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OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI
O'RTA MAXSUS KASB-HUNAR TA'LIMI MARKAZI

**H.NURMATOV
N.YO'LDOSHEVA**

**O'ZBEK XALQ
MUSIQA IJODI**

Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma

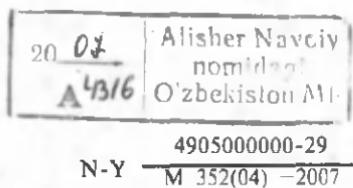
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KIRISH

Xalq urf-odatlari va an'analari xalqimizning o'zi kabi umrboqiy, mehridaryodir. Yurtimizning har bir go'shasida o'ziga xos marosimlar, oilaviy-maishiy va mehnat bilan bog'liq an'analar, momolarning mehr bulog'idan qaynab chiqqan orombaxsh alla-yu olqishlar mavjud. Xalq marosimlari jo bo'lgan asriy qadriyatlar, ma'naviyat ko'zgusiga aylangan qanotli orzular, folklor ijrochilarining ko'p asrlar davomida yaratgan ijodiy faoliyati natijasida sayqallanib, barkamollahшиб kelgan qadimiy urf-odatlar va an'analarni o'rganish milliy qadriyatlarimiz mohiyatini yanada teranroq anglash, tushunish imkonini beradi.

Mamlakatimiz mustaqillikka erishgandan so'ng ajdodlarimiz tomonidan yaratilgan milliy qadriyatlarni tiklash, unutilgan an'analarni keng ommalashtirish va ularni chuqur o'rganish uchun zarur sharoitlar yaratildi.

O'zbek xalqining urf-odat, an'ana va marosimlariga alohida e'tibor berilishi ma'naviy tiklanish jarayoni jadal kechayotgan hozirgi kunda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Chunki yoshlarni yangicha ruhda tarbiyalash, ularning ongiga milliy mustaqillik g'oyalarini chuqurroq singdirish, ajdodlarimiz yaratgan qadriyatlar mohiyatini keng targ'ib qilishda an'ana va marosimlar mohiyatini anglash, ularni chuqurroq tushuntirish milliy istiqlol g'oyasini keng omma orasiga yoyishning ta'sirchan vositalardan biri hisoblanadi.

O'zbek xalqi boy, o'ziga xos ko'p qatlam va seruslub musiqa merosiga ega. O'z tariximizni, milliy urf-odat va an'analaramizni, ma'naviy badiiy merosimizni atroflicha o'rganish va undan bahramand bo'lish har birimizning asosiy vazifalarimizdan biridir. Xalqimiz istiqlolga erishishi munosabati bilan azaliy qadriyatlarimizni tiklash, o'z tariximizni, milliy urf-odat va an'analaramizni atroflicha o'rganish imkoniyati vujudga keldi.

O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi fani o'zbek xalqining an'analarga boy va badiiy barkamol musiqa ijodi namunalarini o'rgatadi hamda yosh avlodda o'tkir did, yuqori badiiy saviya va nafis tuyg'ularni shakllantiradi. Xalq kuy va qo'shiqlarini o'rganish jarayoni, ko'p

asrlik qadriyatlarimizning qayta tiklanishi muammosi yillar davomida o'rganib kelinmoqda, shu bois ham «O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi» muhim fanlar qatoridan joy olgan. Ushbu o'quv qo'llanma mazmun-mundarijasi o'zbek musiqasining xalq ijodiyoti va og'zaki an'anadagi professional musiqa namunalarini qamrab oladi. Bunda xalq tomonidan yaratilgan kuy va aytimlar, ularning yaratilish tarixi, nisbatan murakkab janrlar, og'zaki an'anadagi professional musiqa tarixi va ko'p asrlar davomida rivojlanib kelayotgan o'zbek musiqa madaniyatiga muxtasar murojaat qilishga harakat qilindi.

O'quvchilarda milliy kuylarni idroklash, xalq musiqa janrlarining tuzilishi va ijro etilishi bilan birga nazariy va amaliy ko'nikma hosil etish maqsadida mashg'ulotlarning bir necha turlari: jumladan, faol va noan'anaviy shakllari tavsiya etiladi.

O'quv jarayonida ma'ruza bilan birlgilikda amaliy mashg'u-lotlardan foydalanish lozim bo'ladi. Ushbu qo'llanmaga kiritilgan barcha ma'lumotlarni pedagogika kollejlarining ta'lim mazmuniga kiritilgan «O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodiyoti» fanida qo'llash tavsiya etiladi.

O'quv qo'llanmaning ilova qismida yillar davomida yaratilgan kuy va qo'shiqlarning notalaridan amaliy foydalanish uchun namunalar keltirilgan.

XALQ MUSIQASINING UMUMNAZARIY MASALALARI

O'zbek xalqi o'z ildizlari bilan qadim-qadim zamonlarga borib taqaladigan musiqa merosi, xilma-xil musiqa janrlari hamda boy tasvir vositalari bilan bizning davrimizgacha yetib kelgan. Bundan tarixiy manbalar, boy va betakror qadimiy obidalar xabar beradi. O'zbek xalq musiqasi yillar davomida o'rganilib kelinmoqda. Masalan, o'zbek musiqa merosini to'plash va nota vositasida nashr etilishida V.M.Uspenskiy, Yunus Rajabiy, Ilyos Akbarov, M.Yusupovlarning mehnatlari beqiyosdir.

O'zbek xalq musiqasini yozib olish va qayta ishlash, ilmiy-nazariy tadqiqot o'tkazishda mutaxassis olimlar, jumladan, etnomusiqa shunoslar – F.Karomatov, R.Abdullayev, S.Begmatov, O.Matyoqubovlarning olib borgan etnografik ekspeditsiya xizmatlari katta.

O'zbek musiqa madaniyati ikki qatlamga bo'linadi:

1. Xalq musiqasi.

2. Og'zaki an'anadagi professional musiqa.

O'zbek musiqa merosining ko'rsatib o'tilgan har ikkala qatlamasi asrlar davomida og'zaki an'ana tarzida, ya'ni nota yozuvlarisiz, og'zaki ijod etish, og'zaki o'rganish va ijro etish orqali yetib keldi. Olimlar musiqa merosining ana shu tabiatini inobatga olgan holda xalq musiqasi folklorining bir turi¹, aniqrog'i – xalq og'zaki ijodi sifatida ta'riflaydilar va unga nisbatan «musiqiy folklor»² tushunchasini qo'llaydilar. Folklor namunalari jonli ijro sharoitida yaratiladi, rivojlanadi, tarqaladi.

Xalq musiqasida har qanday xalq ijodi kabi mehnatkashlarning fikri, orzu-umidlari, ularning turmushi va axloqi gavdalanadi. O'zbek xalq musiqasi mavzu jihatdan serqirraligi, janrlarga boyligi va hayotda tutgan o'rnining xilma-xilligi tufayli ikki guruhga bo'linadi:

1. Ma'lum vaqt yoki ma'lum sharoitdagina ijro etiladigan kuyaytimlar: oilaviy marosim, mehnat qo'shiqlari, mavsumiy marosim kuy-ko'shiqlari, diniy navolar hamda turli tantana, tomosha kabi marosimlarda ijro etiladigan cholg'u kuylari.

¹ O. A. Ibrohimov. «O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi». Metodik tavsiyalar. Toshkent. 1994. 3-b.

² «Folklor» inglizcha so'z bo'lib, *folk* – xalqlar, donishmandlik, bilimdonlik ma'nolarini anglatadi. Folklor atamasi xalq og'zaki ijodi o'rnida qo'llaniladi.

2. Istalgan vaqtida va har qanday sharoitda, ya'ni barcha joyda ijro etiladigan kuy va qo'shiqlar: o'zbek xalq musiqa janrlari: qo'shiq, ashula, yalla, lapar, qarsak (turli xil) va shunga o'xshash turli cholg'u kuylari. (Barcha ko'rinishdagi xalq janrlariga izoh beriladi.)

Xalq musiqasi tarkibiy sinkretik¹ san'atdir. Bunda so'z, kuy va o'yin mujassamlashgan. Chunki musiqiy folklorda xalq xatti-harakati, xususan, mehnat jarayoni, urf-odatlarga boy marosimlarni o'tkazish uchun ko'rsatib o'tilgan uch unsur (so'z, kuy, raqs) muntazam ravishda bir-biriga aloqadorligida ko'rindi va bu holat sayil va boshqa oilaviy bayram tantanalarida ijro etiladi.

Demak, so'z, kuy va raqs mushtarak holatlarini bir so'z bilan bayon etish maqsadida olimlar «aytim» atamasidan foydalanganlar. «Aytim»² – bu musiqiy folkloarning hozir bo'lish shakllaridan biridir.

Xalq musiqasida «aytim» iborasi bilan birga unga ma'nodosh «kuylash» iborasi ham ko'p qo'llaniladi. Xalq aytimlari keng omma orasida mashhur bo'lib, bu turdag'i ijro jamoa va yakka tartibdagi ijrochilar tomonidan aytildi.

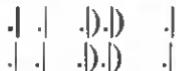
Xalq aytimlarining she'riy tarkibini asosan barmoq vaznli xalq she'riyati tashkil etadi. She'riy misralar odatda so'z bo'g'inlariga qurilgan bo'lib, barmoq bilan sanaladi. Aytib o'tish joizki, misralarda hijo (bo'g'in) va usul mushtarakligi namoyon bo'ladi. Masalan, she'r misralari 4,5,7, 8,9,10,11 va boshqa turoqda bo'lishi mumkin:

a) To'rt bo'g'in – usulli misralar:

1. Choriy, chan-bar.
2. Biriy, an-bar.
3. .| .| .| .|
4. .| .| .| .|

b) Besh bo'g'in – usulli misralar:

1. O'rog'im olmos.
2. O'rimdan qolmas.
3. Sira ham tolmas.
4. O'rmasam bo'lmas.



¹O. A. Ibrohimov. «O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi». Metodik tavsiyalar. T., 1994. 10-b.

²O. A. Ibrohimov. «O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi». Metodik tavsiyalar. T., 1994. 40-b.

d) Yetti bo'g'in – usulli misralar:

1. Seni haydab boqaman.
2. Ko'ztumorlar taqaman.
3. .|. .| .|| .|
4. .|. .| .|| .|

Shu tariqa folklor musiqashunoslik sohasida «bo'g'in – usul» tushunchasi qo'llaniladi. Shu bilan birga aytimlarning she'riy asoslarida misralarning ma'lum tartibda qofiyalanishi katta ahamiyatga ega, chunki muntazam va izchil takrorlanuvchi bo'g'in – usulning to'g'ri tuzilishida, aytim namunalarini xotiraga keltirishda ko'makdosh vositadir. She'r misralari a a b a, a b a b, a a b b tartibda qofiyalanib, ularga ma'lum mazmun, uyg'unlik, ohangdoshlik bag'ishlaydi:

1. Turna desam turimli – a
2. Keng dalada qo'nimli – a
3. Turnalar uchsa pastlab – b
4. Rizqing kelar unumli – a

Aytimlarning she'riy tarkibini to'rtlik bo'lgan xalq ruboiylari tashkil qiladi.

Aytimlarning asosiy qismini kuy-ohang tashkil qiladi. Shuningdek, musiqiy folklor namunalarini ijro etish uchun kasbiy ijrochilarga zarur bo'lgan va yillar davomida «usta-shogird maktabi»da o'rgatib kelingan ijro usullari va maxsus malakaga ega bo'lishi talab etilmaydi. Chunki xalq aytimlarining kuy tuzilishlari nisbatan tor ovoz ko'lamida (diapazon) asosan kvarta, kvinta va seksta intervali doirasida kuylashga mo'ljallangan. Kuy – ohanglari, ma'lum iboralari ko'p marotaba takrorlanib hamda davomli usul uzunliklari bilan ajralib turadi.

MEHNAT QO'SHIQLARI

Mehnat qo'shiqlari xalq og'zaki ijodining ibtidoiy shakllaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ularning yuzaga kelishi uzoq o'tmishtga borib taqaladi. Inson faoliyatining turli jahhalari – yer haydash, tegrimon yan-chish, ip yigirish va boshqa ish jarayonida mehnat bilan birgalikda ijod etilib, mehnatkash qalbiga ko'tarinki kayfiyat bag'ishlab kelgan qo'shiqlardir. Hozirgi kungacha mehnat qo'shiqlarining ayrimlari saqlanib kelingan va ular uch guruhg'a bo'linadi:

1. Chorvadorlik qo'shiqlari.
2. Dehqonchilik qo'shiqlari.
3. Hunarmandchilik qo'shiqlari.

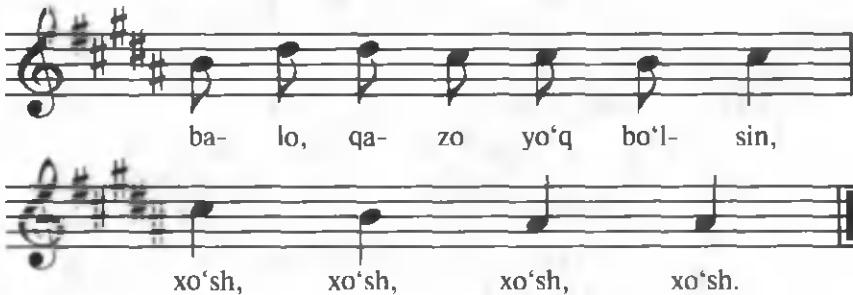
Chorvadorlik qo'shiqlari aholining chorvachilik bilan bog'liq turmush tarzi va mehnat jarayoni bilan bog'liq. Ularning bizgacha saqlanib yetib kelgan namunalari asosan sog'im qo'shiqlaridan iborat, ya'ni bu qo'shiqlar uy hayvonlari: sigir, biya, tuya, echkilarni sog'ish jarayonida kuylanadi.

XO'SH-XO'SH

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

The musical score consists of six staves of music in common time, with a key signature of four sharps. The lyrics are written below each staff, corresponding to the notes. The lyrics are:

Xo'sh, xo'sh, xo'sh, xo'sh,
ol bo- lang- ni, xo'sh, xo'sh,
pa- qir to'- lib sut ber- sin,
xo'sh, jo- nim, xo'sh, xo'sh,
bor- gan ye- ring o't bo'l- sin,
xo'sh, xo'sh, xo'sh, xo'sh,

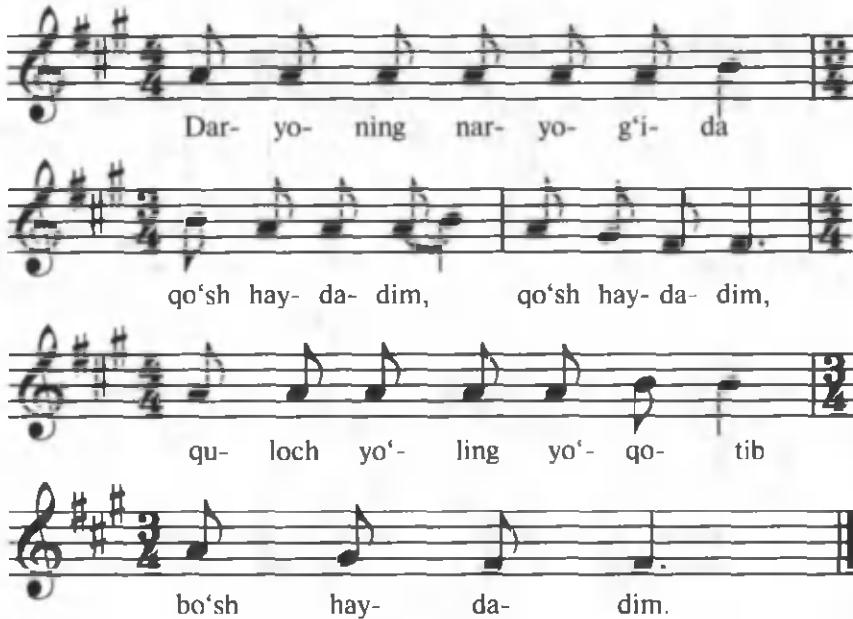


Dehqonchilik qo'shiqlari mehnat jarayonida salmoqli o'rinni tashkil etadi. Dehqonchilik qo'shiqlariga oid namunalar mehnat jarayonining turli jabhalarida ijod qilingan. Masalan, yer haydash paytida «Qo'sh haydash», xirmon o'rib olishda «O'rim qo'shig'i», xirmon yanchiganda «Xo'p mayda» yoki «Mayda-mayda» qo'shiqlari aytilgan.

«Qo'sh haydash» qo'shig'i ho'kizga qo'shilgan omochni boshqarib borayotgan dehqon tomonidan kuylanadi.

QO'SH HAYDASH

Notaga oluvchi *N.Toshtemirov*



Ushbu qo'shiq mazmun jihatdan vaziyatga aloqador bo'lib, dehqonning yer haydashi, mehnat mashaqqatlari va hayvonga bo'lган munosabati ko'rsatilgan.

Hunarmandchilik qo'shiqlari mehnat jarayoniga mansub bo'lib, asosan xotin-qizlar tomonidan ijro etiladi. Bu namunalar asosan charx yigirish, do'ppi tikish, gilam to'qish jarayonida ijro etiladi. Chorvadorlik va dehqonchilik qo'shiqlariga nisbatan hunarmandchilik qo'shiqlari keng tarqalgan bo'lib, lirk qo'shiqlarga mansubdir.

Xotin-qizlar mehnat jarayonida, ya'ni gilam to'qish, charx yigirish, do'ppi tikish singari davomli mehnatni bajarish bilan birgalikda shaxsiy hayotlari bilan bog'liq ruhiy kechinma, dard va ichki tuyg'ularini qo'shiqlar orqali izhor qilganlar. Shu bois tuyg'ularga boy lirk hunarmandchilik qo'shiqlari paydo bo'lgan.

CHARX

Notaga oluvchi *N. Toshtemirov*

Char-xim ta-nob tash-lay-di, o'y-nang, yor,
o'y-nang, bir ba-lo-ni bosh-lay-di,
o'y-nang, yor, o'y-nang.

Mehnat qo'shiqlariga quyidagicha ta'rif berish mumkin:

- Mehnat qo'shiqlarida musiqa asbobi jo'rsozlik vazifasini bajarmaydi, ya'ni musiqa asbobi qo'llanilmaydi.
- Kuy ohanglari tor ovoz doirasida kuyylanadi.
- Qo'shiqlar faqat yakkaxon tomonidan ijro etiladi.
- Qo'shiqlarning she'riy tuzilmasi barmoq vaznida bo'lib, bo'g'in – usul asosida ko'rsatiladi.

MAVSUMIY MAROSIM QO'SHIQLARI

Xalq urf-odatlari va an'analari xalqimizning o'zi kabi umrboqiy va jonbaxshdir. Yurtimizning har bir go'shasida o'ziga xos marosimlar, an'analari mavjud. Xalq an'analari va marosimlari jo bo'lgan asriy qadriyatlar ma'naviyat ko'zgusiga aylangan qanotli orzular, folklor ijrochilarining ko'p asrlar davomidagi ijodiy faoliyati natijasida sayqallanib, barkamollahishib kelgan.

Tarixiy manbalarga asoslanib yil fasllari va mehnat mavsumlari haqida folklorshunos olimlarimiz quyidagi ma'lumotlarni bergenlar:

- 1) Bahor faslida – Navro'z bayrami, Sust xotin, Shox moylar, Gul bayrami.
- 2) Yoz faslida – Choy momo.
- 3) Kuz faslida – Hosil bayrami, Oblo baraka, Shamol chaqirish.
- 4) Qish faslida – Yas-yusun, Gap-gashtak kabi qo'shiqlar kuylangan.

Mavsumiy marosim qo'shiqlarining eng ko'p namunalari bahor fasli va undagi marosimlar bilan bog'liq.

Bahor faslining asosiy mavsumiy marosimi Navro'z bayramidir. Navro'z bayramining o'tkazilishi ko'p asrlar davomida qaror topib kelmoqda. Tarixiy manbalardan xabar berilishicha, uzoq o'tmish davomida Navro'z bayrami Sosoniyalar (XI–VI asr) davrida keng nishonlangan.

Sharq mumtoz musiqa tizimining asoschisi Borbad Marvaziyning Navro'z bayramiga bag'ishlangan qo'shiqlari shular jumlasidandir.

Navro'z bayrami munosabati bilan o'tkazilgan marosimlarda bolalar ijodiyoti e'tiborga loyiqidir. Bolalar kattalar qatori marosimlarda qatnashish kelganlar. Shu bois «Boychechak», «Laylak keldi», «Oq terakmi – ko'k terak» kabi bolalar tabiatiga mos o'yin – qo'shiqlar ijod qilingan.

Bahor faslida Sust xotin, Shox moylar, Gul bayrami kabi bir necha marosimlar o'tkazilgan. Shuni ham aytish joizki, bu marosimlar sahnaviy ko'rinishda bo'lib, jamoa tomonidan ijro etilgan. Yillar davomida bu marosimlar o'z mavqeini yo'qtongan bo'lsa-da, ammo ijtimoiy-badiiy tafakkur rivojida ma'lum ahamiyat kasb etib kelgan.

SUST XOTIN

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Sust xo- tin, suz- ma xo- tin, ko'- lan- ka- si
may- don xo- tin, yom- g'ir yog'- dir,
ho'l bo'l- sin, e- lu ja- hon
ko'l bo'l- sin, sust xo- tin, sust xo- tin.

Mavsumiy marosim qo'shiqlari bilan mehnat qo'shiqlari bir-biriga juda yaqinligini bahor fasli yerga hamal kirishi vaqtি, ya'nи dehqonlarning mehnat jarayoni boshlanganligida ko'rish mumkin. Bu mehnatning boshlanishi Shox moylar marosimida ko'rsatilgan. Qishloq ahli yig'ilishib qishloqdagi eng yaxshi ho'kizlardan bir justini omoch-u bo'yinturug'i bilan dalaga olib chiqishadi. Kelayotgan yil yaxshilik, serobchilik bo'lsin, deb ayollar turli pishiriqlar pishirib, ho'kiz shoxlarini pishirilgan pishiriqlarning yog'i bilan moylab, oyog'ing tekkan joyga baraka bersin, deb yaxshi niyat qilganlar.

SHOX MOYLAR

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Qo'sh- ga il- dam yur- ma- sang,

u- chang- ga tur- tib qo'- ya- man.
 Yax- shi yur- sang sho- xing- ga
 moy- lar sur- tib qo'- ya- man,
 Shox- la- ring bor, sho- mi- yon,
 ko'z- la- ring bor oy- na- day...

Mavsumiy marosim kuylarining tuzilishi ko'rsatib o'tilgan mehnat qo'shiqlariga nisbatan murakkab:

- keng hajmli kuylar shakl topishi, ovoz doirasi oktava intervallari qadar ortib borgan;
- qo'shiqchilikning yakkaxon va jamoaviy aytish shakllari tarqalgan boilib, doyra va boshqa urma musiqa asboblari jo'rsozligi keng qo'llanilgan.

OILAVIY MAROSIM QO'SHIQLARI

Insonning hayot yo'li bilan bog'liq oilaviy marosim qo'shiqlari (tug'ilgan kun, to'ylar, motam marosimlari) o'ziga xos urf-odatlar yoki marosimlar bilan nomlanishi an'anaga aylangan.

Oilada farzand tug'ilishidan boshlab uning ulg'ayib katta bo'lguniga qadar turli urf-odatga boy oilaviy marosimlar o'tkaziladi. Masalan, beshik to'yi, sunnat to'yi, muchal to'yi, nikoh to'yi, kelin salom,

motam marosimlari va h.k. Ushbu marosimlar oila davrasida o'tkaziladi. Shuning uchun ular ommaviy xarakterga ega.

Oilaviy marosimlarda kuy va qo'shiqlar alohida ahamiyatga ega. Bunda, ayniqsa, cholg'u musiqasining vazifasini alohida ta'kidlash lozim. Jumladan, to'y marosimi yoki oilada turli vaziyat bilan o'tkaziladigan tadbirlarda karnay, surmay, nog'ora va doyradan iborat cholg'u asboblari ushbu xonadonda yangrab, oilada o'tkazilayotgan marosimdan darak beradi, ya'ni mahallada qaysidir xonadonda to'y yoki xursandchilik bo'layotganligini bildiradi.

Shuni aytish lozimki, bunda qo'shiqlar alohida ijro etilmasdan, urf-odati bilan marosim o'tkazish jarayonida ijro etiladi. Ijro yakka va ommaviy tarzda bo'lib, qo'shiqlarning she'riy mazmunida shaxsiy tuyg'ular mujassamlashadi. Masalan, «Kelin salom» qo'shig'i nikoh to'yi marosimida an'anaviy ijro etib kelinadigan qo'shiqdir. Ushbu qo'shiqni aytish vaziyati kelinni kuyov xonadoniga kelishi bilan yuzaga kelib, kuyovning ota-onasi, qarindosh-urug'lari, qo'ni-qo'shnilariga kelin nomidan ma'lum ohanglarda salom aytib turiladi. Ijrochi ijro jarayonida she'r mazmuniga o'zgartirish kiritadi, ya'ni ushbu xonadonga qarashli insonlarga murojaat etgan holda badiha (tayyorgarliksiz ijro etilgan kuy yoki qo'shiq) ijro etadi.

KELIN SALOM

Notaga oluvchi N. Toshtemirov

The musical notation consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by '4') and a key signature of one flat (indicated by 'F'). The notes are represented by vertical stems with small circles at the top, indicating pitch. The lyrics are written below each staff, aligned with the corresponding musical notes. The first staff contains the lyrics: Tom-ga ta-yoq tash-la-gan. The second staff contains: mang-la-yi-ni qash-la-gan. The third staff contains: sa-lom, sa-lom, ke-lin sa-lom. The fourth staff contains: qay-no-ta-si-ga sa-lom. The lyrics are in two languages: Russian and English (in parentheses). The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Oilaviy marosim aytimlarining yana bir turi – bu motam marosimi, ya’ni «yig‘i» qo’shig‘idir.

«Yig‘i» turli vaziyatda yuzaga keladi, u janr sifatida asosan motam marosimi – azada to‘liq namoyon bo‘ladi. Yig‘i motam marosimi qo’shig‘i hisoblanib, yaqin kishisi, oila a’zolarining vafot etishi bilan bildirilgan chuqur qayg‘u, ichki kechinma va alamli dard kabi tuyg‘ularning insondagi mujassam ifodasidir. Motam marosimi bir yil davom etib, yil davomida shu qo’shiq urf-odatlarni o‘z ichiga olgan holda asosan xotin-qizlar tomonidan aytib turiladi. «Yig‘i» qo’shig‘ida shaxsiy hayot, vafot etgan insonning butun umri bo‘yi olib borgan faoliyati zikr etilganligi sababli ma’lum she’riy qofiyaga ega emas, ko‘proq badiha tarzida ijro etiladi.

YIG‘I

Notaga oluvchi Ilyos Akbarov

Bo'y- la- ri o'- zi- ga ya- rash- gan,
Be- ma- hal ko'- cha- la- ri- din a- dash- gan,
Be- da- vo dard- lar- ga uch- ra- gan...

DINİY NAVOLAR

Xalqimizning musiqa merosida alohida o‘ringa ega bo‘lib kelgan diniy mazmundagi kuy va qo’shiqlar o‘zbek xalqining islom dinini qabul qilishi bilan bog‘liqidir. Diniy navolarda avvalo muqaddas Qur’oni karim sura-oyatlari qiroat bilan ijro etiladi, zeroki kerakli bo‘lgan uslublarda qiroat eta olishga madrasalarda maxsus tayyorgarlik ko‘riladi (usta-shogird uslubi). Shu o‘rinda aytib o’tish lozimki, qiroat yo’llarini nota vositalarida aks ettirib bo‘lmaydi. Chunki ularning serma’no va jozibali ijrosi faqat jonli «o‘qish»da ko‘rinadi.

Binobarin ijro uslublarini o'rgatishda maxsus maktab va madrasalarda ta'lif ko'rgan shogird yillar davomida yuqori maqomni oladi.

O'zbek musiqa merosida diniy navolar o'z o'rniiga ega. Aytim va navolarni mazmuniga ko'ra ikki guruuhga bo'lish mumkin:

1. Diniy marosim kuy-aytimlari.

2. Diniy mavzuli kuy-aytimlar'.

Birinchi guruuhga diniy marosimlarda ijro etiladigan kuy va qo'shiqlar kiradi. Jumladan, ramazon oyida kuylangan «Ramazon» qo'shig'i.

Ikkinchchi guruuhni diniy mavzudagi kuy va qo'shiqlar tashkil etadi. Navoiyxonlik, mashrabxonlik, munojot, yassaviyxonlik, ma'lum darajada maqom yo'llari va katta ashula shular jumlasidan.

RAMAZON

Notaga oluvchi *N. Toshtemirov*

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The lyrics are written below each staff, corresponding to the notes. The first staff has lyrics: U- ra- za- ni uch- ku- ni- ni. The second staff has lyrics: tu- bib kel-dik siz-ga, U- ra-za-ning za- ko- ti- ni. The third staff has lyrics: be- ring biz-ga, yo Ra-ma-zon ay- tib kel-dik. The fourth staff has lyrics: e- shi- gin- giz- ga, Qo'ch-qor-dek o'-g'il ber-sin. The fifth staff has lyrics: be- shi- gin- giz- ga. Sa-lom ay-ting Mu-ham-mad.

¹ O. A. Ibrohimov. «O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi». Metodik tavsiyalar. T., 1994. 40-b.



QO'SHIQ

O'zbek musiqa merosining ikkinchi qatlamini erkin mavzuli kuy va qo'shiqlar tashkil etadi.

«Qo'shiq» so'zi ikki ma'noda keladi: birinchisi, qo'shiq bu nisbatan kichik ovoz doirasiga ega bo'lib, she'riy tuzilishi barmoq vaznida kelib, qo'sh qofiyalikka ega. Ikkinci ma'noda ovoz bilan kuylash, ya'ni so'z va kuyning birligi.

Bular o'zbek xalq musiqa janrlaridan bo'lib, mazmun xilmalligi, ommabop ijrosi bilan boshqa janrlardan farqlanadi.

Qo'shiqlarda she'rlar qo'sh qofiyada kelib (a a b a, a a b b, a b a b), to'rt misradan iborat ruboilyar ishlatalidi.

Kuy tuzilishi esa mazmunga bog'liq. Chunki qo'shiqlar turli xilma-xil ko'rinishga ega, jumladan, hajviy, tarixiylik bilan birga ko'proq lirik ko'rinishda keladi. Asosiy qo'shiqlarning ovoz doirasini hoyat torligi (kvarta, kvinta, seksta) sababli ijro jarayonida qiyinlik tug'dirmaydi, qo'shiqlar ijrosida ko'proq doyra musiqa asbobi jo'rsozlik qiladi.

Bizning davrimizda sevilib kuylab kelinayotgan «Paranji», «Baland tog' ustida», «Shamol eshik ochadi», «Daryo toshqin» va h.k. qo'shiqlar shular jumlasidandir.

YO'L BO'LSIN

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Tong ot- mas- dan

uy- g'o- nib- di qiz- bo- la,
So-chin ta-rar oy nu- rin to- la - to-
la. Pax-ta- zor- lar mun-ta-zir- dir
yo'- li- ga, Yo'l- la- ri- ga
bosh e- ga- di gul- lo- la. Yo'l bo'l-
sin, yo'l bo'l- sin, qiz bo-
la, Ek- kan pax-tang xal- qi- Miz- ga
gul bo'l- sin, sin.

ASHULA

O'zbek xalq janrlaridan birini ashula tashkil qiladi. Ashula qo'shiqdan farqli o'laroq, o'z rivojlanish diapazonining kengligi, usulning sezilarli darajada o'zgaruvchanligi bilan ajralib turadi.

Ashulaning she'riy asosini xalq she'rlarida barmoq vazni va mumtoz she'rlar tashkil qiladi. She'rlar mazmuni falsafiy ma'noga ega bo'lganligi sababli kuy ohanglari ham murakkablikni talab qiladi.

Ashulaning kuy va she'r tarkibini ko'proq ishqiy-lirik mazmun-dagi she'rlar tashkil qiladi.

Ashulaning eng rivojlangan namunasi kasbiy musiqada katta ashula yoki «Patnis ashula» nomi bilan atalgan.

ARZIMNI AYTAY

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Ar- zim- ni ay- tay
bo- di sa- bo- ga, e,
biz- dan sa- lom deng, do- da,
ul be- va- fo- ga, e.
Ko'z- la- ri cho'l- pon,

zul- fi pa- ri- sho- ne,
 ko'z- la- ri cho'l-
 pon, zul- fi pa- ri- shon,
 Rahm ay- la- may- san, do- da,
 men mub- ta- lo- ga, e.

Ashulaning rivojlangan namunalari hozirgacha kuylanib kelinmoqda, bular: «Tanavor», «Yorginam», «Chaman ichra», «Yaxshilik qil», «Porloq hayotim», «Hayot qo'shig'i» va h.k.

Katta ashula o'z kuyining juda ham rivojlanganligi, diapazonining juda kengligi (ikki yarim, uch oktavaga yaqin), ohang rivojlanishi murakkabligi bilan o'zbek xalq janrlari ichida alohida o'rinn tutadi. Katta ashulada doyra usuli murakkab bo'lib, erkin usul sifatida badiha tarzida kuylanadi. Katta ashulaning ijro etilishi ham o'ziga xos uslubda bo'lib, ikki yoki undan ko'p hamnafas, ya'ni doimo professional xonandalar tomonidan birga ijro etiladi.

LAPAR

O'zbek xalq musiqasining ikkinchi qatlamini tashkil etuvchi lapar ikki kishi tomonidan ijro etiladigan aytimdir. Odatda turli ommaviy marosimlar va katta ommaviy tadbirdarda, ko'proq sayilgohlarda yigit bilan qiz o'ttasida lapar-aytishuv o'tkaziladi. Lapar orqali qiz bilan yigit bir-biriga muhabbat izhor etib, birga ichki tuyg'ularni ifoda etadilar.

Hozirgi kunda kuylanib kelinayotgan laparlarning aksariyati marosimlar bilan bog'liq bo'lmay, bevosita turli oilaviy yig'ilishlarda ijro etiladi. Laparlarda sevgi-muhabbat asosiy mavzuni tashkil qiladi. Ularda hazil-mutoyiba mazmunidagi she'rler aks ettirilgan. Laparda she'r misralari orasida naqarotlar bo'lmaydi. Shu bois ikki kishi tomonidan aytilib, savol-javob asosiga qurilgan.

Lapar kuy-ohanglari nisbatan ixcham va barqaror tuzilmalarga tayangan holda qo'shiq bilan birgalikda raqs ham qo'shilib ketadi.

«Bilaguzuk», «Qoraqosh», «Nima-nima deysiz?» kabi laparlar xalq orasida mashhur bo'lib, kuylanib kelinayotgan laparlardir.

Nihoyatda mashhur bo'lgan «mahalliy laparlar» Xorazm vohasida ijro etiladi. Bu xildagi laparlar qo'shiq janriga yaqin bo'lib, raqsbopligi sababli o'zinining asil holatini saqlab kelgan. «Galdim sana mehmon bo'lib», «Par devol» shular jumlasidan.

BILAGUZUK

The musical notation consists of two staves of Western-style music. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bottom staff follows the same musical structure. Below the notation, the lyrics are written in English:

Suv bo'-yi- da tur- gan yi- git,
qo- shu ko'- zin- o suz-gan yi- git.

YALLA

O'zbek musiqa ijodi serqirraliligi, janrlarga boyligi va hayotda tutgan o'rnining xilma-xilligi bilan farqlanadi. Musiqa va raqs — o'zbek milliy musiqa san'ati xalq hayoti va ijodi bilan chambarchas

bog'liq. Yalla janrida ham xalq hayoti va ijodi yaqqol ko'rindi va o'zbek musiqa janrlari orasida alohida o'rinni egallaydi. Yallada qo'shiq va raqs mushtarakdir. Ana shu xususiyatlari, ya'ni raqsbopligi, raqsning ijro etilishi, ijroda ko'pchilikning ishtirot etishi kabi jihatlari laparga yaqin janr ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Yalla so'zi o'ynab-kulish, kuylash, xursandchilik qilish ma'nolarini bildiradi. Yallada band-naqarot shakli barqarordir. Bu holat laparlarda ko'rinnmaydi. Chunki laparda naqarot ishlatalmaydi. Yalla ko'proq yakka va jamoa ijrosida qo'llaniladi. Demak, band naqarotni yallachi¹ va jamoa (naqarotchi) navbatma-navbat kuylashadi. Yallada o'ynab-kuylash xususiyati uning she'riy matniga bog'liq. Yengil hazil-mutoyiba bilan barmoq vaznidagi she'rlar yallaga xush kayfiyat baxsh etadi. Naqarotni yanada o'ynab-kulishga chorlovchi «yallo», «yalli» so'zleri boshqaradi. Yallada barcha musiqa asboblari ishlataladi, ijro jarayonida raqsboplikni barqaror ushlashi uchun doyra asosiy jo'rsoz musiqa asbobi hisoblanadi.

Bugungi kunda xalq orasida mashhur bo'lib sevilib kuylanib kelinayotgan «Yallama yorim», «Yallola», «Oho yalli» kabi yallalar bunga misol bo'la oladi.

OLMACHA ANORING

Xalq kuyi

¹ Yallachi – yalla janrida ijro etadigan xonanda. Xalq musiqasida yallachilar so'zi keng ishlataladi.

TERMA

O'zbek xalq musiqa janrlaridan yana birini terma tashkil qiladi. Terma — bu tanlangan, terib olingan, saylangan degan ma'noni bildiradi.

Xalq ijodiyotida ikki ko'rinishdagi termalar mavjud:

1. Baxshi¹, shoir, dostonchi tomonidan ijro etiladigan termalar.
2. Xalq termalari.

Xalq ommaviy yig'inlarida, marosimlarda, turli xarakterdag'i bayramlarda baxshilar chiqishlar qiladilar, ya'ni turli xil dostonlardan qissalar ijro etadilar. Ana shu dostonlarni ijro etishda terma janridan foydalanadilar. Bunda baxshi she'riy to'rtliklar asosida bisotida bor dostonlardan namuna sifatida parchalar aytib o'tadi, bu bilan shinavandaga «Qaysi dostonimni aytib beray?» degan savol bilan murojaat qiladi. Baxshilar 10–15 misradan iborat termalarni aytib, shinavanda tanlangandan so'ng 300–400 misragacha bo'lgan dostonlarni kuylab beradilar. Baxshilar orasida hozirgi kunda «Do'mbiram», «Nima aytay?», «Armonim qolmadi» kabi termalar mashhurdir.

Xalq orasida kuylab kelinayotgan termalar termachilar² tomonidan ijro etiladi.

NAYLAYIN («Avazxon» dostonidan)

Xalq kuyi



¹ O'zbek xalq dostonlari — «Go'ro'g'li», «Alpomish», «Oshiq G'arib va Shohsanam» kabi asarlarni ijro etadigan xonanda va sozandalarga baxshi-dostonchi deb nom berilgan. Shu toifadagi xonandalar maxsus tomoqli ijro uslubiga ega.

² O.Ibrohimovning «O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi» metodik ko'rsatmalarida «termachi» yoki «termakash» iborasi ishlatalig'an. (O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi. O.Ibrohimov. T., 1994. 47-b.)



OG'ZAKI AN'ANADAGI PROFESSIONAL MUSIQA

O'zbek musiqa merosida ko'rsatilgan ikki qatlam – xalq musiqasi va og'zaki an'anadagi professional musiqa (kasbiy musiqa) ildizlari qadim zamonlarga borib taqaladi. O'zbek xalq musiqasi (musiqiy folklor) mehnatkashlarning orzu-umidlari, turmush tarzi, ichki tuyg'ularini turli vaziyat, marosim, mehnat jarayonida qo'shiq (aytim) orqali aks ettirgan.

O‘zbek musiqa merosining ikkinchi qatlami to‘g‘risida so‘z yuritar ekanmiz, shuni aytib o‘tish lozimki, og‘zaki an‘anadan professional musiqa yoki kasbiy (ustozona) musiqa xalq orasida ijod qilingan, keyinchalik ijrochilik maktabida tahsil olib, yillar davomida ustaning saboqlarini olgan shogirdning ijrochilik natijasidir.

Og‘zaki an‘anadagi professional musiqa deganda biz albatta maqomlar, murakkab holat rivojlangan qo‘shiq va ashulalarni inobatga olamiz. Maqom san‘ati ko‘pchilik Sharq xalqlari musiqa namunalari kabi musiqa merosi hisoblanadi. Masalan, arablarda «nuba», ozarbayjon xalqlarida «mug‘om», Afg‘oniston xalqida «landay», qozoq, qirg‘iz xalqida «kyuy», hind va Pokiston xalqlarida «rog» va Kashmir maqomlari, o‘zbek va tojik xalqlarida maqomlar musiqiy meros bo‘lib, asrlar davomida qaror topib kelgan.

Musiqashunos olim I. Rajabov maqomlarning nazariy va amaliy asoslарини tahlil qilib, katta ijodiy izlanishlar olib borib, quyidagi fikrlarni bildirgan: «Maqomlar ma'lum tartibda yaratilgan turkumli majmua bo‘lib, bastakorlik ijodiyotining o‘ziga xos sayqal berilgan turidir. Maqomlar keng ma'noda xalq musiqasining qomusidir». Albatta maqomlarda² musiqa va unga xos bo‘lgan xususiyatlar, kuy, ohanglar, usul va she‘r matni chambarchas bog‘langan bo‘lib, ijro uslubida bir qator qonun va qoidalar mujassamlashgan.

«G‘iyos ul-lug‘at» qomusining muallifi G‘iyosiddin maqom iborasini quydagicha ta’riflaydi: «Maqom deb, kuy va ashulalar pardasiga aytildi»³. Tarixiy manbalardan bizga ma'lumki, IX–XV asrlarda yashab ijod qilgan al-Kindi, al-Forobi, al-Xorazmiy, Ibn Sino, Urmaviy, Sheroziy, Husayniy kabi buyuk olimlar o‘z risolalarida maqomlarning tarixiy-nazariy tomonlarini chuqur ilmiy asosda izohlab berganlar.

O‘tmishdagi musiqiy-nazariy risolalarda o‘n ikki maqom haqida mulohaza yuritiladi.

Temuriylar⁴ davridan boshlab maqomlarning rivojlanib borishi adabiy, tarixiy va badiiy manbalarda o‘sha davrda sozanda-xonandalarning ijro mahorati va bastakorlarning yaratgan kuy va ashulalar nomlari bilan keltirilgan.

XVI – XVII asr musiqashunoslari – Najmiddin va Darvesh Ali Changiy risolalarida ham o‘n ikki maqom to‘g‘risida

¹ I. Rajabov. «Maqom asoslari». T., 1992. 6-b.

² Maqom atamasi arabcha so‘z bo‘lib, «joy, o‘rin, makon» ma’nolarini bildiradi. Musiqada linayli parda tonallikda boshlanadigan kuy yoki ashula yo‘lidir.

³ I. Rajabov. «Maqom asoslari». T., 1992. 6-b.

⁴ I. Rajabov. «Maqomlar masalasiga doir». T., 1963.

ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Yillar davomida o'n ikki maqom namunalari to'g'risida musiqashunos olimlar ko'p tadqiqotlar o'tkazib kelganlar. Hozirgi kunda o'zbek musiqa merosida asosiy o'rinni egallagan Shashmaqomning dastlabki namunalari nota yozuvlari bo'Imaganligi uchun bizning davrimizgacha yetib kelmagan va albatta Shashmaqom asosida o'n ikki maqom borligidan ularning bizgacha yetib kelgan nomlari dalolat beradi. O'n ikki maqom-larning quyidagi nomlari tarixiy manbalarda zikr etib kelingan: «Ushshoq», «Navo», «Bo'saliq», «Rost», «Husayniy», «Hijoziy», «Rohaviy», «Zangula», «Iroq», «Isfaxon», «Zirafkand», «Buzruk».

Maqom san'ati o'zbek musiqa merosining eng sermahsul, falsafiy-estetik hamda nazariy-amaliy qismlarga ega bo'lgan qatlamidir. Maqom san'atining asosiy qismini Shashmaqom tashkil qiladi.

Shashmaqom (olti maqom) Buxoro shahrida maqomdon sozanda va xonandalar ijodida shakllangan. Shashmaqom saroy sharoitida ijro etilgan, rivojlangan bo'lib, o'z ichiga quyidagi qismlarni oladi:

1. Buzruk (katta, ulug').
2. Rost (to'g'ri, haqqoniy).
3. Navo (ohang, kuy).
4. Dugoh (ikki parda).
5. Segoh (uch parda).
6. Iroq (mamlakat nomi).

Maqomlarning har biri yirik shakldagi turkum asar bo'lib, 20 dan 45 tagacha bo'lgan katta va kichik hajmdagi maqom yo'llarini o'z ichiga oladi.

Maqomlarning ijrochilik uslublari to'g'risida aytib o'tadigan bo'lsak, hozirgi kunda to'rtta asosiy mahalliy uslublar mavjud. Bu Farg'ona-Toshkent, Xorazm, Buxoro-Samarqand, Qashqadaryo va Surxondaryo. Ushbu mahalliy uslublar qadimdan etnik yaqin, lekin maqomlarni ijro etish uslublari turlicha, jumladan, Buxoro, Samarqand vohasida Shashmaqom qismlari ko'proq ijro etiladi. Xorazmda esa Xorazm maqomlari, vodiy vohalarida Farg'ona-Toshkent maqomlari barqarordir.

Maqom ijrochilarini yillar davomida usta-shogird uslubida o'rganib, keyinchalik maqom mifikini tashkil qiladilar.

Mahalliy uslublar ham maqom maktablarida turlicha o'rgatiladi. Hozirgi kunda maqomchilar ijro yo'nalishi ijro jarayonida yaqqol ko'rindi.

Maqomlarda asosiy musiqa asbobi tanbur hisoblanadi, doyra musiqa asbobi esa hamisha maqomlarning usulini ushlab turishga yordam beradi.

Biz aytib o'tgan Shashmaqomda tanbur yetakchi musiqa asbobi hisoblanadi.

Shashmaqom murakkab musiqa asari bo'lib, uning ichki tuzilmasi quyidagicha:

1. Cholg'u bo'limi (mushkilot).
2. Ashula bo'limi (nasr).

SHASHMAQOMNING CHOLG'U BO'LIMI – «MUSHKILOT»

Shashmaqomda cholg'u bo'limi alohida o'ringa ega. Cholg'u bo'limi «mushkilot» deb nomlanadi. «Mushkilot» — «qiyinchiliklar», «og'irlik» degan lug'aviy ma'noni anglatadi. Maqomning birinchi bo'limida shu maqomga mansub barcha cholg'u kuylari o'rinni olgan. Ular qator yirik hajmli hamda nisbatan ixchamroq asarlardan tarkib topadi. Cholg'u bo'limi quyidagi qismlardan iborat:

Tasnif — «sinflashgan», «tabaqalashgan», «yaratilgan» ma'nolarni bildiradi. Bu qism mushkilot bo'limida asosiy qismni tashkil qiladi. Tasnif qismida butun maqomning bosh cholg'u vazifasi yuklanadi.

Tarji' — «qaytarish», «naqarot» ma'nolarini bildiradi. «Tarji» mushkilot bo'limining ikkinchi qismi hisoblanadi. Tarjida doyra usuli joriy etilmagan, tasnifning doyra usulidan foydalaniladi.

Gardun — «osmon», «falak», «aylana» ma'nolarini bildiradi. Gardun mushkilotning uchinchi qismi hisoblanadi va alohida doyra usuliga ega.

Muxammas — «beshlik», «beshlangan» ma'nolarini bildiradi. Mushkilot bo'limida u to'rtinchi qismni tashkil qiladi. Muxammas o'ziga xos hajman katta doyra usuliga ega, shu bois, bu qism qolgan qismrlarga qaraganda murakkab hisoblanadi.

Saqil — «og'ir», «qiyin» ma'nolarini bildiradi. Saqil cholg'u bo'limida yakunlovchi qism hisoblanib, hajm jihatidan murakkab doyra usuliga ega.

Cholg'u bo'limining har bir qismi maxsus shaklda tuzilgan. Bular «xona» va «bozgo'y» nomi bilan mashhur.

Xona — «uy-joy» ma'nosini bildiradi. Bu qism cholg'u bo'limida asosiy rivojlanuvchi qism hisoblanib, band vazifasini bajaradi.

Bozgo'y — «qayta aytish» ma'nosini bildiradi. Bu cholg'u kuyining rivojlanish jarayonidagi ma'lum takroriy tuzilmasi hisoblanib, naqarot vazifasini bajaradi.

SHASHMAQOMNING ASHULA BO'LIMI – «NASR»

Shashmaqomning ashula bo'limi «nasr» deb nomlanadi. Nasr – «ko'mak», «yordam», «zafar», «g'alaba», «sochma asar» ma'nolarini bildiradi. Nasr ikki guruhga bo'linadi:

Cholg'u bo'limidan keyingi «nasr» deb ataladigan ashula bo'limi xilma-xil, katta va kichik, sodda va murakkab ashula namunalaridan tashkil topadi:

I. Ashula bo'limining birinchi guruh sho'balarini quyidagi qismlardan iborat: 1. «Saraxbor» – bosh xabarlar («sar» – bosh, «axbor» – xabar) ma'nosini bildiradi. Bu qism ashula bo'limining bosh qismi hisoblanadi. 2. «Talqin» – «tushuntirmoq», «uqtirmoq» ma'nolarini bildiradi. 3. «Nasr» – «ko'mak», «yordam», «zafar», «g'alaba», «sochma asar» ma'nolarini bildiradi. Nasr atamasi nafaqat ashula bo'limini, balki ma'lum bir qismini tashkil qiladi. 4. «Ufar» «harakatchan», «yengil» ma'nolarini bildiradi. Bu qism raqsbopligi bilan boshqa qismlardan ajralib turadi.

II. Ashula bo'limining ikkinchi guruh sho'balarini «Savt» va «Mo'g'ulcha» nomli qism tashkil qiladi. «Savt» va «Mo'g'ulcha» quyidagi qismlardan iborat: 1. «Talqincha». 2. «Qashqarcha». 3. «Soqiynoma». 4. «Ufar».

TINGLASH VA KUYLASH UCHUN QO'SHIQ VA KUY NAMUNALARI

Mehnat qo'shiqlari

1. Xo'sh- xo'sh
2. Chiray-chiray
3. Turey-turey
4. Qo'sh haydash
5. Urchuq
6. Xo'p mayda
7. Charxim tanob tashlaydi
8. Charxim gum-gum etadi

Mavsumiy marosim kuy-qo'shiqlari

1. Sust xotin
2. Choy momo
3. Boychechak
4. Sumalakjon-sumalak
5. Ramazon, yo ramazon
6. Binafsha
7. Chittigul
8. Navro'z keldi
9. Arg'amchi
10. Shox moylar
11. Lola

Oilaviy marosim aytimlari

1. Alla (I, II)
2. Yor-yor
3. To'ylar muborak
4. Kelin salom
5. Yig'i

Qo'shiq

1. Paranji
2. Baland tog' ustida
3. Yoshlik chog'ida

4. Shamol eshik ochadi
5. Daryodan oqib keladi
6. Daryo toshqin
7. Sen chamanni guli bo'lsang
8. Yorim ketaman deydi
9. Oshiq bo'ldim o'zingga
10. Oshiq-ma'shiq
11. Men ketaman bosh olib
-

Ashula

1. Tanovar
2. Yorginam
3. Chaman ichra
4. Chilim aytadir
5. Farg'ona
6. Izlayman
7. O'rgilay
8. Yaxshilik qil
9. Porloq hayotim
10. Hayot qo'shig'i

Yalla

1. Yallola
2. Olmacha anoringga balli
3. Yallama yorim
4. Oltin sandiq ochildi
5. O'ynasin
6. O'ynang, qizlar, o'ynang
7. Hoy balli, balli
8. Pistani qanday chaqarlar
9. Qoshi qaro
10. Yalli
11. Bizni uyni orqasidan
12. Taralli-lulli

Lapar

1. Qorasoch
2. Qoraqosh

3. Lapar
4. Nima-nima, deysiz?
5. Oyijon (Bozorga boraymi, qizim)
6. Pardavor
7. Galdim sana mehmon bo'lib
8. Ololamiz, ololmaysiz
9. Yor, nimalar dedim sizga?
10. Paxta teradi

Terma

1. Do'mbiram
2. Zebijon
3. Naylay
4. Oshiq bo'lsang
5. Zar qadrin
6. Baland tog'lar
7. Baxmal kamzul
8. Qay dostondin aytayin

Qarsak

1. Toshkent yo'li
2. Akajon
3. Besh qarsak
4. Uch qarsak
5. Qo'sh qarsak
6. Yakka qarsak
7. Mayda qarsak
8. Havodor

O'zbek xalq cholg'ulari (cholg'u kuy nomlari)

1. Qo'shtor (dutor)
2. Chertman (dutor)
3. Chorgoh (tanbur)
4. Qo'shchinor (afg'on rubobi)
5. Tasnifi dugoh (qashg'ar rubobi)
6. Tasnifi Buzruk(g'ijjak)
7. Mavrigi (ud)

8. Do'mbira kuy
9. Navro'zi olam (sato)
10. Farg'onacha tanovar (ansambl)

Maqomlardan namunalar

1. Tasnifi Buzruk
2. Tarji' Buzruk
3. Muxammasi Ushshoq (Rost maqomi)
4. Tarji' Navo
5. Muxammasi Bayot (Navo maqomi)
6. Saraxbori Buzruk
7. Talqini Uzzol
8. Nasrulloi
9. Ufori Uzzol
10. Saraxbori Navo
11. Mo'g'ulchai Buzruk
12. Talqinchai Mo'g'ulchai Buzruk
13. Soqinomai Savti Kalon
14. Saraxbori Dugoh
15. Navro'zi sabo (navo)
16. Mo'g'ulchai segoh (Nimcho'poniy)
17. Saraxbori Iroq
18. Cho'li Iroq

Xorazm maqomlari

1. Dugoh
2. Chorgoh
3. Tani maqom
4. Talqin
5. Suvora
6. Talqini Navo

Farg'ona—Toshkent maqom yo'llari

1. Navro'zi olam
2. Segoh
3. Ushshoq

4. Bayot 1
5. Yovvoyi Ushshoq
6. Surnay navosi

Doston

1. Qaydin bo'lursan («Go'ro'g'li» dostonidan)
2. Zuryod («Go'ro'g'li» dostonidan)
3. Avazxonning keltirilishi («Avazxon» dostonidan)
4. Bo'lurmi («Shohsanam» dostonidan)
5. Bari gal («Tohir va Zuhra» dostonidan)
6. Nasihat («Go'ro'g'li» dostonidan)

Katta ashula

1. Shitob aylab
2. Ol xabar
3. Chaman yalla
4. Bir kelsun
5. Ey, dilbari jononim
6. Qora ko'z
7. Istar ko'ngul
8. Adashganman

TURNA KELDI

Moderato**Hamma:***G'. Toshmatov notaga olgan*

Ar-g'am-chi, gi-lam-chi, Ar-g'am-chi, gi-lam-chi.

Yakkaxon:

Tur-na bo'y-lik bo-la-jon, ko'-ka-lam-ga

Naqarot: (4 takt)

ti-lam-chi, Tur-na de-sam tu-rum-li,

Keng da-la-ga qo'-nim-li. Tur-na-lar uch-

sa past-lab Riz-qing ke-lar u-num-li.

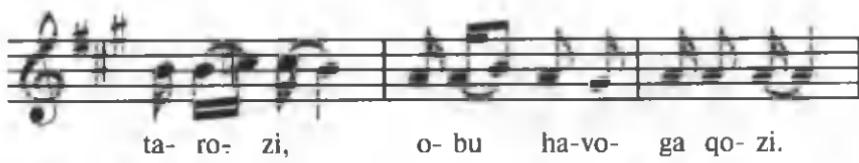
Naqarot: (4 takt)

Tur-na o'-zi ko'-rim-li, Us-ti qo-ra,

bo'y-ni oq, tur-na uch-sa ba-land-lab

Yakkaxon:

Yil ke-la-di qu-rum-soq. Tur-na til-la



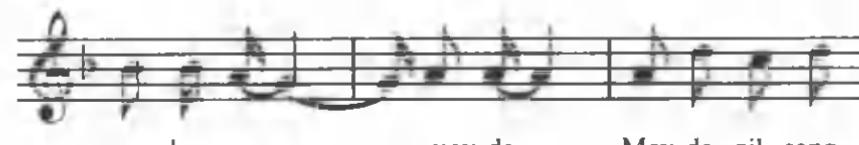
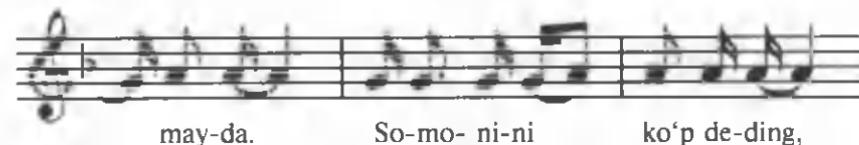
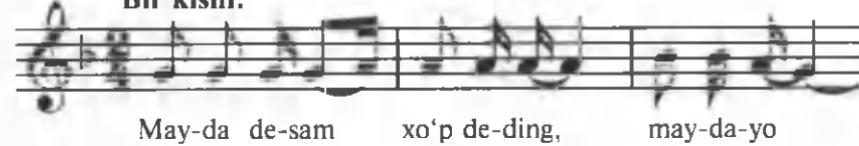
Hamma:



XO'P MAYDA

G'. Toshmatov notaga olgan

Bir kishi:





ya-ra- shar, may-da-yo may-da,
Ba-ri jo-ni-vor qa-ra-shar, may-da-yo

Naqarot:



may-da. Xo'p may-da, may- da, may-da,



may-da-yo, may- da, xo'p mayda, may-
da, may-da, may-da-yo may- da.

Bir kishi:

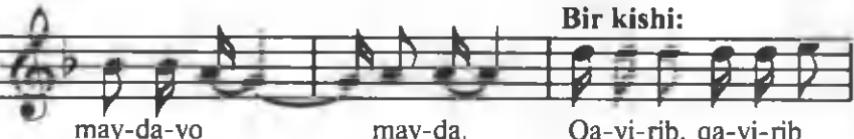


So-mo- ni sen- ga foy-da, may-da-yo

Hamma:



may-da. So-mo- ni sen- ga foy-da,



may-da-yo may-da. **Bir kishi:** Qa-yi-rib, qa-yi-rib

A musical score for soprano voice, featuring ten staves of music with corresponding lyrics in Korean and English. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are as follows:

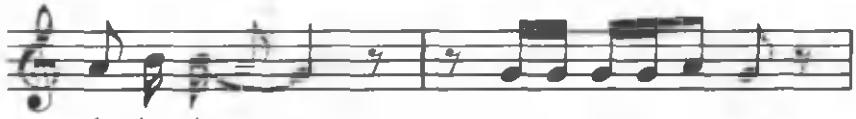
bos- gi-na, may-da-yo may- da,
Qol-mas-dan bo'l-sin, jo-ni-vor, may-da-yo
may- da. O'-ra- lab o'-ra- lab bos-gi-na,
may-da-yo may-da, O'-ra- lar to'l- sin,
jo-ni-vor, may-da-yo may-da.
Se- ni e-nang u-yur-di, may-da-yo
may- da, suv-dan bur-nin ji- yir-di,
may-da-yo may- da, se-ni may-da-ga

qo'sh-gin deb, may-da-yo may-da,
 Bo-bo deh-qon bu-yur-di, may-da-yo
 may-da, may-da-yo may-da,
 may- da- yo may- da.

DUGOH HUSAYNIY VII
 («Dugoh» maqomidan ufor)

Nodira g'azali

Qil-ma-gim zin- hor iz- hor
 eh- ti- yoj,
 Kim, a-ziz el- ni qj- lur xor



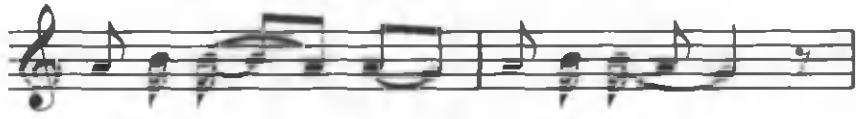
eh- ti- yoj.



Gan-ji hus- ning- ni za-ko- tin



ber men-ga, sen, g'a-niy - sen,



men-da bis- yor eh- ti- yoj.



Ko'z-la-rim ay-



lar yu-zing- ni or- zu,



Kim, e-rur ko'z-



gu-ya diy- dor eh- ti-yoj.

A musical score for a vocal performance, likely a children's song or chant. The music is written in common time with a treble clef. The lyrics are in multiple languages, possibly a mix of English and another language like Spanish or French. The vocal parts are separated by vertical bar lines, and the lyrics are placed below each corresponding measure.

Mus-ta-mand et- ti me-ni muh-

toj- lik, qil- di ho- jat-

man- ding, ey yor, eh- ti- yoj.

Gar ti-lar- san,

ob- ro' ah- bob a- ro,

Ay- la- ma zin- hor iz- hor

eh- ti- yoj.

Qil ra- vo al- bat-ta o- shiq

ho- ja-tin,

Boq-ma-g'il arz et- sa ag^c- yor

eh- ti- yoj. Bir ta- rah-hum

zo- hir et- sang net- gu-si,

Qil-di hus- ning- ga me-ni zor

eh- ti- yoj.

Yor vas- li- ni ti- lar- men No-di-m,

o,

yo-rey.

Ay-la-di ko'ng- lim-ni af- gor

eh- ti- yoj, Ey, o, yo

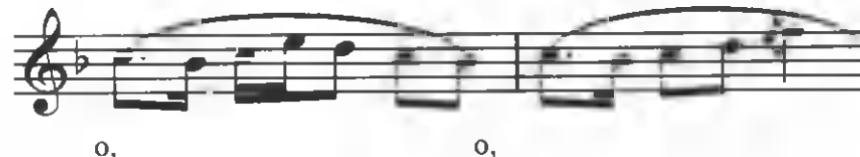
yo-rey, o,

jo- na- mo.

Ayo dil- ba- ri la'- li no- bim

me- ning.

A- yo, dil- ba- ri la'- li no- bim me- ning o, To'-kil-di qa-dah-



BINAFSHA

N.Qulahdullayev notaga olgan

Allegretto. M.M. $\text{♩} = 108$

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a treble clef. The first staff includes a 6/8 time signature. The second staff begins with a bass clef. The third staff contains the instruction "Tamom". The remaining five staves continue the melodic line.



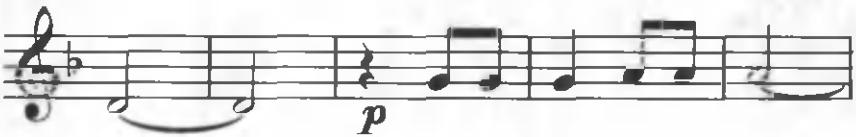


TANAVOR

Xalq kuyi
S.Sayfiddinov notaga olgan

Sostenuto. M.M. ♩ = 76

The musical score consists of six staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a fermata. The second staff starts with a measure of two eighth notes. The third staff begins with a measure of four eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes. The fifth staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes. The sixth staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes.





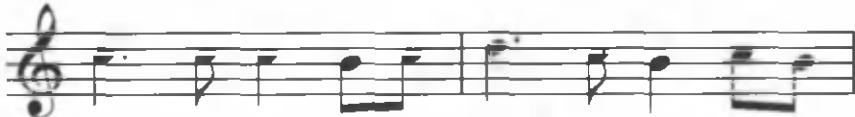
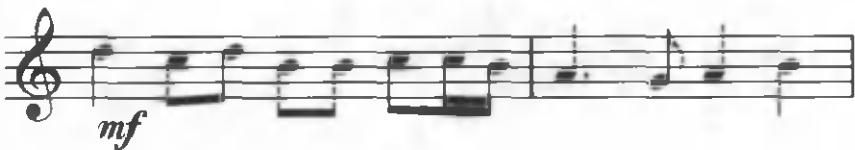
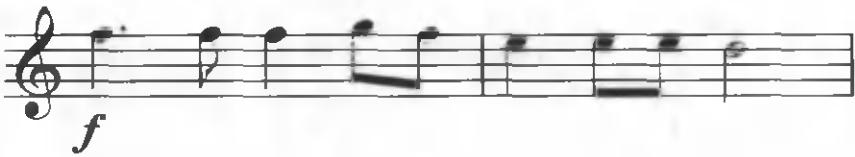
MUXAMMASI HUSAYNIY

H. Ne'matov notaga olgan

Andante. M.M. $\text{♩} = 66$

I-xona

The musical score consists of seven staves of music for a single instrument, likely a stringed instrument or a wind instrument like a flute. The music is in common time (indicated by the '4' in the first staff). The key signature is not explicitly shown, but the notes are mostly in the treble clef. The tempo is Andante, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 66$. The dynamics are indicated as follows: *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the first staff, *mp* (mezzo-piano) for the second staff, and *f* (forte) for the remaining five staves. The music features various note patterns, including eighth-note pairs, sixteenth-note groups, and quarter notes. The notation includes vertical bar lines and a double bar line with repeat dots at the end of each staff.



2-xona

2-xona

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for the 2-xona instrument. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. The first seven staves begin with a dynamic marking 'mp' (mezzo-forte). The eighth staff begins with a dynamic marking 'p' (pianissimo). The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes grouped by vertical bar lines.

A page of musical notation for a single instrument, likely a woodwind or brass, featuring eight staves of music. The notation is in common time and consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measures 2 through 7 show various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups. Measure 8 concludes with a dynamic *f*. Measures 9 through 12 continue the rhythmic patterns established earlier.

3-xona

ff

The musical score consists of six staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation is primarily composed of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes indicating pitch and rhythm. The first two staves begin with a treble clef and a common time signature. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. A dynamic marking 'ff' (fortissimo) is placed above the first staff. The title '3-xona' is written above the first staff.



QARI NAVO

O'zbek xalq kuyi
Z.Nazarov notaga olgan

Animato. M.M. ♩ = 120

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *f*(*p*). The second staff begins with a dynamic of *f*. The eighth staff ends with a dynamic of *mp*.

A handwritten musical score consisting of eight staves of music. The music is written in common time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns and rests. The dynamics include a dynamic marking *mp* (mezzo-forte) in the fourth staff.

The score is as follows:

- Staff 1: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 2: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 3: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 4: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking *mp* is placed below the staff.
- Staff 5: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 6: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 7: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes.
- Staff 8: Starts with a quarter note followed by a rest, then a series of eighth notes.

TANAVOR

R. Tursunov notaga olgan

O'rtacha tez

The musical score for 'TANAVOR' is composed of eight staves of organ music. The key signature is one sharp. The time signature is 4/4 throughout, except for two measures where it changes to common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is written in treble clef. The notation includes various note heads (solid, hollow, with diagonal dashes), stems, and rests. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.









A page of musical notation for two staves, treble and bass, in common time. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The first staff starts with a C major chord. The second staff starts with a G major chord. A dynamic marking *f* (fortissimo) is placed between the two staves. The page number 19 is located on the right side.



HO MAYDA, MAYDA, MAYDA

F.Karomatov notaga olgan

A musical score consisting of eight staves of music. Each staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and uses a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicated by a sharp sign before the clef. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first two staves begin with a single eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The seventh staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff begins with a single eighth note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.





QARI NAVO

R. Tursunov notaga olgan

Four staves of musical notation in G major, 2/4 time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests. The first staff features a dynamic marking "mf". The fourth staff concludes with a single eighth note followed by a fermata, suggesting a sustained note or a held tone.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each in G major (one sharp) and common time. The notation uses vertical stems and horizontal dashes to represent pitch and rhythm. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with dots indicate measure repetition.

Staff 1: Measures 1-2. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 2 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Staff 2: Measures 3-4. Measure 3 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 4 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Staff 3: Measures 5-6. Measure 5 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 6 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Staff 4: Measures 7-8. Measure 7 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 8 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Staff 5: Measures 9-10. Measure 9 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Staff 6: Measures 11-12. Measure 11 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 12 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Staff 7: Measures 13-14. Measure 13 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 14 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Staff 8: Measures 15-16. Measure 15 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 16 starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.







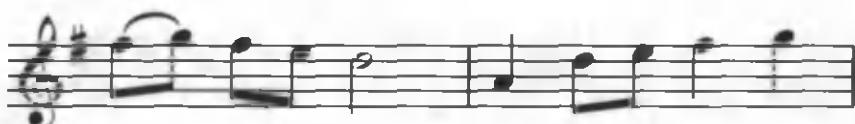
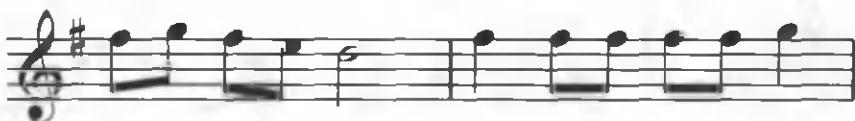
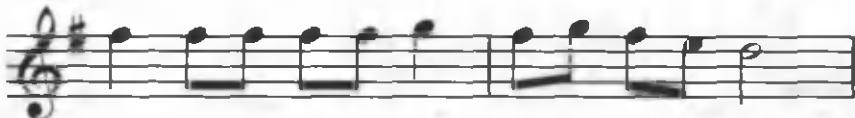
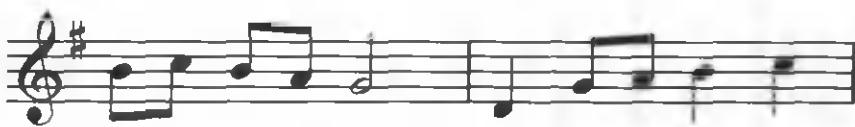
The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature that changes across the staves. The first staff starts with a key signature of C major (no sharps or flats). The second staff begins with a key signature of G major (one sharp). The third staff begins with a key signature of D major (two sharps). The fourth staff begins with a key signature of A major (three sharps). The fifth staff begins with a key signature of E major (four sharps). The sixth staff begins with a key signature of B major (five sharps). The seventh staff begins with a key signature of F# major (one sharp). The eighth staff begins with a key signature of C major (no sharps or flats). The music is in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the start of each staff. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

FARG'ONACHA

R. Tursunov notaga olgan

The musical score for organ consists of eight staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is composed of eighth-note patterns. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The second staff begins with an eighth-note pair. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The fourth staff begins with an eighth-note pair. The fifth staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The sixth staff begins with an eighth-note pair. The seventh staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The eighth staff begins with an eighth-note pair.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for a single instrument, likely a flute or recorder. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and G major (indicated by a treble clef and a sharp sign). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The staves are separated by vertical bar lines.



The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in common time. The first staff contains a continuous eighth-note pattern. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The third staff features a mix of eighth-note pairs and quarter notes. The fourth staff contains mostly eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff has a single eighth-note followed by a series of eighth-note pairs. The sixth staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The seventh staff contains a mix of eighth-note pairs and quarter notes. The eighth staff concludes with a single eighth note followed by a measure rest.

TOSHKENT YO'LI

F.Karomatov notaga olgan

The sheet music consists of eight horizontal staves, each containing a series of musical notes. The staves are separated by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 6/8. The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4. The third staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4. The eighth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 2/4.

HAVODOR

F. Karomatov notaga olgan

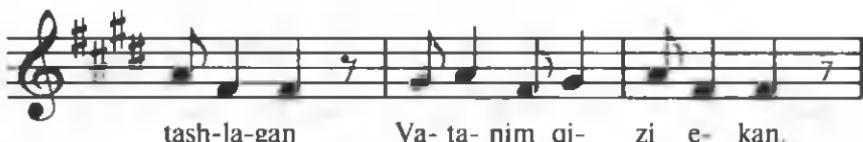
Ha-vo- dor, ha- vo- do- re, da- raxt- la- ri
me- va- dor, tol- xim- cha-day bo'- ying- ga- ye,
a- ka- la- ring xa- ri- dor.
Xo dam- la- ri te- gir- mon,
bir qo- pi- ni top- may- dur.
Kich- kin- gi- na be- cho- ra- ye
a- ka- si- dan o't-may-dur. Bo-la- jo-nim
be- cho- ra- ye, a- ka- si- dan o't-may-dur.

O-shiq bo'l-dim o'-zing-ga, ham qo-shu, ham
 ko'-zing-ga. Ay-tol-may-man yu-zing- ga- e,
 in-sof ber-sin o'-zing- ga. Ay-tol-may-man
 yu- zing- ga- e, in-sof ber- sin o'-zing- ga.

PARANJI

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Pa- ran- ji u- zun e- kan,
 ji- va- gi qi- zil e- kan.
 Pa- ran- ji u- zun e- kan,
 ji- va- gi qi- zil e- kan. Pa-ran- ji- ni



tash-la-gan Va-ta-nim qi-ziz e-kan.



Pa-ran-jin-i tash-la-gan



Va-ta-nim qi-ziz e-kan.

BILAGUZUK

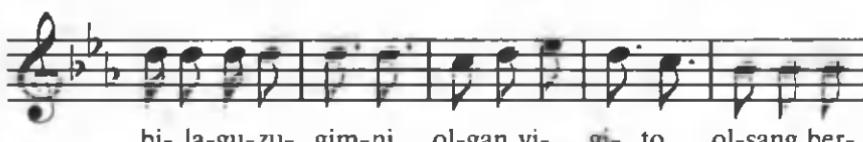
O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i



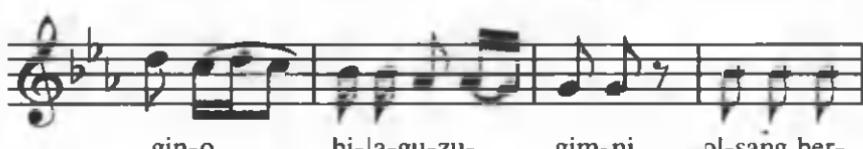
Suv bo'-yi-da tur-gan yi-git,



qo-shu ko'-zin o suz-gan yi-git,



bi-la-gu-zu-gim-ni ol-gan yi-gi-to, ol-sang ber-



gin-o bi-la-gu-zu-gim-ni, ol-sang ber-

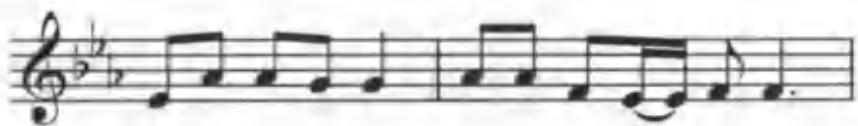


gin-o bi-la-gu-zu-gim-ni.

NAYLAY

F.Karomatov notaga olgan

The image shows a single page of musical notation on eight staves. Each staff is in treble clef, has a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The music is composed of eighth-note patterns. Staff 1: Starts with a dotted half note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note. Staff 2: Starts with a quarter note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note. Staff 3: Starts with a dotted half note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note. Staff 4: Starts with a quarter note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note. Staff 5: Starts with a dotted half note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note. Staff 6: Starts with a quarter note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note. Staff 7: Starts with a dotted half note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note. Staff 8: Starts with a quarter note, followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, another sixteenth note, and a dotted half note.



O'YNANG QIZLAR

Xalq kuyi



LAYLAK KELDI

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Lay- lak kel- di, yoz bo'l-di, qa- no- ti qo-
g'oz bo'l-di. Da- la, dasht-lar qulf u- rib,
dar- yo bo'- yi yuz bo'l- di. Lay- lak ke- la- dur

A musical score for a vocal piece, likely a traditional Korean song. The music is written in G clef, common time, and consists of six staves of music. The lyrics are written below each staff in a mix of English and Korean characters. The lyrics are:

toq- qa, Qu- loq- la- ri- da hal- qa,
hal- qa- si tu- shib qop-ti, to- pib ber-san-giz
ol- qar. Men bi- bi ho- ji e- dim,
qiz- lar- ning to- ji e- dim. Qiz- lar o'- yin
tush- gan- da men no- g'o- ra- chi e- dim,
no- g'o- ram bu- zul- di, zan- jir- la- ri
u- zil- di, no- g'o- ra- chi o'r- ni- da
lay- lak bo'- yim cho'- zil- di.

DARYO TOSHQIN

Xalq kuyi

The musical score consists of six staves of notation. Each staff begins with a quarter note in common time (indicated by a '2' over a '4'). The notation is in treble clef. Measures 1-3 contain eighth-note patterns, primarily eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note chords. Measures 4-6 contain sixteenth-note patterns, including sixteenth-note pairs and sixteenth-note chords.



O'ROQCHILAR QO'SHIG'I

G'. Toshmatov notaga olgan

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for organ, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The first two staves begin with a G major chord. The third staff begins with a C major chord. The fourth staff begins with an F major chord. The fifth staff begins with a D major chord. The sixth staff begins with an A major chord. The seventh staff begins with a G major chord. The eighth staff concludes the piece with a G major chord.



QAYSI BOG'DAN OLADINGIZ

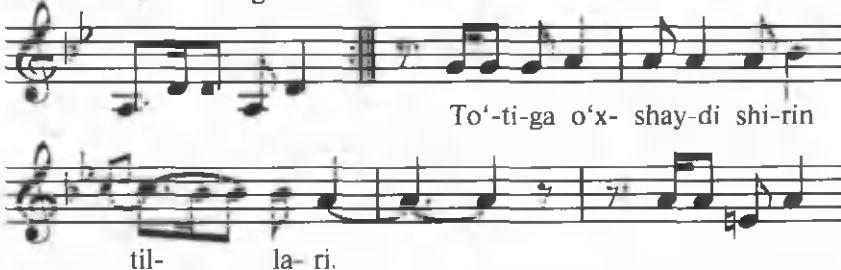
Ojiza she'ri

Xalq kuyi



1. Men siz-dan ay- la- ram bir yax-
2. Mu- bo- rak ay- la- gay Va- tan-

shi ning sa-vol, siz bu gul-ni qay-si bog'-dan
bo-g'in, siz bu gul-ni qay-si bog'-dan
ol- din-giz. ol- din-giz.



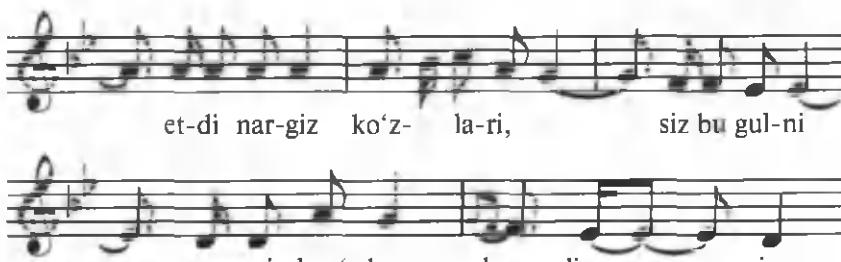
To'-ti-ga o'x- shay-di shi-rin

til- la- ri.



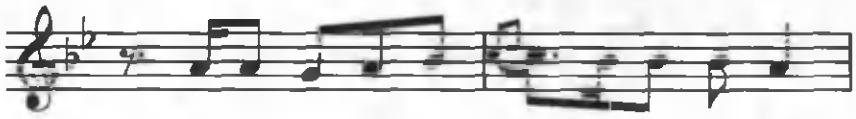
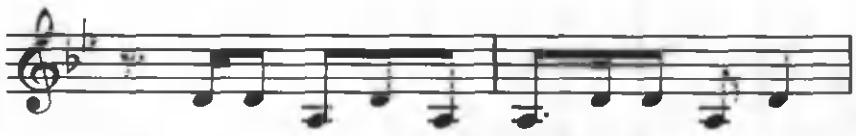
Qad-di qo-mat- la- ri, no-zik bel- la- ri,

me-ni hay-ron



et-di nar-giz ko'z- la- ri, siz bu gul-ni

qay- si bog'-dan ol- din- giz.



Ko'r-gan o-dam



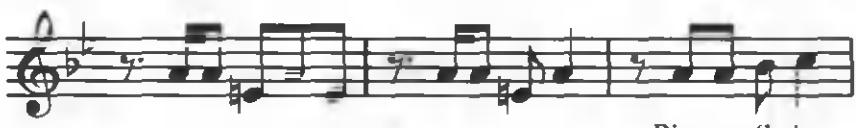
bo'lur a ning hay- ro ni.



Biz-ga ta'sir



qil di a dab ik ro mi.



Bir-ga o'l-tir-



gan-ning yo'q-dir ar mo ni, siz bu gul-ni



qay-si bog'- dan ol din giz.



(jon)



O- ra- zi hus-



ni-ning yo'q-dir ba-lo- si, so'z-la-gan so'z-



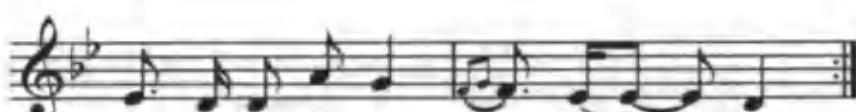
la- ri dard-ning da- vo- si,



Bil-mam, bor-mi u-ning meh-ri-



gi- yo- si, Siz bu gul- ni



qay- si bog'- dan ol- din- giz.

QILPILLAMA

O'zbek xalq qo'shig'i

Qo-shing o's-ma- dak-ki- na, qil-pil-la-ma,
be-ling tas-ma- dak-ki-na, qil-pil-la-ma,
Men se-ni kam- pir de-sam, qil-pil-la-ma (yo-rey),
qi- li- g'ing qiz- dak- ki- na, qil-pil-la-ma,
Men se- ni kam- pir de-sam, qil- pil- la-
ma (yo- rey), qi- li- g'ing qiz- dak- ki- na,
qil- pil- la- ma, qil-pil- la-ma, jon- gi- nam,
qil- pil- la- ma. Sho- li sol-dim ke- li- ga,



qil-pil-la-ma, te- gir-mon-ning do'-li- ga,



qil-pil-la-ma. Sho-xi qi- yi^q ya- ra- shar,



qil-pil-la-ma yo- rey, chol-gi-nam-ning be- li- ga,



qil-pil-la-ma, sho- hi qi- yi^q ya-ra- shar,



qil-pil-la-ma yo- rey, chol-gi-nam-ning be- li- ga,



qil-pil- la- ma, qil- pil- la- ma, jon- gi-nam,



qil- pil- la- ma.

E, VOYE

Xalq kuyi

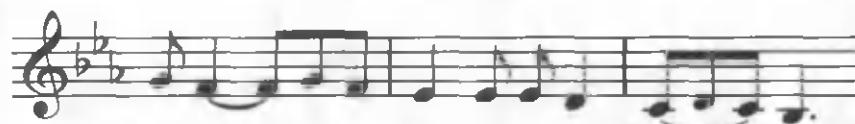
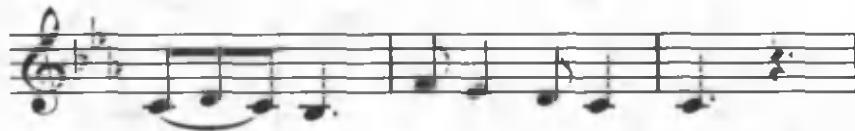
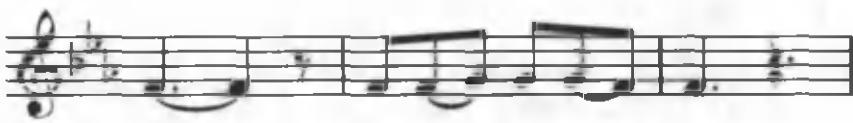
The musical score consists of seven staves of music in G major, 6/8 time. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth notes and rests. The melody is lyrical and repetitive, typical of folk songs. The first staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a quarter note. The fifth staff begins with a half note. The sixth staff starts with a quarter note. The seventh staff begins with a half note.



BOG'DA OLMA PISHIBDI

F. Karomatov notaga olgan

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for a single melodic line. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '8'). The music is written on a treble clef staff. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The melody is lyrical, featuring several melodic phrases separated by rests.







EY, DILBARIM

Xalq kuyi

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 2/4. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by black dots on the staff lines, with stems extending either up or down. Measure 1: The first measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 2-3: The second and third measures show a pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Measures 4-5: The fourth and fifth measures feature eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 6-7: The sixth and seventh measures continue the eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 8: The final measure concludes with a single eighth note.

GALMADI

Xorazm xalq qo'shig'i

Ge-cha-gun yo'l- la- ri- na qa- ray-
man, gal- ma- di - gal- ma- di,
ne- chun gal- ma- di. Gal- ma- di - gal-
ma- di. ne- chun gal- ma- di?
Yu- ra- gim e- zil, bag'-rim di- lin-
di- e, gal- ma- di - gal- ma- di,
ne- chun gal- ma- di. Gal- ma- di - gal-
ma- di, ne- chun gal- ma- di.

U- zi- gim qj- liq(m) va'- da- si

yol- g'on, mu- dom o- shiq- liq- ni

hay- li- ga qol- g'on mu- dom o- shiq-

liq- ni hay- li- ga qol- g'on,

va'- da- si yol- g'on - din ko'ng- li- miz

qol- g'on, Gal- ma- di - gal- ma- di,

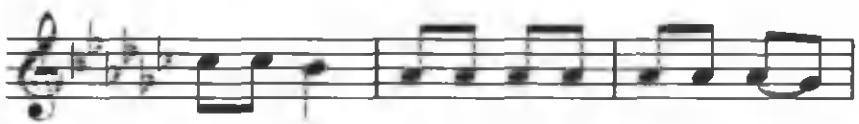
ne- chun gal- ma- di. Gal- ma- di - gal-

ma- di, ne- chun gal- ma- di.

QILPILLAMA

F.Karomatov notaga olgan

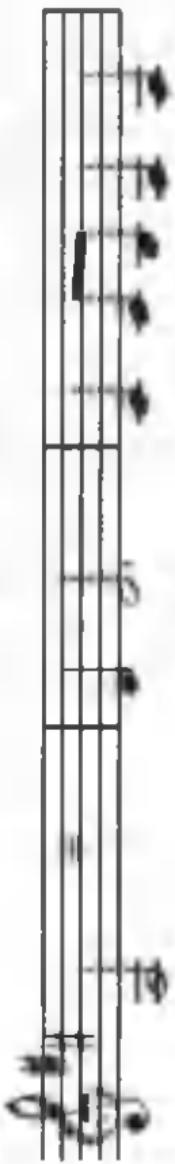
The musical score consists of seven staves of music for organ, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature varies across the staves, including 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes several fermatas and grace notes. The overall style is melodic and rhythmic, typical of traditional Central Asian organ music.



HOY UKA, NOZING HOY

F.Karomatov notaga olgan

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are represented by black dots on the five-line staff system. Some notes are grouped by horizontal stems, while others are single dots. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measures 2 and 3 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 features a measure rest followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 5 and 6 show eighth-note patterns with some measure rests. Measures 7 and 8 conclude the piece with eighth-note patterns.



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DO'MBIRA

F. Karomatov notaga olgan

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. Each staff begins with a G clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. The notes are primarily black, with some white notes appearing as grace notes or specific rhythmic patterns. The staves are separated by horizontal lines, and the music spans across approximately five octaves.





HO, YALLO

F.Karomatov notaga olgan



A musical score for 'HO, YALLO' featuring six staves of music in common time (indicated by '8'). The key signature is one flat. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below each staff.

Chir-man-da cha- lol- may- man, ho, la- lal-
lo, qo'-lim-ga o- lol- may-man, ho, la- lal-
lo. Zo- lim er- ning das- ti- dan,
ho, la- lal- lo O- nam- ni ko'-
rol- may- man, ho, la- lal- lo.
La- la, la- lay, yal- li, la- lal-
lo Yal-lo-chi qiz kim? Yal- lo- ni bil-
ma-gan o- dam dav-ra- dan chiq- sin...

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O'quv qo'llanma

**Hamidulla Nurmatov,
Nasiba Yo'ldosheva (Yuldasheva)**

O'ZBEK XALQ MUSIQA IJODI

Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma

Muharrir *M.Yo'ldosheva*

Musavvir *R.Zufarov*

Badiiy muharrir *A.Bobrov*

Texnik muharrir *T.Smirnova*

Musahih *D.To'ychiyeva*

Kompyuterda tayyorlovchi *B.Ashurov*

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Nurmatov H.

O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi. Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma./H.Nurmatov, N.Yo'ldosheva; O'zR Oliy va o'rta maxsus ta'lif vazirligi, O'rta maxsus, kasb-hunar ta'limi markazi. T.: G'afur G'ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2007. 112 b.

I. Yo'ldosheva N.

«O'zbek xalq musiqa ijodi» o'quv qo'llanmasi nazariy va amaliy qismlardan iborat bo'lib, unda o'zbek xalqining uzoq o'tmishidan saqlanib kelinayotgan urf-odatlar, marosimlar va ularda ijro etiladigan kuy va qo'shiqlar bayon etilgan.

Ushbu qo'llanma Respublika pedagogika kollejlari tahlil olayotgan o'quvchi va o'qituvchilar uchun tavsiya etiladi.