

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
OLIY VA O‘RTA MAXSUS TA‘LIM VAZIRLIGI
O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI MADANIYAT VAZIRLIGI
O‘ZBEKISTON DAVLAT KONSERVATORIYASI

Dildora DJAMALOVA

FORTEPIANO

An'anaviy xonandalik va an'anaviy cholg'u ijrochiligi ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun
DARSLIK

«Musiqa» nashriyoti
Toshkent
2018

KBK 85.954.2

D 45

Djamalova Dildora.

Fortepiano. An'anaviy xonandalik va an'anaviy cholg'u ijrochiligi ta'lim yo'nalishlari uchun darslik. – T., 2018. – 144 b.

Ushbu darslik O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lim vazirligining 2017 yil 28 iyundagi 434-sonli buyrug'iga asosan nashrga tavsiya etilgan

Mas'ul muharrir:

Maxfuza KAZAKBAYEVA – O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi dotsenti

Taqrizchilar:

Inna ABDULLAYEVA – O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasi professori v.b.

Rustam ABDULLAYEV – O'zbekiston Kompozitorlari va bastakorlari uyushmasi raisi, professor

Mazkur darslik O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasida 5150600 – Vokal san'ati (an'anaviy xonandalik) va 5150700 – Cholg'u ijrochiligi (an'anaviy cholg'ular) bakalavriat ta'lim yo'nalishlarining 1-kursida tahsil olayotgan talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan bo'lib, shu ijrochilik yo'nalishi uchun "Fortepiano" fanidan maxsus yaratilgan ilk o'quv adabiyotidir. Darslikning didaktik ma'lumotlar va asarlar notasidan boshqa ta'lim yo'nalishlari talabalari ham foydalanishlari mumkin.

Darslik umumiy fortepiano kursi bo'yicha dars berishni boshlayotgan yosh mutaxassislarga ham dastlabki uslubiy yordam vazifasini bajaradi.

Настоящий учебник является первой специально созданной учебной литературой для направлений бакалавриата Государственной консерватории Узбекистана 5150600 – Вокальное искусство (традиционное пение) и 5150700 – Инструментальное исполнительство (традиционные инструменты) по курсу "Фортепиано" для студентов 1-курса этих исполнительских направлений. Дидактическими материалами и нотными примерами учебника могут также пользоваться студенты других направлений.

Учебник также призван оказать существенную методическую помощь молодым специалистам, начинающим преподавание курса общего фортепиано.

This textbook is first specially created by scholastic literature for directions bachelors of the State conservatory Uzbekistan 5150600 – Vocal art (traditional singing) and 5150700 - Instrumental performing (the traditional instruments) on course "Pianoforte" for student 1-course these performing directions. The didactic materials and music example of the textbook can also use the students of the other directions.

The Textbook is also called to render the essential methodical help young specialist, beginning teaching course general pianoforte.

KBK 85.954.2
UO'K 780.616.432

ISBN 978-9943-5090-2-3

© "Musiq" nashriyoti, 2018.

© D.A.Djamalova, 2018.

1- DARS. KIRISH.

FORTEPIANO – UMUMINSONIY CHOLG‘U SOZI

Aziz talabalar! Siz endi oliy ta‘lim muassasasi talabasi bo‘ldingiz, oldingizda yangi orzu-niyatlar, yurtimiz ravnaqiga munosib hissa qo‘shadigan mutaxassis bo‘lish istagi bor, albatta. Respublikamizning turli sohalarida bo‘lgani kabi musiqa ta‘limidagi o‘zgarishlar “Vokal san’ati” va “Cholg‘u ijrochiligi” yo‘nalishlarining maxsus fortepiano (organ) cholg‘usi bo‘lmagan boshqa ixtisosliklari uchun muhim fan hisoblangan – “Fortepiano” fani bo‘yicha ham yangi avlod darsliklari va qo‘llanmalar yaratilishiga turtki bo‘ldi. Bugungi kunga qadar aynan oliy ta‘lim muassasalari talabalariga mo‘ljallangan fortepiano ijrochiligi bo‘yicha adabiyotlarning yetarli yaratilmaganligi sababli, ijrochilikni yanada chuqur o‘zlashtirishga qaratilgan yangi o‘quv dasturi mavzulari asosida tizimga solingan o‘quv adabiyotiga ehtiyoj paydo bo‘ldi.

Qo‘lingizdagi mazkur “Fortepiano” darsligi aynan sizlar tahsil olayotgan 5150600 – Vokal san’ati (an’anaviy xonandalik) va 5150700 - Cholg‘u ijrochiligi (an’anaviy cholg‘ular) bakalavriat ta‘lim yo‘nalishining Davlat ta‘lim standarti va fanning o‘quv dasturi asosida o‘quv rejasida belgilangan soatlar hajmida didaktik talablarga mos ravishda yaratilgan. Ushbu darslik mazmunida zamonaviy pedagogik usullar, qarashlar, asarlarni o‘rganishning muhim jihatlari, shogirdlarga dars o‘tish jarayonida erishilgan samarali natijalar, shuningdek, yillar mobaynida to‘plangan tajribalar o‘zining ifodasini topgan.

Fortepiano cholg‘usida o‘zlashtirilgan boshlang‘ich ijrochilik ko‘nikmalariga asoslanib, konservatoriya bosqichining 1-kursida ijro mahorati sirlarini “oddiydan-murakkabga” tamoyili asosida ustozlar mashg‘ulotlar olib boradilar. Polifonik asarlar, ko‘povozlik va arxitektonik ta‘lim, yirik shakldagi asarlarda shakl hissi, keng hajmlilik va musiqiy obrazlarning qarama-qarshiligi borasidagi tushuncha va tasavvurlarga ega bo‘lishingiz lozim. Ijrochilikni mukammal o‘zlashtirish bilan birga, unga tegishli bo‘lgan boshqa bilimlarni ham mustaqil o‘rganib olishingizga, ko‘nikma va malakalaringizni shakllantirishga, kerakli o‘quv materialini mustaqil izlash va topishingizga hamda keyingi amaliy faoliyatingizda qo‘llashni o‘rgatishga, ijodiy qobiliyatlaringizni rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilganidir.

Mazkur fanni o‘zlashtirish natijasida sizlar Davlat ta‘lim standartida belgilangan quyidagi bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmaga ega bo‘lishingiz nazarda tutiladi, xususan:

– nota yozuvlarni erkin o‘qish, eshitganlarini chala bilish va tonalliklar bo‘ylab ko‘chirish;

– jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlari fortepiano adabiyotlarini bilish va ulardan foydalana olish;

- turli xil uslub, janr, zamonlarga oid asarlarni ijro etish;
- konsert dasturlarini sahnada namoyish qilish ko‘nikmalariga ega bo‘lishingiz kerak.

“Fortepiano” fani barcha ijrochilik ixtisosliklari uchun umumkasbiy fan hisoblanib, u – Garmoniya, Solfedjio, Musiqiy asarlar tahlili kabilar bilan o‘zaro uzviy bog‘liqdir. O‘zlashtirilgan ijrochilik ko‘nikmalari, ularni yanada keng va chuqurroq o‘rganishga ma’lum darajada ko‘mak bo‘ladi.

O‘zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasining har bir 1-kurs talabasi o‘quv jarayonida turli davrlarda yaratilgan, turli janr va uslublarga tegishli bo‘lgan musiqiy asarlar ijro etishi lozim, shu bilan birga fortepiano texnikasining barcha turlarini o‘zlashtirmog‘i kerak. Shu sababli har bir semestrda oraliq hamda yakuniy reyting nazorati sinovlari uchun aniq ijrochilik dasturi ko‘rsatiladi. Ma’lum bir asarni chuqur o‘rganish, shu janr va uslubda yaratilgan boshqacha asarlar bilan tanishib chiqishni ham nazarda tutadi.

Mazkur fanni o‘zlashtirish uchun o‘qitishning ilg‘or va zamonaviy usullaridan foydalanish, yangi informatsion-pedagogik texnologiyalarni tadbiq etish muhim ahamiyatga egadir. Fanni o‘zlashtirishda boshqa darslik, o‘quv va uslubiy qo‘llanmalar, elektron materiallar, zarur bo‘lganda sintezatorlar hamda musiqiy kompyuter dasturlaridan foydalaniladi. Xorijiy ilg‘or pedagogik texnologiyalar va nota adabiyotlaridan unumli foydalaniladi.

Mustaqil ta’limni tashkil etishning mazmuni axborot-ta’lim resurslaridan, ta’lim muassasasida mavjud kutubxona, fonoteka va videoteka jamg‘armasidan, repetitoriyalardan, o‘quv laboratoriyalari, ovoz yozuv studiyalari, teleradiokompaniya kanallari va konsert zallaridan unumli foydalanishdan, bajarilgan ishlarning tahlilini bayon etishdan iboratdir. Mazkur fanning xususiyatlaridan kelib chiqib kasbiy mahoratni rivojlantirish va takomillashtirishga qaratilgan vazifalarni maqsadli amalga oshirish ham nazarda tutiladi.

Shuningdek, mazkur fanni o‘zlashtirishda ta’limning zamonaviy metodlari (xususan, interfaol), pedagogik va axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari ijodiy o‘quv jarayonida unumli qo‘llaniladi. Axborot-resurs markazlari kompyuterlari, “Internet”, “Ziyonet” kabi axborot tarmoqlari, maxsus Veb-saytlar sahifalaridan unumli foydalanish, maxsus o‘quv adabiyotlari – darslik, o‘quv qo‘llanma, uslubiy qo‘llanma, metodik tavsiyalar, nota grafikasi yuzasidan amaliy kompyuter dasturlaridan keng foydalanish nazarda tutiladi.

1-kurs mobaynida sizga majburiy ijro dasturi hisoblangan asarlar bilan cheklanib qolmay, dunyoqarashingizni muntazam kengaytirib borishingiz uchun boshqa vazifalarni ham mustaqil bajarishingiz talab etiladi. Reyting nazoratlari yoki konsertda tinglovchi-tomoshabinlar oldida chalish uchun ma’lum bir kompozitorning asari ijrosini o‘zlashtirayotgan davringizda uning boshqa janrlardagi asarlarini ham tinglab, tahlil qilishingiz kerak. Bunday mustaqil izlanish kompozitor uslubini o‘zingizga singdirib olishingizga katta yordam beradi. Misol tariqasida: agar sizlar V.A.Mosartning darslikda berilgan “Menuet”ini o‘rganayotgan bo‘lsangiz, shu kompozitorning boshqa asarlari bilan ham yaqindan tanishishingiz yaxshi natija beradi. **Darslikka jahon kompozitorlarining o‘nlab**

mashhur asarlari notasi chet ellarda chop etilgan adabiyotlardan ko‘chirib kiritildi.

Alohida ta’kidlash joizki, xuddi maxsus fortepiano yo‘nalishida o‘qiyotgan talabalar singari sizlar ham imkon qadar chuqur bilimlarga ega bo‘lishingiz zarur. Shu sababli ushbu darslikka bilimlaringizni mustahkamlash va chuqurlashtirish uchun tuzilgan **testlar va krossvordlar** ham kiritildi.

Shuningdek, darslik ilovalarida dastlabki ijrochilik ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirishga, nazariy bilimlarni mustahkamlashga qaratilgan - gammalar, akkord va arpedjiolar (1-ilova); testlar va krossvordlar javoblari (2-ilova); **eng iqtidorli talabalar uchun** jahon fortepiano pedagogikasi repertuaridan sonatinalar hamda O‘zbekiston yosh kompozitorlarining milliy kolorit bilan sug‘orilgan sonatinalari (3-ilova*) notasi berildi. Ularni ustozingiz bilan darsma-dars tanlab, fortepianoda o‘z ijrochilik mahoratingizni oshirishingiz mumkin.

Aziz talabalar! Qo‘lingizdagi ushbu darslik sizlarning fortepiano cholg‘usida ijro san’ati haqidagi bilimlaringizni yanada oshirishga hamda ijrochilik mahoratini yuksaltirishga xizmat qiladi, degan umiddaman.

**) Izoh: 3-ilovadagi sonatinalarning nota matni ko‘p sahifali bo‘lganligi uchun ular darslikka ilova qilingan kompakt-diskga joylashtirildi.*

Ijro dasturiga kiritish uchun tavsiya etilayotgan asarlar

1-kurs mobaynida 7-8 ta asarning mukammal ijrosini tayyorlashingiz kerak bo‘ladi. Bular: murakkab bo‘lmagan gamma, akkord va arpedjiolar, etyudlar, fortepiano uchun qayta ishlangan xalq kuylari, maxsus yaratilgan kichik va yirik janrlardagi original asarlar bo‘lishi lozim. Quyida nomlari sanab o‘tilgan namunalardan foydalangan holda, albatta o‘zingizning ijro imkoniyatlaringizni inobatga olib, ustoz bilan har bir semestrga alohida-alohida repertuar tanlang va ijrochilik mahoratingizni oshiring.

1. Barmoqlarni mustahkamlash va ijrochilik ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish uchun darslarda ko‘rsatilgan mashqlar va quyidagi kichik kuy namunalari:

gamma, akkord va arpedjiolar, “Chitti gul” (o‘zbek xalq kuyi), “Kuz” (Belorus xalq qo‘shig‘i) kabi murakkab bo‘lmagan kuylar.

2. Etyudlar: 4-5 ta.

3. Forteplano uchun qayta ishlangan xalq kuylari, maxsus yaratilgan kichik va yirik janrlardagi original asarlar:

1. “Olmacha anor”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi (bir necha variantda).

2. “Barabanchi”, latish xalq qo‘shig‘i.

3. “Men skripkada chalaman”, A.Filippenko.

4. “Visla”, polyak xalq qo‘shig‘i.

5. “Katta bug‘u”, fransuz xalq qo‘shig‘i.

6. “Olma”, K.Abdullayev.
7. “Archa bayrami”, I.Akbarov.
8. “Qashqarcha”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
9. “Do‘loncha”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
10. “Hay, yor-yor”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
11. “Gullola”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
12. “Qorasoch”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
13. “Jamalagim”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
14. “Chamanda gul”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
15. “Bilak uzuk”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
16. “Omon yor”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
17. “Gullola”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
18. “Yallama yorim”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
19. “Chaman ichra”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
20. “Nimalar devdim sizga...”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
21. “Daryo toshqin”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
22. “Ha, do‘rsi”, o‘zbek xalq kuyi.
23. “Raqs”, A.Gedike.
24. “Menuet”, V.Mosart (Volfgang Mosart nota daftaridan).
25. “Menuet”, V.A.Mosart.
26. “Papageno ariyasi”, V.A.Mosart (“Sehrli nay” operasidan).
27. “Kuy”, L.Betxoven (5-simfoniya dan parcha).
28. “Variatsiyalar”, V.A.Mosart.
29. “Variatsiyalar”, F.Kulau.
30. “Sonatina”, A.Andre.
31. “Sonatina”, R.Reyneke.
32. “Sonatina”, N.Inoyatova.
33. “Sonatina”, Sh.Ahmedova.
34. “Sonatina”, F.Xoliqova.

Fortepiano – umuminsoniy cholg‘u sozi

Musiqa san‘atida Fortepiano ijrochiligi eng ommalashgan turlardan biri sanaladi. Har bir xalqning o‘z milliy cholg‘u sozlari bo‘lishi barchaga ma‘lum. Bugungi kunda dunyoning barcha xalqlari orasida eng ommalashgan **umuminsoniy cholg‘u sozlari** ham mavjud. Bulardan biri – **fortepiano** cholg‘usidir. Ushbu cholg‘u uchun jahonning barcha taniqli kompozitorlari qatorida O‘zbekiston kompozitorlari ham yorqin asarlar yaratdilar. Ular yosh ijrochilar tomonidan sevib ijro etib kelinmoqda.

Tarixga nazar tashlaydigan bo‘lsak, fortepiano san‘ati **Klassisizm** davrida paydo bo‘lib, shakllana boshlagan va fortepiano cholg‘usi yaratilgan. I.S.Bax va uning o‘g‘illari, shogirdlari klavir musiqasi uchun birinchi namunalarni yaratdilar. Gaydn, Mosart, Betxovenlarning fortepiano ijodi bu cholg‘uni yuksaklarga ko‘tarilishida va ommalashishida muhim o‘rin tutdi. London va Vena maktablari

shakllandi. Klementi va Gummel ijodi ravnaq topdi. O‘z navbatida Parij maktabi ham paydo bo‘lib, Kalkbrener va Talberg ijod namunalari tarqaldi. Shuningdek, Cherni ijrochilik mahorati maktabi shakllandi va bugungi kunda ham ushbu namunalar fortepiano ijrochiligining asosiy maktabi sanaladi.

Romantizm davrida ham fortepiano ijrochilik san‘ati yanada ravnaq topdi. Avstriya va Germaniya romantizmiga Yevropaning barcha ijodkorlari ergasha boshlashdi. Shubert, Veber, Mendelson, Shuman kabilarning fortepiano ijodi madaniyatlar tarixiga muhrlandi. Shopen va List – ijrochi va pedagog sifatida dunyoga tanildilar. Ularning fortepiano ijodlaridan namunalar dunyoning eng mohir sozandalari repertuarlaridan o‘rin oldi.

Yevropa milliy fortepiano maktablari. Nemis fortepiano maktabi XIX asr ikkinchi yarmida milliy fortepiano maktablari shakllanishiga andoza bo‘ldi. Nemis fortepiano maktabi vakillari – Brams va Reger, Fransiya fortepiano maktabi – Bize, Frank, Sen-Sans, Norveg-Chex fortepiano maktablari – Grig, Smetana va Dvorjak kabilar milliy fortepiano maktablarinig namoyandalari bo‘ldilar. Rus fortepiano musiqasi “Kuchli to‘da” hisoblanmish – Rubinshteyn, Chaykovskiy ijodida o‘z aksini topdi. XIX asr ikkinchi yarmida “forteplano pedagogikasi” tushunchasi paydo bo‘ldi. Skryabin, Metner, Raxmaninov fortepiano san‘atlari – ijodiyot va ijrochilikdagi yangi yo‘nalishlar sifatida nom qozondi.

XX asrning 20–40-yillarida ham fortepiano ijrochiligida sezilarli pog‘onalarni kuzatish mumkin bo‘ldi. 20-yillar yangi uslub yo‘nalishlarining faol rivojlanish davri bo‘lgan deb ishnoq bilan ta‘kidlash mumkin. S.Prokofev fortepiano ijodi o‘zgacha musiqiy til paydo bo‘lishiga turtki bo‘ldi. Ko‘plab sonata va konsertlar yaratildi. Prokofev nafaqat kompozitor, balki pianinochi sifatida ham jahon ahliga tanildi. Asr o‘rtalarida yangi uslub yo‘nalishlari shakllandi. Fransiyada impressionizm asosan Debyussining kechki asarlarida namoyon bo‘ldi. Bu kompozitor o‘z ijodini yangilash yo‘lida izlanishlar qildi, yangicha mavzularga murojaat qildi. Xususan, musiqiy ijodiyotga urush obrazlarini kiritdi, bu “Oq va qora” deb nomlangan asarida yaqqol ko‘rindi. 12 ta etyud - Debyussining kechki yo‘nalish qomusi, deb nom oldi.

XX asrning 2-yarmida fortepiano san‘atida rivojlanish kuzatildi. Musiqiy avangardning har xil oqimlari paydo bo‘ldi. A.Shyonbergning shogird va izdoshlari nafaqat butun dunyoda, hatto O‘zbekistonda ham paydo bo‘ldi. Musiqa materialini umumiy (total) qator birlashtirilishiga intilishning kuchayishi kuzatildi. Bunday rivojlanish bosqichlari O‘zbekistonda ham bo‘lib o‘tdi va bu haqda keyingi darslarda bilib olasiz.

Fortepiano cholg‘usi xususida

500 yillik tarixga ega klavir san‘ati Uyg‘onish davrida vujudga kelib, XVII-XVIII asrlarda gullab-yashnadi. XVIII asr boshida fortepiano cholg‘usi yaratilganidan so‘ng, fortepiano san‘ati rivojlanish davri boshlandi.

Ushbu musiqa asbobi XVIII asrning boshlarida (1710 yilda) italiyalik Kristofori tomonidan yaratilgan bo‘lib, unda ohista va baland (kuchli va kuchsiz)

tovushlarni chalish mumkin bo'lgan. Shu bois asbobning nomi "fortepiano" deb nomlanib, italyan tilida tovush kuchi nuqtayi nazaridan - "baland-past" ma'nolarini bildiradi.

Asbobning klavishlarini bosganda jaranglaydigan tovushlar esa klavishdan emas, balki asbobning ichida tarang tortilgan simlardan yangraydi.



Agar simlar vertikal (tikka) tortilgan bo'lsa, bu – fortepiano cholg'usi bo'lib, u hajm jihatidan kichikroq hamda katta bo'lmagan xonalarda ijro etish uchun mo'ljallangan.

Agar simlar gorizontaal (yotiq) tortilgan bo'lsa, bu – royal cholg'usidir. Uning tovushlari balandroq va jarangli bo'lib, hajm jihatidan katta. Royal kontsert zallarida ijro etish uchun mo'ljallangan.



Fortepianoda o'tirish, ijrochilik holati

Ma'lumki, har qanday cholg'uni ijro etishni o'rganishda avval cholg'u oldida to'g'ri o'tirib, gavnani, oyoq-qo'llarni erkin tutish kabi ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish muhimdir. Bu ko'nikmalarning o'zlashtirilishi **ijrochilik holatining** to'g'ri shakllanishiga yordam beradi.

Fortepiano ijrochiligida 3 ta tayanch nuqtalari mavjud bo'lib, bular oyoq holati, o'rindiqa (stulda) o'tirish holati va "qo'l holati" (barmoqlar)dir.



1. Oyoq holati — bir oz oldinga surilgan holda yerga yoki maxsus taxtachaga tayangan bo'lishi lozim.

2. O'rindiqda (stulda) o'tirganda, butun o'rindiqqa emas, balki uning yarmiga mustahkam o'tirish kerak. O'rindiqning balandligi esa maxsus burama moslama yoki taxtachalar bilan shogirdga moslashtirilgan bo'lishi lozim. Uning balandligi shunday qo'yilgan bo'lishi kerakki, unda tirsaklar klavishdan pastda emas, balki ular bir tekis balandlikda bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiqdir.



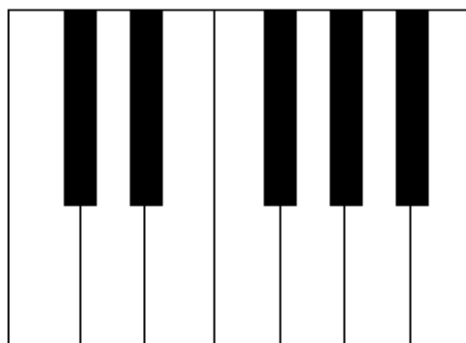


3. Barmoqlar uchinchi - eng muhim tayanch nuqtalardan biri sanaladi. Gavdani tik tutgan holda qomatni biroz oldinga, cholg'uga yaqin tutib, **“qo'l holati”** (barmoqlar)ni qo'yganda bilak tepaga ko'tarilmagan, tirsak tanadan **30° burchak ostida** bo'lishi maqsadga muvofiq. Yelkalar erkin holatda hamda o'quvchining qaddi rostlangan bo'lishi lozim. Qo'llar yumaloq va klavishni bosganda barmoqlar uchiga tayangan bo'lishi kerak.

Elementar musiqiy-nazariy bilimlarimizni mustahkamlaymiz!

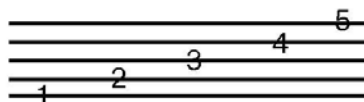
Musiqiy tovushlar va fortepiano klaviaturasi bilan tanishuv

Musiqada 7 ta asosiy tovushlar bo'lib, ular – “do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si” deb nomlanadi. Biror bir klavishni bosganimizda jaranglaydigan tovush ushbu klavishning nomini belgilaydi, ya'ni klavish ham xuddi tovush kabi «do», «sol» va hokazo deb nomlanadi.



Do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si.

Musiqada tovushlarni yozishda beshta chiziqdan foydalaniladi, ular **«nota yo'li»** deb nomlanadi. Chiziqlar pastdan tepaga qarab sanalib, undagi doyra (dumaloq) shaklida yozilgan belgilar nota deb ataladi.



Musiqada yettita nota bo‘lib, ular nota yo‘lining beshta chizig‘ida joylashadi va quyidagicha yoziladi:

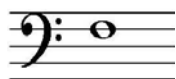


Musiqiy kalitlar

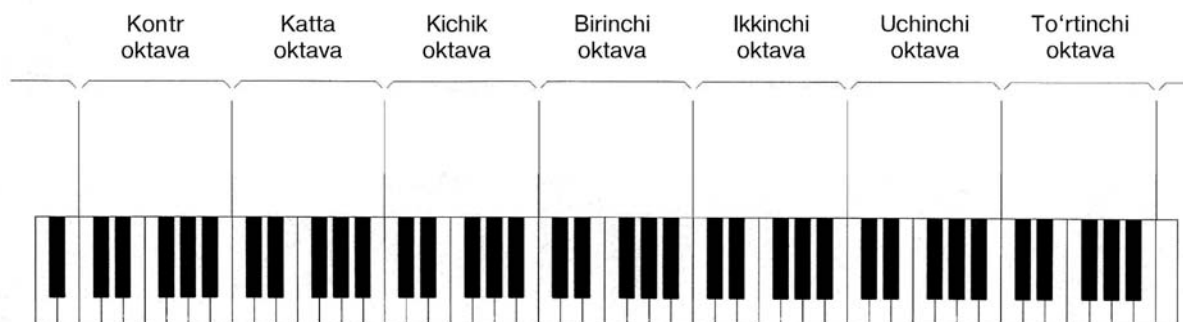
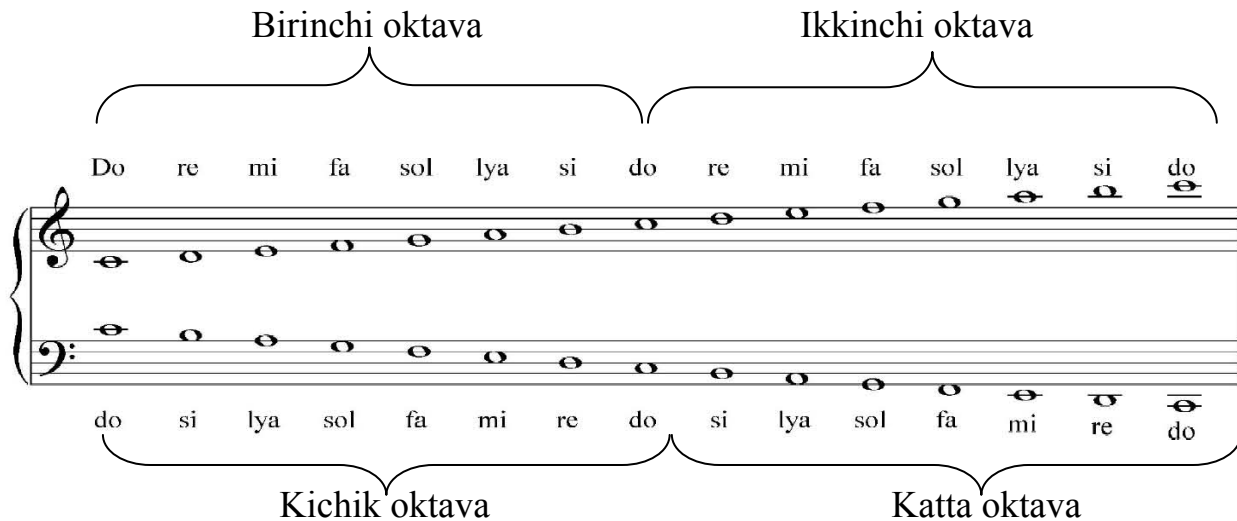
Kalit maxsus belgi bo‘lib, u nota chiziqlarining biriga qo‘yiladi hamda muayyan balandlikdagi tovushlarning o‘rnini aniqlaydi. Kalit nota yo‘lining boshiga qo‘yiladi. Fortepiano asarlarini yozish uchun ikki xil kalitdan foydalaniladi. Har bir notaning nomi – nota yo‘lining boshida turgan kalitga qarab belgilanadi.



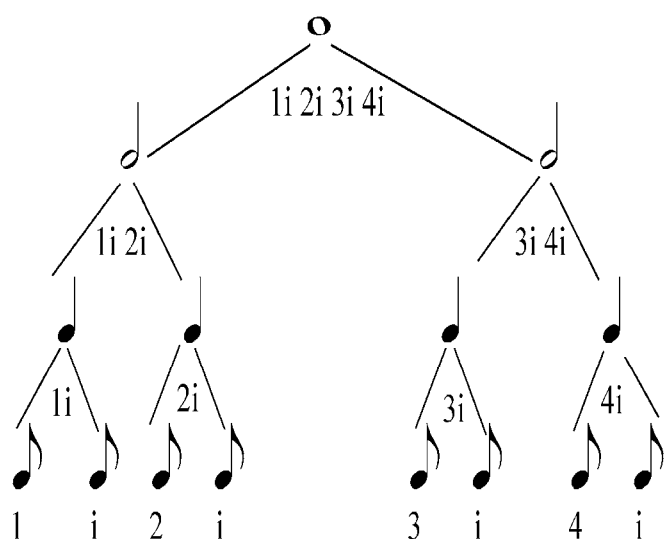
Bu *skripka kaliti* – uning aylanasi ikkinchi chiziqdan yoziladi va nota yo‘lida sol tovushini ochganligi sababli *sol kaliti* yoki *skripka kaliti* deb ataladi.



Bu *bas kaliti* – uning aylanasi to‘rtinchi chiziqdan yoziladi va nota yo‘lida fa tovushini ochganligi sababli *fa kaliti* yoki *bas kaliti* deb ataladi.



Notalarning cho‘zimi



Butun nota 1i, 2i, 3i, 4i sanog‘iga sanaladi

Yarim nota 1i, 2i sanog‘iga sanaladi

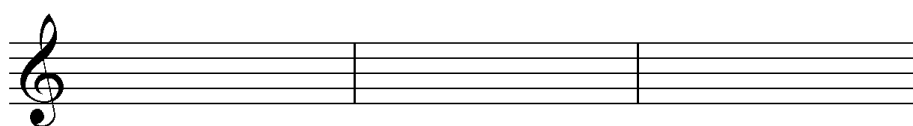
Chorak nota 1i sanog‘iga sanaladi

Nimchorak nota 1 yoki i sanog‘iga sanaladi

Takt va takt chizig‘i

Siz biladigan she‘rlardagi kabi musiqada ham kuchli, ya‘ni uruli tovushlar bo‘ladi. Nota yo‘lida yozilgan ana shu uruli tovushlar oralig‘idagi kuy bo‘lagi - **takt deb ataladi**.

Nota yozuvida taktlar vertikal chiziq bilan ajratiladi. Bu vertikal chiziq - **takt chizig‘i** deyiladi.



Musiqasi asarining bir kuchli hissadan ikkinchi bir kuchli hissagacha bo‘lgan oralig‘i - **takt** deyiladi



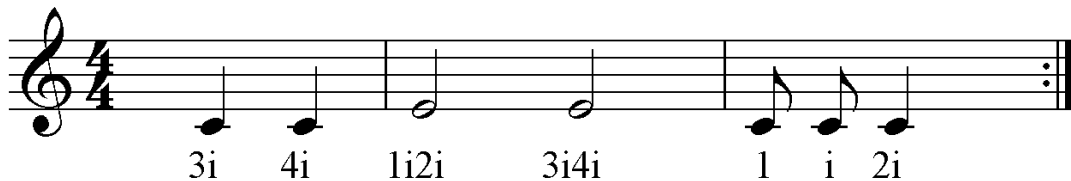
Taktlar ikki, uch, to‘rt chorakka teng bo‘lgan turli cho‘zimdagi notalardan tuzilishi mumkin. Takt o‘lchovini ko‘rsatuvchi raqamlar esa kalitdan so‘ng

yoziyadi. Tepadagi raqam bo‘laklar sonini, pastdagi raqam esa shu bo‘laklar cho‘zimini anglatadi.



Agar musiqa asari kuchsiz hissadan boshlansa, asar boshida to‘liq bo‘lmagan takt hosil bo‘lib, bunga *to‘liqsiz takt* yoki - *takt oldi* deyiladi. To‘liqsiz takt ko‘pchilik hollarda umumiy taktning yarmidan oshmaydi.

Agar asardagi musiqiy jumla (faza) to‘liqsiz taktdan boshlansa, tugashi ham to‘liqsiz bo‘ladi.



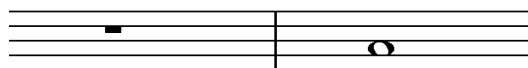
Ikkita to‘liqsiz taktlar bitta to‘liq takti tashkil etadi.

Pauzalar

Qo‘shiq yoki kuyning biron yerida tovushlarning to‘xtashi yoki tanaffus qilinishi zarur bo‘lsa, maxsus musiqiy belgilar qo‘llaniladi.

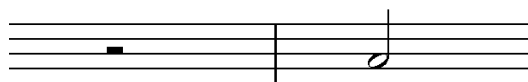
Bunday belgilar – *pauza* deb ataladi. Nota cho‘zimlari har xil bo‘lganidek pauzalar ham turli cho‘zimda bo‘ladi. Ular nota cho‘zimlari singari butun, yarimtalik, choraktalik, sakkiztalik, o‘n oltitalik, o‘ttiz ikkitalik kabi ko‘rinishlarga ega bo‘lib, ijro etilmay, balki ushbu cho‘zimida sanaladi.

Butun pauza



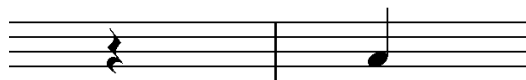
Butun pauza to‘rtinchi chiziqning ostida yoziladi, - «to‘rt i...» (yoki, “to‘rt va...”) sanoq davomida yoki butun nota cho‘zimida dam oladi.

Yarimtalik pauza



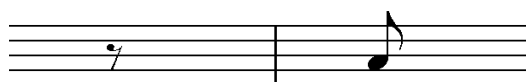
Yarimtalik pauza uchinchi chiziqning ustida joylashadi, – «ikki i» sanoq davomida yoki yarimtalik nota cho‘zimida dam oladi.

Choraktalik pauza



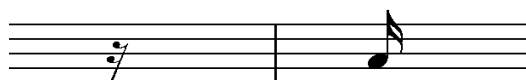
Choraktalik pauza – «bir i» sanoii davomida yoki choraktalik nota choʻzimida dam oladi.

Sakkiztalik pauza



Sakkiztalik pauza - sakkiztalik nota choʻzimida dam oladi.

Oʻn oltitalik pauza



Oʻn oltitalik pauza - oʻn oltitalik nota choʻzimida dam oladi.

SAVOLLAR:

1. Fortepianoni kim kashf etgan?
2. D.Skarlatti qaysi janrda asarlar yaratgan?
3. Fortepiano cholgʻusi paydo boʻlishi va fortepianoda ijrochilik sanʼati shakllanishida hissa qoʻshgan kompozitorlardan yana kimlarni bilasiz?

Topshiriqlar:

1. 1-semestrning 17-darsdan soʻng berilgan testlardan 10 tasini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMda mavjud kitoblardan yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.
2. Musiqada jami nechta kalit borligini oʻrganing.

Tayanch iboralar: umuminsoniy cholgʻu sozi, klassisizm, romantizm, Yevropa milliy fortepiano maktablari, fortepiano, baland-past, royal, qoʻl holati.

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N.. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”, oʻquv qoʻllanma. Gʻ.Gʻulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Николаев А., Кисель Е., Натансон Б., Ереженская Н. “Школа игры на фортепиано”. Издательство “Музыка”, Москва, 1975.

2- DARS. MUSIQANING IFODA VOSITALARI

Ritm (usul) – musiqiy tovushlarni muayyan qancha vaqt davomida kelishiga aytamiz.

Metr (vazn) – ritmning o‘lchov vositasiga kiradi. U bir xil cho‘zimdagi muayyan ritmik bo‘laklarning to‘xtovsiz takrorlanishidir.

Ohang (melodiya) – kuyning eng kichik ifodali bo‘lagi bo‘lib, bir necha ketma-ket olingan tovushlardan hosil bo‘ladi.

Temp (sur‘at)

Musiqqa asarining ijro etilish sur‘atiga - *temp* deb ataladi. Templar asosan uch xil ko‘rinishda bo‘ladi: oid templar, o‘rtacha templar va tez templar.

Og‘ir 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.

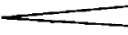
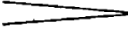
Presto (presto) – tez, oshiqib.

Prestissimo (prestissimo) – juda tez.


Dinamik belgilar

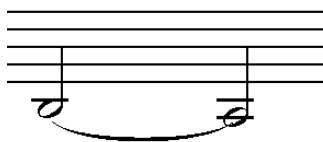
Musiqqa asarining ijrosi yoqimli bo‘lishi yoki biror musiqiy obraz ta‘sirini boyitib, tinglovchilarga eshittirish, tovushning qanday kengaytirilishini ko‘rsatish uchun musiqada maxsus belgilar qo‘llaniladi.

Ushbu belgilar nomlari italyanchadan olingan bo‘lib, ular *dinamik belgilar* deb ataladi. Dinamik belgilar quyidagicha yoziladi va talaffuz qilinadi:

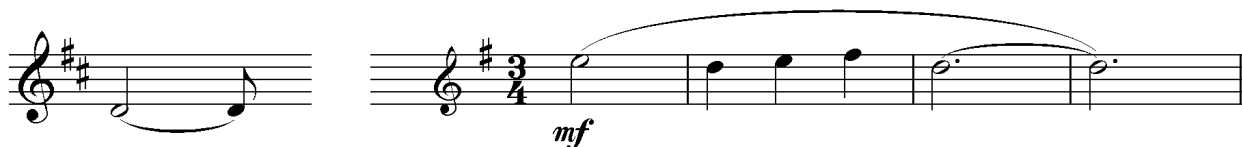
p (*piano*) – mayin, kuchsiz, ohista;
pp (*pianissimo*) – juda mayin, juda kuchsiz;
mp (*mezzo piano*) – kuchsizroq (*piano*dan kuchli, *forte*dan kuchsizroq);
f (*forte*) – qattiq, kuchli;
ff (*fortissimo*) – juda qattiq, juda kuchli
mf (*mezzo forte*) – qattiqroq, kuchliroq
 *cr* (*kreshchendo*) – tovushni tobora kuchaytirib borish
 *dim* (*diminuendo*) – tovushni tobora kuchsizlantirib borish
sf (*sforzando*) – ayrim tovushlarni to‘satdan kuchli ijro etish.



Legato  (**liga**) – lotinchada liga – «bog‘layman» ma‘nosini anglatadi, ya‘ni tovushlarni uzmasdan ijro qilish:



Agar bir xil balandlikdagi ikki notani birlashtiruvchi liga bilan bog‘lansa, ikkinchi tovush chalinmay, faqat shu nota davomiyligida sanaladi:



Staccato – italyanchada *staccato* – «ajratilgan», «alohida» ma‘nolarini anglatib, tovushlarni qisqa-qisqa, uzib ijro etiladi. Bunda tovushning tagiga yoki ustiga nuqta qo‘yiladi.



Fermata – italyanchada *fermata* – «to‘xtash», «to‘xtab turish» ma‘nolarini bildiradi. Bu belgi biror tovush, pauzaning tagiga yoki ustiga qo‘yiladi. Fermata qo‘yilgan nota yoki pauza asarning xarakteriga qarab, bir yarim va ikki barobariga cho‘zib ijro qilinadi.



> Aksent – notani kuchliroq, tovushni ajratib ijro etish belgisi.



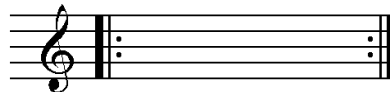
_ **Portamento** – notani sal cho‘zibroq, klavishni chuqurroq olishga undaydi.

8^{va} -----] notalarning ustida joylashgan bo‘lsa, bir oktava balandda ijro etish lozimligini bildiruvchi belgi.

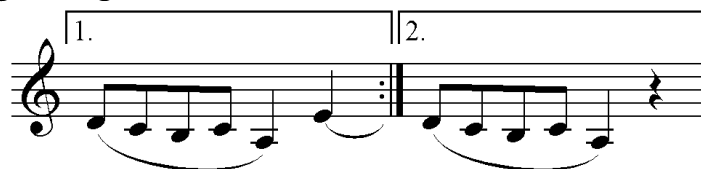
8^{vb} -----] notalarning tagida joylashgan bo‘lsa, bir oktava pastda ijro etish lozimligini bildiruvchi belgi.

Repriza -qaytarish belgisi

Qo‘shiq yoki musiqa asarining biror bo‘lagini ikki marta takrorlab ijro etish zarur bo‘lsa, qaytarish – **repriza** belgisidan foydalaniladi. U kuy bo‘lagini takrorlanishi lozim bo‘lgan taktlarining boshiga va oxiriga qo‘yiladi:



Volta – butun bir asarni yoki uning muayyan qismini takrorlashda har xil tugashi mumkinligini anglatadi.

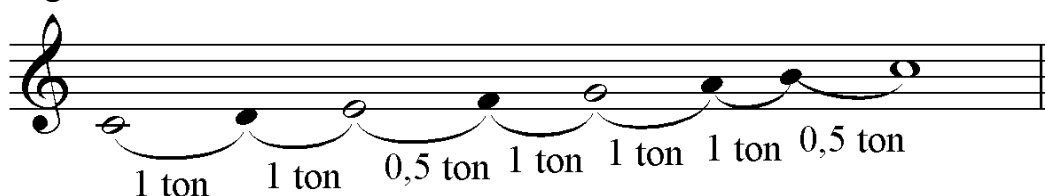


Nota cho‘zimlarini uzaytiruvchi belgilar - ohanglarda notalar cho‘zimi “nuqtalar”, “ligalar” yordamida uzaytirilishi ham mumkin. Agar notaning o‘ng tomonida nuqta (.) turgan bo‘lsa, ushbu notaga o‘zining cho‘zimning teng yarmiga mos bo‘lgan cho‘zimni (uzunlikni) qo‘shish kerak.

Nuqtalar yordamida nota teng yarmiga uzayadi:



Ton va yarim ton – ikki yonma-yon tovushlarning balandlik jihatidan eng kichik oralii – **yarim ton** deb ataladi. Ikkita yarim ton – **bir tonni** hosil qiladi. Xuddi ikkita yarimta olmanining bo‘lagini bir-biriga qo‘shsak – bir butun olma hosil bo‘lgandek.



Har bir tovush yarim ton va bir ton ko‘tarilishi yoki pasaytirilishi mumkin. Bunday pasayish **alteratsiya**, ya’ni o‘zgarish belgisi bilan ko‘rsatiladi.

– **diyez** – tovushni yarim ton ko‘tarish belgisi.

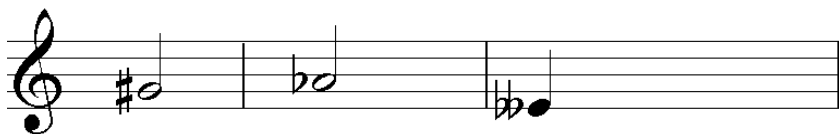
b – **bemol** – tovushni yarim ton tushirish belgisi.

⌵ – **bekar** – diez yoki bemol kuchini bekor qilish belgisi.

× – **dubl diyez** – notani bir tonga ko‘taradi.

bb – **dubl bemol** – notani bir tonga tushiradi.

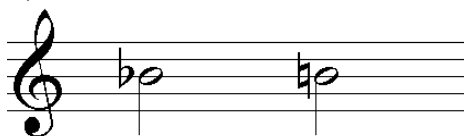
1)



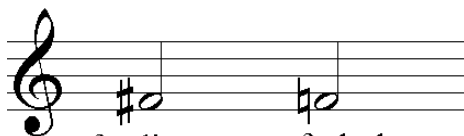
2)



3)



si-bemol si-bekar



fa-diyez fa-bekar

Yuqorida berilgan alteratsiya belgilari:

1) notaning oldiga qoyilgan bo‘lsa, u faqat aynan shu vaqtda, shu taktdagi notaning o‘zgarishi bilan ifodalanadi;

2) agar bemol yoki diyez asarning boshida, kalitdan so‘ng berilgan bo‘lsa, bu belgi o‘zgar olmay butun asar davomida o‘z kuchini saqlaydi;

3) alteratsiya belgili notalar nomi belgi nomi bilan qo‘shib, birgalikda o‘qiladi – “si bemol”, “si bekar” yoki ”fa diyez”, ”fa bekar”, va h.k.

Savollar:

1. K.Chernining qaysi asarlari pianinotchilarning texnik mahoratini o‘stirishga mo‘ljallangan?
2. K.Chernining mashhur o‘quvchilaridan biri kim bo‘lgan?
3. Qanday templar va alteratsiya belgilarini bilasiz?

Topshiriqlar:

1. 17- darsdan so‘ng berilgan testlardan keyingi 10 tasini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMda mavjud kitoblardan, yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.
2. Musiqa nazariyasi xususida qaysi tillarda qanday adabiyotlar borligini o‘rganing.

Tayanch iboralar: ritm, metr, ohang, temp, dinamik belgilar, fermata, repriza, volta, nota cho‘zimlari, ton va yarim ton, alteratsiya.

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”, o‘quv qo‘llanma. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Николаев А., Кисель Е., Натансон Б., Ереженская Н.. “Школа игры на фортепиано”. Издательство “Музыка”, Москва, 1975.
3. Akbarov I. Musiqa lug‘ati. “O‘qituvchi”, - T., 1987.
4. Hayitboyeva D. Notani varoqdan o‘qish va fortepiano ansambli. – T, “Uzbekiston”, 2010.
5. Ташпулатова Д. Работа над этюдами Г.Мушеля в фортепианном классе. Т. Издательство «Узбекистан». 2011.
6. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarining asarlari. Turli yil nashrlari.

3- DARS. FORTEPIANODA TOVUSHNING TINIQ VA RAVON IJROSI USTIDA ISHLASH

Fortepiano cholgʻusi oʻziga xos xususiyatga ega. Unda ijro etishda tovushni tiniq, ravon ijro etish uchun ularning imkoniyatlarini nazariy va amaliy jihatdan bilish hamda ularda ijro etish koʻnikmalarini oʻzlashtirish talab etiladi. Ijro etilayotgan asarlarni qismlarga va qismlarni jumla va frazalarga boʻlish orqali musiqaning aniq ijro etishga erishiladi. Bir nechta musiqiy jumladan esa asarning qismi paydo boʻladi. Yangi asarlarni oʻzlashtirish jarayonida har bitta fraza, jumla uchun alohida tovush kuchi talab etilishi mumkin.

Ijrochilik koʻnikmalarini shakllantirishga doir mashq va kichik kuylar

Taklif etilayotgan mashqlarni turli shtrixlarda va har xil harakatlarda qoʻllab, barmoqlar texnikasining fikrlash tezligini birinchi darslardan boshlab rivojlantirish zarur.

1)

2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 4 3
3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 3

va h.k.

2)

2 3 3 3
3 2 2

va h.k.

3)

4 3 2 4 3 2

va h.k.

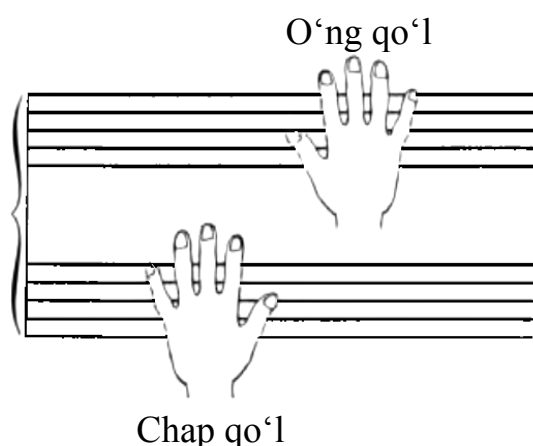
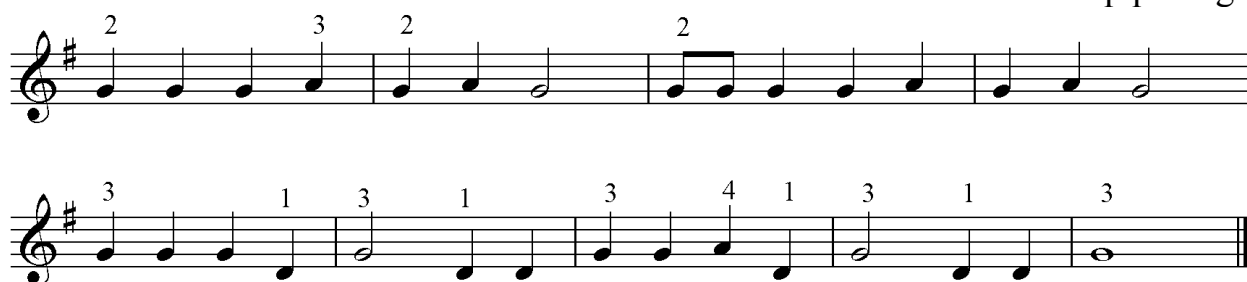
4)

2 3 4 2 3 4 2 3 4

va h.k.

Oftob chiqdi

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



Ko'p miqdorda turli balandlikdagi tovushlarni ikki qo'lda ijro etish uchun bir-biriga chiziq bilan bo'lingan ikkita nota yo'lidan foydalaniladi: yuqoridagi qator o'ng qo'lda, pastdagi qator esa chap qo'lda ijro etish uchun mo'ljallangan. Ularning **“akkolada”** deb nomlanuvchi yoy birlashtirib turadi.

Talabalar o'rganishlari lozim bo'lgan eng birinchi kichik asarlar – bir ovozli qo'shiqlar bo'lib, ular navbatma-navbat ikki qo'l bilan chalish uchun mo'ljallangan.

Qo'zichoq

Polyak xalq qo'shig'i

Andante-shoshilmasdan

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.

Tun

Polyak xalq qoʻshigʻi

Andante-shoshilmasdan

Tuk, tuk,

tuk, tuk, tuk, tuk,

tuk, tuk, tuk,

E - shi - gim - ni

Kech bo'l - di siz

tun qoq - di

ux - lan - giz.

Ijro dasturini tanlash

Fortepiano ijrochiligidan boshlangʻich davrida ijro repertuarining koʻlami nihoyatda kengdir. Jahon kompozitorlarining musiqiy namunalar bilan birga, Oʻzbekiston kompozitorlarining milliy ruh bilan sugʻorilgan koʻplab namunalar, oʻzbek xalq kuylarining fortepiano uchun moslashtirilgan variantlari mavjuddir. Talabalarning badiiy ijrochilik tafakkurini boyitish, texnik imkoniyatlarini rivojlantirish uchun turli xarakterdagi asarlarni tanlash, zamonaviy kompozitorlarning asarlari bilan birga, Oʻzbekiston va jahon musiqa madaniyati durdonalaridan namunalar bilan tanishib borish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Oʻquvchilar oʻrganishi kerak boʻlgan ilk asarlar bir ovozli qoʻshiq namunalar boʻlib, ular asta sekin ikki qoʻl bilan chalish uchun moʻljallanadi. Ikki qoʻl orasida taqsimlangan cholgʻu kuyini yanada aniq tushunish uchun sekin tempda kuyning sheʼriy matnini qoʻshiq qilib kuylash juda foydalidir.

Chitti gul

Oʻzbek xalq bolalar oʻyini

Tosh-xon oʻ oʻ bo-shi yoʻr doʻ yu gul

qiz zi zi da ma zi Ha chit-ti

Oq terakmi, ko'k terak

O'zbek xalq bolalar o'yini

Musical score for the song "Oq terakmi, ko'k terak". It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are: "mi te ga ke" on the vocal line and "Oq te - rak ko'k rak Biz - dan Siz kim rak" on the piano line.

Archa

A. Muhamedov

Musical score for the piece "Archa" by A. Muhamedov. It is a piano piece in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of two staves.

Olmacha anor

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for the piece "Olmacha anor", an Uzbek folk song. It is a piano piece in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system includes fingerings: 3, 2, 3 in the right hand and 2 in the left hand. The second system includes fingerings: 3, 2, 3 in the right hand and 2, 3 in the left hand. The third system includes a fingering of 3 in the right hand.

Xo'rozcha

Latish xalq qo'shig'i

da qu g'ot - gan tu

Tong yosh uy da ra di

li - miz roq kuy kuy

Hoy da yang da lay - di

Kuychan qo'shiq va sho'xchan raqs xarakteridagi kuylar bilan bir qatorda, imkon qadar **vazmin xarakterli** asarlarni ham ijro etish lozim. **Quyidagi barchaga ma'lum kuylarni shoshilmay chaling:**

Quyon

2 4 4

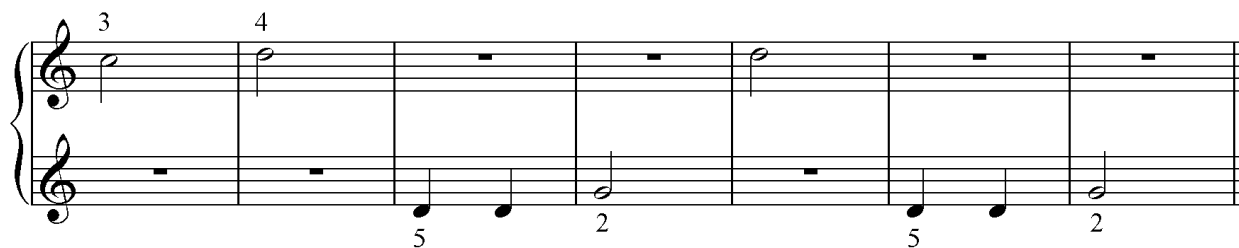
Yong'ir

4 3 1 2 3 2 5

Muzda

2 3 2

4 3 4



Savollar:

1. Yilning barcha oylarini kim fortepiano turkumi sifatida ifoda etgan?
2. O'zbekiston pianinotchilaridan kim P.Chaykovskiy nomidagi xalqaro tanlovda ishtirok etgan?

Topshiriqlar:

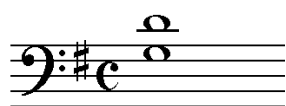
1. Musiqiy savodxonlikka doir nazariy bilimlaringizni mustahkamlab, bir va ikki qo'lda ijro etish uchun 2 tadan mashq va kuy namunalarini o'rganib keling.
2. 17-darsdan so'ng berilgan testlardan o'ntasini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMda mavjud kitoblardan yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: tiniq, ravon ijro etish, jumla va frazalar, barmoqlar texnikasi, akkolada

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N. "Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar", o'quv qo'llanma. G'.G'ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Николаев А., Кисель Е., Натансон Б., Ереженская Н.. "Школа игры на фортепиано". Издательство "Музыка", Москва, 1975.
3. Akbarov I. Musiqa lug'ati. "O'qituvchi", - T., 1987.

4-5- DARSLAR.
AKKORDLAR CHALISH VA STAKKATO USTIDA ISHLASH



Akkord – ikki yoki undan ortiq tovushlarning qo‘shilib yaxlit holda yangrashidir. notalarni birga chalishga tovush yangrashidagi tanaffus yoki jim turish belgisi. Pauzalar ham notalar singari turli cho‘zimga ega.

Barabanchi

Latish xalq qo‘shig‘i,
V.Ignatyev qayta ishlagan

Quvnoq

Stakkato – nota ustidagi yoki tagidagi nuqtalar, ushbu tovushlarni qisqa va uzib chalish kerakligini bildiradi. Ayrim hollarda ushbu usul **staccato** (uzib chalish) so‘zi bilan ham beriladi. Berilgan namunada stakkatoni mashq qiling:

Yetib ol

Chex xalq qo‘shig‘i

Allegretto-jonlanib

Yuqoridagi “Yetib ol” kuyini ikki qo‘l bilan galma-gal ijro etishda ohangning bir qo‘ldan ikkinchi qo‘lga o‘tishiga alohida e‘tibor qaratish lozim. Bunday paytda barmoqlarni klavish ustida uzoq tutib turmaslik kerak, aks holda berilgan kuyga mos bo‘lmagan shtrixlar kelib chiqadi.

Men skripkada chalaman

A.Filippenko

Harakatchan

Visla

Polyak xalq qo‘shig‘i

Mo‘tadil

Endi *staccatoni* musiqaning ifodali vositalari va shtrixlari yordamida mustaqil ijro etishni o‘rganamiz...

Kakku

Fransuz xalq qo‘shig‘i

Shoshmasdan

The musical score is written in 2/4 time and consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 2, 2, 4, and 3. The second system features a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings 1, 3, 2, and 5. The third system is marked mezzo-piano (*mp*) and includes fingerings 2, 4, 4, 1, 4, and 5. The fourth system concludes with fingerings 5, 4, 5, 1, 3, and 5. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Barmoqlaringiz kuchli va yostiqchalari mustahkam bo‘lishi uchun ularni doimo mashq qildirish zarur. Buning uchun stakkatoni pianino qopqog‘i yoki stol ustida mashq qiling.

O‘ng qo‘l uchun berilgan ushbu mashqni, chap qo‘lda ham bir oktava pastda teskari yo‘nalishda chalib mashq qiling. Avval har bir barmoq bilan, so‘ng ketma-ketlikda...

2 2 2
3 3 3

3 4 3 3 4 3
2 3 2 2 3 2

3 4 5 4 3
1 2 3 2 1
2 3 4 3 2

Do, re, mi, fa, lya tovushlaridan ham chalib, soʻng kuylab chaling!

1 5

1 3 5 3 1 5 1

Barmoqlar klavishda mustahkam ijro etishi uchun bu mashqlarni fortepiano qopqogʻini yopib yoki stol ustida bajarish lozim.

Oʻng qoʻl uchun berilgan ushbu mashqni, chap qoʻlda ham bir oktava pastda teskari yoʻnalishda chalib mashq qiling. Avval har bir barmoq bilan, soʻng ketma-ketlikda...

2 2 2
3 3 3

3 4 3 3 4 3
2 3 2 2 3 2

3 4 5 4 3
1 2 3 2 1
2 3 4 3 2

Etyud – texnik xarakterdagi asar yoki yakunlangan musiqiy tuzilmadagi mashqdir. Siz uni o‘rganish jarayonida ustozingiz ko‘magida notalarni ovozingizni chiqarib sanab, ritmiga qarsak bilan jo‘r bo‘lib, o‘rganishingiz mumkindir.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Quyidagi ikkitali notalarni mashq qilishda qo‘llaringiz olma kabi yumaloq bo‘lishiga, barmoq suyaklaringizning ko‘rinib, yostiqchalaringizning mustahkam turishiga e‘tibor bering. Shu bilan birga, bilagingiz yumshoq bo‘lishi zarur. “Staccato”ni chalganda qo‘lingiz royal qopqog‘i tomon harakatlanadi. Lekin keyingi ikkitalik nota mustahkam barmoqlar bilan olinadi.

4 4 4
2 2 2

Shuningdek, 1/3, 5/3 barmoqlarda ham mashq qilish lozim.

Etyud

Ye.Gnesina

Mo'tadil

5 3
3 1
1 3
3 5

5 3
3 5
5 3
3 5
5 3
3 5
5 3
3 5
5 3
3 5
5 3
3 5

Etyud

Ye.Gnesina

O'ng qo'l

4 2
4 2
4 2
4 2
4 2
4 2
4 2
4 2

Chap qo'l

2 4
2 4
2 4
2 4
2 4
2 4
2 4
2 4

Shuningdek, 5/1, 5/3 barmoqlarda ham mashq qilish lozim.

Ushbu mashqlarni ijro etishda nafaqat oq balki qora klavishlarda ham turli applikaturalardan foydalangan holda amalga oshirish maqsadga muvofiqdir. Tavsiya etilayotgan mashqlar o'ng qo'l uchun, chap qo'l da ularni bir oktava pastda chalish lozim.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Ravon, mayin

Musical score for 'Ravon, mayin' in common time (C). The piece is written for piano. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and rests.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Ravon, mayin

Musical score for 'Ravon, mayin' in common time (C). The piece is written for piano. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 4, 2, 4). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and rests.

Ushbu mashqlarni chaling!

O'ng qo'l

Musical exercise for the right hand in 3/4 time. It consists of a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and fingerings (1 2 1 2 1, 1 2 1 2 1).

Chap qo'l

Musical exercise for the left hand in 3/4 time. It consists of a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and fingerings (1 2 1 2 1, 1 2 1 2 1).

O'ng qo'l

Musical exercise for the right hand in common time (C). It consists of a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and fingerings (1 2 3 1 3 2 1, 1 2 3 1 3 2 1).

Chap qo'1

1 2 3 1 3 2 1 1 2 3 1 3 2 1

Ushbu bir qarashda sodda ko'ringan etyudlarda birinchi bor gammasimon harakatlar qo'llanilmoqda. Etyudlarni o'rganishda *legatoning* ravon chalinishiga erishish lozim.

1)

Allegro

mf

1 2 1 3 5 1 2 1 3 5

1 2 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5

2)

Allegro

mf

1 1 1

5 5 3 1 3

3)

Allegro

4)

Allegro

Yuqoridagi etyudlarni ijro etishda barmoqlarni To‘g‘ri olinishiga, shtrixlarni aniq va to‘g‘ri bajarilishiga e‘tibor qarating. Ularni o‘rganishda o‘n olitalik notalar gruppirovkasini 1, 4, 8 va. x. tovushlariga to‘xtab ijro etib o‘rganish ham yaxshi samara beradi.

Savollar:

1. Akkord nima va u qanday chalinadi?
2. Stakkato, etyud, legato nima va ularni qay tarzda ijro etamiz?
3. I.S.Bax ketidan O‘zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim “Preljudiya va fugalar” turkumini yaratgan?

Topshiriqlar:

1. Darsda o‘tilgan etyud va kuy namunalarini usullar yordamida o‘rganing, 2-3 ta etyudni yod oling.
2. 17-darsdan so‘ng berilgan testlardan keyingi 10tasini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMda mavjud kitoblardan, yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: akkord, stakkato, etyud, legato

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”, o‘quv qo‘llanma. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Николаев А., Кисель Е., Натансон Б., Ереженская Н.. “Школа игры на фортепиано”.Издательство “Музыка”, Москва, 1975.
3. Akbarov I. Musiqa lug‘ati. “O‘qituvchi”, - T., 1987.
4. Xayitboyeva D. Notani varoqdan o‘qish va fortepiano ansambli. – T, “Uzbekiston”, 2010.
5. Tashpulatova D. Rabota nad etyudami G. Mushelya v fortepiannom klasse. – T. «Uzbekistan». 2011.
6. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarining asarlari. Turli yil nashrlari.

6-8– DARSLAR. AMALIY IJROCHILIK MASHG‘ULOTLARI

1. O‘tgan darslarda o‘rgangan “Kakku” kuyi ijrosini yanada mustahkamlang, chunki uni oraliq nazoratda chalib berasiz.

2. Darslik ilovasida berilgan gamma, akkord va arpedjiolardan tanlab chaling.

Bir ovozda ifodalangan qo‘shiqlardan so‘ng, chap qo‘lda bas harakatsiz jo‘rluk qiladigan namunalarni ijro etish ham foydalidir.

Alla

X.Azimov

Dolce



1 5 4 3 2 4 3

p *mf*

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Mo‘tadil



2 3 4 5 3 2 3

f *p*

4 5 4

1



Polifonik asarlar

Polifoniya¹ (yunoncha poli-ko‘p, fone-tovush, ovoz) – ko‘p ovozli musiqa turi, har biri alohida mustaqillikga ega bo‘lgan, bir necha kuyning garmonik qo‘shilib, murakkablashib rivojlanishidir. Polifoniyadagi ovozlari turli ohang (intonastiya) ritm, avj (kulminastiya), intonastiya, kadanslar va hatto dinamik tuslar va tembrlarida bo‘lishlaridan qat’iy nazar, bular qo‘shilib bir umumiy eshitalishga bo‘ysunadilar. Musiqa tuzilishida polifoniyaning ahamiyati juda muhim, chunki bundagi kuy, ritm, lad va garmoniyalar o‘zaro uzviy bolik holda rivojlanadi. Shuning uchun musiqa janrlarining turli shakllari (fuga, invenstiya va kanon v.b.)da polifonik tuzilishlar qo‘llaniladi. G‘arbiy Yevropa va rus klassik kompozitorlari o‘z asarlarida polifoniyadan keng foydalanganlar. O‘tgan asrda yashagan kompozitorlardan I.S.Bax va G.F.Gendel ijodida polifoniya yanada rivojlandi. O‘zbek xalq musiqasiga ko‘p ovozli musiqa an‘analarini tadbiq etishda polifoniya alohida ahamiyatga ega bo‘ldi. XX asrning 20-yillarida o‘zbek xalq kuylarini garmoniyalashda polifoniya shakllaridan foydalanildi va bu tajriba kelgusida ko‘p ovozli yirik asarlar yaratishda O‘zbekiston kompozitorlariga omil bo‘ldi.

Asarlarda polifoniyalar ovozosti, qarama-qarshi, imitastion yozuvda uchraydi. **Ovozosti polifoniya** – asosiy ovoz rivojlanib, qolganlari u qadar mustaqillikga ega bo‘lmagani holda asosiy ovozga tobe bo‘ladi. Ayrim hollarda bu ovozlari muayyan o‘zgarishlar bilan takrorlab, u bilan paralel ravishda rivojlanadi. Bundan boshqa hollarda esa bu ovozlari asosiy ovozlardan farq qilib, umumiy rivoj konturlarida birlashishi mumkin. Har qaysi hollarda ham ovoz osti polifoniyasi melodik rivojning umumiy kuylanishini kengaytirishga xizmat qiladi.

Qarama-qarshi ovozlari polifoniyasi - melodik boshlovchilikning turli ovozlarda rivojlanishidir. Natijada ovozlari navbatma-navbat oldingi o‘ringa chiqadi.

Nimalar devdim Sizga...

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Yor ni ma-lar dev - dim siz - ga ya na ni - ma - lar dev - dim siz - ga At - las - lar o -
ling, vo - ya biz - ga (xa) at - las - lar - ni ki - yib o - lib ya - na at - las - lar - ni
ki - yib o - lib xil - lil - lab yu - ra - siz, vo - ya biz - ga
xil - lil - lab yu - ra - siz vo - ya biz - ga xoy!

The score is written for piano in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system has three measures with lyrics 'Yor ni ma-lar dev - dim siz - ga', 'ya na ni - ma - lar dev - dim siz - ga', and 'At - las - lar o -'. The second system has three measures with lyrics 'ling, vo - ya biz - ga', '(xa) at - las - lar - ni', and 'ki - yib o - lib ya - na at - las - lar - ni'. The third system has three measures with lyrics 'ki - yib o - lib', 'xil - lil - lab yu - ra - siz, vo - ya biz - ga'. The fourth system has three measures with lyrics 'xil - lil - lab yu - ra - siz vo - ya biz - ga' and 'xoy!'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes. There are repeat signs in the first and second systems.

Menuet

(Volfgang Motsartning nota daftaridan)

V.A.Motsart

Andante-shoshilmasdan

mf

The score is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of a single system of music. The tempo is 'Andante-shoshilmasdan' and the dynamic is 'mf'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. The bass line consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment. There are fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 above the notes.

5 3 2 1 3 2

p

1 1 3 2 4 3 5 1 3 5 3 2 1 3 2 3

p

Menuet

V.A.Motsart

Moderato

mf

f

2 2 3 1 2 2 3 2 4

4 1 5 4 1 2 3

3 3 5 2 1

p

mf

2 2 2 4 3 2 2

3 3 2

2 1 4 3 2 3 1 4

3 4 1 2 3

f

4 1 2 3

4 1 2 3

3 3 3 5 2 1

Ayriliqda

A. Grechaninov

Andantino

1 5 2 1 4

mf

3 1 2 1 1 2 5 1 2

3 4 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 5 4

1 2 3 1 2 5 4

mf

5 2 3 1 3

poco rit.

4

2 5 1 3 rit.
p *dim.*

Qo'niroqchalar yangrar...

V.A.Motsart

Kuychan, nozik

4 4 2 2
p

2 4 3 1
 2 5 2

Olmacha anor

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

3 2 3
 2 2 3 2 3

3 2 3 2 3 3

Belorus xalq qo'shig'i

Vals

Kuz

Shaxdam

Qora klavishlar bo'ylab ham kuy chalib ko'ring.

Qora klavishlarda chalaman...

A.Gedike

Archa bayrami

Ik.Akbarov

Musical score for "Archa bayrami" by Ik.Akbarov. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves with notes and fingerings (5, 1 2 1, 2 1 3, 2 3 2) and repeat signs. The second system also has two staves with notes and fingerings (2 5, 3, 3 2 3 2 2).

Etyud – texnik xarakterdagi asar yoki yakunlangan musiqiy tuzilmadagi mashqdir. Siz uni o‘rganish jarayonida ustozingiz ko‘magida notalarni ovozingizni chiqarib sanab, ritmiga qarsak bilan jo‘r bo‘lib o‘rganishingiz mumkin.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Musical score for "Etyud" by Y.Gnesina. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves with notes and fingerings (3, 3, 3) and repeat signs. The second system also has two staves with notes and fingerings (5, 2 4 5, 3 5, 3 1, 5).

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Musical score for "Etyud" by Y.Gnesina. The score is in common time (C) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two staves with notes and fingerings (3, 3 2) and repeat signs. The second system also has two staves with notes and fingerings (2, 5).

Musical score for 'Jamalagim'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Jamalagim

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Continuation of the musical score for 'Jamalagim'. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and 6/8 time. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Continuation of the musical score for 'Jamalagim'. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and 6/8 time. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Chamanda gul

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for 'Chamanda gul'. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and 6/8 time. The lyrics are written below the notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Cha-man - da gul o - chi - lin - ti chak-kan - ga, taq chak - kan - ga

Continuation of the musical score for 'Chamanda gul'. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp and 6/8 time. The lyrics are written below the notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

cha-man - da gul o - chi - lip - ti chak-kan - ga, taq chak-kan - ga

qo-shing - ni qo - ra qil - gan, ey! Bog' da - gi qo - ra o's - ma, ey!

5 2 1 2 1 3 2 3

cha-man - da gul o - chi - lip - ti chak-kan - ga, taq chak-kan - ga

1 2 2 5 1 2

cha-man - da gul o - chi - lip - ti chak-kan - ga, taq chak-kan - ga.

Uchib kel, qushcha

Nemis xalq kuyi

Moderato-mo'tadil

3 4 5 3 3 3 2 2 3 4 2 2 3 1 2 3 4

5 4 3 5 2

5 3 3 3 2 2 3 4 2 2 3

4 2 2 3 2 2 3 4 2

O'ng qo'l uchun berilgan ushbu mashqni, chap qo'lda ham bir oktava pastda teskari yo'nalishda chalib mashq qiling.

2 2 2
3 3 3

3 4 3 3 4 3
2 3 2 2 3 2

3 4 5 4 3
1 2 3 2 1
2 3 4 3 2

Quyidagi mashqlarni – re, mi, fa, lya tovushlaridan boshlab ham chaling:

1 5

1 3 4 3 1 5
1

Faqat o'ng qo'l bilan chaling:



Savollar:

1. Etyud nima, ijrochilik mahoratini rivojlantirishda etyudlar qanday vazifani bajaradi?
2. O'zbekistonda XX asrning 2-yarmida o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimida iqtidorli pianinotchilarni tarbiyalagan mashhur pedagog kim?

Topshiriqlar:

1. Avvalgi darslarda o'rganilgan – V.A.Mosartning re-minor tonalligidagi “Menuet” asarini oraliq nazoratda ko'rsatish uchun mohirona ijrosini tayyorlang.
2. 17-darsdan so'ng berilgan testlardan keyingi o'ntasini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMdada mavjud kitoblardan yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: polifoniya, avj, kadanslar, dinamik tuslar, fuga, kanon, ko'p ovoqli musiqa, ovozosti polifoniya, qarama-qarshi ovozlar polifoniyasi, etyud.

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djmalova D., Utayeva N. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”, o'quv qo'llanma. G'.G'ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Николаев А., Кисель Е., Натансон Б., Ереженская Н.. “Школа игры на фортепиано”.Издательство “Музыка”, Москва, 1975.
3. Akbarov I. Musiqa lug'ati. “O'qituvchi”, - T., 1987.
4. Xayitboyeva D. Notani varoqdan o'qish va fortepiano ansambli. – T., “Uzbekiston”, 2010.
5. Tashpulatova D. Rabota nad etyudami G. Mushelya v fortepiannom klasse. -T. «Uzbekistan». 2011.
6. Jahon va O'zbekiston kompozitorlarining asarlari. Turli yil nashrlari.

9- DARS. 1-SEMESTR ORALIQ NAZORATI UCHUN IJRO DASTURINI SAHNADA TAYYORLASH VA TOPSHIRISH

1–8-darslar mobaynida Oraliq nazorat (ON) dasturiga kiritilgan va ijrosi tayyorlangan etyud va kuylar nota matnini mukammal o‘zlashtirishingiz lozim. Kafedra belgilagan muddatlarda ushbu asarlarning mohirona ijrosini sinov komissiyasiga taqdim etishingiz shart. Mahoratingiz ijobiy baholangandagina siz semestrning Yakuniy nazorati (YaN) dasturlarini xotirjamlik bilan o‘rganishga kirishasiz. Ustozlar maslahatiga quloq tuting. Maqtovlar yoki kamchiliklaringiz yuzasidan bildirilgan fikrlardan tegishli xulosalar chiqaring.

10–16- DARSLAR. FORTEPIANO CHOLG‘USIDA TOVUSHNING YANADA TINIQ, RAVSHAN IJROSI USTIDA ISHLASH

Fortepiano cholg‘usi o‘ziga xos xususiyatga ega. Unda ijro etishda tovushni ravon, tiniq ijro etish uchun ularni imkoniyatlarini nazariy va amaliy jihatdan hamda ularda ijro etish ko‘nikmalarini o‘zlashtirish talab etiladi. O‘qituvchi har bitta talabaga o‘z ijrosini mukammal darajada bo‘lishiga yordam berishi kerak. Ijro etilayotgan asarlarni qismlarga va qismlarni jumla va frazalarga bo‘lish orqali musiqaning aniq ijro etishga erishiladi. Bir nechta musiqiy jumladan esa asarning qismi paydo bo‘ladi. Yangi asarlarni o‘zlashtirish jarayonida har bitta fraza, jumla uchun alohida tovush kuchi talab etilishi mumkin.

Musiqiy asarlarni yuqori darajada ijro etishda barcha ijro usullaridan foydalanish

Ijrochilikda doim ham ijro uchun zarur bo‘lgan shtrixlar ko‘rsatilmaydi. Shuning uchun har bitta asar ijrosi davrida o‘qituvchi ma‘lum nota tovushlarini tegishli shtrixda (fortepianoda) ijro etish lozimligi bo‘yicha vazifa qo‘yadi va talabning shu xos shtrixlarga amal qilishini talab qiladi. Agar talaba o‘qituvchi tomonidan qo‘yilgan vazifani to‘liq bajara olmasa, o‘qituvchi notalar ustiga tegishli shtrixlarni yozib qo‘yishi kerak bo‘ladi. Cholg‘u ijrochiligida ijro usullarini (chap va o‘ng qo‘lning holatlari)ni To‘g‘ri tanlash ham talab etiladi. Bu esa ijro texnikasidan unumli foydalanishni ta‘minlaydi.

Stakkato

Nota ustidagi yoki tagidagi nuqtalar, ushbu tovushlarni qisqa va uzib chalish kerakligini bildiradi. Ayrim hollarda ushbu usul *stakkato* (uzib chalish) so‘zi bilan ham beriladi.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

The first Etude consists of two staves. The right-hand part begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4, then quarter notes C5, B4, and A4, and finally a half note G4. The left-hand part starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3 and E3, then quarter notes D3, C3, and B2, and finally a half note G2. The score includes various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

The second Etude consists of two staves. The right-hand part begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4, then quarter notes C5, B4, and A4, and finally a half note G4. The left-hand part starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3 and E3, then quarter notes D3, C3, and B2, and finally a half note G2. The score includes various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

Kuy

Y.Gnesina

The piece 'Kuy' is in 2/4 time and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right-hand part starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4, then quarter notes C5, B4, and A4, and finally a half note G4. The left-hand part starts with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes F3 and E3, then quarter notes D3, C3, and B2, and finally a half note G2. The score includes various fingering numbers (1, 2, 4) and articulation marks such as slurs and accents.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Shoshilmay

To'polonchi

O.Ber

Sho'x

mf

Latish xalq qo'shig'i

P.Listite

Moderato-mo'tadil

f

p

f

Qashqarcha

O'zbek xalq kuyi

The first system of musical notation for 'Qashqarcha' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4 (fingered 1), an eighth note A4 (fingered 3), an eighth note B4 (fingered 4), and a quarter note C5 (fingered 5). The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G3 (fingered 5), an eighth note A3 (fingered 2), an eighth note B3, and a quarter note C4. A slur covers the eighth notes A3 and B3. The system concludes with a quarter note G3 (fingered 2) and a quarter note F#3 (fingered 2).

The second system of musical notation for 'Qashqarcha' consists of two staves. The upper staff continues with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, an eighth note B4, and a quarter note C5. The lower staff continues with a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, an eighth note B3, and a quarter note C4. A slur covers the eighth notes A3 and B3. The system concludes with a quarter note G3 and a quarter note F#3.

The third system of musical notation for 'Qashqarcha' consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, an eighth note B4, and a quarter note C5. The lower staff begins with a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, an eighth note B3, and a quarter note C4. A slur covers the eighth notes A3 and B3. The system concludes with a quarter note G3 (fingered 2) and a quarter note F#3 (fingered 2).

The fourth system of musical notation for 'Qashqarcha' consists of two staves. The upper staff continues with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, an eighth note B4, and a quarter note C5. The lower staff continues with a quarter note G3, an eighth note A3, an eighth note B3, and a quarter note C4. A slur covers the eighth notes A3 and B3. The system concludes with a quarter note G3 and a quarter note F#3.

Kakku

Fransuz xalq qo'shig'i

Shoshilmasdan

The musical notation for 'Kakku' is presented in a grand staff with two staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The upper staff starts with a quarter note G4 (fingered 1), followed by a quarter note A4 (fingered 2), a quarter note B4 (fingered 3), a quarter note A4 (fingered 2), a quarter note G4 (fingered 4), a quarter note F#4 (fingered 2), a quarter note E4 (fingered 2), and a quarter note D4 (fingered 4). The lower staff is mostly silent, with a few notes in the final measure. The piece concludes with a quarter note G4 (fingered 3) and a quarter note F#4.

1 5
1 2
3 5

2 4
1 3
1 4
3 5

5
4 5
1
1 4
3 5

f

mp

Nemischa raqs

L. Beethoven

Allegretto

mf

p *mp*

Musical score for the first system. The treble clef contains a melodic line with a long slur over the first two measures and a dynamic marking of *cresc.* in the third measure. The bass clef contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Yomg'irjon

S.Maykapar

Tezroq

Musical score for the second system. The treble clef starts with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *p*.

Musical score for the third system. The treble clef continues the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *cresc.* in the third measure. The bass clef continues the rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score for the fourth system. The treble clef features a dynamic marking of *p* in the first measure and *mf* in the second measure. The bass clef continues the rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical score for the fifth system. The treble clef starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The system concludes with a final chord in the treble clef.

Asta-sekin kuy tuzilishiga ko'ra murakkabroq, jo'rligi polifonik yo'lda rivojlangan asarlarga o'tiladi.

“Kuy”

A.Mansurovning “Olmacha anor” kuyi asosidagi “7 ta kuy” turkumidan 1-kuy

Moderato ♩ = 102

6

10

Kakku
(Chex xalq qo'shig'i)

I.Berkovich

Hazil-quvnoq

Savollar:

1. Stakkato shtrixi qanday ijro etiladi, necha xil stakkatoni bilasiz?.
2. “Olmacha anor” kuyi asosida ”7 ta kuy” turkumini yaratgan o‘zbek kompozitori Avaz Mansurov haqida nimalarni bilasiz?
3. F.List qaysi milliy kompozitorlik maktabining vakili?

Topshiriqlar:

1. Stakkatoga doir nazariy bilimlaringizni mustahkamlab, ikki qo‘lda ijro etish uchun ixtiyoriy 2 ta kuyni o‘rganib keling.
2. 17-darsdan so‘ng berilgan testlardan keyingi 10tasini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMDa mavjud kitoblardan, yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: kuy tuzilishi, polifonik yo‘l

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”, o‘quv qo‘llanma. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Николаев А., Кисель Е., Натансон Б., Ереженская Н.. “Школа игры на фортепиано”. Издательство “Музыка”, Москва, 1975.
3. Akbarov I. Musiqa lug‘ati. “O‘qituvchi”, - T., 1987.
4. Xayitboyeva D. Notani varozqdan o‘qish va fortepiano ansambli. – T, “Uzbekiston”, 2010.
5. Tashpulatova D. Rabota nad etyudami G. Mushelya v fortepiannom klasse. -T. «Uzbekistan». 2011.
6. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarining asarlari. Turli yil nashrlari.

**17- DARS. 1-SEMESTR YAKUNIY NAZORATI UCHUN
IJRO DASTURINI SAHNADA TAYYORLASH
VA TOPSHIRISH**

1- semestrning 17- haftasi mobaynida Yakuniy nazorat (YaN) dasturiga kiritilgan asarlarni mukammal o‘zlashtirdingiz. Kafedra belgilagan muddatlarda ushbu asarlarning mohirona ijrosini sinov komissiyasiga taqdim etishingiz shart. Etyudlar va turli janrlardagi asarlarni ijrosining me‘yoriga yetkazib, asarlar mazmunini tinglovchiga singdira olsangizgina mahoratingiz ijobiy baholanadi. Ustozlar maslahatiga quloq tuting. Maqtovlar yoki kamchiliklaringiz yuzasidan bildirilgan fikrlardan tegishli xulosalar chiqaring.

O‘quv rejadagi barcha semestr fanlarini ham topshirib, keyingi semestrda o‘qishingizni davom ettirishingiz mumkinligi hech qachon esingizdan chiqmasin!

TESTLAR

(1-semestrda o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun)

№	Test topshirig‘i	“A”	“B”	“C”	“D”
1.	Tovushni yarim tonga ko‘taruvchi belgi nima?	diyez	bekar	bemol	dubl diyez
2.	Tovushni yarim tonga pasaytiruvchi belgi nima?	bemol	dubl diyez	bekar	dubl bekar
3.	Diyez yoki bemolni inkor etuvchi belgi nima?	bekar	fermata	pauza	aksent
4.	Jimlik belgisi nima?	fermata	pauza	mordent	forshlag
5.	Gamma nechta notadan iborat?	9	8	7	6
6.	Gammalarni belgilang.	pentatonika	major, minor	lidiy	xromatik
7.	Qanday minor gammalarini bilasiz?	tabiiy	melodik	garmonik	Barcha javoblar to‘g‘ri
8.	Notadan keyin qo‘yilgan nuqta nimani anglatadi?	stakkatoni	Notaning yarmiga teng uzaytirilgan cho‘zimni	aksentni	Notaning yarmiga teng qisqartirilgan cho‘zimni

9.	Qanday kalitlarni bilasiz?	alt	bas	skripka	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
10.	Bir ton nima?	2ta yarim tonning yig'indisi	Yonma-yon tovushlarning oralig'i	3ta yarim tonning yig'indisi	Yonma-yon tovushlarning eng qisqa oralig'i
11.	Yarim ton nima?	2ta bir xil tovushning oralig'i	Yonma-yon tovushlarning eng qisqa oralig'i	Bir oktava oralig'i	Yonma-yon tovushlarning oralig'i
12.	Kalitdan so'ng qanday o'leohovlar qo'yiladi?	o'zgaruvchan	2/4, 3/4, 4/4 va b.	3/8, 6/8, 3/2 va b.	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
13.	Xromatik gamma qanday tuziladi?	Bir tonlab	Yarim tonlab	Faqat yuqoriga qarab	Faqat pastga qarab
14.	Fortepianoda ijro maktabiga qaratilgan qanday adabiyotlarni bilasiz?	P.Chaykovskiyning «Bolalar albomi»	Nikolayev tahriri ostidagi «Fortepianoda ijro maktabi», X.Azimovning «Fortepiano darsligi»	V.Sradjevning «Yosh piani-nochi» asari	E.Grigning «Lirik kuylari»
15.	Etyud nima?	Ko'p ovozli kuy	Barmoqlar texnikasini o'stirish uchun asarlar	Virtuoz kuy	Bir ovozli kuy
16.	Ansambl nima?	Faqat 2 musiqachining chiqishi	2 va undan ko'p cholg'ularda ijrochilik	2 va undan ko'p cholg'ular uchun kuy	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
17.	Qanday dinamik belgilarni bilasiz?	stakkato	forte, piano, krescendo, diminuendo	legato	non legato
18.	Musiqiy shtrixlar nima?	legato, stakkato, non legato kabi musiqaning ifoda vositalari	pauza	fermata	zatakt
19.	Qaysilari musiqaning tez templari?	Moderato, andante	allegro, presto, vivache, vivo	largo, adajio	rubato
20.	Qaysilari musiqaning sekin templari?	allegretto	lento, adajio, largo, grave	moderato	presto

21.	Qaysilari musiqaning o'rtacha templari?	allegro, vivache	andante, moderato, allegretto	maestozo	adajio, lento
22.	Qaysilari musiqa janrlari?	musiqali drama, opera, balet	Polifonik kuylar, sonatalar, etyudlar, ansambllar	simfoniya, oratoriya, kantata	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
23.	I.S.Bax qanday asarlar yaratgan?	simfoniya	Polifonik (menuet, ariya, prelyudii va fugi)	etyud	opera
24.	Qaysi kompozitorlar sonatalar va sonatinalar yaratishgan?	K.Cherni	L.Betxoven, V.Motsart, I.Gaydn, A.Diabelli, M.Klementi, D.Chimarozo, F.Kulau va b.	J.Bize	Lemuan, Leshgorn
25.	Musiqada akkord nima?	2ta tovushning bir paytda yangrashi	3ta tovushning bir paytda yangrashi	oktava	sekunda
26.	Musiqada takt nima?	Musiqiy fraza	Kuyni ma'lum bir ritmik bo'laklarga ajratish	Kuyni kuchli hissalar bo'yicha ajratish	Kuyni kuchsiz hissalar bo'yicha ajratish
27.	Aksent nima?	Tovushni o'chirish	Tovushni ajratish	Tovushni uzaytirish	Tovushni qisqartirish
28.	Do major gammasida nechta belgi bor?	1ta diyez	2ta bemol	Belgi yo'q	2ta diyez
29.	Qaysilari damli cholg'ular?	tarelka	tuba, trombon	kastaneta	arfa
30.	Qanday pedallar bo'ladi va ular nima uchun kerak?	O'ng pedal, tovushni cho'zish uchun	Chap pedal, tovushni chisqartirish uchun	O'rta pedal, tovushni o'chirish uchun	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
31.	Kuyni ijro etayotganda chap qo'l qanday vazifa bajaradi?	Mavzuni chaladi	Akkompaniment vazifasini	Garmonik boyitadi	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
32.	Pianinoning royaldan qanday farqi bor?	Rangi boshqa	Royalning tovushi baland	Farqi yo'q	Fakturasi boshqa

33.	“Musiqqa shakli” deganda nimani tushunasiz?	Musiqqa asari tuzilishining ma’lum bir tamoyili	Musiqqa shakli – bu variatsiyalash	Asarning ritmik asosi	Musiqqa asarining musiqiy-badiiy asosi
34.	Fuga nima?	Bir ovozli asar	Bir yoki bir necha mavzularga asoslangan ko’p ovozli asar	Mungli kuy	Virtuoz asar
35.	Polifoniya bu - ...	ko’p ovozlilikdir	Orkestr uchun asar	Ansambl uchun asar	Vokal asar
36.	Qanday polifonik asarlar bo’ladi?	kanon	fuga	invensiya	Barcha javoblar to’g’ri
37.	Sonatalar necha qismli bo’lishi mumkin?	2	3	4	Barcha javoblar to’g’ri
38.	Fortepianoni kim kashf etgan?	Bartolomeo Kristofori	Djovanni Gabrieli	Djon Freskobaldi	Paul Xofmayer
39.	Fransuz klavesin maktabining mohir vakili kim?	F.Kuperen	D.Skarlatti	F.Dandrie	I.Kunau
40.	D.Skarlatti qaysi janrda asarlar yaratgan?	Sonata	Preludiya	Etyud	Fantaziya
41.	Fortepiano uchun o’ng tomondagi oyoq pedalni kim yaratgan?	S.Erar	A.Bayer	D/Brodvud	B.Kristofori
42.	I.S.Bax nechanchi yillarda hayot kechirgan?	1735-1782	1714-1784	1543-1574	1685-1750
43.	Temperatsiyada oktava nechta yarim tonlarga bo’linadi?	12	8	10	11
44.	Klassisizm davrida fortepiano musiqasida qaysi shakl ravnaq topgan?	Syuita	Sonata	Pregudiya	Fuga
45.	I.Gaydn ijodida klavir uchun qaysi janr ustun kelgan?	Sonata	Fantaziya	Kaprichchio	Suita
46.	V.Mosart nechta fortepiano sonatalar yaratgan?	11	25	17	16
47.	V.Mosart fortepiano ijrochisi sifatida kim bilan musobaqalashgan?	M,Klementi	Dj.Fild	L.Bethoven	F.Buzoni
48.	V.Motsart fortepiano uchun nechta konsertlar yaratgan ?	20	11	17	27
49.	K.Cherni qaysi asarlari pianinochilarning texnik	Etyudlar	Konsert	Variatsiya	Tocatta

	mahoratini o‘stirishga mo‘ljallahgan?				
50.	K.Chernining mashhur o‘quvchilaridan biri kim bo‘lgan?	I.Kramer	L.Bethoven	F.List	C.Talberg
51.	Romantizm davrida qanday obrazlar ustun keladi?	Hissiy	Qahramonona	Falsafiy	Diniy
52.	F.Shubert qaysi fortepiano miniatyuralarni yaratgan?	Preludiya	Musiqiy daqiqalar	Polonez	Marsh
53.	Kim fortepiano romantik miniatyura asoschisi deb hisoblanadi?	L.Betxoven	V.Mosart	F.Shubert	I.Kramer
54.	Germaniyada ilk konservatoriyani kim tashkil etgan?	F.Mendelson	R.Shuman	F.Shubert	L.Betxoven
55.	XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida Yevropada kim buyuk pianinochi sifatida e’tirof etilgan?	K.Veber	F.List	I.Brams	F.Shubert
56.	F.List qaysi milliy kompozitorlik maktab vakili?	Vengr	Polsha	Italian	Avstriya
57.	F.Listning fortepiano ijodida qaysi janr milliy an’analarni aks ettiradi?	Eksprompt	Polonez	Rapsodiya	Skertso
58.	F.Listning programma majmuasi qanday nomlanadi?	Sayohat yillari	Sayohat manzaralari	Sayohat sahifalari	Sayohat rasmlari
59.	F.Listning etudlari qanday nomlangan?	Manzaraliy	Texnik mahorat	Badiiy mahorat	Transtudent
60.	F.Listning fortepiano uchun moslashgan boshqa asarlari qanday nomlanadi?	Transkripsiya	Qayta s’ozlash	Yangi opus	Qayta ishlanma
61.	F.Listning “Sayohat yillari” asarlar majmuasi nechta qismdan iborat?	1	3	2	4
62.	E.Grig qaysi milliy maktabining vakili?	Norveg	Slavyan	Rus	Fin
63.	E.Grigning fortepiano miniatyuralari qanday nomlangan?	Dramatik piyesalar	Lirik piyesalar	Elegiyalar	Lendler
64.	E.Grigning fortepiano konserti qaysi tonallikda yozilgan?	a-moll	D-dur	f-moll	E-dur
65.	XIX asrda rus kompozitorlarning “Qudratli to‘da” ijodiy guruhga nechta vakil kirgan?	4	6	7	5
66.	Rossiyada birinchi konservatoriya kimning tashabbusi bilan ochilgan ?	A.Rubinsh-teyn	M.Glinka	A.Dargomijskiy	A.Borodin
67.	XIX asrda Rossiyada kim mohir pianinochi deb hisoblangan?	Ts.Kyui	A.Rubinsheyn	P.Chaykovskiy	M.Glinka

68.	“Ko‘rgazmadagi rasmchalar” asarining muallifi kim?	M.Musogskiy	P.Chaykovskiy	A.Borodin	M.Balakiryev
69.	Yilning barcha oylarni kim fortepiano majmuasy sifatida ifoda etgan?	M.Glinka	M.Musogskiy	A. Rubinsh-teyn	P.Chaykovskiy
70.	P.Chaykovskiy nechta fortepiano kontsertlarni yaratgan?	3	2	5	7
71.	P.Chaykovskiyning 1-forteplano konserti qaysi tonallikda yozilgan?	c-moll	b-moll	fis-moll	d-moll
72.	P.Chaykovskiyning bolalar uchun piyesalari qanday nomlanadi?	Bolalar albomi	Kichkintoylar olami	Bolalar dunyosi	Bolalar hayotiga
73.	P.Chaykovskiyning “Yil fasillari” asariga nechta piyesa kirgan?	24	12	18	10
74.	P.Chaykovskiy nomidagi 1-xalqaro tanlov qachon tashkil etilgan?	1974 yilda	1960 yilda	1958 yilda	1966 yilda
75.	O‘zbekiston pianinotchilaridan kim P.Chaykovskiy nomidagi xalqaro tanlovda ishtirok etgan?	A.Sultonov	U.Polvonov	N.Salimjonova	B.Haqqazarova
76.	O‘zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim organ uchun birinchi asarlar yaratdi?	G.Mushel	B.Giyenko	A.Mansurov	R.Abdullayev
77.	P.Chaykovskiyning 1-konserti kimga bag‘ishlangan?	G.fon Bulov	A.Rubinsheyn	F.Shalyapin	K.Cherni
78.	I.S.Bax ketidan O‘zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim Prellyudia va fuga turkumini yaratgan?	M.Bafoyev	M.Ashrafiy	R.Abdullayev	G.Mushel
79.	O‘zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasida ayol pianinotchilaridan kim rektor lavozimida ishlagan?	O.Yusupova	D.Murodova	F.Abdurahimova	A.Sharipova
80.	O‘zbekistonda ilk konsert asarlarini kim yaratgan?	I.Akbarov	M.Ashrafiy	G.Mushel	R.Abdullayev
81.	Trel nima?	ijro usuli	uch kishidan tuzilgan ansambl	urma zarbli cholg‘u	uch notadan tuzilgan ritmik shakl
82.	Diapazon nima?	cholg‘u asbobi	garmonik ohangdosh tovushlar	sozlaydigan moslama	eng past va eng baland tovush oralii

83.	Akkolada nima?	melizm turi	dinamik belgi	nota yo'llarini bog'laydigan qavs	ijro usuli
84.	Simfonik orkestr tarkibiga kiruvchi cholg'ular qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?	fleyta, goboy, arfa	skripka, fortepiano, doira	fortepiano, ud, skripka	nay, trombon, litavra
85.	Faqat skripka kalitida chaladigan cholg'u qaysi?	alt	skripka	violonchel	kontrabas

Shu kungacha o'zlashtirgan bilimlaringizni mustahkamlash uchun quyidagi musiqiy krossvord boshqotirmasini ham yeching:

MUSIQIY KROSSVORD

“Kompozitor, kashfiyotchi, ustoz, sozand...” krossvordi
(Jahon va O'zbekiston musiqachilarining familiyalari bo'yicha)

1.		1.								
2.				2.						
			3.							
	4.									
			5.		3.					

Izohlar: a) lotin alifbosidagi undosh qo'sh harflar alohida kataklarga yoziladi; b) musiqachilarning faqat familiyasi kiritilgan.

SAVOLLAR:

Gorizantal bo'yicha:	Vertikal bo'yicha:
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. I.S.Bax ketidan O'zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim Preljyudiya va fugalar turkumini yaratgan?2. Yilning barcha oylarini kim fortepiano turkumi sifatida ifoda etgan?3. K.Cherni qaysi asarlari pianinotchilarning texnik mahoratini o'stirishga mo'ljallangan?4. O'zbekistonda XX asrda o'rta maxsus ta'lim tizimida iqtidorli pianinotchilarni tarbiyalagan mashhur pedagog kim?5. K.Chernining mashhur o'quvchilaridan biri kim bo'lgan?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. D.Skarlatti qaysi janrda asarlar yaratgan?2. Forteplanoni kim kashf etgan?3. O'zbekiston pianinotchilaridan kim P.Chaykovskiy nomidagi xalqaro tanlovda ishtirok etgan?

Mashq

Y.Gnesina

Musical score for 'Mashq' by Y.Gnesina. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in common time (C). The piece features a series of chords and intervals. Fingerings are indicated: 4, 2, 4, 2 in the right hand and 4, 2, 4, 2 in the left hand. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Etyud

Y.Gnesina

Shoshmasdan

Musical score for 'Etyud Shoshmasdan' by Y.Gnesina. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in common time (C). The piece features a series of chords and intervals. Fingerings are indicated: 5, 3, 1, 3, 5 in the right hand and 3, 1, 3, 5 in the left hand. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Etyud

A.Gedike

Shoshilmasdan

Musical score for 'Etyud Shoshilmasdan' by A.Gedike. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in 2/4 time. The piece features a series of chords and intervals. Fingerings are indicated: 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4 in the right hand and 1, 4, 2, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4 in the left hand. The piece starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Etyud

L. Shitte

Shoshilmay

Aziz talabalar, endigi etyud-mashqlarda notada belgilangan **liga va stakkatolarni** inobatga olgan holda ijrolarni bajarishingiz lozim bo‘ladi. Musiqa yangrashida ularning ahamiyati juda katta, buni hech qachon yodingizdan chiqarmang.

Etyud

Y. Gnesina

Tez

f

f

p

p

sekinlashib

p

Etyud

L. Shitte

Moderato

2 1 1 1 5

mf

4 5 4 2 1

Tez sur'atli kuylarda uzun ligalar va stakkatolarni ham chalib ko'ring.

Etyud

I. Berkovich

1 1 2 2 4

f

1 2 5 4 5

Etyud

A.Lemuan

Harakatchan

Notalar yuqorisida va ostida ko'rsatilgan barmoqlarga qat'iy amal qilib chaling.

Etyud

K.Cherni

Juda tez

Etyud

K.Cherni

Tezroq

mf *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

5 3 4 2 3 1 5 5 5 2 5 2 4 2

Etyud

L.Shitte

Shoshilmay

p

1 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 1 5 4 3

1 3 2 4 1 3 1 5 1 3 1 5 4 3 2 5 4 3 1 3 2 1 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 1 5 4 3 1 5 1 5 4 1 3 1 5 4 3 1 5 1 5 1 5 4 4

Etyud

I. Berkovich

Moderato

1
p

5 3 3 2

1 2

cresc.

1 3 2 1 2

1 4 1 5 3 3 2

p

5 3 *sekinlashib* 5 2 5

Etyud
(N.Paganini mavzusiga)

I.Berkovich

Tezroq

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked *mf* and the second *f*. The piece features intricate sixteenth-note patterns in the treble and sustained chords in the bass. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has chords. Fingerings: 1, 5, 1, 4, 1, 5, 1.

System 2: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has chords. Fingerings: 1, 3, 2, 3, 1.

System 3: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has chords. Fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 1.

System 4: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has chords. Fingerings: 2, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1.

System 5: Treble staff has eighth-note patterns. Bass staff has chords. Fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 4, 1.

Quyidagi etyudning 3-taktidagi singari barmoqlarning tovushlardagi almashinuvi ko‘pincha polifonik asarlarda uchraydigan applikatura usulidir.

Etyud

E.Gnesina

Shoshilmay, bosiq

f

f

p

f

mf

Barmoq almashtirish ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun quyidagi mashqni 2-1, 4-3, 5-4- barmoqlarda ham bajarish lozim. Ushbu mashq barmoqlar harakatining egiluvchan va yumshoq bo'lishiga yordam beradi va *legato* texnikasini rivojlantiradi:

3 - 2 3 - 2 3 - 2 3 2 - 3 2 - 3 2 - 3
 2 - 2 2 - 3 2 - 3 2 3 - 2 3 - 2 3 - 2

Jek va Jil

Ingliz xalq qo'shig'i

Moderato-mo'tadil

Tinchlik bog'i

3 2 3 1 2 3 1
 6 3 5 3 1 1

3 2 3 2 4 1 2 1

Savollar:

1. Zamonaviy O‘zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim fortepiano konsert janriga katta hissa qo‘shmoqda?
2. Texnik jihatdan mukammal ijro etuvchi pianist qanday nomlanadi?
3. Tokkata janri uchun qanday sur‘at tanlanadi?

Topshiriqlar:

1. I.Berkovich tomonidan N.Paganini mavzusiga asoslanib yozilgan “Etyud”ning oraliq nazoratda ko‘rsatish uchun mohirona ijrosini tayyorlang.
2. 2-semestrning 17-darsidan so‘ng berilgan testlardan 20 tasini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMdagi mavjud kitoblardan yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: ijrochilik texnikasi, musiqiy dunyoqarash, intellekt, yakka ijroviy fikr, applikatura, tersiyali notalar, uzun ligalar, barmoqlar harakati.

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Ташпулатова Д. Работа над этюдами Г.Мушеля в фортепианном классе. Т., «Узбекистан», 2011.
2. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarining asarlari. Turli yil nashrlari.

21–25- DARSLAR. ASARLARNI MUSTAQIL RAVISHDA TAHLIL QILIB O‘RGANISH

Tanlangan yangi asarning mukammal ijrosini tayyorlash – nota matnini tahlil etib, tegishli cholg‘uda “o‘qish” (chitka), ya’ni chalib ko‘rishdan boshlanadi. Magnit tasmalarida saqlanib qolgan yozuvlarni eshitish, qolaversa, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalaridan ham unumli foydalanish ham davr taqozosidir. Nota matnining to‘g‘ri talqin etilishi uchun talabning nazariy bilimlari va ijro malakalari bo‘lishi shart. Nota matnini dastlabki chalish davrlarida imkoni boricha sanab, sekin usulda boshlash katta ahamiyatga ega. Chunki noto‘g‘ri talqin etilgan nota yoki jumla talaba tomonidan o‘zlashtirilgandan keyin uni to‘g‘rilash ancha qiyin kechishi mumkin. Nota matnining ma’lum qismi talaba tomonidan yetarli darajada o‘zlashtirib bo‘lingandan keyin asar usulini tezlashtirish mumkin. Asarning qiyinroq bo‘laklarini o‘zlashtirish davrida o‘qituvchi talabaga mashqlarni tavsiya etishi mumkin. Bu mashqlar talabning ijro texnikasi o‘sishi uchun xizmat qiladi.

Jahon va o‘zbek musiqasi namunalarida ijro mahoratimizni oshiramiz...

Alla

I.Filipp

Kuychan

The musical score for 'Kuychan' is written for piano. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The piece is divided into two systems of five measures each. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. The bass line consists of sustained chords in the left hand.

Piano introduction in G major, 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings: 2, 2, 5, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

Nimalar devdim sizga...

O'zbek xalq kuyi

O'ynoqi

First system of the vocal melody in G major, 2/4 time. The lyrics are: "Yor ni ma-lar dev - dim siz - ga ya na ni - ma - lar dev - dim siz - ga At - las - lar o -". Fingerings: 1 3, 3 4 3, 1 3 4 3, 3 1 2.

Second system of the vocal melody in G major, 2/4 time. The lyrics are: "ling, vo - ya biz - ga (xa) at - las - lar - ni ki - yib o - lib ya - na at - las - lar - ni". Fingerings: 3 4 2 1, 1 4 5 4, 3 2 4.

Third system of the vocal melody in G major, 2/4 time. The lyrics are: "ki - yib o - lib xil - lil - lab yu - ra - siz, vo - ya biz - ga". Fingerings: 4, 4.

Fourth system of the vocal melody in G major, 2/4 time. The lyrics are: "xil - lil - lab yu - ra - siz vo - ya biz - ga xoy!".

Do'lancha

O'zbek xalq kuyi

O'ynoqi

5 1

5 1 3

5 1 3

5 1 3

1 3

Gullola

O'ynoqi

O'zbek xalq kuyi

The musical score for 'Gullola' is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The first system has fingerings: Treble (1, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 5) and Bass (5, 1). The second system has fingerings: Treble (1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1) and Bass (5, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 5). The third system has fingerings: Treble (3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1) and Bass (3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1). The fourth system has fingerings: Treble (2, 5) and Bass (2, 5). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, beams, and repeat signs.

Yallama yorim

O'ynoqi

O'zbek xalq kuyi

The musical score for 'Yallama yorim' is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of one system of two staves (treble and bass clef). The treble clef staff has fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2. The bass clef staff has fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2. The score includes musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, beams, and repeat signs.

1 2 3 4 3 1 2

The first system consists of four measures. The treble clef contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 2, 3 4 3 1, and 2. The bass clef contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

1 4 4 5 3 4 3 2 1

The second system consists of four measures. The treble clef contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1, 4, 4 5, and 3 4 3 2 1. The bass clef contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

4 3 1

The third system consists of four measures. The treble clef contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4, 3, and 1. The bass clef contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

3 1 3 2

3 1 2 1 2 3

The fourth system consists of four measures. The treble clef contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings 3, 1, 3, and 2. The bass clef contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 3, 1, 2 1 2 3.

3 rit.

2 3 4 3

The fifth system consists of four measures. The treble clef contains eighth-note patterns with a triplet of 3 notes, followed by a measure marked 'rit.' with a fermata. The bass clef contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 2, 3, 4, and 3.

Xa, do'rsi

O'zbek xalq kuyi

O'ynoqi

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef with a 6/8 time signature. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The lyrics are: "Xa, dur - si, dur - si, dur - si - ya oy - na bo' ying - ni ko'r - sin". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 2 and 1.

Musical notation for the second system. The lyrics are: "Xa, dur - si, dur - si, dur - di - ya ay - lan be - ling - ni ko'r - sin". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4, 3, and 4.

Musical notation for the third system. The lyrics are: "Qo - ra u - zum qo - ra - si - day ko'z - la - ring - dan ay - la - nay". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4, 3, 2, 3, and 3.

Musical notation for the fourth system. The lyrics are: "Qi - zil u - zum qi - zi - li - day lab - la - ring - dan ay - la - nay". Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, and 3.

Musical notation for the fifth system. The lyrics are: "Xa, dur - si, dur - si, dur - di - ya oy - na bo' ying - ni ko'r - sin". A fingering of 3 is indicated.

Musical notation for the sixth system. The lyrics are: "Xa, dur - si, dur - si, dur - si - ya ay - lan be - ling - ni ko'r - sin." Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Chaman ichra

Kuychan

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Bog'-da bul - bul say-ray - di cha - man - ich - ra

Yu-ra - gim ji - g'ul - lay - di cha - man ich - ra bog' ich - ra

Yor kel - gan - ga o'x - shay - di cha - man - ich - ra

Daryo toshqin

O'ynoqi

O'zbek xalq kuyi

p

POLIFONIK ASARLAR
Menuet

G.Gendel

Andantino

“Kuy”

A.Mansurovning “Olmacha anor” kuyi
asosidagi ”7 ta kuy” turkumidan 3-kuy

Andante ♩ = 50

pp legato

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The first measure features a treble clef with a series of eighth notes and a half note. The second measure continues with eighth notes and a half note, ending with a fermata over the final note.

mp

Musical notation for measures 3-4. Measure 3 starts with a treble clef and eighth notes. Measure 4 continues with eighth notes and a half note, ending with a fermata. The bass clef part in measure 4 has a fermata over the final note.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and eighth notes. Measure 6 continues with eighth notes and a half note, ending with a fermata. The bass clef part in measure 6 has a fermata over the final note.

mf

Musical notation for measures 7-8. Measure 7 starts with a treble clef and eighth notes. Measure 8 continues with eighth notes and a half note, ending with a fermata. The bass clef part in measure 8 has a fermata over the final note.

f

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef and eighth notes. Measure 10 continues with eighth notes and a half note, ending with a fermata. The bass clef part in measure 10 has a fermata over the final note.

12

15

17

19

Savollar:

1. Polifonik asarlar deganda nimalarni tushunasiz?
2. “Olmacha anor” xalq kuyi asosida qaysi kompozitorlar fortepiano uchun kuylar yozganlar?
3. Siz fortepiano uchun kuylar yaratgan yana qaysi o‘zbek kompozitorlarini bilasiz?
3. C.Raxmaninov fortepiano uchun kontsertlar yozganmi?

Topshiriqlar:

1. Ustozingiz topshirig‘iga binoan, 21–25- darslarda o‘rganish uchun tanlangan asarlarni uyda tahlil qilib, notadan chaling. Oraliq nazorat sinovlarida chalinadiganini yodlang.

2. 2- semestrning 17- darsidan so‘ng berilgan testlardan 41-60-savollarini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMda mavjud kitoblardan yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: nota matni tahlili, “o‘qish” (chitka), talqin

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”, o‘quv qo‘llanma. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.

2. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarinig asarlari. Turli yillar nashrlari.

3. Черни К. “Избранные этюды”, Москва, 1986.

4. Вах I.S. Invensiyalar. Turli yil nashrlari.

26- DARS. 2- SEMESTR ORALIQ NAZORATI UCHUN IJRO DASTURINI SAHNADA TAYYORLASH VA TOPSHIRISH

2-s emestrning 18–26- darslarida Oraliq nazorat (ON) dasturiga kiritilgan asarlarni mukammal o‘zlashtirdingiz. Kafedra belgilagan muddatlarda ushbu asarlarning mohirona ijrosini sinov komissiyasiga taqdim etishingiz shart. Mahoratingiz ijobiy baholangandagina siz mazkur joriy semestrning, qolaversa 1-kursning oxirgi Yakuniy nazorati (YaN) dasturlarini xotirjamlik bilan o‘rganishga kirishasiz. Ustozlar maslahatiga quloq tuting. Maqtovlar yoki kamchiliklaringiz yuzasidan bildirilgan fikrlardan tegishli xulosalar chiqaring.

27–30- DARSLAR. AMALIY IJROCHILIK MASHG‘ULOTLARI

1. Darslik ilovasidagi gamma, akkord va arpedjiolarni sinfda ustozingiz nazorati ostida chaling.

2. Quyidagi kuylarni sinfda notadan o‘qing.

Kuy

G. Teleman

Harakatchan

p
non legato
mf

Polonez

L.Mosart

Moderato

The first system of the Polonez piece consists of two staves. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, playing a series of eighth notes with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 2, and then a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 5, 4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 2, 5, 2, and 5, 1. The dynamic changes to piano (*p*) in the second measure.

The second system continues the piece. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes with fingerings 2, 4, and another triplet with fingerings 3, 2, 2. The left hand has fingerings 5, 1, 2, and 5, 3, 2, 1. The dynamic changes to forte (*f*) in the second measure and back to piano (*p*) in the third measure.

The third system concludes the piece. The right hand has fingerings 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 4, and 3. The left hand has fingerings 5, 1, 5, 1, and 2. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Vals

S.Maykapar

Harakatchan

The first system of the Vals piece is in 3/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction *grazioso*. It features a series of chords and eighth notes with fingerings 4, 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 4, 5, 1, 3. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 5, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2.

The second system continues the piece. The right hand has fingerings 4, 2, 4, 5, 4, 2, 4. The left hand has fingerings 5, 1, 3, 2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 2. The dynamic changes to mezzo-piano (*mp*) in the second measure.

This system of the piano score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system includes dynamic markings *mp*, *dim.*, and *pp*. The second system includes *p* and *cresc.*. The third system includes *mf* and *p*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

O'rmonda tun

A.Gedike

Moderato

This system of the piano score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system includes a dynamic marking of *p*. The second system includes a dynamic marking of *pp*. The music is in 2/4 time and features various fingerings and articulations.

Savollar:

1. C.Raxmaninov nechta fortepiano konsertlari yaratgan?
2. I.S.Baxning «Mukammal temperatsiyalangan klavir»i 1-qismida qaysi fuga yagona 2 ovozli?
3. Klavir uchun syuitalarda raqslarning an'anaviy birin-ketinligini bilasizmi?

Topshiriqlar:

1. Ustozingiz topshirig'iga binoan, 27–30- darslarda o'rganish uchun tanlangan asarlarni uyda tahlil qilib, notadan chaling. Yakuniy nazorat sinovlarida chalinadiganini yodlang.
2. 2- semestrning 17- darsidan so'ng berilgan testlardan 61–70- savollarini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMdada mavjud kitoblardan yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: polonez, vals, mukammal temperatsiyalangan klavir, klavir uchun syuitalar

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Николаев А., Кисель Е., Натансон Б., Ереженская Н.. “Школа игры на фортепиано”.Издательство “Музыка”, Москва, 1975.
3. Akbarov I. Musiqa lug‘ati. “O‘qituvchi”, - T., 1987.
4. Nayitboyeva D. Notani varoqdan o‘qish va fortepiano ansambli. – T, “Uzbekiston”, 2010.
5. Ташпулатова Д. Работа над этюдами Г.Мушеля в фортепианном классе. -Т., «Узбекистан». 2011.
6. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarining asarlari. Turli yil nashrlari.

31–33- DARSLAR. AMALIY IJROCHILIK MASHG‘ULOTLARI

Jo‘rnavozlik va ansamblda ijro

Musiqiy ijro etish jo‘rnavozlik va ansambлга bo‘lib chalish ko‘nikmalarini, improvizatsiya esa – klassik va jaz yo‘nalishida mavjud bo‘lgan garmoniyadagi bilimlarning amaliy qo‘llanilishini o‘z ichiga oladi. Ansambl ijrochiligi Fortepiano fanining maxsus ta‘lim bo‘limi. Ansamblda (bir xildagi yoki turli xildagi) ijro etish talabalarda:

- musiqiy negizning ko‘p qirraligini tushunishida;
- hamkorlikda ijod qilish tushunchalarini egallashda;
- badiiy dunyoqarashning real eshitish bilan bir-biriga bog‘lanilishida yordam beradi.

Jo‘rnavozlik ko‘nikmalari

Jo‘rnavozlikni o‘rganish, tinglashni va yakkanavoz cholg‘u yoki yakkaxon ovozga bo‘ysinish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantiradi. Yengillatilgan matnlarning, dinamikalarining, pedalizatsiyaning va ularning jo‘rnavozlikdagi ahamiyatga ega bo‘lishi bo‘yicha asosiy ko‘nikmalarni shakllantiradi. Hamkorlikda ijro etish ko‘nikmasi har bir mutaxassislikdagi musiqachi uchun zarur.

Variatsiya mavzusi (parcha)

V.A.Mosart

Vivo-Quvnoq

mf

p

The first system of the musical score consists of two grand staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music is in 2/4 time and spans seven measures.

The second system of the musical score also consists of two grand staves. The upper staff continues the melody from the first system, marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The lower staff continues the accompaniment, marked piano (*p*). The music concludes with a double bar line at the end of the seventh measure.

Polka

A. Borodin

Allegretto

The musical score for the Polka by A. Borodin is in 2/4 time and marked Allegretto. It features a melody in the upper staff with triplets and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and rests, also marked piano (*p*). The piece consists of four measures.

Kuy
(L.Betxovenning 7- simfoniyasidan parcha)

Sostenuto-Bosqlik bilan

First system of the musical score. It consists of four staves: two for the right hand (treble clef) and two for the left hand (bass clef). The right hand has a melody with various ornaments and fingerings (2, 4, 1, 2, 2, 3). The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in the second measure of the right hand.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It follows the same four-staff layout. The right hand continues its melodic line with ornaments and fingerings (2, 1, 2, 2). The left hand continues with harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Turna
(Ukrain xalq qo‘shig‘i)

Moderato

Third system of the musical score, labeled **Moderato**. It features two parts: Part I and Part II. Part I consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a dynamic marking of *mf*. Part II also consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a dynamic marking of *p*. The right hand of Part I has a melody with ornaments and fingerings (2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1). The left hand of Part I has a bass line with fingerings (3, 2, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 5). Part II provides harmonic accompaniment with a long note in the bass line.

Ariya Papageno
 “Sehrli nay” operasidan parcha

V.A.Mosart

Moderato-Xotirjam

Musical score for piano, consisting of three systems of staves. The first system has a circled '8' above it. The score includes dynamics markings 'pp' and 'p'.

Ijro malakasini rivojlantirish

Mashg'ulotlarda talabalarning texnik mukammalligining oshirilishiga muhim e'tibor qaratiladi. Shuning uchun o'qitish dasturiga instruktiv asarlar – mashqlar, etyudlar, virtuoz kuylar kiritilgan.

Siz talabalarda umummusiqiy tushunchalaringizni kengaytirishingiz lozim. Bu sohada yig'ilgan natijalar notadan o'qish, tinglab chalib berish, transportlash, musiqiy ijro etish o'ta muhimdir.

Notaga qarab o'qish ijro malakasi

Notadan o'qish – bilim va mahoratni o'z ichiga oladigan yaxlit tizim bo'lib, ularga vizual tarbiya, tinglab tushuna bilish va harakat davomida notani tezlik bilan kuzata bilish ko'nikmalari kiradi. Tinglab chalish – musiqiy slux va harakatdagi slux tushunchalaridan tashkil topadi. Transportlash – harakatdagi slux va lad-tonal munosabatlarning o'zaro mustahkam bog'liqligini talab etadi.

Andijon polkasi

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegro

Musical score for 'Andijon polkasi' in 2/4 time, marked 'Allegro' and 'f'. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second system includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.'

2.

The first system consists of four measures. The treble clef part begins with a melodic line of eighth notes, while the bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords and eighth notes. A first ending bracket spans the first two measures, with a '2.' marking above the first measure.

The second system consists of four measures. The treble clef part continues the melodic line with eighth notes, and the bass clef part continues the accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

1. 2.

The third system consists of four measures. The first two measures are marked with a '1.' above the treble clef. A double bar line with repeat dots follows. The next two measures are marked with a '2.' above the treble clef. The bass clef part continues with a consistent accompaniment.

The fourth system consists of four measures. The treble clef part features a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bass clef part provides a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

The fifth system consists of four measures. The treble clef part has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bass clef part has a consistent accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

The sixth system consists of four measures. The treble clef part has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the bass clef part has a consistent accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

Musical score for 'Yurish marshi' by Fattoh Nazarov. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has two measures, with a first ending bracket over the first measure and a second ending bracket over the second measure. The second system has two measures. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major.

Yurish marshi

Fattoh Nazarov

Tempo di marcia

Musical score for 'Yurish marshi' by Fattoh Nazarov. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has four measures, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system has four measures. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major.

Musical score for 'Yurish marshi' by Fattoh Nazarov. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has four measures. The second system has four measures. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major.

Musical score for 'Yurish marshi' by Fattoh Nazarov. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has four measures, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system has four measures. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major.

Musical score for 'Yurish marshi' by Fattoh Nazarov. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has four measures, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system has four measures. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major.

Chitti gul

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegretto

Musical score for 'Chitti gul' by Habibullo Rahimov. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has four measures, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system has four measures, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major.

First system of musical notation for 'Do'loncha'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The lower staff is in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with a repeat sign at the beginning.

Second system of musical notation for 'Do'loncha'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the first system, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Do'loncha

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegro

Third system of musical notation for 'Do'loncha'. It consists of two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The upper staff is in treble clef and begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The lower staff is in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with a repeat sign at the beginning.

Fourth system of musical notation for 'Do'loncha'. It consists of two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The upper staff is in treble clef and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The lower staff is in bass clef. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand, with a repeat sign at the beginning.

Fifth system of musical notation for 'Do'loncha'. It consists of two staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the previous system, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Chertmak

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegretto

The first system of musical notation for 'Chertmak' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. The music features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns in the right hand, while the left hand provides a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

The second system continues the musical notation. The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs, while the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

The third system shows a change in the right hand's texture, with a more melodic line of eighth notes. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with the previous systems.

The fourth system features a dense texture in the right hand with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment continues to support the melody.

The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The right hand has a series of chords and eighth notes, and the left hand provides a final accompaniment.

Yallama yorim

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegro moderato

The first system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

The second system continues the piece with the same two-staff structure. The melody in the upper staff maintains its eighth-note pattern, while the bass staff continues with its accompaniment.

The third system features a change in dynamics. The upper staff continues with eighth-note patterns, while the lower staff has rests in the first two measures followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the third measure.

The fourth system includes a repeat sign. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the lower staff has chords. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is present in the second measure of the upper staff.

The fifth system concludes the piece. The upper staff features a triplet of eighth notes in the first two measures, followed by a final melodic phrase. The lower staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

Navro'z raqsi

D.Omonullayeva

Quvnoq

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time and D major. It consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The melody in the right hand features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a fermata in the final measure.

Olmacha anor

Nadim Norxo'jayev
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Moderato

The first system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains three measures of music: the first measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains three measures: the first measure has a half note G3; the second measure has a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3; the third measure has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2.

The second system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff has three measures: the first measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The lower staff has three measures: the first measure has a half note G3; the second measure has a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3; the third measure has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2. A repeat sign is placed at the beginning of the second measure of both staves.

The third system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff has three measures: the first measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The lower staff has three measures: the first measure has a half note G3; the second measure has a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3; the third measure has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2.

The fourth system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff has three measures: the first measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The lower staff has three measures: the first measure has a half note G3; the second measure has a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3; the third measure has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2. A repeat sign is placed at the end of the third measure of both staves.

The fifth system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. It has three measures: the first measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4; the second measure has a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4; the third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The lower staff has three measures: the first measure has a half note G3; the second measure has a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3; the third measure has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2. A repeat sign is placed at the end of the third measure of both staves.

Asp bo'laman

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegro

Musical score for 'Asp bo'laman' in 6/8 time, key of D major. The score consists of four systems of piano accompaniment. The first system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The second system features a *f* dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Qashqarcha

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Moderato

Musical score for 'Qashqarcha' in 2/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of one system of piano accompaniment starting with a *mf* dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Più mosso

Paxta raqsi

Sonya Abramova

Allegro moderato

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The upper staff features a melodic line with a long slur over the first three measures, followed by a more active eighth-note melody. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

Nizon gul

D.Omonullayeva

Allegretto

The second system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The upper staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The melody in the upper staff is characterized by eighth-note patterns and a long slur. The lower staff continues with a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a long slur. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a long slur. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

The fifth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a long slur. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns.

The sixth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a long slur. The lower staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. The system concludes with a key signature change to two sharps (D major) and a final cadence.

Marsh

D.Omonullayeva

Tempo di marshe

The first system of the 'Marsh' piece consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains four measures of chords. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing four measures of chords.

The second system of the 'Marsh' piece consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing four measures of chords.

The third system of the 'Marsh' piece consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing four measures of chords.

The fourth system of the 'Marsh' piece consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains four measures of eighth-note patterns. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing four measures of chords.

Bahor valsi

M.Mirzayev

Moderato

The first system of the 'Bahor valsi' piece consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and contains four measures of half notes, with a slur over the last two. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing four measures of chords.

The second system of the 'Bahor valsi' piece consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains four measures of half notes, with a slur over the last two. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing four measures of chords.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes, featuring a repeat sign and a slur over the final two measures. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and a steady eighth-note bass line.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody with a slur and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) in the third measure. The bass clef staff maintains the accompaniment with chords and a consistent eighth-note bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a slur over the first two measures and a dynamic marking of *f* in the third measure. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment with chords and a steady eighth-note bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *f* in the first measure. The bass clef staff provides the accompaniment with chords and a consistent eighth-note bass line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *f* in the first measure. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment with chords and a steady eighth-note bass line.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a slur and a dynamic marking of *dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth measure. The bass clef staff provides the accompaniment with chords and a consistent eighth-note bass line.

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, starting with a *p* dynamic marking. The music features a mix of chords and eighth-note patterns.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first three measures and a *p* dynamic marking in the fourth measure. The lower staff continues with chords and rests.

Qari navo

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Moderato

The third system is in 2/4 time and begins with a *f* dynamic marking. Both staves feature eighth-note patterns. The upper staff has a key signature change to one flat (Bb) in the final measure.

The fourth system starts with a *mf* dynamic marking. The upper staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and contains a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and contains chords with fermatas.

The fifth system begins with a *f* dynamic marking. The upper staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and contains a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and contains chords with fermatas.

The sixth system continues with a *f* dynamic marking. The upper staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and contains a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and contains chords with fermatas.

The first system of the musical score for 'Qashqarcha' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The melody in the upper staff features a series of quarter notes, followed by a half note, and ends with a quarter rest. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking is placed above the third measure of the upper staff.

Qashqarcha

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Andantino

The second system of the musical score is in 2/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature remains two flats. The melody in the upper staff starts with a quarter note, followed by two eighth notes, and continues with a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass line provides a simple accompaniment with quarter notes and eighth notes.

The third system continues the piece with similar melodic and accompaniment patterns. The upper staff features eighth-note runs, while the bass line maintains a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system shows further development of the melodic line in the upper staff, with more complex eighth-note figures. The bass line continues to support the melody with simple accompaniment.

The fifth system continues the melodic and accompaniment patterns established in the previous systems.

The sixth system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase in the upper staff and a corresponding accompaniment in the bass line.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a 2/4 time signature. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar melodic and harmonic textures in the treble and bass staves.

Third system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a change in the bass line's rhythmic pattern.

Fifth system of musical notation, concluding the piece with a final cadence in both staves.

Usmoniya

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Tempo di marshe

Sixth system of musical notation, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a 2/4 time signature. It features a more pronounced melodic line in the treble staff and a steady bass accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with various note values and rests. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note passages. The bass clef staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with some longer note values. The bass clef staff maintains the accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bass clef staff continues with chords and moving lines.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. The bass clef staff provides harmonic accompaniment.

Jamalagim

Doni Zokirov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegretto

The first system of the musical score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a melodic line marked *mf* and a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and a few moving lines. The second system continues the piece, with the treble staff featuring a melodic line and the bass staff showing a change in texture, including a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

Chaman ichra

Xolmirza Azimov fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Andante

The second system of the musical score consists of three systems of staves. The first system is in 2/4 time and marked *mf*. It features a melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting bass line. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system shows a dynamic shift from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the treble staff, with the bass staff continuing its accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, tied across the first two measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with eighth and quarter notes, also tied across the first two measures. The third measure shows a continuation of the melodic line in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff has a bass line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The third measure features a melodic line in the treble starting with a *mp* dynamic marking and a bass line with a whole note chord.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The third measure shows a melodic line in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff has a bass line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The third measure features a melodic line in the treble starting with a *mf* dynamic marking and a bass line with a whole note chord.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The bass clef staff has a bass line with eighth notes and a quarter note, with a slur over the first two measures. The third measure shows a melodic line in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, tied across the first two measures. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with eighth and quarter notes, also tied across the first two measures. The third measure shows a continuation of the melodic line in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass, marked with a *mf* dynamic.

First system of musical notation for piano. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation for piano. The right hand features a long, sustained chord with a fermata, while the left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation for piano. The right hand has a long, sustained chord with a fermata. The left hand plays a melodic line. The system concludes with a double bar line, a *Cresc.* marking, and a *p* dynamic marking.

Olma pishganda keling

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Allegro

Fourth system of musical notation for piano. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. A *f* dynamic marking is present.

Fifth system of musical notation for piano. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. A *mf* dynamic marking is present.

The first system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

The second system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

The third system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

Buxorcha

Nadim Norxo'jayev
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

M.M. ♩ = 112

The fourth system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The dynamic marking *mf* is present in the first measure of the upper staff.

The fifth system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

The sixth system of the score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music begins with a melodic line in the treble staff and a bass line in the bass staff. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the second measure of the treble staff.

The second system continues the musical piece with two staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with some grace notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The third system shows further development of the melodic and harmonic themes. The treble staff has a more active melodic line, and the bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in the treble staff. The melodic line in the treble staff shows some chromatic movement, and the bass staff has a more complex accompaniment with some triplets.

The fifth system continues the piece with two staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with grace notes, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment.

The sixth system concludes the piece with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking in the treble staff. The music ends with a final chord in the bass staff and a melodic flourish in the treble staff.

Namanganning olmasi

Habibullo Rahimov
fortepiano uchun moslashtirgan

Moderato

mf

Fine

f

Savollar:

1. O‘zbek xalq ohanglari asosida ko‘plab kuylar yaratgan O‘zbekiston kompozitori Habibullo Rahimov haqida nimalarni bilasiz?
2. O‘zbek xalq ohanglari asosida kuylar yaratgan taniqli kompozitor Nadim Norxo‘jayev qaysi janrlarda asarlar yaratib shuhrat qozongan?

Topshiriqlar:

1. Ustozingiz topshirig‘iga binoan, 31–33- darslarda o‘rganish uchun tanlangan asarlarni uyda tahlil qilib, notadan chaling. Yakuniy nazorat sinovlarida chalinadiganini yodlang.
2. 2- semestrning 17- darsidan so‘ng berilgan testlardan 71–85- larini yeching, savollarga javoblarni ARMda mavjud kitoblardan yoki axborot tarmoqlaridan toping.

Tayanch iboralar: jo‘mavozlik va ansamblda ijro, yakkanavoz, notadan o‘qish.

Foydalanish uchun adabiyotlar:

1. Jabborov A. O‘zbekiston kompozitorlari va musiqashunoslari. “Yangi asr avlodi”, -T., 2004.
2. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarining asarlari. Turli yil nashrlari.

**34- DARS. 2-SEMESTR YAKUNIY NAZORATI UCHUN
IJRO DASTURINI SAHNADA TAYYORLASH
VA TOPSHIRISH**

2- semestrning 17- haftasi mobaynida Yakuniy nazorat (YaN) dasturiga kiritilgan asarlarni ham mukammal o‘zlashtirdingiz. Kafedra belgilagan muddatlarda ushbu asarlarning mohirona ijrosini sinov komissiyasiga taqdim etishingiz shart. Etyudlar va turli janrlardagi asarlarni ijrosini me‘yoriga yetkazib, asarlar mazmunini tinglovchiga singdira olsangizgina mahoratingiz ijobiy baholanadi. Ustozlar maslahatiga quloq tuting. Maqtovlar yoki kamchiliklaringiz yuzasidan bildirilgan fikrlardan tegishli xulosalar chiqaring.

O‘quv rejadagi barcha fanlarni topshirsangizgina, keyingi semestrda, ya’ni 2- kursda o‘qishingizni davom ettirishingiz mumkinligi hech qachon esingizdan chiqmasin!

XULOSA

Aziz talabalar! Siz O‘zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasida 5150600 – Vokal san’ati (an’anaviy xonandalik) va 5150700 – Cholg‘u ijrochiligi (an’anaviy cholg‘ular) bakalavriat ta’lim yo‘nalishlarining 1-kursida tahsil olayotgan sizdar uchun mo‘ljallangan ushbu “Fortepiano” darsligidan ham kerakli bilim, malaka va ko‘nikmalarga ega bo‘ldingiz. Zaruriy bilimlar majmuasi shu ixtisoslikning ta’lim dasturlarida o‘z aksini topgan, albatta.

Yangi asr boshidan shogirdlar yetishtirishga kirishgan bir mutaxassis sifatida, yillar mobaynida qo‘llab kelayotgan pedagogik tajribamni mazkur darslikka mujassam qildik. 2-kursda tahsil olishni boshlayotgan bir talabani o‘qitishda qo‘llanilayotgan uslubiyatning 1 varianti ekan, deb qabul qilishingiz lozim. Ishonch bilan ta’kidlashim joizki, o‘zi cholg‘uni yaxshi chala olmaydigan ustoz shogirdlarini bu ijrochilik san’ati turiga talablar darajasida o‘rgata olmaydi.

Musiqachilar imkon qadar barcha ijod yo‘nalishlarida yaratilgan, jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarining eng sara asarlari bilan o‘z konsert-pedagogik repertuarini muntazam boyitib borishlari zarur. Aks holda zamondan orqada qolishi mumkin. Bu nimalarda namoyon bo‘ladi? Avvalam bor sozanda sifatida o‘smaydi, kontsertlar bera olmaydi, ilg‘or hamkasblaridan uyalib, yil sayin, kun sayin qaynoq musiqiy hayotdan chetlasha boradi. Qolaversa, dars berayotgan pedagog esa barcha shogirdlar uchun bir xil repertuar, ya’ni bilganini o‘rgatadigan bo‘lib qoladi. Bundaylar musiqa san’atimiz rivojiga foyda emas, balki zarar keltiruvchi bo‘lib qolganliklarini o‘zlari ham bilmay qoladilar.

Siz yuqori kurslarda tahsil olganingizda ham ko‘plab asarlarni chalasiz. U asarlarning mualliflari ham turli zamonlarda yashagan kompozitorlar bo‘lishadi, albatta. Qancha-qancha kompozitorlar yashab o‘tgan bo‘lsa, hozirda yashab ijod qilayotgan bo‘lsa, ijodda ular hech qachon bir-birlariga o‘xshamagan, bundan keyin ham o‘xshamaydilar.

Musiqachi uchun bir baxt alohida e’tiborga loyiq, ya’ni zamondosh, shaxsan taniydigan, yashab ijod qilayotgan kompozitor yangi asarining ilk ijrochisi bo‘lish! Kompozitor yosh bo‘lishi mumkin, o‘rta yoki keksa yoshda bo‘lishi mumkin. Yaratgan asarlari yuksak badiiy talablarga javob bersa, keng tarqalsa, ularning nomlari musiqa tarixi sahifalaridan albatta o‘rin oladi.

Dunyoning ishlari qiziq! Birgina ijodkorning asarini ijro etib ham, dunyoga tanilish mumkin yoki bir sozanda qaysidir asarni me’yoriga yetkazib ijro etib, ijodkorini osmonlarga ko‘tarishi mumkin. Shunday ijodkor inson baxti sizlarga ham nasib etsin!

GLOSSARIY

Akkord (it. *Accordo*, fr. *Accord* – birdamlik)– turli balandlikdagi uch va undan ortiq tovushlarning qo‘shilib, yaxlit holda yangrashi. Akkord, odatda, tersiya intervali bo‘yicha taqsimlanadigan tovushlardan hosil bo‘ladi. To‘rt tovushli akkord – septakkord, besh tovushli akkord – nonakkord, olti tovushli akkord – undestimakkord deyiladi.

Ansambl (fr. *Ensemble* - birgalikda)- 1. Vokal yoki cholg‘u musiqa asarining bir necha ijrochi tomonidan ijro etilishi. 2. Bir necha san’atkorlarning bir butun badiiy jamoa holda chiqishi. 3. U qadar katta bo‘lmagan xonanda yoki sozandalar jamoasi uchun yaratilgan musiqa asari. Ijrochilar soniga qarab bu ansambllar turlicha ataladi. Ikki ijrochi – duet, uch ijrochi – trio yoki terstet, to‘rt ijrochi – kvartet, besh ijrochi – kvintet, olti ijrochi – sekstet, etti ijrochi – septet, sakkiz ijrochi – oktet va h.k. Ba’zan ansambl so‘zini orkestr yoki xor jamoasining kichraytirilgan turiga ham aytiladi.

Applikatura (nem. *Applicatur* - qo‘ymoq, bosmoq) – musiqa cholg‘u asboblarini ijro qilganda barmoqlarni to‘g‘ri qo‘yish va almashtirish tartibi. Bu tartibning notalarda ko‘rsatilishi ham applikatura deyiladi. Applikatura arab raqamlari bilan notalarning osti yoki ustiga qo‘yiladi.

Diapazon (yun. *Diapason* – barcha (torlar) orqali)– xonandaning ovozi, cholg‘u asbobining tovush hajmi. Musiqiy matodagi eng pastki va eng yuqorigi tovush oralig‘i.

Diatonika (yun. *Diatonikos* – bir tondan ikkinchi tonga o‘tish) – ladning asosiy bosqichlari izchilligidan vujudga keladigan musiqiy tovushlar tizimi. Tabiiy major, minor va o‘rta asr lادلari uchun asos bo‘lgan asosiy yetti pog‘onadagi ton va yarim tonlar diatonikaga kiradi.

Diatonik gamma – laddagi asosiy tovushlarning birin-ketin izchilligi. To‘liq diatonik gammada yettita tovush bo‘ladi.

Dinamika (yun. *Dinamikos* - kuchli) – musiqiy tovushlarning qattiq-sekin ijro qilinishi. Dinamika tovushni turlicha ifodalash, ya’ni bir yo‘la qattiq yoki sekin, asta-sekin kuchaytirish yoki sekinlashtirish, ayrim tovushlarni alohida ta’kidlab eshittirish kabilarni bildiradi. Dinamikaning asosiy turlari: forte - qattiq, kuchli; piano – sekin; crescendo – tovushni asta-sekin kuchaytirish; diminuendo – tovushni asta-sekin pasaytirish.

Interval (lot. *Intervallum* – oraliq, masofa) – ikki musiqiy tovush o‘rtasidagi oraliq. Bunda tovushlar bir vaqtda yangrasa, garmonik interval, birin-ketin yangrasa, – melodik interval, deb ataladi. Asosiy intervallar – prima, sekunda, terstiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, septima, oktava.

Lad – turg‘un va noturg‘un musiqiy tovush pog‘onalarining o‘zaro bog‘liqligiga asoslangan tovushlar tizimi. Zamonaviy musiqada yetti pog‘onali major va minor lادلari asosiy ladlar hisoblanadi.

Partiya (musiqada) – 1. Ansambl qatnashchilaridan birining nota yozuvi.
2. Sonata shaklining ekspozitsiyasida asosiy mavzular bosh partiya, yordamchi partiya, yakunlovchi partiya sifatida keladi.

Registr (lot. Registrum – ro‘yxat, yozib, qo‘yish) – musiqiy mato ohangini yuqori, o‘rta va pastki qismlarga mansubligi bo‘yicha ajratish.

Tembr (fr. tembre – qo‘niroq, ajratish belgisi) – tovush tusi, har bir musiqiy cholg‘u yoki xonanda ovozinig o‘ziga xos tovush xarakteri. Cholg‘u asbobining tuzilishi va shakliga ko‘ra uning tembri turlicha bo‘ladi.

Temperatsiya (lot. Temperatio – to‘g‘ri munosabatda, bir o‘lchamda) – musiqiy pog‘onalar oralig‘idagi intervallar munosabatining tengligi. Oktava oralig‘ining teng 12 yarim tonga bo‘linishi bir tekis temperatsiya bo‘ladi.

Tovushqator – cholg‘u asbobida chalinishi yoki kishi ovozida aytilishi mumkin bo‘lgan tovushqator. U yuqori ko‘tarilayotgan yoki quyi tushayotgan qator tovushlar tizmasida tuziladi.

Transpozitsiya (lot. Transponere – joyini o‘zgartmoq) – tovushlarni boshqa balandlikka ko‘chirish. Transpozitsiya turli sharoitda qilinadi: yozilgan musiqa asari xonanda ovozig noqulay bo‘lsa; bir cholg‘u asbobdan ikkinchisiga ko‘chirish zarurati bo‘lsa; yozilgan notalar o‘qish uchun noqulay bo‘lsa. Mazkur hollarda musiqa asarini bir tonallikdan ikkinchi tonallikka transpozitsiya qilinadi; bunda uning xarakteri, ritmi va boshqa unsurlari o‘zgarmaydi.

Unison (it. unisono – bir xil sado) – bir xil balandlikdagi ikki (yoki bir necha) tovushning bir vaqtda yangrashi.

Faktura – nota matnining bayon etilish usuli

Xromatizm (yun. Chroma -rang) – diatonik laddagi pog‘onalarning yarim tondan o‘zgarishi. Ular alteratsiya belgilari – diez yoki bemol bilan ko‘rsatiladi. Xromatik yarim ton bir pog‘onadagi ikki turli tovushdan tuziladi. Masalan, «do» va «do-diez».

Xromatik gamma – kuynig yarim tonlar bo‘yicha baland-pastga izchil harakati. To‘liq xromatik gamma 12 tovush (yarim ton)dan iborat. Gammadagi xromatik va diatonik yarim tonlarni tartibli almashinib kelishi lad tuzilishi (major va minor) va harakat yo‘nalishi (yuqorilinishi yoki pasayishi)ga bog‘liq. Xromatik gamma diatonik gammadagi butun ton pog‘onalarini ko‘tarish yoki pasaytirish yo‘li bilan to‘ldiriladi.

Ad libitum – xohishga ko‘ra, istalgancha

Attacca – keyingi asarni tanaffussiz chalish

Campanelli – qo‘ng‘iroqchalar

Cembalo – klavesin

Clavicembalo – klavesin

Energico – kuchli, shaxdam

Glissando – sirg‘anib

M.M. – “Melsel Metronomi” so‘zlarining qisqartirilgan shakli

Non – yo‘q

Ossia – yoki, ya‘ni

Ostinato – o‘zgarmas, takrorlanuvchi

Segno – belgi
Secondo – ikkinchi
Sempre – doimo, hamisha
Simile – shunga o‘xshash, avvalgidek
Solo – yakka
Staccato – sakratib
Trillo – trel

GLOSSARIY-LUG‘AT

Menuet (Fransuzcha-“menuetto”-“menu”-kichik, mayda ma’nolarini anglatadi) – tekis harakatlar bilan salmoqli suratda ijro etiladigan qadimiy Fransuz xalq raqsi. Odatda takt olchovi uch hissali bo‘lib, cholg‘u musiqasida menuet-shaxdam sur‘atli, raqs xarakteridagi kuy.

Sarabanda (Ispanchada “zarabanda” og‘ir ma’nosini anglatadi) – bu uch hissali, ogir tantanali yurish xarakteridagi ispancha raqs. Ba’zan sarabandalar motam xarakterida bolib, hatto qahramonlar, mashhur insonlarni dafn etish marosimlarida ijro etilgan.

Gavote (franstuzchada “gavotte” raqs ma’nosini anglatadi) – qadimiy Franstuz xalq raqsi.

Jiga – (inglizchada “jiga” raqs ma’nosini anglatadi) – qadimiy Irland va Shotland xalq raqsi. Unga XVII-XVII asrlarda irlandlar va shotlandlar juft-juft bo‘lib raqsga tushganlar.

Burre (Fransuzchada “bourre”) – XVI-XVII asrlarda mashhur bo‘lgan qadimiy Fransuz xalq raqsi.

Lakrimoza (lotinchada “lakrimosa”- ko‘z yosh to‘kayotgan, g‘amgin ma’nolarini bildiradi) - katolik rekviemining qismi.

Vals (Fransuzchada “valse” doira, aylana ma’nolarini anglatadi) – ikki kishi birgalikda ohista oynaydigan raqs. Musiqa olchovi 3/4 bolib, tez, o‘rtacha tez va vazmin sur‘atlarda bo‘ladi.

Valslar dastlab Avstriya, Germaniya, Chexiyada keng tarqalgan. XIX asrda vals butun Yevropa bo‘ylab ommalashib ketdi. Valslar quvnoq va g‘amgin, tantanavor va xotirjam, yorqin-xayolchan va o‘ychan-qayg‘uli bo‘ladi. Valslarning shakllari ham turlicha: ular turmushda uchrab turadigan uncha katta bo‘lmagan kuylardan tortib, to katta kontsert asarlarigacha bo‘lishi mumkin. Chunki vals – eng moslanuvchan va ifodali raqs shaklidir. Ko‘plab kompozitorlar katta ishtiyoq bilan valslar yozishgan. Shubert va Shopen, Glinka va Chaykovskiy valsning ajoyib namunalarini yaratishgan. Iogann Shtrausni “**Valslar qiroli**” deb atashgan, Uning asarlarini XIX asrda butun Vena shahri aholisi sevib tinglardi.

Polka – jonli, xayratli xarakterdagi chex xalq raqsi. Polkaga o‘tli harakat, yumor xosdir. Polkaning musiqiy o‘lchovi – 2/4, tempi harakatchan va ba’zi hollarda tez. Polka janriga o‘z ijodlarida ko‘pgina kompozitorlar murojaat qilishgan. Ammo bu raqsning eng yaxshi namunalari chex musiqasining klassiklari Antonin Dvorjak va Bedrjix Smetanaga tegishli.

Mazurka va polonez – polsha xalq raqslaridir. Vals singari ular ham Yevropa mamlakatlarida keng tarqaldi. Unga o‘tmishning taniqli kompozitorlari murojaat qilishgan. Mazurka va polonez bir-biridan sezilarli darajada farq qiladi.

Mazurka – harakatchan va jo‘shqin raqs. Uning kuyi doimo o‘tkir ritmli sur‘atga ega. Ko‘p hollarda keskin aksentlar takt ichida kuchli hissadan kuchsiz hissaga ko‘chiriladi. Mazurkaning o‘lchovi uch hissali.

Polonez – bu tantanali, ulug‘vor raqs-yurishdir. Uning musiqiy o‘lchovi ham uch hissali, lekin ohista, shoshilmasdan harakatlanadi, birinchi, kuchli hissada aksent mavjud. Kompozitorlar mazurka va polonezlarni mustaqil cholg‘u kuylari sifatida yaratishgan va ularni o‘zlarining opera va baletlariga kiritganlar. Buyuk polsha kompozitori Friderik Shopen o‘zining fortepiano ijodida mazurka va polonezlarning mukammal namunalarini yaratgan. Uning vatandoshi – skripkachi va kompozitor Genrik Venyavskiy skripka uchun ajoyib konsert mazurka va polonezlarini yaratdi.

Sonata – italyanchada “yangramoq”, lotin tilida “yangrayman” ma’nolarini bildirib, kamer musiqa janri hisoblanadi. U XVI-XVII asrdan boshlab rivojlana boshlagan. XVII asr oxirida esa klavir uchun sonatalar yaratilib, uning asoschilari qatoriga Mosart, Gaydn, Betxoven kabi Vena klassik maktabi namoyandalari qo‘shildi. Sonata asosan ekpozitsiya, qayta ishlov va repriza (takrorlash)dan tashkil topadi.

Etyud (fransuzchada “etude” “mashq” ma’nosini anglatadi) – ijrochilik mahoratlarini rivojlantirishga yo‘naltirilgan, texnik usulli cholg‘u asari yoki barmoqlar uchun mashqlardir. Etyudlar barmoqlar tezligini rivojlantirishning asosiy fundamenti desak ham bo‘ladi.

TESTLAR

(2-semestrda o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun)

№	Test topshirig‘i	“A”	“B”	“C”	“D”
1.	Variatsiyalar nima?	Mavzu va uni variatsiyalash	Mavzu va epizodlarning birin-ketinligi	Kuylar turkumi	Bir qator polifonik kuylar
2.	L.V.Betxoven nechta sonata yaratgan?	28	24	32	36
3.	I.Baxning «Mukammal temperatsiyalangan klaviri» (XTKsi) nechta prelyudiya va fugalarni o‘z ichiga oladi?	24	48	32	44
4.	P.Chaykovskiy qaysi fortepiano uchun kuylar turkumini yaratgan?	Detskiy albom, Vremena goda	Pesni bez slov	Kartinki s vistavki	Liricheskie pesi
5.	Qaysi kompozitor Vena klassiklari maktabi vakilidir?	Y.Gaydn	L.V.Betxoven	V.A.Mosart	Barcha javoblar to‘g‘ri
6.	Fortepiano uchun etyudlar yozgan kompozitorlar kimlar?	R.Shubert, K.Veber	A.Leshgorn, M.Kramer, M.Moshkovskiy, F.Shopen	P.Chaykovskiy, M.Glinka	A.Vivaldi, Dj.Puchchini
7.	Sonata shaklida repriza nima?	Bosh mavzuning asosiy tonallikda qaytarilishi	Ekspozitsiyani ng faqat asosiy tonallikda qaytarilishi	Rivojlovning qaytarilishi	Ko‘makdosh mavzuning qaytarilishi
8.	Qaysi qadimiy raqslarni bilasiz??	Menuet	Tarantella	Rigodon	Barcha javoblar to‘g‘ri
9.	Syuita nima va uning qismlari qanday nomlanadi?	Cholg‘u turkum asari, qismlari - Alemanda, Kuranta, Sarabanda va Jiga deb nomlanadi	Cholg‘u turkum asari, qismlari - Kuranta, Menuet va Jiga deb nomlanadi	Polonez, Menuet, Ariya	Prelyudiya, fuga, kanon
10.	Qaysilari G‘arbiy Yevropa kompozitorlari?	R.Shuman, F.Shubert, E.Grig, F.List, F.Shopen	R.Glier, B.Nadejdin, A.Kozlovskiy	Borodin, S.Kyui, M.Musorgskiy	B.Gienko, G.Mushel
11.	O‘zbekiston kompozitorlar kimlar?	M.Tojjiyev, E.Grig, B.Bartok	A.Mansurov, D.Shostakovich, S.Prokofev, R.Shedrin	R.Abdullayev, X.Azimov, H.Rahimov, S.Xayitbayev	M.Burhonov, A.Babadjan-nyan, A.Xachaturyan

12.	F.Shopen nechta etyud yaratgan?	24	18	25	20
13.	Qaysilari dinamik belgilar?	Tovushlarni erkin chalish	kreshendo va diminuendo	maestozo va morendo	non legato va legato
14.	<i>Sostenuto</i> termini izohi...	Shoshilmay-tortib	Tantanavor	tezlatib	sekinlatib
15.	<i>Ad libitum</i> termini izohi...	Xohishga qarab	jimgina	Talabga binoan	tezlatib
16.	Fortepiano cholg'usiga qachon 300 yil bo'lgan?	1995	2010	2005	1999
17.	Fortepiano cholg'usini yaratgan italiyalik kim?	Iogann Sebastyan Bax	Bartolomeo Kristofori	Domeniko Skarlatti	Jan Filipp Ramo
18.	Fortepiano qaysi turdagi cholg'ularga kiradi?	damli	tirnama	torli	Klavishli-torli
19.	Foriepianoni nechun "Hammerklavier" deyiladi?	Tovush bolg'acha zarbidan taraladi	Tovush tirnalsa taraladi	Tovush torni tilchalar silasa taraladi	Tovush torlarga qo'lni tekkazilsa taraladi
20.	Nechun bu cholg'u "fortepiano" deb nomlandi?	Kuchli va kuchsiz ijro imkoni uchun	Faqat kuchsiz ijro imkoni uchun	Faqat kuchli ijro imkoni uchun	Stakkato qilib chalish imkoni uchun
21.	Fortepianodan avvalgi klavishli cholg'ular qaysi?	klavesin	klavikord	spinet	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
22.	Fortepianoning qanday turlari bo'ladi?	royal va pianino	royal va organ	simbala	ksilofon
23.	O'ng pedalning vazifasi nima?	Koloristik tus berish	Tovushni pasaytirish	Dekorativ ko'rinish	Tovush registrini o'zgartirish
24.	Steynvey firmasi royallari qaysi mamlakatda ishlab chiqariladi?	AQShda	Germaniyada	Yaponiyada	Xitoyda
25.	Ushbu jihozlardan qaysi biri simfonik orkestr cholg'usi hisoblanadi?	pichoqlar	vilkalar	yong'oqchalar	tarelkalar
26.	Chap pedalning vazifasi nima?	Tovush kuchini pasaytirish	Tovush kuchini kuchaytirish	Dekorativ ko'rinish	Basda 1 ta tovushni cho'zib turish
27.	Fortepiano klaviaturasida nechta klavish bo'ladi?	67	105	88	115
28.	Eng tez temp qaysi biri?	allegro	andante	lento	presto
29.	4 ijrochidan iborat ansambl bu –	duet	kvintet	kvartet	septet
30.	Qaysi musiqiy cholg'uning nomi geometrik shaklni eslatadi?	romb	Treugolnik (uchburchak)	kvadrat	nonet

31.	Ushbu cholg'ulardan qaysi biri kamonli emas?	skripka	g'ijjak	royal	kontrabas
32.	Yakkanavoz va simfonik orkestr uchun asar bu -	uvertyura	simfoniya	konsert	syuita
33.	Qaysi biri eng baland ayollar ovozi?	soprano	kontralto	bariton	tenor
34.	Quyidagi cholg'ulardan qay birining torlari ko'p?	klassik gitara	royal	violonchel	dutor
35.	Dissonans nima?	2 va undan ortiq tonlarning o'zaro nomutanosib yangrashi	2 va undan ortiq tonlarning o'zaro hamohang yangrashi	Marcato shtrixidvgi ijro	Registr nomlanishi
36.	Fortepianoning kelib chiqishiga qaysi cholg'u asos solgan?	Skripka	Organ	Viola	Chembalo
37.	Organ qaysi cholg'ular turiga kiradi?	Klavishli-damli	Damli-torli	Klavichli-chertma	Torli-kamonli
38.	Tokkata janri uchun qanday sur'at tanlanadi?	Allegro	Andante	Lento	Adagio
39.	Organda pianinodan farqli o'laroq qanday klaviatura mavjud?	Oyoq	Chap qo'l uchun	'On qo'l uchun	Ikkita q'ol uchun
40.	Texnik jihatdan mukammal ijro etuvchi pianist qanday nomlanadi?	Vurdenkind	Mohir pianist	Virtuoz	Texnik ijrochi
41.	Ijro paytida asarga o'z nomidan qo'shimchalar kirita oladigan musiqachi, bu kim?	Improvizator	Vunderkind	Hammualif	Dirijyor
42.	Mukammal temperatsiyalangan klavirda (XTK) har bir asar qanday nomlanadi?	Suita va fuga	Toccata va fuga	Variatsiya va fuga	Preludiya va Fuga
43.	XTK jami nechta jildidan va asarlardan iborat?	2/48	1/24	2/24	1/48
44.	XVIII asrda Venada ijod qilgan kompozitorlar qaysi maktab vakillari?	Vena klassik	Nemis	Avstriya klassik	Klassik
45.	R.Shumanning eng mashhur fortepiano majmuasi qanday nomlanadi?	Karnaval	Sayohat	Manzara	Yil fasillari
46.	Polsha klassik	F.Shopen	A.Dvorjak	F.Mendel-son	M.Oginskiy

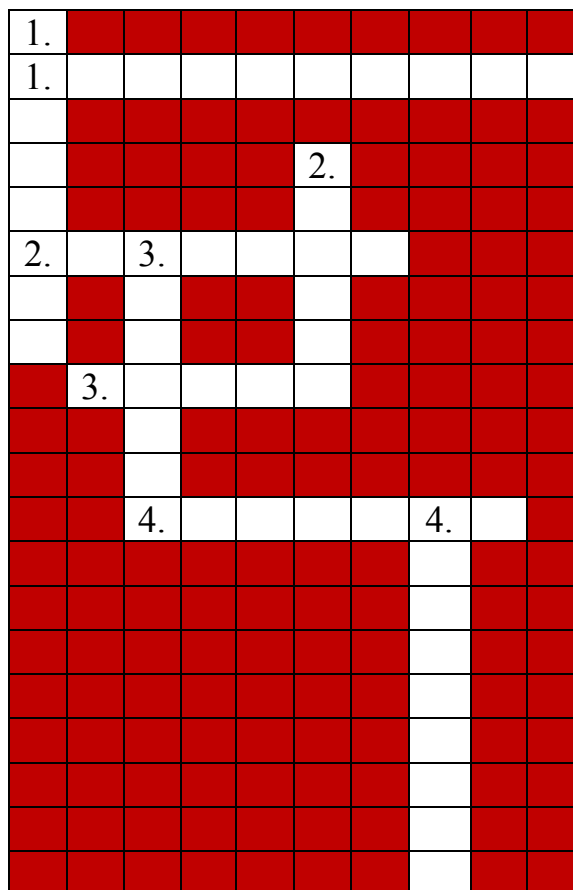
	musiqasining asoschisi kim?				
47.	Romantizm davrida fortepiano ijrochilikda qaysi kompozitor o'ta nozik va didli artistlik uslubini yaratgan?	F.Mendelson	K.Veber	R.Shuman	F.Shopen
48.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi janr polyak milliy a'nanalari bilan boliq?	Mazurka	Vals	Preludia	Skertso
49.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi tantanavor milliy raqsi yuqori badiiy darajasiga yetkazilgan?	Polka	Polonez	Vals	Preludia
50.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi hikoyaviy janr yirik shakldagi asarga aylantirilgan?	Ballada	Skertso	Eksprompt	Sonata
51.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi janr texnikaviy mahoratini o'stirish bilan birga, badiiy jihatga ega?	Skertso	Eksprompt	Etyud	Mazurka
52.	F.Shopenning motam marshi kiritilgan sonatasi qaysi tonallikda yozilgan?	b-moll	fis-moll	d-moll	c-moll
53.	F.Shopen ijodida Yevropada zodagonlar ballarida ijro etilgan qaysi maishiy raqs badiiy asar darajasiga yetkazilgan?	Menuet	Ekosez	Mazurka	Vals
54.	F.Shopen nomidagi 1- xalqaro tanlovda kim 1-o'rinni egallagan?	L.Oborin	V.Kraynev	L.Oborin	A.Doren-skiy
55.	F.Shopen nechta sonata yozgan?	3	2	5	1
56.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi improvizatsion janri konsert asariga aylangan	Rondo	Skertso	Eksprompt	Fantaziya
57.	XIX asrda Intermezzo janrini mustaqil asar sifatida fortepiano sohasiga kim kiritgan?	F.List	K.Beber	I.Brams	A.Dvorjak
58.	XIX asrda Slavyan kompozitorlardan kim yirik asarlarda Polka janrini ishlatgan?	A.Dvorjak	B.Cmetana	K.Beber	I.Brams
59.	"Hayvonlar karnavali" asarning muallifi kim?	K.Sen-Sans	V.Mosart	I.Brams	F.Shubert

60.	P.Chaykovskiyning “Bolalar albomi”ni turkum sifatida kim ijro etgan ?	L.Oborin	E.Kisin	D.Matsuyev	M.Pletnyov
61.	O‘zbekiston pianinohilaridan kim L.Betxovenning barcha konserlarni ijro etgan?	M.Gumarov	A.Sharipova	S.Gafurova	G.Hamidova
62.	Qaysi romantik kompozitorning igodida niqobli obrazlar tasvirlanadi?	R.Shuman	K.Veber	R.Shubert	J.Bise
63.	R.Shumanning “Simfonik etudlari” qaysi shaklida yozilgan?	Fuga	Sonata	Rondo	Variatsiya
64.	I.Baxning XTK tarkibidagi asarlarida barcha tonalliklari qanday yo‘l bilan qamrab olinadi?	Xromatik, major-minor	Kvarta-kvinta navbatida	Major-minor almashishida	Xromatik navbatida
65.	Kontsertlarda kadensiya qaysi qismga kiritiladi?	1/2	1/3	3	2
66.	“Fortepiano igrochiligi san’ati xususida” nomli kitobning muallifi kim?	S.Rixter	G.Heygauz	T.Hikolayeva	B.Bartok
67.	Klassik sonata shaklida asosiy mavzular musiqiy asarning qaysi bo‘lagida asosiy tonallikda o‘tadi?	Repriza	Codada	Pivojlov qismida	Ekspozitsiyada
68.	Klassik sonata shaklida asosiy kuy qanday nomlanadi?	Bosh mavzu	Ustivor mavzu	Bosh partiya	Boshlang‘ich mavzu
69.	L.Betxoven sonatalarining III qismi odatda qaysi janrda yozilgan?	Skertso	Menuet	Rondo	Marsh
70.	Klassik sonatalarda rondo-sonata shakli qaysi qismda uchraydi?	2-qismda	3-qismda	1-qismda	4-qismda
71.	Ozbekiston davlat konservatoriyasining yangi binosida organ qachon qurilgan?	2007 y.	2002 y.	2005 y.	2010 y.
72.	V.Mosart nechta sonata yozgan?	10	17	25	15
73.	L.Betxoven kontsertlarida qanday rivojlov xususiyatlari ustun keladi?	Simfonizm	Musobaqa	Tonallik erkinligi	Asosiy kuylar muntazam o‘zgaradi

74.	C.Raxmaninov nechta fortepiano konsertlari yaratgan?	5	6	3	1
75.	C.Raxmaninov ijodi qaysi oqimga mansub?	Romantizm	Klassisizm	Barokko	Impressio-nizm
76.	C.Raxmaninov F.Shopen davomchisi sifatida qaysi miniatura janriga murojaat qilgan?	Skertso	Vals	Nokturn	Prerludiya
77.	C.Raxmaninov F.Shubertning davomchisi sifatida qaysi janr talqinini boyitadi?	Musiqiy daqiqa	Intermezzo	Polonez	Nokturn
78.	F.Listning ijodida qaysi rivojlov uslubi qo'llaniladi?	Variatsion	Monotematim	Motiv	Sonata-simfonik
79.	C.Raxmaninov qaysi buyuk opera xonandasiga fortepianoda konsertmeysterlik qilgan?	F.Shalyapin	A.Koslovskiy	V.Atlantov	B.Shtoko-lov
80.	XIX asr qaysi rus kompozitorining fortepiano konserti faqat bitta xalq qo'shig'i asosida yozilgan?	A.Dargomij-skiy	A.Rubinshteyn	N.Pimskiy-Korsakov	S.Raxmaninov
81.	Zamonaviy O'zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim fortepiano konsert janriga katta hissa qo'shmoqda?	R.Abdullayev	A.Mansurov	H.Pahimov	M.Bafoyev
82.	"Solo"ning vazifasi nimadan iborat?	yakkaxonlik	jo'rnavozlik	Guruh tarkibida ijro etish	Hamma javoblar to'g'ri
83.	I.S.Baxning «Mukammal temperatsiyalangan klavir»i 1-qismida qaysi fuga yagona 2 ovozli?	Si minor	Mi minor	Re minor	Fa minor
84.	Klavir uchun syuitalarda raqslarning an'anaviy birin-ketinligini bilasizmi?	Alemanda, kuranta, sarabanda, jiga	Kuranta, alemanda, sarabanda, jiga	Sarabanda, alemanda, kuranta, jiga	Jiga, alemanda, kuranta, sarabanda
85.	J.F.Ramo, F.Dandrie, F.Kuperen, L.Dakenlar qaysi san'at yo'nalishining vakillari bo'lishgan?	Avangardizm	Klassisizm	Rokoko	Impressionizm

O‘quv yili boshidan shu kungacha o‘zlashtirgan bilimlaringizni mustahkamlash uchun quyidagi musiqiy krossvord boshqotirmasini yeching.

MUSIQIY KROSSVORD
“Fortepiano uchun ...” krossvordi



Izohlar: a) lotin alifbosidagi undosh qo‘sh harflar alohida kataklarga yoziladi;
 b) musiqachilarning faqat familiyasi kiritilgan.

SAVOLLAR:

Gorizontal bo‘yicha:	Vertical bo‘yicha:
1. Zamonaviy O‘zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim fortepiano konsert janriga katta hissa qo‘shmoqda? 2. Texnik jihatdan mukammal ijro etuvchi pianist qanday nomlanadi? 3. Fortepianoning kelib chiqishiga qaysi cholg‘u asos solgan? 4. Tokkata janri uchun qanday sur‘at tanlanadi?	1. R.Shumanning eng mashhur fortepiano turkumii qanday nomlanadi? 2. Polsha klassik musiqasining asoschisi kim? 3. Klassik sonata shaklida asosiy mavzular musiqiy asarning qaysi bo‘lagida asosiy tonallikda o‘tadi? 4. C.Raxmaninov ijodi qaysi oqimga mansub?

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

Asosiy adabiyotlar:

1. Djamalova D., Utayeva N. “Fortepiano olamiga ilk qadamlar”, o‘quv qo‘llanma. G‘.G‘ulom nomidagi NMIU, Toshkent, 2016.
2. Kisel E., Natanson B., Nikolayev A., Erejenskaya N. “Shkola igri na fortepiano”, Izdatelstvo “Muzika”, Moskva, 1975.
3. Azimov X.. Fortepiano darsligi. – T., “O‘qituvchi”, 1997.
4. Shteynpress B., Yampolskiy I. “Enstiklopedicheskiy muzikalniy slovar”, Moskva, 1959.
5. Hayitboyeva D. Notani varoqdan o‘qish va fortepiano ansambli. – T., “Uzbekiston”, 2010.
6. Ташпулатова Д. Работа над этюдами Г.Мушеля в фортепианном классе. -Т. 2011.
7. Jahon va O‘zbekiston kompozitorlarinig asarlari. Turli yillar nashrlari.

Qo‘shimcha adabiyotlar:

1. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Buyuk kelajagimizni mard va oliyjanob xalqimiz bilan birga quramiz. – T.: “O‘zbekiston”, NMIU, 2017.-488 b.
2. Mirziyoyev Sh.M. Erkin va farovon, Demokratik O‘zbekiston davlatini birgalikda barpo etamiz. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti lavozimiga kirishish tantanali marosimiga bag‘ishlangan Oliy Majlis palatasining qo‘shma majlisidagi nutq. – T.: “O‘zbekiston”, NMIU, 2017.-32 b.
3. 2017-2021 yillarda O‘zbekiston Respublikasini rivojlantirishning beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha harakatlar strategiyasi. (elektron nusxasi).
4. Hayitbayeva D. Proizvedeniya Gafura Kadirova v klasse obshego kursa fortepiano. – T., «Uzbekistan», 2011.
5. Zakirova Sh. Proizvedeniya kompozitorov Uzbekistana dlya fortepiano. –T., «Uzbekiston», 2010.
6. Mushel G. 24 prelyudii i fugi. – M., 1978..
7. Klementi M. Izbrannie proizvedeniya. – M.: MuzGiz., 1962..
8. Chaykovskiy P.I. “Vremena goda”. – M., “Muzika”, 1985.
9. Cherni K.. Shkola beglosti. – M., “Muzika”, 1982.
10. Mushel G. Etyudi. – T., Gos.izd. Uzb. 1951..
11. Skarlatti D. Sonatini, sonati i variastii. – M., “Muzika”, 1985.
12. Otajonov M. “Guldasta”. – T., 2004.
13. Mansurov A. «Ohanglarda-ertaklar» – T., «O‘qituvchi», 1999.
14. N.Norxo‘jayev. « Bolaligim –Podsholigim», – T., «Musiq», 2007.
15. Zokirova D. “O, yalli-yallo”, fortepiano uchun asarlar. – T., 2008.
16. Muhammadjonova Z. “Fortepianoda chalishni o‘rgatish uslubi” Tashkent, 2006.
17. Jabborov A. O‘zbekiston kompozitorlari va musiqashunoslari. “Yangi asr avlodi”, - T., 2004.
18. Bax I.S. Invensiyalar. Turli yillar nashrlari.

Internet saytlari:

1. <http://b2c.uz/catalog/youth/uz/musiq>
2. <http://ortasound.ru/music-search/musiq-olami>
3. www.musika.uz
4. igray-poy.narod.ru

ILOVALAR

1- ilova

TESTLAR VA KROSVORDLAR JAVOBLARI

1-semestrda o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash
uchun berilgan test savollarining

JAVOBLARI

№	Test topshirig'i	To'g'ri javoblar
1.	Tovushni yarim tonga ko'taruvchi belgi nima?	diyez
2.	Tovushni yarim tonga pasaytiruvchi belgi nima?	bemol
3.	Diyez yoki bemolni inkor etuvchi belgi nima?	bekar
4.	Jimlik belgisi nima?	pauza
5.	Gamma nechta notadan iborat?	7
6.	Gammalarni belgilang.	major, minor
7.	Qanday minor gammalarini bilasiz?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
8.	Notadan keyin qo'yilgan nuqta nimani anglatadi?	Notaning yarmiga teng uzaytirilgan cho'zimni
9.	Qanday kalitlarni bilasiz?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
10.	Bir ton nima?	
11.	Yarim ton nima?	
12.	Kalitdan so'ng qanday o'lehovlar qo'yiladi?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
13.	Xromatik gamma qanday tuziladi?	Yarim tonlab
14.	Fortepianoda ijro maktabiga qaratilgan qanday adabiyotlarni bilasiz?	Yarim tonlab
15.	Etyud nima?	Nikolayev tahriri ostidagi "Fortepianoda ijro maktabi", X.Azimovning "Fortepiano darsligi"
16.	Ansambl nima?	Barmoqlar texnikasini o'stirish uchun asarlar
17.	Qanday dinamik belgilarni bilasiz?	2 va undan ko'p cholg'ularda ijrochilik
18.	Musiqiy shtrixlar nima?	legato, stakkato, non legato kabi musiqaning ifoda vositalari

19.	Qaysilari musiqaning tez templari?	allegro, presto, vivache, vivo
20.	Qaysilari musiqaning sekin templari?	lento, adajio, largo, grave
21.	Qaysilari musiqaning o'rtacha templari?	adajio, lento
22.	Qaysilari musiqa janrlari?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
23.	I.S.Bax qanday asarlar yaratgan?	Polifonik (menuet, ariya, prelyudii va fugi)
24.	Qaysi kompozitorlar sonatalar va sonatinalar yaratishgan?	L.Betxoven, V.Mosart, I.Gaydn, A.Diabelli, M.Klementi, D.Chimarozo, F.Kulau va b.
25.	Musiqada akkord nima?	3ta tovushning bir paytda yangrashi
26.	Musiqada takt nima?	Kuyni ma'lum bir ritmik bo'laklarga ajratish
27.	Aksent nima?	Tovushni ajratish
28.	Do major gammasida nechta belgi bor?	Belgi yo'q
29.	Qaysilari damli cholg'ular?	tuba, trombon
30.	Qanday pedallar bo'ladi va ular nima uchun kerak?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
31.	Kuyni ijro etayotganda chap qo'l qanday vazifa bajaradi?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
32.	Pianinoning royaldan qanday farqi bor?	Royalning shakli boshqa va tovush kuchi baland
33.	"Musiqashakli" deganda nimani tushunasiz?	Musiqashakli asari tuzilishining ma'lum bir tamoyili
34.	Fuga nima?	Bir yoki bir necha mavzularga asoslangan ko'p ovozli asar
35.	Polifoniya bu - ...	ko'p ovozlilikdir
36.	Qanday polifonik asarlar bo'ladi?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
37.	Sonatalar necha qismli bo'lishi mumkin?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
38.	Fortepianoni kim kashf etgan?	Bartolomeo Kristofori
39.	Frantsuz klavesin maktabining mohir vakili kim?	F.Kuperen
40.	D.Skarlatti qaysi janrda asarlar yaratgan?	Sonata
41.	Fortepiano uchun o'n tomondagi oyoq pedalni kim yaratgan?	A.Bayer

42.	I.S.Bax nechanchi yillarda hayot kechirgan?	1685-1750
43.	Temperatsiyada oktava nechta yarim tonnarga bo‘linadi?	12
44.	Klassisizm davrida fortepiano musiqasida qaysi shakl ravnaq topgan?	Sonata
45.	I.Gaydn ijodida klavir uchun qaysi janr ustun kelgan?	Sonata
46.	V.Mosart nechta fortepiano sonata yaratgan?	17
47.	V.Mosart fortepiano irochisi sifatida kim bilan musobaqalashgan?	M.Klementi
48.	V.Mosart fortepiano uchun nechta konsert yaratgan ?	27
49.	K.Cherni qaysi asarlari pianinochilarning texnik mahoratini o‘stirishga muljallahgan?	Etyudlar
50.	K.Chernining mashhur o‘quvchilaridan biri kim bo‘lgan?	F.List
51.	Romantizm davrida qanday obrazlar ustun keladi?	Hissiy
52.	F.Shubert qaysi fortepiano miniatyuralarni yaratgan?	Musiqiy daqiqalar
53.	Kim fortepiano romantik miniatyura asoschisi deb hisoblanadi?	F.Shubert
54.	Germaniyada ilk konservatoriyani kim tashkil etgan?	F.Mendelson
55.	XIX asrning ikkinchi yarmida Yevropada kim buyuk pianinochi sifatida e’tirof etilgan?	F.List
56.	F.List qaysi milliy kompozitorlik maktabining vakili?	Vengr
57.	F.Listning fortepiano ijododa qaysi janr milliy an’analarni aks ettiradi?	Rapsodiya
58.	F.Listning programma majmuasi qanday nomlanadi?	Sayohat yillari
59.	F.Listning etyudlari qanday nomlangan?	Transtedent
60.	F.Listning fortepiano uchun moslagan boshqa asarlari qanday nomlanadi?	Transkripsiya
61.	F.Listning “Sayohat yillari” asarlar majmuasi nechta qismlardan iborat?	3
62.	E.Grig qaysi milliy maktabning vakili?	Norveg
63.	E.Grigning fortepiano miniatyuralari qanday nomlangan?	Lirik piyesalar
64.	E.Grigning fortepiano konserti qaysi tonallikda yozilgan?	a-moll
65.	XIX asrda rus kompozitorlarning “Qudratli to‘da” ijodiy guruhga nechta vakil kirgan?	5
66.	Rossiyada birinchi konservatoriya kimning tashabbusi bilan ochilgan?	A.Rubinshteyn
67.	XIX asrda Rossiyada kim mohir pianinochi hisoblangan?	A.Rubinshteyn
68.	“Ko‘rgazmadagi rasmchalar “asarinig muallifi kim?	M.Musorgskiy
69.	Yilning barcha oylarni kim fortepiano turkumi sifatida ifoda etgan?	P.Chaykovskiy
70.	P.Chaykovskiy nechta fortepiano konsertlarni yaratgan?	3
71.	P.Chaykovskiyning 1- fortepiano konserti qaysi tonallikda yozilgan?	b-moll
72.	P.Chaykovskiyning bolalar uchun pyesalari qanday nomlanadi?	Bolalar al’bomi
73.	P.Chaykovskiyning “Yil fasillari” asariga nechta piyesa kirgan?	12

74.	P.Chaykovskiy nomidagi I-xalqaro tanlov qachon tashkil etilgan?	1958 yilda
75.	O'zbekiston pianinotchilardan kim P.Chaykovskiy nomidagi xalqaro tanlovda ishtirok etgan?	A.Sultonov
76.	O'zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim organ uchun birinchi asarni yaratdi?	G.Mushel
77.	P.Chaykovskiyning 1-chi kontserti kimga bag'ishlangan?	G.fon Bulov
78.	I.S.Bax ketidan O'zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim Preljudiya va fugalari turkumini yaratgan?	G.Mushel
79.	O'zbekiston davlat konservatoriyasida ayol pianinotchilardan kim rektor lavozimida ishlagan?	O.Yusupova
80.	O'zbekistonda ilk konsert asarlarini kim yaratgan?	G.Mushel
81.	Trel nima?	ijro usuli
82.	Diapazon nima?	eng past va eng baland tovush oralig'i
83.	Akkolada nima?	nota yo'llarini bog'laydigan qavs
84.	Simfonik orkestr tarkibiga kiruvchi cholg'ular qaysi javobda to'g'ri ko'rsatilgan?	fleyta, goboy, arfa
85.	Faqat skripka kalitida chalinadigan cholg'u qaysi?	skripka

1-semestrda o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun berilgan
 "Kompozitor, kashfiyotchi, ustoz, sozanda" krossvordini
 JAVOBLARI:

Gorizontali bo'yicha:	Vertikal bo'yicha:
1. Mushel	1. Sonata
2. Chaykovskiy	2. Kristofori
3. Etyudlar	3. Sultonov
4. Popovich	
5. List	

2- semestrda o‘zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash
uchun berilgan test savollarining

JAVOBLARI

№	Test topshirig‘i	To‘g‘ri javoblar
1.	Variatsiyalar nima?	Mavzu va uni variatsiyalash
2.	L.V.Betxoven nechta sonata yaratgan?	32
3.	I.Baxning «Mukammal temperatsiyalangan klaviri» (XTKsi) nechta prelyudiya va fugalarni o‘z ichiga oladi?	48
4.	P.Chaykovskiy qaysi fortepiano uchun kuylar turkumini yaratgan?	Detskiy albom, Vremena goda
5.	Qaysi kompozitor Vena klassiklari maktabi vakilidir?	Barcha javoblar to‘g‘ri
6.	Fortepiano uchun etyudlar yozgan kompozitorlar kimlar?	A.Leshgorn, M.Kramer, M.Moshkovskiy, F.Shopen
7.	Sonata shaklida repriza nima?	Ekspozitsiyaning faqat asosiy tonallikda qaytarilishi
8.	Qaysi qadimiy raqslarni bilasiz?	Barcha javoblar to‘g‘ri
9.	Syuita nima va uning qismlari qanday nomlanadi?	Cholg‘u turkum asari, qismlari – Alemanda, Kuranta, Sarabanda va Jiga deb nomlanadi
10.	Qaysilari G‘arbiy Yevropa kompozitorlari?	R.Shuman, F.Shubert, E.Grig, F.List, F.Shopen
11.	O‘zbekiston kompozitorlar kimlar?	R.Abdullayev, X.Azimov, H.Rahimov, S.Hayitboyev
12.	F.Shopen nechta etyud yaratgan?	24
13.	Qaysilari dinamik belgilar?	kremendo va diminuendo
14.	<i>Sostenuto</i> termini izohi...	Shoshilmay-tortib
15.	<i>Ad libitum</i> termini izohi...	Xohishga qarab
16.	Fortepiano cholg‘usiga qachon 300 yil bo‘lgan?	2010
17.	Fortepiano cholg‘usini yaratgan italiyalik kim?	Bartolomeo Kristofori
18.	Fortepiano qaysi turdagi cholg‘uga kiradi?	Klavishli-torli

19.	Fortepianoni nechun "Hammerklavier" deyiladi?	Tovush bolg'acha zarbdan taraladi
20.	Nechun bu cholg'u "fortepiano" deb nomlandi?	Kuchli va kuchsiz ijro imkoni uchun
21.	Fortepianodan avvalgi klavishli cholg'ular qaysi?	Barcha javoblar to'g'ri
22.	Fortepianoning qanday turlari bo'ladi?	royal va pianino
23.	O'ng pedalning vazifasi nima?	Koloristik tus berish
24.	Steynvey firmasi royallari qaysi mamlakatda ishlab chiqariladi?	Germaniyada
25.	Ushbu jihozlardan qaysi biri simfonik orkestr cholg'usi hisoblanadi?	tarelkalar
26.	Chap pedalning vazifasi nima?	Tovush kuchini pasaytirish
27.	Fortepiano klaviaturasida nechta klavish bo'ladi?	88
28.	Eng tez temp qaysinisi?	presto
29.	4 ijrochidan iborat ansambl bu -	kvartet
30.	Qaysi musiqiy cholg'uning nomi geometrik shaklni eslatadi?	Triugolnik (uchburchak)
31.	Ushbu cholg'ulardan qaysi biri kamonli emas?	royal
32.	Yakkanavoz va simfonik orkestr uchun asar bu -	konsert
33.	Qaysi biri eng baland ayollar ovozi?	soprano
34.	Quyidagi cholg'ulardan qay birining torlari ko'p?	royal
35.	Dissonans nima?	2 va undan ortiq tonlarning o'zaro nomutanosib yangrashi
36.	Fortepianoning kelib chiqishiga qaysi cholg'u asos solgan?	Organ
37.	Organ qaysi cholg'ular turiga kiradi?	Klavishli-damli
38.	Tokkata janri uchun qanday sur'at tanlanadi?	Allegro
39.	Organda pianinodan farqli o'laroq qanday klaviatura mavjud?	Oyoq
40.	Texnik jihatdan mukammal ijro etuvchi pianist qanday nomlanadi?	Virtuoz
41.	Ijro paytida asarga o'z nomidan qo'shimchalar kirita oladigan musiqachi, bu kim?	Improvizator
42.	Mukammal temperatsiyalangan klavirda (XTK) har bir asar qanday nomlanadi?	Preludiya va Fuga
43.	XTK jami nechta jilddan va asarlardan iborat?	2/48
44.	XVIII asrda Venada ijod qilgan kompozitorlar qaysi maktab vakillari?	Vena klassik
45.	R.Shumanning eng mashhur fortepiano turkumi qanday nomlanadi?	Karnaval
46.	Polsha klassik musiqasining asoschisi kim?	F.Shopen
47.	Romantizm davrida fortepiano ijrochilikda qaysi kompozitor o'ta nozik va didli artistlik uslubini yaratgan?	F.Shopen
48.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi janr polyak milliy a'nanalari bilan bog'liq?	Mazurka

49.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi tantanavor milliy raqs yuqori badiiy darajasiga yetkazilgan?	Polonez
50.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi hikoyaviy janr yirik shakldagi asarga aylantirilgan?	Ballada
51.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi janr texnikaviy mahoratini o‘stirish bilan birga badiiy jihatga ega?	Etyud
52.	F.Shopenning motam marshi kiritilgan sonatasi qaysi tonallikda yozilgan?	b-moll
53.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi Yevropada zodagonlar ballarida ijro etilgan maishiy raqs badiiy asar darajasiga yetkazilgan?	Vals
54.	F.Shopen nomidagi 1- xalqaro tanlovida kim 1- o‘rinni egallagan?	L.Oborin
55.	F.Shopen nechta sonata yozgan?	3
56.	F.Shopen ijodida qaysi improvizatsion janri konsert asariga aylangan	Ekspromt
57.	XIX asrda Intermezzo janrini mustaqil asar sifatida fortepiano sohasiga kim kiritgan?	I.Brams
58.	XIX asrda Slavyan kompozitorlardan kim yirik asarlarda Polka janrini ishlatgan?	A.Dvorjak
59.	“Hayvonlar karnavali” asarning muallifi kim?	K.Sen-Sans
60.	P.Chaykovskiyning “Bolalar albomi”ni turkum sifatida kim ijro etgan ?	M.Pletnyov
61.	O‘zbekiston pianinotchilardan kim L.Bethovenning barcha kontserlarni ijro etgan ?	S.Gafurova
62.	Qaysi romantik kompozitorning ijodida niqobli obrazlar tasvirlanadi ?	R.Shuman
63.	R.Shumanning “Simfonik etyudlari” qaysi shaklida yozilgan?	Variatsiya
64.	I.Baxning XTK tarkibidagi asarlarida barcha tonalliklari qanday yo‘l bilan qamrab olinadi?	Xromatik, major-minor
65.	Kontsertlarda kadensiya qaysi qismga kiritiladi?	1/3
66.	“Fortepiano ijrochiligi san’ati xususida” nomli kitobning muallifi kim ?	G.Heygauz
67.	Klassik sonata shaklida asosiy mavzular musiqiy asarning qaysi bo‘lagida asosiy tonallikda o‘tadi?	Repriza
68.	Klassik sonata shaklida asosiy kuy qanday nomlanadi?	Bosh partiya
69.	L.Betxoven sonatalarning III qismi odatda qaysi janrda yozilgan?	Skertso
70.	Klassik sonatalarda rondo-sonata shakli qaysi qismda uchraydi?	4-qismda
71.	Ozbekiston davlat konservatoriyasining yangi binosida organ qachon qurilgan?	2007 y.
72.	V.Mosart nechta sonata yozgan?	17
73.	L.Betxoven konsertlarida qanday rivojlov xususiyatlari ustun keladi?	Simfonizm
74.	C.Raxmaninov nechta fortepiano konsertlari yaratgan?	3
75.	C.Raxmaninov ijodi qaysi oqimga mansub?	Romantizm
76.	C.Raxmaninov F.Shopen davomchisi sifatida qaysi miniatura janriga murojaat qilgan?	Prerludiya

77.	C.Raxmaninov F.Shubertning davomchisi sifatida qaysi janr talqinini boyitadi?	Musiqiy daqiqa
78.	F.Listning ijodida qaysi rivojlov uslubi qo'llaniladi?	Monotematim
79.	C.Raxmaninov qaysi buyuk opera xonandasiga fortepianoda konsermeysterlik qilgan?	F.Shalyapin
80.	XIX asr qaysi rus kompozitorning fortepiano kontserti faqat bitta xalq qo'shig'i asosida yozilgan?	N.Pimskiy-Korsakov
81.	Zamonaviy O'zbekiston kompozitorlaridan kim fortepiano konsert janriga katta hissa qo'shmoqda?	R.Abdullayev
82.	"Solo"ning vazifasi nimadan iborat?	yakkaxonlik
83.	I.S.Baxning «Mukammal temperastiyalangan klavir»i 1- qismida qaysi fuga yagona 2 ovoqli?	Mi minor
84.	Klavir uchun syuitalarda raqslarning an'anaviy biri-ketinligini bilasizmi?	Alemanda, kuranta, sarabanda, jiga
85.	J.F.Ramo, F.Dandrie, F.Kuperen, L.Dakenlar qaysi san'at yo'nalishining vakillari bo'lishgan?	Rokoko

2- semestrda o'zlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun berilgan
"Fortepiano uchun ..." krossvordi

JAVOBLARI:

Gorizontol bo'yicha:	Vertical bo'yicha:
1. Abdullayev	1. Karnaval
2. Virtuoz	2. Shopen
3. Organ	3. Repriza
4. Allegro	4. Romantizm

2- ilova

(Darslikka ilova qilingan kompakt-diskda)

SONATINALAR

(Eng iqtidorli talabalar uchun)

Jahon pedagogikasi repertuarlaridan sonatinalar:

"Sonatina", K.Vilton

"Sonatina", V.Damkomb

"Sonatina", A.Gedike

O'zbekiston yosh kompozitorlarining milliy koloritdagi sonatinalari:

"Sonatina", N.Inoyatova

"Sonatina", Sh.Ahmedova

"Sonatina", F.Xoliqova

Shuningdek, darslikning elektron versiyasi; "Umumiy fortepiano" kafedrası professor-o'qituvchilarining turli yillarda bo'lib o'tgan "Sinf kontsertlari" dan video lavhalar, foto albom.

MUNDARIJA

1-DARS. Kirish. Fortepiano - umuminsoniy cholgʻu sozi	3
2-DARS. Musiqaning ifoda vositalari	15
3-DARS. Fortepianoda tovushning tiniq va ravon ijrosi ustida ishlash	20
4–5- DARSLAR. Akkordlar chalish va stakkato ustida ishlash	26
6–8- DARSLAR. Amaliy ijrochilik mashgʻulotlari	36
9-DARS. 1-semestr oraliq nazorati uchun ijro dasturini sahnada tayyorlash va topshirish	48
10–16- DARSLAR. Amaliy ijrochilik mashgʻulotlari	48
17-DARS. 1- semestr Yakuniy nazorati uchun ijro dasturini sahnada tayyorlash va topshirish	56
Testlar (1-semestrda oʻzlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun)	56
Musiqiy krossvord	62
18–20- DARSLAR. Ijrochilik texnikasini rivojlantirish ustida ishlash	64
21–25- DARSLAR. Asarlarni mustaqil ravishda tahlil qilib oʻrganish	76
26-DARS. 2-semestr oraliq nazorati uchun ijro dasturini sahnada tayyorlash va topshirish	87
27–30- DARSLAR. Amaliy ijrochilik mashgʻulotlari	87
31–33- DARSLAR. Amaliy ijrochilik mashgʻulotlari	92
34-DARS. 2- semestr Yakuniy nazorati uchun ijro dasturini sahnada tayyorlash va topshirish	121
Xulosa	122
Glossariy	123
Testlar (2- semestrda oʻzlashtirilgan bilimlarni mustahkamlash uchun)	127
Musiqiy krossvord	133
Foydalanishga tavsiya etilgan adabiyotlar roʻyxati	134
Ilovalar	135

DJAMALOVA DILDORA ABDUVAXABOVNA

FORTEPIANO

Anʼanaviy xonandalik va anʼanaviy cholgʻu ijrochiligi yoʻnalishlari uchun darslik

(oʻzbek tilida)

Noshir	<i>O.Rahimov</i>
Muharrir	<i>X.Yusupova</i>
Badiiy muharrir	<i>N.Umurov</i>
Texnik muharrir	<i>N.Ismoilova</i>
Kompyuterda tayyorlovchi	<i>B.Ashurov</i>

Nashriyot litsenziya raqami: AI № 126.2008.12-noyabr.

«Musiq» nashriyoti, Toshkent sh., Olmazor koʻch., 1.

Bosishga ruxsat etildi 5.03.2018. Bichimi 60 x 84 1/8.
Times New Roman garniturasida. Shartli b.t. 18,0 b.t. Adadi 350 nusxa.

«Complex Print» MChJda chop etildi. Toshkent sh., Navoiy koʻchasi, 24.

tel. 244-40-89, e-mail: complex.print@mail.ru

Лицензия № 10-3606 от 10.02.2016 г.