

G. A. Ahmedova

SOLFEDJIO

Bolalar musiqa va san'at mакtablarining
1-sinf o'quvchilari uchun

ISHCHI DAFTAR



G.A.Ahmedova

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Bolalar musiqa va san'at maktablarining

1-sinf o'quvchilari uchun

Ishchi daftari

G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi
nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi
TOSHKENT – 2022

UO‘K: 373.3:78(072)

KBK 85.31

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Madusmonov Beknazar Jumanazar o‘g‘li

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Aziz o‘quvchi!

Musiqaning sehrli olamiga qadam qo‘yish arafasida turgan ekansiz, sizga qo‘lingizdagi qo‘llanma yordamga keladi. Ustozingiz yordamida bosqichma-bosqich doimiy vazifalarni bajarib borishingiz bilan musiqa olamini yanada yaxshiroq tushunib borasiz. Musiqaning sirli va o‘ziga xos jihatlarini siz oson va tez o‘rganib, uni bemalol amalda qo‘llay boshlaysiz.

Unda keltirilgan misollar, krossvordlar yanada qiziqarli bo‘lib, bilimingizni mustahkamlashga, xotirangizda chuqur iz qoldirishiga yordam beradi. Siz ushbu qo‘llanmadan foydalanish jarayonida nafaqat bilimingizni oshirasiz, balki mustaqil fikrlash, qiyinchiliksiz uni o‘quv jarayonida qo‘llash kabi malakalarni ham egallab borasiz.

Muallif

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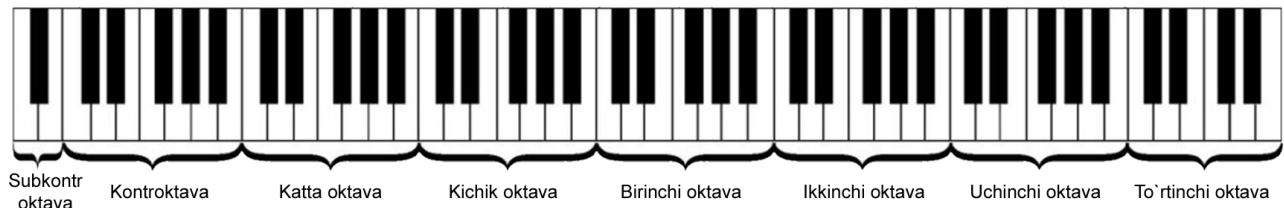
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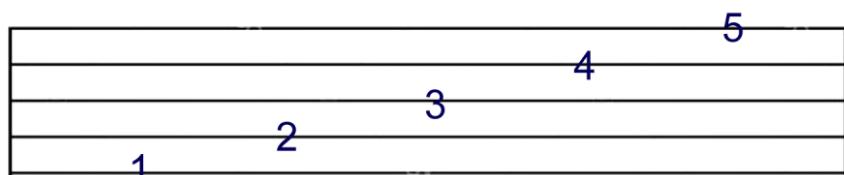
OKTAVALAR. NOTA YO‘LI. KALITLAR.

NOTALARNI BIRINCHI OKTAVADA YOZILISHI

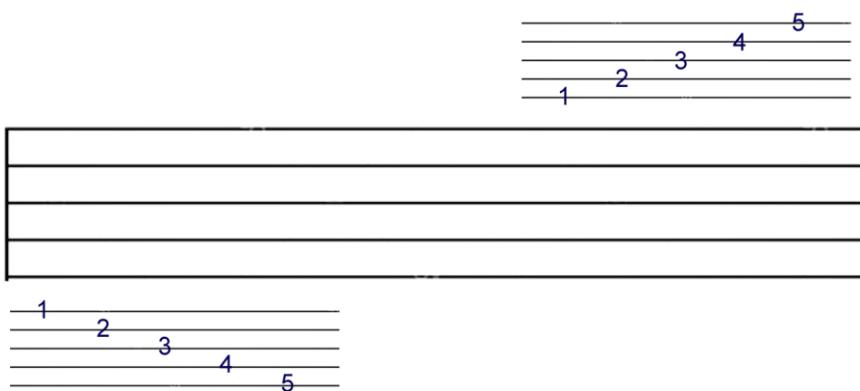
Bir xil pog‘onadagi tovushlar oralig‘iga oktava deyiladi. Oktava lotincha “sakkiz” degan ma’noni bildiradi.



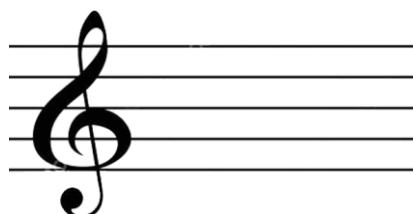
Asosiy nota chiziqlari.



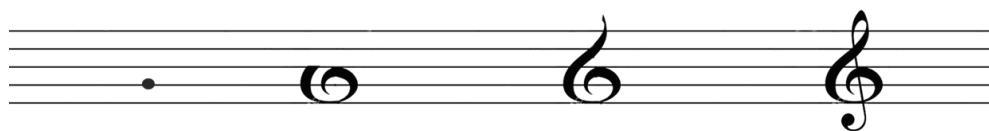
Yordamchi nota chiziqlari.



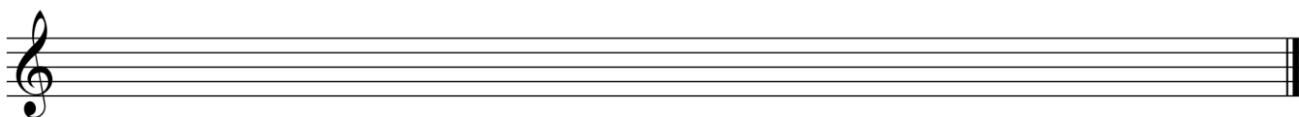
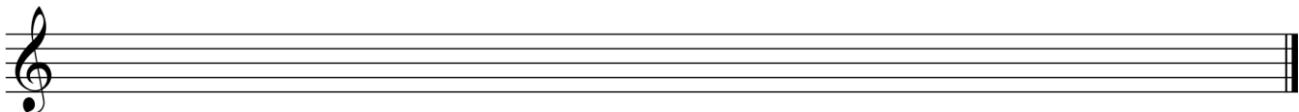
Tovushlarning muayyan balandligini aniqlash uchun maxsus belgi qo‘yiladi. Bu belgi kalit deyiladi.



Skripka yoki sol kaliti.

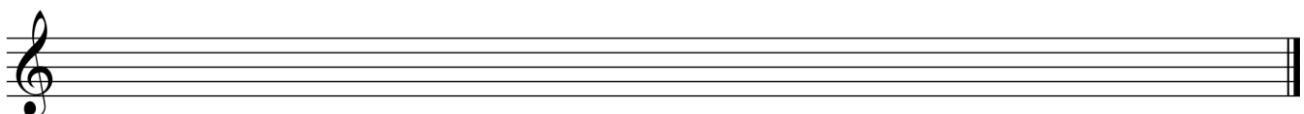


Namunaga qarab skripka kalitini yozing



Birinchi oktava notalarining nota yo‘lida joylashuvi.

A musical staff with a treble clef and five horizontal lines. Below the staff, seven notes are labeled from left to right: DO, RE, MI, FA, SOL, LYA, and SI. Each note is represented by a small circle on a specific line or space.



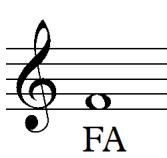
notasi pastki birinchi yordamchi chiziqda yoziladi.



notasi birinchi chiziqning pastida yoziladi.



notasi birinchi chiziqda yoziladi.



notasi birinchi va ikkinchi chiziqlar orasida yoziladi.



notasi ikkinchi chiziqda yoziladi.



notasi ikkinchi va uchinchi chiziqlar orasida yoziladi.



notasi uchinchi chiziqda yoziladi.

Notalarни ўзинг

Do



Re



Mi



Fa



Sol



Lya



Si



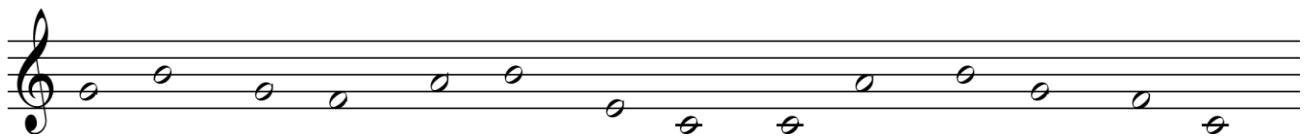
Notalarни чизиqlар устига исталган тартибда ўзинг. Qizil rangga bo‘yang va notalar nomini ayting.



Notalarни чизиqlар орасига исталган тартибда ўзинг. Yashil rangga bo‘yang va notalar nomini ayting.



Berilgan notalarning nomini ayting va tagiga ўзинг.



Ko'rsatilgan notalarni birinchi oktavada yozing.

A musical staff with ten notes. The notes are labeled below the staff: DO, MI, SOL, FA, RE, LYA, SI, SOL, RE, FA. The staff begins with a treble clef and has five horizontal lines and four spaces.

Nuqtalar o'rniga kerakli nota nomini yozing.

.....nota yo'lining birinchi yordamchi chizig'ida joylashadi.

.....nota yo'lining birinchi chizig'ida joylashadi.

.....nota yo'lining ikkinchi chizig'ida joylashadi.

.....nota yo'lining uchinchi chizig'ida joylashadi.

.....nota yo'lining birinchi chizig'i pastida joylashadi.

.....nota yo'lining birinchi va ikkinchi chiziqlari orasida joylashadi.

.....nota yo'lining ikkinchi va uchinchi chiziqlari orasida joylashadi.

Berilgan notalardan oldingi va keyingi joylashgan notalarning nomini toping va yozing.

A musical staff with six notes. The notes are quarter notes, each consisting of a single circle. The staff begins with a treble clef and has five horizontal lines and four spaces.

A musical staff with eight notes. The notes are eighth notes, each consisting of two vertical stems and a small circle at the top. The staff begins with a treble clef and has five horizontal lines and four spaces. The time signature is 2/4.

Berilgan kuya nechta nota qatnashgan?

Eng yuqori notasini toping.....

Eng pastki notasini aytинг.....

Kuyda qaysi nota eng ko'p ishlatilgan?.....

Kuyda eng kam ishlatilgan notani toping.....

NOTALAR CHO'ZIMI

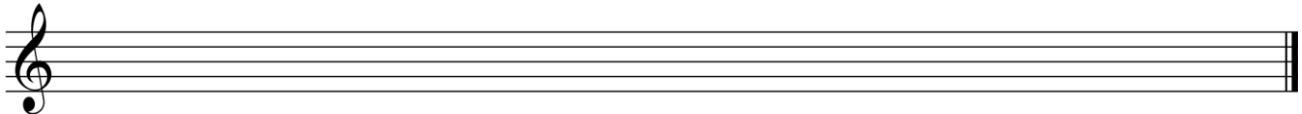
 Butun nota 1i 2i 3i 4i ga sanaladi.

 Yarim nota 1i 2i ga sanaladi.

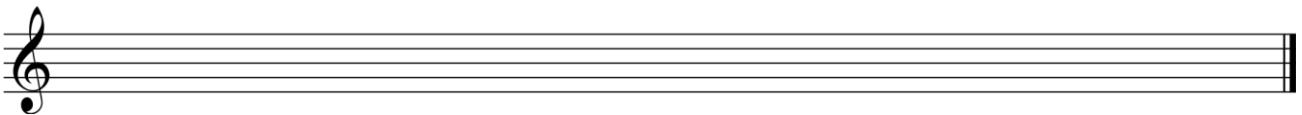
 Chorak nota 1i ga sanaladi.

 Nimchorak nota 1 ga yoki i ga sanaladi.

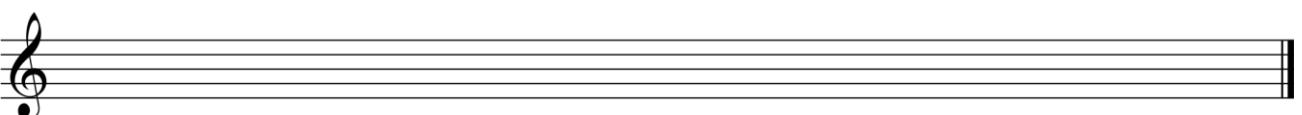
Butun notalarni istalgan tartibda yozing.



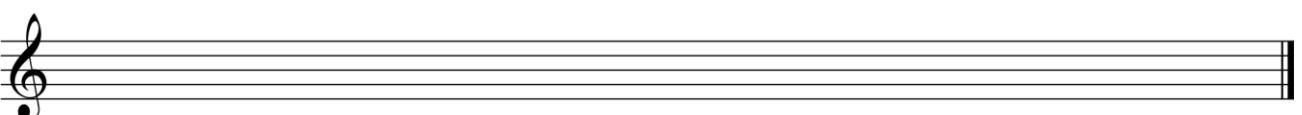
Yarimtalik notalarni istalgan tartibda yozing.



Chorak notalarni istalgan tartibda yozing



Nimchorak notalarni istalgan tartibda yozing.



So‘zlar ichida yashiringan notalar nomini topib tagiga chizing. Nota yo‘liga yozing.

DOIRA MUSICHA MIX REJA

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and a treble clef at the beginning. There are four empty measures (bars) separated by vertical bar lines.

SOLFEDJIO XOREOGRAFIYA SIRG‘A KAPALAK

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and a treble clef at the beginning. There are four empty measures (bars) separated by vertical bar lines.

Notalar yordamida so‘zlarni toping.

.....NORA N KLAMA NTAZIYA

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and a treble clef at the beginning. It contains four notes: a solid oval on the first line, an open circle on the fourth line, a solid oval on the third line, and an open circle on the fifth line.

.....NGIL RIXONA SL NBAR

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and a treble clef at the beginning. It contains four notes: a solid oval on the second line, an open circle on the second line, a solid oval on the fourth line, and an open circle on the fifth line.

Berilgan notalar nomi qatnashgan so‘zlarni topib yozing.

.....

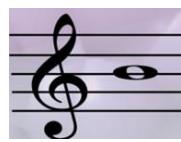
A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and a treble clef at the beginning. It contains three notes: a solid oval on the first line, a solid oval on the third line, and a solid oval on the fifth line.

.....

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and a treble clef at the beginning. It contains three notes: an open circle on the second line, an open circle on the fourth line, and an open circle on the fifth line.

Hikoyani o‘qing

Qadim zamonda mu



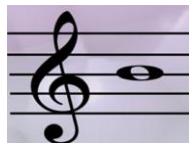
qa ola



da



, tanbur va kenja



ngil



cholg’ulari inoq bo‘lib yashar

ekan. Kunlardan bir kuni barcha cholg’ular katta

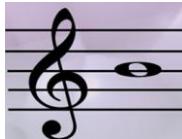


da kuy chalmoqchi bo‘ldilar. Lekin qancha

urinsalar ham uddalay olmadilar. Shunda yordamga



cholg’u



keldi va hammaga sanashni

buyurdi. Barcha cholg’ular ijrosida go’zal kuy yaraldi.

Notalarga tayoqcha (shtil)larni to‘g‘ri yozish.



Berilgan notalarga tayoqchalarni qo‘yib yarimtalik notalarga aylantiring.



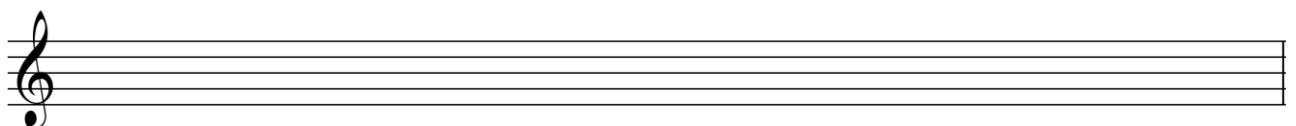
Berilgan notalarga tayoqchalarni qo‘yib chorak notalarga aylantiring.



Berilgan notalarga tayoqchalarni va bayroqchalarni qo‘yib nimchorak notalarga aylantiring.



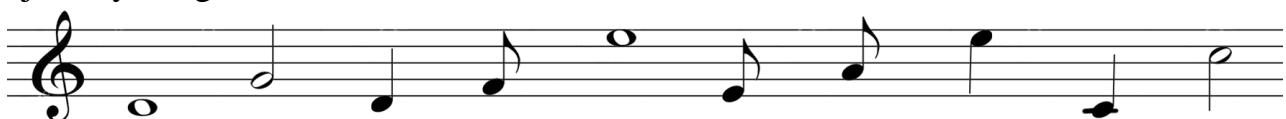
Berilgan notalarning tayoqchalari noto‘g‘ri qo‘yilganini toping, qizil doirachaga oling va to‘g‘rilab yozing.



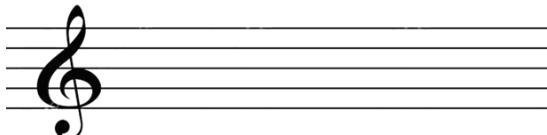
Musiqiy matematik misollarni yeching.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} = & \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{4} + \textcircled{5} = \\ \textcircled{6} + \textcircled{7} + \textcircled{8} = & \textcircled{9} + \textcircled{10} + \textcircled{11} + \textcircled{12} = \\ \textcircled{13} + \textcircled{14} = & \textcircled{15} + \textcircled{16} + \textcircled{17} = \end{array}$$

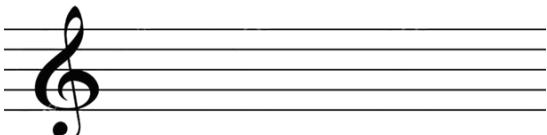
Berilgan notalardan avval butun, keyin yarim, chorak va nimchorak notalarni ajratib yozing.



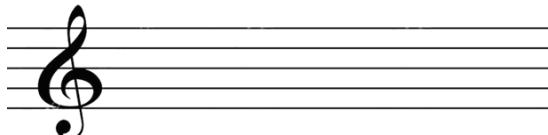
BUTUN



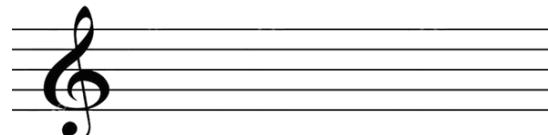
CHORAK



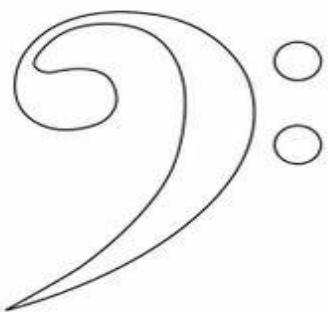
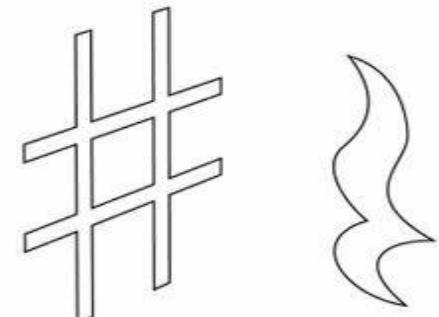
YARIM



NIMCHORAK



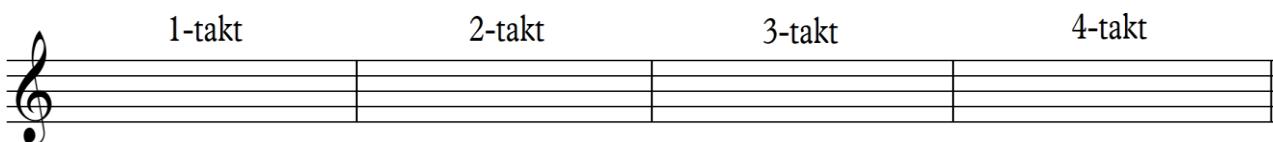
O'zingiz bo'yang



TAKT, TAKT CHIZIG‘I. O‘LCHOV. KUCHLI VA KUCHSIZ HISSALAR

Nutqimizda so‘zlarni talaffuz qilayotganimizda so‘zning ma’lum bo‘g‘inlari urg‘u olib kuchli talaffuz qilinadi. Kuyda urg‘u tushadigan hissalar **kuchli hissa**, urg‘u tushmaydigan hissalar **kuchsiz hissalar** deyiladi.

Bir kuchli hissadan ikkinchi bir kuchli hissagacha bo‘lgan oraliq **takt** deyiladi. Taktlar nota yo‘lini vertikal kesib o‘tuvchi chiziq bilan ajratiladi. Bu chiziq takt chizig‘i deyiladi. Asar oxirida ikkita takt chizig‘i qo‘yiladi.



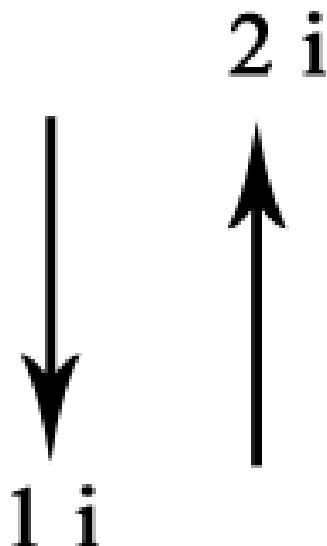
Metr hissasining ma’lum bir cho‘zimi, o‘lchov deyiladi. O‘lchovlar nota yo‘lining boshida kalit va alteratsiya belgilaridan keyin yoziladi. Yuqoridagi raqam hissalar sonini, pastdagи raqam hissalar o‘lchovini bildiradi.

O‘lchovlar 3 xil bo‘ladi.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Oddiy o‘lchovlar. | 2/4, 3/4, 3/8 |
| 2. Murakkab o‘lchovlar. | 4/4, 6/4, 6/8 |
| 3. Aralash o‘lchovlar. | 5/4, 7/4 |

2/4 o‘lchovi oddiy o‘lchovlar guruhiga kiradi. Unda ikkita hissa mavjud. 1i 2i ga sanaladi. 1i kuchli hissa 2 i kuchsiz hissadir.

2/4 o‘lchovining dirijorlik sxemasi



Nota yozuvida dirijorlik quyidagicha belgilanadi.

1i 2i 1i 2i 1i 2i 1i 2i 1i 2i 1i 2i 1i 2i

Berilgan kuyning sanog‘i va dirijorligini yozing.

Musiqa asari kuchsiz hissadan boshlansa, asar boshida to‘liq bo‘lmagan **takt** hosil bo‘ladi. Unga takt oldi deyiladi. Taktning qolgan qismi ko‘pincha asar oxirida beriladi.

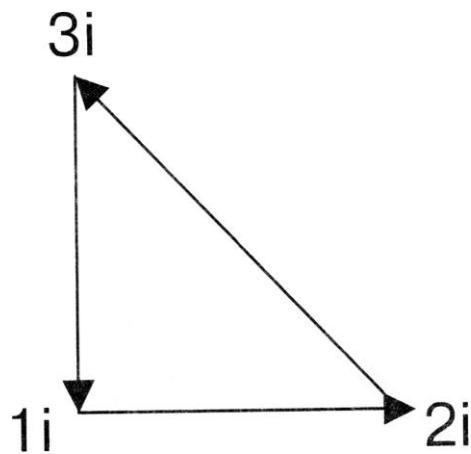
1)

mf

2)

i

3/4 o‘lchovining dirijorlik sxemasi



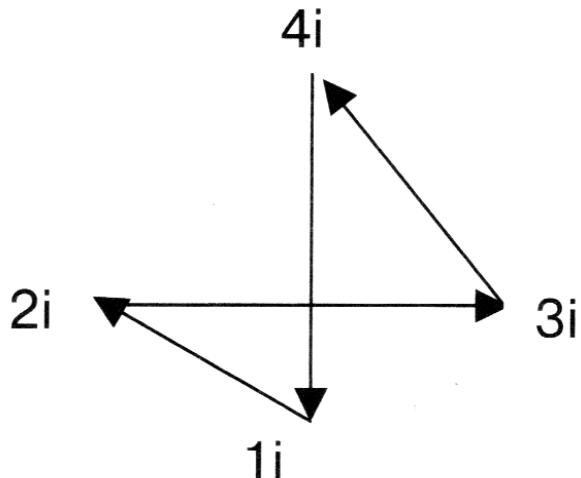
Nota yozuvida dirijorlik quyidagicha belgilanadi.

1 i 2 i 3i 1i 2i 3i 1i 2i 3i 1i 2i 3i

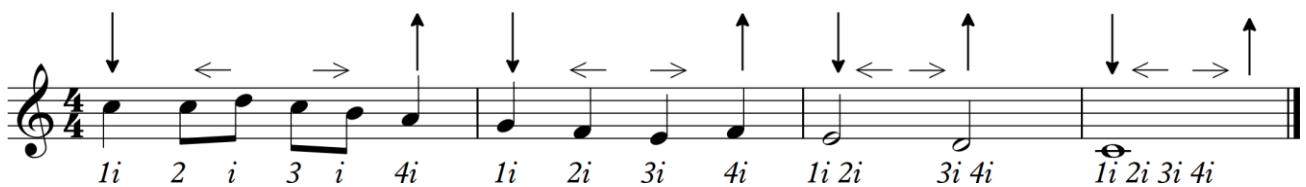
Berilgan kuyning sanog‘i va dirijorligini yozing.



4/4 o‘lchovining dirijorlik sxemasi



Nota yozuvida dirijorlik quyidagicha belgilanadi.



Berilgan kuyning sanog‘i va dirijorligini yozing.



Taktlarni faqat chorak notalar bilan ko‘rsatilgan o‘lchovlarda to‘ldiring.



Taktlarni faqat nimchorak notalar bilan ko‘rsatilgan o‘lchovlarda to‘ldiring.



Turli xil cho‘zimdagи notalar bilan taktlarni to‘ldiring.



Turli xil nota cho‘zimlarda taktlarni to‘ldiring.

Musiqiy misollarga kerakli o‘lchovlarni yozing.

Quyidagi kuylarning o‘lchoviga qarab takt chiziqlari sanog‘ini yozing.

O‘zingiz bo‘yang



PAUZALAR

Tovush yangrashining vaqtincha to‘xtalishi **pauza** deyiladi. Pauzalar ham tovush cho‘zimlari kabi sanaladi.

 Butun pauza 1i 2i 3i 4i ga sanaladi.

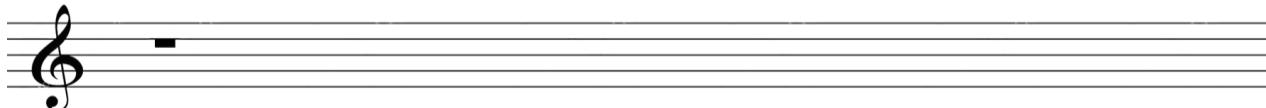
 Yarim pauza 1i 2i ga sanaladi.

 Chorak pauza 1i ga sanaladi.

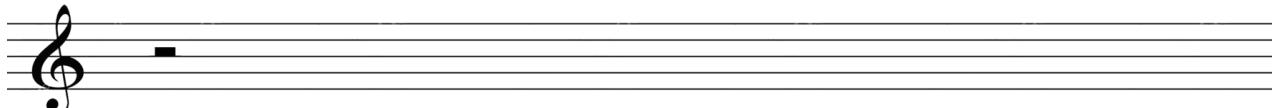
 Nimchorak pauza 1 ga yoki i ga sanaladi.

Pauzalarni yozing.

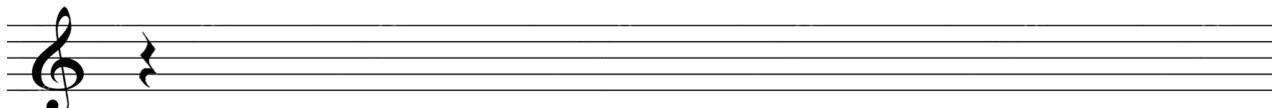
Butun pauza



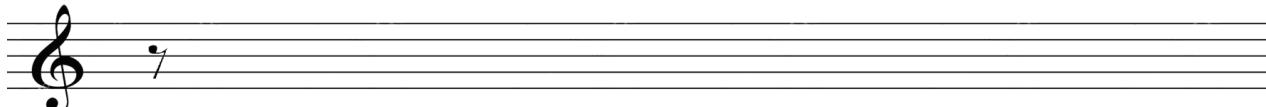
Yarim pauza



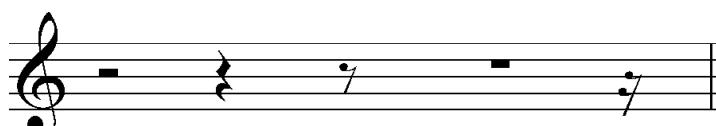
Chorak pauza



Nimchorak pauza



Bir xil cho‘zimdagi notalar va pauzalarni turli rangdagi chiziqlar bilan birlashtiring.



Tushirib qoldirilgan pauzalar bilan musiqiy misolni to‘ldiring.

Musiqiy matematik misollarni yeching.

$$\text{—} - \text{—} =$$

$$\text{—} + \text{ } \text{ } + \text{ } \text{ } =$$

$$\text{—} - \text{ } \text{ } =$$

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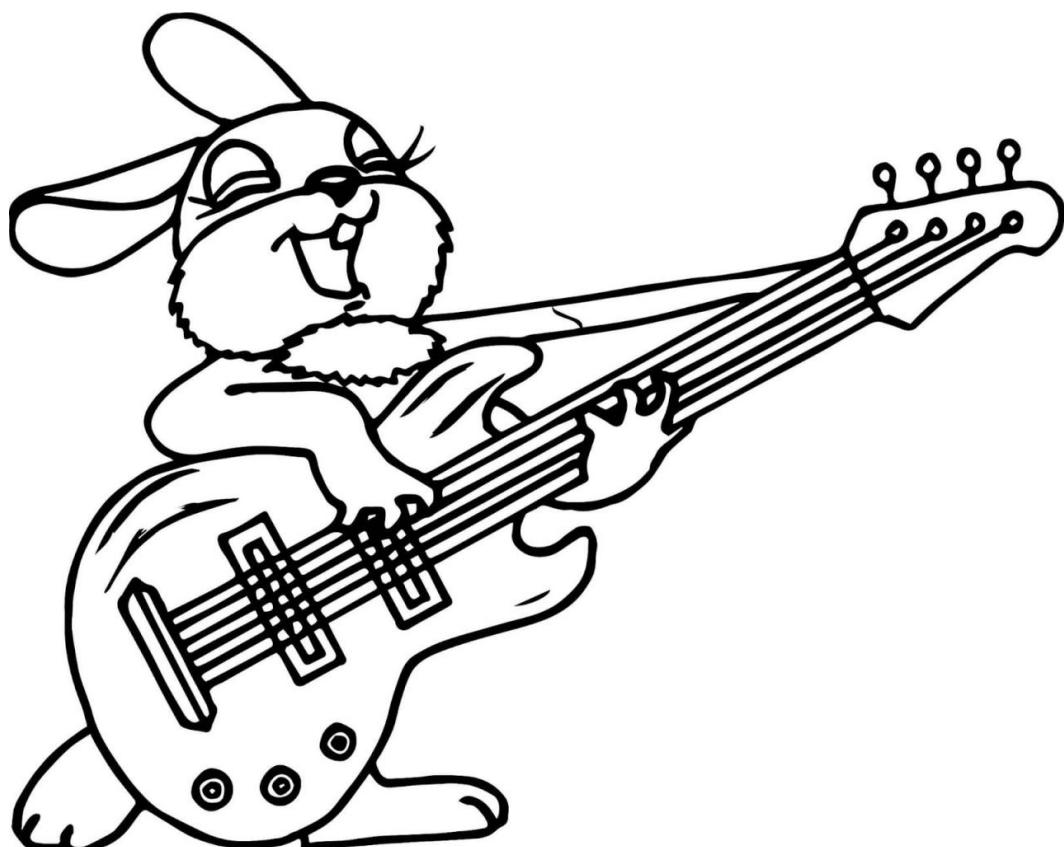
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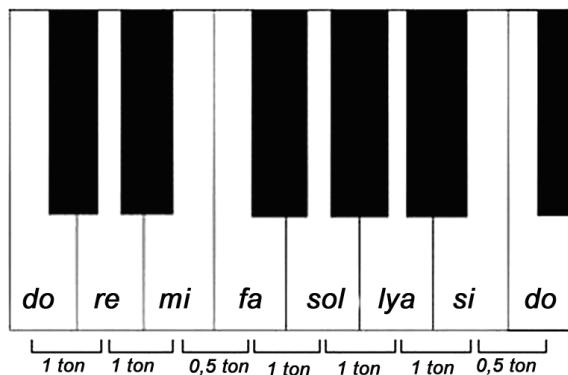
Kuydagи pauzani topib, nomini ayting va ajratib ko‘rsating.

O‘zingiz bo‘yang



BUTUN TON, YARIM TON. ALTERATSIYA BELGILARI

Musiqada tovushlar oralig‘i ton va yarim tonlarda o‘lchanadi. Oq klavishlar va qora klavishlar orasi yarim (0,5) tonni tashkil etadi. Ikki oq klavishlar orasida qora klavishlar joylashsa 1 ton, qora klavishlar joylashmasa 0,5 (yarim) ton hisoblanadi.

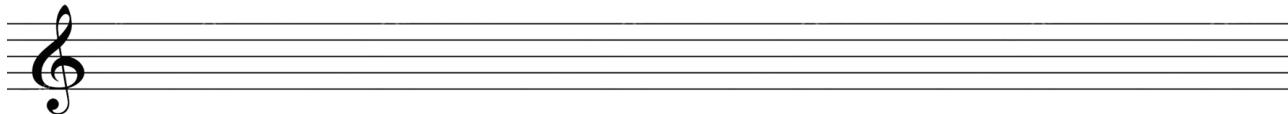


Asosiy pog‘onalarni ko‘tarilishi yoki pasayishi **alteratsiya** deyiladi. Alteratsiya belgilari beshta:

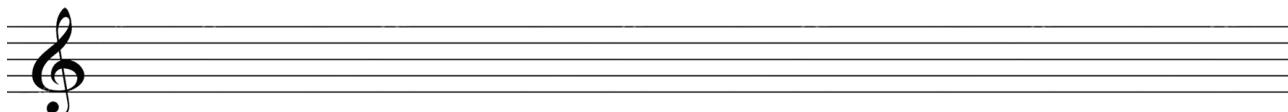
- # Diyez tovushni yarim tonga ko‘taradi
- b Bemol tovushni yarim tonga pasaytiradi
- h Bekar alteratsiya belgilarini bekor qiladi
- x Dubl diyez tovushni bir tonga ko‘taradi
- h Dubl bemol tovushni bir tonga pasaytiradi

Alteratsiya belgilarini istalgan tartibda yozing

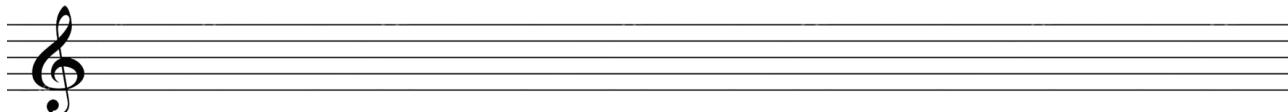
Diyez



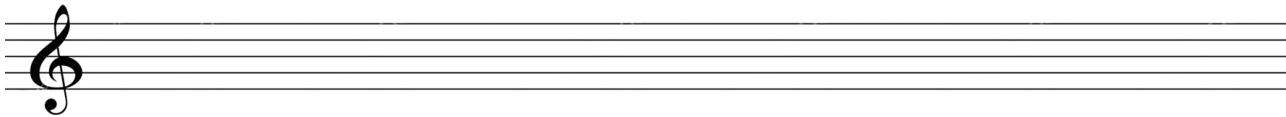
Bemol



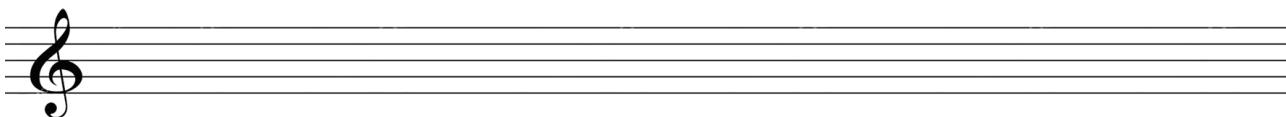
Dubl diyez



Dubl bemol



Bekar



Berilgan alteratsiya belgilarini ularga mos keluvchi qoidalar, turli rangdagi chiziqlar bilan birlashtiring.



Tovushni yarim tonga ko‘taradi
Tovushni yarim tonga pasaytiradi
Alteratsiya belgilarini bekor qiladi
Tovushni bir tonga ko‘taradi
Tovushni bir tonga pasaytiradi

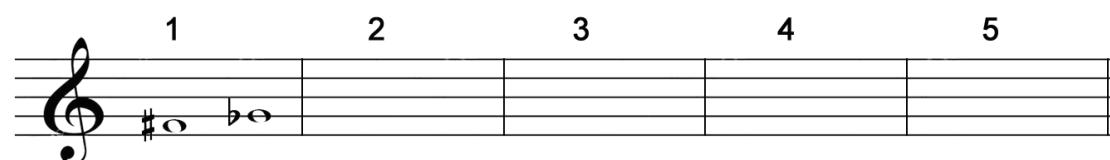
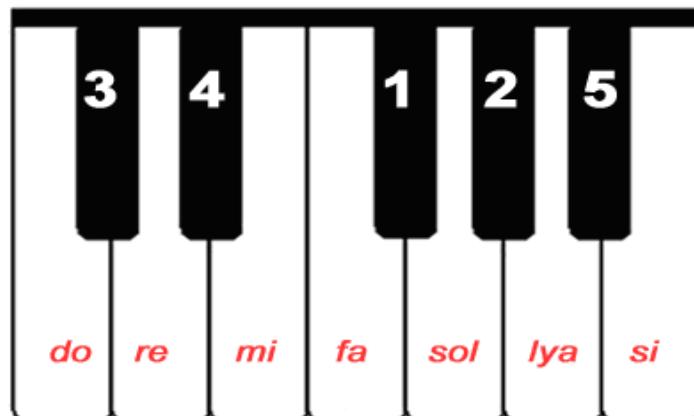
Berilgan misoldagi chorak notalar oldiga bemol, nimchorak notalar oldiga diyez, yarim notalarga dubl bemol, butun notalar oldiga dubl diyez belgilarini yozing.

Berilgan tovushlarni diyez yoki bekar belgilari orqali yarim tonga ko‘taring.

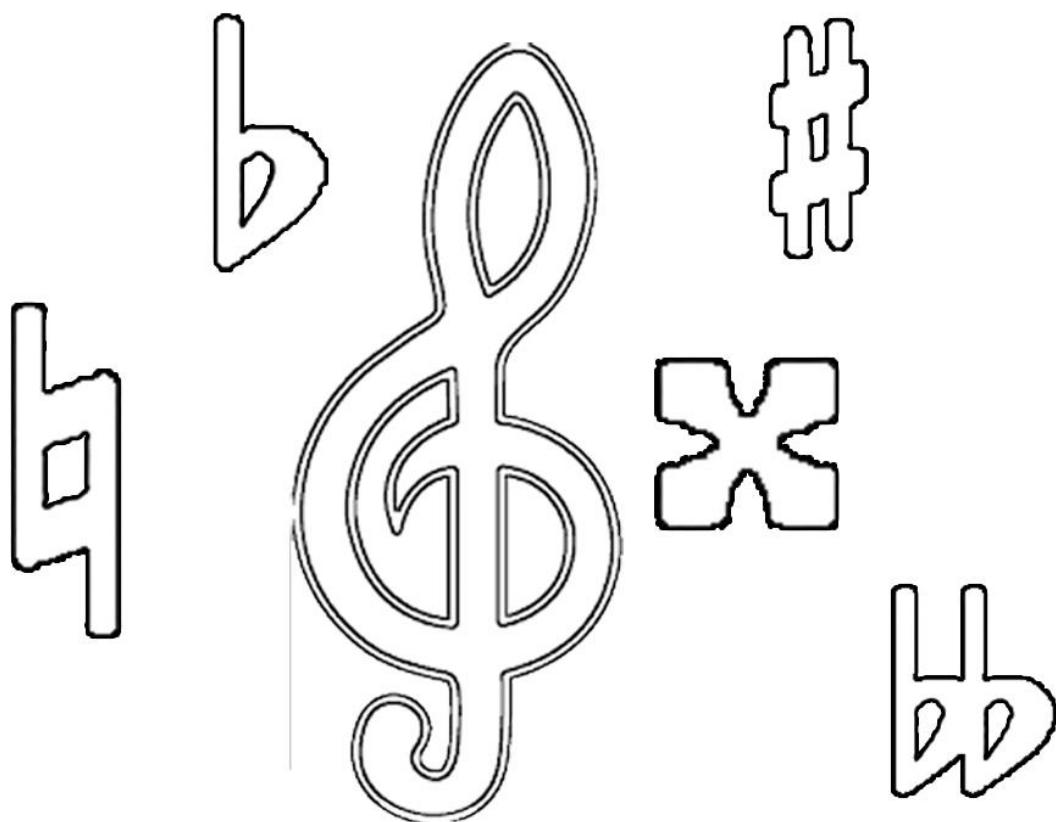
Berilgan tovushlarni bemol yoki bekar belgilari orqali yarim tonga pasaytiring.

Klaviaturadagi qora klavishlarni 2 xil ko‘rinishda yozing.

Misol uchun:



O‘zingiz bo‘yang



MAJOR GAMMASI. TURG‘UN VA NOTURG‘UN POG‘ONALAR. YETAKCHI TOVUSHLAR. TONIKA

Musiqa asarini eshitganda yoki ijro etganda ayrim tovushlar boshqa tovushlardan ajralib tayanch vazifasini bajaradi. Bu tovushlar **turg‘un** tovushlar deyiladi. Turg‘un tovushlarga nisbatan kuchsiz bo‘lib eshitilgan tovushlar **noturg‘un** tovushlar deyiladi. Noturg‘un tovushlar turg‘un tovushlarga intiladilar. Noturg‘un tovushlarning turg‘un tovushlarga o‘tishi **tovushlar yechilishi** deyiladi.

Turg‘un tovushlar orasida bitta tovush keskin ajralib turadi. U **tonika** deb ataladi. Tonikaning ikki chetidagi tovushlari **yetakchi tovushlar** deyiladi.

Turg‘un va **noturg‘un** tovushlarning o‘zaro munosabati lad deyiladi. Lad tovushlarining yuqoriga yoki pastga birin-ketin joylashuvi **lad tovushqatori** yoki **gamma** deyiladi.

Gammalar ikki xil bo‘ladi.

1. Major gammasi

2. Minor gammasi

Tarkibi 1 ton, 1 ton, 0,5 ton, 1 ton, 1 ton, 1 ton, 0,5 tonlardan tashkil topgan gamma major gammasi deyiladi. Major gammasi tantanali, ko‘tarinki kayfiyatda bo‘ladi.

Tarkibi 1 ton, 0,5 ton, 1 ton, 1 ton, 0,5 ton, 1 ton, 1 tonlardan tashkil topgan gamma minor gammasi deyiladi. Minor gammasi ma’yus kuychan ohangda bo‘ladi.

Gamma tovushlari **pog‘onalar** deyiladi va rim raqamlari bilan belgilanadi.

1-I	4-IV
2-II	5-V
3-III	6-VI
	7-VIII

DO MAJOR

Tonika uchtovushligi Turg'un pog'onalar Noturg'un pog'onalar Yetakchi pog'onalar Turg'un pog'onalarini aylanmali usulda kuylash

Kerakli tovushlar bilan davom ettiring.

Tonika Turg'un Noturg'un Yetakchi Turg'un pog'onalarini
uchtovushligi pog'onalar pog'onalar pog'onalar aylanmali usulda kuylash

T_3^5 I III V VII II IV VI VII II I III V

Noturg'un pog'onalarini ajratib yozing.

Turg'un pog'onalarini noturg'un pog'onalar qurshovida kuylangan taktlarni aniqlang.

Tonallikda ko'rsatilgan pog'onalarini yozing.

a)

I V VII II III VI VII I

b)

V IV III VI V VII II I

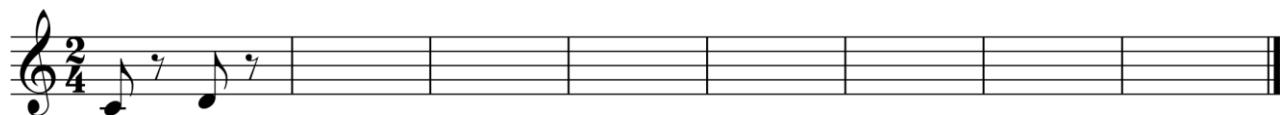
c)

I ↑ V IV III V VI VII I ↓ V III I

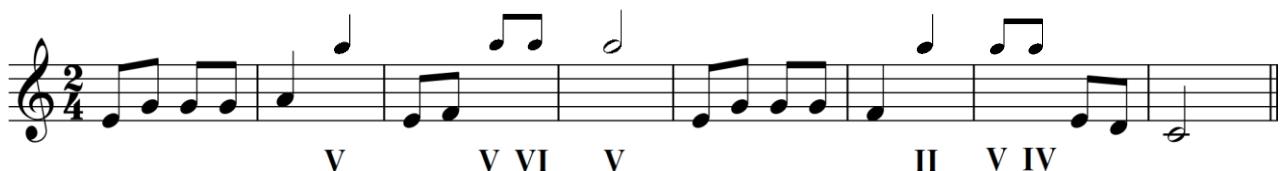
Berilgan kuydagи notalarni rim raqamlari bilan yozing.

Nota yo'liga Do major gammasini chorak nota va chorak pauzalar bilan yozing.

Nota yo‘liga Do major gammasini nimchorak nota va nimchorak pauzalar bilan yozing.



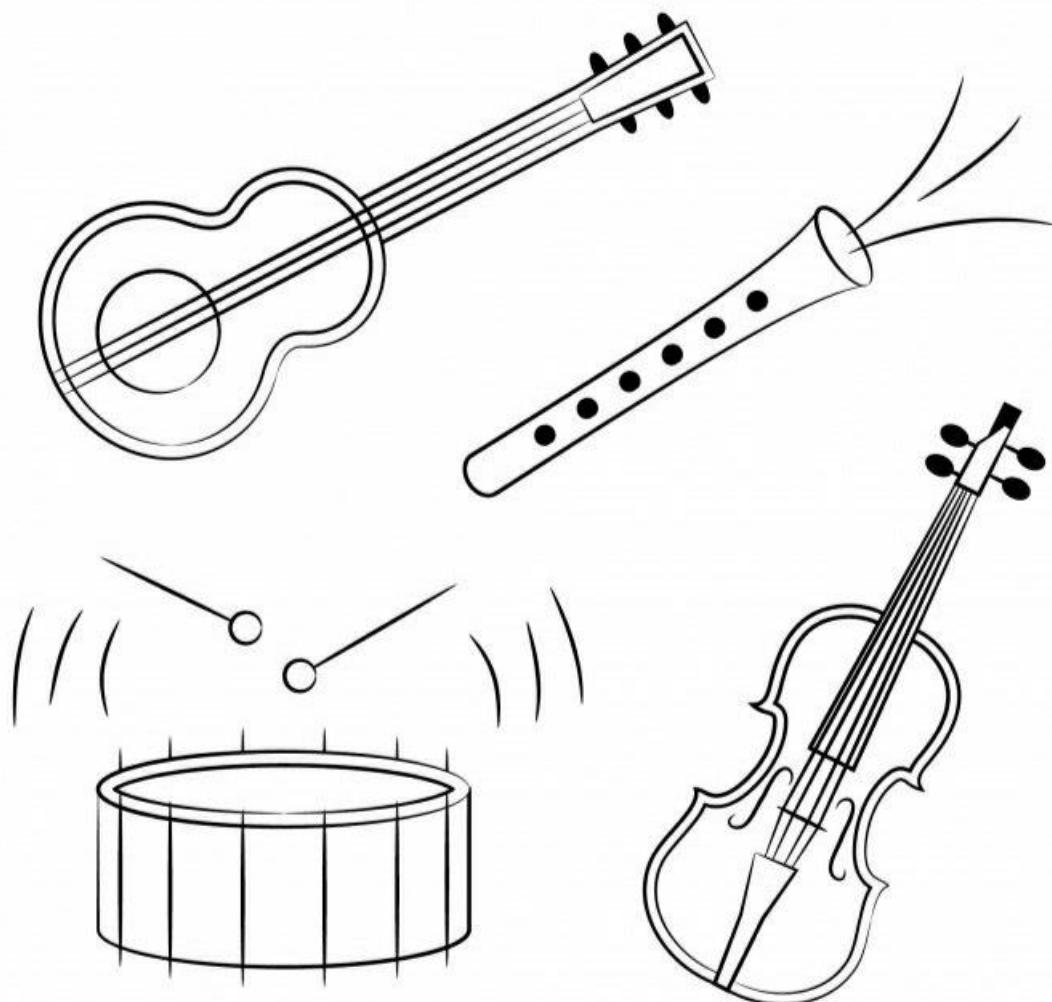
Tushirib qoldirilgan pog‘onadagi notalarni topib, kuyni to‘ldiring.



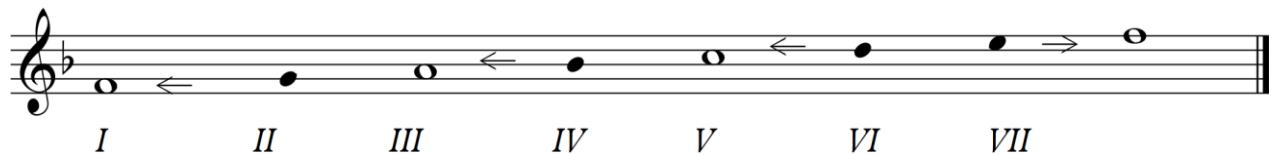
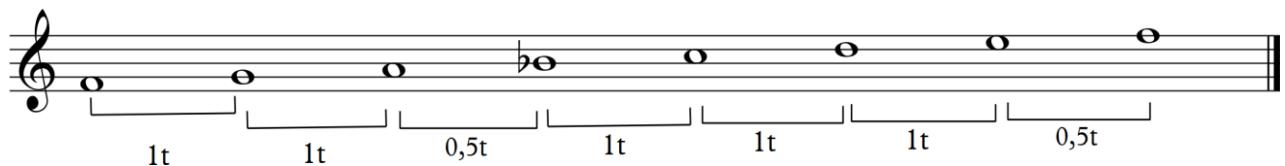
O‘lchovga mos qilib takt chizig‘ini qo‘ying.



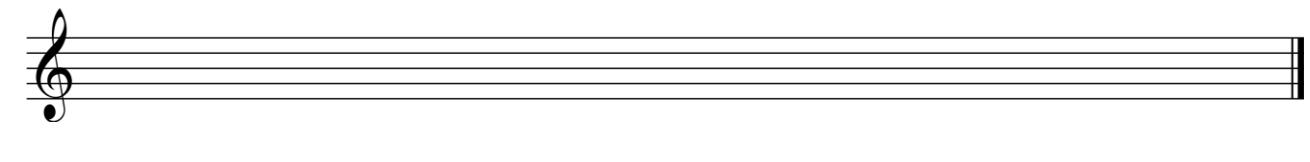
Musiqiy cholg‘ularni toping va bo‘yang.



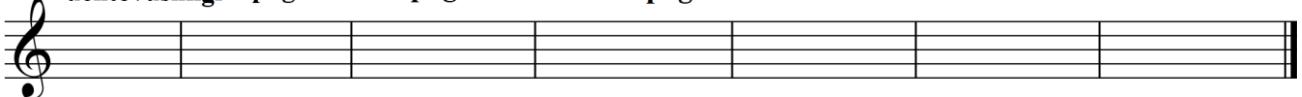
FA MAJOR



Fa major gammasini yozing



Tonika Turg'un Noturg'un Yetakchi Turg'un pog'onalarini
uchtovushligi pog'onalar pog'onalar pog'onalar aylanmali usulda kuylash



Kerakli tovushlar bilan davom ettiring.

Tonika Turg'un Noturg'un Yetakchi Turg'un pog'onalarini
uchtovushligi pog'onalar pog'onalar pog'onalar aylanmali usulda kuylash

T_3^5 I III V VII II IV VI VII II I III V

Noturg'un pog'onalarini ajratib yozing.

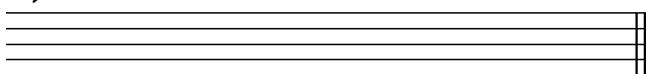


Turg'un pog'onalarini noturg'un pog'onalar qurshovida kuylangan taktlarni aniqlang.

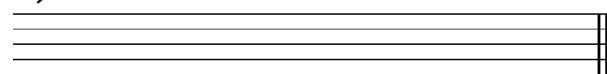


Tonallikda ko‘rsatilgan pog‘onalarni yozing.

a)



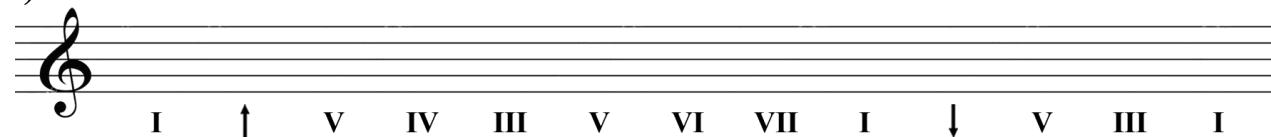
b)



I V IV II III VI VII I

V IV III VI V VII II I

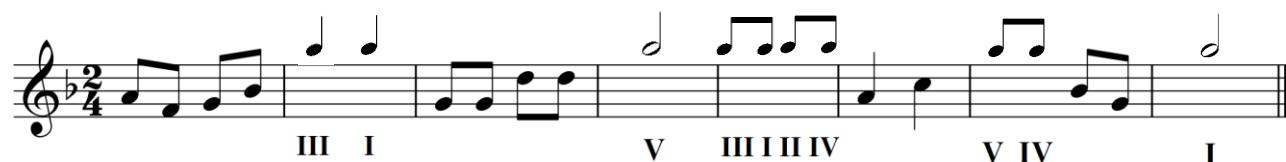
c)



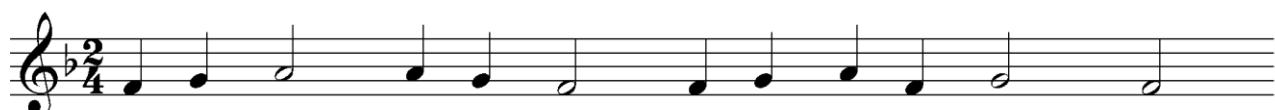
Berilgan kuydagи notalarni rim raqamlari bilan yozing.



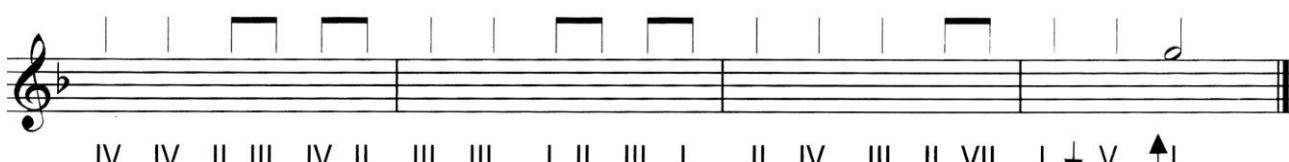
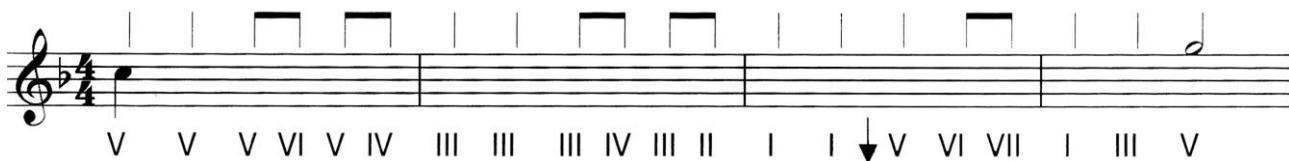
Tushirib qoldirilgan pog‘onadagi notalarni topib kuyni to‘ldiring.



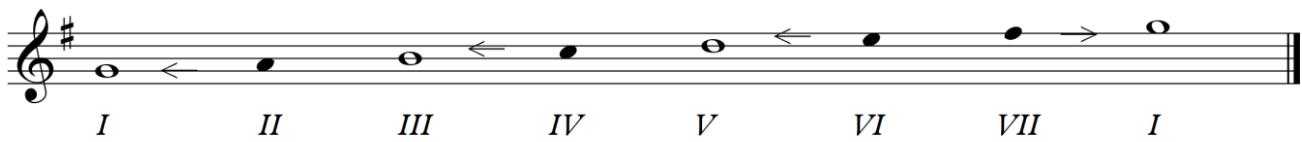
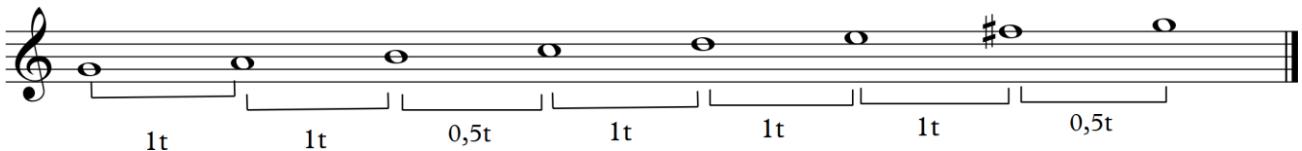
O‘lchovga mos qilib takt chizig‘ini qo‘ying.



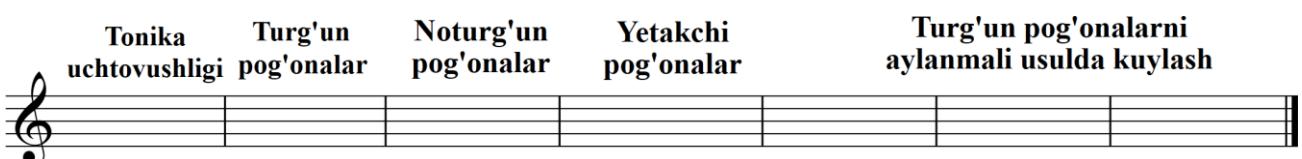
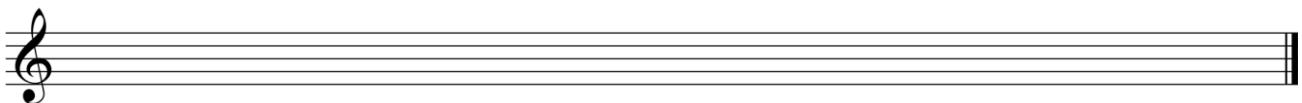
Pog‘onalarga qarab notalarni topib yozing.



SOL MAJOR



Sol major gammasini yozing



Kerakli tovushlar bilan davom ettiring.



Noturg'un pog'onalarini ajratib yozing.



Turg'un pog'onalarini noturg'un pog'onalar qurshovida kuylangan taktlarni aniqlang.



Tonallikda ko‘rsatilgan pog‘onalarni yozing.

I V VI VII I III IV II III V IV II III II I

Tushirib qoldirilgan notalarini topib yozing.

I II II III V III V

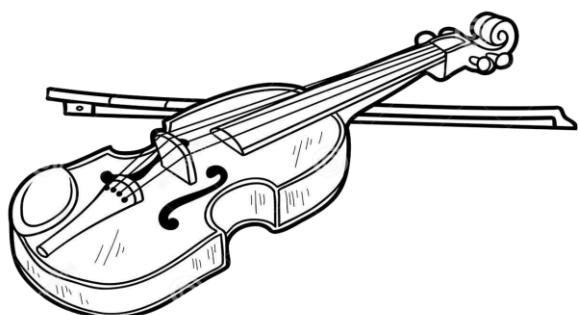
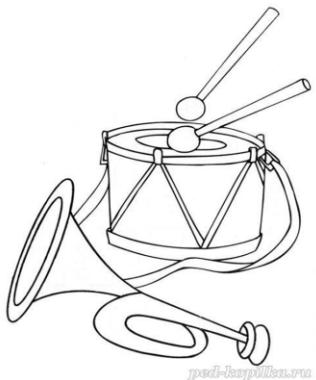
Berilgan kuydagи notalarini rim raqamlari bilan yozing.

Berilgan kuyning o‘lchoviga qarab takt chiziqlarini qo‘ying.

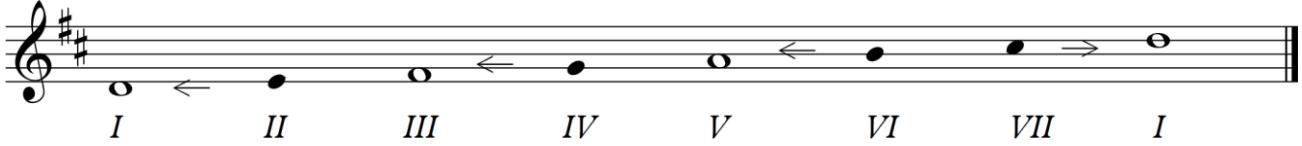
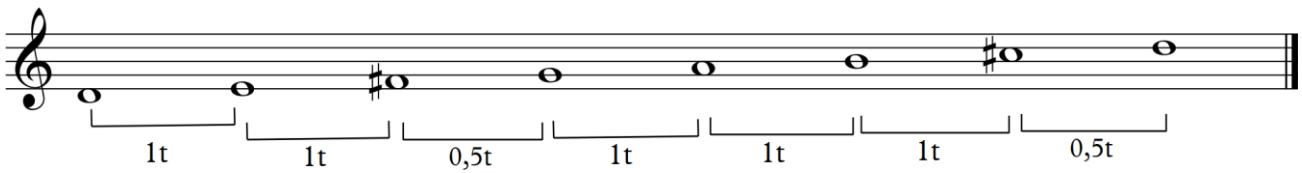
Sol major notalarini yozib chiqing.

I III I III V V V V V IV III IV V V
I III I III V V V V I I II II I I

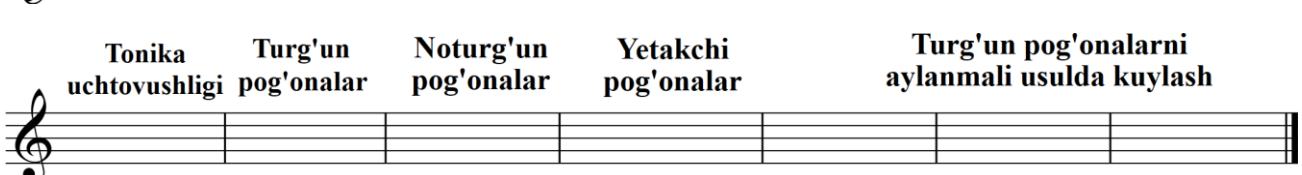
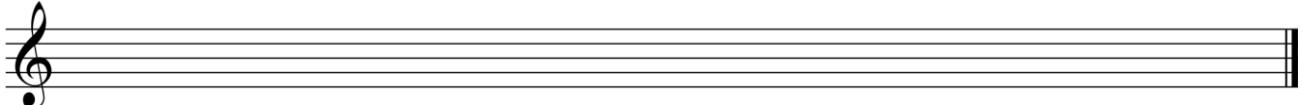
O‘zingiz bo‘yang



RE MAJOR



Re major gammasini yozing



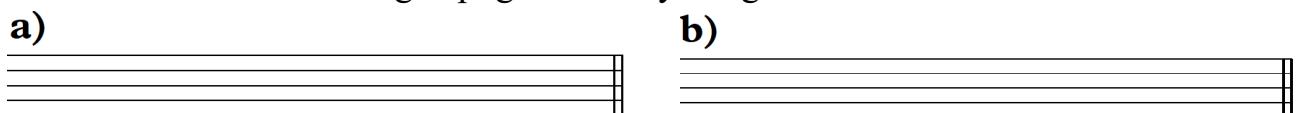
Kerakli tovushlar bilan davom ettiring.



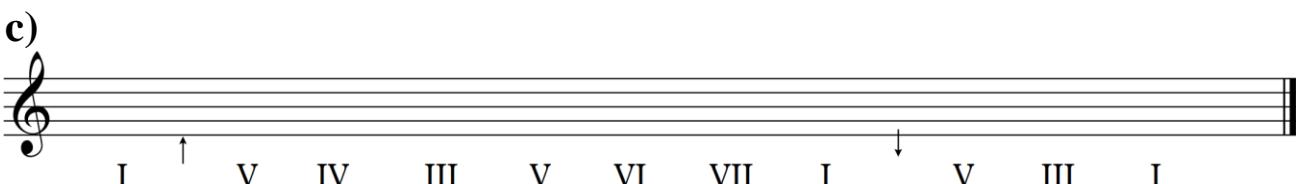
Noturg'un pog'onalarini ajratib yozing.



Tonallikda ko'rsatilgan pog'onalarini yozing.



I V IV II III VI VII I



V IV III VI V VII II I



Pog‘onalarga qarab notalarni yozing.

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '2'). It consists of ten measures. The notes are represented by vertical bars above the staff. Below each bar is a Roman numeral: V, V, VI, V, IV, III, II, II, III, IV, V, I, I, I. The first two measures are identical. The third measure starts with a VI note. The fourth measure starts with a V note. The fifth measure starts with an IV note. The sixth measure starts with an II note. The seventh measure starts with an II note. The eighth measure starts with an III note. The ninth measure starts with a IV note. The tenth measure starts with a V note. The eleventh measure starts with an I note. The twelfth measure starts with an I note. The thirteenth measure starts with an I note.

Tushirib qoldirilgan notalarni topib yozing.

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '2'). It consists of ten measures. The notes are represented by vertical bars above the staff. Below each bar is a Roman numeral: VI, VI, I, VI, V, VI, IV, IV, II, I. The first two measures are identical. The third measure starts with an I note. The fourth measure starts with a VI note. The fifth measure starts with a V note. The sixth measure starts with a VI note. The seventh measure starts with an IV note. The eighth measure starts with an IV note. The ninth measure starts with an II note. The tenth measure starts with an I note.

Berilgan kuydagи notalarni rim raqamlari bilan yozing.

1)

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '2'). It consists of ten measures. The notes are represented by vertical bars above the staff. The first measure has a dynamic marking 'f'. The second measure has a dynamic marking 'p'. The third measure starts with a VI note. The fourth measure starts with an I note. The fifth measure starts with a VI note. The sixth measure starts with an I note. The seventh measure starts with a VI note. The eighth measure starts with an I note. The ninth measure starts with a VI note. The tenth measure starts with an I note.

2)

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '2'). It consists of ten measures. The notes are represented by vertical bars above the staff. The first measure starts with a VI note. The second measure starts with an I note. The third measure starts with a VI note. The fourth measure starts with an I note. The fifth measure starts with a VI note. The sixth measure starts with an I note. The seventh measure starts with a VI note. The eighth measure starts with an I note. The ninth measure starts with a VI note. The tenth measure starts with an I note. The dynamic marking 'mf' is present below the staff.

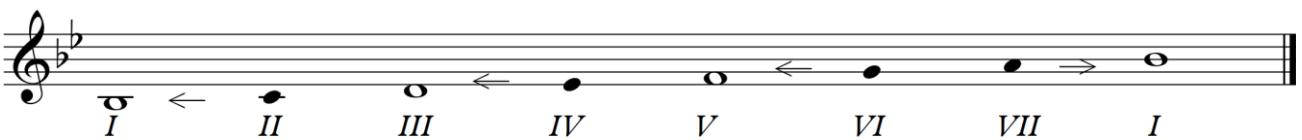
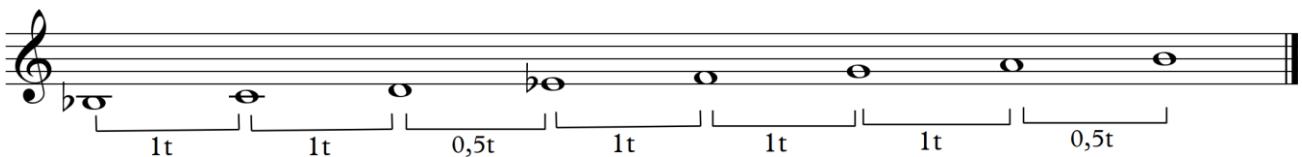
Berilgan kuyni o‘lchoviga qarab takt chiziqlarini qo‘ying.

A musical staff in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '2'). It consists of ten measures. The notes are represented by vertical bars above the staff. The first measure starts with a VI note. The second measure starts with an I note. The third measure starts with a VI note. The fourth measure starts with an I note. The fifth measure starts with a VI note. The sixth measure starts with an I note. The seventh measure starts with a VI note. The eighth measure starts with an I note. The ninth measure starts with a VI note. The tenth measure starts with an I note. The dynamic marking 'mf' is present below the staff.

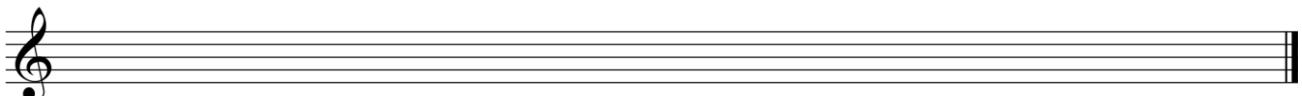
Musiqa cholg‘ulari nomini topping va yozing



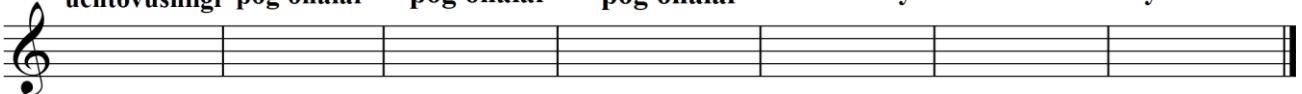
SI BEMOL MAJOR



Si bemol major gammasini yozing



Tonika uchtovushligi pog'onalar Noturg'un pog'onalar Yetakchi pog'onalar Turg'un pog'onalarini aylanmali usulda kuylash



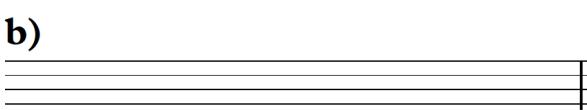
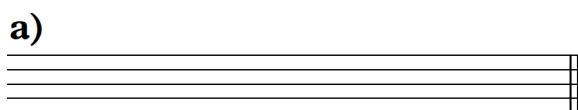
Kerakli tovushlar bilan davom ettiring.



Noturg'un pog'onalarini ajratib yozing.

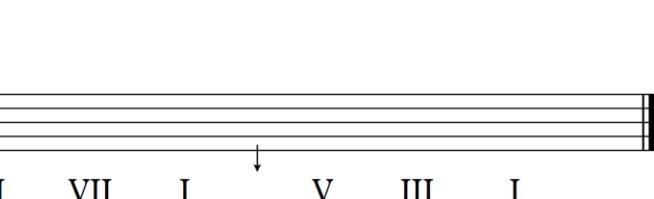
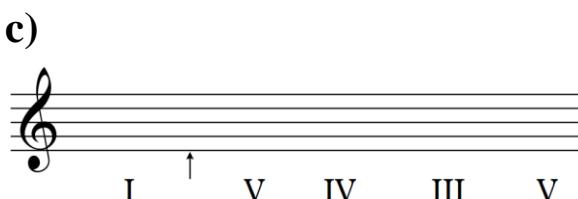


Tonallikda ko'rsatilgan pog'onalarini yozing.



I V IV II III VI VII I

V IV III VI V VII II I



Pog'onalarga qarab notalarni yozing.

Musical score for two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time, treble clef, and has dynamic markings 'mf' and 'V V V'. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time, treble clef, and has harmonic markings 'VI VI VII VII'.

Berilgan kuydagи notalarnи rim raqamlari bilan yozing.

1)

Musical score for piano, two staves:

Top Staff (Measures 1-8):

- 2/4 time
- B-flat major
- mf dynamic
- Measure 1: C, B, A, G
- Measure 2: D, C, B, A
- Measure 3: E, D, C, B
- Measure 4: F, E, D, C
- Measure 5: G, F, E, D
- Measure 6: A, G, F, E
- Measure 7: B, A, G, F
- Measure 8: C, B, A, G

Bottom Staff (Measures 9-12):

- 2/4 time
- B-flat major
- p dynamic
- Measure 9: C, B, A, G
- Measure 10: D, C, B, A
- Measure 11: E, D, C, B
- Measure 12: F, E, D, C

Berilgan kuyning o‘lchoviga qarab takt chiziqlarini qo‘ying.

1)

The image shows three staves of musical notation. The top staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The middle staff begins with a eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. All staves end with a double bar line.

Musiqa cholg'ular ichidan milliy cholg'ularni nomini toping va yozing



TRANSPOZITSIYA

Musiqiy asar yoki kuyning bir tonallikdan boshqa bir tonallikka ko‘chirilishi transpozitsiya deyiladi. Transpozitsiya cholg‘u ijrochiligida (masalan, bir cholg‘u uchun mo‘ljallangan asarni boshqa cholg‘u uchun), vokal ijrochiligida (masalan, bir ovoz uchun yozilgan asarni boshqa ovoz uchun) moslashtirishda keng qo‘llaniladi. Transpozitsiya uch usulda amalga oshiriladi.

1. Intervalda o‘zgarish yasash
2. Kalit belgilarini o‘zgartirish
3. Kalitning o‘zini o‘zgartirish

Masalan: kuyimiz Do major gammasida berilgan bo‘lsa, biz uni Re majorda yozib chiqishimiz mumkin. Do va re notalarining orasi bir tonni tashkil etgani uchun kuydagи har bir tovushni bir pog‘ona yuqoriga yozamiz.

Do major

The notation consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note (F#) followed by eighth notes (D, E, F#, G). Measure 2 starts with a quarter note (C) followed by eighth notes (B, C, D, E).

Re major

The notation consists of two measures. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note (D) followed by eighth notes (B, C, D, E). Measure 2 starts with a quarter note (A) followed by eighth notes (G, A, B, C).

Berilgan kuyni do major tonalligiga transpozitsiya qiling.

A musical phrase in 2/4 time, starting with a quarter note (F#) and followed by eighth notes (D, E, F#, G). The melody continues with eighth notes (B, C, D, E) and then a quarter note (C).

Berilgan kuylarni ko‘rsatilgan tonalliklarga transpozitsiya qiling.

A musical phrase in 2/4 time, starting with a quarter note (B) and followed by eighth notes (G, A, B, C). The melody continues with eighth notes (D, E, F, G) and then a quarter note (E).

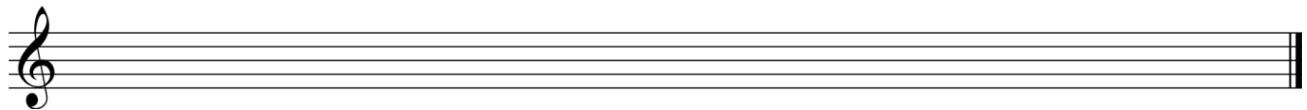
Si bemol major

A musical phrase in 2/4 time, starting with a quarter note (D) and followed by eighth notes (B, C, D, E).

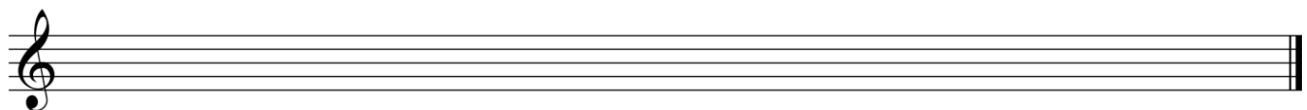
Re major

A musical phrase in 2/4 time, starting with a quarter note (A) and followed by eighth notes (G, A, B, C).

Fa major



Sol major



Qo'zichoq

Andante-shoshilmasdan

Polyak xalq kuyi

mf

qo' zi cho g'im
o'r gi la yin
qo ra ko'z li
qo ra ko'z dan

o'r gan dim men
kuy lab be ra
uch ta qo' shiq
-man

Re major tonalligiga transpozitsiya qiling.

Qo'zichoq

Andante-shoshilmasdan

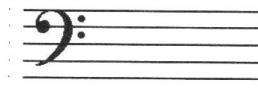
Polyak xalq kuyi

mf

qo' zi cho g'im
o'r gi la yin
qo ra ko'z li
qo ra ko'z dan

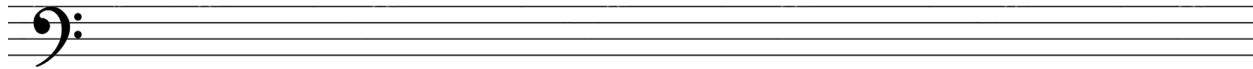
o'r gan dim men
kuy lab be ra
uch ta qo' shiq
-man

BAS KALITI



- **bas kaliti (fa kaliti)**

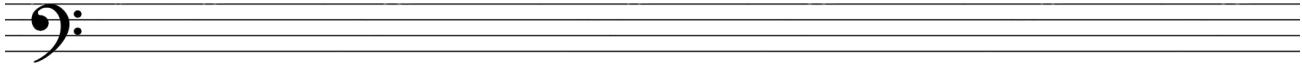
Bas kalitini yozing



Kichik oktava notalarining yozilishi.

DO RE MI FA SOL LYA SI DO

Kichik oktava notalarini yozing.



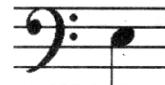
notasi ikkinchi va uchinchi chiziqlar orasiga yoziladi.

DO



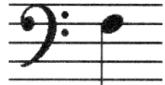
notasi uchinchi chiziqda yoziladi.

RE



notasi uchinchi va to‘rtinchi chiziqlar orasiga yoziladi.

MI



notasi to‘rtinchi chiziqda yoziladi.

FA



notasi to‘rtinchi va beshinchi chiziqlar orasida yoziladi.

SOL



notasi beshinchi chiziqda yoziladi.

LYA



notasi beshinchi chiziq ustiga yoziladi.

SI

Berilgan kuyning notalarini yozing va nomini ayting.



TOPISHMOQ



Bir ota



bir ona



Necha yuz



ng bola



TEMP (SUR'AT)

Musiqada harakat tezligiga (sur'at) – temp deb ataladi. Templar, asosan, uch xil bo‘ladi: vazmin templar, o‘rtacha templar va tez templar.

Vazmin templar

Largo (largo) – juda vazmin, juda cho‘zib.
Lento (lento) – vazmin, cho‘zib.
Adajio (adajio) – og‘ir.
Grave (grave) – juda og‘ir.

O'rtacha templar

Andante (andante) – shoshilmasdan, o‘rtacha og‘ir.
Moderato (moderato) – o‘rtacha tez.
Sostenuto (sotsenuto) – salobatli.
Allegretto (allegretto) – jonlanib.

Tez templar

Allegro (allegro) – tez.
Vivo (vivo) – jonli, chaqqon.
Vivace (vivache) – jadal.
Presto (presto) – tez, oshiqib.
Prestissimo (prestissimo) – juda tez.

Yetib ol

Allegretto-jonlanib

Chex xalq qo'shig'i

DINAMIK BELGILAR

Musiqa asarining ijrosi yoqimli bo‘lishi yoki biror musiqiy obraz ta’sirini boyitib, tinglovchilarga eshittirish, tovushning qanday kengaytirilishini ko‘rsatish uchun musiqada maxsus belgilar qo‘llaniladi.

Musiqada eshitilish kuchining turli darajalari dinamik belgilar deviladi.

Ushbu belgilar nomlari italyanchadan olingan bo‘lib quyidagicha yoziladi va talaffuz qilinadi:

p (piano) – mayin, kuchsiz, ohista;

pp (pianissimo) – juda mayin, juda kuchsiz;

mp (*messo piano*) – kuchsizroq (*pianodan kuchli, forte dan kuchsizroq*):

f(forte) – qattiq, kuchli;

ff(fortissimo) – juda qattiq, juda kuchli

mf (*messo forte*) – qattiqroq, kuchliroq

cr (kreshchendo) – toyushni tobora kuchaytirib borish

dim (*diminuendo*) – toyushni tobora kuchsizlantirib borish

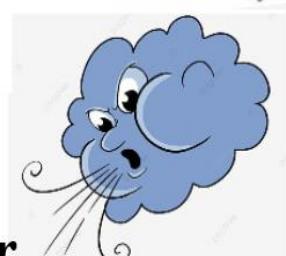
sf (sfortsando) – ayrim toyushlarni to‘satdan kuchli ijro etish.



TOPISHMOQ



eshik ochar



IJODIY VAZIFALAR:

BOSHQOTIRMALARNI YECHING

				T			
I				R			
				A			
2				N			
			3	S			
4				P			
			5	O			
6				Z			
				I			
				T			
				S			
7				I			
				Y			
				A			

1. Gammalardan biri..... deyiladi.
2. Nota cho‘zimlaridan biri.... deyiladi.
3. Ikkinchi chiziqda joylashgan notaning nomi.
4. Musiqada harakat tezligi nima deyiladi?
5. Bir xil pog‘onadagi tovushlar oralig‘i nima deb ataladi?
6. Tovush yangrashining vaqtincha to‘xtalishiga nima deyiladi?
7. Tovushni yarim tonga ko‘taruvchi alteratsiya belgisi nima deb ataladi?

1		A		
		L		
2		T		
		E		
3		R		
		A		
4		T		
		S		
5		I		
		Y		
		A		

1. Turg‘un va noturg‘un tovushlarning o‘zaro munosabatideyiladi.
2. Bir kuchli hissadan ikkinchi bir kuchli hissagacha bo‘lgan oraliq....deyiladi.
3. Kuyda takrorlash belgisi nima deb ataladi?
4. Birinchi pog‘ona nima deb ataladi?
5. Ma’yus kuychan ohangdagi gamma nima deb ataladi?

Matematik misollarni yeching.

$\text{♩} - \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} - \text{♪}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} = \text{♩} + \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>
$\text{♩} - \text{♪}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♪} + \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} = \text{♪} + \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>
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$\text{♩} = \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} > \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>
$\text{♩} + \text{♩} = \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} > \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>
$\text{♩} - \text{♩} < \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>	$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$	<input type="text"/>		

Re notasining oldiga diyez belgisini qo‘yib ijro eting.

Turna

Andante-shoshilmasdan

M. Krasev

Notalar oldiga bemol belgisini yozib ijro eting.

Etyud

Moderato-o'rtacha tez

Y.Gnesina

Berilgan kuyni Re major gammasiga transpozitsiya qiling.

Kichik polka

Allegretto-jonlanib

D.Kabalevskiy

Musical score for Kichik polka by D. Kabalevskiy. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major (two sharps) and 4/4 time, with dynamic 'mf'. The bottom staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

Blank musical score template with two staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major).

Berilgan kuya mos dinamik belgilarni yozing.

Alla

(Колыбельная)

Andante-shoshilmashdan kuychan

I.Filipp

Musical score for Alla (Kolyschka) by I. Filipp. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, with dynamic 'p'. The bottom staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

Continuation of the musical score for Alla (Kolyschka) by I. Filipp, showing the next section of the piece.

Final continuation of the musical score for Alla (Kolyschka) by I. Filipp, concluding the piece.

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O‘quv nashri

G.A.Ahmedova

SOLFEDJIO

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Sahifalovchi	Dilmurod Jalilov

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