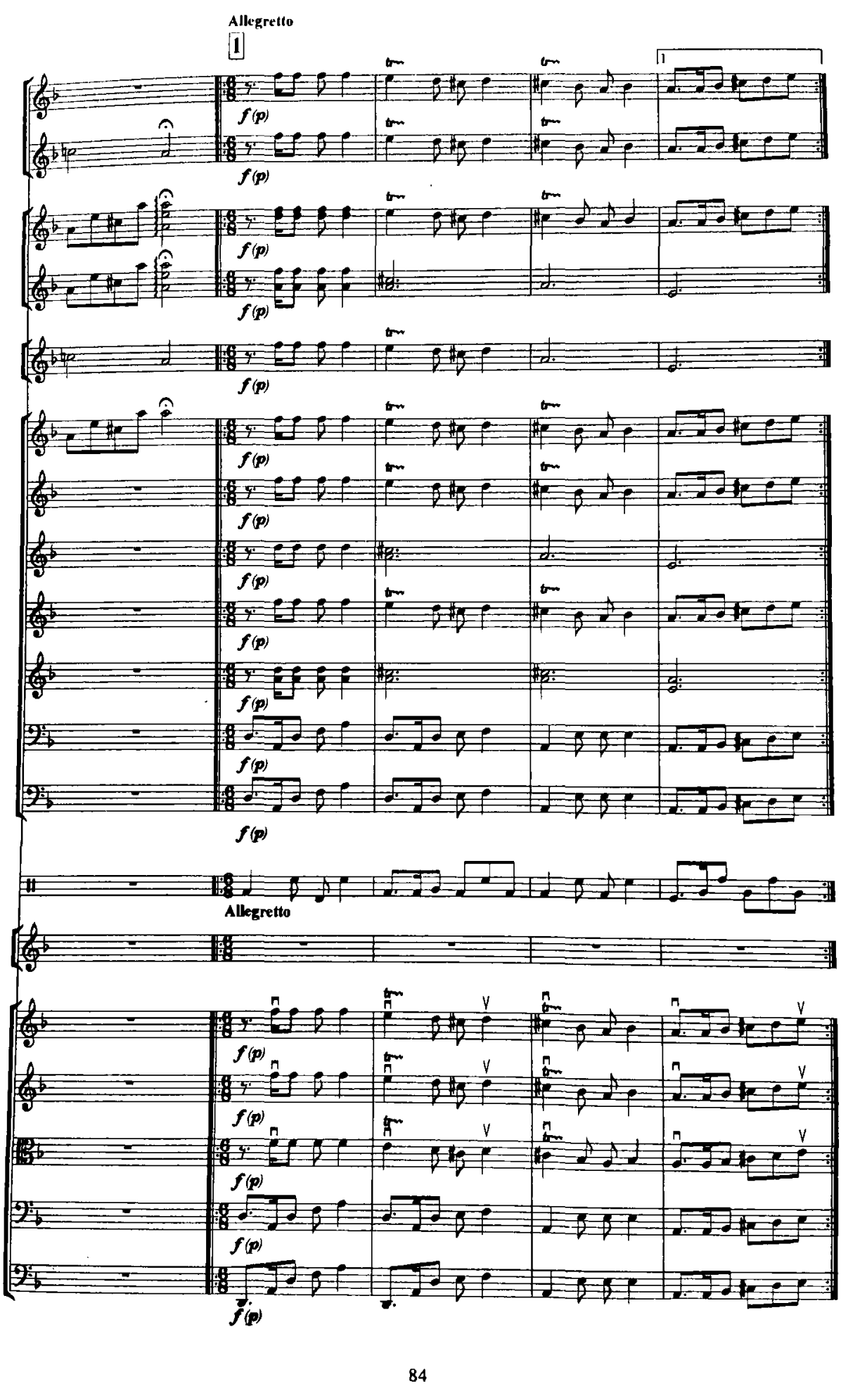
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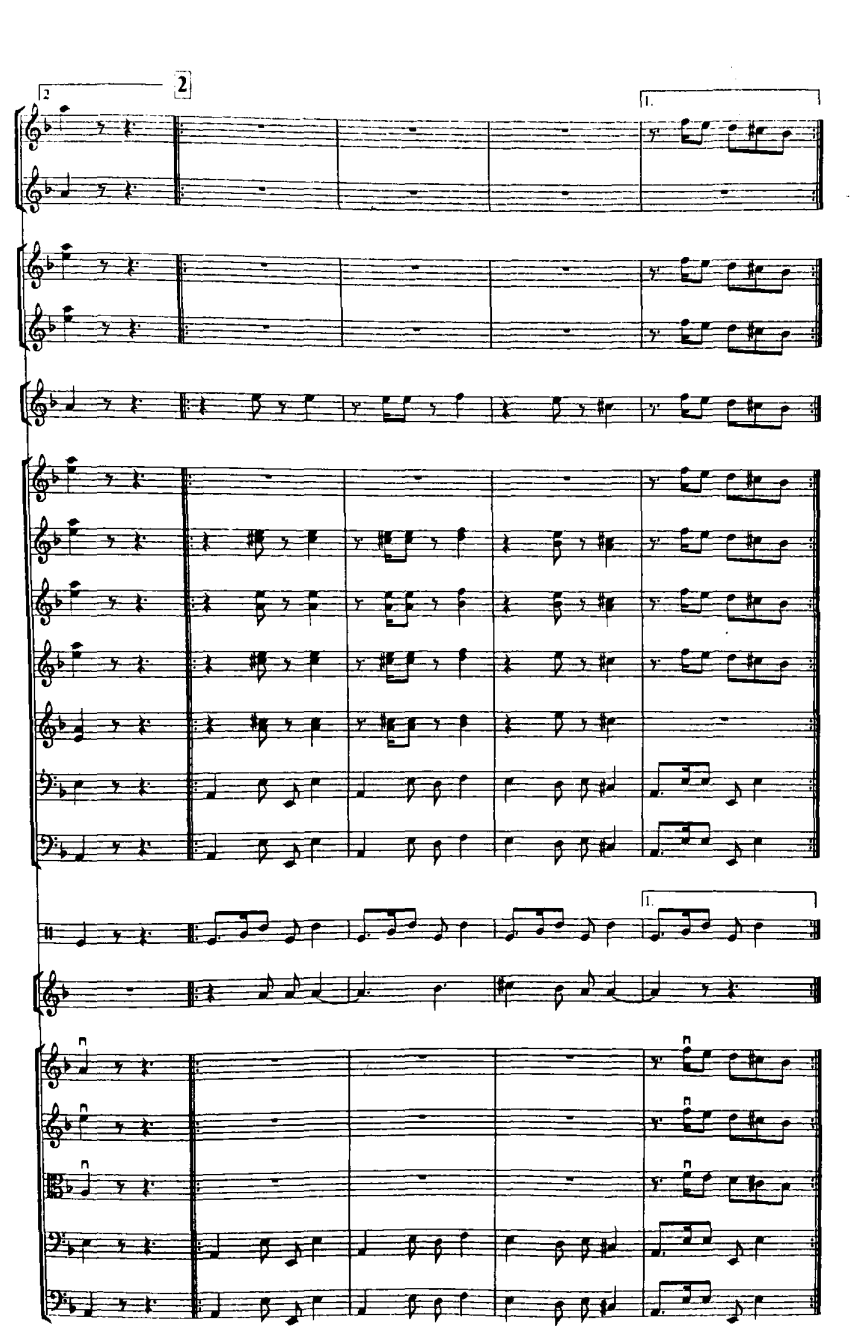
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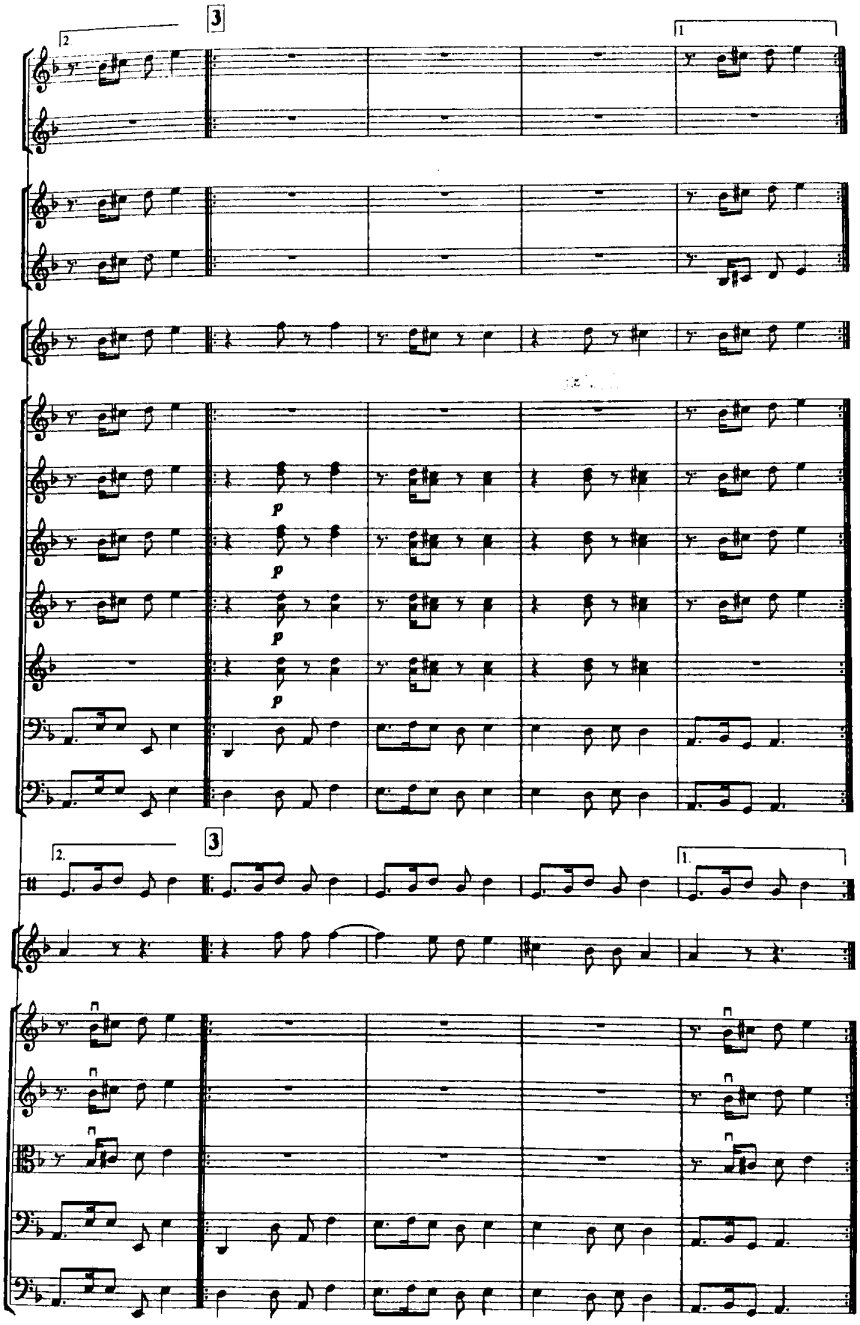
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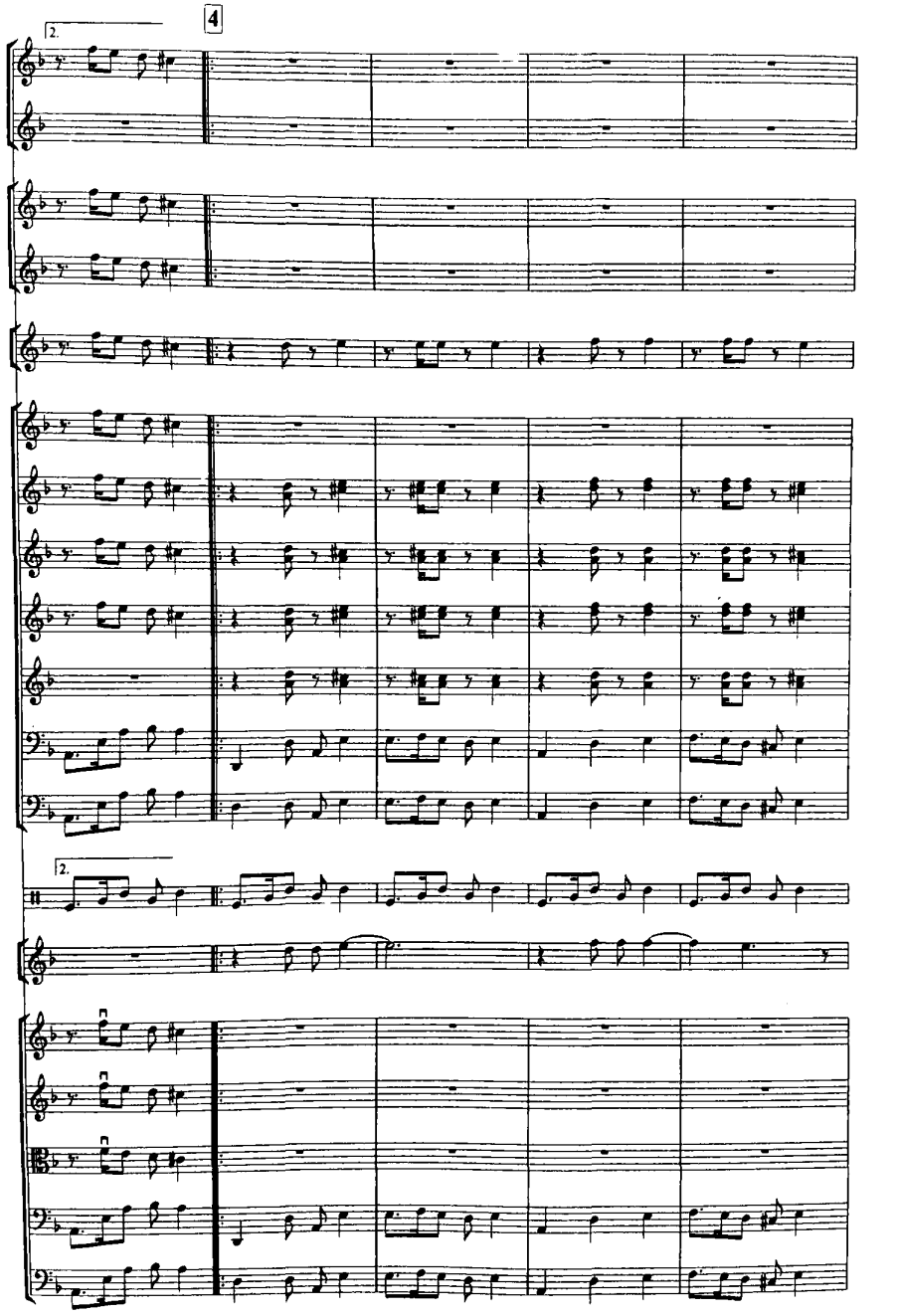
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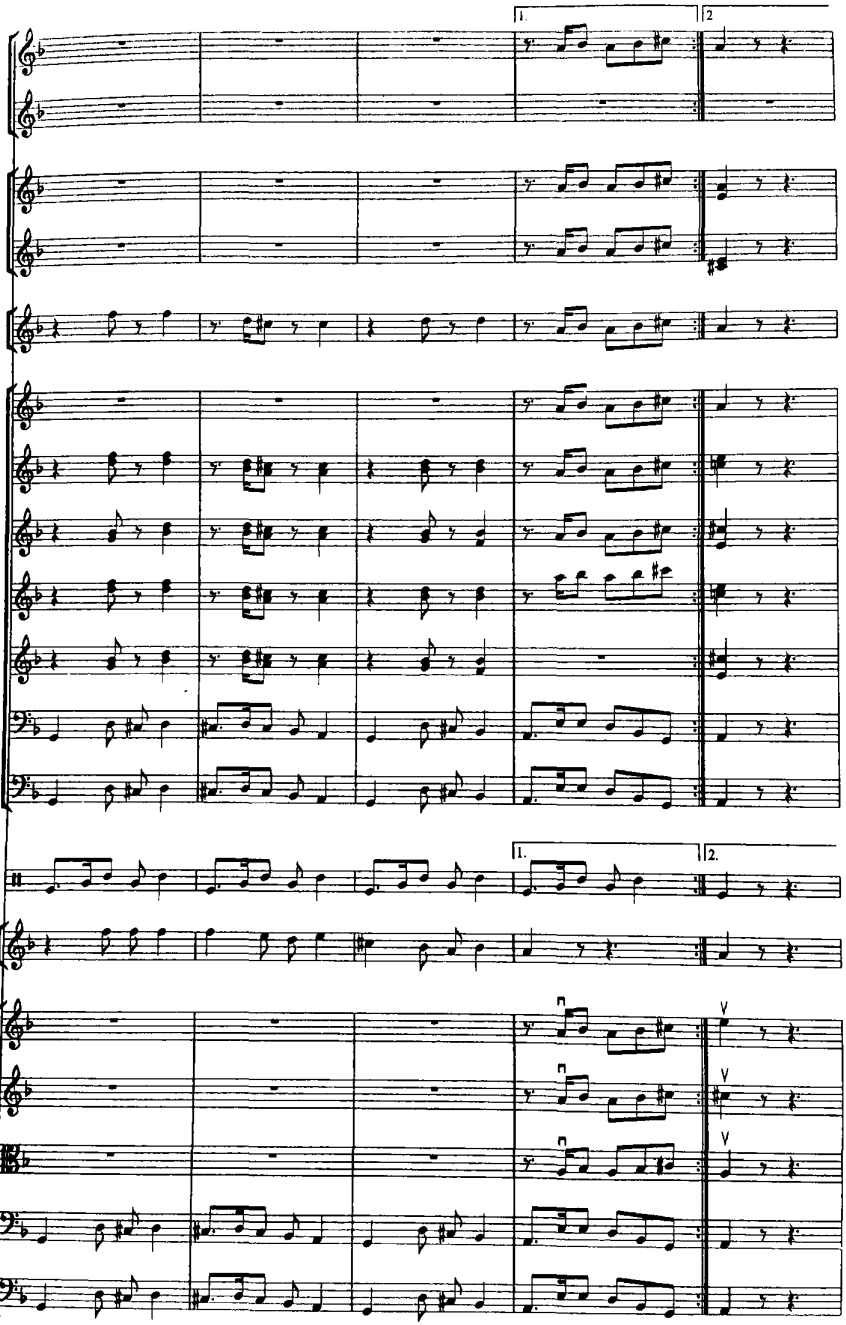
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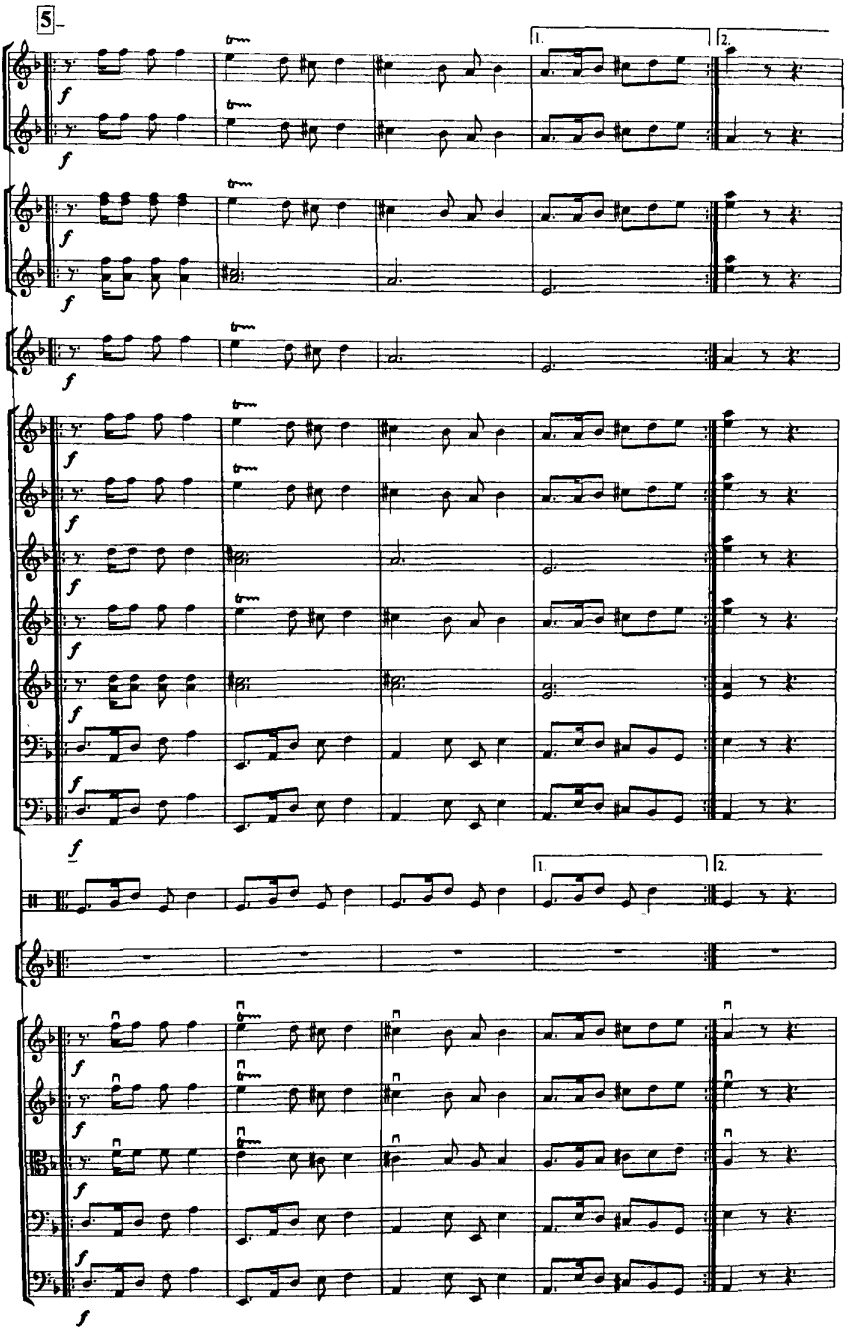
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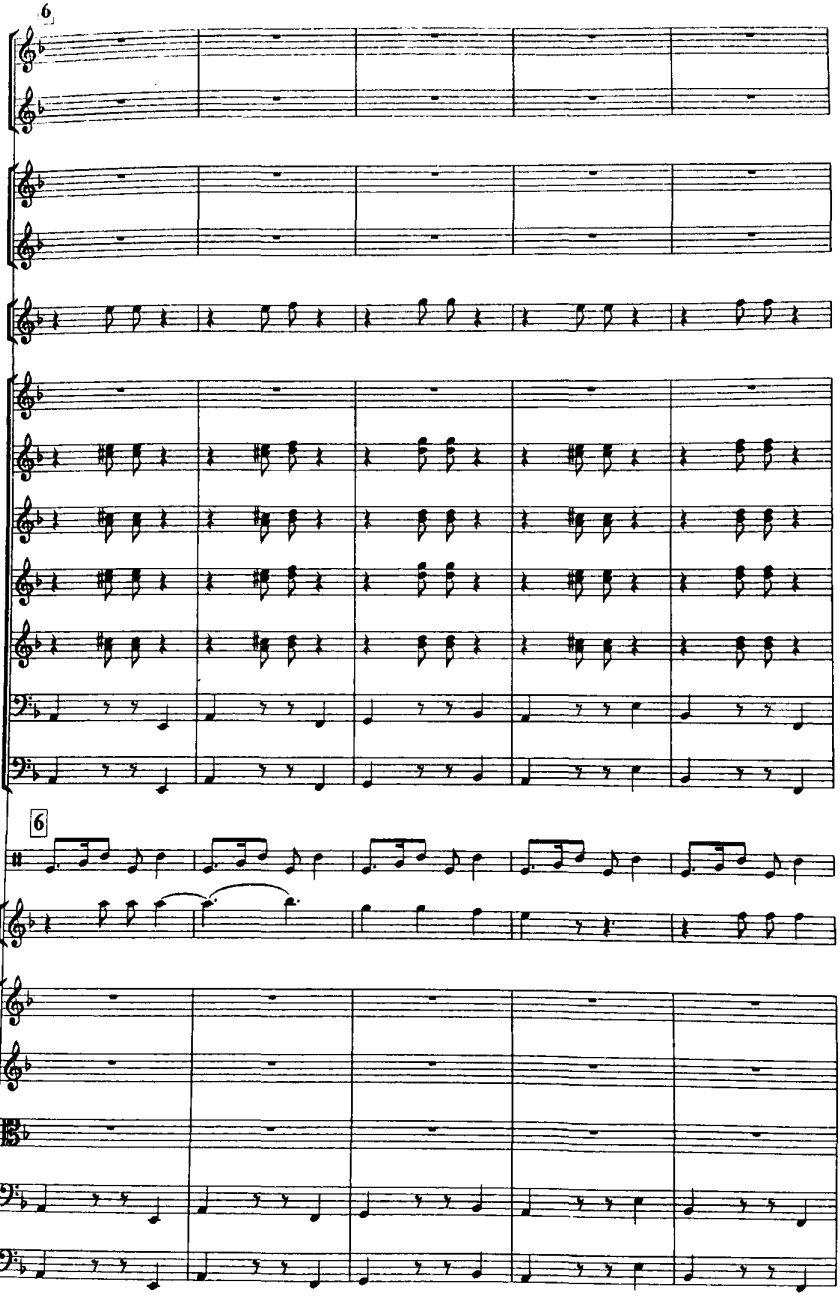
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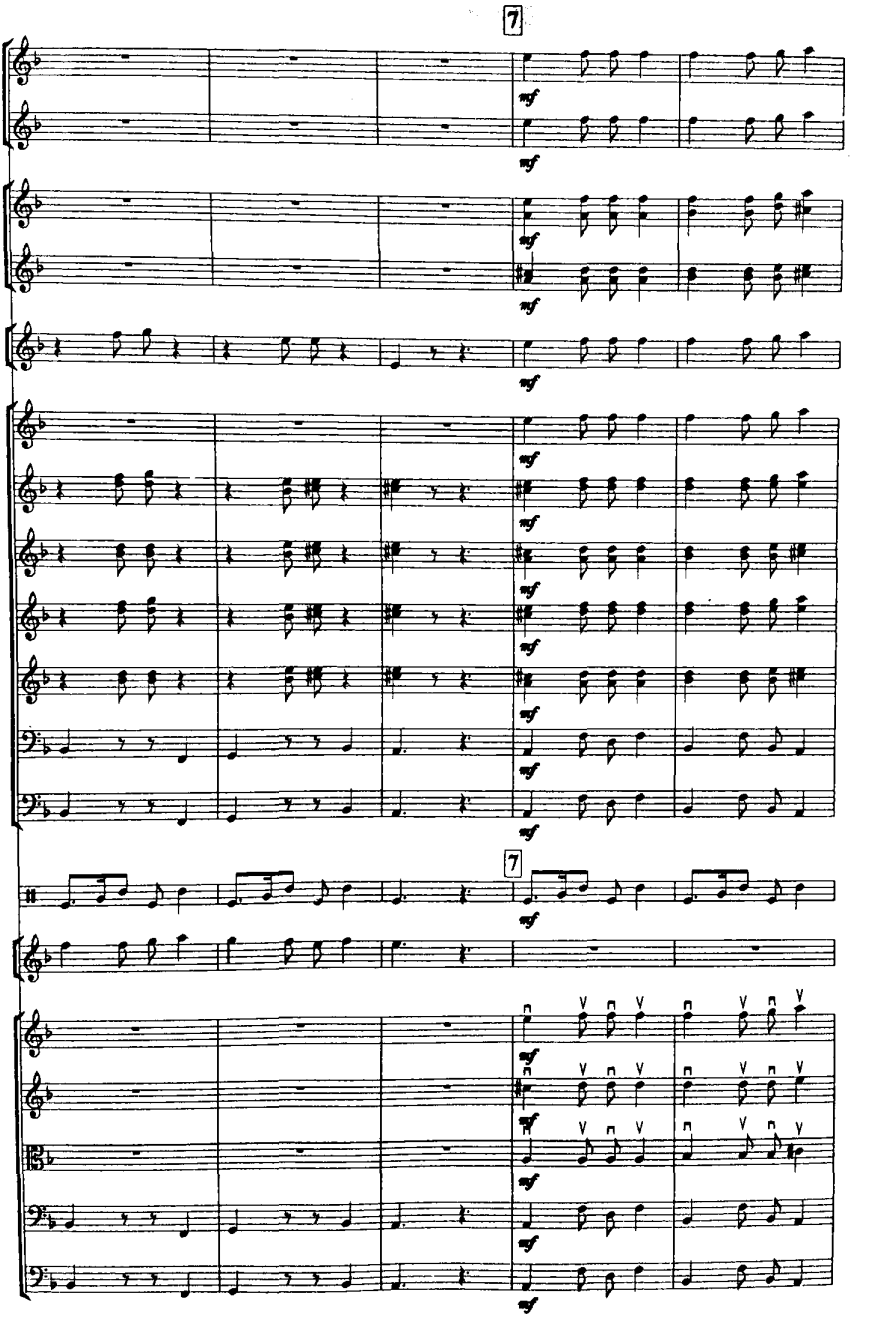
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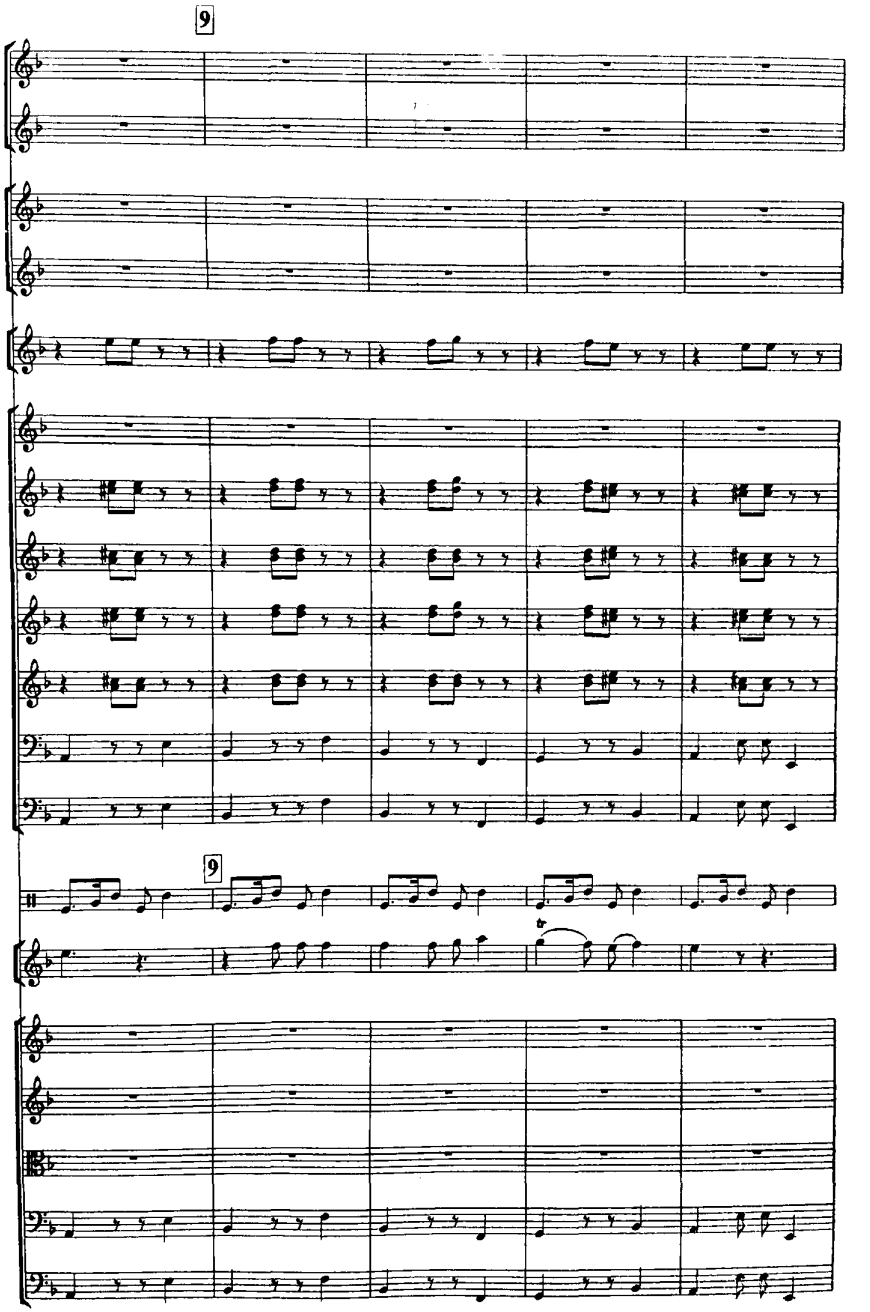
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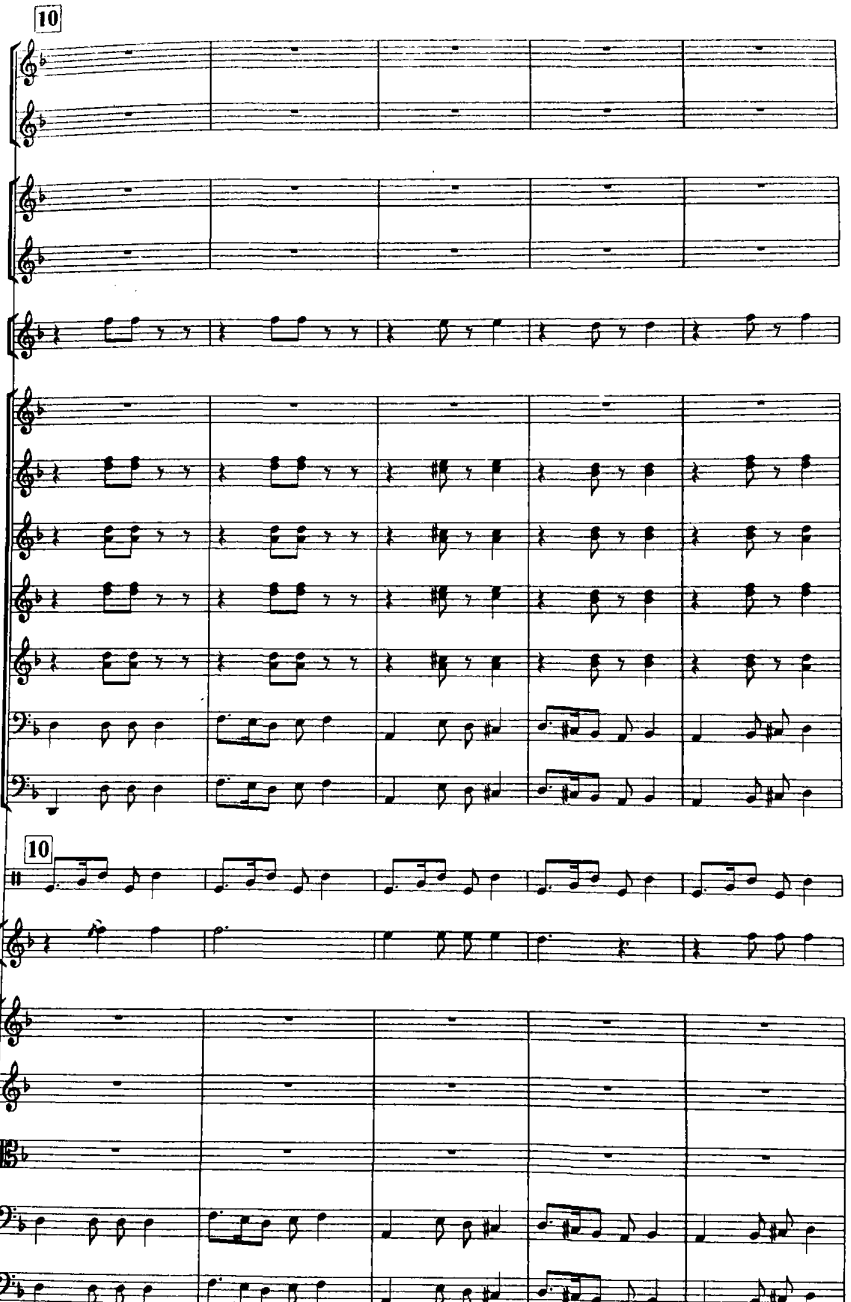
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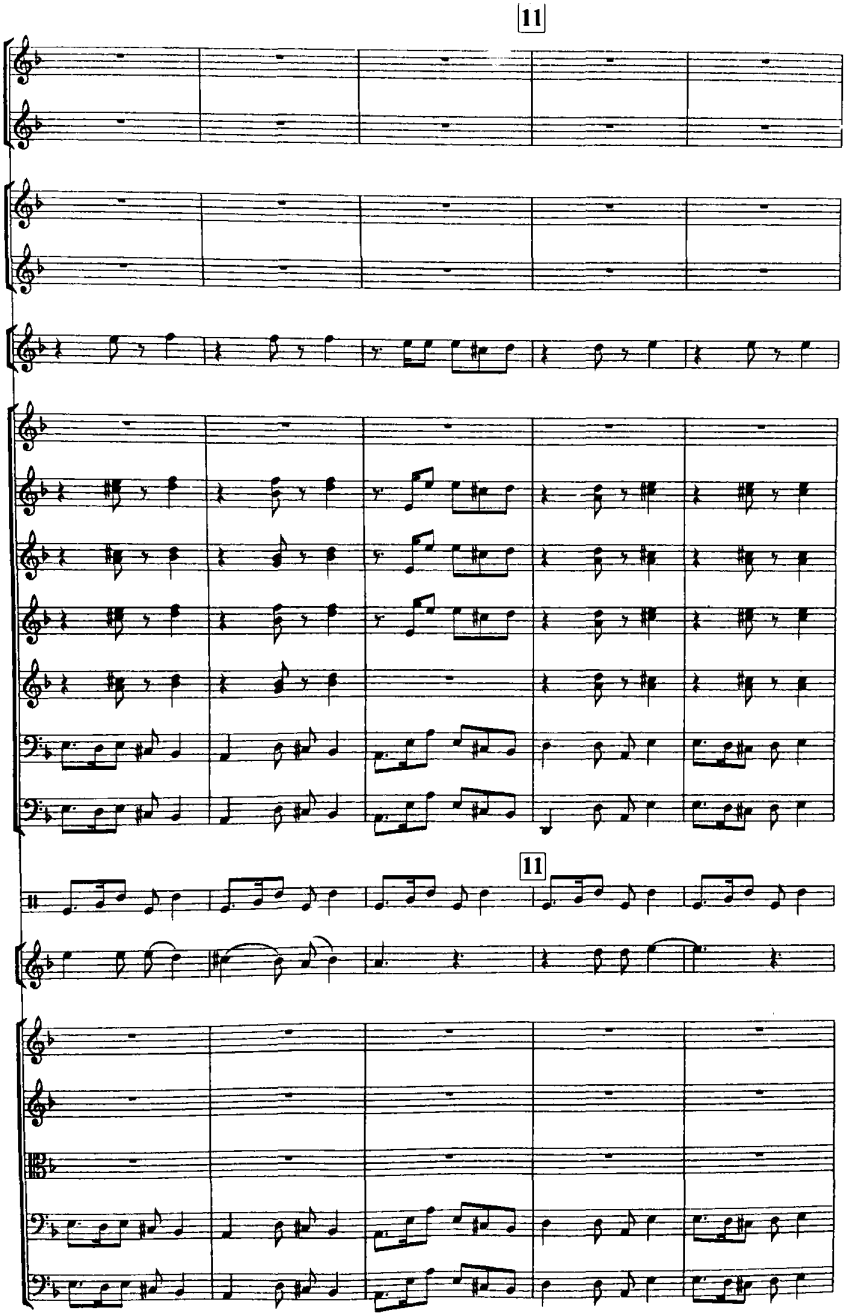
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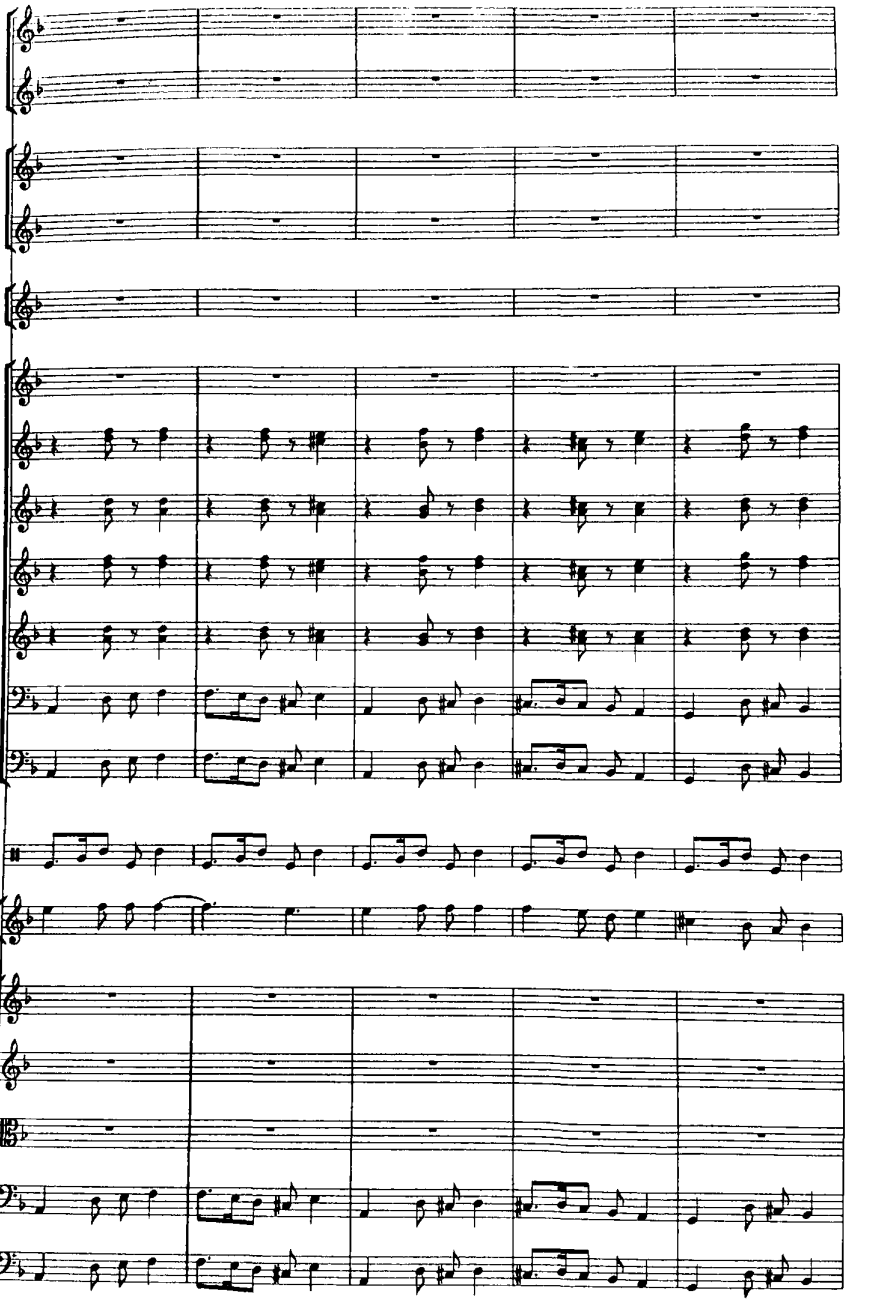

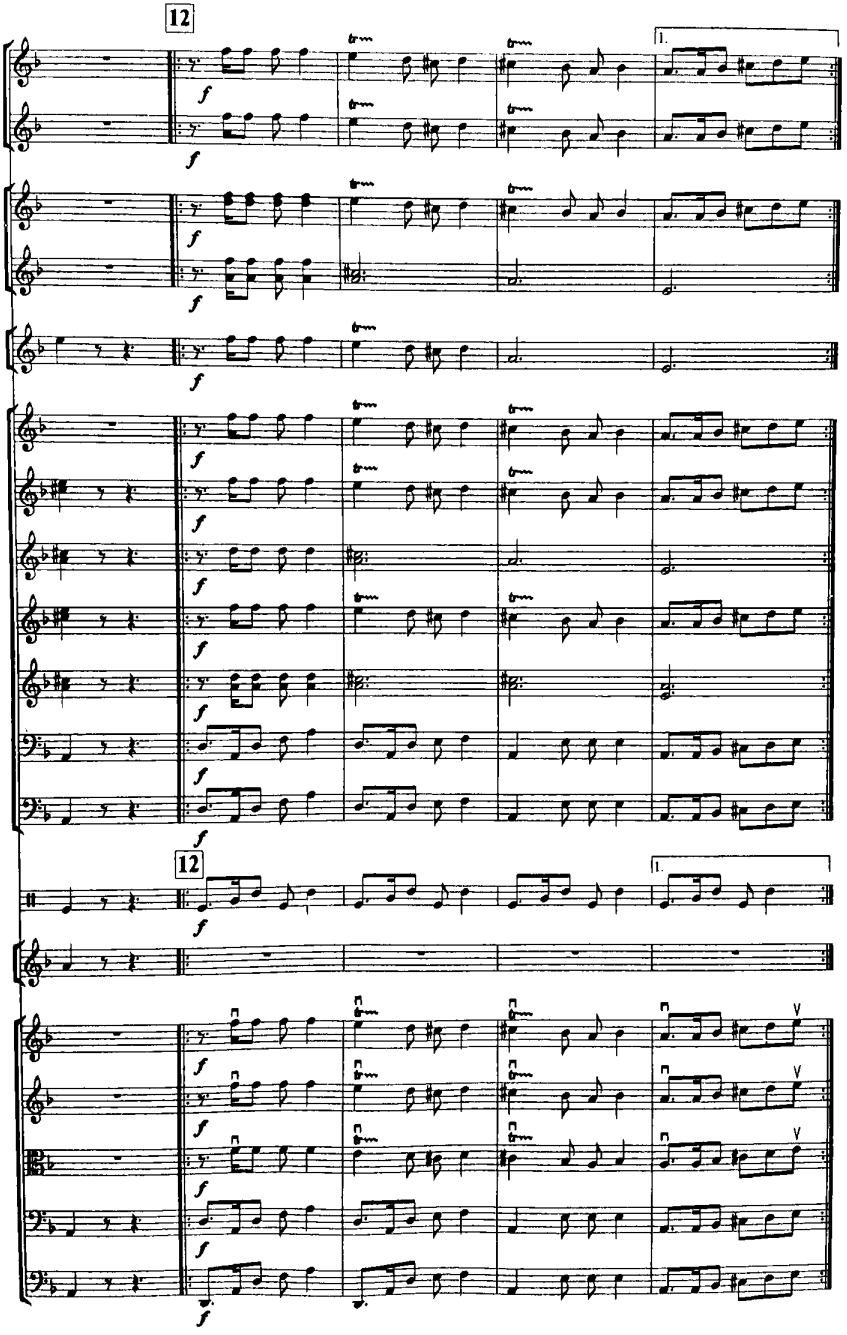
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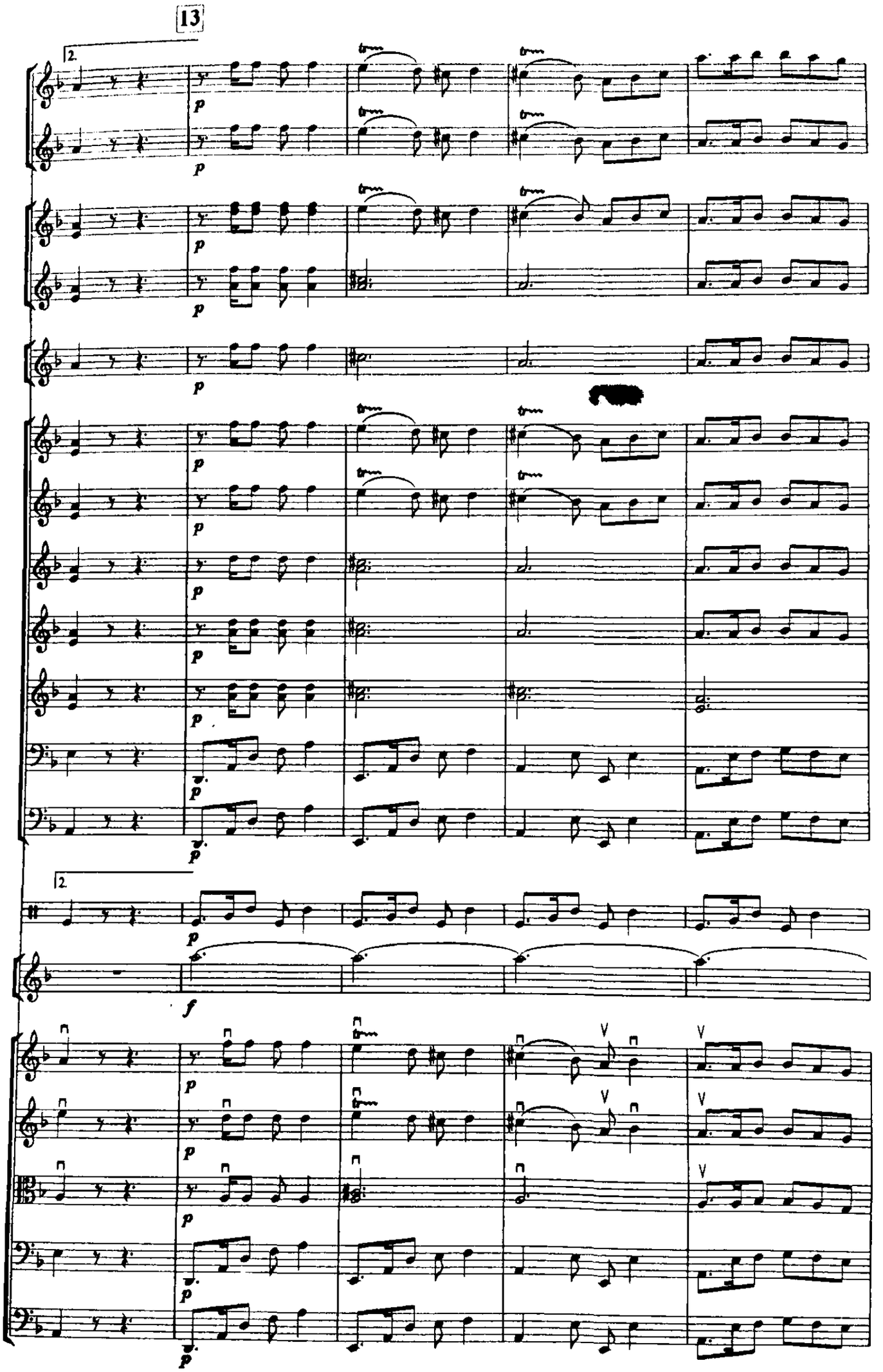
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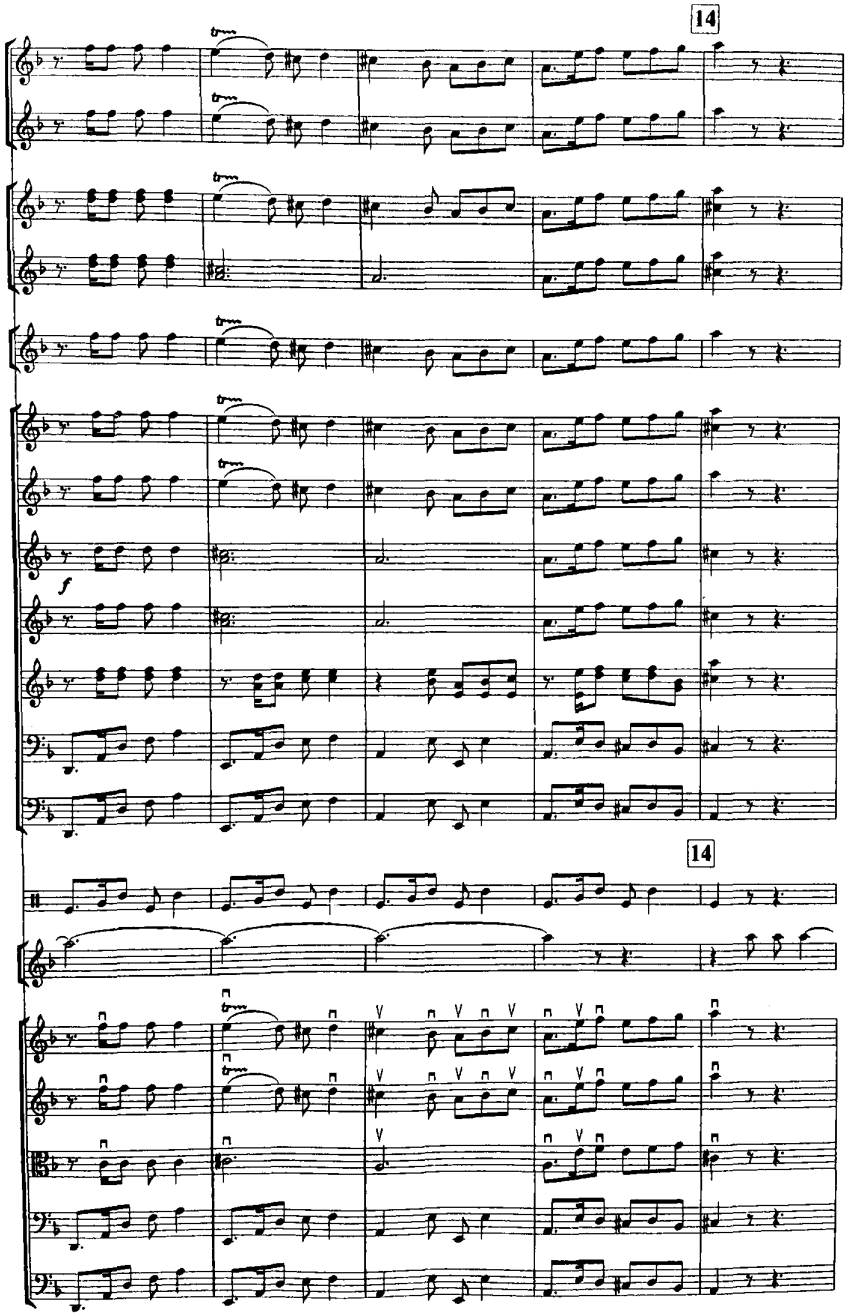
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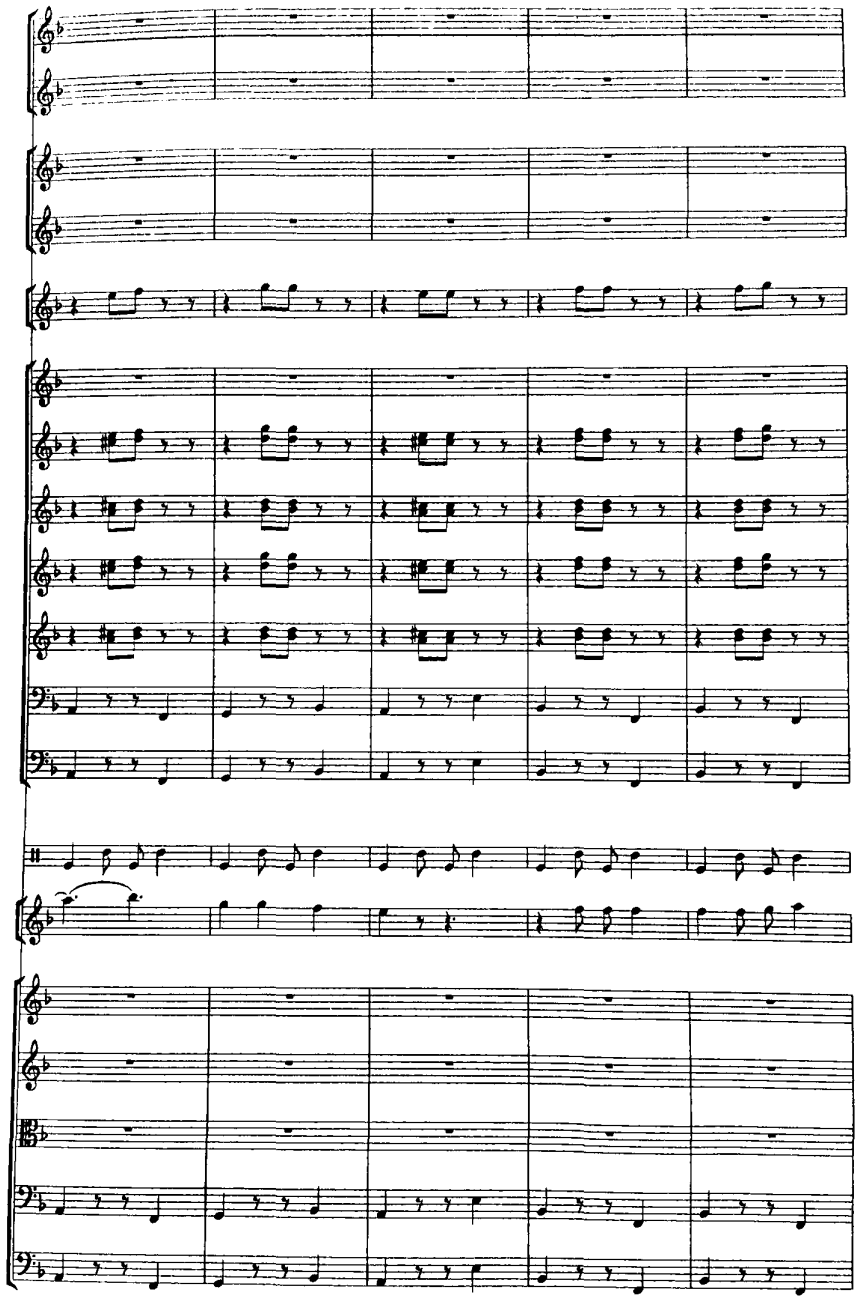

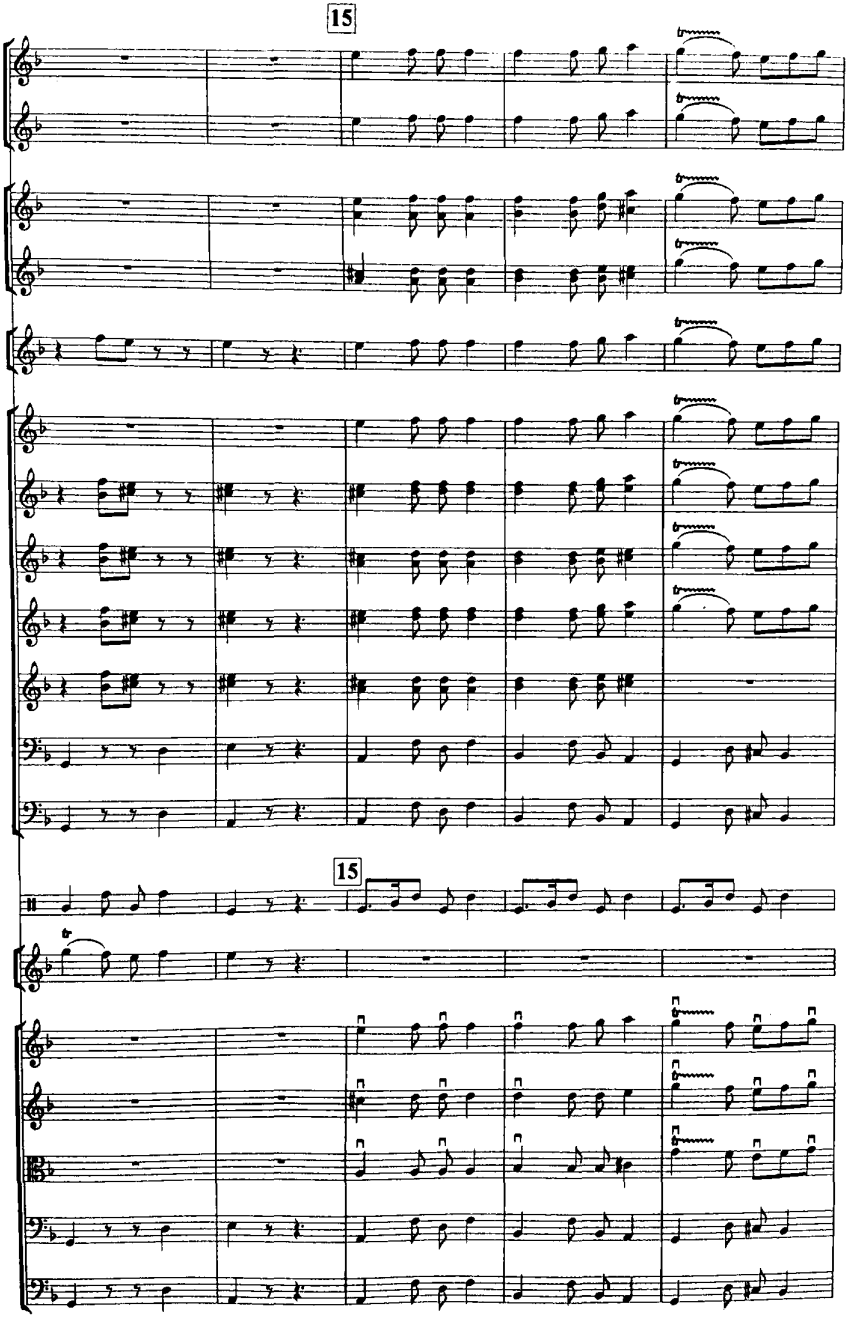
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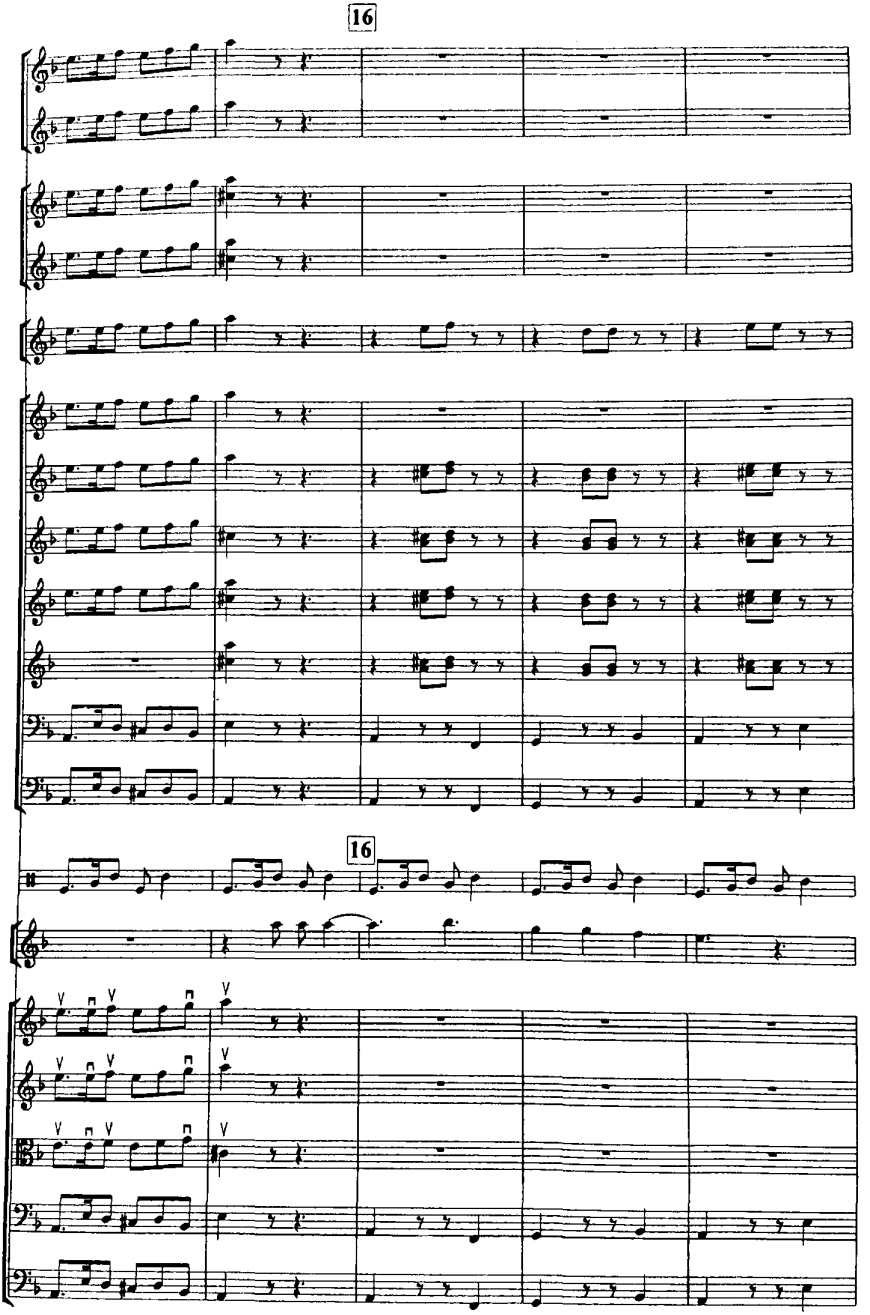
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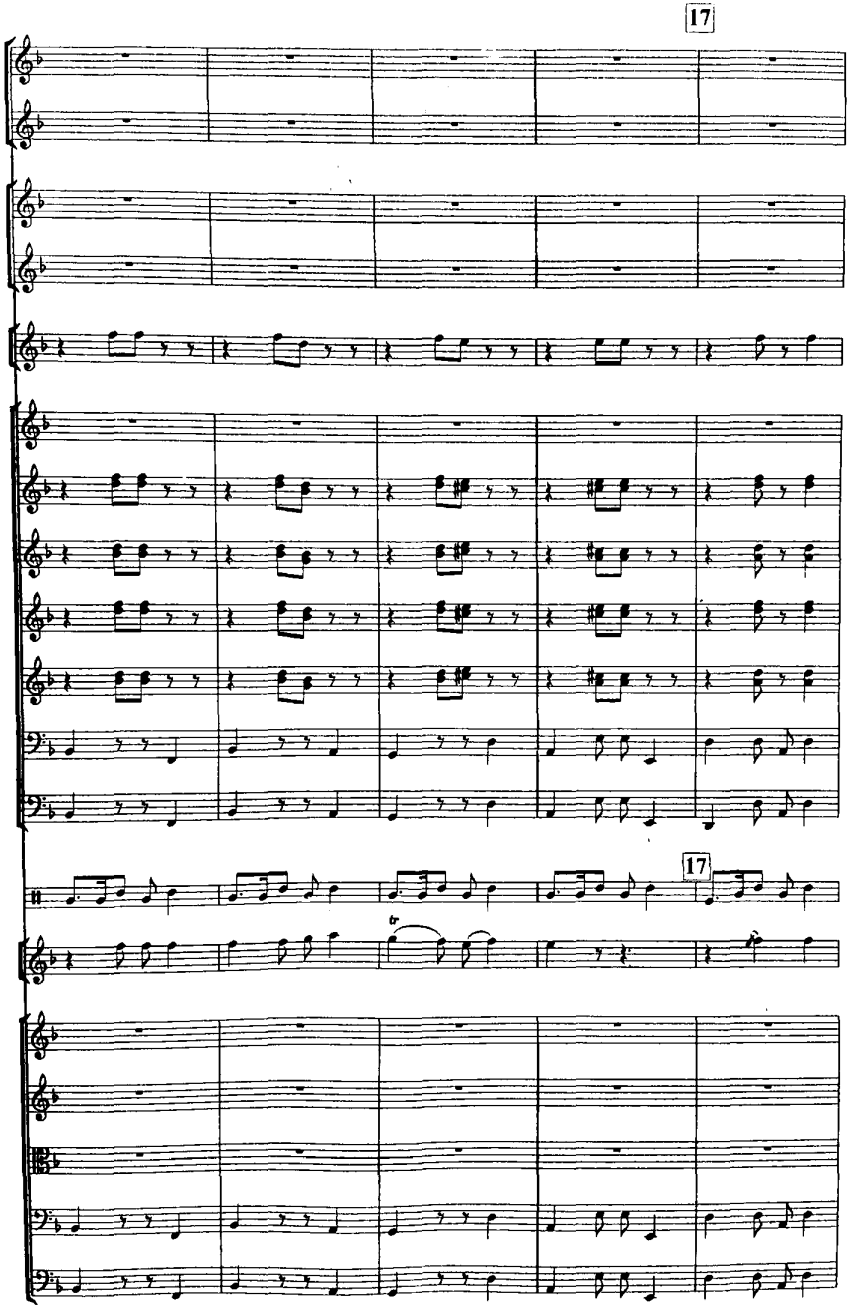
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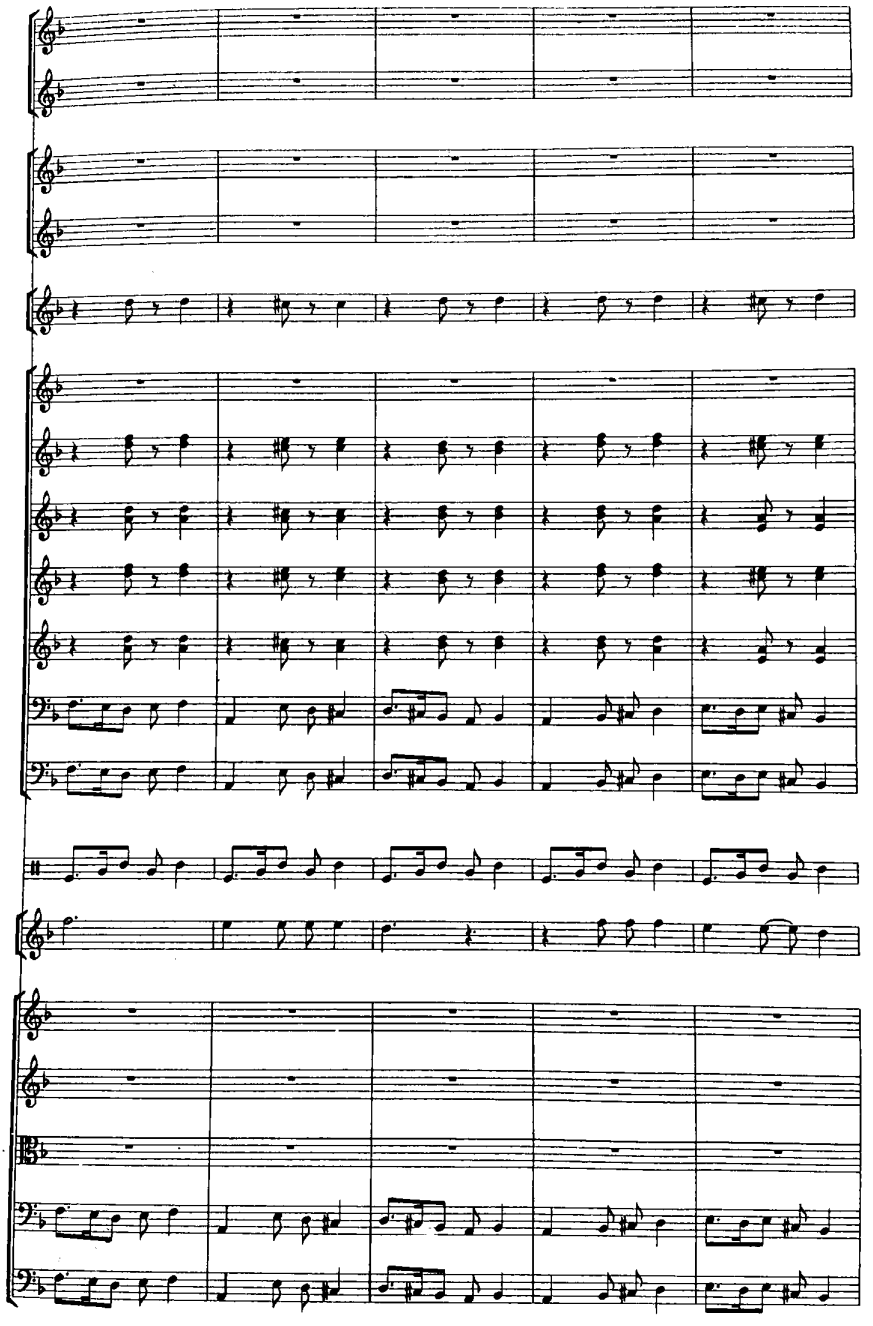

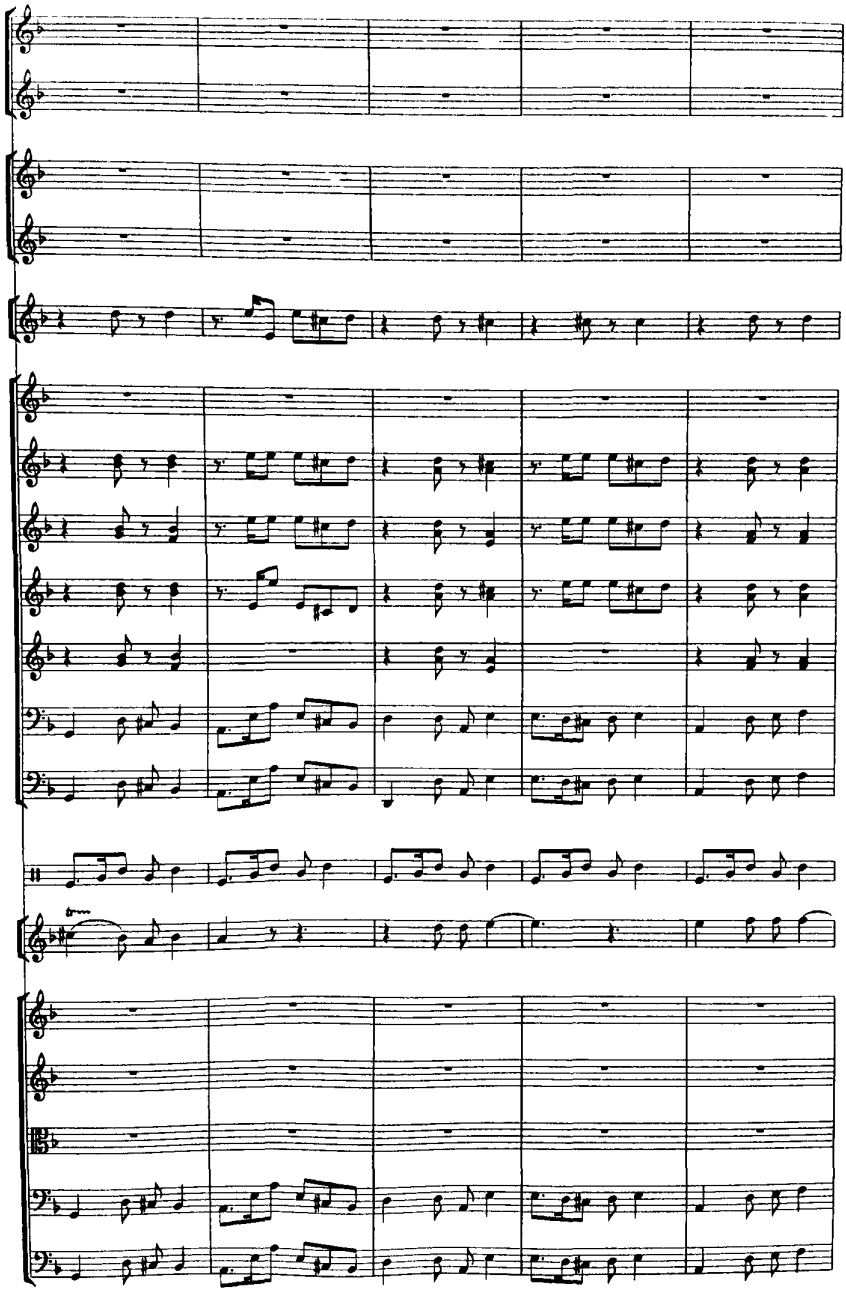

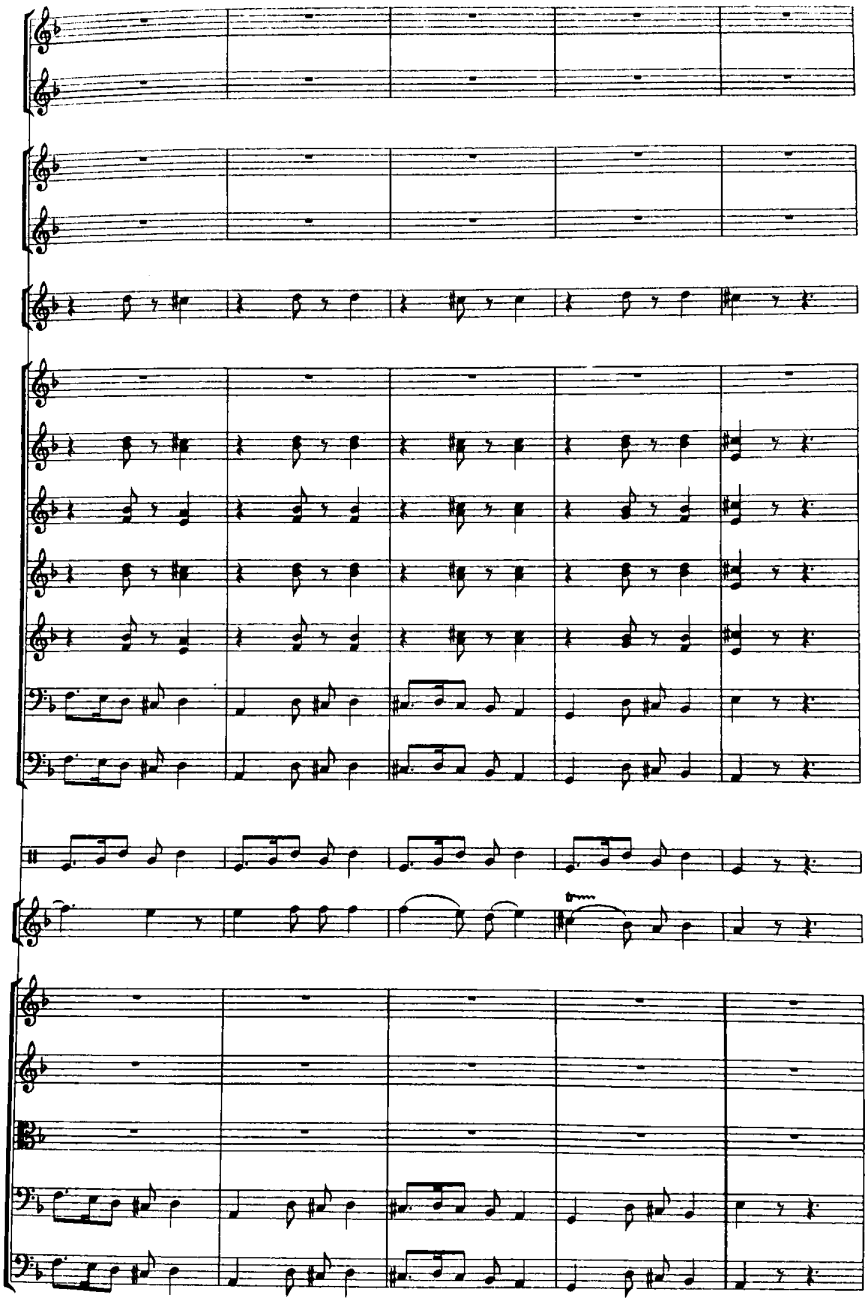

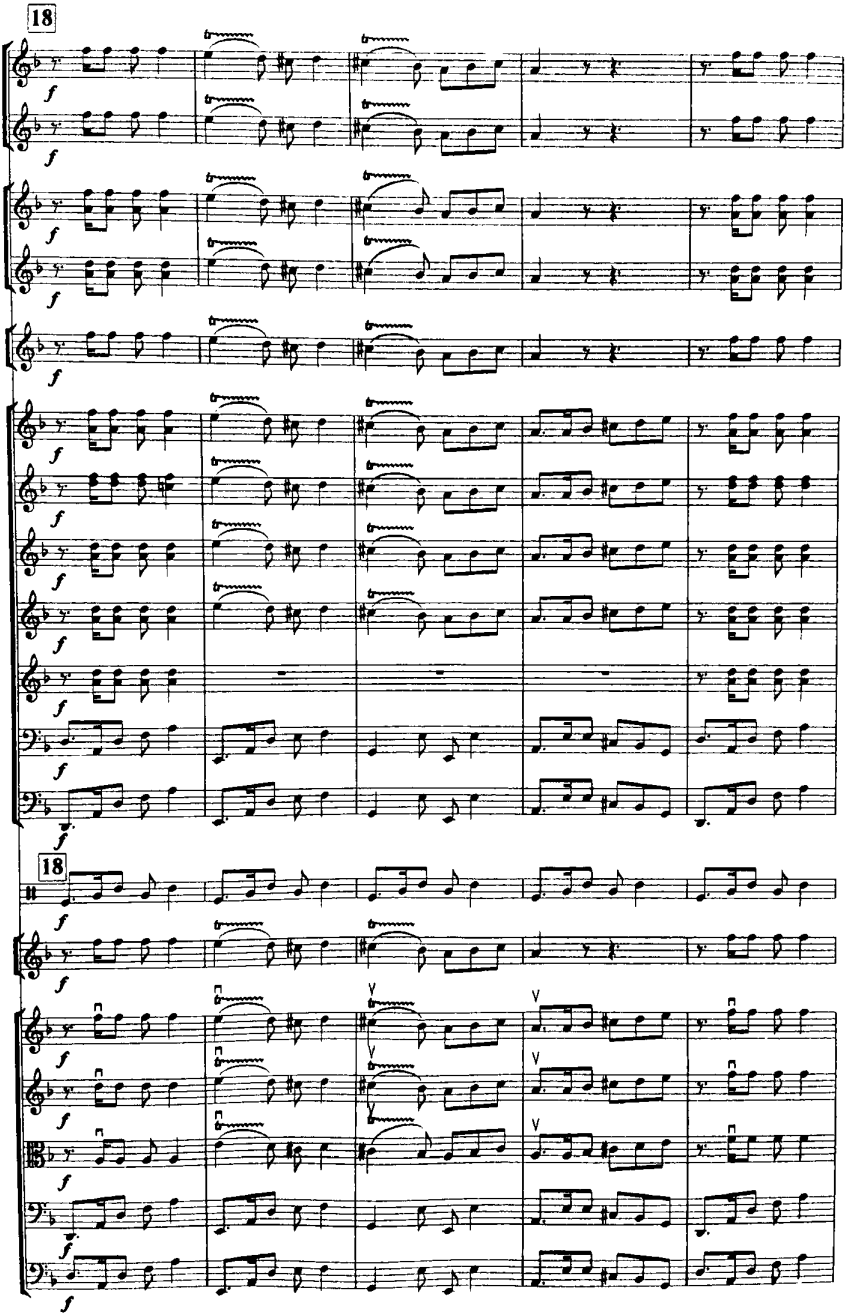
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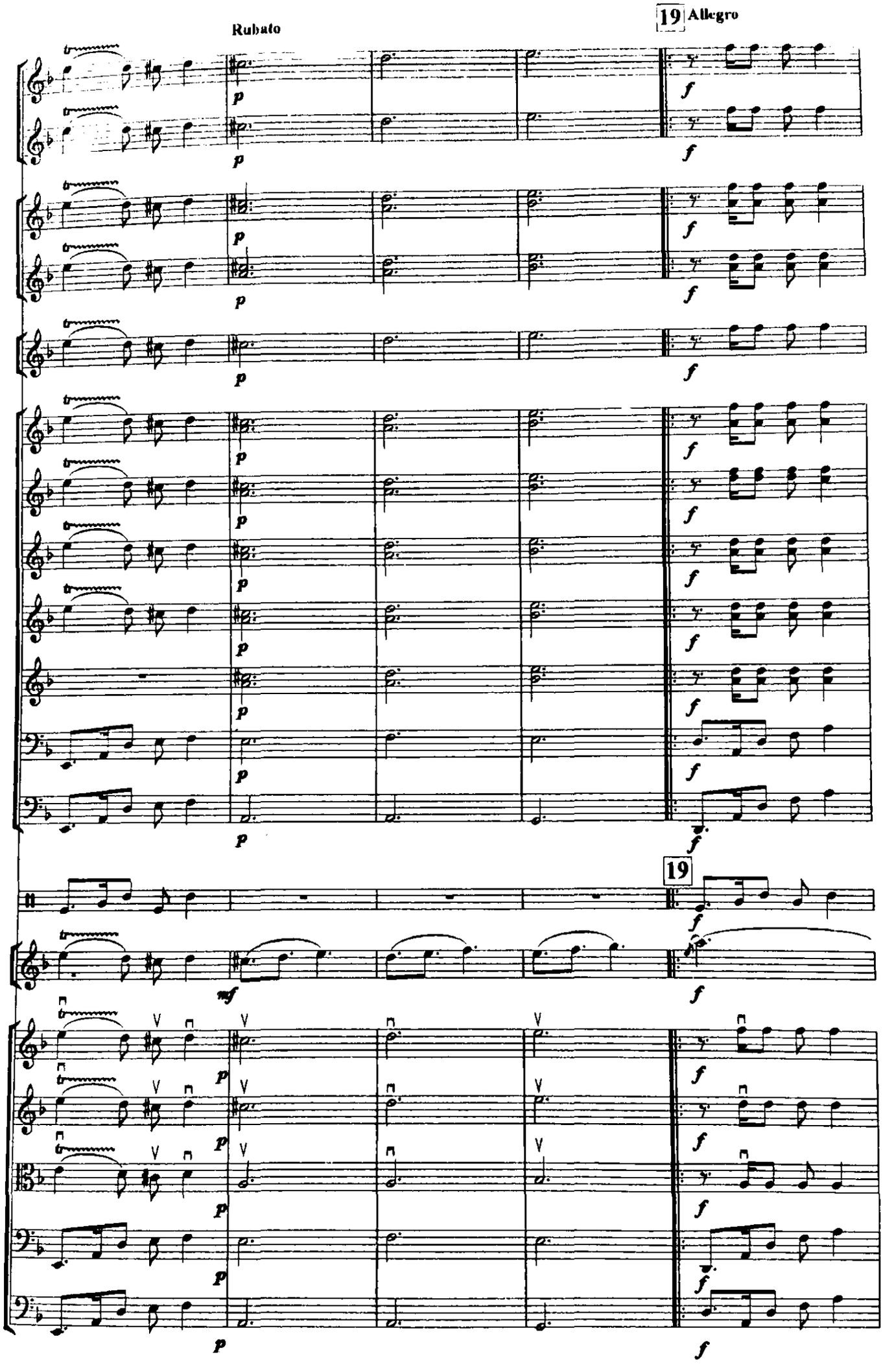
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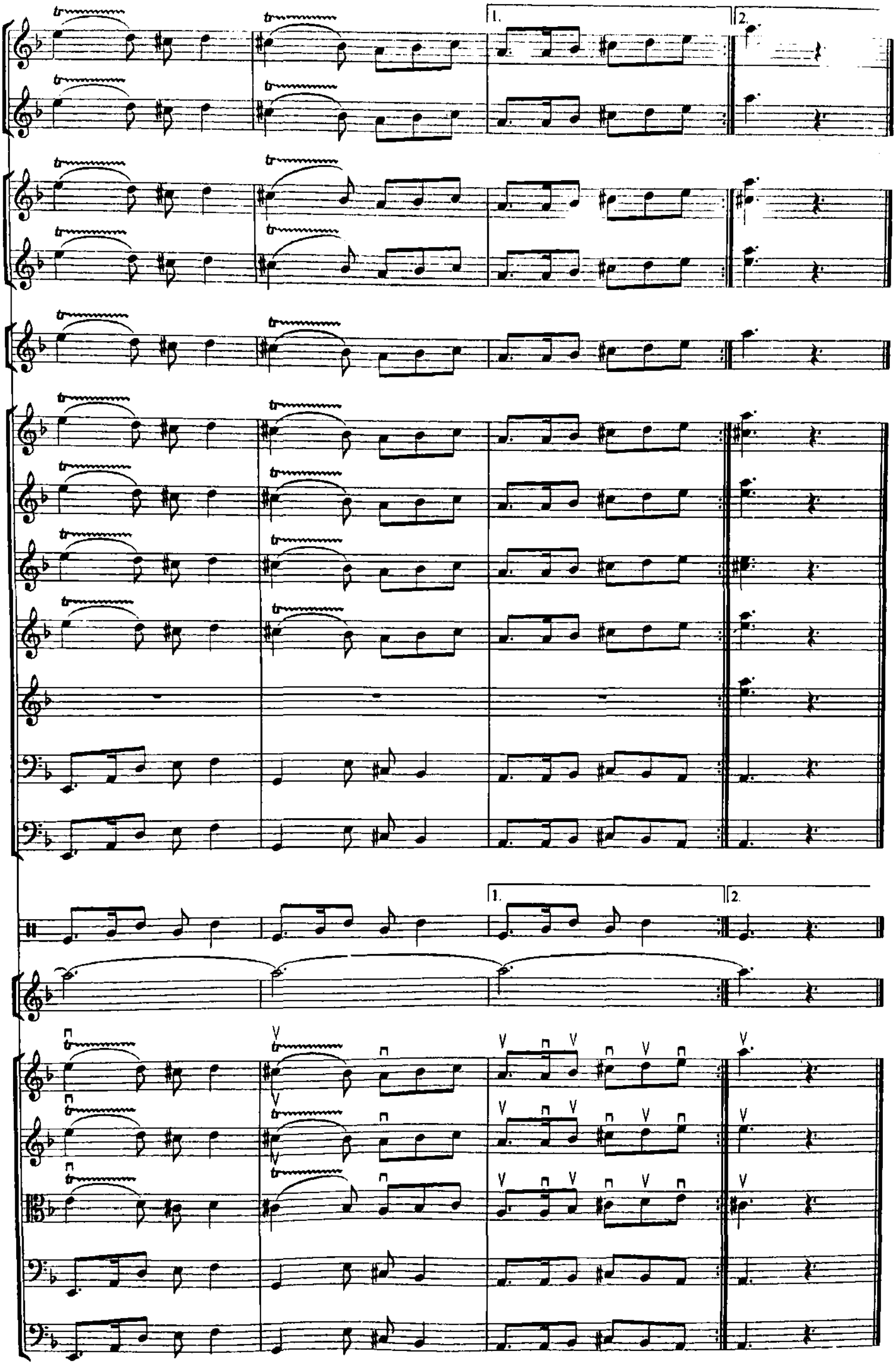
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Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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MIRMUXSIN G'APUROV

ORKESTR SINFI

MADANIYAT VA SAN'AT YO'NALISHIDAGI OLIY TA'LIM MUASSASALARI UCHUN O'QUV QO'LLANMA

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