

Oddiy va Diatonik intervallar

Oddiy intervallar. Diatonik intervallar

- Musiqa ijrosi jarayonida bir vaqtda yoki birin-ketin eshitilgan ikki tovush qo'shilmasi **interval** deyiladi.
- Birin-ketin eshitilgan tovushlar intervali **melodik interval**ni hosil qiladi. Baravariga (bir vaqtda) eshitilgan tovushlar **garmonik interval**ni hosil qiladi.
- Intervalning pastki tovushi **interval asosi**, yuqori tovushi esa **interval cho'qqisi** deyiladi. Interval – lotincha ***intervallum*** so'zidan olingan bo'lib, oraliq, masofa degan ma'noni anglatadi.

Masalan:

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef, divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure contains two notes: a G4 (second line) and a B4 (third space), with the text 'cho'qqi' written above them. The second measure contains two notes: a G4 (second line) and a B4 (third space), with the text 'cho'qqi' written above them. Below the staff, the text 'asosi' is written under the first measure and 'asosi' under the second measure. The entire musical notation is presented on a white background with a slight perspective effect.

Intervallarning melodik harakatlari vaqtida ko'tariluvchi va pastlashuvchi intervallar hosil bo'ladi.

Barcha garmonik intervallar va ko'tariluvchi melodik intervallar asosi (eng pastki tovush) dan yuqoriga qarab o'qiladi.

Har bir interval ikki miqdor – son va sifat miqdori bilan aniqlanadi.

Intervallarning **son miqdori** deganda tovushlar orasidagi pog'onalar soni tushuniladi.

Intervallarning
sifat miqdori
deganda tovushlar
orasidagi masofa
tushuniladi.

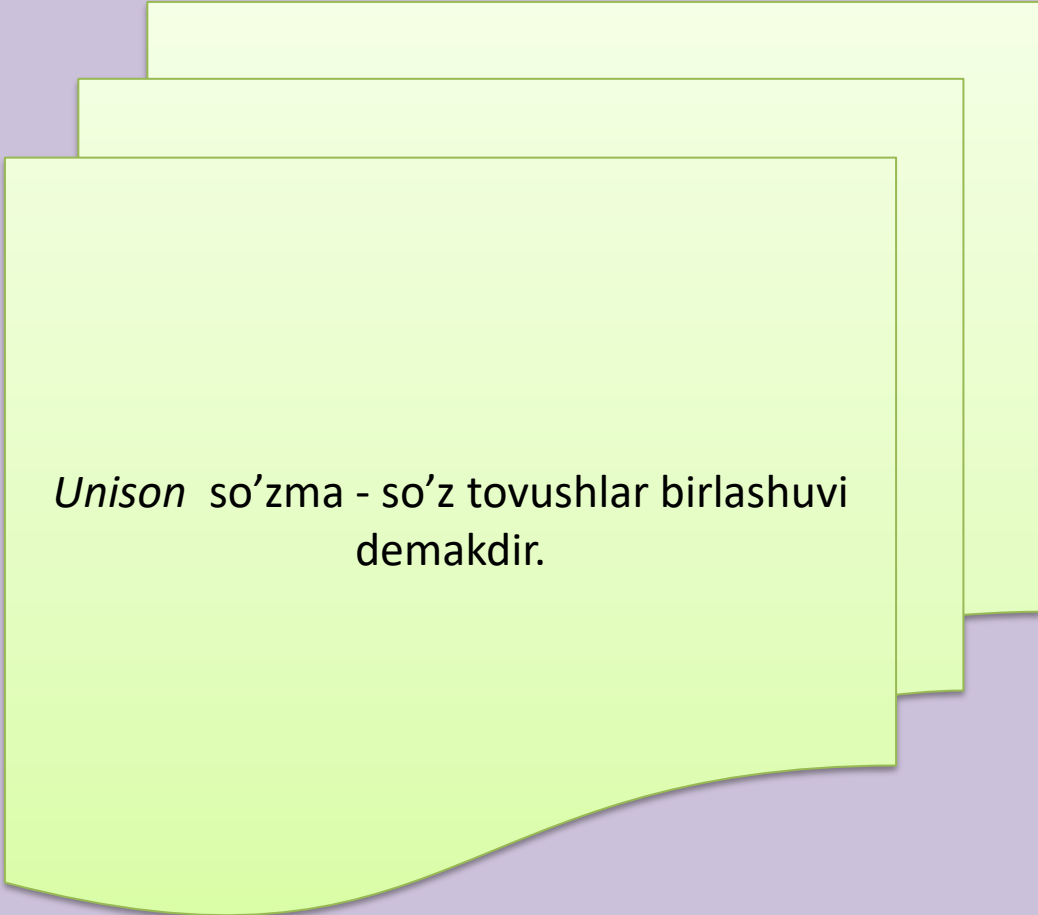
Bir oktava
oralig'ida hosil
bo'lgan interval
oddiy interval
deyiladi.

Hammasi bo'lib 8
ta oddiy interval
bor. Intervallar
lotin tilida tartibli
sonlar bilan
nomlanadi.

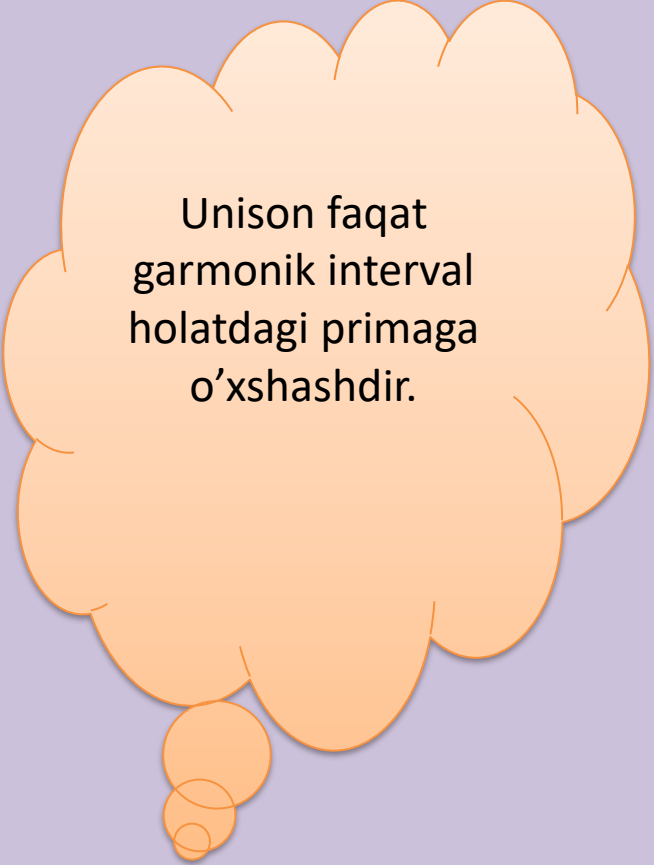
Tartibli sonlar
interval yuqori
tovushining pastki
tovushga nisbatan
nechanchi
pog'onada
turganligini
bildiradi.

Barcha oddiy intervallar quyidagicha nomlangan:

- Prima – 1, birinchi (bir xildagi ikki tovushning unison bo'lib eshitalishi).
- Sekunda – 2, ikkinchi; Tertsiya – 3, uchinchi; Kvarta – 4, to'rtinchi; Kvinta – 5, beshinchi; Seksta – 6, oltinchi; Septima – 7, yettinchi; Oktava – 8, sakkizinchi.



Unison so'zma - so'z tovushlar birlashuvi
demakdir.



Unison faqat
garmonik interval
holatdagi primaga
o'xshashdir.

The image displays two systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble clef staff and a corresponding sequence of numbers 1 through 8. The notation is as follows:


System 1:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, empty staff.
- Staff 2: Treble clef, notes for chords 1-8: 1 (F4, C5), 2 (F4, G4), 3 (F4, A4), 4 (F4, B4), 5 (F4, C5), 6 (F4, D5), 7 (F4, E5), 8 (F4, F5).

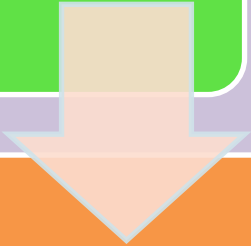
System 2:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, notes for chords 1-8: 1 (F4, C5), 2 (F4, G4), 3 (F4, A4), 4 (F4, B4), 5 (F4, C5), 6 (F4, D5), 7 (F4, E5), 8 (F4, F5).
- Staff 2: Treble clef, notes for chords 1-8: 1 (F4, C5), 2 (F4, G4), 3 (F4, A4), 4 (F4, B4), 5 (F4, C5), 6 (F4, D5), 7 (F4, E5), 8 (F4, F5).

Masalan, mi - fa tovushlaridan iborat sekunda intervali yarim tonga teng bo'ladi. Fa - sol tovushlaridan iborat sekunda intervali butun tonga teng bo'ladi va h.k.



Yuqorida keltirilgan misollardan intervallarning sifat miqdori bir turdagi intervallarning xilma-xil bo'lib eshitalishini belgilaydi, degan xulosaga kelish mumkin.



Intervalning sifat miqdorini belgilash uchun: kichik, katta, sof, orttirilgan, kamaytirilgan degan so'zlar ishlatiladi.

Tovushqatorning asosiy pog'onalari orasida, bir oktava oralig'ida quyidagi intervallar hosil bo'ladi:

- sof primalar – 0 tonga;
- kichik sekundalar – 0,5 tonga;
- katta sekundalar – 1 tonga;
- kichik tertsiyalar – 1,5 tonga;
- katta tertsiyalar – 2 tonga;
- sof kvartalar – 2,5 tonga;
- orttirilgan kvarta – 3 tonga;
- kamaytirilgan kvinta – 3 tonga;
- sof kvintalar – 3,5 tonga;
- orttirilgan kvinta – 4 tonga;
- kichik sekstalar – 4 tonga;
- katta sekstalar – 4,5 tonga;
- kichik septimalar – 5 tonga;
- katta septimalar – 5,5 tonga;
- sof oktavalalar – 6 tonga teng bo'ladi.

Masalan:

The image shows two musical staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are represented by circles with stems, and some are beamed together. The staves are divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Staff 1:

- Measure 1: Two notes (F4 and G4) beamed together, labeled "sof 1".
- Measure 2: Two notes (A4 and B4) beamed together, labeled "kat. 2".
- Measure 3: Two notes (C5 and B4) beamed together, labeled "kat. 3".
- Measure 4: Two notes (A4 and G4) beamed together, labeled "sof 4".
- Measure 5: Two notes (F4 and E4) beamed together, labeled "sof 5".
- Measure 6: Two notes (D4 and C4) beamed together, labeled "kat. 6".
- Measure 7: Two notes (B3 and A3) beamed together, labeled "kat. 7".
- Measure 8: One note (G3), labeled "sof 8".

Staff 2:

- Measure 1: Two notes (F4 and G4) beamed together, labeled "sof 1".
- Measure 2: Two notes (A4 and B4) beamed together, labeled "kich 2".
- Measure 3: Two notes (C5 and B4) beamed together, labeled "kich 3".
- Measure 4: Two notes (A4 and G4) beamed together, labeled "sof 4".
- Measure 5: Two notes (F4 and E4) beamed together, labeled "sof 5".
- Measure 6: Two notes (D4 and C4) beamed together, labeled "kich 6".
- Measure 7: Two notes (B3 and A3) beamed together, labeled "kich 7".
- Measure 8: One note (G3), labeled "sof 8".

Yuqorida ko'rsatib o'tilgan intervallar **asosiy** intervallar deb aytiladi.

Bu intervallar tabiiy major va tabiiy minorning pog'onalari orasida hosil bo'lganligi uchun *diatonik intervallar ham* deyiladi.

Barcha diatonik intervallarni istalgan asosiy pog'ona yoki hosila pog'onadan pastga hamda yuqoriga tomon tuzish mumkin:

The image displays two musical staves illustrating diatonic intervals. The top staff shows ascending intervals from C1 to C8, and the bottom staff shows descending intervals from C1 to C8.

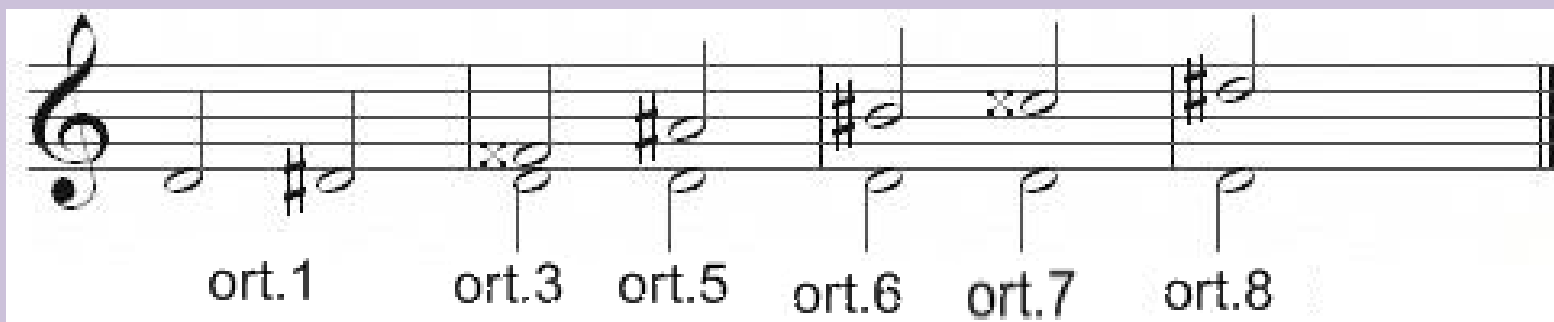
Interval	Staff 1 (Ascending)	Staff 2 (Descending)
sof 1	C1	C1
kat. 2	D2	B1
kat. 3	E3	A1
sof 4	F4	G1
sof 5	G4	F1
kat. 6	A5	E1
kat. 7	B6	D1
sof 8	C8	C1

Orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan (xromatik) intervallar.



- Barcha orttirilgan va kamaytirilgan intervallar **xromatik intervallar** deyiladi.
- Uch tondan iborat bo'lgan orttirilgan kvarta va kamaytirilgan kvinta intervallarini, bular diatonik intervallar bo'lganligi uchun xromatik intervallar qatoriga qo'shish mumkin emas.
Masalan: orttirilgan intervallar:

a) eng yuqori pog'ona (cho'qqisi) ning ko'tarilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar;



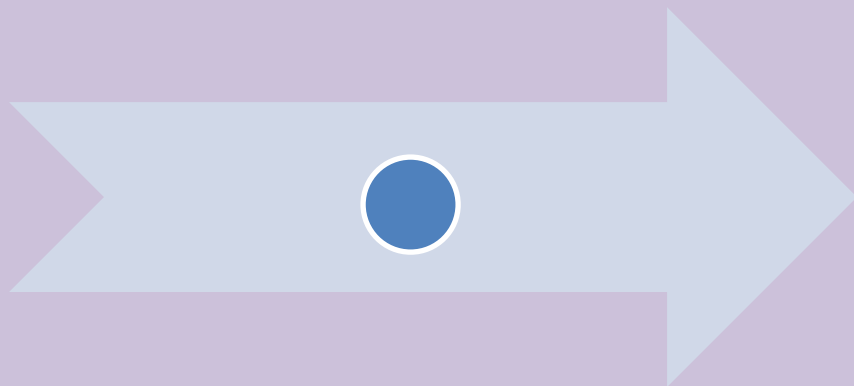
b) pastki pog'ona (asosi) ning pasaytirilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar;

Kamaytirilgan intervallar:

- a) yuqori pog'ona (cho'qqisi) ning ko'tarilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar:
- B) pastki pog'ona (asosi) ning pasaytirilishi natijasida hosil bo'lgan intervallar:

Son miqdori turlicha va eshitalishi bir xilda bo'lgan intervallar **engarmonik teng** intervallar deyiladi.

Engarmonik teng intervallar orasida son miqdori bir xil bo'lgan intervallar ham uchraydi, bunday hollarda taqqoslangan intervallardan birortasining ikkala tovushi engarmonik tovushlar bilan almashtiriladi:



- Yuqoridagi intervallardan tashqari, biror intervalni ikkita xromatik yarim tonga orttirish natijasida ikki marta orttirish va pasaytirish natijasida ikki marta kamaytirilgan intervallar hosil bo'lishi mumkin.

Intervallarning aylanishi

- Interval tovushlarining bir joydan ikkinchi joyga koʻchishi natijasida pastki tovush yuqoriga va yuqoridagi tovush pastga joylashadi, bunga **interval aylanishi** deyiladi.
- Tovushlarning koʻchishi ikki yoʻl bilan amalga oshirilishi mumkin:
- Interval asosini (pastki tovushni) bir oktava yuqoriga koʻchirish;
- Interval choʻqqisini (yuqori tovushni) bir oktava pastga koʻchirish. Bunday aylanish natijasida yangi interval hosil boʻladi:
- Bunda barcha sof intervallar – sofga, kichik intervallar - kattaga, katta intervallar - kichikka, orttirilgan intervallar - kamaytirilganga, kamaytirilgan intervallar – orttirilganga, ikki marta orttirilgan intervallar – ikki marta kamaytirilgan intervallarga aylanadi va aksincha.

- Berilgan biror intervalni pastga tomon tuzish uchun asosiy tovushdan bir oktava pastda joylashgan tovush aniqlanib, undan yuqoriga tomon berilgan interval aylanmasi sanaladi. Masalan, do diyez notasidan pastga tomon katta septima tuzish talab etilganda, quyidagicha tuziladi:
- Agar biror interval va uning aylanmasini birlashtirsak, natijada oktava hosil bo'ladi. Shu bois, bir-biriga aylanadigan intervallar sifat miqdorining hajmi hamisha olti tonga teng bo'ladi.
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