



MUSIC THEORY OF BARBADOS

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Abstract

The founder of Eastern musical culture, Barbad Mervezi, and his biography and creative work

Key words: culture; Empire; architecture; music; flourish; court; literary; art; collection; dessan; ensemble; trumpet; astrology; harmony; rhythms;

Achaemenian, Greco-Bactrian, Parthian, Ancient Merv, Kushan, Sassanids and several other states were formed in the ancient Middle Ages before the spread of Islam in the territory of Turkmenistan. They were among the developed states of their time in terms of politics, culture, art, and architecture.

One of them is the Sasanian Empire. He ruled for 425 years (226-651 AD). The state was located near the Tigris River and its capital was Ctesiphon. This state occupies the territory from the Persian Gulf to Amydera. Ancient medieval Persian, Parthian and Syriac (Arabic) languages were used in the state, and the population followed Zoroastrianism. The Sassanid Empire flourished under Khysrow I Anushirvan, Hormuzd IV and Khysrow II Pervez. Especially during the period of Khysrow II Pervez (590-628), music had great developments and new types of music were born. Barbad Merwezi becomes the court musician of the state. It seems that there is no complete and correct information about the master musician in the Turkmen language, although he has been found several times in literary sources.

According to literary sources, Barbad Merwezi lived between 588-638 years. He was born in Merv and spent a certain part of his life there. Merwezi's nickname also meant that he was from Merv. His original name was Falahbat, which means Parthian. The master musician is recognized throughout the East. It has different names in literary sources: Pahlabat, Parbat, Berbat, Borbad. It is also called Barbad because of the skillful playing of the musical instrument called barbad (similar to string). In addition, he played the harp and the trumpet by heart. He moved from Merv to Ctesiphon, the capital of the Sassanid state, and there he began working as a court musician with Khysrov Pervez. He created a group of talented musicians from the Middle East and the Middle East. They consisted of singer-musicians and musicologists such as Sarkash, Bamshot, Nakisa, Romtin, Fitna, Navogar, Sarkab, Robust. Under the leadership of Barbad, in a short period of time, this group creates a large music collection called "Khisrovanalar" (Celebratory Songs of Glory), which consists of 7 dessans, 30 pieces of music and 360 songs.

The artist used the numbers "7", "12", "30", and "360" in this set. He explained the numbers found in astrology (moon, stars, planets) of the Zoroastrian religion, which follows the current calendar. Mohammad Tusi, an Iranian scientist and astrologer, in his work "Secrets and Miracles of the Stars", mentions that Barbad Merwezi used the lunar calendar with these numbers (7 days of the week, 30 days of the month, 360 days of the year).

The collection consisted of 7 dessans (Hisrovaniye), 30 musical parts (melody, vocal or musical parts), 360 songs, which were sung on every day of the year, and there were even songs dedicated to special days and holidays. The 30 musical sections in Barbad Merwezi's musical repertoire are written in the following order in Old Persian.

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| 1. <i>Ganji bod oward</i> | 11. <i>Oroyši</i> | 21. <i>Mehrgoni</i> |
| 2. <i>Ganji gow</i> | 12. <i>Nimruz</i> | 22. <i>Marwinak</i> |
| 3. <i>Ganji sohta</i> | 13. <i>Sabz dar sabz</i> | 23. <i>Rohi şabdiz</i> |
| 4. <i>Şodirwoni marwarid</i> | 14. <i>Kaflı ruzi</i> | 24. <i>Şabıfarah</i> |
| 5. <i>Tahti Tokyadı</i> | 15. <i>Sarwiston</i> | 25. <i>Farahrız</i> |
| 6. <i>Nokusi</i> | 16. <i>Serwi sahi</i> | 26. <i>Gunça kabikdori</i> |
| 7. <i>Aurangik</i> | 17. <i>Numin boda</i> | 27. <i>Nakçirhon</i> |
| 8. <i>Hakka kowus</i> | 18. <i>Romin hon</i> | 28. <i>Kini Siyavuş</i> |
| 9. <i>Mohi bor kuhon</i> | 19. <i>Sozi Nowruz</i> | 29. <i>Kini Eraj</i> |
| 10. <i>Müşkidona</i> | 20. <i>Magikuýa</i> | 30. <i>Bogi Şirin [4, 16 s]</i> |

1. Several pieces of music from this musical ensemble have survived to our days. Among them are "Kini Siyavush" or "Kini Eraj (Away from Eraj)", "Aurangik (Song about the Throne)", "Bogi Shahriyar (The City's Garden)", "Haft Ganj (7 Treasures)", "Nawruzi Buzurg (Great Nowruz)", "Sarviston (Cypress Tree)", "Arayishni Hwartesh" written in a lyrical and passionate song. (Beauty of the Sun), "Hosh Labenan" (Song of the Sweet Language), "Mah Apar (The Moon on the Mountain)" etc. are some songs.

Barbad Merwezi, using the current lunisolar astronomical calendar, named the complex "Duvozdahdawra", a period of 12 periods. Each of them has its own name, which divides them into each moon and constellation of the current horoscope. The constellations were also in this sequence. They can be represented as moons and constellations in the following names:

Weep for months

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| 1. <i>"Farwardin" (march - april)</i> | 7. <i>"Mehr" (september-oktober)</i> |
| 2. <i>"Ordibehest" (april-may)</i> | 8. <i>"Azar" (november-december)</i> |
| 3. <i>"Hordad" (may-june)</i> | 9. <i>"Day" (december-january)</i> |
| 4. <i>"Tir" (june-july)</i> | 10. <i>"Bahman" (january-february)</i> |
| 5. <i>"Mordad" (july-august)</i> | 11. <i>"Isfardarmoz" (february-march)</i> |
| 6. <i>"Şahriwar" (august-september)</i> | 12. <i>"Dawra" (the last part)</i> |

Weep for stars:

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|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Hamal (Aries)</i> | 7. <i>Mizan (Libra)</i> |
| 2. <i>Sawur (Taurus)</i> | 8. <i>Akrab (Scorpio)</i> |
| 3. <i>Žauza (Gemini)</i> | 9. <i>Kaus (Sagittarius)</i> |
| 4. <i>Saratan (Cancer)</i> | 10. <i>Jadi (Capricorn)</i> |
| 5. <i>Asad (Leo)</i> | 11. <i>Dali (Aquarius)</i> |
| 6. <i>Sunbula (Virgo)</i> | 12. <i>Hut (Pisces) [3, 18-19 s]</i> |

Merwezi refers to these 12 thematic periods as "the harmony of the astrological calendar" and "the sound waves of star rhythms and their descent into the earth."

There are several literary sources about the master musician and his work. The most frequent literary sources are Abulkasym Firdowsi's poem "Shanama", Nizamy Genjewi's essay "Khysrow and Shirin", Abu Mansur al-Saloibi's "Kings of Persia and information about them" ("Gurar ahbar muluk al-furs wa siyahurum").

For example, in "The List" it says:

He looked at Sarkasha and said, "Oh, you are a fool. If you are a person, Barbados is a syrup."

The most specific information about Barbad Merwezi's performance skills is also found in Nizamy Genjewi's essay "Khysrow and Shirin".

He plucked the strings of the instrument, "Zerafkand" covered the top, sang a ghazal and added to the music, "Nekisa ank" to ten voices, "Barbad" danced in such a beautiful melody.

In the museum located in the American state of Baltimore, the statue belonging to the Sassanid state has preserved the images of King Khysrov and Barbad with a band of musicians. There is a silver plate (podnos) with the image of Barbados and its musicians. The manuscript of Ferdowsi's poem "Shanama" written in 1333, which describes the occasion of Khysrov playing music in the presence of the Barbadian band of musicians, was preserved in the Saltykov-Shedrin State Library in St. Petersburg.

Barbadian religion has been recognized not only in its own time but also in all ages. Al-Farabi, al-Biruni, Omar Khayyam, Ibn Sina, Khysrow Dehlevi, Abduhamid Ghazali. Nejmeddin Kawkabi, Muhammethan Safi, Lutfullo Bahadir, Rozhand Ahmetabadi, Haidar Tutiyan, Mawlawi Muhammethan, famous scientists of the East who lived in the 9th-18th centuries, and music students, have reported about this famous musician in their works and treatises. Muhammad Ghiyasuddin also mentioned this master musician in his dictionary called "Giyas-al-lugat". The poet and historian al-Jahiz and the singer and musician Ibrahim ibn Ishaq al-Mawsuli from the city of Mosul (now Iraq) are among the first to mention Merwezi of Barbad.

Several other musicologists have mentioned Barbad Merwezi and his composition in their works, and expressed their good opinion about this master musician.

Among them are Iranian historian Murtaza Rawandi, Iranian astronomer Zakaria ibn Muhammad al-Qazvini, English orientalist E. Brown, German orientalist H. Ete, Danish oriental musicologist A. Christiansen, Arab musicologist M. Allahberdi, Soviet musicologists V. S. Vinogradov, I. S. Braginsky, etc. names can be mentioned.

In Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan, there is a palace of culture named after Barbad Merwezi. In 1990, in honor of the master musician's 1400th anniversary, "Artistic traditions of the peoples of Barbad and Central and Near Asia, history and present.

Several other musicologists have written about Barbad Merwezi and his creativity in their work, and expressed their good opinion about this master musician. Among them are the famous teacher Murtaza Rawandi, the famous astronomer Zakaria ibn Mohammad al-Karwini, the English orientalist E. Braun, the German orientalist H. Ete, the Danish orientalist A. Christiansen, the Arab musicologist M. Allahberdi, the Soviet musicologists V. S. Vinogradov, I. S. Braginsky and 5.m. names can be mentioned.

Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan, has a cultural palace named after Barbad Merveri. In 1990, on the occasion of the 1400th anniversary of the master painter, "Artistic traditions of the peoples of Barbados and Central and Near Asia, history and present".

an international (scientific) symposium was held. Along with neighboring countries, professors and scientists from countries such as Iran, India, Libya, Poland, and the United States participated in this symposium with their presentations. Some of the scientists participating in the symposium noted that Barbad Merwezi was born in ancient Merv (now Mary province) and spent most of his life there. Although information about Barbad Merwezi is often found in Persian-Tajik literary sources, the Turkic peoples of the East (Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uyghur) also consider him the founder of their musical art.

President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov says: "At the current stage of development of our society, it is inevitable that our spiritual world is the basis for the improvement of the material culture of the people. This was the case. Because from a scientific point of view, culture is divided into two - material and non-material forms. It is understood as a magical power that inspires patriotism, wisdom, spiritual life, hard work..." [1,151 p.).

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MUSICAL THEORY BARBAD

The article highlights the creative path of the eastern oriental musician Barbad Mervezi (588-638 yrs). He was palace musician of Khysrov II Parviz (590-628 yrs) He created together with his musicians a large musical cycle called "Hysravoni" (ritual songs of the king). His theoretical developments in the field of and tonal melodies. The article is the first publication on this issue in the Turkmen language.

K. Evbasirov

THEORY MUSIC BARBADA

The creative path of the famous musician Barbada Merveti (588-638 kg) is highlighted in the article. served at the court of Khosrow 11 Parviza (590-628 kg). Together with his musicians, he created a painful musical style called "Hosravoni" (victorious songs in praise of the ruler), which are theoretical developments in the field of the task structure of tonal melodies.