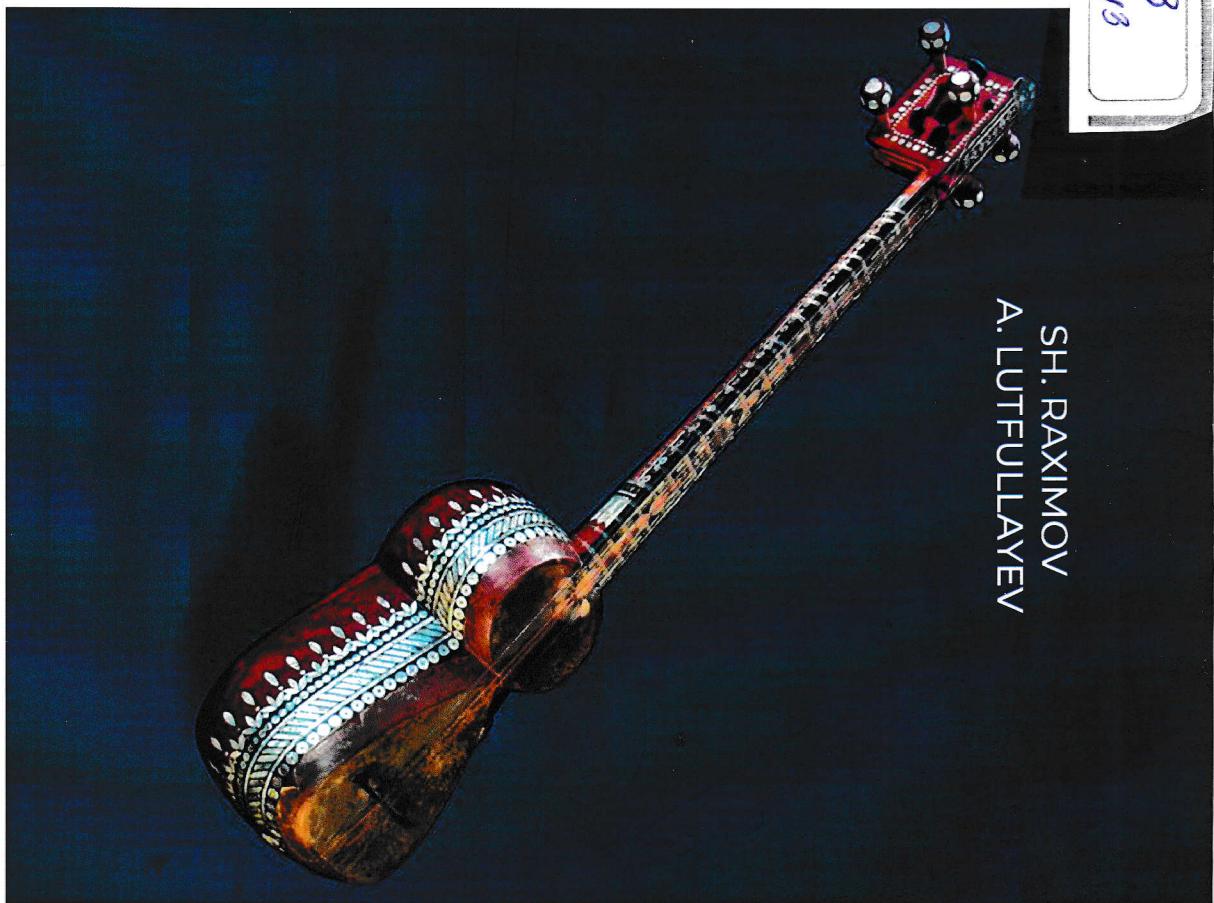


CHOLG'USHUNOSLIK



SH. RAXIMOV
A. LUTFULLAYEV



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CHOLG'USHUNOSLIK

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SO‘ZBOSHI

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Ushbu qo’llannaning yaratilishi uchun mualliflarning ko‘p yillik musiqiy – pedagogik fakulteti, ilmiy izaniishi, konsert – ijrochilik fakiliyat asos bo‘ldi. Qo’llanmani yaratishda shuningdek simfonik va rus xalq cholg‘u asboblari orkestri «Cholg‘ushunoslik» kursi yaratuvchilarining tajribasiga tayanildi. Ilvalarda musiqiy terminlarning italyancha transkripsiysi va sharlar keltiriladi bu partitularni o‘z isjni osonlashtirishni ko‘zda tutadi. O‘zbek xalq cholg‘u asboblari orkestri ijro imkoniyatları bilan tanishtirish maqaddida ilova da orkestr uchun asarlarning tahminiy ro‘yxati keltirildi.

Ushbu qo’llanna musiqqa, pedagogika oliv o‘quv yurtlari, musiqqa pedagogika kollejlarini va muktablari o‘quvchisi, talaba va o‘quvchilarini uchun mo’ljallangan. Unda rekonstruksiyalangan o‘zbek xalq cholg‘u asboblari orkestri tarkbiqa kirgan abobida cholg‘ular kab, umuman orkestr haqidagi umumotlar keltiriladi. Bu o‘quv qo’llanna havaskorlik va professional orkestr va ansamblarini tuzishda ham foydali bo‘lishi mumkin.

Puljama cholg'ular. O'z nomi bilan, demak, fatat pufasa sado taratadigan cholg'ular bunday nomlanadi. Cholg'uning g'ovak usitinda ma'lum miqdorda dam (havo) yig'isa, bosim ostida barnoqlar harakati yoki lab mahoratidan turli balandlikda yoqimli tovushlar tartibli yangravdi. Bu toifa cholg'ularni ayrimlar – damli cholg'ular deb ham ishataverishadi,

I BO'LIM

NAZARIY QSM

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri va uning tarkibiga kiradigan guruhlar

Tori-l-kamonni (demak, torlanga urib chalinadi);

Tori-l-chertma (demak, torlanga urib chalinadi),

Tori-l-kamoni (demak, torlanga urib chalinadi);

Tori-l-kamoni (demak, torlanga urib chalinadi);

Bugungi kunda bizga ma'lum bo'lgan – o'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri XX asrning birinchi yarmida paydo bo'lib, bir necha o'n yillarni o'z ichiga olgan shakllanish, rivojanish, makkammallashish farayonini o'z boshtini kechirgen. Tajiba stafida kiritilgan talaygina cholg'ular: hozirgi g'ijekimizning kattalashgan ko'rinishlarida – g'ijek-bas, g'ijak-kontrabas, temprasiyaga solishining hech iloji bo'lmagan an'anaviy qadimiy cholg'umiz – surnay (tekni partitura da nomi saqlanib qolgan) amaliyotdan o'tmasdan, o'z-o'zidan o'sha davrida tuzilgan musiqiy badiy janoalarimizning asosiy tarkibidan chiqib ketgan. Lekin an'anaviy surnayimizni epizodik cholg'u sıfatida (karnay, sibizg'a, changobuz kabibi) kompozitorlar partitura ga kiritishgan, bundan keyin ham asarlarning maxsus, folklorga yaqin bo'faklari kiritishlari mumkin. Sanab o'tilgan cholg'ularning o'mriga – g'ijak-qobuz bas, g'ijak-qobuz kontrabas yangididan yaratilib amaliyotdan o'tidi, surnay o'miga europa cholg'usi hisoblannish – goboy yoki uning ham o'mriga dirijyorlar bayan-akkordeon (tembir jihatidan yaqin registrlari borligi uchun) kablarni OzXCho (O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri) tarkibiga kiritib kelmoqda.

O'zXCho oiladosh cholg'ularidan tuzilgan 5 ta guruhdan tashkil topgan bo'lib, partitura da ular quyidagi ketma-ketlikda yuqorida pastga qarab joylashadi:

1. Puffama cholg'ular guruhi;
2. Torli-urma cholg'ular (changlat) guruhi;
3. Torli-chertma (mizroblı) cholg'ular guruhi;
4. Urma zarbli cholg'ular guruhi;
5. Torli-kamomli cholg'ular guruhi;

• Puffama cholg'ular guruhiga kichik nay (pikkalo), nay (katta), surnay va qo'shny kinradi.

• Torli urma cholg'u guruhiga chang kiradi.
• Torli chertma (mizroblı) guruhiga rubob prima, qashqar rubobi, afg'on rubobi, tarbur, qonun, kontrabas, dutor, dutor bas asboriari kiradi.

• Urma zarbli cholg'ular guruhiga doyra, nog'ora, buben, uelburechak, litavra, ksilafon, qayroqtosh, tarelka kiradi.

• Torli-kamomli guruhaga g'ijak (I-II), g'ijak alt, g'ijak qobuz bas, g'ijak qobuz kontrabastalar kiradi.

O'quv qo'llannmani dieqat bilan o'qib, mavzularini o'zlashtirishni boshlasangiz, ayrim, faqatgina musiqachilar tushuma oladigan iborallarga duch kelasiz. Keyingi kasbiy faoliyatizingizda quyidagi iboralar tez-tez uchrab turadi, ulani izohlari bilan o'rganib, bir umrga tushunib olishingiz zarur:

Cholg'ularning eshitilish diapazoni. Ayrim cholg'ularda musiqä notasi qanday yozilgan bo'lsa, o'shanday eshitilishi. Ayrim cholg'ularda esa notalar yozilganidan ko'ra boshqacha eshitilishi mumkin – past yoki baland. Bunday cholg'ular musiqachilarning tilida «transpozitsiya qilinadigan cholg'ular» deyiladi. Yevropa cholg'ulari turli intervallunga (sekunda, tersiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, kabi) transpozitsiya qilinishi mumkin. Bizning milliy cholg'ularimiz esa asosan yozilishiga qaraganda 1 oktava yugori yoki 1 oktava past eshitiladi. Keyinchalik bunday cholg'ularni aniq bilib olishiz.

Cholg'ularning eng ko'p qo'llannanadigan yozilish diapazoni. Ayrim cholg'ularimiz o'zingin butun diapazoni bo'ylab jarangdor tovush taratmasligi mumkin. Ma'lumki, musiqasevarlarga jarangdor bo'lmagan tovushlar yoqmaydi. Shuning uchun ijodkorlar tekariy cholg'ularning jarangdor tovuslarini ishtiari asarlar yozishadi. «Eng ko'p qo'llannadigan yozilish diapazoni» deb shunga ayliladi.

Cholg'ularning tranpozitsiyalanishi. «Cholg'ularning eshitilish diapazoni» iborasi bonkuchcha qilib aytganda, «cholg'ularning tranpozitsiyalanishi» ham deb nomlanadi. Denulk, notada yozilish biru, eshitilishi esa boshqab bo'jadi.

Epizodik cholg'ular. Kino san'atida «epizodik rollar» degan tushuncha bor, bu degani, mi'lum bir obraz (aktyor) kerak payda bir paydo bo'sadi-yu, so'ng kerak bo'lmaydi. Buni cholg' ulanga nisbatan ham ishlata bo'lad, musiqiy asarning qaysidir bir qismida o'z tovush sadotari bilan paydo bo'lad -yu, so'ng yangramaydi. O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestrida ishlatalishi mumkin bo'lgan bir talay xususiyatlari cholg'ularimiz ham bor, ular – karnay, an'anaviy surnay, sibizg'a, chang qobuz, qonun, ud, sato, safoyil, qayroq kabilindir.

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri uch xil tarkibda tashkil qiliishi mumkin. Katta, o'rnin, kichik. Jadvalda quyidagi aks etadi:

KATTA TARKIB	ORTA TARKIB	KICHIK TARKIB
Nay pikcolo	1	-
Nay	2	Nay
Surnay	2	Surnay
Qoshnay	2	Qoshnay
Chang	4	Chang
Rubob prima	6	Rubob prima
Qashqar rubob I	6	Qashqar rubob I
Qashqar rubob II	2	Qashqar rubob II
Afg'on rubob	4	Afg'on rubob
Tanbur	3	Tanbur
Dutor prima	2	Dutor prima
Dutor alt	4	Dutor alt
Dutor bas	4	Dutor bas
Dutor kontrabas	2	-
Doira, nog'ora, katta-kichik barabani, buben, tarelna, uchburghak, qayroq, ksilofon, litava	Doira, nog'ora, buben, tarelna, uchburghak, qayroq,	Doira, buben, tarelna, uchburghak
Gijjak I	6	Gijjak I
Gijjak II	4	Gijjak II
Gijjak alt	3	Gijjak alt
Gijjak-qobuz bas	4	Gijjak-qobuz bas
Gijjak-qobuz kontra bas	3	Gijjak-qobuz kontra bas
		1

1. PUFLAMA CHOLG'ULAR GURUHI

O'zbek xalq cholg'ular orkestrining asosiy guruhlaridan biri puflama cholg'ulardir. Puflama cholg'ular guruhiga nay pikcolo, nay, qoshnay va surnay kiradi. Ushbu cholg'ularning tovushqator asosi tabiy tovushlardan tashkil topgan bo'lib, ular dan bosini (puflash) orqali hosil qilinadi.

NAY PIKKALO



Amosiy tovushqatori



Diapazon



Yozilishi



Nay pikcolo yozilganiga qaraganda bir oktava baland eshitiladi. Masalan:

Eshitilishi

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlamishi	Diapazoni	Transpozisiya qilinishi yoki qilmasligi
Nay pikcolo	(«lyav»)	«Re» birinchchi oktava. «Sol» 4 oktavagacha	Baland eshitiladi

Pikkaloning eng ko'p foydalananiladigan diapazoni o'rta registrining ikkinchi yarmi va yugoni registri hisoblansadi. Bu cholg'uning ushbu bo'yagi naya qaraganda yengil va jumador sadolanaadi. Nay pikcolo har xil melizm(bekzak)lar chalish imkoniyatiga ega.

NAY (katta)



Asosiy tovushqatori

Qattiq puflash

Diapazon

Foydalilaniladigan tovush kengligi

Asosiy tovushqatori

Qattiq puflash

* Sumayning ikkinchi pardasi kam ishlataladi, bu parda yordamchi parda hisoblanadi.

Sumay tovushi orkestrda ajralib turadigan tovush hisoblanadi, yozilganidek eshitiladi.

Diapazon

Asosiy tovushqatori

Qattiq puflash

Diapazon

Foydalilaniladigan tovush kengligi

Sumay tovushi orkestrda ajralib turadigan tovush hisoblanadi, yozilganidek eshitiladi.

Masalan:

Yozilishi

Eshitilishi

Asosiy tovushqatori

Qattiq puflash

Diapazon

Foydalilaniladigan tovush kengligi

Nay ham pikkologa o'xshab orkestrning yuqori tovushlarini ijro qiluvchi cholg'u hisoblanadi va yozilganidek eshitiladi. Masalan:

Yozilishi

Eshitilishi

Asosiy tovushqatori

Qattiq puflash

Diapazon

Foydalilaniladigan tovush kengligi

Baland registrlar tovushi jilosi jihatidan har biri o'ziga xoslik kasb etadi. Ya'ni, pastki registrda quyud, so'lim jaranglagan holda **pp** chalish anche qiyin. O'rta registr jozibador va tobora balandlashgani sari tovuslar keskin tus oladi. Ikkinchisi oktava **f#** va undan baland notalar **f** chalish orqali hosil qilinadi. Nayda har xil passaj, melizm, sakratma usulida asarlar chalish mumkin.

Nay to'liq orkestrda asosan ikkittadan, juft-juft ishlataladi. Agar kompozitor (cholg'ulashtiruvchi) o'z asarida mohiyatdan kelib chiqib ma'qui ko'ra uch yoki to'rtadan ham cholg'u partiyalarini partituraga kiritishi mumkin. Buning uchun (ijro nazarida tutikapti) orkestriga qo'shimcha sozandalarni taklif etish zarur bo'ladi.

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni bo'yicha	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Sumay	((Lyav)) 1-oktava	(D-o-diezo birinchi oktavadan «D» uchinchi oktavagacha)	Yozilganidek eshitiladi Transpozitsiya qilinmaydi

QO'SHNAY

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni bo'yicha	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Nay	((Lyav)) oktavadan - «Rey» 4- oktavagacha	Yozilishi bo'yicha estitilishi bo'yicha Transpozitsiya qilinmaydi	

SURNAY

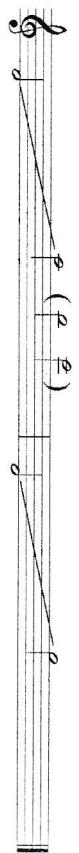
Asosiy tovushqatori.

Asosiy tovushqatori

Qattiq puflash

Qo'shnay-ikkita bir xil kattalidagi qamish naychalaridan yasalgan bo'lib, uning texnik intkoniyatlari cheklangan.

Diapazon



Foydalaniladigan tovush kengligi

Bu asbob jarangli tovushiga ega bo'shib, orkestrdag'i o'mi kattadir. Chang asbobining torlari orallig'i xromatik joylashgan.

Diapazon

Orkestrda garmonik tovushlarini boyitish uchun ikkinchi, uchinchi tovushlar tuzimi berilsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'лади. Massalan:

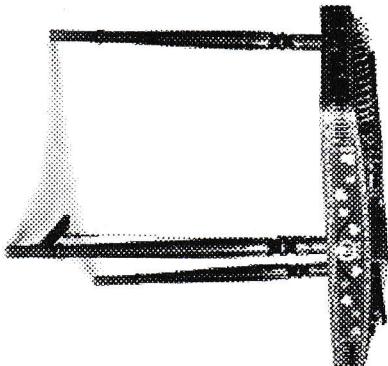
Orkestrda qo'shnay asosiy (sola) asosiy kuyni ijro eta oladi. Orkestr jo'rлигida kuylar ham chalish imkoniyatiga ega. Bu asbob uchun skripka kalitida uchta belgilii tonliklarda yozilgan kuylarni tantash maqsadga muvofiq bo'лади, yozilganidek eshitiladi. Qo'shnayning dinamik imkoniyatlari katta, **M** dan **F** gacha chaish mumkin.

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Qo'shnay	(«Jyap»)	Yozilishi bo'yicha «Re» brinchisi oktaradan - «Jyap» 2- oktavagacha	Eshitilishi bo'yicha Yozilganidek eshitiladi

Pulfama cholg'ular guruhida ishlatalishi mumkin bo'лан – karnay, an anaviy surnay, sibizg'a, changejobuz, kichik nay (nay pikkalo) kabi cholg'ular – episodik cholg'ular sifatida ishlatalishi mumkin. Ular o'quv jarayonida ham, mustaqil ijodiy jarayonda ham alohida pishgan ijodiy joyiha (fikr)ga binoan tanlanadi. Shuning uchun episodik cholg'ularni zanur topilsa, mustaqil o'rganib olasiz.

2. TORLI URMA CHOLGU GURUHI

CHANG



Foydalaniladigan tovush kengligi

Diapazon

Bu guruhga katta mas'uliyat yuklangan holda, ular asosiy kuyni, jo'mavozlikni har xil interval, arpedijio, glissando, pissikato usullarini benshalol chalish imkoniyatiga ega. Massalan:

Nota yozuvidagi tovushni beradi. Orkestr jo'rлигida yirik asarlar (solo) chalishi mumkin. Cholg'ulashthurish jarayonida: Chang + nay Chang + rubob prima Chang + nay + prima rubob va boshqa orkestr guruhi asboblari bilan ham chiroyli tovush jilostini paydo qiladi.

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Changjar	Yerim bo'yicha (xarmaklar joylashtirildan kelib chiqadigan nozuklikni shabnita o'qinashi lozim).	Yozilishi bo'yicha «Sol» kichik oktaradan - «Fa diez» 3- oktavagacha	Eshitilishi bo'yicha Yozilganidek eshitiladi

Torli urma cholg'ular guruhida «qonun» cholg'usining ishlatalishi ham hozig'i kunda amalyoyga kirib bormoqda.

3. MIZROBILI CHOLGU GURUHI

Bu guruhga quyidagi asboblar kiradi: prima rubob, qashqar rubob, afg'on rubob, tombar, dutorlar (prima, alt, sekunda), dutor bas, dutor kontrabas.

PRIMA RUBOB



Sozlanishi

I	II	III	IV	Diapazoni
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Rubob prima katta imkoniyatiga ega bo'lib, button diapazonida bir xil tovush chiqaradi. Rubob prima orkestrning etakchi cholg'u asboblaridan bri hisoblanadi. Bu guruh orkestr(ish) asosiy mavzuni, jo'mavozlik, virtuozi, kuychlang misralarini ham chalish imkoniyatiga ega. Prima rubobda **pp, ff** rez (tremolo), stakkato, pissikato, detashe chalishi mumkin. Nota yozuvidagi tovushni beradi.

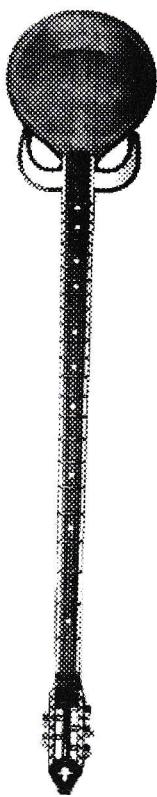
Foydalaniladigan nota oralig'i.



Rubob prima + qashqar rubob
Rubob prima + may
Rubob prima + chang
Rubob prima + g'ijik va boshqa asboblar bilan ham jozibali, kuchli va jarangdor tovush hosil qiladi.

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmaslig'i
Qashqar ruboblar	Yozilishi bo'yicha bo'yicha «Sob» kichik oktava; oktaradan - «Mis» 4. 5-ton** «Sob» yoki «Ly» kichik oktava.	Eshlilishi bo'yicha bo'yicha Yozilganidek estihiliadi	«Sob» yoki «Ly» «Mis» yoki «Ly» «F» 3-oktavagacha qilinmaydi
1-tork «Mis» ikkinchi oktava; 2-tork «Ly» birinchi oktava; 3-tor «Rey» birinchi oktava; 4-tor «Sob» kichik oktava.			

QASHQAR RUBOB



Diapazoni

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Yozilgandan bir oktava past eshitildi. Orkestrda qashqar rubobi munghi, jozibali, xalq kuylangiga yaqin ohanglarini jiro etishi mumkin. Sharq mamlakatlari ohanglari juda chiryoil jaranglaydi. Kavkaz xalqlari kuytari shu guruhga berisa, o'ziga xos tovush jarangi bilan ajralib turadi. Har xil melizmlar (forslag, mordent, trel, notalar) ijrosi yoqimli va ayman kerak xarakterini beradi. Masalan: qo'shni davlat xalqlari – Ozarbayjon, Gruziya, Tojik milat asarini yorqin ochib beradi. Qashqat rubobi asosiy kuylardan tashqi jo'mavoz qismalari ham yaxshi bajaradigan guruh hisoblanadi. Jo'mavozlikda arpedijo, intervallar maqsadga muvofiq zinch jaranglaydi. Cholg'ulashhtirish jarayonida

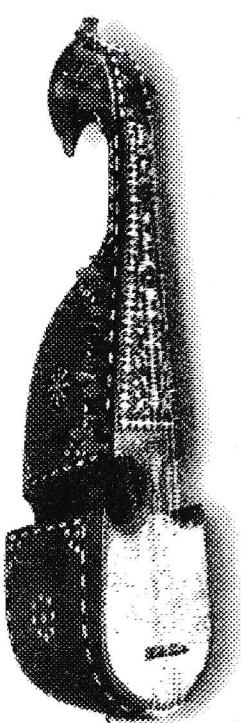
Qashqar rubob + prima rubob

Qashqar rubob + dutor + tanbur

Qashqar rubob + bas guruhlari maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi.

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmaslig'i
Qashqar ruboblar	Yozilishi bo'yicha bo'yicha «Sob» kichik oktava; oktaradan - «Mis» 4. 5-ton** «Sob» yoki «Ly» kichik oktava.	Eshlilishi bo'yicha bo'yicha Yozilganidek estihiliadi	«Sob» yoki «Ly» «Mis» yoki «Ly» «F» 3-oktavagacha qilinmaydi

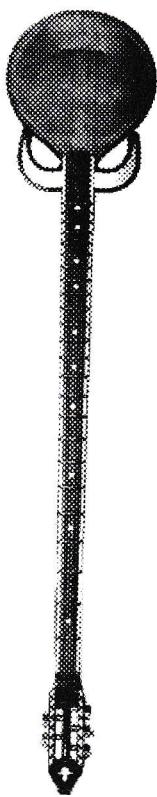
AFG'ON RUBOB



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Diapazoni

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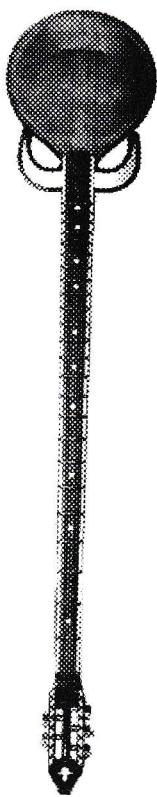
Sozlanishi

I	II	III	IV	Diapazoni
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Foydalaniladigan tovush kengligi

Diapazoni

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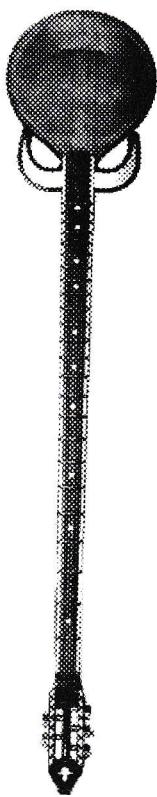
Sozlanishi

I	II	III	IV	Diapazoni
—	—	—	—	—

Foydalaniladigan tovush kengligi

Diapazoni

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Orkestrda afg'on rubobi o'rta registrli kuy yo'naliishini chaladi. Bas guruhlariga yaqinliji bor. Bas guruhlari chaladigan kuytarga afg'on rubobi qo'shisa, tovush jirosi jihatidan har biri o'ziga xoslik kabi etadi. Ya ni, past registrda quyuq va so'lim jaranglagan kuyni o'rta registrli afg'on rubob tovushlari to'ldirib turadi. Asar yana ham zinch obang beradi. Orkestrda afg'on rubob jo'mavozlik yonaliishiga ham katta hissa qo'shadi. U orkestrda **rr, ff** interval, arpedijolarni chalish imkoniyatiga ega. Cholg'ulashhtirish jarayonida

Afg'on rubob + qashqar rubob + dutor + tanbur

Afg'on rubob + dutor bas

Afg'on rubob + g'ijjak alt

Afg'on rubob + g'ijjak bas variantlari chiroyli birikni tashkil qiladi. Yoziganidan bir oktava past eshitiladi.

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Afg'on rubob	1-va 2-qa'sh torbar -«dyav» birmichi oktava 3-va 4-qa'sh torbar «dyav» birmichi oktava; 5-tor «dyav» 3-qa'sh torbar «dyav» kichik oktava.	Yozishshi bo'yicha «Siv» yoki «dyav» kichik «dyav» katta «dyav» 3- oktavagacha	Eshitilishi bo'yicha «Siv» yoki «dyav» katta «dyav» 2- oktavagacha
			Yoziganidan 1 oktava past eshitiladi

TANBUR

Dutor sekunda sozi

diapazoni

foydalaniladigan tovush kengligi

Tanbur yoziganidan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Tanbur sozi o'rta va past registr tovushini beradi, kuy asosan 1 chi (Iya) torida chalinishadi, qolqan torlari ikkinchi tovush (akkord) ni beradi. Tanbur sozi noxun bilan chalinishadi, u ko'satkich barnoqga taqiladi. Sozlanishi

I	II	III	IV	Diapazoni

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Dutor prima	1-tor «Lyav» 1 oktava 2-tor «Mi» 1 oktava	«Mib» 1 okava «dyav» 3 oktava	Yoziganidiek eshitiladi
Dutor sekunda	1-tor «Rey» 1 oktava 2-tor «Lyav» kichik oktava	«dyav» kichik oktava «Rey» 3 oktava	Transpozitsiya qilinmaydi
Dutor alt	1-tor «dyav» 1 oktava 2-tor «mib» 1 oktava	«mib» kichik oktava oktavadan «Doy» 3 oktava	Yoziganidan 1 oktava past eshitiladi

Dutor O'zbekistonda juda keng orninayiyashgan cholg'u asboblaridan bider. O'zbek xalq kuyularini mohirona ijro etish imkoniyati bor asboblardan bitti hisoblaniadi. Dutorning bir nechta turлari bor (prima, sekunda, alt, tenor, bas va kontrabas).

Dutor prima sozi

diapazoni

foydalaniladigan tovush kengligi

I	II	Diapazoni

diapazoni

foydalaniladigan tovush kengligi

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Tanbur	1-tor «dyav» kichik oktava 3-tor «dyav» kichik oktava	«mib» kichik oktava «mib» 3 oktava	Yoziganidan 1 oktava past eshitiladi

DUTOR

Dutor alt yoziganidan bir oktava past eshitiladi. Dutor alt, dutor prima orkestr jo'rejiga yirik asfar (solo) chalishi munkin. Dutor alt munghi, mayin va o'zining yoqimli tovusti bilan boshqa asboblardan ajralib turadi. Tovush jihatidan ancha past, texnik imkoniyatining baracha qiralarini ochib beradi. Dutor prima asbobda rus, chet el akademik musiqasi asarlarining virtuoz qismalarni yordi ijro etishmoqda. Orkestrda dutor alt, dutor primaning albatia o'z o'mi bor. Dutor altida o'ziga xos har xil strixtillarda (terma zarb, chertma zarb, teskari zarb, bijak zarb, pissikato) kuy chalinishadi. Dutor chalish usullari boyligi, turli-tumanligi tufayli orkestra uning o'rnini muhimdir. Dutor yakkasoz ijro etayotgan cholg'uga jo'mavoz bo'lib, o'zining yoqimli va mayin tovushi bilan moslashadi. Tovush jarangini, garmoniyasini boyitib, pedal tovushlarini ushab, kuy mohiyatini ko'tarib turadi.

DUTOR KONTRABAS

Dutorda bir yo'la ikki tovush sadolanadi. Tersiya, kvarta, bitta ochid torda esa undan katta intervalllar chalish mumkin. Turli tembri asboblar kuyuni bir yo'la unison, akkord, oktava ijo etisida uyg'unlik, shirali, zich sadolanishni vujudga keltiradi. Bu kompozitor va cholg'ulashitiruvchining mohirligini ko'sratadi.

Cholg'ulashitirish jayayonida:

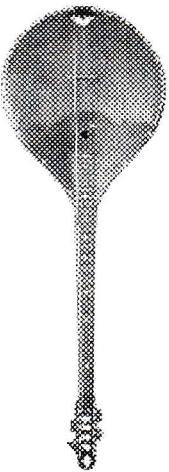
Dutor + rubob prima

Dutor + qashqar rubob

Dutor + afg'on rubob + tambur

Dutor + dutor bas + g'ijjak bas + g'ijjak kontrabas variantlari chinoysi birikni tashkil qiladi. Yozigandanidan bir oktava past eshitildi. Orkestrda dutor asobi jo'mavozlik yo'nalishida asosiy guruh hisoblanadi.

DUTOR BAS

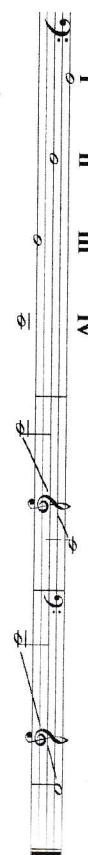


DUTOR BAS

sozi

diapazoni

tovush kenglig'i



Dutor bas mizobli cholg'ular guruhiga kiradi.
sozi diapazoni foydalilaniladigan
tovush kenglig'i

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmaslig'i
Dutor kontrabas	1-tor «Soh» kichik oktava; 2-tor akkor kichik oktava; 3-tor «Dov» katta oktava; 4-tor «AM» katta oktava;	«M» katta oktavatan – «Soh» 1- oktavagacha	Yozigandanidan 1 oktava past eshitildi

Dutor kontrabas yozigandanidan bir oktava past eshitildi.



4. URMA ZARBLI CHOLG'ULAR

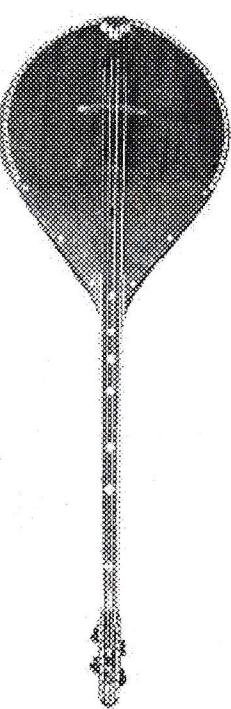
Urma zarbli orkestrda kerakli guruhlardan hisoblanadi. Ayniqsa O'zbek muntoz va xalq kuy qo'shiqtariga abatta ommaviyatlarga doyra asobi qo'shilishi kerak. Doyra, nog' ora asboblari ozbek xalqning eng sevmligi va O'zbekistononda keng tarqalgan cholg'ulari hisoblanadi. Doyra-chalish imkoniyati juda katta cholg'u hisoblanadi. Orkestriga o'zgacha zavq va jilo beradi.

Davrimizing oxirgi vadqariga kelib O'zbek kompozitor va cholg'ulashitiruvchilari doyra imkoniyatlarining barqta qirralarini ochib, juda murakkab, jozibali, zavq baxsh etuvechi virtuoz yakkasoz asarlari yaratib, orkestr javonini yanada kengaytirmoqdalar.

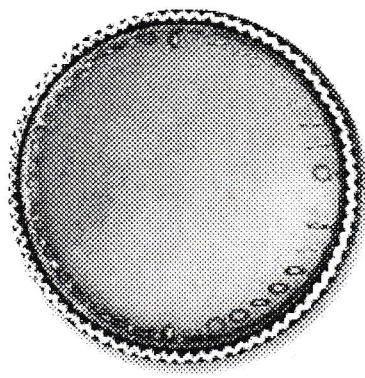
Urma zarbli cholg'ular kuchli hissalarini berib turuvchi asosiy cholg'u bo'lganligi sababli, orkestrda aloida o'r'in tutadi. Orkestrni yanada jonlantir turadi. Urma zarblilar tarkibida yana uchburchak, bubin, tarelka, kayrok, safail, kastanet, ksilofon asboblari ham ishlataladi. Bu o'z o'rinda boshaq millat kuyilarini o'ziga xos ijro etishda o'li keladi.

Shuningdek rus, belorus, ukrain, ispan, siger xalqlari asarlari ham orkestri javayonidan o'tin olegan. Shu asarlarni ijro etisida yuqorida ko'satilgan urma zarbli asboblar o'z o'rinda ishlataladi. Bu orkestr sadolanishini yanada boyitadi. Ayniqsa, marsh va raks karakterli asarlarda urma zarbli asboblar roli juda muhimdir. Asarni yanada aniq ifodatlab beradi. Ular orkestr ijrosidagi asarlarda uchraydigan akkordlar cho'zimini, tovush kuchayishini (kreshchendo) tovush pasayishini (diminuendo), - dinamika (**p, f**, **ff**), zgarishlarini, bosqqa o'chovga (2/4 dan 6/8ga) o'tish, 1 qismidan 2 qisma o'tish paytlarida diriyoring birinchi yordamchisi hisoblanadi. Eng mas'tuliyatlari vaqtida katta yordam beruvchi guruh hisoblanadi. Eng mas'tuliyatlari vaqtida katta

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmaslig'i
Dutor bas	1-tor «Lyan» kichik oktava; 2-tor akkor kichik oktava; 3-tor «Sob» katta oktava; 4-tor «Dov» katta oktava.	Yozilishi bo'yicha «Dov» katta oktavadan – «Soh» 1- oktavagacha	
		Yozilishi bo'yicha «Dov» katta oktavagacha	



DOIRA



Doira nota yozuvı 4 ta chizikkä yozıldı, shundan ikkita pastki chiziq ung qo'iga, ikkita yuqori chiziq chap qo'ga mo'jallanadi.

Chap 90

Litavralar

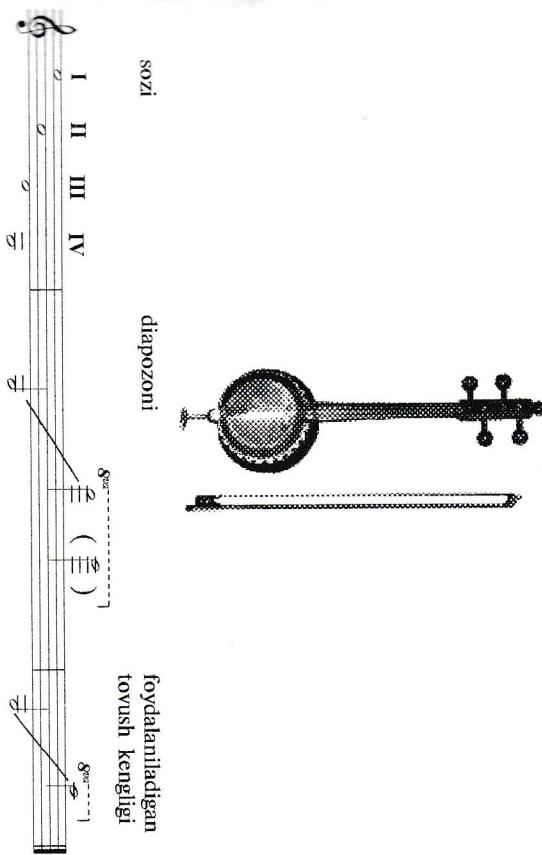
Cholg'uming nomi	Sozlanishi	Dianazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinmisi yoki qilinmaydi
Litavalar (kata nəq'əvar)	Cholg'itung "əlhamus qərab sezdən Di zəmərəyən" şəhərlər təqibili həllər sözü əzəmətləndirilər.	Yozılışlı boycıta «Fəv» kitta oktaradın – «Sob kichik okavarazlı	Eşitiləşsi boycıta Yozıqandırıq estitildəki

Nog, oralan

Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Nog'oralar	Sodnomaydi \rightarrow , me'yorda quydilidi, bi chiziqda sak'unus isan shaktila yugerdan yoki pasdam yozildi.	Yozilishi bo'yicha	Estatishchi bo'yicha
	-	-	-

G'ijjaklar orkestrining barcha guruhlari bilan
G'ijjak I + g'ijjak II + g'ijjak alt.
G'ijjak I + g'ijjak II + baslar
G'ijjak I + g'ijjak II + g'ijjak alt + baslar
G'ijjaklar guruhi + puflama asboblar
G'ijjak I, II + chang I, II
G'ijjaklar + rubob prima + qashqar rubob
G'ijjak I va II unison yoki g'ijjak alt unison zich shirali ohang beradi.
G'ijjak alt va g'ijjak-qobuz baslar unisoni ham yaxshi ohang hosil qiladi.

5. KAMONLI CHOLG'ULAK GOKUHII



Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Dipazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmaslig'i
Kichik va katta buraban	Sozlamaydi, bu etibroqqa usul shiddika yozildi.	Yozilishi bo yicha	Estitillisi bo yicha

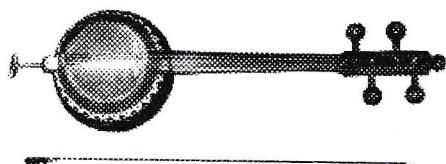
Kichik va katta baraban

O'zbek xalq cholg'u orkestrining asosiy guruhilardan biri kamonli cholg'ulari guruhiidit. Bu guruhga *g'ijak*, I, II, *g'ijak alt*, *g'ijak-qopuz*, bas va *g'ijak-qopuz* kontrabastari kiradi. Kamonli cholg'u guruhiidagi asboblarining barchasi sozi, chalnish usublari, *chitarka*, *simfonik celeste*, kamonli kintinsticha baromati mao'leidi.

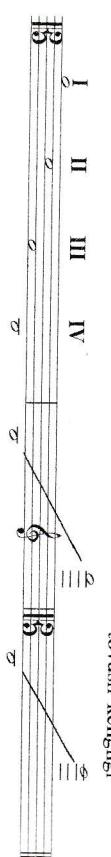
suolotinisi sunnusı okesini Kultoruñ Kürkçüga otaconuñ nuus koçot.

Cholg'umirg nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni		Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
		Yozishshi bo'yicha	Eshitilishi bo'yicha	
G'ijjak (I va II.)	I-ordmno kichiklikti oktar; 2-ior shax birinchisi oktar; 3-ior shax birinchisi oktar; 4-ior shax ikkinchi oktar.	«Sob kichik» oktavadan - «d'ya» 4 oktavagacha	Yoziganidek eshitiladi	Transpozitsiya qilinmaydi

G'IIJAK ALT



diapozoni



sozi

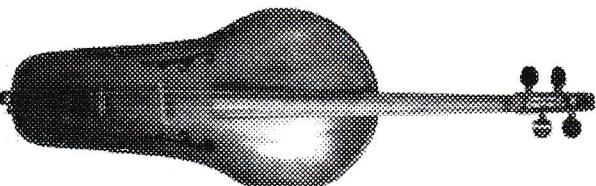
Cholg'uning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qilinmasligi
Yozishshi bo'yicha	Ishitilishi bo'yicha		
G'ijjak-alt 1-ior shax birinchisi oktar; 2-ior shax birinchisi oktar; 3-ior shax birinchisi oktar; 4-ior shax ikkinchi oktar.	«Dos kichik» oktavadan - «Lya» 3- oktavagacha	Yoziganidek eshitiladi	Transpozitsiya qilinmaydi

G'ijjak alt uchun kuylar alt kalitida yozildi. G'ijjak alt kamonli guruhiga kuy (solo) yangrayotgan vaqtida qo'shimcha akkord yoki pedal tovushini qo'shish samarali jo'r ohang hosil qildi. G'ijjak alt past va o'rta registridagi garmoniyani orkestridagi muzrobi guruhi bilan ijo qilsa, yoqimli ohang beradi.

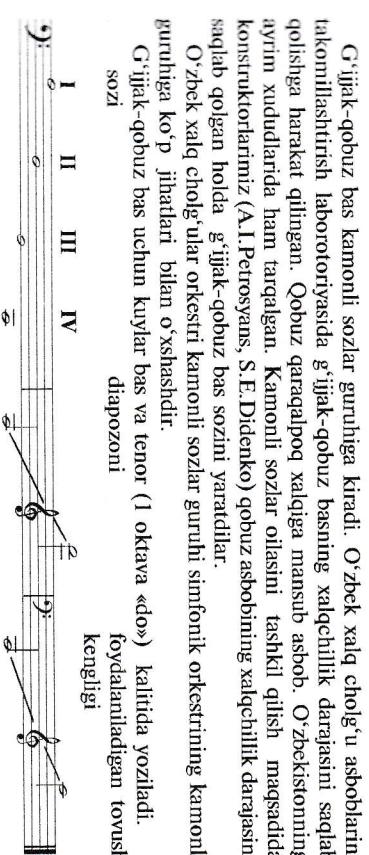
G'ijjak alt + g'ijjak-qobuz bas
G'ijjak alt + afg'on rubob + dutorlar
G'ijjak alt + g'ijjak-qobuz bas + g'ijjak-qobuz kontrabas + qashqar rubob + afg'on rubob + dutorlar.

Ko'p holdarda g'ijjak-qobuz bas kontrabas bilan oktavada juftlanadi. Agar akkord 4 yoki 5 tovushidan tashkil topgan bo'lsa, asosiy kuy g'ijjak I, II da bas tovushlari oktava jutfligida g'ijjak-qobuz bas, g'ijjak kontrabasda, o'rta tovushlar albattra g'ijjak altda sozlanishi kerak. Ko'pincha cho'zimli tovushlarini bir oktavadan katta intervallik akkordlar tuzilishi akkord tovushlari bilan to'ldiriladi. Shunday variantli akkordlar bog'lanishini nazarda tutib, qo'sh notalar ijrosi g'ijjak altga topshiriladi. G'ijjak alt bilan g'ijjak-qobuz baslar unisoni zinch va shirali ohang hosil qiladi. Bunda g'ijjak-qobuz baslarning tembri uslunlik qiladi. G'ijjak I, II, g'ijjak alt va baslarning unisoni *f* da kuchli va keskin, *p* da yugon va mungli eshitiladigan murakkab tembr hosil qiladi.

G'IIJAK-QOBUS BAS



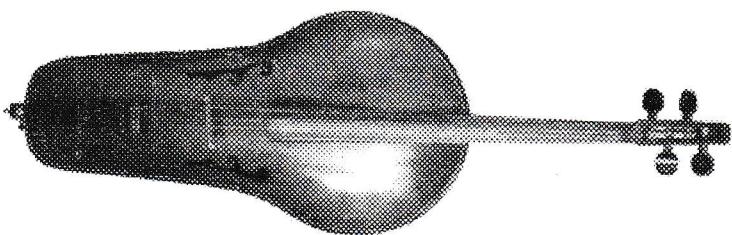
diapozoni



Cholg'unning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qiliňmasıgi
G'ijjak-qobuz bas	Yozilishi bo'yicha «Döv» katta okavadan - «Re» 3- oktavagacha	Eşitiliishi bo'yicha Yozigandiek eshitiladi	Transpozitsiya qiliňmaydi
1-ter «A» qichik oktava; 2-ter «B» katta olar; 3-ter «C» katta olar; 4-ter «D» katta olar.			

Simfonik orkestridagi violonchel cholg'usi kabi sozlanadi, chalınadi va texnik imkoniyatlari ham katta.
Kamon bilan chalish usullari: détache, legato, staccato, martele, spiccato, ko'rsatkich va o'rta barnoq bilan simni cherib (prizzicato) chalish, kamon dastashining pastki qismi bilan simga urib chalish (con lengo) usullari bor.

G'IJAK-QOBUZ KONTRABAS



Cholg'unning nomi	Sozlanishi	Diapazoni	Transpozitsiya qilinishi yoki qiliňmasıgi
G'ijjak-qobuz kontrabaslar	Yozilishi bo'yicha «Mif» katta oktavadan - «Jyay» 2- oktavagacha	Eşitiliishi bo'yicha Yozigandiek okavadan - «Jyay» 1- oktavagacha	Yoziganidan 1 okava past eshitiladi

G'ijjak kontrabas hajimi jihatidan katta bo'lganligi sababli yerga qo'yib chalınadi. Cholg'učhi tikka turib, ijo etishi *shipl*, ya'ni qobuz-kontrabas tagiga o'rnatilgan qoziqni bo'yiga mostab chalinishiga tayyorlangan. G'ijjak qobuz-kontrabas, g'ijjak-qobuz bas, diutor bas sozlarini birgalikda orkestrda kuchli, baquwvat ohang kash etadi. Bu asboqlar orkestr fundamentini yaratadi va asosiy guruhilardan hisoblanadi, o'zaro oktava oralig'ida juftlanib, kuchli sado beradi.

G'ijjak-qobuz kontrabas kamonli sozlar guruhiga mansub soz bo'lib, u eng pastki ovoz sohibi hisoblanadi. Kontrabas uchun kuyilar bas kalitida yoziladi va yoziganidan bir oktava past eshitiladi.

Yozilishi
Eshitilishi



2. Unison juflanish

Orkestra kuy ijro qilish uchun bir nechta *cholg'ularni* unison holda birlashtirish mumkin. Odatta har bir guruhnинг birinchi partiysi unison yozildi. Har xil tembri asboblar unisoni o'ziga xos jilol, zikh eshlialiadi.

III ECO-LIM

AMALY QISM

Orkestra ijrochunuk mahoratu har xil darajalı sozandalari bo'ganligi sababli uchta belgigacha bo'lgan tonlik kuyularini chaldirgan ma'qil. Albatta tabiy tovush qatoriga ega bo'gan puflama guruhlari nazarda tutish kerak. May, qo'shmay surnay asboblari chalishga qiyalmaydigan tonliklardagi asarlar bo'lsa maqsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Puflama cholg'ular uchun qiyap registrda (yuqori va registrning ikkinchi yarmi) yozilgan kuyular yengil va jarangdor sadolaniadi.

Qo'shmay diapazoni kichkina bo'lganligi sababli unga o'rta registrdag'i kuy qismilari berilsa madsadga muvofiq bo'ladi. Qo'shmay texnik imkoniyati past asbob, lekin orkestrda o'z o'rni bor. U o'ziga xos munghl, ifodali sadolaniadi. Agar puflama guruhlarning tovush qatorini nazarda tutib asar tonlini o'zgartirish, asar xarakteriga sabiy ta'siri etishi mumkin. Orkestrdagi boshqa guruhlarga tonlik tanash murakkablik tug'dirmaydi.

1. KUJU MOSASHIRIM

KUY – musicqanning asosi, asar mazmunning eng asosiy fomonini ilodalaydi. Musiga asari faqat kuydangima iborat bo'lishi mumkin emas. Garmonya, kontra-

...kesesiz usulda qiziq etirgutlari haqqida. Kordi co'zusun munkun Cunis, Garmoniya, Kontrapunkti owozlar, pedal tovushlar, har xil passiyyat yo'llari kuydan aylashligi kerak. Ularning hammasi bitta maqsadda – musiqidaneng möniyatini tinglovchiga to'la-to'kids va yorqin ifodalab berishiga xizmat qiladi. Kuyjarni cholg' ulashitirish olahng jihandan mumkin bo'lgan va to g'ri most variantlanini qidirib topish kompozitor va moslashtiruvchining vazifasidir. Musiqa asarini cholg' ulashitirish nihovatda katta mas'uliyat talab qiladi. Bunday pavida fagat kuya emas, balki garmoniyasiga, registr (tembor)lariga, jo'r bo'lishda cholg' u asboblarini birlashtirisiga, kuyni cholg' u asboblariga tadsimlashsiga katta e'tibor berish kerak.

Asar garmoniysi kuyjni quvvatlaydi, to g'ri taqsimlangan soz ohangni jozibali, yoqimli mohiyatini yuqori darajaga ko'taradi. Yuqorida ko'rsatib o'tilganidek orkestrdag'i har bir guruning o'z o'rnii bor. Chalish ustubari darajasi, imkoniyati, jarangdorligi bilan farqlanar ekan, ularning birlashmasi yangi murakkab tembr saddolishini kashf etadi. Bunday qo'shilishlarga mostasfiruvchi juda exiyotlik va savodli nuqtai nazarida ishl olib borishi madsadga muvoqiq bo'ladи. Orkestra moshashitirilgen asar dramaturgiyasiga ham ahamiyat berish kerak. Har bir obrazni ochni berisida cholg' u asboblar guruhi imkoniyatiga ham ahamiyat berish kerak. Asarning past (**p**), munqil chalnadiqan qismini albaria bita yoki ikkitay guruhlar chalgani ma'qul. Asarning (**f**) qo'minasiyasi qismidaakkordlar zinch joylashtiganligi sababli orkestr guruhlarining hammasi istirok etishi maqsadga muvoqidi. Qatrannonona, tantanalni asarlarni chaqirin va signal turidagi kuyjarni chalishda puflama, mizrob va urma zarbli cholg' ulataga bergan ma'qul.

Kuychang (cantabile), nota cho'zmilari bir-biri bilan ulangan (legato) asarlarni kamonli asboblar guruhiga bergen ma'qul.

Rus, belorus, ukrain xalqlarining milliy kuy raodlarmini ijro etish ko'proq mizrobli va zarbli

Nay

Qo'slmany

Chung I

Chung II

Prima rub.

Quatrupi rub.

Alg. rub.

Ditior ban

Uma zarb,

G'ijjak I

G'ijjak II

G'ijjak alt

G'ijjak q-bas

G' q-k-bas

Pulfama asobilar chang bilan unison bo'lishi mumkin. Tovush chiqarish usullari har xil bo'iganligi sababli *legatoda* tembriali to'la qo'shilmaydi, nay va chang *pizzicato* chalssa ohangdor sado hosil bo'ladi.

TAMBURIN

L.Ober

Chang asobi prima rubob, g'ijjak bilan unisoni yaxshi sado beradi. Masalan:

TAMBURIN

L.Ober

The musical score consists of two measures of music, numbered 5 and 8, written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Measure 5:**
 - Nay: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - Q'stiray: *pizz.* *mf*
 - Chang I: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - Chang II: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - D'bas: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - Uma zarb: *pizz.*
 - G'ij I: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - G'ij II: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - G'ij alt: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - G'ij bas: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
 - G'ij q.k.bas: *pizz.* *mf* (*p*)
- Measure 8:**
 - Chang I: *pizz.* *mf*
 - Chang II: *pizz.* *p*
 - Buben: *pizz.* *mf*
 - D'bas: *pizz.* *mf*
 - Uma zarb: *buben*
 - G'ij I: *pizz.* *mf*
 - G'ij II: *pizz.* *mf*
 - G'ij alt: *pizz.* *mf*
 - G'ij bas: *pizz.* *p*
 - G'ij q.k.bas: *pizz.* *p*

Prima rubob va qashqar ruboblarining unisoni umumiy bir tembrda aniq, to'liq tovush hosil qildi.

TAMBURN

L.Ober

Yoshlar

Qashqar rubobi dutor baslar bian unison bo'ishi mumkin, bu holda qashqar rubob bilan registrda chalishi kerak. Qashqar rubobi va tanburlarning qo'shilishi ajoyib ohang hossi qildi. Mizrobi guruh asboblari bas guruhlari bilan qo'shilsa hamisha yaxshi ohang beradi.

Prima rub.

[7]

Qashqar rub.

[5]

Afg. on rub.

[5]

Dutor alt.

[5]

D-tbas

[5]

Uma zatb.

[5]

bubet

[5]

</div

Tenor jihatidän turli cholg' u asboblar g'ijjak + surnay + qashqar rubob + prima

rubob, g'ijjak + qo'shnay + afg'on rubob; g'ijjak + nay + chang, g'ijjak alt + g'ijjak-qobuz bas + qo'shnay + dutor bas + afg'on ruboblar qo'shnimatları kuya tamnomila yangi tembrining zich jarangdorligini baxsh etadi. Asboblar tembrinini nazarda turib, unison juftligini, turli guruhlar birashnalarni mohirona bajarish mumkin. Tembrlari bir-biriga juda mos kelsa orkestr sadotlanishi chirojji, shirali va o'zgacha jiloli eshitiladi.

KULCHA NON

I. Hamroyev

Moderato

3. Oktava juftlanish
Orkestrdagi har bir guruh oktava juftlanishi mumkin:

Pulfumalı asboblar o'zaro,

pulfumalı asboblar + changlar,

pulfumalı asboblar + prima rubob,

pulfumalı asboblar + qashqar rubob + afg'on rubob,

pulfumalı asboblar + g'ijjaklar.

Musikan:

QO'SHIQ VA RAQS

A. Liviyev

Tempo 1

KOROBENYNIK (Rus xalq qo'shig'i)

V. Gleyzman
qayta ishlagan

6 ming 4 takti

GAVTAGI

A. Gerasimov

Kuy nafaqat ikki, balki uch oktava oralig'ida ham bayon qilinishi mumkin.

NURXON ARIYASI
«Nurxon» musicali dramastan

T.Jalilov

8 CODA

Nay
Qo'shay

Chang

Prima rub.

G'ij. I

G'ij. II

Al'qon rub.

Dutor bas.

Dutor bas.

Chang

Prima rub.

G'ij. I

G'ij. II

Al'qon rub.

Dutor bas.

Dutor bas.

Chang + nay I

Chang + prima rubob

Chang + g'ijjak I, II

Prima rubob + g'ijjak I, II

Qashqar rubob + prima rubob + afg'on rubob

Qashqar rubob + dutor bas + g'ijjak alt + g'ijjak-qobuz bas + g'ijjak-qobuz kontrabas.

Pastki registrdagi kuy oktava oralig'ida dutor bas, g'ijjak-qobuz bas va g'ijjak-qobuz kontrabastarda, ba'zida g'ijjak alt, afg'on rubobni qo'shgan holda oktava oralig'ida ifodalanadi.

RQS

B.F. Grijenko

NURXON ARIVASI
«Nurxon» musiqali dramasidan

T.Jalilov

5

Ko'p ovozli kuylarda odatda mizrobi guruhg'a topshiriladi. Birinchi ovozni prima rubob chalssa, ikkinchi ovozni qashqar rubob, uchinchchi ovozni afg'on rubob chaladi.

NAVRO'Z UFORSI

N.Norxo'jayev

4. Kuyning ikki va uch ovozli ko'rinishi

Musiqa asarlarda ikki va uch ovozli kuy bayoni uchraydi. Ko'p ovozli musiqi bayonining hamma (3ta) ovozlarini bitta guruhga topshirish mumkin.

Masalan: 1-ovozi prima rubobga, 2-ovozi qashqar rubobga, 3 ovozi afg'on rubobga. tembri bir xil bo'g'an kamonli guruhga, 1-ovozi g'ijjak I, 2-ovozi g'ijjak II, 3 ovozi g'ijjak alga topshiriladi.

Ko'p hollarda kuy originalining ikkinchi va uchinchi ovozi boshidan oxirigacha davom etmasligi mumkin. Bunda 'ba'zan birinchi ovozdan farqlanib, 'ba'zan u bilan qo'shilib ketadi. Cholg'ulashintinsha birinchi va ikkinchi ovozlar boshidan oxirigacha izchillik bilan amalga oshiriladi. Kuyni ikki yoki uch ovorga unison shaklidan taqsimlanish uchun oldindan tayyorlarlik kurish zatur. Bunda ularning unison qo'shilishi frazioni oxirigacha yetkazadi.

VOSHLAR SYUTASI

II qism

Ajar kuy yudgori registrida juftlangan, ikkinchi ovoz ham shunga monard tarzda juftlangan. Bunda oktava balanddagagi ovoz nayga va g'ijjak I, II ga yuklatildi. Juftlangan ikkinchi ovoz qushqar rubobga, g'ijjak altga, yuklatiladi.

FESTIVAL VALSI

X. Rahimov

M. Leyliver

Chang
Qasbeqer rub.
Prima rub.
Ag'g on rub.
Dutor alt
Dutor bas
Doyra

G.ij. I
G.ij. II
G.ij. alt
G.ij. bas
G.ij. q-bas

N. Levchenko

5

Noy
O'o'hamoy
Chong
Prima rub.
Qashiqer rub.
Ag'g on rub.
Dutor alt
Dutor bas

(1) q-bas
(2) q-bas
(3) q-bas

5. Jo'rovozlikni ifodalash

Jo'rovozlik turlari.
Jo'rovozlikning akkordli va figurali turlari uning asosiy ko'rinishlari hisoblanadi.
Akkordli turida uning barcha tovushlari bir vaqda ifodalanadi.

RAQS

F.Nazarov

NURXON ARIYASI

«Nurxon» musiqiali dramasidan

T.Jalilov

Figurali turda esa akkordli tovushlar navbati bilan ketadi.
Figurali jo'mavozlikning keng tarqalgan shakli *rimik figuratsiya* deb ataladi va u navbat bilan ketadigan akkord hosi qiluvchi garmonik figurasiya deb ataluvchi tovushlaryig indisidan tashkil topadi.

Ma'um bir asarning orkesirdagi jo'rovozlik ifodasi fortepiyanoga mo'jallanganjo'rovozlik ifodasidan farq qiladi. Shuning uchun ham cholg'ulashtirishda akkordlari tuzilishi, ularning joylashuvni vaakkordlar qo'shilishidagi ohangdoshlikka o'zgartirish kiritishiga to'g'ri keladi.

PESNYA DRUZEY

G. Gladkov

PESNYA DRUZEY

G. Gladkov

1

Dutor alt *f*

F-nor *f*

Nay *f*

Qo'shinay *f*

Chaug *f*

Pina rub *f*

Qalqap rub *mf*

Alyon rub *mf*

Dutor alt *mf*

Dutor bat *mf*

Uma bat. *f*

Obo I *mf*

Obo II *f*

Obo alt *f*

Obo qolai *f*

f *mf*

G. Gladkov

PESNYA DRUZEY

G. Gladkov

1

1

1

1

1

1

**6. Orkestr cholg'ulari o'tasida
akkord tovushlarini taqsimlash**

Orkestr cholg'ulari o'tasida akkord tovushlari odatda quvidagicha taqsimlanadi: bas oktavaga jutflangan holda dutor bas, g'ijjak-qobuz bas va g'ijjak-qobuz kontrabasiga topshiriladi. Asosiy kuy orkestrning antq biror guruhiga topshirilsa, qolgan tovushlar bulardan tashqari qolgan asboblarga yuklatiladi.

YOSHLAR SYUTASI

M. Liviyev

Chang

Prima rub.

Bas tovushlarining oktava jutflanishi da pastki ovoz g'ijjak-qobuz kontrabasga beriladi, dutor bas va g'ijjak-qobuz bas unison chaladi.
Kamtroq jo'rovzik talab qilinadigan hollarda faqat mizroblı asboblar yoki kamoni asboblar *pizzicato* chalgani ma'quil.

TAMBURIN

L. Ober

Nay

Qo'shmay

Chang

Dutor bas

Uma zarb.

To'liq jo'rovozlik talab qilingan (ayniqsa, kuy unison va oktava juftlangan) joylarda barcha guruhlar va asboblardan keng miyosda foydalaniadi.

NAVOZISHI DUTOR

K. Qurboniyon

Rivojlangan, tugallangan kontrapunkt yaratish uchun kompozitorlik malakalarini o'qallash zarur bo'jadi.

7. Zarhl cholg'ulardan foydalanish

Zarhl cholg'ulardan asosan usuhi yanada aniq berish, umumiy tovush kuchini oshirish va o'ziga xos kotorit baxsh etish uchun foydalaniadi. Asosan xalq asarlarini yorqin ifodalash uchun shu xalqlarga tegishti urma asboblar abhamiyatidir. O'zbek xalq asarlariga doyra, noq'ora, qayroq tosh, rus xalq kuyulariga treugolnik, buben va hokazolar kiradi. Ayniqsa marsh, raqs, tantana karakteridagi asarlarda baraban, tareka, muqaddima qismida litavra rezi bilan akkordlar cho'zimini kuchbayrirish hamda crescendoning turli ko'rinishlarini ifoda etish mumkin. Ayrim asarlarda ushbu cholg'ular jo'rovozlik mullini yanada aniq ifodalab beradilar, asarga joziba, o'kiamlik baxsh etadi. Keyingi vug'ida zarblasi asboblar faqat usul behish emas, balki yakkaxon soz vazifasini ham bajarmoqda.

8. O'zbek xalq cholg'ular orkestri partiturasini tayyorlash

Orkestr partiturasini tuzishdan oldin xalq cholg'ulari asboblarini alohida gunuhlarga bo'lib chickish kerak. Ya'ni, puflama cholg'ular, torii-urmalar, mizroblı cholg'ular, urma zarbli va kamoni cholg'ulardir. Har xil gunuh uchun kichik bir asarni cholg' utashitirib, nazariy tomonidan yondoshgan holda o'rganib chiqish lozim. Har bir gunuh yaxshi o'rganilib chiqilgach, umumiy butun orkestr uchun asar cholg' ulashitiriladi. Har bir gunuhdagagi cholg' ular uchun partiyalar tartib bilan yozilishi tavsya etildi.

9. Partitura va uni shakllantirish

Orkestr uchun yozilgan asarlari partitura ko'rinishida bo'adi. Moslastirish ish jarayonida (hemnavoy) taklifchilari, kaliiti, asarning tonlik belgisi, sanog'i siyohda, nota yozuvlari qulandira yoziladi. Taylor asar partiturasini siyohda yoziladi. Hozirgi davrda bularning borchasi kompyuterda turli nota dasturlari asosida amaga oshirilmoqda.

Partituranada partiyalarning joylashish tartibi quyidagicha:

RQAS

F.Nazarov

Vivace

1

Nay
piccolo

Nay II

Sunney

Q'shamy

Prima rub.

Seconda rub.

Q'shamy

Prima rub.

Partituraning chap tomonida har bir guruh cholg'ulari qays bilan birlashtiriladi. Orkestrning bişa guruhanini birlashtirib turuvchi chiziq akkolada deb nomlanadi. Nota chizig'i boshsiga har bir asbob nomlari yozib ko'rsatiladi. Takt chiziqlari har bir guruh uchun alohida chiziladi. Har bir cholg'u kilitari nota chizig'i boshsiga qo'yiladi. Partituranini yozish vaqtida olingan asarni qismlanga (4,8 yoki 16 taktdan) bo'lib, ularga nizqum belgilarni (1, 2 sifra) qo'yish kerak. Radam belglari takt hisobiga caramasligi ham mumkin. Asardagi kuyuning sadolanishi (frazza), qaytarilishi, fermata belgisi uchragan joyga, usan tezligi yoki sanoe'i o'zgaragan joylarga ham qarab sifralar qo'yiladi. Qaytarish belgilari reprizi, fonar, segna, 1,2 voltalar oktavaga ko'tarish yoki tushurish belgilari partiturada aniq ko'rsatilgan bo'lishi shart. Barcha dinamik belgilari va shinxilar har bir partiya ostiga qo'yib chiqiladi. Partitura ga chiroyl, notalari aniq yozilsa, maqsadga muvoqi bo'ladi.

10. Orkestr partiyalarini tayyorlash

Orkestr partiyalarini har bir cholg'u uchun alohida kuchiriladi. Zarbli cholg'ular bundan mustasno bo'lib, ularning hammasi uchun birta partiya bo'lishi mumkin. Orkestr partiyalariga partitura da o'zbodastini topgan barcha dinamik va sur'at belgilari, harf, raqam va boshqa kursatigichlar ko'chirib yozilishi zarur. Bir necha taktilarga cho'zildigan pauzalar quyidagicha ifodalananadi:

Ayar, bunday pauza davomida yangi bir sur'at ko'rsatigichi yoki belgi tonlik o'zgarishlar uchrasa, ular partiyada albatta ko'rsatilishi kerak:

5

5

2

2

Fermata qo'yilgan takt alohida ko'rsatilishi shart.

7

3

Orkestr partiyalarida takorotanib keluvchi taktlarni qisqartirib yozish mumkin:

Nay

Nay II

Sunney

Q'shamy

11. MUSIQIV ATAMALAR

Vazmin sur'atlar

Largo	- lyargo	- juda cho'zib, keng;
Lento	- lento	- cho'zib;
Adagio	- adajio	- og'if, vazmin.

O'rtacha sur'atlar

Andante	- andante	- sekin-asta, oshiqmasdan;
Andantino	- andantino	- andantinedan sal tezroq;
Moderato	- moderato	- o'rtacha tezlikda, shoshilmay;
Sostenuto	- sostenuto	- salbobatl;
Allegretto	- allegretto	- bir qadar tezroq;
Allegro moderato - allegro moderato	- o'rtacha tez.	-

Tez sur'atlar

Allegro	- allegro	- tez;
Vivo	- vivo	- jonli;
Vivace	- vivache	- jadu-jadal bilan;
Presto	- presto	- tez, oshiqib;
Prestissimo	- prestissimo	- juda tez, eng tez.

Sur'atlarni tezlashtirish va sekinlashtirish belgilari

Accelerando	- achchelerando	- tezlashtirib;
Animando	- animando	- jomantirib;
Rallentando	- rallentando	- sekinlashtirib;
Ritardando	- ritardando	- og'irlashtirib, kechiktirib;
Ritenuto	- ritenuto	- sekin-asta to'xtatib;
Stretto	- stretto	- ischamlatib;
A tempo, tempo I	- a tempo, tempo primo	- awvalgi sur'atga qaydish.

Ijro etish xarakterini bildiruvchi belgilari

Maestoso	- maestoso	- tantanali;
Ekspressivo	- ekspressivo	- ta'siri;
Cantabile	- cantabile	- kuylab;
Dolce	- dolche	- nozik;
Grasioso	- grasioso	- latif;
Animato	- animato	- jonli;
Appassionato	- appassionato	- zavql;
Non troppo	- non troppo	- o'rtaqimyona;
Molto	- molto	- juda, niroyatda;
Poco a poco	- poco a poco	- oz-oz, sekin-asta;
Subito	- subito	- to'satdan;
Sempre	- sempre	- domo, hamisha;
Meno mosso	- meno mosso	- sekinroq;

Legato	- legato	- bog'lab;
Non legato	- non legato	- bog'lamasdan, legato yo'q;
Simile	- simile	- shu tarzda, xuddi shunday davom ettirish.

12. Dinamik belgilari	- legato	- bog'lab;
f	- forte	- ortacha kuchli;
p	- piano	- kuchli;
pp	- pianissimo	- mayvin, kuchsiz;
f	- kreschendo	- juda mayin, juda kuchsiz;
s	- diminuendo	- tovushni asta-sekin kuchaytirish;
sfp	- sforsando	- keskin, kuchli zarb;
>	- subito piano	- keskin, mayin zarb;
	- aksent	- tovushni ajratib, baland chalish.

13. Orkestr moslashitiruvchisi uchun ko'rsatma

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestriga biror asarni moslashitirishni o'z oldiga vazifa qilib qo'ygan har bir moslashitiruvchi o'ziga talabchan, izlanuvchan bo'lishi kerak. Ko'p qo'llannalmalarni ko'zdan kechirib, o'qib-o'rganish kerak. E'tibomi tortadigan har bir jihatlarini erinmasdan, shoshilmasdan o'rganib chiqib, vazifasini bajarsha natijasi yaxshi bo'jadi. Moslashitiruvchi orkestr ijosida ko'p asarlari eshitib, ularni tahli qila olishi lozim. Orkestr jostidagi asarlarni esda qoldirib, fikrlab, ayrim jihatlarini ko'z oldiga ketlira olsa bu jumyon maqsadiga muvoqiqdir. Bu jihatlar moslashitirish jarayoniga yordam beradi. Moslashitiruvchi har bir asarni biror bir cholg'uda chalib, eshitib, uni cholg'ularga tushsimtay olishi kerak. Nota yozuvli chiroylji, tushunari, aniq, har bir elementlariga katta almaniyat bilan qarashli zatur.

Ajarda partitura tushunmasiz, kerakli nyuanslari antiqannagan, pala-partish bo'lsa, orkestr bilan ishlash jarayonida kamchiliklar ko'payadi, oldiga qo'ygan vazifa natijasi qonqarsiz baholanadi.

=

UMID

E.Salixov

III BO'LIM

O'ZBEK XALQ CHOIG'U ORKESTRI UCHHUN
MOSLASHTIRULGAN PARTITURALAR

76

Adantino **1**

Navy

Chorus

Trombones

Bassoon

Pianissimo
mf

mezzo-forte
mp

Chorus

Trombones

Bassoon

pianissimo
pp

Violin I

Violin II

Cello

Double Bass

Bassoon

fortissimo
f
molto express.

pianissimo
pp

Violin I

Violin II

Cello

Double Bass

Bassoon

quasi legato

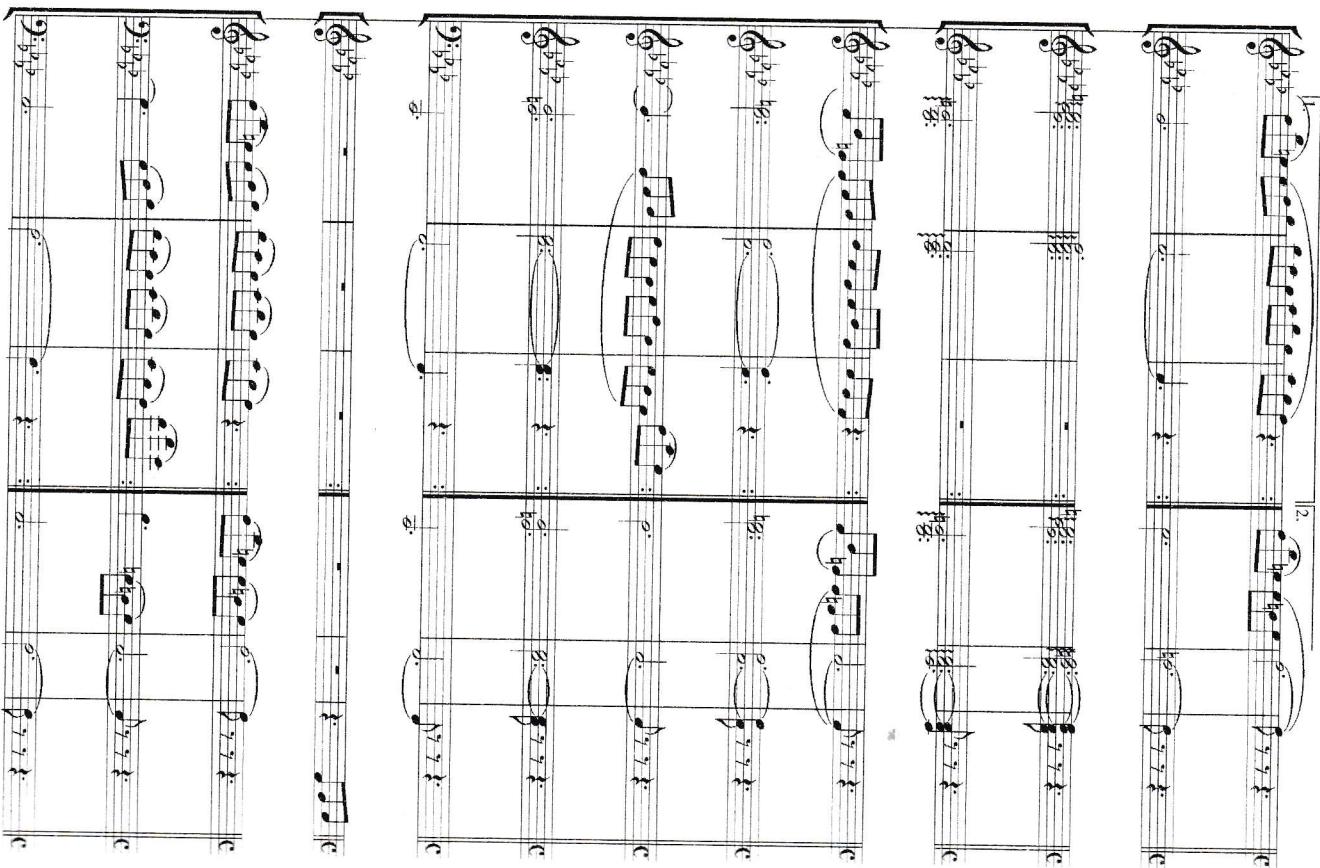
v

v

mf

mezzo-forte
mf

pianissimo
pp



52

[2] Allegro

Musical score page 53, measures 2 through 2.2. The score consists of six staves. Measures 2 begin with eighth-note pairs. Measures 2.2 begin with eighth-note pairs.

53

3

mp dolce

mp dolce

mp dolce

mf

4

mf dolce

mf dolce

mf dolce

Musical score page 56, featuring six staves of music for three voices. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes.

Musical score page 57, featuring six staves of music for three voices. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes. Bass staff has eighth notes. Alto staff has eighth notes.

1.

legato

2.

mf

6

legato

Musical score page 60, measures 60-65. The score consists of five staves. Measures 60-64 show standard musical notation with various note heads and stems. Measure 65 begins with a measure rest followed by a dynamic instruction **f**, then a melodic line consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes.

60

Musical score page 61, measures 66-71. The score continues with five staves. Measures 66-70 show standard musical notation. Measure 71 concludes with a final dynamic instruction **f**.

61

8

pizz.

mf

9

p.

mf

10

64

measures 10-11

65

measures 12-13

11

Arco

pizz.

1. 2.

68

12

13

69

12

13

A page of musical notation for two staves, showing measures 30 through 35. The left staff uses a treble clef and the right staff uses a bass clef. Measures 30 and 31 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 32 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 33 and 34 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 35 concludes with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs.

14

Andantino

POPURRI

F. Alimov

Allegro con brio

May
O'shmay
Qanun
Chang
R. qasqar
Dutor prima
R. qasqar
Dutor all
Dutor bus
Cijuk
O'juk bus
Konja

1

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

ff

ff 3 f

2

ff 3 f

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

3

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

4

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

5

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

6

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

7

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

8

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

9

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

10

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

11

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

12

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

13

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

14

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

15

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

16

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

17

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

18

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

19

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

20

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

21

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

22

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

23

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

24

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

25

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

26

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

27

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

28

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

29

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

30

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

31

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

32

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

33

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

34

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

35

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

36

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

37

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

38

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

39

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

40

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

41

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

42

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

43

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

44

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

45

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

46

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

47

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

48

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

49

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

50

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

51

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

52

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

53

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

54

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

55

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

56

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

57

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

58

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

59

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

60

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

61

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

62

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

63

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

64

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

65

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

66

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

67

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

68

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

69

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

70

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

71

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

72

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

73

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

74

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

75

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

76

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

77

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

78

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

79

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

80

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

81

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

82

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

83

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

84

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

85

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

86

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

87

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

88

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

89

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

90

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

91

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

92

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

93

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

94

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

95

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

96

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

97

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

98

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

99

f 3 3 3 3 3 3

100

A musical score for two flutes, page 2. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for Flute 1 and the bottom staff is for Flute 2. Both staves are in treble clef and common time. The key signature is one sharp. The music includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *f*, and *p*. There are also slurs and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are indicated at the beginning of each measure. The page number "2" is in the top right corner.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is treble clef and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 10 starts with a dynamic of ***pp***. The right hand plays eighth-note chords in the treble clef staff, while the left hand provides harmonic support in the bass clef staff. Measure 11 continues this pattern, maintaining the same dynamics and harmonic structure.

A musical score page featuring four staves of music. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a grace note. Measures 2 and 3 continue the melodic line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 concludes with a half note followed by a fermata and a repeat sign, indicating a section to be repeated.

A handwritten musical score page featuring a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a whole note followed by a half note. The second measure starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. There are several annotations: a bracket labeled '3' groups the first two notes of the first measure; a bracket labeled '4' groups the first four notes of the second measure; and a bracket labeled '5' groups the first five notes of the second measure. The score is written on a grid of five horizontal lines.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff is for the bassoon and the bottom staff is for the strings. Measure 11 starts with a bassoon note followed by a string section playing eighth-note chords. Measure 12 begins with a bassoon eighth-note followed by a string section playing sixteenth-note patterns.

A page of musical notation for three woodwind instruments. The top staff is for Flute 1, the middle staff for Flute 2, and the bottom staff for Bassoon. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Flute 1 has a dynamic of $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Flute 2 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Bassoon has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$. Measure 2: Flute 1 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Flute 2 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Bassoon has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$. Measure 3: Flute 1 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Flute 2 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Bassoon has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$. Measure 4: Flute 1 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Flute 2 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Bassoon has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$. Measure 5: Flute 1 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Flute 2 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Bassoon has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$. Measure 6: Flute 1 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Flute 2 has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$, Bassoon has $\text{f} \text{ tr}$.

A musical score page showing measures 3 through 9. The music is in common time and consists of six staves of two-measure phrases. Measure 3 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures 4-6 begin with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures 7-9 begin with a bass note followed by a treble note.

A page of musical notation for a band score, featuring six staves of music for various instruments. The notation includes measures with note heads, stems, and rests, as well as dynamic markings like ff (fortissimo) and ff^3 . The staves are arranged vertically, with some staves having multiple systems of measures. The instrumentation is indicated by the staves: the top two staves likely represent woodwind or brass instruments, while the bottom four staves represent strings or brass instruments.

colla bacch

pizz.

5

78

9

88

Musical score page 88. The page features five systems of music. The first system contains a single measure with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. It includes a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano) and a performance note '3'. The subsequent four systems are blank, consisting of five staves each.

89

Musical score page 89. The page features five systems of music. The first system contains a single measure with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. It includes a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano) and a performance note '3'. The subsequent four systems are blank, consisting of five staves each.

10

Press coil finger

16

du

Musical score page 92, featuring six staves of music for two treble clef instruments. The first staff includes a tempo marking 'mf'. The subsequent five staves are marked with 'v'.

Musical score page 93, featuring six staves of music for two treble clef instruments. The first staff includes a tempo marking 'v'. The subsequent five staves are marked with 'v'.

13

Musical score page 13, featuring six staves of music for a band or orchestra. The staves are arranged in two columns of three. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in common time. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic marking *mp*. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 begins with a dynamic marking *f*. Measures 8-9 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic marking *mf*. Measures 11-12 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 begins with a dynamic marking *f*. Measures 14-15 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 16 begins with a dynamic marking *mf*. Measures 17-18 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 begins with a dynamic marking *f*. Measures 20-21 continue with eighth-note patterns.

94

14

Musical score page 14, featuring six staves of music for a band or orchestra. The staves are arranged in two columns of three. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in common time. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic marking *mf*. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 begins with a dynamic marking *f*. Measures 8-9 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic marking *mf*. Measures 11-12 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 begins with a dynamic marking *f*. Measures 14-15 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 16 begins with a dynamic marking *mf*. Measures 17-18 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 19 begins with a dynamic marking *f*. Measures 20-21 continue with eighth-note patterns.

95

15

ord

pp

16

pp

pizz.

pp

pizz.

Kairos

pp

pizz.

96

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

97

17

Musical score page 17, featuring six staves of music for string instruments. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a dynamic of **f** and a tempo of **ord.** The second staff starts with a dynamic of **pizz.** The third staff starts with a dynamic of **pizz.** The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of **pizz.** The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of **pizz.** The sixth staff starts with a dynamic of **pizz.**

98

18

Musical score page 18, featuring six staves of music for string instruments. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a dynamic of **pizz.** The second staff begins with a dynamic of **pizz.** The third staff begins with a dynamic of **pizz.** The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of **pizz.** The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of **pizz.** The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of **pizz.**

99

100

Musical score page 100, measures 16-19. The score consists of six staves. Measures 16-18 show continuous sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings *mf*, *mp*, *sf*, and *sp*. Measure 19 begins with a dynamic *p* and includes performance instructions: *glossy* and *slurs*.

101

Musical score page 101, measures 16-19. The score consists of six staves. Measures 16-18 show continuous sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings *mf*, *mp*, *sf*, and *sp*. Measure 19 begins with a dynamic *p* and includes performance instructions: *glossy* and *slurs*.

102

20

21

103

БУБЕН

104

Musical score page 104, measures 11-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 11 starts with a dynamic of f . Measures 11 and 12 both contain a fermata over the notes. Measure 11 ends with a dynamic of p , and measure 12 ends with a dynamic of f .

Musical score page 104, measures 13-14. The score continues with two staves. The key signature changes to two sharps (G major). Measure 13 begins with a dynamic of p . Measures 13 and 14 both contain a fermata over the notes. Measure 13 ends with a dynamic of p , and measure 14 ends with a dynamic of f .

Musical score page 104, measures 15-16. The score continues with two staves. The key signature changes to three sharps (D major). Measure 15 begins with a dynamic of p . Measures 15 and 16 both contain a fermata over the notes. Measure 15 ends with a dynamic of p , and measure 16 ends with a dynamic of f .

22

Musical score page 105, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 1 begins with a dynamic of p . Measures 1 and 2 both contain a fermata over the notes. Measure 1 ends with a dynamic of p , and measure 2 ends with a dynamic of f .

Musical score page 105, measures 3-4. The score continues with two staves. The key signature changes to two sharps (G major). Measure 3 begins with a dynamic of p . Measures 3 and 4 both contain a fermata over the notes. Measure 3 ends with a dynamic of p , and measure 4 ends with a dynamic of f .

Musical score page 105, measures 5-6. The score continues with two staves. The key signature changes to three sharps (D major). Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of p . Measures 5 and 6 both contain a fermata over the notes. Measure 5 ends with a dynamic of p , and measure 6 ends with a dynamic of f .

Musical score page 105, measures 7-8. The score continues with two staves. The key signature changes to four sharps (A major). Measure 7 begins with a dynamic of p . Measures 7 and 8 both contain a fermata over the notes. Measure 7 ends with a dynamic of p , and measure 8 ends with a dynamic of f .

105

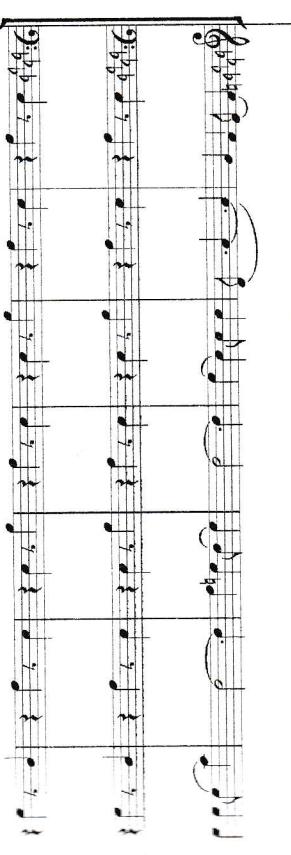
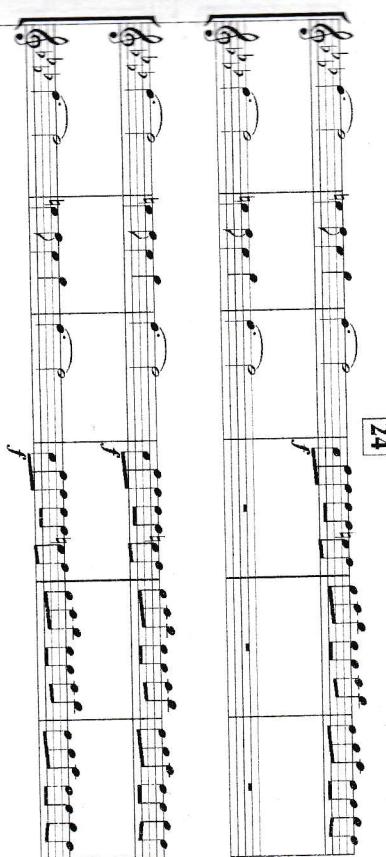
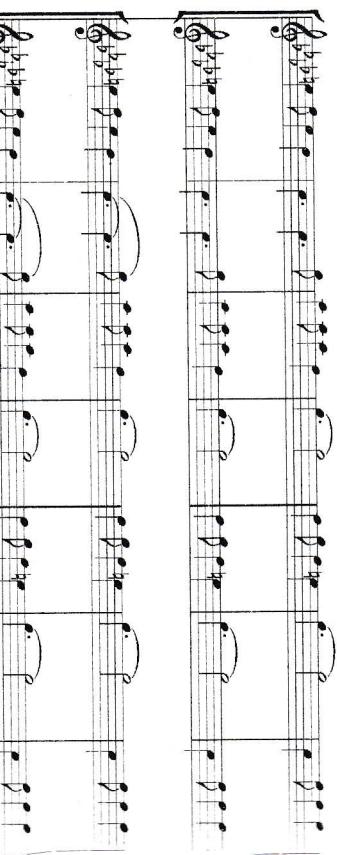
23 Allegro

ПОД МАСКОНЫЕ КОСЫ

106

ПОД МАСКОНЫЕ КОСЫ

107



Musical score page 25, measures 1 through 8. The score consists of six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of four flats. Measure 1: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-4: The first staff continues eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-8: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The third staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The fourth staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The fifth staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The sixth staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again.

Musical score page 25, measures 9 through 16. The score consists of six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of four flats. Measure 9: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 10-12: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. Measures 13-16: The first staff has eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The third staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The fourth staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The fifth staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again. The sixth staff starts with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note pairs, then eighth-note pairs again.

A handwritten musical score consisting of six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in common time. The score includes various musical markings such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes. Measures 1-4 show a melodic line primarily in the bass clef staff. Measures 5-8 show a transition where the melody moves to the tenor and alto clef staves. Measures 9-12 return to the bass clef staff. Measures 13-16 show a continuation of the melody in the bass clef staff. Measures 17-20 show a final section where the melody moves back to the tenor and alto clef staves. Measures 21-24 conclude the piece in the bass clef staff.

Music score page 10, measures 11-12.

Measure 11: Treble clef, 2/4 time, B-flat key signature. Notes: rest, eighth note (B-flat), eighth note (A), eighth note (G), eighth note (F-sharp), eighth note (E). Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *p*, *p*, *p*. Articulation: *pizz.*

Measure 12: Treble clef, 2/4 time, B-flat key signature. Notes: eighth note (D), eighth note (C), eighth note (B-flat), eighth note (A), eighth note (G), eighth note (F-sharp), eighth note (E). Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *p*, *p*, *p*. Articulation: *pizz.*

(tr.)

114

115

A page of musical notation for a band score, showing multiple staves for various instruments like woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The notation includes measures with sixteenth-note patterns, dynamic markings such as *sp*, *sp³*, *ff*, and *ff³*, and performance instructions like "trill" and "gliss". The page is numbered 11 at the top left.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR

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 2. T.Virgo, A.Petrosyans. Uzbekskiy orkestr narodnih instrumentov. Tashkent. 1962.
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M U N D A R I J A

So'zboshi 3

I BO'LIM. NAZARIV QISM

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari orkestri va uning tarkibiga kirdigan guruhiar	4
Puffama cholg'ular guruhি	7
Tori urma cholg'u guruhি	10
Mizrobi cholg'ular guruhি	10
Ujma zarbli cholg'ular	15
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II BO'LIM. AMALIY QISM

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III BO'LIM

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45

E.Salikov. Umid

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F.Alimov. Popurni

68

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