QOBILJON USMONOV

BOSHLANG'ICH RUBOB DARSLIGI



G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi
Toshkent — 2004

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O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA’LIM VAZIRLIGI
O‘RTA MAXSUS, KASB-HUNAR TA’LIMI MARKAZI

QOBILJON USMONOV

BOSHLANG‘ICH RUBOB DARSLIGI

Pedagogika, musiqa va san’at kollejlari hamda akademik litseylari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma

160545

G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi
Toshkent – 2004

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O'zbekiston Respublikasi Madaniyat va sport ishlari vazirligining madaniyat va san'at sohasi bo'yicha o'quv-uslubiy kengashi nashrga tavsiya etgan

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85.315.3
U 73

Qobiljon Usmonov.
Boshlang'ich rubob darsligi: Pedagogika, musiqa va san'at kollejlari hamda akademik litseylari uchun o'quv qo'llanma /Qobiljon Usmonov; O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligi, O'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi markazi. –T.: G'.G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2004. – 152 b.

BBK 85.315.3ʁ722

Q $\frac{4905000000-65}{M\ 352(04)-2004}$ qat'iy buyurtma, 2004

ISBN 5-635-02267-7

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I QISM

RUBOB HAQIDA QISQACHA MA'LUMOT

Cholg'u musiqa san'ati o'zbek xalqining boy musiqa madaniyatida salmoqli o'rin tutadi. Tasviriy san'at yodgorliklari cholg'u asboblarining qadim zamondayoq vujudga kelib, xalq orasida keng tarqalganligidan hamda ularning birmuncha takomillashganligidan darak beradi.

O'rta asr va undan keyingi davrda yaratilgan musiqa traktatlarida cholg'u asboblari va ularda ijro etiladigan musiqa asarlari haqida ma'lumotlar bor. O'rta Osiyoda yashagan buyuk olim al-Forobiy musiqa haqidagi risolasida shunday deb yozgan edi: «Kishi ovoziga yaqin tovush chiqaradigan cholg'u asboblari – rubob, nay va surnaydir; ular ovozga juda yaxshi taqlid qiladi. Cholg'u asboblari ashulaga jo'r bo'ladi, ashulaning boshlang'ich musiqasini va uning orasidagi cholg'u qismini hosil qiladi». Cholg'u asboblarining al-Forobiy ta'riflagan vazifasi hozirgi davrga qadar saqlanib kelmoqda.

Darvish Alining (XVIII) mashhur traktatida cholg'u asboblarining mukammal ro'yxati, ularning kelib chiqishi va sozandalar haqida ham ma'lumot berilgan. Darvish Alining o'zi ham rebob (rubob o'sha paytda rebob deb atalgan) chalgan. Ilgarigi paytda ham rubob tori beshta bo'lgan. Ammo uning to'rtta tori ipakli, beshinchisi esa kumush simli bo'lgan. Shunday qilib, rubob qadimiy cholg'u asboblaridan bo'lib, shu kungacha xalq qo'lidan tushmay kelmoqda.

1935-yili Toshkentda o'zbek xalq cholg'u asboblari ansambli tuzildi. Ansamblga To'xtasin Jalilov rahbarlik qildi. Ansamblda nay, g'ijjak, chang, tanbur, doira asboblari bo'lib, rubob unga keyinroq kiritilgan, chunki u davrda rubobning sozi ansamblga mos emasdi, uning pardalar soni kam edi. 1936-yili ansamblga kelgan Muhammadjon Mirzayev keyinchalik rubobdagi kamchiliklarni to'ldirdi, ya'ni rubob pardasi (tovush oralig'i) sonini oshirib, rubob torlarini ichak va po'lat simli torlarga almashtirdi va parda tovushlarini ansamblga moslashtirdi.

1937-yili Moskvada o'zbek san'ati va adabiyoti dekadasi o'tkazildi. Dekadada T.Jalilov rahbarligidagi o'zbek xalq cholg'u asboblari ansambli ham qatnashdi. Rubobchi-sozandalar M.Mirzayev, T.Jumayev, E.Shukrullayev, Mamatoxun Yusupov kabi sozandalar dekadada rubobchi sifatida ishtirok etishdi.

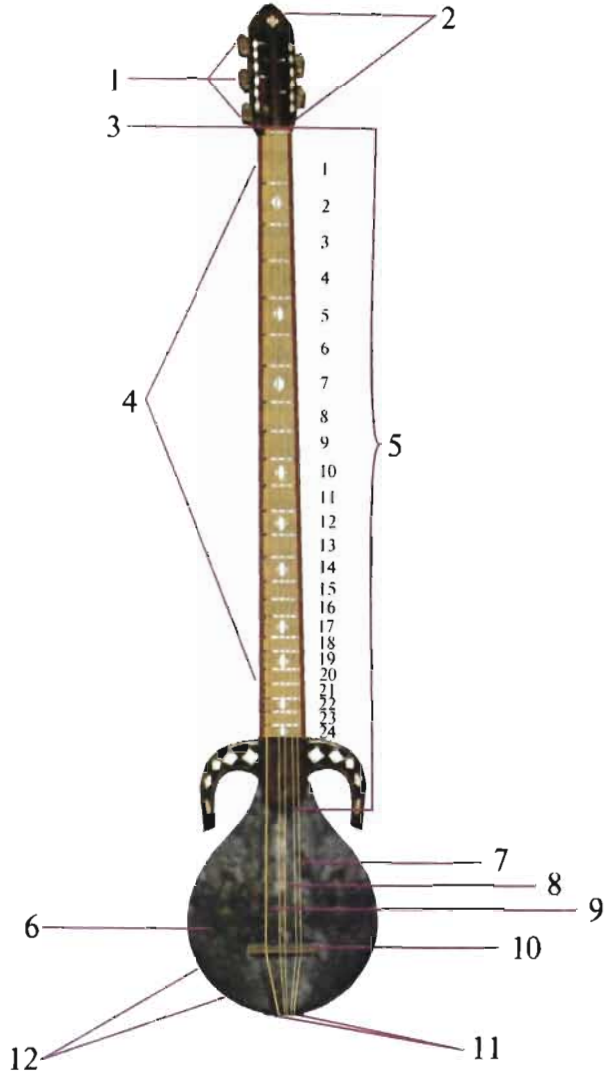
Dekada bo'lib o'tgandan so'ng, o'zbek cholg'u asboblaridagi ba'zi kamchiliklar hisobga olinib, O'zbekiston Davlat filarmoniyasi qoshida xalq cholg'u asboblarini takomillashtirish laboratoriyasi tashkil qilindi. Bu laboratoriyaga dastlab taniqli kompozitor V.A.Uspenskiy, keyinchalik A.I.Petrosyans rahbarlik qildi. O'zbek cholg'u asboblarini takomillashtirishda Davlat mukofotining laureati, O'zbekistonda xizmat ko'rsatgan san'at arbobi, professor A.I.Petrosyansning xizmati katta bo'ldi.

Laboratoriyada barcha o'zbek cholg'u asboblari qatori rubob ham yanada takomillashtirildi – rubob dastasiga bog'lanadigan ichak parda latundan yasalgan parda bilan almashtirildi, rubob dastasining uzunligi qisqartirildi, chunki uzun dastali rubobda tez chalinadigan musiqa asarini ijro etish qiyin edi. Takomillashtirilgan rubobda chalish texnikasi yengillashdi va boshqa millat xalqlari kuyini chalish imkoniyati yaratildi.



1-rasm

QASHQAR RUBOBINING TUZILISHI



2-rasm

1. Quloqlar. *2.* Rubobning bosh qismi. *3.* Shayton xarrak. *4.* Pardalar. *5.* Dasta. *6.* Teri. *7.* 1-tor. *8.* 2-tor. *9.* 3-tor. *10.* Xarrak. *11.* Ilmoqlar. *12.* Kosa.

Rubobni to'g'ri ushlash va ijro etish yo'llari

Rubobni chalishga kirishishdan oldin uning tuzilishini (2-rasm) bilish va uni to'g'ri ushlashni o'rganish kerak. Buning uchun esa quyidagi ko'rsatmalarga amal qilish lozim:

1. Rubob kosasini ko'krakdan sal pastroq, o'ng qo'lning bilagi orasida qattiq siqmasdan ushlash kerak (1-rasm).

2. Rubob dastasini chap qo'lning bosh va birinchi barmog'i orasida erkin tutish lozim.

Rubob dastasi ushlangan paytda qo'lning bosh barmog'i ikkinchi barmoqning ro'parasida turishi shart (3-rasm). Aks holda, uchinchi va to'rtinchi barmoqlarning pardalarni bosishi qiyinlashadi (4-rasmda ijrochining pardani noto'g'ri bosishi ko'rsatilgan).

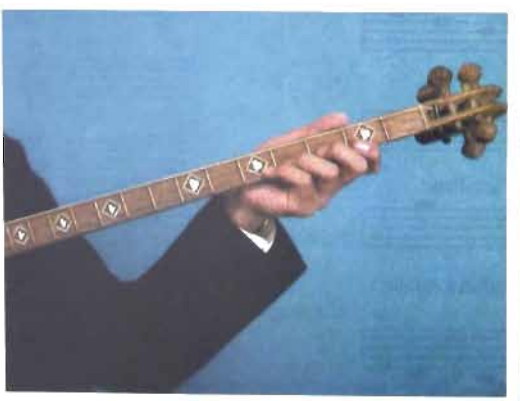
3. Rubob chalishni o'rganishdagi dastlabki mashg'ulotlarda qo'llar tez charchab qolishi mumkin. Bunday holda qo'llarni pastga tushirib, ularga bir oz dam berish kerak. Agar bu qoidaga rioya qilib chalinsa, keyinchalik ijrochining qo'llari charchamaydigan bo'lib qoladi.

4. Rubobda yakka ijro etganda tik turish va gavdani to'g'ri tutish lozim. Rubobning quloqlari o'rnatilgan qismi ijrochining yelkasi bilan baravar turishi kerak (1-rasm). O'zbek xalq cholg'u asboblari orkestrida, ansamblda o'tirib ijro etiladi. Bu vaqtda ijrochi stulga suyanmasdan o'tirishi va uning chap oyog'i bir oz oldinda turishi shart (5-rasm).



3-rasm





4-rasm



6-rasm

Mediator

Rubob torlarini chertib ovoz chiqarish uchun selluloid, hayvon shoxi, ibonit kabi materiallardan tayyorlangan chertmak – mediator ishlatiladi.

Mediator o'ng qo'lning bosh va ko'rsatkich barmog'i bilan qattiq siqmasdan ushlanadi, barmoqlar kaftga tegmasligi kerak (6-rasm).

Rubob chalishni o'rganishga kirishgan kishiga rubobni selluloddan yasalgan mediator bilan chalish tavsiya etiladi, chunki bunday mediator bilan chalganda tovush silliq va mayin eshitiladi. Keyinchalik ibonitdan yasalgan mediator bilan ijro etiladi, bu mediator bilan tovushni kuchli yoki kuchsiz chiqarish mumkin. Ibonitdan yasalgan mediatorning bo'yi 1,5-2 *sm*, eni 4-5 *mm*, qalinligi esa 0,8-1 *mm* bo'ladi.

Mediatorning bir uchi qirrali va silliq bo'lishi kerak. Tovushlarning tekis va yoqimli chiqishi uchun mediatorni charxlab silliqlash kerak. Rubob torlarini mediator bilan chertganda o'ng qo'lning faqat panja qismi harakat qilishi lozim. Mediator yuqoridan pastga yoki pastdan yuqoriga chertganda tovush bir xilda tekis va silliq chiqishi kerak. Rubob chalishni o'rganishdagi dastlabki mashg'ulotlarda faqat kerakli torlarnigina chertib, tiniq va aniq tovush chiqarishga harakat qilish lozim.

Mediatorni ushlab turgan o'ng qo'l rubob xarragidan 4-6 santimetr uzoqlikda bo'lishi lozim, chunki mediatorni xarrakka yaqin tutib chertilsa, rubobning tovushi bo'g'iq, yoqimli chiqadi.

NOTA HAQIDA MA'LUMOT

Musiqa tovushlarini yozish uchun maxsus nota belgilari qo'llaniladi. Notalar quyidagi qismlardan iborat.

Boshchalar 𝅝 yoki 𝅗𝅥 yoki ♩

Boshchalardagi shtillar 𝅗𝅥 yoki 𝅗𝅥 yoki ♩

Boshcha, shtil va bayroqchalar ♪ yoki 𝅘𝅥𝅯 yoki 𝅘𝅥𝅰
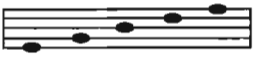
Bayroqchalar shtilga uning o'ng yoki chap tomonidan birlashtiriladi.



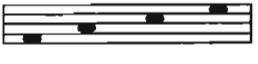
Notalarni yozish uchun besh yondosh chiziq ishlatiladi. Bu chiziqlar pastdan yuqoriga sanaladi:



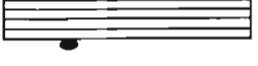
Notalarning chiziqlarga yozilishi:



Notalarning chiziqlar orasiga yozilishi:



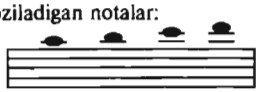
Notalarning besh yondosh chiziq ostiga va ustiga yozilishi:



Rubob uchun pastki yordamchi chiziqlarga yoziladigan notalar:



Yuqoridagi yordamchi chiziqlarga yoziladigan notalar:

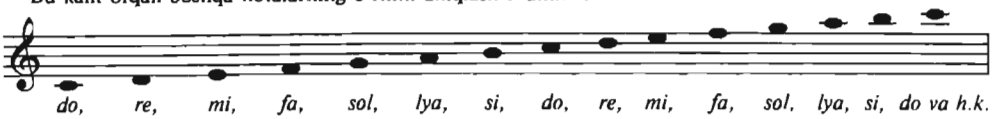


Musiqa yozuvida *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si* nomli notalar qo'llaniladi.

Rubobda ijro etiladigan notalar sol kalitida yoziladi. Bu kalit ikkinchi chiziqni o'z ichiga oladi, birinchi oktavadagi sol notasi ikkinchi chiziqqa joylashganligi uchun bu notaning ro'parasidagi kalit sol kaliti deb nomlangan.

 birinchi oktavadagi «sol» tovushi.
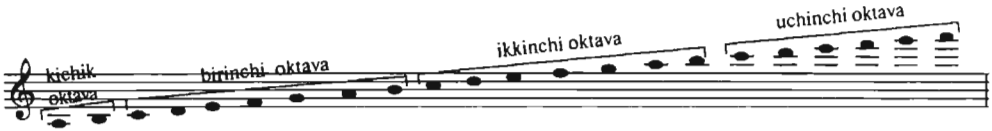
Bu kalit orqali boshqa notalarning o'rnini aniqlash mumkin:



Musiqiy tovushlar o'zining baland-pastligiga ko'ra oktavalarga bo'linadi.

Bir xil nomli tovushlar oralig'idagi eng yaqin masofaga oktava deyiladi.

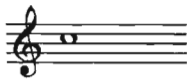
Sol kalitida rubob uchun yoziladigan notalarning oktavalarga bo'linishi:
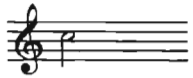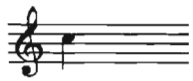


Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan notalar rubobda ijro etilganda yozilishidan bir oktava past eshitiladi, chunki rubob transponirovka[1] qilinadigan asboblar turiga kiradi.
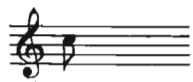
Notalar cho'zimi
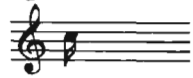
Notalar turli xil cho'zimdan iborat bo'lib, ular bir-biridan shakliga ko'ra farqlanadi:
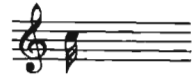
 – butun nota

 – yarim nota

 – chorak nota

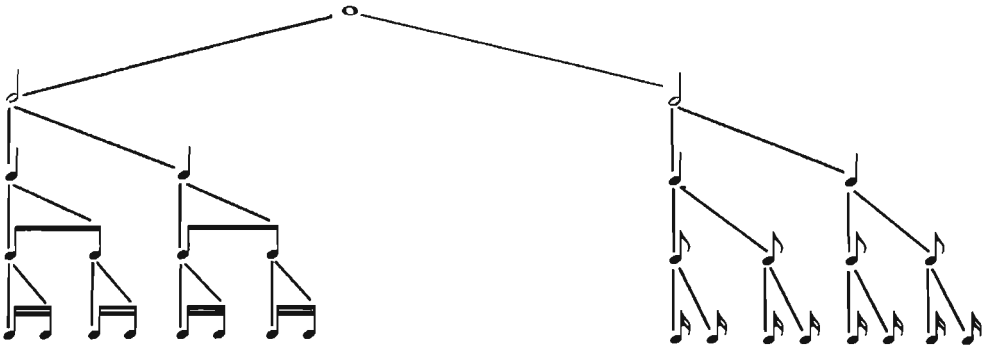
 – nimchorak nota

 – o'n oltilik nota

 – o'ttiz ikkilik nota
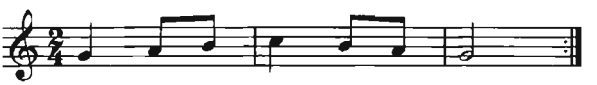
[1] Ijro qilgan paytda tovushlari nota yozuvidagiga nisbatan past yoki baland eshitiladigan cholg'u asbob – transponirovka qilinuvchi asbob deyiladi.

Notalarning cho'zimlarga bo'linishi
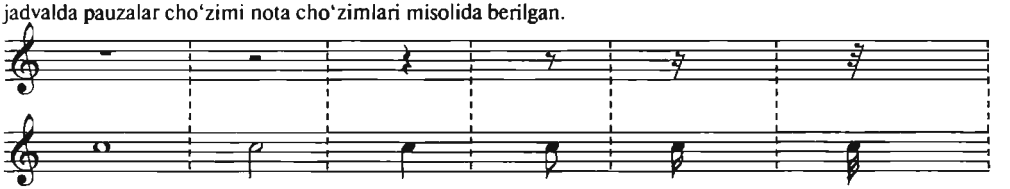


Takt

Besh yondosh chiziqni tik kesib o'tgan chiziq *takt chizig'i* deyiladi. Nota yozuvida ikki qo'shni *takt chizig'i* oralig'i *takt* deyiladi.



Pauzalar

Musiqa asaridagi tinish davri pauza deyiladi. Notalar singari pauzalar ham turli cho'zimga ega. Quyidagi jadvalda pauzalar cho'zimi nota cho'zimlari misolida berilgan.



Alteratsiya belgilari

Nota yozuvida tovushlarni yuqori yoki pastga o'zgartiruvchi belgilar *alteratsiya belgilari* deyiladi. Ular quyidagilardir:

♯ – d i y e z – tovushni yarim ton ko'tarish belgisi (rubobda ikki parda orasidagi tovush yarim ton hisoblanadi);

♭ – b e m o l – tovushni yarim ton pasaytirish belgisi;

x – d u b l d i y e z – tovushni bir ton ko'tarish belgisi;

♭♭ – d u b l b e m o l – tovushni bir ton tushirish belgisi;
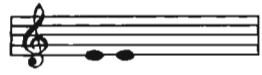
♮ – b e k a r – yarim tonga o'zgartirilgan notalarni avvalgi holiga qaytarish belgisi.

Rubobni sozlash

Rubobning avval birinchi juft torini fortepianoning *lya* tovushiga yoki *lya kamertonning* tovushiga moslab sozlash kerak:



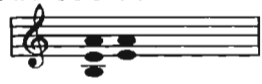
Rubobning ikkinchi juft torlarini sozlash uchun bu torlarga birinchi juft torlarning yettinchi pardasi oktava holida moslanishi kerak. Ikkinchi juft torning sozlanganligini tekshirayotganda uning beshinchi pardasi bosib chertiladi. Bundan ikkinchi juft tor tovushi birinchi juft torning ochiq tovushi bilan bir xil jaranglashi kerak.
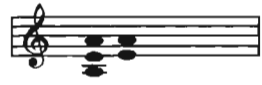


Rubobning uchinchi tori ikki xil sozlanadi: 1. Kvarta (4)ga sozlamoqchi bo'lsangiz *si* notasiga sozlash kerak. Bunda ikkinchi torni birinchi torga qanday moslagan bo'lsangiz, uchinchi torni ikkinchi torga shunday moslab sozlaysiz. 2. Uchinchi torni kvinta (5)ga sozlamoqchi bo'lsangiz, u holda uni *lya* notasiga sozlash kerak, ya'ni birinchi juft torning jarangiga bir oktava past qilib sozlash kerak.

R u b o b n i s o z l a s h v a r i a n t l a r i

Birinchi variant –
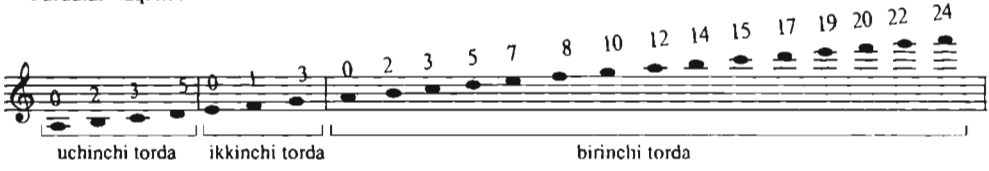


Ikkinchi variant –



Rubob pardalarida tovushlarning joylashishi

Pardalar raqami:



E s l a t m a : Nota ustiga qo'yilgan nol (0) belgisi torlarning ochiq chalinishini, ya'ni pardani bosmasdan chalish kerakligini ko'rsatadi.
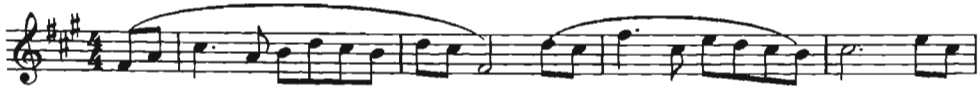
Qaytarish belgilari

Musiqa asarining ayrim qismlarini takroriy ijro qilish uchun qaytarish (repriza) belgisi ishlatiladi. U quyidagicha ko'rinishga ega:
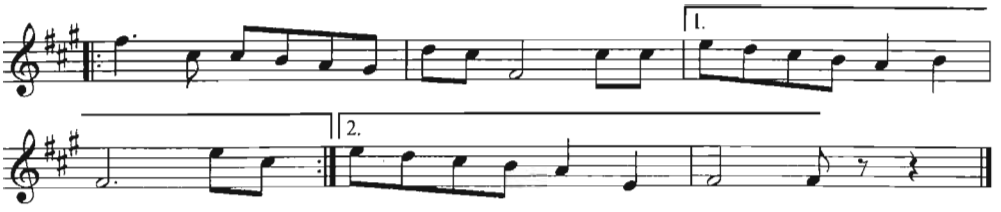


Ijro qilinayotgan kuy yoki ashulani boshidan oxirigacha yoki yarmidan oxirigacha qaytarish kerak bo'lsa, u holda segna 𝄋 belgisi qo'llaniladi. Asarning segna qo'yilgan qismi segnadan segnagacha qayta ijro etilishi kerak.

Nota yozuvining ustiga qo'yilgan ⌈1. yoki ⌈2. belgisi *volta* deb ataladi. Nota yozuvining birinchi volta bilan belgilangan qismi bir marta ijro etiladi. Qaytarish paytida esa birinchi volta qoldirilib, ikkinchi volta qo'yilgan qismi ijro etiladi. Masalan:
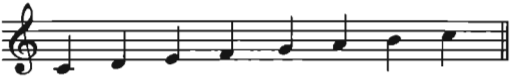


Rubob pardalarida tovushlarning joylashish sxemasi
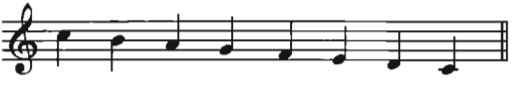


Gamma
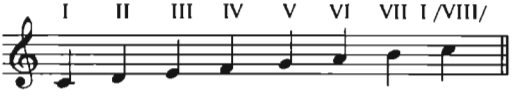
Ma'lum tartibda yuqorilashuvchi yoki pasayuvchi tovush qatorlariga *gamma* deyiladi. Gammadagi tovushlarning yuqorilashib borishi *ko'tarilayotgan gamma* deyiladi. Do major gammasi:



Gammadagi tovushlarning pastlashib borishi esa *pastlashayotgan gamma* deyiladi.



Gammadagi tovushlar, nota nomlaridan tashqari bosqichlar bilan ham atalib, rim raqami bilan quyidagicha belgilanadi:
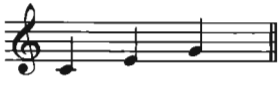


Gammaning birinchi bosqichi asosiy barqaror tovush bo'lib, *tonika* deb ataladi.
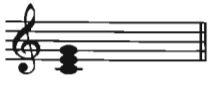
Uchtovushliklar

Gammada I–III–V bosqichning ketma-ket yoki bir vaqtda eshitilishi gammaning uchtovushligi deb ataladi. Bu uchtovush gammalarning turg'un (barqaror) tovushlari hisoblanadi.

Do majorda ketma-ket ulanib kelgan melodik uchtovushliklar:

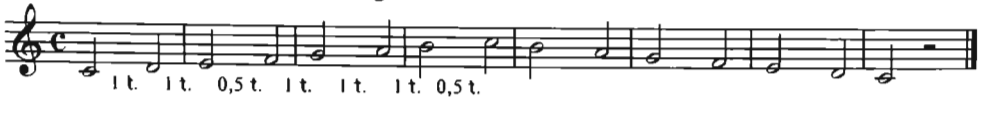


Bir vaqtda eshitiladigan garmonik do major uchtovushligi:
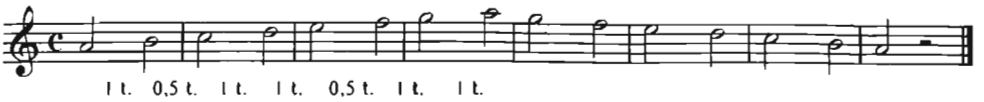


Major va minor gammalarining tuzilishi
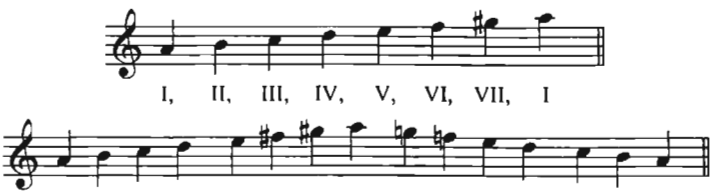
Musiqaviy tovushlar bir-biriga bo'lgan nisbati, ya'ni bir-biridan balandligi yoki pastligi bilan o'lchanadi. Ikki tovush oralig'idagi eng yaqin masofa *yarim ton*, yarim tonga nisbatan ikki marta keng bo'lgan tovush oralig'i esa *butun ton* deyiladi. Asosiy *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si* tovush bosqichlari ikkita yarim ton va beshta bir tonlikni o'z ichiga oladi. Yonma-yon joylashgan *mi-fa* va *si-do* tovushlarining orasi yarim ton, *do-re, re-mi, fa-sol, sol-lya, lya-si* tovushlari oralig'i bir tondan iborat:



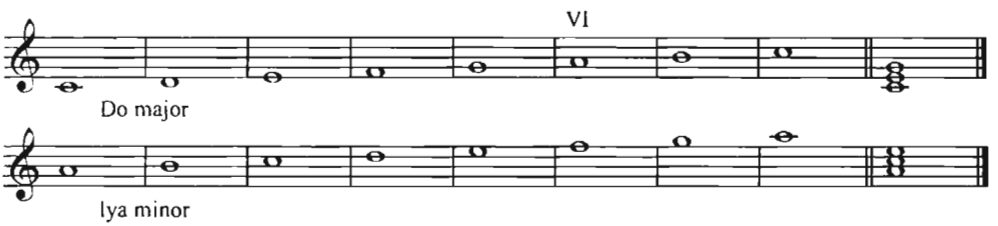
Tonlarning bunday tartibda joylashishi *major gammasini* tashkil etadi.
Minor gammasining tovush oraliqlari tartibi esa quyidagichadir:



Bunday tartibda tuzilgan tovush qatoriga *tabiiy (natural) minor gammasi* deyiladi.
Tabiiy minor gammasining yettinchi bosqichi yarim ton yuqori ko'tarilsa, *garmonik minor gammasi* hosil bo'ladi.
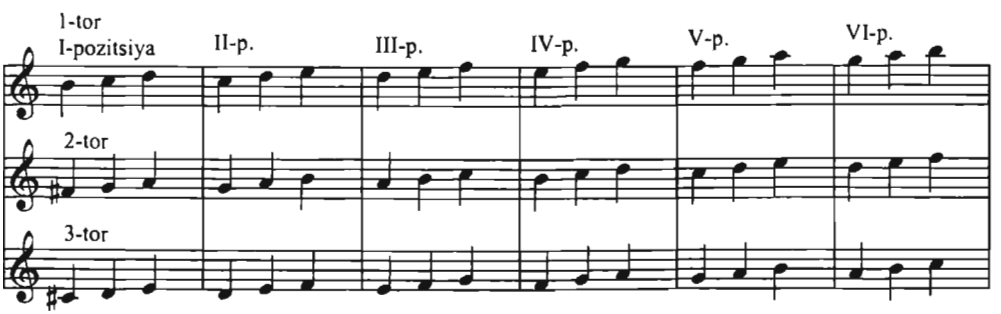


Minor gammasining yuqorilashib borishida oltinchi, yettinchi bosqichlari yarim ton ko'tarilishidan, pastlashib borishida esa ko'tarilgan oltinchi va yettinchi bosqichlar bekar vositasida yarim ton pasaytirib chalinishidan hosil bo'lgan tovushqatori melodik gamma deb ataladi.
Biror major gammasining VI bosqichidan tuzilgan tovushqatori o'sha major gammasiga parallel (yondosh) minor gammasini hosil qiladi.
Misol:
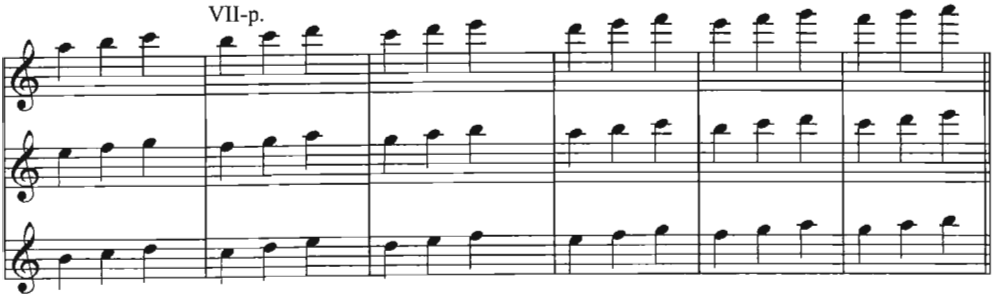


Pozitsiya

Chap qo'l barmoqlarining rubob pardalariga bosilishi holati *pozitsiya* deb ataladi. Barmoqlarning pardalarga dastlabki qo'yilishi *birinchi pozitsiya* deyiladi. Rubob chalishda o'n ikki xil pozitsiya qo'llaniladi.

Rubob chalishdagi pozitsiyalar jadvali
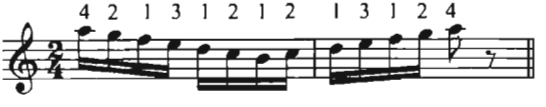




Rubob chalishda pozitsiyalarni puxta o'zlashtirib olish muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Asarni texnik tomondan mohirona ijro etishda, tezlik bilan pardadan-pardaga o'tishda ijrochi asosan pozitsiyalardan foydalanishi lozim. Aks holda, ijrochi birmuncha qiyinchilikka duch kelishi mumkin. Masalan:
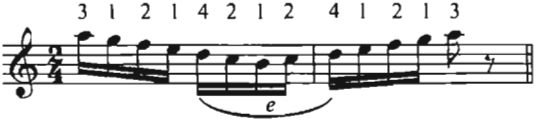
1 - v a r i a n t

Birinchi juft torda pozitsiyani almashtirib chalish ijrochi uchun ancha noqulay, chunki ijro etish faqat birinchi torda sodir bo'ladi.



2 - v a r i a n t
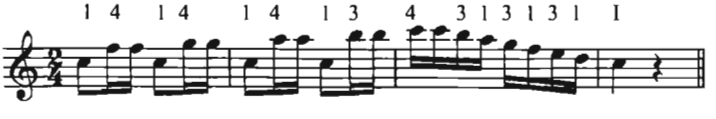
Birinchi va ikkinchi juft torda pozitsiyani almashtirmasdan chalganda pozitsiyalar ijrochi uchun ancha qulay bo'ladi, chunki bu variantda birinchi va ikkinchi juft tordan foydalanib ijro etiladi:



E s l a t m a : Pozitsiyadan foydalanib chalishda rubobning birinchi juft tori *a* harfi bilan, ikkinchi juft tori *ye* harfi bilan, uchinchi tori esa *h* harfi bilan belgilanadi, bu harflar notalarning ostiga yoziladi.
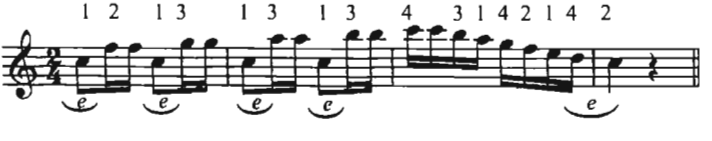
3 - v a r i a n t

Rubobning dastasi uzun bo'lganligi uchun birinchi juft torda mashqlarni quyidagicha chalish noqulay:



4 - v a r i a n t

Mashqlarni ikkinchi juft tordan foydalanib quyidagicha chalish ijrochi uchun ancha qulaydir:
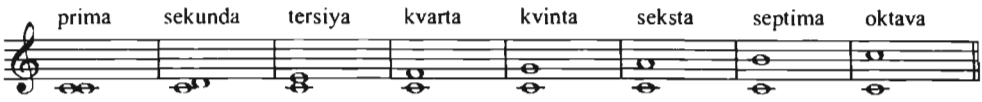


Interval va uning turlari

Har bir ijrochi o'z cholg'u asbobining pardalar oralig'idagi intervallarini bilishi shart. Buning uchun ijrochi intervallarning tuzilishi, nomi va turlarini o'rganishi kerak.
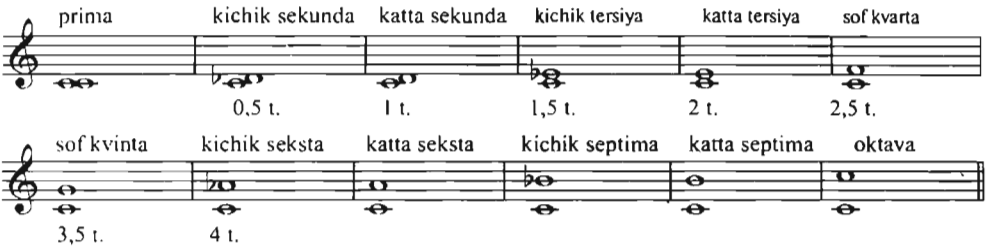
Ikki tovush oralig'idagi masofa *interval* deyiladi. Intervalning tovushlari alohida (birin-ketin) eshitilishi *melodik interval* deyiladi. Interval tovushlarining bir vaqtda eshitilishi esa *garmonik interval* deyiladi. Intervallar asosan sakkizta nomga ega:

1. Prima. 2. Sekunda. 3. Tersiya. 4. Kvarta. 5. Kvinta. 6. Seksta. 7. Septima. 8. Oktava.
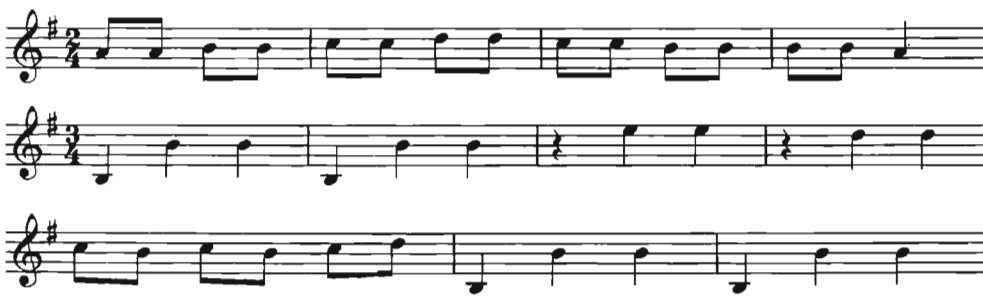
Tovushqatorning ma'lum bir bosqichidan sakkizinchi bosqichigacha bo'lgan tovush oralig'i oktava intervali deyiladi.



Intervallarning tuzilishi



Har bir musiqa asari ma'lum bir o'lchov asosida yozilib, unga o'lchov belgisi qo'yilgan bo'ladi. Bu belgi oddiy kasr shaklida 2/4, 3/4, 4/4 va hokazo bo'lib, kalit belgisidan so'ng yoziladi. Bu raqamlarning pastkisi taktning asosan qaysi notalar yig'indisidan iborat ekanligini, yuqorigisi esa bir taktda shu notalardan nechtasi borligini bildiradi.

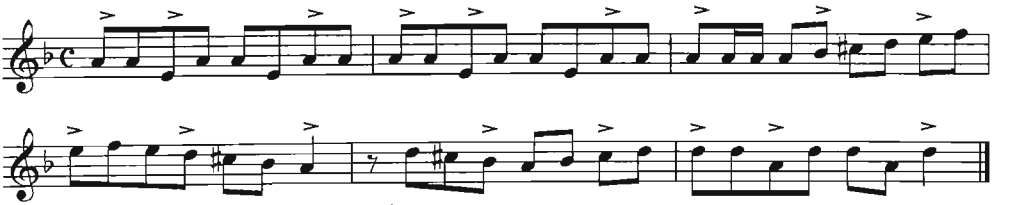


Fermato belgisi

Fermato belgisi ⌒ notaning ustiga yoki ostiga qo'yilib, tovush cho'zimining birmuncha oshirilishini ko'rsatadi.

Aksent (zarb)

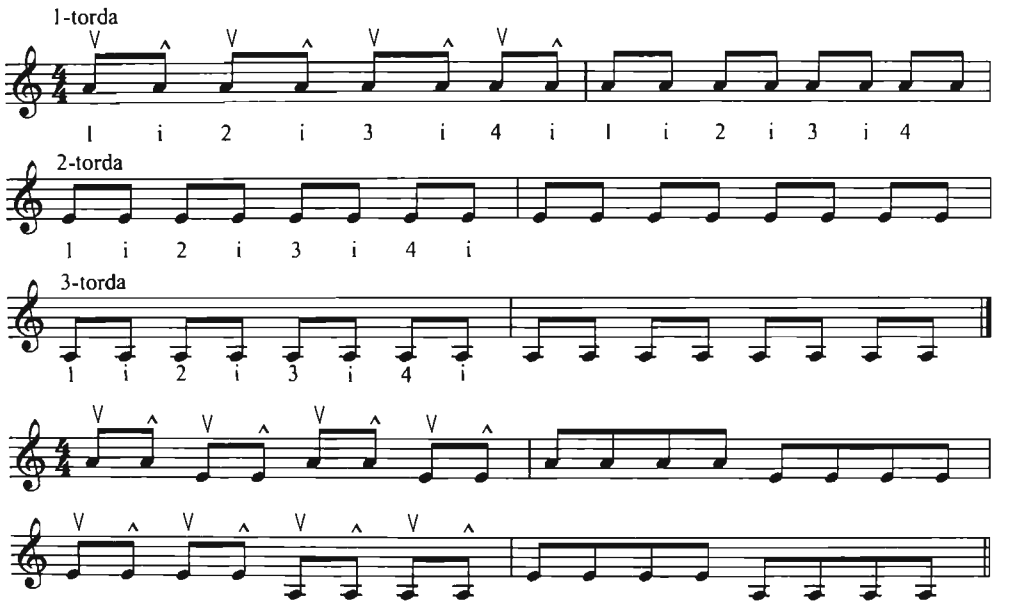
Musiqa asarlarida ba'zan kuchli, ba'zan kuchsiz chalinadigan nota uchraydi. Kuchli chalinadigan nota *aksentli hissa* deb ataladi. Aksent nota yozuvida > belgisi bilan ko'rsatiladi va mediatorni pastga (V) chertish bilan tovush hosil qilinadi.



Rubobni o'rganishdagi dastlabki mashqlar ochiq torlarda pardalarni bosmasdan chalinishi kerak.
Mediatorni pastga chalish belgisi – ∨
Yuqoriga chalish belgisi – ∧
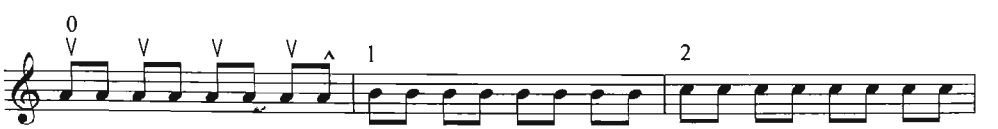
Mashqni va kuylarni ijro etganda shu belgilarga e'tibor berib, takt ichidagi notalarni bir tekisda shoshmasdan sanab chalish kerak.
Masalan:
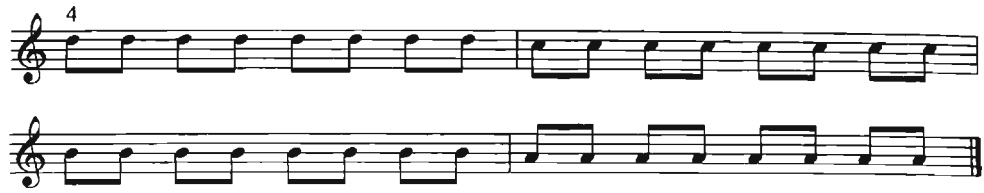
Mashqlar:
1-mashq
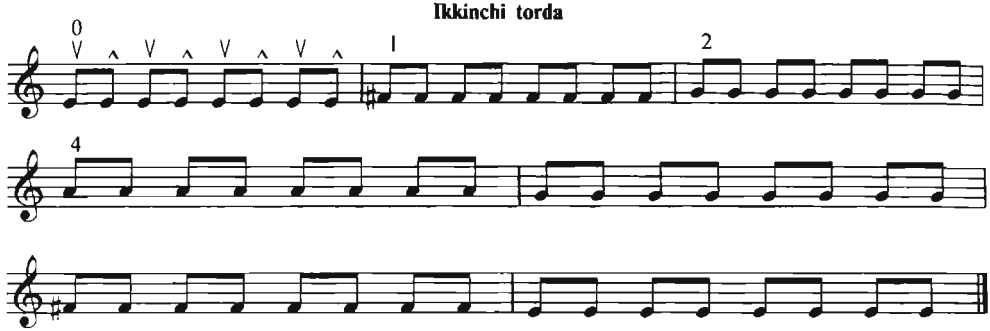


E s l a t m a : Mashq va kuylarni ijro etayotganda notalar ustiga qo'yilgan raqamlarga e'tibor berib, notada ko'rsatilgan barmoqlar bilan chalish kerak. Agar nota ustiga «O» belgisi qo'yilgan bo'lsa, bu belgi shu notani ochiq torda ijro etish kerakligini bildiradi.

Birinchi torda
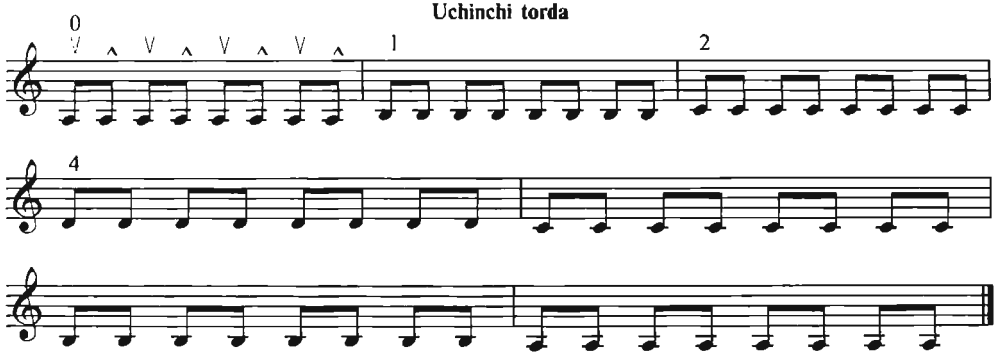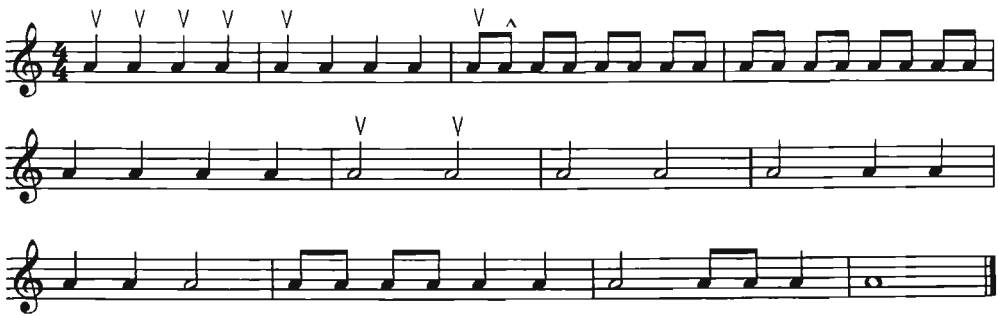




Ikkinchi torda
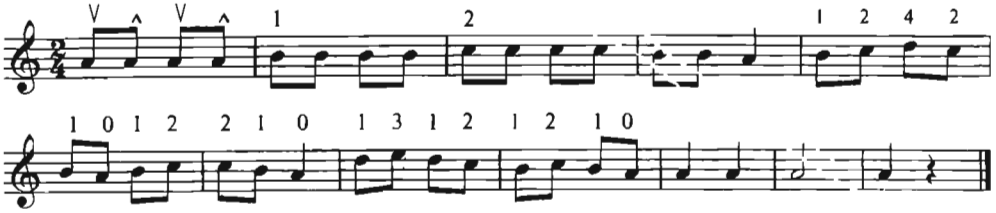


Uchinchi torda
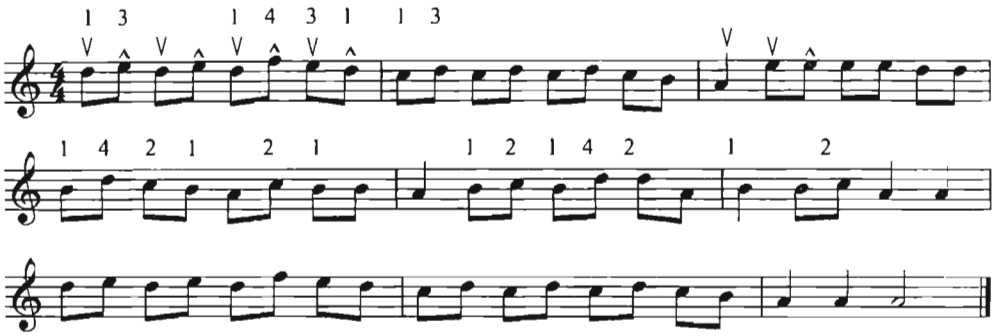


2-mashq
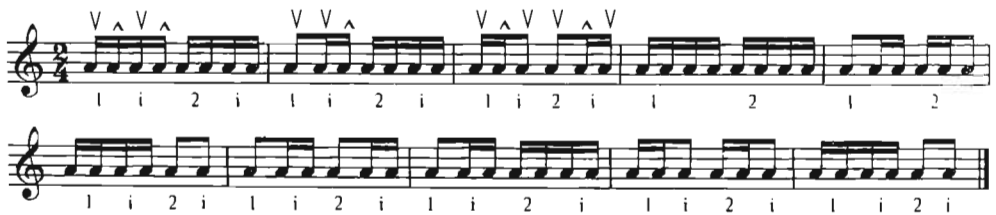


3-mashq
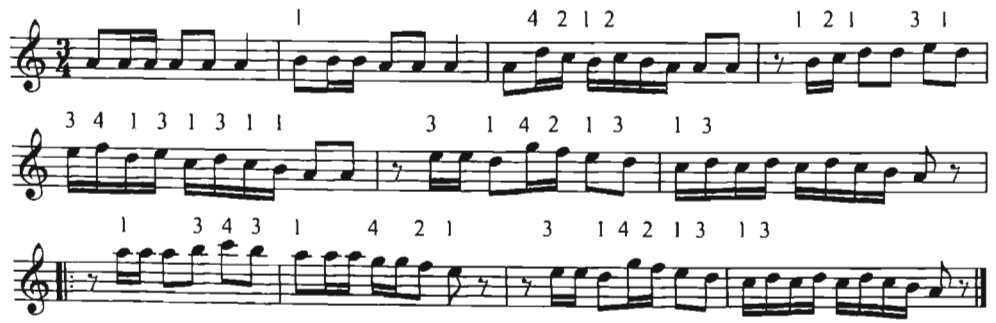


4-mashq
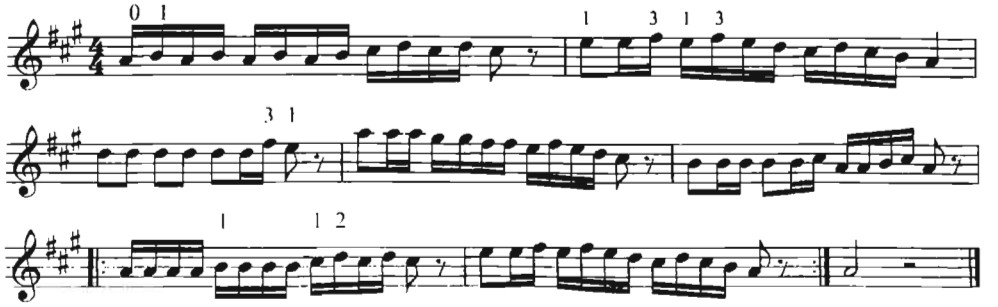


O'n oltitalik va sakkiztalik notalarni chalish uchun mashqlar:



5-mashq
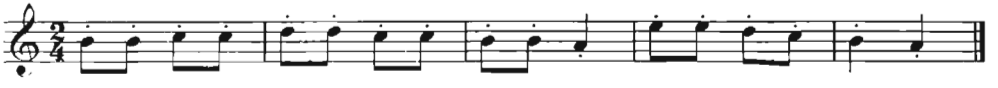


6-mashq
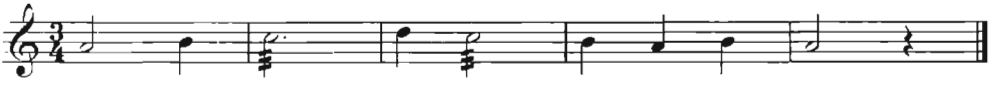


RUBOB CHALISH UCHUN METODIK KO'RSATMALAR

Rubobda tovush hosil etishning bir qancha usullari bor. Ular asosan quyidagilardir:

1. *Stakkato* (yakka urma zarb) – mediator bilan rubob torlarida pastga yoki yuqoriga tomon qisqa, uzib-uzib chalish usuli. Stakkato notalarning ustiga yoki ostiga qo'yilgan nuqta bilan belgilanadi.
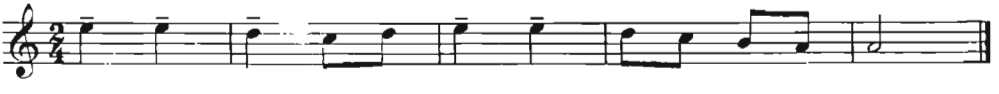


2. *Tremolo* (rez) – rubob torlarida mediatorning pastga hamda yuqoriga juda tez va tekis almashinib chalish usuli. Tremolo rubob chalishda asosiy usullardan hisoblanib, u ohangdor va mungli xarakterdagi asarlarni chalishda ko'p ishlatiladi.
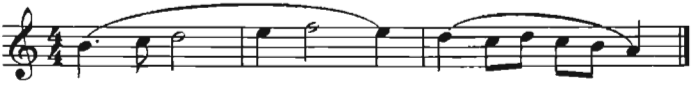


Yaxshi tremololi chalishga erishish uchun ijrochi o'ng qo'l bilagini bo'sh tutib, mediatorni qattiq siqmasdan ochiq torda mashq qilishi kerak.

3. *Detashe* (qisqa tremolo) – har bir notaning cho'zimiga qarab alohida tremolo chalish usuli. Bu usul notalarning ustiga gorizontal chiziqcha qo'yish bilan ko'rsatiladi:
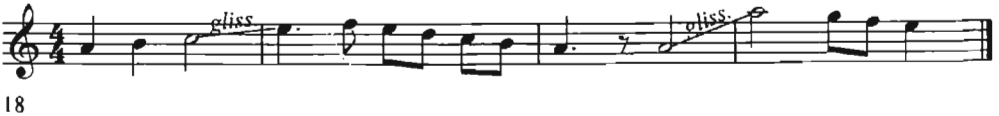


4. *Legato* (bog'lama) – bir nccha tovushni bir-biriga bog'lab, to'xtovsiz chalish usuli:
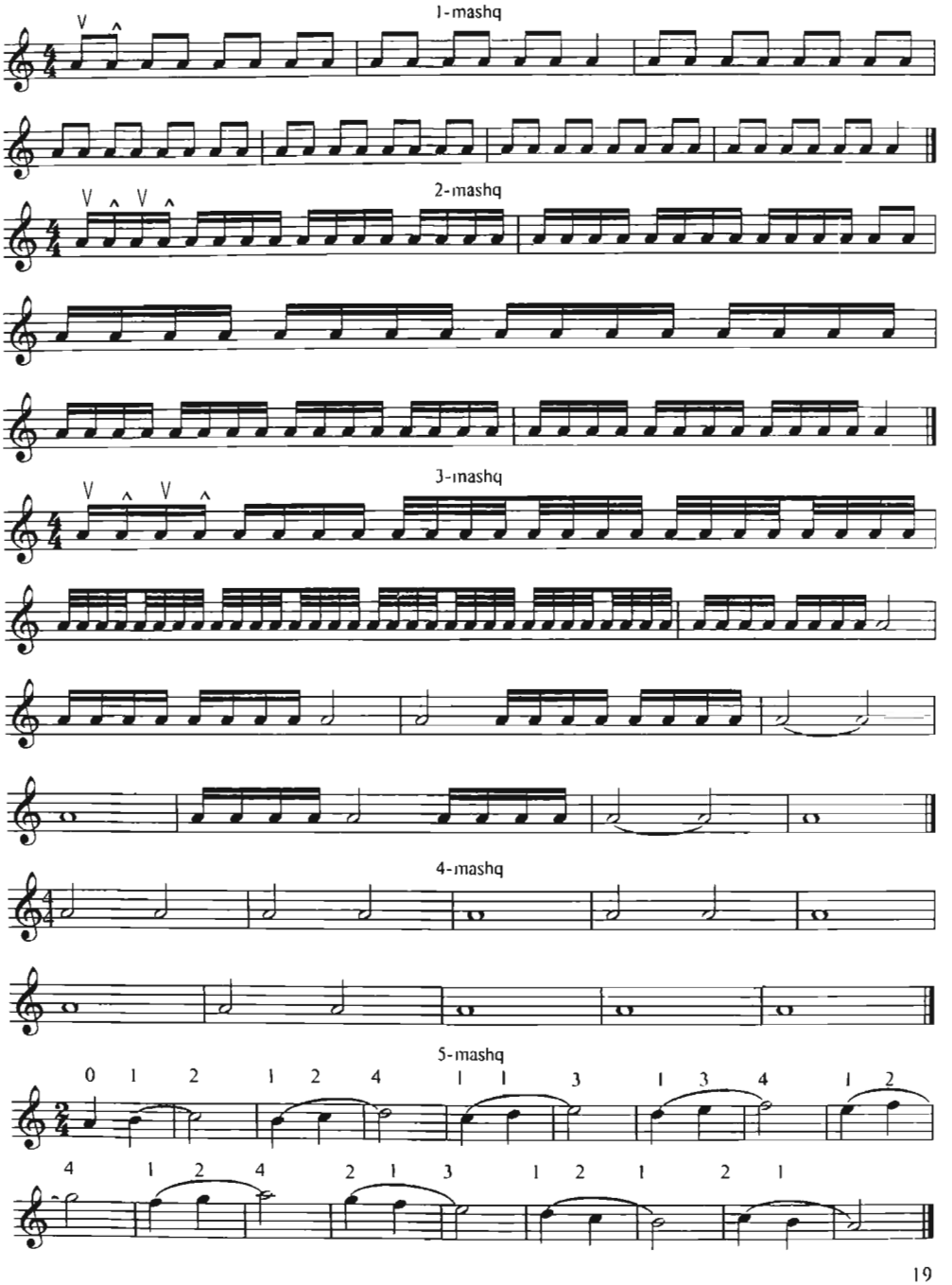


Bu usul notalarning ustiga yoki ostiga chizilgan yoysimon chiziqlar bilan belgilanadi. Bu usulni qo'llaganda o'ng qo'lning bilagi harakatsiz bo'lib qolmasligiga alohida e'tibor qilish (yelkani bo'sh tutish) zarur.

6. *Glissando* (sirg'anma) – o'ng qo'lning davomli tremolosida va chap qo'lning rubob pardalarida yuqoridan pastga yoki pastdan yuqoriga tomon, bir necha notaga yoki bir akkorddan boshqa akkordga tez sirg'anib o'tish usuli:

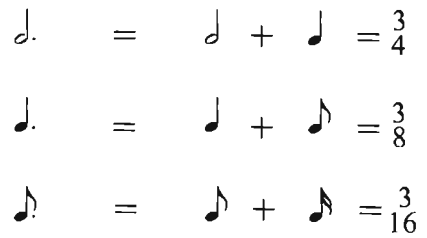


Tremoloni o'zlashtirish uchun dastlabki mashqlar

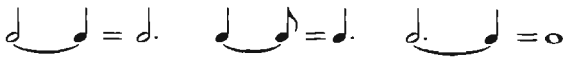


Nuqtali nota

Musiqa asarida nota yoki pauza yoniga qo'yilgan nuqta shu nota yoki pauza cho'zimini yarim baravar orttiradi:



Nota cho'zimini *liga* belgisi bilan ham orttirish mumkin:



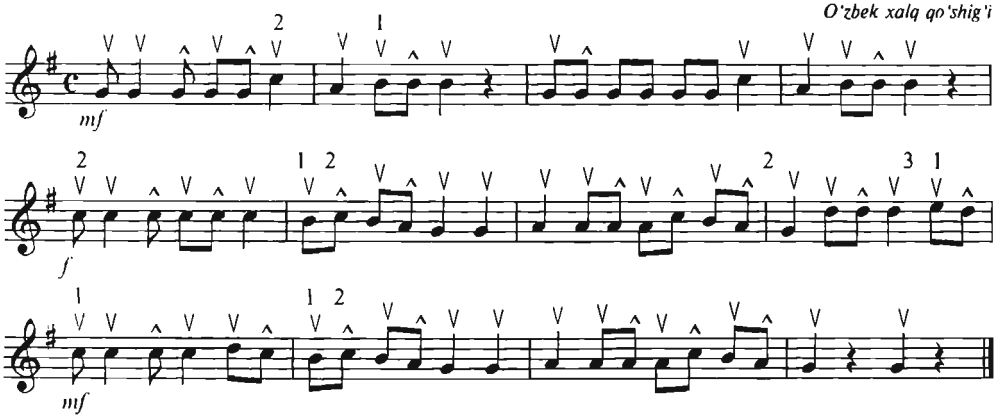
Bu belgi birlashtiruvchi liga ham deyiladi.

Sinkopa
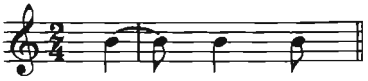
Musiqa asarida tovushning kuchli hissasi zarbini kuchsiz hissaga ko'chirish *sinkopa* deyiladi. Masalan:

Qora soch
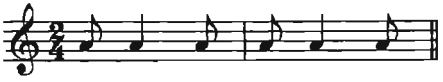
O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



Taktning kuchsiz hissasida paydo bo'lgan tovush takt chizig'idan keyin keluvchi kuchli hissada ham davom etishi:
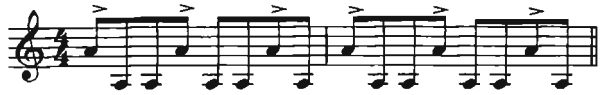


Taktning kuchli hissasidagi nota, cho'zim jihatidan uning kuchsiz hissasidagi notadan qisqa bo'lishi:
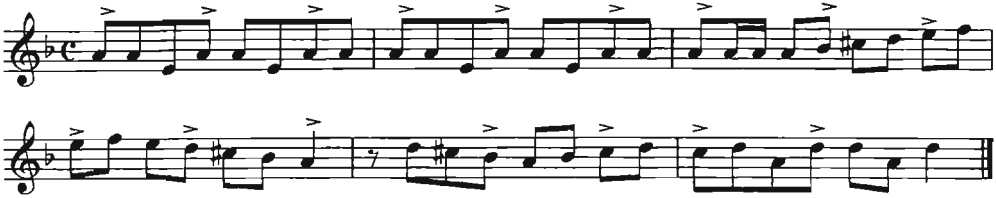


Teskari zarb

Teskari zarb sharq xalqlarida uchraydigan usullardan biridir.
Misol:



Teskari zarb (aksent) «Uyg'urcha popuri» kuyining har bir taktidagi 1-4-7 notalariga qo'yilgan.

Presto
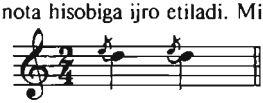


Melizm

Melizm kuy yoki ashulani nola(qochirim)li ijro etishdagi usullarining umumiy nomidir. Ular: forshlag, trel, mordent, gruppeto nomlari bilan atalib, musiqa asaridagi asosiy tovushlarga yordamchi tovush hisoblanadi. Melizmlar quyidagi asosiy tovushlar hisobiga ijro etiladi.
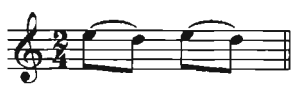
Forshlag

Forshlag deb kuyning asosiy tovushidan oldin keladigan, qisqa chertib o'tiladigan tovushga aytiladi. Forshlaglar turli xil bo'ladi: 1) uzun 𝅘𝅥𝅯 2) qisqa 𝅘𝅥𝅰 3) qo'shaloq 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯 forshlag.
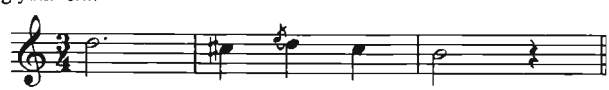
Uzun forshlag o'zidan oldin turgan nota hisobiga ijro etiladi. Misol: uzun forshlagning yozilishi:
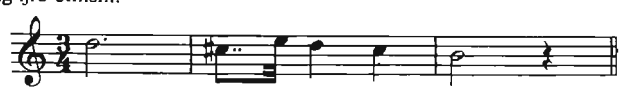


Uzun forshlagning ijro etilishi:



Qisqa forshlagning yozilishi:
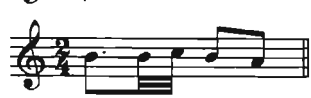


Qisqa forshlagning ijro etilishi:
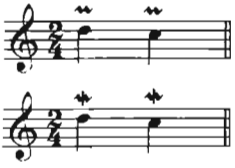


Qo'shaloq forshlagning yozilishi:
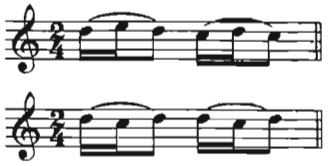


Qo'shaloq forshlagning ijro etilishi:
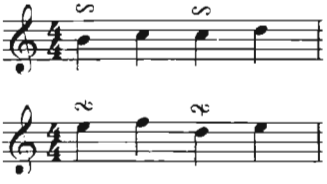


Mordentning yozilishi:
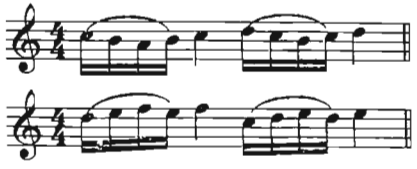


Mordentning ijro etilishi:



Gruppetoning yozilishi:



Gruppetoning ijro etilishi:
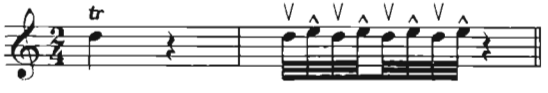


Trel

Asosiy tovushning keyingi tovush bilan tez almashinib turishi natijasida paydo bo'lgan bidratma tovushga *trel* deyiladi va u *tr* belgisi bilan ko'rsatiladi.

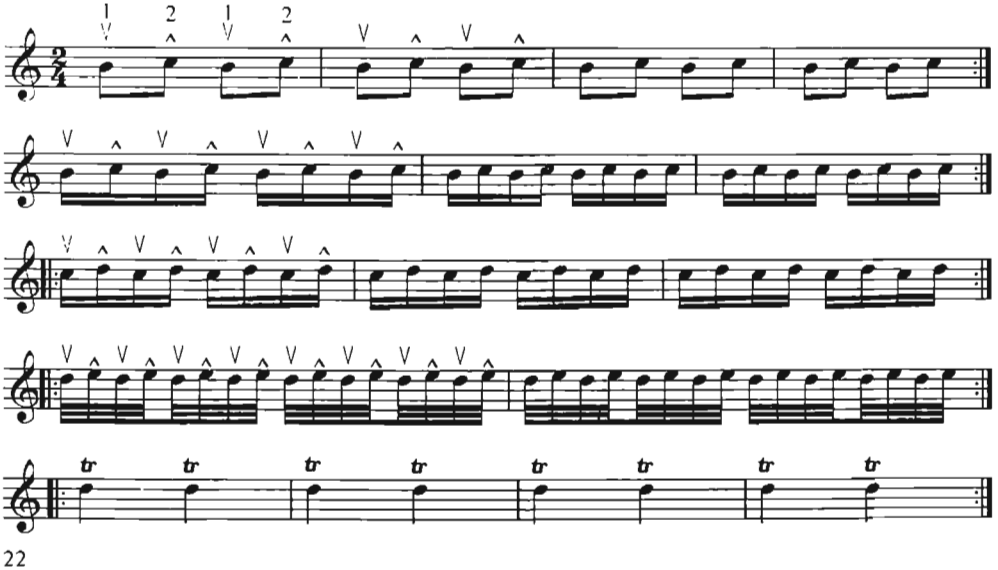
Trel asosiy notaning ustiga qo'yiladi:

Trelning yozilishi: Trelning ijro etilishi:



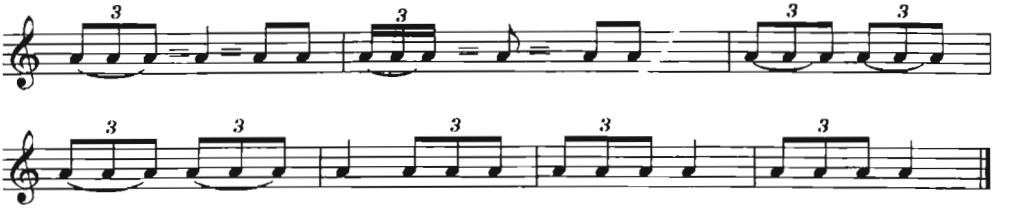
E s l a t m a Rubobda trelli tovush hosil qilish qiyin usullardan biridir. Trelni chalishdan oldin juda ko'p mashq qilish kerak, ya'ni rubob pardalaridagi ikki tovushni chalishda birinchi – ikkinchi va birinchi – uchinchi barmoqni tez-tez almashtirib harakatlantira olish lozim.

Trelli tovush hosil qilish uchun dastlabki ba'zi mashqlar:



Triol

Har xil cho'zimdagi tovushlarning teng uchga bo'linishidan *triol* hosil bo'ladi. Triol bilan chalinadigan notalar ustiga yoysimon chiziq tortiladi, bu chiziq tagiga esa 3 raqami yoziladi. Ba'zi hollarda 3 raqamining o'zigina yozilishi ham mumkin:



Tovush kuchini o'zgartiruvchi belgilar

p p	– pianissimo	– juda kuchsiz (juda sekin)
p	– piano	– kuchsiz (sekin)
m p	– metsso piano	– kuchsizroq
mf	– metsso forte	– kuchliroq
f	– forte	– kuchli
ff	– fortissimo	– juda kuchli
	– diminuendo	– asta-sekin kuchsizlantirish
	– kreshchendo	– asta-sekin kuchaytirish
sf	– sforsando	– ayrim tovushni to'satdan kuchli ijro etish

Musiqa asarini ijro etish tezligi uning *tempi* deyiladi.

Templarning ba'zi turlari va ularning yozilishi

Tempni italyancha terminlar bilan belgilash qabul qilingan:

Yozilishi	O'qilishi	Ijrochilik belgilari
Andante	– andante	– sekin-asta, shoshilmasdan
Adagio	– adajio	– og'ir-vazmin
Largo	– lyargo	– juda cho'zib
Moderato	– moderato	– shoshilmay, o'rtacha tezlikda
Allegro	– allegro	– tez
Vivo, vivace	– vivo, vivache	– jadallik bilan
Presto	– presto	– juda tez
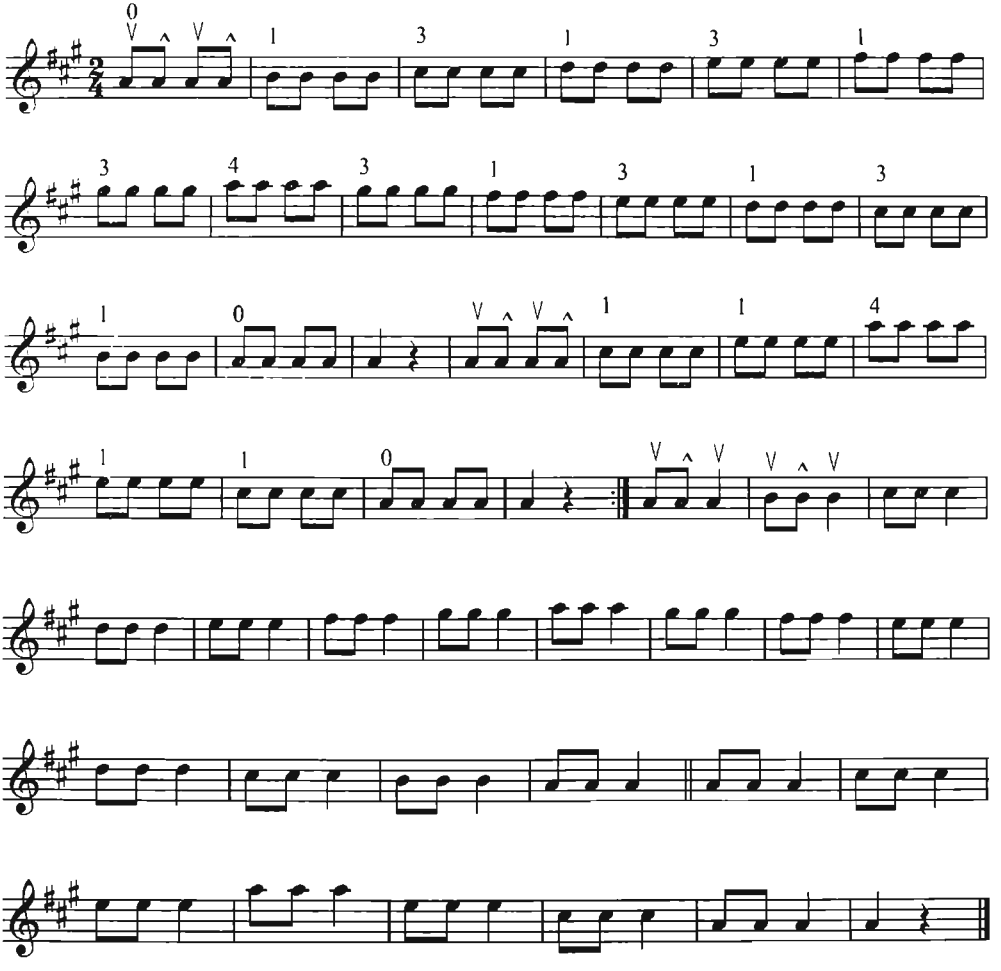
II QISM

GAMMA VA ETYUDLAR
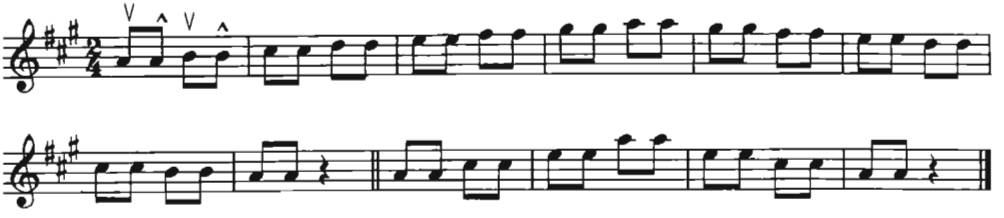
MAJOR GAMMALARI VA ULARNING UCHTOVUSHLIGI

Lya-major
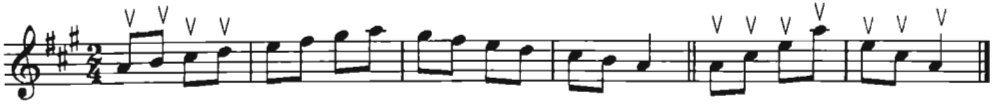
I variant



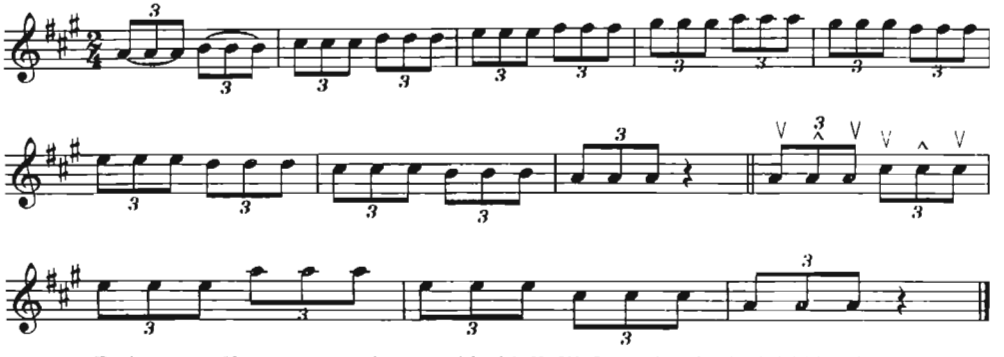
II variant



III variant
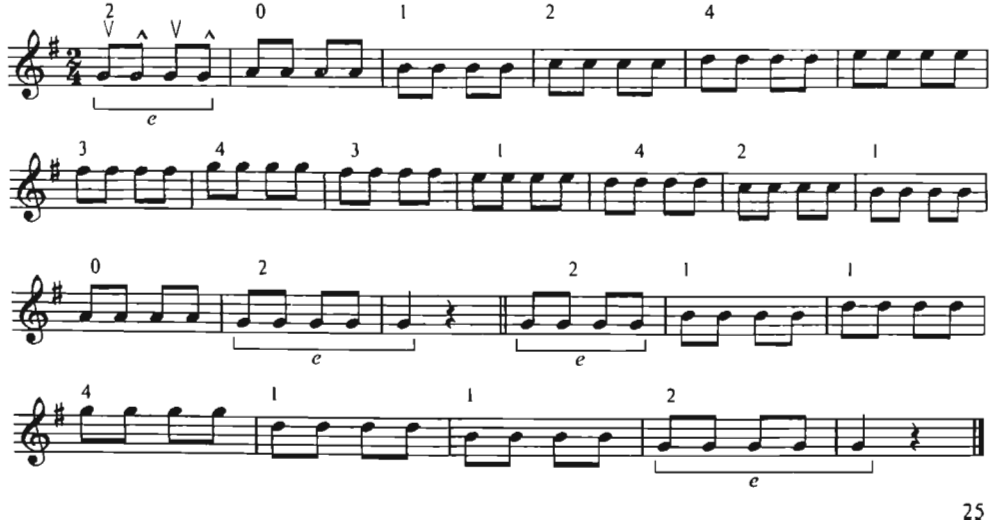


IV variant

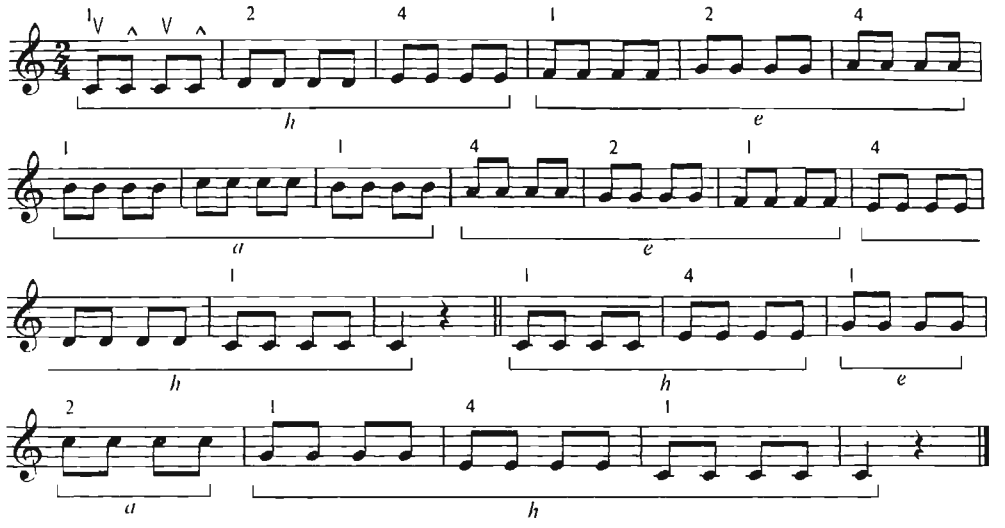


E s l a t m a Hamma gammalar yuqoridagi I, II, III, IV variantda chalinishi kerak.

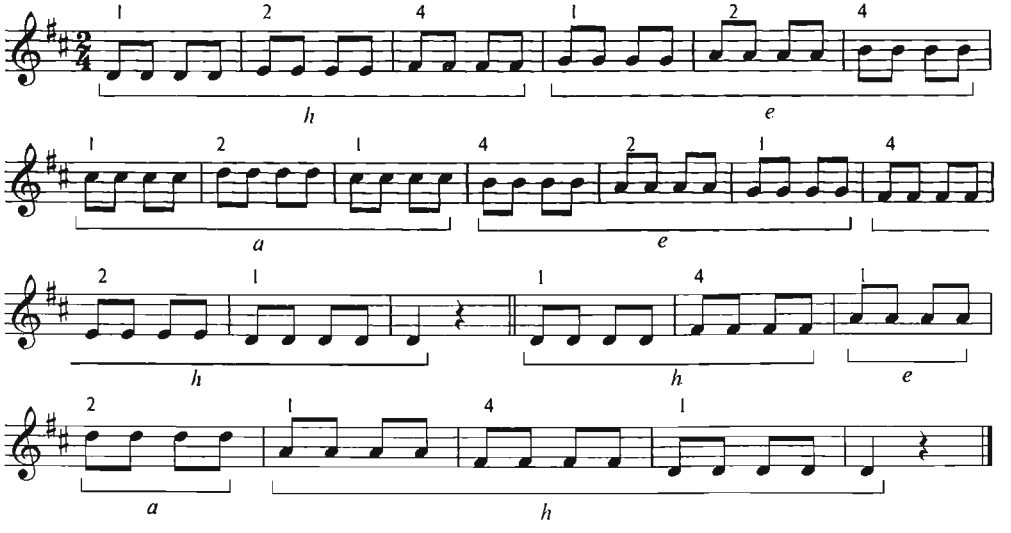
Sol-major
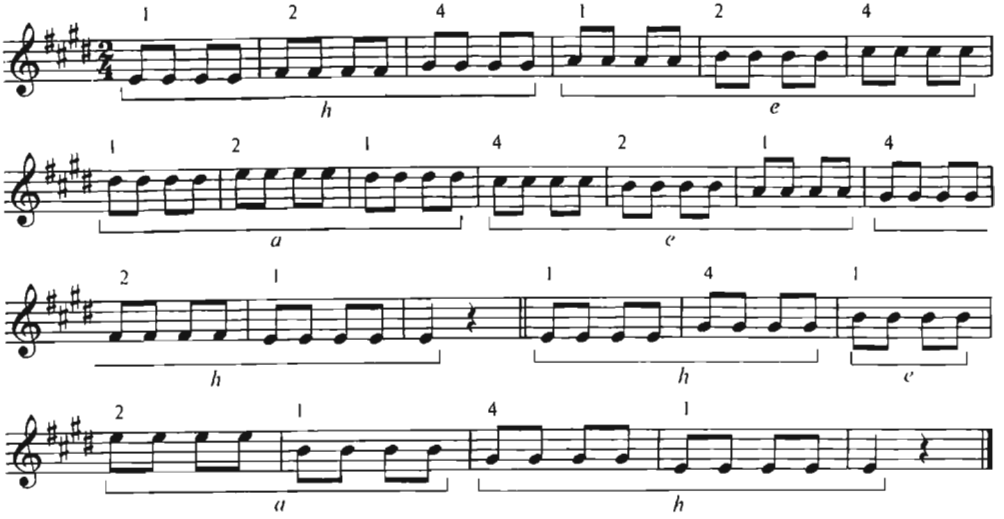


Do-major
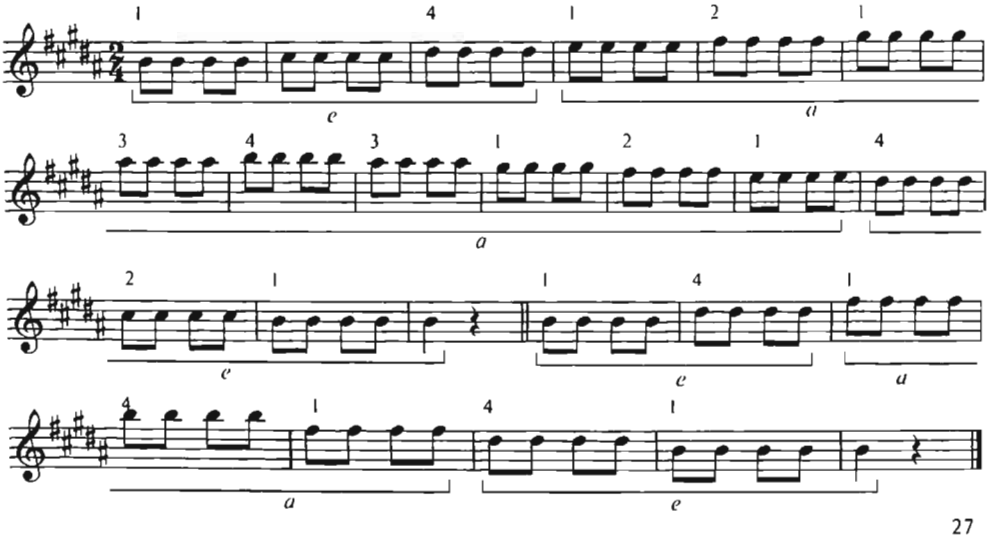


Re-major
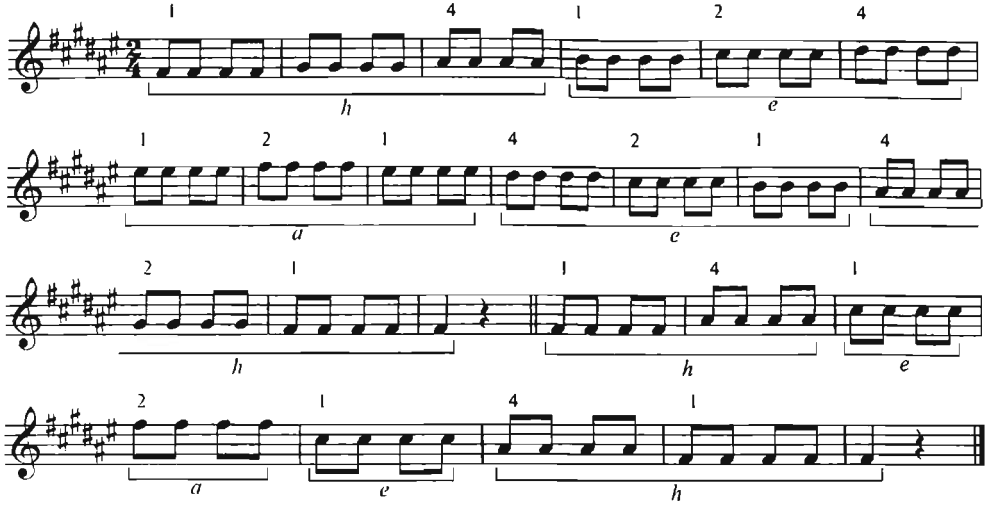


Mi-major
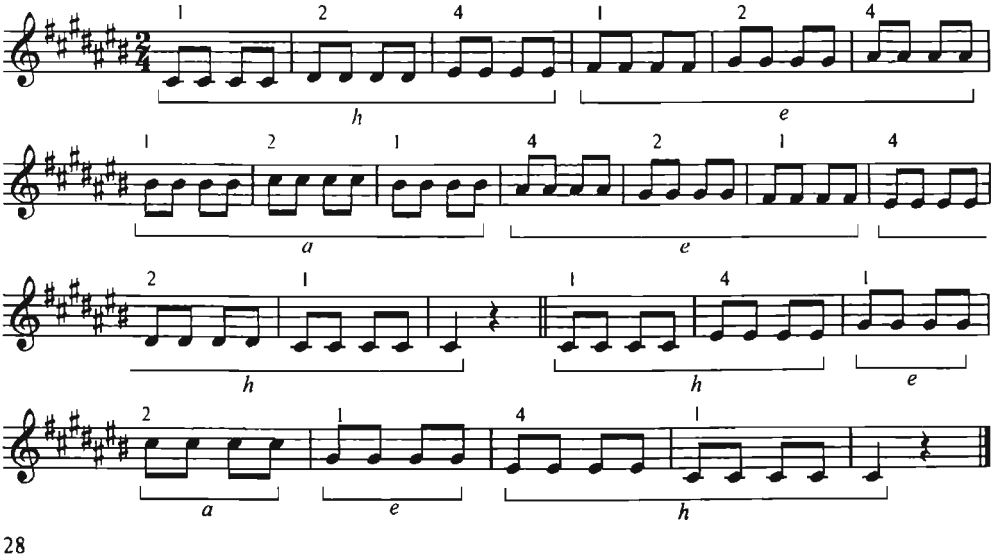


Si-major



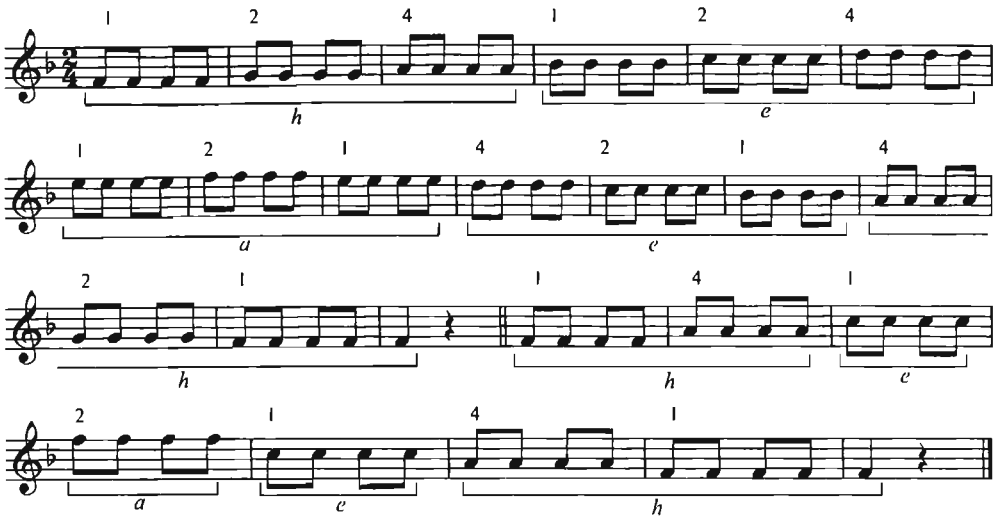
Fa♯-major
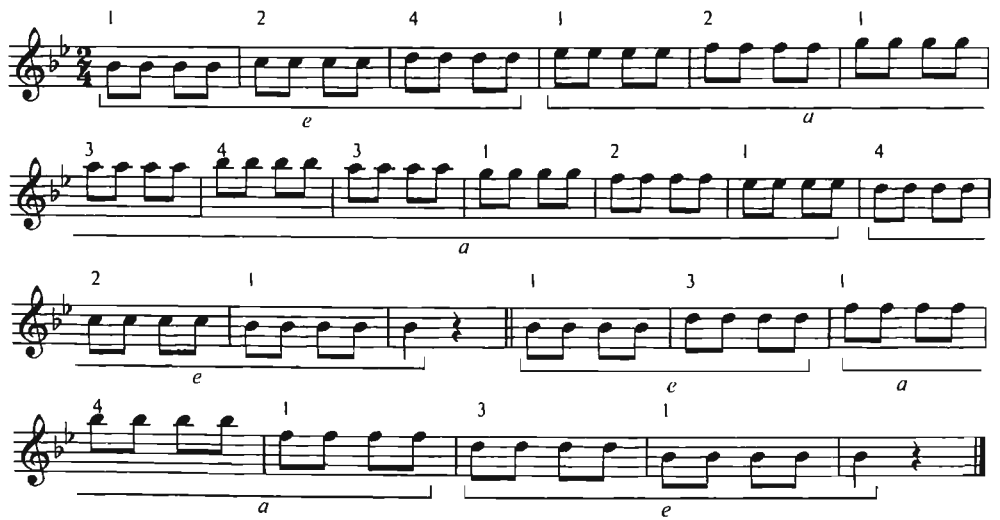


Do♯-major
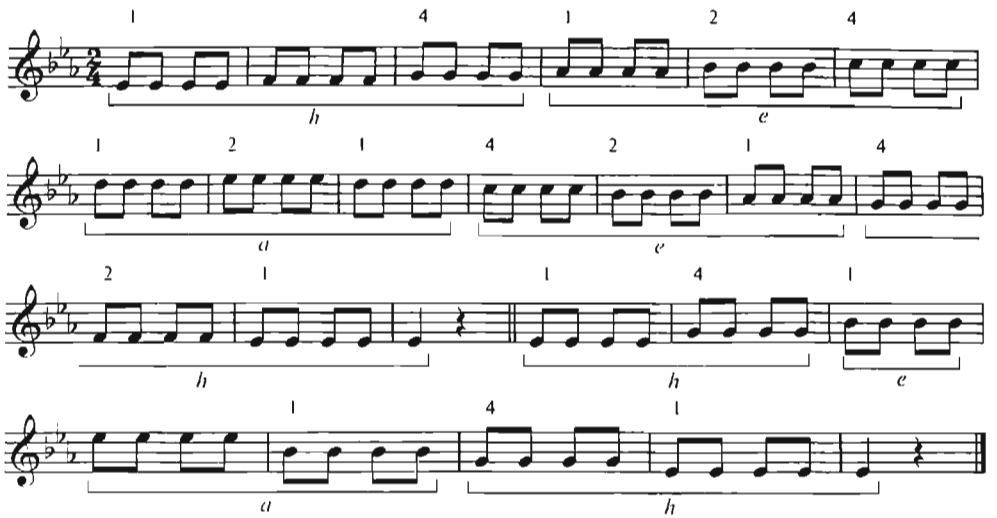


Fa-major
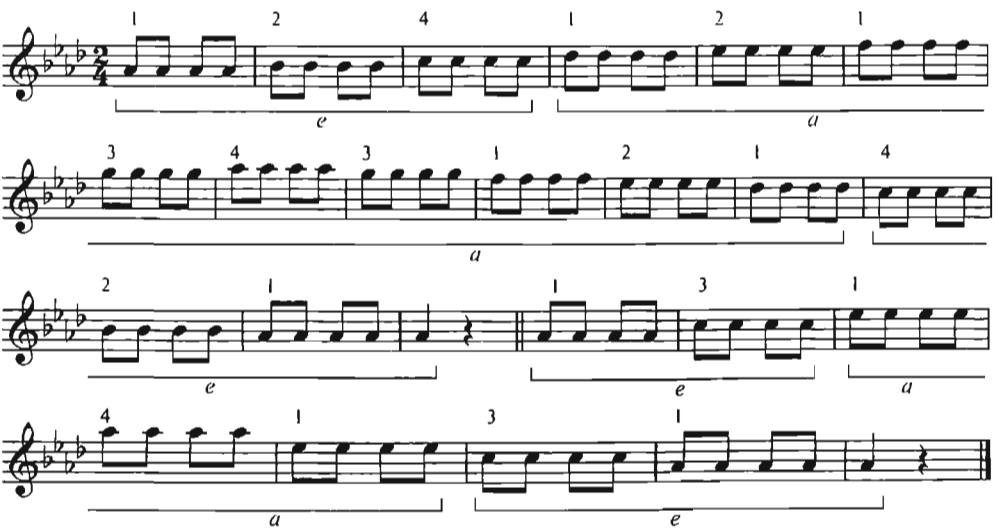


Si♭-major



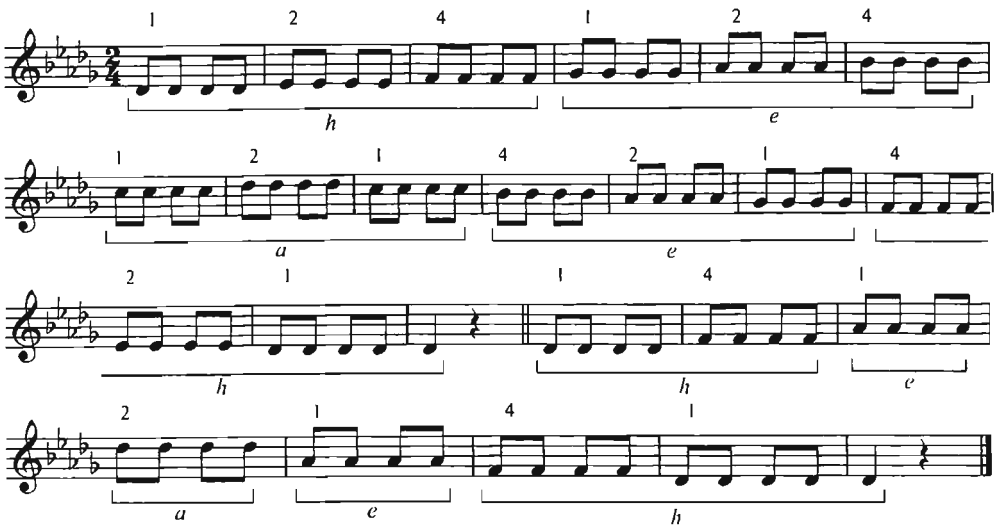
Mi♭-major
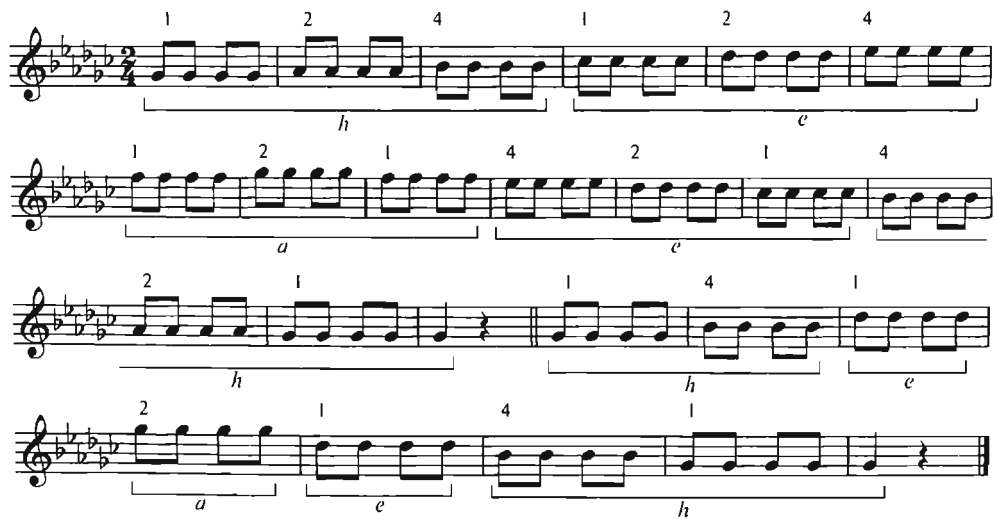


Lya♭-major



Re♭-major
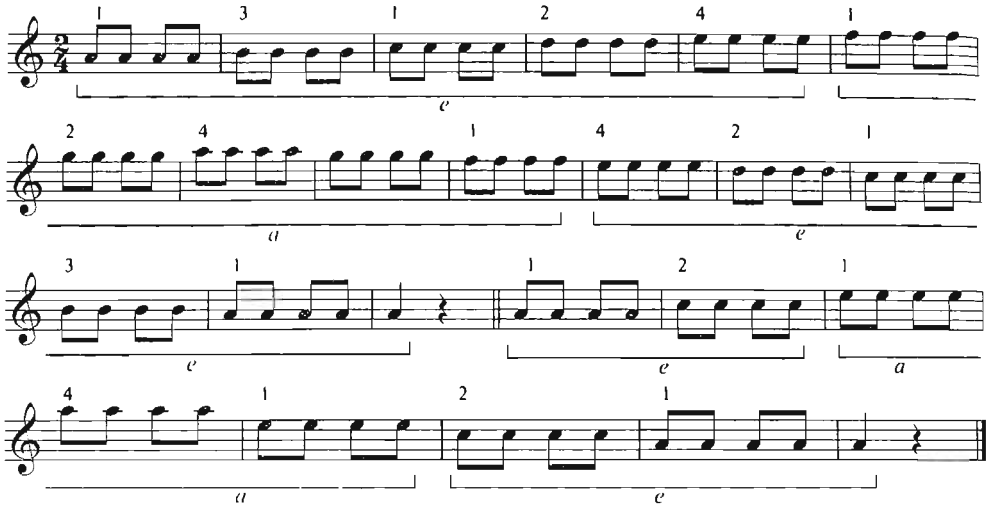


Sol♭-major
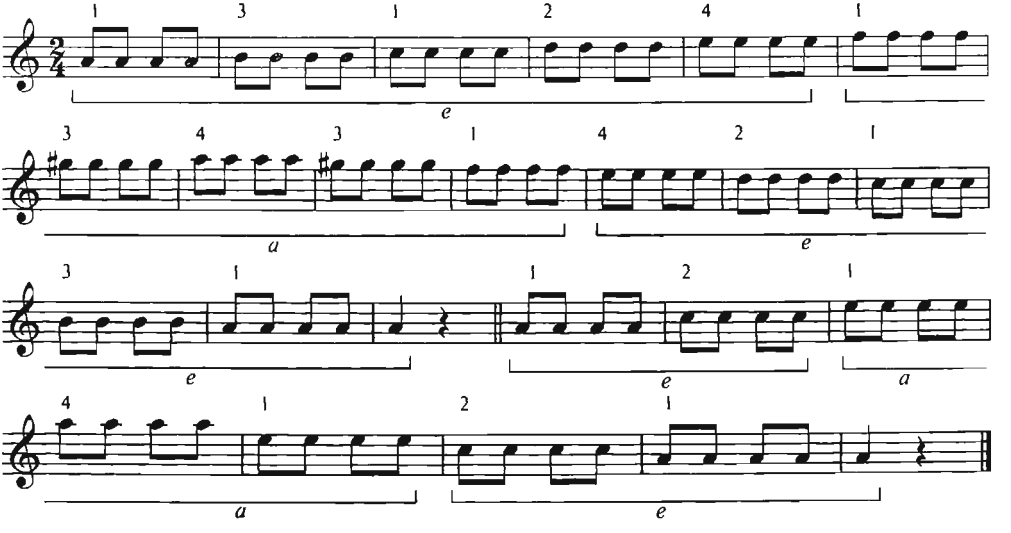


MINOR GAMMALAR VA ULARNING UCHTOVUSHLIGI
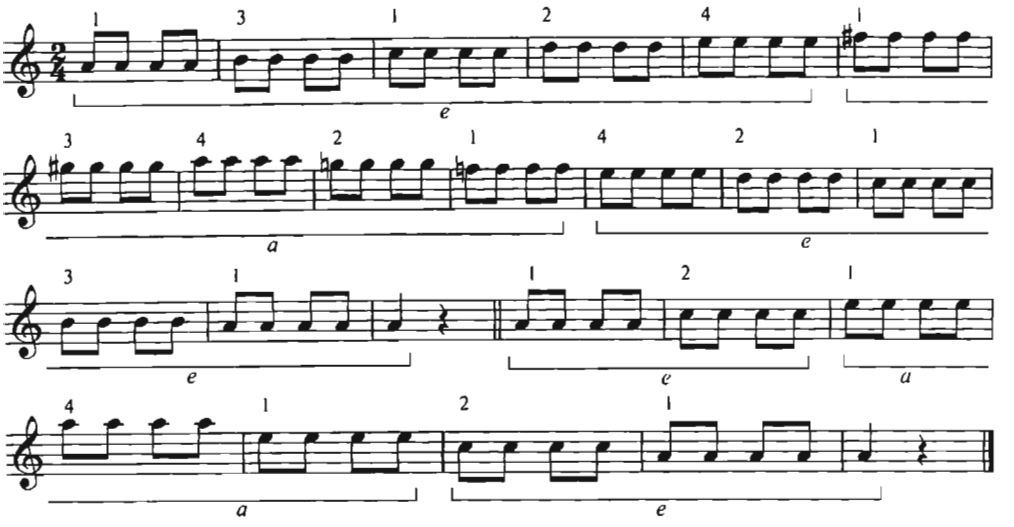
La-minor (tabiiy)



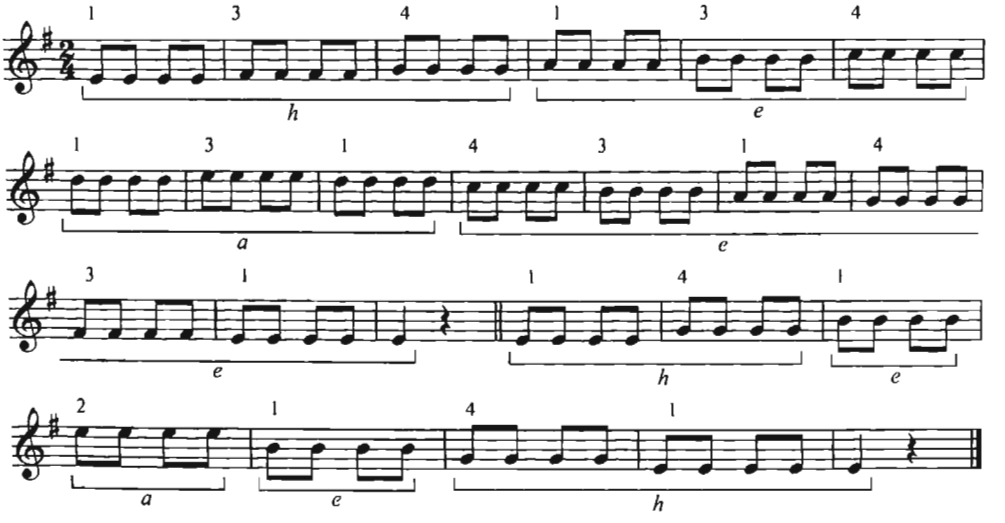
La-minor (garmonik)
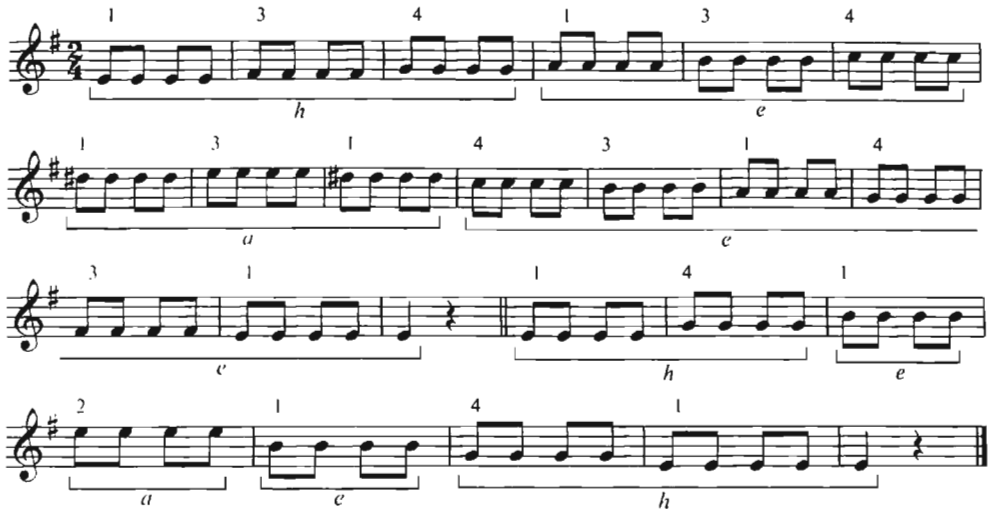


Lya-minor (melodik)
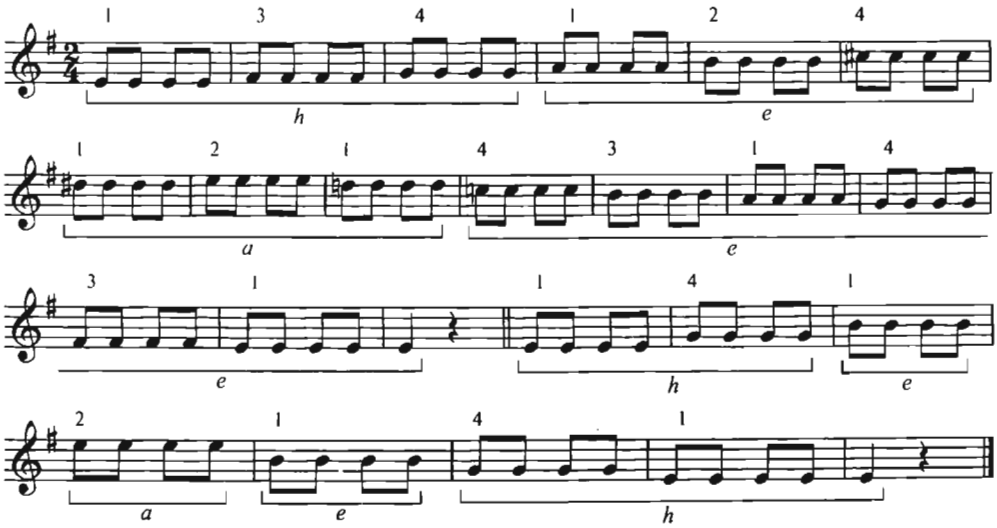


Mi-minor (tabiiy)
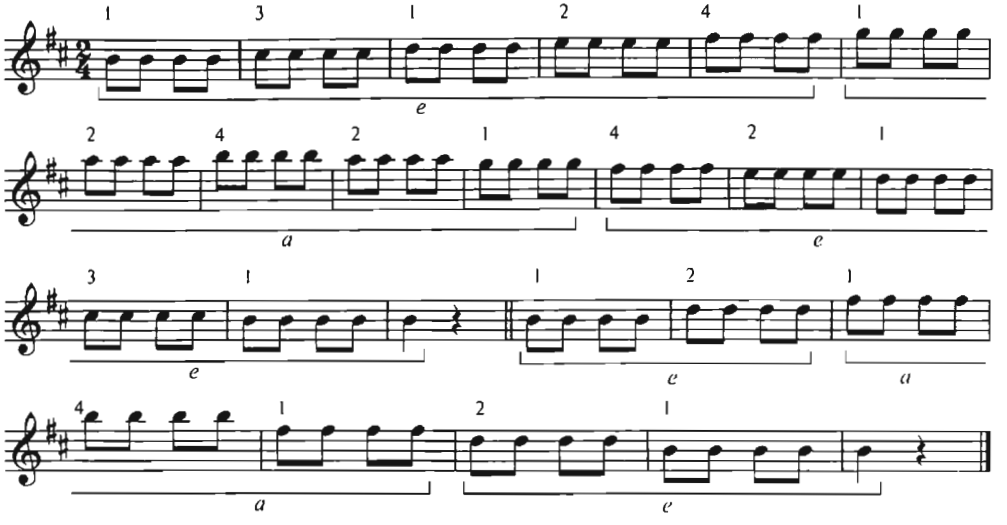


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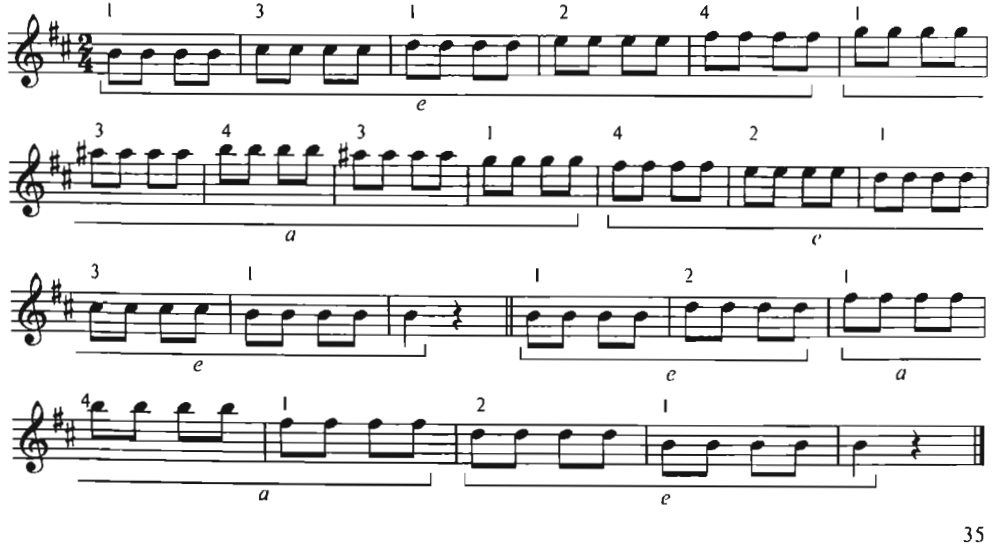


Mi-minor (melodik)
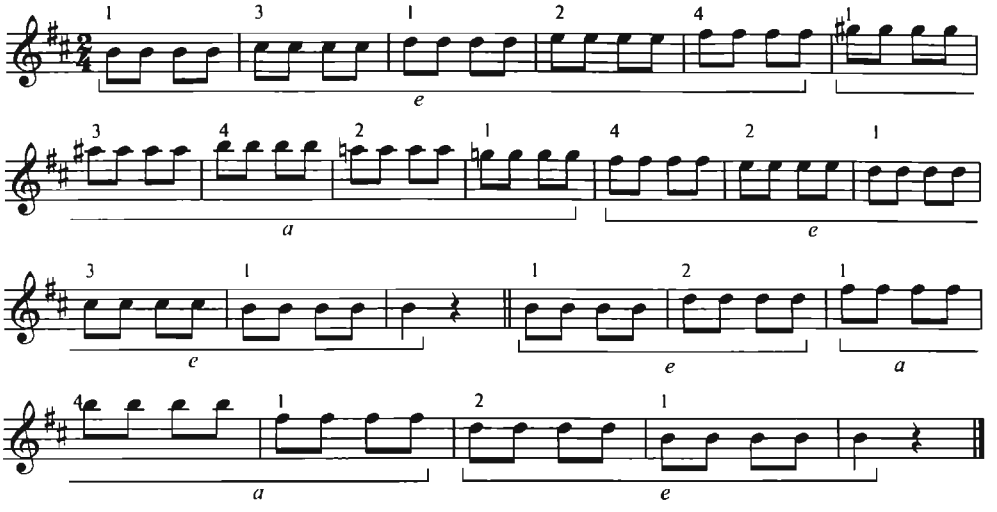


Si-minor (tabiiy)



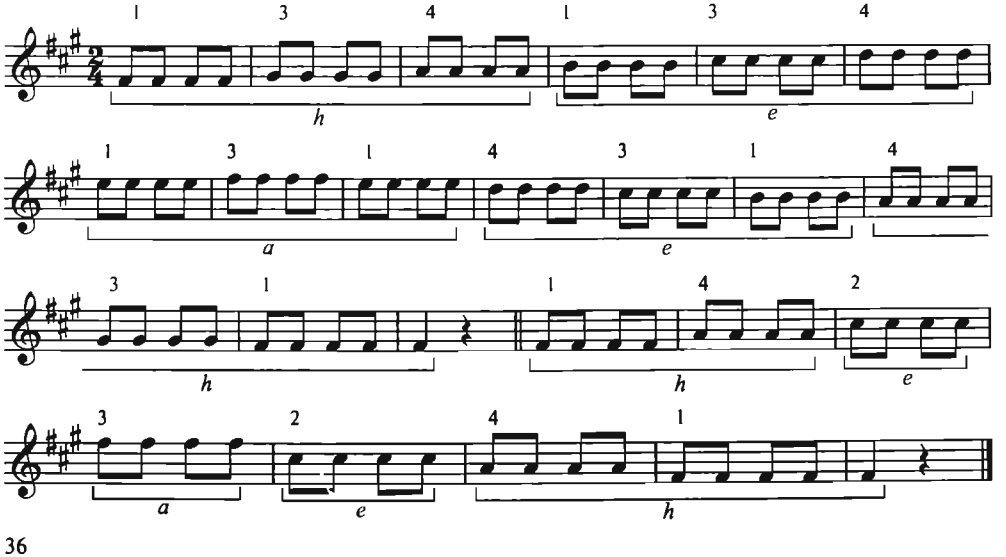
Si-minor (garmonik)
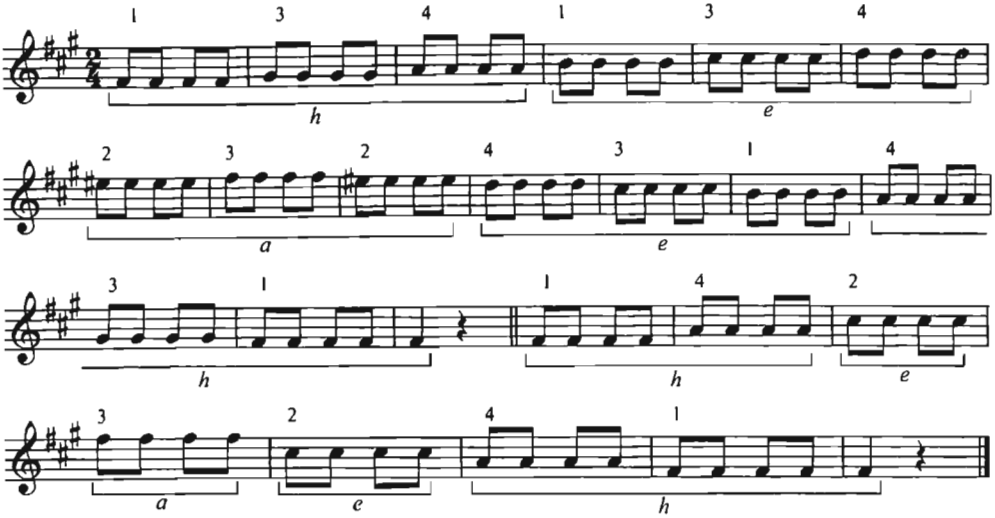


Si-minor (melodik)
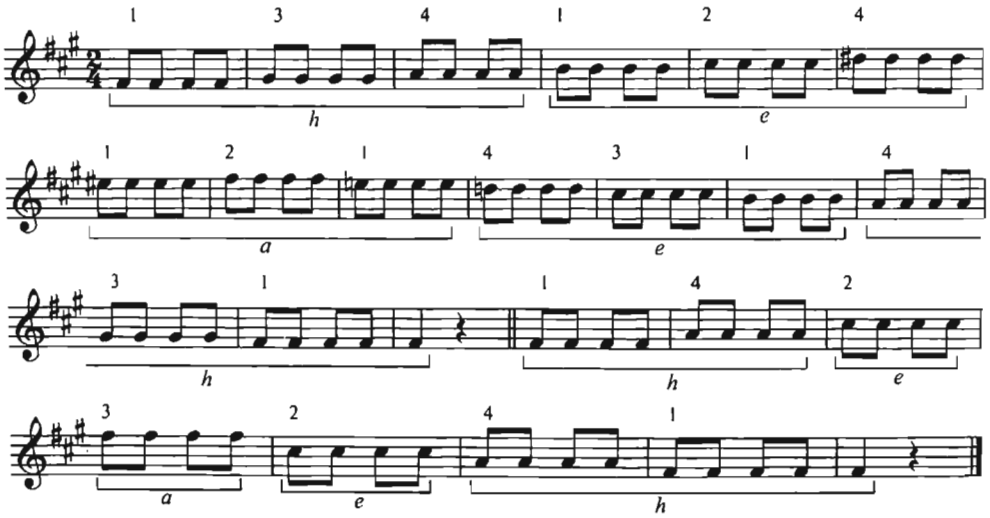


Fa♯-minor (tabiiy)
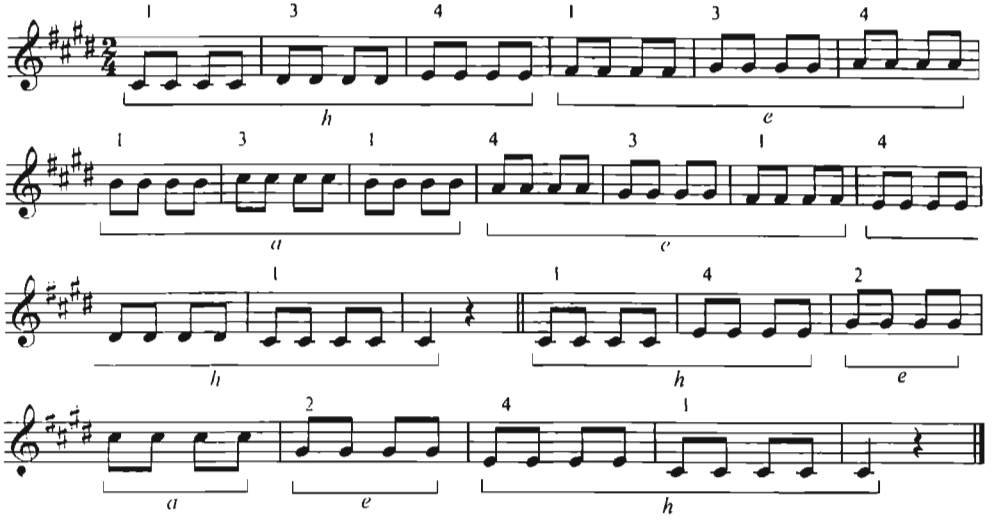


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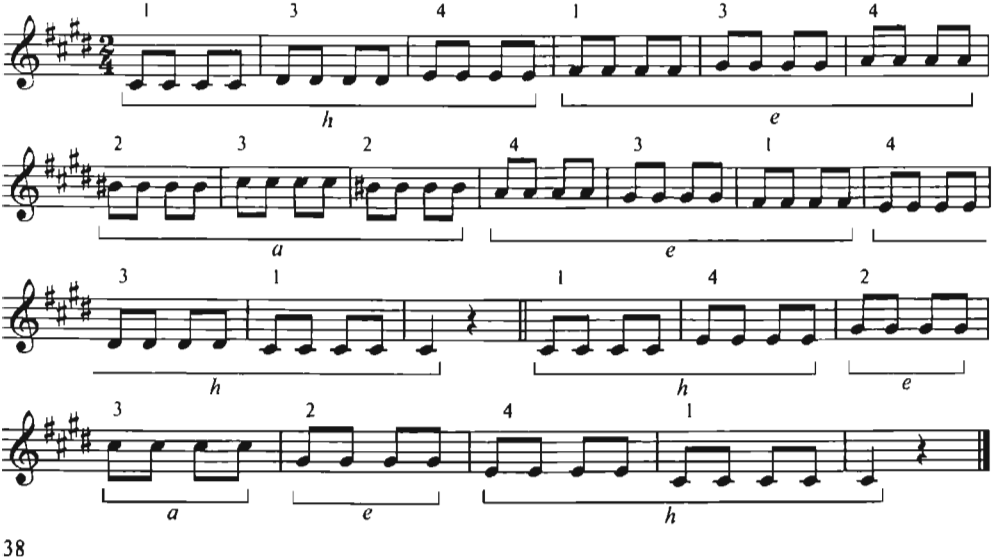


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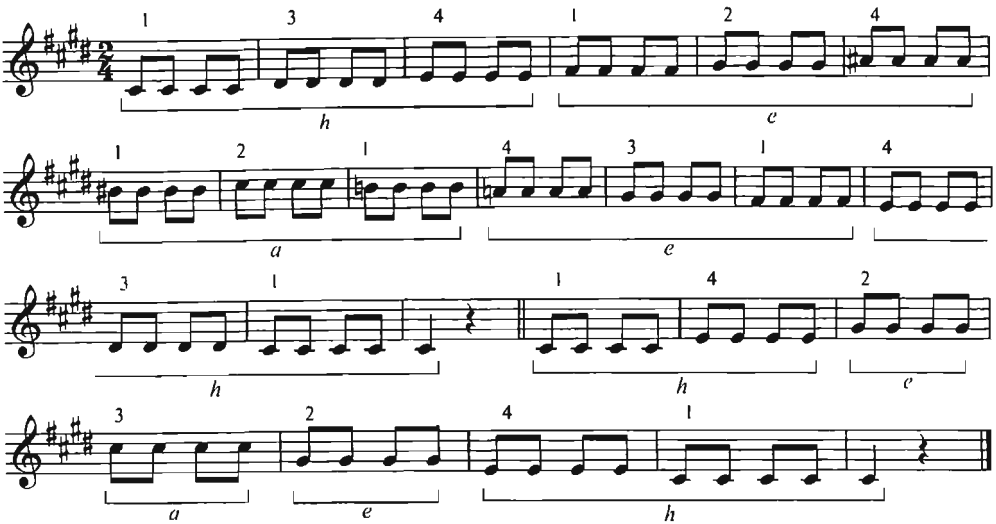


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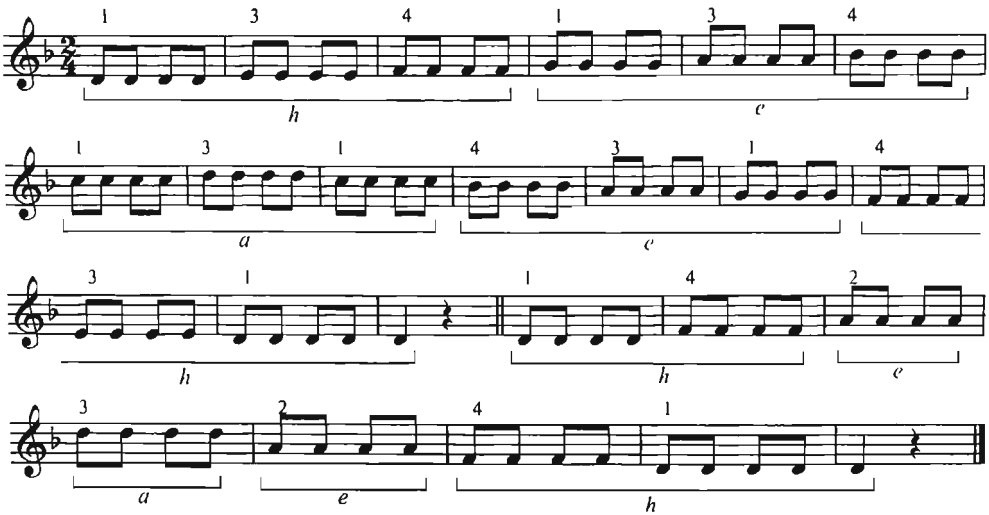


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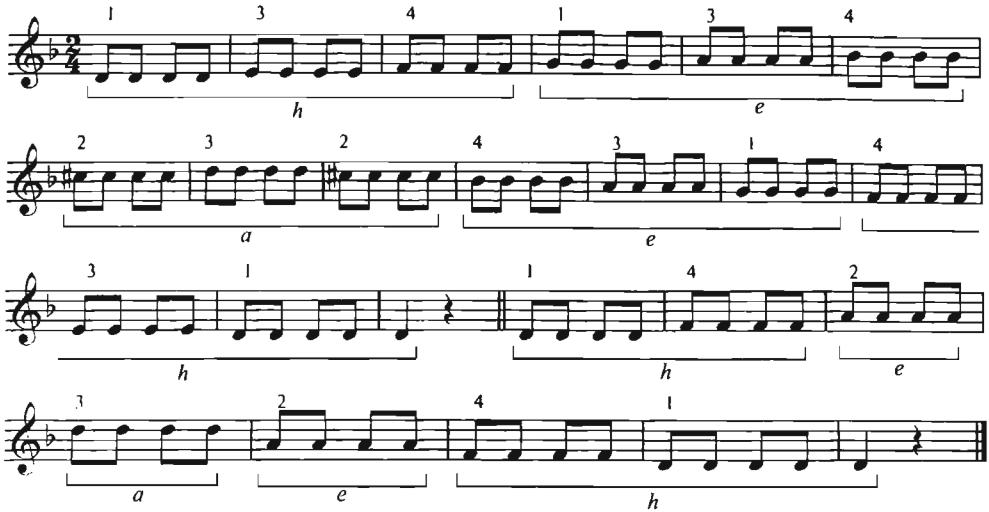


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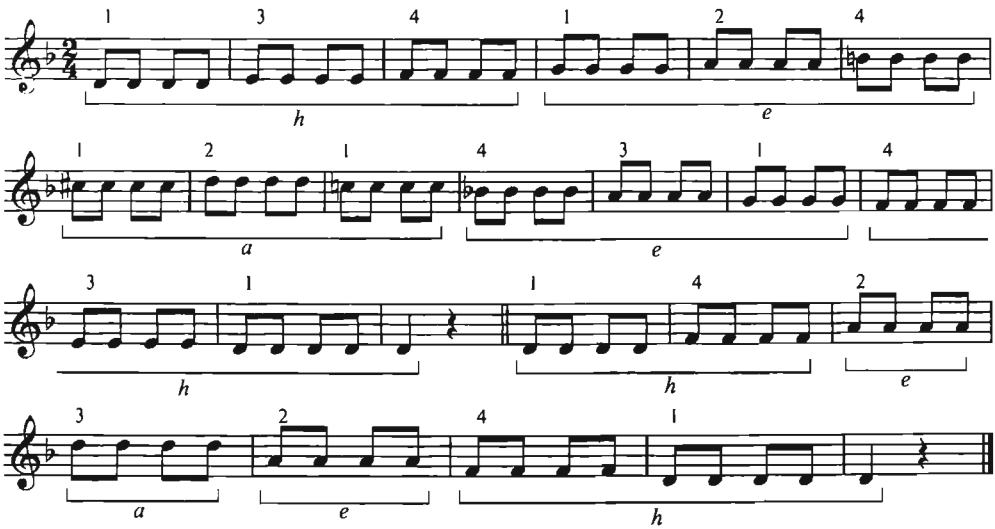
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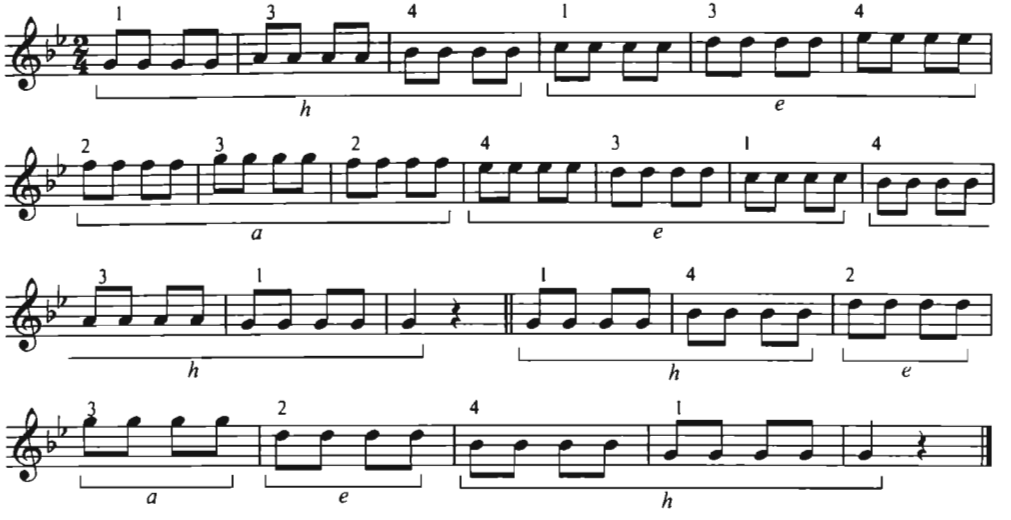


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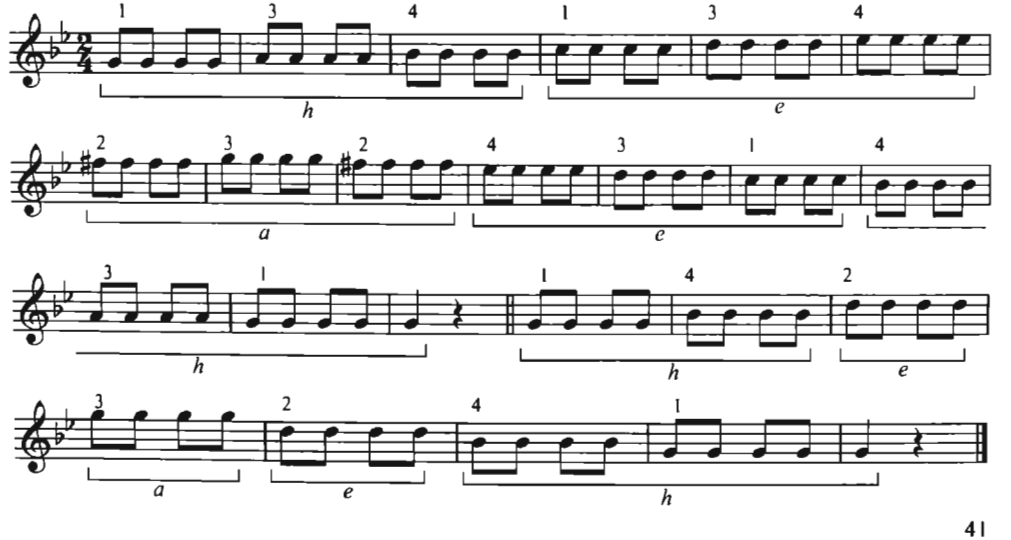


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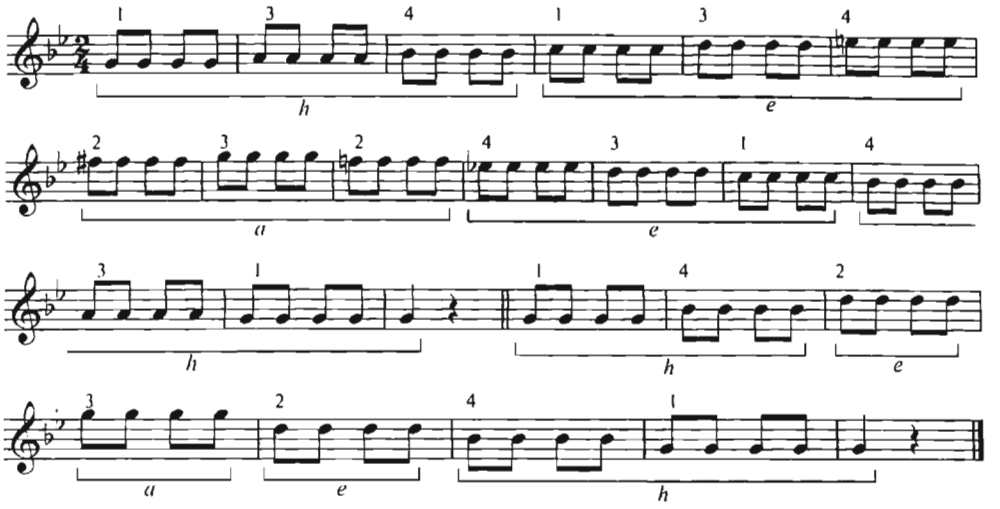


Sol-minor (tabiiy)



Sol-minor (garmonik)
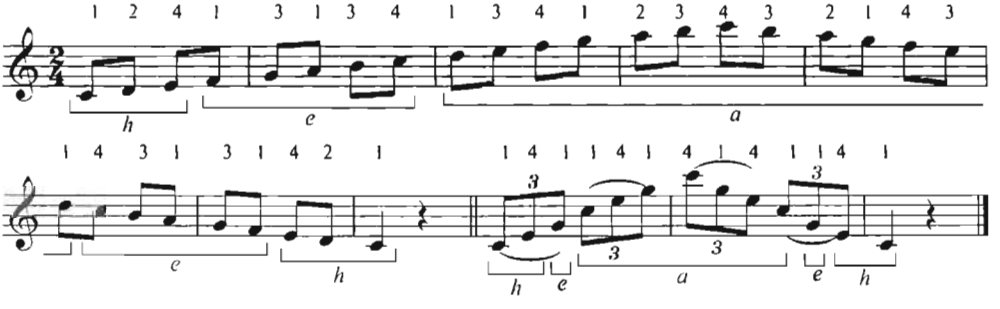


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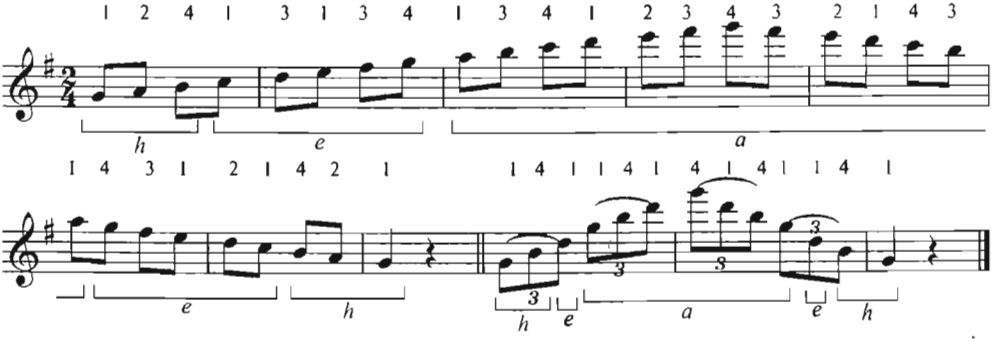


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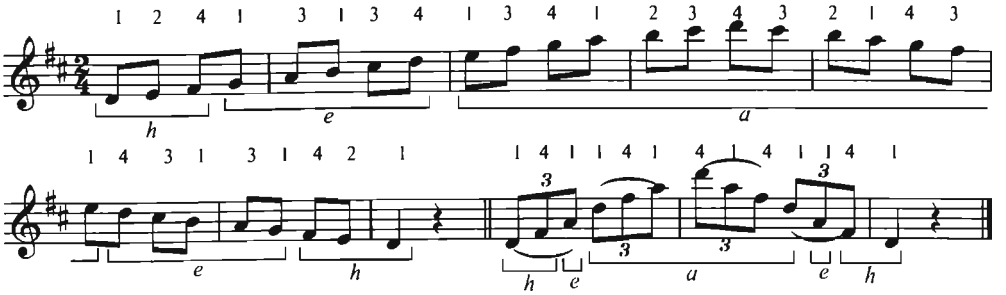
Do-major va arpedjio



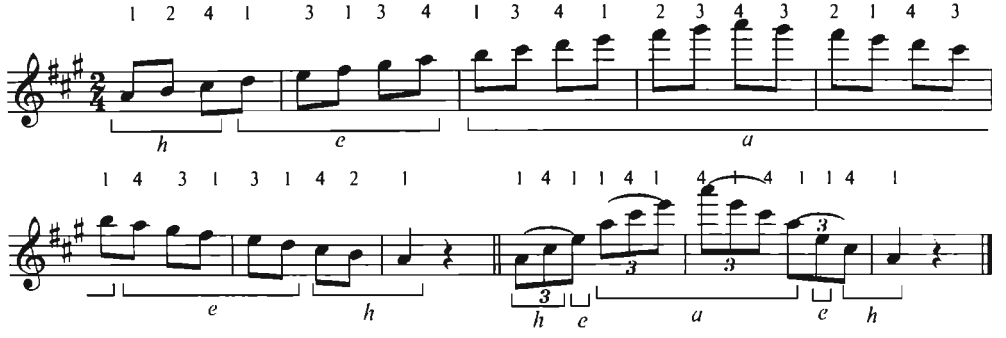
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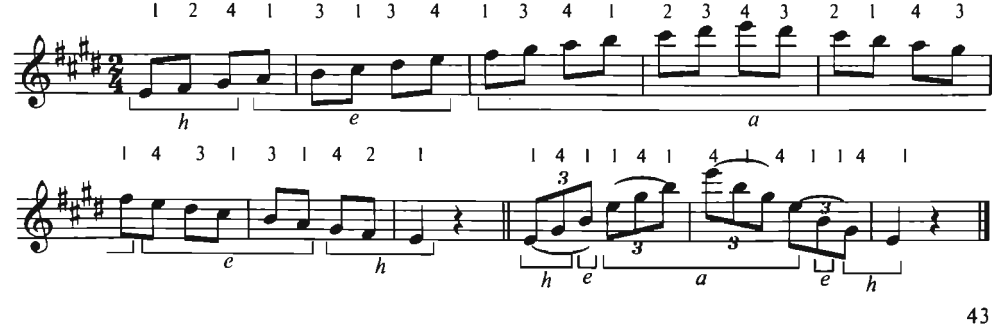
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La-major va arpedjio
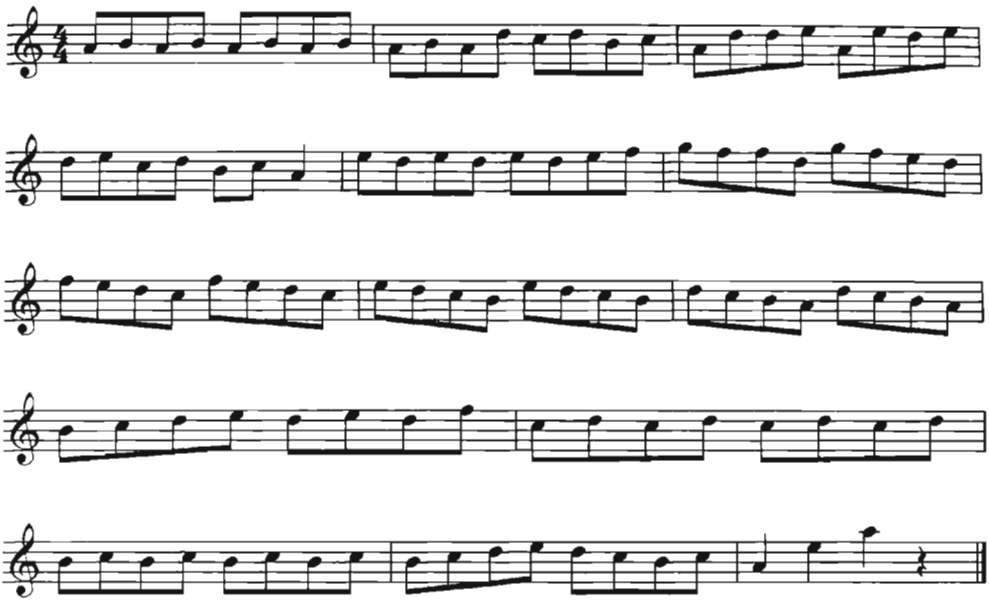


Mi-major va arpedjio



ETYUDLAR
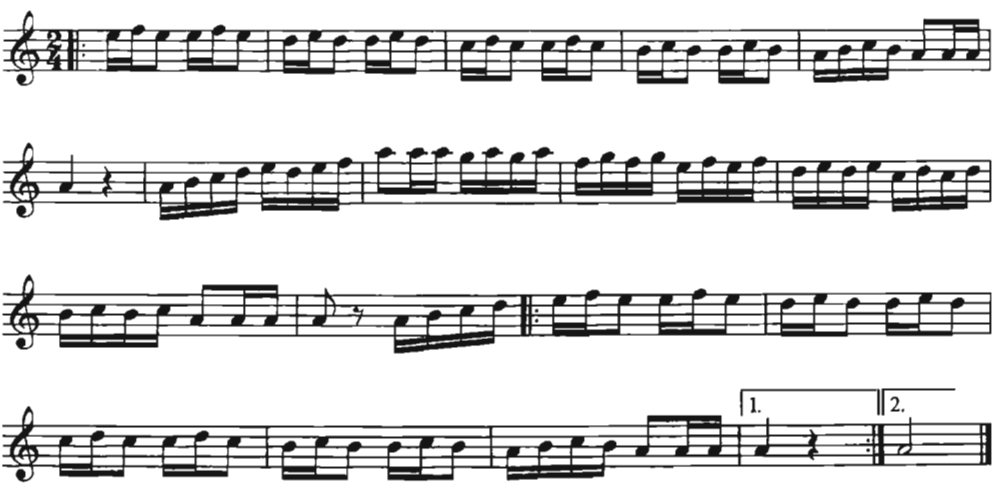
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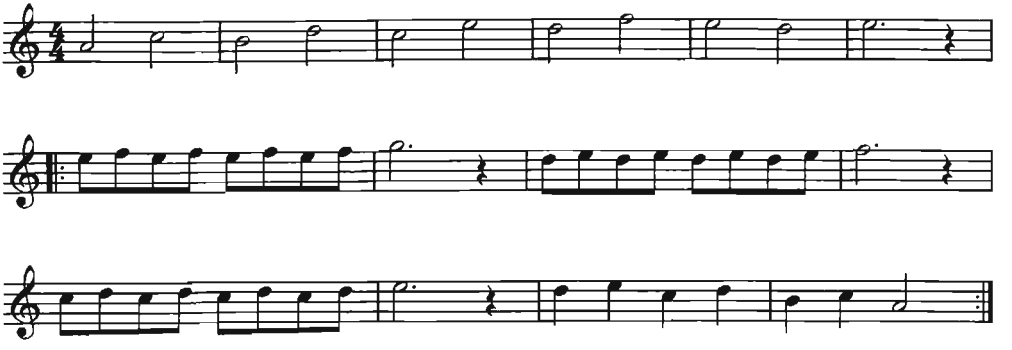


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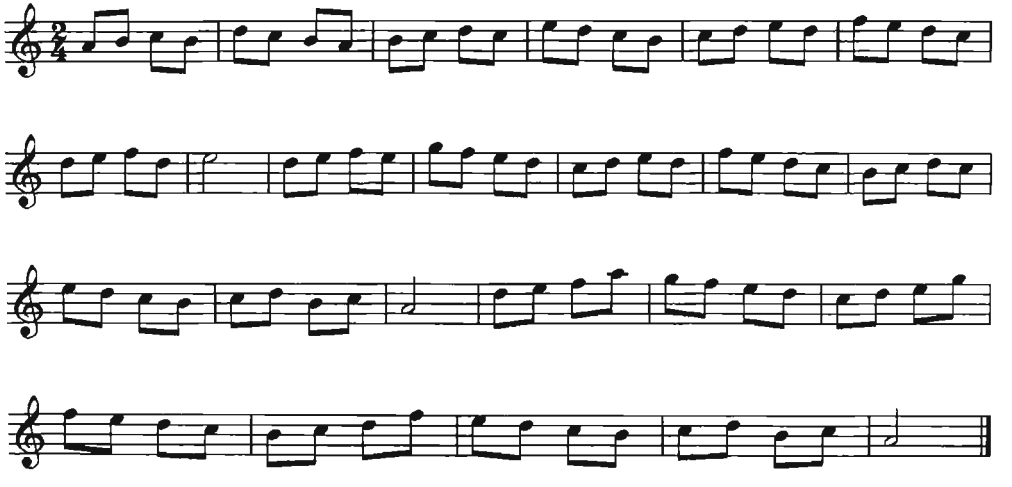


3-etyud

Q. Usmonov



4-etyud

G'. Qo'chqorov



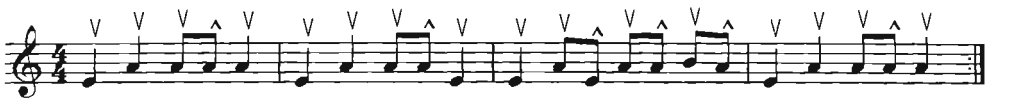
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BIR OVOZLI KUYLAR

ZUV-ZUV BORAG'AY

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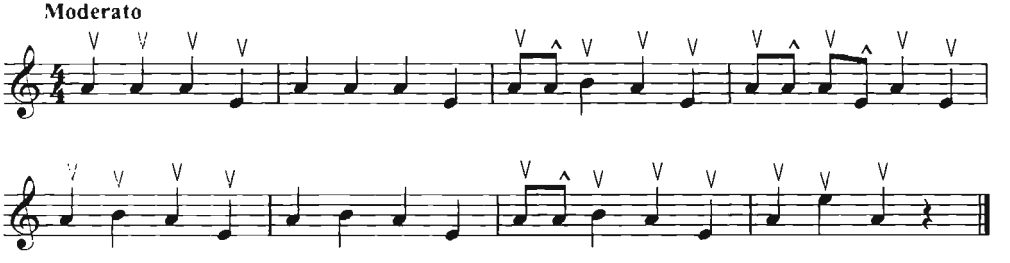
Moderato



CHORIY CHAMBAR

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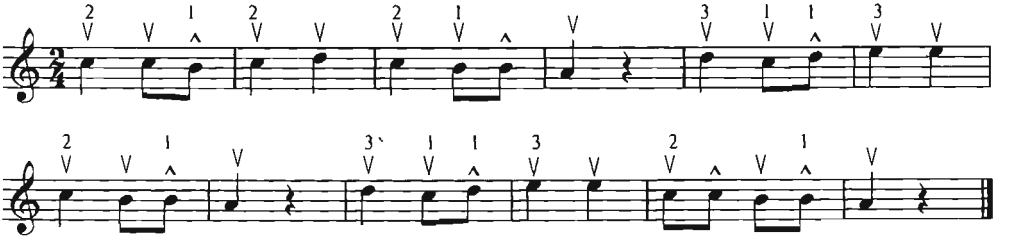
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GULLAR TERAMAN

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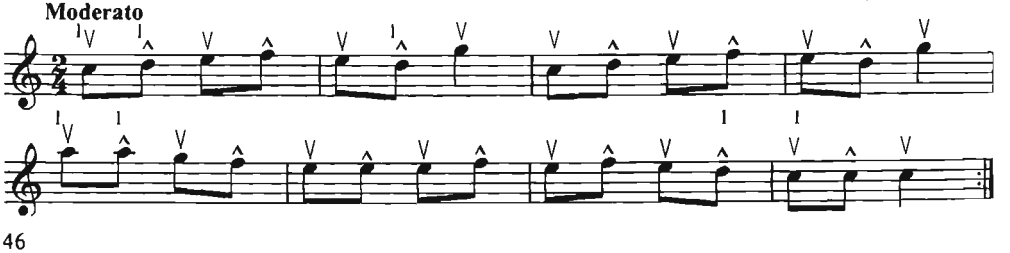
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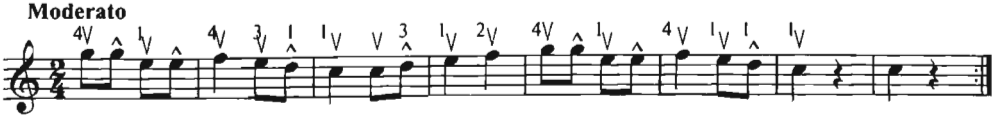
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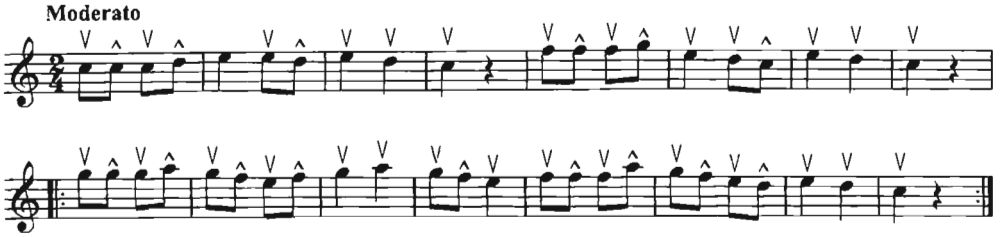


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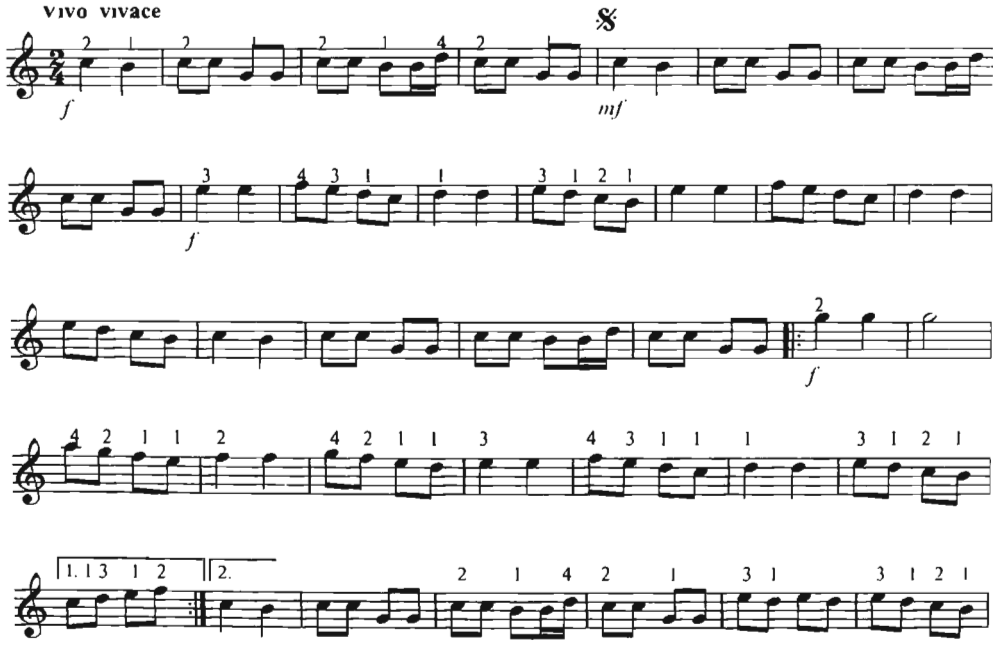


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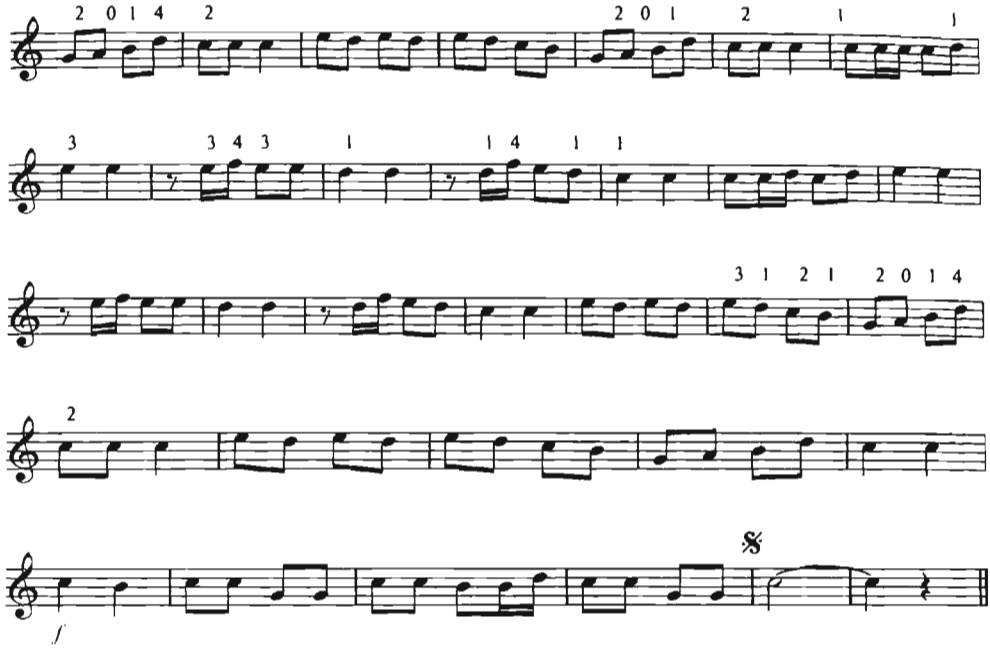
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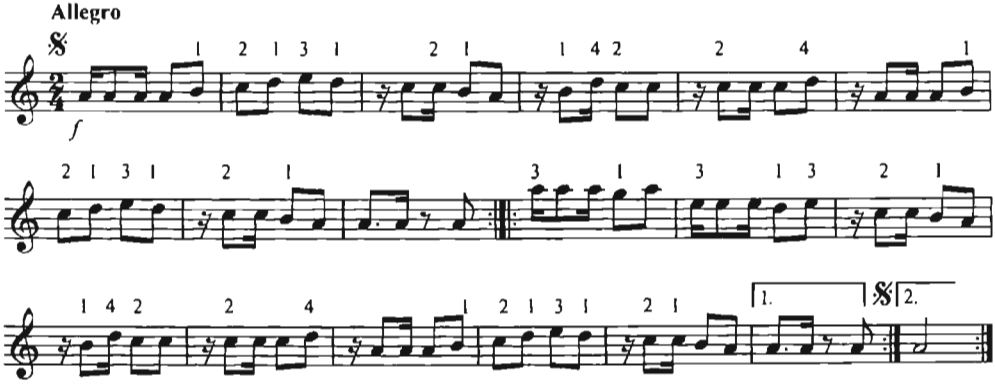
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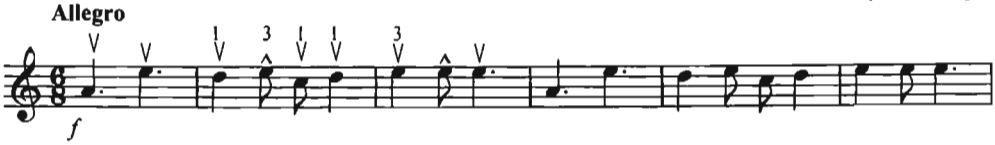




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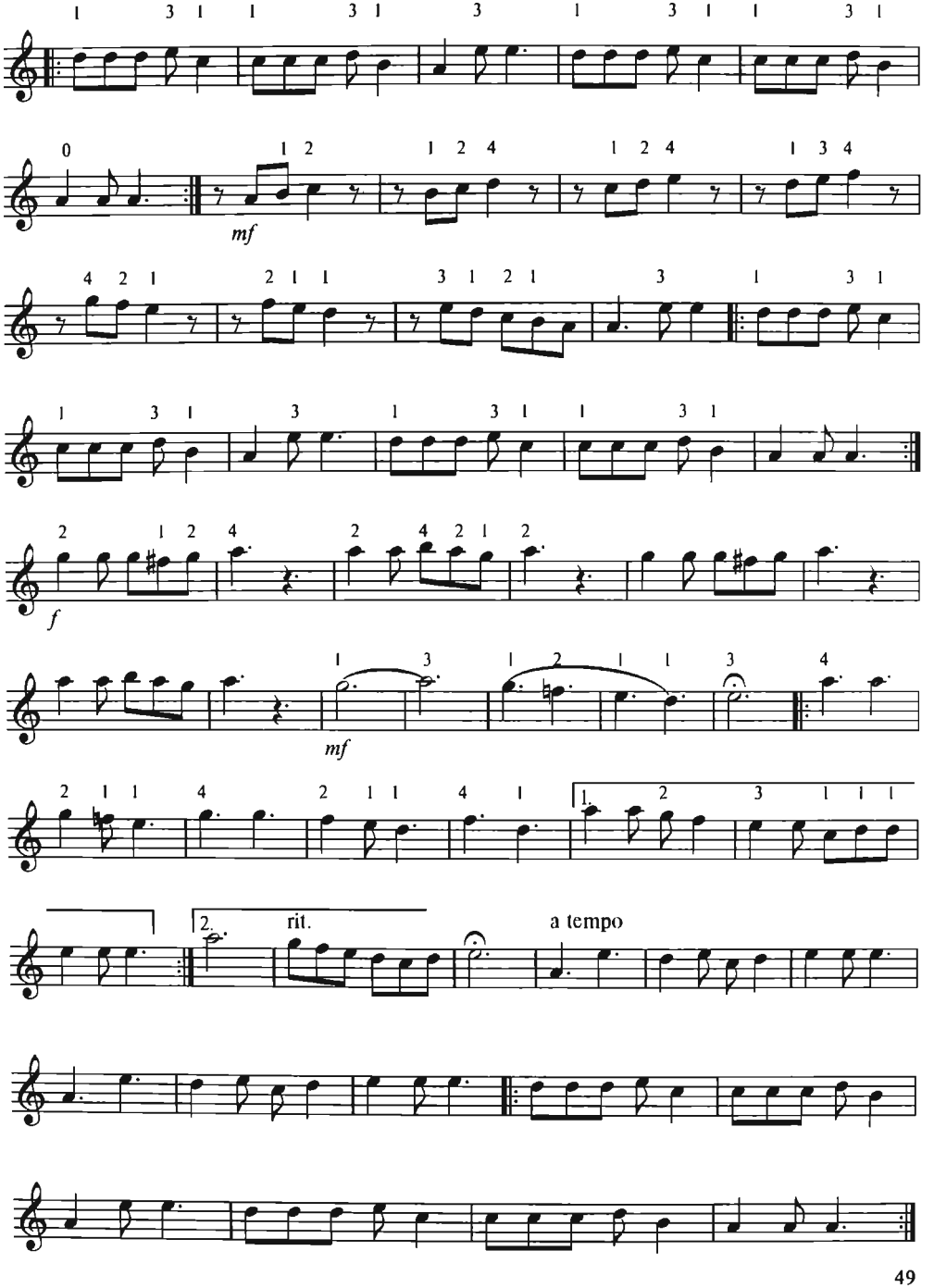
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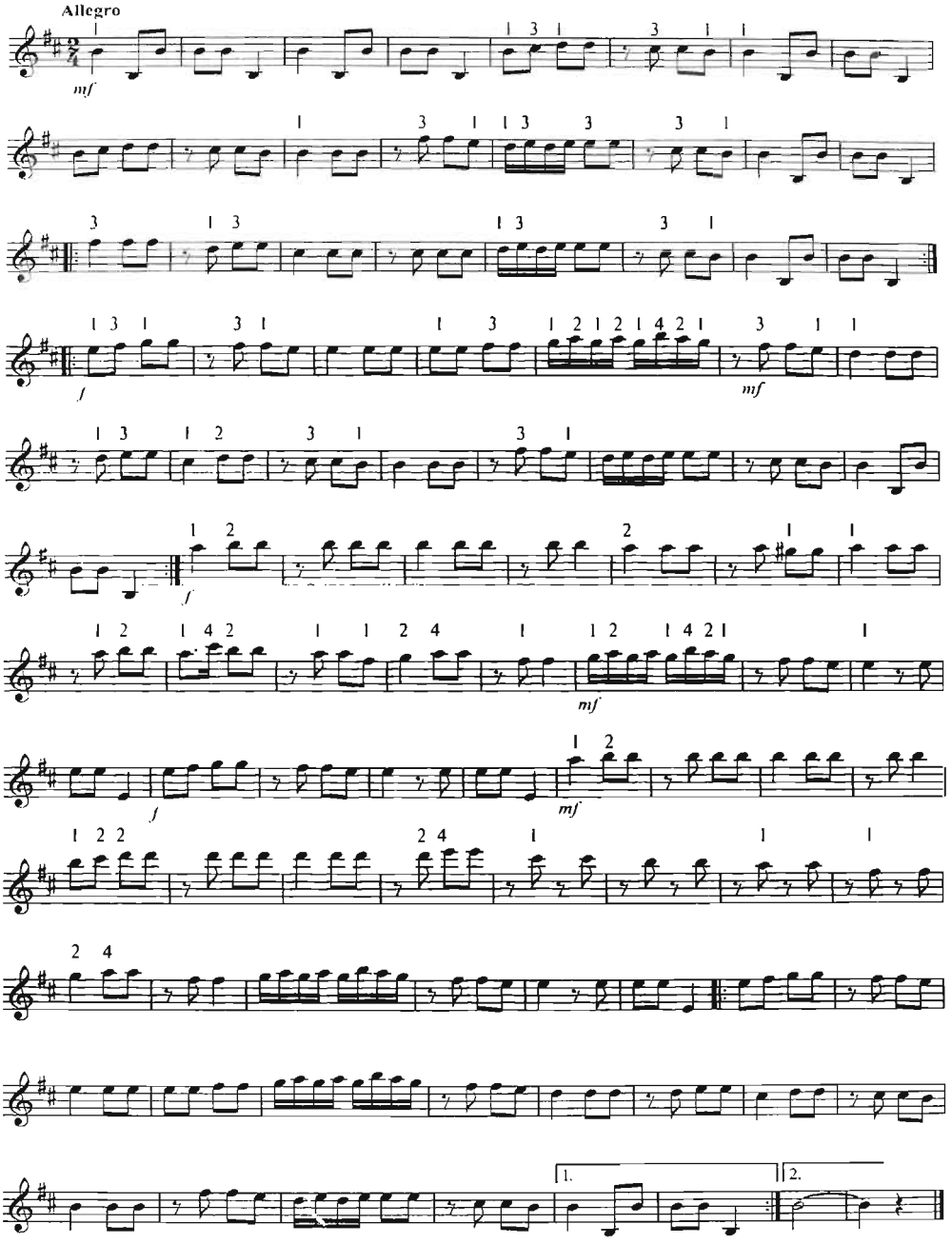
M.Leviyev musiqasi




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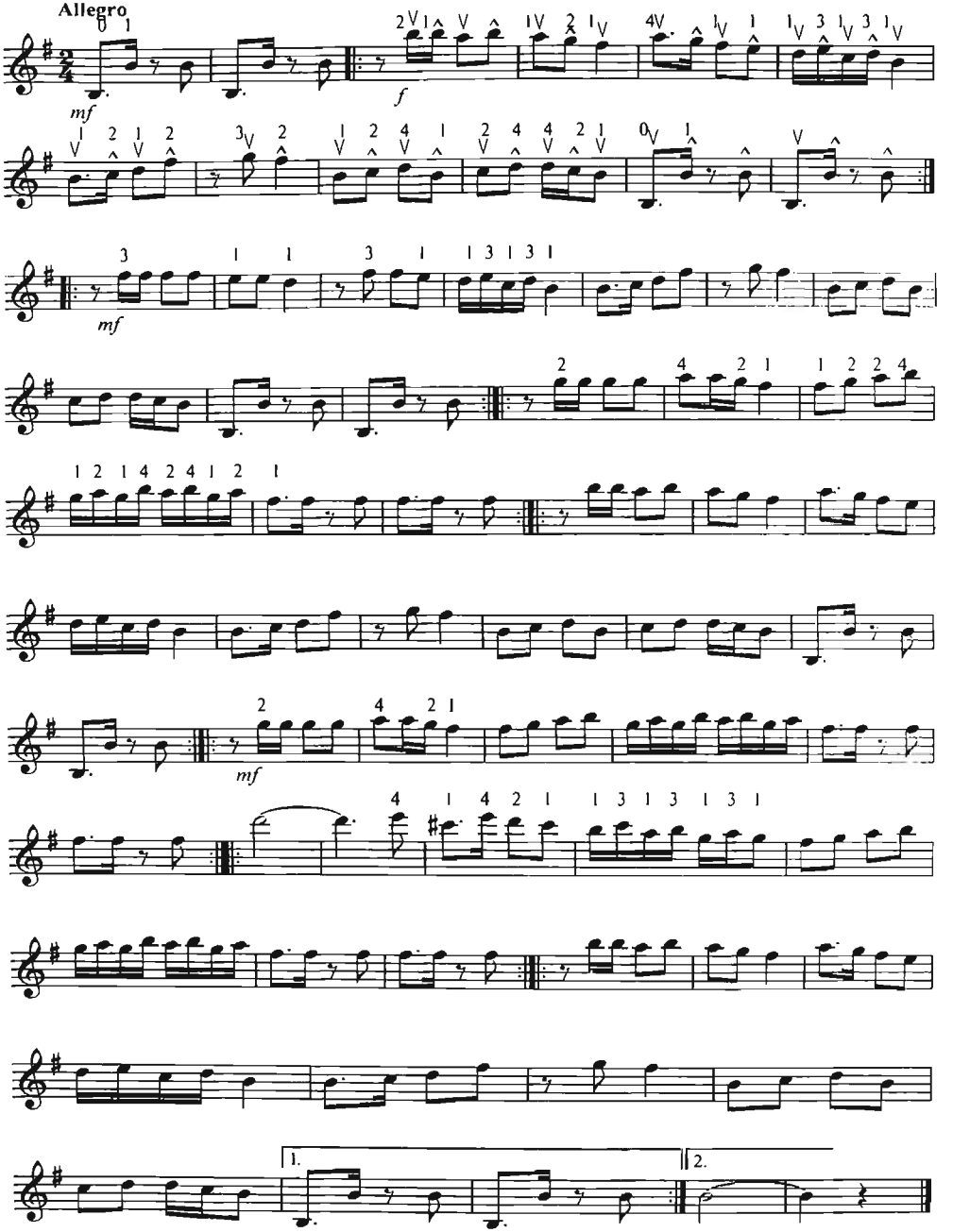
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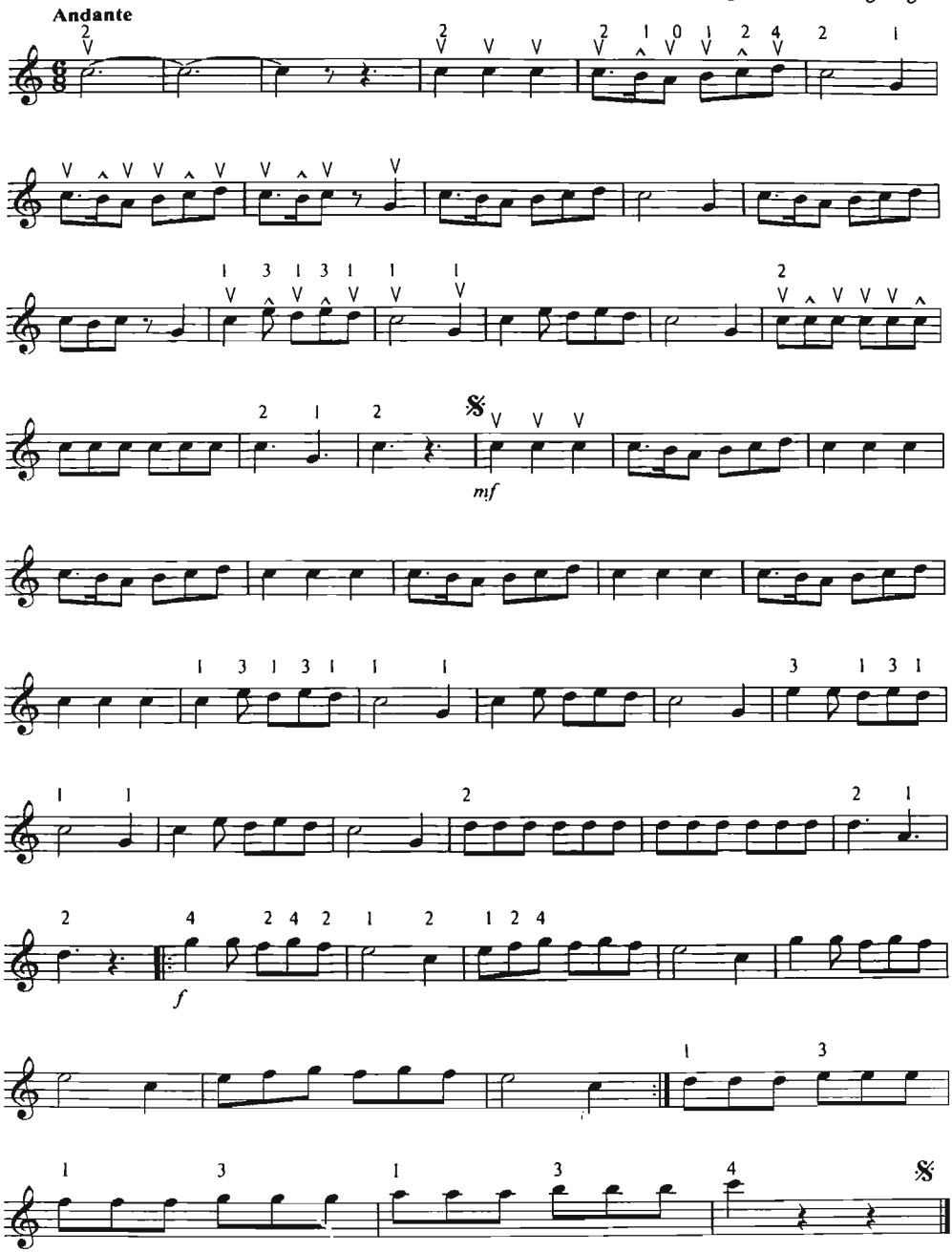
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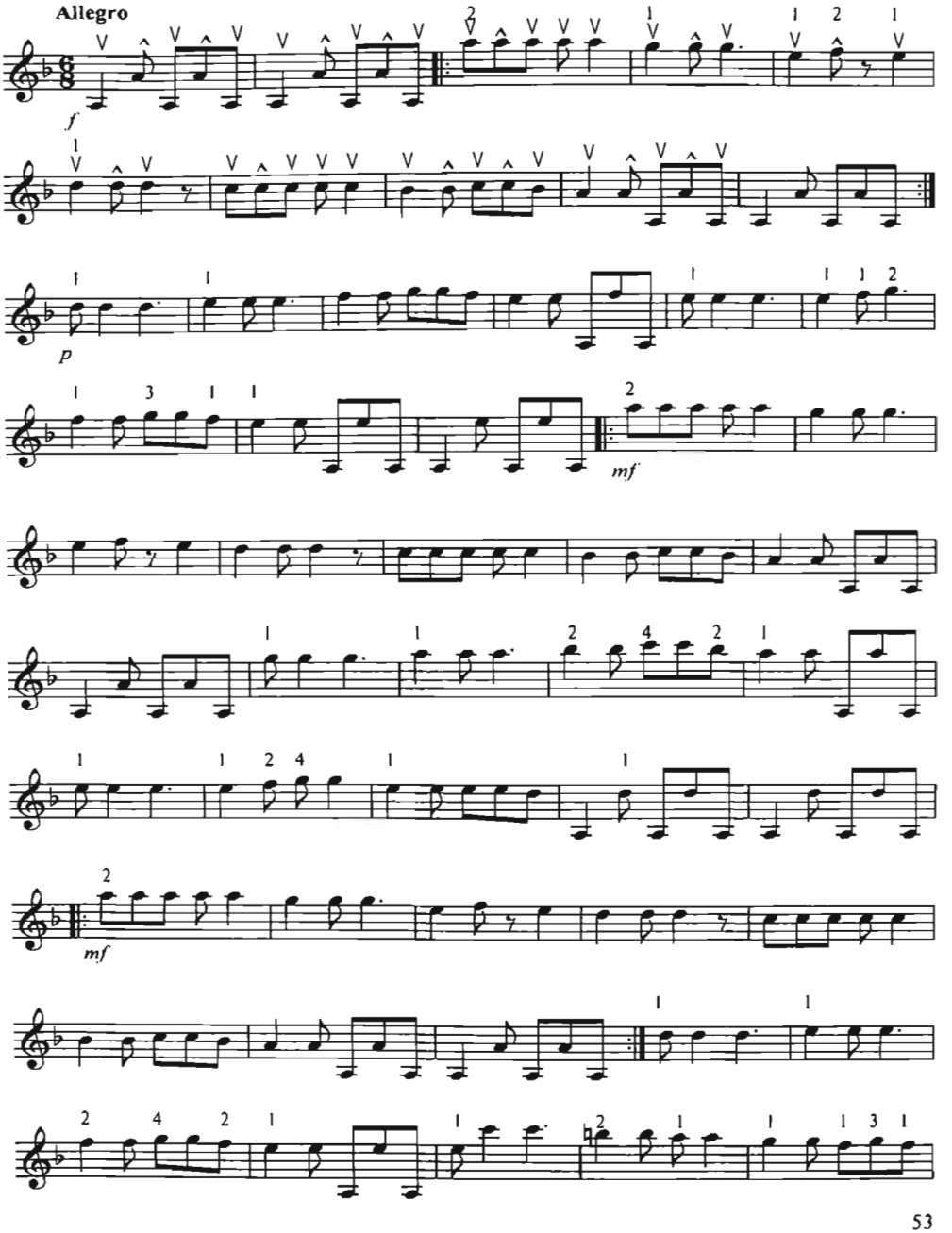


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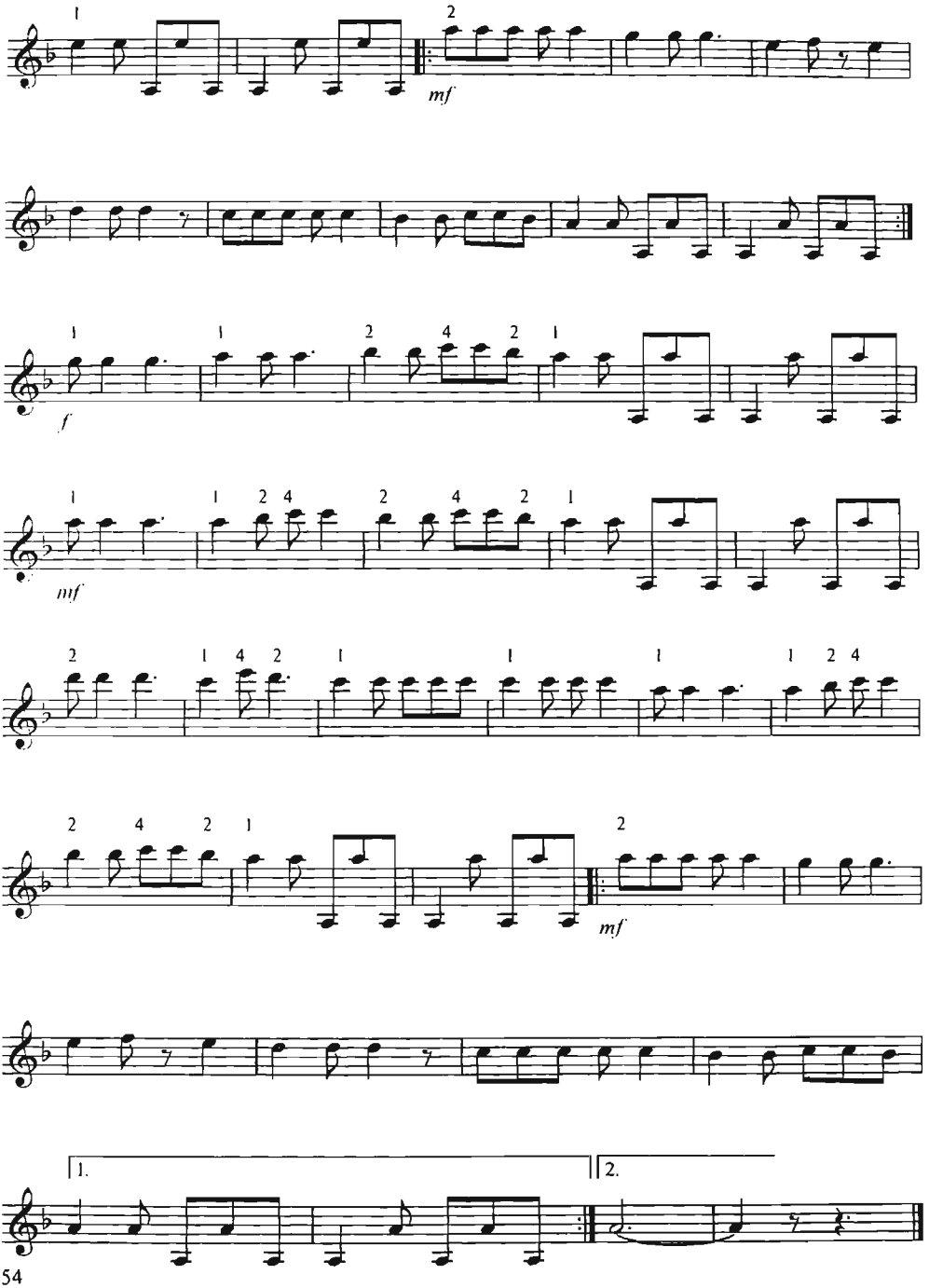
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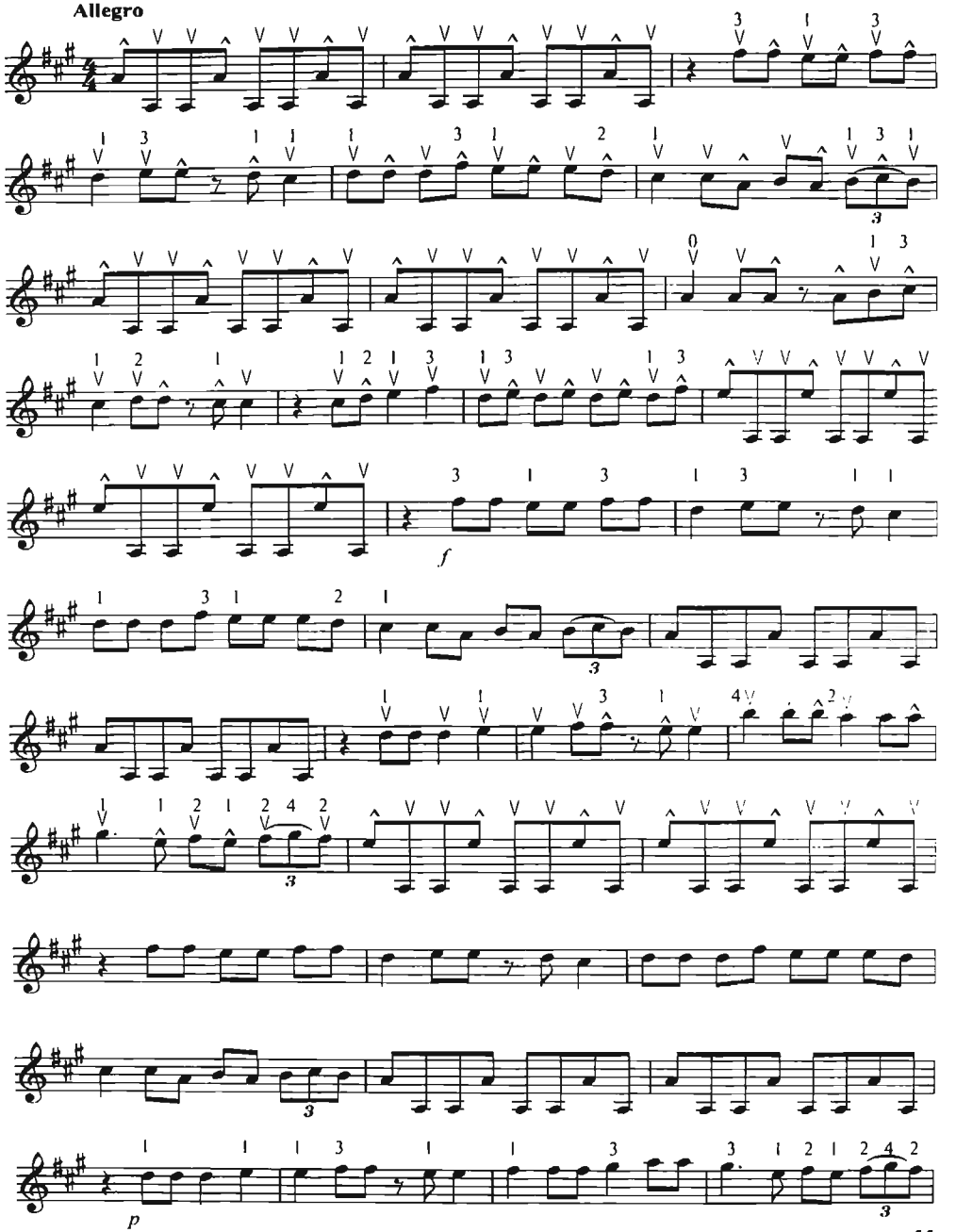
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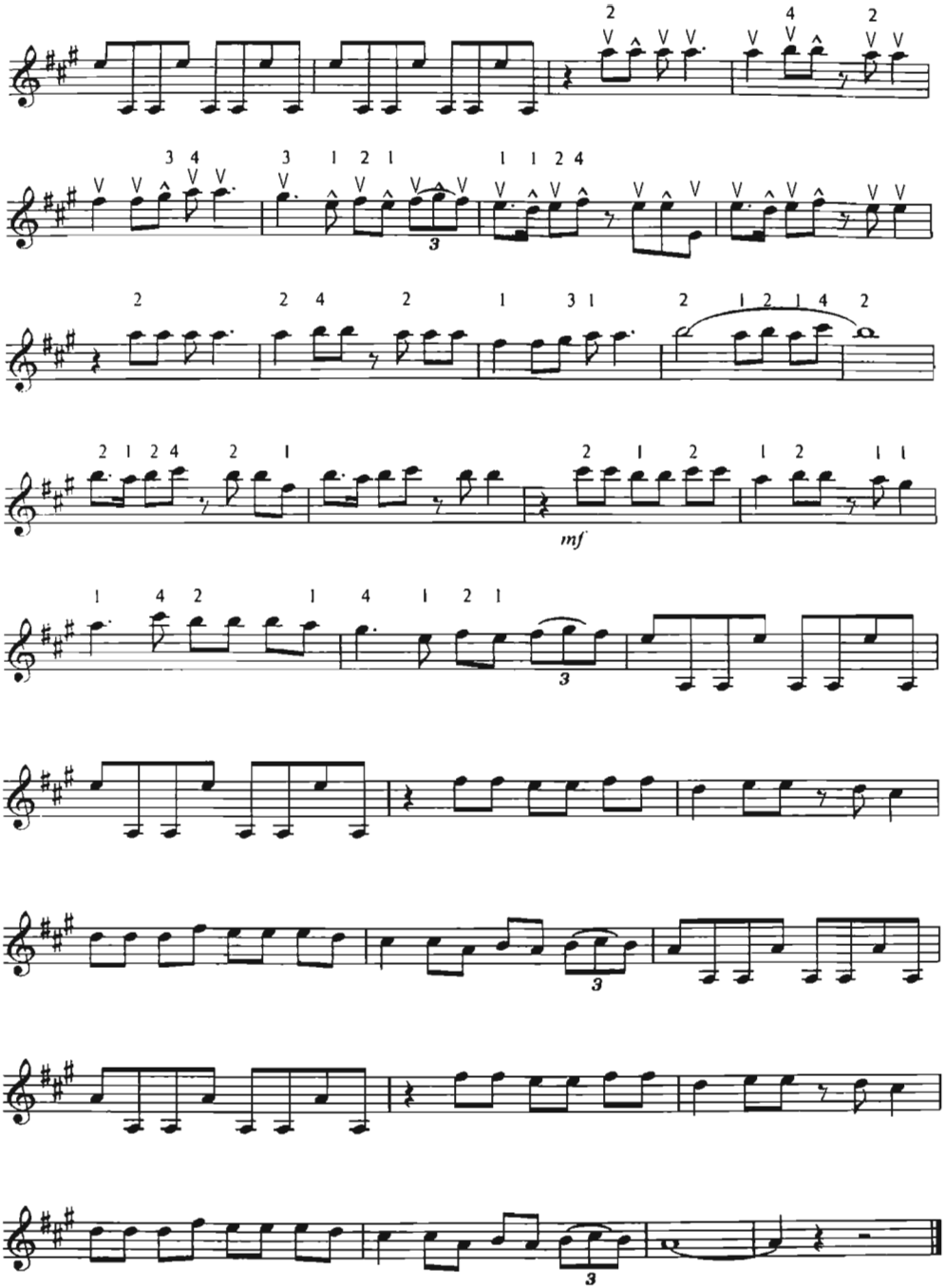



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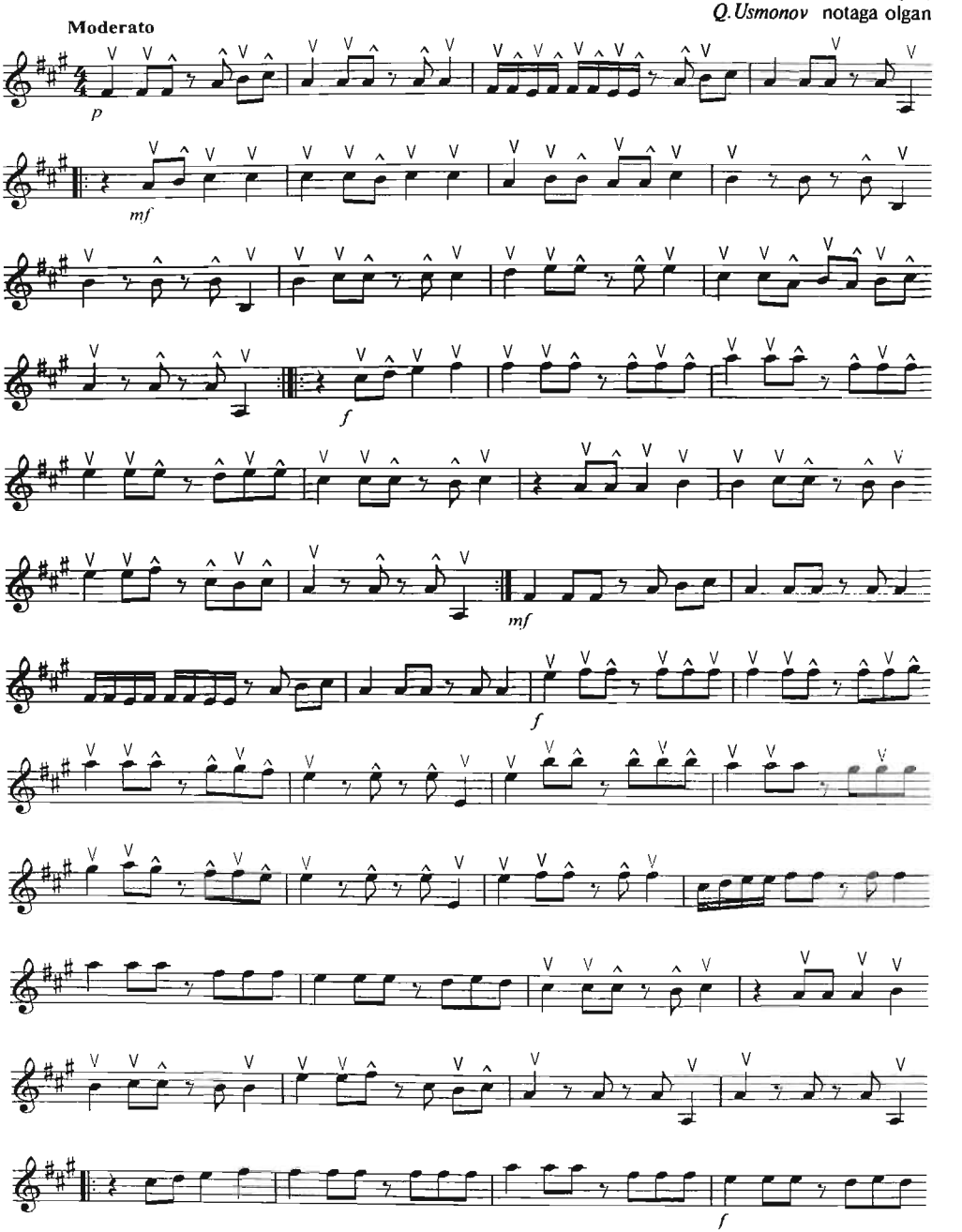
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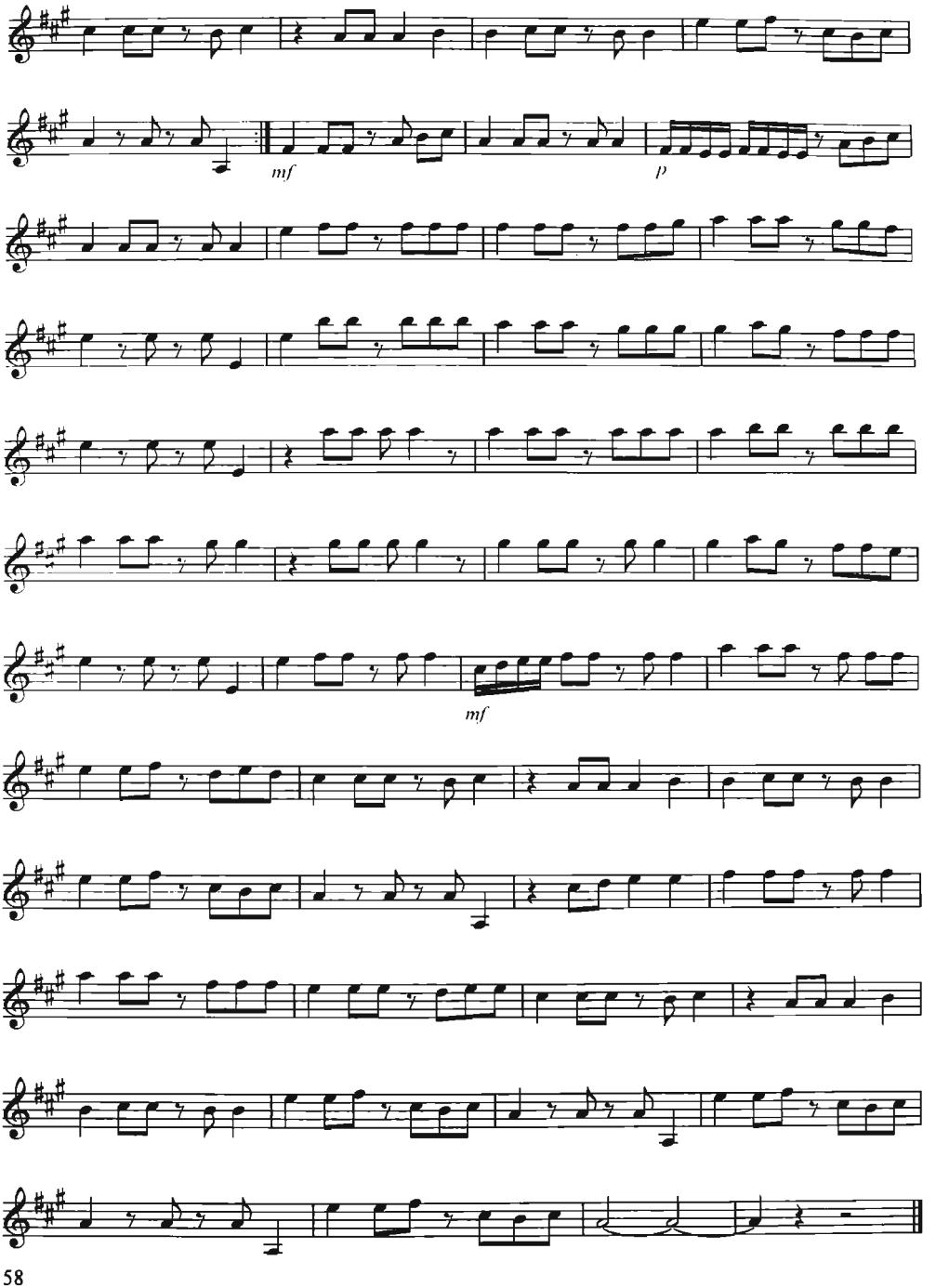



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RA'NO O'YNASIN

M.Niyozov musiqasi,
Q.Usmonov notaga olgan

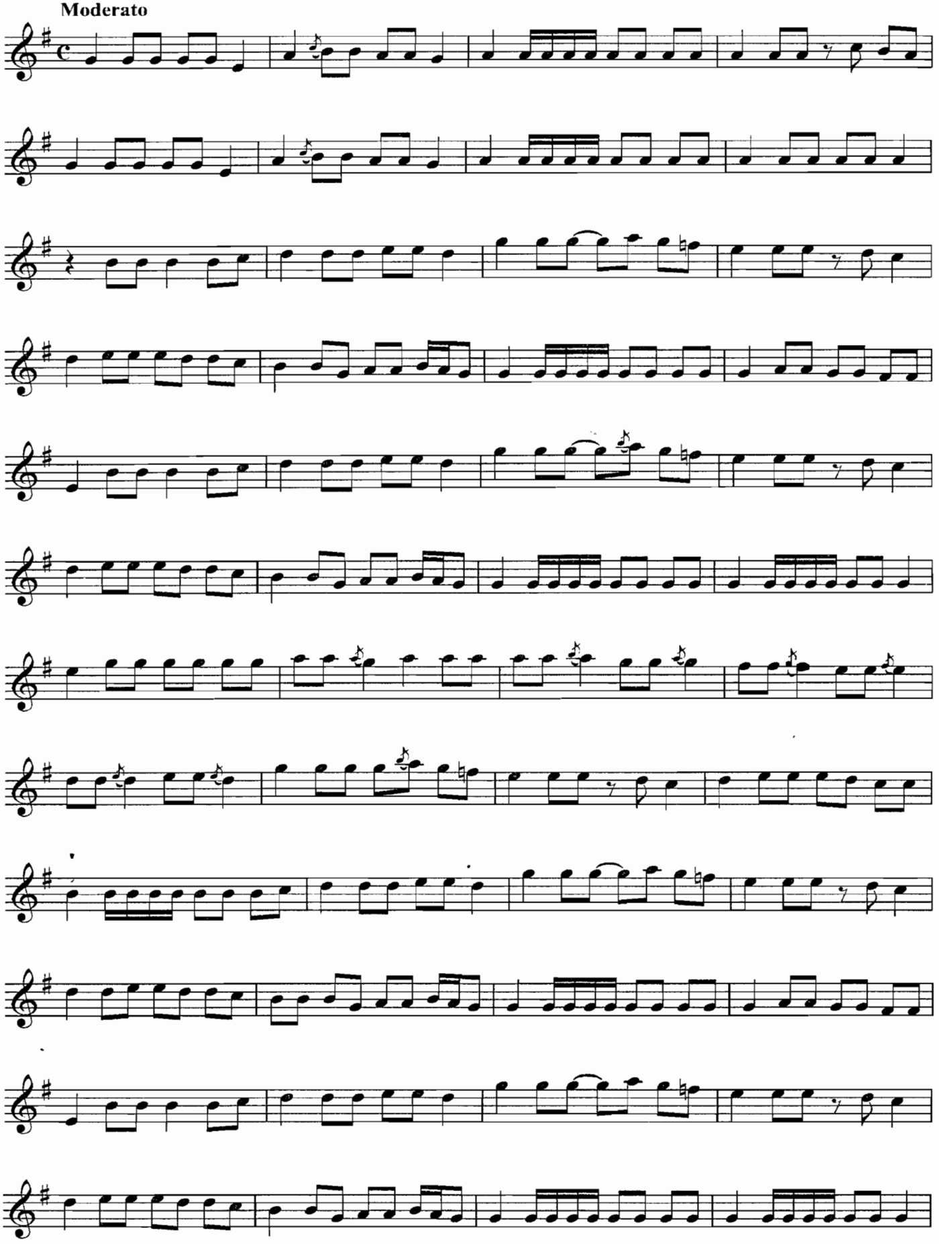


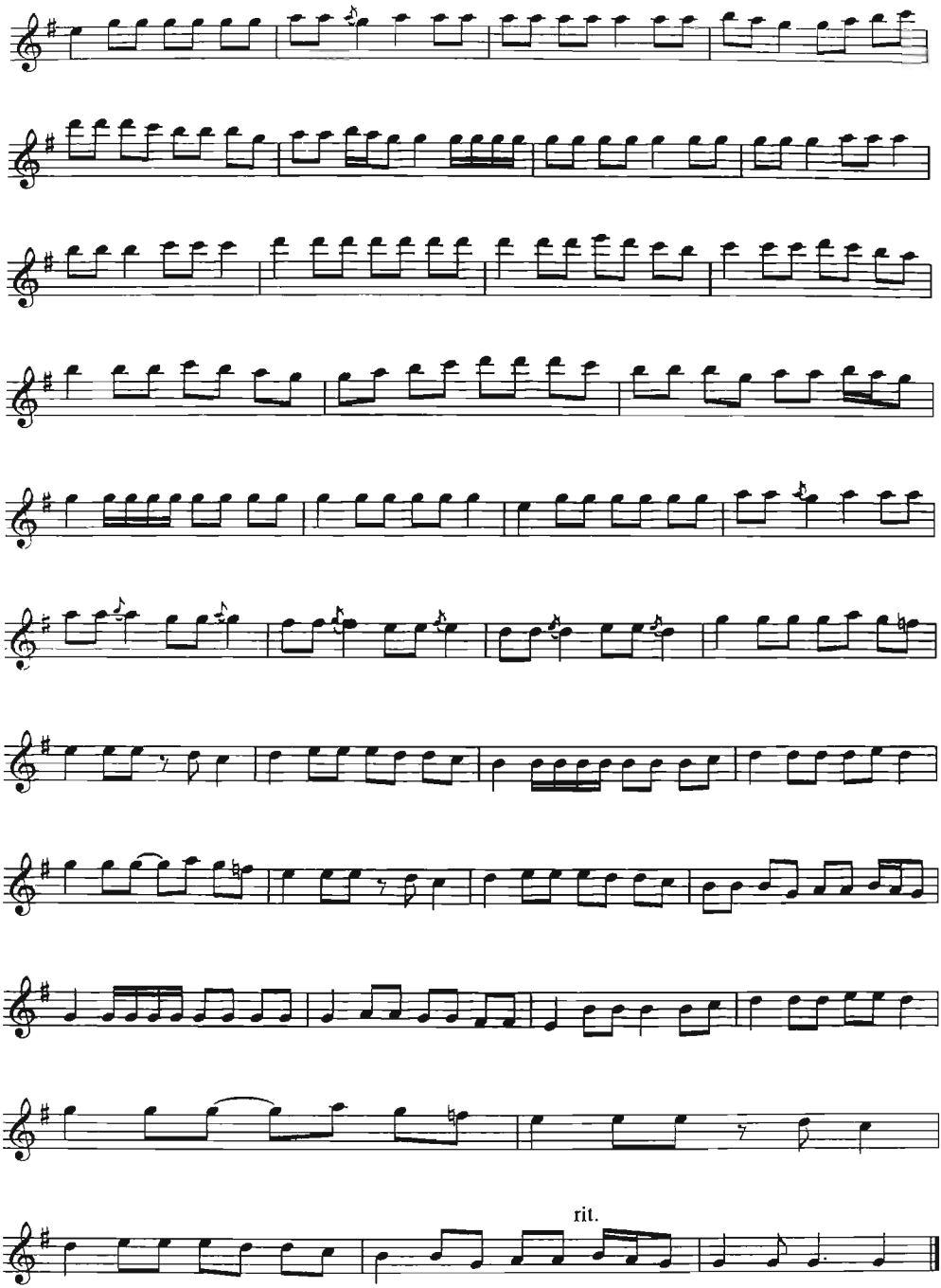

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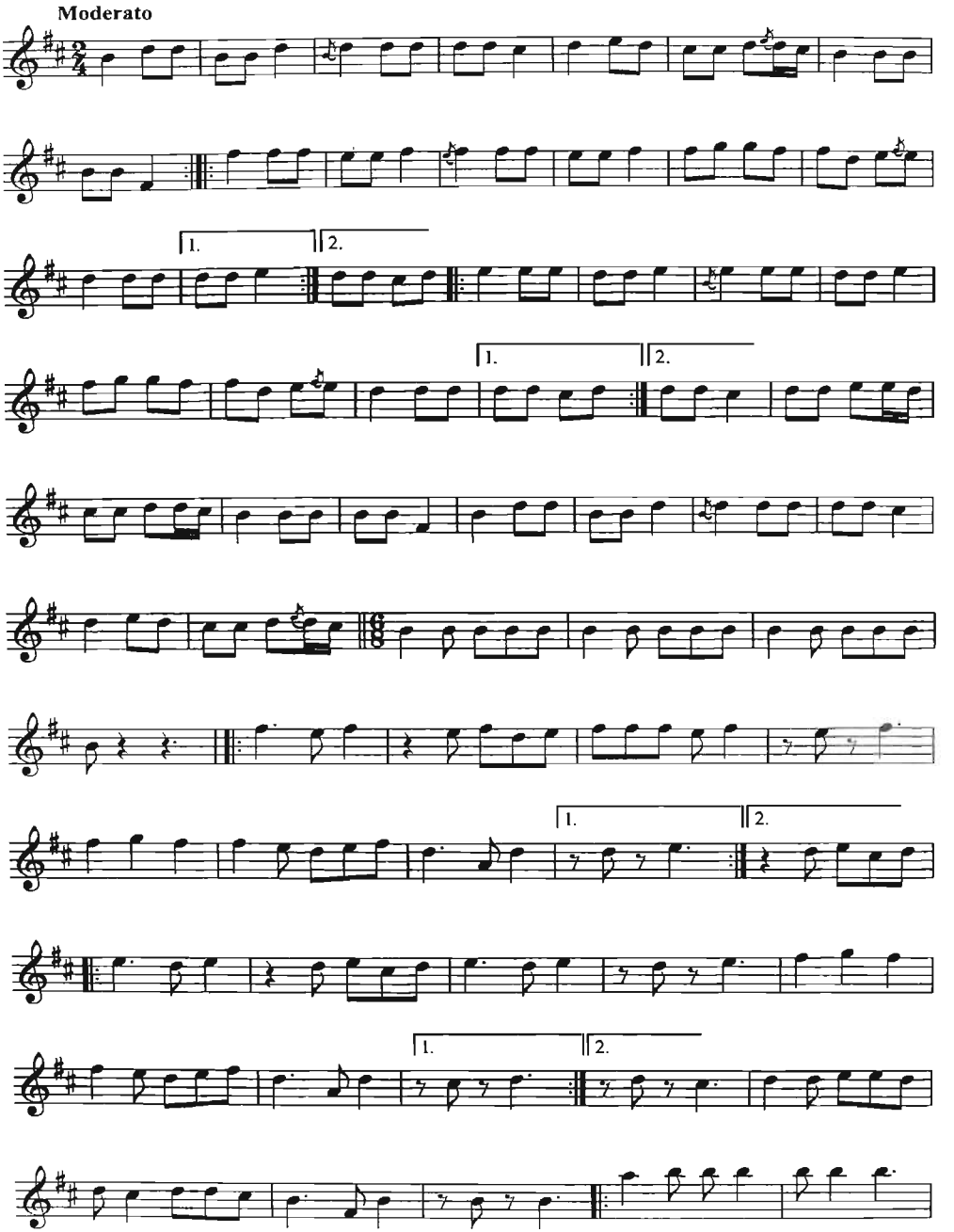
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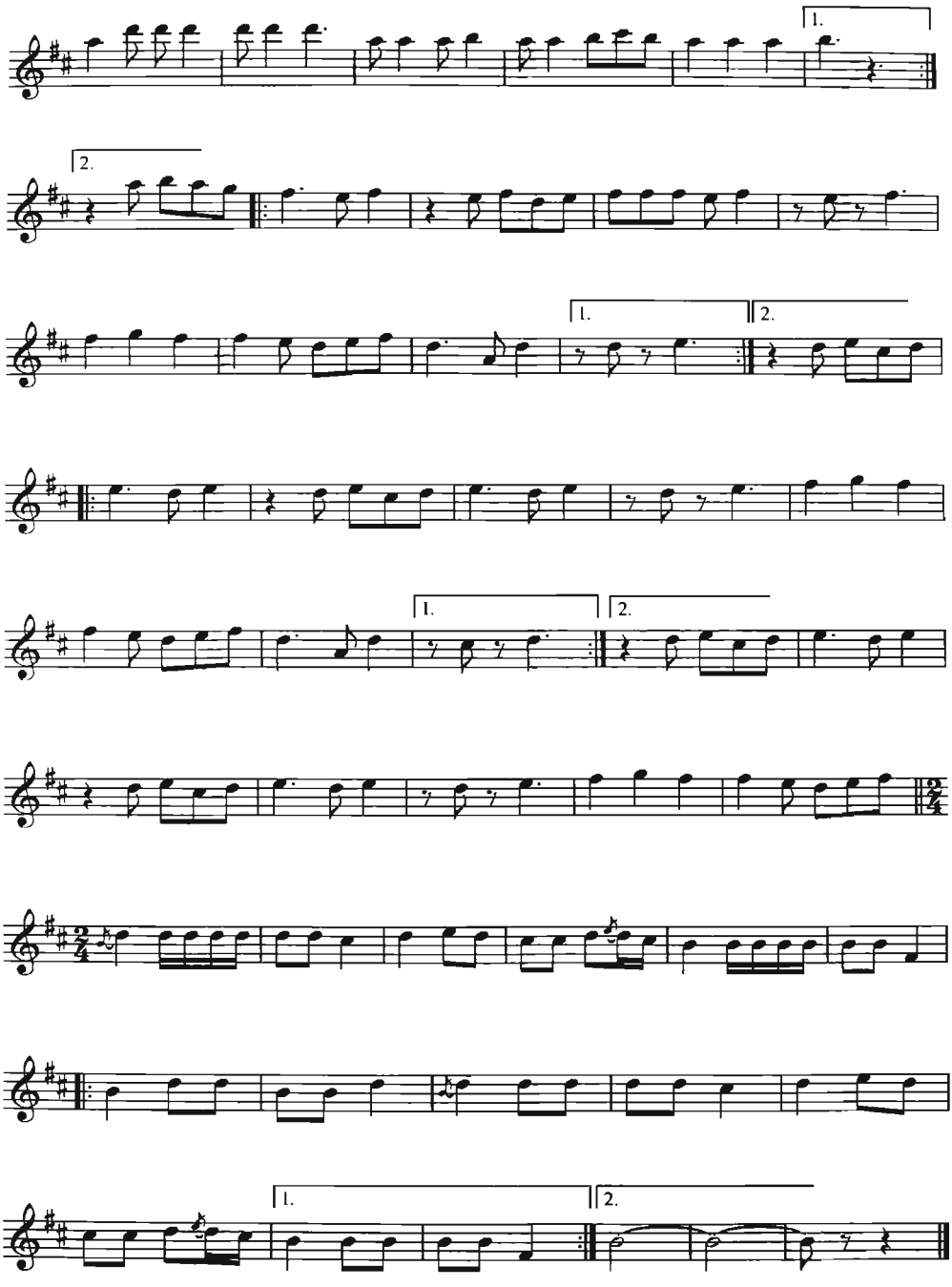



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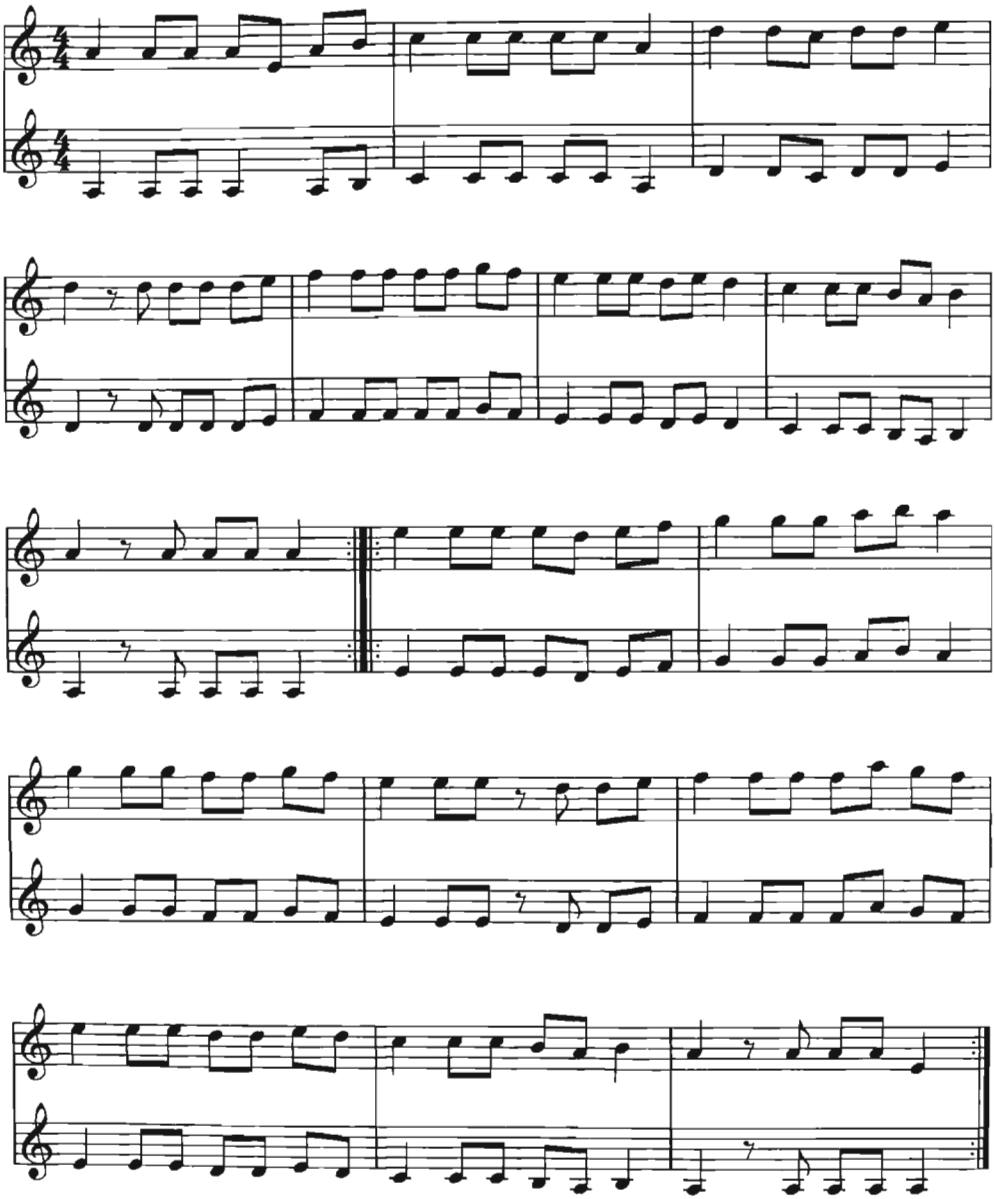



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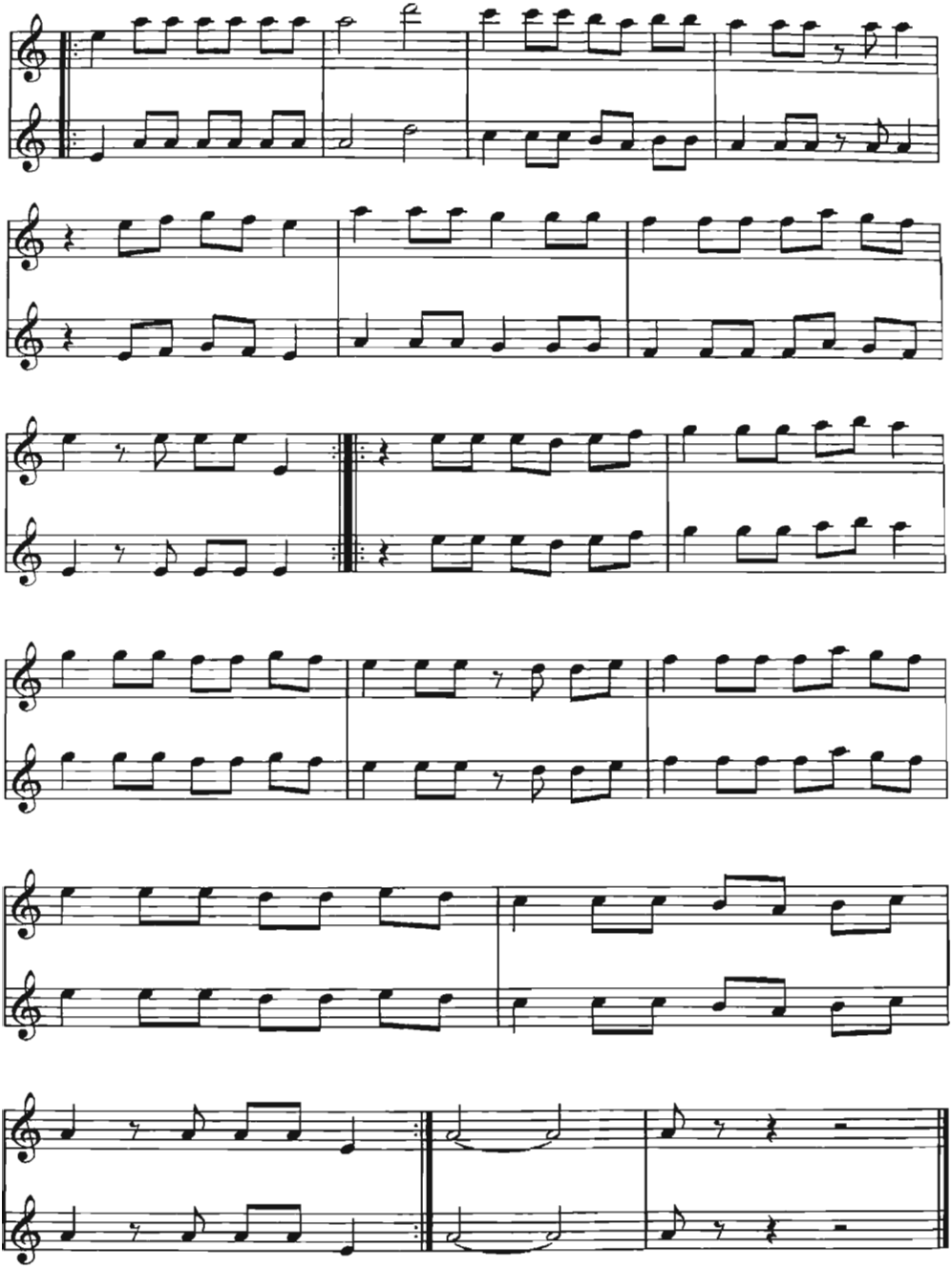
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SHAROB I

O'zbek xalq kuyi

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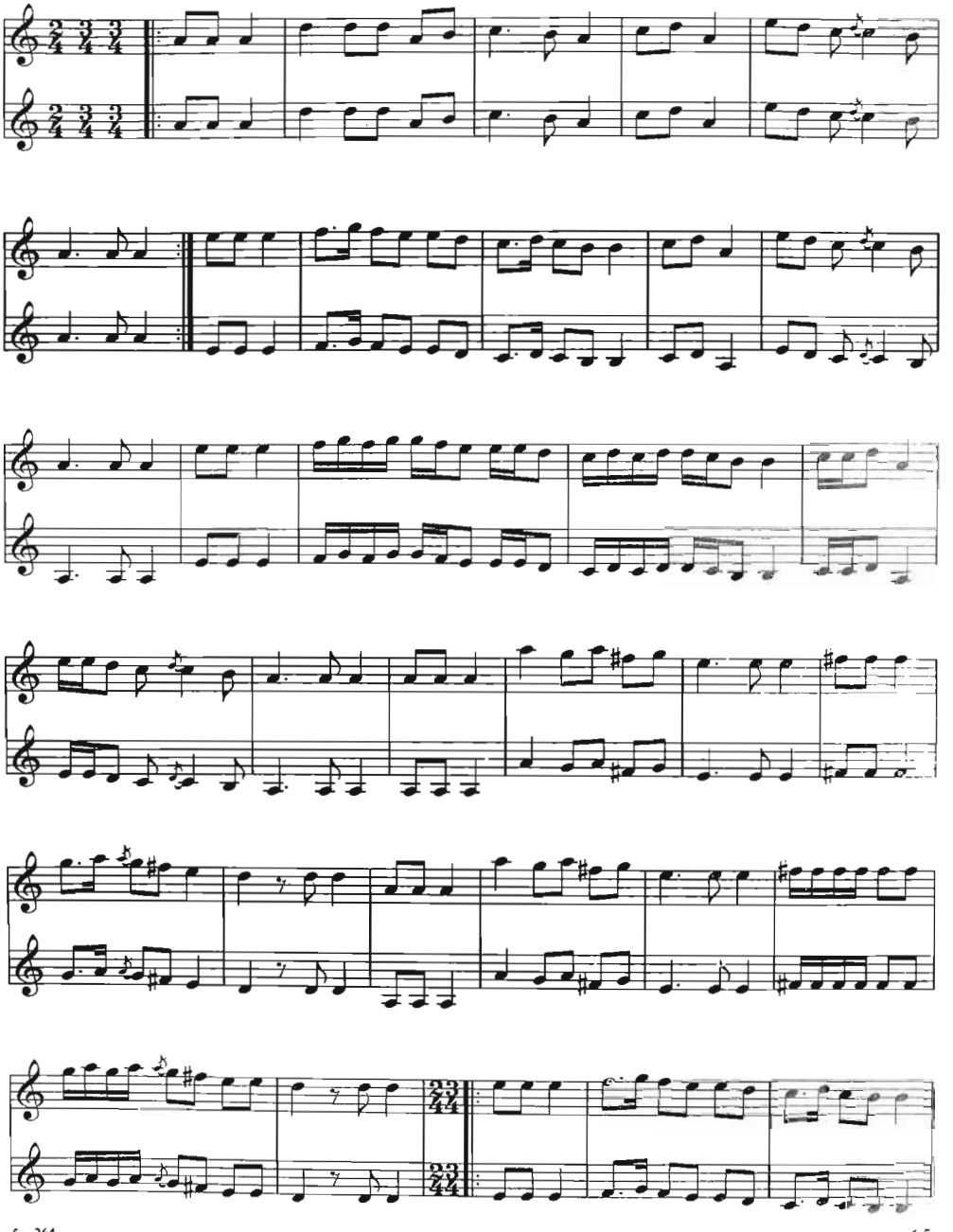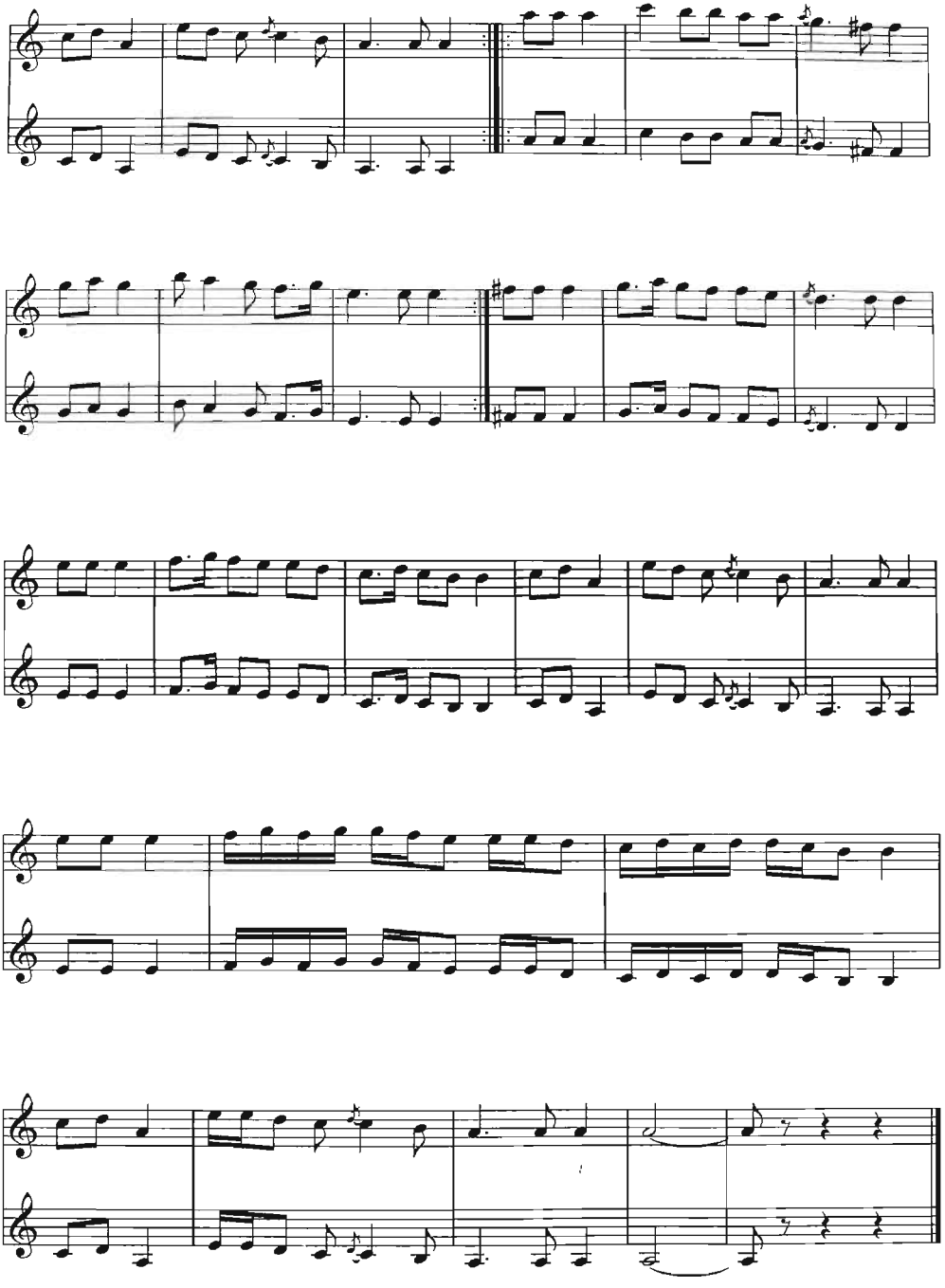




GARDUNI SEGOH

O'zbek xalq kuyi

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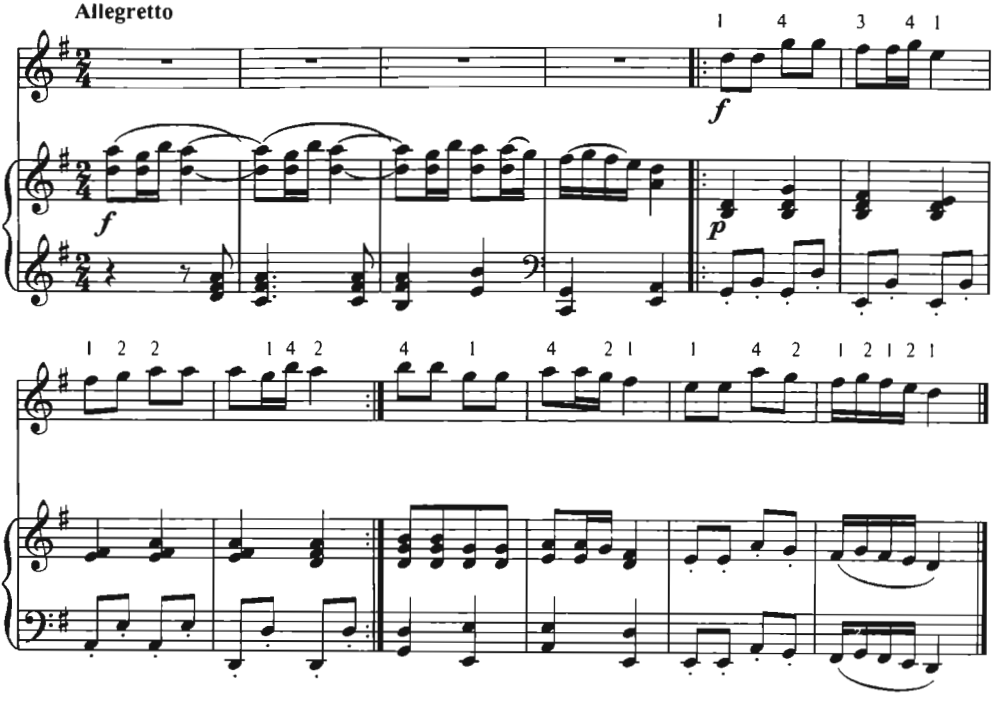




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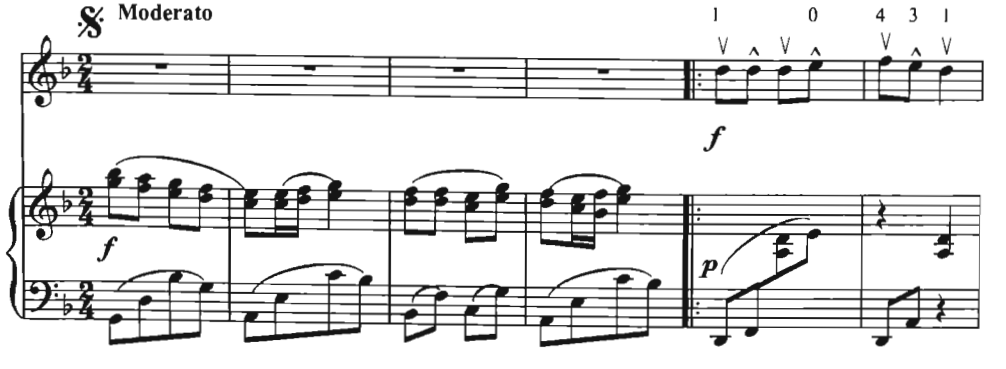
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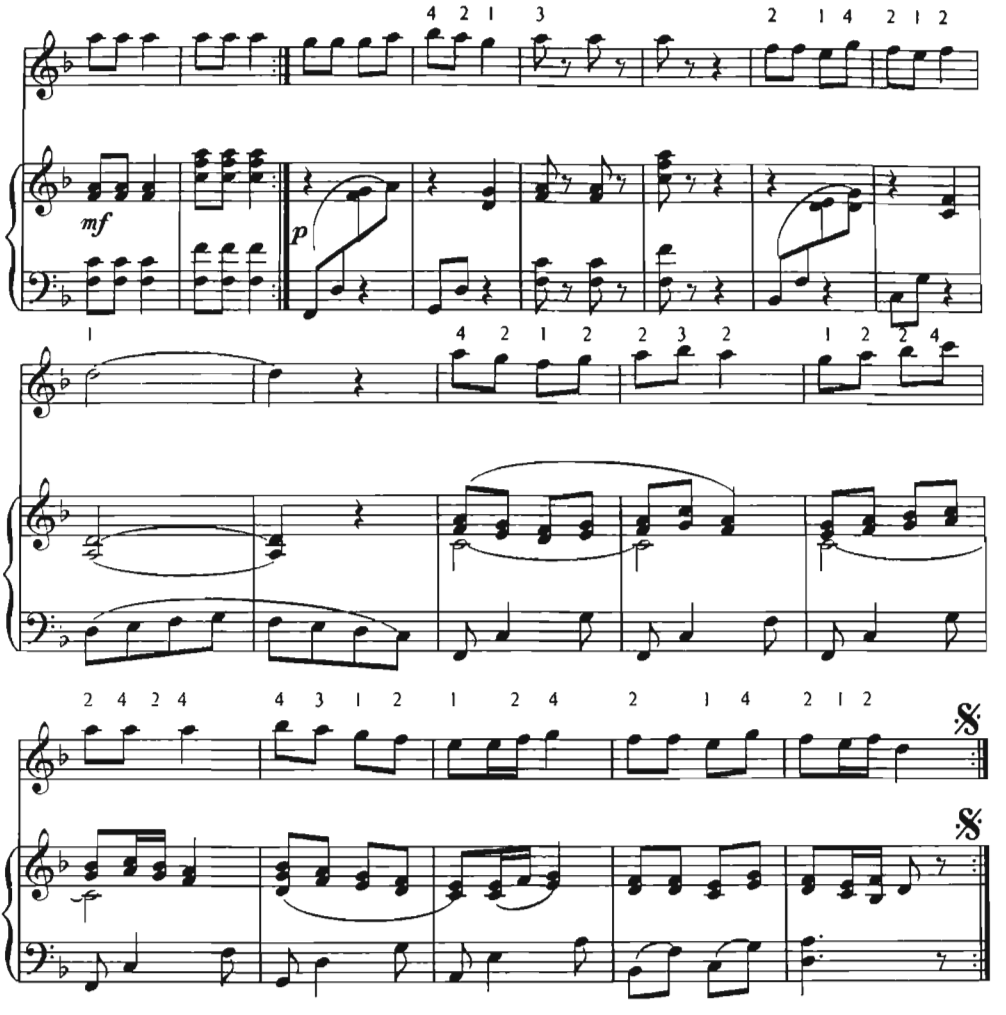
F.Nazarov musiqasi



KULCHA NON

I.Hamroyev musiqasi
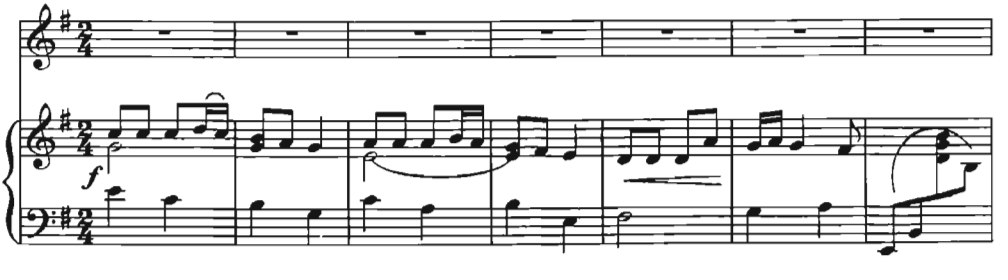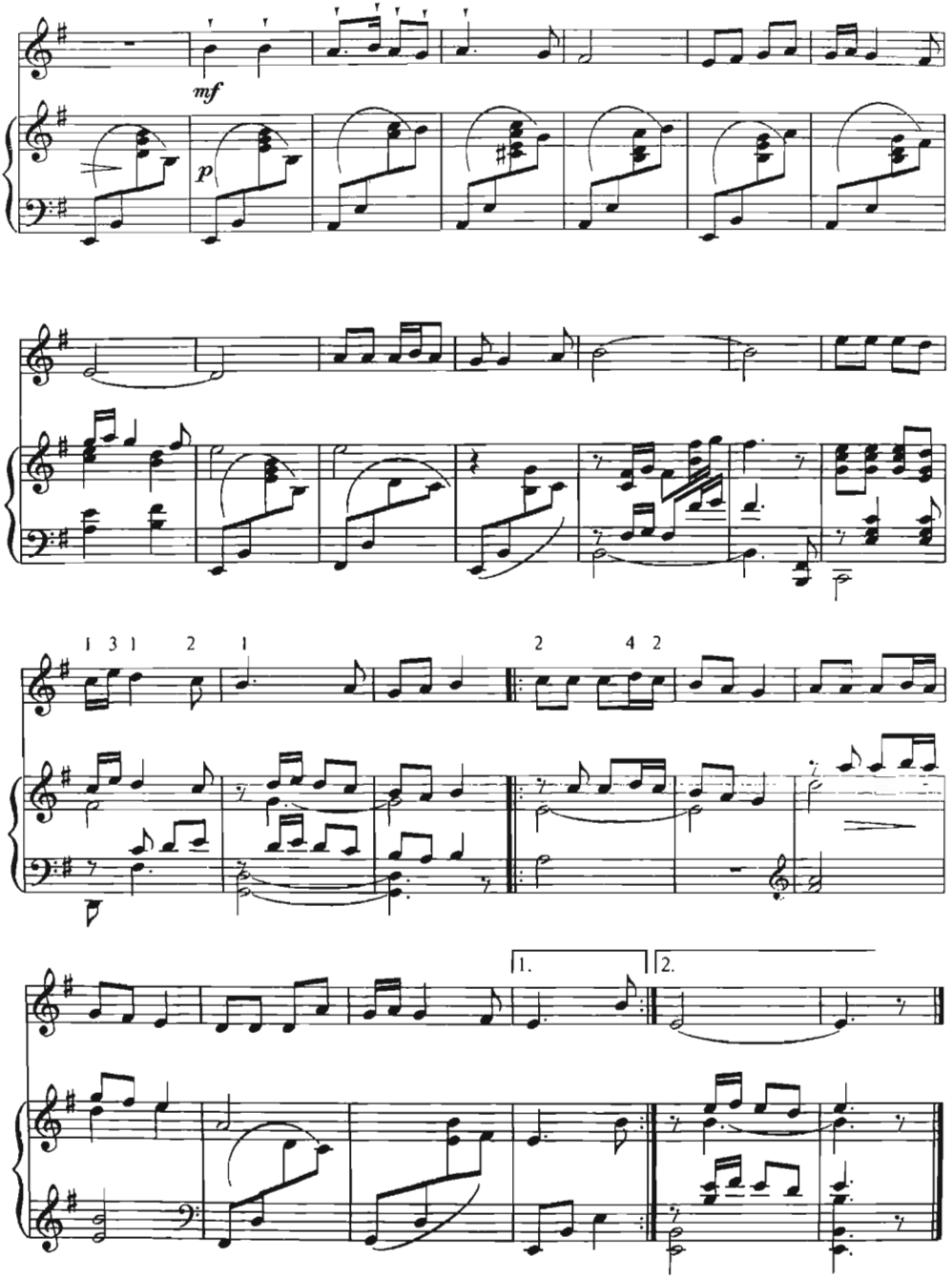




YOSH MEXANIZATORMAN

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G'.Qodirov musiqasi
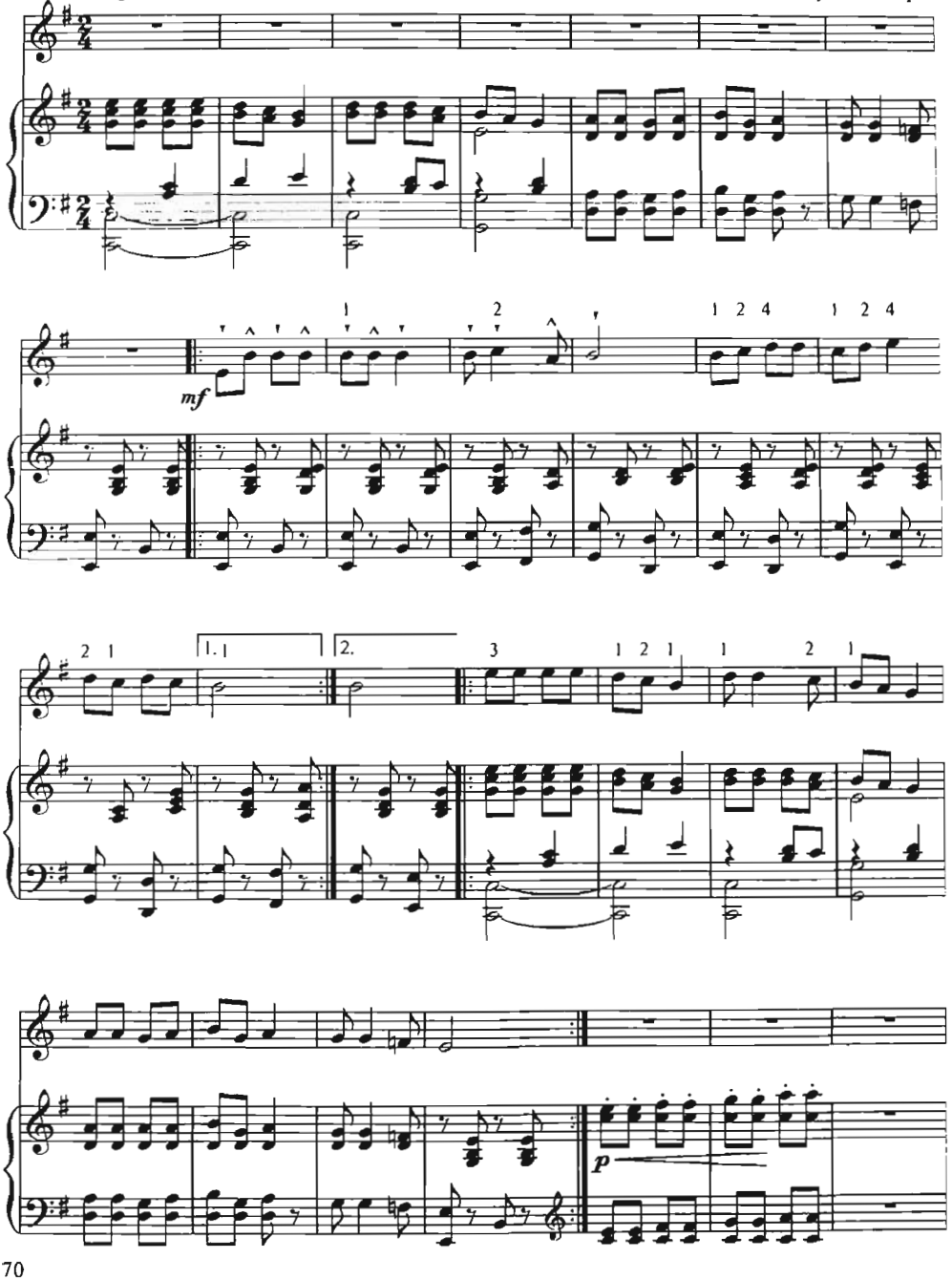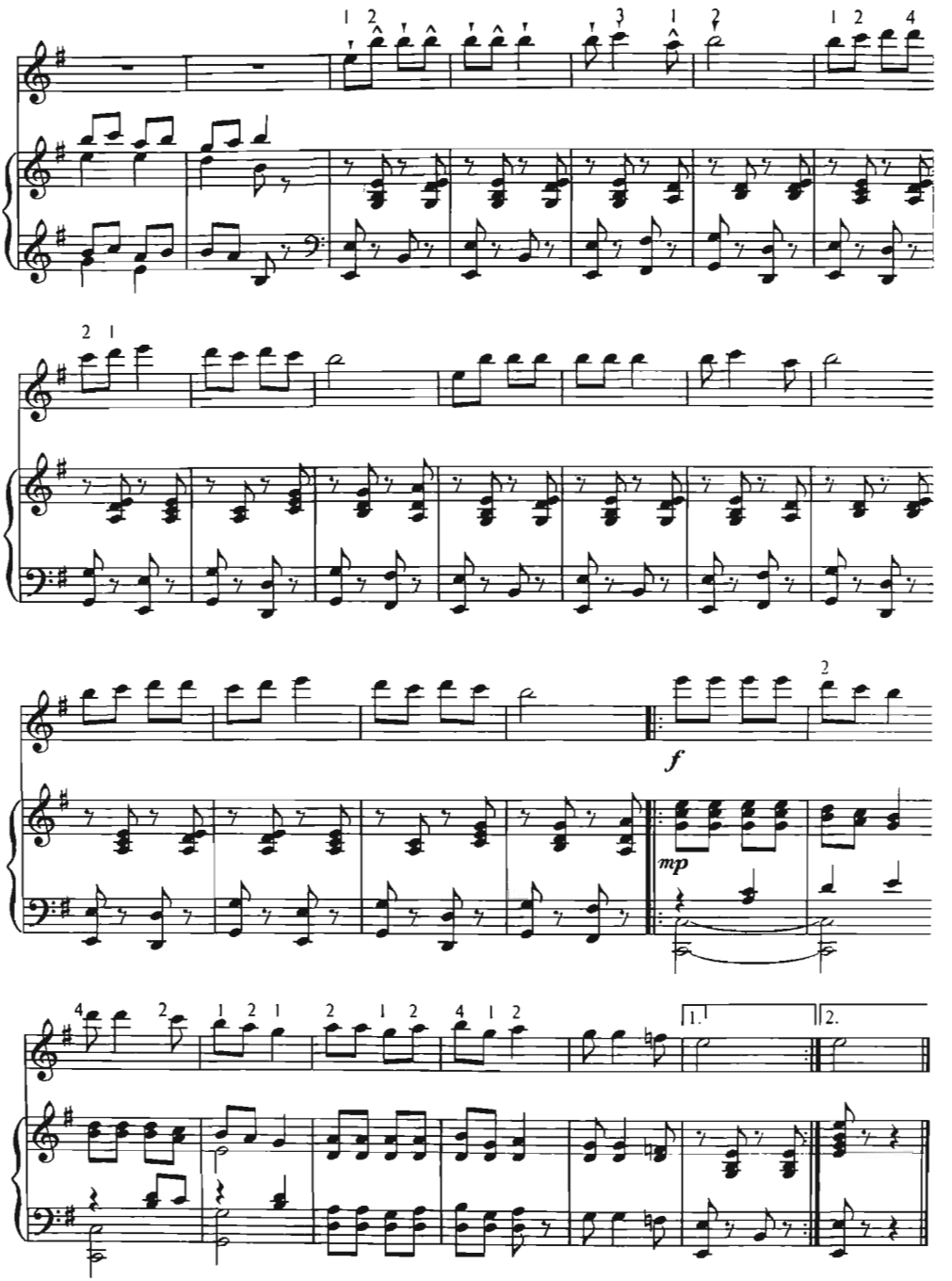



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OHANGARON

Allegro

M.Leviyev musiqasi

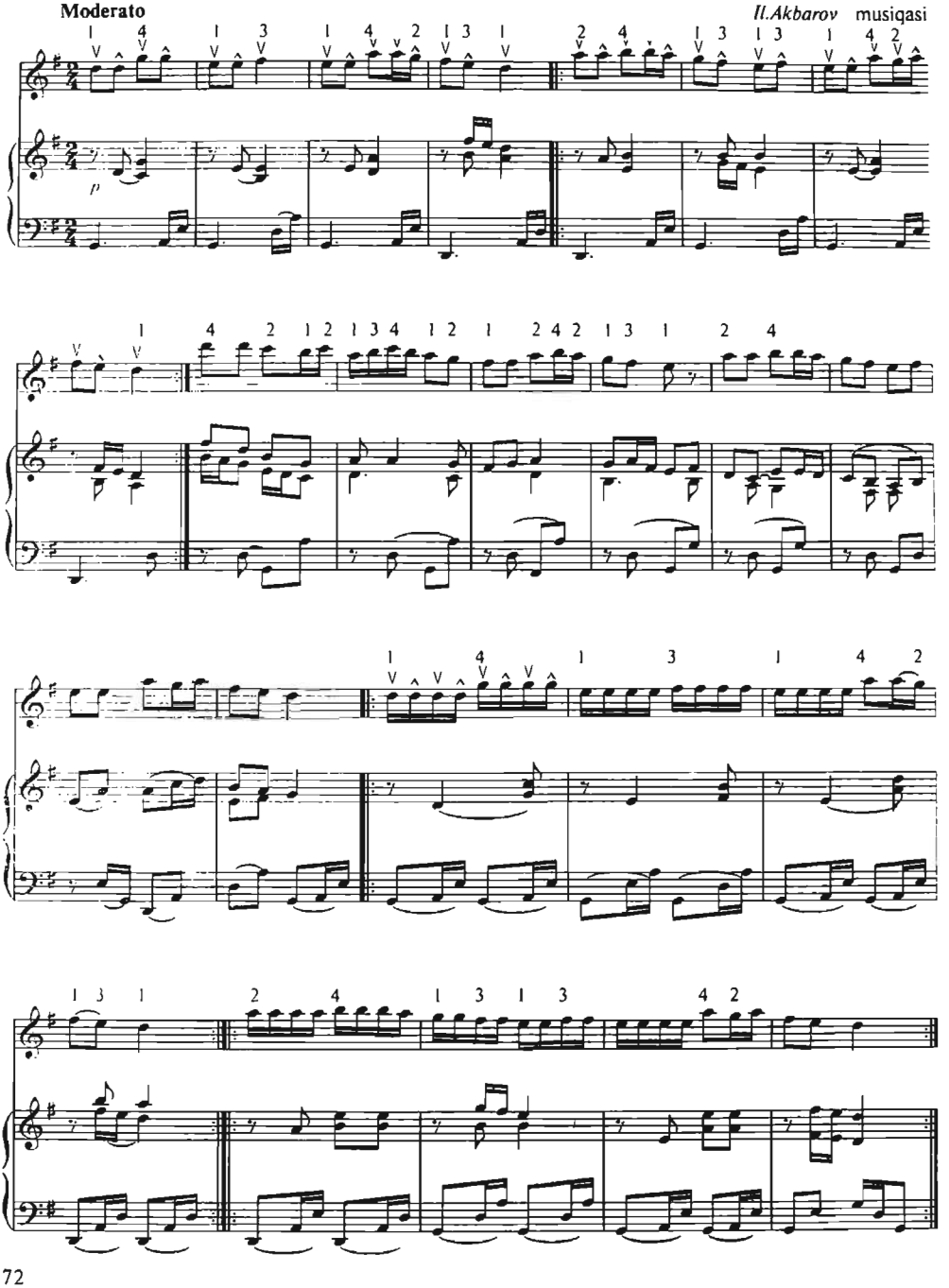



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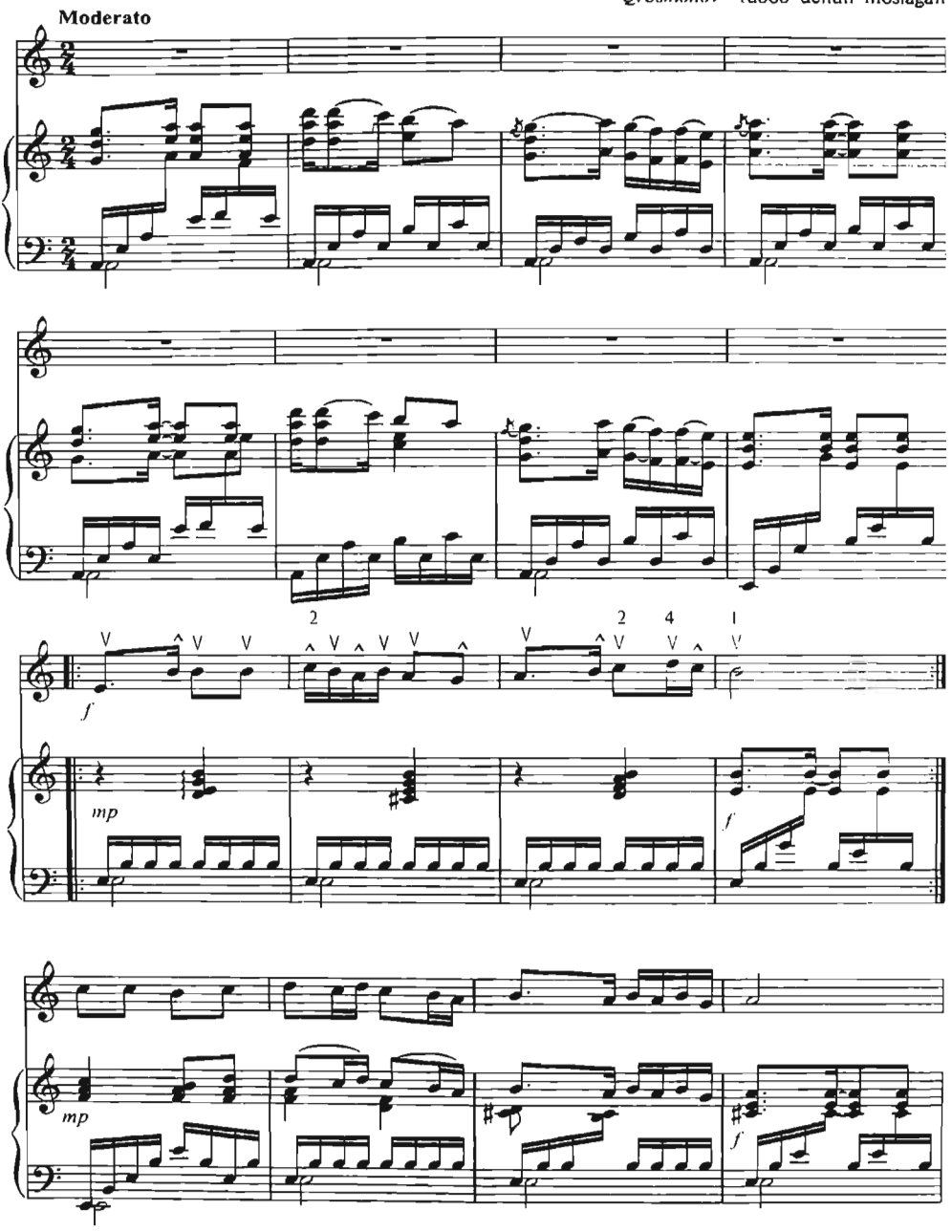
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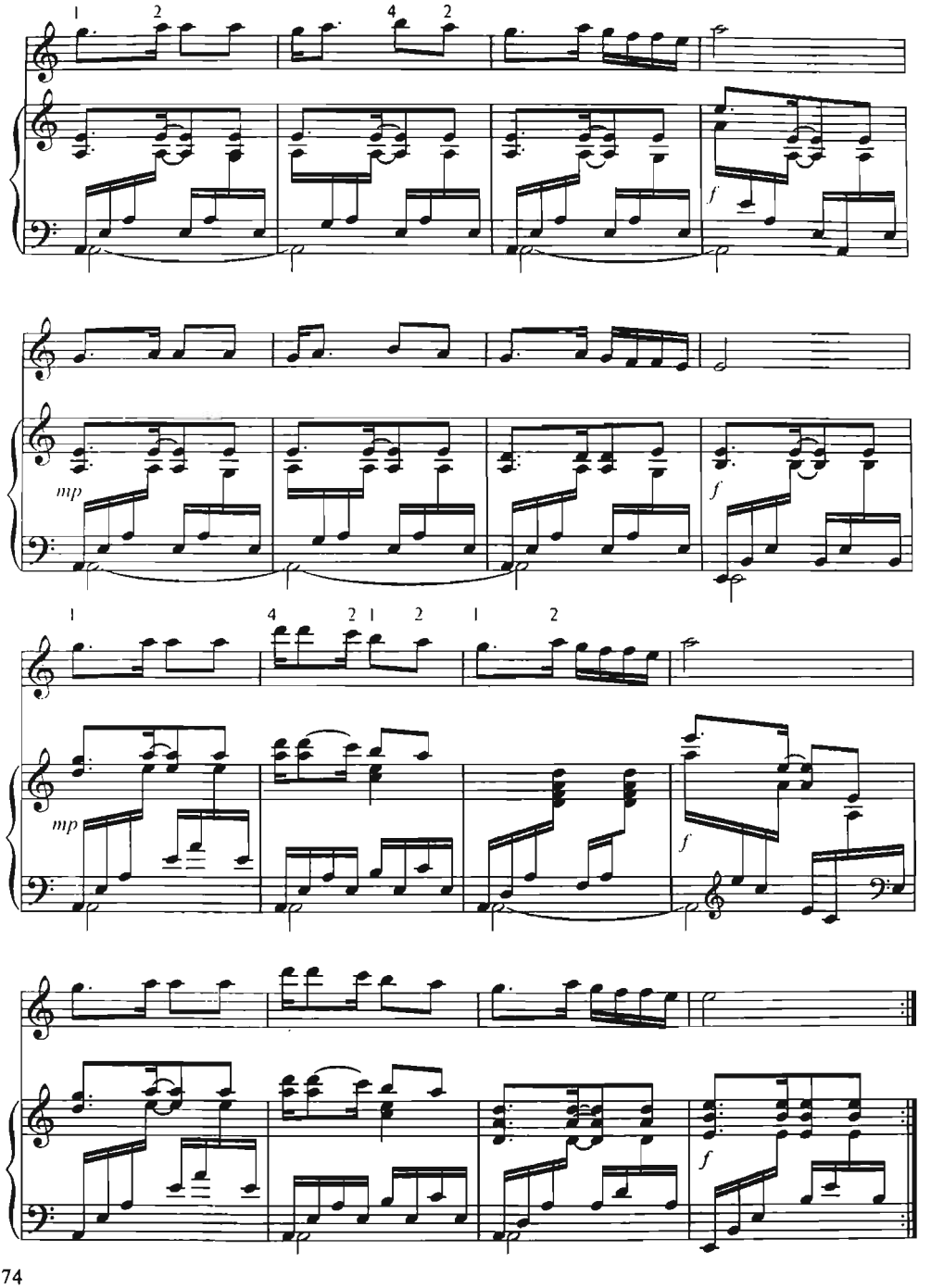
Il.Akbarov musiqasi



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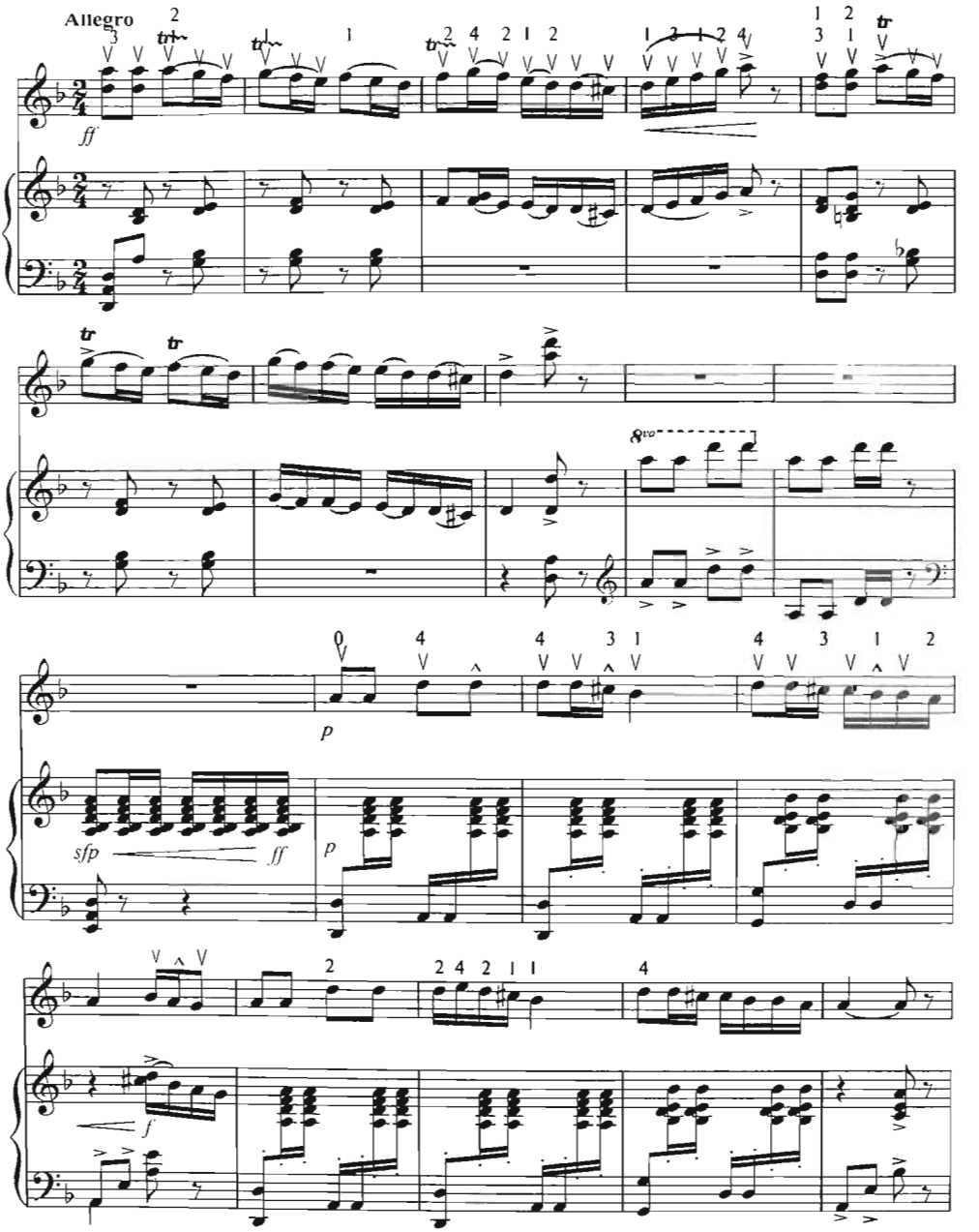
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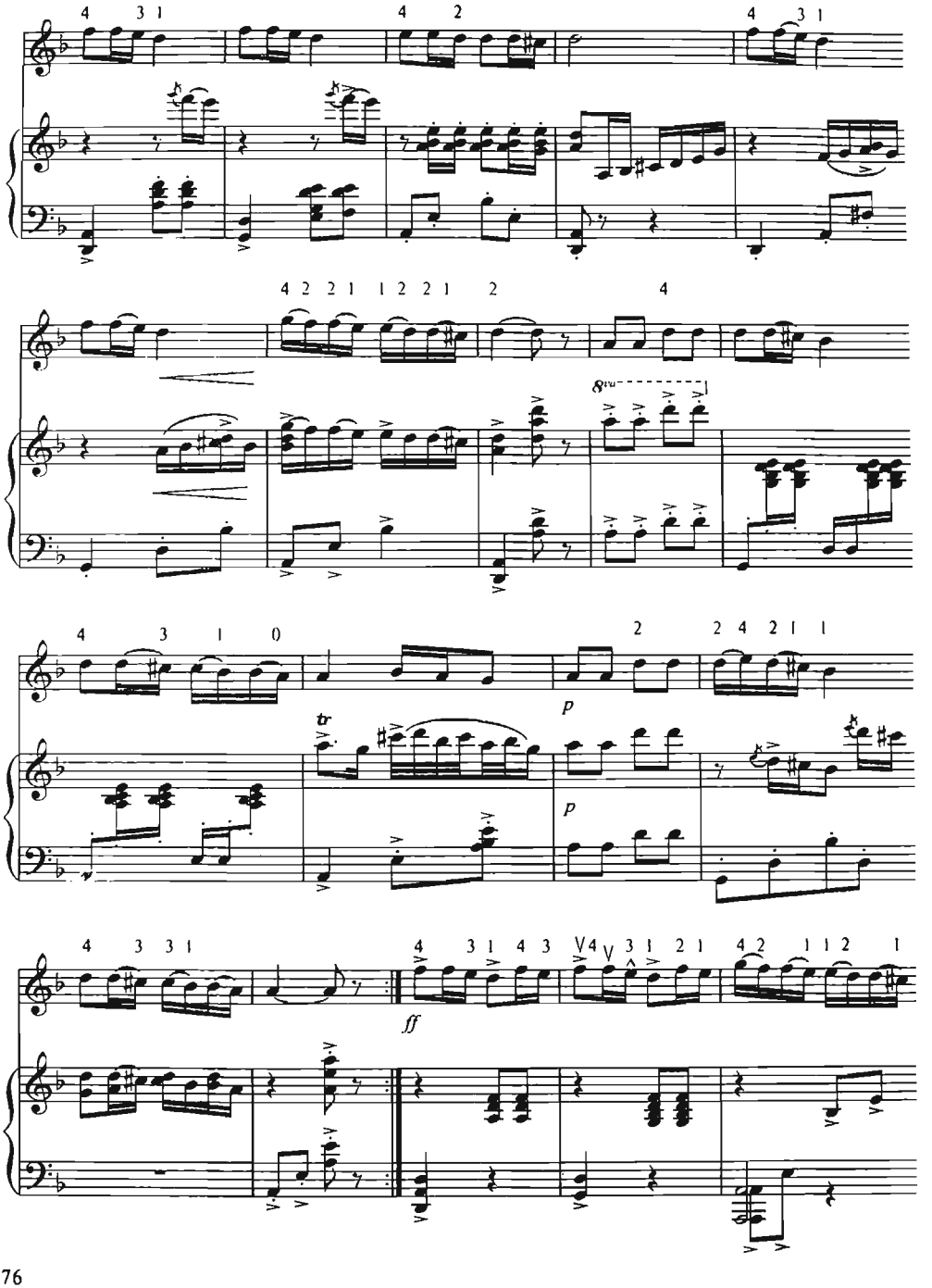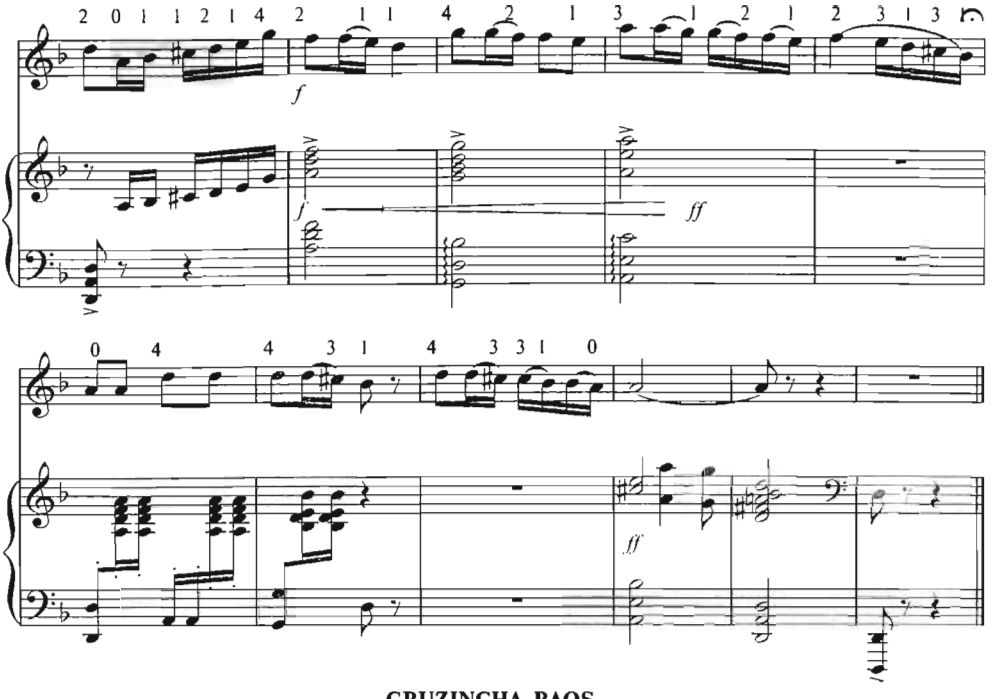



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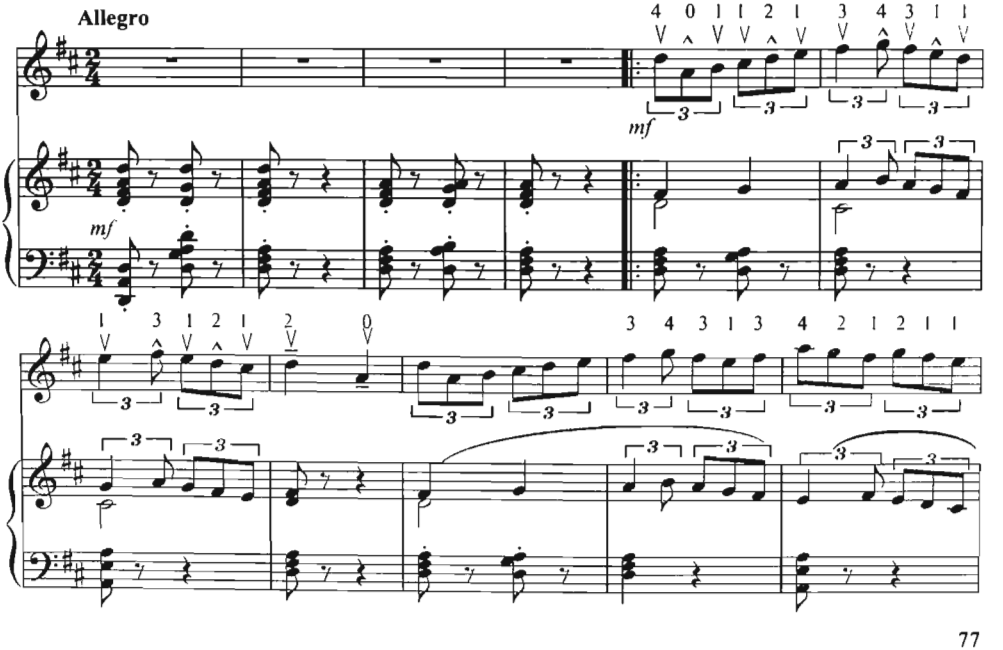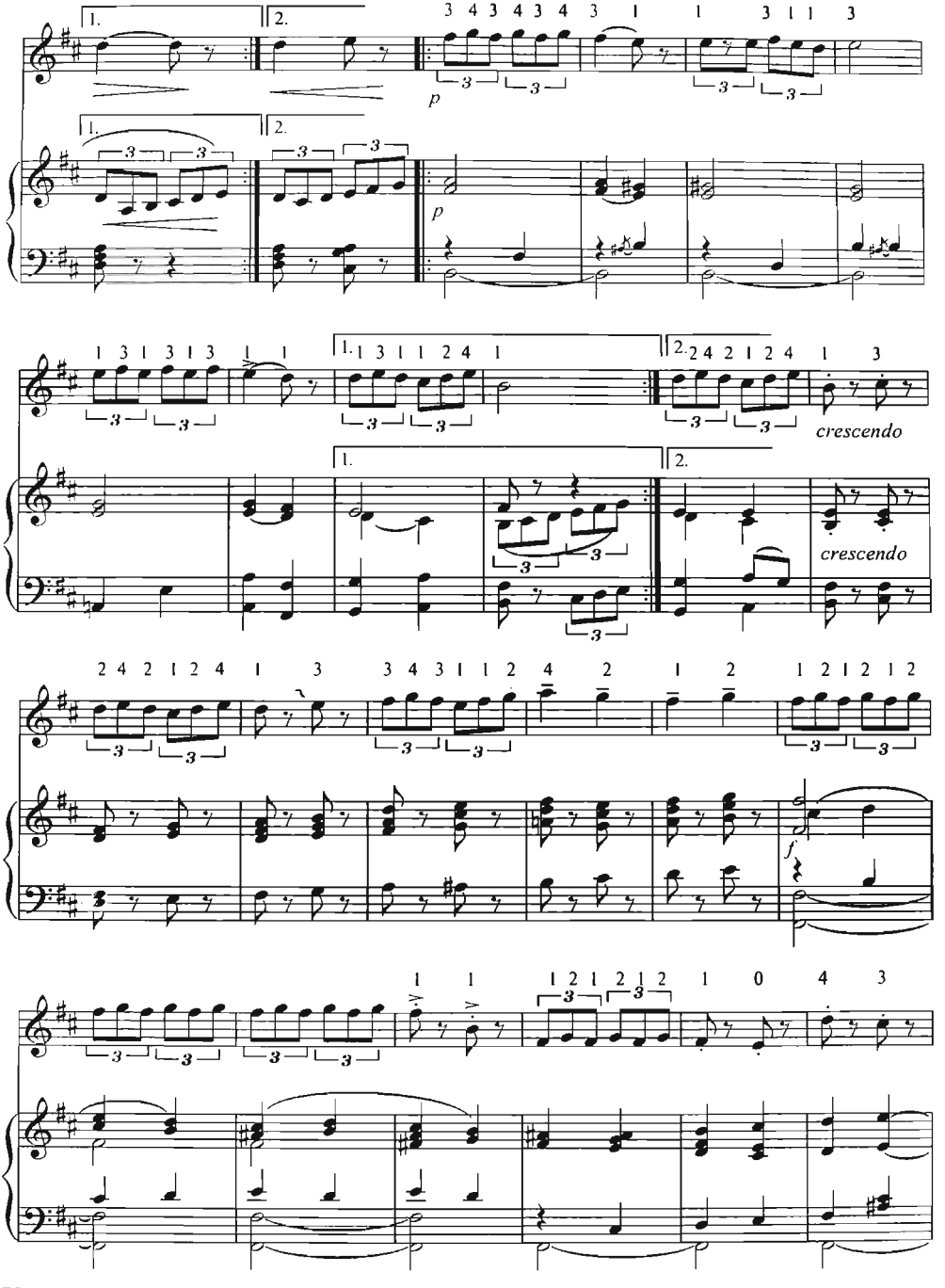



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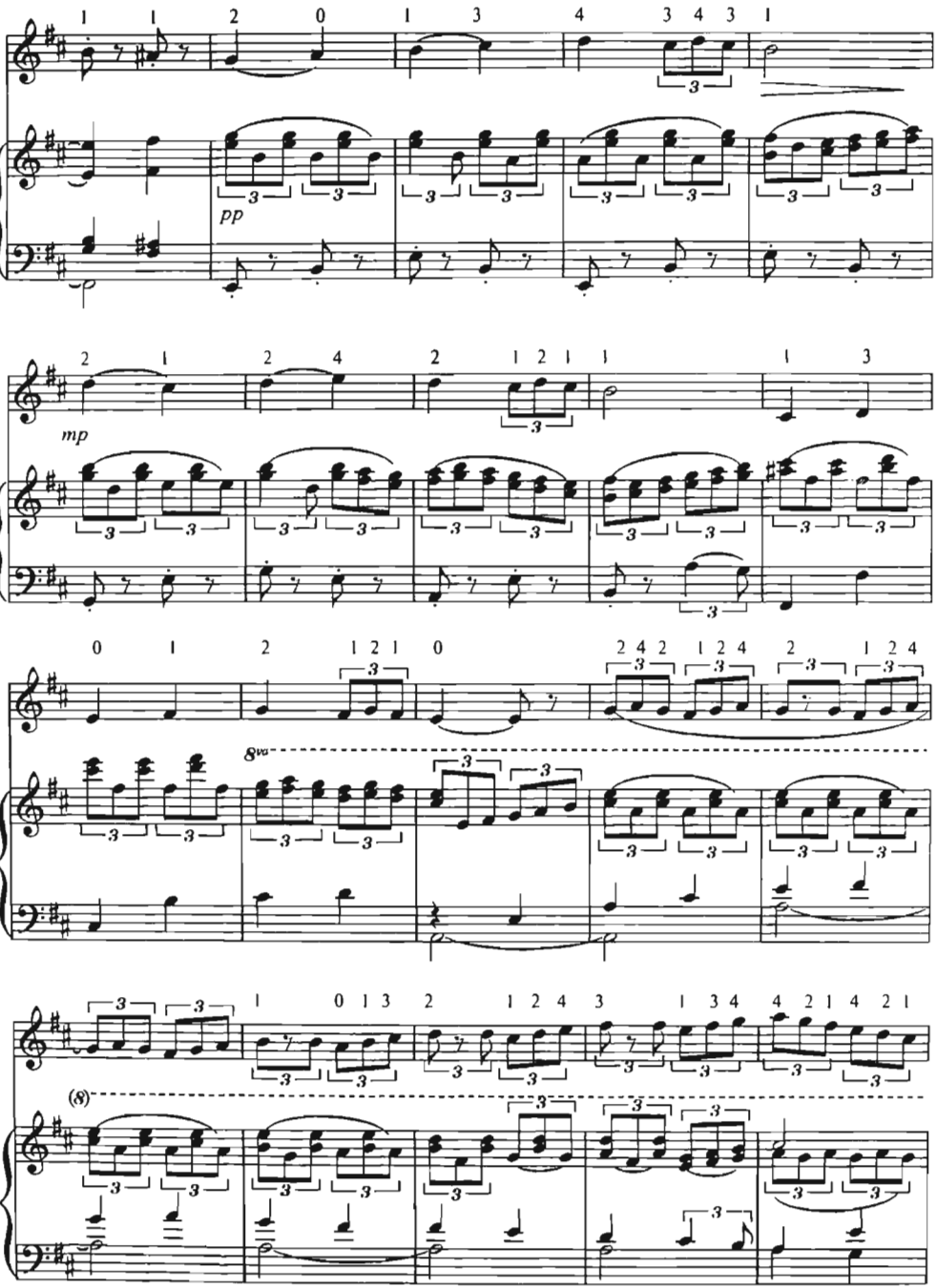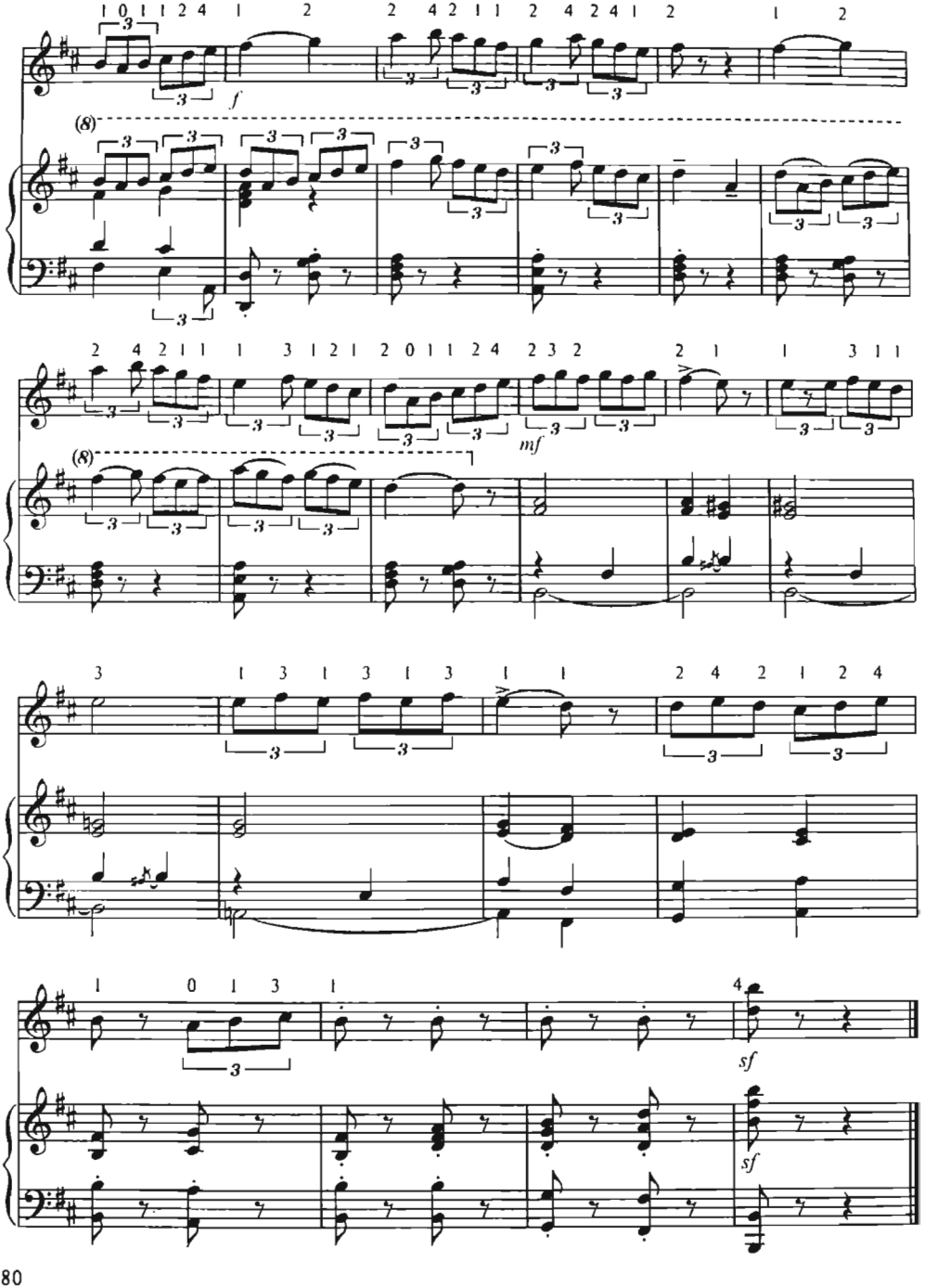


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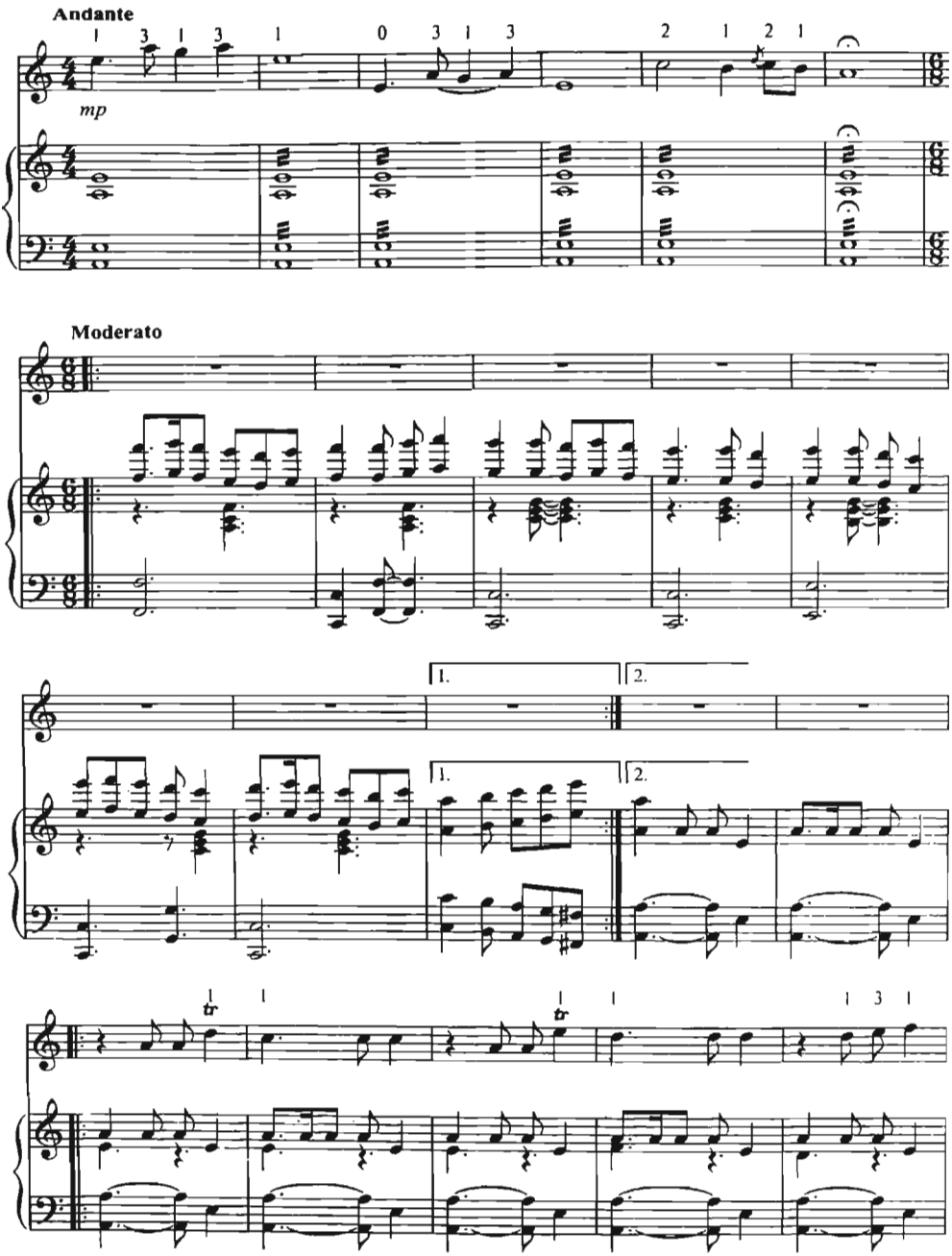



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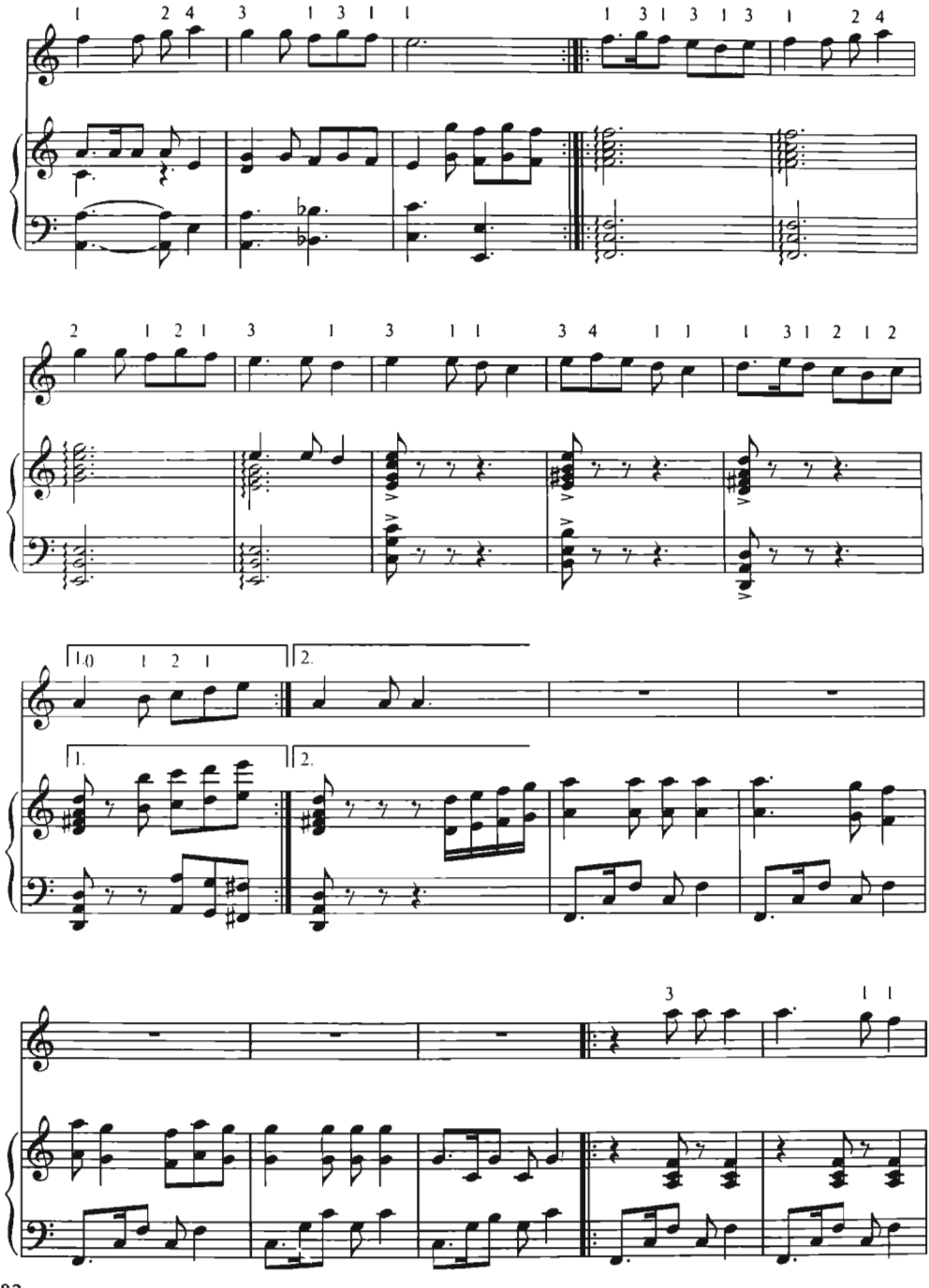

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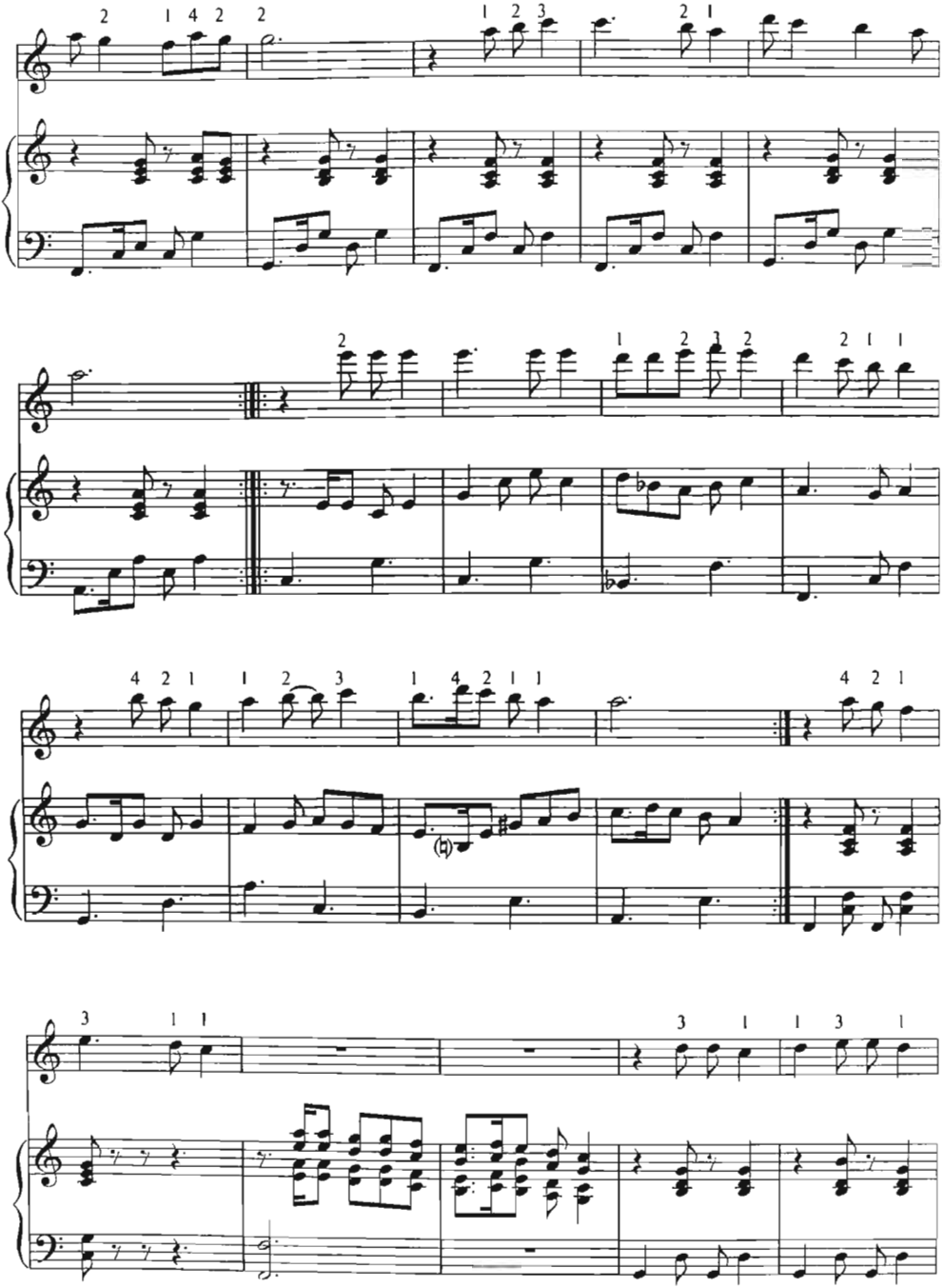

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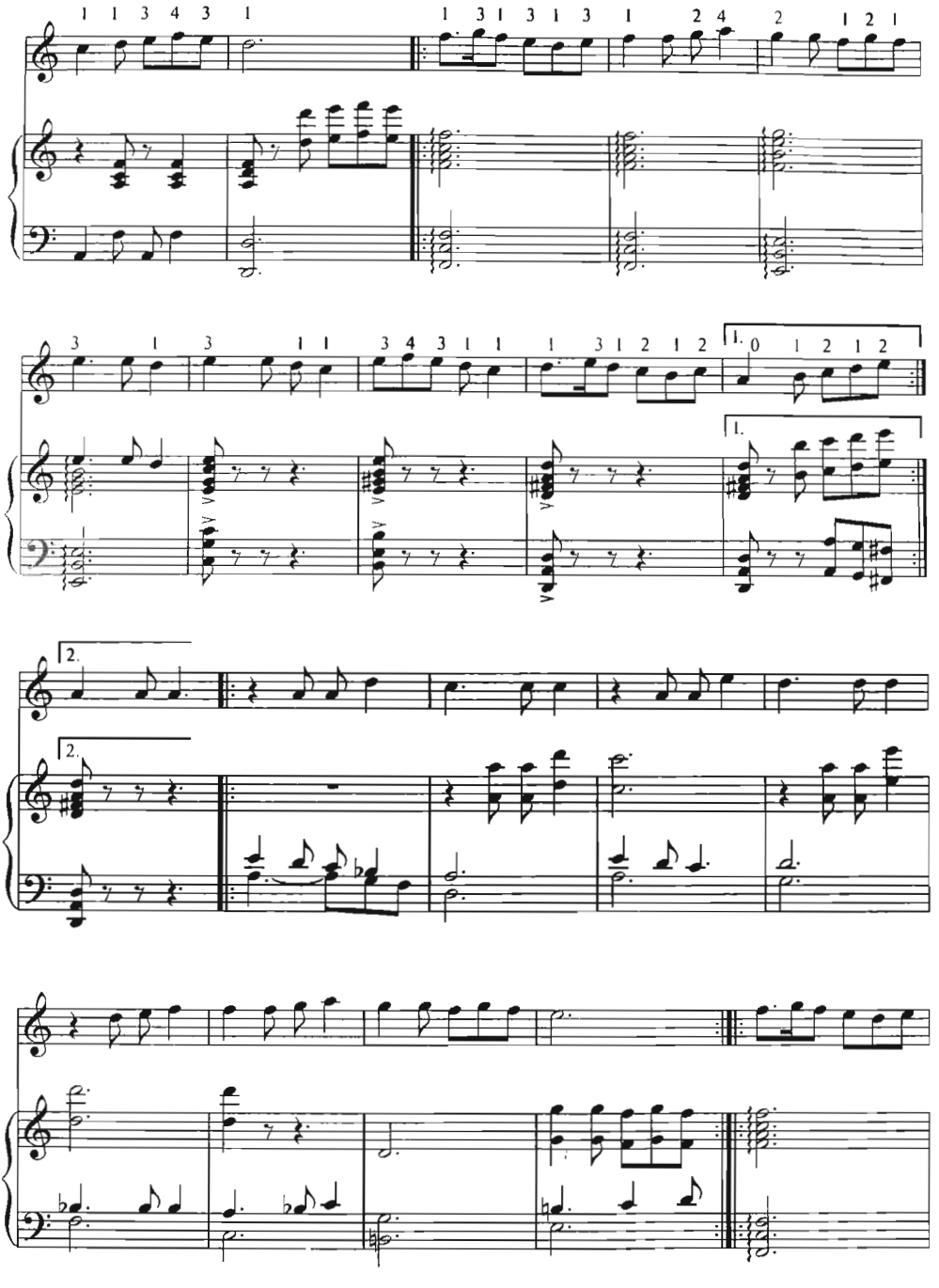
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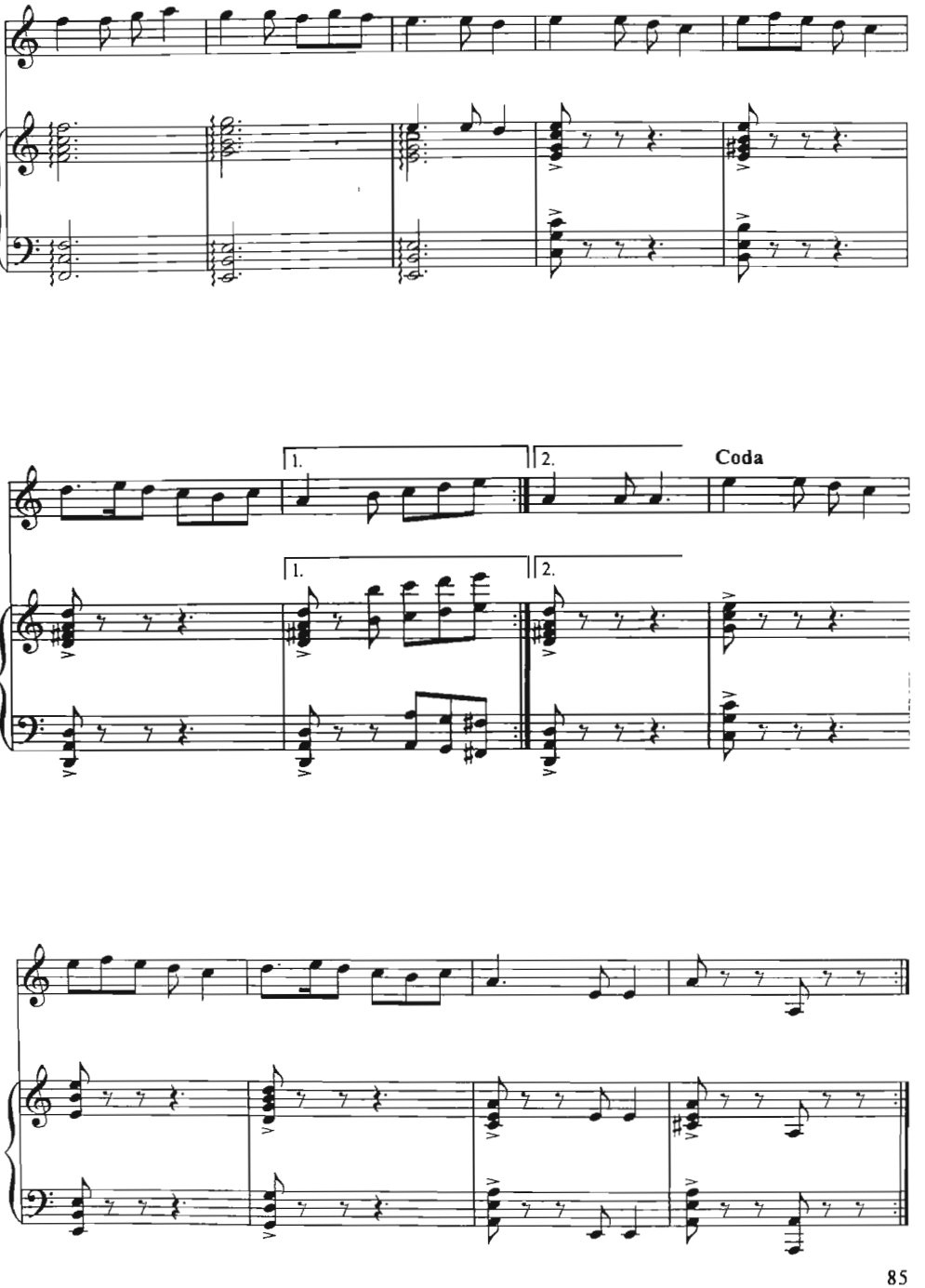
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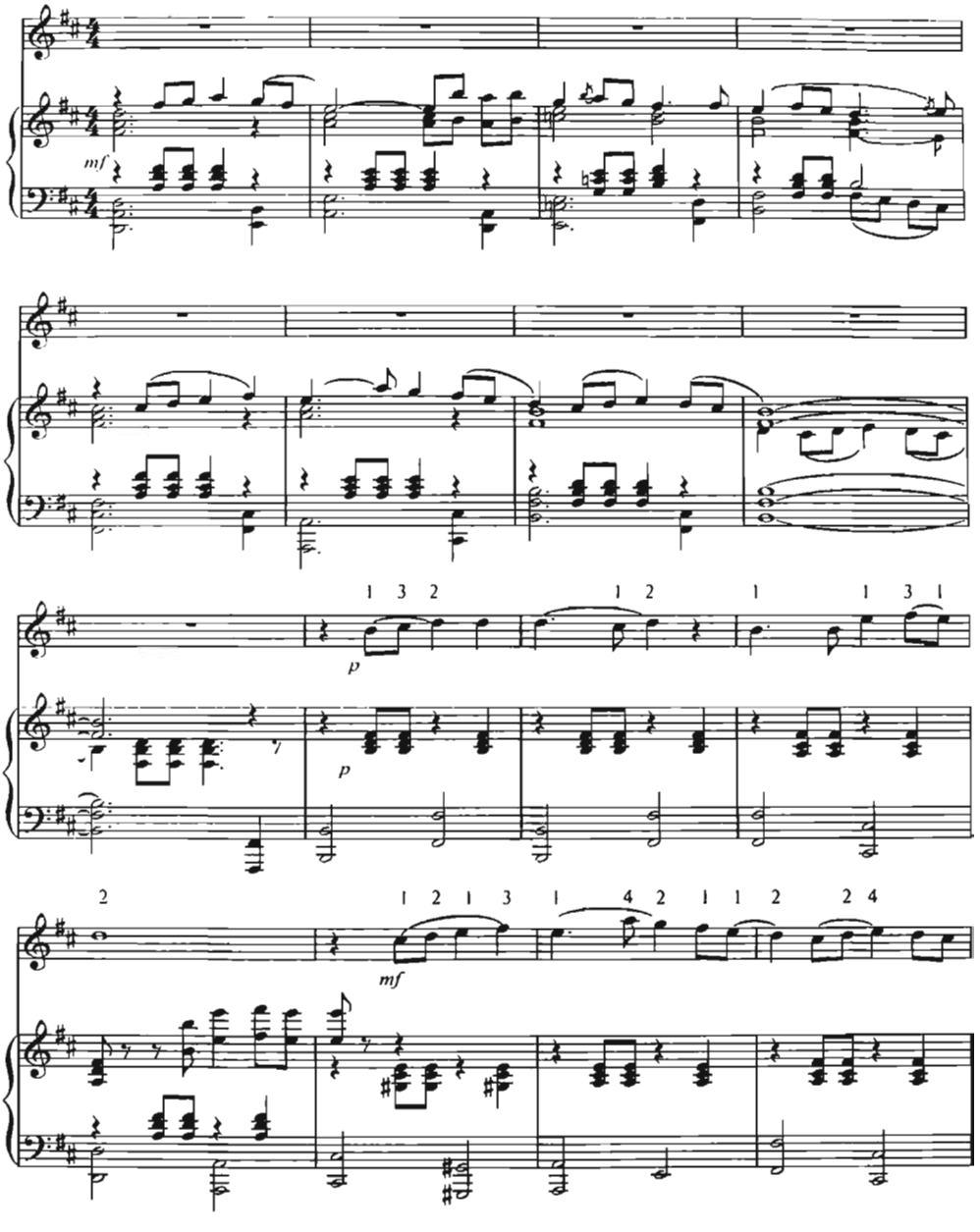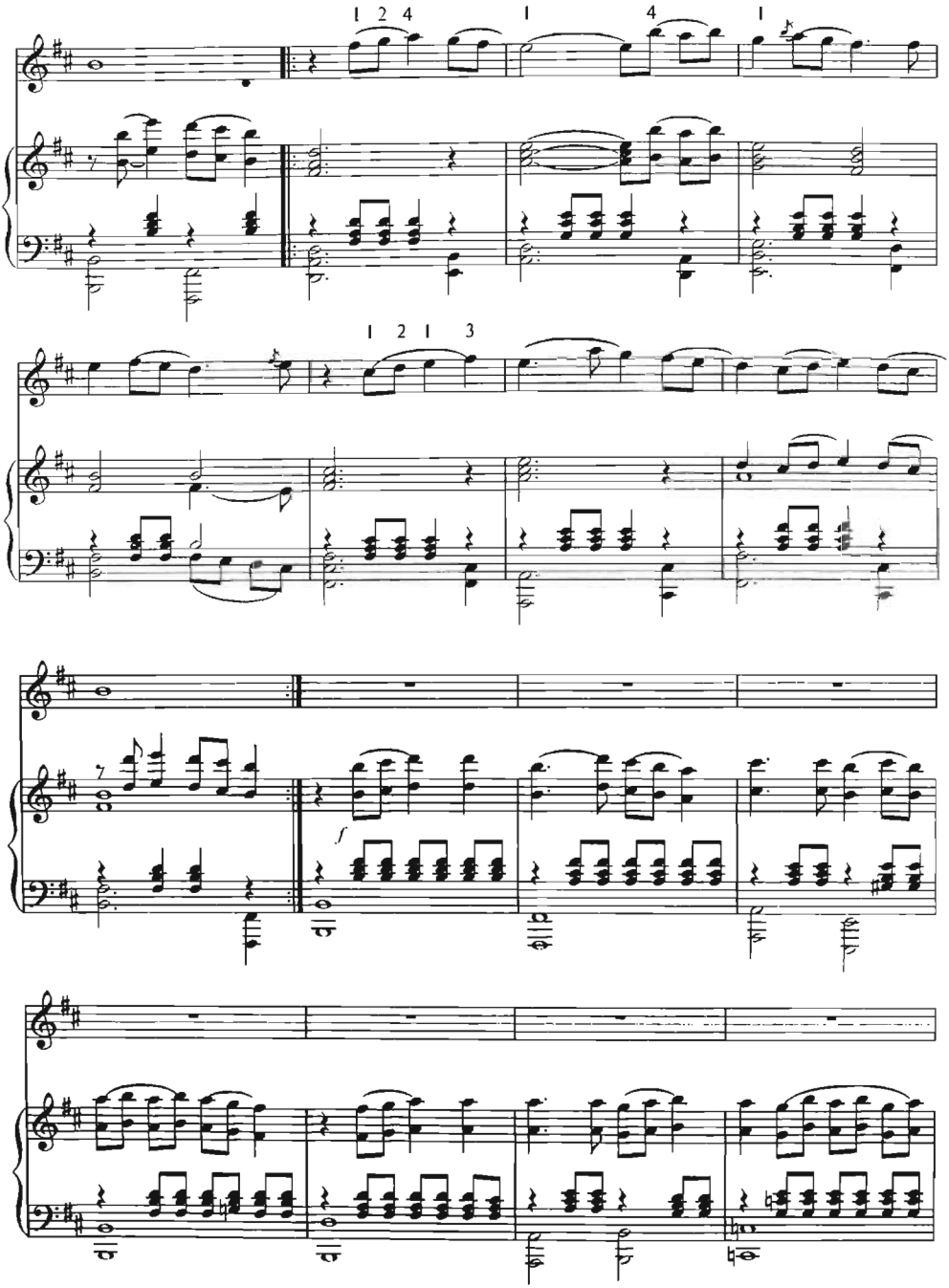









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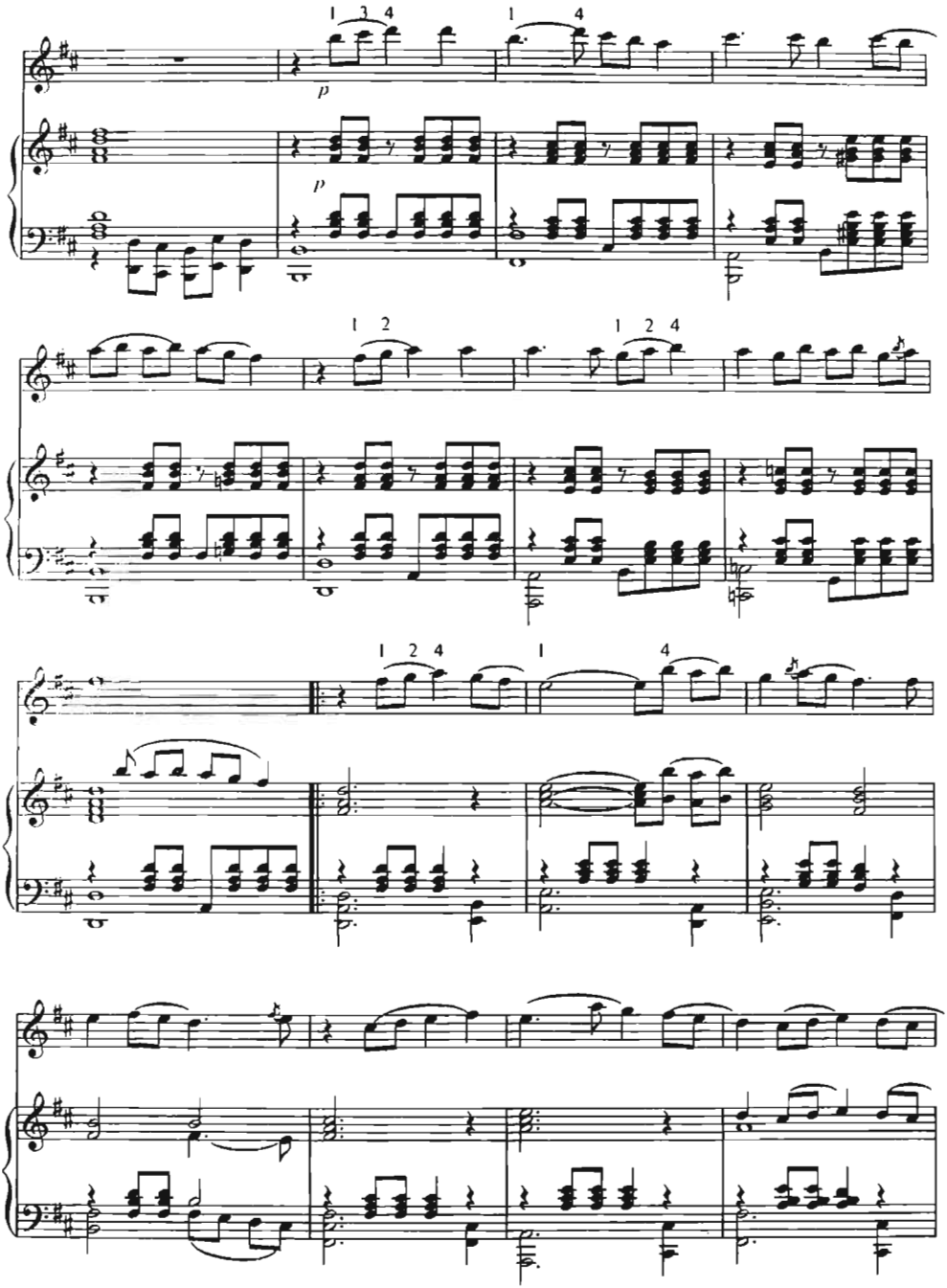
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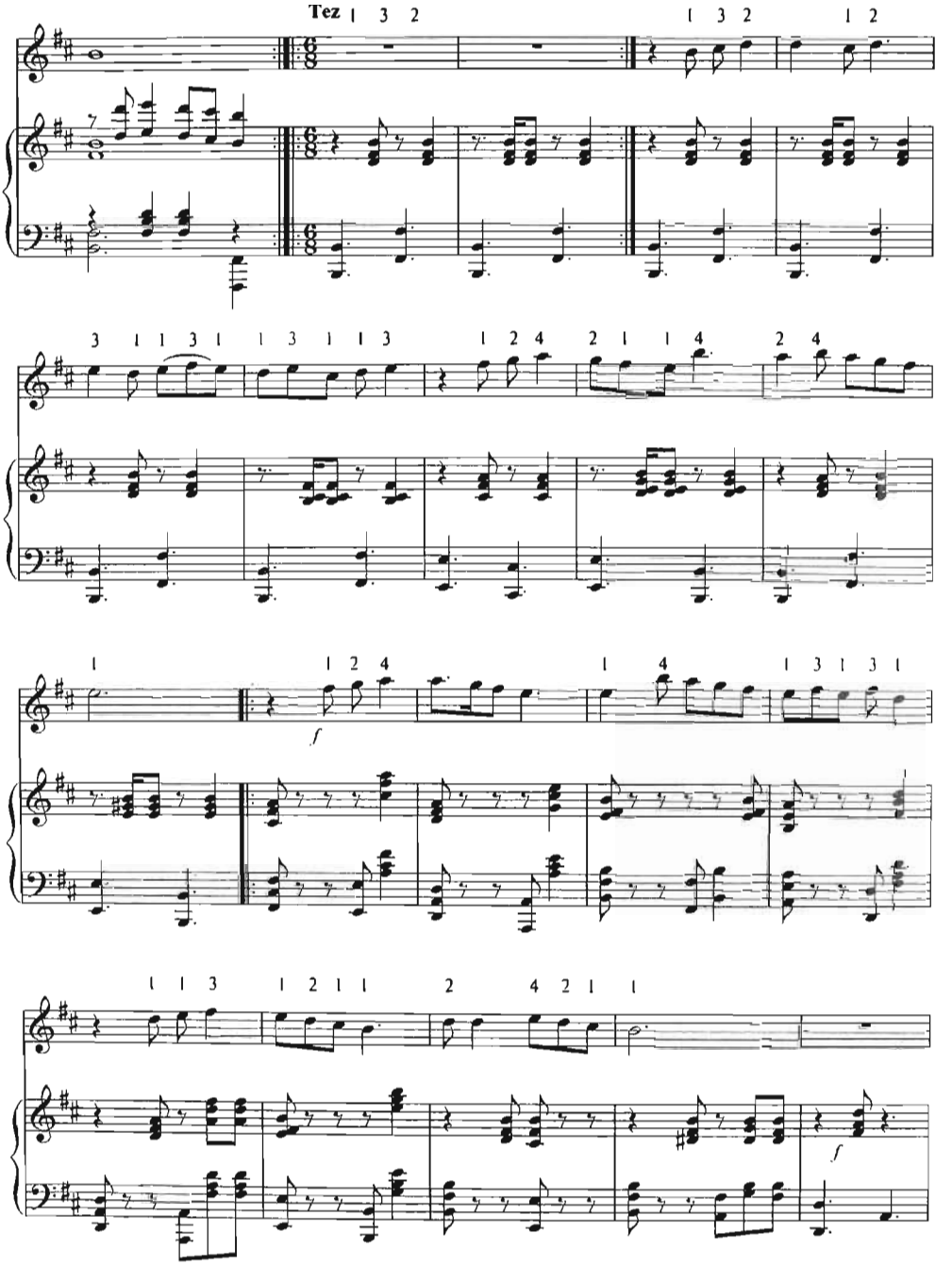
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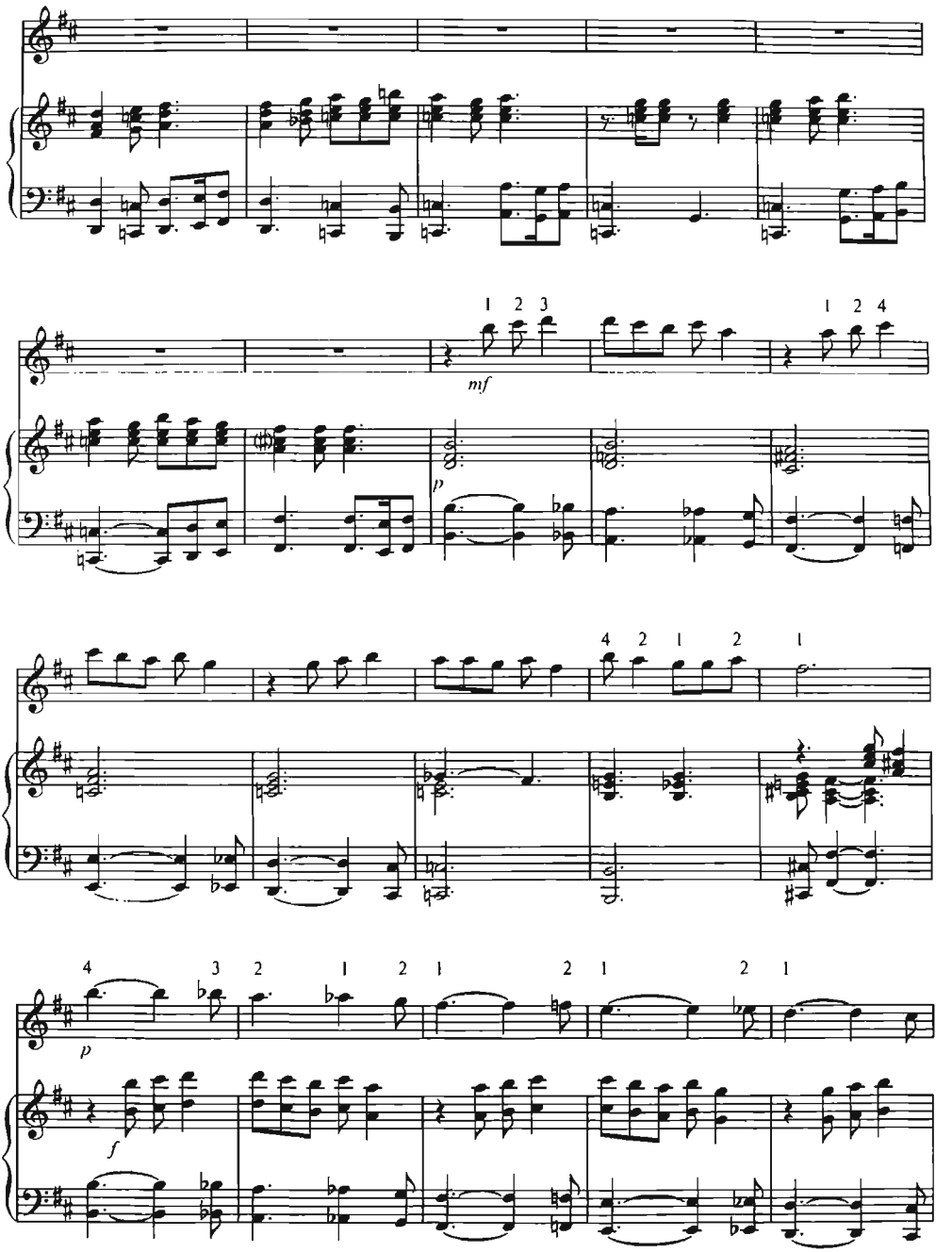
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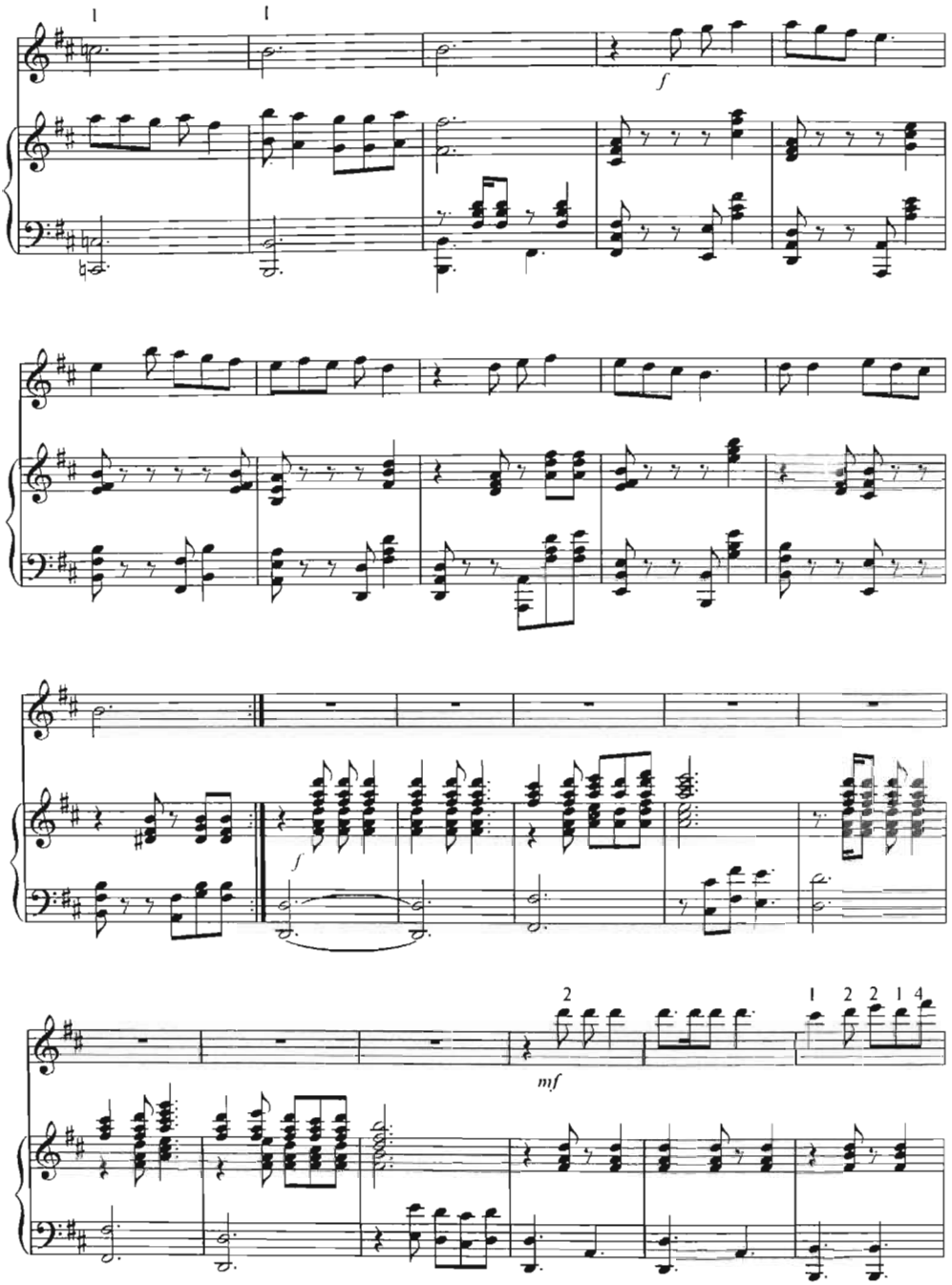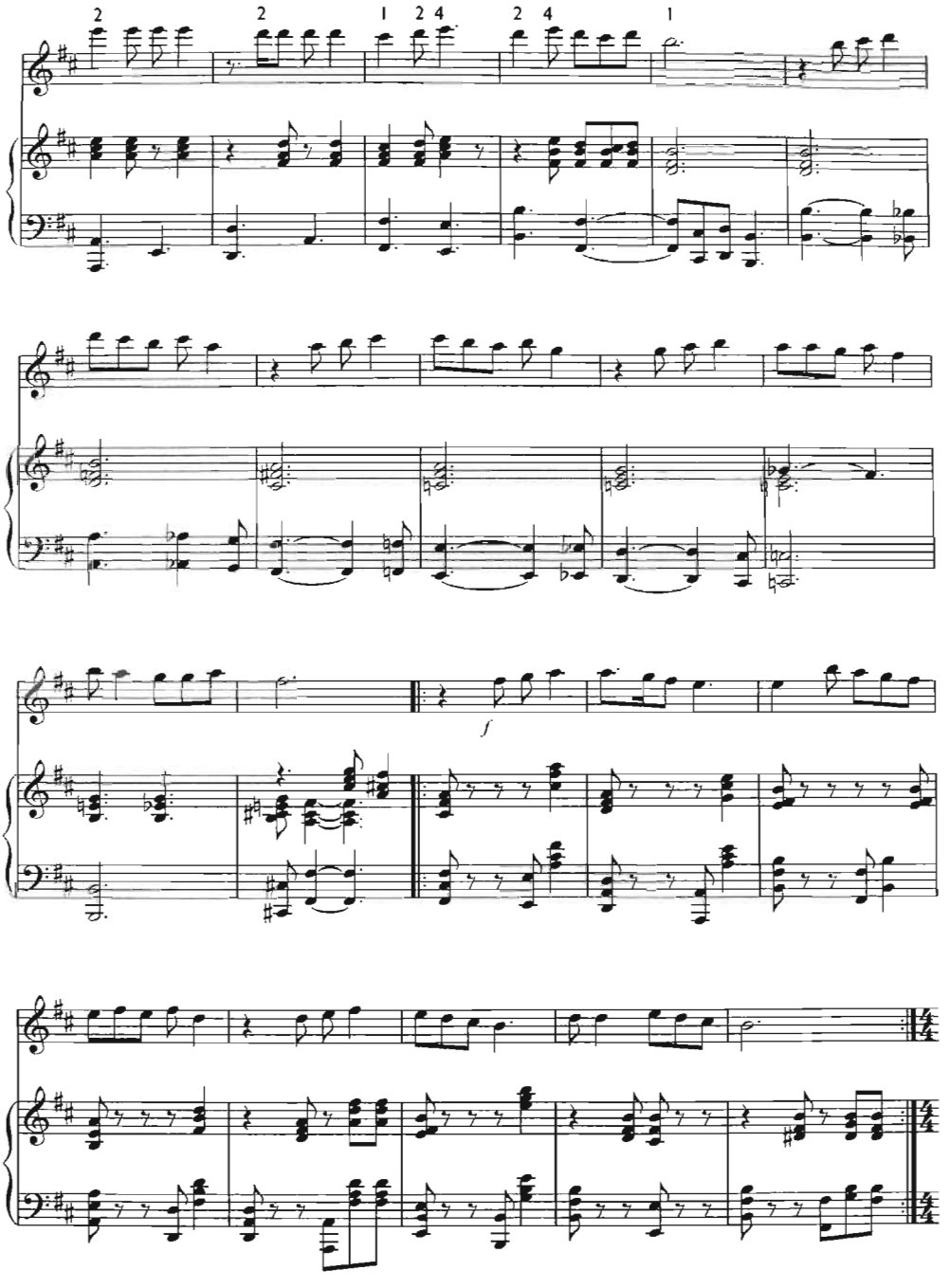



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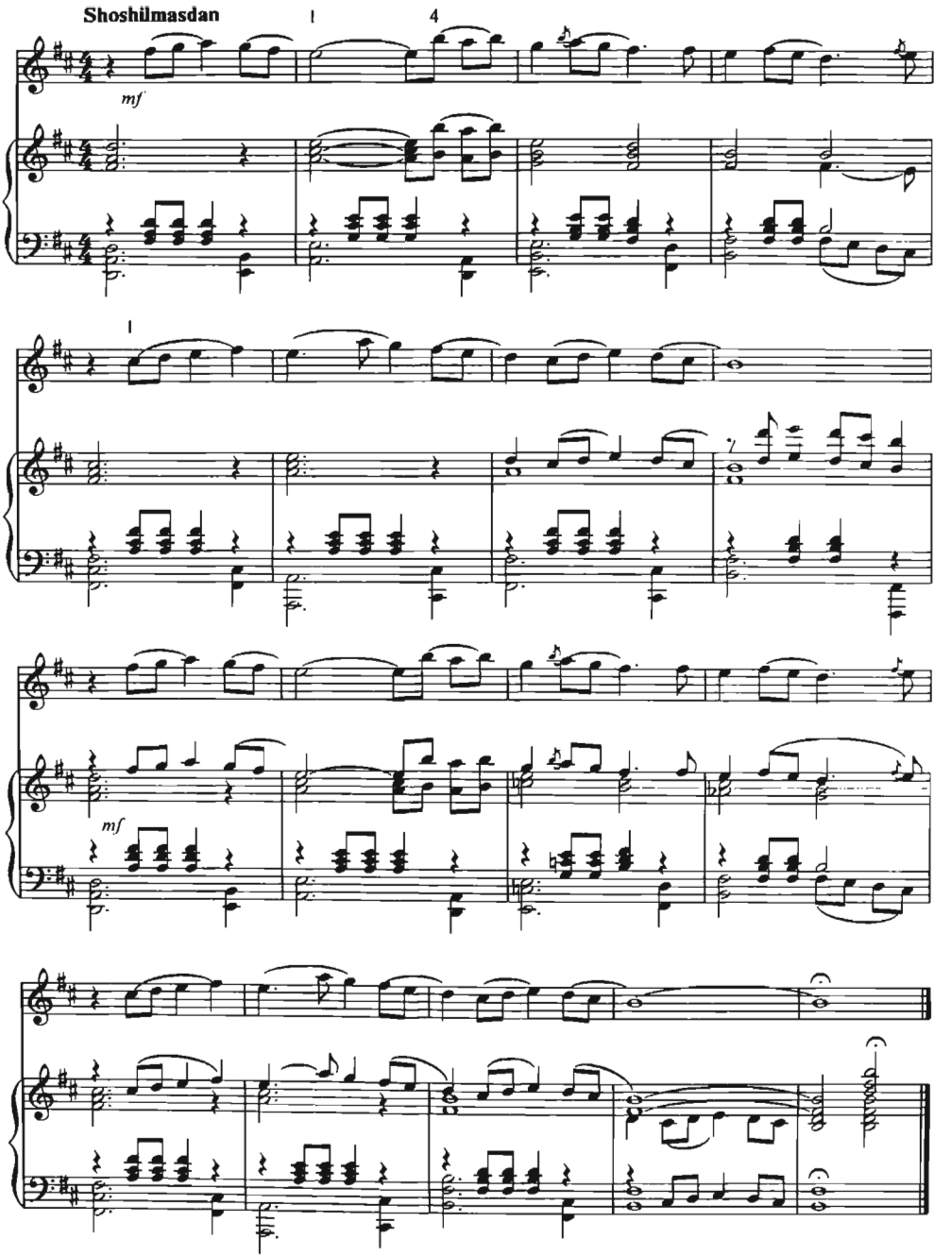

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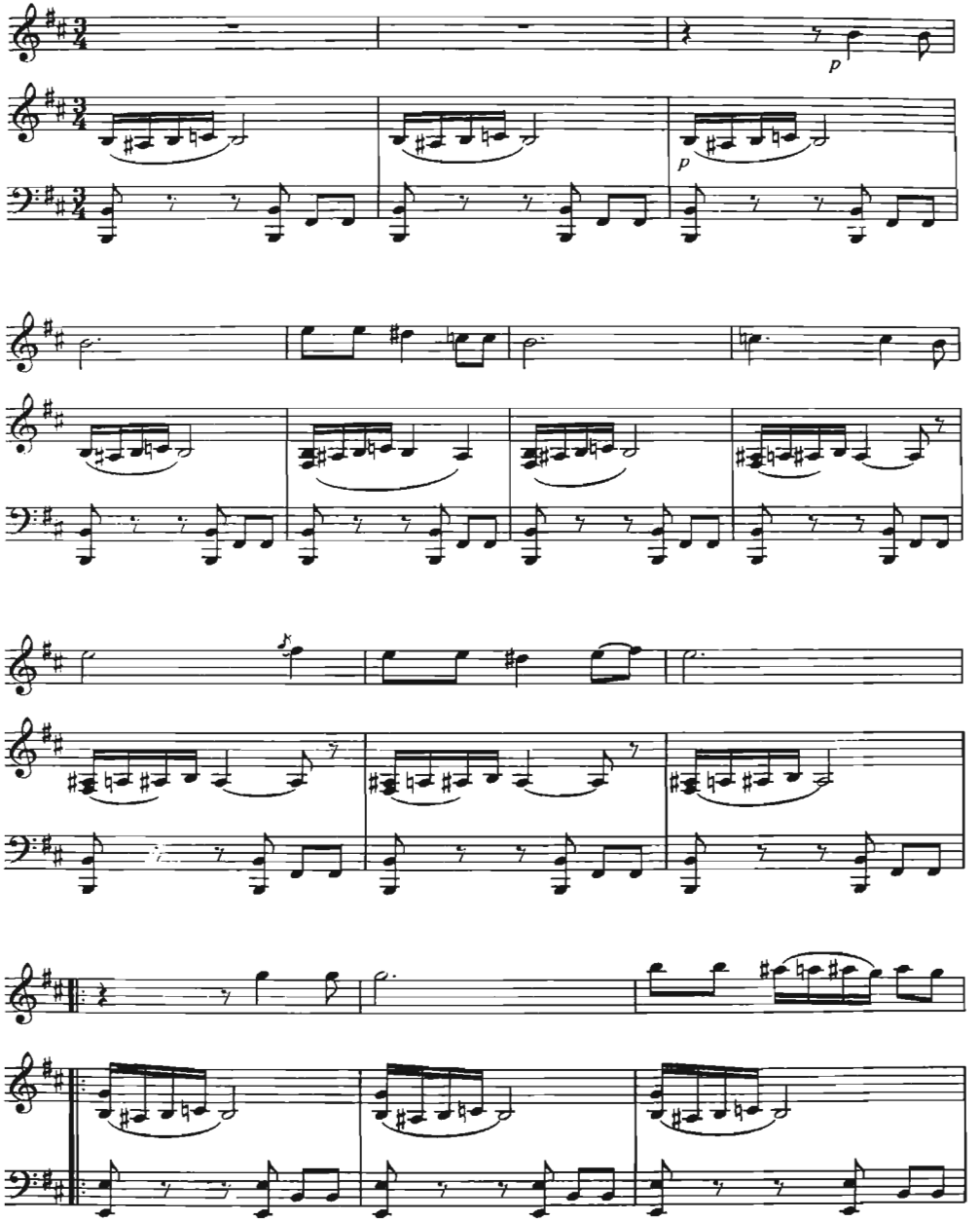

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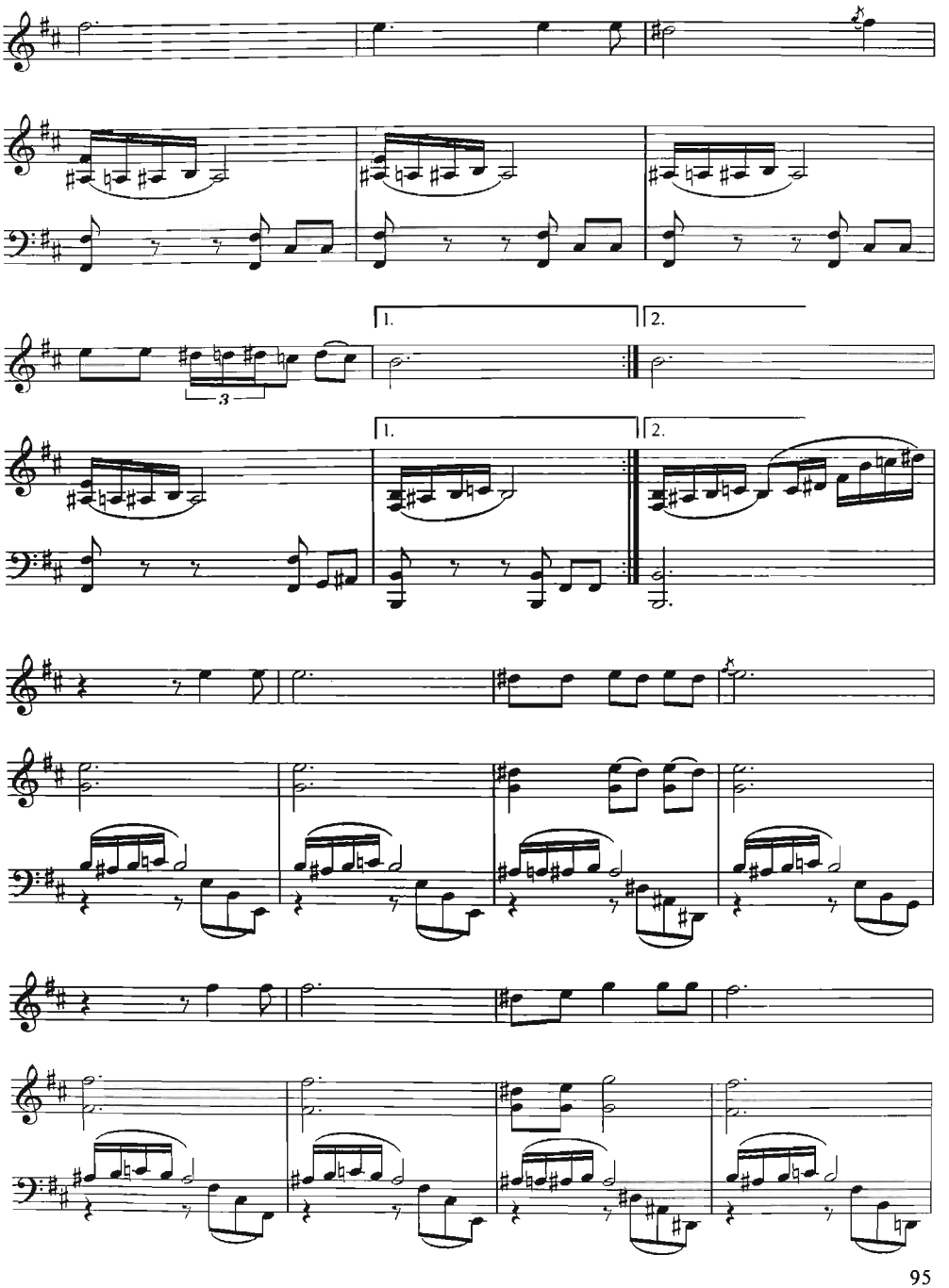

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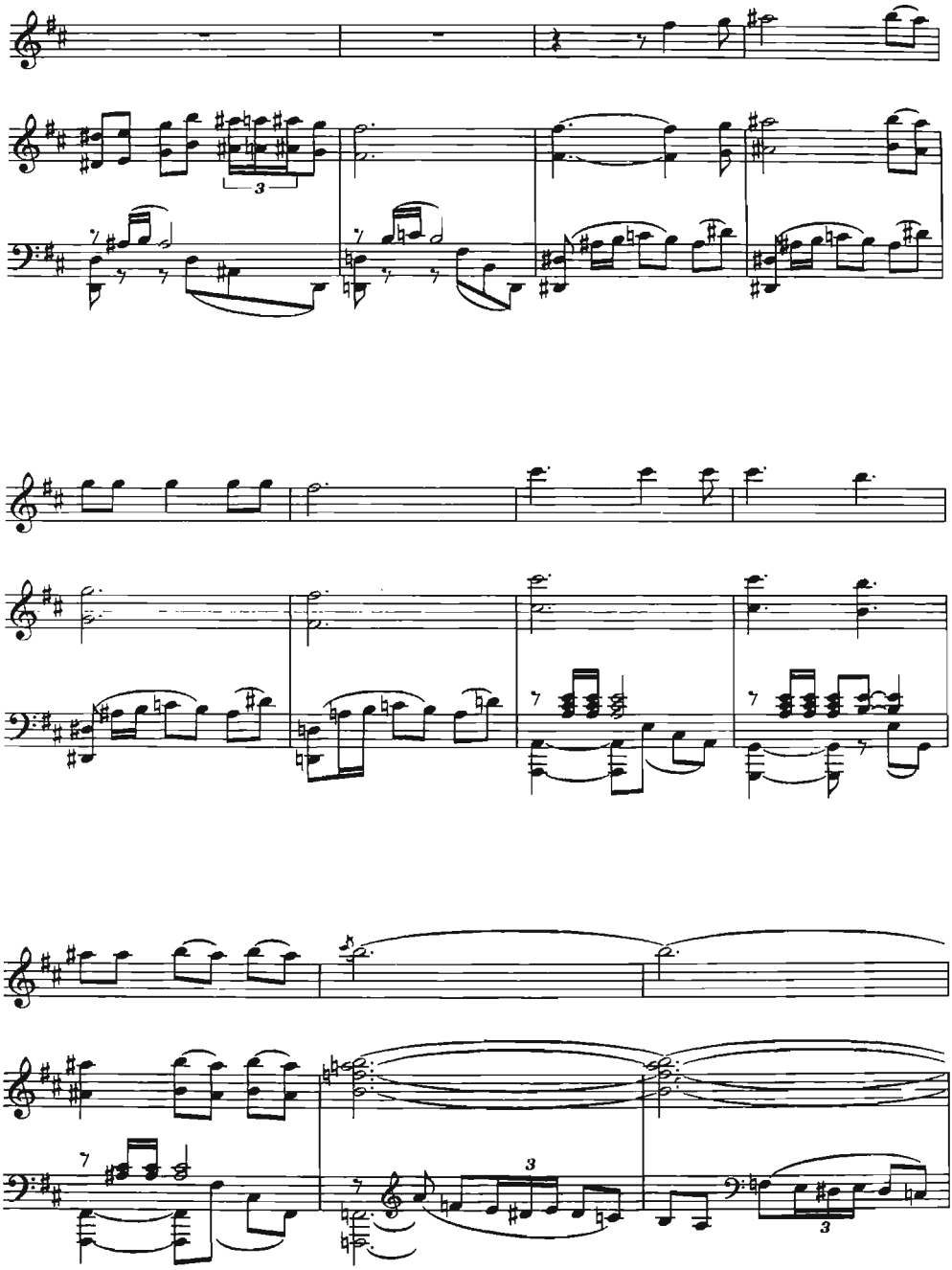
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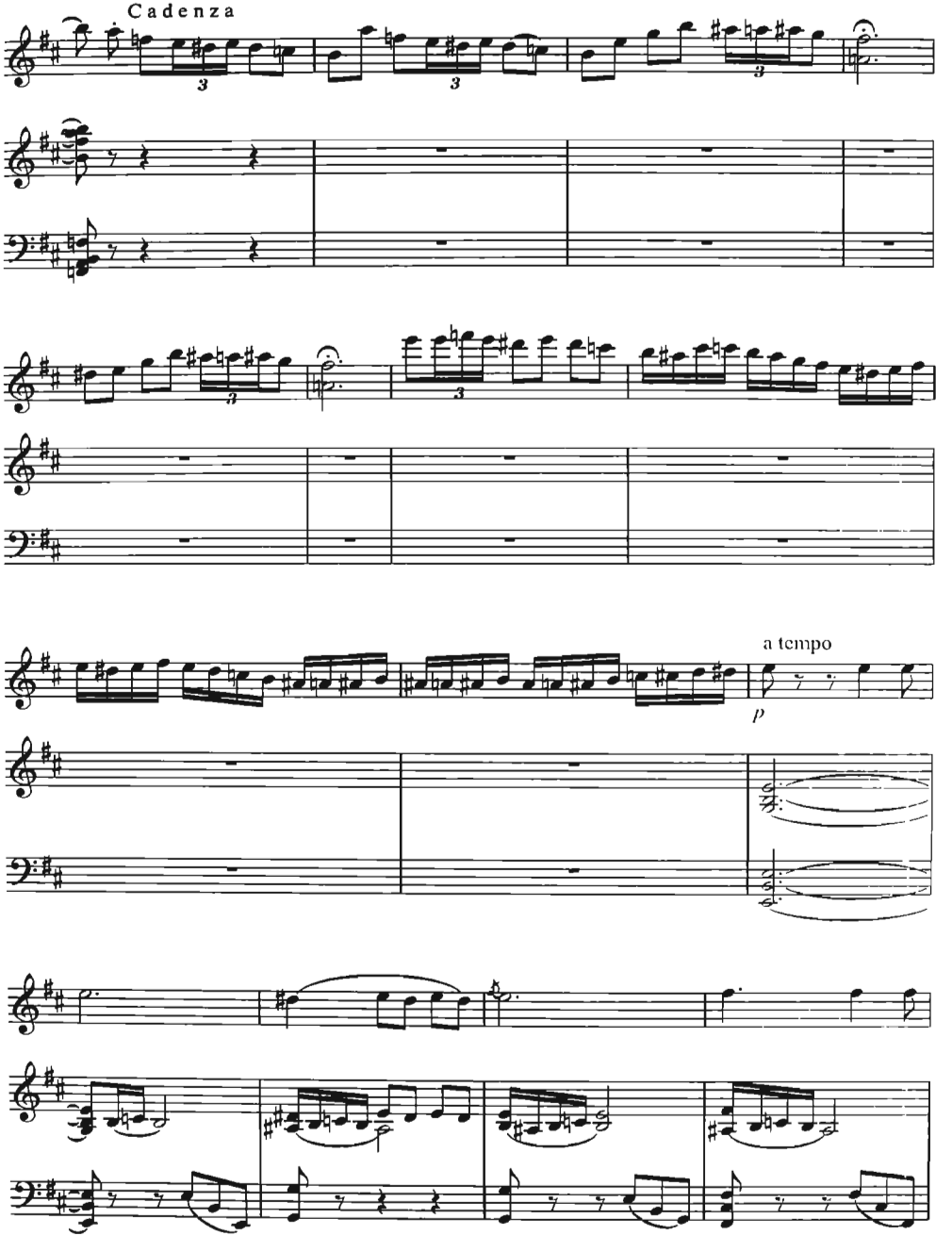
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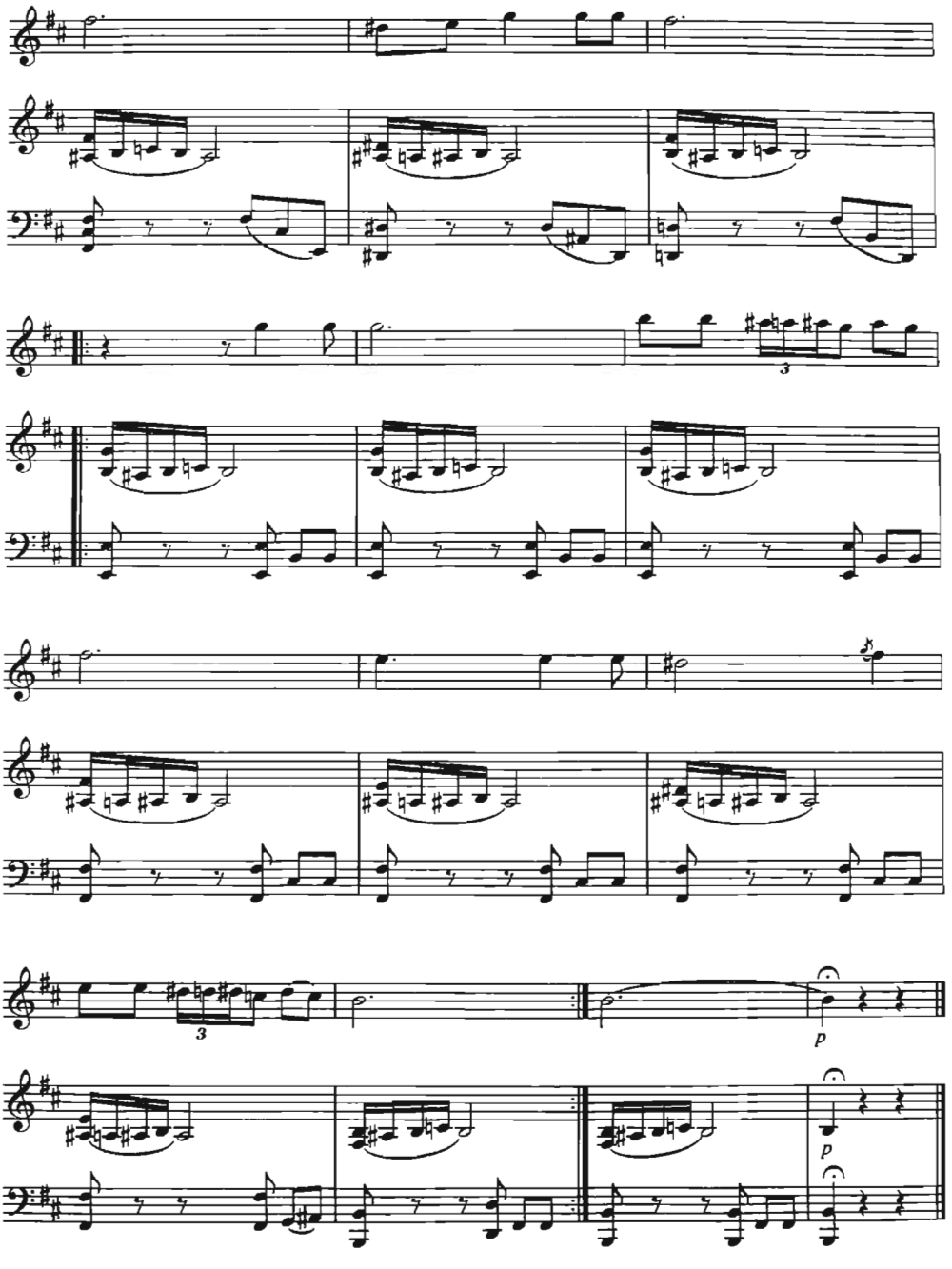
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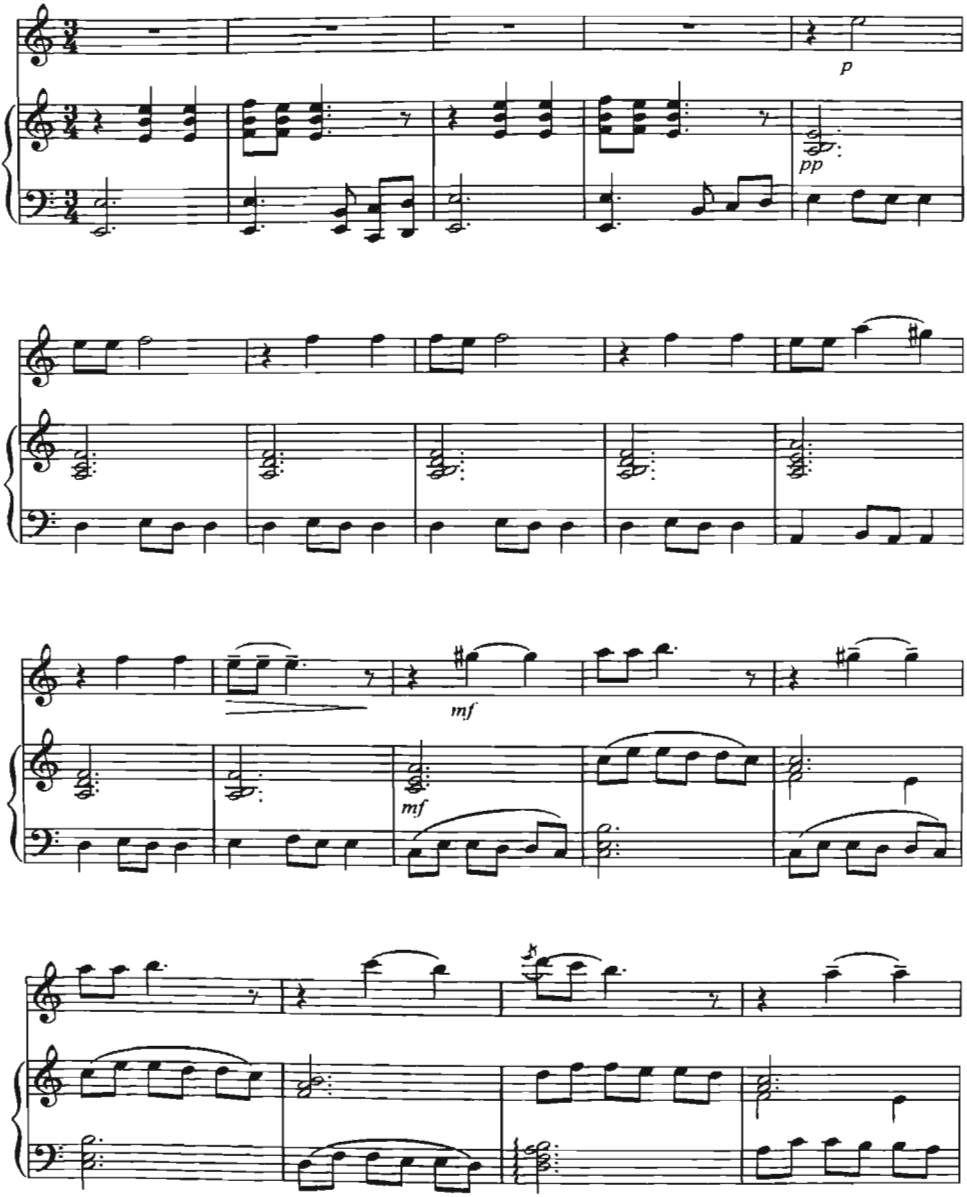



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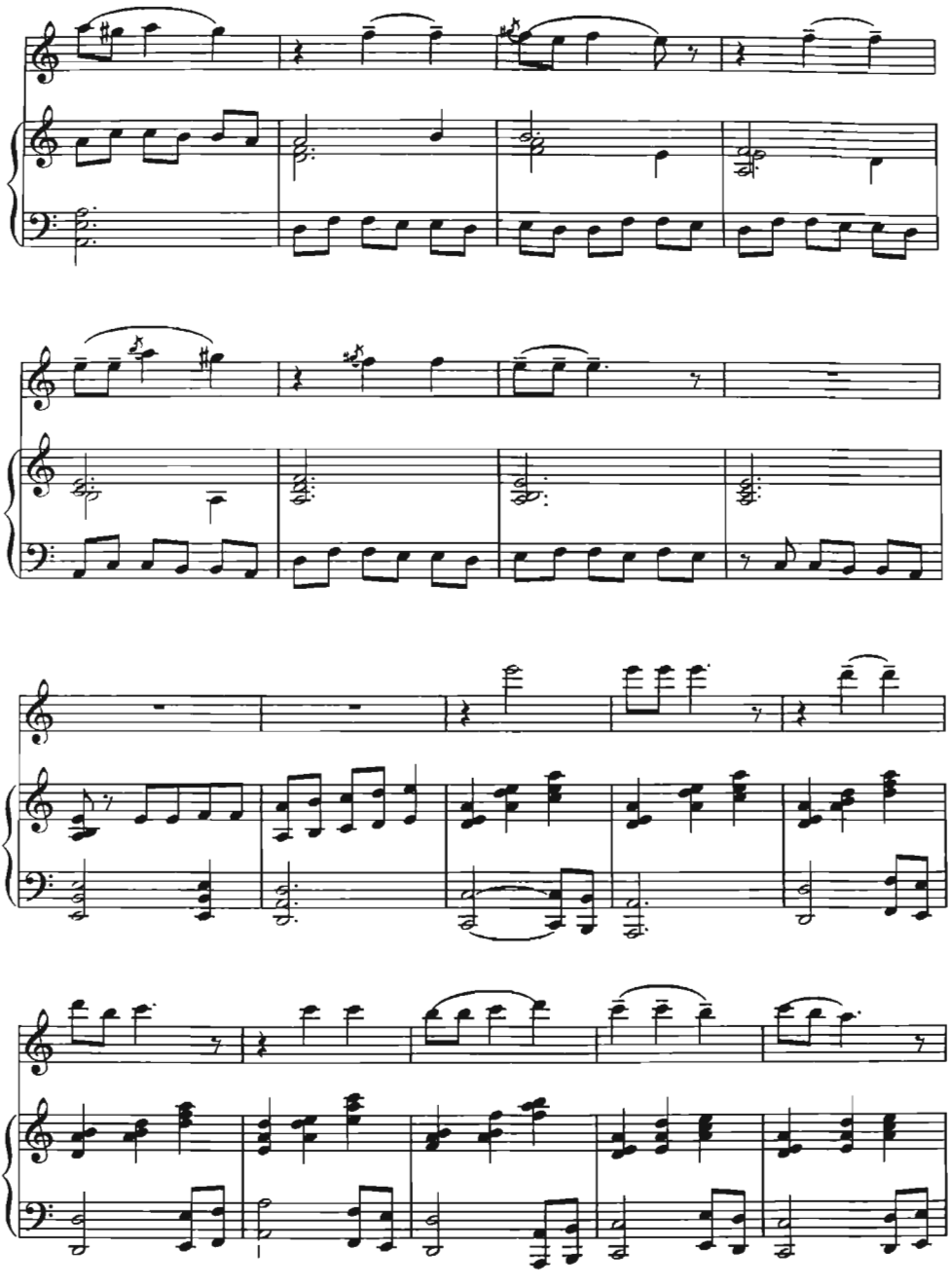

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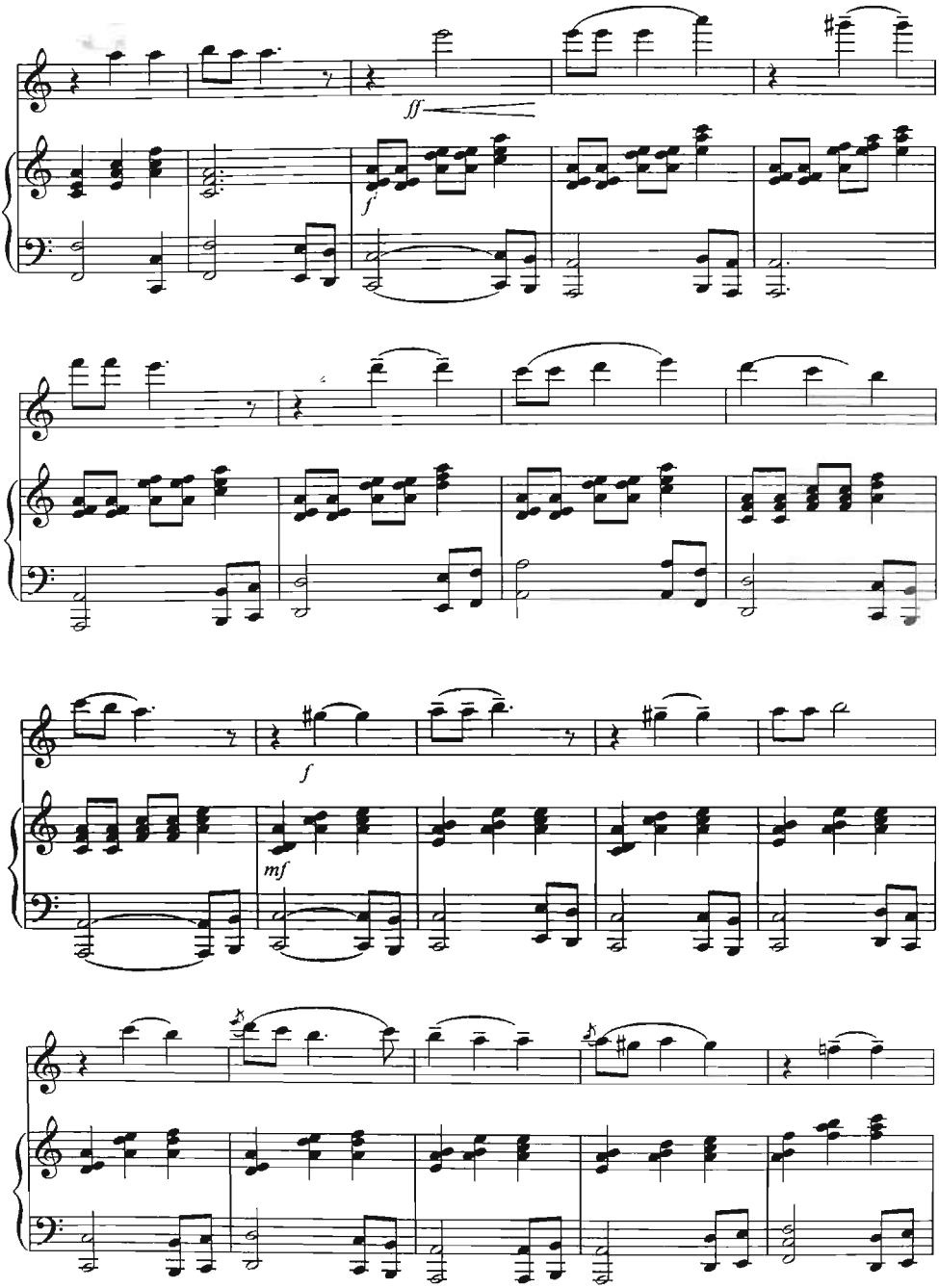
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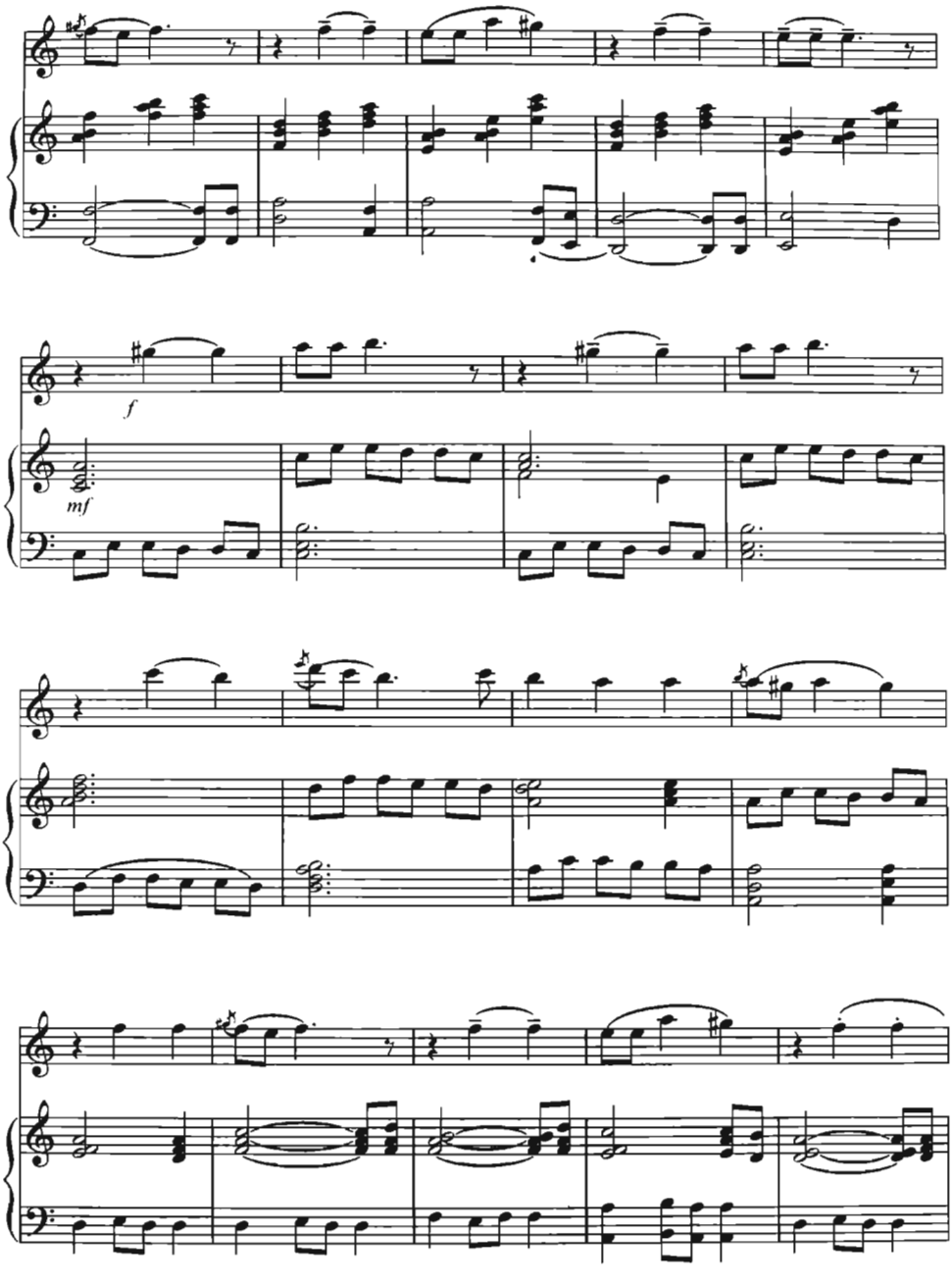
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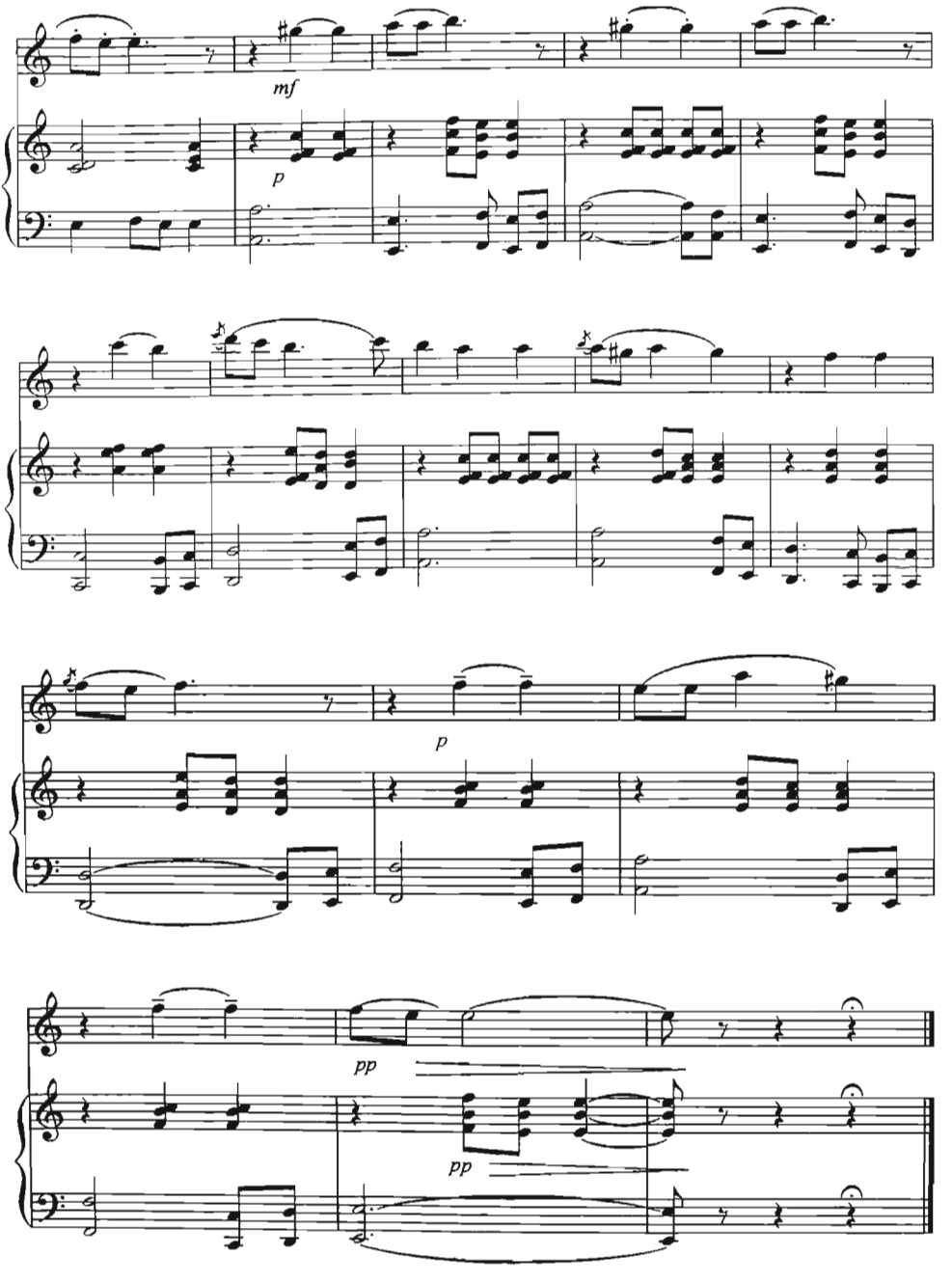
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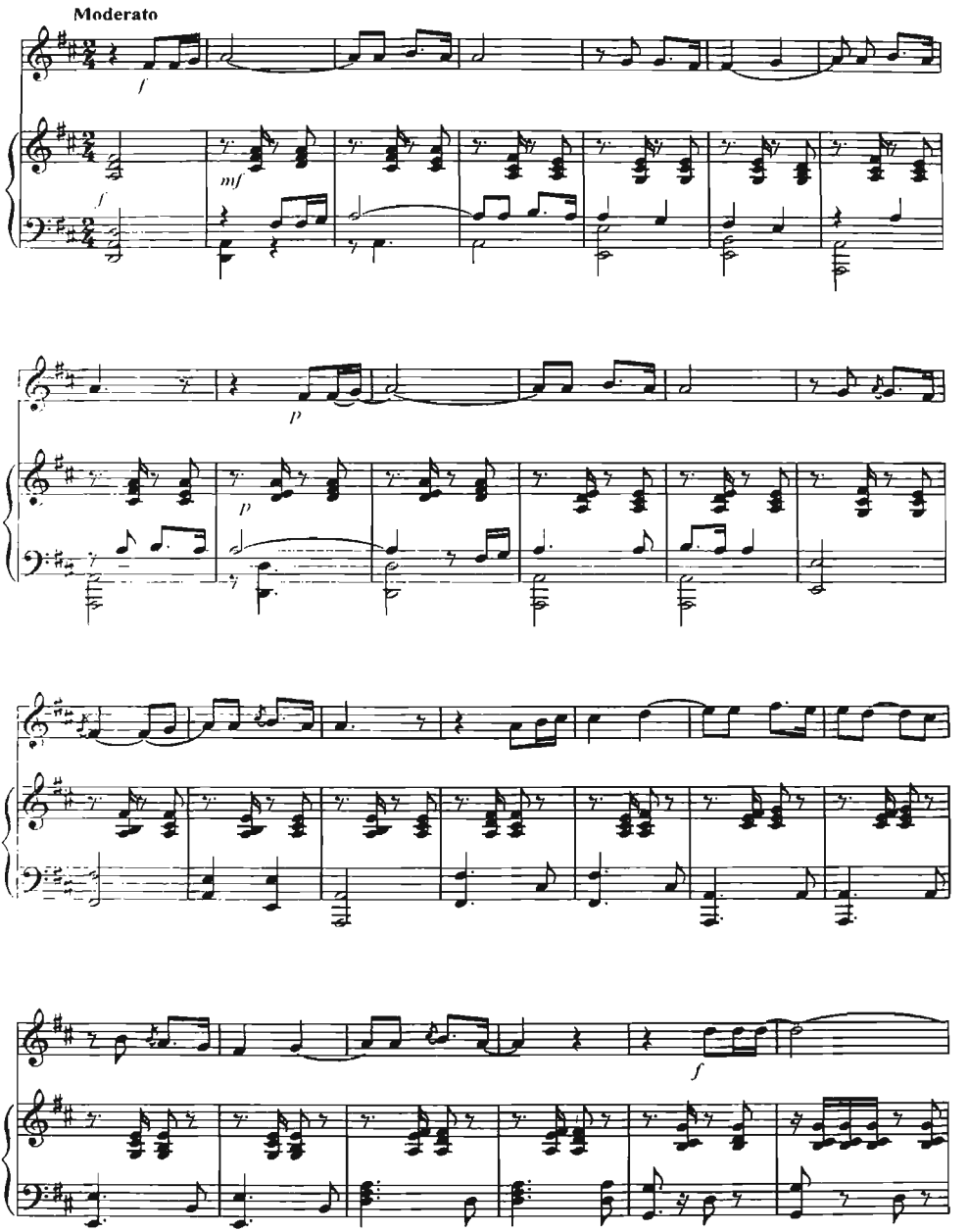





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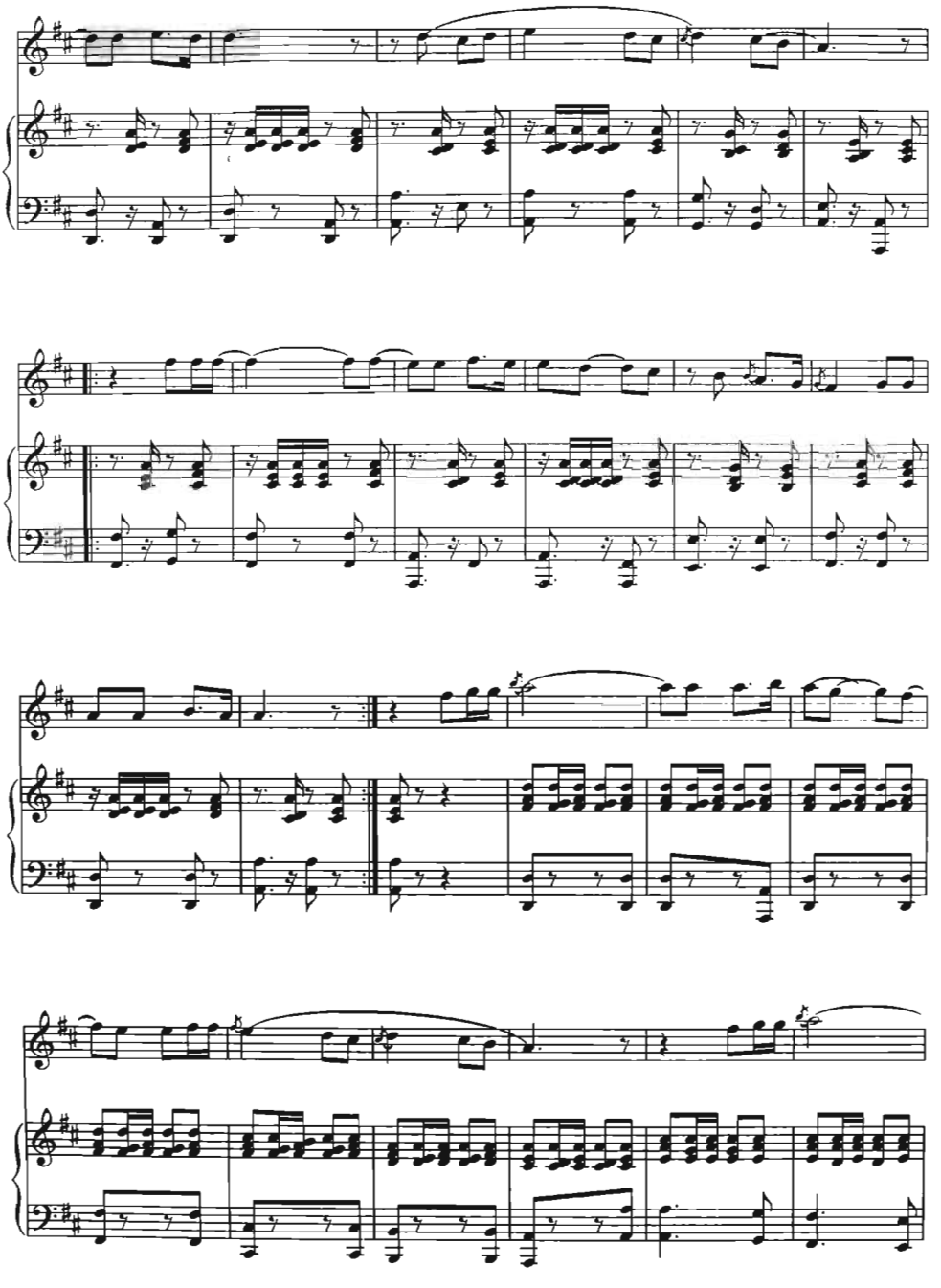

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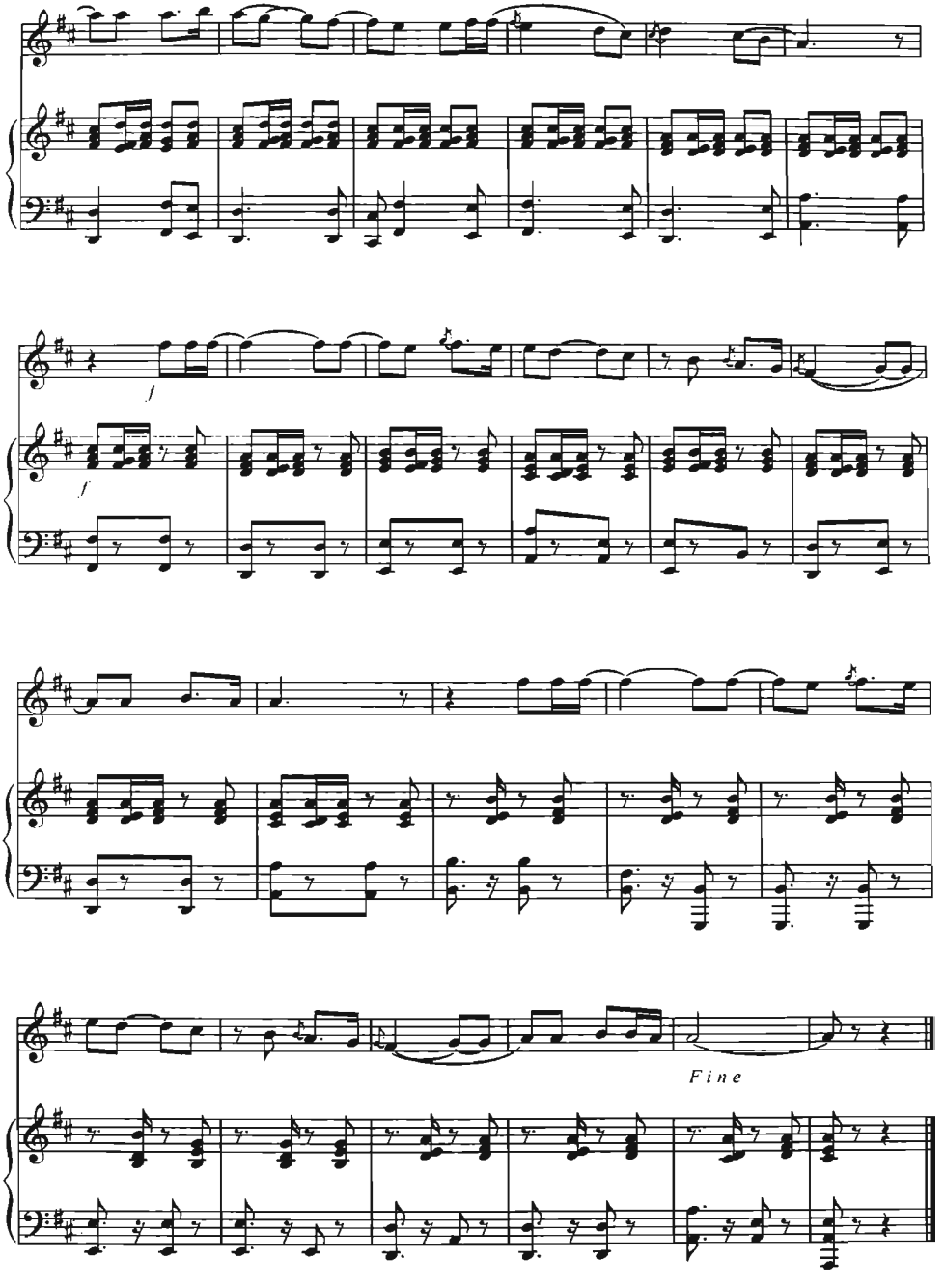

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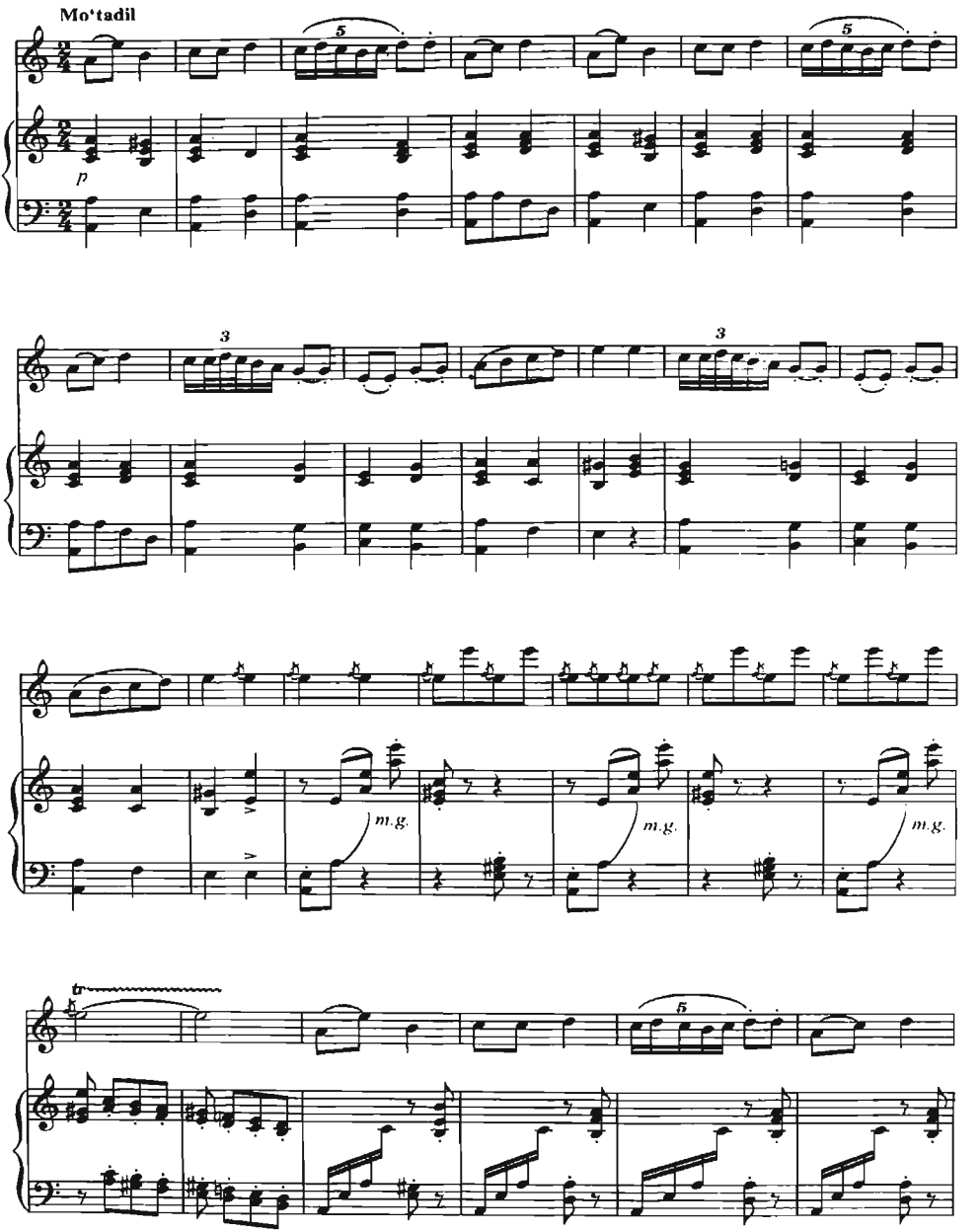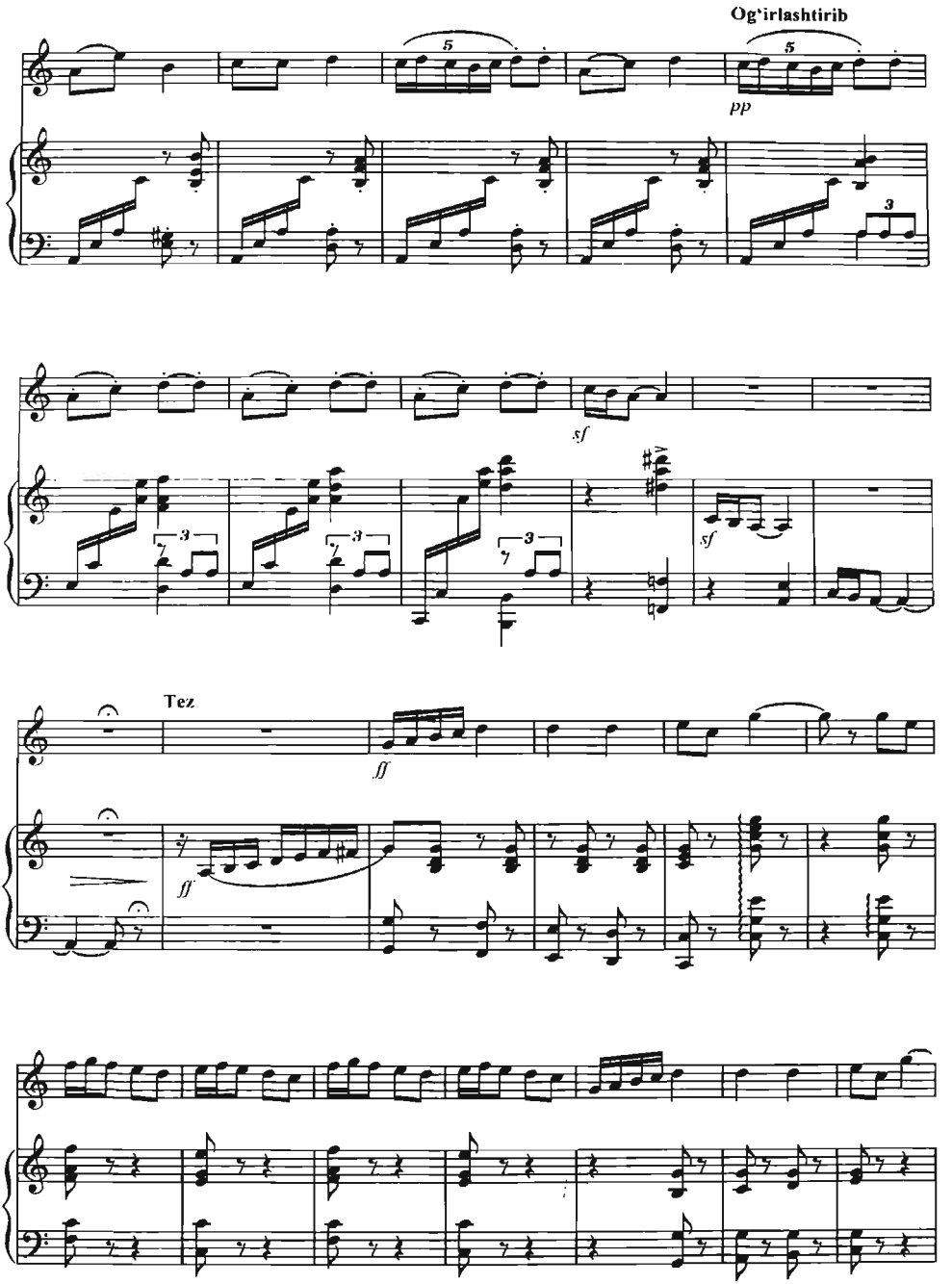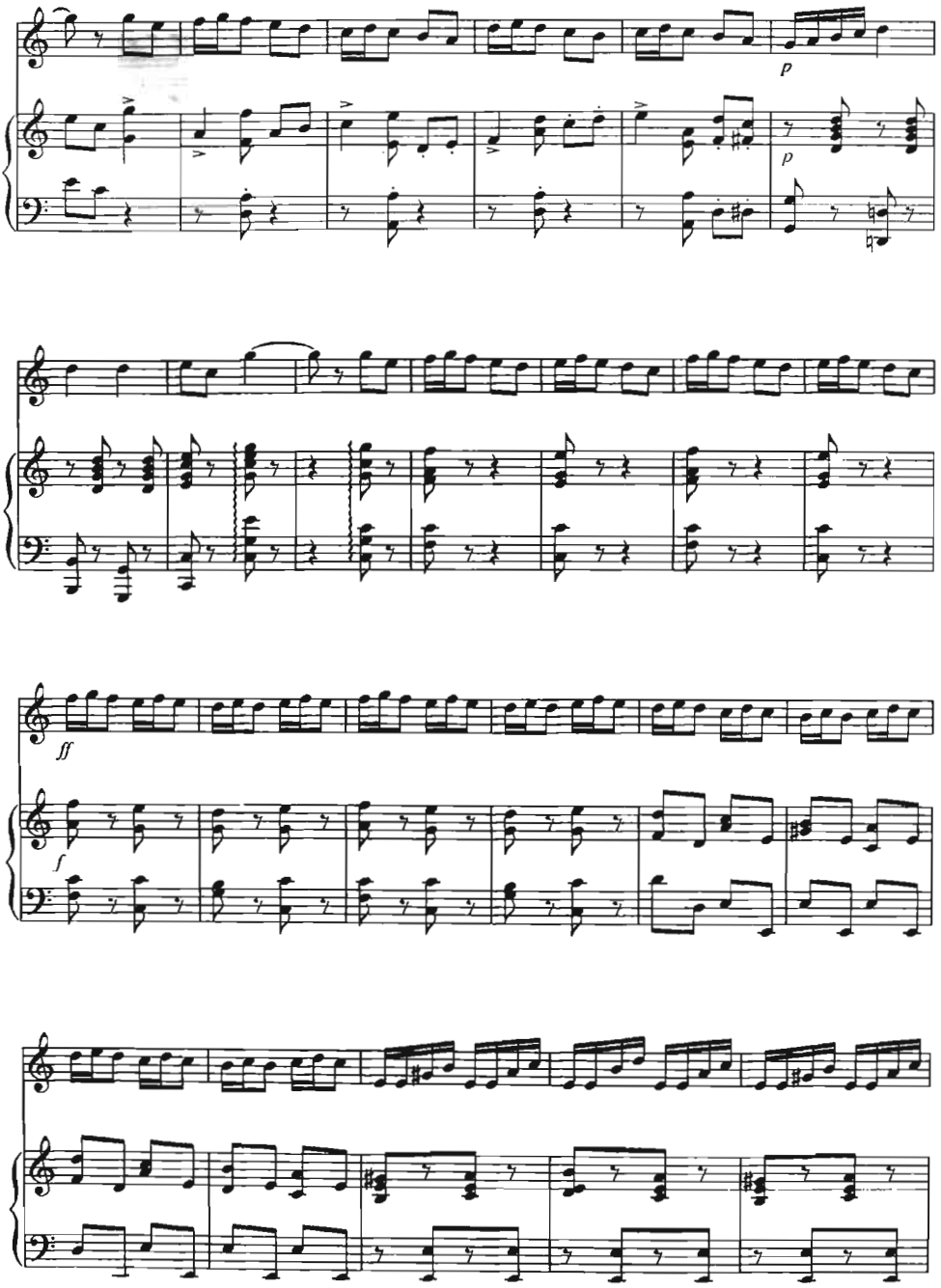





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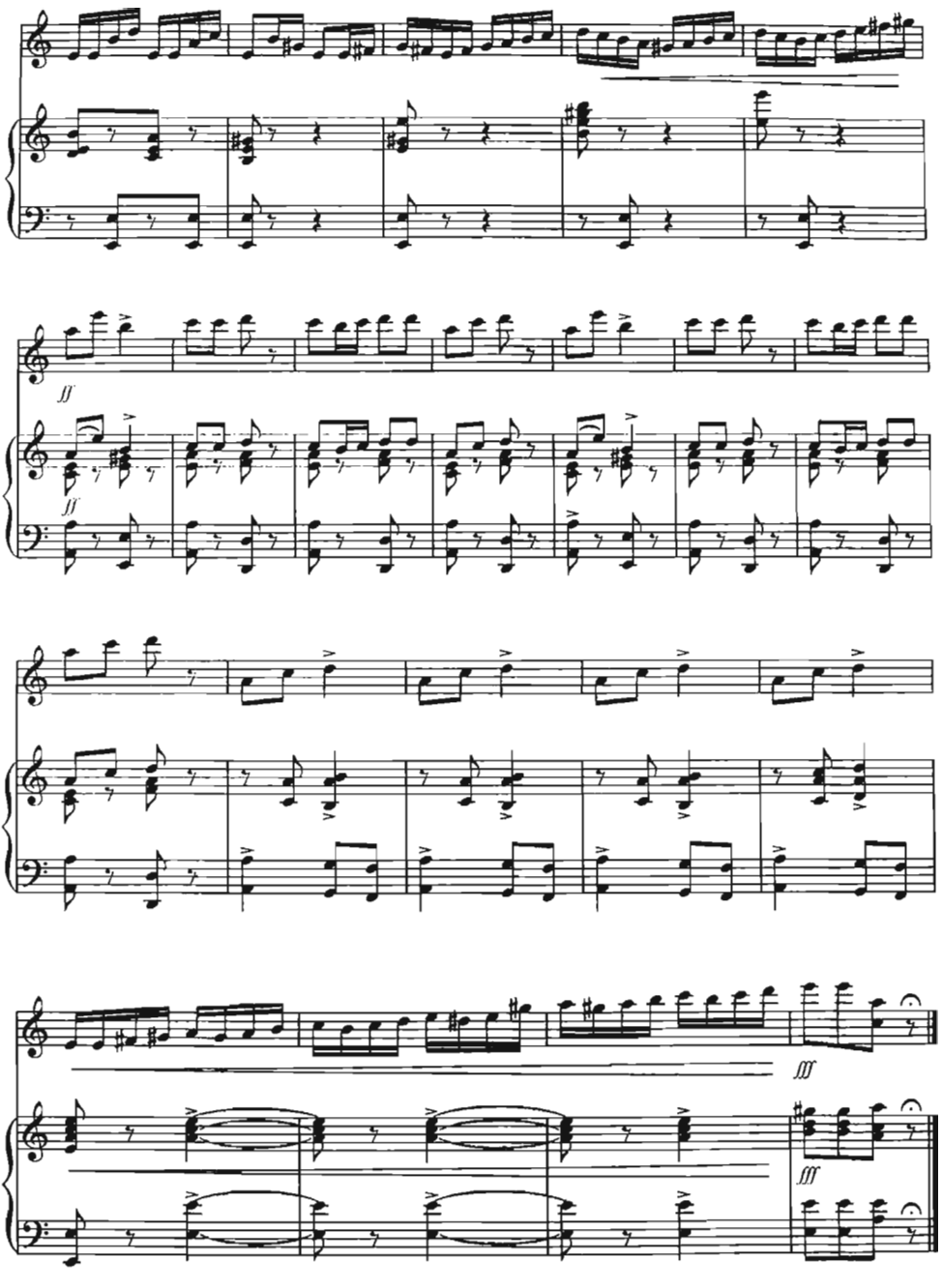
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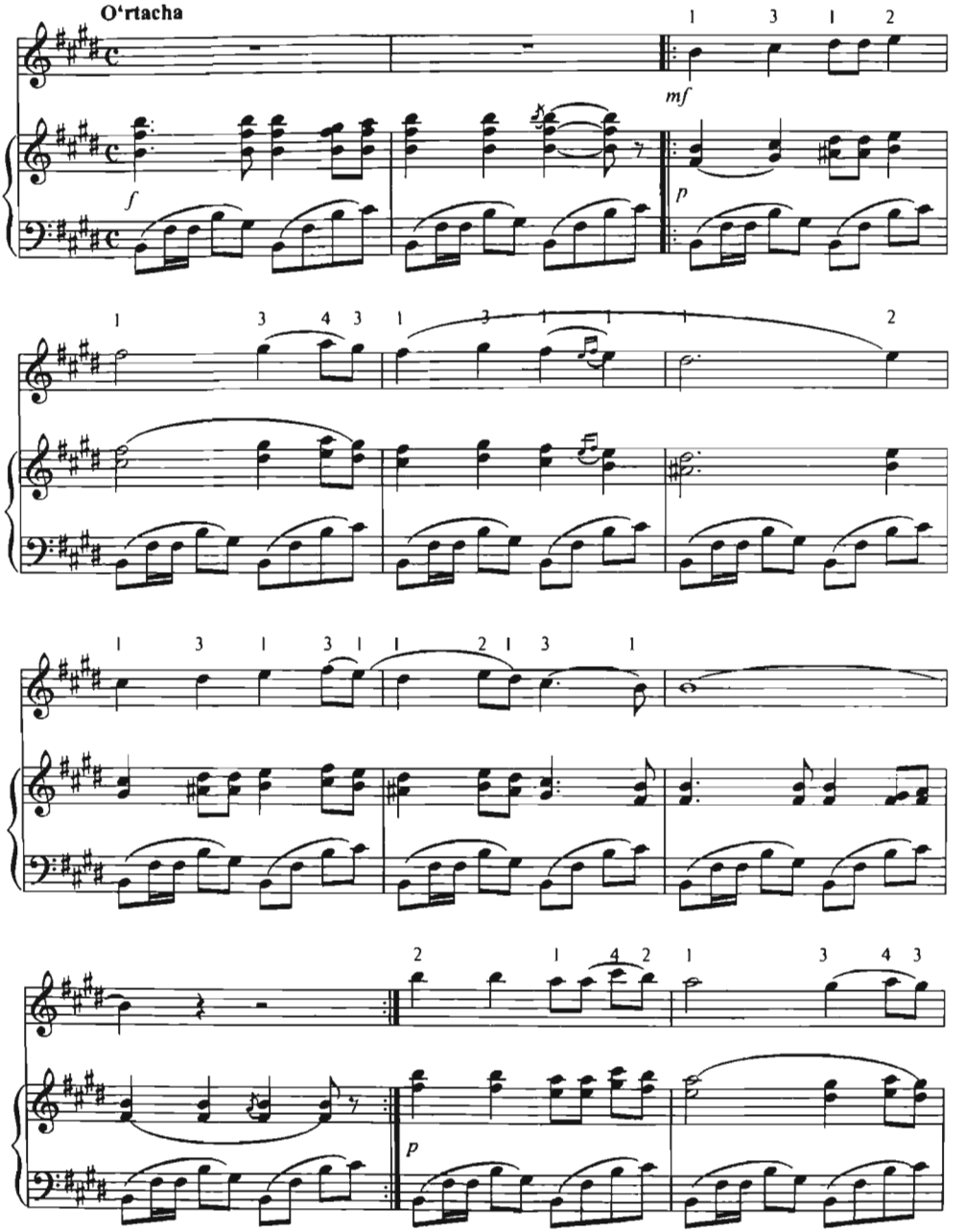



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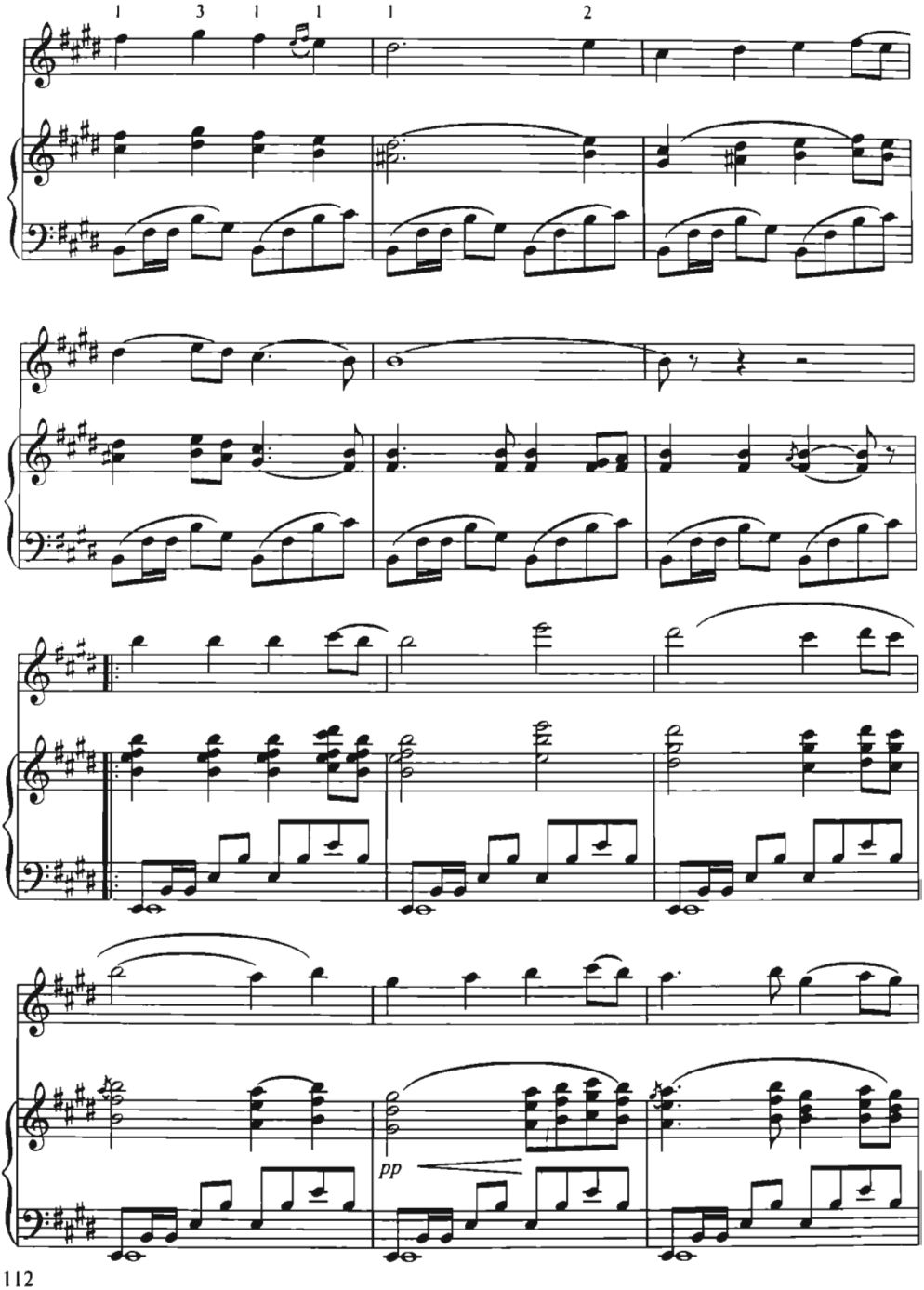

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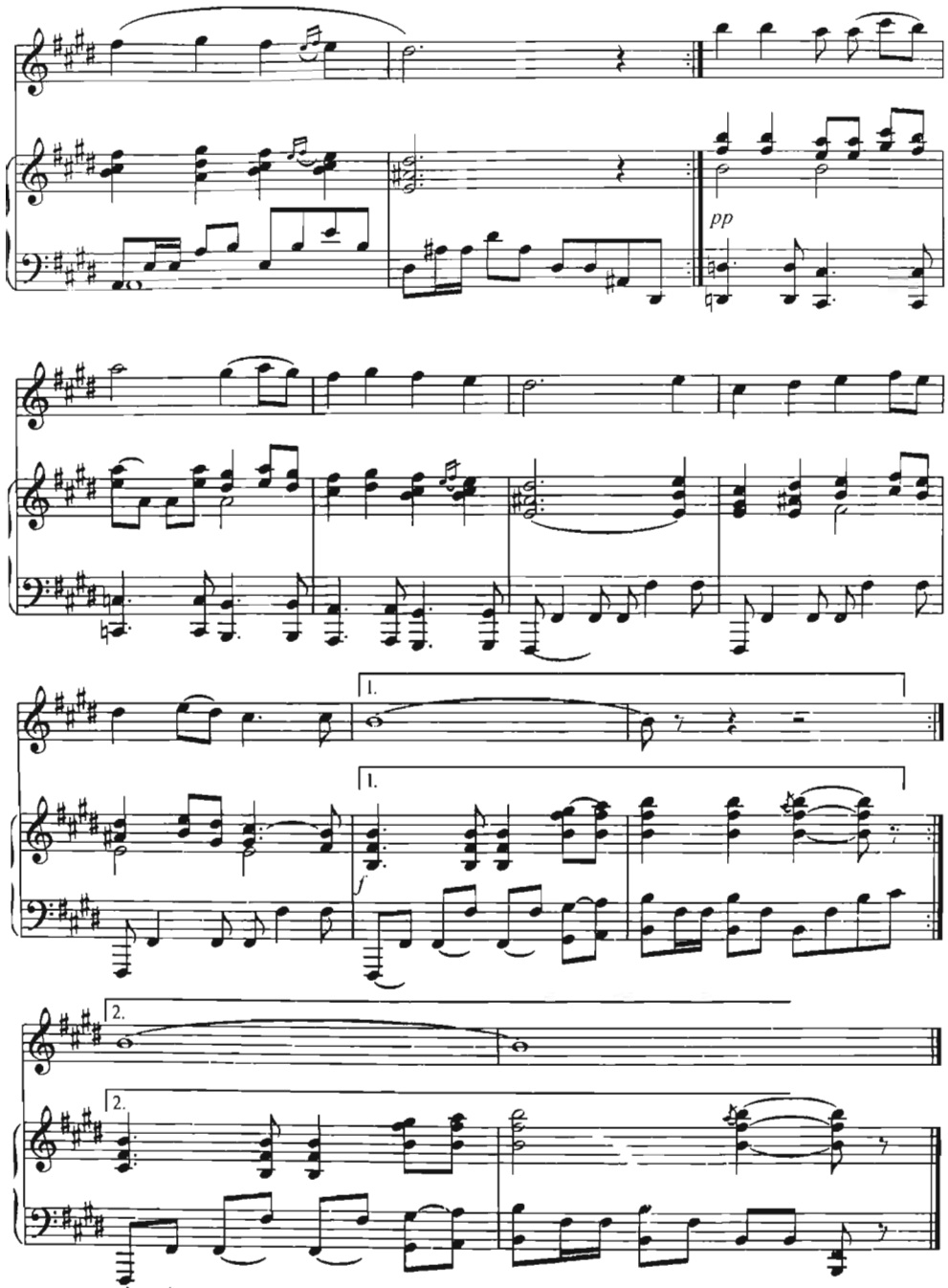

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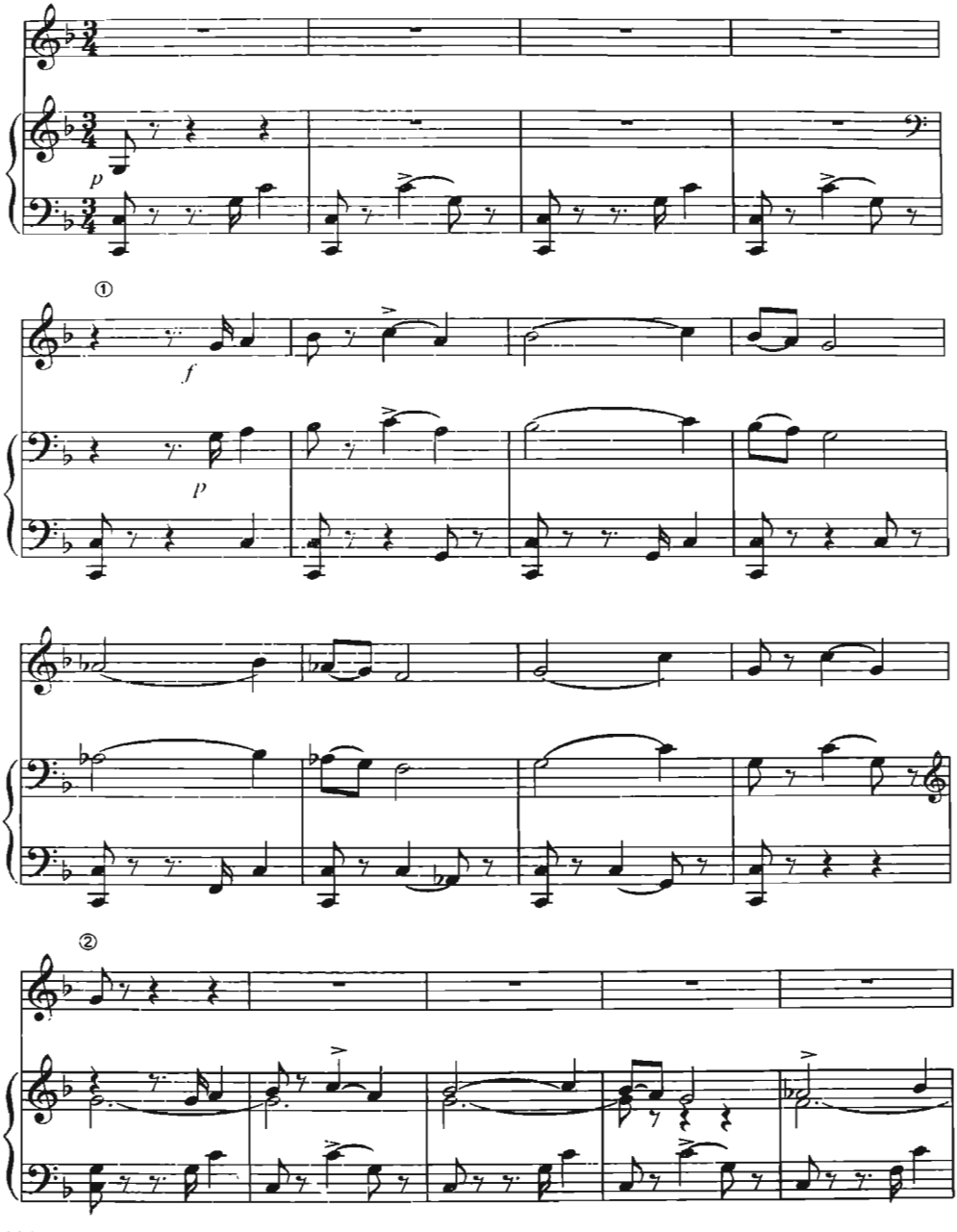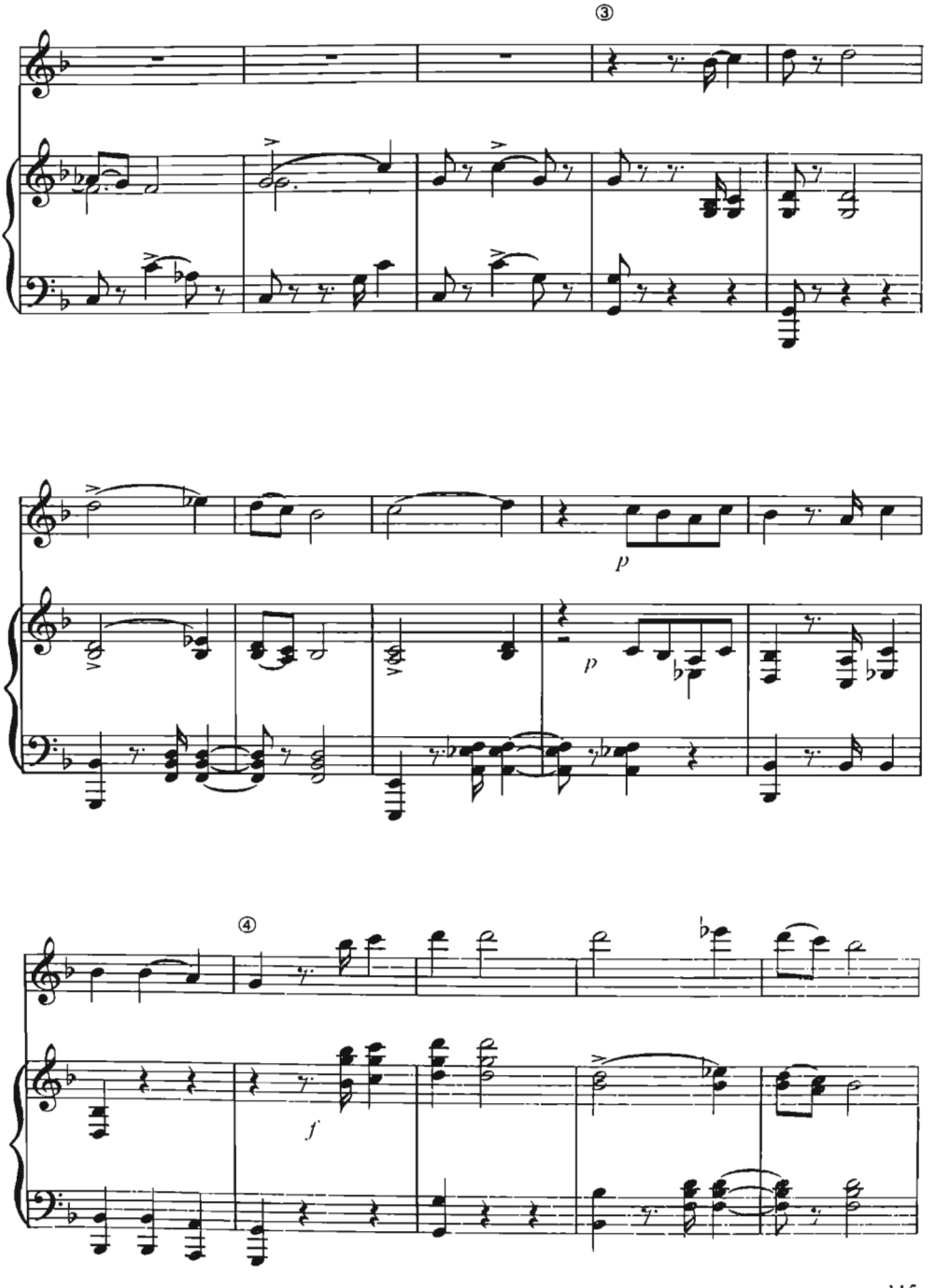



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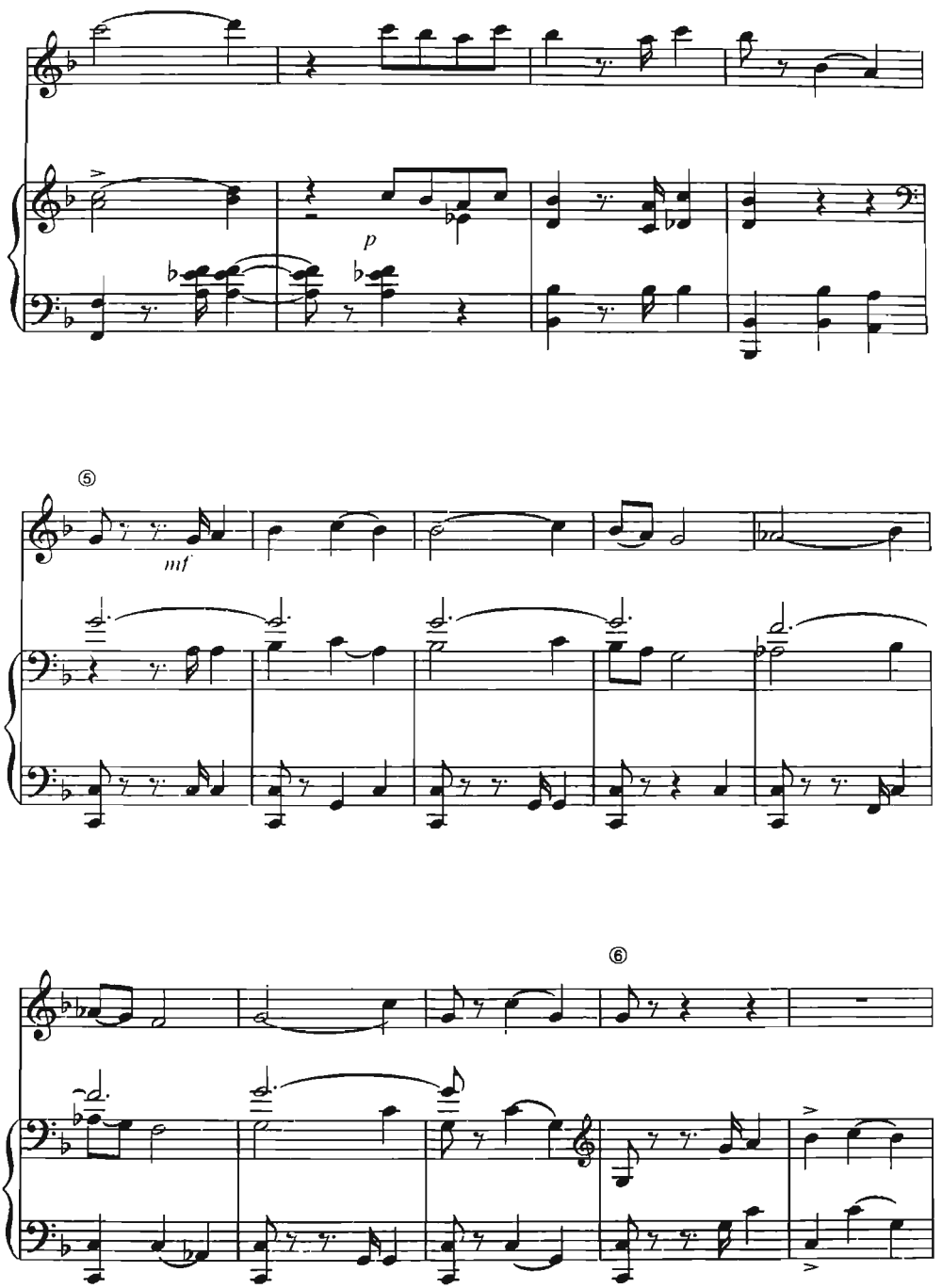

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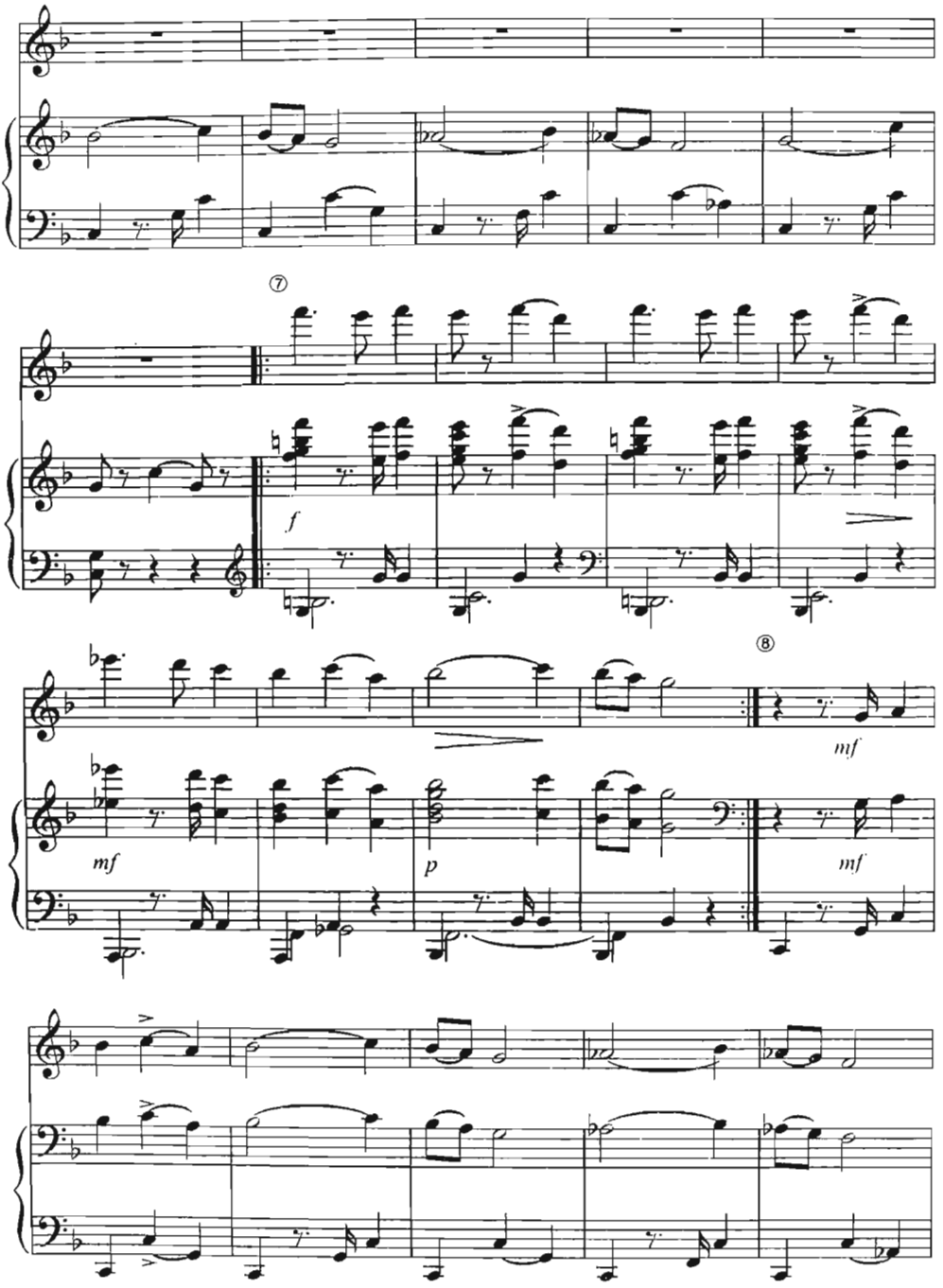
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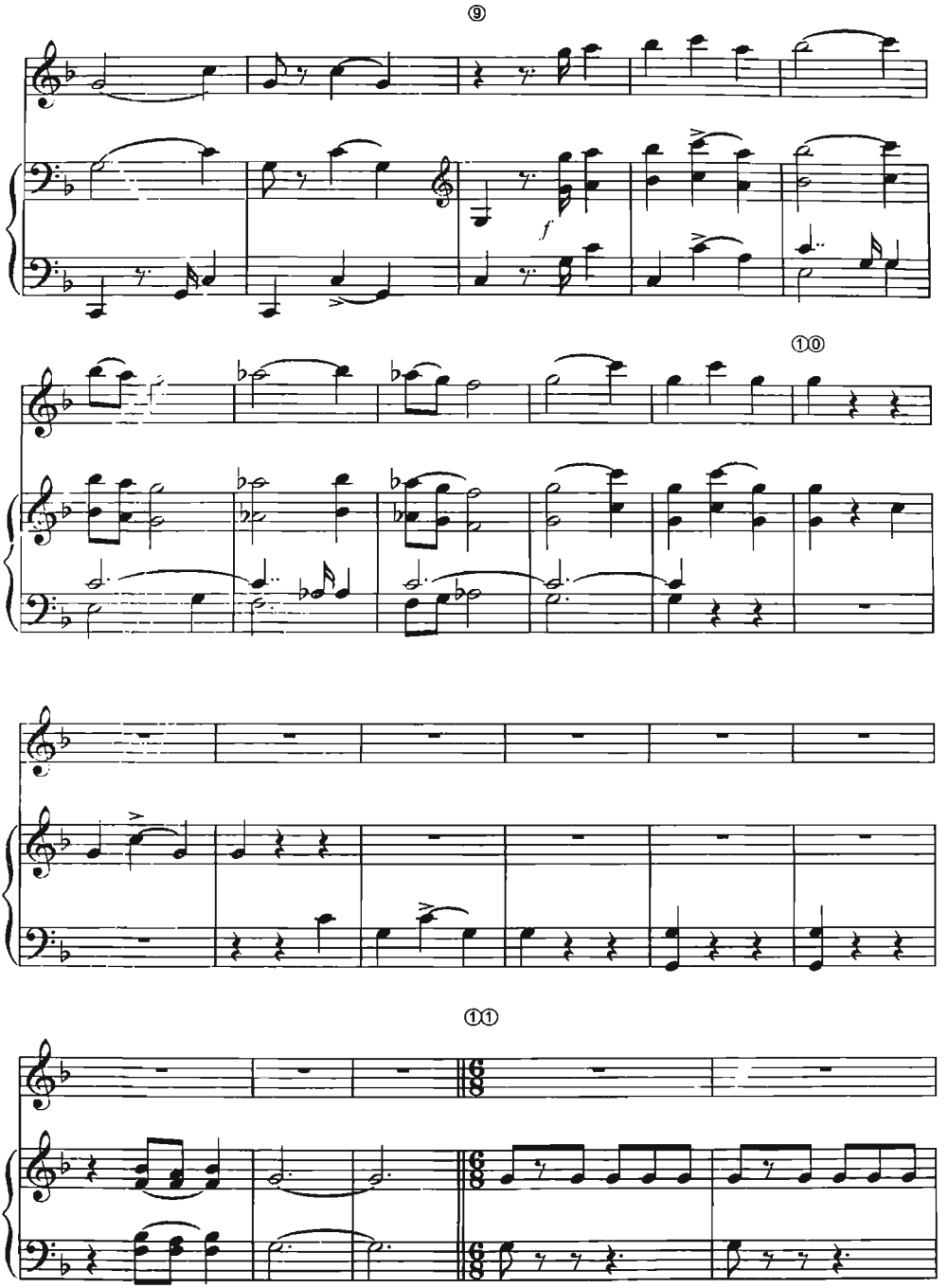
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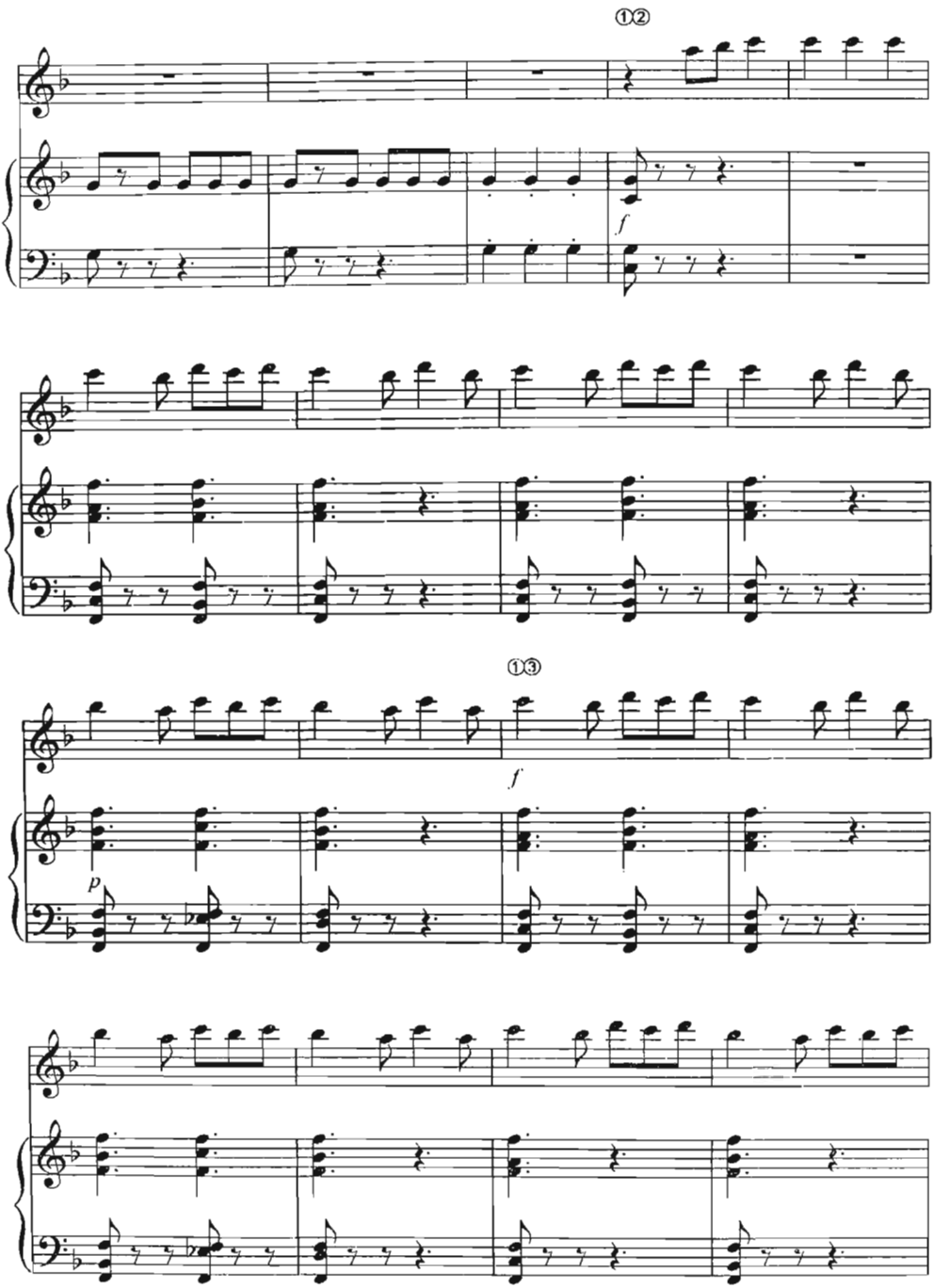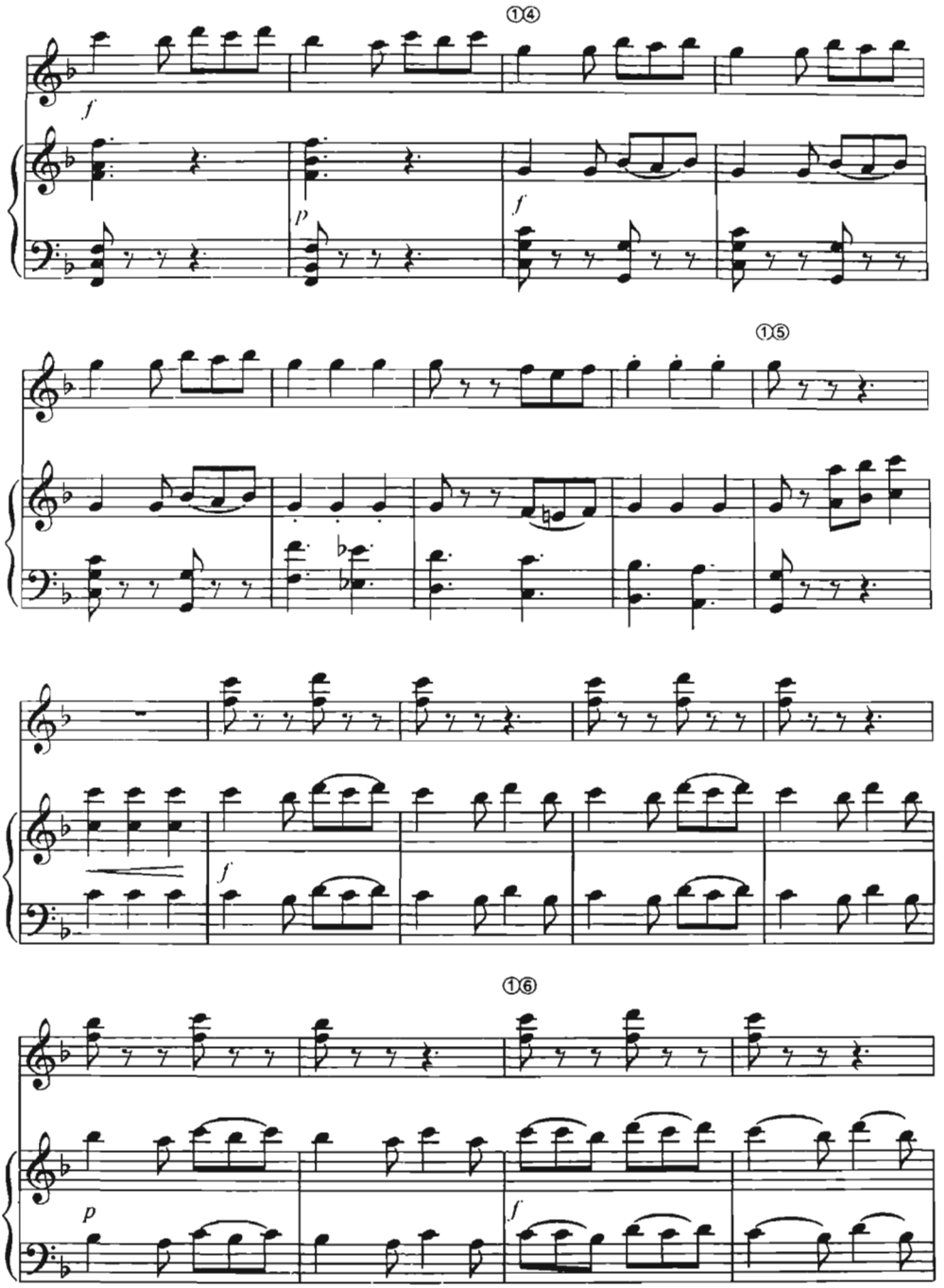



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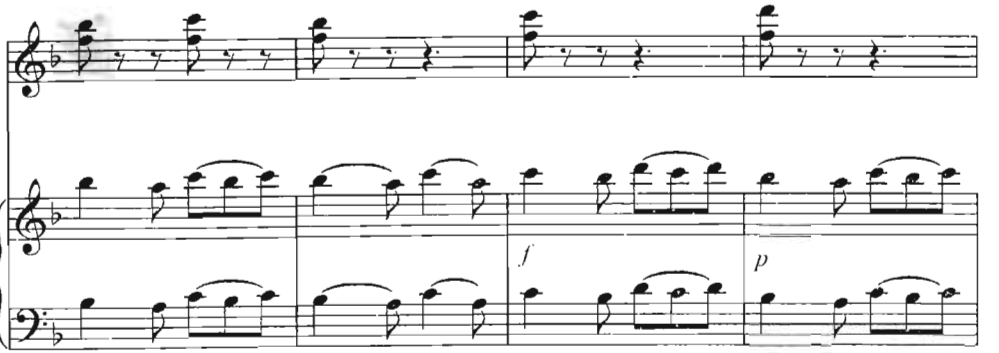

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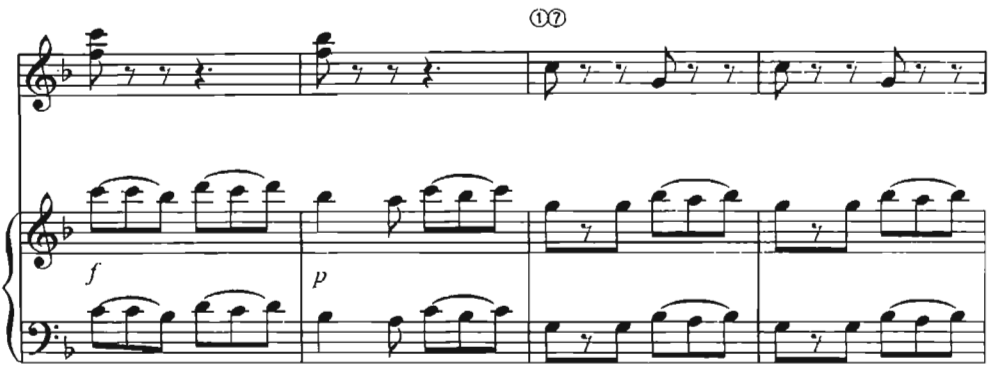

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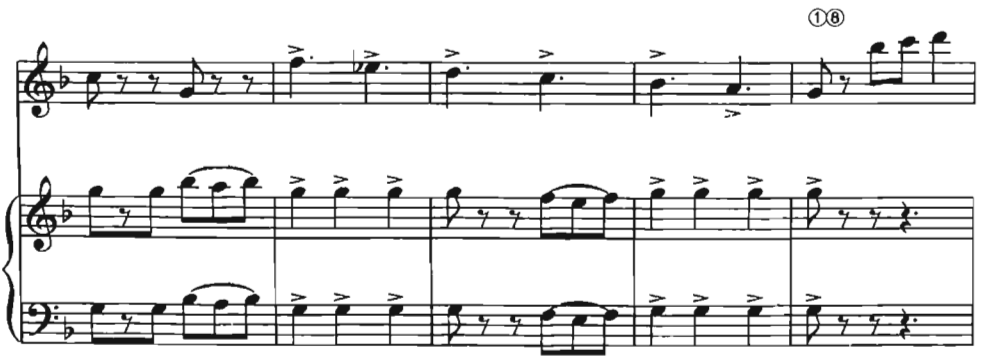

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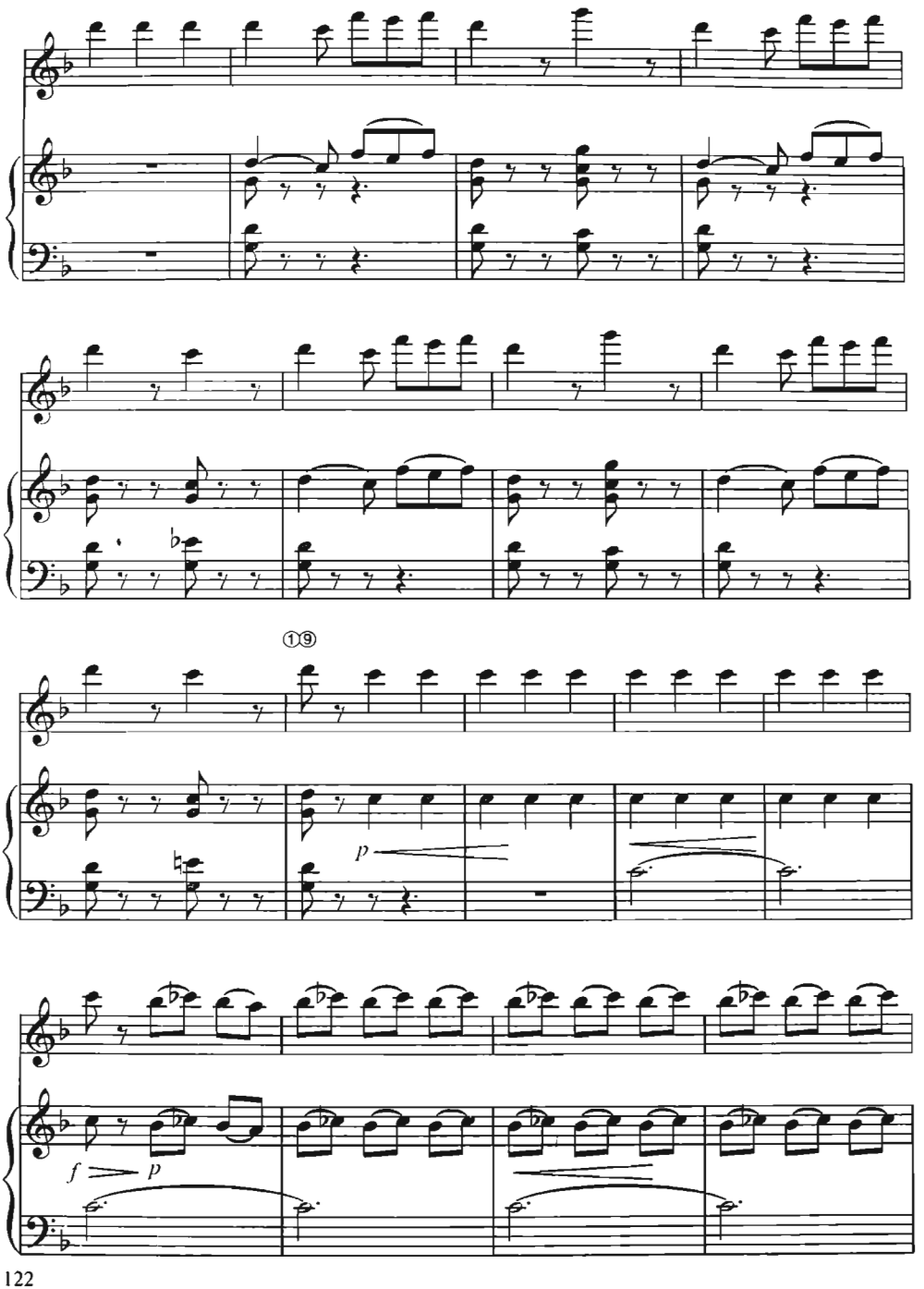

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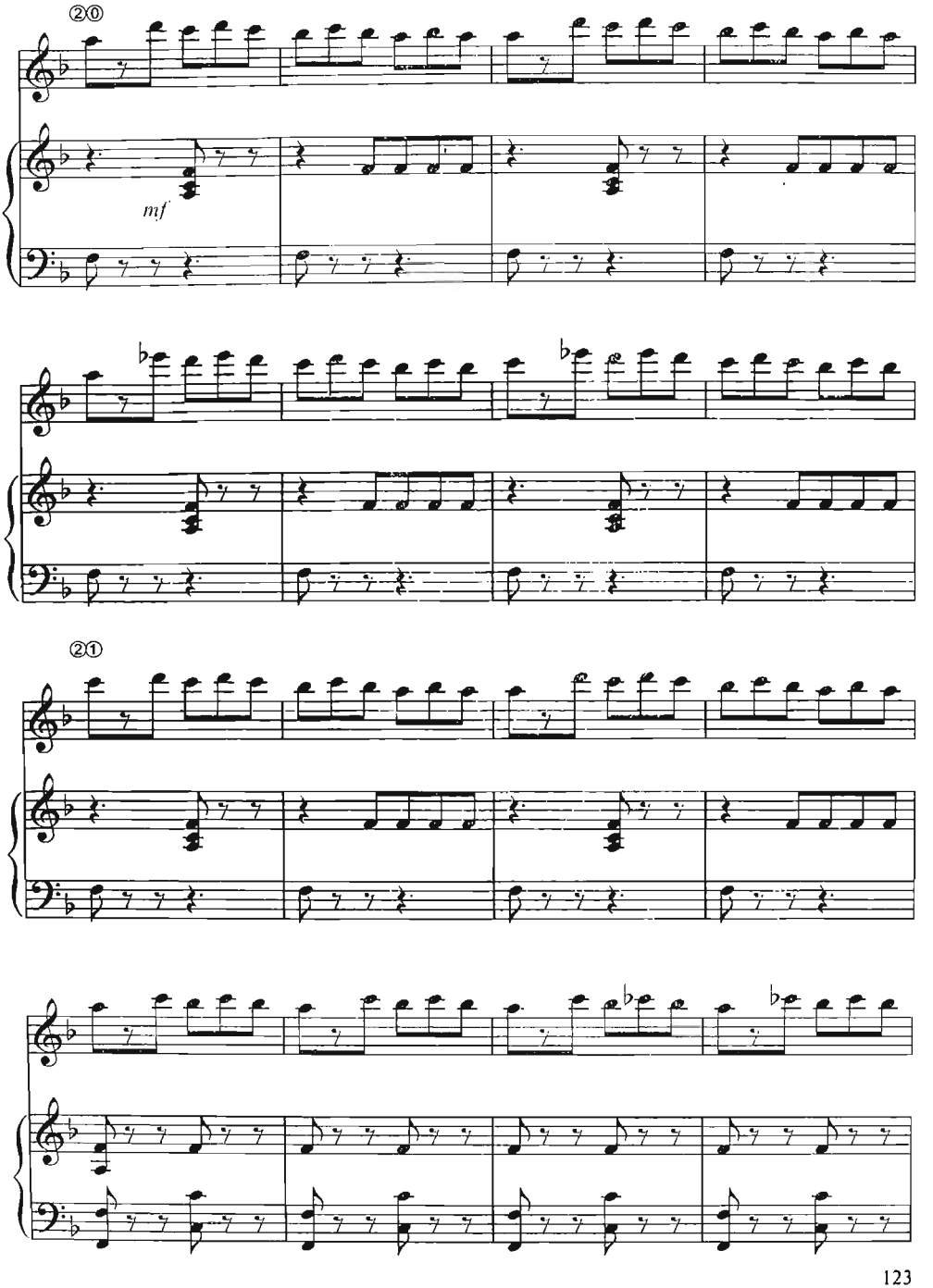

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⑮
⑯
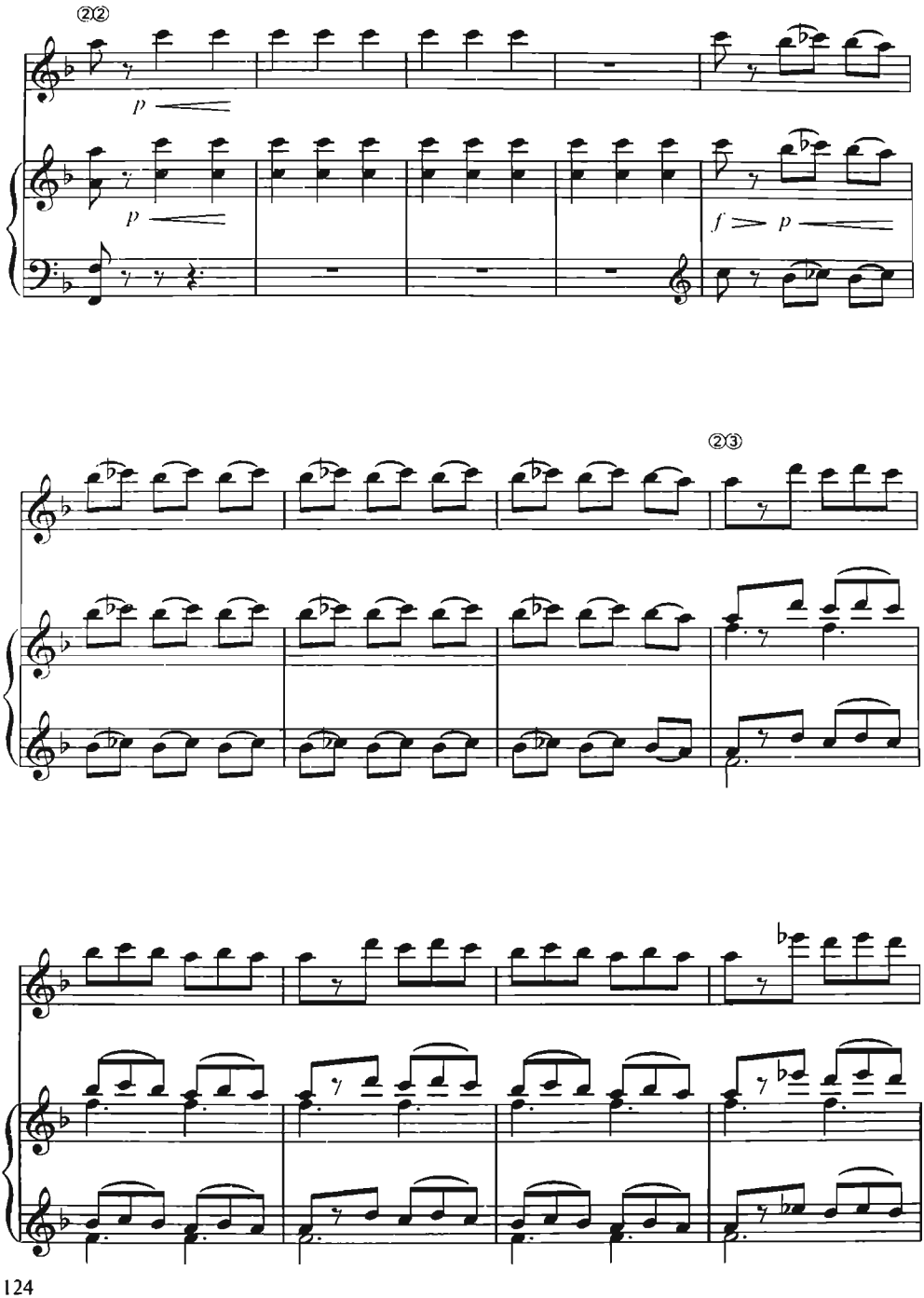

f
p
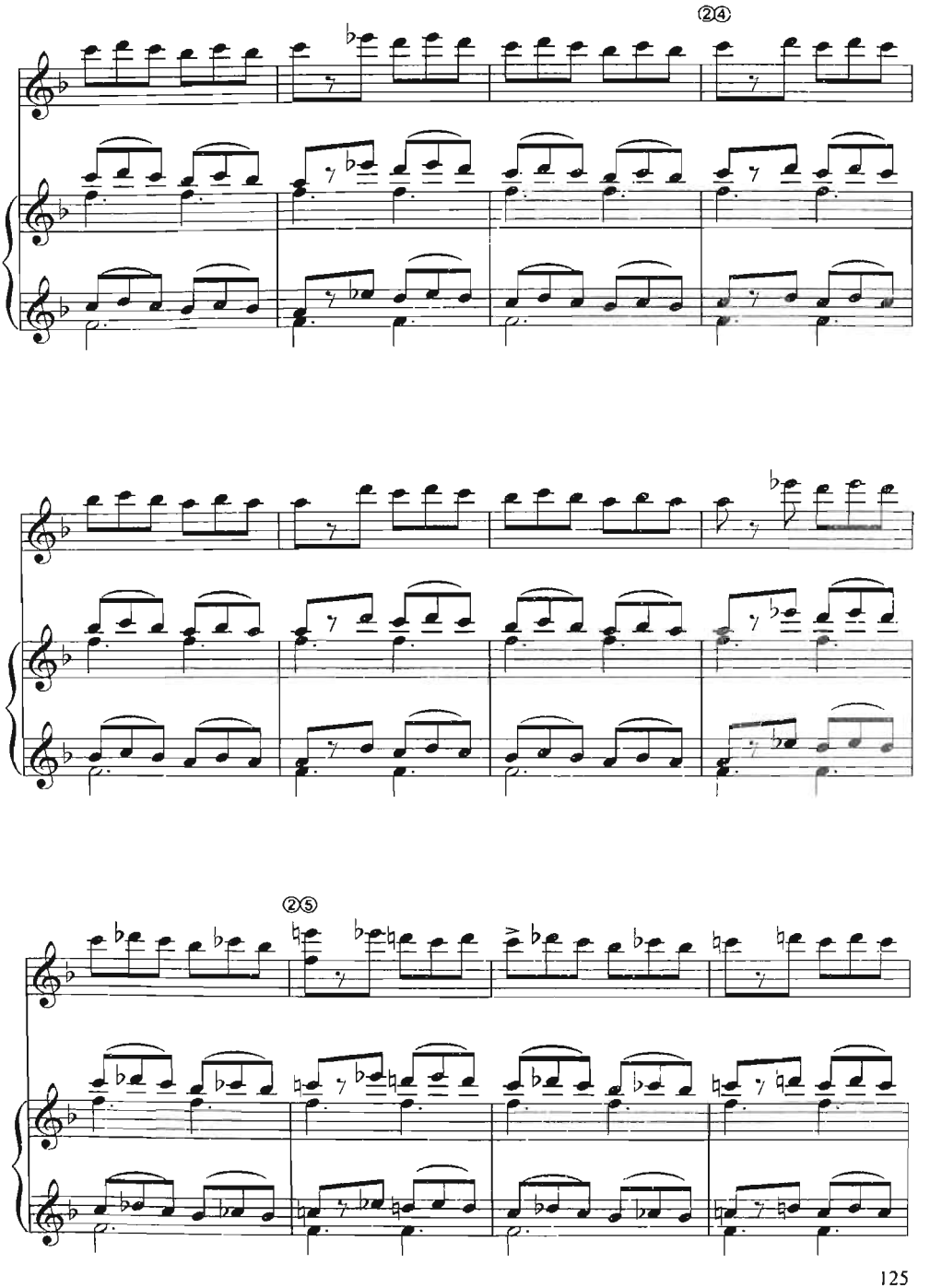

⑰
f
p
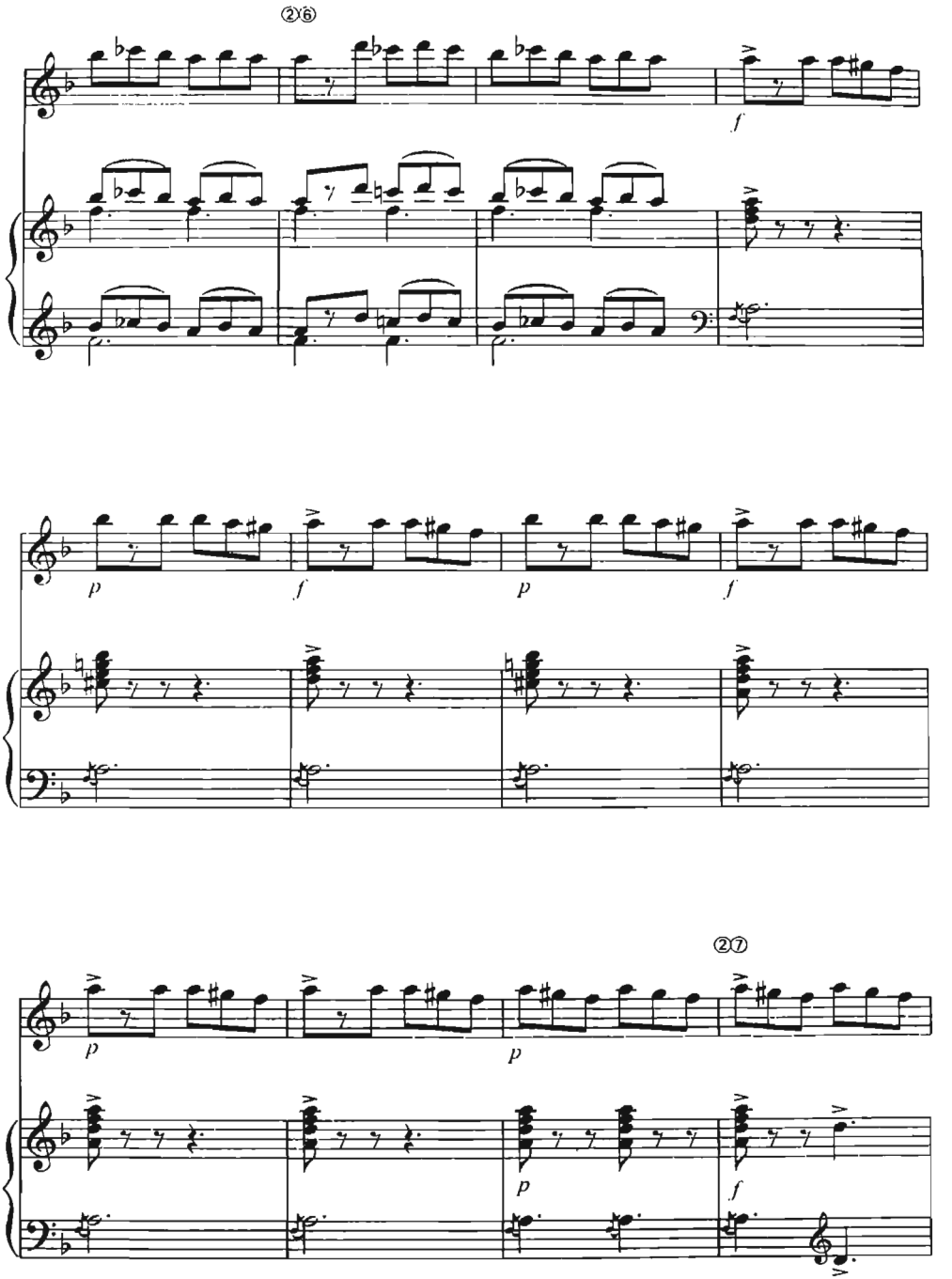

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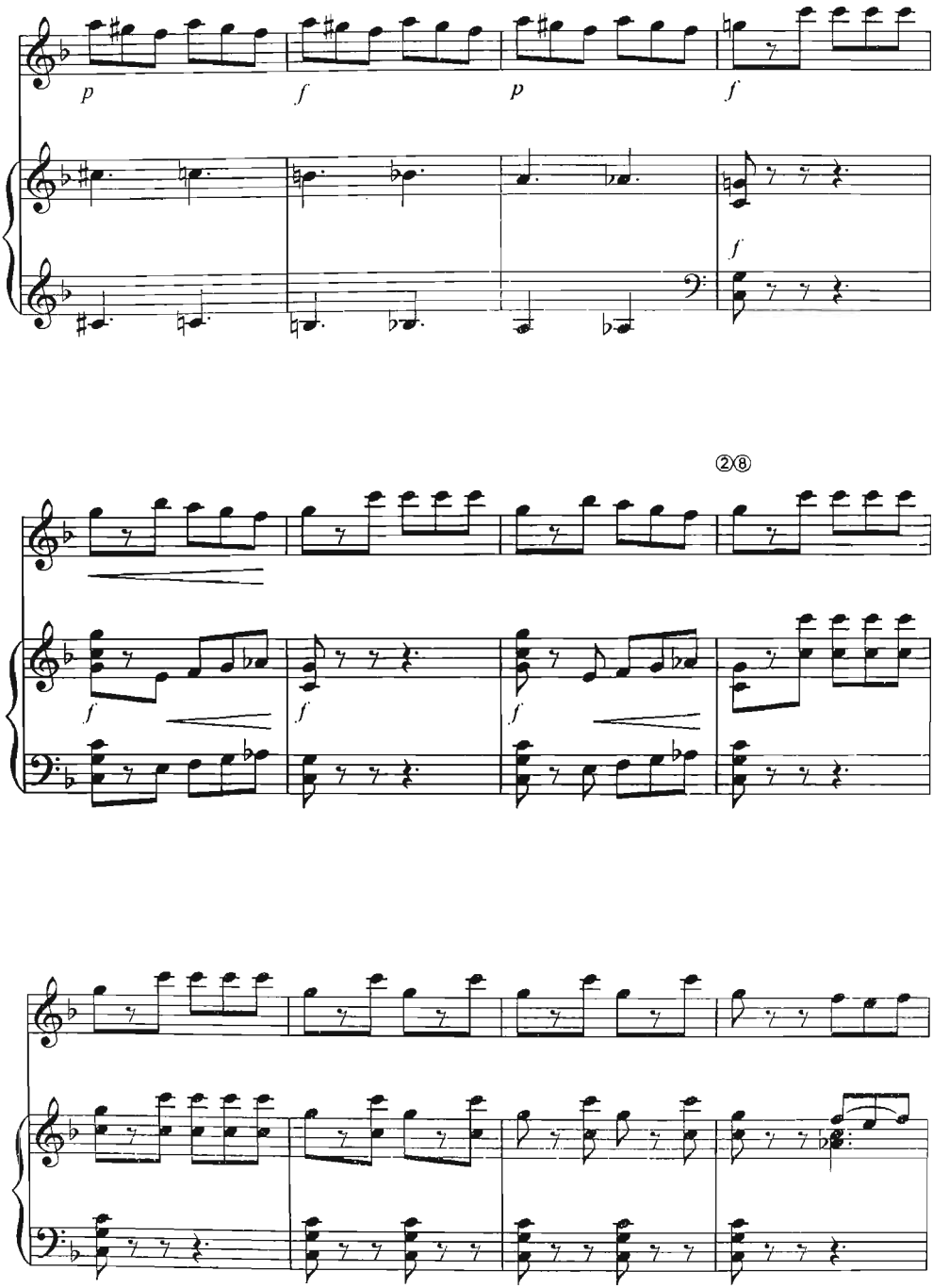

⑲
p
f
p
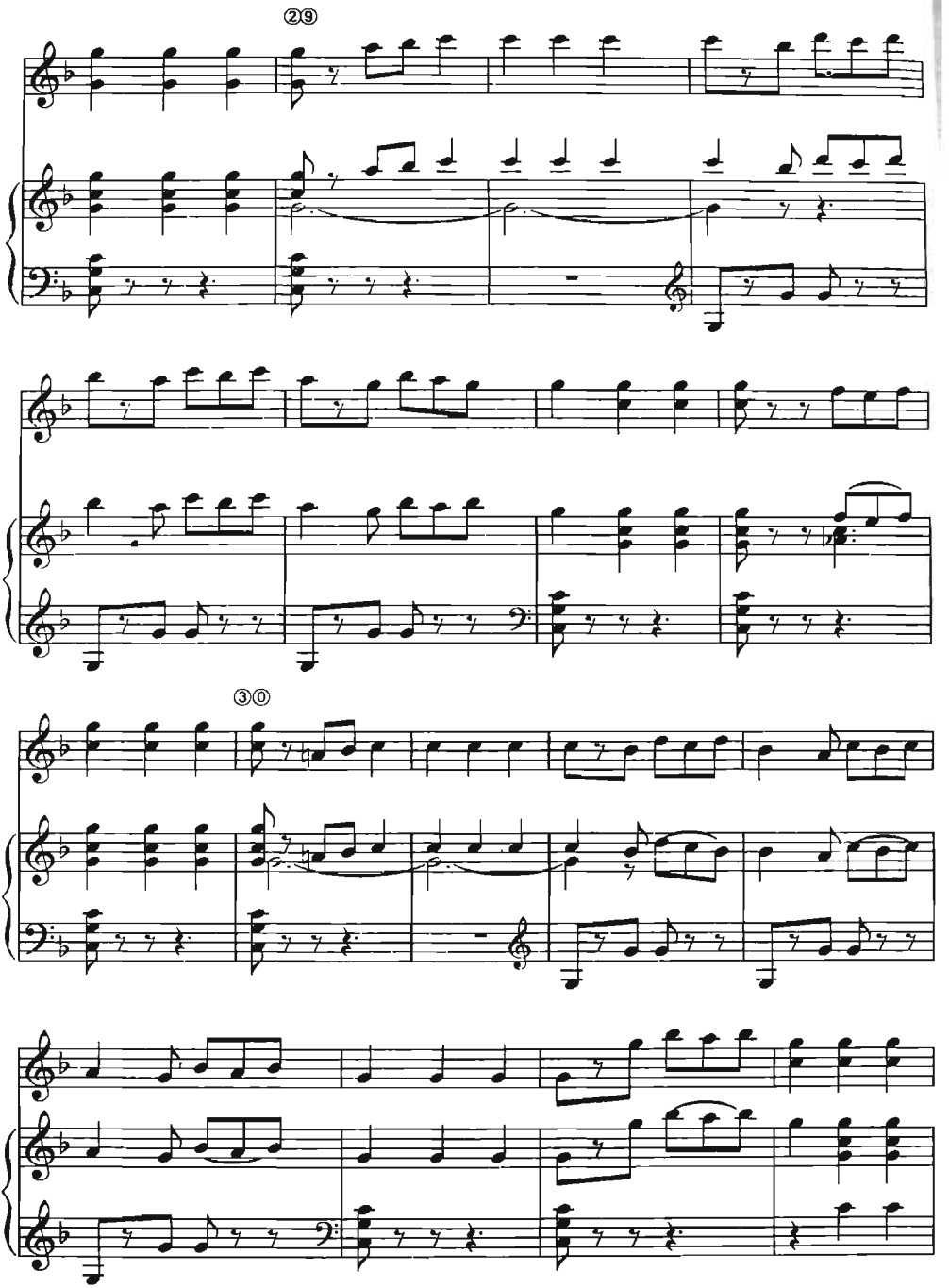

⑳
mf
㉑
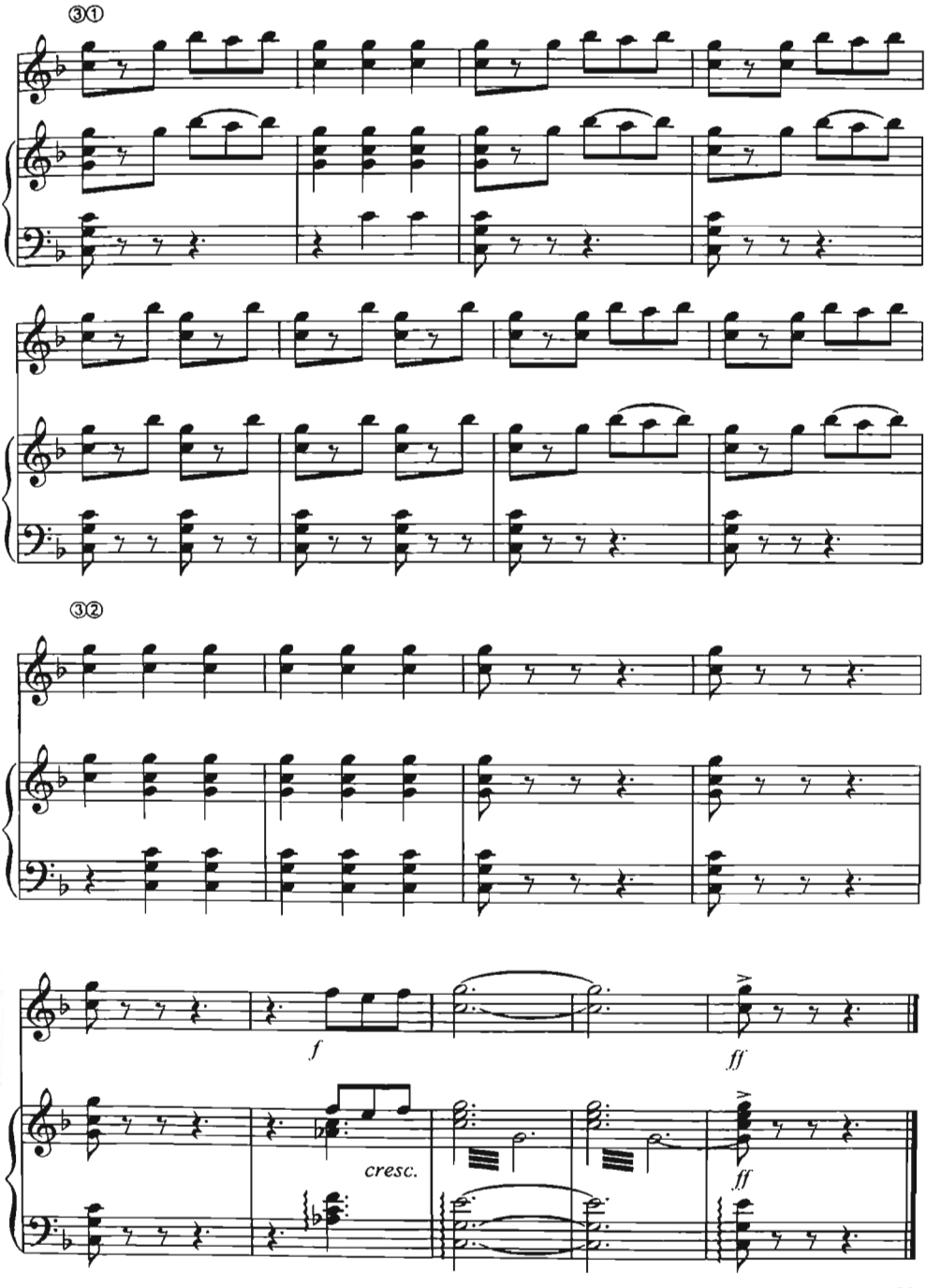

②②
p
p
f
p
②③


㉔
㉕


②⑥
f
p
f
p
f
②⑦
p
p
p
f


p
f
p
f
f
②⑧
f
f
f
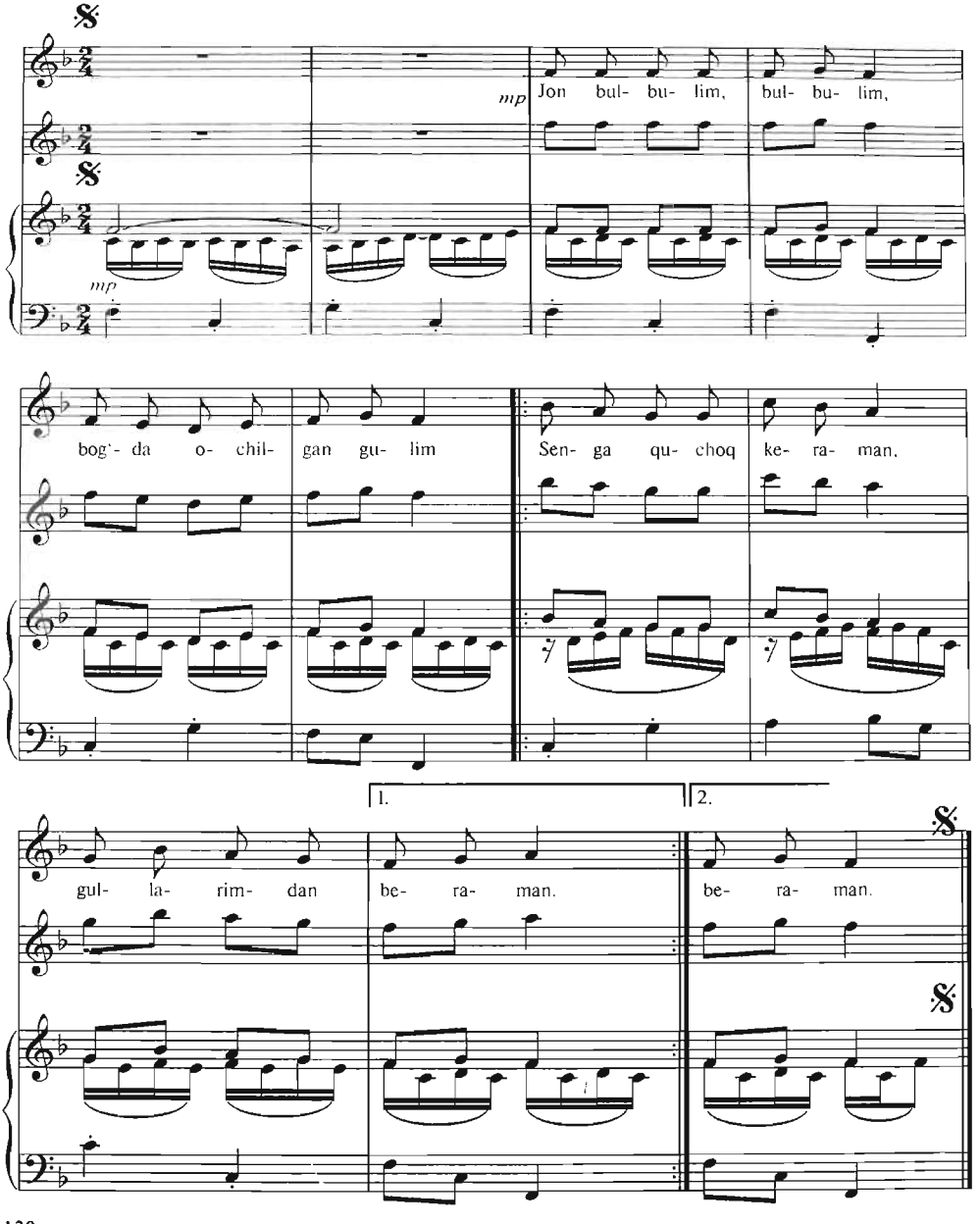

㉙
㉚


③①
③②
f
ff
cresc.
ff

BULBULCHA

Uyg'un she'ri — *G'.Qodirov* musiqasi

Allegro moderato



Jon bulbulim, bulbulim,
Bog'da ochilgan gulim.
Senga quchoq keraman,
Gullarimdan beraman.
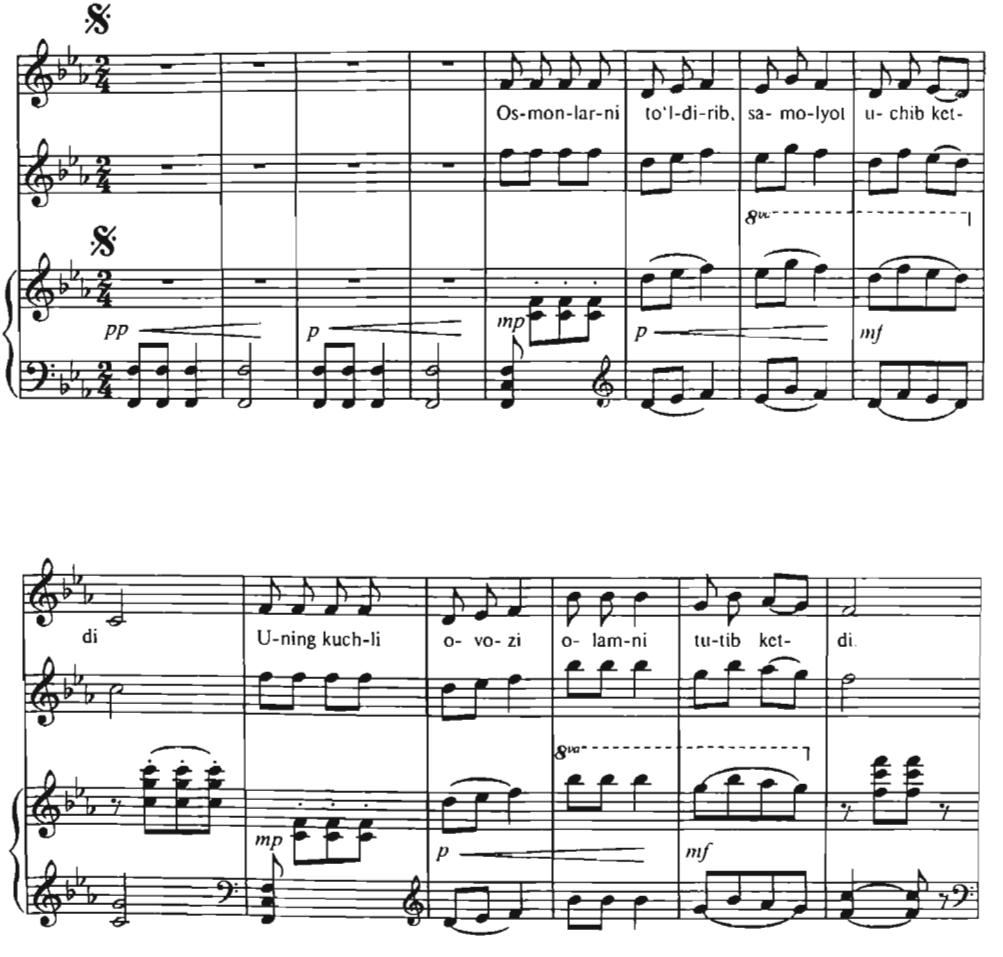
Sen ham menga do'st bo'lib,
Atrofimda o'ynab yur.
Men darsimni tayyorlay,
Sen ashula qilib tur.
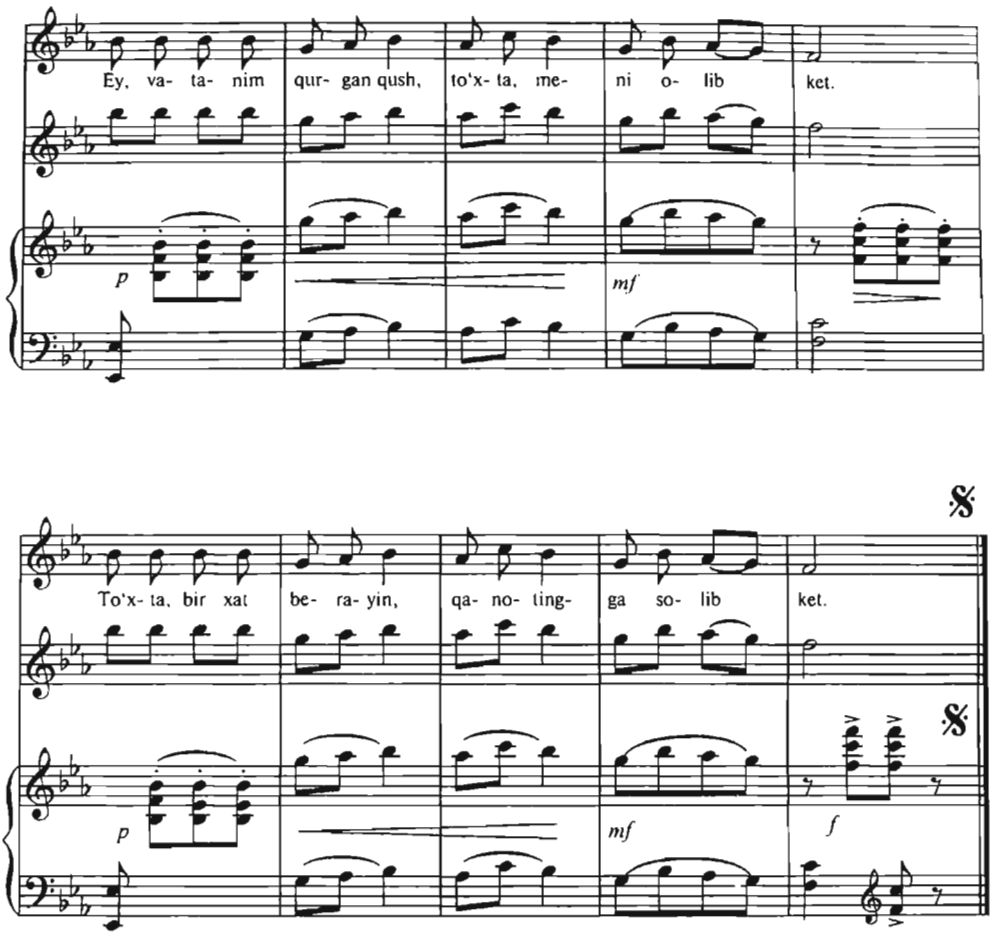
SAMOLYOT

H.Olimjon she'ri

M.Burhonov musiqasi

Allegretto





Osmonlarni to'ldirib,
Samolyot uchib ketdi.
Uning kuchli ovozi,
Olamni tutib ketdi.

Ey, vatanim qurgan qush,
To'xta, meni olib ket.
To'xta, bir xat berayin,
Qanotingga solib ket.
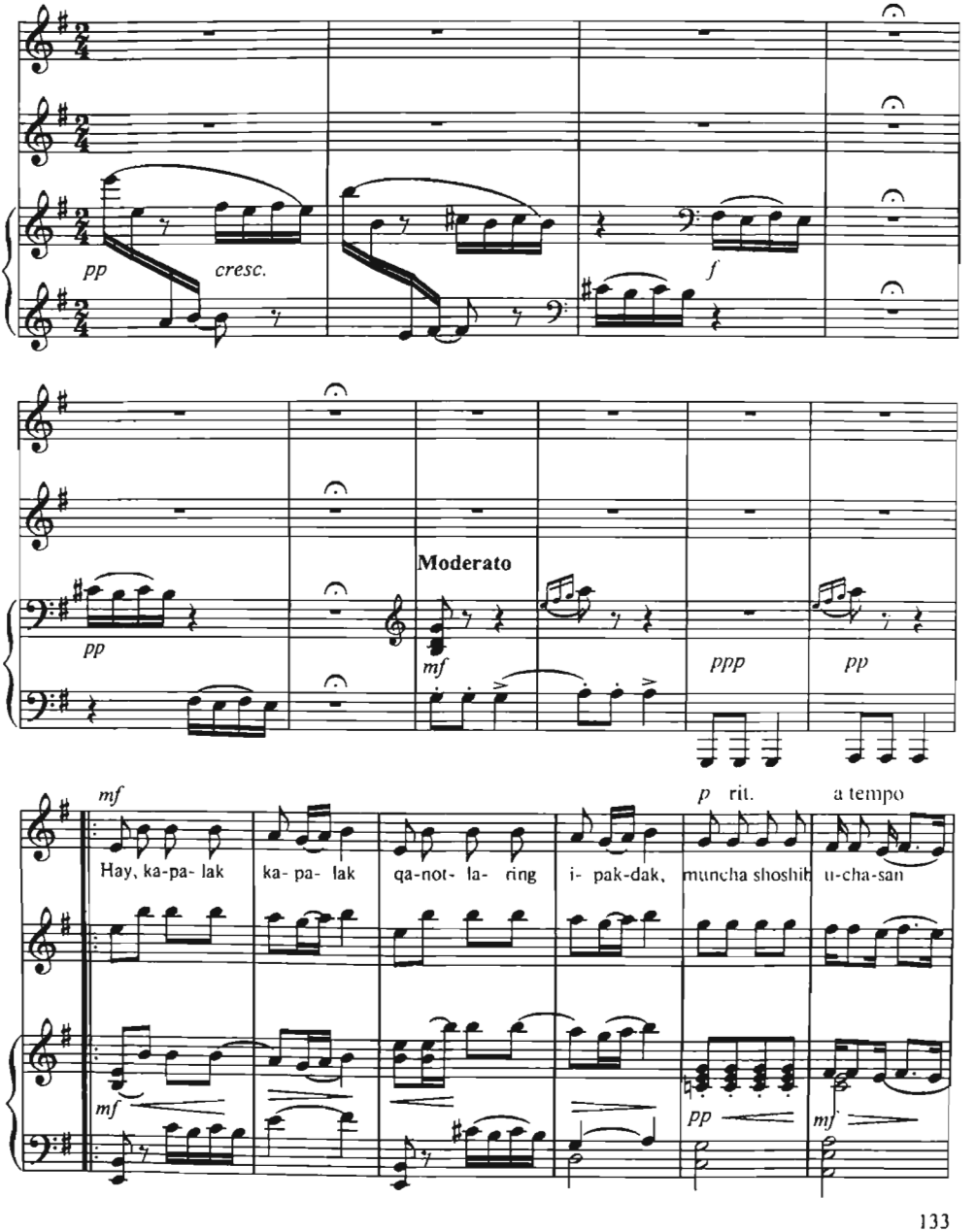
Osmonlarda mening ham
Bitta lochin akam bor.
Xatimni ber, o'qisin,
O'qisin takror-takror.
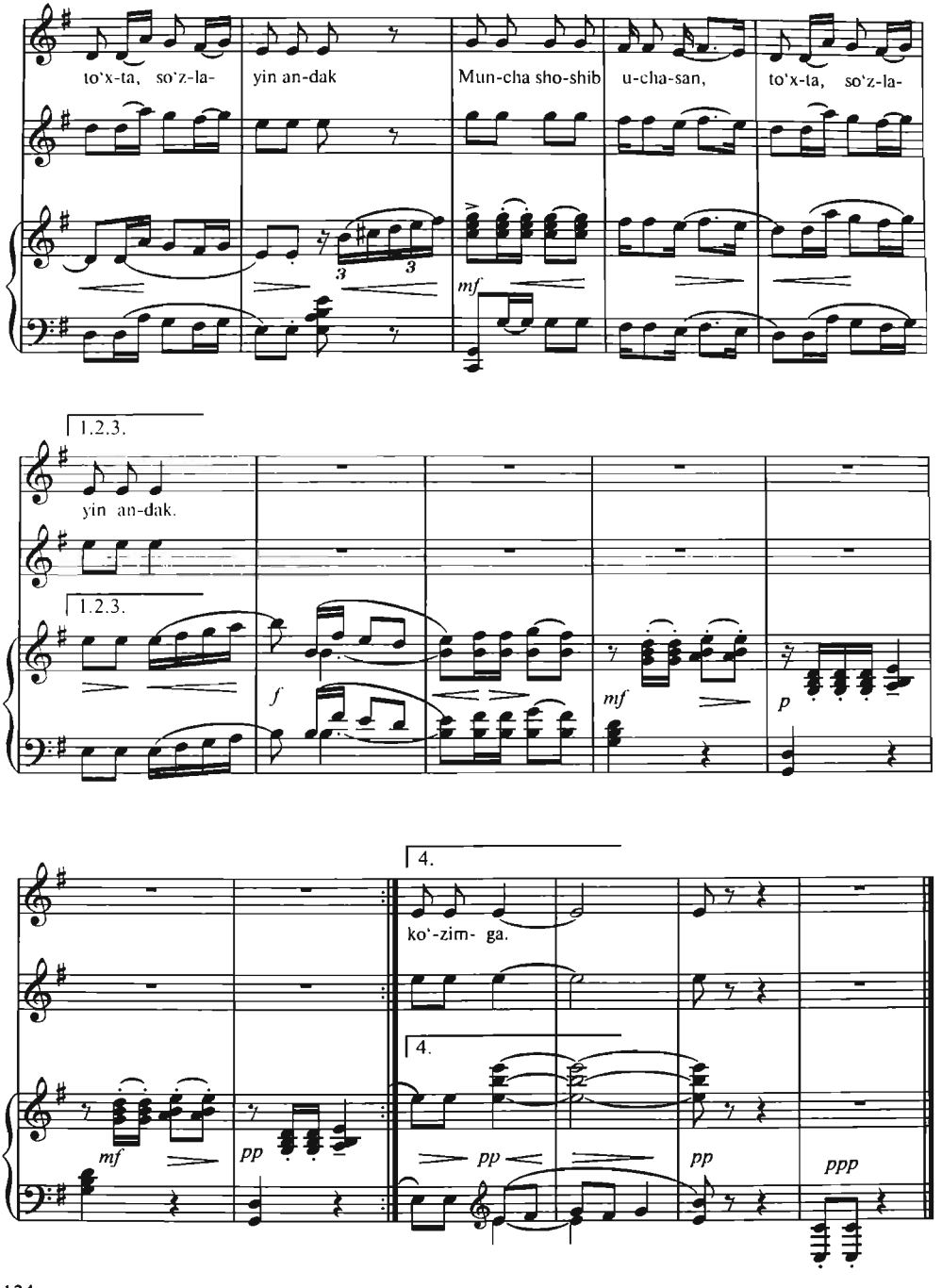
Vatanimiz yoviga
Omon berma, deb yozdim.
Orden olmasdan turib,
Uyga kelma, deb yozdim.

KAPALAK

Z.Diyor she'ri *M.Burhonov* musiqasi

Allegro vivace




to'x-ta, so'z-la-
yin an-dak
Mun-cha sho-shib
u-cha-san,
to'x-ta, so'z-la-
mf
1.2.3.
yin an-dak.
1.2.3.
f
mf
p
4.
ko'-zim- ga.
4.
mf
pp
pp
pp
ppp

Hay, kapalak, kapalak,
Qanotlaring ipakdak,
Muncha shoshib uchasan,
To'xta, so'zlayin andak.

Borib ushlay deganda,
Shoshib darhol uchasan.
Doim tutqich bermasdan,
Guldan gulga ko'chasan.

Uchrataman har kuni
Seni go'zal bog'chamda.
Emib gullar sharbatin,
O'tirasan olchamda.
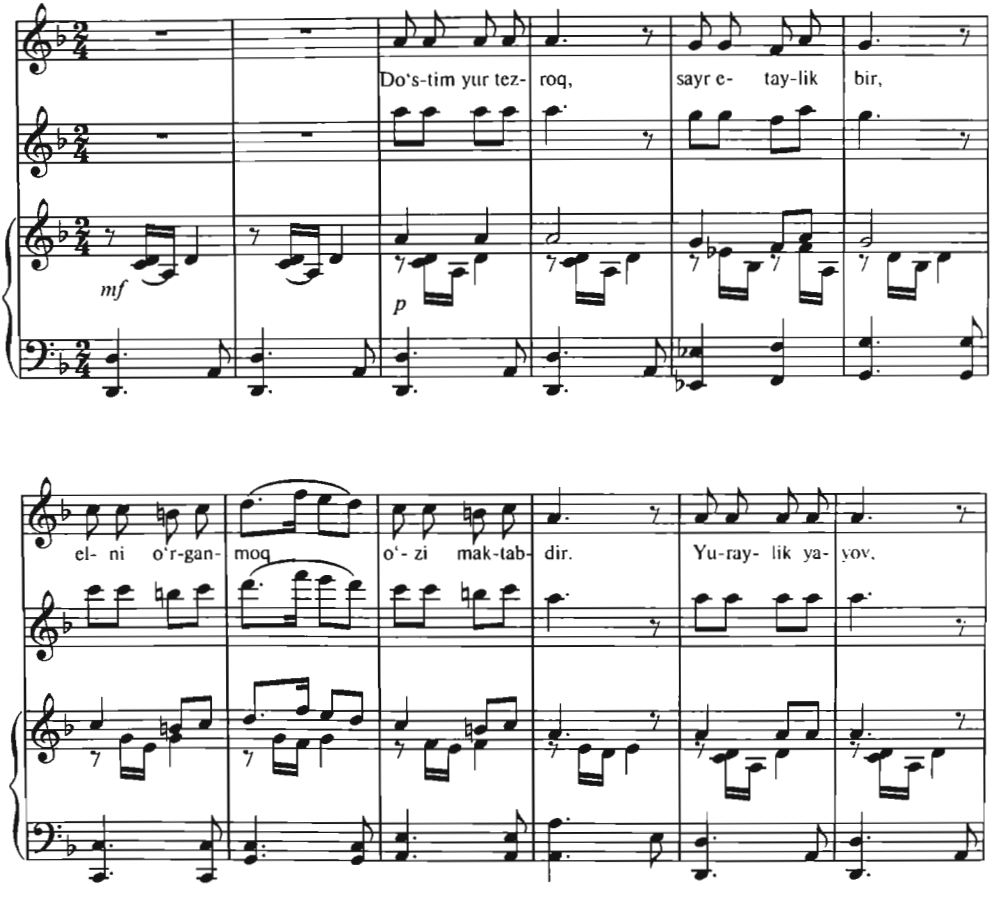
Mendan aslo qochmagin,
Do'st bilaman o'zimga.
Lip-lip etib uchishing
Oh, yoqadi ko'zimga.
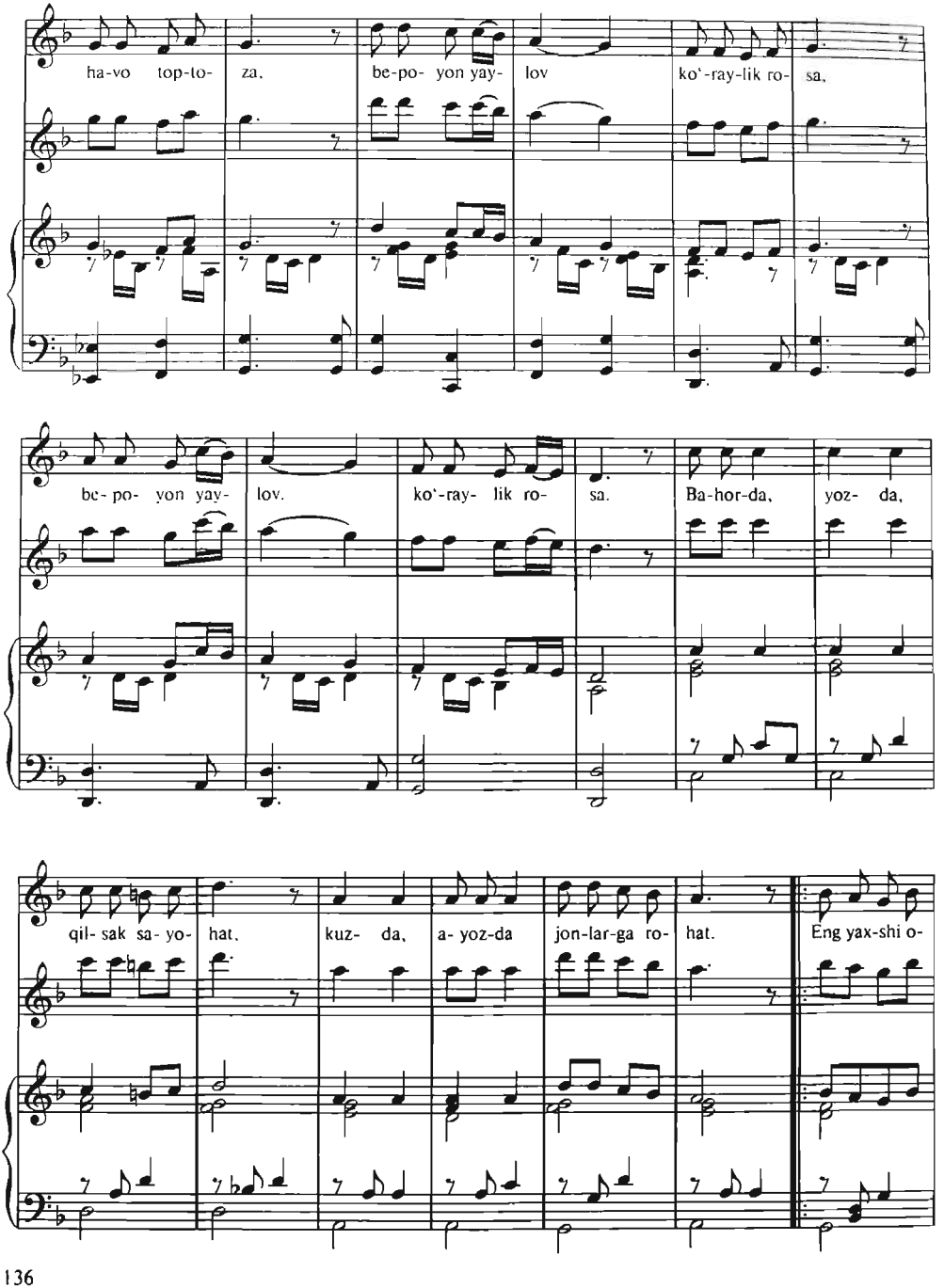
SAYOHAT-ROHAT

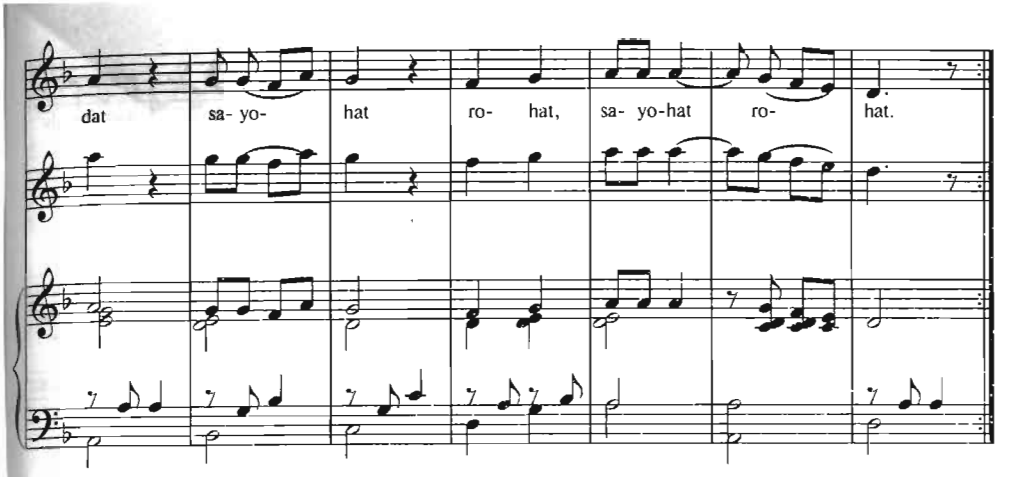
P.Mo'min she'ri

D.Zokirov musiqasi

Allegretto




ha-vo top-to- za, be-po- yon yay- lov ko'-ray-lik ro- sa,
be-po- yon yay- lov. ko'-ray- lik ro- sa. Ba-hor-da, yoz- da,
qil- sak sa- yo- hat, kuz- da, a- yoz-da jon-lar-ga ro- hat. Eng yax-shi o-



Do'stim, yur tezroq, sayr etaylik bir,
Elni o'rganmoq o'zi maktabdir.
Yuraylik yayov, havo top-toza,
Bepoyon yaylov ko'raylik rosa.

Har narsa go'yo berganday so'roq,
Sharqirar daryo, kel der dala, bog'
Qancha ko'p ko'rsak ilmimiz oshar,
Sog'lom, dovyurak bo'lmoq yarashar.

Naqarot
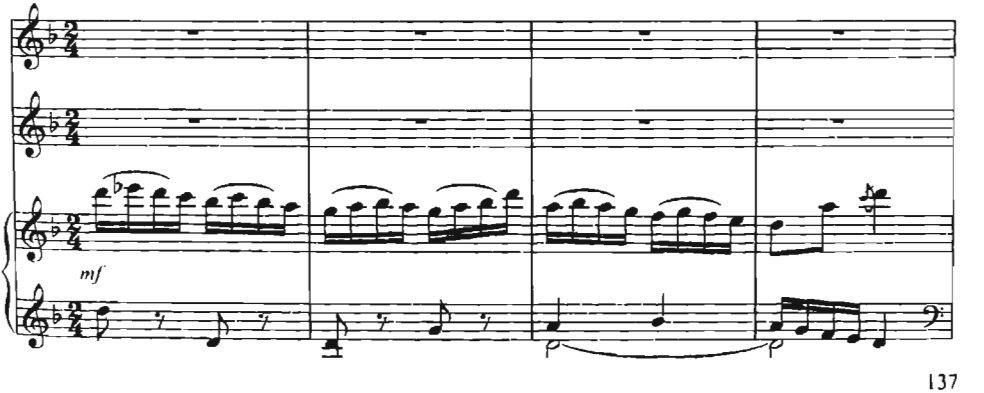
Bahorda, yozda qilsak sayohat,
Kuzda, ayozda jonlarga rohat.
Eng yaxshi odat-sayohat-rohat,
Rohat-sayohat, rohat.
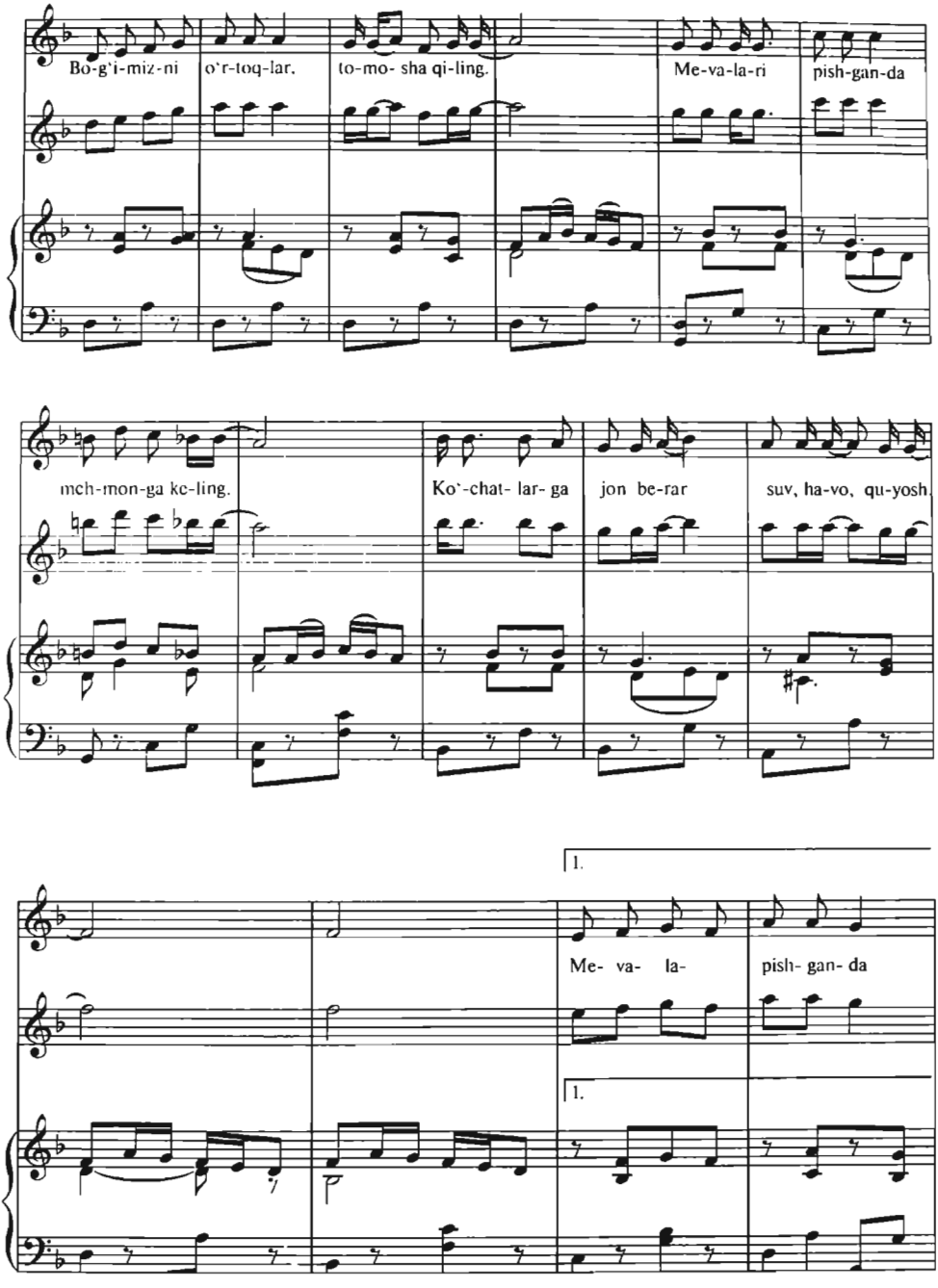
MEHMONGA KELING

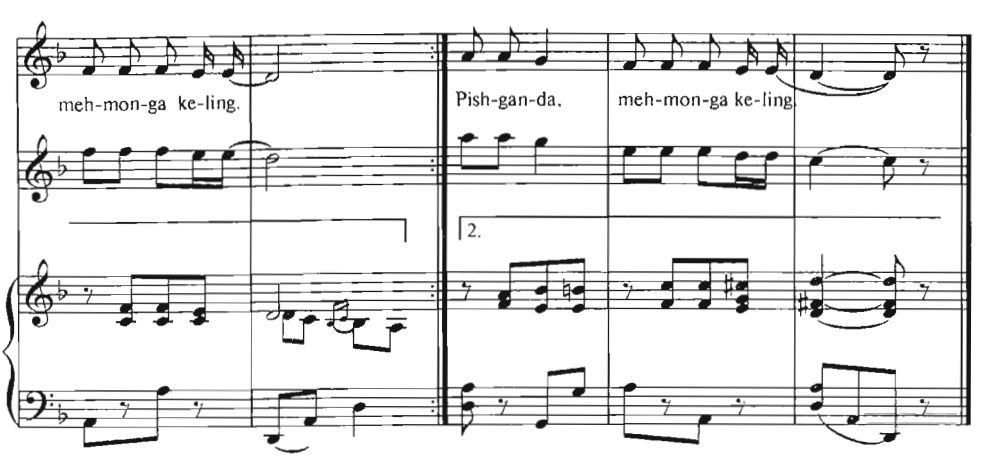
M.Zayniddinova she'ri

S.Hayitboyev musiqasi

Allegretto




Bo-g'i-miz-ni
o'r-toq-lar,
to-mo- sha qi-ling.
Me-va-la-ri
pish-gan-da
mch-mon-ga ke-ling.
Ko'-chat- lar- ga
jon be-rar
suv, ha-vo, qu-yosh
1.
Me- va- la-
pish- gan- da
1.



Bog'imizni o'rtoqlar,
Tomosha qiling.
Mevalari pishganda,
Mehmonga keling.

Ko'chatlarga jon berar
Suv, havo, quyosh.
Biz kichik bog'bonlarga,
Otam bo'ldi bosh.
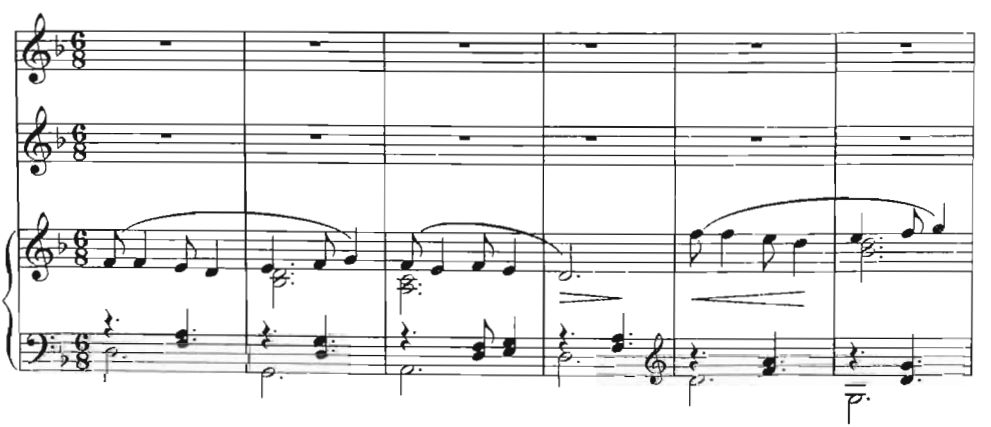
Yozda pishib yetilar,
Olma, o'rik, nok.
Bog'imizning atrofi,
Anjir, anor, tok.
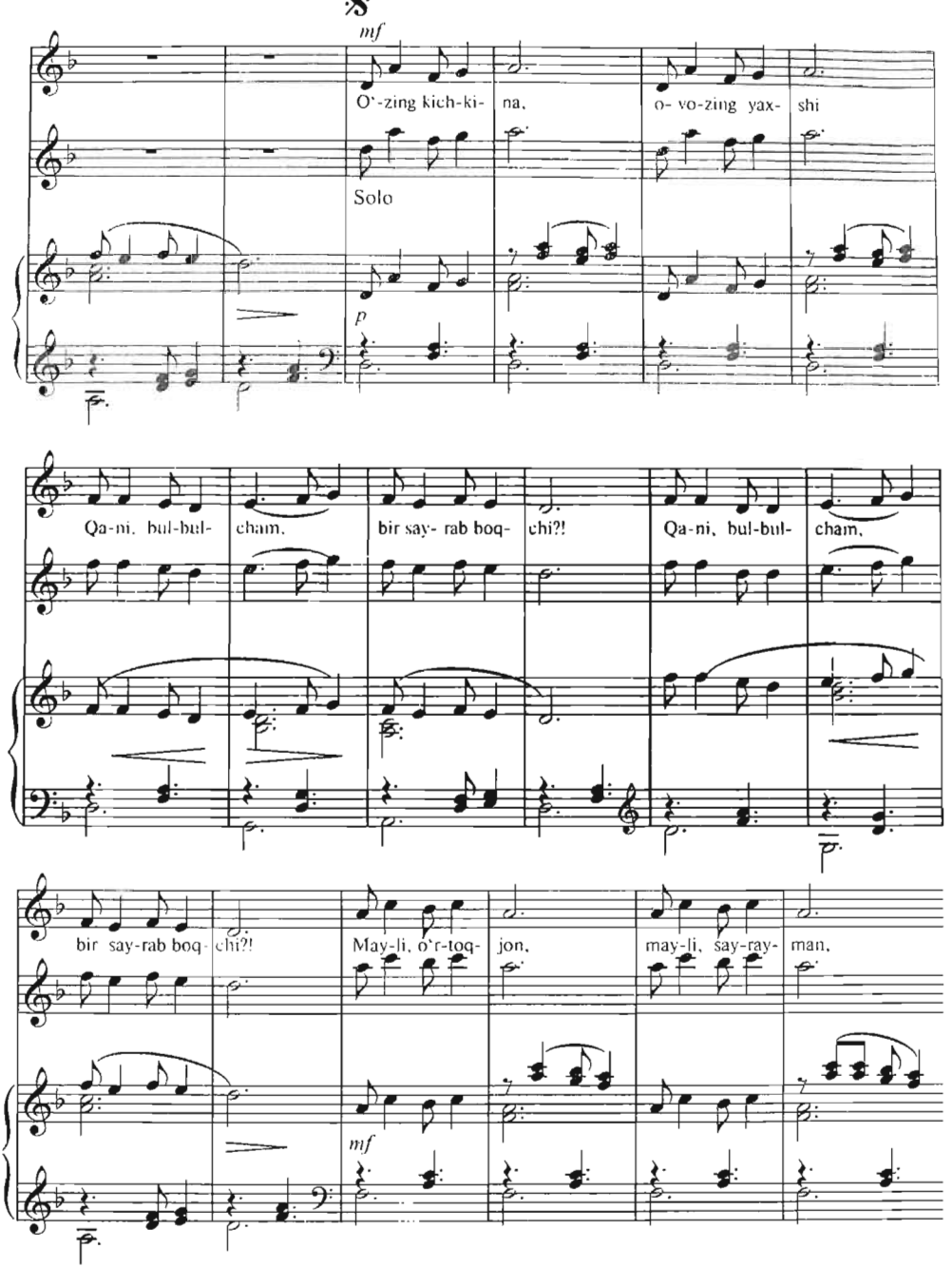
Chiroyli bog'imizni,
Tomosha qiling.
Mevalari pishganda,
Mehmonga keling.
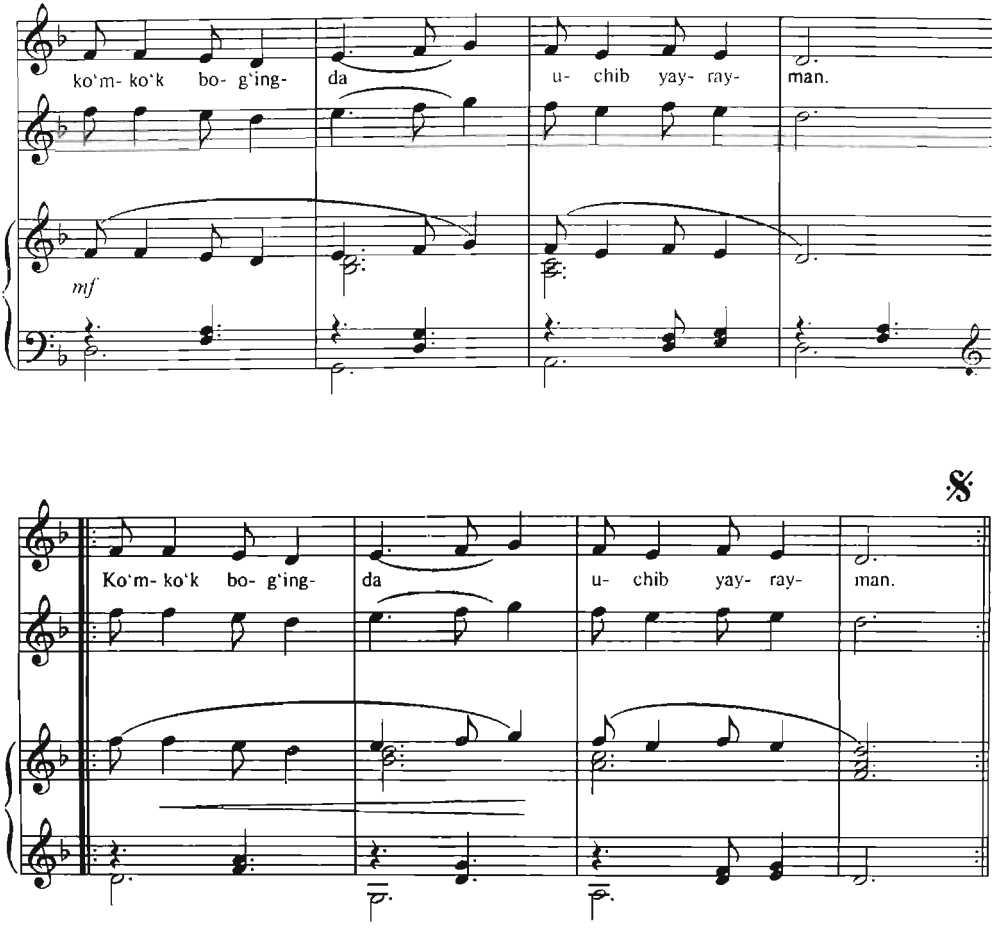
BULBULCHAM

M.Qo'shoqov she'ri *M.Nasimov* musiqasi

Moderato




mf
O'-zing kich-ki- na, o- vo-zing yax- shi
Solo
p
Qa-ni, bul-bul- cham, bir say- rab boq- chi?! Qa-ni, bul-bul- cham,
bir say-rab boq- chi?! May-li, o'r-toq- jon, may-li, say-ray- man,
mf



– O'zing kichikina,
Ovozing yaxshi.
Qani, bulbulcham,
Bir sayrab boq-chi.

– Mayli, o'rtoqjon,
Mayli, sayrayman,
Ko'm-ko'k bog'ingda,
Uchib yayrayman.

– Shirin bulbulcham,
Kuylayver chaq-chaq
Tinglab qo'shig'ing,
Dillar xushchaqchaq.
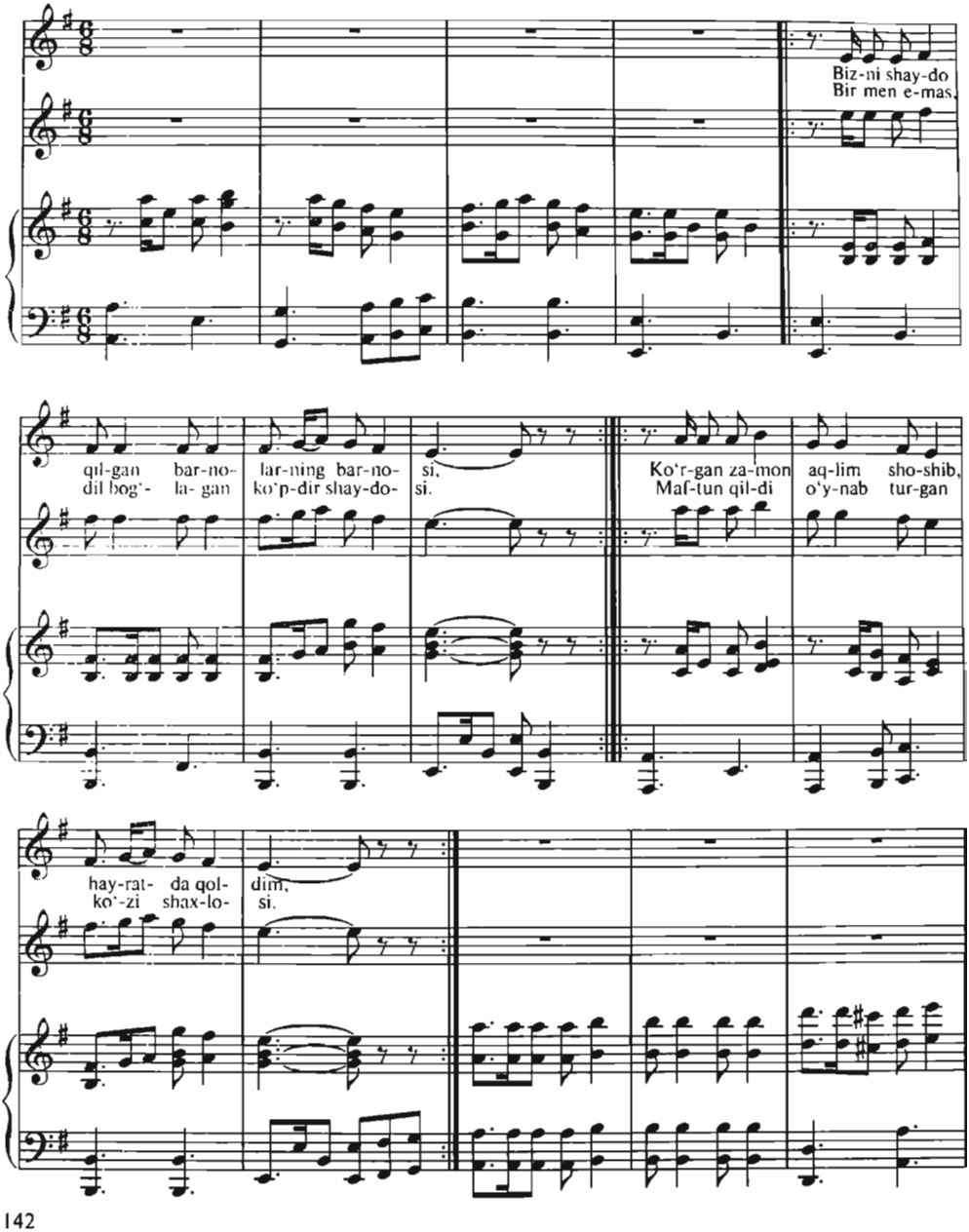
– Mehnat qilibsan –
Ekibsan gullar.
Gulni sevamiz.
Bizlar – bulbullar.
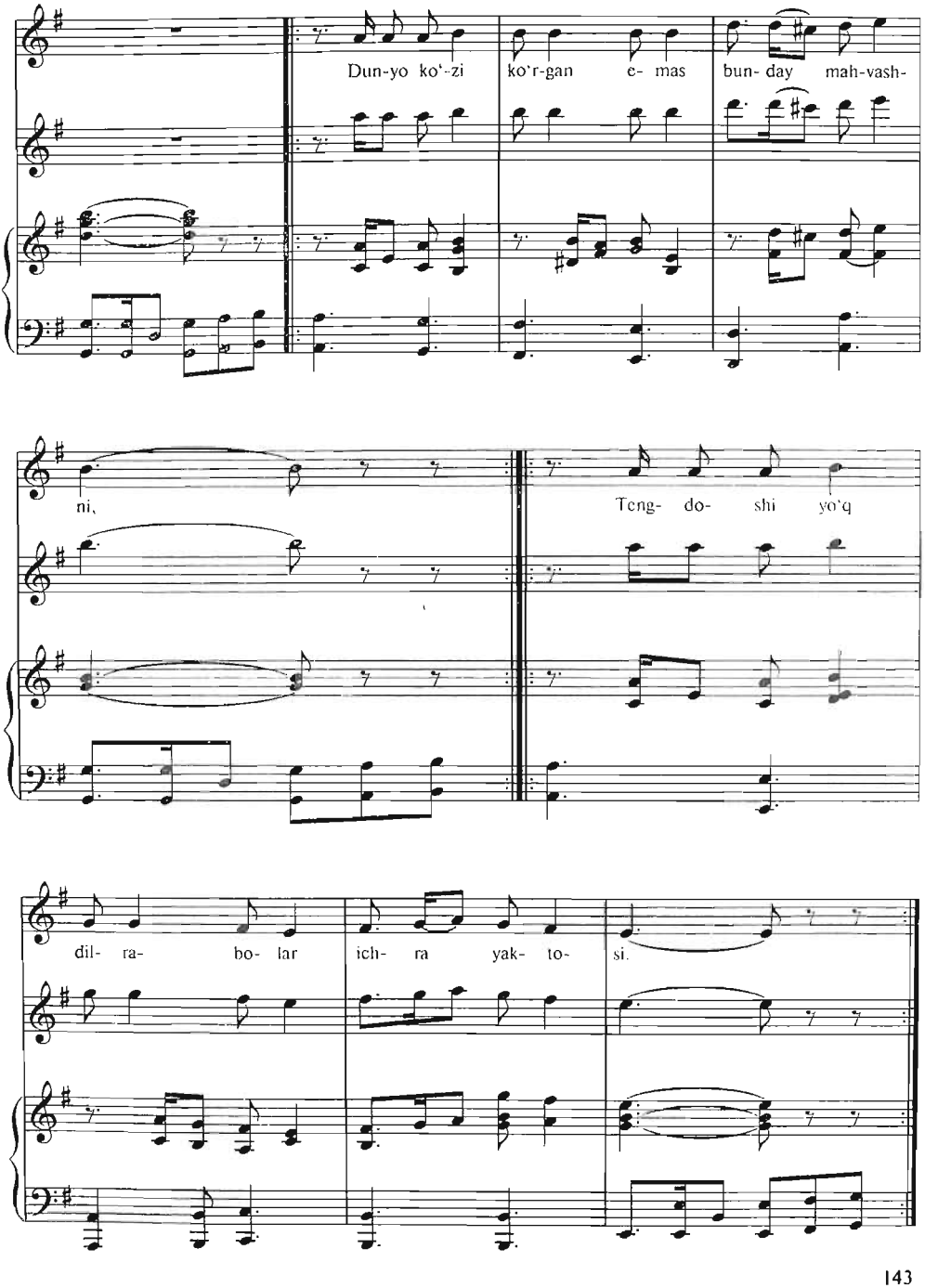
BARNOLARNING BARNOSI

Z.Habibiy she'ri

K.Abdullayev musiqasi

Allegro




Dun-yo ko'-zi ko'r-gan e- mas bun- day mah-vash-
ni,
Teng- do- shi yo'q
dil- ra- bo- lar ich- ra yak- to- si.
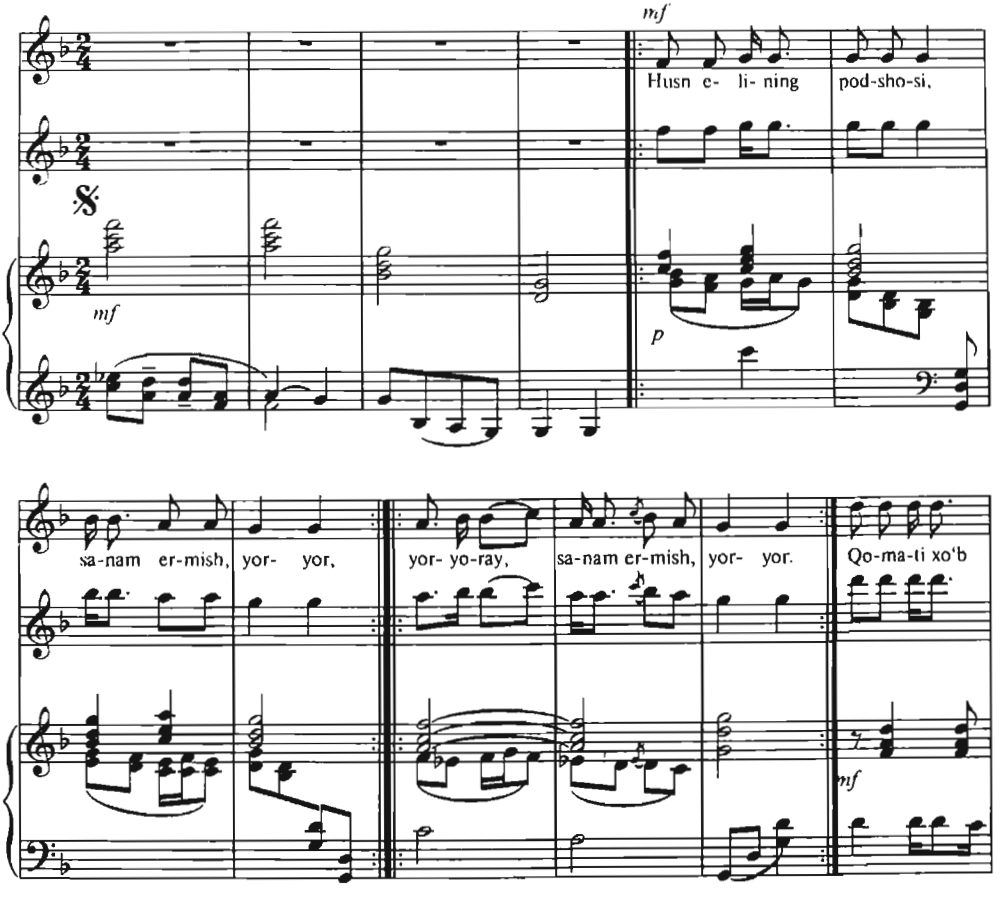
Bizni shaydo qilgan barnolarning barnosi,
Bir men emas, dil bog'lagan ko'pdir shaydosi.
Ko'rgan zamon aqlim shoshib, hayratda qoldim,
Maftun qildi o'ynab turgan ko'zi shahlosi.
Dunyo ko'zi ko'rgan emas bunday mahvashni,
Tengdoshi yo'q dilrabolar ichra yaktosi.

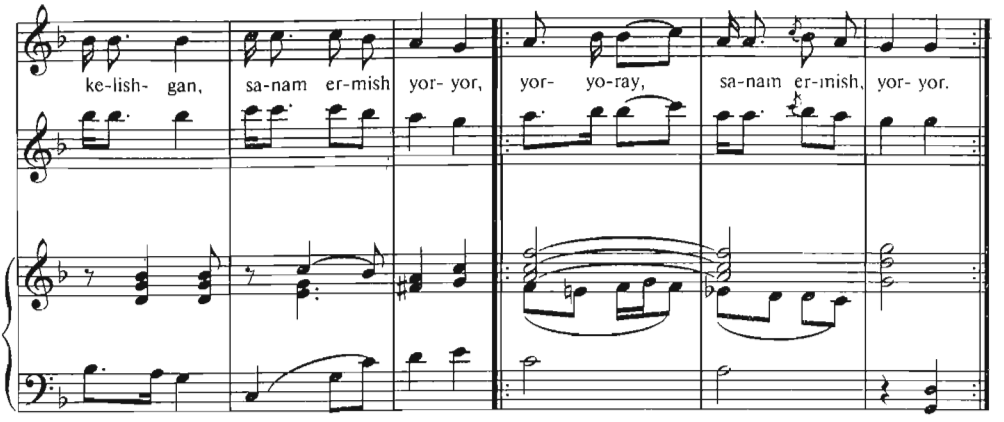
Suhbat aro shirin zabon hushyoru dilkash,
Qalbimdadir menga qilgan mehru parvosi.
Yor vaslining zavqu-shavqi dillarda qaynab,
Har ishq elin boshida bor har xil savdosi.
Ko'zlarimda jilvagardir zebo surati,
Bizni shaydo qilgan barnolarning barnosi.

YOR-YOR

Yu. Yusupov she'ri — *M. Yusupov* fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Moderato





Husn elining podshosi,
Sanam ermish, yor-yor.
Qomati xo'b kelishgan
Sanam ermish, yor-yor.
Yor-yoray, sanam ermish, yor-yor.
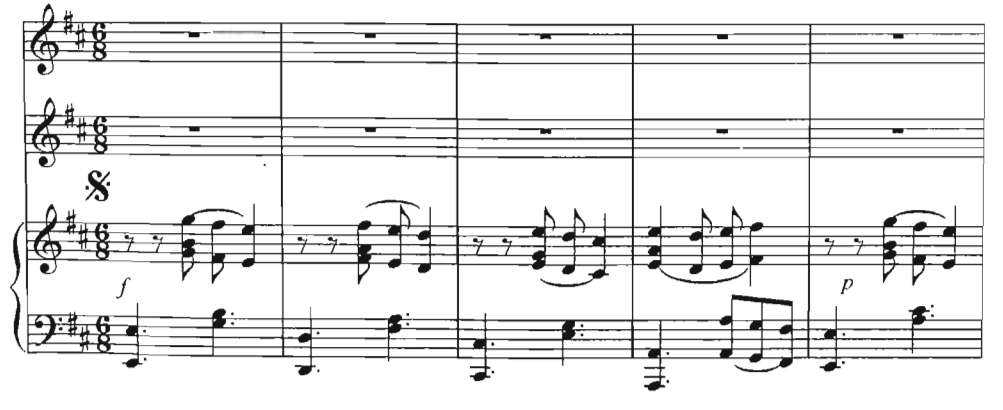
Sabo bilan subhidam,
Gul ochilar, yor-yor.
Gul ochilar erta-kech
Qizil lola, yor-yor.
Yor-yoray, sanam ermish, yor-yor.
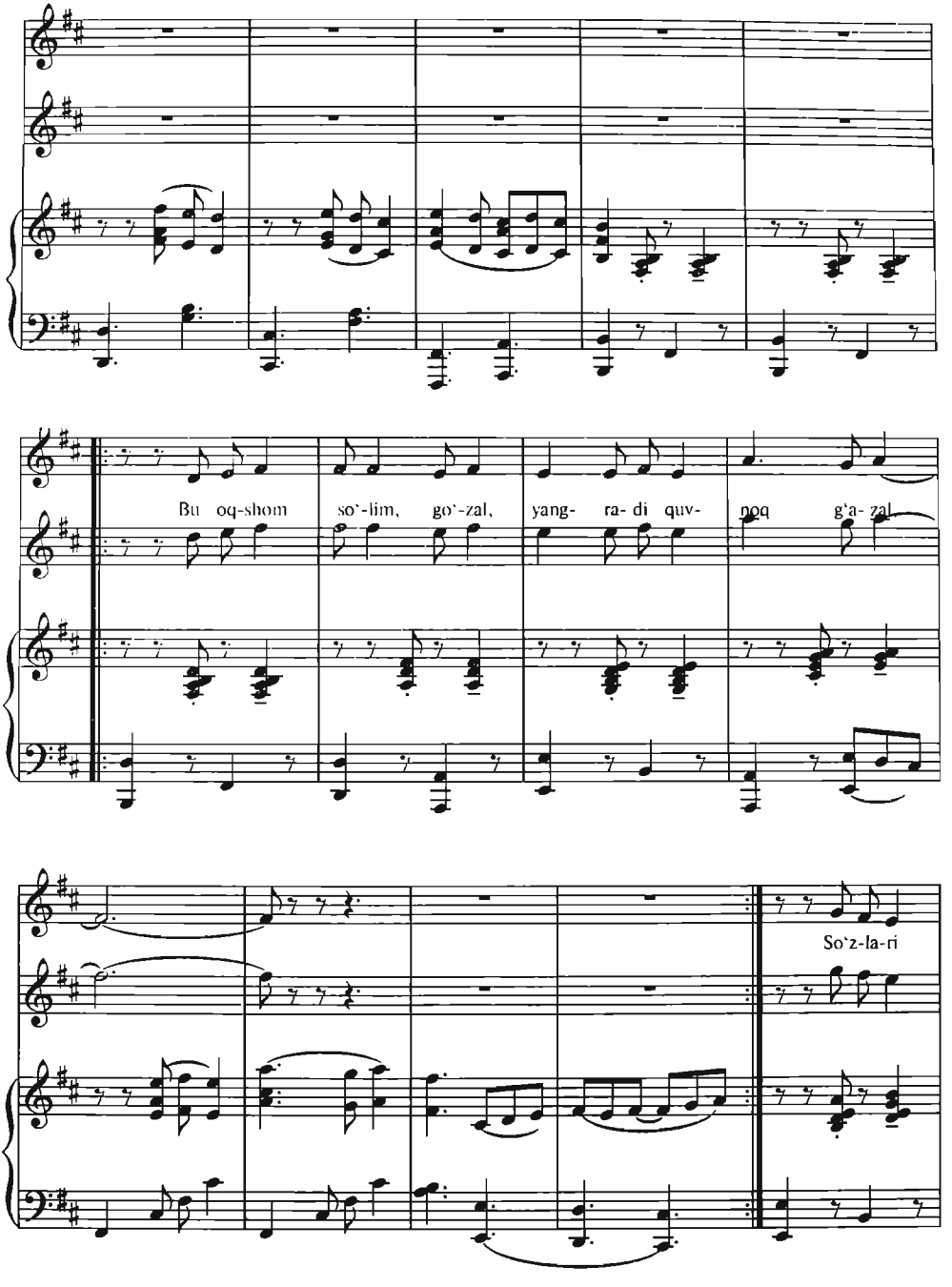
Qalam-qalam qoshlari,
Chizilgandir yor-yor.
Davlat bilan yetgaysan,
Murodingga, yor-yor.
Yor-yoray, sanam ermish, yor-yor
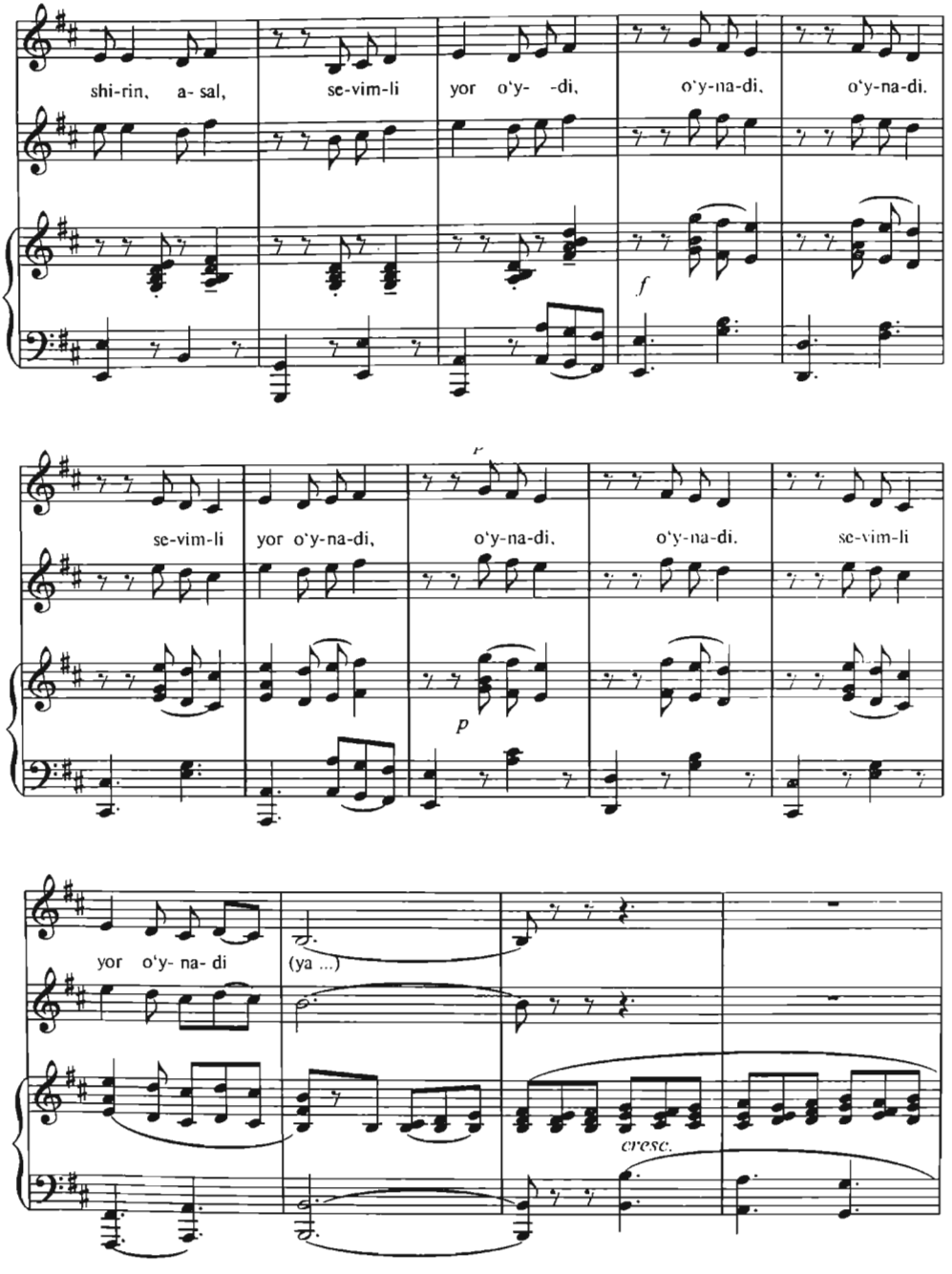
DILDA BAHOR O'YNADI
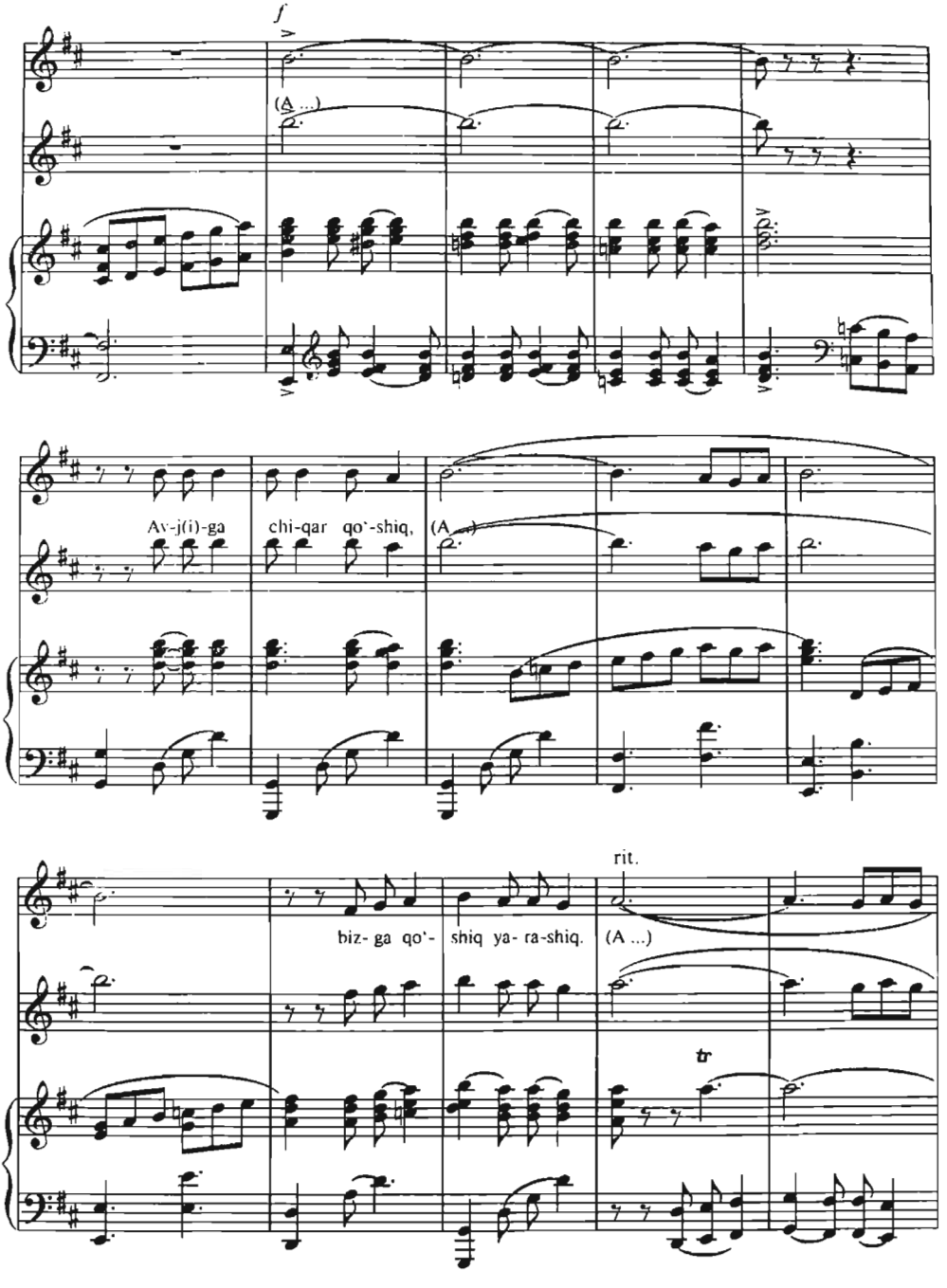
T. Imomxo'jayev she'ri *I. Hamroyev* musiqasi

Allegro [moderato]
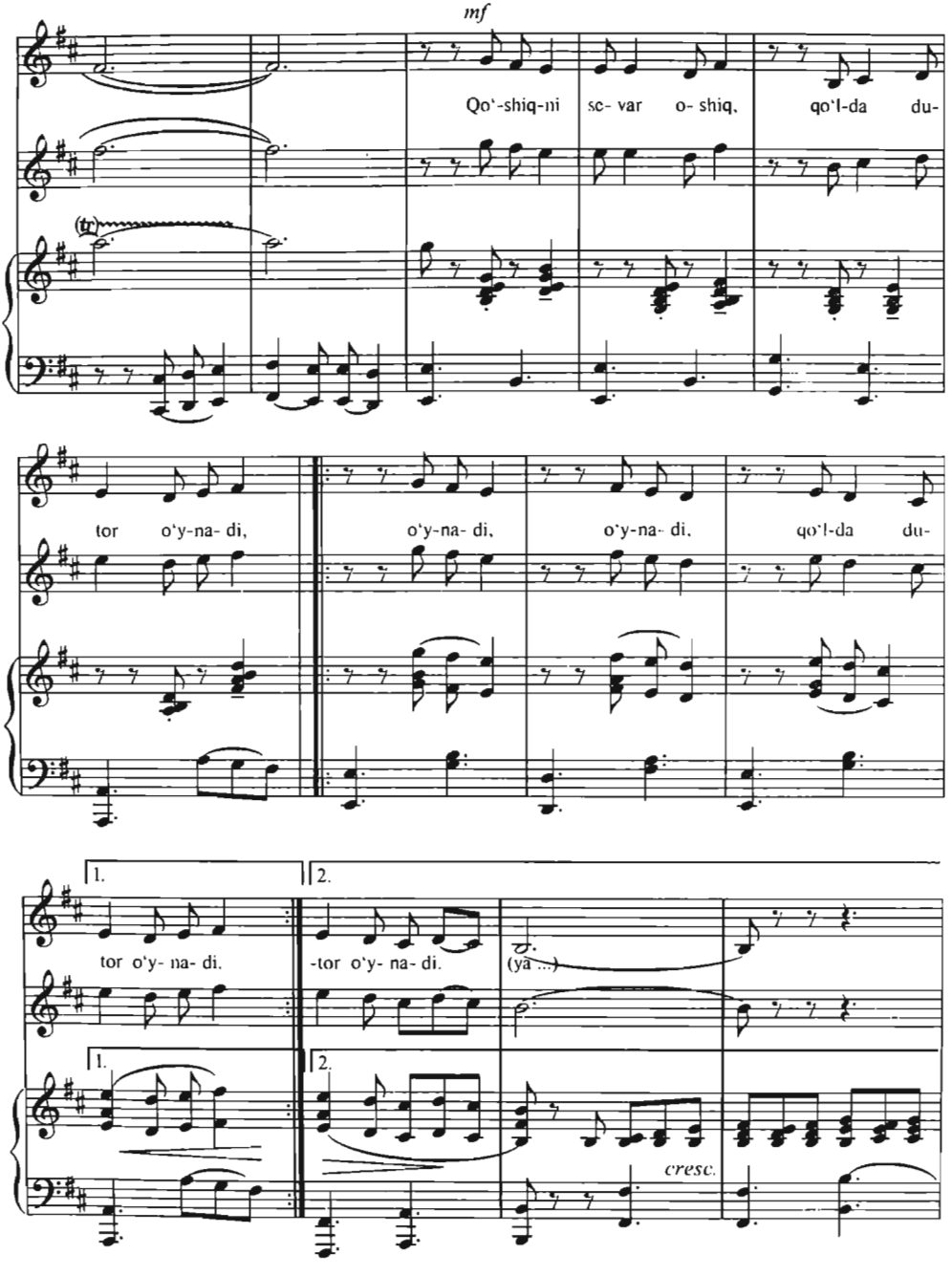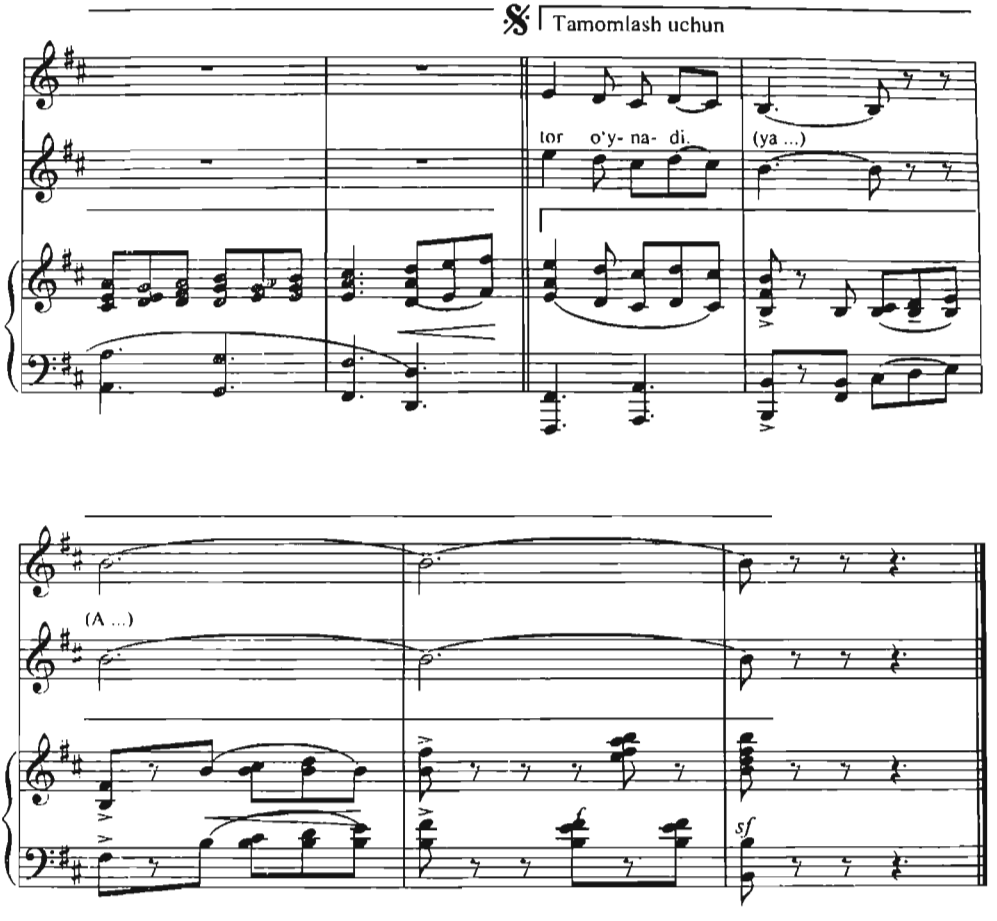



Bu oq-shom so'-lim, go'-zal, yang- ra- di quv- noq g'a- zal
So'z-la-ri


shi-rin, a- sal,
se-vim-li
yor o'y- -di,
o'y-na-di,
o'y-na-di.
f
se-vim-li
yor o'y-na-di,
o'y-na-di,
o'y-na-di,
se-vim-li
p
yor o'y- na- di
(ya ...)
cresc.


f
(A ...)
Av-j(i)-ga chi-qar qo'-shiq, (A ...)
rit.
biz- ga qo'- shiq ya- ra-shiq. (A ...)
tr

Tempo I


mf
Qo'-shiq-ni sc- var o- shiq, qo'l-da du-
tor o'y-na- di, o'y-na- di, o'y-na- di, qo'l-da du-
1.
2.
tor o'y- na- di.
-tor o'y- na- di.
(yā ...)
cresc.



Bu oqshom so'lim, go'zal,
So'zlari shirin, asal,
Yangradi quvnoq g'azal,
Sevimli yor o'ynadi.

Avjga chiqar qo'shiq,
Bizga qo'shiq yarashiq,
Qo'shiqni sevar oshiq,
Qo'lda dutor o'ynadi.

O'sdik gulzor – chamanda,
Olov muhabbat tanda,
Lablarda otash xanda.
Dilda bahor o'ynadi.

Raqs etar yulduzli tun,
Shodliklar toshdi bugun.
Hayot farovon-gulgun,
Oy ham humor o'ynadi.

MUNDARIJA

I QISM

Rubob haqida qisqacha ma'lumot 3
Nota haqida ma'lumot 6
Rubob chalish uchun metodik ko'rsatmalar 18

II QISM

Gamma va etyudlar 24
Major gammalari va ularning uchtovushligi 24
Minor gammalari va ularning uchtovushligi 32
Ikki oktavali major gammalari 42
Etyudlar 44

III QISM

Bir ovozli kuylar **46**
Duetlar **63**
Rubobda fortepiano jo'rligi bilan ijro etiladigan asarlar **67**
Paxtaoy (*F.Nazarov* musiqasi) 67
Kulcha non (*I.Hamroyev* musiqasi) 67
Yosh mexanizatorman (*G'.Qodirov* musiqasi) 68
Ohangaron (*M.Leyiey* musiqasi) 70
Gullola (*Il.Akbarov* musiqasi) 72
Davra qo'shig'i (*S.Yudakov* musiqasi) 73
Aslan qo'shig'i (*F.Amirov* musiqasi) 75
Gruzincha raqs (*N.Narimanidze* musiqasi) 77
Durdona (*T.Azimov* musiqasi) 81
Baxt gulshani (*T.Azimov* musiqasi) 86
Lirik kuy (*S.Hayitboyev* musiqasi) 94
Galdir I (*O'zbek xalq kuyi, A.Mutalov* rubob va fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan) 99
O'ynasin (*T.Jalilov* musiqasi) 104
Ruscha raqs (*I.Balmatov* qayta ishlagan) 107
Sayyora (*Hamza* musiqasi) 111
Raqs (*U.Hojibekov* musiqasi) 114

Rubob, fortepiano va ovoz jo'rligida ijro etiladigan asarlar **130**
Bulbulcha (*G'.Qodirov* musiqasi) 130
Samolyot (*M.Burhonov* musiqasi) 131
Kapalak (*M.Burhonov* musiqasi) 133
Sayohat-rohat (*D.Zokirov* musiqasi) 135
Mehmonga keling (*S.Hayitboyev* musiqasi) 137
Bulbulcham (*M.Nasimov* musiqasi) 139
Barnolarning barnosi (*K.Abdullayev* musiqasi) 142
Yor-yor (*M.Yusupov* fortepiano uchun moslagan) 144
Dilda bahor o'ynadi (*I.Hamroyev* musiqasi) 145

Qobiljon Usmonov

BOSHLANG'ICH RUBOB DARSLIGI

Pedagogika, musiqa va san'at kollejlari hamda akademik litseylari uchun o'quv qo'llanma

Muharrir *Hikoyat Mahmudova*
Musavvir *Yulay Gabzalilov*
Badiiy muharrir *Anatoliy Bobrov*
Texnik muharrir *Tatyana Smirnova*
Musahhih *Fotima Ortiqova*
Kompyuterda tayyorlovchi *Baxtiyor Ashurov*

IB № 4232

Bosishga 4.11.2004-y. da ruxsat etildi. Bichimi 60 x 90 $^1/_8$. Tayms garnitura. Ofset bosma.
19,0 shartli bosma toboq. 20,0 nashr tobog'i. Jami 1000 nusxa. 264 raqamli buyurtma.
68-2004 raqamli shartnoma. Bahosi shartnoma asosida.

O'zbekiston Matbuot va axborot agentligining G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi.
700129. Toshkent. Navoiy ko'chasi, 30. // 700128. Toshkent. Usmon Yusupov ko'chasi, 86.

