

**O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY TA‘LIM, FAN VA
INNOVATSIYALAR VAZIRLIGI
O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MADANIYAT VAZIRLIGI
O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT KONSERVATORIYASI**

UMID ISHANXODJAEV

XALQ CHOLG‘ULARIDA IJROCHILIK

(G‘IJJAK)

(G‘ijjakda o‘zbek milliy kuylarini o‘zlashtirish)

O‘zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasining
60211500 - bakalavriat bosqichida ta‘lim olayotgan
2 kurs talabalari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma

**«MUSIQA» nashriyoti
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Mazkur o‘quv qo‘llanma O‘zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasining "Xalq cholg‘ularida ijrochilik" kafedrasida - g‘ijjak ixtisosligi bo‘yicha ta’lim olayotgan II-kurs talabalar uchun mo‘ljallangan. Ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanmaga, O‘zbek maqom kuylari, O‘zbek xalq kuylari, O‘zbekiston bastakorlirining asarlari kiritilgan. Unda asarlarning tahlili hamda o‘zbek milliy musiqa ijrochiligida zarur bo‘lgan uslubiy ko‘rsatmalar tavsiya etilgan.

O‘quv qo‘llanmadannainki talabalar, professional ijrochilar ham, o‘z konsert repertuarlarini boyitish maqsadida foydalanishlari ko‘zdatutilgan.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов II курса Узбекской государственной консерватории, обучающихся на отделении "Исполнение на народных инструментах" - специальности гуджак. В данное учебное пособие включены узбекские государственные песни, узбекские народные песни, произведения узбекских композиторов. В ней рекомендован анализ произведений и необходимые методические указания по исполнению узбекской национальной музыки.

Не только студенты, но и профессиональные исполнители будут использовать учебник для обогащения своего концертного репертуара.

This study guide is intended for the II-year students of the Uzbek State Conservatory, who are studying at the department "Performance in folk instruments" - the specialty of gyjjak. Uzbek state songs, Uzbek folk songs, works of Uzbek composers are included in this study guide. In it, the analysis of the works and the necessary methodological guidelines for the performance of Uzbek national music are recommended.

Not only students, but also professional performers will use the tutorial to enrich their concert repertoire.

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MUALLIFDAN

Hozirgi davrda hukumatimiz tamonidan yosh avlodni milliy ruhda -vatanga sadoqatli, barkamol qilib tarbiyalash masalasiga katta e'tibor berilmoqda.

Yoshlarning ana shunday milliy qadriyatlar ruhida kamol topishi jamiyatimiz va mamlakatimizning yuksalishiga xizmat qiladi. Yoshlarni kamol topishida - san'atning o'rni nihoyatda kattadir. San'atning boshqa turlari qatori musiqa sohasi ham ushbu jarayonda o'zining muhim o'rniga egadir. Ma'lumki, o'zbek milliy musiqa ijrochiligi o'ziga xos sayqallari, dardli va jo'shqin ohanglari bilan ajralib turadi. Boy musiqa merosimiz yanada rivojlanib umri boqiy bo'lishi borasida ibratli ishlar amalga oshirilmoqda. Maqom san'ati, Baxshichilik san'atini rivojlantirish maqsadida yangi farmon va qarorlar qabul qilindi.

Bunga misol:O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi faoliyatini yanada rivojlantirish va takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 08 avgustdagi PQ-3178-sonli qarorida :

O'zbek xalqining milliy musiqiy me'rosi va jahon musiqa madaniyati durdonalari negizida musiqa san'atini rivojlantirish, musiqiy ta'lim tizimini sifat jihatidan yanada ko'tarish; aholimiz, birinchi navbatda yoshlarni milliy va umumbashariy musiqa san'atining eng yaxshi namunalaridan bahramand etish, shu asosda ularning madaniy saviyasini yuksaltirish, ma'naviy yetuk va barkamol shaxslarni tarbiyalash; musiqa san'ati, musiqa ta'limi yo'nalishi uchun kadrlar tayyorlash, normativ huquqiy hujjatlar loyihalarini ishlab chiqish va ularni joriy etish bo'yicha kelishuvlarda O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi metodik va ijodiy jihatdan tayanch oliy ta'lim muassasasi ekanini e'tirof etish;

shuningdek: O'zbek milliy maqom san'atini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017 yil 17 noyabrdagi PQ-3391-son qaroriga muvofiq va ushbu qarorni amaliy bajarish borasida O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi, xususan "Xalq cholg'ularida ijrochilik" kafedrasining professor-o'qituvchilari tomonidan ko'plab darslik, o'quv qo'llanma hamda ilmiy maqolalar yozib kelinmoqda.

Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma ham yuqoridagi an'analarni davom ettirgan xolda - musiqa san'atining asosiy negizi bo'lgan milliy ijrochilikni mukammal o'rganishga bag'ishlangan.

Xalqimiz madaniy merosining ajralmas qismi bo'lgan milliy maqom san'ati o'zining qadimiy tarixi, teran falsafiy ildizlari, betakror badiiy uslubi va boy ijodiy an'analari bilan ma'naviy hayotimizda alohida muhim o'rin egallaydi.

Ayni vaqtda milliy o'zligimizni anglash, madaniyatimizni har tomonlama rivojlantirish, xalqimiz, avvalo, yosh avlodimizni yuksak insoniy tuyg'ular ruhida tarbiyalash, uning estetik didi va tafakkurini shakllantirishda maqom san'atining keng imkoniyatlaridan yetarlicha foydalanilmayapti.

Bugungi kunga kelib O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi, "O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari" ta'lim yo'nalishi bo'yicha nay, g'ijjak, rubob prima, qashqar rubobi, dutor, afg'on rubobi, doyra, g'ijjak alt sozlari uchun qator darslik va o'quv qo'llanmalar yaratildi. E'tiboringizga havola etilayotgan ushbu o'quv qo'llanma oliy musiqa ta'limi muassasalarining g'ijjak sinfi uchun mo'ljallangan. Uning yordamida bo'lajak mutahassislarning nazariy, ilmiy, amaliy bilimlarini o'stirish ularning badiiy, estetik tarbiyasini va musiqiy - emotsional xissiyotlarini rivojlantirish, dunyo qarashini kengaytirish maqsad qilib qo'yildi.

I BOB. USLUBIY BO'LIM

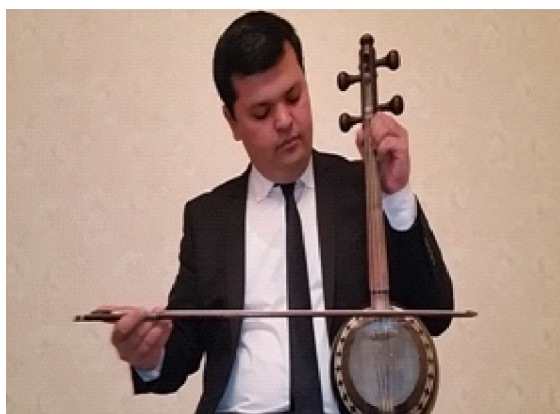
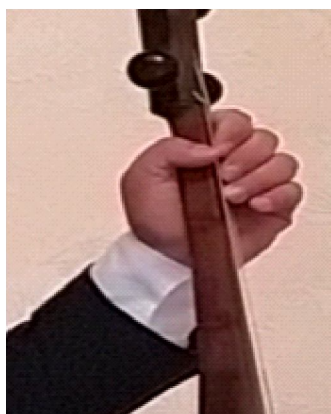
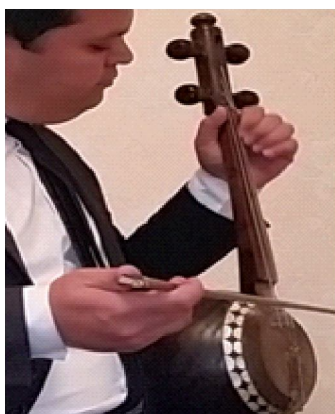
O'quv qo'llanmada O'zbek milliy kuylarini o'zlashtirish bo'yicha ijro ko'nikmalari, bezaklarning nota yozuvida ifodalanishi, ijrosi hamda o'zbek milliy kuylarida qo'llanishi zarur bo'lgan yangi alteratsiya belgilari haqida kerakli ma'lumotlar berilgan. Demak, aytib o'tilganidek musiqiy asarlarni xar tomonlama sinchiklab, atroflicha, keng qamrovli usulda o'rganish aynan oliy musiqa ta'limi muassasalarining professor-o'qituvchilari va talabalarining oldiga qo'yilgan muhim vazifa xisoblanadi.

O'zbek milliy kuylarini o'zlashtirish. O'zbek milliy musiqasi o'zining kuychanligi, nozikligi, chiroyli bezaklarga boyligi, tovush pardalarining (chorak va nimchorak pardalar) murakkabligi bilan ajralib turadi. Ayniqsa nola o'zbek musiqa ijrochiligida milliylikni namoyon etuvchi asosiy va zarur vositadir. G'ijjak ijrochiligida nola chiroyli va juda ta'sirchan sadolanadi. Aynan nola o'zbekona ruhda tovush sadolantirishda sozanda o'zlashtirishi shart bo'lgan juda muhim ko'nikmadir. Nola o'zbek kamonli cholg'ulari ijrochiligidagi o'ziga hos milliy vibrato. U Yevropa kamonli cholg'ulari ijrochiligidagi vibratsiyadan mutlaqo farq qiladi. Barmoq g'ijjak dastasi bo'ylab tor ustida ma'lum bir tovushning ohang balandligini biroz ko'tarib-pasaytirib asosiy va yuqori xaraklar tomon sirg'altirib ketma-ket tebranma xarakat qilishi natijasida nola hosil bo'ladi. Nola harakatining davomlilikigi tovush cho'zimlilikiga qarab belgilanadi. Nola ko'nikmasini o'zlashtirish uchun xarakatlarni albatta mashqlar natijasida mustahkamlash kerak. Bunda chap qo'l barmoqlarining hammasi (1-,2-,3-,4-) o'z o'rnida ishtirok etadi. Masalan, ochiq torlarda va ochiq torlardan keyingi birinchi hamda boshqa pardalarda birinchi barmoq tebranma harakatni amalga oshiradi. Ikkinchi barmoq bilan nola ijro etilishida 2- barmoq asosiy, 1- barmoq yordamchi, birlashgan, jips holda, uchinchi barmoq bilan nola ijro etilishida 3- asosiy, 2- yordamchi ba'zan 1- barmoq ham yordamchi, birlashgan, jips holatda harakat qiladi. To'rtinchi barmoq ko'proq tordan torga o'tish hollarida ishtirok etadi. Shu o'rinda aytib o'tish o'rinliki, O'zbek milliy g'ijjak ijrochiligida ustozlar g'ijjakning sozlanishini uch qo'l yoki to'rt qo'l deb yuritishgan. Buning boyisi an'anaviy ijrochilikda g'ijjakning torlari asosan kvarta ya'ni to'rt tovush oralig'ida sozlanadi. Keyinchalik g'ijjakning imkoniyatlari kengaytirilishi natijasida huddi skripka sozidek kvinta ya'ni besh tovush oralig'ida sozlanadigan bo'ldi. G'ijjak kvarta oralig'ida sozlanganida tordan torga o'tishlar uchinchi barmoq orqali, kvinta oralig'ida sozlanganida esa to'rtinchi barmoq orqali amalga oshiriladi. Shuning uchun ustozlar g'ijjakning sozlanishini uch qo'l yoki to'rt qo'l deb yuritishgan.

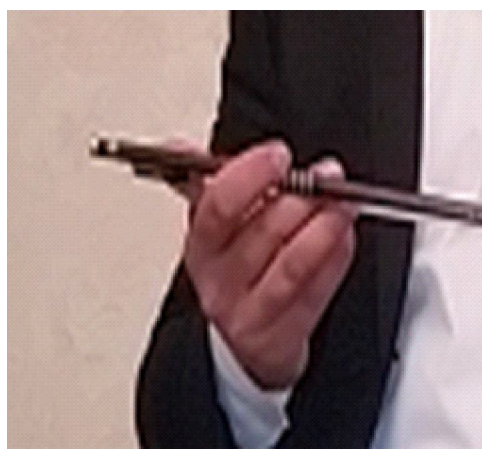
Yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek O'zbek milliy musiqasi o'zining chiroyli, hushohang musiqa bezaklari bilan ajralib turadi. E'tiboringizga o'zbek milliy kuylarini o'rganishda va ijro etishda qo'llanadigan bezaklar havola etiladi.

Cholg'u ijrochiligi faoliyatida muhim jihatlardan biri postanovka, ya'ni ijro paytida sozanda cholg'uni to'g'ri ushlab xarakat qilishi muhim ahamiyatga ega. Chap qo'lning tirsagi g'ijjakning kosasiga tayanch bo'lishi maqsadida qo'yiladi. Shunda chap qo'lning barmoqlari cholg'u dastasida erkin xarakat qila oladi. Chap qo'l barmoqlari g'ijjak dastasiga bir oz yoni bilan bosiladi, quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilganidek.

Chap qo'l va barmoqlar holati

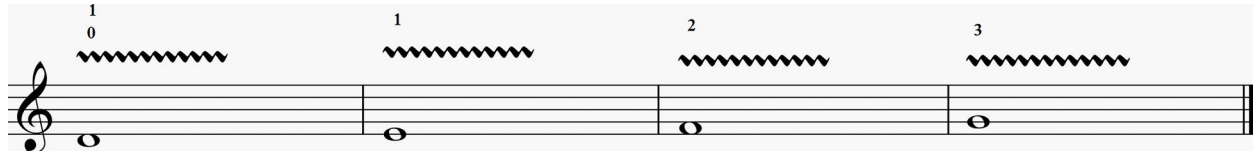


O'ng qo'l bilan kamon an'anaviy ijrochilikka mos tarzda ushlab xarakatlantiriladi. O'ng qo'lning ko'rsatgich barmog'ini kamonning yog'och qismiga, boshmaldoqni esa kolodka, ya'ni kamonning yollarini(qillari)birlashtirib turuvchi qismiga qo'yib ushlanadi. O'rta va nomsiz barmoqlar yordamida sozdan kamonning yollarini o'zi tomonga tortib ushlaydi. Bu esa o'z o'rnida ijroning dinamikasini boshqarishda juda qo'l keladi, ya'ni baland ovozda ijro etish lozim bo'lsa o'rta va nomsiz barmoqlar kamonning yollarini qattiqroq tortib, past ovozda ijro etish kerak bo'lsa kuch bilan tortmasdan, sekin xarakat qilinadi.



NOLA

G'ijjakchi sozandaning asosiy va eng zarur ijro ko'nikmalaridan biri nola, o'ziga xos vibrato (tebranish) bo'lib, torli cholg'ular skripka va violonchelda ishlatiladigan vibratsiyadan ijro etish uslubi, jarangdorligi va tembri bilan butunlay farqlanadi. Nola to'liqinsimon chiziq bilan ifodalanadi.



FORSHLAG VA UNING TURLARI

Yuzaki forshlag (notada ichibo'yalmagan holda yoziladi) - ijro etilayotgan tovush sadosi uzilmasdan turib, barmoqni torga ohista sal tekkizish yo'li bilan, ya'ni uni bosmasdan ijro etiladi.



Qisqa forshlag - (chiziqtortilgan)

Musiqaaning xarakteri va uslubiga binoan asosiy notani cho'zish hisobiga ijro etiladi.

Yozilishi



Ijrosi



Qo'sh forshlag - keyingi asosiy notani cho'zish hisobiga ijro etiladi.

Yozilishi



Ijrosi

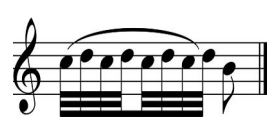


Trel - ikkiyonma-yan (asosiy va ustki yordamchi) tovushlarni tezkorlik bilan navbatma-navbat ijro etishdir. O'zbek an'anaviy ijrochiligida trelham ko'p qo'llaniladi.

Yozilishi



Ijrosi



GLISSANDO - ma'lum tovushdan boshqa tovushgacha barmoqni tordan ko'tarmay, sirg'altirib, uzmasdan ijro etish.



NIMDIEZ VA NIMBEMOL

Butun dunyoda qabul qilingan yagona nota yozuvida tovushlar oralig'i yarim ton, ya'ni yarim parda tarzida qilib belgilangan. Ko'p sharq xalqlari qatorida, o'zbek an'anaviy ijrochiligida yarim pardalar oralig'idagi tovushlar bevosita mustaqil o'rin tutadi. Shu bilan birga, milliy ijrochiligimizda keng qo'llaniladigan chorak pardalarni nota yozuvida belgilash uchun mavjud $\sharp$ - diez va $\flat$ - bemol belgilaridan foydalanishimiz mumkin.

Diez belgisining o'ng tomondagi chiziqchasi yozilmaydi, odatdagidek, pastki va yuqoridagi chiziqlari qaysi notaga qarashli ekanligini bildiradi.

NIMDIEZ $\sharp$ - xuddi diez belgisi kabi nota oldiga yoziladi va o'sh anota tovushi chorak ton, ya'ni chorak parda yuqori ohangda ijro etiladi.

NIMBEMOL $\flat$ - bemol belgisini ichi bo'yalgan holda yoziladi. Bu belgi hamqay si nota oldiga yozilsa, o'sha nota tovushi chorak parda past ohangda ijro etiladi.

Yuqorida aytib o'tganimizdek, g'ijjakning torlari kvarta yoki kvinta, ya'ni to'rt yo besh tovush pog'onalari oralig'ida sozlanadi. Tabiiyki, shunga qarab, g'ijjak dastasida chap qo'l barmoqlarining joylashishi har xil bo'ladi.

NIMDIYEZ

NIMBEMOL



MOLISH

Ushbu an'anaviy ijro ko'nikmasi- bezak, tovushning bakandlik darajasini legato yordamida yarim tonga nisbatan kamroq ko'tarish yoki tushirish yo'li bilan amalga oshiriladi. Tovushko'tarilish yoki tushirilishi u yoki bu barmoq bilan glissando sirg'alishorqali legato yordamida ijro etilsa, Molish deyiladi. Molish bezagi ko'rsatgich chiziqlar ($\downarrow \uparrow$) bilan ifodalanadi.

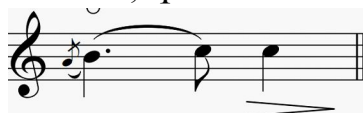
$\uparrow$ -nota ustida yuqoriga qaratilgan ko'rsatgich chiziqcha tovush balandligini o'z asl darajasidan bir oz ko'tarilishini bildiradi .



KASHISH

Bu an'anaviy ijro ko'nikmasi -bezagi ijro etishda g'ijjak tori go'yo cho'zilgandek bo'ladi. Uyoki bu barmoq (ko'pincha birinchi yoki ikkinchi)torni zarur joyda zich bosib, uni dasta bo'ylab tortgandek xaraka tqilib, glissando yordamida tovushni pasayish tomoniga bosim kuchini tobora kamaytirib boradi. Kashish notaustida yoki ostiga qo'yilgan yoysimon chiziqcha bilan($\smile$)ifodalanadi. Ushbu belgining boshlanishida chiziqning qoralanishi kengroq bo'lib, so'ng ingichkalab yakunlanadi. Ya'ni uning ko'rinishi ijro xarakteriga monand ifodalangan.

Kashish ijro chuqur ta'sirchanlik, qalb dardini ifodalashda juda qo'l keladi .



Eslatma: forshlag ham kashish uslubida ijro etilishi mumkin.

MORDENT

Mordent-melodik shakl bo'lib, asosiy tovush va uning ustki (yoki ostki) yordamchi tovush bilan almashinishidan iborat.

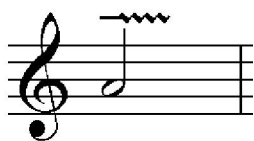
Yozilishi

Ijro etilishi



KECHIKKAN NOLA

Ushbunolanotanisadolantiribboshlaganimizdankeyinbirozdanso'ngijroetiladi. Yozuvdanolaningbelgisito'g'richiziqdanboshlanadi.



VAQTLIROQ TUGAGAN NOLA

Bu turdagi nolaning ijro etilish uslubi nota sadolanishi tamom bo'lishidan avval to'xtatiladi. Yozuvda nolaning belgisi to'g'ri chiziq bilan yakunlanadi.

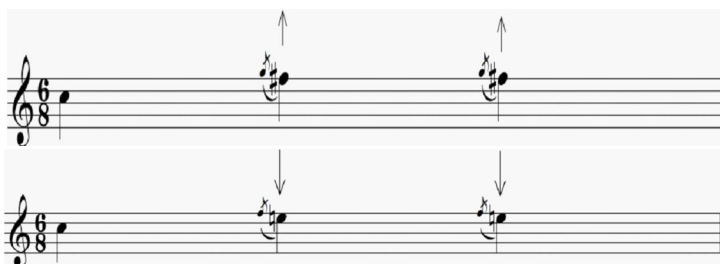


II BOB. ASARLAR HAQIDA MA'LUMOT VA ULARNING IJROCHILIK TAHLILI

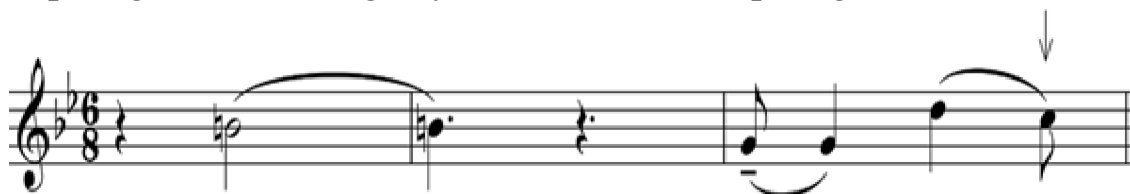
Xorazm eshvoyi

Xorazm eshvoyi xalq orasida "Rahm ayla"deb ham mashhur bo'lgan. Bunga sabab kuyga qo'yilgan g'azalning boshlang'ich so'zidir. 18-asrda yashagan mashhur shovotlik Eshvoy baxshi nomiga nisbatan berilgan: "Eshvoy"ning dastlabki namunasi -"Doston Eshvoy"ni baxshining o'zi yaratgan. "Eshvoy" yo'llari Xorazm maqomlaridagi Iroq Naqshlariga hamohang bo'lib, ular O'zbek hamda turkman va qoraqalpoq xalqlari orasida ommalashgan. Ushbu asar Xorazm xalq dostonlaridan olingan, asarga ko'pgina shoirlarni g'azallari qo'yib ijro etilgan va qo'shnay, surnay,g'ijjak dutor, rubob, cholg'ularida ko'plab mohir sozandalar ijrosida yangragan. Asarning nota matniga, o'ziga hos nola qochirimlarni aks ettiruvchi belgilar qo'yilgan shulardan, Molish ushbu an'anaviy ijro ko'nikmasi-bezak, tovushning balandlik darajasini legato yordamida yarim tonga nisbatan kamroq ko'tarish va tushurish, yoki barmoq bilan glissando (sirg'alish) orqali legato yordamida ijro etilishga molish deyiladi.Molish belgisi ko'rsatgich chiziqlar bilan nota ustiga qo'yiladi.(↓ ↑) bu bezak asarga o'ziga hos tarannum baxsh etadi.

Mana bu misolda:



Asarning ijro yo'liga nazar solsak minor tovush qatoriga mansub bosh O'zbek mumtoz kuylari kabi daromad, miyon hat, va avjdan tashkil topga o'rta qismida major tovush qatoriga o'tilib, so'ngra yana minor tovush qatoriga o'tiladi.



Gul mavsumi

Komiljon Jabborov bastalagan ushbu kuyni, mohir sozanda, ustoz O'tkir Qodirov ijrosidan notaga tushurildi. Ushbu asar, o'ziga hos tovushqatoriga egadir.Asar si minor frigiya ladida yozilgan bo'lib,do diez pardasini yarim tonga tushurib do bekor ijro etiladi, bu tovush qatori ham kuyga o'zgacha dard, tarovat aks ettiradi.Ijro paytida sozandadan noziklik, kamonni uzma stan, notalarni glissando yordamida bir biriga ulab ijro etish talab etiladi.Ushbu asar dinamik belgilarga boy bo'lib 1- daromad qismida mp boshlanib 2-miyonhadga mf o'tiladi va mp qaytiladi, so'ngra kichik avjga crescendo bilan birga f o'tiladi, katta avjini esa to'liq fortissimo bilan ijro etiladi va yana asa sekin mp keladi. Asarda uchraydigan bir belgiga etibor berishingizni so'raymiz (*tr*) "Sayratish" ushbu bezakning ijrosi bulbulning chirillab sayrashiga o'xshagani uchun, uni sayratish deb nomlangan.Ikki yonmayon tovushlar ketma-ket tezkorlik bilan ijro etiladi.Asarimizda mana bu ko'rinishda ko'pgina joylarda uchratishimiz mumkin.



Boshqa asarlarda ham huddi shunday ko‘rinishda keladi va ijrosi o‘zgarmaydi.

Mushtoqman

El suygan hofiz Boxodir Bakirov musiqasi. Ustoz ijrosidan g‘ijjak uchun moslab notaga ko‘chirildi. Kuy ikki taktlik usul va sakkiz taktli jumla -muqaddima bilan boshlanadi. Kuyda an‘anaviy ijroga xos turli bezaklar, nola molish, trel, forshlaglar ishlatilgan. Kuyning aynan "Mushtoqman" deb nomlanishi ashulaning sher matniga bog‘liq.

Qayerda ham bo‘lsang sen bo‘lg‘in omon mushtoqman

Mehringa dilim qonmas yo‘qdir gumon mushtoqman

Asar ohirgi jumlasida uchraydigan "glissando" ma‘lum tovushdan boshqa tovushgacha barmoqni tordan ko‘tarmay, sirg‘altirib, uzmasdan ijro etiladi, bu uslubni Boxodir Bakirovning ijodlarida ko‘plab kuzatish mumkin.

Mana bu misolda:



Demak, bu kuyni qat‘iy matnga tayanib, ustoz kuylaganlari kabi ortiqcha bezaklarsiz ijro etish maqsadga muvofiq.

Navro‘zi ajam

Navro‘zi ajam so‘ziga tarif beradigan bo‘lsak, Ajam- so‘zi Arablardan tashqari bo‘lgan turkiy va boshqa musulmon xalqlariga berilgan nisbatdir.

Navro‘z -yangilanish tiklanish uyg‘onish demakdir. Tabiatning uyg‘onish davri, bahor fasliga to‘g‘ri keladi. O‘z-o‘zidan Ma‘lumki Navro‘zi ajam - Ajam bahori manosini anglatadi. Kuyga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak asarning bosh qismi ya‘ni daromad ayni bohor faslining boshlanishiga o‘xshatish mumkin, so‘ngra o‘rta qismi miyon hat asta ko‘tariladi so‘ngra avj qismiga kelib so‘ngra yana daromad qismiga keladi. Ushbu asarning boshqa kuylarga nisbatan o‘ziga xos tayanch pardasi mavjud (fa #) tovush qatori Frigiy ladiga yani 2-bosqich pasaytirilgan minor. Asarning nota matniga, o‘zizga hos nola qochirimlarni aks ettiruvchi belgilar qo‘yilgan shulardan (—~~~~) Kechikkan nola. Ushbu nola notani sadolantirib boshlaganimizdan keyin, birozdan so‘ng ijro etiladi.

Mana bu misolda:



O'tdimu

G'ijjakchi bastakor be takror ovoz sohibi O'zbekiston xalq hofizi Orifxon Xotamov ijrosidan notaga tushirildi. Saida Zununova sheriga ustoz Orifxon Xotamov musaqa bastalab el ichida o'ttиму deb mashxur bo'lgan bu qo'shiqni, kuylamagan xofiz bo'lmasa kerak. Notaga tushurishimizdan maqsad O'zbek milliy sozlarida ham jarang sochishini oldimizga maqsad qildik. Orifxon Xotamov ijrolarida alohida o'rin tutadigan nim pardalar tayanch pardalarning o'zgarishini ushbu kuyda aniq kuzatishimiz mumkin. Bunga ko'ra nimdiyez (♯) nimbemol (♭) ko'plab kuzatishimiz mumkin, bunday pardalar musiqa tilida nim pardalar deb ham ataladi.

Mana bu misolda:



Ijrochidan ushbu belgilarga alohida e'tibor berib ijro etish lozim bo'ladi, pardalar buzulsa aynan ustozning yo'llari buzuladi va asarning tarovati o'z aksini topmaydi.

Munojot

MUNOJOT (yalinish, yolvorish) - yirik shakldagi o'zbek mumtoz cholg'u kuylar turkumi. 3 asosiy qismdan tashkil topgan. Umumiy parda tuzilishi hamda bosh kuy mavzusi bo'yicha ular Dugoh va Chorgoh maqom yo'llariga mos keladi.

I. Ikromov 1940-yillarda Navoiy qalamiga mansub "Kecha kelgumdur debon ul sarvi gulro' kelmadi" g'azalni "Munojot" kuyiga mohirona bog'lab, ashula yo'lini yaratgan. Keyinchalik bu qo'shiqni (nay, tanbur, dutor, va g'ijjak) sozlarida ashula yo'lini ijro etildi. O'zbekiston Xalq artisti g'ijjakchi bastakor, Abduxoshim Ismoilov ijrosida yangicha talqinda magnit tasmaga yozib olindi. Mashhur sozanda kuy yuqori mahorat bilan juda tasirchan ijro etgan. Bu kuyni aynan A. Ismoilov ijrosida notaga tushirildi. Ijrodagi bezaklar nafisligi, qochirimlar maftunkorligi bilan tinglovchini lol qoldiradi shulardan biri. Molish belgisi ko'rsatgich chiziqlar bilan nota ustiga qo'yiladi.

(↓ ↑) bu bezak asarga o'ziga xos tarannum baxsh etadi.



Bu borada taqdim etilayotgan qisqa izoh va uslubiy tavsiyalar amaliy mashg'ulotlarda yordam berishiga ishonamiz.

Nazzora qil

Mashhur g'ijakchi -bastakor O'zbekiston xalq artisti Komiljon Jabborov A.Navoiy g'azaliga kuy bastalab, "Nazzora qil" ashulasi xalq ichida mashhur bo'ldi. Ushbu kuyning Nazzora qil deb nomlanishi g'azalga be vosita bog'liq:

Ey pari, yuz yoraliq ko'nglum sori nazzora qil.
Yorasiz har qaydakim topsang, ani ham yora qil.

Ushbu ashulani keyinchalik ko'plab ustoz sozandalar ijro eta boshlashdi, Xususan ulardan Murodjon Norqo'ziev hamda O'zbekiston xalq artisti Abduhoshim Ismoilov ijrosida "Nazzora qil" magnit tasmasiga yozib olindi. Bu kuyni aynan A. Ismoilov ijrosidan, ustoz professor Murod Toshmuhamedov notaga tushirdi. Ijrodagi bezaklar nafisligi, qochirimlar maftunkorligi, tinglovchiga o'zgacha ijobiy ta'sir qiladi, Asarning nota matniga, o'ziga xos nola qochirimlarni aks ettiruvchi belgilar qo'yilgan shulardan, Mordent () - melodik shakl bo'lib, asosiy tovush va uning ustki(yoki ostki)yordamchi tovush bilan almashinishidan iborat. Bunga misol asarning ansambldan so'ng, g'ijak (sola) boshlashi matnning 2-3 taktlarida kuzatishimiz mumkin.

Mana bu misolda:



Ushbu asar Frigiy ladiga yani 2-bosqich pasaytirilganminorda yozilgan bo'lib, boshqa O'zbek milliy kuylari kabi daromad, miyon xat, avj katta avj pardaliriga ega. Kuyni ijro etish jarayonida sozanda turli bezaklardan, masalan kechikkan nola, Kashish va glissandolardan o'z o'rnida oqilona foydalanishi zarur.

Nasri segox

Ushbu mumtoz kuy xalq cholg'ulari ansambli va yakkanavoz sozandalar ijrosida mashxurdur. Tanbur, rubob, dutor, chang, g'ijak, sozlarida muvaffaqiyat bilan ijro etib kelinmoqda. Ushbu asarga ustozlar tomonida Ogohiy g'azali bilan ham xofizlar tomonidan ijro etib kelinmoqda. Ushbu kuy g'ijak sozida asosan 1-oktava " re" notasidan ijro etiladi, bu o'ziga xos ohangga ega va cholg'uchi uchun qulaylik yaratadi. Asarni O'zbek milliy nola qochirimlarsiz tasavvur etish qiyin,ayniqsa to'liqinsimon chiziqga e'tibor berishingizni so'raymiz . () Nola o'ziga hos vibrato (tebranish) bo'lib,torli cholg'ular skripkada ishlatiladigan vibratsiyadan ijro etish uslubi, jarangdorligi, tembiri bilan butunlay farqlanadi.

Mana bu misolda:



Sallamno

O'zbekiston xalq artisti, mohir g'ijjakchi sozanda va bastakor Nabijon Hasanov, Amiriy g'azaliga kuy bastalab "Sallomno" ashulasi el ichida mashhur bo'ldi. Kuyning "Sallamno" deb atalishi g'azalning ohirgi misrasiga ta'luqlidir:

Kaloming jon fizolali durafshoninga sallamno.

Ko'zim shabnam to'kar, gul bargi handoninga sallamno.

Asar sol major tovush qatorida yozilgan bo'lib daromad, miyonxad, kichik avji va katta avjidan iborat. Nabijon Hasanov ijododlarini, betakror hofiz bastakor Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulov ijod yo'llariga o'xshatish mumkin. Dastlabki musiqa

saboqlarini taniqli kompozitor T. Sodiqovdan olgan. 1926 yilda mashhur bastakor, sozanda T. Jalilov bilan tanishib musiqiy merosimizdan ko'plab asarlar o'zlashtirdi. Keyinchalik hofiz va bastakor Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulovdan mumtoz musiqa sirlarini o'rgandi. Sallamno kuyini katta avji ham aynan Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulovni Bozurgoniy ashulasining avjiga aynan o'xshashligini kuzatishimiz mumkin. Hoji Abdulaziz Abdurasulovning maqom namudlarining ustalik bilan o'z ijodlarida qo'llay bilishlari ham alohida tahsinga loyiq. Aynan Sallamno kuyining avjida "Zebo pari" avjining kelishligi kuyga o'zgacha ijobiy ta'sirini ko'rsatgan, mana bu ko'rinishda:



Asarda ko'plab musiqiy bezaklarni nola qochirimlarni kuzatishimiz mumkin shulardan biri, nimdiyez (♯) nimbemol (♭) ko'plab kuzatishimiz mumkin, bunday pardalar musiqa tilida nim pardalar deb ham ataladi. Shuni takidlash keraki bu belgilarsiz asarninig yuksak ijrosiga erishib bo'lmaydi. Bu borada taqdim etilayotgan qisqa izoh va uslubiy taqviyalar amaliy mashg'ulatlarda yordam bershiga ishonamiz.

Mushkiloti Dugoh

Shashmaqom tarkibidagi maqomlarning cholg'u bo'limlari. O'zbek musiqa merosida maqom majmualariga kiritilmagan, biroq Mushkilot deb nomlangan turkumli va turkumsiz cholg'u asarlar ham mavjud. Ular yirik shakldagi xalq kuylari ko'proq maqomlarning cholg'u, bazida ashula yo'llari negizida yaratilgan masalan "Mushkiloti segoh, Mushkiloti Dugoh" ushbu Mushkilotlarning yuzaga kelishida asosan surnaymaqom yo'llari usulsiz kuy uslubining ta'siri katta. E'tiboringizga havola qilayotgan Mushkilotni G'ulomjon Hojiqulov ijrosidan nota yozuviga tushurildi. Yuqorida aytganimizdek bu asarga o'ziga xos surnay yo'llarida nola qochirimlariga duch kelamiz, ijro paytida g'ijjakchi sozandadan kammonni qisqa-qisqa tortib yani (mardle) shtrixida chalish talab etiladi, ayrim joylarda (glessando) va boshqa musiqiy bezaklardan foydalanamiz, shulardan biri

(♬) Vaqtiliroq (barvaqt) tugatilgan nola. Bu turdagi nolaning ijro etilish nota sadolanishi tamom bo'lishidan avval to'xtatilinadi. Yozuvda nola belgisi to'g'ri chiziq bilan yakunlanadi. Asarning birinchi taktidayoq duch kelishimiz mumkin.



Yana bir musiqiy bezakka e'tibor berishingizni so'raymiz glissando yordamida kammoni uzmasdan bir oktava bo'lgan oraliqdagi notaga o'tish bu ham aynan surnay yo'llariga xosdir.

Mana bu misolda:



Demak, bu asar kelajakda sozanda o'rganadigan yanada murakkabroq maqom kuylari uchun hamzamin tayyorlaydi, yo'l ochadi.

Mushkiloti Dugoh Ufori

Dugoh maqomining negizida ya'ni tovush qatorida yaratilgan bo'lib, ushbu Mushkilotlarning yuzaga kelishida surnay maqom yo'llari usulsiz kuy uslubining ta'siri katta. Aynan Mushkilot Dugoh Ufori deyilishiga sabab, Dugoh maqomining cholg'u yo'llariga xosligi va qolaversa kuyga qo'yilgan usul nomi ufor deb nomlanishidir. Maqomlarning mushkilot qisimlarida uchragani kabi, asar xona va bozg'oydan iborat unga ko'ra 5 ta xona, 4 ta bozgo'y va 1 ta dunasirdan tashkil topgan bo'lib nola qochirimlarga boydir shulardan biri. Molish belgisi ko'rsatgich chiziqlar bilan nota ustiga qo'yiladi. (↓ ↑) bu bezak asarga o'ziga hos tarannum baxsh etadi.



Sozanda ko'rsatmalarni amalga oshirib musiqani butun vujudi bilan his qilib ijro etsa, albatta ushbu mumtoz kuy eshituvchini ham befarq qoldirmaydi.

Gulbahor va tanovar

Bizga ma'lumki O'zbek xalq kuylari ichida tanovarlar o'zining ko'pligi bilan mashhurdir. Hozirgi kunga kelib tanovarlar soni 12 tani tashkil etadi shulardan biri "Gulbahor va tanovardir" bu asarni ko'plab ansambl va yakka sozlarda ya'ni nay, chang, rubob, dutor, tanbur, g'ijjaksozlari ustozlar tamonidan mohirona ijro etilgan magnit tasmlarga muhrlangan. Asarning birinchi qismi "Gulbahor" bahor faslini eslatuvchi ohanglar bilan boyitilgan, ijrochidan o'ta nafislik bilan kuyning dinamikalariga nola qochirimlariga alohida e'tibor berishni talab qiladi. Asarda ko'plab nola qochirimlardan foydalanilgan shulardan biriga e'tiboringizni qaratmoqchiman (🎵) qisqa forshlag-(chiziq tortilgan) musiqaning xarakteriva uslubiga binoan asosiy notasini cho'zish hisobiga ijro etiladi. Asarning aynan 1-qismi (Gulbahorda) uchratishimiz mumkin.

Mana bu misolda:



Tanovar qismi ham, o'ziga hos sho'hchanglig ibilan birinchi qismidan mutloq farqlanadi, shunga ko'ra ijrochidan katta mahorat talab qiladi, usulga, nola qochirimlarning hamohang bo'lishi uchun, kamonning o'rta qismida ko'proq chalib, nola qochirimlarning tezroq ulgurib ijro etish talab qilinadi. Bu qismimizda ham o'ziga xos nola qochirimlarga duch kelishimiz mumkin. Shulardanbiri

(**W—**) Vaqtliroq (barvaqt) tugatilgan nola. Bu turdagi nolaning ijro etilish nota sadolanishi tamom bo'lishidan avval to'xtatilinadi. Yozuvdan ola belgisi to'g'ri chiziq bilan yakunlanadi.

Bu musiqiy bezak ham, kuyga o'zgacha tarovat baxsh etadi.

Kezarman

Ushbu asar O'zbekiston xalq artisti betakror san'atkor G'anijon Toshmatov ijodiga mansubdir. Ustoz dastlab Navoiy g'azaliga ustalik bilan kuy bastalab so'ngra g'ijjak sozida ijro etganlar. Asarning kezarman deb nomlanishiga ham g'azalning bosh misralari sabab bo'lga deyishimiz mumkin.

Kezarman ko'yida yillar nazar xoling'a solg'ay deb,

Agar o'ltursa, qonim rangi tuprog'ida qolg'y deb

Asarning tovush qatorlari, Shashmaqomning Navo maqomidan olingan desak mubolag'a bo'lmaydi, bunga sabab daromad pardalari aynan navo maqomining tovush qatorlariga mosdir.

Navo maqomi lavha



Kezarman lavha



Surnay Chorgohi

Chorgoh (forscha to'rt va joy, o'rin) ma'nolarni bildiradi. O'tmishda bastakorlar Chorgohning pardalari negizida turli shakl va janrlarda asarlar yaratishgan. Chorgoh maqom yo'llari hozirgi kunga qadar xilma-xil ijod va ijro uslublari orqali bizgacha yetib keldi. Musiqa ijodkorlari tomonidan xar xil maqom va sho'balarga tayangan holda Chorgoh nomida kuy va ashulalar bitilgani ma'lum. Chorgoh maqom yo'llari yorqin va yoqimli yangraydi, tinglovchida xush kayfiyat uyg'otadi. Toshkent, Farg'onada mashhur Chorgoh ashula yo'llari, "Yovvoyi Chorgoh", surnay kuylari, Sodirxon Hofiz (Bobosharifov) yaratgan "Chorgohi Munojot" shular jumlasidan. Mazkur Chorgohlarning parda tuzilishi birbiriga yaqin bo'lsada, kuy ohanglari, usul va uslublari o'z milliy va mahalliy musiqasiga xosdir.

G'ijjakchi sozanda va bastakor, Qahramon Komilov qayta ishlaga Surnay Chorgohi ham shu jumlasidandir. Mazkuy kuyimizda o'ziga hos surnay nolalarini aks ettiruvchi qochirim belgilar mavjud shulardan biri, () "Sayratish" ushbu bezakning ijrosi bulbulning chirillab sayrashiga o'xshagani uchun, uni sayratish deb nomlangan. Ikki yonmayon tovushlar ketma-ket tezkorlik bilan ijro etiladi. Asarimizda mana bu ko'rinishda ko'pgina jaylarda uchratishimiz mumkin.



Bu belgi asarning aynan surnayga hos ovoz chiqarishda katta o‘rin tutadi, shuning uchun ushbu belgilar be farq bo‘lmaslik lozim.



Safti Iroq

Iroq (musiqada), Shashmaqom va Xorazm maqomlari tarkibidagi maqomlardan biri. Iroq, mamlakatining nomiga nisbat berilgan. Iroq, maqomi yo‘llarida yaratilgan xalq cholg‘u va ashula yo‘llari ham o‘ziga xos ohanglariga boy, odatda ayriliq, intizorlik his-tuyg‘ularini aks ettiradi. Bastakorlar Iroq. yo‘llari asosida Cho‘li Iroq, Surnay Irog‘i, Chanbari Iroq, Mushkiloti Iroq va uning Ufori, Toshkent Irog‘i kabi kuy va ashulalarni yaratgan. E‘tiboringizga havola etilayotgan Safti Iroq kuyi ham, Iroq maqomining tovush qatorlariga mos Safti deb nomlanishi usul nomiga nisbatan berilgandir. Asarda ko‘proq 16 talik notalarni uchratishimiz mumkin, nola ham ohangligida aks ettirilsa o‘zgacha tarovat aks etadi.

Ushbu o‘rinlarda chap qo‘lning bir oz tezroq harakat qilinishi lozim, agar sekin yani tortib harakat qilinsa usuldan ya‘ni sanoqdan chiqishi mumkin.

II BOB. BADIY QISM ASARLARNING NOTA MATNI

XORAZM ESHVOYI

Allegro ♩ = 115

Ulug`bek.Otajonov ijrosidan
U.Ishanhodjaev notaga olgan

The musical score is written in 6/8 time, indicated by the '6' over the '8' in the time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 115 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of two staves: a treble staff for the melody and a bass staff for the accompaniment. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes several accents marked with downward-pointing arrows. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the melody.



rit.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 100$

Gul mavsumi

Komiljon Jabborov musiqasi
O'tkir Qodirov ijrosidan
Umid Ishanhodjaev notaga olgan

Ansambl

G'ijjak

The image displays a musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a traditional instrument. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values: eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. There are several instances of wavy lines above notes, which typically indicate improvisation or ornamentation in traditional music. The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The overall structure suggests a short, melodic piece or a section of a larger work.

Mushtoqman

Allegro ♩ = 100

Bohodir .Bakirov musiqasi
Umid.Ishanhodjaev notaga olgan

Ansambli



G'ijjak



Ansambli



NAVRO`ZI AJAM

O`zbek xalq kuyi
Murod Toshmuhamedov notaga olagan
Umid Ishanhodjaev tahriri

The musical score for 'Navro`zi Ajam' is presented in 4/4 time. It consists of a melody line in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The melody line is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass line is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into eight measures, each containing a measure of the melody and a measure of the bass line. The melody line features various musical notations, including slurs, ties, and ornaments. The bass line is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of two sharps and a time signature of 4/4.

Musical score in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The score consists of ten staves of music. It features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several trills marked with 'wavy' lines above notes. Dynamic markings include 'rit.' (ritardando) on the ninth staff. There are also several downward-pointing arrows indicating specific notes or phrases. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

O`tdimu

Orifxon Xotamov musiqasi
Umid Ishanhodjaev notaga olgan

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of a melody line and a piano accompaniment line. The melody line is written on a single staff, while the piano accompaniment is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte), and articulation marks like slurs and accents. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain repeat signs. The overall structure of the piece is a single melodic line with a supporting piano accompaniment.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G-flat major (one flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and trills. The final staff begins with a 'rit.' marking followed by a dashed line.

rit.

MUNOJOT

Allegro ♩=120

Gijjak

O'zbek xalq kuyi.

A. Ismoilov ijrosidan.

M. Toshmuhamedov notaga olgan.

U. Ishanhodjaev tahriri

The musical score for 'Munajat' is written in G major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome marking of ♩=120. The piece is in the key of G major and 2/4 time. The score consists of 10 staves. The first staff includes a key signature change from G major to D major (two sharps) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is on a bass clef staff. The score features various musical notations including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are several trills indicated by wavy lines above notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and trills. The first five staves contain the main melodic development. The sixth staff is labeled "Ansambl" and features a more active, rhythmic melody. The seventh staff is labeled "Gijjak" and includes a section with long, sustained notes under a wavy line, followed by a trill. The final three staves continue the melodic flow, with the last staff ending on a sustained note.

Ansambl



Gijjak



Nazzora qil

Andante ♩=80
Ansambli

K. Jabborov musiqasi
A. Ismoilov ijrosidan
M. Toshmuhamedov notaga olgan
U. Ishanhodjaev tahriri

The musical score is written for an ensemble in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and ornaments (trills and mordents). Specific performance markings are present, including first and second endings (1 and 2), a trill (tr), a mordent (m), and a breath mark (V). The score is arranged in a single system with ten staves.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century manuscript. The music is written on ten staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat), indicating the key of G-flat major. The notation is characterized by its complexity, featuring numerous trills (marked 'tr'), ornaments (represented by wavy lines), and intricate fingerings (indicated by numbers 1 and 2). The piece concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking, suggesting a gradual deceleration towards the end. The overall style is typical of the Romantic era, emphasizing technical virtuosity and expressive ornamentation.

NASRI SEGOH

Allegro ♩=110

O'zbek xalq kuyi
M. Toshmuhamedov notaga olgan
U. Ishanhodjaev tahriri

The musical score for "Nasri Segoh" is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The tempo is marked "Allegro" with a quarter note equal to 110 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, beams, slurs, and ornaments (wavy lines above notes). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 2, 3, and 0 above specific notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to A major (two sharps) for the final few notes.



"Sallamno"

Nabijon.Xasanov mus.
O'tkir.Qodirov ijrosidan
M.Toshmuhamedov notaga olgan
U.Ishanhodjaev taxriri

Allegretto ♩ = 90

G`ijjak







Mushkiloti Dugoh

Gulomjon Hojikulov Ijrosidan
Murod Toshmuhamedov Notaga olgan
Umid Ishanhodjaed tahriri

Andante ♩ = 60

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time, marked Andante (♩ = 60) and mezzo-forte (mf). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several measures with rests, and some notes are marked with accents or breath marks (indicated by upward or downward arrows). The score concludes with a final measure on the tenth staff.



Mushkiloti Dugoh Ufori I

Moderato $\text{♩}=80$

O'zbek xalq kuyi
Umid Ishanxodjaev tahriri



This musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various ornaments (wavy lines above notes) and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The second staff contains a repeat sign. The third staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The fourth staff contains a repeat sign. The fifth staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The sixth staff begins with a forte (*f*) marking. The seventh staff contains a repeat sign. The eighth staff contains a repeat sign. The ninth staff contains a repeat sign. The tenth staff ends with a double bar line. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, with many notes adorned with ornaments.

Gulbaxor va Tanovar

O'zbek xalq kuyi
M.Toshmuhamedov notaga olgan.
U.Ishanhodjaev tahriri

The musical score is written for a melody and a bass line in 3/4 time. The melody is in G major (one sharp) and the bass line is in C major (no sharps or flats). The score consists of 11 staves. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various ornaments such as grace notes and trills. The bass line is simpler, primarily using quarter and eighth notes. The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings. The second ending is marked with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 88$ and a *p* dynamic. The piece concludes with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as accidentals, slurs, and articulation marks.

Musical score for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *f* and *rit.*. There are also some unusual symbols like *l* and *o* above notes, and wavy lines indicating vibrato or tremolo. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Kezarman

G'. Toshmatov musiqasi
M.Toshmuhamedov
U.Ishanhodjaev tahriri

Allegretto ♩ = 108

mf

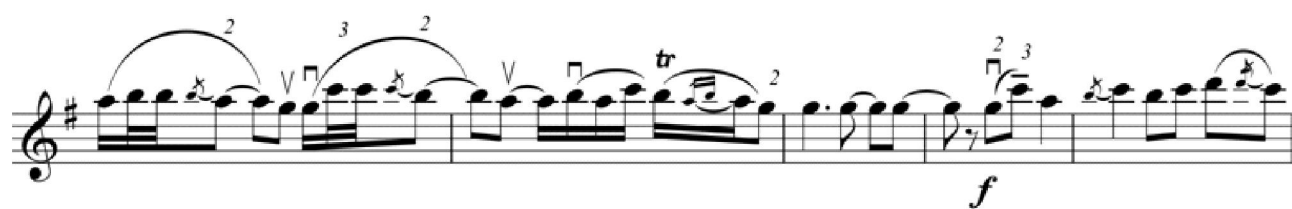
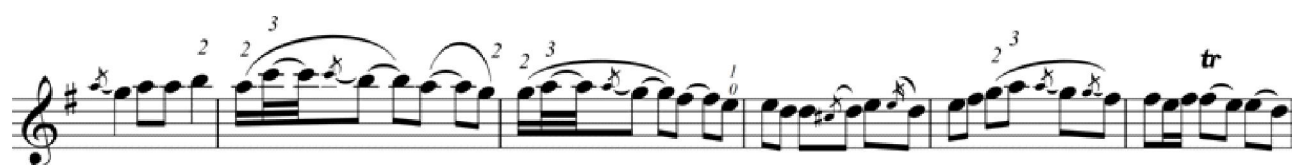
tr

mf

p (mf)

tr

mf



"Surnay Chorgohi"

M.Toshmuxammedov moslashtirgan
U.Ishanxodjaev tahriri

Rubato

G'ijjak

Piano

ff

p

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in A major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measures 5 and 6 continue the previous material. At measure 7, the time signature changes to 3/4, and at measure 8, it changes to 2/4. The piano part features sustained chords in the right hand and moving lines in the left hand.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The melody continues with slurs and ties. The piano part has sustained chords in the right hand and moving lines in the left hand. An 8va (octave) marking is present under the first measure of the piano part.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The melody continues with slurs and ties. The piano part features sustained chords in the right hand and moving lines in the left hand.

Poco Più mosso

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The melody is mostly rests. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand at the beginning of measure 17, followed by moving lines in both hands.

First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and a half note. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns. The system consists of five measures.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note runs. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and eighth-note accompaniment. The system consists of five measures.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff has rests followed by a half note and a quarter note in the final measure, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic with eighth-note accompaniment. The system consists of five measures, with the last measure marked with a 2/4 time signature.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns. The system consists of five measures, ending with a double bar line.

"Safti Iroq"

M.Toshmuxammedov moslashtрган
U.Ishanxodjaev tahriri

Allegro modeate

G'ijjak

Piano

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and a grand staff. The treble staff begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The grand staff (piano accompaniment) also begins with a key signature of two sharps and a common time signature. It contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple bass line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The grand staff (piano accompaniment) also contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple bass line.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The grand staff (piano accompaniment) also contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The grand staff (piano accompaniment) also contains two measures of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a fermata. The first measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note, and the second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple bass line.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic line in D major, featuring eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff (grand staff) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines in both treble and bass clefs.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic development with more eighth-note figures. The bottom staff features a more active bass line with eighth-note patterns, while the treble clef provides harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff has rests for the first four measures, followed by a half note and a quarter note in the final measure, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bottom staff is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains dense eighth-note passages in both hands.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a long note and eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff has a rhythmic accompaniment consisting of eighth-note patterns in the bass clef and sustained chords in the treble clef.

O'QUV QO'LLANMADA BERILGAN MAVZULAR BO'YICHA TESTLAR

1. G'ijjak cholg'usi qaysi daraxtdan yasalmaydi?

- A. Tut daraxti
- B. Archa daraxti
- C. Yong'oq daraxti
- D. O'rik daraxti

2. G'ijjak cholg'usi necha qismga bo'linadi?

- A. 9
- B. 11
- C. 12
- D. 10

3. G'ijjak cholg'usi kosa qismiga qaysi hayvon terisi qoplanadi?

- A. Sigir terisi
- B. Ilon terisi
- C. Baliq terisi.
- D. Echki terisi

4. Hindistonda keng tarqalgan kamonli milliy cholg'u turi?

- A. Kemancha
- B. Erhu
- C. Saranji
- D. Qobuz

5. G'ijjakning Erhu sozidan farqi nimada?

- A. Simida
- B. Kamonida
- C. Quloqlarida
- D. Barcha javob to'g'ri

6. G'ijjak cholg'usining diapozonini aniqlang.

- A. Kichik oktava sol dan to'rtinchi oktava lya gacha
- B. Kichik oktava sol dan to'rtinchi oktava mi gacha
- C. Kichik oktava sol dan to'rtinchi oktava sol gacha
- D. Barcha javoblar noto'g'ri.

7. G'ijjak cholg'usi qaysi yili oxirigi marta qayta takomillashtirilgan?

- A. 1936 yili
- B. 1930 yili
- C. 1929 yili
- D. 1932 yili

8. G'ijjak cholg'usi oilasiga mansub cholg'uni belgilang.

- A. G'ijjak alt
- B. G'ijjak qo'buz bas
- C. G'ijjak qo'buz kontrabas
- D. Barcha javoblar

9. 1971 yilda birinchi Respublika tanlovida qaysi g'ijjakchi sozandalar laureat unvoniga sazovor bo'lishgan?

- A. Sh.Yo'ldoshev-B.Rasulov
- B. B.Yaminov-A.Umarov
- C. G'.Akabarov-Sh.Xodjaev-F.Alimov
- D. A.Ismoilov - O'.Rasulov

10. G'ijjak alt darsligi muallifini aniqlang.

- A. M. Toshmuxamedov
- B. F. Karimov
- C. I. Ikromov
- D. B. Rasulov

11. O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri partiturasida g'ijjak alt partiyasi qaysi cholg'u partiyasidan oldin yoziladi?

- A. G'ijjak bas
- B. G'ijjak
- C. G'ijjak alt
- D. G'ijjak kontr bas

12. 1971 yildagi Respublika tanlovida qaysi sozanda g'ijjak alt cholg'usida laureatlik unvoniga sazovor bo'lgan?

- A. M. Toshmuxamedov
- B. O'. Rasulov
- C. B. Yaminov
- D. B. Rasulov

13. G'ijjakdan katta g'ijjak qobusdan kichik cholg'u nima?

- A. G'ijjak Alt
- B. Kontrabas
- C. Arfa
- D. Gitara

14. Eng katta torli kamonli cholg'u?

- A. Qobus-kontrabas
- B. G'ijjakqobus
- C. Alt
- D. Skripka

15. G'ijjak torlarini nomini ayting.

- A. sol, re, lya, mi
- B. re, lya, mi, sol
- C. re, lya, sol, mi
- D. sol, lya, re, mi

16. G'ijjak sozi qaysi intervalga sozlanadi?

- A. Kvartali
- B. Kvintali
- C. Tersiyali
- D. Sekundlik

17. G'ijjak nimaga tiralib turadi?

- A. Shpilga
- B. Kursiga
- C. Podstavkaga
- D. Obechaykaga

18. G'ijjak notalar qaysi kalitda yoziladi?

- A. Bas
- B. Alt
- C. Skripka
- D. To'g'ri javob yo'q

19. Hozirgi kunda jaxonga taniqli skripka alt ijrochisi kim...?

- A. Yu. Bashmet
- B. A. Yudenich

C. D.Ovchinnikov
D. B.Rasulov

20. S.Djalilovni violonchel uchun yozgan konsertini 1-chi ijrochisi kim?

A. A.Mansirev
B. V.Chaxvadze
C. A.Raimdjanov
D. N.Bukin

21. "Akkompaniment" soʻzining tarjimasi nima?

A. Joʻrnavoz
B. Birga
C. Chalmaslik
D. Alohida

22. Kamon yollariga nima surtiladi?

A. Kanifol
B. Sovun
C. Yogʻ
D. Boʻr

23. N.Paganinining "Kampanella" asarini radio oltin fondiga yozib qoldirgan vertuoz gʻijjakchi sozandani aniqlang.

A. Sh.Yoʻldoshev
B. B.Rasulov
C. A.Ismoilov
D. Oʻ.Rasulov

24. Gʻijjakning ijro uslubi qaysi milliy cholgʻu bilan bir xil?

A. Kemancha
B. Tor
C. Soz
D. Nogʻora

25. Gʻijjak sozini kvartaga sozlab chalsa boʻladimi ?

A. Ha
B. Yoʻq
C. Barcha javob toʻgʻri

26. Gʻijjak cholgʻusi nechta nuqtaga tayanadi?

A. 2 ta
B. 1 ta
C. 3 ta
D. 4 ta

27. Oʻzbek xalq cholgʻularining takomillashtirish nechanchi yillarda boshlangan?

A. 1930 yillarda
B. 1910 yillarda
C. 1950 yillarda
D. 1970 yillarda

28. Gʻijjak chalish uchun mahsus kamonga qaysi hayvonning yoyidan qoʻyiladi?

A. Ot
B. Kuchuk
C. Tuya
D. Mushuk

29. Gʻijjak cholgʻusi necha torli cholgʻu?

A. 4
B. 3

- C. 6
- D. 2

30. G'ijjakda akkord chalsa bo'ladimi?

- A. Yo'q
- B. Ha

31. G'ijjakda kamomni sakratib ijro qilinadigan shtrixni ko'rsating.

- A. Spikatto
- B. legato
- C. Non-legato
- D. Stakatto

32. G'ijjak cholg'usini diapazonini aniqlang.

- A. Kichik oktava sol dan to'rtinchi oktava Iya gacha
- B. Kichik oktava sol dan to'rtinchi oktava mi gacha
- C. Kichik oktava sol dan to'rtinchi oktava sol gacha
- D. Barcha javoblar noto'g'ri.

33. "Kitobu-l-musiqiy al kabir" (Musiqaga oid katta kitob) asari muallifi kim?

- A. Qutbiddin Sheroziy
- B. Kavkabiyy
- C. Darvesh Ali Changiy
- D. Forobiy

34. Shtrix turi?

- A) Detashe
- B) Lyuft
- C) Forte
- D) Subito

35. Yirik shakldagi asarlar qanday musiqiy shaklda yoziladi?

- A. Rondo
- B. Uchqismlishakl
- C. Sonata allegrosi
- D. Variatsiya

36. Mustafu Bafoyevning g'ijjak uchun yozilgan konserti nechchi qisimdan iborat?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 2
- D. 4

37. Daromad asarning qaysi qismida keladi?

- A. Bosh
- B. O'rta
- C. Kirish
- D. Qaytarish

38. Sotiya qanday shtrih?

- A. Har bir notani ikkitadan chalish
- B. Uchtadan chalish
- C. To'rtadan chalish
- D. Beshtadan chalish

39. Munojot kuyini kim bastalagan?

- A. I Ikromov
- B. Alsmoilov
- C. T Jalilov
- D. D Zokirov

40. Ikkinchi pog'onasi yarim tonga tushirilgan, asosan xalq kuy-qo'shiqlarida uchraydigan, minor lad turi?

- A. Frigiy
- B. Lidiy
- C. Garmonik
- D. Miksolidik

41. Notalarni bir-biriga ulab chalishni anglatuvchi belgi nima?

- A. Legato
- B. Stakkato
- C. Rikoshet
- D. Pissikato

42. G'ijjak qanday cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi?

- A. Kamonli
- B. Urma cholg'ular
- C. Torli cholg'ular
- D. Xech qaysi guruhga kirmaydi

43. Cholg'ushunoslik" kitobining muallifini aniqlang.

- A. A.Petrosyans
- B. F.Alimov
- C. M.Bafoev
- D. O.Nazarov

44.G'ijjak darsligi" qanday xarakterga ega?

- A. Metodik
- B. Badiiy
- C. Nazariy
- D. Ilmiy

45.O'zXCh "Akademik" orkestri rahbari kim?

- A. D.Mutalov
- B. X.Rajabov
- C. F.Abdurahimova
- D. M.Akmaljonova

46." Sallamno" kuyini kim bastalagan?

- A. N.Xasanov
- B. M.Toshmuhamedov
- C. M. Toirov
- D. A.Lutfullaev

47. G'ijjak cholg'usining eng pastki tovushi qaysi?

- A. To'rtinchi oktava mi notasi
- B. Uchinchi oktava do notasi
- C. Kichik oktava lya notasi
- D. Kichik oktava si notasi

48.G'ijjak nota tizimini yaratgan ustoz kim ?

- A. A.I.Petrosyans
- B. A.Eyxgorn
- C. Y.Rajabiy
- D. A.Leviev

49. "Guljamol" kuyini kim bastalagan?

- A. N .Xasanov
- B.M.Toshmuhamedov
- C. M. Toirov
- D. G'Toshmatov

50. Improvizatsiya tushunchasi bu...

- A. Badiha, badihago'ylik
- B. Sozandaerkinijrosi
- C. Asarningma'lumbir
- D. Birladdanikkinchiladgao'tishqismi

51. Kvartetda nechta sozanda mavjud?

- A. 4ta
- B. 6ta
- C. 3ta
- D. 5ta

52. Murakkab o'lchovni aniqlang.

- A. 5/4;
12/8;
6/4.
- B. 7/8;
6/8;
4/4.
- C. 3/8;
3/4.
3/2.
- D. 3/2;
2/4;
4/4.

53. G'amgin, sho'x, raqsbob, jo'shqin fazilatlarining umumlashgani qanday nomlanadi?

- A. Mimika
- B. Obraz
- C. Xarakter
- D. Harakat

54. Legatoni tarjimasi nima?

- A. Ulash
- B. Bo'lish
- C. Birlik
- D. Keng

55. Metronom-bu nima?

- A. Tempni aniqlovchi cholg'u
- B. Sekundamerning turlari
- C. Davleniya aniqlovchi cholg'u
- D. Tezlikni aniqlovchi

56. Mordent bu nima?

- A. Melizm
- B. Trelo
- C. Rulada
- D. Forshlag

57. Tepm-bu...

- A. Vaqt
- B. Tezlik
- C. Xarakat
- D. Melizm

58. "Navro'zi ajam" kuyining muallifi kim?

- A. O'zbek xalq kuyi

- B. T.Jalilov
- C. D.Zokirov
- D. A.Ismoilov

59. G‘ijjak sozini 3-torini nomini aniqlang.

- A. Re tori
- B. Mi tori
- C. Lya tori
- D. Sol tori

60. "Kezarman" kuyining muallifi kim?

- A. G‘ Toshmatov
- B. O‘zbek xalq kuyi
- C. T.Jalilov
- D. D.Zokirov

61.Tez sur‘atdagi templarni aniqlang.

- A. Allegro, Vivo, Prestissimo
- B.Allegro moderato, Vivace, Presto
- C.Allegretto, Allegro, Moderato Presto,
- D.Prestissimo, A tempo

62.Quyidagi cholg‘ulardan qay biri transpozitsiya qilinadi?

- A. Qashkar rubobi
- B. Doira
- C. G‘ijjak
- D. Nay

63. "Maqom, mug‘am va zamonaviy bastakorlar ijodi" musiqiy tanlovi qaysi shaharda qachon o‘tkazilgan?

- A. Samarqand shahrida, 1988-yil
- B. Toshkent shahrida, 1975-yil
- C. Olma Ota shahrida, 1998-yil
- D. Dushanbeshahrida, 1974-yil

64. Abu Ali ibn Sino o‘ziningmusiqa haqidagifikrlarini qaysi kitobida bayon etgan?

- A. "Donishmandnoma"
- B. "Risolayi-musiqiy"
- C. "Qonuni-ilmi"
- D. "Tuhfatu-s-surur"

65. Mashhur g‘ijjakchilardan kimlarni bilasiz?

- A. G‘.Toshmatov, A.Ismoilov, N Hasanov
- B. T.Jalilov, E.Samandarov, D.Sottixov‘jayev
- C. S.Kalonov, M.Muhammedov, M.Toirov, A.Abdurashidov.
- D. O.Hayitova, B.Hamdorov, R.Qurbonov

66. G‘ijjak cholg‘usini ansambl va orkestrlarda chalish mumkinmi?

- A. Ansamblda mumkin, orkestrda mumkin emas
- B. Ansambl va orkestrlarda chalish mumkin
- C. Ansambl va orkestrlarda chalib bo‘lmaydi
- D. Okestrda mumkin, ansamblda chalib bo‘lmaydi

67. G‘ijjak qaysi millatning cholg‘usi?

- A. Ruslarning cholg‘usi
- B. Forslarning cholg‘usi
- C. Turkmanlarning cholg‘usi
- D. O‘zbeklarning cholg‘usi

68. G'ijjak cholg'usiga kim asos solgan ?

- A. Forobiy
- B. QutbiddinSheroziy
- C. Kavkabiyy
- D. Darvesh Ali Changiy

69. Mashhur g'ijjakchilardan kimlarni bilasiz?

- A. G'.Toshmatov, T.Jalilov, G.Hojiqulov, A.Ismoilov
- B. E.Samandarov, D.Sottixo'jayev
- C. S.Kalonov, M.Muhammedov, M.Toirov, A.Abdurashidov
- D. O.Hayitova, B.Hamdamov, R.Qurbonov

70.G'ijjak cholg'usida texnik kuylarni chalsa bo'ladimi?

- A. Boshqa cholg'ularga nisbatan qiyin
- B. Harakat qilsa bo'ladi
- C. Boshqa cholg'ularga nisbatan oson
- D. Juda oson

71. Tovushlarni ajratib, alohida-alohida, kamonni simdan ko'tarmay ijro etish uslubi?

- A. Stakkato
- B. Frulatto
- C. Legato
- D. Merkato

72.Qaysi so'z "musobaqalashish" ma'nosiga ega?

- A. Konsert
- B. Sonata
- C. Syuita
- D. Kantata

73. Mustafu Bafoevning Vals fantaziya asariq aysi cholg'u uchun yozilgan?

- A. G'ijjak
- B. G'ijjak alt
- C. Skripka
- D. G'ijjak bass

74. Bosh va yordamchi partiyalar kirgan, asarning birinchi qismi nima deb nomlanadi?

- A. Muqaddima
- B. Bosh mavzu
- C. Pozitsiya
- D. Ekspozitsiya

75. Maqomlarimizdagi "xona" va "bozgo'y" qismlarining ijrolari, qaysi musiqiy shakl talabiga javob beradi?

- A. Fantaziya
- B. Rondo
- C. Variatsiya
- D. Sonata

76. Andante atamasining ma'nosi nima?

- A. Harakat bilan
- B. Bir oz tezlashib
- C. Ohista, shoshilmay
- D. Jadal

77. Rivojlov asarning qaysi qismida keladi?

- A. Bosh
- B. O'rta
- C. Kirish
- D. Qaytarish

78. Fantaziya soʻzining maʼnosi nima?

- A. Fazo
- B. Orzu
- C. Tasavvur
- D. Koninot

79. Suvora soʻzining maʼnosi?

- A. Lashkar
- B. Otliq
- C. Boshqaruvchi
- D. Suvsotuvchi

80. Shtrix turi?

- A. Subito
- B. Lyuft
- C. Forte
- D. Detashe

81. Kuchli va kuchsiz hissalarining oʻzaro almashib kelishi?

- A. Metr
- B. Ritm
- C. Sinkopa
- D. Agogika

82. Achchelerando soʻzining maʼnosi nima?

- A. Tezlashish
- B. Sustlashish
- C. Harakat bilan
- D. Toʻlqinlantirib

83. Gʻamgin, shoʻx, raqsbob, joʻshqin fazilatlarining umumlashgani?

- A. Xarakter
- B. Obraz
- C. Mimika
- D. Harakat

84. Qanday oʻlchov turi yoʻq?

- A. Sodda
- B. Oddiy
- C. Murakkab
- D. Aralash

85. Oʻzbekiston xalq artisti, gʻijjakchi xonanda?

- A. OʻQodirov
- B. E.ʻYoʻldoshov
- C. Gʻ.Hojiqulov
- D. O.Xolmuhamedov

86. Gʻijjakchi ustoz - Nabijon ..?

- A. Hasanov
- B. Jabborov
- C. Ismoilov
- D. Jalilov

87. Olti kishilik ansabl qanday nomlanadi?

- A. Septet
- B. Oktet
- C. Nonet

88. Sahna asarlarining o'rtasida, tomoshabinlarga beriladigan tanaffusning xalqaro nomlanishi?

- A. Kofebrik
- B. Antrakt
- C. Lanch
- D. Rest

89. Transpozitsiya nima?

- A. Boshqa tovush balandligiga ko'chirish
- B. Qisqartirish
- C. Qaytarib chalish
- D. Sur'atni o'zgartirish

90. Quyidagi cholg'ulardan qaysi biri o'zbek xalq cholg'ulariga kirmaydi?

- A. Dutor
- B. Setor
- C. Chang
- D. G'ijjak

91. Diez qaysi musiqiy atamaga kiradi?

- A. Sur'at
- B. Alteratsiya belgisi
- C. Dinamika
- D. Asar xarakter

92. Diapazon nima?

- A. Zarb
- B. Dinamika
- C. Tovush ko'lam
- D. Menzura

93. Ilk bor xalq cholg'ularini takomillashtirish taklifi kim tomonidan bildirilgan?

- A. M.Qori Yoqubov
- B. A.Odilov
- C. D.Zokirov
- D. X.X.Niyoziy

94. Ikki kishidan tuzilgan ansambl?

- A. Duet
- B. Trio
- C. Solo
- D. Kvartet

95. "Dilhiroj" kuyi muallifi kim?

- A. M.Mirzaev
- B. M.Mirzaev O'zbek xalq kuyi
- C. E.Shukrullaev
- D. Sh.Mirzaev

96. Quyidagi cholg'ulardan qay biri mizrobsiz chalinadi?

- A. Afg'on rubobi
- B. Qashqar rubobi
- C. Dutor prima
- D. Rubob prima

97. Shashmaqomda Mushkilot qaysi qisimga kiradi?

- A. Namud
- B. Nasir
- C. Tarona
- D. Cholg'u

98. O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari ansamblni kim boshqaradi?

- A. Dirijor.
- B. Doyra
- C. Tanbur
- D. Dutor

99. G'ijjak cholg'usiga uchunchi simni kim qo'shgan?

- A. Farobiy
- B. Qul Muhammad udiy
- C. Changiy
- D. A.Petrosyans

100. G'ijjakda Flajolet chalsa bo'ladimi?

- A. Bo'ladi
- B. Bo'lmaydi

TEST JAVOBLARI

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
B	A	D	C	B	B	D	C	D	A
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
B	C	D	A	B	C	C	D	A	B
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
C	D	A	B	C	D	A	D	C	D
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
D	A	C	B	B	D	D	C	A	C
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
D	B	B	A	C	D	B	A	D	C
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
C	B	C	A	D	B	A	D	A	C
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
B	C	C	B	D	A	D	C	B	C
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
A	B	B	D	A	C	D	B	A	D
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
D	A	C	B	C	A	D	C	A	B
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
B	C	D	A	B	C	D	D	B	A

GLOSSARIY

<i>Yozilishi</i>	<i>Qaysi tildan</i>	<i>O'qilishi</i>		<i>Tarjimasi</i>
		A		
abstrich	<i>em.</i>	<i>abshtrix</i>		kamonning (sm'ichok)pastga harakati
abwechselnd	<i>em.</i>	<i>abvksel'nd</i>		almashtirib (cholg'ularni)
a capella	<i>tal.</i>	<i>a kapella</i>		jo'rnavozsiz xor ijrosi (xorning o'zi)
accelerando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>achchelerando</i>		tezlashib
adagietto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>adajietto</i>		adagioga nisbatan sal tezroq
adagio	<i>tal.</i>	<i>adajio</i>		sekin
affetto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>affetto</i>		sezgi; <i>affettuoso</i> (affettuozo)– sezib
agitato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ajitato</i>		ehtiros bilan, hayajon bilan
alcuna licenza	<i>tal.</i>	<i>alkuna lichentsa</i>		bir oz erkin ijro, ritm va musiqiy sur'atdan bir oz chiqish
alla	<i>tal.</i>	<i>alla</i>		...ga o'xshatib, ... kayfiyatida (a la – frants.)
alla breve	<i>tal.</i>	<i>alla breve</i>		yarimtalik notalar bilan hisoblanadigan (choraktalik emas) 4 hissali takt. Unda taktlar ikki hissali harakat bilan dirijorlik qilinadi.
allargando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>allargando</i>		sekinlashtirish, kengaytirib
alla stretta	<i>tal.</i>	<i>alla stretta</i>		tezlashib

allegretto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>allegretto</i>		<i>allegro</i> ga nisbatan sekinroq musiqiy sur'at
allegro	<i>tal.</i>	<i>allegro</i>		tez
allmahlich	<i>em.</i>	<i>al'mexlix</i>		asta – sekin
alto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>al'to</i>		al't (ovoz)
altri	<i>tal.</i>	<i>al'tri</i>		solistsiz (yakkanavozsiz, yakkaxonsiz) guruh
an	<i>em.</i>	<i>an</i>		...ga
andante	<i>tal.</i>	<i>andante</i>		oshiqmasdan, oshiqmay
andantino	<i>tal.</i>	<i>andantino</i>		<i>andante</i> ga nisbatan bir oz tezroq
anfang	<i>em.</i>	<i>anfang</i>		boshlanish
anima	<i>tal.</i>	<i>anima</i>		ko'ngil, yurak. <i>con anima</i> – sezib, sezgi bilan; animato – ilhom bilan, jonlanib
aperti, aperto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>aperti, aperto</i>		ochiq ovoz bilan (misli damli cholg'ularda surdinasiz, urma zarbli cholg'ularda ovozni bo'g'masdan chalish).
appassionato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>appass'onato</i>		ehtiros bilan
archet	<i>ran.</i>	<i>arshe</i>		kamon (sm'ichok)
archi	<i>tal.</i>	<i>arki</i>		torli - kamonli cholg'ular
arco	<i>tal.</i>	<i>arko</i>		kamon; <i>sollarco</i> – kamon bilan chalish
arpa	<i>tal.</i>	<i>arpa</i>		arfa

	<i>tal.</i>			
assai	<i>tal.</i>	<i>assai</i>		g'oyat, juda
attacca	<i>tal.</i>	<i>attakka</i>		asarning keyingi qismiga to'xtovsiz o'tish
auf	<i>em.</i>	<i>auf</i>		...ga
aufstrich	<i>em.</i>	<i>aufshtrix</i>		kamonning yuqoriga harakati
auftakt	<i>em.</i>	<i>auftakt</i>		nafas, taktoldi
aus	<i>em.</i>	<i>aus</i>		...dan, bilan
B				
bachetta	<i>tal.</i>	<i>bakketta</i>		1) zarbli cholg'ular uchun tayoqcha, 2) kamonning yog'och qismi; <i>bachetta di timpani</i> – litavra cho'pi (tayoqchasi) (<i>baguette</i> – frants. <i>baget</i>)
banda	<i>tal.</i>	<i>banda</i>		1) damli cholg'ular orkestri, 2) opera yoki simfonik orkestrlardagi qo'shimcha misli damli cholg'ular guruhi
bassoon	<i>ran.</i>	<i>basson</i>		fagot
baton	<i>ngl.</i>	<i>beten</i>		dirijor tayoqchasi (<i>Baton</i> – frants. <i>beten</i>)
batterie	<i>ran.</i>	<i>batri</i>		bir nechta urma - zarbli cholg'ulardan tashkil topgan guruh
battuta	<i>tal.</i>	<i>battuta</i>		1) zarb, 2) takt, 3) dirijorlik tayoqchasi; <i>a battuta</i> – ritmik aniq ijroga qaytish
becken		<i>bekken</i>		tarelkalar

	<i>em.</i>			
belebend	<i>em.</i>	<i>belebend</i>		ilhom bilan, jonlanib
bewegung	<i>em</i>	<i>bevegung</i>		harakat, <i>Bewegt</i> – hayajon bilan
bis	<i>ot.</i>	<i>bis</i>		qaytarish, biror bir qismni ikki marta qaytarish.
blaser	<i>em.</i>	<i>blezer</i>		damli cholg‘u (yoki <i>blasininstrumente</i> - <i>blyaziinstrumente</i>)
bogen	<i>em.</i>	<i>bogen</i>		kamon
bois	<i>ran.</i>	<i>bua</i>		qadimiy damli cholg‘u
bouche	<i>ran.</i>	<i>bushe</i>		val’tornaning yopiq ovozi
bratsche	<i>em.</i>	<i>bratshe</i>		al’t (kamonli cholg‘u)
breit	<i>em.</i>	<i>brayt</i>		keng
brio	<i>tal.</i>	<i>brio</i>		jonli, quvnoq (<i>con brio</i> - jonlanib, quvnoq)
C				
caccia	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kachcha</i>		XIV – XVI asrlar vokal mus. janri
cadenza	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kadentsa</i>		1) kadans, 2) kadentsiya
caisse	<i>ran.</i>	<i>kes</i>		baraban
calando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kalando</i>		ovoz kuchini pasaytirib borish
campana	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kampana</i>		qo‘ng‘iroq (kolokol)
campanello		<i>kampanello</i>		qo‘ng‘iroqcha

	<i>tal</i>			
cantabile	<i>tal</i>	<i>kantabile</i>		kuychan
canto	<i>tal</i>	<i>kanto</i>		1) qo'shiq, ohang, hirgoyi 2) yuqori ovoz: diskant, soprano
capo	<i>tal</i>	<i>kapo</i>		bosh, boshlanish
cassa	<i>tal</i>	<i>kassa</i>		baraban
castagnette	<i>tal</i>	<i>kastan'ette</i>		kastaneta
celesta	<i>tal</i>	<i>chelesta</i>		chelesta
cembalo	<i>tal</i>	<i>chembalo</i>		chembalo, klavesin
cinelli	<i>tal</i>	<i>chinelli</i>		tarelkalar
claquebois	<i>ran.</i>	<i>klyakbua</i>		ksilofon
clarinetto	<i>tal</i>	<i>klarinetto</i>		klarnet
clarino	<i>tal</i>	<i>klarino</i>		tabiiy (asl) truba
cloche	<i>ran.</i>	<i>klyosh</i>		qo'ng'iroq
coda	<i>tal</i>	<i>koda</i>		koda (tugallovchi qism)
col (colla)	<i>tal</i>	<i>kol'(kolla)</i>		bilan, collaparte(kolla parte)– partiya bilan birgalikda (asosiy partiyani kuzatib)
come	<i>tal</i>	<i>kome</i>		...dek, xuddi come sopra(kome sopra)– (xuddi) boshidagidek
comodo	<i>tal</i>	<i>komodo</i>		qulay, engil, zo'riqmasdan

con	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kon</i>		bilan, ... bilan birga
conducteur	<i>ran.</i>	<i>kondyukter</i>		dirijor
continuo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kontinuo</i>		har doim, to‘xtovsiz, davomli basso continuo (<i>basso continuo</i>) – to‘xtovsiz, davomli bas
contrabasso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kontrabasso</i>		kontrabas
contrafagotto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kontrafagotto</i>		kontrafagot
coperto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>koperto</i>		yopiq ovoz
corda	<i>tal.</i>	<i>korda</i>		tor, sim
cornet-a-pistons	<i>ran.</i>	<i>kornet-a-piston</i>		kornet-a-piston
cornetta	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kornetta</i>		kornet
corno	<i>tal.</i>	<i>korno</i>		valturna, <i>corno inglese</i>(ital. <i>korno inglese</i>)– ingliz rojogi
coro	<i>tal.</i>	<i>koro</i>		xor
crescendo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kreshendo</i>		ovoz kuchini asta – cekin kuchaytirish
cymbales	<i>ran.</i>	<i>senbal’</i>		tarelkalar
		D		
da capo al fine	<i>tal.</i>	<i>da kapo al’ fine</i>		boshidan oxirigacha qaytarish
damfer		<i>demfer</i>		surdina

	<i>em.</i>			
deciso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>dechizo</i>		jur'at bilan, qo'rqmasdan
decrescendo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>dekreshendo</i>		ovoz kuchini asta – cekin pasaytirish
detache	<i>ran.</i>	<i>detashe</i>		kamonli cholg'ularda ijro shtrixi, har bir ovoz tordan uzilmagan holda alohida yo'nalishlarda ijro etiladi.
diminuendo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>diminuendo</i>		ovoz kuchini asta pasaytirib borish
direction	<i>ran.</i>	<i>direks'on</i>		dirijorlik
divisi	<i>tal.</i>	<i>divizi</i>		bir xil turdagi cholg'u guruhlarining bo'linib chalishi, (masalan: akkordlarni); non divisi (<i>ital. non divizi</i>) – bo'linmasdan ijro etish
dolce	<i>tal.</i>	<i>dolche</i>		mayin
dolente	<i>tal.</i>	<i>dolente</i>		arz bilan, dard bilan
doppelzunge	<i>em.</i>	<i>doppel'tsunge</i>		damli cholg'ularda tilni ikki marta urish
doppio	<i>tal.</i>	<i>doppio</i>		ikki karra <i>doppio movimento</i> (<i>doppio movimento</i>)– ikki karra tez
double	<i>ran.</i>	<i>dubl'</i>		qo'sh, qo'shaloq, qaytarish
drangent	<i>em.</i>	<i>drengend</i>		tezlashib
due	<i>tal.</i>	<i>due</i>		ikki; <i>a deux</i> (fran. <i>a de</i>) – ikkalasi, 2 cholg'u
		E		
echo		<i>eko</i>		exo, valtornada ijro uslubi

	<i>ran.</i>			
edition	<i>ran.</i>	<i>edison</i>		nashriyot
eilen	<i>em.</i>	<i>aylen</i>		shoshilib
einfach	<i>em.</i>	<i>aynfax</i>		oddiy, engil
en dehors	<i>ran.</i>	<i>an deor</i>		ohangni ajratish yoki alohida ovoz
energico	<i>tal.</i>	<i>enerjiko</i>		energiya bilan, kuchli, shijoat bilan
englischhorn	<i>em.</i>	<i>englishxorn</i>		ingliz rojogi
espressivo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>espressivo</i>		ifodali
etwas	<i>em.</i>	<i>etvas</i>		bir oz, ozgina
		F		
fagott	<i>em.</i>	<i>fagot</i>		fagot
fast	<i>tal.</i>	<i>fast</i>		kuchli, tez
feierlich	<i>em.</i>	<i>fayerlix</i>		tantanali, bayramona
ferme	<i>em.</i>	<i>ferme</i>		yopiq ovoz
feroce	<i>tal.</i>	<i>feroche</i>		g‘azab bilan, yovvoyi
feuer	<i>em.</i>	<i>foyer</i>		olov, qaynoq
fiati	<i>tal.</i>	<i>f‘yati</i>		damli cholg‘ular
fine	<i>tal.</i>	<i>fine</i>		tamom

flagioletto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>fladjoletto</i>		1) flajolet (kamonli cholg'ular va arfadagi ijro uslubi, 2) qadimiy fleyta turi
flat	<i>ngl.</i>	<i>flet</i>		bemol
flutterzunge	<i>em.</i>	<i>flattertsunge</i>		damli cholg'ularda ijro uslubi (tremolo turi)
flautando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>flautando</i>		kamon bilan grifga yaqin chalish (fleyta ovoziga o'xshatib)
forte	<i>tal.</i>	<i>forte</i>		kuchli, qattiq; fortissimo – juda kuchli
frullato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>frullato</i>		damli cholg'ularda ijro uslubi (tremolo turi)
fuoco	<i>tal.</i>	<i>fuoko</i>		olov; <i>con fuoco</i> – olov bilan
		G		
geige	<i>em.</i>	<i>gayge</i>		skripka
gemachlich	<i>em.</i>	<i>gemexlix</i>		osuda, tinch
gemessen	<i>em.</i>	<i>gemessen</i>		aniq, o'lchovdan chiqmasdan
gesang	<i>em.</i>	<i>gezang</i>		qo'shiq
gestopft	<i>em.</i>	<i>geshtopft</i>		yopiq ovoz
geteilt	<i>em.</i>	<i>getayl't</i>		bir turdagi kamonli cholg'ular guruhining ikkiga bo'linib chalishi
giocoso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>jokozo</i>		shodlanib, quvnoq, o'ynoqi
giusto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>justo</i>		to'g'ri, aniq, o'lchovda
glissando		<i>glissando</i>		glissando

	<i>tal.</i>			
glocke	<i>em.</i>	<i>gloke</i>		qo'ng'iroq
gran	<i>tal.</i>	<i>gran</i>		katta
grandioso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>grandiozo</i>		salobatli
grave	<i>tal.</i>	<i>grave</i>		og'ir, tantanali
grazia	<i>tal.</i>	<i>gratsia</i>		gratsiya, ehtiyot bilan
grosso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>grosso</i>		katta, yirik
gusto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>gusto</i>		ma'noli (shirali)
		H		
halfte	<i>em.</i>	<i>xelbfe</i>		yarim
harfe	<i>em.</i>	<i>xarfe</i>		arfa
harmonique	<i>ran.</i>	<i>armonik</i>		garmonik (akkord)
harpegiert	<i>em.</i>	<i>xarpedjirt</i>		arpedjiro
hastig	<i>em.</i>	<i>xastix</i>		shoshilib
hauptsatz	<i>em.</i>	<i>xaupzats</i>		bosh partiya
hautbois	<i>ran.</i>	<i>obua</i>		goboy
heftig	<i>em.</i>	<i>xeftix</i>		... ga tomon intilib
heimlich	<i>em.</i>	<i>xaymlix</i>		sirli, yopiq

heraus	<i>em.</i>	<i>xeraus</i>		...dan tashqari, ichida emas; biror – bir ovozni ajratib ijro etish
herzlich	<i>em.</i>	<i>xertslix</i>		chin dildan, yurakdan
hinter	<i>em.</i>	<i>xinter</i>		orqada
hoboe	<i>em.</i>	<i>xoboe</i>		goboy
hohe	<i>em.</i>	<i>xoe</i>		balandlik
horn	<i>em.</i>	<i>xorn</i>		valtorna
humor	<i>em.</i>	<i>xumor</i>		yumor, hazil
		I		
imitando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>imitando</i>		o‘xshatib
immer	<i>em.</i>	<i>immer</i>		har doim, hamma vaqt
in	<i>tal.</i>	<i>in</i>		...ga, ...ga tomon, ...dan
incalzando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>inkal’tsando</i>		tezlashib
intrada	<i>ot, nem.</i>	<i>intrada</i>		kirish
		K		
kettle-drums	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ketl-dramz</i>		litavralar
klagend	<i>em.</i>	<i>klagend</i>		arz bilan
klang		<i>klang</i>		ovoz, ton, tembr

	<i>em.</i>			
klarinette	<i>em.</i>	<i>klarinette</i>		klarnet
klavier	<i>em.</i>	<i>klavir</i>		torli-klavishli cholg'ularning umumiy atalishi (klavesin, f-no va b.)
klein	<i>em.</i>	<i>klyayn</i>		kichik
kraft	<i>em.</i>	<i>kraft</i>		kuch
kurz	<i>em.</i>	<i>kurts</i>		qisqa, uzib
		L		
laissez vibrer	<i>ran.</i>	<i>lesse vibre</i>		1) for-noning o'ng pedalida chalish, 2) arfada torlar vibratsiyasini to'xt.
lamento	<i>tal.</i>	<i>lamento</i>		yig'i, xo'rsinish
langsam	<i>em.</i>	<i>langzam</i>		sekin
larghetto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>largetto</i>		<i>Largo</i> dan tezroq, <i>andante</i> dan sekinroq
largo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>largo</i>		keng, sekin
laut	<i>em.</i>	<i>laut</i>		qattiq
leader	<i>ngl.</i>	<i>liide</i>		boshqaruvchi (dirijor, konsertmeyster)
lebhaft	<i>em.</i>	<i>lebxaft</i>		jonli
leer	<i>em.</i>	<i>leer</i>		bo'sh, <i>leereseite</i>(lere zayte)– ochiq sim.
legato		<i>legato</i>		legato. notalarni

	<i>tal.</i>			bo'lmasdan, ulab chalish <i>Non legato</i> – notalarni bo'lib chalish
leggero	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ledjero</i>		yengil
legno	<i>tal.</i>	<i>len'o</i>		kamonning yog'och qismi, <i>con legno</i> – kamonning yog'och qismi bilan chalish.
leise	<i>em.</i>	<i>lyayze</i>		sekin, sokin
lento	<i>tal.</i>	<i>lento</i>		sekin, kuchsiz, cho'zib
liberta	<i>tal.</i>	<i>liberta</i>		ozod, erkin
libitum	<i>ot.</i>	<i>libitum</i>		istalgan, ad libitum – xoxishga qarab.
loco	<i>ot.</i>	<i>loko</i>		yozuv bo'yicha chalish
lungo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>lungo</i>		uzun, uzoq
lustig	<i>em.</i>	<i>lyustix</i>		quvnoq, kulgili
		M		
ma	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ma</i>		lekin
maestoso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>maestozo</i>		tantanavor, ulug'vor
main	<i>ran.</i>	<i>men</i>		qo'l
marcato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>markato</i>		ajratib
marcia	<i>tal.</i>	<i>marcha</i>		marsh
marlete		<i>marlete</i>		kamonli cholg'ularda

	<i>ran.</i>			shtrix turi
marziale	<i>tal.</i>	<i>martsiale</i>		jangovar
meno	<i>tal.</i>	<i>meno</i>		...roq, ozroq, bir oz, <i>meno mosso</i> - sekinroq
mezzo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>metsdzo</i>		yarim, o'rtacha <i>mezzo forte</i> – o'rtacha kuch bilan <i>f</i>
militaire	<i>ran.</i>	<i>militer</i>		harbiy
mit	<i>em.</i>	<i>mit</i>		bilan, birga
mixte	<i>em.</i>	<i>mikst</i>		aralash, har –xil, turli
moderato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>moderato</i>		o'rtacha
moglich	<i>em.</i>	<i>myoglix</i>		bo'lishi mumkin, balki
molto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>mol'to</i>		juda, g'oyat
mordente	<i>tal.</i>	<i>mordent</i>		o'tkir, uchli (melizm turi)
morendo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>morendo</i>		ovozning yo'qolib borishi
moto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>moto</i>		harakat, <i>con moto</i> – harakat bilan
muta	<i>ot.</i>	<i>muta</i>		almashtir. <i>Muta in ...</i> - ga almashtir. Partiyalarda ko'rsatiladi. Masalan: doirani nog'oraga
		N		
nach	<i>em.</i>	<i>nax</i>		...ga, ...da, ...dan keyin
nachlassend	<i>em.</i>	<i>naxlassend</i>		pasaytish (ovoz), kuchsizlanish, hotirjam

naturlich	<i>em.</i>	<i>natyurlix</i>		tabiiy, odatiy. M: pizz. dan keyin nat.
nicht	<i>em.</i>	<i>nixt</i>		emas, ...masdan M: <i>nicht schnell</i> – shoshmasdan
niederschlag	<i>em.</i>	<i>nidershlag</i>		dirijor tayoqchasining pastga harakati
nimmt	<i>em.</i>	<i>nimt</i>		oling. M: <i>nimmt B-Klarinette</i> – sozandaga <i>in B</i> klarnetini olish ko‘rsatmasi
noch	<i>em.</i>	<i>nox</i>		yana
		O		
obbligato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>obbligato</i>		kerakli, majburiy
oboe	<i>tal.</i>	<i>oboe</i>		goboy
offen	<i>em.</i>	<i>offen</i>		ochiq ovoz, surdinasiz
oft	<i>em.</i>	<i>oft</i>		tez - tez
ohne	<i>em.</i>	<i>one</i>		...siz, ...dan tashqari
opus	<i>ot.</i>	<i>opus</i>		asar
ordinario	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ordinarno</i>		odatiy(ijro). M: pizz. dan keyin arco
organo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>organo</i>		organ
ossia	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ossia</i>		yoki, engil variant (odatda tekstni yengillashtirish)
ostinato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ostinato</i>		mustahkam, o‘jar. M: <i>basso ostinato</i> – ohang yoki ritmik ko‘rinishni o‘zgartirmasdan bir hil qaytarib chalib turish.

ouvert	<i>ran.</i>	<i>uver</i>		ochiq ovoz
		P		
partitura	<i>tal.</i>	<i>partitura</i>		partitura
passione	<i>tal.</i>	<i>pass'one</i>		ehtiros, qiziqib
pauken	<i>em.</i>	<i>pauken</i>		litavra
pausa	<i>tal.</i>	<i>pauza</i>		pauza
percussione	<i>tal.</i>	<i>perkussione</i>		urma – zarbli cholg'ular guruhi
petit	<i>ran.</i>	<i>pti</i>		kichik
peu	<i>ran.</i>	<i>pyo</i>		bir oz, ozgina
piacere	<i>tal.</i>	<i>p'yachere</i>		hohishga qarab, erkin ijro
pianissimo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>pianissimo</i>		juda sekin (ovoz)
piano	<i>tal.</i>	<i>piano</i>		sekin (ovoz)
piatti	<i>tal.</i>	<i>p'yatti</i>		tarelka (urma-zarbli cholg'u)
piccolo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>pikkolo</i>		kichik
piu	<i>tal.</i>	<i>piu</i>		bir oz ...
pizzicato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>pitstsikato</i>		barmoq bilan chalish
poco	<i>tal.</i>	<i>poko</i>		bir oz, kamroq M: <i>poco allegro</i> – unchalik tez emas
poi		<i>poi</i>		keyin, keyinroq, ...dan

	<i>tal.</i>			keyin
portamento	<i>tal.</i>	<i>portamento</i>		1) qo‘shiq va damli cholg‘ularda bir notadan ikkinchisiga sirpanib o‘tish, 2) kamonli cholg‘ularda ijro shtrixi turi.
posaune	<i>em.</i>	<i>pozaune</i>		trombon
position	<i>ran.</i>	<i>pozis'on</i>		chap qo‘lning grifdagi joylashuv holati
possibile	<i>tal.</i>	<i>possibile</i>		mumkin, bo‘lishi ko‘proq
pour	<i>ran.</i>	<i>pur</i>		uchun
poussee	<i>ran.</i>	<i>pusse</i>		kamonning yuqoriga harakati
prachtvoll	<i>em.</i>	<i>praxtfol'</i>		ajoyib, g‘urur bilan
presto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>presto</i>		tez
prima	<i>tal.</i>	<i>prima</i>		birinchi
		Q		
quasi	<i>tal.</i>	<i>kuazi</i>		huddi, ...ga o‘xshatib
		R		
rallentando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>rallentando</i>		sekinlashib
rasch	<i>em.</i>	<i>rash</i>		tez, jadal
recitativo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>rechitativo</i>		rechitativ (ovoz chiqarib o‘qish, deklamatsiya qilish)
resto		<i>resto</i>		qolgan qism, boshqa qism

	<i>tal.</i>			
retardant	<i>ran.</i>	<i>retardan</i>		sekinlashib
risoluto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>rizolyuto</i>		shahdam, shahd bilan
ritardando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ritardando</i>		sekinlashib
ritenuto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ritenuto</i>		sekinlashish
rubato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>rubato</i>		erkin ijro
ruhig	<i>em.</i>	<i>ruix</i>		sekin, tinch, hotirjam
		S		
saite	<i>em.</i>	<i>zayte</i>		tor, sim
saltando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sal'tando</i>		kamonli cholg'ularda shtrix turi. Kamonni torga tashlash (urish) va sakratib chalish.
sans	<i>ran.</i>	<i>san</i>		...siz, emas
sautillue	<i>ran.</i>	<i>sotiye</i>		kamonli cholg'ularda shtrix turi. yengil spiccato
saxsophon	<i>em.</i>	<i>saksofon</i>		saksofon
scherzando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>skertsando</i>		hazilona, o'ynoqi
scherzo	<i>em.</i>	<i>skertso</i>		skertso, hazil
schleppend	<i>em.</i>	<i>shleppend</i>		tortib
schnell	<i>em.</i>	<i>shnel'</i>		tez

score	<i>ngl.</i>	<i>skoo</i>		partitura
secco	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sekko</i>		quruq, yulib, birdan
segno	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sen'o</i>		qaytarish belgisining bir turi
sehr	<i>em.</i>	<i>zer</i>		g'oyat, juda
semplice	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sempliche</i>		tabiiy, oddiy
sempre	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sempre</i>		doim, hamma vaqt, har doim
senza	<i>tal.</i>	<i>senza</i>		...siz, emas
sforzando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sfortsando</i>		biron - bir tovush yoki akkorda birdan paydo bo'lgan aktsent
silenzio	<i>tal.</i>	<i>silentsio</i>		jimlik, tinchlik
silofono	<i>tal.</i>	<i>silofono</i>		ksilofon
simile	<i>tal.</i>	<i>simile</i>		o'xshatib, xuddi oldingidek
small	<i>ngl.</i>	<i>smol</i>		kichik, katta emas
sola	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sola</i>		bitta, yakkanavoz, yakkaxon
sordina	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sordina</i>		surcina, <i>con sordini</i> – surcina bilan
sostenuto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sostenuto</i>		shoshilmay, ovozni kengaytirib, ushlab
sotto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>sotto</i>		Ostida, tagida
soutenu	<i>ran.</i>	<i>sutenyu</i>		shoshilmay, hotirjam

spiccato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>spikkato</i>		kamonli cholgʻularda shtrix turi. Kamonni yengil sakratib chalish.
spirito	<i>tal.</i>	<i>spirito</i>		ruh, aql, sezgi
spitze	<i>em.</i>	<i>shpitse</i>		kamonning uchi (qismi)
staccato	<i>tal.</i>	<i>stakkato</i>		uzib-uzibchalish.
stark	<i>em.</i>	<i>shtark</i>		kuchli, qudratli
steigernd	<i>em.</i>	<i>shtaygernd</i>		tezlashib, intilish bilan
stesso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>stesso</i>		shuning oʻzi, shunday
stimme	<i>em.</i>	<i>shtimme</i>		ovoz
strepitoso	<i>tal.</i>	<i>strepitozo</i>		shovqinli, qattiq
stringendo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>strinjendo</i>		tezlashib
subito	<i>tal.</i>	<i>subito</i>		birdan
		T		
tace	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tache</i>		pauza choʻzimini koʻrsatish, (jimlik)
takt	<i>em.</i>	<i>takt</i>		takt
tamburino	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tamburino</i>		shiqildoq (buben)
tamburo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tamburo</i>		baraban
tamtam		<i>tamtam</i>		tam-tam (urma zarbli

m	<i>tal.</i>	<i>m</i>		cholg'ʻu)
tempo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tempo</i>		temp (musiqiy sur'at), ritm, takt
tenuto	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tenuto</i>		berilgan cho'zimdagi notani oxirigacha kuch bilan ushlab chalish
timbro	<i>tal.</i>	<i>timbro</i>		tembr (rang)
timpani	<i>tal.</i>	<i>timpani</i>		litavra
tranquillo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>trakuillo</i>		hotirjam, zo'riqmasdan (dam olib)
tre	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tre</i>		3 (uch)
tremolando	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tremolando</i>		tremolo, (qaltiratib)
triangolo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>triangolo</i>		uchburchak (treugol'nik)
tromba	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tromba</i>		truba
trombone	<i>tal.</i>	<i>trombone</i>		trombon
trommel	<i>em.</i>	<i>trommel</i>		baraban
trompette	<i>ran.</i>	<i>trompet</i>		truba
troppo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>troppo</i>		juda, g'oyat
tuba	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tuba</i>		tuba
tutti	<i>tal.</i>	<i>tutti</i>		1) bir xil turdagi cholg'ʻu guruhining barcha a'zolari, 2) asardagi orkestr ijrosi (solistda pauza paytida, 3) butun orkestr yoki xor ijrosi.

		U		
ultimo	<i>tal.</i>	<i>ul'timo</i>		so'ngi, ohirgi
un	<i>tal.</i>	<i>un</i>		bir, yolg'iz
und	<i>em.</i>	<i>und</i>		va
unisono	<i>tal.</i>	<i>unisiono</i>		1) unison, prima. 2) ajratib chalish belgisidan so'ng biror guruh a'zolarini bir hil chalish ko'rsatkichi
unmerklich	<i>em.</i>	<i>unmerklix</i>		bilintirmasdan
		V		
veloce	<i>tal.</i>	<i>veloche</i>		tez, chopqir
verlag	<i>em.</i>	<i>verlag</i>		noshir, nashriyot
vide	<i>ot.</i>	<i>vide</i>		qara. <i>vi – de</i> – partiyalarda biror bir jumlani boshlanishi va tugallanishi
viel	<i>em.</i>	<i>fil'</i>		ko'p
vif	<i>ran.</i>	<i>vif</i>		jonli, tez, qaynoq
viola	<i>tal.</i>	<i>viola</i>		al't (kamonli cholg'u)
violino	<i>tal.</i>	<i>violino</i>		skripka
violoncello	<i>tal.</i>	<i>violonchello</i>		violonchel
vite		<i>vit</i>		tez

	<i>ran.</i>			
vivace	<i>tal.</i>	<i>vivache</i>		tez <i>allegro</i> dan tezroq (<i>vivo</i> - <i>vivo</i>)
voce	<i>tal.</i>	<i>voche</i>		1) ovoz, 2) partiya (nota), <i>sotto voce</i> – yarim ovozda
voix	<i>ran.</i>	<i>vua</i>		ovoz
volk	<i>em.</i>	<i>fol'k</i>		xalq
voll	<i>em.</i>	<i>fol'</i>		to'liq
volti	<i>tal.</i>	<i>vol'ti</i>		varaqlash, ochish volti <i>subito</i> (<i>volti subito</i>) – tezda varaqlash, ochish (v.s.)
vuota	<i>tal.</i>	<i>vuota</i>		ochiq (ochiq simda chalish ko'rsatkichi)
		W		
wand	<i>ngl.</i>	<i>uond</i>		dirijor tayoqchasi
wechseln	<i>em.</i>	<i>veksel'n</i>		almashtirish
weg	<i>em.</i>	<i>veg</i>		olish, yashirish <i>Damferweg</i> (<i>demfer veg</i>)- surdinani olish (yechish)
weich	<i>em.</i>	<i>veyx</i>		yumshoq, nozik
wenig	<i>em.</i>	<i>venix</i>		bir oz, kamroq, ozroq
werk	<i>em.</i>	<i>verk</i>		asar, ijodiy ish
wie	<i>em.</i>	<i>vi</i>		qanday
wieder		<i>vider</i>		yana, yangidan

	<i>em.</i>			
wild	<i>em.</i>	<i>vil'd</i>		yovvoyi
wichtig	<i>em.</i>	<i>vuxtix</i>		og'ir
		<i>X</i>		
xylophone	<i>ran.</i>	<i>ksilofon</i>		ksilofon
		<i>Z</i>		
zart	<i>em.</i>	<i>tsart</i>		yumshoq, kuchsiz
zugleich	<i>em.</i>	<i>tsuglyayx</i>		bir vaqtda (ijro)
zunge	<i>em.</i>	<i>tsunge</i>		yog'ochli damli cholg'ularda trost (qamish)
zusammen	<i>em.</i>	<i>tsuzammen</i>		birga, unison
zwischen	<i>em.</i>	<i>tsvishen</i>		orasida

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UMID ISHANXODJAEV

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(G‘IJJAK)

(G‘ijjakda o‘zbek milliy kuylarini o‘zlashtirish)

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