

H.NURMATOV, N.NORXO'JAYEV

MUSIQA

3-sinf uchun darslik

Qayta ishlangan 10-nashri

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Xalq ta'limi vazirligi
nashrga tavsiya etgan

G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi
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SO‘ZBOSHI

Aziz o‘quvchi! Qo‘lingizdagи «Musiqa» darsligи ko‘plab boshqa darsliklar qatori Istiqlol sharofati ilа chop etilib, Mustaqillik ne’matiga aylandi.

Siz uchun har bir darslik va o‘quv adabiyotlari o‘z o‘rnida aziz, chunki ular bilim va tafakkuringizni o‘stiradi, istiqbol sari yetaklaydi. Musiqa darslarining ham mazmun-mohiyati ana shunday.

Musiqa insonni g‘aroyib kuy va ohanglar dunyosiga boshlaydi, his-tuyg‘ularini noziklashtiradi, didini charxlaydi, go‘zallikni sevishga o‘rgatadi.

Siz 3-sinfda musiqa ohanglarini diqqat bilan tinglash hamda qo‘shiqlarni yoqimli, xushohang qilib aytish malakalarini o‘zlashtirasiz, yangi bastakorlarning ijodi bilan tanishasiz, musiqiy tafakkuringizni yanada boyitasiz.

Yil davomida kuylaydigan qo‘shiqlaringiz ona-Vatanga sadoqat ruhida tarbiyalaydi. Baxtli bolalik mavzularini tarannum etadi. Shuning uchun ham kuy va qo‘shiqlar mazmunini chuqurroq anglang, so‘z va ohang birligini idrok eting, ifodali va xushohang tarzda ijro etish malakasini yanada puxtarоq o‘zlashtirib olishga erishing.

Musiqa va qo‘sinq dilingizga bahra bersin, qalbingizga sevinch va quvonch baxsh etsin, o‘qish va faoliyatningizda Sizga doimo hamroh bo‘lsin.

Mualliflar

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASINING DAVLAT MADHIYASI

Abdulla Oripov so'zi

Mutal (Mutavakkil) Burhonov
musiqasi

Tantanavor

The musical score consists of six staves of music for voice and piano. The vocal line is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The lyrics are provided in English below each staff.

Staff 1: *f*
1. Ser- qu- yosh, hur
o'l- kam, el- ga baxt, na-

Staff 2: *ff*
jot, Sen o'- zing do'st- lar- ga

Staff 3:
yo'l- dosh, meh- ri- bon! Meh- ri-

Staff 4: *p*
bon! Yash- na- gay to a- bad il-

Staff 5: *f*
mu fan, i- jod, Shuh- ra- ting por- la-

Staff 6: *mf*

sin to- ki bor ja- hon!
OI- tin bu vo- diy- lar —
jon O'z- be- kis- ton, Aj- dod-
lar mar- do- na ru- hi sen- ga yor! U- lug'
xalq qud- ra- ti jo'sh ur- gan za- mon, O- lam-
ni mah- li-yo ay- la- gan di- yor! Bag'- ri
gan di- yor.

Serquyosh, hur o'lkam, elga baxt, najot,
Sen o'zing do'stlarga yo'ldosh, mehribon!
Yashnagay to abad ilm-u fan, ijod,
Shahrating porlasin toki bor jahon!

Naqarot:

Oltin bu vodiylar – jon O'zbekiston,
Ajdodlar mardona ruhi senga yor!
Ulug' xalq qudrati jo'sh urgan zamon,
Olamni mahliyo aylagan diyor!

Bag'ri keng o'zbekning o'chmas iymoni,
Erkin, yosh avlodlar senga zo'r qanot!
Istiqlol mash'ali, tinchlik posboni,
Haqsevar, ona yurt, mangu bo'l obod!

Naqarot:

Oltin bu vodiylar – jon O'zbekiston,
Ajdodlar mardona ruhi senga yor!
Ulug' xalq qudrati jo'sh urgan zamon,
Olamni mahliyo aylagan diyor!

BIRINCHI CHORAK

QO'SHIQ KUYLASH QOIDALARI

1. Qo'shiq kuylaganda gavdani to'g'ri va erkin tuting.
2. Qo'shiq kuylaganda tekis nafas oling, kiftlaringiz ko'tarilmasin. Nafasni tejab, jumla oxiriga qadar bir me'yorda yetkazing.
3. Qo'shiqdagi unli tovushli bo'g'lnarni cho'zibroq, undosh tovushli bo'g'lnarni esa tez va burro talaffuz eting.
4. Tovushingizni yengil va yoqimli chiqarishga, qo'shiqlarni esa ifodali aytishga o'rganing.
5. Har bir qo'shiqni chuqur anglab aytishga o'rganib boring.
6. Xor bo'lib qo'shiq aytganda ko'pchilikning ovoziga qulq soling va o'zingizning ovozingiz ajralib qolmasligiga e'tibor bering.
7. O'qituvchining qo'l harakatiga diqqat bilan qarang va barcha ishoralarini aniq bajarishga odatlaning.
8. Ovozingiz baxt-u boyligingiz ekanligini unutmang. Uni doimo ehtiyot qiling, avaylab asrang. Sog'lom va jarangli ovoz bilan aytilgan yaxshi so'z ham, yaxshi qo'shiq ham dil rohati ekanligini unutmang.

ESLANG

Quyidagi kuy parchalarini nota nomlari bilan aytib ko'rsangiz, o'zingiz o'rgangan qo'shiqlaringizni bilib olasiz:

O'rtacha tez



Shoshilmay





Rustam Abdullayev

(1947 y.)

Ko‘hna Xorazmning Xiva shahrida tug‘ilib o‘sgan Rustam Abdullayev Respublikamiz musiqa san’atining ravnaqiga o‘zining munosib hissasini qo‘shib kelmoqda. «Shodimulk», «Sadoqat», «Xiva» nomli operalari, «Quyoshga ta’zim» baleti, 5 ta orkestr uchun konsert, talaygina kompozitor ijodining bir qismi, buyon O‘zbekiston Bastakorlar uyushmasi raisi.

fortepiano va simfonik qo‘sishq va romanslar xolos. 1995 – yildan

uyushmasi raisi.

Rustam Abdullayev yozgan ko‘pgina asarlari Germaniya, Angliya, Misr, Gollandiya kabi xorijiy mamlakatlarda ham ijro etilib, musiqa ixlosmandlarini xushnud etgan. Ijodkorning «Mustaqillik lolalarimiz», «Do‘slik taronasi», «Kulgan ko‘zli bolalar», «Diyorimda bayram bugun», «Shodlik qo‘sig‘i», «Navro‘z qo‘sig‘i» kabi 50 dan ortiq rang-barang qo‘sishqlari esa o‘quvchi-yoshlar tomonidan sevib kuylanadi. Kompozitor Rustam Abdullayev bolalar uchun yana ko‘plab qo‘sishqlar yozish niyatida.

NOTA BILAN KUYLAYMIZ

Quyidagi qo‘sishni avval notalarning nomini aytib, so‘ngra esa so‘zlari bilan kuylang. So‘zlarini tushunarli, burro talaffuz qilishga harakat qiling.

Qo'shiqni kuylang

QO'ZICHOQ

Yo'Idosh Sulaymon she'ri

Rustam Abdullayev musiqasi

O'rtacha tez



Bar-ra pe- chak, sa-ra pe- chak. Te-rib kel-dik



Yur- may dik- dik. Ki- sir- ki- sir, ki- sir- ki- sir.



Bi- sir- bi- sir, bi- sir- bi- sir. U- ni chay- na,



Ba, qo'- zi- choq, U- ni chay-



na, Ma, qo'- zi- choq.
Barra pechak, Kisir-kisir,
Sara pechak. Bisir-bisir,
Terib keldik. Uni chayna,
Yurmay dik-dik. Ba, qo'zichoq.

Uni chayna,
Ma, qo'zichoq.
Men va Zaynab
Har kun ko'plab
Har xil o'tlar
Terib deymiz:

Egil, egil,
Yegil, yegil,
Bo'Igin semiz,
Ba, qo'zichoq.
Bo'Igin semiz,
Ma, qo'zichoq.



DIRIJORLIK HARAKATLARI

Jamoa bo'lib qo'shiq ijro qilinganda hamma bir paytda, tekis kuylashi uchun dirijor rahbarlik qiladi. Dirijor asar ijrosini qo'l harakatlari bilan boshqaradi.

Siz bilasizki, musiqa asarlari turli xil o'Ichovda bo'ladi. Shunga ko'ra dirijorlik harakatlari ham o'Ichovga qarab turlichay bo'ladi. Dirijorlik haqidagi bilim va malakalarimizni mustahkamlaymiz.

Ikki chorakli o'Ichov

Ikki chorakli o'Ichovga dirijorlik qilinganda avval qo'llarimiz pastga, keyin yuqoriga qarab harakat qiladi.

Birinchi kuchli hissada qo'limiz pastga tomon harakat qiladi:



Ikkinchi kuchsiz hissada esa qo'limizni yuqoriga ko'taramiz:



Endi 2/4 o'Ichovli qo'shiqqa dirijorlik qilib kuylaymiz:

Qo'shiqni avval dirijorlik qilib, keyin chapak chalib kuylaymiz:

KO'YLAGIM

Po'lat Mo'min she're

Doni Zokirov musiqasi

O'rtacha tez



Yan- gi ko'y- lak tik-di- lar a- ya- jo- nim bay- ram- ga.



Se- vin- chim- ga sig'- ma- yin rah - mat de- dim



a- yam- ga. Ko'y- la- gim, ho, ko'y- la- gim,



kiy- sam ke- lar o'y- na- gim.



QUSHLAR

Adham Rahmat she'ri

Halima Muhamedova musiqasi

Shoshilmay



Qush- lar, qush- lar, hoy qush- lar, Biz- ga o'r- toq- dir siz-lar.



Ke- ling, qush- lar, jon qush- lar, Siz- ni se- va- miz biz-lar.

Tanishing RAQS

Raqs – san'atning bir turi. U musiqadagi usullar va ohanglarga qarab sho'xchan va jozibador bo'ladi. Raqs kuyini tinglagan odam bexosdan harakatga tushadi. Chunki kuy tinglovchilarni raqsga chorlaydi.

Har bir xalqning o'zi sevgan raqs kuylari bor. Bizda «Andijon polkasi», «Lazgi» kabi raqs kuylari ayniqsa mashhur. Siz mana bu raqs kuyini tinglang-da, unga qanday harakatlar mos kelishini o'zingiz toping:



Musiqani tinglang

DILXIROJ

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Chaqqon

A musical score for 'DILXIROJ' in 2/4 time, major key, with a treble clef. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff starts with a dynamic of *p*. The third staff ends with a dynamic of *mf*. The fourth staff ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.



Qo'shiqni kuylang

SALOM, MAKTAB

Egam Rahimov she'ri

Jaloliddin Najmiddinov musiqasi

O'rtacha tez

Sa-lom, mak-tab, jon mak-tab, Se-ni se-va-
man maq-tab. Biz-ga o-chiq qu-cho- g'ing,
Yo-ning- da gul- zor bo- g'ing, zor bo- g'ing.

Salom, maktab, jon maktab,
Seni sevaman maqtab.
Bizga ochiq quchog'ing,
Yoningda gulzor - bog'ing.

Mana qo'limda kitob,
O'qish kitob ham hisob.
Sharillatib o'qiymen,
Bilag'on bo'lay deyman.

Qalam, ruchkam bor, mana,
Yozaman dona-dona.
Xatim bo'lzin chiroyli,
Kulib tursin naq oydek.

Salom, maktab, jon maktab,
Qo'shiq aytaman maqtab.
Men ham belcha ushlayman,
Gul bog'ingda ishlayman.

DIRIJORLIK

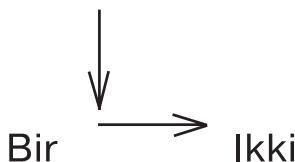
Uch chorakli o'Ichov

Musiqa asarlarida ikki chorakli o'Ichovdan tashqari uch chorakli o'Ichov ham bo'ladi. Bu o'Ichovda yaratilgan kuylar ko'proq raqs tushishga moyillik tug'diradi. Vals raqsi bunga misol bo'la oladi.

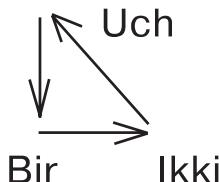
Uch chorakli o'Ichovga dirijorlik qilishni o'rganing. Birinchi kuchli hissada qo'l pastga tushadi:



Ikkinchi kuchsiz hissada qo'lni o'ng tomonga harakat qildiramiz:



Uchinchi hissada esa qo'limizni yuqoriga tomon ko'taramiz:



Endi mana bu qo'shiqni kuylab, o'ng qo'limiz bilan uch chorakli o'Ichovga dirijorlik qilamiz:

PAUZALAR

BUTUN PAUZA

Qo'shiq yoki kuyning biron yerida tovushlarning to'xtashi yoki tinishi zarur bo'lsa, pauzalardan (tinish belgilaridan) foydalilaniladi.

Notalar cho'zimi har xil bo'lganidek, pauzalar ham har xil cho'zimda bo'ladi.

Butun pauza butun notaga teng bo'Igani holda mana bunday yoziladi:

The image shows a musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It features a vertical bar line. To its left is a whole休止符 (pauza), indicated by a small square with a diagonal line. To its right is a note, specifically a quarter note (a circle with a vertical stem). Below the staff, the lyrics "bir ikki uch to'rt" are written twice, corresponding to the two measures shown.

YARIMTALIK PAUZA

Yarimtalik pauza yarimtalik notaga teng.

Yarimtalik pauza mana bunday yoziladi:

The image shows a musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It features a vertical bar line. To its left is a half休止符 (pauza), indicated by a small square with a diagonal line. To its right is a note, specifically a quarter note (a circle with a vertical stem). This pattern repeats across the staff.

Quyidagi mashqni yarimtalik pauzalarga rioya qilib aytamiz:

The image shows a musical staff in G clef and 4/4 time. It consists of eight measures. The first seven measures alternate between a note and a half休止符 (pauza). The eighth measure starts with a note, followed by a half休止符 (pauza). Below the staff, the notes are labeled with the names of the musical scale degrees: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si. The first six labels have a short horizontal line under them, while the last one 'si' has a longer one.

Musiqani tinglang

BOLALAR UCHUN VALS

Uchqun she'ri

Doni Zokirov musiqasi

Vals tempida

O- zod Va- tan qo'y- ni- da Bax- ti-

miz por- loq. Un- da quv- nab,

yay- ra- shib O'- sa-

miz har choq.

Ozod Vatan qo'ynida
Baxtimiz porloq.
Unda quvnab, yayrashib
O'samiz har choq.





DIYOR MADHI

Habib Rahmat she'ri

Nadim Norxo'jayev musiqasi

 Kuychan

The musical score consists of four staves of music for voice and piano. The lyrics are as follows:

 Stave 1: O-na-Va-tan er-ta-si, Ke-la-jak-ning me-va-

 Stave 2: si, Bi-lim, hu-nar e-ga-si

 Stave 3: Biz bo'-la-miz al-bat-ta, Ni-yat-lar ul-kan, kat-ta.

 Stave 4: A - - - Ni-yat-lar ul-kan, kat-ta.

 The music includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings like forte and piano. The piece concludes with a final cadence and a double bar line with repeat dots.

Ona-Vatan ertasi,
Kelajakning mevasi,
Bilim, hunar egasi
Biz bo'lamiz albatta,
Niyatlar ulkan, katta.

Orzularim uch berar,
Diyor mehri kuch berar,
Dilda yorug' tuyg'ular,
Yorug'likka oshnamiz,
Ezgu ishga tashnamiz.

Dovrug'lidir Vatanim,
Obro'lidir Vatanim.
Dunyodagi chamanim
Ko'z qoramdek saqlayman,
Ishonchingni oqlayman.

Temur bobom dilda bor,
O'lkam bo'lur gul, obod,
Bayroqni tutib ozod,
Shod boramiz ilgari,
Mard g'oliblar singari!



MUSIQANING IFODA VOSITALARI

Musiqa – san’atning bir turidir. U turli cho‘zim va balandlikdagi tovushlar yordamida obraz yaratib beradi. Musiqaning asosi kuy bo‘lib, **o‘Ichov**, **usul**, **sur’at** va **dinamik belgilar** musiqaning ifoda vositalari hisoblanadi.

Musiqiy tovushlarning bir-biri bilan o‘zaro bog‘lanishi **kuy** ohang deyiladi.

Taktda kuchli va kuchsiz hissalarning bir maromda almashib turishiga **o‘Ichov** deyiladi.

Musiqiy tovushlarning kuchli va kuchsiz bo‘laklarni bir maromda kelishi **usul** deyiladi.

Musiqiy tovushlarning muayyan tartibda o‘zaro bog‘lanishi **lad** deyiladi.

Kuy tezligi **sur’at** deyiladi.

Kuyni kuchli yoki kuchsiz jaranglashini ko‘rsatuvchi belgilar **dinamik belgilar** deyiladi



Musiqani tinglang

UFORI 3 (QIZLAR RAQSI)

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Sho'x

The musical score for the **Sho'x** instrument, titled **UFORI 3 (QIZLAR RAQSI)**, is presented in G clef, 6/8 time. The score is divided into two sections by a double bar line with repeat signs. The first section ends with a repeat sign and a first ending, followed by a second ending. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation is typical of traditional Uzbek folk music.

Tanishing

CHORAK PAUZA

Siz pauzalar mavzusida butun va yarimtalik pauzalar bilan tanishgan edingiz. Chorak pauza ham chorak nota singari o'z cho'zim va o'lchoviga ega.

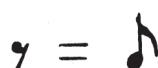
Chorak pauza chorak notaga teng bo'lgani holda mana bunday yoziladi:



A musical staff in common time (2/4) with a treble clef. It features a breve (two vertical stems) followed by an equals sign (=), then an eighth note. Below the staff, the word "bir" is written under the breve, and "ikki" is written under the eighth note. To the right of the staff is a golden balance scale with two weights hanging from its arms.

NIMCHORAK PAUZA

Nimchorak pauza nimchorak notaga teng. Nimchorak pauza mana bunday yoziladi:



Quyidagi mashqni nimchorak pauzalarga rioya qilib aytamiz:

Quvnoq



A musical staff in common time (2/4) with a treble clef. It consists of four measures, each containing an eighth note with a vertical stem and a vertical pauza (a short vertical line) positioned below it. The notes are grouped by vertical bar lines. Below the staff, the lyrics "Chaq-qon, chaq-qon, kuy- lay- miz." are written under the notes.



Musiqani tinglang

Musiqa asaridagi pauzalar turlichcha bo‘lishini bilingiz. Quyidagi kuyni tinglang, undagi chorak pauzaning muntazam takt boshida kelishiga e’tibor qiling:

FERUZA

G‘ulomjon Ro‘ziboyev musiqasi

Yengil

mf

mp

mf

mf

Qo'shiqni kuylang

KAKKU

To'lqin she'ri

Ibrohim Hamroyev musiqasi

Sekin

Me- ning se- vik- li qu- shim, tu- ta- man kaf-
tim- da suv, Sen- ga- dir sho'x qo'- shi- g'im,
Kak-ku, kak-ku, kak-ku-jon, kak-ku! Sen-ga-dir sho'x
qo'-shi- g'im, kak-ku, kak-ku, kak-ku-jon, kak-ku!

Mening sevikli qushim,

Tutaman kaftimda suv.

Sengadir sho'x qo'shig'im,

Kakku, kakkujon, kakku!

Yelkamga qo'n, mayliga,
Ko'zlarining munchoq, ko'zgu.
Boshlar bog'lar sayliga,
Kakku, kakkujon, kakku!

Baland, baland uchasan,

Jajji qalbimda orzu.

Fazolarni quchasan,

Kakku, kakkujon, kakku!

6/8 o'Ichovida yozilgan qo'shiqqa ham qo'limizni
pastga va yuqoriga harakatlantirib dirijorlik qilamiz.

TINCHLIK BOG'I

Turob To'la she'ri

Mardon Nasimov musiqasi

Tezroq

Mak-ta- bi- miz bo-g'i- da Qo'l ush- la- shib o'y-nay- miz.
A- ziz Va- ta- ni- miz- ga
Qo'- shiq to'- qib kuy- lay- miz.

Qo'shiqni kuylang

OLTIN PAXTAM – OPPOG'IM

Po'lat Mo'min she'ri

Nadim Norxo'jayev musiqasi

Quvnoq

OI- tin pax- tam, be- g'u- bo- rim op- po -
g'im, Hu- zur - jo- nim, mo- miq- qi- nam -

Oltin paxtam, beg'uborim – oppog'im,
Huzurjonim, momiqqinam – yumshog'im,
Chiroyidan nur taralgan chirog'im,
Chaman bo'ldi gullaringdan har yog'im.

Paykallarda termilasan yo‘limga,
Oq qushimsan, qo‘ndiraman qo‘limga,
Hosilingdan shodlik to‘lar ko‘nglimga,
Chanoqlarda qaynab turgan bulog‘im.

Iftixorim, baxtim deya suyarman,
Terib-terib mehringga xo'p to'yarman,
Xazinamga – xirmonimga uyarman,
Bayramlarda hilpiragan bayrog'im.

Farhod Alimov

(1947–2014)



«Biz istiqbol egalari», «Ona tilim – o'zbek tilim», «Ahillik – do'stlik», «Chaqqon bola», «Oppoq qandim» kabi ajoyib qo'shiqlari bilan bolalar qalbidan joy olgan bastakor Farhod Alimov Toshkentda tug'ilib o'sdi.

Yoshligidanoq musiqaga bo'lган katta ishtiyoq uni, avval, g'ijjak sozi sirlarini o'rganishga, so'ngra kompozitorlik mutaxassisligini egallahsha chorladi.

Bugungi kunda serqirra ijodkor ko'plab musiqali spektakllarga musiqa yozgan, xor va

yakkaxonlar uchun talaygina qo'shiqlar yaratgan kompozitordir. Uning simfonik orkestr, xalq cholq'ulari orkestri uchun yozgan rang-barang asarlari radio to'lqinlarida muntazam yangrab turadi.



Qo'shiqni kuylang

OPPOQ QANDIM

Po'lat Mo'min she'ri

Farhod Alimov musiqasi

Hazilnamo

Choy- ga sol- sam te- rib - te- rib, Sen ke- ta- san
tez- da e- rib, Choy- ga sol- sam te- rib - te- rib,
Sen ke- ta- san tez- da e- rib. Op- poq qan-
dim, Yum- shoq qan- dim.

Choya solsam
Terib-terib,
Sen ketasan
Tezda erib.
Oppoq qandim,
Yumshoq qandim.

Kir qo'l bilan
Ushlamayman.
Uvol qilib
Tashlamayman.
Oppoq qandim,
Yumshoq qandim.

Shirin bo'lar
Ichgan choyim.
Hamma sendan
Xursand doim.
Oppoq qandim,
Yumshoq qandim.



CHORAK YAKUNI BO'YICHA SAVOLLAR

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasining Davlat Madhiyasini qanday tinglash kerak?
2. «Diyor madhi» qo'shig'ining musiqasini kim yozgan? Bu qo'shiq mazmunini so'zlab bering.
3. Bu chorakda qanday musiqa asarlarini tingladingiz? Qaysi kompozitor bilan tanishdingiz?
4. Qanday raqs kuylarini bilasiz?
5. Siz necha o'lchovli asarga dirijorlik qila olasiz?
6. Chorak pauza nechaga sanaladi? Nimchorak pauza-chi? Bu pauzalarga qanday notalar teng bo'ladi?
7. Musiqaning qanday ifoda vositalarini o'zlashtirib oldingiz? Musiqada ifoda vositalari nima uchun kerak?
8. Ikki chorakli asarga qanday dirijorlik qilinadi? Uch chorakli asarga-chi?
9. Sizga qanday qo'shiq va musiqalar yoqadi?



IKKINCHI CHORAK

CHOLG'UCHILAR ANSAMBLI

Musiqa asarini birgalikda bir xil qilib ijro etadigan cholg'ular guruhiga «Cholg'uchilar ansamblı», deyiladi. Cholg'uchilar ansamblı turli cholg'ulardan tuziladi. Unda rubob, dutor, nay, g'ijjak, chang, tanbur, doyra kabi cholg'u sozlari bo'lishi mumkin.

Shuningdek, ansambl bir xil cholg'ulardan ham tuziladi. Masalan: rubobchilar ansamblı, dutorchilar ansamblı, changchilar ansamblı, doirachilar ansamblı va shu kabilar.



Qo'shiqni tinglang

SOAT QO'SHIG'I

Rauf Tolib she'ri

Nadim Norxo'jayev musiqasi

Sho'x

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G clef and 2/4 time. The lyrics are written below each staff, corresponding to the notes. The lyrics are:

Men so-at - man,
men so - at. Chiq, chiq chiq Qil-gin men-ga i- to- at,
Chiq, chiq chiq. Men va- qt - ga pos-bon - man,
Chiq, chiq chiq. Uy - g'on - may - san,
hay - ron - man, Chiq, chiq, chiq.



Quyidagi kuy parchalarining nota o'Ichovini toping:

1)



2)



Tanishing

XOR

Qo'shiqni jamoa bo'lib ijro qilishga «xor», ya'ni «jamoaviy aytim» deyiladi.

Xor jamoasi turlichay tuzilishi mumkin: bolalar xori, ayollar xori, erkaklar xori va aralash xor.

Bundan tashqari, xor ijrosi cholg'u jo'rligida yoki cholg'u jo'rligisiz bo'ladi. Qo'shiqning cholg'u jo'rligisiz kuylanishiga **a kapella** deyiladi.



Bolalar xor jamoasi qo'shiq kuylamoqda.

Qo'shiqni kuylang

LAYLAK

Uyg'un she'ri

G'afur Qodirov musiqasi

O'rtacha tez

A musical score for two voices. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of a single line of music with a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics "Lay-lak kel-di" are written below the notes. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It also has a 2/4 time signature and corresponds to the second half of the lyrics "yoz bo'l-di, qa-no-ti qo-g'oz bo'l-di".

Musical notation for the lyrics "Kun- lar i- sib ket- di- yu, bo- la- lar- ga soz bo'l- di." The notation consists of two staves. The first staff uses a treble clef and the second staff uses a bass clef. The lyrics are aligned under the notes.

A musical score for two voices. The top staff uses a treble clef and consists of eight measures. The first measure contains four eighth notes. The second measure contains three eighth notes. The third measure contains four eighth notes. The fourth measure contains three eighth notes. The fifth measure contains four eighth notes. The sixth measure contains three eighth notes. The seventh measure contains three eighth notes. The eighth measure contains three eighth notes. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and consists of eight measures. It mirrors the top staff's rhythm pattern: four eighth notes in the first measure, three eighth notes in the second, four eighth notes in the third, three eighth notes in the fourth, four eighth notes in the fifth, three eighth notes in the sixth, three eighth notes in the seventh, and three eighth notes in the eighth measure.

Qo'shiqni tinglang

O'ZBEKISTON KEMASI

Yong'in Mirzo she'ri

Ibrohim Hamroyev musiqasi

Quvnoq



G'un - cha - dir or - zu - la - rim, bir kun gul-day



o - chi - lar. Yo'l - la - rim - ga, yul - duz- lar das - ta gul-day



so - chi - lar, so - chi - lar (o). so - chi - lar (o),

[1.2.]



das - ta gul - day so - chi - lar.

[3.]

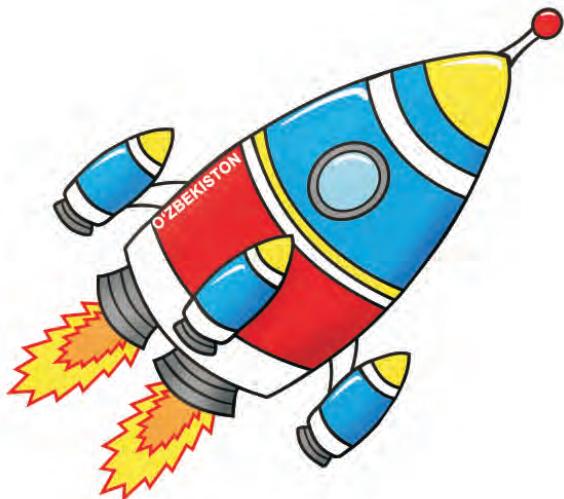


lom, sa - lom, sa - lom!

G'unchadir orzularim,
Bir kun gulday ochilar.
Yo'llarimga yulduzlar
Dasta gulday sochilar.

Mening orzuim nima?
Yashirmayman, aytaman:
Yassasam uchar kema...
Oyga borib qaytaman.

Kashfiyotchi egasi
Raketaga qo'yar nom.
O'zbekiston kemasi –
Jahonga aytar salom!



TINGLANG VA TOPING

Quyidagi kuy parchalari qaysi qo'shiqlardan olingan?
Ularning nomlarini aytинг va nota bilan kuylang.

Jonli

Musical notation for the song "TINGLANG VA TOPING". The notation is written on two staves using a G clef. The time signature is 6/8. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. The music is in F major.

Quvnoq

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. The third staff starts with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note.

Endi bu qo'shiqlarning musiqalarini qaysi kompozitorlar bastalaganligini ayting.

She'rlarini yozgan shoirlarni ham eslay olasizmi?

Shu berilgan qo'shiqlardan qaysi biri sizga ko'proq yoqadi?

Nima uchun?

Tanishing

ORKESTR

Orkestr yunoncha so'z bo'lib, turli cholg'ularda kuy ijro qiluvchi sozandalardan tuzilgan jamoadir.

Cholg'uchilar ansamblidan orkestrning farqi shundaki, unda musiqa asari bir ovozda emas, balki ko'p ovozda yangraydi.

Orkestrning quyidagi turlari mavjud: xalq cholg'ulari orkestri, simfonik orkestr, estrada-simfonik orkestr, damli (duxovoy) cholg'ular orkestri.

Musiqani tinglang

SHODIYONA

O'rtacha tez

G'ulom Qo'chqorov musiqasi

The musical score is composed of five staves of Western-style notation. The key signature is one sharp, and the time signature is 2/4. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and contains a series of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The subsequent staves continue this pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and changes in rhythm. The music is intended to be played quickly, as indicated by the title "O'rtacha tez".



Qo'shiqni kuylang

ARCHA BAYRAMI

Po'lat Mo'min she'ri

N. Norxo'jayev musiqasi

O'rtacha

The musical score consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time, treble clef. The lyrics are written below each staff.

Staff 1: Ham - ma - ni ham e - tar xur - ram Bar - cha bay - ram,

Staff 2: bar - chabay - ram. Ro - sa, ro - sa e - tarxur - ram

Staff 3: Ar - cha bay - ram, ar - cha bay - ram. Bo'l - sa ham - ki,

Staff 4: bo'l - sa ham - ki qan - cha bay ram, qan - cha bay ram,

Staff 5: Eng yax - shi - si, eng yax - shi - si
ar - cha bay - ram, ar - cha bay - ram.

BU CHOLG'ULAR QANDAY CHALINADI?

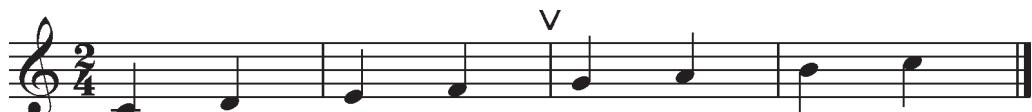
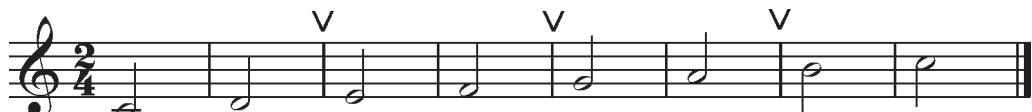


Takrorlang

MAJOR VA MINOR

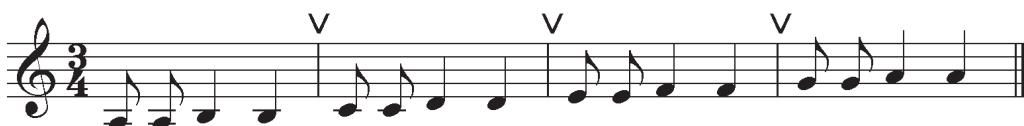
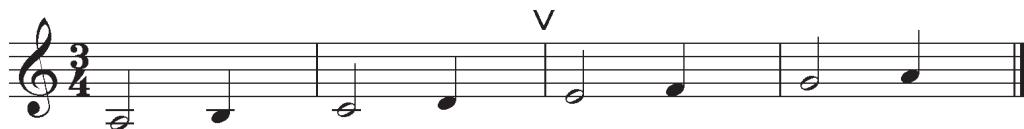
Major tizilmasidagi kuylar sho'xchan va jozibali eshitiladi.

«Do» notasidan quyidagi major tovushqatorini o'qituvchning dirijorlik ishorasi yordamida kuylang:



Minor tizilmasidagi kuylar mungli va ma'yus eshitiladi.

«Lya minor» tovushqatorini o'qituvchining dirijorlik ishorasi yordamida kuylang:



Major va minor tizilmalarida yozilgan kuylarni puxta bilib oling va ularni bir-biridan darrov farqlashni o'rghaning.

Musiqani tinglang

ZAFAR

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Yengil

A musical score consisting of five staves of music for a single instrument. The music is in common time (indicated by a '4' in the top left corner) and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with various rests and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano).



Qo'shiqni kuylang

QUVNOQ BOLALAR QO'SHIG'I

Xurshid Qayumov she'ri

Marshona



Qor yo-g'ar, qor yo-g'ar -oq parga o'x-shar. Xo-na-miz gul och-gan



ba-hor-ga o'x-shar. Yan-gi yil ar-cha-sin Be-zat-dik ko'r-



kam. Shox-la-ri tov-la-nar, Chi-roy-li bi-ram.

Qor yog'ar, qor yog'ar –
Oq parga o'xshar.
Xonamiz gul ochgan
Bahorga o'xshar.

Davrani keng olib,
Boshlaymiz o'yin.
Aytamiz Yangi yil
Qo'shig'in – kuyin.

Naqarot:

Yangi yil archasin
Bezatdik ko'r kam.
Shoxlari tovlanar,
Chiroyli biram.

Naqarot



NOTA BILAN KUYLAYMIZ

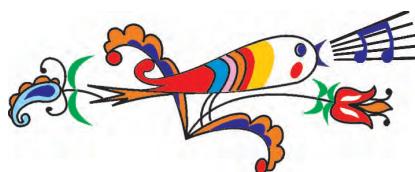
Quyidagi mashqni avval nota nomlarini aytib, so'ngra so'zlar bilan kuylang.

Mashqni kuylashda nafasni uzmaslikka harakat qiling.

The musical notation consists of two lines of music. The first line starts with a quarter note followed by a half note, then a quarter note, a half note, another quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The second line starts with a quarter note, followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note, then a quarter note, a half note, another quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The lyrics are written below the notes: 'Past-dan yu-qori chiq-dik,' and 'En-di past-ga tu-sha-miz.' A small 'v' is placed above the last note of the second line.

Mana bu aytim mashqni esa «Iya» bo'g'ini yordamida kuylang:

The musical notation consists of two lines of music. Both lines start with a quarter note followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note, then a quarter note, a half note, another quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The first line ends with a half note. The second line ends with a quarter note. The lyrics are not explicitly written below the notes.



CHORAK YAKUNI BO‘YICHA SAVOLLAR

1. Ayting-chi, qanday jamoaga «Xor» deymiz? Qanday xorlarni bilasiz?
2. Qanday jamoaga «Orkestr» deymiz? Orkestr bilan cholg‘uchilar ansamblı bir-biridan qanday farq qiladi?
3. «O‘zbekiston kemasi» qo‘shig‘ining mualliflari kimlar?
4. Major va minor tizilmäsida yozilgan kuylar bir-biridan qanday farq qiladi? Buni misol bilan ko‘rsating-chi!
5. Bu chorakda qaysi kompozitor bilan tanishdingiz? Uning qanday qo‘shig‘ini o‘rgandingiz? Sizga qo‘shiq yoqdimi? U nima haqida ekan?



UCHINCHI CHORAK

QOR

Qo'shiqni tinglang

Zulfiya she'ri

Shermat Yormatov musiqasi

Tez

Ol- cha gu- li bar-gi- day O'y-nab u-chib

yo- g'ar qor. A- jab qor-ga qa-ray-man,

ko'-zim-da yash- nar ba- hor. A- jab qor-ga

qa-ray-man, ko'-zim-da yash- nar ba-hor.

Daraxtlarning shohida
Qor yashnaydi, huddi gul.
Qiya tepaliklarning
Yaxida yaltirar ul.

Chana tortgan bolalar
Telpagida pag'a qor.
Qiyqirib o'ynashadi,
Shodligida bor bahor.

Qo'shiqni kuylang

YOSH ASKARLAR QO'SHIG'I

Safar Barnoyev she'ri

Shermat Yormatov musiqasi

Marsh sur'atida



Bizlar botir yosh jangchi
Sinovlarda chiniqqan.
Uchuvchimiz ham tankchi
Mashqlarda g'olib chiqqan.

Do'stga fido jonomiz,
Ochiq dasturxonimiz.
O'zimizday mustahkam
E'tiqod, iymonimiz.

Naqarot:

Olg'a – bu bizning shior,
Safda turamiz adl.
Tizilib turnaqator,
Qadam tashlaymiz dadil.

Naqarot

Toblanamiz yoz-u qish,
Ko'rib qo'ying, mehmonlar,
Har birimiz Algomish,
Biz bo'lajak posbonlar.

Naqarot



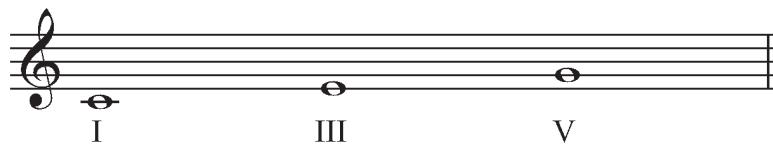
UCHTOVUSHLIK

Har qanday major va minor tovushqatorlarining o'r-nashgan (barqaror) uchtovushliklari bo'ladi. Bular tovushlar tizilmasining I, III va V bosqichlaridan tashkil topadi.

Major ladining uchtovushligini topamiz. Buning uchun avval tovushqatordagi notalarni birgalikda kuylaymiz.



Endi I, III, V bosqichda joylashgan notalarni kuylaymiz:



Ana shu tovushlarga «do major» uchtovushligi deyiladi.

Endi uchtovushlik asosida aytim mashqlarini kuylaymiz:



ma, me, mi, mi, mo, mu.
du, du, du, du, du, du, du, du.

Tanishing

TON VA YARIM TON

Musiqa tovushlarining orasida masofa mavjud. Bu masofa ton va yarim ton bilan o'chanadi. Ton ikkita yarim tonlikka teng. Yoki ikkita yarim tonlik bir tonni tashkil etadi.

Ton va yarim tonlikni yaqqol tasavvur etish uchun pianino klavishalariga qaraymiz. Oralig'ida qora klavisha bo'lgan ikki oq klavishalar oralig'i **bir ton** deyiladi.

Aksincha, orasida qora klavishi bo'lmagan ikki oq klavishalar oralig'i **yarim ton** deyiladi.



A musical staff with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. It shows a sequence of notes: a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note. Below the staff, the notes are labeled: 1 ton, 1 ton, yarim ton, 1 ton, 1 ton, 1 ton, yarim ton.

Endi quyidagi aytim mashqni kuylang:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. It shows a sequence of notes: a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note, then a quarter note followed by a eighth note. Below the staff, the lyrics are labeled: Bir ton va yarim ton ni, Biz-lar en-di farq- lay-miz.

Musiqani tinglang

SAMOI DUGOH

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Shoshilmay

A musical score for 'Shoshilmay' in 2/4 time, major key signature (two sharps), and treble clef. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern labeled '1 3'. The third staff begins with a dotted half note. The fourth staff is a repeat sign followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.



BOYCHECHAGIM OMONLIK

Qambar Ota she'ri

Nadim Norxo'jayev musiqasi

Tez

Yer-ni qor qop- lab yo- tar, Sen u-chun tong-

lar o- tar. Meh- ring o'- ti- da muz,

qor, E- rib soy- lar- ga o- qar.

Boy-che-cha-gim, boy-che-chak, Ku- lib chiq- qan

oy- che- chak. Ba- hor- da qir, da- lam- ga

Qo'- sha- san chi- roy che- chak.

Qo'- sha - san chi- roy, che- chak.

Habibullo Rahimov

(1946 y.)



Musiqa san'atining turli yo'nalishlarida samarali ijod qilib kelayotgan Habibullo Rahimov bolalar qo'shiqchilagini boyitish va rivojlantirishga o'z hissasini qo'shib kelmoqda. Uning ko'pgina yirik asarlari nafaqat O'zbekistonda, balki chet ellarda ham katta shuhrat qozongan. O'quvchi-yoshlar uchun yozilgan «Do'mboq-chalar qo'shig'i», «Bog'cha opam»,

«Oy bolamiz – toy bolamiz», «Men – g'unchaman», «Ona yurt» kabi bir qator qo'shiqlari esa Respublikamizda o'tkazilgan turli tanlovlardan sovrinli o'rirlarni egallagan. Kompozitor jahon mumtoz musiqasi yo'nalishida ham samarali ijod qilyapti. Opera, musiqali drama va komediya hamda turli orkestrlar uchun yozilgan bir qancha asarlari Habibullo Rahimovning serqirra ijodkor ekanligidan dalolat beradi.



Qo'shiqni tinglang

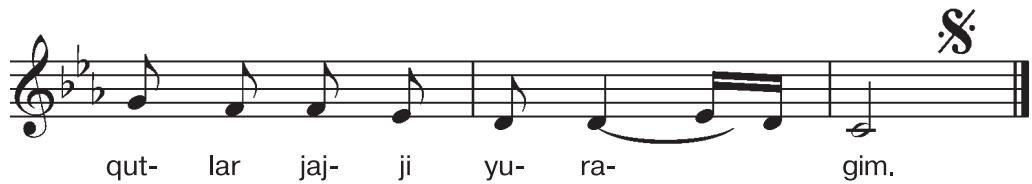
MEN – G'UNCHAMAN

Normurod Narzullayev she'ri

Habibullo Rahimov musiqasi

Kuychan

Men – g'un- cha- man, ba- hor bo'l- gim ke- la- di,
Men – shab- nam- man, na- hor bo'l- gim ke- la- di.
Men – zar- ra- man, o- lam bo'l- gim ke- la- di,
Men – bo- la- man, o- dam bo'l- gim ke- la- di.
Yurt- lar ko'p- dir bir-bi-ri-dan zi- yo- da, O'z-be-kis-ton –
go' - zal di- yor dun- yo- da, Hur o'l- kam- da
baxt- li ya- shash – ti- la- gim, Is- tiq- lol- ni



Men – g'unchaman, bahor bo'lgim keladi,
 Men – shabnamman, nahor bo'lgim keladi.
 Men – zarraman, olam bo'lgim keladi,
 Men – bolaman, odam bo'lgim keladi.

Naqarot:

Yurtlar ko'pdır bir-biridan ziyoda,
 O'zbekiston – go'zal diyor dunyoda.
 Hur o'lkamda baxtli yashash – tilagim,
 Istiqlolni qutlar jajji yuragim.

Men – jilg'aman, ummon bo'lgim keladi,
 Men – yog'duman, cho'lpon bo'lgim keladi.
 Men – uchqunman, bo'lgim kelar alanga,
 Farzand bo'lib yaray aziz Vatanga!

Naqarot



MUSIQA ASARINING O'ZGARUVCHAN QAYTARILISHI

Musiqa asarining ma'lum qismini qayta takrorlaganda u turlichcha tugallanishi mumkin. Bunday holda tugallanishda o'zgaradigan notalar ustiga 1,2 raqamlari qo'yiladi. Bu ishora «birinchi marta uchun», «ikkinchi marta uchun» degan ma'noni anglatadi. Musiqa tilida bunga «volta», ya'ni o'zgaruvchan takrorlash belgisi deyiladi.

Quyidagi kuy misolida buni o'zingiz tushunib olasiz:

The image contains four musical staves. The first two staves are in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff ends with a repeat sign, followed by two endings labeled '1.' and '2.'. Ending 1 continues with eighth-note patterns. Ending 2 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, in 2/4 time. It features a melodic line with grace notes and a fermata over the last note. The fourth staff also starts with a treble clef and one sharp, in 2/4 time. It includes two endings: '1. Qaytarish uchun' (Ending 1 for repeat) and '2. Tamomlash uchun' (Ending 2 for repeat).

Tanishing

ALTERATSIYA BELGILARI

Tovushqatorda joylashgan asosiy yetti pog'ona-dagi notalar zarur bo'lgan paytda yarim tonga ko'tarilishi yoki yarim tonga pasaytirilishi mumkin.

Bunday hollarda maxsus belgilardan foydalaniladi. Bu belgilarga «alteratsiya belgilari» deyiladi.

Alteratsiya belgilari «diyez», «bemol», «bekar» deb nomlanadi. Nota yozuvida bu belgilar nota oldiga qo'yilib, nota nomidan so'ng aytildi. Musiqa asarlарida diyez va bemol belgilari sol kalitidan keyin yozib qo'yiladi.

LOLACHA

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Sho'xchan

Sho'xchan

f(p)

tr

f(p)

tr

f

f(p)

Qo'shiqni kuylang

SHIRIN-SHIRIN

Ibrohim Jiganov she'ri

Xurshida Hasanova musiqasi

Sho'xchan

Os- mon- da yul- duz- cha-lar, Yo- ni-da bo'l- gim ke- lar.

Bo-g'im- da-gi g'un- cha-lar bi- lan o- chil- gim ke- lar.

O- chil- gim ke- lar, o- chil- gim ke- lar,

Bo- g'im- da g'un- cha-dek o- chil- gim ke- lar.

Shi- rin, shi- rin so'-zim- ga, Jay- ron- gi- na ko'-zim- ga

Tamomlash uchun

Of- tob ku- lub bo- qa- di Oy- dek- ki- na yu- zim- ga.

Tanishing

DIYEZ

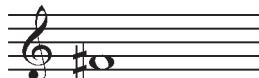
Diyez – ♯ belgisi tovushni yarim ton, ya'ni yarim bosqich yuqori ko'taradi. Nota yo'lida u quyidagicha yoziladi:



do-diyez



sol-diyez



fa-diyez

Quyidagi qo'shiqni birga kuylaymiz va undagi notalarga tegishli bo'lgan «diyez» belgisini aniqlaymiz:

ARCHA QO'SHIG'I

Ilyos Muslim she'ri

Ilyos Akbarov musiqasi

Tezroq

A musical score for two voices in 2/4 time. The top voice starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The lyrics are: Shod- lik- ka to'l- di bu- gun di- li- miz, U- lug' bay- ram- dir bu yan- gi yi- li - miz. The bottom voice follows with similar patterns.

Shod- lik- ka to'l- di bu- gun di- li- miz,
U- lug' bay- ram- dir bu yan- gi yi- li - miz.

Musiqani tinglang

BAHOR VALSI

Muhammadjon Mirzayev musiqasi

O'rtacha tez

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time (indicated by a '4'). The dynamic 'mf' is written below the staff. The subsequent staves follow a similar pattern with slight variations in rhythm and dynamics. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and a double bar line with repeat dots is positioned between the third and fourth staves.



Qo'shiqni kuylang

NAVRO'ZIM

Shukur Qurbon she'ri

Dilorom Omonullayeva musiqasi

Jonli

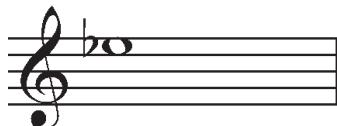
Ba- hor kel- di gul- ba-hor, e- ta- gi- da
gul tu- tib. Biz- ga in- tiq lo- la- zor,
qir- lar bag'- ri- da ku- tib. A...
At- rof to'- la har xil gul,
A...
lyा, lya, lya. Biz- ning
lyा, lya, lya, lya, lya
ko'k- lam- lar but- kul, lya, lya,

lya, chi-roy-li-dir ha-mi-sha,
lya
Takrorlash uchun
chi-roy-li-dir ha-mi - - sha.

Tanishing

BEMOL

Bemol – ♭ belgisi tovushni yarim ton pasaytiradi.
Nota yo'lida u quyidagicha yoziladi:



mi-bemol



si-bemol

Diyez belgisi kabi bemol ham notadan avval yozilib, notadan so'ng o'qiladi.

Ko'pincha minor ladlarida asar yaratish uchun bemol belgisi qo'llaniladi:

re-minor



Eslang

Esingizdami, 2-sinfda siz major va minor tizilmasidagi tovushlar bilan tanishgan edingiz. Tovushlarning o'zaro bog'lanishiga tovushlar tizilmasi yoki musiqa tilida «lad» deyiladi.

Kuy yoki qo'shiq yaratishda kompozitorlar asosan major va minor ladlaridan foydalanadilar.

Endi quyidagi qo'shiqlardan parchalar tinglab, ular qaysi lad asosida yozilganligini toping:

SALIMJON – NIMJON

Po'lat Mo'min she'ri

Abdurahim Muhamedov musiqasi

Harakat bilan

Music score for 'SALIMJON – NIMJON' in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are: Sa-lim, Sa-lim, Sa-lim-jon, Bun-cha bo'l-ding sen nim-jon. Kop-tok mi-sol se-mir-ding, go'-yo ta-ning xa-mir-jon.

BAXTIY ERKATOY

Haydar Muhammad she'ri

To'lqin Toshmatov musiqasi

Yengil

Music score for 'BAXTIY ERKATOY' in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are: Voy, voy, voy, voy, Bax-tiy er-ka-toy, Er-ta-lab tu-rib ich-mas e-kan choy.

Minor ladining uchtovushligi ham xuddi major ladi uchtovushligi kabi tovushqatorning I, III, V bosqichida tuziladi. «Re-minor» tizilmasini birgalikda kuylaymiz:

I II III IV V VI VII VIII

Endi I, III, V bosqichdagи tovushlarni topib kuylaymiz:

I III V

Bu «Re-minor» uchtovushligi deb ataladi.

Minor uchtovushligining III bosqichi majornikiga nisbatan birmuncha ma'yus va yumshoq kuylanadi.

BIBIGUL

Qoraqalpoq xalq kuyi

Yengil

Musiqani tinglang

CHERTMAK (UFORI)

O'zbek xalq kuyi

O'rtacha tez

The musical score consists of seven staves of music in G major, 6/8 time. The key signature is indicated by three sharps (F#-C#-G#). The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. Subsequent staves continue this pattern with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups. The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, with stems indicating direction.

SUMALAK – ENG KERAK

Po'lat Mo'min she'ri

Nadim Norxo'jayev musiqasi

O'ynoqi

Nav- ro'z kun- da eng ke- rak su- ma- lak- jon,
su- ma- lak.
Nav- ro'z kun- da eng ke- rak
su- ma- lak- jon, su- ma- lak.
Qiz- lar ta- qib ja- ma- lak. la - la - la
U- la- shar- lar su- ma- lak. la - la - la
Bo'l- sa ham- ki yuz che- lak Bo'-lar ke- rak
su- ma- lak. Bo'l- sa ham- ki ming che- lak Bo'-lar ke- rak
CODA
su- ma- lak. Bo'l- sa ham mil- lyon che- lak
bo'- lar ke- rak su- ma- lak.

Tanishing

BEKAR

Ma'lum bir tovush oldiga qo'yilgan diyez yoki bemol belgisini bekor qilib, tovushni asli holiga keltirish zarur bo'lganda bekar – ♭ belgisi ishlatiladi. Bu belgi quyidagi shaklda yoziladi:

fa-diyez fa-bekar si-bemol si-bekar

Mana bu asarda bekar belgisi yordamida fa-diyez va do-diyez tovushlari bekor qilinib, asli «fa» va «do» holatiga keltirilgan.

Notani diqqat bilan kuzating va bekar holatlarini o'zingiz toping.

RAQS

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Yengil

1.
2.

Sheet music for two voices in G major, 2/4 time. The vocal parts are separated by a bar line.

1.

2.



Tanishing

MUSIQADAGI DINAMIK BELGILAR

Kompozitorlar biror bir musiqa asarlarini yaratgani larida ularning ma'lum bir qismlarini kuchli yoki kuchsiz ijro qilinishini maxsus belgilar bilan ko'rsatadilar. Bu belgilar asarning yoqimli, jiloli eshitilishiga yordam beradi.

Musiqada bu belgilar «dinamik belgilar» deb ataladi.

Quyida dinamik belgilarning asosiyлари ko'rsatilgan. Ularni bilib oling:

f (forte) – kuchli.

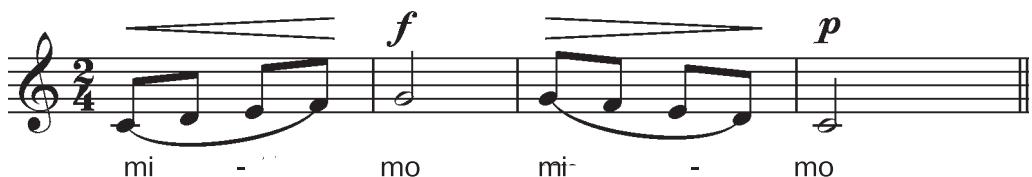
p (piano) – kuchsiz.

Endi tovushlarni asta-sekin kuchaytirib va pasaytirib boruvchi belgilar bilan tanishamiz:

 – bu belgi tovushlarni asta-sekin kuchaytirib borish belgisi, u «kreshchendo» deb o'qiladi.

 – bu belgi tovushlarni asta-sekin pasaytirib borish belgisi, u «diminuendo» deb o'qiladi.

Dinamik belgilarga rioya qilib quyidagi mashqni ijro etamiz:



The musical notation is in 2/4 time with a treble clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note rest, then another eighth note. The second measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note. Above the first measure is a dynamic marking *f* (forte). Above the second measure is a dynamic marking *p* (piano). Below the notes are lyrics: 'mi - mo' under the first measure, and 'mi - mo' under the second measure.

CHORAK YAKUNI BO‘YICHA SAVOLLAR

1. Tovush qatorining qaysi pog‘onalaridan barqaror uchtovushlik tashkil topadi? Bu uch tovush nima uchun barqaror tovushlar deyiladi?
2. Musiqada alteratsiya belgilari nima uchun kerak? Diyez bilan ko‘tarilgan yoki bemol bilan pasaytirilgan tovushlarni o‘z holiga keltirish uchun qanday belgi ishlataladi?
3. Kompozitor N.Norxo‘jayevning qanday qo‘shiqlari va musiqalari yodingizda qolgan?
4. Raqs kuyi qanday sur’atda ijro etiladi?
5. Musiqada dinamik belgilarning vazifalari nima-dan iborat? Piano belgisi bilan ohista ijro etilgan tovushni kuchaytirish uchun qanday belgi qo‘yiladi?
6. Vals usulidagi kuya qanday raqs tushiladi?
7. Qaysi kompozitor bilan tanishdingiz? Uning qo‘shig‘i sizga yoqdimi?
8. Bu chorakda sizga qanday kuy va qo‘shiqlar yoqdi? Nima uchun? Radio va televideniyedan berilayotgan musiqiy eshittirish va ko‘rsatuvlarning qaysilarini yaxshi deb o‘ylaysiz? Nima uchun?

TO‘RTINCHI CHORAK

ODDIY MUSIQA SHAKLLARI

BAND VA NAQAROT

Sizga ma’lumki, kuylar ham, qo’shiqlar ham o’zining hajmi va ijro etish murakkabligiga ko’ra turlicha bo’ladi. Eng oddiy qo’shiqlar band va naqarotli qo’shiqlardir. Bunday oddiy shakldagi qo’shiqlarni siz ko’plab ijro etgansiz. Ular, odatda, bir necha banddan va har banddan so’ng bir xil so’zlar bilan takrorlanadigan naqarotdan iborat bo’ladi. Qo’shiqda, odatda, awal band, so’ngra naqarot ijro etiladi.

O’zingiz birinchi chorakda tinglagan «O’zbekiston Respublikasining Davlat Madhiyasi», ikkinchi chorakda ijro etgan «Nisholda». uchinchi chorakda ijro etgan «Sumalak eng kerak» singari band va naqarotdan tashkil topgan yana ko’pgina qo’shiqlar ana shu shunday oddiy shakldagi qo’shiqlardir. To’rtinchi chorakda ham ulardan bir qanchasini ijro etasiz.

O’zingiz bilgan oddiy shakldagi boshqa qo’shiqlarning nomlarini ham aytинг.



Musiqani tinglang
HOY, LOLA

O'zbek xalq kuyi

Ergash Shukrullayev qayta ishlagan

O'rtacha tez

Sheet music for HOY, LOLA. The music is in 6/8 time, G major (three sharps), and dynamic *p*. The melody consists of four staves of musical notation.



LOLA

Ilyos Muslim she'ri

Xurshida Hasanova musiqasi

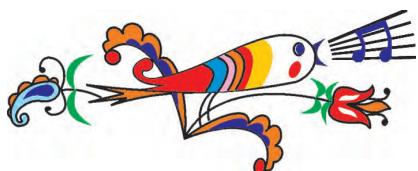
Sho'x



Musical notation for the lyrics "Shod - la - nar", "o - na - yu", "bo - la.", and "Gul-lo - la.". The notation consists of four measures on a treble clef staff. The first three measures have a common time signature, while the fourth measure has a 2/4 time signature. Measure 1: "Shod - la - nar". Measure 2: "o - na - yu". Measure 3: "bo - la.". Measure 4: "Gul-lo - la.".

NOTA BILAN KUYLANG

Five staves of musical notation for the "NOTA BILAN KUYLANG" section. Each staff uses a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.



Qo'shiqni tinglang

YALPIZ

Qambar Ota she'ri

Laylo Mujdaboyeva musiqasi

Quvnoq



Musical notation for the song "Quvnoq" in 4/4 time. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Mit- ti may- sa cha- qa- loq. Yap- roq- la- ri
ba- qa- loq. A- riq bo'- yin yo- qa- lab
O'- sib yay- ray- di yal- piz.

Naqarot:



Musical notation for the song "Naqarot" in 4/4 time. The lyrics are written below the notes.

As- lo ko'ng- lim to'l- may- di, Hid- la- ma- sam
bo'l- may- di. Men bor- ma- sam kul- may- di,
Yo'l- ga qa- ray- di yal- piz.



Qo'shiqni kuylang

SVETOFOR

Safo Ochil she'ri

Sa'dulla Nurmetov musiqasi

O'rtacha

Naqarot:

Uch-o- g'ay-ni bo- tir- Miz, Uch xil rang- da no- dir- Miz.

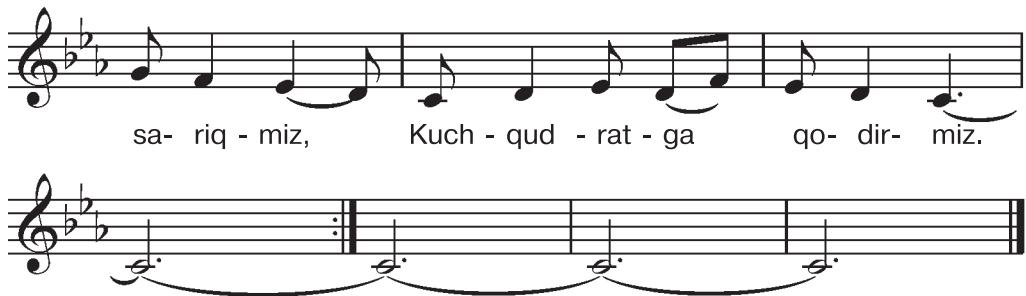
Qi- zil, ya-shil, sa-riq- Miz, Kuch-qud- rat- ga qo- dir- Miz.

1. 2. *tr*

Ham-ji- hat- Miz do- im biz, Chor- ra - ha-lar

jo- yi- Miz. Vaq- ti bi-lan nur so- char, Uch-ta to'- lin

o- yi- Miz. Qi- zil, ya-shil,



Naqarot:

Uch og'ayni botirmiz,
Uch xil rangda nodirmiz.
Qizil, yashil, sariqmiz,
Kuch-qudratga qodirmiz.

Hamjihatmiz doim biz,
Chorrahalar joyimiz.
Vaqt bilan nur sochar
Uchta to'lin oyimiz.

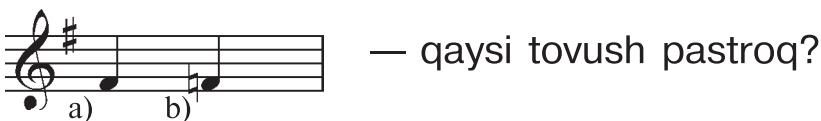
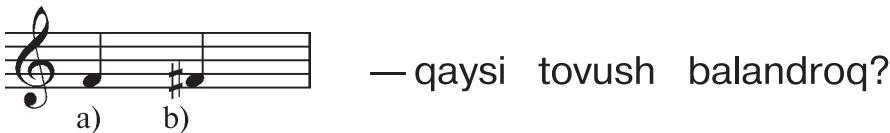
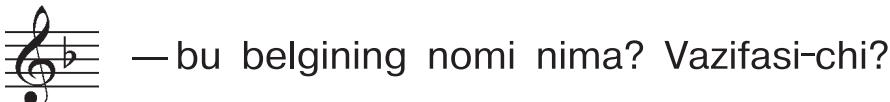
Qizil yonsa, tik turing,
Yashil yonsa, tez yuring,
Sariq yonsa, ehtiyot
Chorasini ham ko'ring.

Gapimiz shu sizlarga:
Barcha o'g'il-qizlarga –
Duch kelmaysiz xatarga,
Quloq soling bizlarga.



O'zingiz toping

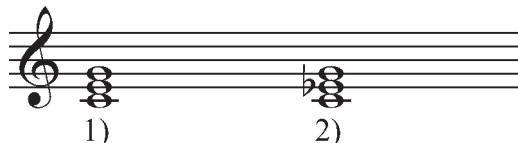
Qaysi belgilar «Alteratsiya belgilari» deyiladi?



Tovushqatorda qaysi notalarning oralig'i yarim ton?



Nechanchi misolda minor uchtovushligi berilgan?

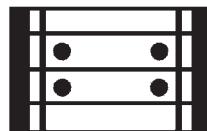


Major uchtovushligini tuzish uchun qanday tovush yetmayapti?



Tanishing

REPRIZA MUSIQA ASARINING O'ZGARMAS QAYTARILISHI



Qo'shiq yoki kuyning ma'lum bir qismini takrorlab ijro etish lozim bo'lganda «repriza», ya'ni qaytariq belgisi qo'yiladi. Bu belgi takror ijro etiladigan asar bo'lagining har ikki tomonidan qo'yiladi.

Repriza yordamida takrorlanadigan kuy yoki qo'shiqning bo'lagiga musiqa asarinig o'zgarmas qaytarilishi deyiladi.

Musiqani tinglang

GARDUNI SEGOH

«Segoh» maqomidan

Shoshilmasdan

The musical score consists of five staves of music notation. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by a '4' below the staff) and the fifth staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2' above the staff). The notation includes various note heads (solid black, open, and hollow), stems, and bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a solid eighth note followed by a sixteenth note pair. Measures 2-4 show a repeating pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 5 begins with a sixteenth note followed by eighth notes.



NAYREZ

Tojik xalq kuyi

Sho'xchan

mf (p)

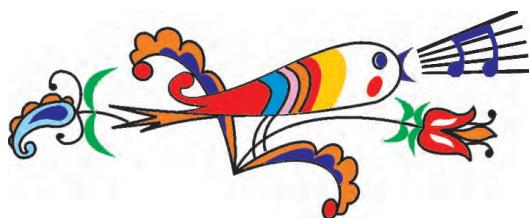
l.

mf

mp

p

The musical score for 'Sho'xchan' is composed of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf (p)*. The second staff starts with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by a measure with a dynamic of *l.* (legato). The third staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of *mp*, followed by a measure with a dynamic of *p*. The fifth staff concludes the piece. The music is set in 2/4 time and features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.



O'ZINGIZ TOPING

- yarim nota nechta chorak notaga teng?
- chorak nota nechaga sanaladi?
- nimchorak notaning nechtasi chorak notaga teng? Nechtasi yarim notaga teng?
- bu qanday pauza? U nechaga sanaladi?
- bu pauzaga teng cho'zimdagi notani aytin.
- bu belgining nomi nima? Vazifasi-chi?



Qo'shiqni kuylang GUL LOLADAN JAMALAK

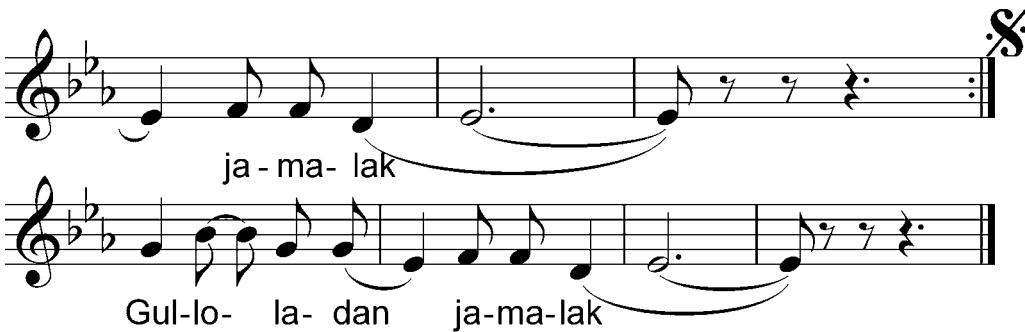
Qambar Ota she'ri

Nadim Norxo'jayev musiqasi

Sho'x 8 $\text{♩} = 117$

Rang lar-ga-boy ka-ma- lak

Yay-ra-ta-san os-mon-ni
 Yay - ra - ta-san ja-hon - ni Ez - gu-dan -
 be-rib da- rak ko'k gum - ba -
 zi - da cha-qin Yom-g'ir bor-liq -
 ni yu-var Qol-mas zar - ra - cha g'u-bor
 os- mon qalb- lar - ga ya- qin
 Ka-ma-lak - jon, ka-ma - lak, at-rof yen - gil
 o - su - da Yash-nar qiz-lar bo-shi-da gul-lo - la- dan



MASHQ KUYLAYMIZ

Qo'shiq kuylaganda so'zlarni tushunarli, ravon talaffuz qilish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

So'z bilan ohang birgalikda mujassamlashib, tinglovchiga yetib borishi lozim.

Quyidagi mashq yordamida talaffuzni o'stirishga harakat qilamiz:

The musical notation is in 2/4 time with a treble clef and one flat key signature. It consists of four staves of music. The lyrics are aligned under the notes: 'Jon-li, a-niq, Ort-da qol-mang as-lo, bir-ga-lik-da kuy-lang.'. The fourth staff ends with a downward-pointing arrowhead symbol.



**Rus kompozitori
Pyotr Ilich Chaykovskiy
(1840–1893)**

Ulug' rus kompozitori P.I.Chaykovskiy tabiatni, bolalarni juda sevar edi. U bolalarga atab turli mavzularda juda ko'p kuy va qo'shiqlar yaratgan. Uning fortepiano uchun yaratgan bolalar albomidan «Yog'och

soldatchalar marshi», «Ot o'yin» va «Yalmog'iz kampir» kabi bir qator asarlar o'rinni olgan. Bu asarlarni kichkintoy o'quvchilar sevib tinglaydilar.

Musiqani tinglang

YOG'OCH SOLDATCHALAR MARSHI

Pyotr Ilich Chaykovskiy musiqasi

Yengil, quvnoq

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the treble clef and the bottom staff is for the bass clef. Both staves are in 2/4 time and major key. The first measure starts with a piano dynamic (pp). The music features eighth-note patterns. The second staff continues the eighth-note patterns. The score is divided into four measures per staff.

A five-line musical score for two voices. The top line is soprano and the bottom line is bass. Both lines are in common time and major key signature.

The music consists of six measures:

- Measure 1: Soprano has eighth notes followed by a fermata. Bass has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 2: Soprano has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 3: Soprano has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 4: Soprano has eighth notes followed by a fermata. Bass has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 5: Soprano has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs.
- Measure 6: Soprano has eighth-note pairs. Bass has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for two staves in G major, 2/4 time:

- Top Staff:** Two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note休止符 (rest). The second measure starts with a sixteenth-note休止符 (rest) followed by a dotted half note.
- Dynamic:** The dynamic marking ***pp*** (pianissimo) is placed above the second measure of the top staff.
- Bottom Staff:** Two measures of eighth-note patterns. The first measure starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note休止符 (rest). The second measure starts with a sixteenth-note休止符 (rest) followed by a dotted half note.

Musical score for two staves in G major, 2/4 time:

The score continues with five more staves of music, each consisting of two measures of eighth-note patterns. The patterns are identical to the ones in the first section, starting with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note休止符 (rest) in the first measure, and a sixteenth-note休止符 (rest) followed by a dotted half note in the second measure.

Endi quyidagi kuyni tinglang va undagi si-bemol-dan tashqari, yana qaysi notaga bemol belgisi qo'yilganligini toping:

ORUXON

Qoraqalpoq xalq kuyi

O'rtacha tez

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G clef, 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a quarter note. The fourth staff starts with a quarter note.



CHORAK YAKUNI BO‘YICHA SAVOL VA TOPSHIRIQLAR

1. G‘ijjak sozi nima yordamida chalinadi? Rubob-chi? Chang-chi?
2. Kompozitor o‘z musiqasida kuz faslini ifoda etish uchun major ladidan foydalanadimi yoki minor ladidanmi? Musiqada bayram kayfiyatini ifoda etish uchun-chi?
3. «Svetofor» qo‘srigining mazmunini tushuntirib bering.
4. Musiqada o‘zgarmas va o‘zgaruvchan qaytarishlar qanday belgiga tegishli? Bu belgi qanday yoziladi?
5. Tovushni yarim ton pasaytirish uchun qanday alteratsiya belgisi ishlataladi? Ko‘tarish uchun-chi?
6. Qaysi cholg‘uda kuy chalishni xohlaysiz?
7. Tovushqatordagi nechanchi tovushlar barqaror tovushlar sanaladi?
8. Qaysi yangi kompozitor bilan tanishdingiz? Uning qanday qo‘srig‘i sizga ko‘proq yoqdi? Chorak davomida o‘zingizga yoqqan kuy va qo‘sriq nomlarini aytib bering.
9. Radio va televide niye orqali berib boriladigan qanday kuy va qo‘sriqlarni maroq bilan tinglaysiz? Qaysi xonanda va sozandalarni bilasiz?

**MANA BU QO'SHIQ PARCHALARINING
O'LCHOVIGA MUVOFIQ TAKT CHIZIQLARINI
QO'YIB CHIQING**

KULCHA NON



QO'G'IRCHOQ'IM



ARCHA QO'SHIG'I

Musical notation for the song "ARCHA QO'SHIG'I". The first staff is in 2/4 time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note pairs. The second staff is in common time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note pairs.

A'LO O'QIYMIZ

Musical notation for the song "A'LO O'QIYMIZ". The first staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note pairs. The second staff is in common time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note pairs.

BAHOR VALSI

Musical notation for the song "BAHOR VALSI". The first staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note pairs. The second staff is in common time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note pairs. The third staff is in common time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note pairs.

Qo'shiqni kuylang

BOBOM ULUG' YOSHIDA

Egam Rahimov she'ri

G'afur Qodirov musiqasi

Shoshilmay

mp

Bo-bom u-lug' yo-shi-da (yo-shi-da), Kat-ta ish-lar

bo-shi-da (bo-shi-da), Sho-gird-la-ri ba-ho-dir,

Ter to'-ka-miz qo-shi-da, ter to'-ka-miz qo-shi-da,

§

1. Qaytarish uchun || 2. Tamomlash uchun

ter to'-ka-miz qo-shi-da.

Bobom ulug' yoshida,
Katta ishlar boshida,

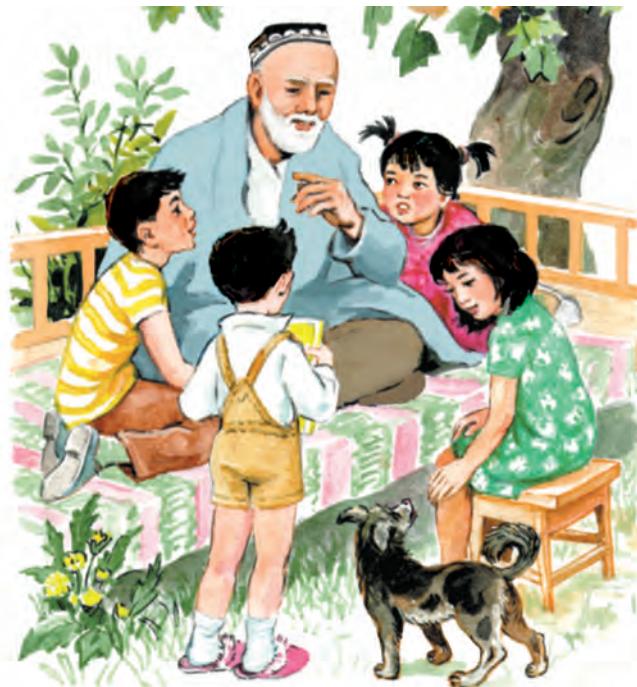
Shogirdlari bahodir,
Ter to'kamiz qoshida.

Bobom asl pahlavon,
Sherdek oshar qir, dovon.

Bog' yaratar, gul tarar,
Omon bo'lsinlar, omon.

Degan: «Kasbing ulug'la,
Yaxshi ishni qutlug'la».

Silab asta boshimiz,
Degan: «Baxting qo'riqla».



Qo'shiqni kuylang

NAVRO'Z KELDI

Yoqub Xo'jayev she'ri

Laylo Mujdaboyeva musiqasi

Quvnoq

Yer- ni qiz- dir- di qu- yosh,
Bog'- lar- ga kel- di ko'k- lam. Ma- hal- la och-

Naqarot:

di chi- roy, At- rof go'- zal, tur- fa rang. Nav-
ro'z kel- di! Yang- rar kar- nay, Bay- ram- ga tez
ke- ling- ey, Yo- zib a- jib das- tur- xon, Ku-
tar bu- gun O'z- be- kis- ton. Ku-



Yerni qizdirdi quyosh,
 Bog'larga keldi ko'klam.
 Mahalla ochdi chiroy,
 Atrof go'zal, turfa rang.

Nahordan kuy-qo'shiq-la
 Sovg'a-salomin sozlar.
 Yig'ilinqlar, bolalar,
 Kutar masxarabozlar.

Naqarot

Naqarot:

Navro'z keldi!
 Yangrar karnay,
 Bayramga tez keling-ey,
 Yozib ajib dasturxon,
 Kutar bugun O'zbekiston.

Oqsoqol mo'ylov burab,
 Qarang, shodon kuladi:
 -Xush ko'rdik, Navro'zim,
 Sen-la shodlik keladi.

Naqarot



BOLALIGIM-PODSHOLIGIM

Rauf Tolib she'ri

Nadim Norxo'jayev musiqasi

Chaqqon

Qu- yosh pesh- voz yo'- lim- da, Tur- fa or
zu- ko'ng- lim- da, Bax- tim me-ning qo'- lim- da, bax- tim
yo'- lim- da. Qu-yosh pesh- voz yo'- lim- da.

Ya-shash zavq- li, sa- fo- li, Bo-la- li- gim,
bo- la- li- gim, bo- la- li- gim pod-sho
lik. Qal- bi tosh- qin dar-yo- lik
Bo- la- li- gim, bo- la- li- gim, bo-la- li- gim,
pod- sho- lik.

Qo'shiqni kuylang

QO'ZILARIM

Olim Qo'chqorboyev she'ri

Fatton Nazarov musiqasi

O'rtacha tez



Musical notation for the 'O'rtacha tez' section, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 6/8. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Qo'- zi - la - rim o't - la - ta - yin, Ma - na ko'm - ko'k
o't- loq ta - yin. Ke - lib o'y - nang, kat - ta yay - lov,

Naqarot:



Musical notation for the 'Naqarot' section, featuring a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of 6/8. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Qa - rang, o't - lar qan- day ma- yin. Fer - ma - - miz - ning
qo' - zi - la - ri, Chaq- nar mun- choq sho'x ko'z - la - ri,
Yay - rang ke- cha- kun- duz - la- ri, Qo'- zi - la-rim, ba - ba.

Qo'zilarim, o'tlatayin,
Mana ko'm-ko'k o'tloq tayin.
Kelib o'ynang, katta yaylov,
Qarang, o'tlar qanday mayin.

Naqarot:

Fermamizning qo‘zilari,
Chaqnar munchoq sho‘x ko‘zлari,
Yayrang kecha-kunduzlari,
Qo‘zilarim, ba-ba.

Hammangizga birdek qaray,
Sevib quchay, yuvib-taray.
Ko‘payishib o‘savering,
Cho‘poningiz o‘zim bo‘lay.

Naqarot



Musiqa tinglang

JONON

Muhammadjon Mirzayev musiqasi

Yengil

The musical score consists of five staves of music notation. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *mp*. The third staff ends with a dynamic of *mf*. The fourth staff ends with a dynamic of *p*.



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HAMIDULLA NURMATOV, NADIM NORXO'JAYEV

MUSIQA

3-sinf uchun darslik

Qayta ishlangan 10-nashri

Muharrir *D.Ulug'murodov*

Musavvir *A.Donets*

Badiiy muharrir *Sh.Mirfayozov*

Texnik muharrir *Ye.Koryagina*

Musahhih *F.Ortiqova*

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3						
4						
5						
6						

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Yangi	Darslikning birinchi marotaba foydalanishga berilgandagi holati.
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Qoniqarli	Muqova ezilgan, birmuncha chizilib chetlari yedirilgan, darslikning asosiy qismidan ajralish holati bor, foydalanuvchi tomonidan qoniqarli ta'mirlangan. Ko'chgan varaqlari qayta ta'mirlangan, ayrim betlariga chizilgan.
Qoniqarsiz	Muqovaga chizilgan, yirtilgan, asosiy qismidan ajralgan yoki butunlay yo'q, qoniqarsiz ta'mirlangan. Betlari yirtilgan, varaqlari yetishmaydi, chizib, bo'yab tashlangan. Darslikni tiklab bo'lmaydi.