

FAZLIDDIN O‘TAGANOV

ARUZ YAZNIGA OID BAYTLAR TAHLILI

(Yusuf Xos Hojib, Lutfiy, Navoiy, Nodira, Fuzuliy)

”Ilm-u ziyo”

Aruz she’r sistemasi. Bu sistema arab olimi Xalil ibn Ahmad (milodiy 790 – 791- yilda tug‘ilgan) tomonidan yaratilgan. Aruz, ayniqsa, o‘zbek mumtoz adabiyotida (X – XII asrlar) yetakchilik qildi. „Ilmi aruz“ Alisher Navoiy („Mezon ul-avzon“), Mirzo Bobur („Muxtasar“) tomonidan ham o‘rganildi. Ular turkiy she’riyatdagi aruzning nazariy asoslarini, qonun va qoidalarini ishlab chiqdilar.

Hozirgi zamon o‘zbek „aruziylari“ – A. Fitrat ham, I. Sulton ham, U. To‘ychiyev ham, A. Hojiahmedov ham, A. Abdurahmonov ham aruzni o‘rganishga, o‘rgatishga katta kuch sarf etdilar.

Xalil ibn Ahmad „*faala*“ (*harakatlanmoq*) fe‘lidan hech qanday ma’noni anglatmaydigan, lekin juzvlardagi cho‘zg‘ilarning uzun va qisqaligini a’lo darajada bildiradigan sakkizta ruknni yaratgan:

№	Nomlanishi	Bahrlar tuzilishi	
1	Faulun	Mutaqorib	V – –
2	Foilun	Mutadorik	– V –
3	Foilotun	Ramal	– V – –
4	Mafoiylun	Hazaj	V – – –
5	Mustafilun	Rajaz	– – V –
6	Mafoilotun	Vofir	V – V V –
7	Mutafoilun	Komil	V V – V –
8	Mafulotun	– – – – –	– – – V –

Rajazi musammani solim

1-rukni	2-rukni	3-rukni	4-rukni
Mustafilun	Mustafilun	Mustafilun	Mustafilun
– – v –	– – v –	– – v –	– – v –
Ey-shoh-ka-ram Ki-meh-r(i)-nu	ay-lar-cho-g‘i ri-teng-tu-shar	teng-tut-ya-mo vay-ro-nu-o	nu-yax-shi-ni bod-us-ti-na

Esla► Bunda uchta narsaga e’tibor bering;birinchisi, rukndagi (taktdagi) zihoflarning(bo‘g‘inlarning) tengligi:

– – v – / – – v – / – – v – / – – v – ► **Solim-to‘liq,o‘zgarmagan;**

Ikkinchidan, ikki misra sakkiz ruknga(taktga) egaligi ► musamman;

Uchinchidan, 2-misradagi birinchi ruknda bo‘g‘inlar soni chiqmay qolganligi va bu narsa keying ruknlarga ham ta’sir etganligi uchun ushbu ruknning qator undoshi yoniga bir unli qo‘shib o‘qib, tafovutni yo‘qotdik. (Qoidaga ko‘ra)

Hazaji musaddasi maqsur

1-rukn	2-rukn	3 - rukn
Mafoilun	Mafoilun	Mafoil
V – – –	V – – –	V – –
Ja-hon-da-qol Bi-lib-tah-qi	ma-di-ul-yet q (i)-ni-kasb-et	ma-gan-ilm ma-gan-ilm

Esla► Boshqalaridagidek, nega endi bunda ham zihof bor, aynan mafoilun? Bu shunchaki qolip.paradigmaga (V – – –) mos tushishi kerak xolos.►ma (V)—fo (-)—iy (-)—lun (-),ya'ni **faala** so'zining hech qanday ma'no bermaydigan hazajga mos o'zgargan ko'rinishi.

Esla► O'zbek mumtoz adabiyotida ramal (– V – –), hazaj (V – – –), rajaz (– – V –), mutaqorib (V – –) eng ko'p qo'llanilgan. Jumladan, Alisher Navoiyning „Xazoyin ul-ma'oniyy" devonidagi g'azallarning yarmidan ko'prog'i ramal bahri (*foilotun* ruknining turlicha takrori) da yozilgan.

Taqte' (arabcha so'z bo'lib, *bo'laklarga, parchalarga bo'lish* ma'nosini beradi) she'rning vaznini aniqlash uchun misralarni ritmik bo'lak (rukn)ga ajratishdir. Alisher Navoiyning „Mezon ul-avzon"da ta'kidlashlaricha, taqte' qilinadigan misraning asosiy shartlaridan biri uning to'g'ri o'qilishi (talaffuz qilinishi) – musiqiyligi aniq sezilishidir. Shu asosga tayangan holda misradagi so'zlar ruknlarga moslab bo'laklarga bo'linadi.

Jumladan, shu qoidaga muvofiq holda Alisher Navoiy „*Ketti ulkim, sendin orom istagaymen, ey ko'ngul*" misrasini quyidagicha taqte' qiladilar:

Ket-ti-ul-kim: fo-i-lo-tun (– V – –)

Sen-di-no-rom: foilotun (– V – –);

Is-ta-gay-men: foilotun (– V – –)

Ey-ko'-ngul: foilun (– V –) ►ramali musammani mahzuh

Esla► Juda ko'plab vaznlarga misollar keltirib, mutaqorib bahrining musaddas shakliga ham to'xtaladilar: (Navoiy)

Ya-na-hajr/a-ro-zor/bo'-ldum

Fi-ro-qing/da-af-gor/bo'-ldum.

Faulun/faulun/faulun

V – – / V – – / V – – ► mutaqoribi musaddasi mahzuf

I. Yusuf Xos Hojib asaridan parchalar

► “Qutadg‘u bilig” (mutaqoribi musammani mahzuh (maqsur)):

► faulun-faulun- faulun-faul: V--/ V--/ V--/ V- (Bu mahzuf)

Masalan, E-lig -ay/di-em-di/a-yit-gu/so‘-zim Bu-yer-da/ mu-ni-em/di-ay-tur /o‘-zum;

V — —/ V — —/ V — — / V — V — —/ V — —/ V — — / V —

► faulun-faulun- faulun-faol: V--/ V--/ V--/ V~ (Bu maqsur: qator undosh bilan tugayapti)

Masalan, O‘-rug-luk/ a-mul-luq/bo‘-lur-beg/ka-ko‘rk/ Bu-beg -lik/I-shin -ga/ bu -ul -ba/g‘i- o‘rk

V — —/ V — —/ V — — / V ~ V — —/ V — —/ V — — /V ~

Esla► *Mutaqoribi musammani maqsur* vazniga tushadigan misralarda oxirgi hijo (bo‘g‘in) o‘ta cho‘ziq - «*sabr*», «*qand*», «*tog‘*», «*tor*» kabi so‘zlardan tashkil topadi.

Masalan, Qa - yu-beg/da-bo‘l-sa/ bu-ar-quq/ qi-linch I-shi-bar/cha-tet-ru/ se-vin-chi/sa-qinch

V — — /V — —/ V — — / V ~ V — — / V — —/ V — — / V ~

Esla. Bi-lig-lig/u-qush-lug‘/ bo‘-gu-el /chi-beg E-ki-gun/ a-jun-da/ bo‘-lur-o‘r/ ni-yeg (to‘q qofiya)

V — —/ V — — / V — — / V — V — —/ V — — / V — — / V —

Esla. E-ki-neng/ tu-rur-el / ka - ba-g‘I /be-ki/ Bi-ri-saq/ li-qul -bir /to‘ -ra -el/ ko‘-ki (och qofiya)

V — — / V — — / V — — / V — V — —/ V — — / V — — / V —

Esla► Qi-ling-ed /gu-er-dam /ke-rak-ming/ tu-man/ A -ti -ed /gu-bo‘l-sa / tu -tun-sa/ bo-dug‘

V — —/ V — — / V — — / V — V — —/ V — — / V — — / V —

Yoki:

Ki-shi-yal/g‘a-nin-da / ti - la -ma/ va-fa/

Bu-bir-so‘z/ si-na-mish/ o‘-kush-yil/qi-ul

V — —/ V — — / V — — / V —

V — —/ V — — / V — — / V —

Yoki:

U-kush-o‘g/ bi-lig-kim/da-bo‘l-sa/ tu-gal

Ya-vuz-er /sa-kad-te / ki-chik-er/sa-o‘g

V — — / V — —/ V — —/ V —

V — —/ V — — /V — — /V —

Yuqorida berilgan 3 ta misolda muallif, umuman, qofiyadosh(ohangdosh) so‘zlarni qo‘llamaydi: vazn mukammal, ya’ni bexato, saktasiz (vaznning formuladan chiqmaganligiga ko‘ra) qo‘llanganigagina suyanib, misralarni vazn jihatidan mos , deb qofiyani keltirishni joiz deb bilmagan.

Esla► Bundan tashqari quyidagi misolda radifdagi ohangdoshlik yetarli deb hisoblanib, qofiya qo‘llanmagan ham:

► A-qi -bo‘l/ ba-g‘ish-la / i- chur-ham/ ye-tur

Qa-li - ek/su-sa-ur /ya-na- al / ye -tur

V — —/ V — — / V — — / V —

V — —/ V — — /V — — / V —

Esla► Qi-linch-ed/gu-er-dan/ ke- rak-ming/ tu-man

A-ning-tut/sa-el-kend/ ko‘-tur-sa/ tu-man.

V — —/ V — — / V — — / V — V — —/ V — — / V — — / V —

To‘rtburchak ichiga olingan so‘zlar tajnis san‘atini vujudga keltirmoqda:

Baytning birinchi misrasida «*tuman*» so‘zi raqamni anglatib kelgan. Eski tilimizda bu hozirgi tushunchadagi o‘n mingni bildirgan, «*ming tuman*» esa aynan o‘n millionni anglatadi. Ikkinchi satrda kelgan «*tuman*» so‘zi bo‘lsa tabiat hodisasi bo‘lgan tuman (zulmat, qorong‘ilik) ma’nosida kelgan. Shuning uchun bu bayt mazmuni quyidagicha bayon etildi: «*Erdan ezgu xulq va ming tuman hunar lozim, U shu hunarlari bilan elm boshqarib, zulmatni ko‘taradi*».

II. Lutfiy ijodidan:

1. “Xoh inon, xoh inonma” radifli g‘azal.

► **hazaji musammani axrabi makfufi mahzuf** (yoki maqsur), ya’ni *maf’uvlu - mafoiyly - mafoiyly - faulun* (yoki *mafoiyly*) vaznida bitilgan.

► Taqte’si: - - V / V - - V / V - - V / V - - (yoki V - ~).

Esla► Ikkinchi va uchinchi rukndagi taqte’ga e’tibor bersangiz, deyarli hazaj bahrinikidek formulaga ega. Faqat oxiridagi ochiq unli bilan tugashiga qarab farqlanmoqda. Shunga ko‘ra bu g‘azal ohangi hazajga mos ravishdadir...

Tahlilga qarang:

Sen-sen-se/va-rim-xo-h(i)/I -non- xo-h(i)/ i-non-ma

— — V/ V — — V/ V — — V / V — —

Hij-ron-ke/ cha-si-char-xi/ fa-lak-ka-ye / ta-rey-Moh

— — V/ V — — V/ V — — V/ V — —

Haq-qo-ki/ qi-lich-kel-sa/ bo-shim-g’a -e / shi-king-din

— — V/ V — — V/ V — — V/ V — —

Us-ruk-ko’/ zi-ngash-ko-li/na-har-gah-na/za-ret-sam

— — V / V — — V/ V — — V/ V — —

Yo-qub-bi/ ki-n(i)-ko’p-yi/g’i-din/qol-ma/ di-sen-siz

— — V/ V — — V/ V — — V / V — —

Oy-yu-zu/ ng’a-ko’z-sol-g’a/ li-o’z-ga-ki/shi-bir-la

— — V/ V — — V / V — — V/ V — —

Ishq-o’-ti/ da-Lut-fiy-yu/ zi-ol -tun-ni/ yo-shur-di

— — V/ V — — V/ V — — V/ V — —

Esla► E’tibor bergan bo‘lsangiz, ba’zi o‘rinlarda bir unli orttirilib o‘qildi. Bo‘lmasa vazn formulasi chiqmay qolardi. Va bunda biron o‘rinda maqsurning ko‘rinishi yo‘q.

2) “Bu ko‘nguldur, bu ko‘ngul” radifli g‘azal.

► **ramali musaddasi mahzuf** (yoki maqsur) (Aslida ramali *musammani* mahzuf (yoki maqsur) deyilishi kerak edi. Buni tahlildan ham bilib olsangiz bo‘ladi)

► *foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilun* (yoki *foilon*).

► Taqte’si: - V - - / - V - - / - V - - ◀ ▶ - V - - / - V - - / - V ~

Esla► Misra so‘ngidagi – belgisi-mahzuf, yoki ~ belgisi-maqsurning ishoralaridir.

Tahlildan parcha:

Me-ni-shay-do/ qi-la-dur-g‘on/ bu-ko‘-ngul-dur/bu-ko‘-ngul / Xo-ru-ras- vo/ qi-la-dur-g‘on/ bu-ko‘-ngul-dur/ bu-ko‘-ngul

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V — — — V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

0‘z-ga-din-ko‘r /ma-ki-ko‘-zung/ yo-shi-ni- ey / Lut-fi-(i)y Ay-ni-dar-yo/ qi-la-dur-g‘on/ bu-ko‘-ngul-dur/ bu-ko‘-ngul

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V — — — V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

Esla► Bunda ham boshdan-oxir maqsuri yo‘q, mahzuhlidir.

3) “Ayoqingg’a tushar har lahza gisu...” g‘azali.

► **hazaji musaddasi mahzuf** (yoki maqsur)

► *mafoiylun - mafoiylun - faulun (yoki mafoiyl)*

► **Taqte'si:** V - - - / V - - - / V - - (yoki V - ~). (Ushbu g'azal ham maqsursiz)

Tahlildan parcha:

A-yo-qing-g'a/ tu-shar-har-lah/za-gi-su

V — — — / V — — — / V — —

Ti-lar-vas-ling/ ni-Lut-fiy -qil/ i- jo-bat

V — — — / V — — — / V — —

Ma-sal-dur-kim/ Cha-roq'-tu -bi/ qo-ron-g'u

V — — — / V — — — / V — —

Ki-ay-tur-lar/ Ti- lo- gan- ni /ti-lo-gu

V — — — / V — — — / V — —

4) Tuyuq

► **ramali musaddasi mahzuf (yoki maqsur)**

► —V— — / —V— — / —V— (—V~)

Tahlil:

Ko'ng-lu-ma- har/ yon-ki-boq-sam/ *do-g'i-bor*

— V — — / — V — — / — V —

Qil—cha—tan—ga/ bo-ri—ish-qing/ yor- **e-di**

— V — — / — V — — / — V —

Har-ne-cha-dar/ dim-ni-de-sam / *do-g'i-bor*

— V — — / — V — — / — V —

Bir-so-ri-bo'l/ di- fi- ro-qing/ *do-g'i-bor*

— V — — / — V — — / — V —

Esla► 1-2-4-misralar maqsur ko'rinishida. Chunki oxirgi bo'g'in tarkibidagi "o" unlisi o'ta cho'ziq aytiluvchi unli hisoblanadi va bunday holda titroq undosh va chuqur til orqa kelishi maqsurdir.

I I I . A l i s h e r N a v o i y a s a r l a r i d a n p a r c h a l a r :

1) “ Q i l g ‘ i l ” r a d i f l i g ‘ a z a l .

► **U mujtassi musammani maxbun va maxbuni maqtu'** (Murakkab ko'rinish)

► *mafoilun—failotun—mafoilun—fa'lun*

► **Taqte'si** V - V - / V V - - / V - V - / - -

T a h l i l d a n :

Qa-ro-ko'-zum/ ke-lu- mar-dum/li-qem-di-fan/ qil-g'il

V — V — / V V — — / V — V — / — —

Na-vo-i-yan/ ju-ma-ne-shav/ qi-jon-a-ro/ tuz-sang

V — V — / V V — — / V — V — / — —

Ko'-zum-qa-ro/si-da-mar-dum/ ke-bi-va-tan/ qil-g'il

V — V — / V V — — / V — V — / — —

A-ning-bo-shoq/ li-qo'-qin-sha/m'i-an-ju-man/ qil-g'il

V — V — / V V — — / V — V — / — —

2) “Deyin” radifli g'azal

► **ramali musammani mahzuf (yoki maqsur)**

► **Taqte'si:** - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V - (yoki - V ~)

► **foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilun (yoki foilon)**

Tahlildan:

Qo-shi-yo-sin/ mu-de-yin-ko'/ zi-qa-ro-sin/ mu-de-yin

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

Ko'ng-lu-ma-har/ bi-ri-ning-dar/ du-ba-lo-sin/ mu-de-yin

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

3) “Kelmadi” radifli g'azal.

► **ramali musammani mahzuf (yoki maqsur)**

► **«foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilun (yoki foilon)»**

► **Taqte'si:** - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V - (yoki - V ~)

Tahlildan:

Ke-cha-kel-gum/ dur-de-bon-ul/ sar-vi-gul-ro‘/ kel-ma-di misrasi mahzuhr

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

Lekin quyidagi misralar maqsuri:

Lah-za-lah-za/ chiq-di-mu-chek/ tim-yo‘-li -da/ in-ti-zor

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V ~

Ul-pa-ri-vash/ haj-ri-din-kim/ yig‘-la-dim-de/ vo-na-vor

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V ~

4) “Jong‘a chun dermen: ne erdi o‘lmakim kayfiyati?..”g‘azali

► **ramali musammani mahzuf (yoki maqsur)**

► **«foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilon (yoki foilon)»**

► Taqte’si: - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V - (yoki - V ~)

Tahlildan:

Jon-g‘a-chun-der/men-Ne-er- di/ o‘l-ma-kim-kay/ fi-ya-ti

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

Der-ki-Bo-is/ bo‘l-di-jism-ich/ra-ma-raz-ning/ shid-da-ti

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

5) “Bo‘ldum sango” radifli g‘azal

► **ramali musammani mahzuf (yoki maqsur)**

► **«foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilon (yoki foilon)»**

► Taqte’si: - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V - (yoki - V ~)

Tahlildan:

Ko‘r-ga-li-hus / nung-ni-zor —u /mub-ta-lo-bo‘l/ dum-sa-nga

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

Ne-ba-lo-liq/ kun-e- di-kim/ o-sh(i)-no-bo‘l/dum —sa-nga

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

6) “Bo‘l” radifli g‘azal.

► **ramali musammani mahzuf (yoki maqsur)**

► **«foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilon (yoki foilon)»**

► Taqte’si: - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V - (yoki - V ~)

Tahlildan:

Ko‘ng-lu-ngis-tar/yo-r(i)-lar-bir/la- ha-me-sha/sho-d (i) bo‘l

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — — V —

Men-di-nu-kim/ din-ki-ko‘ng-ling/is-ta-mas- o/ zo-d(i) bo‘l

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

Men-che-kib-an/ duh-o‘-lay-el / jo- ni-bo‘l-sun/ ul-Ma-sih

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

Sov-ru-ley-char/ xi-ni-gun —vey/dah-ri-dun-bar/bo-d(i)-bo‘l

— V — — / — V — — / — V — — / — V —

IV. Nodira asarlaridan parchalar:

1) “Doda keldim”, ya’ni “Eshit” radifli g‘azal

► **ramali musammani mahzuf (yoki maqsur)**

► **«foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilon (yoki foilon)»**

► Taqte’si: - V - - / - V - - / - V - - / - V - ◀ ▶ - V - - / - V - - / - V - ~

Esla ► Taqte’ so‘ngidagi – belgisi-mahzuf, yoki ~ belgisi-maqsurning ishoralaridir.

Tahlildan parcha:

Do - da kel- dim/, ey-sa-lo-tin/ sar-va-ri- do /dim-e-shit
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — — / — V —

Mad-di-o-him/ shu'-la-si-hus/ning-da-bi-ris/to-ni-da
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — —/ — V —

Sen-sha-hu-, men /be-na-vo-, lutf/ ay-la-, far-yo/dim-e-shit
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — —/ — V —

Mis-ra-yi-bar /jas- ta-dur-, ey/ sar- vi-o -zo / dim-e-shit
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — —/ — V —

2) “Vasl uyin obod qildim” (“Oqibat”)... g‘azali

► ramali musammani mahzuf (yoki maqsur)

► «foilotun - foilotun - foilotun - foilun (yoki foilon)»

► Taqte’si: - V - - / - V - - / - V - - ◀ ▶ - V - - / - V - - / - V - - ~

Esla ► Misra so‘ngidagi – belgisi-mahzuf, yoki ~ belgisi-maqsurning ishoralaridir.

Tahlildan parcha:

Qil-di-cho-ki/piy-ra-han-do/ g‘i-di-lim-ni /o- sh(i)-kor
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — —/ — V ~

Ah-du-pay-mon/lar-qi-li- ber/di-Va-fo- qil /g‘um-de-bon
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — —/ — V —

Qol-ma-di-ko‘ng/lim-da-zax-mi/ish-qi-pin-hon/o-qi-bat
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — —/ — V —

Ay-la-di- tar/ki-va-fo- ul/ah-di-yol-g‘on/o-qi-bat
— V — —/ — V — —/ — V — — / — V —

3) “Kel, dahrni imtihon etib ket...” g‘azali

► hazaji musaddasi axrabi maqbuzi mahfuz

► maf’ulu mafoilun faulun

► Taqte’si: - - V / V - V - / V - -

Tahlildan parcha:

Kel-dah-r(i)/ ni – im -ti-hon / e-tib-ket
— — V / V — V — / V — —

Be –dar -d(i) /la-ring -ja -fo / la –ri –din
— — V / V — V — / V — —

Say - ri- cha/ ma -ni -ja-hon / e -tib-ket
— — V / V — V — / V — —

Far-yod-che/ ki -b(i)- fi -g‘on/ e –tib -ket
— — V / V — V — / V — —

V. Fuzuliy asarlaridan parchalar:

1) “So‘r” radifli g‘azali

► hazaji musammani solim

► mafoiylun-mafoiylun-mafoiylun-mafoiylun

► Taqte’si: V - - - / V - - - / V - - - / V - - -

Shi-fo -yi-vas/l(i)-qad-rin-hajr /i-la -be –mor /o‘-lan-dan-so‘r
V — — —/ V — — —/ V — — — / V — — —
La-bing-sir-rin/ke-lib-guf-to/ ra-man-dan-o‘z /ga-dan-so‘r-ma
V — — —/ V — — —/ V — — — / V — — —

Zu-lo -li-zav/q(i)-shav-qin-tash/na-yi-diy-dor/ o‘-lan-dan-so‘r
V — — —/ V — — —/ V — — — / V — — —
Bu-pin-hon-nuk/ta-ni -bir-vo/qi –fi -as -ror / o‘-lan-dan-so‘r
V — — —/ V — — —/ V — — — / V — — —

2) “Mani jondan o‘sondirdi, jafodan yor o‘sonmazmi” g‘azali

► hazaji musammani solim

► mafoiylun-mafoiylun-mafoiylun-mafoiylun

► Taqte’si: V - - - / V - - - / V - - - / V - - -

Ma-ni-jon-dan/o‘-son-dir-di/ ja-fo-dan-yor/o‘-son-maz-mi
V — — —/ V — — —/ V — — — / V — — —

Fa-lak-lar-yon/di -o - him-dan/ mu-ro-dim-sha/mi-yon-maz-mi
V — — —/ V — — —/ V — — — / V — — —

Qa-mu-be-mo/ri-na-jo-non/da-vo-yi-dard/ e-tar-eh-son Ne-chun-qil-maz/ ma-ngo-dar-mon/ ma-ni-be – mor /so-n(i)-maz-mi
V — — —/ V — — —/ V — — — / V — — — V — — —/ V — — — / V — — — / V — — —

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