

MUSIQANING ELEMENTAR NAZARIYASI BO‘YICHA MASHQ VA VAZIFALAR TO‘PLAMI

*O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rtalik maxsus ta’lim vazirligi musiqa
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yo‘nalishi talabalari uchun o‘quv qo‘llanma sifatida tavsiya etgan*

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TOVUSHLARNING NOMLARI VA YOZILISHI

1. Tovushlarning nomlari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Fizik holatdagi tovush nima?
2. Musiqaviy tovush deb qanday tovushga aytildi va u qanday xususiyatlarga ega?
3. Tovushning balandligi nimaga bog'liq?
4. Tovushning kuchi nimaga bog'liq?
5. Tovush cho'zimi nima?
6. Tovushning tembri nima va u nimaga bog'liq?
7. Tovushlar nechta asosiy nomga ega?
8. Tovushlar nomlanishining qanday ikkita tizimi bor?
9. Barcha asosiy tovushlarni bo'g'in nomlari bo'yicha sanab bering.
10. Barcha asosiy tovushlarni harfiy tizim bo'yicha sanab bering.

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Musiqaviy tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo'yicha aytинг:
 - a) bo'g'in nomlari bilan;
 - b) harfiy ishoralar bilan.
2. Musiqaviy tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini, bo'g'in nomlari bo'yicha, yuqorilama va pastlama tartibda aytинг, masalan:
 - a) do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si, do
re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si, do, re;
 - b) do, si, lya, sol, fa, mi, re, do
si, lya, sol, fa, mi, re, do, si.
3. Musiqaviy tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini bo'g'in nomlari bo'yicha, yuqoriga va pastga tomon bir pog'ona tushirib qoldirib aytинг, masalan:
yuqoriga: do – mi - sol va h. k;
re – fa – lya va h. k;
pastga: do – lya – fa va h. k;
si – sol – mi va h. k.

4. Tovushlarning bo‘g‘in nomlarini harfiy ishoralar bilan almashtiring
 - a) mi, sol , do, fa, si, re, lya;
 - b) sol, re, si, do, fa, mi, la.
5. Tovushlarning harfiy ishoralarini bo‘g‘in nomlari bilan almashtiring
 - a) a, c, g, e, h, d, f;
 - b) D, H, F, A, C, G, E.

Yozma mashqlar

1. Asosiy pog‘onalarning nomlarini lotin alifbosining katta va kichik harflari bilan yozing.
2. Tovushlarning quyidagi bo‘g‘in nomlarini harfiy ishoralar bilar almashtiring:
 - a) do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si, do;
 - b) si, mi, fa, re, sol, mi, lya, fa, si, mi, re, lya, do;
 - c) Re, Fa, Sol, Do, La, Mi, Si, Fa, Do, La, Sol, Si, Mi;
 - d) do, fa, si, fa, mi, sol, do, re, si, la, mi, re, sol.
3. Tovushlarning quyidagi harfiy ishoralarini bo‘g‘in nomlari bilar almashtiring:
 - a) C, A, F, D, G, E, G, H, D, F, A, C, E;
 - b) c, g, d, a, e, h, f, c, e, a, d, g, e.
4. Musiqaviy tovushqatorning berilgan asosiy pog‘onalarini katta va kichik harflar bilan yozing: I, III, V, VII, II, IV, VI, I, V, II, VI, III, VII, IV, I.
5. Fortepiano klaviaturasining bir oktava hajmidagi qismini yasang va har bir oq klavishga berilgan asosiy nomni yozing.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tovushlarni chaling:
 - a) do,re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si;
 - b) lya, fa, si, re, sol, mi, do, fa, si, mi, sol;
 - c) la, mi, sol, si, re, fa, la, do, mi, la, fa, re;
 - d) c, f, h, d, g, e, a, f, d, g, h, c.

2. Oktavalar

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Musiqaviy tovushqatorning bir xil nomdagi baland-past tovushlarini bir-biridan farqlash uchun tovushlar qanday guruhanadilar?
2. Oktava nima?
3. Musiqada qo‘llaniladigan barcha tovushlarni bir qator oktavalarga bo‘lib chiqish nima uchun zarur?

4. Musiqaviy tovushqatorning har bir to'liq oktavasida nechtadan tovush bor?
5. Har bir to'liq oktavada nechta asosiy pog'ona bor?
6. Musiqada qo'llaniladigan barcha tovushlar nechta oktavaga bo'lingan?
7. Barcha oktavalarni pastdan- yuqoriga va yuqoridan-pastga tomon aytинг.
8. Eng past tovushlar qaysi oktavaga tegishli? Eng yuqori tovushlarchi?
9. Fortepiano klaviaturasida qancha to'liq oktava bor? Ularni pastdan-yuqoriga tomon sanab bering.
10. Fortepiano klaviaturasidagi qaysi oktavalar noto'liq hisoblanadi?
11. Fortepianodagi eng past va eng baland tovushni nomini aytинг.
12. Turlicha oktavalarning tovushlari qanday tartibda yoziladi?
13. Diapazon nima?
14. Registr nima?

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tovushlar joylashgan oktavalarni aniqlang:
 - a) C₁, G₁, C, g, c, h, c¹, h¹, c², h², c³, h³, c⁴, h⁴;
 - b) D, d³, F, f², E, e¹, A₂, h³, g, c³.

Yozma mashqlar

1. Katta, kichik, kontr, birinchi, ikkinchi, uchinchi, tortinchi oktavalarning *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si* subkontroktavaning *lya, si* tovushlarini va beshinchi oktavaning *do* tovushini harfiy ishora bo'yicha yozing.
2. Quyidagi tovushlarni harfiy ishoralarini yozing:
birinchi oktava *sol*, kichik oktava *fa*, katta oktava *re*, uchinchi oktava *mi*, ikkinchi oktava *lyा*, subkontr oktava *lya*, kontr oktava *si*, beshinchi oktava *do*, tortinchi oktava *do*.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Fortepiano klaviaturasidagi barcha oktavalarni pastdan yuqoriga va yuqoridan pastga tomon ko'rsatib, nomini aytинг.
2. Fortepianodagi noto'liq oktavalarni ko'rsating va nomini aytинг.
3. Quyidagi tovushlarni har birini yuqoridan pastga tomon, barcha oktavalarda chaling: *do, lya, fa, mi, sol, re, si*.
4. Quyidagi tovushlarni har birini pastdan yuqoriga tomon, barcha oktavalarda chaling: *do, mi, sol, fa, re*.
5. Quyidagi tovushlarni fortepianoda chaling:
 - a) C₁, g¹, C, g, c, h¹, c², h², c³, h³, c⁴, h⁴;

b) f, C, d¹, h³, g², c², A, a⁴, F, h¹, D, A₂, c⁵, G, E₁, a¹, a², E, h¹, c¹, d², e, g, g⁴, f, g³, a¹, C, f³, g, E, g², a¹.

3. Yarim ton, butun ton va alteratsiya belgilari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Yarim ton nima?
2. Butun ton nima?
3. Oktavada qancha yarim va butun ton bor?
4. Tovushqatorning qaysi asosiy pog'onalari bir-biridan yarim ton oraliq'ida joylashgan?
5. Tovushqatorning qaysi asosiy pog'onalari bir-biridan butun ton oraliq'ida joylashgan?
6. Har bir asosiy pog'onani nechta yarim tonga ko'tarish va pasaytirish mumkin?
7. Tovushlarning asosiy nomlaridan tashqari, yana qanday nomlar bor?
8. Tovushqatorning yarim ton ko'tarilgan va pasaytirilgan pog'onalarining nomlari qanday hosil bo'ladi?
9. «Diez» va «bemol» so'zлari nimani anglatadi?
10. Ikki marta ko'tarilgan va pasaytirilgan pog'onalarining nomlar qanday hosil bo'ladi?
11. «Dubl-diez» va «dubl-bemol» so'zлari nimani anglatadi?
12. Tovushqatorning yarim ton ko'tarilgan va pasaytirilgan pog'onalarining harfiy tizim bo'yicha nomlanishi qanday hosil bo'ladi?
13. Diez va bemol so'zлari, tovushlarning harfiy tizimi bo'yicha qanday yoziladi?
14. «Dubl-diez» va «dubl-bemol» so'zлari tovushlarning harfiy tizim bo'yicha qanday yoziladi?
15. Alteratsiya belgilari nima va ular nima uchun qo'llaniladi?
16. Asosiy pog'onalarni yarim ton ko'tarish va pasaytirish uchun qanday alteratsiya belgilari ishlataladi?
17. Pog'onalarini ikki marta ko'tarish va ikki marta pasaytirish uchun qanday alteratsiya belgilari ishlataladi?
18. Bekar nima va u nima uchun xizmat qiladi?
19. Qanday hollarda bekar yarim ton ko'tarish va pasaytirish; bir tonga ko'tarish va pasaytirish uchun xizmat qiladi?
20. Yarim va butun tonlarning qanday turlari bor?
21. Diatonik yarim va butun ton deb nimaga aytildi?
22. Xromatik yarim va butun ton deb nimaga aytildi?

1. Yarim ton ko'tarilgan va yarim ton pasaytirilgan barcha asosiy pog'onalarni bo'g'in nomlari bilan aytинг.
2. Bir ton ko'tarilgan va bir ton pasaytirilgan barcha asosiy pog'onalarni bo'g'in nomlari bilan aytинг.
3. Tovushlarning bo'g'in nomlarini harfiy ishoralar bilan almashtiring:
 - a) do-do-diyez, re-re-diyez, mi-mi-diyez, fa-fa-diyez, sol-sol-diyez, lya-lya-diyez, si-si-diyez;
 - b) do-do-bemol, re-re-bemol, mi-mi-bemol, fa-fa-bemol, sol-sol-bemol, lya-lya-bemol, si-si-bemol.
4. Tovushlarning harfiy ishoralarini bo'g'in nomlari bilan almashtiring:
 - a) ais, fis, dis, his, cis, gis;
 - b) ces, es, ges, b, as, fes, des.
5. Tovushlarning bo'g'in nomlarini harfiy ishoralar bilan almashtiring:
 - a) do-do-dubl-diyez, re-re-dubl-diyez va h.k;
 - b) do-do-dubl-bemol, re-re-dubl-bemol va h.k.
6. Tovushlarning harfiy ishoralarini bo'g'n nomlari bilan almashtiring:*gisis, feses, cisis, ases, cisis, hisis, deses, fisis, aisis, ceses, heses, disis, geses, eses.*
7. Quyidagi tovushlar orasida qancha yarim va butun tonlar bor:
 - a) *do-re, re-mi, mi-fa, fa-sol, sol-lyा, lya-si, si-do;*
 - b) *mi-fa#, lyा-si#, fa#-sol#, sibb-dob, dox -re#, lyabb-sibb;*
 - v) *do-mi, sol-si, lya-do, fa#-lyaa#, mibb-sob, sol-do, mibb-lyab, fa#-re, sibb-fa#, dox-fa#, mibb-sibb, do-si;*
8. a) *re, lya, do#, sol#, mib, fax* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon;
- b) *sol, si, mi, fa#, re#, do#, lyab* tovushlaridan pastga tomon *diatonik yarim tonlar* tuzing.
9. a) *mi, si, fa, re#, re#, sol, sol#* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon;
- b) *mi, mib, mi#, fab, fa, fax, si, sib* tovushlaridan pastga tomon *diatonik tonlar* tuzing.
10. a) *lya, mi, fa# lya, do, re#, sob, si, sol#, mib* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon;
- b) *si, fa, re, lya#, lyab, lya#, fax, do#, sob* tovushlaridan pastga tomon *xromatik yarim tonlar* tuzing.
11. a) *sol, do, sib, lyabb, mi, rebb, fa, sob* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon;
- b) *mi#, lya, fa#, re#, si, sol#, mi, do#* tovushlaridan pastga tomon *xromatik butun tonlar* tuzing.
12. Quyidagi tovushlar orasida qanday yarim tonlar va butun tonlar hosil bo'lismeni aniqlang: *si-do, mi-fa#, fa#-fax, sol-solbb, sol-solx, sib-si#, dox-re#, lyab-lyabb, re#-re#, mi#-fa#, reb-mib, sol-sob, sib-si#, lya#-lyax, dox-re#, fax-solx, mib-fa, si#-do#, re-re#, lyabb-sibb.*

Yozma mashqlar

1. a) yarim ton ko'tarilgan;
b) bir ton ko'tarilgan;
d) yarim ton pasaytirilgan;
e) bir ton pasaytirilgan – asosiy pog'onalarining bo'g'in nomlarini yuqorilama va pastlama tartibda yozing.
2. Quyidagi tovushlarning nomlarini xromatik yarim tonga ko'tarib yozing:
 - a) *sib*, *re*, *dor*, *miib*, *fa*, *sob*, *fatt*, *reb*, *lya*, *solt*;
 - b) *d*, *as*, *f*, geses, *ais*, *es*, *fes*, *cis*, *h*, *b*, *des*, *c*.
3. Quyidagi tovushlarning nomlarini xromatik yarim tonga pasaytirib yozing:
 - a) *mit*, *lyab*, *si**, *miib*, *ret*, *dor*, *fa*, *solt*, *reb*, *dox*;
 - b) *fis*, *as*, *g*, *e*, *des*, *cisis*, *es*, *disis*, *gisis*;

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. a) *do* tovushidan boshlab oktavaning barcha 12 tovushini balandlik tartibi bo'yicha pastdan yuqoriga va yuqoridan pastga qarab yarim tonlar bo'yicha chaling;
b) xuddi shu vazifani *sol* tovushidan boshlab chaling.
2. Tovushqatorning oraliq pog'onalariga ega bolmagan asosiy pog'onalarini fortepianoda ko'rsating va nomini aytинг.
3. Fortepiano qora klavishlarini pastdag'i pog'onani ko'tarilgani, yuqoridagi pog'onani pasaytirilgani sifatida qarab, nomini aytинг.
4. Tovushqatorning har bir asosiy pog'onasini mumkin bo'lgan barcha ozgarishlarini aytинг va ularni fortepianoda chaling, masalan: *do*, *do-diyez*, *do-bemol*, *do-dubl-diyez*, *do-dubl-bemol* va h.k.
5. Fortepianoda quyidagi tovushlarni chaling:
 - a) *do-diyez*, *re-bemol*, *sol-diyez*, *si-bemol*, *mi-diyez*, *fa-bemol*, *do-bemol*;
 - b) *lya-dubl-bemol*, *fa-dubl-bemol*, *sol-bemol*, *sol-dubl-diyez*, *mi-dubl-bemol*, *si-dubl-bemol*, *do-dubl-diyez*.
6. Fortepianoda kichik oktavaning quyidagi tovushlarini chaling:
 - a) *lyaz*, *fab*, *reb*, *solt*, *miib*, *si**, *sob*, *ret*, *dob*, *fatt*, *sib*, *mit*;
 - b) *reb*, *sol**, *lyab*, *mix*, *dob*, *rex*, *sib*, *miib*, *lyax*, *do**, *fax*, *sob*.
7. Fortepianoda quyidagi tovushlarni chaling:
 - a) s, *cis¹*, *Cisis*, *ces²*, his, gisis, *b³*, heses⁴, g, *B₂*, Eis, *es²*, Eisis, *eses¹*;
 - b) Ges, dis, *fes²*, *A₂*, *cis¹*, G, *es³*, F, ais, *cis⁴*, *gis¹*, *D₁*, *fis³*, as, *g¹*, *cisis²*.

4. Tovushlar engarmonizmi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Engarmonizm nima?
2. Qanday tovushlarga engarmonik teng tovushlar deyiladi?
3. Engarmonizm qanday hosil bo'ladi?
4. Tabiiy soz nima?
5. Temperatsiya qilingan soz nima?

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tovushlarga engarmonik teng tovushlarni ayting:
 - a) fa, lya, do, mi, si;
 - b) sol-diyez, re-diyez, fa-diyez;
 - c) do-bemol, mi-bemol, lya-bemol;
 - d) re-dubl-diyez, fa-dubl-diyez, do-dubl-diyez;
 - e) si-dubl-bemol, sol-dubl-bemol, re-dubl-bemol.
2. Quyidagi tovushlarga engarmonik teng tovushlarni harfiy ishoralar bilan ayting: *c, e, dis, ges, a, b, fis, cisis, d, h, es, fisis, as, f, des, disis, aisis, g, fes, h, des, gisis.*

Yozma mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tovushlarga engarmonik teng tovushlarni bo'g'in nomlari bilan yozing:
 - a) *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si;*
 - b) *do#, re#, mi#, fa#, sol#, lya#, si#;*
 - c) *do♭, re♭, mi♭, fa♭, sol♭, lya♭, si♭;*
 - d) *do×, re×, mi×, fa×, sol×, lya×, si×;*
 - f) *dob#, reb#, mib#, fab#, solbb#, lyabb#, sib#.*
2. Quyidagi tovushlarga engarmonik teng tovushlarni harfiy ishoralar bilan yozing: *cis, g, h, dis, b, es, disis, fis, fes, cisis, geses, c, d, es, f.*
3. Quyidagi tovushlarga engarmonik teng tovushlarni, bemollar qo'llanib bo'g'in nomlari bilan yozing: *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si; do#, re#, mi#, fa#, sol#, lya#, si#; do×, re×, mi×, fa×, sol×, lya×.*
4. Quyidagi tovushlarga engarmonik teng tovushlarni diyezlar qo'llanib bo'g'in nomlari bilan yozing: *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si; do♭, re♭, mi♭, fa♭, sol♭, lya♭, si♭; do×, re×, mi×, fa×, sol×, lya×.*
5. Bir oktava hajmidagi fortepiano klaviaturasini yasang va har bir oq va qora klavishlarga, ularga berish mumkin bo'lgan barcha nomlarini yozing.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Oq va qora klavishlarga barcha mumkin bolgan engarmonik nomlarni bering va chaling.
2. Har bir oq klavishni unga yondosh 2 ta oq klavishlardan kelib chiqqan hosila nomlari bilan ayting va chaling.
3. Barcha asosiy pog'onalarning nomlarini yuqorilama va pastlama tartibda;
 - a) diezlar bilan;
 - b) bemollar bilan ayting va chaling.
4. Oktavaning barcha 12 ta tovushini:
 - a) faqat diez nomlari bilan;
 - b) faqat bemol nomlari bilan ayting va chaling.

NOTA YOZUVI

1. Tovush cho‘zimlarining yozilishi

a) Cho‘zimlarning asosiy belgilari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

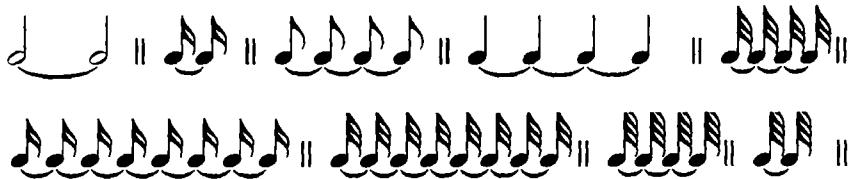
1. Nota nima?
2. Nota belgisi nimadan iborat?
3. Turlicha nota belgilari bilan tovushning qaysi xususiyatini tasvirlash mumkin?
4. «Butun nota» deb qanday notaga aytildada va u qanday yoziladi?
5. Tovushlarning asosiy (juft) bo‘linishi deb nimaga aytildi?
6. Tovushlarning cho‘zimlarini ko‘rsatuvchi asosiy nota belgilarini sanab bering.
7. Qo‘llaniladigan eng qisqa cho‘zimlar qanday bo‘ladi?
8. «Brevis» nima va u qanday yoziladi?
9. Nota tayoqchalari nima va ular yozilishuning qanday umumiy qoidasi bor?
10. Nota belgilari aniq, doimiy tovush cho‘zimini anglatadimi?

O g ‘z a k i m a s h q l a r

1. Butun notada nechta yarimtalik; choraktalik; sakkiztalik; o‘n oltitalik; o‘ttiz ikkitalik bor?
2. Butun notada nechta yarimtalik; yarimtalikda nechta choraktalik; choraktalikda nechta nimchorak; nimchorakda nechta o‘n oltitalik; o‘n oltitalikda nechta o‘ttiz ikkitalik bor?
3. 2 ta yarimtalik; 4 ta nimchorak; 4 ta chorak; 8 ta o‘n oltitalik; 4 ta o‘ttiz ikkitalik; 2 ta butun nota qanday bitta cho‘zimga teng?
4. Qaysi cho‘zimda 2 ta chorak ; 8 ta o‘n oltitalik; 4 ta o‘ttiz ikkitalik bor?
5. Yig‘indilari 1 ta o‘n oltitalikka, 1 ta sakkiztalikka, 1 ta butun notaga, 4 ta choraktalikka, 8 ta o‘n oltitalikka, 4 ta o‘ttiz ikkitalikka, 16 ta o‘ttiz ikkitalikka teng ikkita cho‘zimni aytинг.
6. Bularning sonini aytинг:



7. Quyidagi cho'zimlarning yig'indisi qanday bitta cho'zimga teng:

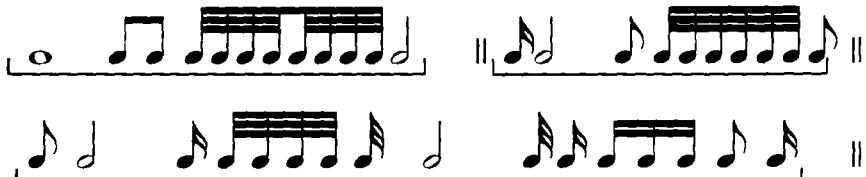


8. Quyidagi kasrlarning har biri qanday bitta cho'zimga teng: 2/2, 8/4, 4/16, 8/32, 2/16, 12/8, 12/1, 12/32, 4/8, 8/16.

9. Quyidagi ritmik guruhlarda o'n oltitaliklarning yig'indisini aytинг:



10. Quyidagi ritmik guruhlarda choraktaliklarning yig'indisini aytинг:



Yozma mashqlar

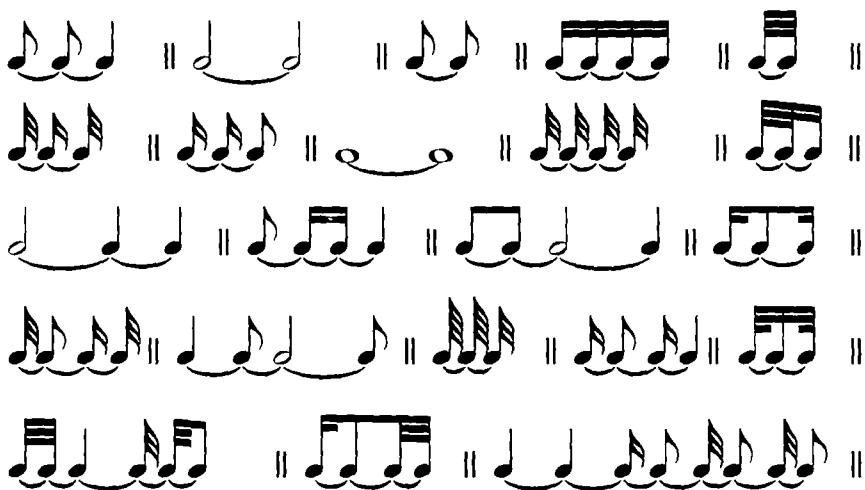
1. Nota yo'lining barcha chiziqlariga va chiziqlar oralariga yuqorilama va pastlama tartibda quyidagi cho'zimlarni yozing:

1/4, 1/8, 1/2, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64.

2. Quyidagi notalarning har birini kasr bilan yozing:



3. Har bir nota guruhidagi tovush cho'zimlarining umumiy yig'indisini bitta nota bilan yozing:



4. Har bir nota guruhidagi cho'zimlarning umumiy yig'indisini kasr bilan ifodalang:



5. Quyidagi kasrlarni nota belgilar bilan almashtiring: 8/16, 2/2, 4/32, 4/8, 2/16, 8/64, 4/4, 8/8, 16/32, 2/1, 2/1, 2/4, 1/2.

6. Turlichcho'zimdag 3 va 4 notani shunday yozingki, ularning umumiy yig'indisi butun notaga; yarimtalikka va choraktalikka teng bo'lsein.

7. Turlichcho'zimdag 5, 6, 7 va 8 notani shunday yozingki, ularning umumiy yig'indisi butun notaga; yarimtalikka va choraktalikka teng bo'lsein.

8. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 va 16 ta notani shunday yozingki, ularning umumiy yig'indisi butun notaga teng bo'lsein.

9. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 va 8 notani shunday yozingki, ularning umumiy yig'indisi 3/4 ga, 3/8 ga, 3/2 ga teng bo'lsein.

10. Ixtiyoriy olingan turlichcho'zimdag 6 ta notani shunday yozingki, ularning umumiy yig'indisi 2/4 ga, 3/8 ga, 3/4 ga, 5/4 ga, 9/8 ga, 12/16 ga, 7/4 ga, 3/2 ga teng bo'lsein.

b) Tovush cho'zimlarni uzaytiruvchi qo'shimcha belgilar.

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Tovush cho'zimini uzaytirish qanday ifodalanadi?

2. Cho'zimlarni uzaytiruvchi qo'shimcha belgilarini sanab bering.

3. Liga nima?

4. Nota yozuvida liga qanday maqsadlar uchun xizmat qiladi?

5. Bir xil balandlikdagi notalarni bog'lovchi liga qanday ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi?

6. Notaning o'ng tomoniga qo'yilgan nuqta; qo'sh nuqta; uchta nuqta nimani bildiradi va nimaga teng bo'ladi?

7. Nuqta; qo'sh nuqta; uchta nuqtali notani ifodalovchi kasrning surati doimo nimaga teng bo'ladi?

8. Nuqta; qo'sh nuqta; uchta nuqtali notani ifodalovchi kasrning maxraji doimo nimaga teng bo'ladi?

9. Nota yonidagi nuqtani nima bilan almashtirish mumkin?

10. Fermata nima?

Og 'zaki mashqlari

1. Quyidagi cho'zimlarni ifodalovchi kasrlarni ayting:



2. 3 ta yarimtalikni, 7 ta choraklikni, 3 ta o'n olittalikni, 7 ta o'n olittalikni, 3 ta sakkiztalikni, 3 ta chorakni, 7 ta sakkiztalikni – nuqtalar yordamida qanday bitta cho'zim bilan ifodalash mumkin?

3. Nuqtali butun, yarim va chorak notada nechta sakkiztalik bor?

4. Nuqtali butun, yarim va chorak notada nechta o'n olittalik bor?

5. 3/16, 6/8, 12/8, 6/16, 12/4, 3/2, 3/32, 12/16 qanday 2 ta cho'zimga teng?

6. 12/16, 6/8, 12/4, 6/16, 3/2 qanday nuqtali nota belgisiga teng?

7. 3/4, 12/8, 6/16, 3/2, 12/4, 3/16, 6/4, 12/16 qanday 2 ta bir xil nuqtali notaga teng?

8. 2 nuqtali bitta choraktalikda qancha o'n oltitalik; qancha o'ttiz ikkitalik bor?

9. 7/4, 7/16, 7/8, 7/32, 14/16 qanday 3 ta cho'zimga teng?

10. 15/16, 15/8, 15/32 qanday 4 ta cho'zimga teng?

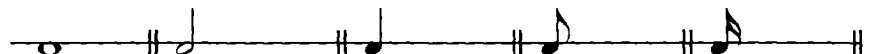
11. Ikkita nuqtali yarimtalikda nechta sakkiztalik; ikkita nuqtali choraktalikda nechta sakkiztalik bor?

12. 7/32, 14/8, 7/16, 15/32, 7/8, 14/16 notalarini qanday bitta nuqtali nota bilan ifodalash mumkin?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Nota yo'lining chiziqlariga va chiziqlar oralariga 3/2, 7/64, 3/4, 7/16, 7/4, 3/32, 3/8, 7/32, 3/16 cho'zimga teng nuqtali notalarini yozing.

2. Ligalardan foydalanib, quyidagi har bir cho'zimni 3 ta nota belgisi bilan yozing:

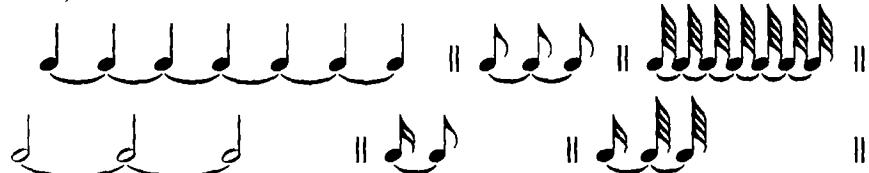


3. Quyidagi cho'zimlar yig'indisini nuqtalardan foydalanib, bitta nota bilan yozing:

a)



b)



4. Quyidagi cho'zimlarni kasr bilan yozing:





5. Xuddi shu cho'zimlarni, nuqtalar ishlatmasdan, ligalar bilan yozing.

6. Quyidagi cho'zimlarni kasr bilan yozing:

7. Quyidagi kasrlarni nota belgilari bilan almashtirayotib, cho'zimni bitta nota bilan ifodalash mumkin bo'limganda, ligalar va nuqtalardan foydalaning.

a) $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{1}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{12}{32}$, $\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{11}{8}$, $\frac{7}{4}$, $\frac{6}{64}$, $\frac{3}{32}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{15}{32}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{12}{8}$.

b) $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{6}{16}$.

2. Pauza cho'zimlarining yozilishi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Pauza nima?

2. Qanday pauzalar bo'ladi?

3. Pauzaning o'ng tomoniga qo'yilgan nuqta, qo'sh nuqta qanday ahamiyatga ega bo'ladi?

4. Pauzaning ustidan yoki ostidan qo'yilgan fermataning ahamiyati qanday?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Quyidagi nota belgilarini, shu cho'zimlarga muvofiq pauzalar bilan almashtiring.

a)



b)



d)



e)



2. Quyidagi pauza cho'zimlarini kasrlar bilan yozing.

3. Quyidagi pauza cho'zimlarini nota yo'liga belgilar bilan yozing: 2/8, 3/8, 2/4, 1/16, 4/4, 3/16, 1/32, 7/8, 7/16, 2/1, 7/4, 7/8, 6/4, 3/16, 3/32, 3/64

3. Tovush balandliklarining yozilishi

a) Nota yo'li va unda tovushlarni joylashuvি

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Nota yo'li nima va u nimadan iborat?
2. Nota yo'lining chiziqlari qanday tartibda sanaladi?
3. Nota belgilari nima uchun beshta parallel chiziqlar tizimiga qo'yiladi?
4. Nota belgilari besh parallel chiziqli tizimining qayerlariga joylashtiriladi?
5. Qo'shimcha chiziqlar nima va ular qanday maqsadlarda ishlataladi?
6. Qo'shimcha chiziqlar qanday bo'ladi?
7. Amaliyotda qo'llaniladigan yuqorigi va pastki qo'shimcha chiziqlarning, eng ko'p soni qancha bo'lishi mumkin?
8. Qaysi qo'shimcha chiziqlar yuqorigi va qaysilari pastki hisoblanadi?
9. Notalarini nota yo'liga yozishda tayoqchalar (shtillar) yo'nalishiga oid qaysi qoidaga amal qilish lozim?
10. Qo'shimcha chiziqlami kamaytirishning qanday usullari bor?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Butun, yarimtalik va choraktalik notalarini nota yo'lining chiziqlariga, chiziqlar oralariga, yuqorigi va pastki yordamchi

chiziqlarga, yuqorigi yordamchi chiziqlarning ustiga, pastki yordamchi chiziqlarning ostiga yozing.

2. Bir xil tovush cho'zimini, uning balandlik tartibi bo'yicha pastdan yuqoriga qarab nota yo'lining pastki 5-yordamchi chizig'idan boshlab, yuqorigi 5-yordamchi chiziqgacha yozing.

3. Xuddi shu vazifani yuqoridan pastga qarab, yuqori 5-yordamchi chiziqdan boshlab, pastki 5-yordamchi chiziqgacha yozing.

b) Kalitlar

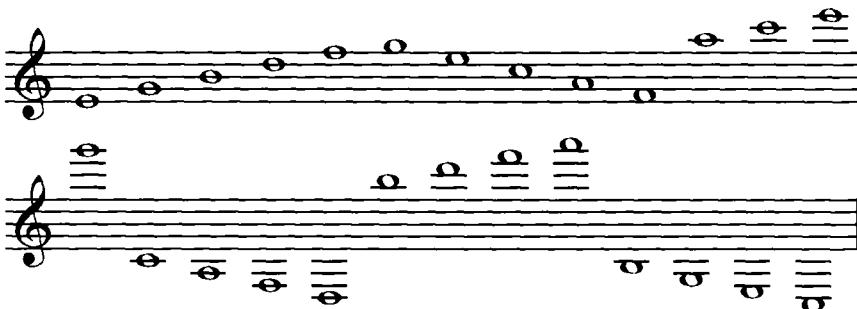
Takrorlash uchun savollar:

1. Kalit nima?
2. Nota yozuvida kalitlar nima uchun ishlataladi?
3. Tashqi ko'rinishi bo'yicha, kalitlarning soni qanca va ular qanday ataladi?
4. *Sol, fa, do* kalitlari qanday yoziladi?
5. *Sol, fa, do* kalitlari qaysi oktavaning qaysi tovushini ko'rsatadi?
6. Kalitlar nota yo'lining qayeriga qo'yiladi?
7. Kalitlarni nota yo'liga joylashtirishda nima asos qilib olinadi?
8. Nima uchun turlichalikka kalitlardan foydalanadilar?
9. Ikkinchi chiziqda joylashgan *sol* kaliti qanday ataladi?
10. To'rtinchi chiziqda joylashgan *fa* kaliti qanday ataladi?
11. Skrupka va bas kalitlari nima uchun asosiy kalitlar hisoblanadilar?
12. Balandligi bo'yicha qaysi tovushlarni skrupka kalitida yozish eng qulay hisoblanadi?
13. Balandligi bo'yicha qaysi tovushlarni bas kalitida yozish eng qulay hisoblanadi?
14. O'tgan davrlarda *sol* va *fa* kalitlari qaysi chiziqlarga yozilgan va ular qanday atalgan?
15. 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5- chiziqlarga qo'yilgan *do* kaliti qanday ataladi?
16. Hozirga davrda qaysi *do* kalitlari qo'llaniladi va bu kalitlarda notalar, qaysi musiqa asboblari uchun yoziladi?
17. Qaysi musiqa asboblari uchun notalar tenor, alt, skripka va bas kalitlarida yoziladi?
18. Fortepiano, arfa, organ asboblari uchun notalar qaysi kalitlarda yoziladi?
19. Soprano, alt va tenor kalitlari nota yozuvida qaysi kalitlar bilan almashtiriladi?
20. Diapazoni bo'yicha erkak va ayollar ovozlari qanday bo'ladi va ular qanday ataladilar?
21. O'tgan davrlarda erkak va ayollar ovozlari uchun notalar qaysi kalitlarda yozilgan?

22. Skripka kalitida yozilgan tenor ovozining notalari qanday o'qiladi?
 23. Qaysi kalitlarni faqat qadimiy nota nashrlarida uchratish mumkin?
 24. Kalitlar o'z nomlarini qayerdan va nima uchun olgan?

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tovushlarni skripka kalitida, (shuningdek bas kalitida ham) oktavalarni ko'rsatgan holda, harfiy ishoralarini aytинг.



Yozma mashqlar

1. Skripka kalitida quyidagi tovushlarni yozing: $g^1, a, d^2, h, c^2, f^3, c^1, e, a^3, c^4, g^2, f^4, h^3, c^3, d^4, g^4, e^3, h^2, a, g, d^1, f, e^2, f^2, c^3$.

2. Bas kalitida quyidagi tovushlarni yozing: $f, c^1, e^1, E, d, h^1, g, A_1, F, G, a, a^1, F_1, e, f^1, c, g, A_2, C$.

3. Nota yo'lida skripka kalitida, g dan boshlab c^4 gacha, balandlik tartibi bo'yicha, pastdan yuqoriga qarab barcha tovushlarni yozing, oktavalarni qavslar bilan belgilang, tovush va oktavalarni nomlarini ham yozing.

4. Nota yo'lida bas kalitida, g^1 dan boshlab A_2 gacha, balandlik tartibi bo'yicha, yuqoridan pastga qarab barcha tovushlarni yozing.

5. Skripka va bas kalitlarida *Do* tovushini barcha oktavalarda yozing.

6. *Do-mi-sol-lya-fa-re* tovushlarini ko'rsatilgan tartibda 1-, 3-, kichik, katta, 2-, 4- va kontr oktavalarda nota yo'liga yozing.

7. Skripka kalitida quyidagi tovushlarni yozing.

a) $c^1, e^2, a, d^3, h^4, f^1, g^2, f^4, e^1, e^3, g, a^4, h^1, g^4$.

b) $b^1, as^2, disis^3, gis, ais^3, cis^1, eses^4, es, aisis^4, heses$.

d) $cis, ges, disis^2, geses^1, des^2, cis^3, ases, aisis^2, fis, eis^1$.

8. Bas kalitida quyidagi tovushlarni yozing.

a) $e, F, a^1, A_1, f, g^1, E, e^1, d, C_1, h^1, A_1, D_1, f^1, _2, c^2, g$.

b) $cis, Disis, geses, es^1, Fes, fisis, Gis, cisis^1, As^2, Deses, B$.

d) $bes^1, Ais^2, Ces, cis^1, B, ais, Gisis, Eis, fes, Ees, eses^1, fis$.

9. Quyidagi tovushlarni harfiy ishoralarini yozing:

a)

b)

10. Quyidagi kuylarni skripka kalitidan bas kalitiga ko'chiring:

a)

b)

11. Quyidagi kuylarni bas kalitidan skripka kalitiga ko'chiring:

a)

b)

12. Quyidagi kuyni skripka va bas kalitlarida barcha oktavalarda yozing:

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



13. Alteratsiya belgilarini to'g'ri yozishni o'rganing: diyez, bemol, dubl-diemez, dubl-bemol, bekar belgilarini chiziqlarga va chiziqlariga yozing.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagilarni fortepianoda chaling:

a)



b)



d)





4. Ikki ovozlik va ko‘p ovozlik musiqani yozilishi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Bir nota yo‘lida ikki ovozlikni yozishning qanday qoidalari bor?
2. Ko‘p ovozlik musiqa qanday yoziladi?
3. Akkolada nima?
4. Fortepiana va boshqa klavishli asboblar musiqasi qanday yoziladi?
5. To‘rtovozlik aralash xor (soprano, al’t, tenor va bas) musiqasi qanday yoziladi?
6. To‘rtovozlik xor partiturasida tenor partiyasi nota yozuvuning xususiyatlarini ko‘rsating.
7. Torli kvartet uchun musiqa qanday yoziladi?
8. Orkestr uchun musiqa qanday yoziladi?
9. Partitura nima?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Quyidagi ikki ovozlik misollarni skripka kalitida bitta nota yo'liga yozing:

a) **Lento assai**

I. S. Bax. Fortepiano uchun fuga

Musical score for I. S. Bax's Fugue for Piano, Lento assai. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is C major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music features eighth-note patterns and rests.

Continuation of the musical score for I. S. Bax's Fugue for Piano, Lento assai. The score continues with two staves: treble and bass. The key signature remains C major. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and rests.

b) **Andante con moto**

F. Mendelson. «So'zsiz qo'shiq»

Musical score for F. Mendelson's "So'zsiz qo'shiq" in G minor, 6/8 time. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is G minor (one flat). The time signature is 6/8. The music features eighth-note patterns and rests, with a '3' above some notes indicating triplets.

Continuation of the musical score for F. Mendelson's "So'zsiz qo'shiq" in G minor, 6/8 time. The score continues with two staves: treble and bass. The key signature remains G minor. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and rests.

2. Quyidagi misolni bas kalitida bitta nota yo'liga yozing.



3. Quyidagi misolni yuqorigi ovozini skripka kalitida, pastki ovozini bas kalitida yozing:



4. Quyidagi misolni yuqorigi ovozini soprano kalitida, pastki ovozini alt kalitida yozing:



5. Fortepiano uchun yozilgan turlicha musiqa asarlaridan parchalai ko'chiring:

Eslatma: Nota belgilari va pauzalarni yozishni mashq qilayotib, tashqi shaklini aniq belgilashga va ularni bosma shakliga muvofiq bo'lisligha harakat qilish lozim.

6. Quyidagi 4 yo'llik partituralarni 2 yo'llik fortepiano partiturasiga ko'chiring (bunda 2 ta yuqorigi ovozni skripka kalitida, 2 ta pastki ovozni bas kalitida yozing):

a) Andante cantabile

P. Chaykovskiy. Qvartet, op.11

Musical score for P. Chaykovskiy's Quartet, op.11, Andante cantabile. The score consists of four staves: V-no I (Violin I), V-no II (Violin II), Viola, and Cello. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The dynamics are marked **p dolce**. The violins play eighth-note patterns, the viola plays quarter notes, and the cello plays eighth-note patterns.

b) Allegro brillante

M. Glinka. Torli kvartet

Musical score for M. Glinka's Torli kvartet, Allegro brillante. The score consists of four staves: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are marked **pp**. The violins play sixteenth-note patterns, the viola plays eighth-note patterns, and the cello plays eighth-note patterns.

d) Adagio

A.Lyadov. Ruscha mavzuga variatsiya

Musical score for Adagio by A. Lyadov, featuring four staves in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The top staff has eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The second staff has eighth-note pairs. The third staff has eighth-note pairs with a bass note. The bottom staff has eighth-note pairs.

7. Quyidagi misollarni torli kvartet uchun 4-yo'llik partitura shaklida: yuqorigi ovozni (1-Skripka) – skripka kalitida, 2-chi ovozni (2-Skripka) – skripka kalitida, 3-chi ovozni (Alt) – alt kalitida, 4-chi ovozni (Violonchel) – bas kalitida yozing.

a)

R. Shuman. Pyessa, op. 15 № 13

Musical score for R. Shuman's Pyessa, op. 15 № 13, showing two staves in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The top staff has quarter notes and eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff has quarter notes and eighth-note pairs.

b) Birmuncha sekin

R. Shuman. Pyesa, op 68

Musical score for R. Shuman's Pyesa, op 68, showing two staves in common time with a key signature of one flat. The top staff has eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff has eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns.

d) Andante

N.Myaskovskiy «Dala qo'shig'i»

e) Allegro non troppo

P.Chaykovskiy. 6-simfoniya

5. Nota yozuvini qisqartirish belgilari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Bir takt yoki butun bir ichidagi notalar guruhini, bitta nota yokiakkordni, pyesani ayrim bir bo'laki yoki qismini, butun bir pyesani boshidan, pyesa qismini boshidan, pyesa qismini ma'lum bir joyidan takrorlashda, nota yozuvini qisqartirishning qanday usullari bor?
2. Tremolo nima va u nota yozuvida qanday yoziladi?
3. Arpedjio nima va u qanday belgi bilan belgilanadi?
4. Oktavalar qisqartirilgan holda qanday yoziladi?
5. Ayrim nota yoki kuy parchasi ustida yoki ostida turgan «con 8-va» ifodasi nimani anglatadi?
6. Bir necha takt davom qiladigan pauzalar qanday yoziladi?
7. Qo'shimcha chiziqlarni qisqartishni belgilash uchun qanday belgi ishlataladi?
8. Abbreviatura nima?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Quyidagi misollarni nota yozuvini qisqartirish belgilari bilan ko'chiring.

1.

2.

3.

4. 3

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11. 3 3 3 3

12.



13.



14.



15.



16.

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



17. Allegretto

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



18.

K.M. Veber. «Sehrli kamonchi» operasidan



2. Qisqartirilgan holda yozilgan quyidagi misollarni qisqartish belgilarisiz to'laligicha ko'chiring:

The musical notation consists of ten numbered examples (1 through 10) on a single staff. Example 1 shows a single note followed by a double bar line. Examples 2 and 3 show chords with various note heads removed. Examples 4 and 5 show chords with note heads replaced by vertical stems. Examples 6 and 7 show single notes with stems. Examples 8, 9, and 10 show groups of eighth notes with stems.

11.
 12.
 13.

 14.
 15.
 16.
 17.

alla 8 basso

 18.

 19.

 20.

 21.

 22.
 23.

 24.
 25.
 26.

27.

A.Borodin. «Knyaz Igor» operasidan

Musical score for exercise 27. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The second staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The music includes a fermata over a note, a measure repeat sign, and a measure ending sign. The second staff is divided into two measures labeled '1.' and '2.' by brackets above the staff.

28.

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for exercise 28. It consists of a single staff starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The music includes a measure ending sign and a repeat sign.

29. Osoyishta

30. Tez

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for exercises 29 and 30. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. Both staves include a measure ending sign and a repeat sign.

Uchinchi bo'lim

METR VA RITM

1. Tovush cho'zimlarining asosiy (juft) bo'linishi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

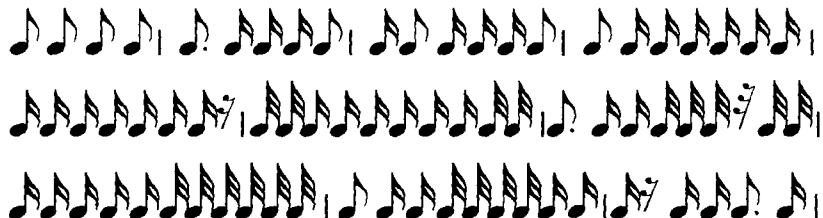
1. Ritm nima?
2. Musiqada tovush va pauza cho'zimlari qanday o'lchanadi?
3. Cho'zimlarining qanday bo'linishiga asosiy bo'linish deyiladi va nima uchun shunday deyiladi?
4. Asosiy cho'zimlarni sanab bering.
5. Notalar guruhlanishi deb nimaga aytildi?
6. Notalar guruhlarga nima uchun va qanday qilib birlashadilar?
7. Ko'pchilik hollarda nota guruhlari qanday cho'zimlarga teng bo'ladi?
8. Notalarning asosiy va yordamchi guruhlari nima?
9. Vokal musiqasida notalar qanday guruhlanadi? Vokal musiqasida notalarni guruhlash nimaga bo'ysunadi?
10. Cholg'u musiqasida notalarni guruhlash nimaga bo'ysunadi?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Har bir guruhi  ga teng bo'lgan quyidagi notalarni, kerakli joylarda yordamchi guruhlarga ajratib, chiziqlar bilan birlashtiring:



2. Shunga o'xhash mashqni har bir guruhi  ga teng bo'lgan notalar bilan bajaring:



3. Quyidagi mashqni har bir guruhi  ga teng notalar bilan bajaring:



4. Shunga o'xhash mashqni har bir guruhi  ga teng bo'lgan notalar bilan bajaring:



5. Quyidagi notalarni:



a)

 ga teng bo'lgan sakkiztaliklar bilan;

b)

 ga teng bo'lgan sakkiztaliklar bilan;

d)

- ga teng bo'lgan o'n oltitaliklar bilan guruhlarga ajrating.

6. Quyidagi notalarni:



a)

- ga teng bo'lgan sakkiztaliklar bilan;

b)

- ga teng bo'lgan sakkiztaliklar bilan;

d)

- ga teng bo'lgan o'n oltitaliklar bilan;

e)

- ga teng bo'lgan o'n oltitaliklar bilan guruhlarga ajrating.

Eslatma: Nota yo'lining turlicha joylarida joylashgan notalarni guruhlaganda, 3-chiziqdan yuqorida yoki pastda turgan notalar sonini e'tiborga olish zarur bo'ladi.

Xususan: guruhda shtillari (tayoqchalar) yuqoridan qo'yilgan notalar ko'p bo'lsa, chiziqchalar ham yuqoridan qo'yiladi va aksincha, agar guruhda tayoqchalar pastdan joylashgan notalar nisbatan ko'p bo'lsa, shtillar albatta, pastdan qo'yiladi. Masalan:



7. Berilgan misoldagi har bir cho'zimni:

- a) 2 marta orttirib;
- b) 4 marta kamaytirib;
- d) 2 marta kamaytirib ko'chiring;



8. Berilgan misoldagi har bir cho'zimni:

- a) 2 marta orttirib;
- b) 2 marta kamaytirib ko'chiring;



9. Berilgan misoldagi har bir cho'zimni 2 marta orttirib ko'chiring:



10. Berilgan misoldagi har bir cho'zimni:

- a) 2 marta orttirib;
- b) 3 marta kamaytirib ko'chiring:

11. Berilgan misoldagi har bir cho'zimni:

- a) 6 marta orttirib;
- b) 2 marta kamaytirib ko'chiring:

2. Tovush cho'zimlarining erkin ravishda bo'linishi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Tovush cho'zimlarining erkin ravishda bo'linishi, cho'zimlarining asosiy (juft) bo'linishidan qanday farq qiladi?
2. Cho'zimlarining erkin ravishda bo'linish turlarini sanab bering.
3. Triol, kvintol, sekstol, septol, novemol, detsimol, duol, kvartollar nima?
4. Triol, kvintol, sekstol, septol, duol, kvartollar asosiy (juft) bo'linishning qancha cho'zimini almashtiradi?
5. Yuqorida sanab o'tilganlardan tashqari, cho'zimlarining erkin ravishda bo'linishning boshqacha turlari bormi?

Yozma mashqlar

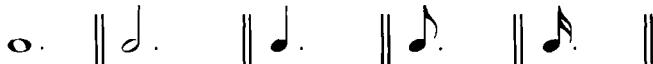
1. Quyidagi cho'zimlarga teng triollar yozing:



2. Quyidagi cho'zimlarga teng kvintol, sekstol, septollar yozing:



3. Quyidagi cho'zimlarga teng duol va kvartollar yozing:



4. Cho'zimlarning quyidagi har bir guruhini, uning cho'zimiga teng bo'lgan bitta nota bilan yozing: (kerak bo'lgan joylarda nuqtalar ishlating)

a)

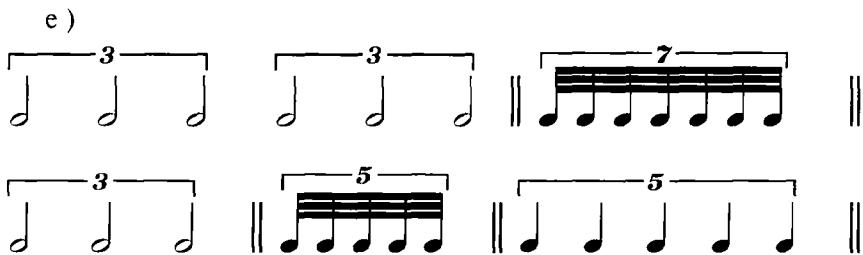


b)



d)





5. Quyidagi cho'zimlarga teng triol, kvintol, sekstol, septollar yozing: 2/2, 4/8, 8/32, 2/4, 2/16, 8/64, 2/8, 4/16, 4/4, 4/2;

6. Quyidagi cho'zimlarga teng duol va kvartollar yozing: 3/4, 6/4, 3/16, 6/8, 3/32, 3/8, 6/16, 3/2, 12/4, 3/64, 12/64, 12/16.

Og 'za k i m a s h q l a r

1. a) choraktalik, o'n oltitalik, yarimtalik, sakkiztalik, o'ttiz ikkitalik bilan ifodalangan triol;

b) sakkiztalik, choraktalik, o'n oltitalik bilan ifodalangan kvintol;

d) choraktalik, sakkiztalik, o'n oltitalik bilan ifodalangan sekstol;

e) sakkiztalik, yarimtalik, choraktalik bilan ifodalangan duol;

f) sakkiztalik, choraktalik, o'ttiz ikkitalik, o'n oltitalik bilan ifodalangan kvartollar qaysi asosiy tovush cho'zimiga teng?

2. a) yarimtalikga, sakkiztalikga, choraktalikga, butun notaga, o'n oltitalikga teng triollarni;

b) choraktalikga, yarimtalikga, sakkiztalikga, butun notaga, o'n oltitalikga teng kvintollarni;

d) sakkiztalikga, yarimtalikga, choraktalikga, o'n oltitalikga teng sekstollarni;

e) choraktalikga, o'n oltitalikga teng septollarni qaysi cho'zim bilan yozish kerak?

3. a) butun notadagi sakkiztalik triollar;

b) yarimtalikdagi o'noltitalik kvintollar;

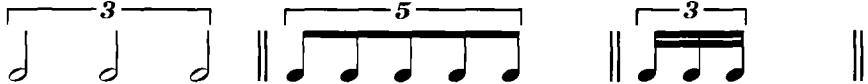
d) butun notadagi sakkiztalik sekstollar;

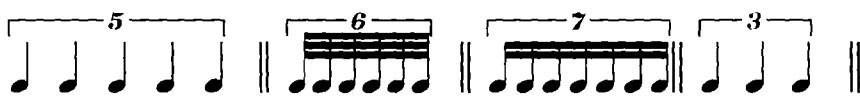
e) nuqtali chorakdagi o'ttiz ikkitalik duolla

f) nuqtali nimchorakdagi o'ttiz ikkitalik kvartollarning soni qancha?

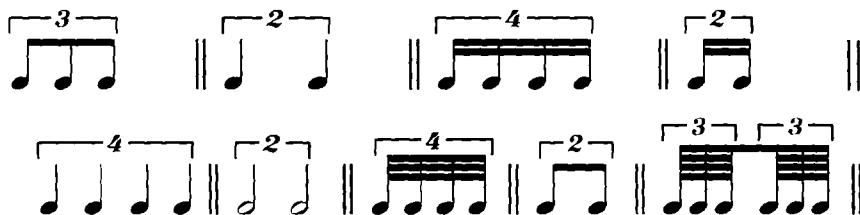
4. Cro'zimlarning quyidagi har bir guruhini qanday bitta cho'zimga teng ekanligini aniqlang:

a)

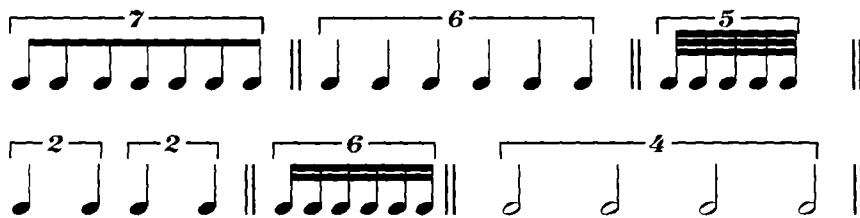




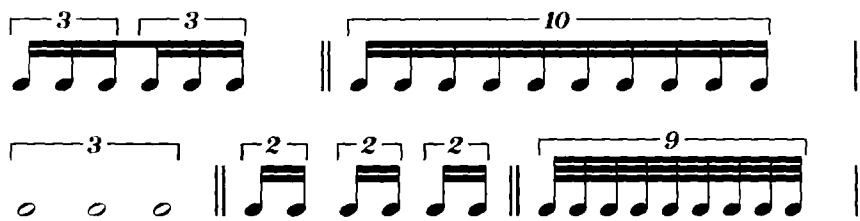
b)



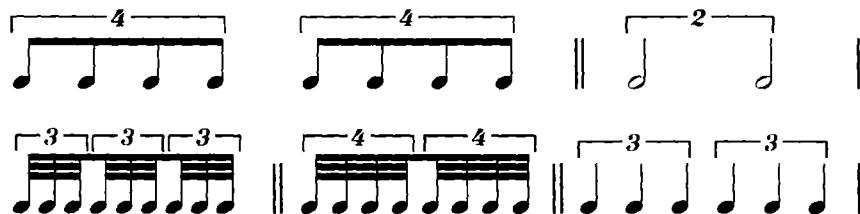
d)



e)



f)



5. Cho'zimlarning erkin ravishda bo'linishidagi triollar, kvintollar va boshqalarning sonini ayting:

a)



b)



c)



3. Oddiy o'lchovlar

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Zarb nima?
2. Metr nima?
3. Takt nima?
4. Takt chizig'i nima va u nimani bildiradi?
5. Taktda qaysi hissalar kuchli, qaysilari kuchsiz hisoblanadi?
6. Qanday metrlar bo'ladi?
7. O'lchov nima?
8. O'lchovning turi nimaga bog'liq?
9. O'lchovlarning turlari qanday bo'ladi?
10. Nota yozuvida o'lchov qayerda va qanday tarzda ko'rsatiladi?

11. O'lchov ko'rsatkichining yuqorigi va pastki raqamlari nimani bildiradi?
12. Qanday o'lchovlarga oddiy o'chovlar deyiladi?
13. Ikki hissali o'lchov nima?
14. Uch hissali o'lchov nima?
15. Ikki hissali o'lchovlarning turlarini sanab bering.
16. Uch hissali o'lchovlarning turlarini sanab bering.
17. Eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan oddiy o'lchovlarni sanab bering.
18. Qaysi o'lchovga *alla breve* deyiladi va u kalit yonida qanday yoziladi?
19. Musiqa asarlarining qadimiy nashrlarida o'lchov ko'rsatkichi kalit yonida qanday yozilgan?
20. Oddiy o'lchovlarda notalarni guruhash qaysi qoidaga bo'ysunadi?
21. Oddiy ikki va uch hissali o'lchovlarda notalarning nechta asosiy guruhi bor?
22. Ikki va uch hissali o'lchovlarning qaysilarida guruhashning umumiy qoidalari istisno qilinadi?
23. 2/4 va 3/4 o'chovlarida notalar guruhanishining umumiy qoidalardan qachon va qanday qilib chetlashiladi?
24. Ikkiga va uchgaga dirijerlik qilishni ko'rsating.

Yozma maslahqlari

1. Ixtiyorli ravishda olingan nuqtali va nuqtasiz, har xil cho'zimdagini nota va pauzalardan - 2/4, 3/4, 3/8 o'lchovlarida, cho'zimlarini to'g'ri guruhash lab bir necha takt tuzing.
2. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 ta turliche cho'zimlardan 2/4, 3/4, 3/8, 2/2, 3/2 o'lchovlarida to'g'ri guruhlangan taktlar tuzing.
3. 2/4, 3/4, 3/8 o'lchovlarida 4 ta turliche cho'zimdan, ritmik jihatdan turliche va to'g'ri guruhlangan 4 ta takt tuzing.
4. 2/4, 3/4, 3/8 o'lchovida 5 ta turliche cho'zimdan, ritmik jihatdan turliche va to'g'ri guruhlangan 4 ta takt tuzing.
5. 2/4 o'lchovida 8 taktni shunday tuzingki, 1-taktda – bitta, 2- taktda- ikkita, 3-taktda-3 ta va h.k. notalar bo'lsin.
6. Xuddi shu vazifani 3/4, 3/8, 3/2 o'lchovlarida bajaring.
7. Ixtiyorli ravishda olingan, nuqtali va nuqtasiz, nota va pauzalardan, triollardan foydalanim 2/4, 3/4, 3/8 o'lchovlarida, to'g'ri guruhlangan 4 takt tuzing.
8. Quyidagi 2/4 o'lchovida noto'g'ri guruhlangan cho'zimlarni to'g'ri guruhlang.

a)



b)



d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

9. Xuddi shu vazifani 3/4 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)

b)

c)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

10. Shu vazifani 3/8 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)

b)

d)

11. Shu vazifani 3/16 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)

b)

12. Shu vazifani 3/2 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)

b)

d)



13. 2/4 o'Ichovida yozilgan quyidagi misollarni taktlarga ajrating va to'g'ri guruhlang.
Eslatma: to'g'ri guruhlangan nota misollarini bir tekis sanab, fortepianoda chaling.

a)



b)



d)



e)



f)



14. Xuddi shu vazifani 3/4 o'Ichovida bajaring.

a)



b)



d)

e)

f)

15. Shu vazifani 3/8 o'lchovida bajaring.

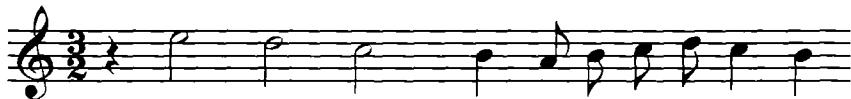
a)

b)

d)

16. Shu vazifani 3/2 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)



b)



d)



17. Cho'zimlarning quyidagi qatorlarini 2/4 o'lchovida taktlarga ajratinq va to'g'ri guruhlang.

a)



b)



d)



g)



18. Shu vazifani 3/4 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)



b)



d)

e)


19. Shu vazifani 3/8 o'Ichovida bajaring.

a)

b)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)


20. Shu vazifani 3/2 o'Ichovida bajaring.

a)

b)


21. Berilgan nota misollarni shunday ko'chiringki, unda cho'zimlarni orttirish yoki kamaytirish yo'li bilan (ularni ritmik nisbatini o'zgartmasdan) berilgan 2/2 o'lchovi, 2 hissali o'lchovlarning boshqa turiga aylansin. Masalan:



a)



b)



22. Berilgan nota misollarni shunday ko'chiringki, unda cho'zimlarni kamaytirish yo'li bilan berilgan 3/2 o'lchovi 3/4, 3/8, 3/1 o'lchoviga aylansin.

a)



b)



d)



23. Berilgan nota misollami shunday ko'chiringki, unda cho'zimlarni orttirish yoki kamaytirish yo'li bilan 2/4 o'lchovi 2/2, 2/8, 2/1 o'lchoviga aylansin.

24. Berilgan nota misollarni shunday ko'chiringki, unda, cho'zimlarni orttirish yoki kamaytirish yo'li bilan berilgan 3/16 o'lchovi – 3/4, 3/8, 3/1 o'lchoviga aylansin.

a)

b)

25. Berilgan nota misollarini shunday ko'chiringki, unda cho'zimlarni orttirish yoki kamaytirish yo'li bilan berilgan 3/4 o'lchovi – 3/2, 3/8, 3/1, 3/16 o'lchoviga aylansin.

a)

b)

4. Murakkab o'lchovlar

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Qanday o'lchovlarga murakkab o'lchovlar deyiladi?
2. Murakkab o'lchovlar oddiy o'lchovlardan qanday farq qiladi?
3. Hissalar soniga ko'ra murakkab o'lchovlar qanday bo'ladi?
4. To'rt, olti, sakkiz, to'qqiz, o'n ikki hissali murakkab o'lchovlar qanday oddiy o'lchovlardan hosil bo'ladi?
5. Oddiy ikki va uch hissali o'lchovlarning qo'shilishidan qanday murakkab o'lchovlar hosil bo'ladi?

6. Eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan murakkab o'lchovlarni sanab bering.
7. Murakkab o'lchovlardagi zarblar soni nima bilan aniqlanadi?
8. To'rt, olti, to'qqiz, o'n ikki hissali o'lchovlar qanday tuziladi v undagi zarblar qanday taqsimlanadi?
9. Barcha to'rt, olti, to'qqiz, o'n ikki hissali o'lchovlarni sanab berin va ular qanday yoziladilar?
10. To'rtga, oltiga, to'qqizga, o'n ikkiga qanday dirijyorlik qilinishini ko'rsating
11. Qanday sharoitlarda qaysi oddiy o'lchovlar olti, to'qqiz, o'n ikk hissali o'lchovlarga o'xshaydi?
12. Kam uchraydigan 12/8; 15/4; 18/16; 24/16 o'lchovlari qanday tuziladi
13. Murakkab o'lchovlarda notalarni guruhash qanday qoidaga asosa amalga oshiriladi?
14. Olti, to'qqiz, o'n ikki hissali o'lchovlarda notalarning nechta asosi guruhi bo'ladi?
15. Qanday o'lchovlarga aralash o'lchovlar deyiladi?
16. Eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan aralash o'lchovlarni sanab bering.
17. Besh, yetti hissali o'lchovlar qanday hosil bo'ladi?
18. Besh, yetti hissali o'lchovlarning qaysilari eng ko'p qo'llaniladi
19. Beshga, yettiga qanday dirijyorlik qilinadi?
20. Aralash o'lchovlarda notalarni guruhash qanday qoidaga asosan amalga oshiriladi?

Yozma mashqlar

1. 10 ta turlicha cho'zimdan – 6/4, 6/8, 6/16, 9/8, 12/8, 5/4, 12/1 o'lchovlarda to'g'ri guruhashlangan taktlar tuzing.
2. 6/8 o'lchovida shunday sakkiz takt tuzingki, uning birinchi taktid bitta nota, ikkinchisida 2 ta, uchinchisida 3 ta va h.k. notalar bo'lsin.
3. Xuddi shu vazifani 9/8, 12/8, 6/4, 6/16, 12/16 o'lchovlarda ham bajaring
4. Quyidagi misollarni 4/4 o'lchovida taktlarga ajrating va to'g'ri guruhashlang Eslatma: to'g'ri guruhashlang nota misollarini fortepianoda bir tekis sanab chaling

a)



b)



d)



e)



5. Shu vazifani 6/8 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)



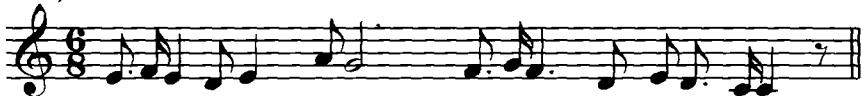
b)



d)



e)



f)



6. Shu vazifani 6/4 o'lchovida bajaring.



7. Shu vazifani 9/8 o'lchovida bajaring.



8. Shu vazifani 12/8 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)



b)



9. Shu vazifani 12/16 o'Ichovida bajaring.



10. Cho'zimlarning quyidagi qatorlarini 4/4 o'Ichovida taktlarga ajrating va to'g'ri guruhlang.

Eslatma: to'g'ri guruhlangan misollarni o'ng qo'l bilan ritmini uring va chap qo'l bilan dirijyorlik qilib, chaling.

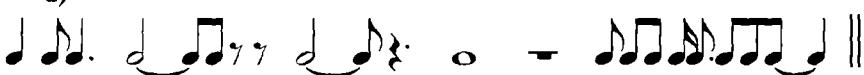
a)



b)



d)



e)



11. Shu vazifani 6/8 o'Ichovida bajaring.

a)



b)



d)



e)

g)

h)

12. Shu vazifani 6/4 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)

b)

d)

13. Shu vazifani 9/8 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)

b)

14. Shu vazifani 9/16 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)

b)

15. Shu vazifani 12/8 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)



b)



d)



e)



16. Shu vazifani 12/16 o'lchovida bajaring.

a)



b)



17. Shu vazifani 5/4 o'lchovida bajaring.



18. Shu vazifani 7/4 o'lchovida bajaring.



19. Cho'zimlarning quyidagi qatorlarini 3/4, 6/8, 12/16 o'lchovlarida qayta guruhlang:

Eslatma: 1. Cho'zimlarning har bir qatorini 3 martadan guruhash lozim, masalan:



2. To'g'ri guruhlangan misollarni ritmini o'ng qo'l bilan uring, chap qo'l bilan dirijyorlik qilib, chaling.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

k)

l)

m)

n)

o)

p)



20. Cho'zimlarni quyidagi qatorlarini $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$ o'lchovida qayta
guruhang:

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

h)

i)

j)

21. Quyidagi misollarda tushirib qoldirilgan (yetishmaydigan
cho'zimlarni o'rnnini pauzalar bilan to'ldiring. Maşalan:





a)



b)



d)



e)



f)



g)



Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyida ko'rsatilgan o'lchovlarni qaysilari oddiy, qaysilari murakkab, qaysilari aralash o'lchovlar hisoblanadilar? Har bir o'lchovdagi zarblar joylashuvini ko'rsating.

2/2 || 6/8 || 7/4 || 3/2 || 6/4 || 4/2 || 12/8 || 9/4 || 3/8 || 5/4 || 9/8 || 3/1 ||
6/16 || 7/8 || 4/4 || 9/16 || 5/8 || 3/4||C||12/16||4/8||C||8/4||2/8||

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(b)

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(c)

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(d)

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(f)

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|| ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ

(g)

|| ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ

|| ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ

|| ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ

(h)

|| ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ

|| ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ

|| ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ || ڦ ڦ ڦ ڦ

(i)

2. Nudqatü'l-Va nüdqatü'siz cho, zümârâmîng asosiy türâtiñdan iborati taktlardagi notalar guruhlananisligâ darab ularminge o'lciovalarini aniqlang.



3. Shu mashqni pauzalar ishtirokidagi guruhlanishga qarab bajaring.

a)



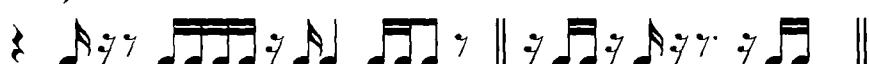
b)



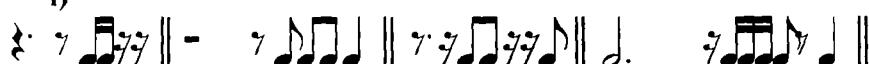
d)



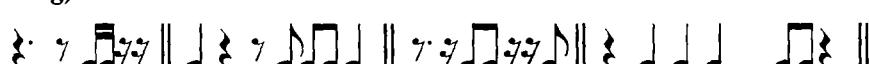
e)



f



g)



b)



i)



3



k)

l)

m)

4. Cho'zimlarning erkin bo'linishidan hosil bo'lgan guruhlaridan iborat quyidagi taktlarni, notalar guruhlanishiga qarab o'chovini aniqlang.

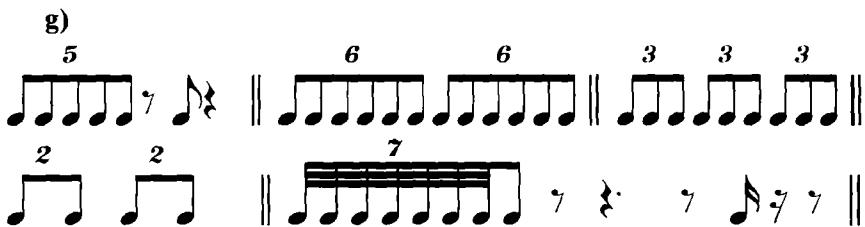
a)

b)

d)

e)

f)



Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagi kuylarda notalar guruhanishiga qarab, ularning o'lchovini, taktning kuchli va kuchsiz hissalarini aniqlang va bir tekis sanab, ritmik jihatidan to'g'ri chaling:

1. V. A. Motsart. Fortepiano uchun «Variatsiyalar» dan mavzu



2. **Assai allegro** L. Betxoven. F-p uchun sonata., op. 2 № 3



3. **Tez emas** R. Shuman. Kuy



4. **Larghetto assai** N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Oltin xo'rozcha» operasidan



5. Andantino

Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Sadko» operasida

**6. Presto**

R. Shuman. «Simfonik etyudlar

**7.**

F. Shubert. Val

**8. Molto allegro**

J. Lyulli. Jig

**9. Andante**

V. A. Motsart. F-p uchun sonata. A-du

**10. Sekin**

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Fabrika





11. Sekin

Xorazm xalq qo'shig'i «Ganji qora bog»



12. Allegro moderato

«Mehtar» Tojik halq kuyi



13. Andantino

«Ho, laylo» O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



14. Moderato

«Hajagim» O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



15. Con moto scherzando

«Salom» Tojik xalq kuyi



16. Allegro moderato

M.Burxonov «Ishqida». Romans



17. Allegro moderato «Oqshomda ola otliq» O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



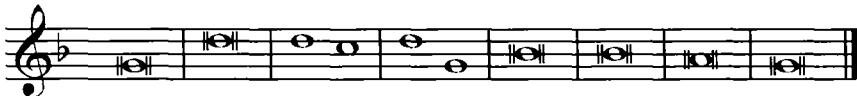
18. Allegro moderato

V.Knyazev «Kuz»



19.

Kalvizius (XV asr.) Xoral



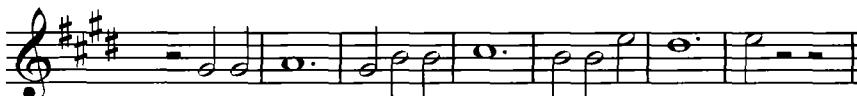
20. Andantino

Dj. Fild. Noktyurn



21.

Palestrina (XVI asr.)



2. Triol, kvintol, duol, kvartol va cho'zimlarni erkin bo'linishining boshqa turlaridan iborat quyidagi kuylarni:

a) notalar guruhanishiga qarab o'lchovini aniqlang.

b) kuylarda uchragan cho'zimlarning erkin bo'linish turlarini ko'rsating va aniqlang. Har bir kuyni bir tekis sanab, ritmik jihatdan to'g'ri chaling.

1. M.Burxonov. O'zbekiston Davlat Madhiysi

3

2. Sekin

Belorus xalq qo'shig'i «Alla»

2

2

2

3. Allegro

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i «Vesnyanka»

rall.

3

3

4. Moderato

L.Delib. «Lakme» operasidan.

6

6

f

5. Juda cho'zib

Qozoq xalq qo'shig'i

mf

4

p

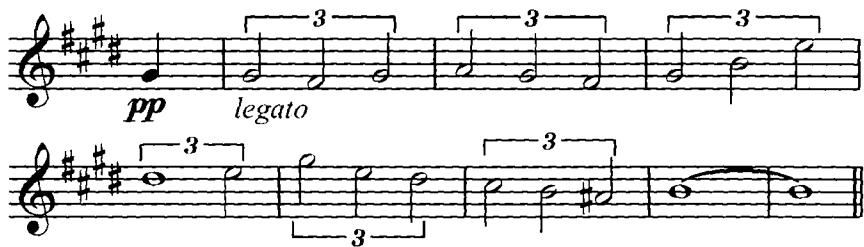
6.

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



7. Andante cantabile

N. Metner. Romans, or. 1 №1



8. Allegro appassionato

E. Grig. «Bahorda»



9. Juda cho'zib

Qirg'iz xalq qo'shigi



10. Andantino

R. Shuman. F-no uchun sonata., or.22

Musical score for R. Shuman's F-major sonata, Op. 22, movement 10. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second staff has a '4' above it. The third staff has '2' above the first measure and '2' below the second measure.

11. Andante assai S. Prokofev. «Nuroniy buvim ertaklari», or.32 №3

Musical score for S. Prokofev's 'Nuroniy buvim ertaklari', Op. 32, No. 3. The score consists of two staves of bassoon music. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second staff starts with a dynamic 'pp' and ends with a dynamic 'pp' followed by a crescendo arrow.

12. Andante non troppo N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Sadko» operasidan

Musical score for N. Rimskiy-Korsakov's 'Sadko' opera. The score consists of two staves of music for a solo voice. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'f'. The second staff starts with a dynamic 'f' and ends with a dynamic '6'.

13. Allegro agevole

A. Skryabin. Vals, or.38

Musical score for A. Skryabin's Vals, Op. 38. The score consists of one staff of music for a solo voice. It features a series of eighth-note chords with a dynamic '4' above the first measure and a dynamic '5' above the fifth measure.



14. Allegro

A.Skryabin. Prelyudiya, or.16 №2

pp 5

cresc. diminuendo

15. Allegro con brio

Y. Haydn. F-no uchun sonata. №16

p 3 poco a poco cresc.

f p

16.

«Chorgoh» Sharq maqomlaridan

17. Lento ma non troppo

F. Shopen. Mazurka

3. Asar mavzularida metro-ritmik o‘zgarishlar bo‘lgan quyidagi kuylarda, notalar guruhlanishiga qarab, o‘lchovni aniqlang va bir tekis sanab, ritmik jihatdan to‘g‘ri chaling:

1. a) Andante grazioso X. V. Glyuk. «Ifigeniya Avlidada» operasidan

b) Andante X. V. Glyuk. «Ifigeniya Avlidada» operasidan

2. a) Meno mosso G. F. Gendel. F-p uchun syuita. (3-variatsiya)

b) Allegro G. F. Gendel. F-p uchun syuita. (4-variatsiya)

3. a) I. S. Bax. Fuga mavzulari («Kunst der Fuge» to'plamidan)



b)



d) Allegro assai



e)



f)



4. a) Andante molto

E. Grig. F-p uchun sonata., op.7 (e-moll)



b)



5. a) Poco andante

Yu. Shaporin. «Kulikovo maydonida»



b)

Variatsiya I



6. a) **Allegretto** L. Betxoven. «Rus xalq mavzusiga 12 ta variatsiya»

b) **Allegro**

Variatsiya XII

7. a) **Andanter**

Artsibusheva, Lyadova va boshqalar. F-p uchun
variatsiyalar. Mavzu

b) **Andante**

A. Lyadovning VI variatsiyasi

d) Allegretto vivace

I. Vitolning V variatsiyasi



e) Alla polacca

A. Glazunovning VIII variatsiyasi



8. a) Moderato M. Glinka. «Shotland xalq mavzusiga variatsiyalar»



b) Vivace agitato



9. a) Andante mosso

P. Chaykovskiy, 5-simfoniya



b) Andante cantabile



10. a) Largo maestoso

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shaxerezada»

ff *pezante* *tr*

b) Allegro molto

mf

d) Poco meno mosso
e) Allegro molto

f *sf*

f) Poco piu tranquillo

p

11. a) Molto moderato

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shaxerezada»

f

b) Allegro molt

p

d) Vivo

3

e) Allegro non troppo e maestoso



12. a) **Moderato** A. Glazunov. Simfonik orkestr uchun syuita, op. 5



b) **Allegretto**

Variatsiya III



d) **Tempo di polacca**

Variatsiya V



13. a) **Andante con moto**

P. Chaykovskiy. Trio, op.50



b) **Pio mosso**

Variatsiya II



d) Allegro moderato

Variatsiya VII



14. a) Andante

A. Glazunov. 6-simfoniya

Musical score for the Andante section from A. Glazunov's 6-symphony. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a sharp sign.

Continuation of the musical score for the Andante section from A. Glazunov's 6-symphony. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. This is the third staff of the score.

Continuation of the musical score for the Andante section from A. Glazunov's 6-symphony. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. This is the fourth staff of the score.

Continuation of the musical score for the Andante section from A. Glazunov's 6-symphony. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. This is the fifth staff of the score.

b) Allegretto

Variatsiya II

Musical score for the Allegretto section of Variatsiya II. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a sharp sign.

Continuation of the musical score for the Allegretto section of Variatsiya II. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. This is the second staff of the score.

Continuation of the musical score for the Allegretto section of Variatsiya II. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. This is the third staff of the score.

Continuation of the musical score for the Allegretto section of Variatsiya II. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. This is the fourth staff of the score.

15. a) Allegro pesante

A. Glazunov. 6-simfoniya

Musical score for section a) Allegro pesante. The score consists of four staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is common C. The tempo is Allegro pesante. The dynamics are marked ff (fortissimo). The music features eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

b) Moderato maestoso

Musical score for section b) Moderato maestoso. The score consists of five staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature changes between common C and A major. The tempo is Moderato maestoso. The dynamics are marked ff (fortissimo). The music features eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

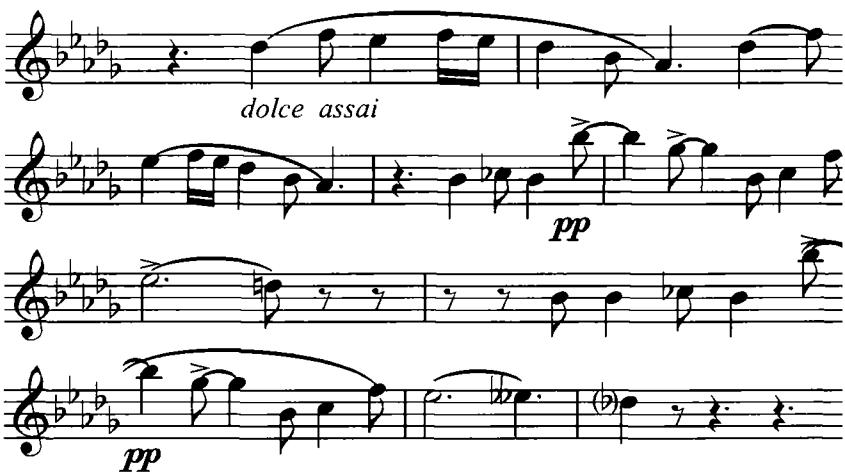
d) Andante maestoso

Musical score for section d) Andante maestoso. The score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is common C. The tempo is Andante maestoso. The dynamics are implied by the context of the piece. The music features eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

16. a) Poco meno mosso N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Qorqiz» operasida



b) Andante



17. a) Moderato

Rus xalq qo'shig



b) Allegro non troppo

Rus xalq qo'shig



d) Juda sekin

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical notation for 'Juda sekin'. The music is in G clef, common time. It consists of three measures. The first measure has a dynamic of **p**. The second measure has a dynamic of **mf**. The third measure has a dynamic of **p**. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

18. a) Shoshmasdan

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical notation for 'Shoshmasdan'. The music is in G clef, common time. It consists of two measures. The first measure shows eighth-note pairs. The second measure shows eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

b) Bir maromda, tez emas

Yuqoridagi qo'shiqning varianti

Musical notation for 'Bir maromda, tez emas'. The music is in G clef, common time. It consists of three measures. The first measure shows eighth-note pairs. The second measure shows eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The third measure shows eighth-note pairs followed by a sixteenth-note pattern.

19. a) Andante

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical notation for 'Andante'. The music is in G clef, common time. It consists of three measures. The first measure has a dynamic of **p**. The second measure has a dynamic of **mf**. The third measure has a dynamic of **p**. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

b) Moderato

Yuqoridagi qo'shiqning varianti

Musical notation for 'Moderato'. The music is in G clef, common time. It consists of three measures. The first measure has a dynamic of **p**. The second measure has a dynamic of **p**. The third measure has a dynamic of **p**. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth note patterns with triplets indicated by '3' above the notes.



20. a)

Tojik cholg'u kuyi

Musical score for 'Tojik cholg'u kuyi'. The score consists of four measures. Measure 5: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measure 6: Measures 6-7: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Measure 8: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps.

b)

Yuqoridagi kuyning varianti

Musical score for 'Yuqoridagi kuyning varianti'. The score consists of four measures. Measure 1: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measure 2: Measures 2-3: Treble clef, key signature of three sharps. Measure 4: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps.

21. a) Allegretto

Adigey xalq cholg'u kuyi

b) Allegro

Yuqoridagi kuyning varianti

5. O'zgaruvchan o'lchovlar

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. O'zgaruvchan o'lchovlar qanday bo'ladi?

Forte pianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagi kuylarda notalar guruhanishiga qarab, o'lchovni va uning o'zgarishini aniqlang; kuylarni bir tekis sanab, fortepianoda chaling:

1. Moderato

Qoraqalpoq xalq qo'shig'i «Ay, jonay»



2. **Moderato**

Tojik xalq qo'shig'i «Sad dog»



3. **Andante**

Tojik xalq qo'shig'i «Sari ko'hi baland»





4. Allegro

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Navoiy»



5. Andantino

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Shahnoz»



6. Andante

«Gul uzra» Ik. Akbarov musiqasi

7. Allegro non troppo

M. Burxonov. «Go‘zal O‘zbekistonim»

A musical score consisting of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note. The third staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

8. Largo

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Nigorim»

A musical score consisting of two staves of music. The first staff consists of eighth notes. The second staff consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes.

9. O'ychan

Qozoq xalq qo'shig'i

A musical score consisting of two staves of music. The first staff features eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff also features eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

10. Andantino e poco maestoso

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

A musical score consisting of two staves of music. The first staff shows eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff continues the melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

11. Og‘ir

Rus xalq qo‘shtig

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by sixteenth-note pairs.

12. Andantino

Rus xalq qo‘shtig

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second staff features a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. The third staff shows a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note pairs.

13. Andante

Qozoq xalq qo‘shtig

The musical score consists of two staves of music. Both staves feature eighth-note pairs throughout the duration.

14. Andantino

Rus xalq qo‘shtig

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The first staff includes a dynamic 'p' at the beginning. The second staff features eighth-note pairs.

15. O‘ychan

Ukrain xalq qo‘shtig

The musical score consists of one staff of music. It features eighth-note pairs and includes a dynamic 'p' at the beginning.



16. Adagio

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

17. Shoshmasdan, g'amgin

Qozoq xalq qo'shig'i

18. Og'ir va vazmin

Qirg'iz xalq qo'shig'i

19. Lento

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i «Moviy dengiz»

20. Largo

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

6. Sinkopa*Takrorlash uchun savollar*

1. Sinkopa nima?
2. Sinkopalar qanday hosil bo'ladi?
3. Taktdagi zarblarning qanday o'zgarishi sinkopani hosil qiladi?
4. Sinkopalarning qanday shakllari bor?
5. Ikki va uch hissali sinkopalarning bir-biridan qanday farqi bor?
6. Sinkopalar qanday yoziladi?

Og'zaki mashqlar

1. Sakkiztaliklardan iborat 2/4 o'lchovidagi taktda, ikkinchi va uchinchi sakkiztaliklar sinkopaga birlashsa, cho'zimlar qanday guruhanadi?
2. O'n oltitaliklardan iborat 3/4 o'lchovidagi taktda, ikkinchi va uchinchi; oltinchi va yettinchi; o'ninchи va o'n birinchi o'n oltitaliklar sinkopaga birlashsa, cho'zimlar qanday guruhanadi?
3. Choraktaliklardan iborat 4/4 o'lchovidagi taktda, ikkinchi va uchinchi; to'rtinchi va navbatdagi taktning birinchi choraktaliklari sinkopaga birlashsa, cho'zimlar qanday guruhanadi?
4. O'n oltitaliklardan iborat 3/8 o'lchovidagi taktda, ikkinchi va

uchinchi; to'rtinchi va beshinchi o'n oltitaliklar sinkopaga birlashsa, cho'zimlar qanday guruhlanadi?

Yozma mashqlar

1. 2/4, 2/2, 2/1, 4/4, 6/4, 6/8, 6/16, 3/4, 3/8, 3/2, 9/4, 9/8, 9/16, 12/8, 12/16 o'lchovlarida cho'zimi bir taktga teng bo'lgan sinkopalar yozing.

2. 12/8, 12/16 o'lchovlarida cho'zimi yarim taktga teng bo'lgan sinkopalar yozing.

3. 2/4, 2/2, 3/4, 3/8, 6/8, 5/4, 7/4 o'lchovlarida cho'zimi taktning asosiy hissasiga teng bo'lgan sinkopalar yozing.

4. 2/4, 3/8, 3/2, 6/4, 6/8, 9/8 cho'zimi taktning yordamchi hissalariga teng bo'lgan sinkopalar yozing.

5. Quidagi nota misollarini taktlarga ajrating va ko'rsatilgan o'lchovlarda chp'zimlarni to'g'ri guruhlang, mumkin bo'lgan joylarda ikki hissali sinkopalarini bitta nota bilan yozing:

2/4 o'lchovida:



2/4 o'lchovida:



3/4 o'lchovida:



3/2 o'lchovida:



6/8 o'lchovida:



12/8 o'lchovida:



6. Quyidagi sinkopalashgan misollarni, mumkin bo'lgan joylarda ligalarни yo'qotib, to'g'ri yozing:

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



13.



14.



15.



16.



17.



18.



Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagi kuylarni ritmik jihatdan to'g'ri chaling, kuyda uchragan sinkopalarini aniqlang va ko'rsating:

1. **Chaqqon** M. Muhammadjonov musiqasi «Lolaqizg'aldoq»



2. **Sekin** O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Paxta terdik»



3. **Shoshmasdan** G'. Qodirov musiqasi «Yosh mexanizator»



The image shows three staves of musical notation. The top staff begins with a half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The middle staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a eighth note followed by sixteenth notes.

4. Sekin, shoshmasdan A. Otajonov musiqasi «Kel, jonginam kel»

5. Chaqqon

P. Holiqov musiqasi «Mehnatda iqbol»

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a '4'). The melody begins with a treble clef, followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The second measure contains a half note followed by a quarter note. The third measure has a half note followed by a dotted half note. The fourth measure consists of a half note followed by a quarter note. The fifth measure features a half note followed by a quarter note.

A musical score consisting of five staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

6. Shoshmasdan

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Bilaguzuk»

A musical score consisting of three staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

7. Marsh tempida

S. Yudakov musiqasi «Yoshlar marshi»

A musical score consisting of two staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Four staves of musical notation in G clef and common time. The first three staves each have four measures. The fourth staff begins with a measure starting with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note.

8. Shoshmasdan

Qoraqalpoq xalq qo'shig'i «Lay-lay»

Five staves of musical notation in G clef and common time. The first four staves each have four measures. The fifth staff begins with a measure starting with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note.

9. Allegro moderato M. Glinka. «Ivan Susanin» operasidan krakovyak

Two staves of musical notation in G clef and common time. The first staff has dynamics ff and ff. The second staff has a dynamic p.



10. Quvnoq

Adigey xalq kuyi (raqs)



11.

V. A. Motsart. F-p uchun variatsiya



12. **Con brio** V. Shebalin. «Men bu yerdaman, Inezil'ya», op. 23 №6





13.

R. Shuman «Karnaval», op. 9



14.

S. Komitas. Arman xalq qo'shig'i



15. **Moderato**

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



16. **Andante**

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



17. Shoshmasdan

Assiriy xalq qo'shig'i



18. Andante

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



19. Andantino

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



20. Naturale

S. Komitas. Arman xalq qo'shig'i



21. Shoshmasdan

Adigey xalq qo'shig'i



22. Allegro moderato ma non bravura

Osetin xalq qo'shig'i





23. Allegretto

Sh. Guno. «Faust» operasidan

24. Tempo di valse

M. Glinka. «Ruslan va Lyudmila» operasidan

25. Pochissimo più mosso

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shahrizoda»

26.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



27.

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



To 'rtinchi bo 'lim

INTERVALLAR

1. Oddiy intervallar

a) Intervallarning pog'onalar (son) miqdori

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Musiqada interval deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Intevallar qanday ikkita shaklda qo'llaniladi?
3. Melodik va garmonik intervallarning farqi nimada?
4. Intervallarning asosi va cho'qqisi nima?
5. Intevallar miqdori qanday aniqlanadi?
6. Intervallarning son miqdori qanday bo'ladi?
7. Intervallarning son miqdorini belgilash uchun qaysi so'zlar ishlataladi?
8. Intervallarning nomlari qayerdan olingan?
9. Oddiy intervallar deb qaysi intervallarga aytildi? Ularning somi qancha?
10. Bir oktava oralig'idagi intervallarning nomlarini aytинг.
11. Prima, sekunda, tertsiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, septima va oktava nima?
12. Intevallar qisqa qanday belgilanadi?
13. Son miqdori 6, 3, 2, 7, 1, 5, 4 raqami bilan belgilangan intevallar qanday ataladi?
14. Sekunda, septima, kvarta, tertsiya, prima, seksta, kvinta va oktava intevallari qaysi raqamlar bilan belgilanadi?

Yozma mashqilar

1. Quyidagi tovushlarning har biridan prima, sekunda, tertsiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, septima va oktava intervallarini tuzib, skripka kalitida nota yo'liga yozing: do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si.
2. Pastki ovozdagi notalar ostiga qo'yilgan raqamlar bo'yicha interval tuzib, yuqorigi ovozni yozib chiqing.

a)

1 6 8 6 7 6 4 3 4 6 3 6 8

b)



d)



3. Yuqorigi ovozni, berilgan raqamlar bo'yicha, skripka kalitida boshqa nota yo'liga yozing.

a)

A musical staff with two parts: treble clef above and bass clef below. The notes are represented by open circles. The treble part has notes at positions 1, 3, 7, 3, 3, 6, 3, 4. The bass part has notes at positions 6, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 6, 8. A bracket labeled "va h.k." covers the notes at positions 7 and 3.

1 3 7 3 3 6 3 4

A musical staff with two parts: treble clef above and bass clef below. The notes are represented by open circles. The treble part has notes at positions 6, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 6, 8. The bass part has notes at positions 6, 3, 3, 3, 6, 6, 6, 8.

6 3 3 3 6 6 6 8

b)

A musical staff in bass clef C major. The notes are represented by open circles. Below the staff, the numbers 8, 3, 6, 6, 3, 4, 6, 7, 3, 6, 6, 6, 8 are written under each note respectively.

8 3 6 6 3 4 6 7 3 6 6 6 8

d)

A musical staff in bass clef with a 3/2 time signature. The notes are represented by open circles. Below the staff, the numbers 8, 3, 6, 3, 6, 5, 4, 3, 6, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 4, 6 are written under each note respectively.

4. Quyidagi kuylarga ko'rsatilgan raqamlar bo'yicha interval tuzib, pastki ovozni yozib chiqing.

Eslatma: Yuqorigi ovoz notalarining tayoqchalarini yuqoriga, pastki ovoznikini pastga yozing, masalan:

Musical notation in 2/4 time, treble clef. The notes are: quarter note (1), eighth note (5), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (7), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (1). Below the notes are the numbers: 1 5 3 3 7 3 3 3 1.

1. Moderato

P. Chaykovskiy «Bolalar albomi»

Musical notation in 3/4 time, treble clef. The notes are: eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (va), eighth note (h.k.).

2. Allegro

G'. Qodirov «Bayram qo'shig'i»

Musical notation in 2/4 time, treble clef. The notes are: eighth note (1), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (4), eighth note (1), eighth note (3).

3. Allegro

R. Hamroyev «Dilshod»

Musical notation in 2/4 time, treble clef. The notes are: eighth note (1), eighth note (3), eighth note (1), eighth note (3), eighth note (1), eighth note (3), eighth note (1), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (3), eighth note (1).

4. Tempo di marcia

I. Hamroyev «Bog‘chamiz»

4 4 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1

5. Moderato

S. Boboyev «Terimchi qiz qo’shig‘i»

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

6. Moderato

V. Meyen «Mening qayiqcham»

f
1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 4 3 1 1 1 1 1 1

p
3 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1

7. Andante

I. Hamroyev «Ohangaron»

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

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

8. Largo

I. Hamroyev «Cho'loq g'oz»

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

9. Allegro moderato

II. Akbarov «Olma»

4 6 5 3 3 3 1
4 4 3 5 3 4 1 3 6 5 3 3 3 1

10. Vivo

A. Berlin «Chilonzor»

8 6 6 4 4 1 1 1 3 4
4 5 3 1 1 3 1 1

11. Largo

I. Hamroyev «Tojikcha tarona»

1 3 5 6 5 3 3 3 3 1 3 5 6 5 3 3 3
3 3 3 3 3 3 1 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 1

12. Moderato

G'. Qodirov «Archa qo'shig'i»

Musical score for piece 12 in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The score consists of two staves of music with corresponding hand positions indicated below each note.

Hand positions:

- Staff 1: 1 1 1 3, 3 3 1, 1 1 1 1, 1, 1 1 4 4, 4 4
- Staff 2: 1 1 4 4, 4 3, 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1, 1

13. Andante cantabile

S. Karimxo'jayev «So'zsiz qo'shiq»

Musical score for piece 13 in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The score consists of two staves of music with corresponding hand positions indicated below each note.

Hand positions:

- Staff 1: 6 5 3, 4 3 1, 3 1 3 5, 3 3
- Staff 2: 5 5 4, 3 3 3, 3 7 5 3, 1 1

14. Andantino

J. Kenjayev «Quyoncha»

Musical score for piece 14 in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The score consists of four staves of music with corresponding hand positions indicated below each note.

Hand positions:

- Staff 1: 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 3, 3 3 3 3, 1 1
- Staff 2: 3 3 3 4, 4 3 12, 6 6 6 6, 4 54
- Staff 3: 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 3, 3 3 3 3, 1 1

15. Andante cantabile

A. Otajonov «Alla»

Musical score for 'Andante cantabile' by A. Otajonov. The score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by '3/4') and treble clef. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Below each staff, the corresponding hand positions are indicated: 5, 5, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, .5, 3, 1.

16. Tempo di valse

I. Hamroyev «Qoraqalpog'istonim menin»

Musical score for 'Tempo di valse' by I. Hamroyev. The score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by '3/4') and treble clef. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Below each staff, the corresponding hand positions are indicated: 5, 5, 3, 1, 5, 5, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 5, 3, 1, 5, 6, 3, 1, 1, 1, 3, 5, 3, 1, 1.

17. Allegretto

E. Solihov «Quvnoq vals»

Musical score for 'Allegretto' by E. Solihov. The score consists of two staves of music in common time (indicated by '3/4') and treble clef. The notes are primarily quarter notes. Below each staff, the corresponding hand positions are indicated: 3, 4, 5, 5.

18.

I.Hamroyev «Xo'rozim»

19. Andantino lamentabile

M.Glinka «Ti , solovushka, umolkni»

20. Moderato

I. Qodirov «O'zbekiston»

21. Tempo di marcia

X. Izomov «Yoshlik bayrami»

22. Allegro vivace

N Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Qorqiz» operasidan

23. Allegro assai

L. Betxoven 9-simfoniya

Fingerings for Exercise 23:

Staff 1: 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 6 6 5 3 3 5 5 5

Staff 2: 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 6 6 5 3 5 6 6

24.

V. A. Motsart. «Oqshom qo'shig'i»

Fingerings for Exercise 24:

Staff 1: 1 6 6 6 3 6 3 1 3 3 3 3 5 2

Staff 2: 3 6 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 3 5 5 6

25. Andante

Gruzin xalq qo'shig'i «Tilla qo'ng'iz»

Fingerings for Exercise 25:

Staff 1: f 1 1 6 3 6 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Staff 2: 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Alteratsiya belgilarini qo'llamasdan, berilgan tovushlardan yuqoriga va pastga tomon barcha oddiy intervallarni tuzing: do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si.

2. Quyidagi intervallarning pog'onalar (son) miqdorini aniqlang:

sil | ya | si | do | mi | do | fa | lya | re | mi |
mi | do | re | fa | re | sol | do | mi | sol | fa |

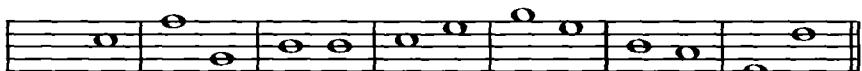
lya | lya | do | mi | fa | mi | do | si | si | do |
si | fa | re | lya | si | sol | re | do | lya | si |

3. Qaysi kalitda bo'lishiga qaramasdan, nota yo'lida joylashuvi bo'yicha intervallarning pog'onalar (son) miqdorini aniqlang:

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Tovushqatorning har bir asosiy pog'onasidan, yuqoriga va pastga tomon quyidagi intervallarni tuzing: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 va 8.

2. 2- va 3- og'zaki mashqlarni fortepiyana bajaring.

3. Ko'satilgan raqamlar bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon intervallar tuzing:

1.

va h.k.

2.

3.

4.

5.

b) Intervallarning tonlar (sifat) miqdori

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Intervallarning tonlar (sifat) miqdori nima?
2. Intervallarning tonlar (sifat) miqdorini belgilash uchun qaysi so'zlad ishlatalidi?
3. Qaysi intervallarga sof, katta va kichik intervallar dyeyiladi?
4. Sof prima, sof kvarta, sof kvinta, sof oktava, katta sekunda, kichik sekunda, kichik tertsiya, kichik seksta, kichik septima, orttirilgan kvarta kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarining tonlar (sifat) miqdori nimaga teng?
5. 0 tonga teng prima, 0,5 tonga teng sekunda, 1 tonga teng sekunda, 1,5 tonga teng tertsiya, 2 tonga teng tertsiya, 2,5 tonga teng kvarta, 3 tonga teng kvarta, 3,5 tonga teng kvinta, 3 tonga teng kvinta, 4 tonga teng

seksta, 4,5 tonga teng seksta, 5 tonga teng septima, 5,5 tonga teng septima, 6 tonga teng oktava intervallari qanday ataladi?

6. Unison nima?

7. Uchtonlik nima?

8. Qaysi intervallar orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan dyeyiladi? Ular qanday hosil bo'ladi?

9. Har bir intervalni tonlar (sifat) miqdorini qancha va qaysi usul bilan orttirish va kamaytirish mumkin?

10. Intervallarning har ikkala tovushini xromatik 0,5 yoki 1 tonga ko'tarish yoki pasaytirish natijasida nima o'zgaradi? 11. a) katta intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga orttirish; b) kichik intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga pasaytirish; d) sof intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga orttirish; e) sof intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga pasaytirish natijasida qanday intervallar hosil bo'ladi?

11. a) barcha kichik, katta, sof intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga orttirish; b) barcha kichik, katta, sof intervallarni xromatik 0,5 tonga tonga pasaytirish; d) kamaytirilgan kvintani xromatik 0,5 tonga orttirish; e) orttirilgan kvartani xromatik 0,5 tonga pasaytirish natijasida qanday intervallar hosil bo'ladi?

12. Qaysi interval kamaytirilmaydi?

13. Orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan prima, sekunda, tertsiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, septima, oktava intervallarining tonlar miqdori nimaga teng?

14. Qaysi intervallar diatonic yarim va butun tonga, qaysilari xromatik yarim va butun tonga ega?

15. Intervallarning tonlar (sifat) miqdori qisqacha qanday yoziladi?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Tovushqatorning har bir asosiy pog'onasidan quyidagi intervallarni tuzib, skripka kalitida alteratsiya belgilarini ishlatmasdan, notalar bilan yozing va ulami tonlar (sifat) miqdorini belgilang: prima, sekunda, tertsiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, septima, oktava.

Eslatma: Intervallarning tonlar (sifat) miqdorini quyidagi bo'g'inlar bilan belgilang: katta intervallarni – kat., kichiklarni – kich., soflarni – sof., orttirilganlarni – ort., kamaytirilganlarni – kam.

2. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini orasida hosil bo'luvchi barcha katta, kichik, va sof intervallarni skripka va bas kalitlarida yozing.

3. Tovushqatorning har bir asosiy pog'onasidan yuqoriga va pastga tomon barcha oddiy intervallarni yozing.

Eslatma: Intervallarni skripka kalitida quyidagi namuna bo'yicha yozing: katta sekundalar





4. Oddiy intervallarni barcha ko'tarilgan va pasaytirilgan pog'onalardan ham tuzing.

5. Quyidagi tovushlardan yuqoriga va pastga tomon barcha oddiy intervallarni tuzib, yozing.

a)



b)



6. Quyidagi tovushlardan yuqoriga va pastga tomon barcha katta, kichik va sof intervallarni tuzing:

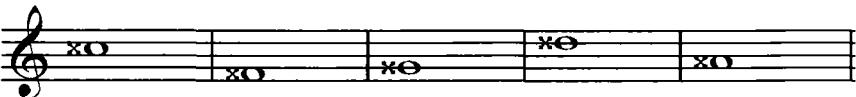
a)



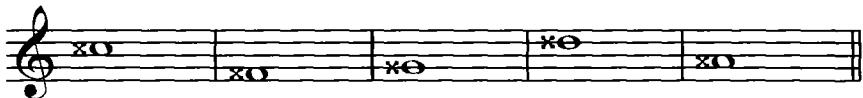
b)



7. Berilgan tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon barcha kichik intervallarni, pastga tomon barcha katta intervallarni, hamda orttirilgan kvartani tuzing.



8. Berilgan tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon barcha katta intervallarni, pastga tomon barcha kichik intervallarni, hamda kamaytirilgan kvintari tuzing.



9. Tovushqatorning barcha asosiy pog'onalaridan yuqoriga va pastga tomon tonlar miqdori quyidagicha bo'lgan intervallarni tuzing.

3 t	1,5 t	4 t	6 t	0,5 t	3 t	5 t
2,5 t	4,5 t	2 t	3,5 t	1 t	5 t	0 t

10. Quyidagi katta intervallardan – kichik, kamaytirilgan va orttirilgan intervallar hosil qiling:

Eslatma: Intervalning o'zgarishini mumkin bo'lgan joylarda bir necha xil usul bilan, chunonchi: a) faqat cho'qqisini, b) faqat asosini, d) bir vaqtning o'zida ham asosini, ham cho'qqisini o'zgartirib amalga oshiring.

a)



b)



11. Kichik intervallardan- katta, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallar hosil qiling:

a)



b)



12. Kamaytirilgan intervallardan- kichik, katta va orttirilgan intervallar hosil qiling:

a)



b)



13. Orttirilgan intervallardan- katta, kichik va kamaytirilgan intervallar hosil qiling:



14. Sof intervallardan – kamaytirilgan va orttirilgan intervallar hosil qiling:

a)



b)



15. Kamaytirilgan intervallardan – sof va orttirilgan intervallar hosil qiling:



16. Orttirilgan intervallardan – sof va kamaytirilgan intervallar hosil qiling:



17. Tovushqatorning har bir asosiy pog'onasidan yuqoriga va pastga tomon quyidagi intervallarni tuzing:

katta, kichik va orttirilgan sekundalar;
 katta, kichik, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan tertsiyalar;
 katta, kichik, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan sekstalar;
 katta, kichik, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan septimalar;
 sof, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan kvartalar;
 sof, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan kvintalar;
 sof va orttirilgan primalar;
 sof, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan oktavalar.

18. Tovushqatorning har bir asosiy pog'onasidan yuqoriga va pastga tomon barcha orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallarni tuzing.

19. Quyidagi tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon barcha kichik va kamaytirilgan intervallarni va pastga tomon barcha katta va orttirilgan intervallarni tuzing:

fa \sharp , do \sharp , sol \times , re \times

20. Quyidagi tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon barcha katta va orttirilgan intervallarni va pastga tomon barcha kichik va kamaytirilgan intervallarni tuzing:

sib, solb, reb \flat , mib \flat , lyabb.

21. Quyidagi tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon barcha orttirilgan intervallarni tuzing:
 a)

b)

22. Quyidagi tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon barcha kamaytirilgan intervallarni tuzing:

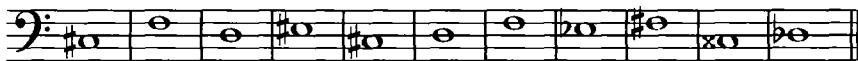
a)

b)

23. Ko'rsatilgan intervalni tuzib:

a) yuqoriga tomon skripka kalitiga, pastga tomon bas kalitiga yozing.

ort.6 kam.7 kat.6 ort.6 kich.7 kam.4 kam.7 kich.6 kam.3 ort.4 ort.5



ort.4 ort.6 kam.6 kat.7 kam.7 ort.2 kich.3 ort.6 kam.3 kich.7 ort.5

b) yuqoriga tomon skripka kalitiga, pastga tomon bas kalitiga yozing.

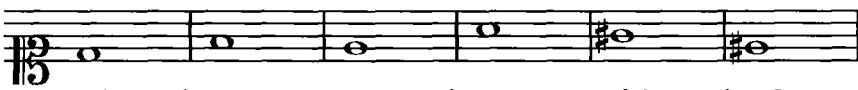


ort.2 kam.4 kat.7 ort.5 kam.3 kat.6 ort.3 ort.4 kich.6 kat.3 kich.7 ort.6



kam.4 ort.4 kam.3 ort.6 kam.5, kam.7 sof.5 kat.6 ort.2 kam.7, kam.4 kat.7

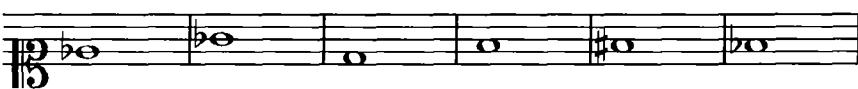
d) yuqoriga tomon skripka kalitiga, pastga tomon bas kalitiga yozing.



ort.2 kam.3 ort.5 kam.7 sof.4 kat.7



kich.6 kat.3 kam.4 kam.5 sof.4 kat.7



kich.3 kat.7 ort.2 kam.7 kich.2 kich.3



kat.6 kat.7 ort.4 kam.5 kam.4

e) yuqoriga tomon alt kalitiga, pastga tomon bas kalitiga yozing.



kat.7 kam.6 kam.5 kam.4 ort.2 kam.5 kam.7 kam.5 kam.7 kam.4



kat.6 kich.7 ort.5 kam.5 kam.7 ort.4 ort.3 sof.5 kat.6 ort.2

fi yuqoriga tomon alt kalitiga, pastga tomon tenor kalitiga yozing.

The musical notation consists of three staves. The first staff has note heads (o) and rests (|). The second staff has note heads with accidentals: a natural sign (o), a flat sign (b), a sharp sign (#), another natural sign (o), a flat sign (b), a sharp sign (#), another natural sign (o), a sharp sign (#), and a flat sign (b). The third staff has note heads with accidentals: a sharp sign (#), a natural sign (o), a sharp sign (#), a natural sign (o), a sharp sign (#), a natural sign (o), a sharp sign (#), and a natural sign (o).

Below the staves are corresponding labels:

ort.2 kam.4 kat.7 ort.5 kam.3 ort.8 kam.3 ort.4 kich.6
kat.3 ort.6 sof.5 kat.6 kat.2 kich.7 sof.4 kat.7 kich.3
kam.5 ort.6 ort.4 kam.7 kat.6 ort.5 kam.7

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Sof oktava, kichik seksta, katta sekunda, orttirilgan kvarta, katta septima, kichik tertiya, kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarining tonlar (sifat) miqdori nimaga teng?

2. Tonlar miqdori 0,5 tonga, 5 tonga, 2,5 tonga, 4,5 tonga, 2 tonga, 3,5 tonga, 0 tonga teng bo'lgan intervallar qanday ataladi?

3. Qaysi ikkita interval bir xil ton miqdoriga ega?

4. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini orasida prima-oktava, sekunda-septima, tertiya-seksta intervallarining qaysilari uchraydi?

5. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini orasida katta sekunda, kichik septima, kichik sekunda, katta septima intervallarining soni qancha?

6. Tovushqatorning I-pog'onasidan boshlab, tartib bilan barcha katta sekunda, kichik septima, kichik sekunda, katta septima intervallarini aying.

7. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini orasida katta tertiya, kichik seksta, kichik tertiya, katta seksta intervallarining soni qancha?

8. Tovushqatorning I-pog'onasidan boshlab, tartib bilan barcha katta tertiya, kichik seksta, kichik tertiya, katta seksta intervallarini aying.

9. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini orasida sof kvarta, sof kvinta, orttirilgan kvarta, kamaytirilgan kvintalarning soniqancha?

10. Tovushqatorning I-pog'onasidan boshlab, tartib bilan barcha sof kvarta, sof kvinta, orttirilgan kvarta, kamaytirilgan kvintalarni aying.

11. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalarini orasida sof prima, sof oktavalarning soni qancha?

12. Tovushqatorning I-pog'onasidan boshlab, tartib bilan barcha sof prima, sof oktavalarni aying.

13. Ko'rsatilgan tovushlardan tonlar miqdorini aniqlab, quyidagi intervallarni tuzing:

- a) *do, mi, lya* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon sekundalar;
re, fa, si tovushlaridan pastga tomon septimalar;
mi, re, fa, si tovushlaridan pastga tomon sekundalar;
mi, sol, lya tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon septimalar;
- b) *do, mi, sol, lya* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon tertsiyalar;
re, fa, si tovushlaridan pastga tomon sekstalar;
re, fa, si tovushlaridan pastga tomon tertsiyalar;
mi, sol, lya tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon sekstalar;
- d) *do, mi, fa, lya* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon kvartalar;
re, sol, si tovushlaridan pastga tomon kvintalar;
re, sol, mi tovushlaridan pastga tomon kvartalar;
do, mi, fa, si tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon kvintalar.

14. Quyidagi intervallarni aniqlang:

sol mi	lva re	si re	fa lya	si do	fa si	si re	lya mi	do lyा	re fa
fa sol	si fa	mi fa	lya re	do sol	fa re	mi sol	lya do	sol fa	re sol
mi lya	sol si	re lya	lya si	do fa	do re	mi do	re re	si sol	mi re

15. Quyidagi intervallarni aniqlang:

16. Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalaridan hosil bo'ladigan quyidagi intervallarini aytинг: kichik va katta sekundalar; kichik va katta tertsiyalar; kichik va katta sekstalar; kichik va katta septimalar; sof kvartalar va sof kvintalar; orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta.

17. Xuddi shu intervallarni tovushqatorning ko'tarilgan va pasaytirilgan pog'onalaridan ham tuzib aytинг.

18. Quyidagi intervallarni yuqoriga va pastga tomon tuzing:

a) do \flat , si \flat , va re \flat tovushlaridan:

sof.5	kat.2	kich.7	kich.6	ort.4	kich.3	kich.2
-------	-------	--------	--------	-------	--------	--------

b) re, sol \sharp va lya \flat tovushlaridan:

sof.4	kat.6	kich.7	kam.5	kich.2	kat.7	kich.3
-------	-------	--------	-------	--------	-------	--------

c) fa \flat va lya \sharp tovushlaridan:

ort.4	kat.7	kich.2	kat.6	kat.3	kat.2	kich.7
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19. Quyidagi intervallarni tuzing:

a) barcha katta intervallarni – si, si \sharp , si \flat , si $\flat\flat$ tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon; do, do \sharp , do \flat , do $\flat\flat$ tovushlaridan pastga tomon.

b) barcha kichik intervallarni – fa, fa \sharp , fa \flat , fa $\flat\flat$, sol, sol \sharp , sol \flat tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon; mi, mi \sharp , mi \flat , mi $\flat\flat$, lya, lya \sharp , lya \flat tovushlaridan pastga tomon.

c) barcha sof intervallarni – fa, si, fa \sharp , si \flat , fa \flat , si $\flat\flat$, do \sharp , do \flat tovushlaridan yuqoriga va pastga tomon.

d) orttirilgan kvartalarni – lya, si, sol, sol \sharp , re, re \sharp , re \flat tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon; mi, mi \sharp , mi \flat , lya \sharp , lya \flat , do \sharp , do \flat tovushlaridan pastga tomon.

e) kamaytirilgan kvintalarni – si, si \flat , fa \flat , sol, sol \sharp , sol \flat , re, re \sharp , re \flat tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon; lya, lya \sharp , lya \flat , mi, mi \sharp , mi \flat , do tovushlaridan pastga tomon.

20. Re, sol \sharp , do \flat , lya \sharp , mi \flat , fa \flat , si \sharp – tovushlaridan tonlar miqdori quyidagicha bo'lgan intervallarni tuzing: 2 ton., 4 ton., 1,5 ton., 6 ton.,

0,5 ton., 4,5 ton., 1 ton., 5 ton., 3,5 ton., 5,5 ton., 2,5 ton., 1,5 ton., 3 ton., 0 ton.

21. Quyidagi intervallarni aniqlang:

mi ^b si ^b	si do [#]	lya re [#]	sol re ^b	mi ^b do	mi sol [#]	do [#] mi ^b	do [#] fa ^x
re [#] fa ^x	si ^b re ^b	do [#] sol ^b	sol ^x lya [#]	do [#] mi	fa ^b sol ^b	ly ^a re	do [#] sol ^x
mi [#] sol [#]	re ^b lya [#]	fa [#] mi [#]	fa ^b lya ^b	fa ^x sol ^x	fa ^b si ^b	fa [#] sol [#]	
sol [#] fa [#]	si ^b fa ^b	sol ^x fa ^x	mi [#] lya [#]	sol ^b do [#]	sol [#] do [#]	ly ^a si ^b	

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Berilgan tovushlardan yuqoriga va pastga tomon barcha katta va kichik intervallarni tuzing:

a)

2. Yuqoridagi vazifada ko'rsatilgan tovushlardan mumkin bo'lgan joylarda, orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarini tuzing.

3. Quyidagi intervallarni yuqoriga tomon tuzing:

a)

sof.1 kich.3 kat.2 kich.6 kich.3 ort.4 kat.6 sof.5

kich.3 sof.4 kam.5 kat.3 kat.6 sof.5 sof.1

b)



Musical notation for section b) consisting of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are quarter notes and eighth notes. Below the notes are lyrics in Russian:

sof.1 kich.3 ort.4 kat.6 sof.1 kich.3 ort.4 kich.6 kich.2
kat.6 kat.2 kat.6 kich.7 sof.4 kat.3 

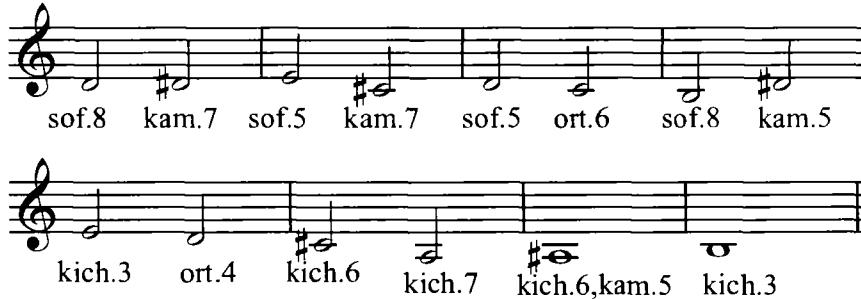
d)



Musical notation for section d) consisting of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are quarter notes and eighth notes. Below the notes are lyrics in Russian:

sof.8 kich.6 kat.3 ort.4 sof.8 kam.5 kich.3 kat.6
kich.6 kich.7 kich.6 sof.5 kat.6 kat.3 

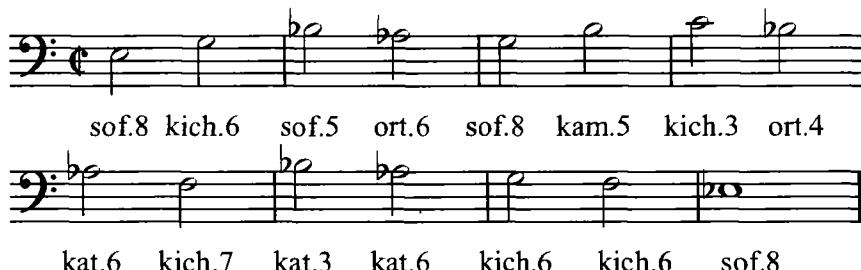
e)



Musical notation for section e) consisting of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are quarter notes and eighth notes. Below the notes are lyrics in Russian:

sof.8 kam.7 sof.5 kam.7 sof.5 ort.6 sof.8 kam.5
kich.3 ort.4 kich.6 kich.7 kich.6,kam.5 kich.3

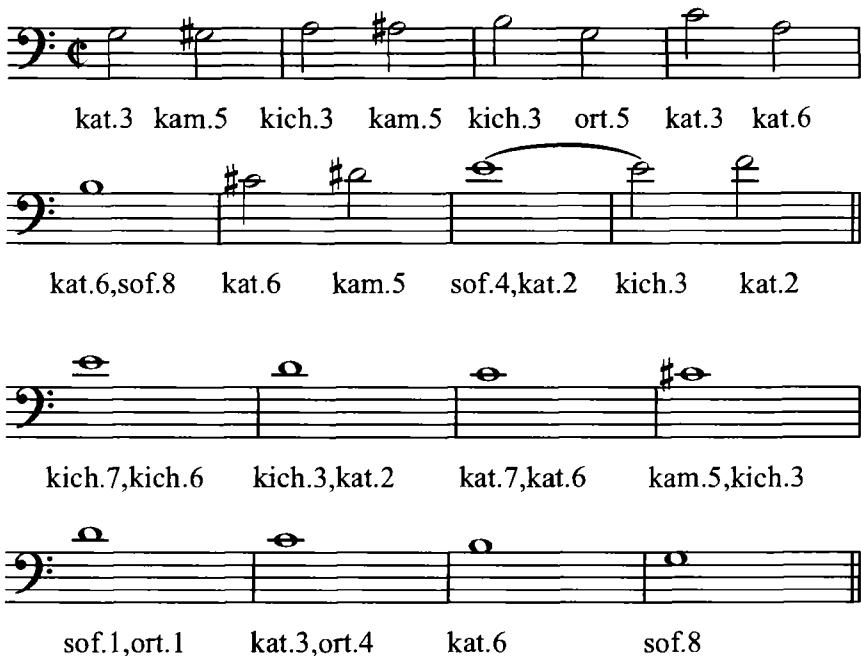
f)



Musical notation for section f) consisting of two staves. The first staff starts with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are quarter notes and eighth notes. Below the notes are lyrics in Russian:

sof.8 kich.6 sof.5 ort.6 sof.8 kam.5 kich.3 ort.4
kat.6 kich.7 kat.3 kat.6 kich.6 kich.6 sof.8

g)

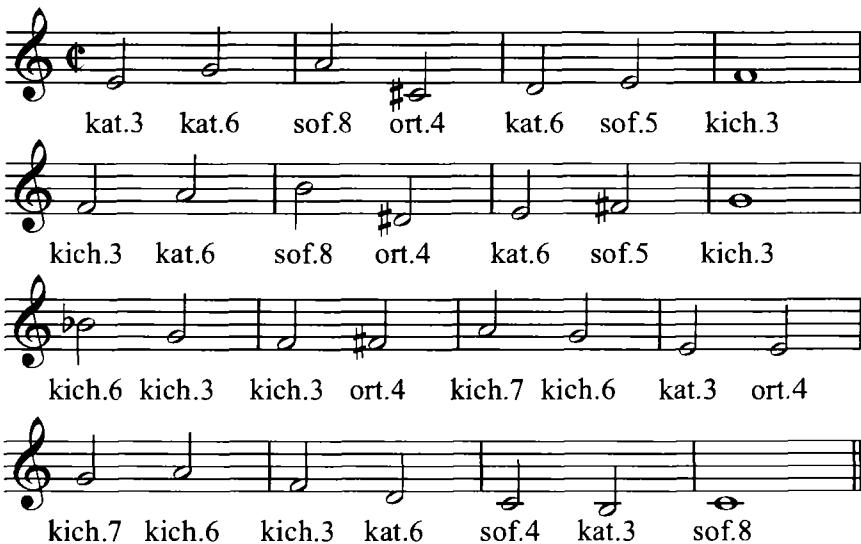


Musical score for exercise g) featuring two staves of music. The top staff uses a bass clef and common time, with notes in C major. The bottom staff also uses a bass clef and common time, with notes in G major. The score consists of four measures of music, with lyrics written below each note.

kat.3 kam.5 kich.3 kam.5 kich.3 ort.5 kat.3 kat.6
kat.6,sof.8 kat.6 kam.5 sof.4,kat.2 kich.3 kat.2
kich.7,kich.6 kich.3,kat.2 kat.7,kat.6 kam.5,kich.3
sof.1,ort.1 kat.3,ort.4 kat.6 sof.8

4. Quyidagi intervallarni pastga tomon tuzing:

a)



Musical score for exercise a) featuring four staves of music. Each staff uses a treble clef and common time. The notes are in C major. The score consists of eight measures of music, with lyrics written below each note.

kat.3 kat.6 sof.8 ort.4 kat.6 sof.5 kich.3
kich.3 kat.6 sof.8 ort.4 kat.6 sof.5 kich.3
kich.6 kich.3 kich.3 ort.4 kich.7 kich.6 kat.3 ort.4
kich.7 kich.6 kich.3 kat.6 sof.4 kat.3 sof.8

b)

sof.8 kat.3 kich.7 kat.3 kat.7 kat.3 kich.7 sof.5
kich.6 kich.6 kich.3 ort.4 kat.6 ort.5 kat.3 sof.5
kat.3 kam.5 sof.8 kat.6 kat.6 kich.5 kich.3 sof.5
kat.3 sof.5 kich.6 kat.3 kat.6 sof.5 sof.1

5. Yuqorigi va pastki ovozlar orasida hosil bo'lgan intervallarni aniqlab, berilgan nota misollarini chaling:

a) **Tempo di Marcia**

S.Varelas. «Maktabga»

2/4 time signature. The first line shows eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The second line shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs. The third line shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

b) **Allegro moderato**

D. Zokirov. «Oq gulzor»

6/8 time signature. The first line shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs. The second line shows eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs.

d) Allegretto

G'. Qodirov «Ota-onalarga»

mp

1. 2.

e) Andantino

V. Xaet. «Turnalar»

f) Moderato

S. Varelas. «Toshkent haqida qo'shiq»



g) Allegro moderato

G*. Qodirov. «Archa haqida qo'shiq»

2. Tarkibli intervallar

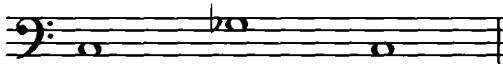
Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Oktavaga taqqoslanishi bo'yicha intervallar qanday guruhlanadilar?
2. Qaysi intervallarga tarkibli intervallar deyiladi?
3. Ikki oktava hajmidagi tarkibli intervallarni aytib bering.
4. Barcha oddiy va tarkibli intervallarni sanab bering (oldin har bir oddiy intervalni va undan keyin unga muvofiq tarkibli intervallarni sanab bering).
5. Tarkibli intervallarning tonlar miqdori qanday aniqlanadi?
6. Nona, detsima, undetsima, duodetsima, tertsdetsima, kvartdetsima, kvintdetsima kabi tarkibli intervallar qaysi raqamlar bilan belgilanadilar?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Berilgan tovushlardan barcha tarkibli intervallarni tuzing:

a) yuqoriga tomon



b) pastga tomon

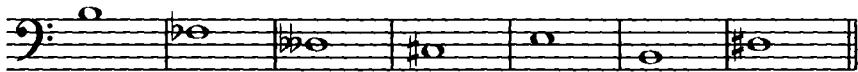


2. Berilgan tovushlardan quyidagi intervallarni tuzing: *katta nonalar; kichik detsimalar; katta tertsdetsimalar; kichik nonalar; sof undetsimalar; katta kvartdetsimalar; sof duodetsimalar; katta detsimalar; kichik tertsdetsimalar; kichik kvartdetsimalar.*

Two musical staves. The top staff has a treble clef and starts at C4. It contains notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and A5. The bottom staff has a treble clef and starts at G4. It contains notes E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5.

3. Berilgan tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon skripka kalitida quyidagi intervallarni tuzing: *orttirilgan nonalar; orttirilgan undetsimaslar; orttirilgan tertsdetsimalar; orttirilgan detsimalar; orttirlgan duodetsimalar; orttirlgan kvartdetsimalar.*

A musical staff with a bass clef. It shows two notes: one on the fourth line and another on the second line. Both notes have a vertical stem and a small circle below them, indicating they are eighth notes.



4. Shu intervallarni pastga tomon bas kalitida tuzing.
 5. Quyida berilgan tovushlardan yuqoriga tomon barcha kamaytirilgan, pastga tomon bas kalitida esa barcha orttirilgan tarkibli intervallarni tuzing:

6. Berilgan ovozga yuqorigi ovozni shunday yozingki, uning yuqorigi va pastki ovozlari orasida, raqamlar bilan ko'rsatilgan intervallarning qatori hosil bo'lsin:

Eslatma: Yuqorigi ovozni boshqa nota yo'lida skripka kalitida yozing:

a)

b)

7. Quyidagi raqamlangan baslarga uchta yuqorigi ovozni shunday yozingki, bunda intervallarning pastki qatori bas va tenor, o'rta qatori bas va alt, yuqori qatori esa bas va soprano orasida hosil bo'lsin.

Eslatma: Tenor ovozining notalarini pastki nota yo'lida bas kalitida, alt va soprano ovozlarning notalarini esa yuqorigi nota yo'lida skripka kalitida yozing.

Bas va alt ovozlari notalarining tayoqchalarini pastga tomon, tenor va soprano ovozlarni esa yuqoriga tomon yozing. Raqamlar oldiga qo'yilgan alteratsiya belgilari, shu raqam bilan belgilangan interval notasi oldiga qo'yilishi lozim ...

a)

Musical staff in treble clef and common time. Notes are placed on the first, third, and fifth lines of the staff. Fingerings below the staff indicate the following fingerings from left to right: 12, 10, 8, 5, 13, 10, 4, 13, 10, 3, 10, 8, 5, 13, 6, 3, 11, 6, 1, 10, 7, 1, 15, 10, 5.

b)

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time and the bottom staff is in common time. Both staves have notes on the first, second, and third lines. Fingerings below the staves indicate the following fingerings from left to right: 10, 12, 8, 5, 10, 10, 5, 8, 12, 10, 7, 9, 7, 10, 8, 7, 6, 10, 10, 5, 10, 15, 10, 6, 12, 10, 7, 13, 10, 8, 12, 10, 7, 10, 9, 5, 10, 8, 6, 10, 7, 5, 15, 10, 8.

d)

Musical staff in bass clef and common time. Notes are placed on the first, second, and third lines of the staff. Fingerings below the staff indicate the following fingerings from left to right: 8, 9, 5, 6, 10, 11, 5, 6, 12, 15, 8, 10, 11, 10, 12, 6, 5, 10, 13, 8, 10, 11, 7, 6, 5, 10, 13, 8, 10, 11, 7, 6, 10, 15, 10, 8.

e)

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time and the bottom staff is in common time. Both staves have notes on the first, second, and third lines. Fingerings below the staves indicate the following fingerings from left to right: 8, 5, 9, 3, 10, 4, 13, 5, 10, 6, 13, 8, 5, 11, 6, 13, 4, 15, 6, 12, 8, 11, 10, 13, 8, 10, 12, 8, 10, 10, 5, 10, 15, 10, 6, 10, 11, 10, 6, 13, 8, 7, 13, 10, 3, 8, 6, 12, 8, 11, 10, 5, 10, 15, 10, 6, 8, 5, 10, 6, 13, 8, 7, 13, 10, 3, 8, 6, 12, 8, 11, 10, 5, 10, 15, 10, 6.

f)

10	11	13	13	13	13	15	11	13	15	12	13	15	12	15
8	9	10	11	12	11	12	9	10	11	10	12	13	7	10
5	6	6	8	10	10	10	6	6	6	8	10	11	3	8

g)

5	6	6	8	9	10	13	12	10
3	3	4	6	6	8	10	10	8
1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	5

14	13	13	13	6	6	8	6	12	8
12	12	11	10	4	5	6	4	7	10
10	10	10	10	3	3	4	1	7	3

h)

5	8	10	9	10	12	11	10
3	5	8	6	7	10	8	8
1	3	5	4	5	7	5	5

9	8	6	6	8	15	12	10
6	6	5	5	6	12	10	8
4	4	3	3	4	10	8	

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Sol, fa#, sim&, mi, lyam& tovushlaridan quyidagi tarkibli intervallarni tuzing:

- kat.9, ort.11, kich.10, kat.13, ort.9, sof.12, kich.13, kat.10.
- kich.9, ort.13, kam.10, sof.11, kam.14, sof.15, kam.12, kat.14.
- kat.13, ort.10, ort.9, kam.11, kich.14, ort.12, kat.14, sof.15.

2. Quyidagi intervallarni aniqlang:

a)

b)



3. Quyidagi intervallarning har birini oddiy va tarkibli interval sifatida qarab, aniqlang:

do \natural re \flat	ly \flat mi \flat	si \flat sol	ly \sharp re \sharp	fa \times mi	sol \flat re \flat	fa \sharp si \sharp	sol \sharp mi
fa \flat ly \flat	re mi	do \times si	fa \sharp re \sharp	si \flat mi \flat	fa \sharp ly \flat	mi \sharp sol \times	sol \flat re
do \flat sol \times	sol \flat sol $\flat\flat$	ly \sharp do \flat	do \flat sol \flat	fa \flat do \flat	fa \sharp mi \sharp	do \sharp mi \flat	ly \flat do \times

4. Quyida keltirilgan kuylardagi intervallarni aniqlang, unda uchraydigan tarkibli intervallarni ko'rsating va belgilab chiqing.

Eslatma: Kuylarning interval tahlilini qilib bo'lgach, ularni fortepianova chaling.

a)

Shotland xalq qo'shig'i

b)

V. A. Motsart. Xalq raqs kuyi (Lendler)

d) **Largo** A. Korelli. Skripka sonatasidan – Sarabanda, or.5 №10

p dolce

e)

I. S. Bax. Violonchel uchun menuet

f) **Moderato**

M. Ippolitov-Ivanov. «Asya» operasidan
qariya Bursh qo'shig'i

g) Vivace

I.Bram's. Vals

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Berilgan raqamlar bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon intervallar tuzing:

a)

8 10 13 3 7 3 7 2,3 6 13 11 6 2 4 6

b)

6 5 6 7 10 8 10 12 13 12 11 10 10 8 10 12

13 14 13 10 10 11 12 10 10 12 11 10 8

2. Berilgan raqamlar bo'yicha pastga tomon intervallar tuzing:

a)

3 6 3 6 7 2 6 5 3 3 4 6 10 10 14 13 13 12 10 6

10 12 2 3 4 6 10 10 2 3 4 6 3 2 3 1

b)

10 6 3 4 6 7 3 4 6 8 7 6 3 2 3 6
 3 2 3 6 6 8 7 6 3 4 5 6 8

3. Berilgan raqamlar bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon intervallar tuzing:

a)

kat.10 kich.6 kat.3 kich.10 kich.6 kat.6 kat.3
 kich.10 kat.2 kich.7 kat.6 kat.6 kich.3 kich.7 sof.5
 sof.8 kam.5 kat.2 kich.3 sof.8 kam.5 ort.2 kat.3
 kich.9 kich.6 sof.4 kich.10 kat.6 kich.3 sof.1

b)

sof.8 kat.3 kat.6 kat.3 kat.6 kam.5 sof.4 kich.3 kich.6
 sof.4 kat.3 kat.3 kat.3 kich.10 kat.9 kat.10 kat.6 kam.5
 kat.3 kat.10 kat.9 kich.10 kich.6 kam.5 kat.5 sof.5 ort.4

d)

kat.6 sof.8 kich.10 sof.8 sof.11 kat.10 sof.8

kat.10 kich.6 sof.5 ort.6 sof.8 kam.5 kich.3 ort.4

kich.6 kich.7 kat.3 kat.6 kich.10 kam.12 kat.10 kat.13

kat.10 kat.13 kich.13 kich.14 kat.10 kat.13 kich.13 kich.14

kich.10 kat.13 kich.13 ort.13 sof.15 kat.6 sof.8

e)

kich.10 ort.4 kich.6 kat.3 kat.6 kich.6 kich.7 kam.5

kich.6 kat.6 kat.6 kat.10 kich.10 ort.14 kat.3

kat.6 kich.10 kich.6 kich.6 kat.6 ort.9 kat.6 kich.13

kat.13 kich.6 kat.3 kat.6 kich.6 ort.4 kat.6

4. Berilgan raqamlar bo'yicha pastga tomon intervallar tuzing:

a)

sof.5 kat.6 kat.6 kat.3 kat.3 sof.5 kich/3 sof.5
kat.10 sof.8 kam.7 kat.2 kich.3 sof.8 kich.10 kich.6
kat.10 kich.6 kich.13 kich.6 kich.10 kat.6 kich.7 sof.4
kich.7 ort.4 kat.7 sof.4 kat.7 ort.4 kich.9 sof.5 kam.5 kich.3 sof.1

b)

sof.5 kat.3 kich.7 sof.5 kich.7 kich.3 kich.6
kat.3 kich.10 kich.3 kat.10 kat.3 kat.10 kich.6 kich.7
kat.3 kat.2 kich.6 ort.4 kat.6 ort.4 kich.6 sof.5
kat.10 kam.10 sof.8 kam.7 sof.5 kich.10 sof.5 kat.7 kich.6

d)

sof.8 sof.5 kat.3 kich.10 kat.3 kat.6 kich.10 kich.7

kat.3 kich.6 kich.10 ort.4 sof.8 sof.15 kat.13 kam.12

 kich.10 kich.13 kich.13 sof.12 kich.10 kich.13 kich.13 ort.12

 kat.10 kat.13 kich.13 kat.10 kat.13 kich.10 sof.8

e)

sof.1 kich.3 ort.4 kich.6 sof.5 kich.6 kich.3

 kat.3 kich.3 kat.6 sof.5 sof.4 kich.10 sof.8 kat.6

 sof.5 ort.6 sof.8 kich.10 sof.6 ort.6 sof.5 kat.13

 kich.10 ort.12 kat.10 sof.12 kich.10 ort.11 kat.13 kich.10 sof.8

5. Yuqorigi va pastki ovozlar orasida hosil bo'lgan intervallarni aniqlab, musiqa adabiyotidan olingan quyidagi misollarni chaling:

a) Allegretto

D.Shostakovich. 7-simfoniya

8va

(8)

(8)

(8)

b)

I.S.Bax. Tokkata

C

C

C

d) **Moderato**

E. Shukrullayev. «Duet»



e) **Allegro**

Kramer. «Etyud»





3. Intervallarning aylanishi

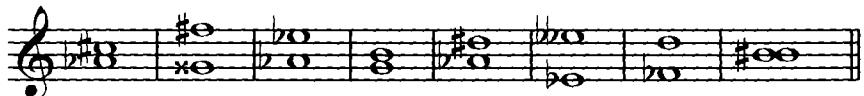
Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Intervallarning aylanishi nima?
2. Intervallarning aylanishi qanday amalga oshiriladi?
3. Prima, sekunda, tertsiya, kvarta, kvinta, seksta, septima va oktava intervallarning aylanishi natijasida qanday intervallar hosil bo'ladi?
4. Intervallarning aylanishida ularning turiga nisbatan nimani kuzatish mumkin?
5. Katta, kichik, orttirilgan, kamaytirilgan, sof intervallar aylanganda qanday intervallar hosil bo'ladi?
6. Interval va uning aylanmasida pog'onalar soni qanday nisbatda bo'ladi?
7. O'zaro aylangan intervallarning tonlar yig'indisi nimaga teng?
8. Qaysi intervallar aylanganda bir xil tonlar miqdori saqlanadi?
9. Tarkibli intervallarning aylanishi qanday amalga oshiriladi?
10. Barcha tarkibli intervallar qaysi intervallarga aylanadilar?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Quyidagi intervallarning aylanmasini hosil qiling va ikkala intervalni ham aniqlab yozing:

2. Quyidagi intervallarning aylanmasini hosil qiling va ikkala intervalni ham aniqlab yozing:



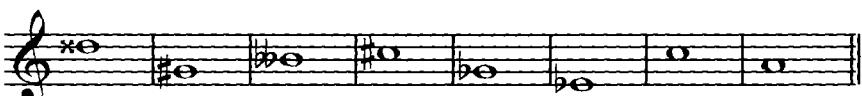
3. Berilgan tovushlarda quyidagi intervallar aylanmasidan hosil bo'ladigan intervallarni tuzing:



sof.1 kich.6 kich.3 sof.4 kich.7 kat.6 kam.5 kat.3



kat.2 sof.5 kich.7 ort.4 kam.7 ort.5 kat.7 kam.3



kich.6 ort.3 kat.7 kam.4 ort.2 ort.6 kam.8 kam.4

4. Intervallar aylanmasini hosil qiling:



5. Quyidagi tarkibli intervallar aylanmasini hosil qiling va ikkala intervalni ham aniqlab yozing:





O g 'z a k i m a s h q l a r

1. Quyidagi intervallar qaysi intervallarga aylanadilar?

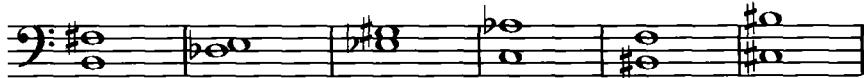
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| katta sekundalar? | kichik sekundalar? |
| kichik septimalar? | katta septimalar? |
| katta tertsialar? | kichik tertsialar? |
| kichik sekstalar? | katta sekstalar? |
| sof kvartalar? | orttirilgan kvartalar? |
| sof kvintalar? | kamaytirilgan kvintalar? |
| sof primalar? | sof oktavalar? |

2. Quyidagi intervallar aylanmasidan hosil bo'ladigan intervallarni aiting:

a)



b)



3. Quyidagi intervallar qaysilariga aylanadilar?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| katta nonalar? | kichik nonalar? |
| kichik kvartdetsimalar? | katta kvartdetsimalar? |
| katta detsimalar? | kichik detsimalar? |
| kichik tersdetsimalar? | katta tersdetsimalar? |
| sof undetsimalar? | orttirilgan undetsimalar? |
| sof duodetsimalar? | kamaytirilgan duodetsimalar? |

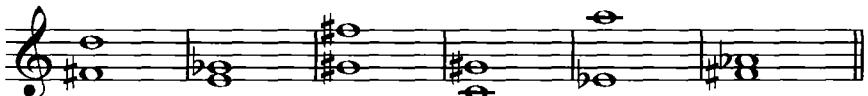
4. Qaysi tarkibli intervallar aylanganda quyidagi intervallar hosil bo'ladi?

katta sekundalar?	kichik sekundalar?	kichik sekstalar?
kichik septimalar?	katta septimalar?	sof kvintalar?
katta ertsialar?	kichik ertsialar?	orttirilgan kvartalar?
katta sekstalar?	sof kvartalar?	kamaytirilgan kvintalar?

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagi intervallar va ularning aylanmasidan hosil bo'ladigan intervallarni aniqlang:

a)



b)



4. Qonsanans va dissonans intervallar

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Garmonuk intervallar eshitilish xarakteri bo'yicha qanday ikkita asosiy guruhga bo'lindilar?

2. Konsanans va dissonans nima?
3. Qaysi intervallar konsananslar hisoblanadi?
4. Konsanans intervallar qanday bo'ladi? Qaysi intervallar mukammal konsanans, qaysilari nomukammal konsananslar hisoblanadilar?
5. Qaysi intervallar dissonanslar hisoblanadi?

Yozma mashqlar

1. *mi, lya, do, re \sharp , si \flat , sol \sharp , mi \flat* tovushlaridan mukammal konsananslar tuzib yozing.

2. *re, si, do \flat , ly \flat , fa \flat , re \flat* tovushlaridan nomukammal konsananslar tuzib, yozing.

3. *re, sol, ly \sharp , mi \flat , si \sharp , so \flat , do \flat* tovushlaridan dissonans intervallar tuzib yozing.

Og'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi intervallarning qaysilari mukammal konsanans, qaysilari nomukammal konsanans, va qaysilari dissonans ekanligini aniqlang:

a)

b)

2. Quyidagiakkordlarda dissonans intervallarni toping va aniqlang.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. *sol, do \sharp , mi \flat , re \sharp , do \flat* tovushlaridan yuqoriga va pastga tomon mukammal konsananslar tuzing:

2. *lya, fa \sharp , si \flat , sol \sharp , re \flat* tovushlaridan yuqoriga va pastga tomon nomukammal konsananslar tuzing:

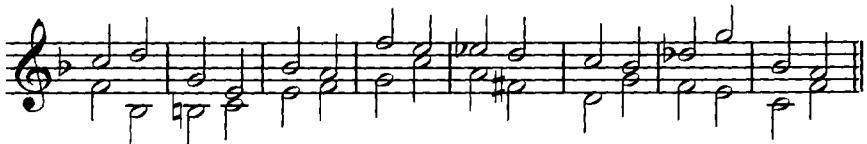
3. *si, ly \flat , do \sharp , so \flat , mi \sharp* tovushlaridan dissonans intervallar tuzing.

4. Quyidagi nota misollaridagi intervallarni aniqlab chaling: konsanans va dissonans intervallarni ko'rsating:

a)



b)



c)



d)



5. Intervallar engarmonizmi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Qanday intervallarga engarmonik teng intervallar deyiladi?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Quyidagi intervallarga engarmonik teng intervallarni yozing; ikkala intervalni ham aniqlang:

a)



b)

2. Quyidagi intervallarni xuddi shunday son va sifat miqdoridagi engarmonik teng intervallar bilan almashtiring (masalan, katta tertsiyalarni katta tertsiyalar bilan, sof kvintalarni sof kvintalar bilan va h.k.).

3. *do, lya, ret, solb, si, fat#, mi, solb, lyab'* tovushlarining har biridan ko'rsatilgan ton va yarim tonlar bo'yicha, engarmonik teng intervallarning bir justini tuzing:

a) 3t., 0,5t., 6t., 2t., 2,5t., 5t;

b) 4,5 t., 1 t., 4 t., 3,5 t., 1,5 t., 5,5 t.

4. Xromatik intervallarni engarmonik teng diatonik interval bilan almashtiring, keyin ikkala intervalni ham aniqlang:



5. Diatonik intervallarni engarmonik teng xromatik interval bilan almashtiring, ikkala intervalni ham aniqlang:



Og 'za k i mashq l a r

1. Xromatik intervallarni engarmonik teng diatonik interval bilan almashtiring: *dō-mi; re-mi♯; fā-mi♭; do-sol♯; si♭-sol♯; re♭-dō♯; do♯-fā♯; re♭-fā; re♯-fa; si-sol; lyā-re♯; fa♯-re♯; sol-re; si-fa♯*.

2. Diatonic intervallarni engarmonik teng xromatik interval bilan almashtiring: *do-re♯; fā♯-sol♯; re♯-fa♯; lyā-do; si♭-mī; fa♯-dō♯; si♭-sol ♭; dō♯-sol; mī-dō♯; lyā-re; mī-re; fa♯-mi*.

3. Quyidagi intervallarga engarmonik teng intervallarni ayting:

sof prima;	orttirilgan prima;	katta sekunda;
katta tertsiya;	kichik tertsiya;	kamaytirilgan tertsiya;
orttirilgan tertsiya;	sof kvarta;	kamaytirilgan kvarta;
sof kvinta:	orttirilgan kvinta;	katta seksta;
kichik seksta;	katta septima;	kichik septima;
kamaytirilgan septima;	kamaytirilgan oktava;	orttirilgan oktava;
kamaytirilgan kvinta;	orttirilgan sekunda;	kichik sekunda;
orttirilgan seksta;	sof oktava;	

4. *re* – tovushidan kichik seksta va sof kvartaga engarmonik teng bo'lgan kvinta intervali tuzing.

5. *sol* – tovushidan katta tertsiya va orttirilgan sekundaga engarmonik teng bo'lgan kvarta intervali tuzing.

6. *fa* – tovushidan kamaytirilgan septima va orttirilgan kvintaga engarmonik teng bo'lgan seksta intervali tuzing.

7. *do* – tovushidan orttirilgan sekunda va kamaytirilgan kvartaga engarmonik teng bo'lgan tertsiya intervali tuzing.

8. *lya* – tovushidan kichik septimaga engarmonik teng bo'lgan seksta intervali tuzing.

9. *sif* – tovushidan katta tertsiya va kamaytirilgan kvintaga engarmonik teng bo'lgan kvarta intervali tuzing.

LAD VA TONALLIKLAR

1. Major ladi va major tonalliklari

a) Tabiiy major

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Lad nima?
2. Ladning qanday tovushlari turg'un, qandaylari noturg'un hisoblanadi?
3. Tovushlar tortilishi deb nimaga aytildi?
4. Noturg'un tovushning turg'un tovushga o'tishi nima deyiladi?
5. Tovushqator nima?
6. Gamma nima?
7. Gamma pog'onasi nima?
8. Ladning tonikasi nima?
9. Ladning tonika ohangdoshligi nima?
10. Eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan ikkita ladning nomlari nima?
11. Major ladi deb qanday ladga aytildi?
12. «Major» (maggiore) so'zi nimani anglatadi?
13. Major ladi harfiy nomlanishda qanday so'zlar bilan yoziladi va unimani anglatadi?
14. Qanday ladga tabiiy major ladi deyiladi?
15. Major ladi nechta pog'onaga ega?
16. Tabiiy major gammasida diatonik ton va yarim tonlar qanday tartibda al mashadi?
17. Major gammasingning qaysi pog'onalarini orasida diatonik yarim tonlari joylashgan?
18. Tetraxord nima? Major gammasi nechta tetraxorddan iborat?
19. Gammaning pastki tetraxordi nima? Yuqorigisi-chi?
20. Major ladining qaysi pog'onalarini turg'un, qaysilarini noturg'ur hisoblanadi?
21. Major ladi nechta turg'un pog'onaga ega va ular qandayakkordni hosil qiladi?
22. Tabiiy major ladi nechta noturg'un pog'onaga ega va ular qandayakkordni hosil qiladi?
23. Major ladining har bir turg'un tovushi yonida nechta noturg'ur

pog‘ona bor va ular bu turg‘un tovushdan qaysi interval oralig‘ida joylashgan?

24. Tabiiy major ladining VII, II, IV, VI noturg‘un pog‘onalari qaysi turg‘un pog‘onalarga, qaysi yo‘nalishda (yuqorilama, pastlama) va qaysi intervallar bo‘yicha yechiladi?

25. Major ladining qaysi pog‘onasi asosiy turg‘un tovush hisoblanadi?

26. Tabiiy major ladining qaysi noturg‘un pog‘onalari turg‘un pog‘onalarga keskin tortilish xususiyatiga ega? Nima uchun?

27. Major ladining asosiy ajralib turuvchi belgisi nima?

28. Tonallik nima?

29. Major tonalliklarining bo‘g‘in nomlari qanday yoziladi? Harfiy ishoralarda-chi?

30. Diyezli tonalliklar nima?

31. Bemolli tonalliklar nima?

32. Diyezli major tonalliklari qanday tartib bo‘yicha joylashadilar?

33. Barcha diyezli major tonalliklarining soni qancha?

34. Diyezli major tonalliklarini kvinta davrasi tartibi bo‘yicha sanab bering. Ulardan birinchisi va oxirgisi qanday ataladi?

35. Bemolli major tonalliklari qanday tartib bo‘yicha joylashadilar?

36. Barcha bemolli major tonalliklarining soni qancha?

37. Bemolli major tonalliklarini kvinta davrasi tartibi bo‘yicha sanab bering. Ulardan birinchisi va oxirgisi qanday ataladi?

38. Kalit alteratsiya belgilari nima?

39. Diyezli tonalliklarning alteratsiya belgilari qanday tartib bo‘yicha qo‘shiladilar? Bemolli tonalliklarning alteratsiya belgilari-chi?

40. Kalit yonidagi diyez va bemol alteratsiya belgilari qanday tartib bo‘yicha yoziladi? Diyez va bemollar bir-biriga nisbatan qanday tartibda yoziladi?

41. Major tonalliklarida oxirgi diyez yoki bemol belgisi qaysi pog‘onaga to‘g‘ri keladi?

42. Major tonalliklarining kvinta davrasi nima? Kvarta davrasi-chi?

43. Eshitilishi bo‘yicha major tonalliklarining soni qancha?

44. Musiqa amaliyotida qo‘llaniladigan barcha major tonalliklarining soni qancha?

45. Engarmonik teng tonalliklar nima?

46. Qo‘llaniladigan major tonalliklari orasida engarmonik teng tonalliklarning soni qancha?

Yozma mashqlar

1. *do, do#, re, re#, mi, fa, fa#, sol, sol#, lya, lya#, si, si#* tovushlarini tonika sifatida qabul qilib, bir oktava hajmidagi yuqorilama va pastlama major gammalari tuzing:

2. Shu tonikalarning o‘zidan major ladining turgun pogonalarini tuzing.
3. *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si* tovushlarining har birini major gammasingning IV, III va II pog‘onalari sifatida qabul qilib, qolgan barcha pog‘onalarni yuqorigi tonikagacha yuqorilama harakatda yozing.

4. *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si* tovushlarining har birini major gammasingning V, VI va VII pog‘onasi sifatida qabul qilib, qolgan barcha pog‘onalarni pastki tonikagacha pastlama harakatda yozing.

5. *dø#, rø#, fø#, sø#, lyø#* tovushlarining har birini major gammasingning IV, VI va VII pog‘onasi sifatida qabul qilib, qolgan barcha pog‘onalarni pastki tonikagacha pastlama harakatda yozing.

6. *dø#, rø#, fø#, sø#, lyø#* tovushlarining har birini major gammasingning II, III va VI pog‘onasi sifatida qabul qilib, qolgan barcha pog‘onalarni yuqorigi tonikagacha, yuqorilama harakatda yozing.

7. *mø#, soø#, lyø#, siø#* tovushlarining har birini major gammasingning II, III va VI pog‘onasi sifatida qabul qilib, qolgan barcha pog‘onalarni pastki tonikagacha, pastlama harakatda yozing.

8. *mø#, soø#, lyø#, siø#* tovushlarining har birini major gammasingning IV, III va II pog‘onasi sifatida qabul qilib, qolgan barcha pog‘onalarni yuqorigi tonikagacha, yuqorilama harakatda yozing.

9. Kalit alteratsiya belgilarining soni quyidagicha bo‘lgan major tonalliklarining nomlarini harfsiy ishoralar bilan yozing:

2 bemol;	4 diyez;	5 bemol;	2 diyez;	6 diyez;	6 bemol;
3 diyez;	4 bemol;	1 diyez;	7 diyez;	5 diyez;	3 bemol;
7 diyez;	1 bemol;	0 diyez;	0 bemol.		

10. Skripka va bas kalitlarida barcha major tonalliklarining alteratsiya belgilarini yuqorilama, kvinta davrasi tartibida va tonallik nomlarini harfsiy ishora bilan, nota yo‘lining yuqorisiga yozing.

11. Quyidagi tonalliklarning kalit alteratsiya belgilarini skripka va bas kalitlarida yozing:

*Des-dur; D-dur; Es-dur; E-dur; F-dur; Fis-dur; B-dur;
G-dur; As-dur; A-dur; Ges-dur; G-dur; Ces-dur; Cis-dur.*

12. Barcha engarmonik teng major gammalarini yozing.

13. Berilgan turg‘un pog‘onalarga tabiiy majorning noturg‘un pog‘onalari yozib chiqing:

14. Berilgan noturg‘un pog‘onalarga tabiiy majorning turg‘un pog‘onalari yozib chiqing:



15. Quyidagi motivlarni tabiiy majorning barcha pog'onalariga ko'chirib, turlichayotgan tonalliklarda yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan diatonik sekvensiyalar yozing:

Og'zaki mashqlar

1. Barcha diezli va bemolli major gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo'yicha, aiting.
2. Tonikalari *G, F, D, B, A, Es, E, As, g, Des, Fis, Ges, Cis, Ces* bo'lgan major gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo'yicha aiting.

3. *Re, fat, sol, do#, mi, si♭, lya* tovushlarining har biri qaysi major tonalliklarida turg'un, qaysilarida noturg'un bo'lishini aytинг.

4. *Re-major, Ly♭-major, Mi-major, Fa-major, Si-major* tonalliklarida turg'un pog'onalaridan diatonik yarim ton masofada joylashgan, tabiiy majorning noturg'un pog'onalarini aytинг.

5. *Lya, si♭, re, sol, fat* tovushlarining har biri tabiiy majorning noturg'un pog'onasi hisoblangan va unga qo'shni turg'un pog'onadan diatonik yarim ton masofada joylashgan tonalliklarni aytинг.

6. *Mi, sol, fat, si♭* tovushlarining har biri tabiiy majorning noturg'un pog'onasi hisoblangan va unga qo'shni turg'un pog'onadan bir ton masofada joylashgan tonalliklarni aytинг.

7. Yuqorilama va pastlama harakatdagi major gammalarini, ko'rsatilgan tartibda aytинг:

do tovushidan – *F-dur, Des-dur, b-dur, As-dur*

re tovushidan – *G-dur, d-dur, A-dur, Es-dur*

mi tovushidan – *H-dur, G-dur, E-dur, F-dur*

fa tovushidan – *Es-dur, Ges-dur, As-dur, B-dur*

sol tovushidan – *F-dur, B-dur, Es-dur, D-dur*

lya tovushidan – *D-dur, E-dur, B-dur, G-dur*

si tovushidan – *G-dur, A-dur, E-dur, Fis-dur*

do# tovushidan – *G-dur, A-dur, E-dur, D-dur*

si♭ tovushidan- *Des-dur, As-dur, F-dur, Ges-dur.*

8. Quyidagi tetraxordlar qaysi major tonalliklarida yuqorigi, qaysilarida pastki bo'lishini aytинг:

The image displays four horizontal staves of musical notation, each consisting of five lines and four spaces. The staves are separated by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef, the second with an alto clef, the third with a bass clef, and the fourth with a soprano clef. Each staff contains a sequence of notes: the first staff has notes B, C, D, E; the second has notes E, F, G, A; the third has notes G, A, B, C; and the fourth has notes C, D, E, F. These note patterns represent specific tetrachords within different major scales.

9. *Do-majordan* boshlab major tonalliklarining kvinta davrasini va kvarta davrasini tuzing.

10. Kalit alteratsiya belgilari quyidagicha bo‘lgan major tonalliklarini aytинг:

7 diyez;	7 bemol;	3 diyez;	3 bemol;
4 diyez;	4 bemol;	6 diyez;	6 bemol;
2 diyez;	2 bemol;	1 diyez;	1 bemol.
5 diyez;	5 bemol;		

11. Qaysi major tonalliklarida kalit belgilarining soni quyidagicha bo‘ladi?

7♭;	2♭;	6♯;	1♯;	2♯;	5♭;	1♭;
6♭;	4♭;	7♯;	3♭;	5♯;	3♯;	4♯.

12. Diyezlar va bemollardan iborat barcha yettita kalit alteratsiya belgilarini tartib bilan sanab bering.

13. Quyidagilar son tartibi bo‘yicha nechanchi kalit belgisi hisoblanadilar?

do♯, re♭, si♯, mi♭, sol♯, fa♭, re♯, lyā♭, fa♯, si♭, lyā♯, sol♭, mi♯, do♭.

14. Quyidagi kalit alteratsiya belgilari qaysi major tonalliklariga mansub ekanligini aytинг:

15. Qaysi major tonalligida quyidagilar oxirgi belgi hisoblanadi?

lyā♭, do♯, si♯, do♭, sol♯, fa♭, mi♯, re♭, lyā♯, sol♭, re♯, mi♭, fa♯, si♭

16. Quyidagilarga teng engarmonik tonalliklarni aytинг:

Des-dur, Fis-dur, Ces-dur, Cis-dur, G-dur, Ges-dur.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Kalit belgilarining soni bir xil bo‘lgan diyezli va bemolli major tonalliklarini chaling. Masalan: *G-dur-F-dur; D-dur-B-dur* va h.k.

2. Tonikalari xromatik ravisgda o‘zgargan diyezli va bemolli major tonalliklarini chaling. Masalan *C-dur*, *Cis-dur*, *Ces-dur* va h.k.

3. Kalit alteratsiya belgilarining soni quyidagicha bo‘lgan major gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo‘yicha chaling:

1#, 7b, 3#, 5b, 6#, 4b, 2#, 6b, 4#, 3b, 5#, 2b, 7#, 1b.

4. Quyidagi yuqorilama major gammalarini chaling:

D-dur, *Cis-dur*, *Des-dur*, *F-dur*, *Ges-dur*, *B-dur*, *A-dur*
H-dur, *G-dur*, *Ces-dur*, *As-dur*, *Es-dur*, *Fis-dur*, *E-dur*.

5. Quyidagi pastlama major gammalarini chaling: *Lya-major*, *Dø-major*, *Reb-major*, *Sib-major*, *Fa-major*, *Si-major*, *Fa#-major*, *Mi-major*, *Sol-major*, *Mb-major*, *Lyb-major*, *Re-major*.

6. Tarkibida quyidagi tovushlar bo‘lgan barcha major gammalarini yuqoriga va pastga tomon chaling: *do*, *dø#*, *re*, *reb*, *re#*, *mi* va h. k.

b) Garmonik major

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Major ladining qanday turlari bor?

2. Garmonik major nima?

3. Garmonik majorning VI va VII pog‘onalari orasida qanday interval hosil bo‘ladi?

4. Garmonik majorning noturg‘un pog‘onalari qandayakkordni hosil qildi?

5. Melodik major nima?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Diyezli va bemolli tonalliklarning barchasida garmonik major gammalarini yozing.

E s l a t m a:

1. Turg‘un pog‘onalarni oq, noturg‘un pog‘onalarni esa qora notalar bilan yozing.

2. Alteratsiya belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo‘ying.

3. Oralıqlari yarim ton bo‘lgan pog‘onalarni liga belgisi bilan belgilang.

4. Ortirilgan sekunda intervalini alohida belgi bilan belgilang.

2. *C*, *Cis*, *Ces*, *G*, *Ges*, *F*, *Fis*, *D*, *Des*, *B*, *H*, *A*, *As*, *E*, *Es* tonalliklarida garmonik majorning noturg‘un pog‘onalarni yozing.

3. Kvinta davrsasi tartibi bo‘yicha, garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida VI va VII pog‘onalalar orasida hosil bo‘ladigan ortirilgan sekunda intervalini yozing.

Og 'zaki mashqalar

1. Quyidagi tonalliklarning VI pog'onalarini aytинг:

tabiiy Sol-major,	garmonik Des-dur,
garmonik Sol-major,	tabiiy Des-dur,
garmonik Fa-major,	tabiiy B-dur,
tabiiy Fa-major,	garmonik B-dur,
tabiiy Fa♯-major,	garmonik G-dur,
garmonik Fa♯-major,	tabiiy G-dur,
garmonik Sol♭-major,	tabiiy Es-dur,
tabiiy Solb-major,	garmonik Es-dur,
tabiiy Re-major,	garmonik E-dur,
garmonik Re-major,	garmonik E-dur.

2. VI pog'onasida bemol, dubl-bemol va bekar belgisi uchraydigan garmonik major tonalliklarini kvinta davrasi tartibi bo'yicha aytинг.

3. *ly♭, m♭, s♭, re♭* tovushlari tabiiy va garmonik majorning qaysi tonalliklarida VI pog'ona hisoblanadi?

4. *dō, re, sol, sol♯, ly, ly♯, sib, fai, mib, dō* tovushlari garmonik majorning qaysi tonalliklarida VI-pog'ona hisoblanadi?

5. Quyidagicha kalit alteratsiya belgilari bo'lgan garmonik major gamma-larini aytинг:

4♯, 5♭, 2♯, 3♭, 6♯, 1♭, 3♯, 6♭, 5♯, 2♭, 1♯.

6. Kvinta davrasi tartibi bo'yicha, garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida VI va VII pog'onalar orasida hosil bo'ladigan orttirilgan sekundani aytинг.

7. Quyidagi tovushlar garmonik majorning qaysi tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

a)

b)

c)

d)

2. Minor ladi va minor tonalliklari

a) Tabiiy minor

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Minor ladi deb qanday ladga aytildi?
2. «Minor» (minore) so‘zi nimani anglatadi?
3. Minor ladi harfiy nomlanishda qanday so‘zlar bilan yoziladi va unimani anglatadi?
4. Qanday ladga tabiiy minor ladi deyiladi?
5. Minor ladi nechta pog‘onaga ega?
6. Tabiiy minor gammasi qanday tartibda tuziladi? Unda diatonik ton va yarim tonlar qanday tartibda almashadi?
7. Minor ladining qaysi pog‘onalari turg‘un, qaysilari noturg‘un hisoblanadi?
8. Minor ladining turg‘un pog‘onalari qandayakkordni hosil qiladi?
9. Tabiiy minorda har bir noturg‘un pog‘onaning turg‘un pog‘onalarga tortilish yo‘nalishi qanday?
10. Tabiiy minorning qaysi noturg‘un pog‘onalari yonidagi turg‘un pog‘onalardan yarim ton masofada joylashgan? Bir ton masofada-chi?
11. Minor tonalliklarining bo‘g‘in nomlari qanday yoziladi? Harfiy ishoralarda-chi?
12. Diyezli va bemolli minor tonalliklari qanday tartib bo‘yicha joylashadilar?
13. Barcha diyezli minor tonalliklarining soni qancha?
14. Diyezli minor tonalliklarini kvinta davrasi tartibi bo‘yicha sanab bering. Ulardan birinchisi va oxirgisi qanday ataladi?
15. Barcha bemolli minor tonalliklarining soni qancha?
16. Bemolli minor tonalliklarini kvinta davrasi tartibi bo‘yicha sanab bering. Ulardan birinchisi va oxirgisi qanday ataladi?
17. Diyezli minor tonalliklarning alteratsiya belgilari qanday tartib bo‘yicha qo‘shiladilar? Bemolli tonalliklarning alteratsiya belgilari-chi?
18. Minor tonalliklarida oxirgi diyez yoki bemol belgisi qaysi pog‘onaga to‘g‘ri keladi?
19. Minor tonalliklarining kvinta davrasi nima? Kvarta davrasi-chi?
20. Eshitilishi bo‘yicha minor tonalliklarining soni qancha?
21. Musiqa amaliyotida qo‘llaniladigan barcha minor tonalliklarining soni qancha?
22. Major va minorning parallel tonalliklari deb nimaga aytildi?
23. Parallel tonalliklarning tonikalari bir-biridan qaysi interval oralig‘ida joylashgan?
24. Parallel minorning tonikasi major tonikasidan qaysi interval bo‘yicha va qaysi yo‘nalishda joylashgan?

25. Parallel major minordan qaysi interval bo'yicha va qaysi yo'nalishda joylashgan?

26. Parallel tonalliklarning o'xshash va farq qiluvchi tomonlari nimada?

27. Qo'llaniladigan minor tonalliklari orasida engarmonik teng tonalliklarning soni qancha?

Yozma mashqlar

1. *do, do#, re, re#, mi, fa, fat, sol, sol#, lya#, lya, lya#, si* tovushlarini tonika hisoblab, tabiiy minorning bir oktava hajmidagi yuqorilama va pastlama gammalarini tuzib yozing.

2. Shu tovushlardan (tonikalardan) minor ladining turg'un tovushlarini (tonika uchtovushligini) tuzing.

3. Tabiiy minorning diyezli va bemolli barcha tonalliklarida noturg'un pog'onalarini turg'un pog'onalarga yechilishi bo'yicha yozing.

4. Quyida berilgan turg'un pog'onalar yoniga tabiiy minorning noturg'un pog'onalarini yozing:

5. Tabiiy minorning quyidagi noturg'un pog'onalari yoniga turg'un pog'onalarini yozib chiqing:

6. Barcha diyezli va bemolli minor tonalliklarining harfiy ishoralarini kvinta davrsasi tartibida yozing.

7. Barcha diyezli va bemolli minor tonalliklarining alteratsiya belgilarini skripka va bas kalitlarida yozing. Bu alteratsiya belgilari tegishli bo'lgan tonalliklarning harfiy ishoralarini yozing.

8. Quyidagi minor tonalliklarining alteratsiya belgilarini skripka va bas kalitlarida yozing:

g-moll, c-moll, fis-moll, b-moll, dis-moll, d-moll, f-moll, es-moll, gis-moll, g-moll, cis-moll, as-moll, ais-moll, e-moll.

9. Quyidagicha belgilar soniga ega bo‘lgan minor tonalliklarining harfiy ishoralarini yozing:

3 diyez, 5 diyez, 4 diyez, 6 bemol, 4 bemol,
5 bemol, 2 bemol, 3 bemol, 7 diyez, 1 bemol
1 diyez, 6 diyez, 2 diyez, 7 bemol.

O g ‘z a k i m a s h q l a r

1. Barcha diyezli va bemolli tabiiy minor gammalarini kvinta davrasi tartibi bo‘yicha ayting.

2. a) Kalit belgilarning soni bir xil bo‘lgan diyezli va bemolli tabiiy minor gammalarini ayting. Masalan, *e-moll-d-moll, g-moll-g-moll* va h.k. b) Tonikalari xromatik ravishda o‘zgargan diyezli va bemolli tabiiy minor gammalarini ayting. Masalan, *a-moll, as-moll, ais-moll; c-moll, cis-moll* va h.k.

3. Minor ladining barcha tonalliklarida turg‘un va noturg‘un pog‘onalarini kvinta davrasi tartibidi ayting.

4. *fa, mi, do#, sol, si* tovushlari qaysi minor tonalliklarida turg‘un va noturg‘un pog‘ona bo‘lishini aniqlang.

5. Lya-minordan boshlab barcha minor tonalliklarining kvinta va kvarta davralarini tuzing.

6. Barcha diyezli va bemolli minor tonalliklarining kalit alteratsiya belgilarini ortib borishi tartibida ayting.

7. Qaysi minor tonalliklarining kalit alteratsiya belgilari soni quyidagicha:

5b, 6#, 2b, 4#, 4b, 7#, 3b, 5#, 1b, 3#, 6b, 2#, 1#, 7b.

8. Qaysi minor tonalliklarida quyidagilar oxirgi kalit alteratsiya belgisi hisoblanadi: sol-diyez, mi-bemol, lya-diyez, fa-bemol, si-diyez, sol-bemol, do-bemol, do-diyez, re-diyez, re-bemol, mi-diyez.

9. Barcha major tonalliklari va ularga parallel minor tonalliklarini kvinta tartibida ayting.

10. Quyidagi tonalliklarga parallel tonalliklarni va ularning kalit alteratsiya belgilarini ayting: Sol-major, sol#-minor, lya-minor, Reb-major, Fa-major, do#-minor, lya#-minor, Lya-major, Dob-major, sol-minor, e-moll, A-dur, Cis-dur, f-moll, fis-moll, H-dur, Ges-dur, c-moll, dis-moll, B-dur.

11. Qaysi parallel major va minor tonalliklari quyidagicha kalit alteratsiya belgilariga ega:

3#, 3b, 5#, 1b, 2#, 6b, 7#, 2b, 1#, 4b, 4#, 7b, 6#, 5b.

12. *solt, reb, sol, mit, si, do#, mi, do#, si*, lya tovushlari uchraydigan minor tonalliklarini kvinta davrasi tartibida ayting.

13. Quyidagi tonalliklarga engarmonik teng tonalliklarni va ularning kalit alteratsiya belgilarini ayting: as-moll, dis-moll, ais-moll, gis-moll, b-moll, es-moll.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Diyezli va bemolli tabiiy minor gammalarini kvinta davrasi tartibi bo'yicha yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan chaling.

2. Yuqorilama va pastlama major gammalarini va ularga parallel tabiiy minor gammalarini chaling. Masalan, *C-dur-a-moll*, *F-dur-d-moll*, *D-dur-h-moll*, *H-dur-gis-moll* va h.k.

3. Quyidagi tabiiy minor gammalarini chaling: a) yuqorilama harakat bilan: *lyø-minor*, *doø-minor*, *mi-minor*, *fa-minor*, *solø-minor*. b) pastlama harakat bilan: *sol-minor*, *mø-minor*, *re-minor*, *lyøø-minor*, *faø-minor*.

4. Kalit alteratsiya belgilari soni quyidagicha bo'lgan yuqorilama va pastlama tabiiy minor gammalarini chaling: 3 diyez, 3 bemol, 5 diyez, 5 bemol, 2 diyez, 2 bemol, 6 diyez, 6 bemol, 1 diyez, 1 bemol, 7 diyez, 7 bemol, 4 diyez, 4 bemol, 5 diyez, 5 bemol.

b) Garmonik va melodik minor

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Minor ladining qanday turlari bor?

2. Garmonik minor nima?

3. Garmonik minorning gammasi qanday tuziladi?

4. Garmonik minor tabiiy minordan qanday farq qiladi?

5. Garmonik minorning noturg'un tovushlari qanday akkordni hosil qiladi?

6. Melodik minor nima?

7. Melodik minorning gammasi qanday tuziladi?

8. Melodik minor tabiiy minordan qanday farq qiladi?

9. Garmonik va melodik minor VI va VII pog'onalarining tortilish yo'nalishi qanday?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Barcha garmonik minor gammalarini bir oktava hajmida yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan, kvinta davrasi tartibida yozing.

Eslatma: 1) Turg'un pog'onalarni oq, noturg'unlarni esa qora notalar bilan yozing.

2) Yarim tonlarni liga bilan belgilang.

3) Alteratsiya belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo'ying.

4) VI va VII pog'inalar orasida hosil bo'ladigan orttirilgan sekundani alohida belgi bilan belgilang.

2. Quyidagi har bir tovushni garmonik minor gammasining V va VI pog'onasi sifatida qarab, qolgan pog'onalarini pastlama tartibda, pastki tonikagacha yozing: do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si.

3. Quyidagi har bir tovushni garmonik minor gammasining IV, III va II pog'onasi sifatida qarab, qolgan pog'onalarini yuqorilama tartibda, yuqorigi tonikagacha yozing: do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si.

4. Barcha diyezli va bemolli melodik minor gammalarini bir oktava hajmida, yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan kvinta davrasi tartibida yozing.

5. Barcha diyezli va bemolli melodik minor gammalarini yuqorigi tetraxordini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan yozing.

6. Barcha diyezli va bemolli garmonik minorning noturg'un pog'onalarini yozing.

7. Quyidagi motivlarni garmonik va melodik minorning barcha pog'onalariga ko'chirib, turlicha tonalliklarda, yuqorilama va pastlama tartib bo'yicha sekventsiyalar yozing. Yozilgan sekventsiyalarni fortepianoda chaling:

8. Quyidagi motivlarni bir pog'ona orqali, pastlama yo'nalishda garmonik minorda yozing:

Og'zaki mashq va vazifalar

1. Diyezli va bermolli garmonik minor gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo'yicha o'qing.

Eslatma: Gammani o'qimasdan oldin tonallikning barcha kalit va tasodifiy alteratsiya belgilarini o'rnatish kerak.

2. Diyezli va bermolli melodik minor gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo'yicha o'qing.

3. Quyidagi garmonik va melodik minor gammalarini o'qing:
a-moll, e-moll, g-moll, f-moll, fis-moll, b-moll, ais-moll,
d-moll, dis-moll, g-moll, es-moll, gis-moll, as-moll, cis-moll.

4. Tonalliklardagi kalit belgilarining soni quyidagicha bo'lgan garmonik va melodik minor gammalarini o'qing:

2#, 1b, 5#, 3b, 4#, 6b, 2b, 6#, 4b, 3#, 7b, 1#, 5b.

5. Oldindan har bir tonallikning kalit va tasodifiy alteratsiya belgilarini o'matgan holda minor gammalarini o'qing:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) do tovushidan yuqorilama:
tabiiy <i>re minor</i> ,
garmonik <i>fa minor</i> ,
melodik <i>solfes minor</i> ; | b) re tovushidan pastlama:
tabiiy <i>mi minor</i>
garmonik <i>f# minor</i> ,
garmonik <i>si minor</i> ; |
| d) mi tovushidan yuqorilama:
tabiiy <i>fis-moll</i> ,
garmonik <i>cis-moll</i> ,
melodik <i>e-moll</i> ,
garmonik <i>gis-moll</i> ; | e) fa tovushidan pastlama:
garmonik <i>c-moll</i> ,
tabiiy <i>es-moll</i> ,
tabiiy <i>g-moll</i> ,
garmonik <i>b-moll</i> ; |
| f) sol tovushidan pastlama:
tabiiy <i>mi minor</i> ,
garmonik <i>re minor</i> ,
garmonik <i>si minor</i> ; | g) lya tovushidan yuqorilama:
tabiiy <i>sol minor</i> ,
melodik <i>f# minor</i> ,
garmonik <i>d# minor</i> ; |
| h) sib tovushidan pastlama:
garmonik <i>f-moll</i> ,
garmonik <i>es-moll</i> ,
tabiiy <i>b-moll</i> ,
garmonik <i>d-moll</i> ; | i) dor tovushidan yuqorilama:
tabiiy <i>dis-moll</i> ,
garmonik <i>g-moll</i> ,
melodik <i>gis-moll</i> ,
melodik <i>ais-moll</i> . |

6. Garmonik minorning quyidagi tonalliklarida noturg'un pog'onalarini ayting: *a*, *as*, *ais*, *cis*, *d*, *dis*, *e*, *es*, *f*, *fis*, *g*, *gis*, *g*, *b*.

7. Quyidagi noturg'un pog'onalar qaysi minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:





8. VI va VII pog'onalari quyidagi alteratsiya belgilaridan iborat bo'lgan garmonik va melodik minor tonalliklarini aytинг: diyezlar; dubl-diyezlar; bekarlar va diyezlar; diyezlar va dubl-diyezlar; bekarlar.

9. Garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida ko'tarilgan VII pog'ona quyidagi tovushlardan iborat bo'ladi: *fa \sharp , do \sharp , mi \sharp , sol \sharp , fa \flat , si \sharp , lya \sharp , re \flat , mi \sharp , sol \flat , sol \flat , si \sharp , lya \flat , do \flat* .

10. Melodik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida quyidagi tovushlar ko'tarilgan VI pog'ona hisoblanadi: *mi-diyez, re-bekar, sol-diyez, lya-bekar, re-diyez, mi-bekar, fa-dubl-diyez, sol-bekar, si-diyez, do-bekar, lya-diyez, fa-bekar*.

11. Quyidagi tovushlar garmonik va melodik minorning qaysi pog'onalari tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

a)

b)

d)

12. Quyidagi tetraxordlar qaysi minor tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi turiga tegishli ekanligini hamda shu tetraxord minor gammasining yuqori yoki pastki tetraxordi ekanligini aniqlang:

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Diyezli va bemolli garmonik (hamda melodik) minor gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan chaling.

2. Kalit alteratsiya belgilarining soni quyidagicha bo'lgan garmonik minor tonalliklarida noturg'un pog'onalarini turg'un pog'onalarga yechilishi bilan chaling: 3#, 5b, 2#, 1b, 4#, 3b, 7#, 2b, 6#, 4b, 1#, 6b, 5#, 7b.

3. Quyida berilgan tonalliklarda minor gammasingning uch turini (tabiiy, garmonik, melodik) yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan chaling: fis, as, es, cis, d, g, b, gis, f, dis, g, ais, e, c.

4. Quyidagi motivlarni garmonik va melodik minorning barcha tonalliklarida pog'onalar bo'yicha yuqoriga va pastga tomon sekvensiyalar bilan chaling:

The image shows a musical score with two staves. The top staff has five measures labeled ① through ⑤. Measure ① starts with a quarter note in G major (2/4). Measures ② and ③ show changes between 3/8 and 2/4 time signatures. Measure ④ is in 3/4 time. Measure ⑤ is in 2/4 time. The bottom staff has four measures labeled ⑥ through ⑨. Measures ⑥ and ⑦ are in 3/8 time. Measures ⑧ and ⑨ are in 2/4 time. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes on a standard five-line staff with a treble clef.

3. Nomdosh major va minor tonalliklari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Nomdosh major va minor nima?

2. Nomdosh major va minorning bir-biriga o'xshash va farq qiluvchi tomonlari nimada?

3. Minorning turg'un pog'onasiga aylantirish uchun majorning qaysi pog'onasini va qanday qilib o'zgartirish kerak?

4. Majorning turg'un pog'onasiga aylantirish uchun minorning qaysi pog'onasini va qanday qilib o'zgartirish kerak?

5. Nomdosh tabiiy major va tabiiy minor bir-biridan qaysi pog'onalarini bilan farq qiladi? Bu farqlar nimadan iborat?

6. a) nomdosh tabiiy major va garmonik minor-chi?

b) nomdosh garmonik major va garmonik minor-chi?

d) nomdosh tabiiy major va melodik minor-chi?

7. Nomdosh tonalliklar deb nimaga aytildi?

8. Nomdosh tonalliklarning kalit alteratsiya belgilarida qanday farq bor?

9. Berilgan minorning kalit alteratsiya belgilarini nomdosh major bo'yicha qanday qilib aniqlash mumkin?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Quyida berilgan har bir tovushni tonika sifatida qabul qilib, tabiiy major va unga nomdosh tabiiy minor gammalarini yozing:

- a) yuqorilama harakat bilan;
- b) pastlama harakat bilan: fa, re, lyab, do#, si, fa#, mi#.

2. Quyida berilgan har bir tovushni tonika sifatida qabul qilib, garmonik major va unga nomdosh garmonik minor gammalarini yuqorilama harakat bilan yozing: sol, si#, mi, lyab, do#, fa.

3. Yuqorida berilgan har bir tovushni tonika sifatida qabul qilib, major va unga nomdosh minor tonalliklarining turg'un pog'onalarini yozing.

4. Quyidagi nomdosh tonalliklarda tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning noturg'un pog'onalarini yozing:

Do major-do minor,	Ddur-d moll,
ly a minor-Lya major,	b moll-B-dur,
Mi major-mi minor,	Cis dur-cis moll,
fa minor-Fa major,	es moll-Es dur,
Si major-si minor,	Fis dur-fis moll,
lyab minor-Lya# major,	g-moll, g-dur.

5. Yuqoridagi vazifada ko'rsatilgan nomdosh tonalliklarda pog'ona-larning quyidagi ketma-ketligini nota yo'liga notalar bilan, skripka va bas kalitlarida yozing:

- a) tabiiy major va tabiiy minorda;
- b) garmonik major va garmonik minorda.

E s l a t m a:

1. Rim raqamlari bilan major va minor ladlarining pog'onalarini ko'rsatilgan.
2. Berilgan pog'onalarning tovushlarini bir oktava hajmida pastki tonikadan yuqori tonikagacha yozing.

3. I raqami yoniga qo'yilgan *belgi shu tonikani pastki tonikaga nisbatan, bir oktava yuqorida yozish kerakligini bildiradi.

4. Misollarni ko'rsatilgan o'lchovlarda teng cho'zimlar bilan yozing.

5. Tonallikning alteratsiya belgilari kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo'ying.

2/4	I-III	II-VI	V-IV	V-VII	I*
2/4	I*-VII	VI-V	VI-IV	II-V	III-II I
2/4	I-II	III-VI	V-IV	III-II	V-VII I*
3/4	I-III-V	VI-IV-II	III-V-I	VII-VI-V	IV-III-II I*

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Berilgan tonikalardan major ladi va unga nomdosh minor ladining turg'un pog'onalarini tuzing: do, ly a, do#, mi#, fa, lyab, re.

2. Shu tonikalardan yuqorilama tabiiy major gammasi va unga nomdosh yuqorilama tabiiy minor gammasi tuzing.

3. Berilgan tonikalardan pastlama tabiiy major gammasi va nomdosh minor gammasi tuzing: fa, mi, sol, si, fa#, si#.

4. Shu tonikalardan yuqorilama va pastlama garmonik major gammasi va unga nomdosh garmonik minor gammasi tuzing.

5. Quyidagi tonalliklarning III, VI va VII pog'onalarini ayting:

a) tabiiy major va tabiiy minorda;

b) garmonik major va garmonik minorda.

Do major-do minor,	G dur-g moll,
do# minor-Do# major,	B dur-b moll,
Mi major-mi minor,	as moll-As dur,
re minor-Re major,	e mol-E dur,
Fa major-fa minor,	Fis dur-fis moll,
si minor-Si major,	a-moll-A-dur.

6. Quyidagi tonalliklarga nomdosh tonalliklarda nechta va qanday alteratsiya belgilari bor:

a) C-dur, E-dur, G-dur, D-dur, As-dur, Fis-dur;

b) h-moll, es-moll, cis-moll, as-moll, a-moll, f-moll, e-moll.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Berilgan tonikalardan tabiiy major gammasi va unga nomdosh tabiiy minor gammalarini chaling: F, Fis, G, As, A, D, h, Es, Cis, H.

2. Berilgan tonikalardan gammalar chaling:

a) melodik minor va unga nomdosh tabiiy major gammasi;

b) garmonik minor va unga nomdosh garmonik major gammasi.

a, f, g, e, h, fis, cis, es, as, d.

3. Quyidagi tonalliklarda noturg'un va turg'un pog'onalarini chaling:

a) tabiiy major va unga nomdosh tabiiy minorda;

b) garmonik minor va unga nomdosh garmonik majorda.

D-dur, As-dur, Fis-dur, E-dur, B-dur, Cis-dur

4. Quyida berilgan pog'onalar ketma-ketligini turlicha tonalliklarda chaling:

a) tabiiy major va unga nomdosh tabiiy minorda;

b) garmonik minor va unga nomdosh tabiiy majorda.

a) 2/4 I-II III-V VI-IV II-III V-VII I*

b) 2/4 I-III IV-II III-V VI-IV V-VII I*

d) 3/4 I-VII-VI V-VI-IV V-III-II I

5. Quyidagi kuylar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni nomdosh tonalliklarda; major ladini minor ladi bilan va aksincha almashtirib chaling:

a) nomdosh tabiiy majorda chaling:

1.

2.

3.

4.

b) nomdosh tabiiy minorda chaling:

1.

2.

3.

4.

d) nomdosh garmonik minorda chaling:

The image shows four staves of musical notation for harmonica. Staff 1 starts with a bass clef, 3/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp. Staff 2 starts with a bass clef, 3/4 time, and a key signature of one flat. Staff 3 starts with a treble clef, 3/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp. Staff 4 starts with a treble clef, 2/4 time, and a key signature of one sharp.

4. Major va minor ladlarining pog'onalar

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Gamma nima?
2. Gammaning har bir tovushini qanday atash qabul qilingan?
3. Major va minor gammalari nechta pog'onaga ega?
4. Pog'onalar qanday belgilanadi?
5. Ladning asosiy pog'onalar qaysilar? Yondosh pog'onalar-chi?
6. I, IV, V asosiy pog'onalar qanday maxsus nomlar bilan belgilanadi?
7. Tonika, dominanta va subdominantada so'zlari nimani anglatadi?
8. VII va II pog'onalar qanday ataladi? III va VI pog'onalar-chi?
9. Medianta va submedianta so'zlari nimani anglatadi?

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi major va minor tonalliklarining dominantasi va subdominantasini ayting: *Do major, lya minor, Re major, si minor, Mi major, do# minor, Ly# major, fa minor*.

2. Quyidagi tovushlar qaysi major va minor tonalliklarida dominanta va subdominantada hisoblanadi: *do, do#, re, sib, lya, sol#, mi, mib, si, sol, fat#, fa*.

3. Quyidagi tonalliklarning yuqoriga va pastga boshlovchi tovushlarini ayting:

Do major, Lya major, Fa major, Es-dur, D-dur,
do minor, lya minor, fa minor, es-moll, d-moll,
Sol major, Si major, Lya major, Fis-dur, Cis-dur,
Sol minor, Si minor, lya minor, fis-moll, cis-moll.

4. Qaysi tabiiy major va tabiiy minor tonalliklarida quyidagi tovushlar yuqoriga boshlovchi tovush hisoblanadi: fa#, lya#, si#, sol#, do#, mi, re, re#, lya, sol.

5. Qaysi tabiiy major va tabiiy minor tonalliklarida quyidagi tovushlar yuqoriga va qaysilarida pastga boshlovchi tovushlar hisoblanadi: do, do#, fa, sol, sol#, si#, re, lya, mi.

6. Quyidagi major va minor tonalliklarida medianta va submediantani aniqlang:

- tabiiy major va tabiiy minorda;
- garmonik major va garmonik minorda.

Do major, Lya major, Fis-dur, E-dur, As-dur,
do minor, lya minor, fis-moll, e-moll, as-moll,
Si major, Sol major, Es-dur, B-dur, D-dur,
si minor, sol minor, es-moll, b-moll, d-moll.

7. Quyidagi tovushlar qaysi major va minor tonalliklarida medianta va submedianta hisoblanadi: fa, fa#, mi, mi#, re, si#, si, sol, do.

8. Melodik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida quyidagi tovushlar ko‘tarilgan VI pog‘ona xisoblanadi: *si-diyez, re-bekar, sol-diyez, lya-bekar, fa-diyez, mi-bekar, fa-dubl-diyez, sol-bekar, mi-diyez, do-bekar, lya-diyez*.

9. *Lya* tovushi V, III, II, IV pog‘ona hisoblangan tonalliklarni aytинг.

10. *Fa, sol. do#, si#, re, lya, mi* tovushlari tonika, dominanta, subdominanta, medianta hisoblangan tonalliklarni aytинг.

Yozma mashqilar

1. Barcha major va minor tonalliklarida asosiy pog‘onalarni yozing.

2. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning barcha tonalliklarida quyidagi pog‘onalar qatorini notalar bilan yozing: I, III, V, VI, II, VII, IV, I.

E s l a t m a: Tonalliklarning alteratsiya belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo‘ying.

3. Shu vazifani garmonik majorning quyidagi tonalliklarida bajaring: A-dur, B-dur, Fis-dur, Es-dur, H-dur, Ges-dur.

4. Shu vazifani garmonik minorning quyidagi tonalliklarida bajaring: h-moll, es-moll, gis-moll, f-moll, as-moll.

5. Turlicha major va minor tonalliklarida quyidagi pog‘onalar ketma-ketligini skripka va bas kalitlarida yozing.

E s l a t m a: 1. Misollardagi raqamlar major va minor ladlarining pog‘onalarini bildiradi.

2. I pog‘ona yoniga qo‘ylgan *belgisi bu tovushning bir oktava baland yozilishini bildiradi.

- Notalar ko'rsatilgan o'lchovlarda teng cho'zimlar bilan yoziladi.
 - Tonallikning alteratsiya belgilari kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo'yiladi.
- a) tabiiy major va tabiiy minorda:

2/4 I-III V-I VI-VII I*-V IV-II III-VI V-II I
 2/4 I-I* VII-VI V-IV III-II III-VI V-IV III-II I
 2/4 I-II III-IV V-IV II-III IV-V VI-I* VII-V I*
 b) garmonik minorda:

3/4 I-III-V VI-IV-II III-V-I* I-VI-IV V-II-III I
 2/4 V-III II-IV III-V I*-VII VI-V IV-VI V-VII I*

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

- Turlicha major va minor tonalliklarida, rim raqamlari bilan ko'rsatilgan, pog'onalarining quyidagi ketma-ketligini chaling:

a) tabiiy major va tabiiy minorda:

2/4 I-III V-I* VII-VI V VI-IV III-V IV-II I
 2/4 I-II III-V IV-II III IV-III IV-VI V-VII I*
 3/4 I*-VII-VI V-VI-VII VI-V-IV III IV-V-VI V-IV-III IV-III-II I
 3/4

I- III V - I* VI - I* V IV - II V - III IV-III-II I
 3/4
 I - III V - III IV-VI V I*-VII-VI V - III IV - II I

b) garmonik minorda:

2/4 I-III II-IV V-III IV-VI V-VII I
 2/4 I-III V-I VI-IV V IV-II III-I II-VII I
 2/4 I-V III-I IV-II V VI-V IV-VI V-VII I

5. Lad va tonalliklarni aniqlash

Takrorlash uchun savollar

- Diatonik major va minor deb nimaga aytildi?
- Kuyning ladi qanday qilib aniqlanadi?
- Kuyning tovushqatori qanday qilib aniqlanadi?
- Kuyning lad gammasi qanday qilib aniqlanadi?
- Kuyning turg'un va noturg'un pog'onalar qanday qilib aniqlanadi?
- Kuyning lad tonikasi qanday qilib aniqlanadi?
- Tonallikning belgilari nota yozuvida qayerga qo'yiladi? Kalit va «tasodifiy» alteratsiya belgilari nima?

8. Kuyning major va minor tonalliklari qanday qilib aniqlanadi?
9. Ko‘p ovozli musiqa asarining major va minor tonalliklari qanday qilib aniqlanadi?
10. Faqat alteratsiya belgilari bo‘yicha major va minor tonalliklarini aniqlash mumkinmi?
11. Major va minor tonalliklarini aniq qilib belgilash uchun nima talab qilinadi?

O g ‘z a k i m a s h q l a r

1. Kalit alteratsiya belgisi va oxirgi tonikasiga qarab, 38-58 va 167-179 betlarda berilgan misollarni qaysi major va minor tonalliklarga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang.

2. Quyidagi tovushlar qaysi major va minor tonalliklarida turg‘un tovushlar ekanligini aniqlang:

The image contains five horizontal musical staves, each with a treble clef and four lines. The notes are represented by small circles. The first staff has a sequence of open circles, a filled circle, another open circle, and a filled circle. The second staff has a sequence of filled circles, an open circle, a filled circle, and an open circle. The third staff has a sequence of open circles, a filled circle, another open circle, and a filled circle. The fourth staff has a sequence of filled circles, an open circle, a filled circle, and an open circle. The fifth staff has a sequence of open circles, a filled circle, another open circle, and a filled circle.

3. Quyidagi tovushlar qaysi major va minor tonalliklarida noturg‘un tovushlar ekanligini aniqlang:

Sheet music consisting of six staves of musical notation. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features eighth and sixteenth notes, with various rests and dynamic markings.

4. Quyidagi kuylarda: a) ladni (major yoki minor ekanligini); b) ladning tonikasini; d) ladning turg'un pog'onalarini; e) ladning noturg'un pog'onalarini aniqlang va ularni yechilishini ko'rsating:

1. Moderato

A. Otajonov. «Bog'bon qiz»

Musical staff for the piece "Bog'bon qiz" by A. Otajonov. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of two measures of eighth and sixteenth notes.

2. Moderato

Qoraqalpoq xalq qo'shig'i. «To'lqin»

Musical staff for the piece "To'lqin" in Qoraqalpoq. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two measures of eighth and sixteenth notes.

3. Allegro moderato

M. Leviyev. «Charos»



4. Moderato

T. Sodiqov. «Jonon ko'rinur»

5. Allegro

M. Yusupov. «Jo'jalar»

6. Lento

F. Shopen. «Vals»

7. Allegro

I. S. Bax. Fuga

8. Allegro

J. Kenjayev. «Chumchuqcha»

9. Marsh tempida

R. Shuman. «Qo'shiq» or. 45 № 2

10. Allegro

S. Prokofyev. Marsh, or. 12 №1

p staccato

11. Largo

D. Shostakovich. 5-simfoniya

12. Vals tempida

P. Chaykovskiy. «Yevgeniy Onegin» operasidan

13. Vivace

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Qorqiz» operasidan

14. Andante

P. Chaykovskiy. «Oqqush ko‘li» baletidan

p

15. Adagio

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shoh kelini» operasidan

16. Shoshmasdan

Q. Rahimov. «Har yon charog'on»



17. Og'ir

A. Ixtiyorov. «O'tmishim»



18. Sekin

I. Hamroyev. «Laylak parvozi»



19. Sho'x

X. Taxalov. «Oyijon»



20. Sekin

I. Hamroyev. Simfonik syuitadan



21. Allegretto

I. Brams Vals



22. Ohangdor

A. Otajonov. «Amu oqshomi»

**23. Sekin**

S. Boboyev. «Kapalak»

**24. Shoshmasdan**

Qoraqalpoq xalq qo'shig'i. «Chimboy»

**25. Shoshmasdan**

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i. «Dil kuyi»

**26. Allegretto scherzando**

M. Balakirev. Ispancha qo'shiq

**27. Allegretto**

E. Grig. «Yolg'iz yo'lovchi»

**28. Moderato con animato**

F. Chopin. Mazurka



29. Allegro

D. Skarlatti. F-p uchun sonata



30.

I. S. Bax. Organ fugasi



31. Lento ma non troppo

F. Chopin. «Etyud»



32. Andante

G. F. Gendel. Kantata



33. Lento

E. Grig. «O'rmon sukunati»



34. Andante

D. Chimaroza. Sonata



35. Allegretto alla marcia

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shoh Sultan haqida ertak» operasidan



36. Adagio commodo assai

M.Glinka. «Ruslan va Lyudmila»
operasidan

The musical score consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes and slurs. The key signature changes between staves.

37. Osoyishta

Qozoq xalq qo'shig'i

The musical score consists of two staves of music in 6/8 time. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings 'f' and 'p' placed below the staves.

38. Andantino

M.Balakirev. «Alla»

The musical score consists of one staff of music in common time. It features a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes connected by slurs.

39. Moderato

F. Shopen. Vals

The musical score consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a key signature of one flat.

40. Andantino e semplice

N. Myaskovskiy. 16-simfoniya

The musical score consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a key signature of one flat.

41. Moderato

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

42. Tez

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

43. Allegro

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

44. Shoshmasdan

Belorus xalq qo'shig'i

5. Quyidagi kuylarda: a)major va minor ladining tabiiy,garmonik va melodik turlarini; b) ularning turg'un va noturg'un pog'onalarini aniqlang; d) kuyni major yoki minorning u yoki bu turiga mansub ekanligini bilish mumkin bo'lgan alohida ajralib turuvchi lad belgilarini ko'rsating.

1. Sekin

I. Hamroyev. «Onam xotirasi»

**2. Sekin**

B. Giyenko. «Toy». Bolalar qo'shig'i

**3.**

Ukraincha qo'shiq

**4. Birmuncha tez**

Qirg'iz xalq qo'shig'i



5. Moderato

X.V.Glyuk. «Armida» operasidan



6. Moderato

M.Glinka. Romans. «Ne iskushay»



7. Andante

S.Prokofyev. Fortepiano uchun 3-konsert



8. Andante con moto

X.V.Glyuk .«Armida» operasidan



9. Moderato

I.Matteson. Sarabanda



10. Andante

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



11. Birmuncha sekin

F. Shubert. «Qariyalar»



12.

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



13. Allegretto

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shoh kelini» operasidan



14. Tez

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



15. Moderato sostenuto

M.Ippolitov-Ivanov.
«Ozarboyjon navolari»

pp

p

mf

p

p

16. Andante cantabile

P. Chaykovskiy. Barkarola

17. Poco allegretto

Belorus xalq qo'shig'i

18. Andantino

I. S. Bax. Klavesin uchun syuita

19. Allegro

A.Dargomijskiy. «Inezilya, men bu yerdaman»

**20. Maestoso**

E.Grig. Norvegcha qo'shiq

Musical score for movement 20, Maestoso, featuring two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic (f). The second staff continues the melodic line.

21. Adagio

D. Shostakovich. Kvintet

Musical score for movement 21, Adagio, featuring two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The first staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the piece.

22. Largo

Qozoq xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for movement 22, Largo, featuring two staves of music in 3/4 time with a treble clef. The first staff includes dynamics f and mf. The second staff continues the piece.

23. Adagio

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for movement 23, Adagio, featuring two staves of music in 2/4 time with a treble clef. The first staff consists of five measures. The second staff begins with a measure starting on the third beat.

24. Sekin

Tojik xalq qushig'i

Musical notation for piece 24, Sekin. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

25. Og'ir

J. Kenjayev. «Oy botganda»

Musical notation for piece 25, Og'ir. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

26. Sekin

S. Jo'rayev. «Pomir qiziga»

Musical notation for piece 26, Sekin. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

27. Lento

Yu. Shaporin. «Kulikova maydonida»,
oratoriya-kantatasidan «Alla»

Musical notation for piece 27, Lento. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

28. Shoshmasdan

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



29. Andante

M.Glinka. «Fin qo'ltig'i»



30. Allegro moderato

A. Dargomijskiy. Kvintet



31. Moderato

F.Mendelson. «Iliya»



32. Lento

D. Shostakovich. Kvintet





33. Andante non troppo

I.S.Bax. Skripka va f-no uchun sonata



p



34. Andante mosso

M.Glinka. «Samoviy deya atama uni»



35. Adagio

A. Korelli. Skripka uchun sonata, or.5 №6



36.

Gruzin xalq qo'shig'i

37. Shoshmasdan

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

38. Appena piu mosso

S. Prokofyev. «Poruchik Kije» syuitasidan

39. Allegretto

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov.
«Yangi yil oqshomi» operasidan

40. Andantino

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Qorqiz» operasidan

41. Molto andante e semplice

E. Grig. «Soqchi qo'shig'i»

Musical score for piece 41, featuring two staves of music in common time (C). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and the second staff starts with a dynamic 'mf'.

42.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 42, featuring two staves of music in 3/4 time. Both staves use a treble clef.

43. Adagio

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov.
«Pskovityanka» operasidan

Musical score for piece 43, featuring two staves of music in 4/4 time. Both staves use a treble clef.

6. Quyidagi tovushlar tegishli bo'lgan diatonik major va minorning barcha tonalliklarini sanab bering.

E s l a t m a: Tonalliklarni aniqlaganda majorning ikki turi (tabiiy va garmonik) va minorning uch turi (tabiiy, garmonik va melodik) ni e'tiborga olish lozim.

do; do \sharp ; do \flat ; do \natural ; do \flat ;

re; re \sharp ; re \flat ; re \natural ;

mi; mi \sharp ; mi \flat ; mi $\flat\flat$; mi \natural ;

si; si \sharp ; si \flat ; si $\flat\flat$; si \natural ;

fa; fa \sharp ; fa \flat ; fa \natural ; fa \flat ;

sol; sol \sharp ; sol \flat ; sol \natural ; sol \flat ;

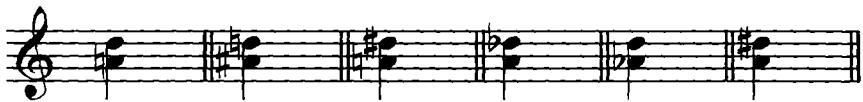
lyा; ly \sharp ; ly \flat ; ly $\flat\flat$; ly \natural ;

7. Quyidagi juft tovushlar diatonik major va minorning qaysi tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

a)



b)



d)



8. Quyidagi kuy parchalari qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:



9. Quyidagiakkordlar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang.

E s l a t m a: Akkordlar tonalligini, ularning tovushlar tarkibigi qarab aniqlang:

10. Quyidagi kuy va kuy parchalari qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

E s l a t m a: Bu kuylarning xususiyati shundaki, ularning deyarli barchasi tonika bilan tugamaydi. Lad tonikasini aniqlash talab etiladi.

1. Ohangdor

J. Kenjayev. «Buvam qo'shig'i»

2. Sekin, ohangdor

K. Jabborov. «Assalom»



3. Sekin

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i. «Bozorga boraymi, qizim»



4. Chaqqon

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i. «Mehnat»



5. Juda sekin

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i. «Uch patir»



6. Sekin

N. Hasanov. «Sanobar»





7. Tez

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



8. Andante

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



9. Allegro ma non troppo

L. Betxoven. 6-simfoniya



10. Moderato

L. Bokkereni. Menuet



11. Allegro assai ma pomposo

F. E. Bax. Sonata



12. Tez

J. Ramo. Rigodon



13. Poco piu animando

P. Chaykovskiy. «Bo'ron»

**14. Larghetto**

L. Betxoven. 2-simfoniya

**15. Allegro**

P. Chaykovskiy. «Uyqudagi go'zal» baletidan

**16. Kuychan**

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

**17. Andantino**

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

**18. Allegro**

L. Betxoven. Kvartet, or. 131



19. Allegro moderato

G. Gendel. Allemanda



20. Vivace

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



21. Largo

A. Korelli. Skripka uchun sonata



22. Con moto

E. Grig. «Xalq kuyi», or. 12 №5



23. Allegro

V. Motsart. «Sehrli nay» operasidan



24. Moderato

M. Glinka. «To'rg'ay»



25. Andante

P. Chaykovskiy. «Yevgeniy Onegin» operasidan

Musical score for piece 25, Andante, in 3/4 time, treble clef. The score consists of three staves of music, each with a different pattern of note heads and stems.

26. Moderato

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 26, Moderato, in 2/4 time, treble clef. The score consists of two staves of music, each with a sharp sign indicating the key signature.

27.

L. Kerubini. Kanon

Musical score for piece 27, in 2/4 time, treble clef. The score consists of two staves of music, each with a different pattern of notes.

28. Larghetto

I. Brams. Prelyudiya

Musical score for piece 28, Larghetto, in 2/4 time, treble clef. The score consists of one staff of music with a sharp sign indicating the key signature.

29. Andantino

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 29, Andantino, in 2/4 time, treble clef. The score consists of one staff of music with a sharp sign indicating the key signature.



30. Birmuncha sekin

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



31. Allegretto

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Yangi yil oqshomi»
operasidan



32.

Tirol xalq qo'shig'i



33. Moderato con moto

P. Chaykovskiy. «Yevgeniy Onegin»
operasidan



34. Allegro vivace

I. S. Bax. Fortepiano uchun fuga





35. Andante

Chex xalq qo'shig'i



36. Tempo di mazurka

P. Chaykovskiy. «Yevgeniy Onegin»
operasidan



37.

V. Jelobinskiy. «Imeninalar» operasidan



38. Moderato

I. N. Gummel. «La bella capriciosa»



39. Allegro moderato

P. Chaykovskiy. «Yevgeniy Onegin»



operasidan

40. Andante moderato

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

41. Moderato

M. Ravel. Fortepiano uchun sonata

42. Lento

A. Skryabin. Or. 11, № 15

43. Tetik

Qozoq xalq qo'shig'i

44. Allegro

L.Betxoven. F-p uchun sonata., or. 31, №1

45. Allegro

G. Gendel. F-p uchun XIV syuita

46. Vivace

J. Verdi. «Rigoletto» operasidan

11. Quyidagi musiqa asarlari bo'laklari major yoki minorning qaysi tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. 111-124 betlarda berilgan kuylarni ladini aniqlang va quyidagilarni yozing:

- a) ladning tonikasini belgilagan holda kуuning tovushqatori;
- b) tonikani belgilagan holda kуuning gammasi;
- c) ladning turg'un va noturg'un pog'onalar;

E s l a t m a: Kuuning tovushqatorini yozish uchun, uning eng past tovushini birinchi qo'yib, barcha boshqa tovushlarni balandligiga qarab, tartib bilan undan yuqoriga joylashtirib chiqish zarur.

Berilgan kuuning gammasini yozish uchun tovushlarni balandlik tartibi bo'yicha bir oktava hajmida pastki tonikadan yuqori tonikagacha joylashtirish kerak.

Turg'un pog'onalarini oq, noturg'un pog'onalarini esa qora notalar bilan yozing.

Noturg'un pog'onalarini turg'un pog'onalarga yechilishini strelkalar bilan ko'rsating. Masalan:

Tez

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

F dur

2. 111-114 betlardagi kuylarni ko'chiring, bunda alteratsiya belgilarini notalar oldiga emas, balki kalit yoniga yozing.

3. Quyidagi noturg'un ohangdoshliklarni qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va tortilishi bo'yicha turg'un ohangdoshga yeching.

E s l a t m a: Agarda ohangdosh o'zining tovush tarkibi bo'yicha bir nechta major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli bo'lsa, ularni ana shu tonalliklarning barchasida yeching. Masalan:

ohangdoshligi turlicha tonalliklarda quyidagicha yechiladi:

C-dur	a-moll	F-dur	d-moll	G-dur
e-moll	D-dur	h-moll	B-dur	

a)

b)

4. Quyidagi ohangdoshliklarni ko'rsatilgan tonallikkarda turg'un ohangdoshlarga yechish uchun ularning engarmonik ravishda almashtirish mumkin bo'lgan variantini toping:

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. №3 vazifani fortepiyana bajaring.
2. №4 vazifani fortepiyana bajaring.

MAJOR VA MINOR INTERVALLARI

1. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minor intervallari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Qaysi major va minor ladiga diatonik lad deyiladi?
2. Qanday major va minor gammalariga diatonik gamma deyiladi?
3. Qanday intervallarga diatonik intervallar deyiladi?
4. Barcha diatonik intervallarni aytib bering.
5. Tabiiy majorda tonikadan barcha boshqa pog'onalarga yuqoriga tomon, qanday intervallar hosil bo'ladi?
6. Tabiiy minorda-chi?
7. Tabiiy majorda nechta (qaysi pog'onalarda) sof primalar, kichik sekundalar, katta sekundalar, kichik tertsiyalar, katta tertsiyalar, sof kvartalar, orttirilgan kvartalar, sof kvintalar, kamaytirilgan kvintalar, kichik sekstalar, katta sekstalar, kichik septimalar, katta septimalar, sof oktavalar bor?
8. Tabiiy minorda-chi?
9. Garmonik minorda-chi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Kvinta davrasi tartibi bo'yicha tabiiy majording barcha tonalliklaridan: *kichik va katta sekundalar, kichik va katta tertsiyalar, sof va orttirilgan kvartalar, sof va kamaytirilgan kvintalar, kichik va katta sekstalar, kichik va katti septimalarni yozib oling.*

E s l a t m a: Tonallikka tegishli bo'lgan alteratsiya belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo'ying. Masalan:

Katta tertsiyalar:

C-dur	G-dur	D-dur	va h.k.
I	IV	V	

2. 1-vazifani tabiiy va garmonik minorda ham bajaring.
3. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning quyidagi nomdosh tonalliklaridan barcha katta intervallarni yozib oling:

*D-dur, As-dur, G-dur, Es-dur, Fis-dur.
d-moll, as-moll, g-moll, es-moll, fis-moll.*

4. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning quyidagi nomdosh tonalliklaridan barcha kichik intervallarni yozib oling:

*F-dur, E-dur, B-dur, C-dur, G-dur.
f-moll, e-moll, b-mol, c-moll, g-moll.*

5. Barcha kichik va katta intervallarni *sol, f#*, *re, s#*, *mi, sol#*, *lya, m#* tovushlaridan tuzing. Tuzilgan intervallarni qaysi major tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va belgilab qo'ying.

6. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning quyidagi tonalliklaridan barcha orttirilgan kvartalar va kamaytirilgan kvintalarini yozib oling:

*B-dur, fis-moll, As-dur, g-moll, A-dur, g-moll.
D-dur, b-moll, E-dur, dis-moll, C-dur, a-moll.*

7. Orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarini *fa, lya, re, si, mi, do, sol* tovushlaridan tuzing. Tuzilgan intervallarni qaysi major tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va belgilab qo'ying.

8. Tabiiy major va garmonik minorning quyidagi nomdosh tonalliklarida tonika, subdominantada va dominantadagi ertsiyalarni yozib oling:

*C-dur, D-dur, B-dur, G-dur, Fis-dur, A-dur,
c-moll, d-moll, b-moll, g-moll, fis-moll, a-moll.*

9. Tonika sifatida *sol, re, lya, do, si, f#*, *m#* tovushlarni olib, yuqoriga va pastga tomon, tabiiy major va nomdosh tabiiy minor uchun umumiy bo'lgan intervallarni yozing.

10. Quyidagi intervallar major va minorning qaysi tonalliklarida va ularning qaysi pog'onalarida uchrashini aniqlang va belgilab qo'ying:

*re-fa, fa-re#, mi-re#, mi-lya#, do-sol#,
sol-f#, si-sol#, f#-mi, sol-s#, re#-lya,
fa-lya, s#-do, m#-do, sol-do, do-m#,
do#-lya, lya-fa, lya-sol#, si#-f#, m#-fa.*

O g 'z a k i m a s h q l a r

1. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning I-II, I-III, I-IV, I-V, I-VI, I-VII pog'onalari orasida hosil bo'ladigan intervallarni aniqlang.

2. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta kichik sekunda bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

3. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi kichik sekundalarni tartib bilan ayting:

- a) *Do major, Sol major, Fa major, Re major, Si major,
lya minor, mi minor, re minor, si minor, sol minor,*
- b) *Fa major, Mi major, Lya major, Do major, Si major,
fa-minor, mi minor, lya minor, do minor, si minor.*

4. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta katta sekunda bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

5. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi katta sekundalarni tartib bilan ayting:

*Do major, Lya major, Fa major, Mi major, Si major,
do minor, lya minor, fa minor, mi minor, si minor.*

6. Kvinta davrasi tartibida barcha major, tabiiy va garmonik minor tonalliklaridagi kichik sekundalarni ayting.

7. Quyidagi sekundalar tegishli bo'lgan barcha major va minor tonalliklarini tartib bilan ayting:

- a) *sol#-lya, fat#-sol, mi-fa, do#-re, re-mib, sol-lyab, lyat#-si;*
- b) *do-re, mi-fat#, mib-fa, lyab-sit#, fat#-sol#, reb-mib, sol-lyा.*

8. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta katta septima bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

9. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi katta septimalarni tartib bilan ayting:

*Do major, Mi major, Sol major, Si major, Fa major,
do minor, mi minor, sol minor, si minor, fa minor.
garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik*

10. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta kichik septima bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

11. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi kichik septimalarni tartib bilan ayting:

*Lya major, Si# major, Do# major, Re major, Fa# major,
lya minor, si# minor, do# minor, re minor, fa# minor.
garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik*

12. Quyidagi septimalar tegishli bo'lgan barcha major va minor tonalliklarini tartib bilan ayting: *do-si, sol-fat#, lyab-solb, re-do#, re-do,
solb-fa, fa-mib, si-lyat#, lyab-sol, fat#-mit#, do-si#, mi-re#.*

13. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nech'ta kichik tertsiya bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

14. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi kichik tertsiyalarni tartib bilan ayting:

*Do major, Lya major, Re major, Si major, Mi^b major, Ly^a major,
do minor, lya minor, re minor, si minor, mi^b minor, ly^a minor.
garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik*

15. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta katta tertsiya bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

16. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi katta tertsiyalarni tartib bilan ayting:

*Do major, Sol major, Fa major, Mi major, Si^b major, Fa[#] major,
do minor, sol minor, fa minor, mi minor, si^b minor, fa[#] minor.
garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik*

17. Quyidagi tertsiyalar tegishli bo'lgan barcha major va minor tonalliklarini tartib bilan ayting: *mi-sol, si^b-re, do-mi^b, do[#]-mi[#], fa-lya,
sol[#]-si, sol-si^b, fa[#]-lya[#], re^b-fa, si^b-re^b, lya-do, mi-sol[#].*

18. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta katta seksta bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

19. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi kichik sekstalarni tartib bilan ayting:

*Do major, Lya major, Mi major, Ly^a major, Fa major, Re major,
do minor, lya minor, mi minor, ly^a minor, fa minor, re minor,
garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik*

20. Quyidagi tonalliklardagi katta sekstalarни tartib bilan ayting:

*Do major, Lya major, Do[#] major, Si major, Sol major, Mi^b major,
do minor, lya minor, do[#] minor, si minor, sol minor, mi^b minor,
garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik garmonik*

21. Quyidagi sekstalar tegishli bo'lgan barcha major va minor tonalliklarini tartib bilan ayting: *do-lya, mi-do[#], lya-fa, mi^b-do, re-si^b,
sol[#]-mi, lya-fa[#], do-ly^a, sol-mi, lya[#]-fa[#], re[#]-si, si^b-sol.*

22. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta sof kvarta va sof kvinta bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

23. Tabiiy major, tabiiy va garmonik minorda nechta orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta bor va ular qaysi pog'onalarda joylashgan?

24. Kvinta davrasi tartibida barcha major, tabiiy va garmonik minor tonalliklaridagi orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvintalarни aytинг.

25. Quyidagi orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvintalar tegishli bo'lgan barcha major va minor tonalliklarini tartib bilan ayting: *do-fa[#], mi-si^b,
do[#]-sol, fa[#]-si[#], ly^a-re, ly^a-mi, mi[#]-si, sol[#]-re, fa-si, mi^b-lya, sol^b-do,
re[#]-lya, ly^a-re, re^b-sol, re-sol[#], do-sol^b.*

26. Quyidagi intervallar major va minorning qaysi tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

a)



b)



d)



Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. 127-129 betlarda berilgan №№3, 9, 11, 14, 16, 19, 20 vazifalarni fortepianoda bajaring.

2. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Minorda VII pog'onanining ko'tarilishi natijasida qanday orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallar (qaysi pog'onalarda) hosil bo'ladi?

2. Garmonik minorning qaysi pog'onalari orttirilgan sekunda, kamaytirilgan septima, orttirilgan kvinta va kamaytirilgan kvarta intervallarini hosil qiladi?

3. Garmonik va melodik minorda qancha (qaysi pog'onalarda) orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallari bor?

4. Garmonik minorning VII pog'onasida qanday kamaytirilgan intervallar tuziladi?

5. Garmonik minorning VI pog'onasida qanday orttirilgan intervallar tuziladi?

6. Majorda VI pog'onanining pasaytirilishi natijasida qanday orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallar (qaysi pog'onalarda) hosil bo'ladi?

7. Garmonik majorning qaysi pog'onalari orttirilgan sekunda, kamaytirilgan septima, orttirilgan kvinta va kamaytirilgan kvarta intervallarini hosil qiladi?

8. Garmonik majorda qancha (qaysi pog'onalarda) orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallari bor?

9. Garmonik majorning VI pog'onasida qanday orttirilgan intervallar tuziladi?

10. Garmonik majorning VII pog'onasida qanday kamaytirilgan intervallar tuziladi?

11. Garmonik majorning III pog'onasida qanday kamaytirilgan intervallar tuziladi?

12. Garmonik major va garmonik minorning orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallaridan qaysilari xromatik intervallar hisoblanadi? Nima uchun?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Kvinta davrasi tartibida, garmonik minorning va garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida orttirilgan sekunda intervalini yozib oling.

2. Kvinta davrasi tartibida, garmonik minorning va garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida orttirilgan sekunda, kamaytirilgan septima, orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarini yozib oling.

3. Quyidagi tovushlardan orttirilgan sekunda intervalini tuzing va bu interval tegishli bo'lgan minor va major tonalliklarini aniqlang: *lyab*, *si^b*, *lya*, *re*, *sol*, *mi^b*, *do*, *re^b*, *sob*, *mi*.

4. Quyidagi tovushlardan kamaytirilgan septima intervalini tuzing va bu interval tegishli bo'lgan minor va major tonalliklarini aniqlang: *re*, *si*, *sob[#]*, *re[#]*, *lya*, *mi*, *sit*, *do[#]*, *lyat*.

5. Quyidagi tovushlardan orttirilgan kvinta intervalini tuzing va bu interval tegishli bo'lgan minor va major tonalliklarini aniqlang: *mi*, *lya*, *fa*, *re*, *sol*, *si*, *do*, *lyab*, *si^b*, *mi^b*, *re^b*, *sob*.

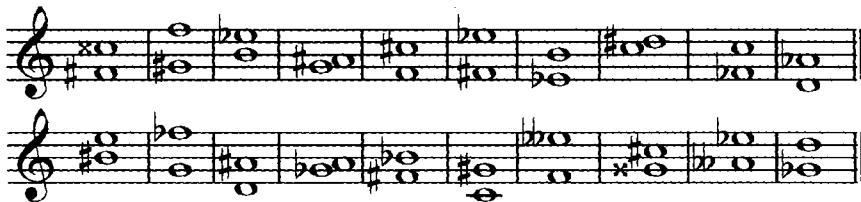
6. Quyidagi tovushlardan kamaytirilgan kvarta intervalini tuzing va bu interval tegishli bo'lgan minor va major tonalliklarini aniqlang: *sol*, *lyat[#]*, *mi*, *si*, *lya*, *fa*, *re*, *fa[#]*, *do[#]*, *sob[#]*.

Og 'zaki mashqlari

1. Kvinta davrasi tartibida garmonik minorning va garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida orttirilgan sekunda intervalini ayting.

2. Kvinta davrasi tartibida garmonik minorning va garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida orttirilgan sekunda, kamaytirilgan septima, orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarini ayting.

3. Quyidagi intervallar major va minorning qaysi tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:



Forrepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning barcha diyezli va bemolli tonalliklarida quyidagi intervallarni chaling: ort.2, kam.7, ort.5, kam.4.

3. Dissonans intervallarning yechilishi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Ladning qanday intervallari turg'un hisoblanadi?
2. Ladning qanday intervallari noturg'un hisoblanadi?
3. Dissonans intervallar qanday bo'ladi? Konsananslar-chi?
4. Konsanans intervalning turg'unlikka qanday aloqasi bor?

Dissonansni-chi?

5. Konsanans interval ladda noturg'un bo'lishi mumkinmi?
6. Intervalning yechilishi deb nimaga aytildi?
7. Dissonans intervallar qanday yechiladi?
8. Noturg'un intervallar qanday yechiladi?
9. Ikkita noturg'un pog'onadan hosil bo'lgan noturg'un intervalning yechilishida ovozlar qanday harakat qiladi?
10. Bitta turg'un va bitta noturg'un pog'onadan hosil bo'lgan noturg'un intervalning yechilishida-chi?
11. Orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervalning yechilishida ovozlar harakatining qanday farqi bor?
12. Dissonans intervallar yechilishining qaysi usuliga garmonik yechilish deyiladi?
13. Major va minorning (tabiiy va garmonik) qaysi pog'onalari uchtonlik hosil qiladi?
14. Orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallari qaysi intervalga yechiladilar?
15. Orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervalning yechilishida ovozlar harakatining qanday farqi bor?
16. Sekunda va septima intervallari yechilishining turlarini sanab bering.
17. Orttirilgan sekunda va kamaytirilgan septima intervalning yechilishida ovozlar harakatining qanday farqi bor?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Major va minorning quyidagi tonalliklarida faqat turg'un pog'onalardan hosil bo'ladigan barcha intervallarni yozing: *C-dur, a-moll, D-dur, f-moll, H-dur, e-moll, As-dur.*

Eslatma: № 1-10 vazifalar uchun. Turg'un pog'onalarini oq, noturg'unlarini esa qora notalar bilan yozing

2. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning quyidagi tonalliklarida faqat noturg'un pog'onalardan hosil bo'ladigan barcha intervallarni yozing va ularni yeching: *C-dur, a-moll, D-dur, f-moll.*

3. 2-vazifani garmonik minor va garmonik majorning quyidagi tonalliklarida ham bajaring: *F-dur, h-moll, E-dur, g-moll.*

4. Tabiiy major va garmonik minorning quyidagi tonalliklarida bitta turg'un va bitta noturg'un pog'onadan hosil bo'ladigan barcha noturg'un intervallarni tuzing va yeching: *A-dur, B-dur, fis-moll, c-moll.*

5. Tabiiy major, garmonik minor va garmonik majorning kvinta davrasi tartibidagi barcha tonalliklarida uchtonliklarni (orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta) yozib oling va ularni yeching.

6. Quyidagi intervallar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni yeching:

7. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning kvinta davrasi tartibidagi barcha tonalliklaridan quyidagi noturg'un intervallarni yozib oling va ularni yeching: orttirilgan sekunda; kamaytirilgan septima; orttirilgan kvarta; kamaytirilgan kvinta.

8. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallarini (ort.2, kam.7, ort.5, kam.4, ort.4, kam.5) *re, mi, sol, do, fa, lya, fat* tovushlaridan tuzing va ular tegishli bo'lgan tonalliklarni aniqlab, yeching.

9. 153-betning № 5 vazifasida berilgan intervallarni major va minornin qaysi tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni yeching.

10. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning quyidagi tonalliklarida orttirilgan intervallarni (ort.2, ort.5, ort.4) yozing va ularni yeching:

*G-dur, b-moll, Fis-dur, cis-moll, As-dur, dis-moll,
f-moll, E-dur Des-dur, es-moll, H-dur, h-moll.*

11. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning quyidagi tonalliklarida kamaytirilgan intervallarni (kam.7, kam.4, kam.5) yozing va ularni yeching:

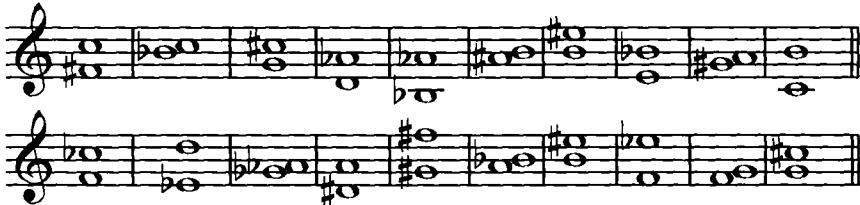
*G-dur, As-dur, gis-moll, B-dur, fis-moll,
g-moll, A-dur, dis-moll, Ges-dur, d-moll.*

12. Quyidagi intervallarni ko'rsatilgan tonalliklardagi mumkin bo'lgan yechilishlarini yozing:



C-dur, a-moll, H-dur, E-dur, As-dur, d-moll, G-dur, Fis-dur, f-moll
F-dur, Es-dur, cis-moll, as-moll, h-moll, D-dur, cis-moll, Es-dur
Des-dur, A-dur
b-moll, fis-moll

13. Quyidagi intervallar tegishli bo'lgan barcha major va minor tonalliklarida ularning mumkin bo'lgan yechilishlarini amalga oshiring:



14. Quyidagi dissonans intervallarni *d, a, es, gis, f, h, cis, as* tovushlarining har biridan tuzing va ularni garmonik ravishda yeching:
a) orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta;
b) katta va kichik sekundalar;
d) katta va kichik septimalar.

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi intervallar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni yeching:

- a) *do-re, lyab-si \sharp , sol-lyat \sharp , fa \sharp -sol \sharp , si \flat -do \sharp , mi-fax, mi \flat -fa \flat , si-do \flat , sol \flat -lya, fa \flat -sol, do \flat -re;*
- b) *lyat \sharp -sol, mi \flat -re \flat , re \sharp -do, mi \sharp -re \sharp , re \sharp -do \flat , do \sharp -si \flat , fa \sharp -mi \flat , si \flat -lya, do \flat -si, do-si \flat , fa-mi \flat ;*
- v) *sol-re \sharp , lya-mi \flat , re \flat -lya, do \flat -sol, fa-do \sharp , sol \flat -re;*
- g) *lya-re \flat , si \sharp -mi, re \sharp -sol \flat , fa-si \flat , do \flat -fa \sharp , mi \sharp -lya, re \sharp -sol \flat ;*
- d) *si \flat -mi, re-sol \sharp , lya-mi \flat , si-mi \sharp , re \sharp -lyab, lya \sharp -mi.*

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Tabiiy va garmonik major, tabiiy va garmonik minorning kvinta davrasi tartibidagi barcha tonalliklarida barcha orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarini tuzing va yeching.

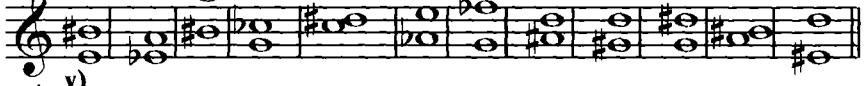
2. Garmonik minor va garmonik majorning kvinta davrasi tartibidagi barcha tonalliklarida ort.2, kam.7, ort.5, kam.4 intervallarini tuzing va yeching.

3. Quyidagi intervallar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va ularni yeching:

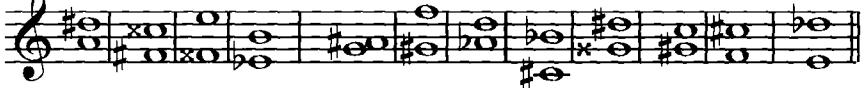
a)



b)



v)



4. Quyidagi dissonans intervallarni garmonik ravisrda yeching:

a)



b)



AKKORDLAR

1. Uchtovushliklar

Takrorlash uchun savollar:

1. Ohangdoshlik nima?
2. Akkord nima?
3. Uchtovushlik nima?
4. Uchtovushliklarning barcha turini sanab bering.
5. Katta yoki major uchtovushligi nima?
6. Kichik yoki minor uchtovushligi nima?
7. Ortirilgan uchtovushlik nima?
8. Kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik nima?
9. Uchtovushlikning har bir tovushi qanday ataladi? Nega shunday ataladi?
10. Uchtovushlikning asosiy tovushi yoki primasi nima?
11. Uchtovushlikning tertsiyasi nima?
12. Uchtovushlikning kvintasi nima?
13. Major uchtovushligini minor uchtovushligi qilish uchun va aksincha, minor uchtovushligini major uchtovushligi qilish uchun qanday o'zgarish qilish kerak?
14. Asosiy tovushdan yuqoriga tomon hisoblaganda:
 - a) major uchtovushligi;
 - b) minor uchtovushligi;
 - c) ortirilgan uchtovushlik;
 - d) kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik qanday intervallardan tuziladi?
15. Qaysi uchtovushliklar konsonans va qaysilari dissonans hisoblanadi? Nima uchun?
16. Ortirilgan va kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik tarkibiga qanday dissonans intervallar kiradi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Quyidagi tovushlarning har biridan major va minor uchtovushliklari tuzing:

<i>do,</i>	<i>re,</i>	<i>mi,</i>	<i>fa,</i>	<i>sol,</i>	<i>lya,</i>	<i>si;</i>
<i>do\sharp,</i>	<i>re\sharp,</i>	<i>mi\sharp,</i>	<i>fa\sharp,</i>	<i>sol\sharp,</i>	<i>lya\sharp,</i>	<i>si\sharp;</i>
<i>do\flat,</i>	<i>re\flat,</i>	<i>mi\flat,</i>	<i>fa\flat,</i>	<i>sol\flat,</i>	<i>lya\flat,</i>	<i>si\flat;</i>

2. Quyidagi har bir tovushni kvinta sifatida qabul qilib, major va minor uchtovushliklari yozing:

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines. It contains five notes: a white note on the first line, a black note on the second line, a white note on the third line, a black note on the fourth line, and a white note on the fifth line.

3. Quyidagi har bir tovushni tertsiya sifatida qabul qilib, major va minor uchtovushliklari yozing:

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines. It contains five notes: a white note on the first line, a black note on the second line, a white note on the third line, a black note on the fourth line, and a white note on the fifth line.

4. Quyidagi tovushlarning har biridan orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklari yozing: *do, sol, mi, fa#, lya, si#, do#, re#, mi, lyab.*

5. Quyidagi har bir tovushni avval tertsiya, keyin esa kvinta sifatida qabul qilib, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklari yozing:

A musical staff in G clef with five horizontal lines. It contains five notes: a black note on the first line, a white note on the second line, a black note on the third line, a white note on the fourth line, and a black note on the fifth line.

6. Quyidagi har bir tovushni avval asosiy tovush, keyin tertsiya, undan keyin esa kvinta sifatida qabul qilib, uchtovushliklarning to'rtta turini (major, minor, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan) yozing: *do, do#, do#, re, re#, re#, mi, mi#, mi# ... va h.k.*

Og 'zaki mashqilar

1. Quyidagi tovushlardan uchtovushliklarning to'rtta turini (major, minor, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan) tuzing: *do, do#, do#, re, re#, re#, mi, mi#, mi# ... va h.k.*

2. *fa, si, sol, lya, mi, fa#, lyab, sol#, do#, re#, re, do* tovushlari tertsiya hisoblanganda:

- a) major uchtovushligi;
- b) minor uchtovushligi;
- c) kamaytirlgan uchtovushlik;

e) orttirilgan uchtovushliklarning asosiy tovushini (primasi) va kvintasini aytинг.

3. *re, fa#, sol, si#, lya, mi, do#, re#, lyab, sol#, fa, mi#* tovushlari kvinta hisoblanganda:

- a) major uchtovushligi;
- b) minor uchtovushligi;
- c) kamaytirlgan uchtovushlik;
- d) orttirilgan uchtovushliklarning asosiy tovushini (primasi) va tertsiyasini aytинг.

4. Uchtovushliklarning turini aniqlang:

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef and includes chords such as B-flat major (B-flat, D, F), C-sharp major (C-sharp, E, G), A minor (A, C-sharp, E), D-sharp major (D-sharp, F-sharp, A), B-flat major (B-flat, D, F), and C-sharp major (C-sharp, E, G). The bottom staff uses a treble clef and includes chords such as E-flat major (E-flat, G, B-flat), D-sharp major (D-sharp, F-sharp, A), C-sharp major (C-sharp, E, G), B-flat major (B-flat, D, F), A minor (A, C-sharp, E), and E major (E, G, B).

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

- Quyidagi tovushlardan uchtovushliklarning to'rtta turini (major, minor, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan) tuzing: *mi, sol \sharp , si \flat , re, fa \sharp , ly \sharp , fa, re \flat , sol, mi \sharp , do \sharp .*
- Yozma mashqlardagi 2, 3 va 5 vazifalarni fortepiyana bajaring.

2. Uchtovushliklarning aylanmalari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

- Uchtovushlikning aylanmasi nima?
- Uchtovushlik nechta aylanmaga ega?
- Uchtovushlikning 1-aylanmasiga nima deyiladi? 2- aylanmasiga-chi?
- Nima uchun uchtovushlikning 1- aylanmasiga sekstakkord, 2- aylanmasiga kvartsekstakkord deyiladi?
- Sekstakkordning pastida uchtovushlikning qaysi tovushi joylashgan? Kvartsekstakkordda-chi?
- Pastki tovushdan hisoblaganda:
 - major sekstakkordi;
 - minor sekstakkordi?
 - major kvartsekstakkordi;
 - minor kvartsekstakkordi qanday intervallardan tuziladi?
- Sekstakkordning qaysi tovushlari orasida seksta, qaysilari orasida tertsiya intervali hosil bo'ladi?
- Kvartsekstakkordning qaysi tovushlari orasi kvarta, qaysilarining orasi esa seksta intervalini hosil qiladi?
- Pastki tovushdan o'rta tovushgacha, o'rta tovushdan yuqori tovushgacha hisoblaganda major va minor sekstakkordlari qanday intervallardan tashkil topadi? Major va minor kvartsekstakkordlari-chi?
- Sekstakkord va kvartsekstakkord qaysi raqamlar bilan belgilanadi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Quyidagi tovushlardan major va minor uchtovushliklari tuzing va ularning aylanmalarini hosil qiling: *do, lya, re, mi^b, fa[#], sol[#]*.

2. Quyidagi tovushlardan major va minor sekstakkordlari va kvartsekstakkordlari tuzing: *do, do[#], do^b, re, re[#], re^b, mi, mi[#], mi^b...* va h.k.

3. 2-vazifada ko'rsatilgan tovushlarning har biridan:

a) major, minor, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklar;

b) major, minor, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan sekstakkordlar;

d) major, minor, orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan kvartsekstakkordlar tuzing.

E s l a t m a: Masalan do tovushida:

uchtovushliklar sekstakkordlar kvartsekstakkordlar

Og'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tovushlardan major va minor uchtovushliklari tuzing va ularning aylanmalarini hosil qiling: *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si*.

2. Shu tovushlarning o'zidan major va minor sekstakkordlari va kvartsekstakkordlari tuzing.

3. Shu tovushlarning o'zidan orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan sekstakkordlar va kvartsekstakkordlar tuzing.

4. Quyidagi tovushlardan sekstakkord va kvartsekstakkordlarning barcha turini tuzing: *do, re, sol, fa[#], si^b, lya, sol[#], mi, do[#], fa, lya^b, re^b, si*.

E s l a t m a: Masalan: mi tovushidan sekstakkordlarning tuzilishi:

major sekstakkordi: *mi – sol – do*;

minor sekstakkordi: *mi – sol[#] – do[#]*;

kamaytirilgan sekstakkord: *mi – sol – do?*;

orttirilgan sekstakkord: *mi – sol^b – do*.

5. Quyidagi akkordlarni aniqlang:

a)

b)

A musical staff in bass clef with 8 measures. The chords shown are: G major, D minor, E major, A minor, C major, F major, B major, and E major.

A musical staff in bass clef with 8 measures. The chords shown are: G major, D minor, E major, A minor, C major, F major, B major, and E major.

6. Quyidagiakkordlarda oq notalar bilan uchtovushlikning qaysi tovushi (asosiy tovush, tertsiya, kvinta) belgilanganligini aniqlang:

A musical staff in treble clef with 8 measures. The chords shown are: G major, D minor, E major, A minor, C major, F major, B major, and E major.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. 120 betdagи № 4 vazifada berilgan uchtovushliklarning aylanmalarini, sekstakkordlari va kvartsekstakkordlarini chaling.

2. Quyidagi tovushlardan major va minor uchtovushliklari tuzing va ularning aylanmalarini hosil qiling:

a)

A musical staff in treble clef with 8 measures. The notes shown are: G, E, B, A, G, E, B, A.

b)

A musical staff in bass clef with 8 measures. The notes shown are: G, E, B, A, G, E, B, A.

3. Quyidagi tovushlarning har biridan uchtovushlik sekstakkord va kvartsekstakkordlarning to'rtta turini tuzib chaling: *do, do \sharp , do \flat , re, re \sharp , re \flat , mi, mi \sharp , mi \flat ... va h.k.*

4. Quyidagi tovushlardan major va minor sekstakkordlari va kvartsekstakkordlarini tuzib chaling:

a)

A musical staff in treble clef with 12 measures. The notes shown are: G, E, B, A, G, E, B, A, G, E, B, A.

b)

A musical staff in bass clef with 12 measures. The notes shown are: G, E, B, A, G, E, B, A, G, E, B, A.

3. Major va minorning asosiy uchtovushliklari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Major va minorning qaysi uchtovushliklari asosiy uchtovushliklar hisoblanadi?
2. Major va minorning asosiy uchtovushliklari qaysi pog'onalardan tuziladi? Ular qanday nomlanadilar?
3. Ladning qaysi uchtovushligiga tonika uchtovushligi deyiladi?
4. Qaysi uchtovushlikga subdominanta, qaysisiga dominanta uchtovushligi deyiladi?
5. a) tabiiy majorda;
- b) tabiiy minorda;
- c) garmonik minorda;
- e) garmonik majorda asosiy uchtovushliklarning tuzilishi qanday bo'ladi?
6. Tonika, subdominanta va dominanta uchtovushliklari qisqacha qanday yoziladi?
7. Asosiy uchtovushliklarning qaysi biri turg'un hisoblanadi?
8. Asosiy uchtovushliklarning qaysilari noturg'un hisoblanadi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Tabiiy major va garmonik minorning barcha diyezli va bemolli tonalliklarida asosiy uchtovushliklar (T – tonika, S – subdominanta, D – dominanta)ni yozing:

E s l a t m a: Tonallikning alteratsiya belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo'yинг, masalan:

T S D T S D

2. Tabiiy major va garmonik minorning quyidagi nomdosh tonalliklarida tonika, subdominanta va dominanta uchtovushliklarini yozing:

*C-dur, D-dur, B-dur, G-dur, E-dur, Fis-dur, As-dur, G-dur,
c-moll, d-moll, b-moll, h-moll, e-moll, fis-moll, as-moll, g-moll.*

3. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar qaysi major tonalliklarida tonika, dominanta va subdominanta bo'lishini aniqlang va belgilang:

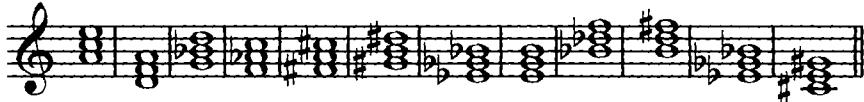
T – C-dur

S – G-dur

D – F-dur



4. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida tonika, subdominanta bo‘lishini aniqlang va belgilang:



t — a-moll

s — e-moll

5. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida dominanta uchtovushligi bo‘lishini aniqlang va belgilang:



6. Tabiiy va garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida subdominanta uchtovushligini quyidagi tartibda yozing:

C-dur, G-dur, F-dur, D-dur, B-dur ... va h.k.

7. № 4 mashqda berilgan uchtovushliklar garmonik majorning qaysi tonalliklarida subdominanta uchtovushligi bo‘lishini aniqlang va belgilang.

Og ‘zaki mashqlar

1. Asosiy uchtovushliklarni quyidagi tonalliklarda tuzing: *Do major* (tabiiy), *lya minor* (garmonik).

2. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning quyidagi tonalliklarida tonika, subdominanta va dominanta uchtovushliklarining tovushlarini aytинг:

Sol major, mi minor, Fa major, re minor,
 Re major, si minor, Re major, si minor,
 Lya major, fa minor, Sol major, mi minor,
 Fa major, re minor, Si major, sol minor,
 Si major, sol minor, Do major, lya minor.

3. Tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning quyidagi nomdosh tonalliklarida tonika, subdominanta va dominanta uchtovushliklarining tovushlarini aytинг:

C-dur, c-moll, E-dur, e-moll,
 F-dur, f-moll, H-dur, h-moll,
 D-dur, d-moll, Es-dur, es-moll,

B-dur, b-moll, Fis-dur, fis-moll,
G-dur, g-moll, As-dur, as-moll.

4. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar qaysi major tonalliklarida tonika, subdominanta, dominanta uchovushliklari bo'ladi:

The first staff starts with a C major chord (G-B-D) in common time. It then moves through various chords: D major (A-C-E), E minor (C-E-G), F major (D-F-A), G major (B-D-F#), A major (C-E-G), B major (D-F#-A), and C major (E-G-B). The second staff continues this sequence, showing D major, E minor, F major, G major, A major, B major, and C major again.

5. Garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida quyidagi uchtovushliklar tonika, subdominanta bo'ladi:

A single staff of musical notation showing chords in various keys. It starts with a C major chord (G-B-D) and then moves through D major (A-C-E), E minor (C-E-G), F major (D-F-A), G major (B-D-F#), A major (C-E-G), B major (D-F#-A), and C major (E-G-B).

6. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida dominanta uchtovushligi bo'ladi:

A single staff of musical notation showing chords in various keys. It starts with a C major chord (G-B-D) and then moves through D major (A-C-E), E minor (C-E-G), F major (D-F-A), G major (B-D-F#), A major (C-E-G), B major (D-F#-A), and C major (E-G-B).

7. Qaysi major va minor tonalliklarida quyidagi tovushlar tonika uchtovushligining asosiy tovushi (**primasi**) bo'ladi:

d, es, g, gis, cis.

8. Yuqoridagi tovushlar tabiiy major va garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida a) tonika uchtovushligining tertsiyasi; b) tonika uchtovushligining kvintasi bo'ladi?

9. Qaysi major va minor tonalliklarida quyidagi tovushlar subdominanta uchtovushligining asosiy tovushi (**primasi**) bo'ladi:

a, b, cis, es, h.

10. Yuqoridagi tovushlar tabiiy major va garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarida a) subdominanta uchtovushligining tertsiyasi; b) subdominanta uchtovushligining kvintasi bo'ladi?

11. Qaysi major va minor tonalliklarida quyidagi tovushlar dominanta uchtovushligining asosiy tovushi (**primasi**) bo'ladi:

c, f, g, d.

12. Yuqoridagi tovushlar tabiiy major va garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklarda a) dominanta uchtovushligining tertsiysi; b) dominanta uchtovushligining kvintasi bo‘ladi?

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Major va minorning turlicha tonalliklarda asosiy uchtovushliklarni (tonika, subdominanta, dominanta) chaling: a) tabiiy majorda; b) garmonik minorda; d) garmonik majorda; e) tabiiy major va garmonik minorning nomdosh tonalliklarda.

Asosiy uchtovushliklarning aylanmalari

Yozma mashqlar

1. Barcha major va minor tonalliklarda quydagiakkordlarni yozing:
a) tonika uchtovushligi, uning sekstakkordi va kvartsekstakkordi (T, T6, T64);
b) subdominanta uchtovushligi, uning sekstakkordi va kvartsekstakkordi (S, S6, S64);
c) dominanta uchtovushligi, uning sekstakkordi va kvartsekstakkordi (D, D6, D64).

E s l a t m a: Tonallikning alteratsiya belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo‘ying, masalan:

Es-dur	cis-moll	b-moll
T	S	D
T6	S6	D6
T64	S64	D64

2. Tabiiy major va garmonik minorning turlicha tonalliklardaakkordlarning quydagi ketma-ketligini yozing:

T – D6 – T;	T – T6 – S – S6 – D – D6 – T;
T – S64 – T;	T – S6 – D6 – T – S64 – T;
T6 – S – T6;	T – D64 – T6 – S – D6 – T;
S6 – T64 – D;	T – S6 – T64 – S – T6 – D64 – T;
T – D64 – T6;	T – T6 – S6 – D – D6 – T;
S6 – D – D6 – T;	T – D64 – T6 – S – S6 – D – D6 – T.

E s l a t m a: Har bir misolni bir necha major va minor tonalliklarda yozish lozim, xususan:

- a) parallel tonalliklarda, masalan: D, h, As, f, H, gis va h. k.
- b) nomdosh tonalliklarda, masalan: G, g, Es, es va h. k.
- d) tonikalari bir-biridan xromatik yarim ton oralig‘ida joylashgan tonalliklar, masalan: C, Ces, Cis, a, as, ais, D, Des, f, fis va h. k.

Alteratsiya belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo'ying. Masalan: T – S6 – D – D6 – Takkordlar ketma-ketligi E-dur tonalligida quyidagicha yoziladi.

A musical staff in G major (G clef) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows five chords: T (Tonic), S6 (Subdominant), D (Dominant), D6 (Dominant 6th), and T (Tonic). The notes are: T (G), S6 (D), D (E), D6 (E), and T (G).

3. Yuqoridagi vazifani garmonik majorda ham bajaring.

4. Quyidagi tonalliklarda dominanta va subdominanta uchtovushliklarini noturg'un tovushlarni yechilish yo'li bilan tonikaakkordiga qo'shing: C-dur, G-dur, F-dur, a-moll, e-moll, d-moll, Es-dur, g'-dur, As-dur, fis-moll, g-moll, gis-moll.

E s l a t m a: Akkordning turg'un tovushlarini oq notalar bilan, noturg'unlarini esa qora notalar bilan yozing. Masalan: *Do major* tonalligida dominanta va subdominanta uchtovushliklarini tonikaakkordiga qo'shilishini quyidagicha yozish lozim:

A musical staff in C major (G clef) with a key signature of zero sharps or flats. It shows four chords: D (Tonic), T (Subdominant), S (Dominant), and T (Tonic). The notes are: D (D), T (G), S (E), and T (D).

5. Quyidagi noturg'unakkordlarni ko'rsatilgan tonalliklarda, noturg'un tovushlarni yechilish yo'li bilan, tonikaakkordiga qo'shing: C-dur, D-dur, a-moll, g-moll, As-dur, E-dur, dis-moll, f-moll, Ges-dur, h-moll.

- a) dominanta sekstakkordi (D6);
- b) dominanta kvartsekstakkordi (D64);
- c) subdominanta sekstakkordi (S6);
- d) subdominanta kvartsekstakkordi (S64).

Og 'zaki mashqilar

1. Major va minorning quyidagi tonalliklarida tonika, subdominanta va dominantaning uchtovushliklari, sekstakkordlari va kvartsekstakkordlari tovushlarini aytинг:

Do major,	do minor,	Si major,	si minor,
Sol major,	sol minor,	Fa major,	fa minor,
Re major,	re minor,	Mi major,	mi minor,
Lya major,	lya minor,	Lya major,	lya minor.

2. Quyida berilgan sekstakkordlar va kvartsekstakkordlar major va minorning qaysi tonalliklarida tonikaga, subdominantaga va dominantaga tegishli bo'lleshini aniqlang:

A musical staff in G major (G clef) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows several chords including major and minor chords such as G, D, E, A, B, C, and D. The notes are: G, D, E, A, B, C, and D.

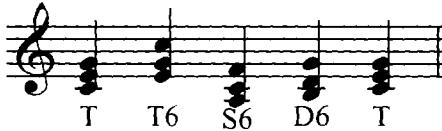


Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Tabiiy major va garmonik minorning quyidagi tonalliklardaakkordlarning quyidagi ketma-ketligini chaling:

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| T-T6-T64-T; | T-S6-D; | T-S6-D-D6-T; |
| S-S6-S64-S; | D-T64-D; | T-T6-S-S6-D-D6-T; |
| D-D6-D64-D; | T-D64-T6; | T-D64-T6-D6-T-S64-T; |
| T-D6-T; | T-S64-T; | T-T6-S-T64-S6-D-D6-T. |

E s l a t m a: 1. Akkordlarning bu ketma-ketliklarini *C-dur* tonalligidagi quyidagi misol kabi chaling: T-T6-S6-D6-T.



2. Har bir misolni bir necha major va minor tonalliklarda chalish lozim, xususan:

- parallel tonalliklarda, masalan: *D, h, As, f, H, gis* va *h.k.*
- nomdosh tonalliklarda, masalan: *G, g, Es, es* va *h.k.*
- tonikalari bir-biridan xromatik yarim ton oraliq'ida joylashgan tonalliklar, masalan: *C, Ces, Cis, a, as, ais, D, Des, f, fis* va *h.k.*

2. Yuqoridagi akkordlarni arpedjio usulida (ya'ni akkord tovushlarini ketma-ket, birini izidan boshqasini) chaling;

- yuqorilama *to'g'ri* harakat bilan (pastdan yuqoriga);
- pastlama *to'g'ri* harakat bilan (yuqoridan pastga);
- bir akkordni yuqorilama harakat, navbatdagisini pastlama harakat bilan (yuqorilama harakatni pastlama harakat bilan almashtirgan holda);
- «siniq» akkordlar shaklida.

E s l a t m a: Masalan, T-D64-T6-T akkordlari ketma-ketligini *C-dur* tonalligida quyidagicha chalish lozim:

- yuqorilama harakat bilan:
- pastlama harakat bilan:



- yuqorilama harakatni pastlama harakat bilan almashtirgan holda va aksincha:



g) «siniq»akkordlar shaklida:



3. Quyida berilgan baslar va raqamlar bo'yichaakkordlar tuzing:

1. 2. 3. 4.
64 6 6 64
5. 6. 7. 8.
64 6 6 6 64
9. 10. 11.
64 6 6 6 6
12. 13.
6 64 6 64 6
14. 15.
6 64 6 6 6
16. 17.
64 6 6 64 6
18. 19.
64 6 6 64 6 6
20.
6 6 6 64 6 64
21. 22.
6 64 6 6 64 6 64

23.

5. Yuqoridagi vazifada keltirilgan misollarni:

- 4, 5, 6 ta alteratsiya belgili tonalliklarga;
- berilgan tonallikdan yarim ton oraliqda joylashgan tonalliklarga transpozitsiya qilib chaling, masalan: *G-dur, Ges-dur, a-moll, ais-moll...* va h.k.

6. Quyidagi misollardagiakkordlarni aniqlang va chaling:

a)

b)

7. Yuqoridagi vazifada keltirilgan misollarni boshqa tonalliklarga tranpozitsiya qilib, chaling.

4. Major va minorning yondosh uchtovushliklari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

- Major va minorning qaysi uchtovushliklari yondosh uchtovushliklar hisoblanadi?
- Tabiiy majorning pog'onalarida qanday uchtovushliklarni tuzish mumkin?
- Tabiiy minorda-chi?
- Garmonik minorda-chi?
- Garmonik majorda-chi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

- Barcha major tonalliklarida I, III, IV pog'onadagi minor uchtovushliklarini yozing.

2. Barcha minor tonalliklarida III, VI va VII pog'onadagi major uchtovushliklарини yozing.

3. Garmonik minorning barcha tonalliklarida II va VII pog'onadagi kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklarni yozing.

4. Garmonik minorning barcha tonalliklarida III pog'onadagi orttirilgan uchtovushliklarni yozing.

5. Garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida II va VII pog'onadagi kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklarni yozing.

6. Garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida VI pog'onadagi orttirilgan uchtovushliklarni yozing.

7. Quyidagi major uchtovushliklari qaysi 3 ta major va 4 ta minor tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

Eslatma: Bu va bundan keyingi vazifalarda berilganakkordlarning tonalligini aniqlash uchun major va minorning ikki turini: ya'ni, tabiiy va garmonik turini oling. Masalan, uchtovushligi quyidagi tonalliklarga tegishlidir:

C G F a f e d
I IV V III t. V VI VII t.

8. Quyidagi minor uchtovushliklari qaysi 4 ta major va 3 ta minor tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

Eslatma: Masalan, uchtovushligi quyidagi tonalliklarga tegishlidir:

C g f B As Es g
I IV V t. II III VI IV g.

9. Quyidagi kamaytirilgan uchtovushliklar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

10. Quyidagi orttirilgan uchtovushliklar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

11. Quyidagi tovushlarning har birida uchtovushliklarning barcha turlarini tuzing; har bir tuzilgan uchtovushlikning pastiga, qaysi tonallikga va uning qaysi pog'onasiga tegishli ekanligini yozib qo'ying; (bunda major va minorning 2 turi: tabiiy va garmonik turlarini e'tiborga oling): *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si, do#, fa#, sol#, mi#, lya#, si#*. Masalan:

I-C; IV-G; V-F;
III-a; VI-c; VII-d; V-f.
I-c; IV-g; V-f; II-B;
III-As; VI-Es; IV-G;
VII-Des; II-B
II-b.

12. Yuqoridagi vazifada ko'rsatilgan tovushlardan sekstakkord va kvartsekstakkordlarning barcha turlarini tuzing; har bir tuzilganakkordning qaysi tonallikga tegishli ekanligini yozib qo'ying; (bunda major va minorning 2 turi: tabiiy va garmonik turlarini e'tiborga oling).

E s l a t m a: Sekstakkord va kvartsekstakkordlarning pog'onalari uning uchtovushligiga yoki asosiy tovushiga (primasiga) qarab aniqlanadi.

13. Quyidagi sekstakkord va kvartsekstakkordlar qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va belgilang:

Og 'zaki mashqilar

1. Tabiiy *Do majorning* barcha pog'onalarida uchtovushliklar tuzing va ularning turlarini aniqlang.
2. Tabiiy majorning pog'onalarida qaysi uchtovushliklar bo'lishi va ularning ketma-ket kelish tartibini aniqlang.
3. Tabiiy *lya minorning* barcha pog'onalarida uchtovushliklar tuzing va ularning ketma-ket kelish tartibini aniqlang.
4. Yuqorida keltirilgan vazifani garmonik *lya minorda* ham bajaring.
5. Garmonik *Do majorning* barcha pog'onalarida uchtovushliklar tuzing va ularning turlarini aniqlang.
6. Tabiiy *Do majorda* asosiy va yondosh uchtovushliklarning tovushlarini aytинг.
7. Garmonik *lya minorda* asosiy va yondosh uchtovushliklarning tovushlarini aytинг.
8. Quyidagi tonalliklarda yondosh uchtovushliklarni aytинг: *G-dur, e-moll, D-dur, g-moll, E-dur, f-moll, A-dur, b-moll, Fis-dur, es-moll*.
9. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar tabiiy majorning qaysi pog'onalarida uchraydi?
 - a) major uchtovushligi;
 - b) minor uchtovushligi;
 - c) kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik.
10. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar tabiiy minorning qaysi pog'onalarida uchraydi?
 - a) major uchtovushligi;
 - b) minor uchtovushligi;
 - c) kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik.
11. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar garmonik minorning qaysi pog'onalarida uchraydi?
 - a) major uchtovushligi;
 - b) minor uchtovushligi;
 - c) kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik;
 - d) orttirilgan uchtovushlik.
12. Quyidagi uchtovushliklar garmonik majorning qaysi pog'onalarida uchraydi?
 - a) major uchtovushligi;
 - b) minor uchtovushligi;
 - c) kamaytirilgan uchtovushlik;
 - d) orttirilgan uchtovushlik.
13. Quyidagi sekstakkord va kvartsekstakkordlar tabiiy va garmonik major hamda garmonik minorning qaysi tonalliklariga va ularning qaysi pog'onalariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyida berilgan baslar va raqamlar bo'yichaakkordlar tuzing:

2. Rim raqamlari bo'yicha ko'rsatilganakkordlar ketma-ketligini ma-jor va minor tonalliklarida chaling:

I6-II6-V-I6; I-VII6-I6; I-VII6-I6-II6-V6-I.

I-I6-II6-V-V6-I; I-VI6-VII6-I6-II6-V;

I-I6-Iv-II6-I64-V-I6.

3. Quyidagi misollarda ko'rsatilganakkordlarni aniqlang va chaling:

b)

5. Dominantseptakkord

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Qandayakkordga septakkord deyiladi?
2. Akkordning asosiy (prima) tovushidan boshlab, septakkord qanday intervallardan tashkil topadi?
3. Septakkordda har bir juft tovushlar orasi qaysi intervallarni hosil qiladi?
4. Major va garmonik minorning V pog'onasidan tuzilgan septakkordga qanday septakkord deyiladi?
5. Dominantseptakkord qanday belgilanadi?
6. Dominantseptakkord:
 - a) akkordning asosiy tovushidan yuqori tovushgacha;
 - b) har bir juft tovushlar orasini hisoblaganda qanday intervallardan tuziladi?
7. Dominantseptakkord tarkibiga qanday dissonans intervallar kiradi?
8. Dominantseptakkord asosida qanday uchtovushlik joylashgan?
9. Dominantseptakkord tarkibiga major va minorning qaysi turg'un va noturg'un tovushlari kiradi?
10. Dominantseptakkordning yechilishi nima? Dominantseptakkord qaysi uchtovushlikga va qanday tarzda yechiladi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Barcha major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkord tuzing.
2. Quyidagi tovushlarning har birida dominantseptakkord tuzing, ularni qaysi tonallikga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va belgilang: *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si, do#, rez, fat, sol#, mi#, solb, lyab, si#, rez*.
3. Quyidagi tovushlarning dastlab tertsiya, keyin kvinta, undan keyin esa septima sifatida mo'ljal qilib, dominantseptakkord tuzing: *do, re, mi, sol#, si#, do#, lya, fat*.
4. Kvinta davrsasi tartibi bo'yicha, barcha major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkord tuzing va tonika uchtovushligiga yeching.
5. Quyidagi tovushlarning har birida dominantseptakkord tuzing, ularni qaysi tonallikga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va yeching: *a, fis, b, cis, gis, h, des, f, d, es, e*.

Og'zaki mashqlar

1. Yuqorilama kvinta davrasi tartibi bo'yicha, barcha major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkord tuzing.

2. Quyidagi tovushlarning har birida dominantseptakkord tuzing, ularni major va minorning qaysi tonalligiga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang: *sol, mi, fa#, si#, lya, do#, do, re, sol#, fa, si, lya#, re#, mi#*.

3. Quyidagi dominantseptakkordlar qaysi tonallikga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagi har bir major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkord tuzing va yeching: *C-a; F-d; D-h; B-g; A-fis; Es-c; As-f; H-gis; Des-b; Fis-dis; Ges-es; Cis-ais*.

2. Og'zaki mashqlarning № 3 vazifasida ko'rsatilgan dominant-septakkordlarni yeching.

3. Quyidagi har bir tovushda dominantseptakkord tuzib, qaysi tonallikga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va yeching: *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si, do#, re#, fa#, sol#, lya#, re#, mi#, sol#, lya#, si#*.

6. Dominantseptakkordning aylanmalari

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Dominantseptakkord nechta aylanmaga ega?

2. Dominantseptakkordning birinchi, ikkinchi va uchinchi aylanmalari qanday ataladi?

3. Dominantseptakkordning aylanmalari qaysi raqamlar bilan belgilanadi?

4. Pastdan yuqoriga qarab hisoblaganda dominantkvintsekstakkord, dominanttertskvartakkord va dominantsekundakkord qaysi intervallardan iborat?

5. Nima uchun dominantseptakkordning 1-aylanmasiga kvintsekstakkord, 2-aylanmasiga tertskvartakkord va 3-aylanmasiga sekundakkord deyiladi?

6. Dominantseptakkordning aylanmalari qaysiakkordlarga yechiladi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Barcha major minor tonalliklarida, quyidagi tartibda dominantseptakkord va uning aylanmalarini tuzing: *C, a, G, e, F, d, D, h, B, g, va h. k.*

2. Quyidagi major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkordning 1-aylanmasi (D65) ni tuzing va yeching: *D-dur, As-dur, cis-moll, e-moll, H-dur, f-moll, A-dur, es-moll.*

3. Quyidagi major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkordning 2-aylanmasi (D43) ni tuzing va yeching: *F-dur, h-moll, As-dur, gis-moll, d-moll, cis-moll.*

4. Quyidagi major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkordning 3-aylanmasi (D2) ni tuzing va yeching: *G-dur, b-moll, E-dur, Des-dur, Ges-dur, dis-moll.*

5. Quyidagi tovushlarning har biridan D7, D65, D43, D2 tuzing va ular tegishli bo'lgan major va minor tonalliklarini aniqlang: *do, re, mi, fa, sol, lya, si, do#, fa#, sol#, mi#, lya#, si#.*

E s l a t m a: Masalan, do tovushidan tuzilgan dominantseptakkord va uning aylanmalari quyidagicha bo'ladi:

F,f; Des,des; B,b; G,g.
 D7 D65 D43 D2

6. Kalit alteratsiya belgilarining soni 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 va 6 ta bo'lgan tonalliklardaakkordlarning quyidagi ketma-ketligini yozing: T6-D43-T; T-T6-D-D2-T6-D65-T; D-D2-T6-D43-T; T-S6-D7-D65-T-S64-T; T-S6-D-D2-T6-D65-T.

E s l a t m a: Tonalliklarning belgilarini kalit yoniga emas, balki notalar oldiga qo'ying.

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tonalliklarda dominantseptakkord va uning barcha aylanmalarini tuzing: *C, a, G, e, F, d, A, fis, Des, b.*

2. Quyidagi tovushlarda dominantseptakkord tuzib, barcha aylanmalarini hosil qiling: *lya, re, do, fa, si, do#, si#, lya#, fa#, mi#, sol.*

3. Major va minor tonalliklarida, quyidagi tartibda kvintsekstakkord, tertskvartakkord va sekundakkord tuzing va yeching: *C, a, G, e, F, d, D, h, B, g, va h. k.*

4. Quyidagi tovushlarning har birida dominantseptakkordning 1-aylanmasi (D65) ni tuzing, buakkordlar tegishli bo'lgan major va minor tonalliklarini aniqlang: *re, sol, fa#, do#, lya, si#, fa, do, mi, sol#, mi#, si#.*

5. Quyidagi tovushlarning har birida dominantseptakkordning 2-aylanmasi (D43) ni tuzing, buakkordlar tegishli bo'lgan major va minor tonalliklarini aniqlang: *mib*, *dor*, *sib*, *solt*, *fa*, *ret*, *do*, *lyab*, *mi*, *si*, *lya*, *reb*.

6. Yuqoridagi vazifada ko'rsatilgan tovushlardan dominant-septakkordning 3-aylanmasi (D2) ni tuzing, buakkordlar tegishli bo'lgan major va minor tonalliklarini aniqlang.

7. Berilganakkordlarni va ular tegishli bo'lgan tonalliklarni aniqlang:

a)

b)

8. Yuqoridagi vazifada berilganakkordlarni yeching.

9. Quyidagiakkordlarda oq notalar bilanakkordning qaysi tovushi (prima, tertsiya, kvinta, septima) belgilanganliginianiqlang:

a)

b)

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Diyezli va bemolli major va minor tonalliklarida dominantseptakkord va aylanmalarini tuzing.

2. Quyidagi tovushlarda dominantseptakkord, kvintsekstakkord, tertskvartakkord va sekundakkord tuzing: *re, fa#, si, lya, mi, do#, fa, sol#, lyab, si, re#, do, mi.*

3. Quyidagiakkordlarni aniqlang va yeching:

a)

b)

4. Quyidagi tovushlarda dominantseptakkord va uning barcha aylanmalarini tuzing, ularning tonalligini aniqlab, yeching: *e, h, a, g, f, es, d, b, fis, as, c, dis, cis, fis.*

5. Quyidagi shakllar bo'yicha barcha major va minor tonalliklaridaakkordlar ketma-ketligini chaling:

T-D7-T;	T-D7-D65-D43-T;	T-S6-D7-T;
T-D65-T;	D-D2-D43-D65-T;	T-T6-D-D2-T6-D43-T;
T6-D43-T;	T-T6-D43-T;	T-S6-D7-D65-T;
D-D2-T6;	T-D6-D43-T;	T6-S-D43-T.

E s I a t m a: Masalan, T-T6-D43-D65-Takkordlar ketma-ketligini *C-dur* tonalligida shunday chalish kerak:

6. Quyidagi baslar va raqamlar bo'yichaakkordlar tuzing:

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

7. Yetakchi septakkord

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Yetakchi septakkord nima?
2. Yetakchi septakkord major va minorning qaysi pog‘onasida tuziladi?
3. Yetakchi septakkord tarkibiga major va minorning qaysi noturg‘un pog‘onalari kiradi?
4. Pastdan yuqoriga qarab hisoblaganda, yetakchi septakkord:
 - a) tabiiy majorda;
 - b) garmonik majorda;
 - v) garmonik minorda qaysi intervallardan iborat?
5. Yetakchi septakkord tarkibiga qaysi dissonans intervallar kiradi?
6. Yetakchi septakkordning asosida qaysi uchtovushlik joylashgan?
7. Kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord nima va u qanday tuziladi?
8. Tabiiy majorning yetakchi septakkordi qanday ataladi va interval tarkibi bo‘yicha, kamaytirilgan septakkorddan qanday farq qiladi?
9. Yetakchi septakkord qaysiakkordga va qanday tarzda yechiladi?
10. Yetakchi septakkord qisqacha qanday belgilanadi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Barcha major va minor tonalliklarida kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing.
2. Quyidagi tovushlarda kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing: *do, do#, re, re#, mi, mi#, fa, fa#, sol, sol#, sol#, lya, lya#, si, si#, si#*.
3. Tertsiyasi, kvintasi va septimasi *do, re, mi, fa#, si#, mi#, sol#, fa, lya* tovushi bo‘lgan kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing.
4. Barcha major va minor tonalliklarida quyidagi tartibda kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing va tonika uchtovushligiga yechin: *C-dur – a-moll; G-dur – e-moll; F-dur – d-moll; D-dur – h-moll; B-dur – g-moll* va *h.k.*
5. Quyidagi tovushlarda kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing, tonalligini aniqlang va yeching: *mi, sol, re, sol, si, re, lya, mi, lya, fa, si, do*.
6. Tabiiy va garmonik majorning barcha tonalliklarida kvinta davrasi tartibi bo‘yicha kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing.

Og ‘zaki mashqlar

1. Barcha major va minor tonalliklarida yuqorilama kvinta davrasi tartibi bo‘yicha kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing.
2. Quyidagi tovushlarda kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkord tuzing va ular tegishli bo‘lgan tonalliklarni aniqlang: *fis, e, a, cis, d, dis, g*.

3. Quyidagi septakkordlarning major va minor tonalliklarini aniqlang:

The image contains two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef and shows chords in G major (G7), A major (A7), B major (B7), C major (C7), D major (D7), E major (E7), F major (F7), and G major (G7). The bottom staff uses a treble clef and shows chords in G major (G7), A major (A7), B major (B7), C major (C7), D major (D7), E major (E7), F major (F7), and G major (G7).

4. Tabiiy va garmonik majorning quyidagi tonalliklarida kamaytirilgan yetakchi septakkordlar tuzing: *D, B, Fis, As, E, Des, G, Ces, H, Ges, Cis.*

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. №№ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 yozma mashqlarni fortepiyana da ham bajaring.

2. Og'zaki mashqlarning № 3 vazifasida berilgan kamaytirilgan septakkordlarni tonika uchtovushligi tovushlariga yeching.

8. Kuydagи akkordlar

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Akkord figuratsiyasi nima?

2. Arpedjio (arpeggio) nima?

Og'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi akkordlarni aniqlang:

The image shows twelve numbered exercises for identifying chords. Each exercise consists of a single measure of musical notation. 1. Major chord in G major. 2. Minor chord in A minor. 3. Major chord in B major. 4. Minor chord in C minor. 5. Major chord in D major. 6. Minor chord in E minor. 7. Major chord in F major. 8. Minor chord in G minor. 9. Major chord in A major. 10. Minor chord in B minor. 11. Major chord in C major. 12. Minor chord in D minor.

2. Quyidagi kuylarda tonika, subdominanta va dominanta tovushlaridan hosil bo‘luvchi, aniq ifodalanganakkordlarni topping va aniqlang.

a) Quyidagi kuylarda uchtovushliklar va ularning aylanmalarini topping:

1. Allegretto

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



2. Allegro

Ukraincha «Bahor qo'shig'i»





3. Adagio

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



4. Allegro

L.Betxoven. Shotlandcha qo'shiq



5. Moderato

Chex xalq qo'shig'i



6. Shoshmasdan

Qadimiy raqs «Kontradans»



7. Allegro

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



8. Allegro agitato M.Glinka. «Ruslan va Lyudmila» operasidan



9. Moderato

F.Shubert. «Qayerga»



10. Moderato

L. Betxoven. Tirolcha qo'shiq, op. 107. nomer.1



11. Andantino

F.Shubert. Raqs



12. Allegro

Nemis xalq raqsi



13. Quvnoq va tetik

R.Shuman. «Quvnoq dehqon»



14. Moderato non troppo

M.Musorgskiy. «Sorochin yarmarkasi»
operasidan



15. [Allegro]

R.Shuman. «Botir chavandoz», op.68

16. Allegro

G.F.Gendel. Organ va orkestr uchun konsert

17.

V.A.Motsart. Menuet

18.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 18, featuring three staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff starts with a dynamic *p*. The second staff starts with a dynamic *pp*. The third staff ends with a dynamic *rit.*

19. Andante con moto

Polsha xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 19, featuring two staves of music in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff starts with a dynamic *mf*.

20. Moderato

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 20, featuring one staff of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps.

21. Presto

I.Gaydn. 18-simfoniya

Musical score for piece 21, featuring two staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat.

22.

Chex xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 22, featuring one staff of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats.

23. Allegro

Polsha xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for Polsha xalq qo'shig'i. The score consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time, key signature of four sharps. The first staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, and so on. The second staff continues the pattern.

24. Allegretto

I.Gaydn. Raqs

Musical score for I.Gaydn. Raqs. The score consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The first staff shows a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff shows a melodic line with a sustained note and a sixteenth-note figure.

25. Allegretto ma non troppo

J.Ramo, Jiga

Musical score for J.Ramo, Jiga. The score consists of two staves of music in 6/8 time, key signature of three sharps. The first staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, and so on. The second staff continues the pattern.

26. Allegro con fuoco

F.Mendelson. So'zsiz qo'shiq

Musical score for F.Mendelson. So'zsiz qo'shiq. The score consists of two staves of music in common time, key signature of one sharp. The first staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, and so on. The second staff continues the pattern.

- b) Quyidagi kuylarda septakkordlar (dominantseptakkord va uning aylanmalar, yetakchi septakkord) shuningdek, barcha boshqaakkordlarni toping va aniqlang:

1.

Chex xalq qo'shig'i



2.

V.A.Motsart. Sonatina



3. **Moderato**

Polsha xalq qo'shig'i



4. **Allegro**

V.A.Motsart. «Don Juan» operasidan



5.

V.A.Motsart. «Ekossez»



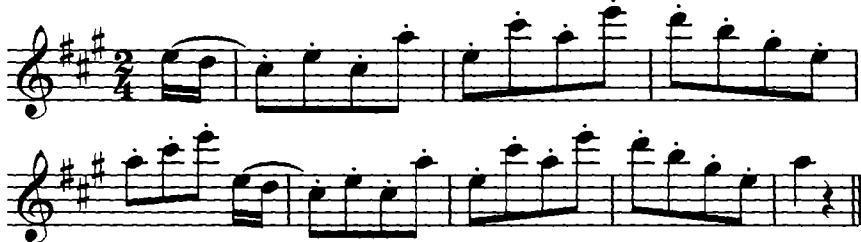
6.



7. Andantino N.Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shoh Sultan haqida ertak» operasidan



8. L.Betxoven. Kontradans



9. Allegretto Polsha xalq qo'shig'i



10. Largo Dj.B.Pergolezi. 13-sonata



11. Xorvat xalq qo'shig'i



12. Moderato

V.A.Motsart. Menuet



13.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



14. Allegro non troppo

Polsha xalq qo'shig'i



15. Agitato

F.Mendelson. «So'zsiz qo'shiq»



16. Moderato

Polsha xalq qo'shig'i



17. Moderato

Chex xalq qo'shig'i

un poco rit.

18. Allegro non troppo

I.S.Bax. Fuga

19. Allegro

Dj.Verdi. «Trubadur-Maddoh» operasidan

20. Allegro

F.Shubert. «Bo'ronli tong»

XROMATIZM

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Ladning qanday ko'rinishlari «xromatizm» tushunchasi ostiga birlashadi?
2. Diatonik yarim ton va diatonik ton nima?
3. Xromatik yarim ton va xromatik ton nima?
4. Major (tabiiy) ladining qaysi noturg'un pog'onalarini xromatik ravishda o'zgartirilishi (alteratsiyalanishuvi) mumkin? Qaysi yo'nalishda (yuqoriga, pastga)?
5. Minor (tabiiy) ladining qaysi noturg'un pog'onalarini xromatik ravishda o'zgartirilishi (alteratsiyalanishuvi) mumkin? Qaysi yo'nalishda (yuqoriga, pastga)?
6. Xromatik gamma nima?
7. Major va minor xromatik gammalari yozilishining qanday qoidalari qabul qilingan?
8. Xromatik gammalarning yozilish qoidalari nimaga asoslangan? Qanday hollarda bu qoidalarni o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotadi?
9. Xromatik gammaning major yoki minorligi nima bilan aniqlanadi?
10. Qanday intervallarga xromatik intervallar deyiladi?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. Quyidagi tovushlardan yuqoriga va pastga tomon diatonik va xromatik yarim tonlar tuzing:

a)



b)





2. Yuqoridagi mashqda berilgan tovushlardan diatonik butun tonlar, mumkin bo'lgan joylarda esa xromatik butun tonlar ham tuzing.

3. Quyidagi tovushlar orasini xromatizm bilan to'ldiring:

4. Quyidagi tonallikkarda major va minor ladining har bir turg'un pog'onasiga yondosh diatonik va xromatik noturg'un tovushlarni yozing:

*C-dur, G-dur, F-dur, D-dur, H-dur, Es-dur, Fis-dur,
a-moll, e-moll, d-moll, h-moll, gis-moll, es-moll, fis-moll.*

E s l a t m a: Ladning turg'un pog'onalarini oq, noturg'un pog'onalarini esa qora notalar bilan yozing.

5. Majorda II pog'onani xromatik yarim tonga ko'tarish va pasaytirish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan quyidagi xromatik intervallarni; *C, G, F, A, Des, H, Es, D, B, E* tonalliklarida tuzing va yeching:

orttirilgan sekundalar, orttirilgan kvintalar, orttirilgan sekstalar,
kamaytirilgan septimalar, kamaytirilgan kvartalar,
kamaytirilgan tertsiyalar.

6. Minorda II pog'onani pasaytirish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan yuqoridagi intervallarni *a, e, d, h, g, fis, c, cis, b* tonalliklarida tuzing va yeching.

7. a) Majorda:

ko'tarilgan VI va pasaytirilgan IV pog'onalar,

tabiiy VII va II pasaytirilgan pog'onalar,

tabiiy IV va pasaytirilgan II pog'onalar oralarida hosil bo'ladigan orttirilgan seksta va kamaytirilgan tertsya intervallarini *C, Cis, D, Des, E, Es, F, Fis, G, Ges, A, As B, H* tonalliklarida:

b) minorda:

tabiiy VI va pasaytirilgan IV pog'onalar,

pasaytirilgan II va ko'tarilgan VII pog'onalar oralarida hosil bo'ladigan orttirilgan seksta va kamaytirilgan tertsya intervallarini *a, as, h, b, cis, d, dis, e, es, f, fis, g, gis* tonalliklarida tuzing va yeching.

8. Quyidagi intervallarni ko'rsatilgan tonallikkarda turg'un tovushlarga yeching:

<i>d#-si</i>	g-moll, A-dur tonalliklarida;
<i>m#-re</i>	Des-dur, b-moll tonalliklarida;
<i>f#-si</i>	E-dur, e-moll tonalliklarida;
<i>re#-lya</i>	A-dur, C-dur tonalliklarida;
<i>sob#-mi</i>	b-moll, Des-dur tonalliklarida;
<i>mi-sol#</i>	D-dur, F-dur tonalliklarida;
<i>lya-do#</i>	G-dur, B-dur tonalliklarida;
<i>f#-re#</i>	A-dur, e-moll tonalliklarida.

9. Quyidagiakkordlar tarkibiga kiruvchi xromatik intervallarni toping, aniqlang va belgilang:

10. 9 mashqda berilganakkordlarni qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang va lad tovushlarining tortilishi bo'yicha yeching.

11. 146 bet № 3 vazifada berilganakkordlarni ko'rsatilgan tonalliklarda turg'un tovushlarga tortilishi bo'yicha yeching, buakkordlardagi xromatik intervallarni toping, aniqlang va belgilang.

12. Berilganakkordlarni ko'rsatilgan tonalliklarda tonikaakkordiga yechish uchun engarmonik ravishda almashtiring:

h-moll, dis-moll,
H-dur;

b-moll, G-dur,
H-dur;

E-dur, As-dur,
C-dur;

b-moll, Fis-dur,

C-dur, c-moll,
G-dur, g-moll;

A-dur, As-dur,

Fis-dur, H-dur,

D-dur, as-moll,
F-dur

Ges-dur, Fis-dur;

Ges-dur, D-dur.

13. Kvinta davrasi tartibi bo'yicha, barcha tonalliklarda major xromatik gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan yozing.

E s l a t m a: Tabiiy majorning diatonik pog'onalarini oq, xromatik pog'onalarini esa qora notalar bilan yozing

14. Kvinta davrasi tartibi bo'yicha, barcha tonalliklarda minor xromatik gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bilan yozing, xromatik pog'onalarini esa qora notalar bilan yozing

15. Quyidagi nomdosh tonalliklarda major va minor xromatik gammalarini yuqorilama harakat bo'yicha yozing:

D-dur, Es-dur, cis-moll, B-dur, f-moll, A-dur, d-moll, es-moll, Cis-dur, b-moll, F-dur, a-moll.

Og 'z a k i m a s h q l a r

1. *Re, fa, sol, do#, lyat, mib* tovushlaridan yuqoriga va pastga tomon diatonik va xromatik yarim tonlar tuzing.

2. *Re mib, ly, sol, fa* tovushlaridan yuqoriga tomon diatonik va xromatik butun tonlar tuzing.

3. Shu vazifani *do#, sol, fat, mi, re* tovushlaridan pastga tomon bajaring.

4. Quyidagi diatonik yarim ton va butun tonlarni engarmonik teng xromatiklari bilan almashtiring: *re#-mi, do-reb, mif-re#, fa-sol, fa*-sol#, do*-reb, do*-re#, mib-fa, mibb-reb, sol*-lyat*.

5. Quyidagi xromatik yarim ton va butun tonlarni engarmonik teng diatoniklari bilan almashtiring: *fa-fat, lyab-lyat, do-do*, sol#-solb, siib-sibb, re-rex, do#-do*, mib-mibb*.

6. Yuqoridagi vazifani bajargach, diatonik butun tonlar orasini xromatizm bilan to'ldiring.

7. Tabiiy majorning qaysi noturg'un pog'onalarini xromatik ravishda ko'tarish yoki pasaytirish mumkin?

8. Tabiiy minorda-chi?

9. Major tonalliklarida quyidagi pog'onalarini ayting va ularni yeching:

pasaytirilgan II

ko'tarilgan IV

ko'tarilgan II

pasaytirilgan VI

10. Minor tonalliklarida II, IV pog'onalarini ayting va yeching.

11. II pog'onani ko'tarish, II ni pasaytirish, IV ni ko'tarish va VI ni pasaytirish natijasida hosil bo'ladijan quyidagi xromatik intervallarni turlicha major tonalliklarida tuzing va yeching.

orttirilgan sekstalar,
kamaytirilgan tertsiyalar,
orttirilgan sekundalar,
kamaytirilgan septimalar,

orttirilgan kvintalar,
kamaytirilgan kvartalar,
orttirilgan kvartalar,
kamaytirilgan kvintalar.

12. II pog'onani ko'tarish, IV ni ko'tarish va VII ni ko'tarish natijasida hosil bo'ladigan yuqoridagi xromatik intervallarni turlicha minor tonalliklarida tuzing va yeching.

13. Orttirilgan seksta va kamaytirilgan tertsiya intervallari qaysi intervallarga yechiladi?

14. Orttirilgan seksta va kamaytirilgan tertsiya intervallarining yechilishida ovoz harakatlarining farqi nimadan iborat?

15. Quyidagi tonalliklarda xromatik major gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo'yicha o'qing:

B, A, F, E, As, G, Es, D, Ges, H, Des, Fis, Ces.

16. Quyidagi tonalliklarda minor xromatik gammalarini yuqorilama va pastlama harakat bo'yicha o'qing:

a, c, d, fis, g, h, e, es, gis, as, b, dis, ais.

17. Quyidagi major va minor xromatik gammalarini o'qing:

yuqorilama <i>Fa\sharp major,</i>	pastlama <i>re minor,</i>
pastlama <i>Sol\flat major,</i>	yuqorilama <i>solt\sharp minor,</i>
pastlama <i>Si major,</i>	yuqorilama <i>sol minor,</i>
yuqorilama <i>lyat\sharp minor,</i>	pastlama <i>Do\flat major.</i>

18. Xromatik gammalarning quyidagi bo'laklari qaysi major va minor tonalliklariga tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

1. 2.
3. 4.
5. 6.
7. 8.
9. 10.

19. Quyidagi kuylarni lad va tonalliklarini aniqlang, ularda uchraydigan barcha xromatik tovushlarni (xromatik tovushlar o'tkinchi va yordamchi tovush ko'rinishida; pog'onama-pog'ona yoki sakrama harakat tarzida; kuyning xromatik gamma bo'icha harakati shaklida bo'lishi mumkin) ko'rsating va aniqlang. Har bir kuyni lad-tonallik jihatdan tahlil qilib bo'lgach, fortepianoda chalish zarur:

1.

V.A.Motsart. Raqs

2.

I.Gaydn. Raqs

3. a) **Allegretto quasi andantino**

J.Bize. «Karmen» operasidan



b)

4. Presto

K.M. Beber. Menuet

5. Allegro vivace

P.Chaykovskiy. «Uyqudagi go'zal» baletidan

6. Allegro

Lyove. Ballada

Musical score for movement 6, Allegro, featuring three staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The score consists of three staves of music, each with a different melodic line and harmonic progression.

7. Andante con moto

P.Chaykovskiy. «Qarg'a ayol» operasidan

Musical score for movement 7, Andante con moto, featuring two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The score consists of two staves of music, each with a different melodic line and harmonic progression.

8. Allegro assai

I.Gaydn. 15-simfoniya

Musical score for movement 8, Allegro assai, featuring two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The score consists of two staves of music, each with a different melodic line and harmonic progression.

9.

G.Donisetti. «Lyuchiya di Lammermur» operasidan

Musical score for movement 9, featuring two staves of music in common time with a treble clef. The score consists of two staves of music, each with a different melodic line and harmonic progression.

10. Allegro

V.A.Motsart. Fortepiano uchun 5-konsert

Musical score for movement 10, Allegro, featuring one staff of music in common time with a treble clef. The score consists of one staff of music, with dynamic markings like *p*.



11. Grazioso

L.Betxoven. Fortepiano uchun 2-sonata, op.2

A musical score consisting of two staves of music in G clef. The first staff features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings 'sf' and '3'. The second staff continues the eighth-note pattern with similar dynamic markings.

12. Lento

K.Sen-Sans. «Samson va Dalila» operasidan



13. Poco andante

E.Grig. Elegiya. op.47



14. Moderato e con grazia

K.M.Veber. Rondo brillante, op.6



15. Allegro agitato

F.Shopen. Prelyudiya

16. Sempre lento (Cantando)

Fr.List. Petrarki

17. Moderato

T.Xrennikov. «Bulbul airgul haqida vasf etgandek»

Forte pianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. 164-167 betlardagi 19—vazifada berilgan kuylarni lad va tonalligini aniqlang va ularni fortepianoda chaling.

2. Quyidagi xromatik intervallarni ko‘rsatilgan tonallikkarda turg‘un tovushlarga yeching:

D-dur,
c-moll;



Es-dur,
g-moll;



G-dur,
dis-moll;



Fis-dur;

B-dur,
as-moll;

A-dur,
B-dur;



F-dur, As-dur
c-moll;

G-dur,
Fis-dur;

A-dur,
b-moll;



D-dur,
a-moll;



3. Quyidagiakkordlar tarkibidagi xromatik intervallarni toping va aniqlang; berilgan noturg'unakkordlarni ko'rsatilgan tonalliklarda, turg'un tovushlarga tortilishi bo'yicha, yeching:

a)

F-dur,
E-dur

G-dur,
Des-dur

Ges-dur
e-moll, a-moll

D-dur,
b-moll

Fis-dur
h-moll



A-dur, a-moll Des-dur, cis-moll Es-dur h-moll
D-dur, d-moll f-moll fis-moll g-moll E-dur, H-dur

A musical staff with two staves (treble and bass) divided into five measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure shows an open circle (A-dur). The second measure shows a circle with a vertical line through it (a-moll). The third measure shows a circle with a diagonal line from top-left to bottom-right (Des-dur). The fourth measure shows an open circle (cis-moll). The fifth measure shows a circle with a diagonal line from top-right to bottom-left (Es-dur). The bass staff follows the same pattern.

G-dur, dis-moll f-moll
g-moll, c-moll fis-moll b-moll F-dur D-dur

A musical staff with two staves (treble and bass) divided into five measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure shows an open circle (G-dur). The second measure shows a circle with a vertical line through it (dis-moll). The third measure shows a circle with a diagonal line from top-left to bottom-right (f-moll). The fourth measure shows an open circle (g-moll). The fifth measure shows a circle with a diagonal line from top-right to bottom-left (c-moll). The bass staff follows the same pattern.

To'qqizinchi bo'lim

MODULYATSIYA

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Pog'onadosh tonalliklar deb nimaga aytildi?
2. Tonalliklarning pog'onadoshligi nima bilan aniqlanadi?
3. Berilgan major va minor tonalliklariga qaysi tonalliklar yaqin pog'onadosh hisoblanadi?
4. Modulyatsiya nima?
5. Kuyda (yaqin tonalliklarga) modulyatsiya qanday tarzda ro'y beradi?
6. Asosiy tonallikning va kuyda yoki butun asar davomida uchraydigan boshqa tonalliklarning, alteratsiya belgilari odatda qayerga qo'yiladi?
7. Kuyda ro'y bergen modulyatsiyani qanday qilib aniqlash mumkin?

Og 'zaki mashqilar

1. Quyidagi tonalliklarga pog'onadosh bo'lgan barcha tonalliklarni aytинг: *F-dur, e-moll, Des-dur, h-moll, A-dur, es-moll, H-dur, g-moll, fis-moll, As-dur, D-dur, c-moll, Fis-dur, b-moll.*
2. Quyidagi kuylarda, xromatik belgi va yangi tonallikning tonikasi paydo bo'lishi bilan, topish mumkin bo'lgan modulyatsiyani aniqlang:

1. Adagio

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



2. Allegretto

L.Betxoven. Fortepiano uchun sonata, op.2





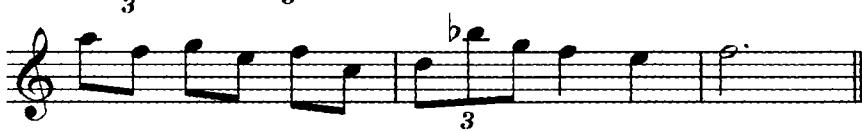
3. Andante

F. Mendelson. «So'zsiz qo'shiq»



4. Moderato

V.A. Motsart. Fortepiano uchun bolalar pyesasi



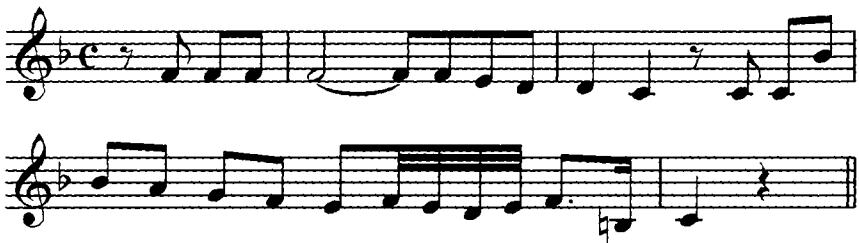
5. Tez

Don qozoqlarining kuyi. «Qazachoq»



6. Abdabte con moto

A.Gurilov. «Oqlov»



7. Kuchli va tetik

R.Shuman. «Notanish», op.68



8. Allegro

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



9. Marciale

R.Shuman. «Bahor qo'shig'i», op.45, 2-son



10. Moderato

M.Glinka. «Eh, go'zal ma'shuqa»

**11. Sekin**

R.Shuman. Romans, op.54, 3-son

12. Andante espressivo

F.Mendelson. «So'zsiz qo'shiq»

13. Andantino

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

14. Allegro con brio

L.Betxoven. 2-simfoniya

Musical score for movement 14, Allegro con brio, by Ludwig van Beethoven. The score consists of three staves of music in common time (C) with a key signature of two sharps (#). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo). The second staff starts with a dynamic 'sf' (sforzando). The third staff starts with a dynamic 'sf' (sforzando).

15. Allegro assai

P.Chaykovskiy. Vals

Musical score for movement 15, Allegro assai, by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score consists of two staves of music in common time (C) with a key signature of one sharp (#). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The second staff continues the melody.

16. Allegro

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for movement 16, Allegro, by an Ukrainian folk song. The score consists of two staves of music in common time (C) with a key signature of one flat (b).

17. Allegretto

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for movement 17, Allegretto, by a Russian folk song. The score consists of two staves of music in common time (C) with a key signature of one sharp (#).

18. Juda tez emas

F.Shubert, «Forel»

Musical score for 'Juda tez emas' by F. Shubert, 'Forel'. The score is in 2/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of five flats. The music consists of two staves of notes.

19. Andante mosso

M.Glinka. «Ivan Susanin» operasidan

Musical score for 'Andante mosso' from M. Glinka's opera 'Ivan Susanin'. The score is in 4/4 time, featuring a bass clef and a key signature of four flats. The music consists of two staves of notes.

3. Quyidagi kuylarda, yaqin tonalliklarga bo'lgan modulyatsiyani aniqlang:

1. Andante quasi allegretto

A.Dargomijskiy. «Sen meni tezda unutasan»

Musical score for 'Andante quasi allegretto' from A. Dargomijskiy's 'Sen meni tezda unutasan'. The score is in 2/8 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of three staves of notes.

2. Allegro moderato

P.Chaykovskiy. 5-simfoniya

Musical score for 'Allegro moderato' from P. Chaykovskiy's 5th Symphony. The score is in 3/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of two staves of notes.

3. Moderato

V.A.Motsart. «Don Juan» operasidan

Musical score for section 3, Moderato, in 4/4 time, treble clef. The score consists of three staves of music.

4. Andante espressivo

I.S.Bax. Fuga

Musical score for section 4, Andante espressivo, in common time, treble clef. The score consists of two staves of music.

5. Juda tez emas

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for section 5, Juda tez emas, in common time, treble clef. The score consists of three staves of music.

6. Moderato

Ukain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for section 6, Moderato, in common time, treble clef. The score consists of two staves of music.

7.

R.Shuman. «Shoiring mulohazasi», op.15, 13-son

Musical score for R. Shuman's 'Shoiring mulohazasi' (op. 15, no. 13). The score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a measure of two sharps. The second staff begins with a measure of one sharp.

8.

A.Serov. «Yovning kuchi» operasidan

Musical score for A. Serov's 'Yovning kuchi' from an opera. The score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff starts with a measure of one flat. The second staff begins with a measure of one flat.

9.

Shotland xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for Shotland folk song 'qo'shig'i'. The score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff starts with a measure of 2/4 time. The second staff begins with a measure of 2/4 time.

10. Allegro ma non troppo

L. Betxoven. Violonchel uchun sonata,
op.69

Musical score for L. Beethoven's 'Violonchel uchun sonata, op. 69'. The score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'f' and a measure of common time. The second staff begins with a measure of common time.

11. Con anima

F.Shopen. Mazurka

12. Andante sostenuto

F.Mendelson. «Zyuleyka»

4. Og‘ishmaga ega bo‘lgan quyidagi kuylarda:

- a) kuyning asosiy tonalligini;
- b) qaysi tonallikga og‘ishma qilinganligi va uni qaysi joydan boshlanganligini aniqlang.

1. Allegro moderato

R.Shuman. Qo’shiq, op.36, 1-son



2. Moderato

A.Varlamov. «Men uni sevardim»

3. Andante

R.Shuman. Variatsiyalar

4. Allegretto non troppo lento

A.Dargomijskiy. «Tungi sharaf»

5. Andante

Morav xalq qo'shig'i

2/4 time signature, treble clef. The first staff consists of six measures. The second staff begins with a sharp sign, followed by a measure with a double sharp sign, then a measure with a sharp sign, and ends with a measure with a double sharp sign.

6.

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Common time, treble clef. The first staff has a sharp sign. The second staff has a sharp sign. The third staff has a sharp sign. Measures include eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

7. Presto

Venger xalq qo'shig'i

2/4 time signature, bass clef. The first staff has a sharp sign and is marked 'mf'. The second staff has a sharp sign and is marked 'mf'. The third staff has a sharp sign and is marked 'cresc.'. Measures include eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

8. Andante

F. Mendelson. «Salomalaykum!»

2/4 time signature, treble clef. The first staff consists of six measures. The second staff begins with a sharp sign, followed by a measure with a double sharp sign, then a measure with a sharp sign, and ends with a measure with a double sharp sign.

9. Moderato

A.Dargomijskiy. «G'oyatda tashnaman»

Musical score for piece 9, Moderato, by A. Dargomijskiy. The score consists of four staves of music in 3/4 time, treble clef. It includes various dynamic markings such as crescendo and decrescendo.

10. Adagio sostenuto

I.S.Bax. «Astus trigigus»

Musical score for piece 10, Adagio sostenuto, by I.S. Bax. The score consists of three staves of music in common time, treble clef. It features sixteenth-note patterns and various rests.

11. Allegretto non troppo

F.Mendelson. «Dala gullari»

Musical score for piece 11, Allegretto non troppo, by F. Mendelson. The score consists of three staves of music in 2/4 time, treble clef. It includes a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Three staves of musical notation in G major, 2/4 time. The first staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

12. Moderato K.M.Veber. «Men atirgulni ko'rdim», op.15, 5-son

Four staves of musical notation in C major, 2/4 time. The first staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

13. Birmuncha sekin

A.Yakovlev. «Qish oqshomi»

Four staves of musical notation in A minor, 3/4 time. The first staff has a dynamic marking *p*. The second staff has a dynamic marking *mf*. The third staff has a dynamic marking *p*. The fourth staff ends with a fermata over the last note.

14. Allegro

F.Shubert. Qo'shiq, op.108, 1-son

Musical score for piece 14, Allegro. The score consists of five staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C') with a key signature of one flat (indicated by a 'b' symbol). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The melody is primarily in the soprano range.

15. Moderato

A.Dargomijskiy. «Og'ushlaringga talpinaman»

Musical score for piece 15, Moderato. The score consists of five staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (indicated by two '#' symbols). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking 'rit.' (ritardando) is present above the fourth staff. The melody is in the soprano range.



5. Uzoq tonalliklarga va nomdosh tonallikga bo'lgan modulyatsiyalarni aniqlang:

1. Allegro con spirito M.Glinka. «Ruslan va Lyudmila» operasidan

2. Og'ir

F.Shubert. Op. 4, 2-son



3. Moderato

F. Shubert, «Min'ona»



4. Adagio

L. Beethoven. 9-simfoniya



5. Allegretto

I. Brams



6. Allegretto

L. Beethoven. 7-simfoniya





7. Allegretto

Fr. Shubert. «Vaqt parvozi»

8. Andante

Dj. Meyerber. «Iblis Robert» operasidan

9. Tempo di valse

R.Glier. Vals

10. Andantino con moto

N.Chemberdji. «Dengizchi qo'shig'i»

XALQ MUSIQASI LADLARI

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Musiqada major va minor ladlaridan tashqari, boshqa ladlar mavjudmi?
2. Qadimda G'arbiy Yevropa va Sharq musiqasida qanday ladlar qo'llanilgan?
3. Yettiita qadimiy ladlar nomlarini sanab bering.
4. Xalq musiqasida bu ladlarning qaysi birlari uchraydi?
5. Tetraxord nima?
6. Tetraxordlarning qancha turi bor va ular bir-biridan nimasi bilan farq qiladi?
7. Quyidagi ladlarni tabiiy major va tabiiy minor bilan taqqoslagan holda tavsiflab bering: doriy, frigiy, lidiy, miksolidiy.
8. Yuqorida ko'rsatilgan ladlardan qaysilarining turg'un pog'onalarini major uchtovushligidan iborat? Minor uchtovushligidan-chi?
9. Quyidagi ladlarning bir-biridan farq qiluvchi lad belgilarini ko'rsating: doriy, frigiy, lidiy, miksolidiy.
10. Pentatonika nima?
11. Pentatonikaning major va minor bilan o'xshash va farq qiluvchi elementlarini ko'rsating.
12. Pentatonikaning farq qiluvchi lad belgilarini ko'rsating.
13. Ikkita orttirilgan sekundali lad gammasi qanday tuziladi?
14. O'zgaruvchan lad nima?
15. Major-minor deb qanday ladga aytildi?
16. Butun tonli gamma qanday bo'ladi va unda qancha pog'ona bor?

Yozma mashq va vazifalar

1. *Re, lya, fa♯, si♭, mi, do♯* tovushlaridan tetraxordlarning turlicha ko'rinishlarini yozing.
2. Berilgan tovushlarni tonika sifatida qabul qilib, besh pog'onali major va minor pentatonikasini yozing: *do, fa, si, sol♯, si♭, dor, re♯, lya, mi*.
3. Yuqoridagi mashqda ko'rsatilgan tovushlardan *doriy, frigiy, miksolidiy, lidiy* va *ikkita orttirilgan sekundali* gammalarni yozing.

4. 230-239 betlarda berilgan kuylarni ladini aniqlang; kuy tovushqatorini, gammasini, ladning turg'un va noturg'un pog'onalarini yozing.

O g 'z a k i m a s h q I a r

1. Quyidagi gammalar qaysi ladga (doriy, frigiy, lidiy, miksolidiy) tegishli ekanligini aniqlang:

tonikasi re tovushidan boshlangan 4 ta bemolli;
tonikasi si tovushidan boshlangan 4 ta diyezli;
tonikasi sol tovushidan boshlangan 3 ta bemolli;
tonikasi sol tovushidan boshlangan 2 ta diyezli;
tonikasi do tovushidan boshlangan 1 ta diyezli;
tonikasi ly a tovushidan boshlangan 1 ta bemolli.

2. Quyidagi ladlarning tonikasini aytинг:

5 ta diyezli va 2 ta bemolli doriy ladi;
5 ta diyezli va 3 ta bemolli frigiy ladi;
4 ta diyezli va 4 ta bemolli miksolidiy ladi;
6 ta diyezli va 1 ta bemolli lidiy ladi;
7 ta diyezli va 5 ta bemolli frigiy ladi;
6 ta bemolli va 4 ta diyezli doriy ladi;
4 ta diyezli va 3 ta diyezli miksolidiy ladi;
3 ta bemolli va 2 ta diyezli lidiy ladi.

3. Quyidagi ladlarning qancha va qanday alteratsiya belgilari bor:

- a) tonikasi *fa*; *si* tovushlari bo'lgan doriy ladi?
- b) tonikasi *re*; *lyab* tovushlari bo'lgan lidiy ladi?
- c) tonikasi *fatt*; *sol* tovushlari bo'lgan frigiy ladi?
- e) tonikasi *si*; *mib* tovushlari bo'lgan miksolidiy ladi?

4. Quyidagi kuylarni ladi, tonikasi, ladning turg'un va noturg'un pog'onalarini aniqlang:

E s l a t m a: 1. Bu kuylar doriy, frigiy, lidiy, miksolidiy, ikkita orttirilgan sekundali, o'zgaruvchan, major-minor va pentatonika ladlarida yozilgan.

2. Har bir kuyni ladi aniqlangandan keyin, fortepianoda chaling:

a) Xalq kuylari:

1. Shoshmasdan

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Paxta do'ndiq»

2. Allegro molto

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



3. Bir tekis, shoshmasdan

Tatarcha



4. Adagio

Ukraincha



5. Sho'x

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «To'y muborak»



6. Andante

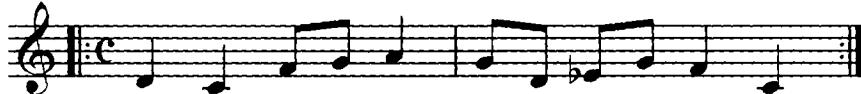
Rus xalq qo'shig'i





7.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



8. Shoshmasdan

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Maktab»



9. Sho'x

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Nigorim kelur»



10. Sekin

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Notavonman»

Musical score for 'Sekin' in 3/4 time, key of G major. The score consists of five staves of music with various note heads and rests.

11. Osoyishta

Qirg'izcha

Musical score for 'Osoyishta' in 3/4 time, key of G major. The score consists of three staves of music with dynamic markings like 'p' and grace notes.

12.

Ukraincha

Musical score for 'Ukraincha' in 2/4 time, key of G major. The score consists of three staves of music with various note heads and rests.

13. Juda keng

Qirg'izcha



14. Sekin

Qoraqalpoq xalq qo'shig'i «Aruxon»



15. Sekin

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Chaman ichra»





16. Shoshmasdan

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Dala»



17. Andante

Ukraincha



18. Allegretto

Rus xalq qo'shig'i





19. Sekin, ohangdor O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Bahor ayyomida»

Six staves of musical notation in G clef, 2/4 time, showing various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes.

20. Sekin O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Saodat ona»

Three staves of musical notation in G clef, 3/8 time, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes.

21. Sekin

Qozoqcha

Musical score for piece 21, Sekin, featuring three staves of music in common time (C). 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 *p*.

22. Quvnoq, tetik

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 22, Quvnoq, tetik, featuring two staves of music in 2/4 time (2).

23.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for piece 23, featuring two staves of music in 2/4 time (2).

24. Sekin

Qoraqalpoq xalq qo'shig'i «Dilbar»

Musical score for piece 24, Sekin, featuring two staves of music in 2/4 time (2).

Musical notation for piece 25, Chaqqon, featuring three staves of music. The notation uses a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

25. Chaqqon

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Sayri bog»

Musical notation for piece 26, Sekin, featuring five staves of music. The notation uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

26. Sekin

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Suvchi yigit»

Musical notation for piece 26, Sekin, continuing from the previous page, featuring two staves of music. The notation uses a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.



27. Allegro

Gruzincha



28.

Armancha



29.

Ruscha



30. Birmuncha tez

Beloruscha



31. Shoshmasdan

Tojik xalq qo'shig'i «Sevikli yor keladi»



32.

Maricha



33. Sekin

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Do'mbog'im»



34.

Armancha



35. Og'ir va g'amgin

Qirg'izcha



36. Chaqqon, sho'x

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i «Signal»

A musical score consisting of eight staves of music. The music is in common time and has a key signature of one sharp. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

37. Juda og'ir

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

A musical score consisting of three staves of music. The music is in common time and has a key signature of two sharps. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

38. Allegretto

Armancha

Musical score for piece 38, Allegretto, featuring three staves of music in G major, 6/8 time. The first two staves begin with eighth-note patterns, while the third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern.

39.

Moldovancha

Musical score for piece 39, Moldovancha, featuring two staves of music in G minor, 6/8 time. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic (f), followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with a mezzo-forte dynamic (mf), followed by eighth-note pairs.

40. Osoyishta va mungli

Qirg'izcha

Musical score for piece 40, Osoyishta va mungli, featuring three staves of music. The first staff is in 3/4 time, starting with a piano dynamic (p) and transitioning to a forte dynamic (f). The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note, with a dynamic marking 'p' below it.

b) Kompozitorlar asarlaridan namunalar:

41. Sekin

A.Otajonov musiqasi. «Oro berib o'zingga»

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by '3') and the fifth staff is in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having dots indicating they are sustained. Measures 1-4 are in common time, and measure 5 is in 2/4 time.

42. Shoshmasdan, ohangdor

I.Hamroyev. Chang uchun konser

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The key signature is one flat. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having dots indicating they are sustained. Measures 1-3 are in common time (indicated by '3'), and measure 4 is in 2/4 time.

43. Vals sur'atida

Sh.Ramazonov musiqasi. «Bog'cha valsi»

A musical score for a Vals (Waltz) titled "sur'atida". It consists of four staves of music for a single instrument, likely a piano or guitar. The music is in common time (indicated by '3/4') and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The key signature changes between G major and A major throughout the piece.

44. Sho'x

T.Jalilov musiqasi. «Ey, do'stlar»

A musical score for a piece titled "Sho'x" by T. Jalilov, from the composition "Ey, do'stlar". It consists of four staves of music for a single instrument. The music is in common time (indicated by '2/4') and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The key signature changes between C major and F major throughout the piece.

45. Tranquillo

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Pskovlik ayol» operasidan

A musical score for a piece titled "Tranquillo" from N. Rimskiy-Korsakov's opera "Pskovlik ayol". It consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C') and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The key signature changes between E major and D major throughout the piece.

46. Allegro moderato e tranquillo

E.Grig. «Bolal-ik kunlarimdan», op.65



47.

I.S.Bax. Kantata

48. Adagio

M.Musorgskiy. «Boris Godunov» operasidan

49. Sekin

A.Xalimov musiqasi. «Vatanim – jonio onam»

50. Juda tez

G.Mushel. «Simfoniya»

51. Shoshmasdan

I.Hamroyev musiqasi. «Baxtiyor qizman»

52. Shoshmasdan

J.Shomurodov musiqasi. «Bahorni suymoq»

Four staves of musical notation in G clef and B-flat key signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes grouped by vertical bar lines.

53. Shoshmasdan

D.Zokirov musiqasi. «Qishloq dalasi»

Five staves of musical notation in G clef and B-flat key signature. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes grouped by vertical bar lines.

54. Molto adagio

L.Betxoven. Kvartet, op.13:

Two staves of musical notation in G clef and C key signature. The notation consists of quarter and half notes. Dynamics "p" (piano) and dynamic markings with diagonal lines are present.

Musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff starts with a dynamic **p**. The middle staff starts with a dynamic **f**. The bottom staff ends with a dynamic **p**.

55. Moderato

A.Borodin. 3-simfoniya

Musical score consisting of two staves. The first staff is marked **mf**. The second staff begins with a dotted half note.

56.

G.Fore. «Pavana»

Musical score consisting of two staves. The first staff has a measure number **3** above it. The second staff begins with a dotted half note.

57. Moderato

A.Xachaturyan. «Sevimli bog'im»

Musical score consisting of two staves. The first staff begins with a dotted half note. The second staff begins with a dotted half note.



58. Lento

F.Shopen. Mazurka, op.24, 1-son

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. Quyidagi tovushlarni tonika hisoblab, ulardan doriy, frigiy, lidiy, miksolidiy gammalarini tuzing: *mi, do#, fa, sol#, re, lyb, reb, sol.*
2. Quyidagi tovushlarni tonika hisoblab, ulardan besh pog'onali va 2 ta orttirilgan sekundali gammalarini tuzing: *lya, do, fa#, mi#, sol#, si, re, lya?*

KUY

1. Kuyning harakat yo'nalmasi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Kuy nima?
2. Kuyning asosiy elementlari qaysilar?
3. Melodik harakat nima?
4. Melodik harakatning avji nima?
5. Melodik harakatning asosiy turlarini sanab bering.
6. Sekventsya nima?

Og 'zaki mashqlar

1. Quyidagi kuylarda:
 - a) melodik harakatni umumiy yo'nalishini (yuqorilama; pastlama; to'lqinsimon; aralash) aniqlang.
 - b) kuy harakatining qanday o'zgarib turishini (yuqorilama harakatni pastlama harakat bilan (yoki aksincha) almashishi va h.k. larni) kuzating.
 - c) kuyning avjini toping va uning joylashgan o'rnini (kuyning boshida; o'rtasida yoki oxirida) ko'rsating.
 - d) kuy harakatini xarakterini (ravon harakat; pog'onama-pog'ona (to'g'ri) harakat; sakrama va aralash harakat) aniqlang.
 - e) kuya katta intervallarga sakrashlarni mavjudligini aniqlang; bunday sakrashlarning ravon, pog'onama-pog'ona kuy harakati bilan o'zaro munosabatlарини ko'rsating.
 - f) kuyda katta intervallarga sakrashlarni mavjudligini aniqlang; bunday sakrashlarning ravon, pog'onama-pog'ona kuy harakati bilan o'zaro munosabatlарини ko'rsating.
 - g) kuydagи takroriy melodik shakllarni (aniq takror, sekventsiyali takror, variatsiyali takror) ko'rsating.

Kuylarni melodik tahlil qilish uchun misollar

1.

Rus xalq termasi





2. Allegro molto e vivace

L.Betxoven. 1-simfoniya

A musical score in 3/4 time. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and shows a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff begins with a dynamic 'f' and continues the rhythmic pattern. A 'cresc.' instruction is placed above the second staff.

3. Allegretto

I.Gaydn. Raqs

A musical score in 3/4 time. The first staff features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The second staff consists of eighth notes.

4. Allegro con brio

L.Betxoven. «Fidelio» operasidan

A musical score in common time. The first staff consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff features eighth notes. The third staff begins with a dynamic '#' and contains eighth notes.

A musical score in common time. It features eighth and sixteenth notes.

5. Allegro V.A.Motsart. «Seraliyadan olib qochish» operasidan



6. Sekin

A.Xachaturyan. «Boshqoq to‘lisha boshladi»



7. Allegretto

L.Betxoven. Allemanda



8. Largo

A.Korelli. Sarabanda

**9. Changdor**

R.Hamroyev musiqasi. «Ulug‘bek yulduzlari»

**10. Andante**N.Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shoh Sulton haqida ertak»
operasidan**11. Andante sostenuto**

I.S.Bax. Preljudiya



12. Allegro

G.F.Gendel. «Passakalya»



13. Allegro

R.Shuman. «Kapalaklar»



14. Andante sostenuto

I.S.Bax. Kaprichchio



15. Allegro moderato

J.Verdi

Musical score for J.Verdi's piece No. 15, Allegro moderato. The score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The dynamics are indicated as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes several fermatas.

16. Non troppo allegro

S.Prokofyev. Mumtoz simfoniyadan gavot

Musical score for S.Prokofyev's piece No. 16, Non troppo allegro. The score consists of five staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The dynamics are indicated as 'f' (forte), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'ff' (fortissimo). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with crescendos and decrescendos indicated by arrows above and below the notes.

17. Cantabile

P.Chaykovskiy. 4-simfoniya

A musical score consisting of six staves of music. The music is in 2/4 time and has a key signature of four flats. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The score is written on five-line staff paper.

18. Allegretto

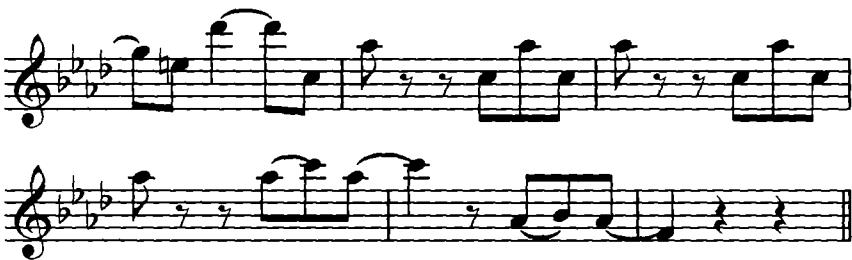
V.A.Motsart. «Sehrli nay» operasidan

A musical score consisting of two staves of music. The music is in 8/8 time and has a key signature of three sharps. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. There are dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill) and '(h)' (high). The score is written on five-line staff paper.

19.

I.Gaydn. Fortepiano uchun sonata, 13-son

A musical score consisting of two staves of music. The music is in 3/4 time and has a key signature of three flats. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The score is written on five-line staff paper.



20. Narrante e lugubre

N.Myaskovskiy. Fortepiano uchun
sonata, op.57

rit.

21. Allegro

N.Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Sadko» operasidan

22. Adagio

N.Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Sadko» operasidan

Musical score for Adagio, Op. 51, No. 22. The score consists of three staves of music in common time (C) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff starts with eighth-note pairs. The third staff concludes with a long dash at the end of a measure.

23. Andantino

A.Lyadov. Polyak xalq mavzusiga variatsiyalar
(var.VIII), op.51

Musical score for Andantino, Op. 51, No. 23. The score consists of three staves of music in common time (C) with a key signature of two flats (B-flat, A-flat). The first staff features a melodic line with a dynamic of *dolce*. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff concludes with a dynamic of *p*.

24. Allegretto

F.Shubert. Sonata, op.122

Musical score for Allegretto, Op. 122, No. 24. The score consists of four staves of music in common time (C) with a key signature of two flats (B-flat, A-flat). The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The subsequent staves continue the melodic line.

25. Allegro assai L.Betxoven. «Skerso». Fortepiano uchun sonatadan

26. Andantino

F.Shopen, Mazurka

27. Allegro agitato

A.Skryabin. Prelyudiya, op.11, 8-son

28. Andante

V.Shebalin. 3-son kvartet

Musical score for movement 28, Andante. The score consists of five staves of music for string quartet. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by '4') and the fifth staff begins with 'allargando' and changes to 3/4 time (indicated by '3'). Measure 1 starts with eighth-note patterns. Measures 2-4 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 begins with 'allargando' and a bassoon entry. Measure 6 shows a bassoon solo with sustained notes and slurs. Measure 7 concludes with a dynamic 'p'.

29. Andante ma non troppo e cantabile

A.Xachaturyan. «Boltiq dengizi»

Musical score for movement 29, Andante ma non troppo e cantabile. The score consists of two staves of music for string quartet. The first staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and the second staff begins in common time and changes to 3/4 time (indicated by '3'). Measure 1 starts with eighth-note patterns. Measures 2-4 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 concludes with a dynamic 'p'.

30. Adagio molto cantabile

An.Aleksandrov. «Mumtoz syuita»dan aria

Musical score for movement 30, Adagio molto cantabile. The score consists of three staves of music for string quartet. The first staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and the second staff begins in common time and changes to 3/4 time (indicated by '3'). Measure 1 starts with eighth-note patterns. Measures 2-4 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 concludes with a dynamic 'mf'.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, G major, and 3/4 time. It features eighth-note patterns and a sixteenth-note cluster. The bottom staff is also in bass clef, G major, and 3/4 time, with eighth-note patterns. Measure 31 ends with a measure repeat sign, and measure 32 begins with a 3/4 time signature.

31. Allegretto

D.Shostakovich. 7-simfoniya

The musical score consists of five staves, each in treble clef, G major, and common time (indicated by 'c'). The first staff starts with a forte dynamic (f). The subsequent staves show various melodic and harmonic patterns, including eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note figures. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. 186-193 betlarda berilgan kuylarni fortепianoda chaling va ularda uchraydigan sekventsiyalarni ko'rsating.

2. Diatonik sekventsiyalarni o'z ichiga olgan quyidagi kuylarda, kvadrat qavs bilan ifodalangan motivlarni, ko'rsatilgan intervalllar bo'yicha o'r almashlab chaling:

a) Motivlarni sekunda pastga tushirib chaling:

1.

V.A.Motsart

Musical notation for exercise 1, a two-measure melodic line in 2/4 time. The first measure consists of eighth notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. The second measure consists of eighth notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

2.

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical notation for exercise 2, a two-measure melodic line in 2/4 time. The first measure consists of eighth notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. The second measure consists of eighth notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

3.

a)

Chex xalq qo'shig'i

Musical notation for exercise 3a, a two-measure melodic line in 2/4 time. The first measure consists of eighth notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. The second measure consists of eighth notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

b) Moderato

A.Arenskiy

Musical notation for exercise 3b, a two-measure melodic line in 2/4 time. The first measure consists of eighth notes: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. The second measure consists of eighth notes: G, F, E, D, C, B, A, G. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

4. Vivache

I.S.Bax

Musical score for I.S. Bax's 'Vivache'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 3/8 time, treble clef, and has a key signature of three flats. It features eighth-note patterns and rests. The bottom staff continues the pattern, starting with a sixteenth-note rest followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure lines are present above the staves.

5. Allegro

L.Betxoven

Musical score for L.Betxoven's 'Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time, treble clef, and has a key signature of one flat. It features eighth-note patterns and rests. The bottom staff continues the pattern, starting with a sixteenth-note rest followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure lines are present above the staves.

6. Allegro con moto

E.Grig

Musical score for E.Grig's 'Allegro con moto'. The score consists of three staves. The top staff is in 3/4 time, treble clef, and has a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns and rests, with dynamics 'p' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The middle staff continues the pattern, starting with a sixteenth-note rest followed by eighth-note pairs. The bottom staff continues the pattern, starting with a sixteenth-note rest followed by eighth-note pairs, with dynamics 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'f' (fortissimo).

b) Motivlarni sekunda yuqoriga ko'tarib chaling:

1. Moderato

Musical score for the first section of the exercise. The score consists of one staff in 3/4 time, treble clef, and has a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns and rests.



2. Presto

L. Betxoven

3. Adagio ma non troppo

Chex xalq qo'shig'i

4. Tez

Venger xalq qo'shig'i



v) Motivlarni sekunda yuqoriga va pastga ko'chirib chaling:

1. Moderato

2. Moderato

g) Motivlarni tertsiya pastga ko'chirib chaling:

1. Allegro

2. Allegro ma non troppo

F.Shopen

Musical score for F. Chopin's '2. Allegro ma non troppo'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 3/4 time, treble clef, and the bottom staff is in common time, treble clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and groups by horizontal bracketing.

d) Motivlarni tertiya yuqoriga ko'tarib chaling:

1. Osoyishta

A.Arenskiy

Musical score for A. Arenskiy's '1. Osoyishta'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 8/8 time, treble clef, and the bottom staff is in common time, treble clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and groups by horizontal bracketing.

e) Motivlarni tertiya yuqoriga va pastga ko'chirib chaling:

1. Moderato

Musical score for A. Arenskiy's '1. Moderato'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time, treble clef, and the bottom staff is in common time, treble clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and groups by horizontal bracketing. The word 'yuqoriga' is written above the first staff, and 'pastga' is written below the second staff.

2. Allegro

Musical score for A. Arenskiy's '2. Allegro'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time, treble clef, and the bottom staff is in common time, treble clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and groups by horizontal bracketing. The word 'yuqoriga' is written above the first staff, and 'pastga' is written below the second staff.

2. Kuyning metro-ritmik va sintaksis tuzilishi

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Ritm nima?
2. Tsezura nima?
3. Kuydagи kadentsiya nima?
4. Kadentsiyalarning turlarini sanab bering.
5. Qanday kadentsiyaga to‘liq, yarim, mukammal, nomukammal kadentsiya deyiladi?
6. Davriya deb qanday musiqaviy tuzilmaga aytildi?
7. Jumla nima?
8. Davriyada qancha jumla bor?
9. Kadentsiyalar davriyada qanday vazifani bajaradilar? Ularning davriyadagi o‘rnı qayerda joylashadi va o‘zaro munosabatlari qanday bo‘ladi?
10. Jumlalarga bo‘linmaydigan davriyalar bo‘lishi mumkinmi?
11. Yakka tonallikli davriya qanday bo‘ladi?
12. Modulyatsiyalovchi davriya qanday bo‘ladi?
13. Fraza deb qanday musiqaviy tuzilmaga aytildi? Motiv deb-chi?

Og ‘zaki mashqlar

1. 167-172 betlarda berilgan kuylardagi melodik harakatning metro-ritmik xarakterini:
 - a) kuyning tez yoki og‘ir tempdagи harakati;
 - b) kuyning bir tekis ravon, notejis yoki o‘zgaruvchan harakati;
 - c) kuyning uzuq-uzuq yoki uzluksiz harakatini aniqlang;
2. Shu kuylardagi metro-ritmik shaklni, quyidagi reja bo‘yicha xarakterlang:
 - a) kuyning ayrim tuzilmalari ritmini aniqlang, masalan: bir tekis ravon, notejis, sinkopali, punktir va h.k. metro-ritm;
 - b) takroriy ritmik shakllarni belgilang;
 - c) kuydagи bir ritmik harakatning ikkinchisiga sekin-asta yoki taqqoslash (kontrast) usullari orqali o‘tishini aniqlang; kuydagи ritmik o‘zgarishlarni (tezlashuv, sekinlashuv, ritmnинг murakkablashuvlari) kuzating.
3. Davriya shaklidagi quyidagi kuylarni:
 - a) jumlalarga bo‘lib chiqing va har bir jumladagi kadentsiyalarni aniqlang;
 - b) davriya ikkita bir-biriga o‘xshash (takroriy) yoki noo‘xshash (turliche) jumladardan iboratligini aniqlang;
 - d) davriya - hajm jihatidan ikkita bir-biriga teng yoki teng bo‘lmagan jumladardan iboratligini (teng bo‘lmagan jumladarda ikkinchi jumla birinchisidan katta, kengaytirilgan bo‘ladi) aniqlang;

e) Davriyadagi har bir jumlani yanada kichik: bir taktli va ikki taktli tuzilmalarga bo'lib chiqing.

E s l a t m a. Melodik tuzilmalarni bir-biridan tsezuralar bilan (yoki V) ajrating. Pauzalar, ritmik uzilishlar, biron-bir ritmik shaklni aynan takrorlanishi yoki o'zgarishi musiqaviy tuzilma chegaralarining asosiy belgilari hisoblanadi.

Metro-ritmik tahlil qilish uchun kuy namunalari:

1. Tez, quvnoq

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



2. Andante

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



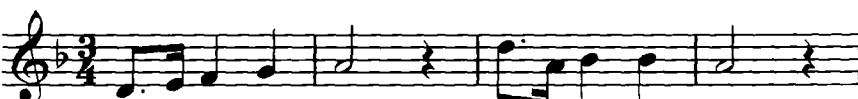
3. Allegretto

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



4.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



5. O'ychan

Rus xalq qo'shig'i

Musical notation for piece 5, O'ychan, in G major, common time. The notation consists of two staves of music with eighth and sixteenth notes.

6. Moderato

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical notation for piece 6, Moderato, in G major, 2/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music with eighth and sixteenth notes.

7. Allegro ma non troppo

F.Shopen. «Tilak»

Musical notation for piece 7, Allegro ma non troppo, in G major, 3/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music with eighth and sixteenth notes.

8. Andante

G.Persell. Ariya

Musical notation for piece 8, Andante, in G major, 3/4 time. The notation consists of two staves of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring grace notes and slurs.

9. Largamente cantando

N.Metner. «Ertak». op.34, 1-son

The musical score consists of two staves of piano music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a '4') and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff follows the same time signature and key signature. The music is marked 'mp' (mezzo-forte). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

10. Allegretto

M.Glinka. «Ruslan va Lyudmila» operasidan

The musical score consists of two staves of piano music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a '4') and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff follows the same time signature and key signature. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with dynamic markings like a crescendo arrow and a decrescendo arrow.

11. Moderato

D.Skarlatti. Ariya

The musical score consists of two staves of piano music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a '4') and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff follows the same time signature and key signature. The music is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) on the top staff and 'p' (pianissimo) on the bottom staff. The notes are eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings like a crescendo arrow and a decrescendo arrow.

12. Allegro agitato

M.Glinka. «Ruslan va Lyudmila» operasidan

The musical score consists of two staves of piano music. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4') and have a key signature of two sharps. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with dynamic markings like a crescendo arrow and a decrescendo arrow.

13.

S.Prokofyev. «Semen Kotko» operasidan

14. Andante cantabile e rubato

N.Myaskovskiy. Qo'shiq, op.58

15. Marsh sur'atida

N.Chemberdji. «Stratonavtlar qo'shig'i»

16. Andantino

A. Arenskiy. «Ertak»

17. Allegretto

V.A.Motsart. 13-kvartet

Musical score for Allegretto, V.A. Motsart's 13-quartet. The score consists of two staves of music for strings. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom staff is in 3/4 time (indicated by a '3'). Both staves use a treble clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

18. Andante assai

S.Prokofyev. «Urush va tinchlik» operasidan

Musical score for Andante assai, S. Prokofyev's opera 'Urush va tinchlik'. The score consists of two staves of music for strings. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and use a treble clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

19. Vivache

I.Gaydn. 12 ta kichik pyesalar (6-son)

Musical score for Vivache, I. Gaydn's 12 small pieces (6-songs). The score consists of two staves of music for strings. The top staff has a dynamic marking 'p' (piano). Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and use a treble clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

20. Grazioso

M.Glinka. «Ivan Susanin» operasidan

Musical score for Grazioso, M. Glinka's opera 'Ivan Susanin'. The score consists of two staves of music for strings. The top staff has a dynamic marking 'p' (piano). Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and use a treble clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

21. Con grazia

S.Prokofyev. «Poruchik Kije»
kinofilmiga yozilgan musiqadan

Musical score for piece 21, Con grazia, featuring two staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and shows a melodic line with various note values and slurs. The second staff continues the melody with a similar dynamic.

22. Moderato assai

P.Chaykovskiy. «Italyancha qo'shiq»

Musical score for piece 22, Moderato assai, featuring three staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and shows a rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the pattern with a dynamic '>'. The third staff concludes the section with a dynamic '>'.

23. Allegretto

D.Shostakovich. «Uchrashuv haqida qo'shiq»

Musical score for piece 23, Allegretto, featuring three staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the line with a dynamic '>'. The third staff concludes the section with a dynamic '>'.

24. Allegro vivo

M.Ippolitov-Ivanov. «Ozarbayjon navolari»

Musical score for piece 24, Allegro vivo, featuring one staff of music for a single instrument. The dynamic 'f' is indicated at the beginning, followed by a continuous eighth-note pattern.

25. Allegro

T.Xrennikov. «Eh, qahraton qish»

26. Moderato assai

P.Chaykovskiy. «Ishonmagine, do'stim»



27. Allegro non troppo

F. Shubert. «Manzil»

A musical score for three staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time with a bass clef and one sharp. It starts with dynamic 'mf'. The middle staff continues in 2/4 time with a bass clef and one sharp. The bottom staff continues in 2/4 time with a bass clef and one sharp. The dynamics 'piu' and 'f' are indicated below the middle staff.

28. Allegro con spirito

P. Chaykovskiy. «Bolalar qo'shiqlari»

A musical score for three staves. The top staff is in 3/4 time with a treble clef and one sharp. It starts with dynamic 'f' and includes a 'rit.' instruction. The middle staff continues in 3/4 time with a treble clef and one sharp. The bottom staff continues in 3/4 time with a treble clef and one sharp. A 'a tempo' instruction is placed above the middle staff.

a tempo

1.

2.

29. Moderato

N. Myaskovskiy. «Bahoriy kayfisiyatlar», op.43 1-son

30. Moderato con moto

D. Kabalevskiy. «Yengil variatsiyalar», op.40 2-son

Yozma mashqlar

1. Yarim kadentsiya bilan tugallanuvchi quyidagi ikki taktli tuzilmalarga, to'liq (mukammal) kadentsiya bilan tugallanuvchi, ikki taktli, javob tuzilmalarini yozing.

Javob tuzilmalarini ikki variantda:

a) birinchi tuzilmaning metro-ritmik va melodik shaklidan hamda garmonik asosidan foydalangan holda, masalan:



b) birinchi tuzilmaning metro-ritmik va melodik shaklidan foydalangan holda, ammo boshqacha melodik aylanmalar va boshqa garmonik asosda, xususan, birinchi tuzilmadagi tonika va dominanta o'rniga, ikkinchi tuzilmada aksincha ketma-ketlik ya'ni, dominantata va tonikani oling. Masalan:





16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

2. Sakkiz taktli yakka tonallik davriyalar tuzing. Yarim kadentsiya bilan tugallanuvchi, berilgan 4 taktli jumлага, to'liq kadentsiya bilan tugallanuvchi, 4 taktli javob jumlasini yozing. Javob tuzilmalarini birinchi jumlaning metro-ritmik va melodik shaklini takrorlash usulida, ammo, to'liq kadentsiya bilan tugallanadigan qilib, tuzing.

1.

2. Allegretto

L. Betxoven

3.

I.Gaydn



4. Moderato

Slovak xalq qo'shig'i



5. Allegretto

V.A.Motsart



6. Andante

F.Shubert



7. Allegro

E.N.Megyul



8.

Fransuz xalq qo'shig'i



9.

R.Shuman



10. Moderato

P.Mendelson



11. Allegro ma non troppo

L.Betxoven

**12. Andante**

3. 8 taktli yakka tonallik davriyalar tuzing. Berilgan 4 taktli jumllalarga, birinchi jumlanı metro-ritmik va melodik shaklidan foydalaniб, ammo, boshqacha melodik aylanmalar va boshqa garmonik asosda 4 taktli javob jumllalari yozing, xususan: tonika va dominanta asosiga tuzilgan birinchi jumllaga, dominanta va tonika asosida tuzilgan ikkinchi jumla javob beradi.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

**6. Tez**

F. Shubert



7.

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i



8. Allegro molto

I. Gaydn



9.

G. Donisetti



10. Allegro molto

I. Gaydn



11. Adagio

A. Rubinshtyen



12. Molto allegro

V.A. Motsart



13.

V.A. Motsart



14.

Kampan'oli



TRANSPOZITSIYA

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Transpozitsiya nima?
2. Kuyni va butun musiqa asarini transpozitsiya qilish zaruriyati nimadan kelib chiqadi?
3. Transpozitsiyaning qancha va qanday usullari bor?
4. Kalitlarni almashtirish yordamida transpozitsiya qilish qanday bo'ladi?
5. Kalitlarni almashtirish yordamida xromatik yarim tonga transpozitsiya qilish mumkinmi?
6. Transpozitsiya musiqa asari yozilgan kalitlarni saqlagan holda, qanday qilinadi?
7. Transpozitsiyani kalit yonidagi alteratsiya belgilarini almashtirish yordamida qaysi intervalga qilish mumkin?
8. Transpozitsiyani kalit yonidagi alteratsiya belgilarini almashtirish yordamida diyezli tonalliklardan yuqoriga qilish mumkinmi? Bemolli tonalliklardan pastgachi?
9. Transpozitsiya qilishda musiqa asarida uchraydigan «tasodifiy» belgilarni qanday o'zgartirish kerak?

Yozma mashqlar

1. Quyida keltirilgan kuylarni turlicha tonalliklarga transpozitsiya qiling:
 - a) *0,5 ton; 1 ton; 1,5 ton; 2 ton; 3 ton; 3,5 ton; 4 ton* yuqoriga va pastga;
 - b) *kich.2; kat.2; kich.3; kat.3; sof.4; ort.4; sof.5; kam.5* yuqoriga va pastga;
2. № 10 va № 15 kuylarni:
 - a) *kam.3, kam.4, kich.6, kat.6* yuqoriga;
 - b) *ort.2, ort.3* pastga;
3. № 4 va № 8 kuylarni:
 - a) *kam.4, ort.4, kam.5, kat.6* yuqoriga;
 - b) *ort.1, ort.4* pastga;
4. № 5, № 9 va № 17 kuylarni:
 - a): *ort.2, kich.6* yuqoriga;
 - b) *kam.4, kat.6* pastga.

E s l a t m a: Transpozitsiya qilishda qo'shimcha chiziqlar sonini ko'paytirib yubormaslik uchun, ayrim hollarda, skripka kalitini bas kaliti bilan (yoki aksincha) almashtirish lozim.

Transpozitsiya qilish uchun kuylar

1.

L. Betxoven



2. Moderato

Rus xalq qo'shig'i



3. Allegretto

A. Dargomijskiy. «Talvasa»



4. Allegro

V. A. Motsart. Skripka uchun sonata



5. Moderato assai

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov «Qorqiz» operasidan

Musical score for movement 5, Moderato assai, from N. Rimskiy-Korsakov's opera "Qorqiz". The score consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time, G major. The first staff shows eighth-note patterns, and the second staff shows sixteenth-note patterns.

6. Andante

Ukrain xalq qo'shig'i

Musical score for movement 6, Andante, from Ukrainian folk song "Qo'shig'i". The score consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time, G major. The first staff shows eighth-note patterns, and the second staff shows sixteenth-note patterns.

7.

I. S. Bax. Fuga

Musical score for movement 7, Fuga, by I. S. Bax. The score consists of two staves of music in common time, C major. The first staff shows quarter-note patterns, and the second staff shows eighth-note patterns.

8. Lento

A. Glazunov. Fortepiano uchun fuga., or.101

Musical score for movement 8, Lento, by A. Glazunov. The score consists of two staves of music in 2/2 time, C major. The first staff starts with a dynamic "p" and shows eighth-note patterns, while the second staff shows sixteenth-note patterns.

9. Con vivace

S. Prokofev. «O'tkinchi lahzalar»

pp

10. Lento

F. Shopen. Etyud

espress.

p

11. Allegro moderato

M. Glinka. «Ajib onlar yodimda»

12. Andante

E. Grig. «Kuzda» op. 26

p

Fine

Musical score for V. A. Motsart's Skripka uchun sonata, 13. Andante. The score consists of two staves. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff begins with a dynamic *cresc.*, followed by a forte dynamic *f* with a measure number 3 above it. The section concludes with *D.C. al Fine*.

13. Andante

V. A. Motsart. Skripka uchun sonata

Musical score for I. S. Bax's Fuga, 14. Largo. The score consists of three staves. The first two staves show eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The third staff concludes with a fermata over the final note.

14. Largo

I. S. Bax. Fuga

Musical score for A. Glazunov's Fortepiano uchun fuga., or.101, 15. Moderato. The score consists of three staves. The first two staves show eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The third staff concludes with a fermata over the final note.

15. Moderato

A. Glazunov. Fortepiano uchun fuga., or.101

Continuation of the musical score for A. Glazunov's Fortepiano uchun fuga., or.101, 15. Moderato. The score consists of two staves. The first staff shows a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff shows a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes.

16. Lento doloroso

M. Musorgskiy. «Alla»

pp

17. Allegretto

Sh. Guno. «Faust» operasidan

3

3 3 3

18. Tempo di mazurka

E. Grig. «Anitra raqsi»

pp

f

19. Dolente

S. Prokofev. «O'tkinchi lahzalar»



5. I. S. Baxning quyidagi fuga mavzularini engarmonik teng tonallikkarga transpozitsiya qiling:

1. Allegro energico

«Yaxshi sozlangan klavir», II t. № 3

2. Andante con moto

«Yaxsh. soz. kl.» I t, № 8

3. Andante

«Yaxsh. soz. kl.» II t, № 23

4. Lento

«Yaxsh. soz. kl.» II t, № 22

5. Allegro non troppo

«Yaxsh. soz. kl.» II t, № 13

Musical score for piece 5, Allegro non troppo, featuring two staves of music for a bassoon or similar instrument. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking 'mf'. Both staves consist of eighth-note patterns.

6. Quyidagi ikki ovozli va ko'p ovozli misollarni ko'rsatilgan tonalliklarga transpozitsiya qiling:

Eslatma: Qo'shimcha chiziqlarni ko'paytirib yubormaslik uchun kalitlarni almashtirish va oktavaga ko'chirish usullaridan foydalaning;

- 1) kich.2; kat.2; kich.3; sof.4; sof.5; ort.4. yuqoriga;
0,5 ton; 1 ton; 1,5 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

Allegro moderato

I. Hamroyev. «Binafsha»

Musical score for piece 6, Allegro moderato, consisting of four staves of music for a single instrument (likely a voice or a small instrument like a flute). The music is in common time and includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

- 2) ort.1; kat.2; kich.3; kat.3; sof.4; sof.5; ort.4 yuqoriga;
0,5 ton; 1 ton; 1,5 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

L. Knipper. «Eh, dalalar, dalalar»

Musical score for piece 7, Eh, dalalar, dalalar, consisting of two staves of music for a single instrument (likely a voice or a small instrument like a flute). The music is in common time and includes eighth-note patterns and dynamics.

3) ort.1; kich.2; kat.3; ort.4; kam.5. yuqoriga;
ort.1; kich.2; kich.3. pastga.

Con moto

M. Glinka. Fuga



4) kich.2; kich.3; kam.4; 1 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton yuqoriga;
ort.1; kich.2; ort.2; kat.3; 1 ton; 1,5 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

Allegro moderato

M. Glinka «Kamarincha»



5) ort.1; kich.2; kich.3; sof.4; 1 ton; 2 ton; 3 ton yuqoriga;
ort.1; kich.2; kat.2; kat.3; 1,5 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

Allegro

V. A. Motsart. F-p uchun sonata





- 6) kat.2; kich.2; kich.3; sof.4; 2 ton; 3 ton yuqoriga
kich.2; kat.2; ort.4; 1,5 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

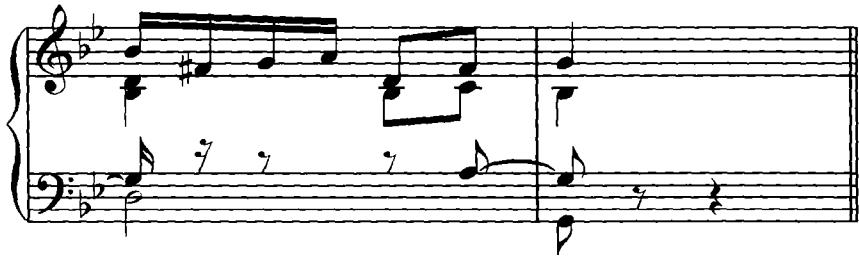
Andante con moto

A. Borodin. 1-torli kvartet

- 7) ort.1; kich.2; kich.3; sof.4; 1 ton; 2 ton; 3 ton yuqoriga;
kat.2; kat.3; kam.4; sof.5; 0,5 ton; 1,5 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

Adagio

M. Glinka. «Ivan Susanin» operasidan



8) ort.1; kich.2; ort.4; kam.5; 1,5 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton yuqoriga;
kat.2; kich.3; kam.4; sof.4; 0,5 ton 3 ton pastga

Moderato

M. Glinka. Shotland mavzusiga variatsiyalar

9) kich.2; kam.4; ort.4; kam.5; 10ton; 1,5 ton; 2,5 ton yuqoriga;
ort.1; kich.2; kat.2; kich.3; 2 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

Andantino

S. Prokofev. Fortepiano uchun 3-kontsert



10) kich.2; kat.3; kam.4; 1 ton; 1,5 ton; 2,5 ton yuqoriga;
ort.1; kich.2; kich.3; 1 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

Semplice (Andantino)

N. Myaskovskiy. «Oddiy variyatsiyalar»



11) kich.2; kam.3; kich.3; kam.4; 1 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton yuqoriga;
ort.1; kat.2; kam.2; kat.3; 1,5 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

Moderato

D. Kabalevskiy. «Klamsilik usta» operasidan

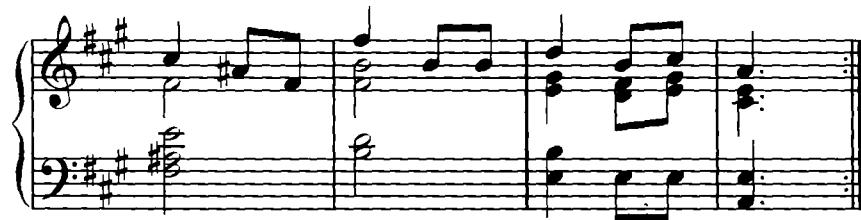




12) kich.2; kat.2; kat.3; kam.4; 2 ton; 1,5 ton yuqoriga;
ort.1; kich.3; ort.4; sof.5; 1 ton; 2 ton; 2,5 ton pastga.

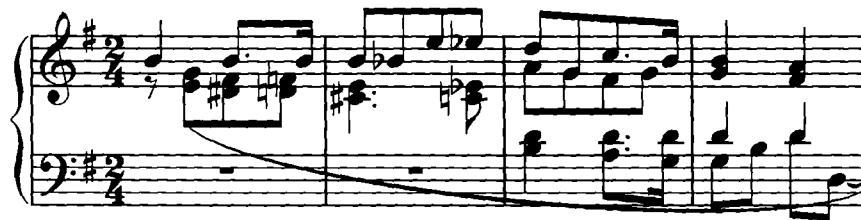
Og'ir

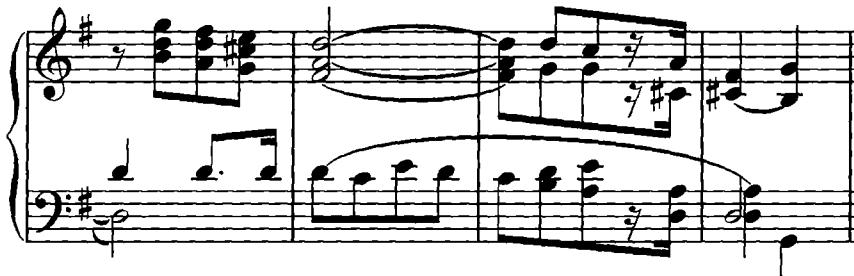
R. Shuman. «Tun yulduzi»



13) kich.2; kat.2; kich.34 kat.3; 2,5 ton; 3 ton yuqoriga;
ort.1; kich.2; kat.3; sof.5; 1,5 ton; 2,5 ton; 3 ton pastga.

R. Shuman. Or.15 №11





14) ort.1; kat.2; kich.3; kat.3; sof.4; 3 ton; 3,5 ton yuqoriga;
kich.2; kat.2; kich.3; 2 ton. pastga.

Andante espressivo

E. Grig. Ballada, or. 24

p molto legato

Og 'zaki mashqalar

1. Kalit va «tasodifiy» alteratsiya belgilari quyidagicha bo'lgan kuylarni, ko'rsatilgan intervalllar bo'yicha transpozitsiya kilishda qanday kalit va «tasodifiy» alteratsiya belgilari hosil buladi:

a) kalitda bir diyez va «tasodifiy» *faz* va *mi* belgilari bo'lganda; kat.2 yuqoriga? kat.2 pastga?

b) kalitda bir bemol va «tasodifiy» *faz* va *mi* belgilari bo'lganda; kat.3 yuqoriga? kat.2 pastga?

d) kalitda uch diyez va «tasodifiy» *sif* va *doč* belgilari bo‘lganda; kat.3 yuqoriga? kich.3 pastga?

e) kalitda to‘rt bemol va «tasodifiy» *reč* va *faz* belgilari bo‘lganda; ort.2 yuqoriga? kam.5 pastga?

j) kalitda besh diyez va «tasodifiy» *doč* va *faz* belgilari bo‘lganda; kam.5 yuqoriga? sof.4 pastga?

z) kalitda olti bemol va «tasodifiy» *mib* va *lyaz* belgilari bo‘lganda; ort.2 yuqoriga? kat.3 pastga?

2. Quyidagi kalitlarda yozilgan notalarni ko‘rsatilgan intervallar bo‘yicha transpozitsiya qilganda notalarni qaysi kalitda o‘qish zarur bo‘ladi?

a) skripka kalitidan sekunda yuqoriga (septima pastga)?

b) skripka kalitidan sekunda pastga (septima yuqoriga)?

v) skripka kalitidan tertsiya yuqoriga (seksta pastga)?

g) skripka kalitidan tertsiya pastga (seksta yuqoniga)?

d) skripka kalitidan kvarta yuqoriga (kvinta pastga)?

e) bas kalitidan sekunda yuqoriga(septima pastga)?

yo) bas kalitidan sekunda pastga (septima yuqoriga)?

j) bas kalitidan tertsiya yuqoriga (seksta pastga)?

z) bas kalitidan tertsiya pastga (seksta yuqoniga)?

i) bas kalitidan kvarta yuqoriga (kvinta pastga)?

3. a) Agar skripka kalitini – bas, alt yoki tenor kaliti bilan almashtirilsa *C-dur*, *a-moll*, *Es-dur*, *h-moll*, *Des-dur*, *fis-moll*, *As-dur*, *g-moll* tonalliklarida yozilgan notalarni qaysi tonalliklarda o‘qish zarur bo‘ladi?

b) agar bas kalitini – skripka, tenor yoki alt kaliti bilan almashtirilsa-chi?

Fortepianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

1. 197-201 betlarda berilgan kuylarni turlicha tonalliklarga transpozitsiya qiling:

a) 0,5 ton, 1 ton, 1,5 ton, 2 ton va h.k. yuqoriga va pastga;

b) kich.2; kat.2; kich.3; kat.4 va h.k. yuqoriga va pastga.

E s l a t m a: Kuyni boshqa tonallikda chalmasdan oldin:

a) berilgan kuyuni lad va tonalligini aniqlash;

b) qaysi intervalga transpozitsiya qilish zarurligiga qarab, yangi tonallikni qidirib topish;

d) kuy yo‘nalishining asosiy ko‘rinishlari, lad va metro-ritmik tuzilish xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish zarur bo‘ladi.

2. Quyidagi motivlardan iborat modulyatsiyalashuvchi sekventsiyalar chaling. Berilgan motivlarni quyidagi tonalliklarga transpozitsiya qiling:

a) yuqorilama va pastlama butun tonlar tartibidagi tonalliklarga;

b) yuqorilama va pastlama yarim tonlar tartibidagi tonalliklarga;

d) yuqorilama va pastlama kvinta davrasi tartibidagi tonalliklarga;

e) yuqorilama va pastlama kvarta davrasi tartibidagi tonalliklarga.

E s l a t m a: Motivlar namuna sifatida C-dur va a-moll tonalliklarida berilgan.

Major

The sheet music consists of 18 numbered motifs. Motifs 1 through 5 are chords in 2/4 time. Motifs 6 through 18 are melodic patterns in 3/4 time. The motifs are as follows:

- Motif 1: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 2: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 3: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 4: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 5: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 2/4 time, followed by a measure of B major (B-D-G).
- Motif 6: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 3/4 time.
- Motif 7: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 3/4 time.
- Motif 8: Melodic pattern: B-A-G-F-E-D-C-B.
- Motif 9: Melodic pattern: D-C-B-A-G-F-E-D.
- Motif 10: Melodic pattern: E-D-C-B-A-G-F-E.
- Motif 11: Melodic pattern: G-F-E-D-C-B-A-G.
- Motif 12: Melodic pattern: A-G-F-E-D-C-B-A.
- Motif 13: Melodic pattern: B-A-G-F-E-D-C-B.
- Motif 14: Melodic pattern: C-B-A-G-F-E-D-C.
- Motif 15: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 3/4 time.
- Motif 16: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 3/4 time.
- Motif 17: Chord of G major (G-B-D) in 3/4 time.
- Motif 18: Melodic pattern: B-A-G-F-E-D-C-B.

Minor

The sheet music consists of 8 numbered motifs. Motifs 1 through 5 are chords in 2/4 time. Motifs 6 through 8 are melodic patterns in 3/4 time. The motifs are as follows:

- Motif 1: Chord of A major (A-C#-E) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 2: Chord of A major (A-C#-E) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 3: Chord of A major (A-C#-E) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 4: Chord of A major (A-C#-E) in 2/4 time.
- Motif 5: Chord of A major (A-C#-E) in 2/4 time, followed by a measure of F# minor (F#-A-C#).
- Motif 6: Chord of A major (A-C#-E) in 3/4 time.
- Motif 7: Chord of A major (A-C#-E) in 3/4 time.
- Motif 8: Melodic pattern: A-G-F-E-D-C-B-A.

3. Quyidagi motivlarni ko'rsatilgan tonalliklarga transpozitsiya qiling:

Major

Tonalliklarni quyidagi tartibda almashtiring:

1. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
- b) *sof kvintalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
- d) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;



2. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
- b) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;



3. a) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;



4. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
b) *katta tertsiyalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
v) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

R. Shuman



5. a) *sof kvintalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

I. S. Bax



6. a) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

Allegro

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov



7. a) *katta tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon.
b) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
d) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
e) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon:

E. Grig



8. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
b) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

Moderato

P. Chaykovskiy



9. a) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

Shuman



10. a) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

Allegretto



11. a) *katta tertsiyalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

Andante

E. Grig



12. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
b) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

Allegro

M. Glinka



13. a) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
 b) *yarim tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
 d) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;



Minor

1. a) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
 b) *yarim tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
 d) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
 e) *sof kvintalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;



2. a) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
 b) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
 d) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;



3. a) *sof kvintalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
 b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
 d) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
 e) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
 f) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

I. S. Bax



4. a) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,
 b) *sof kvintalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon,
 d) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

I. S. Bax



5. a) *sof kvintalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

I. S. Bax



6. a) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

b) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

c) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

d) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

L. Betxoven



7. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

b) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

K. Veber



8. a) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

b) *katta tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

c) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov



9. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

b) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

c) *butun tonlar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov



10. a) *sof kvintalar* bo'yicha pastga tomon;

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov



11. a) *sof kvartalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon,

b) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

Allegro molto

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov



12. a) *kichik tertsiyalar* bo'yicha yuqoriga tomon;

Andantino

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov

4. Skripka kalitini boshqa kalitlar bilan almashtirish orqali, boshqa tonalliliklarga transpozitsiya qilingan quyidagi misollarni:

a) har birini tonalligini aniqlash;

b) berilgan tonallikga nisbatan qaysi intervalga transpozitsiya qilinganligini aniqlash va fortepianoda chalish talab etiladi.

Berilgan kuy:

M. Glinka. «Ruslan va Lyudmila» operasidan

Transpozitsiyalar:

a)



b)



v)



MELIZMLAR

Takrorlash uchun savollar

1. Melizmlar nima?
2. Melizmlarning eng ko'p qo'llaniladigan turlari qaysilar?
3. Forshlag nima?
4. Forshlaglarning qanday turlari bor va ular qanday yoziladilar?
5. Uzun forshlag qisqa forshlagdan qanday farq qiladi?
6. Nuqtali nota oldidan qo'yilgan uzun forshlag qanday ijro qilinadi?

Nuqtasiz nota oldidan quyilsa-chi?

7. Qisqa forshlag qanday ijro qilinadi?
8. Ikki, uch va undan ko'p tovushdan iborat bo'lgan forshlag qanday ijro qilinadi?
9. Akkord notalaridan birortasining oldidan qo'yilgan qisqa forshlag qanday ijro qilinadi?
10. Mordent nima?
11. Mordentlarning qanday turlari bor? Ular qanday yoziladilar?
12. Chizilmagan oddiy mordent qanday ijro qilinadi? Chizilgani-chi?
13. Chizilmagan juft mordent qanday ijro qilinadi? Chizilgani-chi?
14. Gruppetto nima?
15. Gruppetto qayerda quyiladi va u qanday belgi bilan yoziladi?
16. Gruppetto qancha tovushdan iborat?
17. Gruppettoda qaysi tovush asosiy hisoblanadi?
18. Gruppettoning tovushlari qanday tartibda ijro qilinadi?
19. Nota ustiga, bir xil notalar orasiga, har xil notalar orasiga, nuqtali nota va uning qo'shimchasi orasiga, qo'sh nuqtali nota va uning qo'shimchasi orasiga qo'yilgan gruppetto qanday ijro qilinadi?

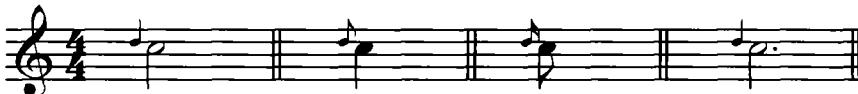
20. Trel nima?
21. Trel qanday yoziladi?
22. Trel qaysi notadan boshlanadi va qanday tugatiladi?
23. Trel yana qanday boshlanishi mumkin va unda notada qanday ko'rsatmalar bo'lishi lozim?
24. Ikki, uch va undan ko'p ovozlarda bir vaqtning o'zida trel qilinsa, u qanday yoziladi?
25. Melizmatik belgilarning ustidan yoki ostidan qo'yilgan alteratsiya belgilari qaysi tovushlarga taalluqli hisoblanadi?

Yozma mashqlar

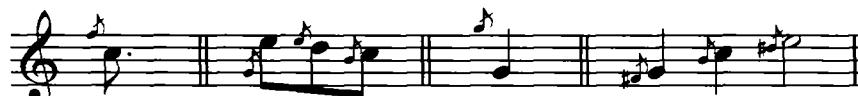
1. Quyidagi melizmlarning ijro qilinish uslublarini yozing:

Forshlag

1.

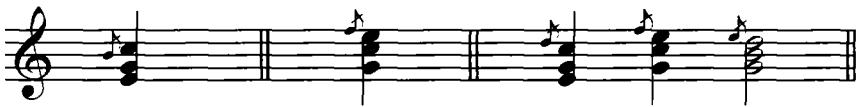


2.



3.



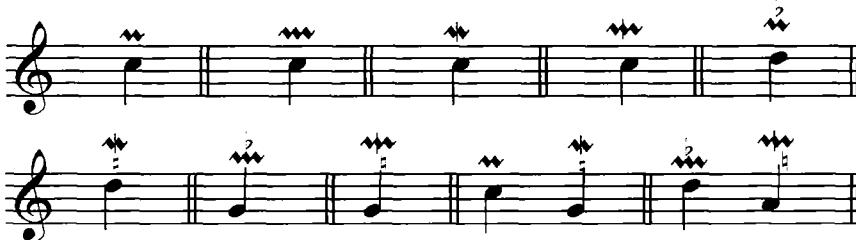


4.



Mordent

5.



6.



Gruppetto

7.



8.



9.



Trel

10.





11.



12.



13.





2. Melizmlardan iborat quyidagi misollarni, bir tekis o'lchovli nota yozuvi bilan yozing:

1.



2.



3.



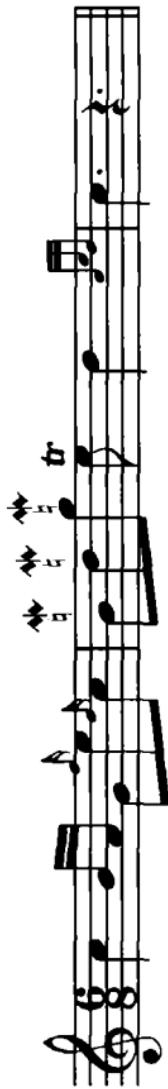
4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10.



11.



364

12.



13.



14.



15.



16.





17.



18.



2. Quyidagi melizmatik bezaklarni, shularga mos melizmlar bilan yozing:



1.

2.

3.



4.



5.

6. 3 3

7. >

8. > >

9.

10.

11.

12. 3 3

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

22.

23.

24.

25.

26.

27.

28.

29.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a single melodic line. The notation is in common time, with a treble clef at the start of each staff. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, often grouped by beams. Measure 28 is notable for its key signature, which changes to A major (two sharps) during that measure. Measure 29 ends with a three-measure repeat sign, indicating a section of the piece that is to be repeated. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century piano music.

30. 3

31.

32.

33. v v z z

34.

3

Forte pianoda bajariladigan mashqlar

Melizmlardan iborat quyidagi misollarni fortepianoda chaling:

1. Adagio

X.V.Glyuk, «Paris va Yelena» operasidan

2.

V.A.Motsart. Vals



3. Allegretto grazioso

V.A.Motsart. F-p uchun sonata. C-dur



4.

V.A.Motsart. F-p uchun sonata.



5. Allegro

Norveg xalq qo'shig'i



6. Allegro

L. Betxoven. Fortepiano uchun sonata., op. 13



7. Andantino

N. Rimskiy-Korsakov. «Shaxrizoda»



8. Allegretto e dolce

E. Grig. «Albomdagi varaqlar»



9. Andante molto cantabile e con dolore

M.Musorgskiy.
«Ko'rgazmadagi suratlar»dan



10. Andantino

P. Chaykovskiy. «Uyqudagi go'zal» baletidan



11. Allegro

K. Veber. «Pretsioza» operasidan



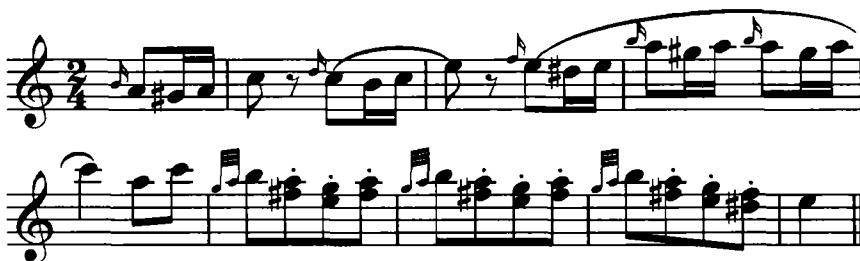
12. Allegretto

E. N. Megyul. Sonata, op.1



13. Allegretto

V.A.Motsart, Fortepiano uchun sonatadan
(alla turca) rondo



14. Allegretto

Leopold Motsart. Fortepiano uchun pyesa



15.

J. Ramo. Myuzett



16. Bir muncha tez

J. Ramo. Tamburin

The musical score consists of three staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C') with a key signature of one sharp (indicated by a sharp sign). The first staff starts with a dynamic 'f' and a 'staccato' instruction. The second staff begins with a dynamic 'p'. The third staff concludes with a dynamic 'p'.

17. Mayin, juda sekin emas

F. Kuperen. «Singlim Monika»

The musical score consists of three staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C') with a key signature of one flat (indicated by a flat sign). The music features various rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including a prominent dynamic 'p' in the middle section.

18. Allegretto

I. S. Bax. Menuet

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C') with a key signature of one sharp (indicated by a sharp sign). The music includes several grace notes and slurs, typical of a minuet style.

19. Allegretto commodo

J. Ramo. «Dehqon ayol»

Musical score for piece 19, Allegretto commodo by J. Ramo. The score consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The first staff starts with a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note.

20.

G. F. Gendel. Menuet

Musical score for piece 20, Menuet by G. F. Gendel. The score consists of two staves of music in 3/8 time, key of A major (two sharps). The first staff features a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. The second staff continues the melodic line with grace notes and slurs, ending with a trill instruction.

21. Shoshmasdan

J. Ramo. «Venetsiancha» (Rondo)

Musical score for piece 21, Shoshmasdan by J. Ramo. The score consists of three staves of music in 3/8 time, key of A major (two sharps). Each staff features a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, creating a rhythmic pattern across the three staves.

22. Andante

D. Skarlatti. Sonata № 110

Musical score for piece 22, Andante by D. Skarlatti. The score consists of one staff of music in common time, key of C major. The melody is played on a single staff with grace notes and slurs, followed by a trill instruction.

23.

F. Kuperen.



24.

I. S. Bax. Gavot



25. Allegro guesto

Gummel



26. Allegremente

K. M. Veber. Rondo, op.3 № 6



27. Adagio

I. Gaydn. Fortepiano uchun sonata.



28. Allegro

I. Gaydn. Fortepaino uchun sonata. № 19



FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO‘YXATI

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy va o‘rtta maxsus ta‘lim vazirligining 2002 yil 21 fevral 54-son buyrug‘i bilan tasdiqlangan va kuchga kiritilgan 5141000 – «Musiqa» ta‘lim yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha Davlat ta‘lim standarti.
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3. V. Xostenko. Zadachi i uprajneniya po elementarnoy teorii muziki. Moskva, «Muzika», 1964.
4. V. A. Vaxromeev. «Musiqaning elementar nazariysi», Toshkent-«O‘qituvchi» 1980 yil.
5. L. Krasinskaya, V. Utkin. «Elementarnaya teoriya muziki», Moskva-«Muzika» 1991.
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9. I. Hamroev. «Solfedjio» Birovozlik. T., «O‘qituvchi» 1971.
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M U N D A R I J A

Birinchi bo‘im.

Tovushlarning nomlari va yozilishi

1. Tovushlarning nomlari
2. Oktavalar
3. Yarim ton, butun ton va alteratsiya belgilari
4. Tovushlar engarmonizmi

Ikkinchchi bo‘lim.

Nota yozuvি

1. Tovush cho‘zimlarining yozilishi 1
- a) Chozimlarining asosiy belgilarib) Tovush cho‘zimini uzaytiruvchi qo’shimcha belgililar 1
2. Pauza cho‘zimlarining yozilishi 1
3. Tovush balandligini yozilishi 1
- a) Nota yo‘li va unda tovushlarni joylashuvi 1
- b) Kalitlar 1
4. Ikki ovozli va ko‘p ovozli musiqalarni yozilishi 2
5. Nota yozuvini qisqartirish belgililar 2

Uchinchi bo‘lim.

Metr va ritm

1. Tovush cho‘zimlarining asosiy (juft) bo‘linishi 2
2. Tovush cho‘zimlarining erkin ravishda bo‘linishi 2
3. Oddiy o‘lchovlar 2
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5. O‘zgaruvchan o‘lchovlar 2
6. Sinkopa 2

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Tuzuvchi

QADAMBOY RAHIMOV

**MUSIQANING ELEMENTAR NAZARIYASI
BO'YICHA MASHQ VA VAZIFALAR TO'PLAMI**

*Oliy o'quv yurtlarining «Musiqo» ta'lim yo'nalishi
talabalari uchun o'quv qo'llanma*

Muharrir *B.Ashurov*

Badiiy muharrir *O. Fozilov*

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