

# AKKORDLAR

AKKORDLAR



# AKKORDLAR

---

- × Akkordlar engarmonizmi.
- × Engarmonik akkordlar tengligining ikki turi.
- × Akkordlarning musiqada qo'llanishi

# AKKORDLAR

Musiqa amaliyotida  
akkordlar  
engarmonizmi ko'p  
uchraydi.

- Bunda akkordni hosil qilayotgan tovushlar majmuasining turlicha atalishi imkoniyati borligi muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Akkordlar engarmonizmi deb eshitalishi bir xil, lekin yozilishi va nomlanishi har xil bo'lgan akkordlarga aytiladi.

Akkordlar engarmonizmi uning tarkibiga kiradigan alohida tovushlar va intervallarga asoslanadi.



- 
- ✘ Akkordlardagi engarmonik tenglikning ikki xil ko'rinishi mavjud:
  - ✘ Akkorddagi barcha tovushlar almashtiriladi,
  - ✘ biroq, ularning interval tuzilishi o'zgarmaydi:



Akkordlardagi  
engarmonik tenglikning  
ikki xil ko'inishi mavjud:

Akkorddagi barcha  
tovushlar almashtiriladi,

biroq, ularning interval  
tuzilishi o'zgarmaydi:

**a)**

**b)**

**B)**



- ✘ Akkorddagi barcha yoki alohida tovushlar engarmonik jihatdan almashtiriladi,
- ✘ biroq, tovushlarning interval tuzilishi o'zgarmaydi:

The image displays three examples of chord inversions on a single musical staff, labeled Г), Д), and е). The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Example Г) shows a C major triad (C4, E4, G4) in root position, followed by its first inversion (E4, G4, C5) and second inversion (G4, C5, E5). Example Д) shows a C major triad (C4, E4, G4) in root position, followed by its first inversion (E4, G4, C5) and second inversion (G4, C5, E5), with a double bar line separating it from the next example. Example е) shows a C major triad (C4, E4, G4) in root position, followed by its first inversion (E4, G4, C5) and second inversion (G4, C5, E5), with a double bar line at the end of the staff.

Har qanday musiqa uchtadan kam bo'lmagan tovushlar majmuasidan iborat bo'lsa, unda akkordlar hosil bo'ladi.

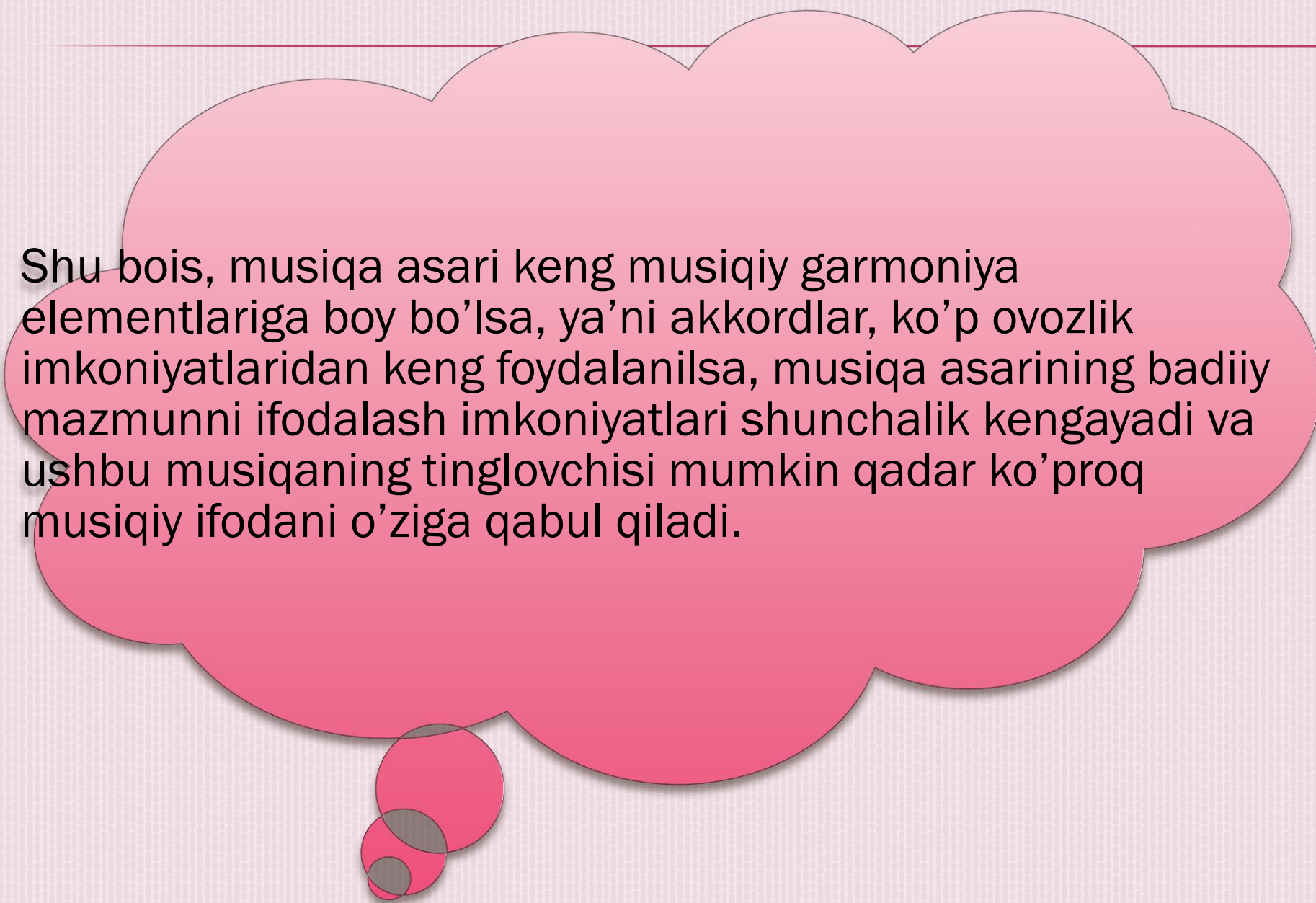
Ularning musiqa amaliyotida muhim o'rni bor, chunki aynan akkordlar tovushlar harakatini muvofiqlashtiradi,

bundan tashqari akkordlar bir-biri bilan ma'lum qonuniyatlar asosida bog'lanadi.

---

1 Tasviriy san'atda ranglarning xili va turlari ko'pligi qanchalik ahamiyatga ega bo'lsa, musiqada akkordlar,

2 ya'ni ko'p ovozlikning turlicha variatsiyalari badiiy-musiqiy mazmunning yanada yorqinroq aks yettirilishini ta'minlaydi.



Shu bois, musiqa asari keng musiqiy garmoniya elementlariga boy bo'lsa, ya'ni akkordlar, ko'p ovozlik imkoniyatlaridan keng foydalanilsa, musiqa asarining badiiy mazmunni ifodalash imkoniyatlari shunchalik kengayadi va ushbu musiqaning tinglovchisi mumkin qadar ko'proq musiqiy ifodani o'ziga qabul qiladi.

Akkord ko'pincha shunday tarzda ifodalanadiki, uning bir necha yoki barcha tovushlari birdaniga bir necha oktavada ijro etiladi.


Bunday usul *akkordning ikkilanishi* deb aytiladi.

# MASALAN:

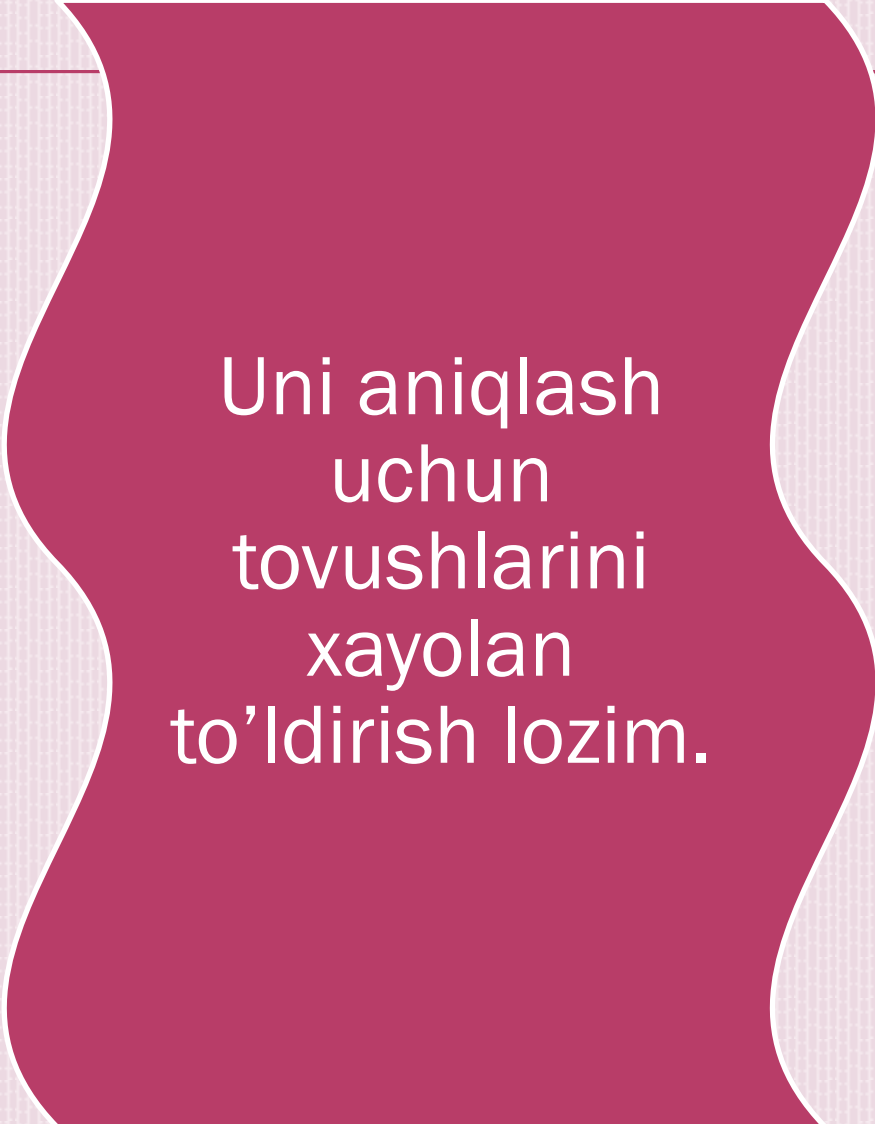
The image shows a musical score for a problem. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into seven measures by vertical bar lines. A double bar line is placed at the end of the fifth measure. The notes in each measure are as follows:

- Measure 1: A4, B4, C5 (quarter notes)
- Measure 2: B4, C5, D5 (quarter notes)
- Measure 3: C5, D5, E5 (quarter notes)
- Measure 4: D5, E5, F5 (quarter notes)
- Measure 5: E5, F5, G5 (quarter notes)
- Measure 6: F5, G5, A5 (quarter notes)
- Measure 7: G5, A5, B5 (quarter notes)

The notes are written on a five-line staff. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notes are: A4 (first space), B4 (second space), C5 (third space). The second measure: B4 (second space), C5 (third space), D5 (third line). The third measure: C5 (third space), D5 (third line), E5 (fourth line). The fourth measure: D5 (third line), E5 (fourth line), F5 (fourth space). The fifth measure: E5 (fourth line), F5 (fourth space), G5 (fifth line). The sixth measure: F5 (fourth space), G5 (fifth line), A5 (fifth space). The seventh measure: G5 (fifth line), A5 (fifth space), B5 (sixth space). A double bar line is at the end of the fifth measure.



Aksincha,  
akkord  
to'liqsiz  
ham  
bo'lishi  
mumkin.



Uni aniqlash  
uchun  
tovushlarini  
xayolan  
to'ldirish lozim.

The image displays a musical score on a grand staff, consisting of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 1:** The bass clef staff contains a chord of two notes: a whole note G<sub>2</sub> (one ledger line below) and a whole note D<sub>3</sub> (below the staff). The treble clef staff is empty.
- Measure 2:** The bass clef staff contains a whole note G<sub>2</sub> (one ledger line below). The treble clef staff is empty.
- Measure 3:** The bass clef staff contains a whole note G<sub>2</sub> (one ledger line below). The treble clef staff contains a whole note G<sub>4</sub> (second line).
- Measure 4:** The bass clef staff contains a whole note G<sub>2</sub> (one ledger line below). The treble clef staff contains a whole note G<sub>4</sub> (second line) with a fermata above it. Above the treble clef staff, there is a whole note G<sub>5</sub> (third space) with a fermata above it.



# SOZLAR NAVOSI

©

---

E'TIBORINGIZ

UCHUN

RAXMAT

