



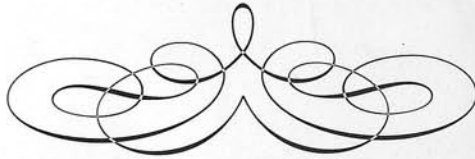
Azərbaycan Respublikası
Mədəniyyət və Turizm Nazirliyi

TOFIQ
BAKIXANOV

*Müəllif bu əsərini anası Məsumə
xanımın xatirəsinə ithaf edir.*

*Это произведение автор посвятил
памяти матери Месумы ханум.*

*This composition is dedicated to the memory
of composer's mother Masuma khanim*



6665

« NƏVA »

SİMFONİK MUĞAMI

PARTİTURA

M.F.Axundov adına
Azərbaycan Milli
Kitabxanası
BAKİ 2007

Tofiq Bakıxanov
"Nəva" simfonik muğamı

Redaktor: - **Ramiz Zöhrabov**
*Azərbaycan Respublikasının əməkdar incəsənət
xadimi, Sənətsünaslıq doktoru, professor*

Kompüter dizaynı: - **Tural Rzayev**

Kompüter yığımı: - **Məleykə Əhədizadə**

Texniki redaktor: - **Səfa Fərhadov**

Tofiq Bakikhanov
"Nava" - symphonic mugam

Editor: - **Ramiz Zochrabov**
*Honoured Art worker of the Azerbaijan
Republic, ph.d of art professor*

Computer dizaynı: - **Tural Rzayev**

Computer sciences: - **Malaika Achadzada**

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Тофик Бакиханов
"Нава" симфонический мугам

Редактор: - **Рамиз Зохрабов**
*Заслуженный деятель искусств
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Kitab Azərbaycan Respublikası Mədəniyyət və Turizm
Nazirliyinin sifarişli ilə çap olunmuşdur.

Tofiq Bakıxanov
"Nəva" simfonik muğamı
Bakı, "EL" Nəşriyyat və Poliqrafiya Şirkəti MMC, 2007, səh.96

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Görkəmli bəstəkar, Respublikanın Xalq artisti, professor Tofiq Bakıxanov 1930-cu ildə Bakı şəhərində görkəmli sənətkar, muğam ustası - Respublikanın Xalq artisti, tarzən, pedaqoq Əhməd Bakıxanovun ailəsində dünyaya göz açmışdır.

Xalqımızın uzun illər boyu ruhən qidalanaraq mənəvi zövq aldığı muğam sənəti neçə minillik zəngin bir tarixə malikdir. Onu da qeyd etməliyik ki, muğamlarımız uzun əsrlərdən bəri müxtəlif alim, musiqişünas və həmin muğam sənətinin ifaçıları vasitəsilə sürətli inkişaf yolu keçərək hal-hazırda ən yüksək mərhələsinə çatmışdır. Muğamlarımızı simfoniyalaşdırmaq ideyası Azərbaycan musiqisində peşəkarlığın formalaşdığı dövrə təsadüf edir. Bu janrın inkişafına layiqli töhfə verən bəstəkarlar arasında Tofiq Bakıxanovun özünəməxsus yeri vardır. Tofiq Bakıxanovun müəllifdən dərin, spesifik peşə bilikləri ilə yanaşı, eyni zamanda yaradıcılıq orijinallığı tələb edən mürəkkəb janra müraciət etməsi faktı diqqətəlayiqdir.

Simfonik muğam yaradıcılığı sahəsində o, inamlı addımlar atır. Bu inkişaf yolunun məzmunluğu muğamların seçilməsi ilə səciyyələnir. Bəstəkarın marağı az ifa olunan muğamlara - «Nəva»ya (1978), «Humayun»a (1992), «Rahab»a (1994), «Şahnaz»a (1996), «Dügah»a (1998) yönəlmişdir. Bəstəkar həmin əsərləri atası, Əhməd Bakıxanovun ifaçılıq ənənələrinə söykənərək yazmışdır. Əgər biz bəstəkarın simfonik muğamlarına nəzər salsaq, onlardan ən qədimi XIV əsrin muğamı olan «Nəva» müəllifin anası Məsumə xanıma ithaf olunmuş, sonralar xalqımızın qəlbində əbədi ağrıya çevrilən Xocalı faciəsi ilə bağlı «Humayun», Azərbaycan maarifçilik hərəkatının banisi Abbasqulu Ağa Bakıxanovun 200 illik yubileyi ilə əlaqədar «Rahab», dahi şairimiz Məhəmməd Füzulinin 500 illiyinə ithaf olunmuş «Şahnaz»dır. Son dövr yaradılmış simfonik muğamların sırasında «Dügah»ı qeyd etməliyik.

Onu da qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, müəllif «Nəva» muğamını «Bərdəst», «Nəva», «Nişabur», «Əbu-Əta», «Dəsti», «Zil Dəsti», «Gövhəri», «Mənəvi», «Pəhləvi» kimi muğam şöbə və guşələrinə əsaslanaraq, onları bir silsilədə birləşdirməyə nail olmuşdur.

Eləcə də, bəstəkar «Humayun» simfonik muğamında aşağıdakı şöbələrdən istifadə etmişdir: «Maye Humayun», «Bəxtiyari», «Rəng», «Feili», «Məsnəvi», «Rəng», «Şüştər», «Tərkib», «Bidad», «Kiçik Məsnəvi» və yaxud «Məsnəviyi Səqir».

Bəstəkarın «Humayun» simfonik muğamı «Nəva»dan fərqli olaraq rənglərlə zənginləşdirilmişdir. Müəllif muğamların bütün quruluş və lad düzülüşü xüsusiyyətlərini saxlayaraq rapsodik tərzdə kompozisiya yaratmışdır. Nəticədə bəstəkar müasir simfonik orkestrin imkanlarından və müxtəlif növlü polifonik və harmonik üsullardan istifadə edərək yeni çoxşaxəli ifa üsulu yaratmağa nail olmuşdur. Tofiq Bakıxanovun simfonik muğamlarını Azərbaycan simfonik musiqisində əlamətdar bir hadisə kimi qiymətləndirmək lazımdır. Onu da qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, Tofiq Bakıxanovun simfonik muğamlarının işıq üzü görməsi ifaçılar, musiqişünas və bəstəkarlar üçün dəyərli töhfədir.

SSRİ xalq artisti,
Azərbaycan Respublikasının xalq artisti,
AMEA-nın müxbir üzvü, professor
A.Məlikov.

The well-known composer, People's Artist of Azerbaijan professor Tofig Bakikhanov was born in the family of a well-known tar-player in 1930, in Baku. His father also played tar and was a connoisseur of mugam.

Mugam has a long history and served a spiritual source for the Azerbaijani people for thousands of years.

We must also note that our mugams have been improved and perfected by various theorists of music, musicians and singers and raised to the present level. The idea of composing symphonies on the basis of mugams appears in the time when professionalism reached its highest peak in the Azerbaijani music. Composer Tofig Bakikhanov made his own and worthy contribution to the development of this genre. This very complicated genre requires from composers deep specific knowledge in the sphere, creative originality. He made convincing steps in this sphere of symphonic mugam. The success in the genre mainly depended on the choice of various types of mugams. The composer paid attention to such mugams as «Nava» (1978), «Humayun» (1992), «Rakhab» (1994), «Shakhnaz» (1996), «Dugakh» (1998) which were sung and performed very rarely.

He composed these symphonies adhering to the tradition displayed by his father – Ahmad Bakikhanov, outstanding Azerbaijani player of tar. If we view the symphonic mugams of Tofig Bakikhanov we shall see that «Nava» is the most ancient of them, which dates back to the XIV century and which once was devoted to his mother Masuma Khanum. «Humayun» has been devoted to the genocide in Khojaly committed by the Armenian troops against the civilian Azerbaijanis. This tragedy is an eternal spiritual wound in the hearts of the Azerbaijani people.

«Rakhab» has been devoted to the 200th anniversary of Abbasgulu Aga Bakikhanov, founder of the movement of enlightenment in Azerbaijan.

«Shakhnaz» has been devoted to the 500th anniversary of the great Azerbaijani poet Mahammad Fuzuli. Among the last symphonic mugams of the composer we must mention «Dugakh». It is necessary to note that the composer managed to combine: «Berdasht», «Nishabur», «Abu-Ata», «Dashti», «Zil Dashti», «Govhari», «Masnavi» in the symphonic mugam «Navah», that is all of them in one cycle.

We must also note that in the symphonic mugam «Humayun» the composer used the following sections: «Maye Humayun», «Bakhtiyari», «Reng», «Feili», «Masnavi», «Shustar», «Tarkib», «Bidad», «Kichik Masnavi» or «Masnavi Sagir». Besides unlike «Nava» mugam «Humayun» is rich in dance melodies. Keeping intact the structure of mugam and the peculiarities of modal lines the author has created a peculiar and unique cyclic composition. As a result using the opportunities of present symphonic orchestra and various types of harmonic and polyphonic means, introduced his own interpretation of the Azerbaijani mugam. The symphonic mugams of Tofig Bakikhanov as one whole are remarkable event in the Azerbaijani symphonic music. The publication of them in a collection is a valuable gift for singers, musicians and composers.

*Arif Melikov professor,
Associate of ANAS,
People's Artist of Azerbaijan and the USSR.*

Известный композитор, Народный артист Азербайджана, профессор Тофик Бакиханов родился в 1930 г. в город Баку в семье известного тариста-педагога, мастера мугама, народного артиста Азербайджанской республики Ахмеда Бакиханова.

Искусство мугама, духовно подпитываясь нашим народом и доставляя ему моральное удовлетворение, обладает тысячелетней богатой историей.

Хочу отметить также то, что в течение многих веков искусство мугама, интенсивно совершенствуясь благодаря различным ученым, музыковедам и прекрасным исполнителям, в настоящее время достигло самой высокой ступени.

Идея симфонизации наших мугамов совпадает с периодом формирования профессионализма в азербайджанской музыке. Достойное место среди композиторов – новаторов развития этого жанра занимает Тофик Бакиханов с присущим ему творческим почерком.

Заслуживает внимания тот факт, что композитор обращается к этому сложному жанру как специалист, глубоко знающий его специфику. Тофик Бакиханов делает уверенные шаги в создании симфонических мугамов. Содержание путей развития в этой области характеризуется выбором мугамов. Интерес композитора привлекли редко исполняющиеся мугамы – «Нава» (1978), «Умаюн» (1992), «Рахаб» (1994), «Шахназ» (1996), «Дюгях» (1998).

Композитор создал эти произведения, опираясь на исполнительские традиции своего отца – выдающегося тариста Ахмеда Бакиханова. Если всмотреться в симфонические мугамы Тофика Бакиханова, самый древний из них «Нава» относящийся к XIV веку, посвящается матери композитора Масума ханум.

«Умаюн» посвящен Ходжалинской трагедии – вечной душевной боли нашего народа. «Рахаб» посвящен 200-летию со дня рождения Аббаскули Ага Бакиханова – основоположника просветительного движения в Азербайджане. «Шахназ» посвящен 500-летию со дня рождения великого поэта Мухаммеда Физули. В числе симфонических мугамов последнего периода надо назвать «Дюгях».

Необходимо отметить, что композитору удалось в симфоническом мугаме «Нава» соединить в единый цикл такие разделы, как «Бердашт», «Нишабур», «Абу-Ата», «Дашти», «Зил Дашти», «Говхари», «Манави».

Отметим также, что автором в симфоническом мугаме «Умаюн» были использованы следующие разделы: «Мае Умаюн», «Бахтияры», «Ренг», «Феили», «Маснави», «Ренг», «Шуштар», «Таркиб», «Бидад», «Кичик Маснави» или же «Маснавиин Сагир». Кроме того, симфонический мугам «Умаюн» в отличие от «Нава» обогащен также танцами (ренгами). Сохраняя структуру мугама и особенности ладовых рядов, автор создал своеобразное и неповторимое циклическое сочинение.

В итоге композитор, используя возможности современного симфонического оркестра и различные виды гармонических и полифонических приемов, создал индивидуальное прочтение Азербайджанского мугама. Симфонические мугамы Тофика Бакиханова – знаменательное событие в Азербайджанской симфонической музыке и выход в свет этих мугамов является ценным даром для исполнителей, музыковедов и композиторов.

*Народный артист СССР и
Азербайджана членкор АНАН,
профессор Ариф Меликов.*

ORKESTRİN TƏRKİBİ

ORCHESTRA

СОСТАВ ОРКЕСТРА

Flauto piccolo
2 Flauti
2 Oboi
Corno inglese
2 Clarinetti (in B)
Clarinetto basso (in B)
Fagotti

* * *

4 Corni (in F)
3 Trombe (in B)
3 Tromboni
Tuba

* * *

Timpani
Triangolo
Tamburo
Piatti
Cassa

* * *

Silofono

* * *

Violini I
Violini II
Viole
Violoncelli
Contrabbassi

Малая флейта
2 Флейты
2 Гобоя
Английский рожок
2 Кларнета (Си б)
Басовый Кларнет (Си б)
2 Фагота

* * *

4 Валторны (фа)
3 Трубы (си б)
3 Тромбона
Туба

* * *

Литавры
Треугольник
Малый барабан
Тарелки
Большой барабан

* * *

Ксилофон

* * *

Скрипки I
Скрипки II
Альты
Виолончели
Контрабасы

"Nəva"
simfonik muğamı

Симфонический мугам
"Нава"

The symphonic mugam
"Nava"

T. Bakichanov
T. Bakichanov
T. Bakichanov

Moderato (ad libitum)

Piccolo

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

English Horn

2 Clarinetti in B

Bass Clarinet in B

2 Fagotti

1-II Corni in F

III-IV Corni in F

3 Trombe in B

3 Tromboni

Tuba

Timpani

Triangolo

Tamburo

Piatti

Cr. cassa

Silofone

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabbasso

Musical score for page 10, measures 9-12. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#).
 Measure 9: Violin I and II have whole rests. Viola and Cello/Double Bass play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics: *poco*, *a*, *poco*, *dim.*
 Measure 10: Similar to measure 9, with whole rests for Violin I and II.
 Measure 11: Similar to measure 9, with whole rests for Violin I and II.
 Measure 12: Similar to measure 9, with whole rests for Violin I and II.

Musical score for page 11, measures 13-16. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) in 3/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#).
 Measure 13: Violin I and II have whole rests. Viola and Cello/Double Bass play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics: *mf*.
 Measure 14: Similar to measure 13, with whole rests for Violin I and II.
 Measure 15: Similar to measure 13, with whole rests for Violin I and II.
 Measure 16: Similar to measure 13, with whole rests for Violin I and II.

1 Nəva Nava Nava

Musical score for page 12, measures 15-18. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). Measures 15-18 show a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various articulations such as *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco).

Musical score for page 13, measures 19-22. The score continues the string quartet from page 12. Measures 19-22 show a continuation of the complex rhythmic pattern. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various articulations such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *arco* (arco), and *pizz.* (pizzicato).

arco

arco

This page of musical notation is a score for a piano piece, likely from a 20th-century repertoire given the complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The score is written for a grand piano (indicated by the G and C clefs on the first and second staves of each system). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes several systems, each with multiple staves. The first system shows a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The second system features a similar pattern, but with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The third system shows a more complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The fourth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The fifth system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The sixth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The seventh system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The eighth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The ninth system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The tenth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The eleventh system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The twelfth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The thirteenth system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The fourteenth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The fifteenth system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The sixteenth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The seventeenth system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The eighteenth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The nineteenth system shows a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The twentieth system features a complex rhythmic pattern, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The notation includes various articulation marks, such as accents and div. (divisi), and a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The overall style is characteristic of modernist or impressionist piano music.

20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29

6665

30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

3

p

div. unis.

p

p

p

p

p

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in 4/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked with a forte (f) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The bass line is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The voice part is in 4/4 time and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The bass line is marked with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a crescendo hairpin. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a tempo marking of "Moderato". The lyrics are written below the voice part.

4 Nişabur Нишабур Nishabur

Musical score for Nişabur, measures 1-12. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) and a piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into four systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features a piano introduction with a sustained bass line and a melodic line in the first violin. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the piano introduction with a sustained bass line and a melodic line in the first violin. The third system (measures 9-12) features a piano introduction with a sustained bass line and a melodic line in the first violin.

Musical score for Nişabur, measures 13-24. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) and a piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into four systems. The first system (measures 13-16) features a piano introduction with a sustained bass line and a melodic line in the first violin. The second system (measures 17-20) continues the piano introduction with a sustained bass line and a melodic line in the first violin. The third system (measures 21-24) features a piano introduction with a sustained bass line and a melodic line in the first violin.

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'arco'.

- System 1:** Features five staves. The first four staves are treble clefs, and the fifth is a bass clef. The notation includes rests and a single note in the fifth staff.
- System 2:** Features five staves. The first four staves are treble clefs, and the fifth is a bass clef. The notation includes rests and a single note in the fifth staff.
- System 3:** Features five staves. The first four staves are treble clefs, and the fifth is a bass clef. The notation includes rests and a single note in the fifth staff.
- System 4:** Features five staves. The first four staves are treble clefs, and the fifth is a bass clef. The notation includes rests and a single note in the fifth staff.
- System 5:** Features five staves. The first four staves are treble clefs, and the fifth is a bass clef. The notation includes rests and a single note in the fifth staff.

5 Othman Al-Hadi Abu - Ata

Andante Moderato

mf

p

pizz

mf

61

Measures 61-62: This system contains measures 61 and 62. The notation features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, across five staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

63

Measures 63-67: This system contains measures 63 through 67. The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, across five staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

6

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass

4/4, 3/4

mf

arco

7

Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass

3/4, 2/4

mf

pizz.

arco

[illegible]

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in several systems, each containing multiple staves. The first system includes a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a melody with triplets and a bass line with a 9/8 time signature. The second system continues the melody and includes a dynamic marking of 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The third system shows a bass line with a 3/4 time signature. The fourth system includes a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, featuring a melody with triplets and a bass line with a 9/8 time signature. The notation is complex, with many notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

10 *Meno mosso*

97

98

99

100

arco

arco

arco

arco

arco

101

102

103

104

poco

a poco dim.

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

[illegible][illegible]

115

116

117

118

12

119

120

122

(S)

mf

p

126

13

mf

p

tr

pizz.

130

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B $\flat$ solo

Bassoon

Bass

mf

3

134 14 Andante

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B $\flat$ solo

Bassoon

Bass

p

6

138

139

140

141

142

143 15 Daṣṭi Дашти Dashti
Moderato

144

145

146

147

16 Zil Dəsti Зил Дашти

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

17 Meno mosso

156

Violin I: *f* *8va*

Violin II: *f*

Viola: *f*

Cello/Double Bass: *f*

Piano: *f*

Measures 156-160.

158

Violin I: *f* *8va*

Violin II: *f*

Viola: *f*

Cello/Double Bass: *f*

Piano: *f*

Measures 158-162.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time. The score is written for four staves: two treble staves (Violin I and Violin II) and two bass staves (Cello and Double Bass). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 8, with a rehearsal mark (S) above measure 1. The second system contains measures 9 through 12. The music features a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staves. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *div.* (divisi). The piece concludes with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for five parts: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and two Bass parts. The music is in 4/4 time and consists of two systems. The first system has two measures, and the second system has two measures. The melody is simple and catchy, with a chorus that repeats. The lyrics are written below the notes.

System 1:

- Measure 1: Soprano (C4), Alto (B3), Tenor (A3), Bass 1 (G3), Bass 2 (F3).
- Measure 2: Soprano (D4), Alto (C4), Tenor (B3), Bass 1 (A3), Bass 2 (G3).

System 2:

- Measure 3: Soprano (E4), Alto (D4), Tenor (C4), Bass 1 (B3), Bass 2 (A3).
- Measure 4: Soprano (F4), Alto (E4), Tenor (D4), Bass 1 (C4), Bass 2 (B3).

Lyrics:

There was a rose tree
 In the garden of a king
 And the king's daughter
 Was the fairest of them all
 And she was the king's daughter
 And she was the king's daughter
 And she was the king's daughter
 And she was the king's daughter

170

70

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Conductor

First Flute

Second Flute

Clarinet

Bassoon

Trumpet

Trombone

Tuba

Snare Drum

Tom-Tom

Cymbal

Triangle

Bell

Chimes

Harmonica

Accordion

Piano

Organ

String Ensemble

Woodwind Ensemble

Brass Ensemble

Drum Ensemble

Other Instruments

Score for "The Rose Tree" (1875)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Conductor

First Flute

Second Flute

Clarinet

Bassoon

Trumpet

Trombone

Tuba

Snare Drum

Tom-Tom

Cymbal

Triangle

Bell

Chimes

Harmonica

Accordion

Piano

Organ

String Ensemble

Woodwind Ensemble

Brass Ensemble

Drum Ensemble

Other Instruments

Score for "The Rose Tree" (1875)

19 Gövhəri Говхари Govhari

1 solo

pizz.

3

3

3

178

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano and string quartet. The top system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate system of four staves (two treble and two bass clefs). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered 78 in the top left corner. The notation is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piano part includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The string quartet part consists of four staves, each with a single note or rest. The piano part includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The string quartet part consists of four staves, each with a single note or rest. The piano part includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The string quartet part consists of four staves, each with a single note or rest.

179 **20**

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello/Double Bass
Double Bass

182

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello/Double Bass
Double Bass

poco a poco dim.
pizz.
arco

187

21 Мәпәви Манави Manavi

poco rit.

191

195

22

Violin I: p , mf

Violin II: p , mf

Viola: p , mf

Cello: p , mf

Double Bass: p , mf

198

Violin I: mf

Violin II: mf

Viola: mf

Cello: mf

Double Bass: mf

pizz.

201

Measures 201-203 and the first three measures of a new system. The score features multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Trills are marked in measures 202 and 203. A *rit.* (ritardando) marking appears in measures 203 and the first measure of the new system.

Measures 204-206 and the next three measures of the system. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of this section. The music continues with various rhythmic figures and rests.

Measures 207-210 and the next four measures of the system. This section consists of several staves with rests and some rhythmic notation in the lower staves.

Measures 211-214 and the final four measures of the system. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests across the staves.

204

Measures 205-208 and the first four measures of a new system. The score shows a variety of rhythmic textures, including some staves with rests and others with active notation. A *p.* (piano) dynamic marking is visible in the first measure of the new system.

Measures 209-212 and the next four measures of the system. This section continues the musical development with rests and rhythmic notation.

Measures 213-216 and the next four measures of the system. The notation includes rests and some rhythmic figures.

Measures 217-220 and the final four measures of the system. This section includes a *soli* marking and a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking in the lower staves.

209 **23** Pahlavi Пехлеви Pahlavi
Moderato

Musical score for Pahlavi, measures 209-213. The score is in 4/4 time and features a complex arrangement of staves. The first system (measures 209-211) includes a vocal line with a forte (f) dynamic and a piano line with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system (measures 212-213) continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system (measures 214-215) shows the vocal part with a forte (f) dynamic and the piano part with a forte (f) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 216-217) shows the vocal part with a forte (f) dynamic and the piano part with a forte (f) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 218-219) shows the vocal part with a forte (f) dynamic and the piano part with a forte (f) dynamic.

Musical score for Pahlavi, measures 214-219. The score is in 4/4 time and features a complex arrangement of staves. The first system (measures 214-215) includes a vocal line with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a piano line with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The second system (measures 216-217) continues the vocal and piano parts. The third system (measures 218-219) shows the vocal part with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and the piano part with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 220-221) shows the vocal part with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and the piano part with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 222-223) shows the vocal part with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and the piano part with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic.

215 *poco a poco accelerando*

Measures 215-224 are shown. The score includes a melodic line in the upper staves (measures 215-218) and a series of chords in the upper staves (measures 219-222). The lower staves show a melodic line in measures 223-224.

216

Measures 216-224 are shown. The score includes a melodic line in the upper staves (measures 216-218) and a series of chords in the upper staves (measures 219-222). The lower staves show a melodic line in measures 223-224.

218

218

219

220

221

222

attacca

223

24 Andante

223

224

225

226

227

attacca

226

227

228

229

230

230

25

231

232

233

234

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

12-part choir score, page 241. The page contains three systems of musical notation for Soprano, Alto, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Bass 1, and Bass 2 parts. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'div'.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. The first system consists of five staves: four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and one piano accompaniment staff. The second system consists of four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano, Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves. The third system consists of four staves: two vocal staves (Soprano, Alto) and two piano accompaniment staves. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the 1957 film "The Sound of Music". It is a 4/4 piece in B-flat major. The score is arranged for a vocal soloist, a vocal quartet, and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a grand piano (GP), a celeste (C), and a string quartet (SQ). The vocal parts are for a soloist (S), a quartet (Q), and a chorus (CH). The score is divided into three systems. The first system (measures 1-4) features the soloist and quartet singing the first line of the song. The second system (measures 5-8) features the soloist and quartet singing the second line. The third system (measures 9-12) features the soloist and quartet singing the third line. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic and rhythmic foundation throughout the piece.

256

A tempo

solo

mf

p

mf

pizz

arco

arco

259 **28** Moderato

pp

1

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

264 **29**

mf

a2

mf

a2

mf

mf

f

f

pp

mf

mf

mf

mf

268

268

269

270

271

272

272

273

274

275

276 **30**

276 277 278 279 280

281 282 283 284 285

286 287 288 289 290

291 292 293 294 295

296 297 298 299 300

280

280 281 282 283 284

285 286 287 288 289

290 291 292 293 294

295 296 297 298 299

300 301 302 303 304

305 306 307 308 309

310 311 312 313 314

315 316 317 318 319

320 321 322 323 324

284

31

poco a poco cresc.

8^{va}
mf

a2

mf

mf

mf

[illegible]

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

304

305

308

308

309

310

311

35

312

313

314

ff

318

poco a poco cresc.

ff

TOFIQ BAKIXANOV
(Tofiq Əhməd oğlu Bakixanov)

“Nəva” simfonik muğamı

Bakı - 2007

TOFIG BAKIKHANOV
(Tofig Axmed oghlu Bakikhanov)

“Nava” - symphonic mugam

Baku - 2007

ТОФИК БАКИХАНОВ
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Ünvan: Bakı şəhəri, Dərnəgül qəsəbəsi 3105-ci məhəllə.
Tel: 562-83-03; 563-54-42.
Direktor: C.Ə. Bağirov