CEMÎLA CELÎL

# STRANÊN KURDÎ

Bona komên sazbenda

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WIEN 2011

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Cemîla Celîl
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Bona komên sazbenda
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# NAVAROK


Navarok ..... 3
Pêşgotin ..... 4
Vorwort ..... 5
1 Zirav, zirav ..... 7
2 Ez Xelefim ..... 9
3 Bejnê ..... 10
4 Seyranê ..... 12
5 Koçerê ..... 13
6 Baranê ..... 14
7 Nexşê Mîrzo ..... 16
8 Rewşê ..... 19
9 Lûrke – lûrke ..... 21
10 Meyrokê ..... 25
11 Li ser bîrê ..... 26
12 Xiftano ..... 27
13 Hay – hayê ..... 30
14 Lo Mîro ..... 32
15 Ha Nîno ..... 34
16 Hob Seydim ..... 35
17 Hatin ..... 39
18 Ez çûm derî dadayî ..... 40
19 Hay-lo dîno ..... 44
20 Wey-lê kinê ..... 47
21 Hêşîne ..... 50
22 Miqam ..... 53
23 Meyremê ..... 55
24 Govend ..... 58
25 Dolabê ..... 61
26 Govend ..... 64
27 Şalik şînokê ..... 68
28 Çi dareke ..... 72
29 Boy te ..... 75
30 Dîlber, mêvanê teme ..... 77
31 Govend ..... 79
32 Delîlim ..... 83
33 Zûlo ..... 86
34 Ha Gulê nêrî ..... 89
35 De lê, lê, lê ..... 92
36 Papûrê ..... 97
37 Sêpê ..... 99
38 Koçerî ..... 102
39 Dîlana çîya ..... 107
40 Lûr de lûr ..... 114

# PÊŞGOTIN

Kûrd li Rojhilata Navîn û Nêzîk yek ji kevntirîn gelê zemîne. Dîrok û serpêhatîya wê heta roja îro bûne mijûlîya zanîyarên dinyaê. Kurdistan ser xaçerîya Îranê, Îraqê, Sûrîyaê û Turkîyaê, navbera van herçar welata beş-beş bûye. Ew dora 500 hezar çargoşe kîlomêtr erd digre nava xwe. Ser erdê Kurdistanê dora 40 milîyon meriv dimîne. Ewana bi çar zaravê kurdî yên mezin: kurmancî, soranî, zazakî (dimilî) û hewremanî diaxivin. Kurd bi van zarava çanda xweye gelêrî bi hezaran sala hûnandîye û meşandîye. Zargotina kurda, hunermendîya mûzîqa wê heta roja îro jî nek tenê kêf û eşqa gelê dorberê xwe anîye, lê usa jî bûye çevkanî bona sêwirandina stranê wana. Mûzîka kurdî, wek rojê buhurî, yên îro û yên bên, ber çevê meye.

Ew şedetya wêye, wekî mûzîka bona kurda tiştekî nemire. Hergê ez bêjim, stranên kurdî pircûre û pir janre, wekî usane min kêm got. Stranên kurdî wek keskesorê ezmana çanda kurdî ya gelêrî dixemlînin. Dema stranê folklorî bal hine gela bere-bere dihele û dimire, stranên me kurda her didomin, geş dibin, xweş dibin û şewq vedidin.

Şedetîya van gilîya ewe, wekî stranê deşta şêrda hûnandî hê-hê di şaya û şînada jî têne stranê, dil-hinavê merya tînine xar. Stran, mûzîka û awazên kurdî - dost û hevalê kurdane, ewana wek nanê biçenga şivînin.

Sala 2000-î gava ez çûbûm Kurdistana Îraqê û stranê gelêrî berev dikir, ez carekê jî hatime ser wê bawarîyê, wekî awazên kurdî, yên ji vir hezaran sala berê hatibûn sêwirandin, bal kurdê meye Hewremanê xweş hatine xweykirin.

Notayên mûzîka kurdî, ku di vê pirtûkêda çapdibin, bi reng û ruhê gelê kurdava nitirandîne. Min 40 stranên kurdî bi note nivîsîne bona hine amûrên mûzîkayên cûre-cûre û dixwazim, wekî stran û awazên me bivin milkê mûzîknasê dinyaê. Ne axir ein kurd jî pareke gelê dinyalikêne, lê heta îro çerxa Felekê ji bona me çep zivirîye.

Cemîla Celîl

# VORWORT

Die kurdische Musikethnologin Camila Calil aus Armenien ist Autorin zahlreicher Bücher über kurdische Volksmusik. Schon während ihres Studiums in Yerevan begann sie 1964 Feldforschungen in kurdischen Dörfern, zunächst in Armenien, später in Georgien, wo sie in der Hauptstadt Tiflis, aber auch in Telavi und Rustavi kurdische Volkslieder und melodien aufzeichnete.

Nach Abschluss ihres Studiums an staatlichen Konservatorium in Yerevan arbeitete Camila Calil 35 Jahre lang als Musikredakteurin im Kurdischen Radio Yerevan (1967-2002). Sie suchte kurdische Volkssänger und Volksmusiker, arbeitete mit ihnen auch an neuen Liedern und Melodien, die dann über die Ätherwellen ausgestrahlt wurden. Diese Kompositionen fanden auch einen festen Platz im „Goldenen Fonds" kurdischer Musik, den ihr Vater, Casme Calil, einst gegründet und zu 700 Musikstücken aufgebaut hatte. Die Tochter setzte die Arbeit fort und der Fonds hat heute einen eindrucksvollen Umfang von 1.500 Werken kurdischer Volksmusik erreicht.

Nach dem Zusammenbruch der Sowjetunion bot sich ihr erstmals die Möglichkeit, auch in die Kerngebiete Kurdistans zu reisen. So konnte sie ihre Studien in Syrien und im Freien Kurdistan des Iraks fortsetzen und intensivieren. In unermüdlicher Arbeit sammelte sie Tausende Werke kurdischer Volksmusik und archivierte sie im privaten Archiv der Familie Casme Calil. Die Musikstücke sind auf Tonbändern und Audiokassetten festgehalten und heute in der Phonothek des Instituts für Kurdologie-Wien in Österreich sicher aufbewahrt. Einen kleinen Teil ihrer umfangreichen Sammlung hat Camila Calil wissenschaftlich bearbeitet, dokumentiert, mit Noten und kurdischen Liedtexten versehen. Diese Arbeit wurde in Dutzenden von Büchern publiziert, darunter auch drei in Russisch. Einige der Bücher wurden im Laufe der Jahre in Stockholm, sowie im kurdischen Suleimaniya und in Hewler (in soranischem Alphabet) wieder aufgelegt.

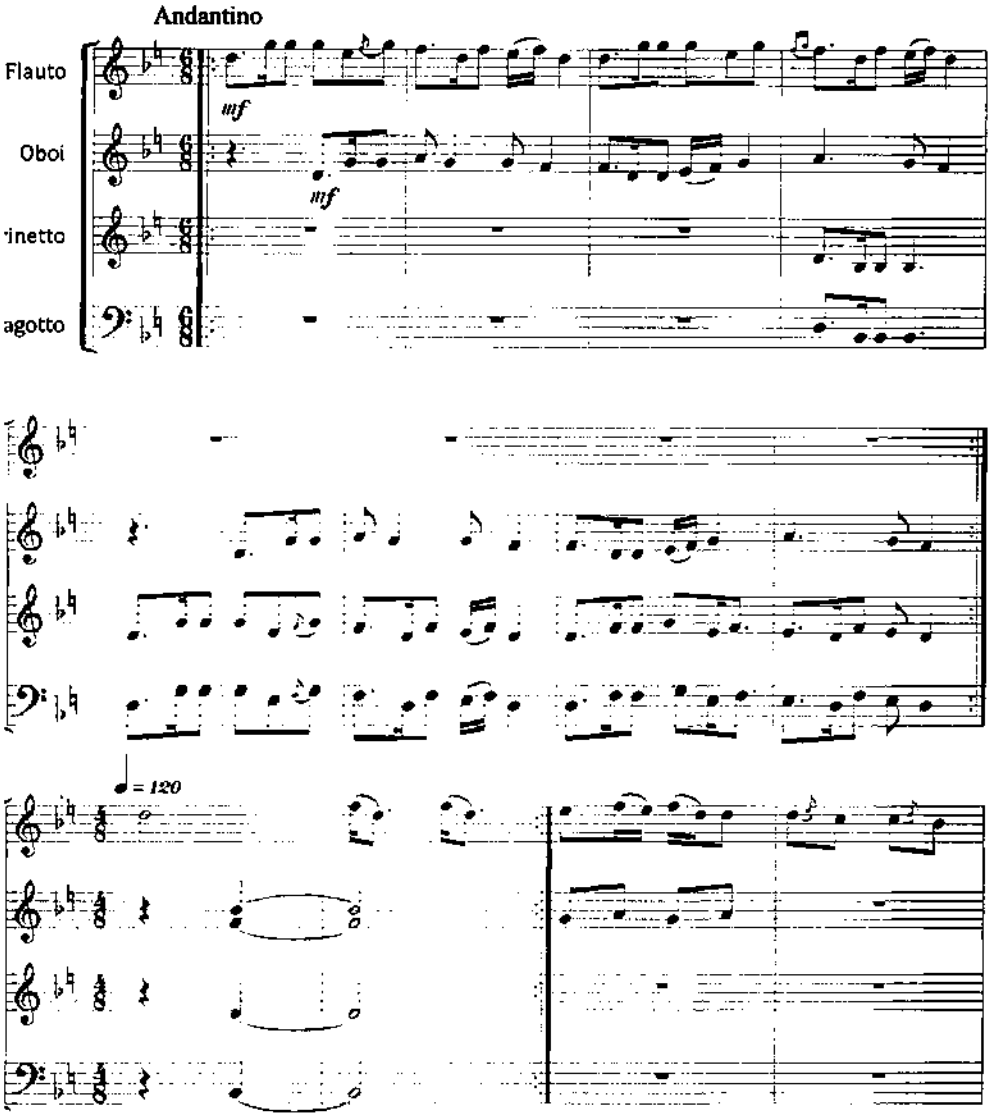
Zu ihrer reichen Arbeit zählen 40 Volkslieder, die Camila Calil für eine Instrumentalgruppe bearbeitet hat. Diese Werke wurden 1992 in zwei Büchern, allerdings mit sehr kleiner Auflage, in Yerevan veröffentlicht. Sie sind bis heute einem breiteren Kreis von Komponisten, Musikwissenschaftern und Musikethnologen weitgehend unbekannt geblieben. Der kurdische Komponist Najat Amin bearbeitete diese Lieder auf der Basis von Camilas Werk für ein

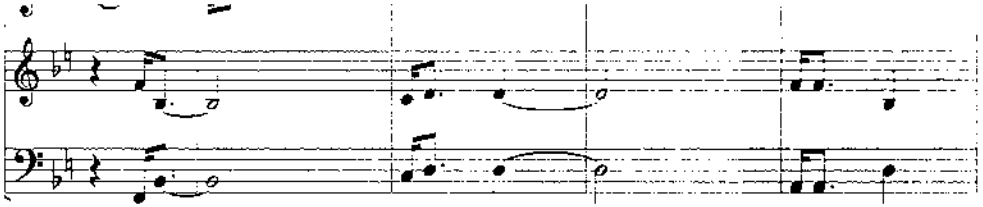
Geigenorchester und das Kurdish Heritage Institute in Suleimaniya publizierte diese Arbeit in zwei Bänden mit einer beigelegten CD.

Das Institut für Kurdologie-Wien hofft, durch eine Neuauflage dieser beiden Bände das Interesse europäischer Musikwissenschafter und Musikinterpreten an diesem Werk Camila Calils zu wecken.

26.03.2011 Institut für Kurdologie-Wien

# 1 ZIRAV, ZIRAV





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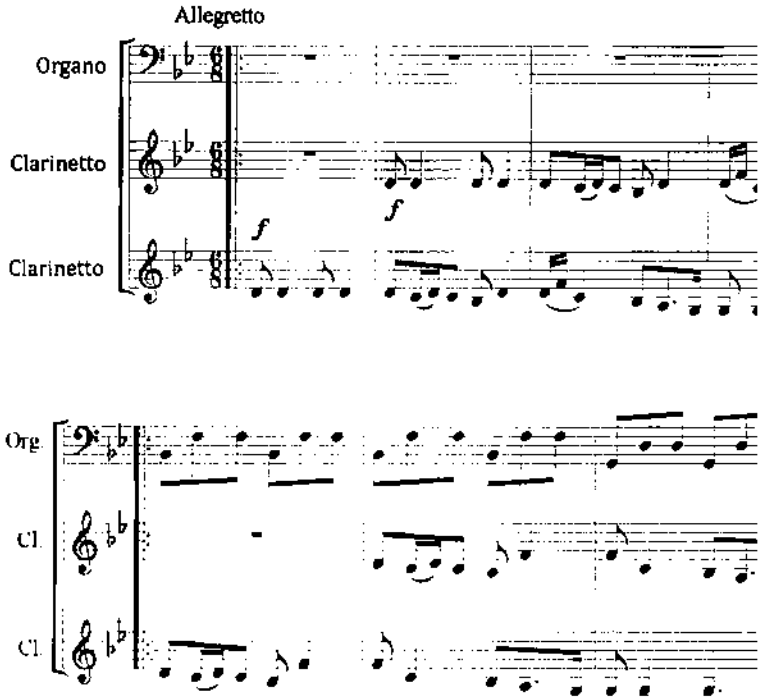
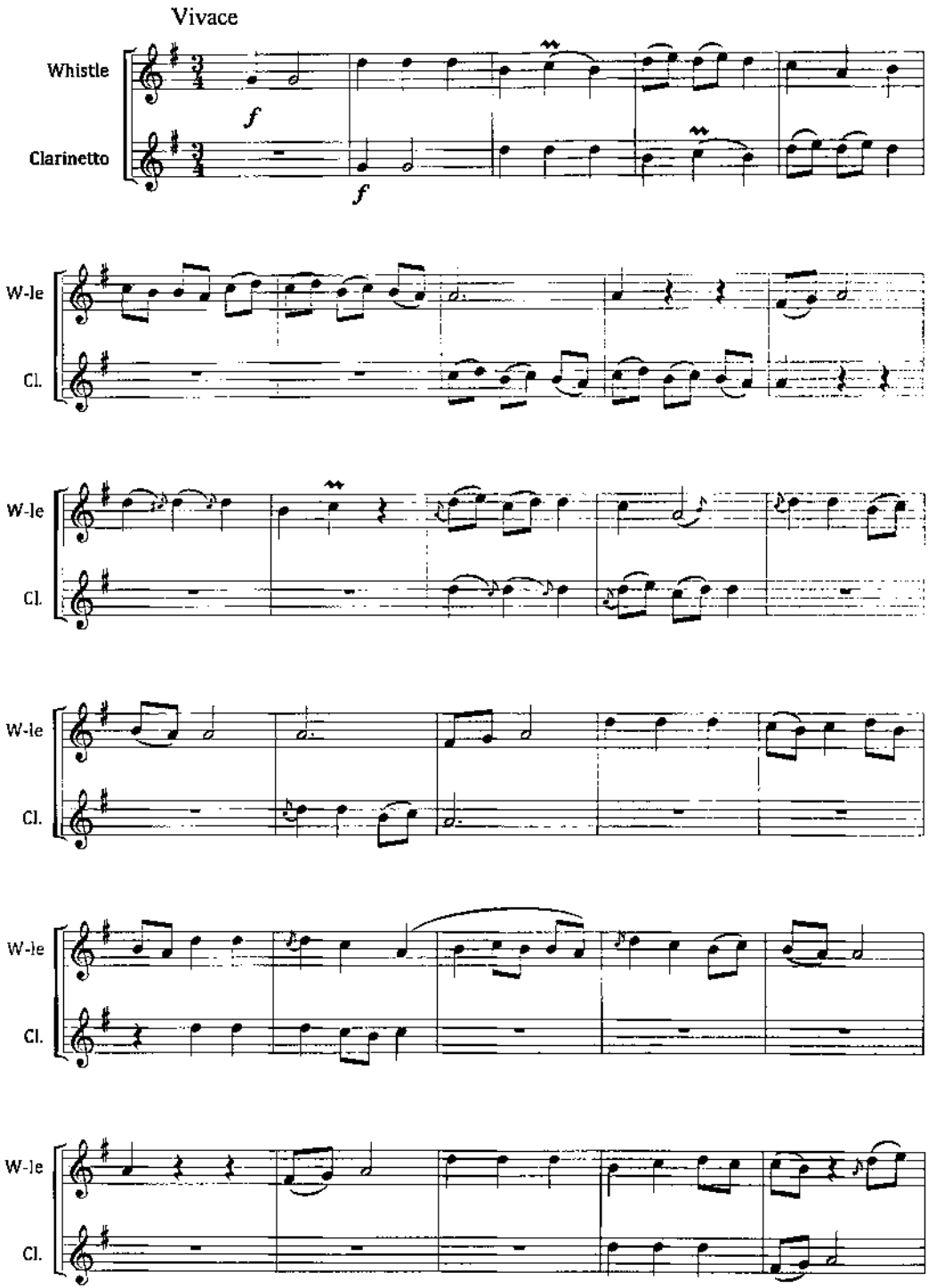
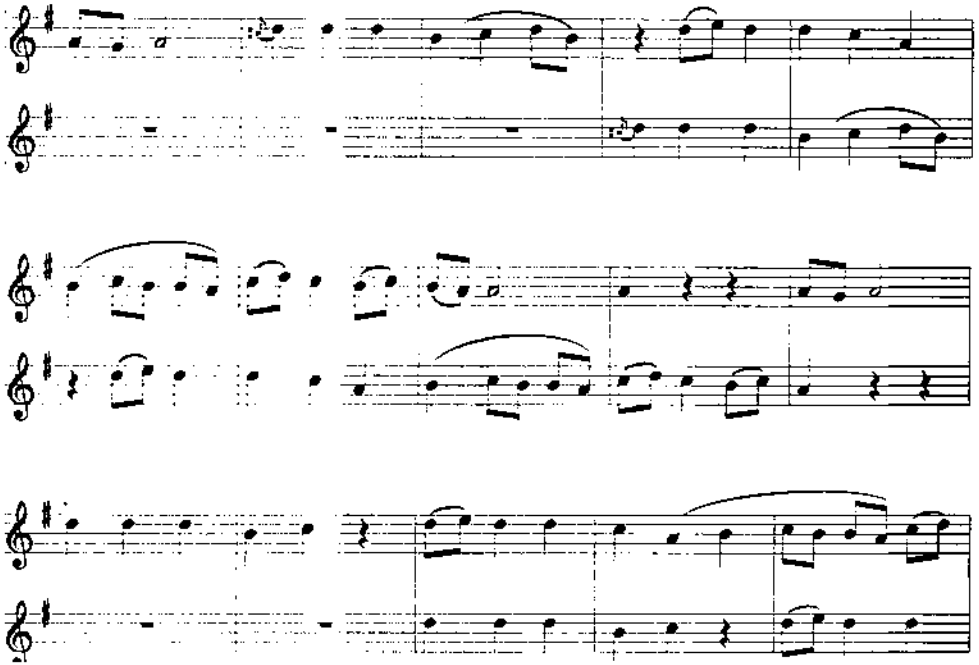
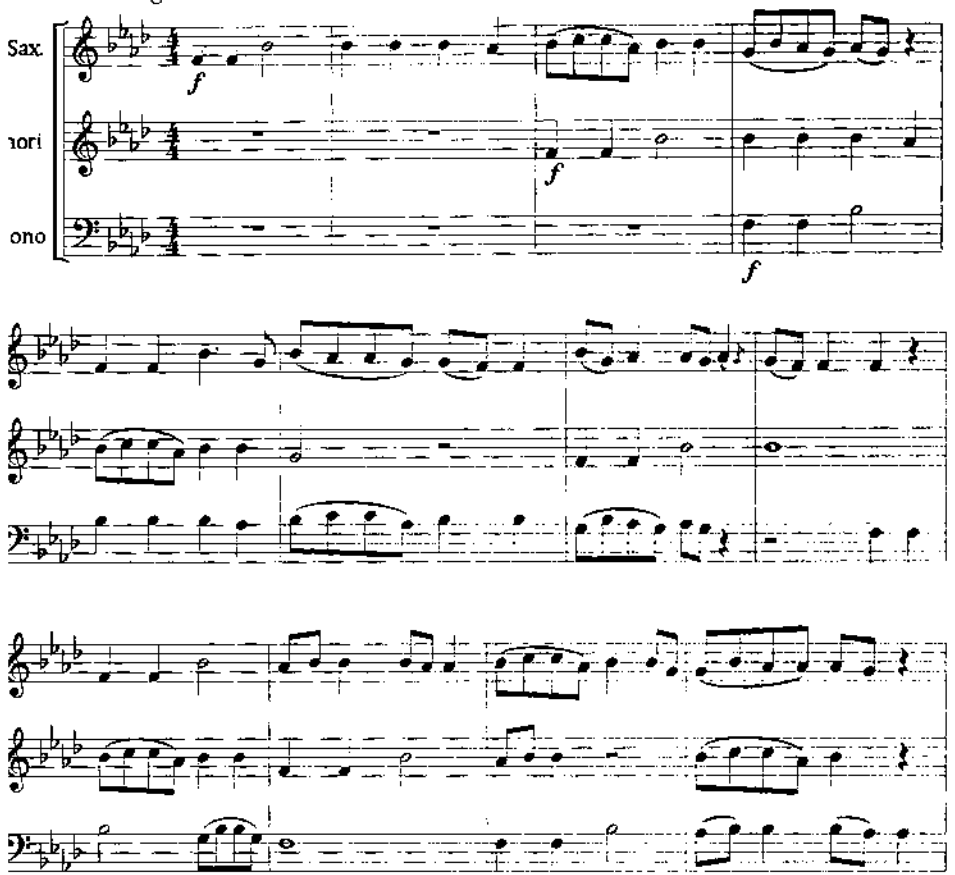


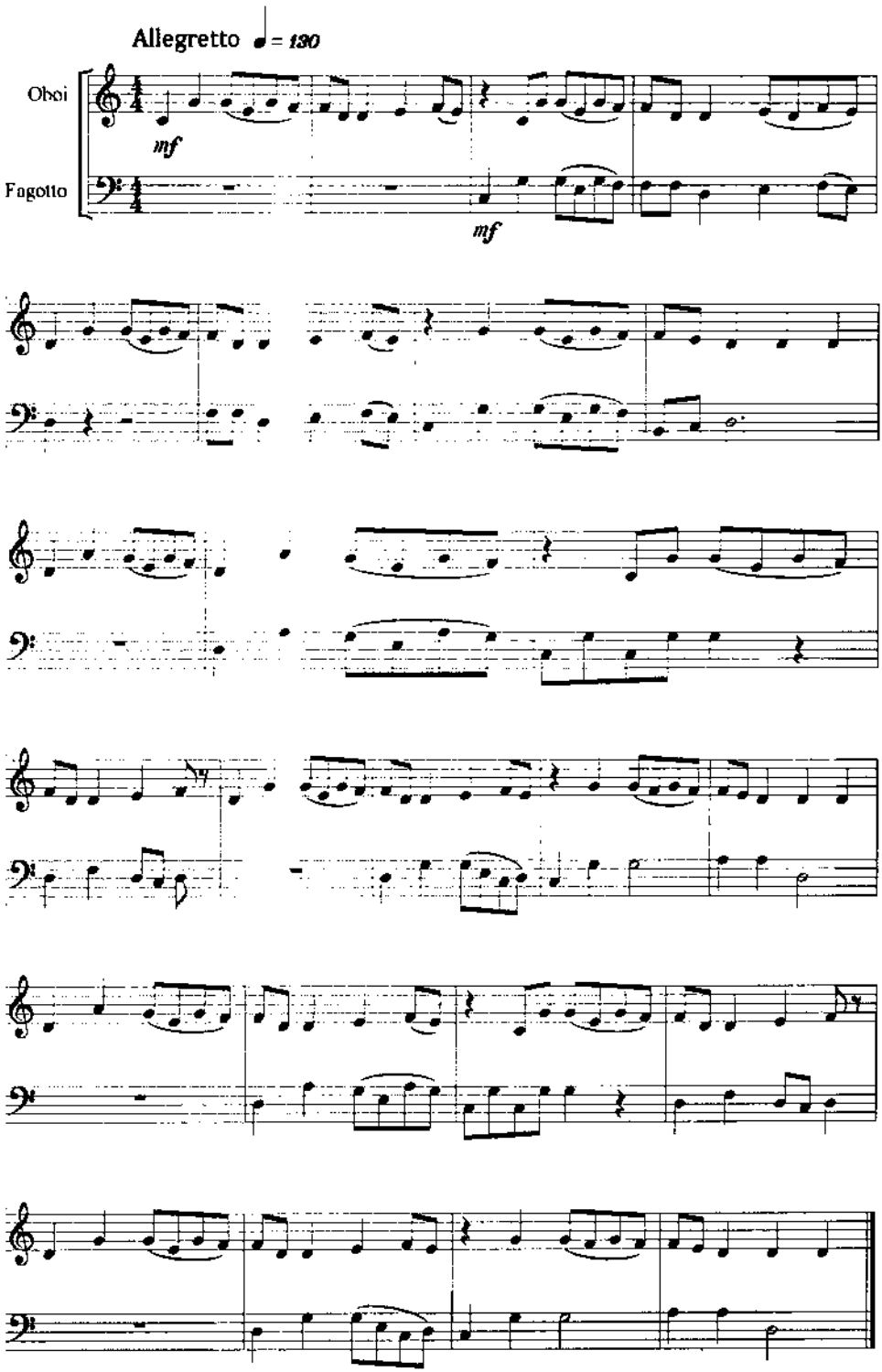

Vivace
Whistle
Clarinetto
W-le
Cl.
f
f



# 4 SEYRANÊ

Allegro moderato




Allegretto ♩= 130
Oboi
Fagotto
mf
mf

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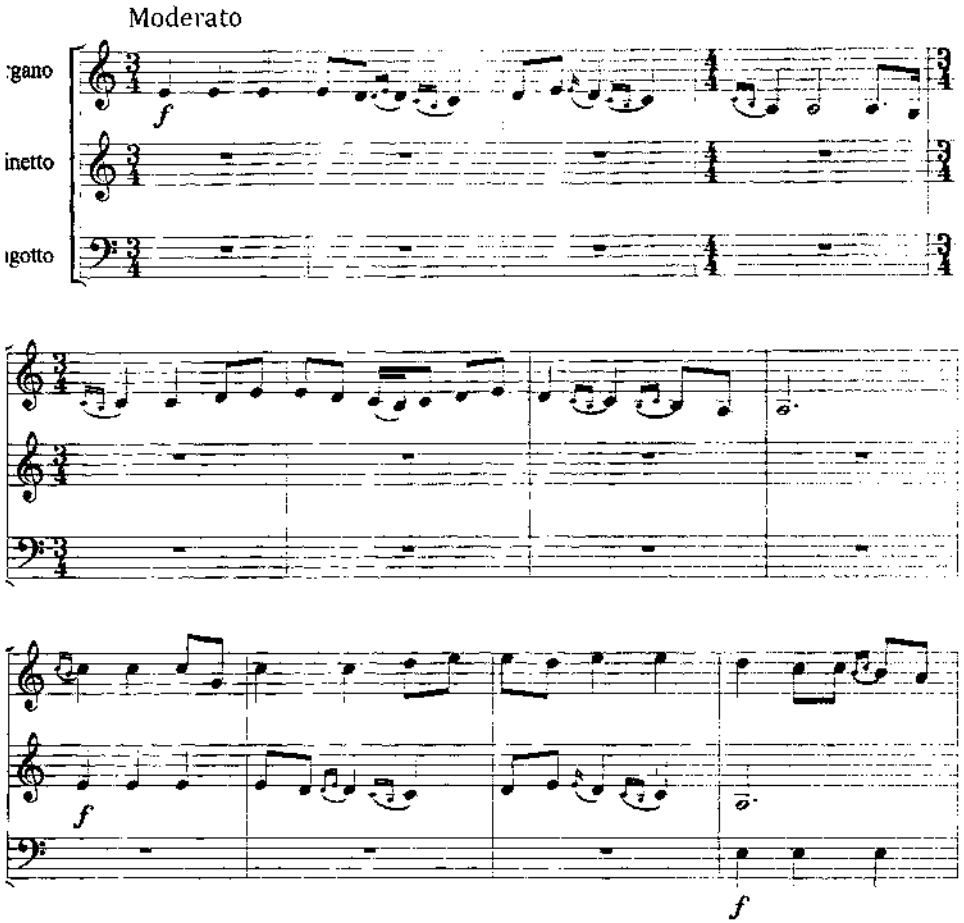
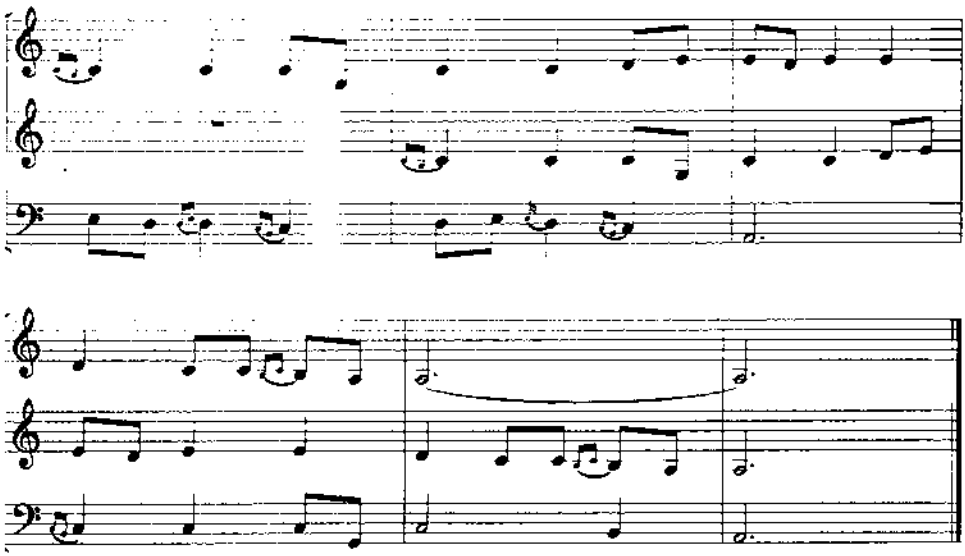
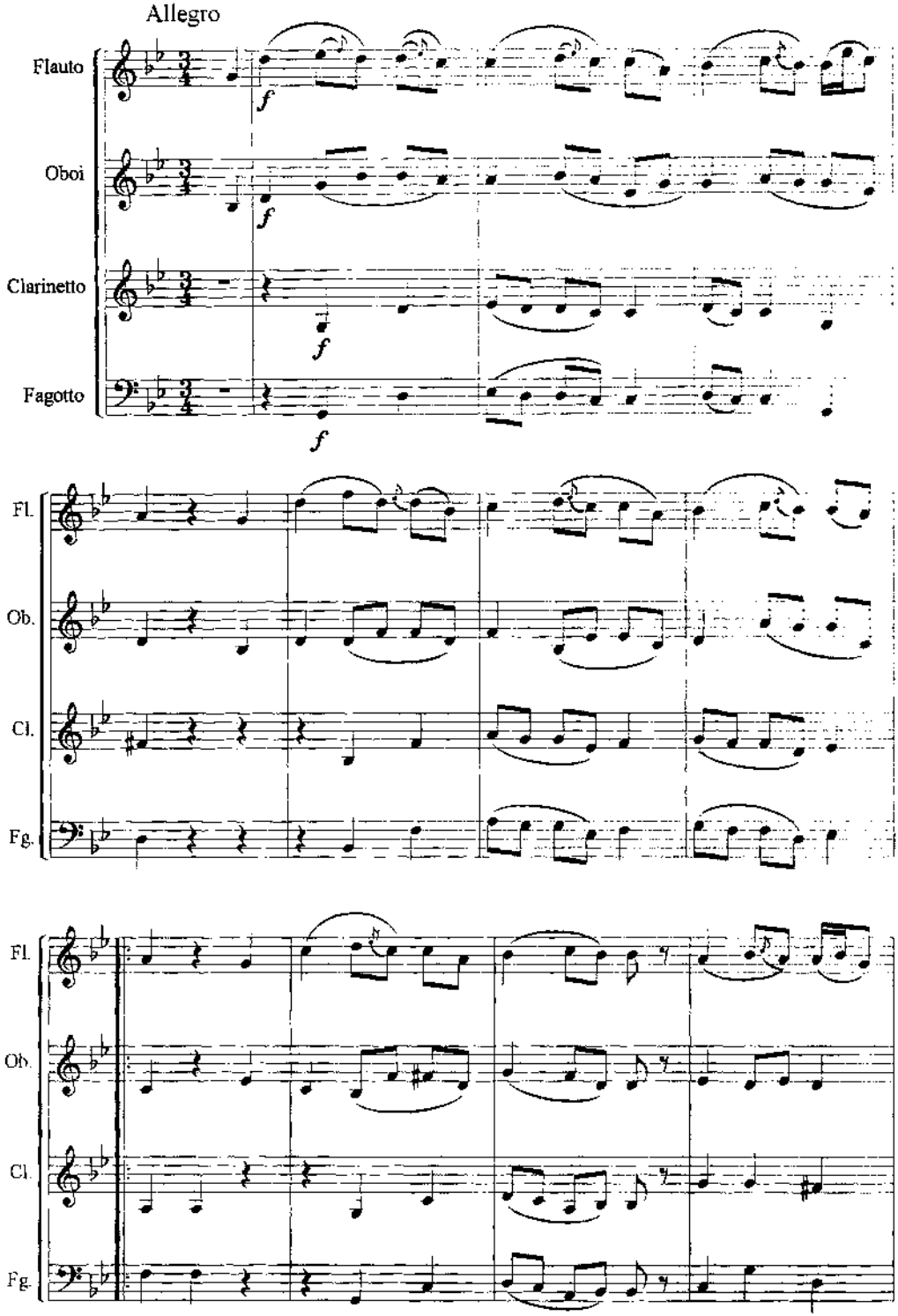
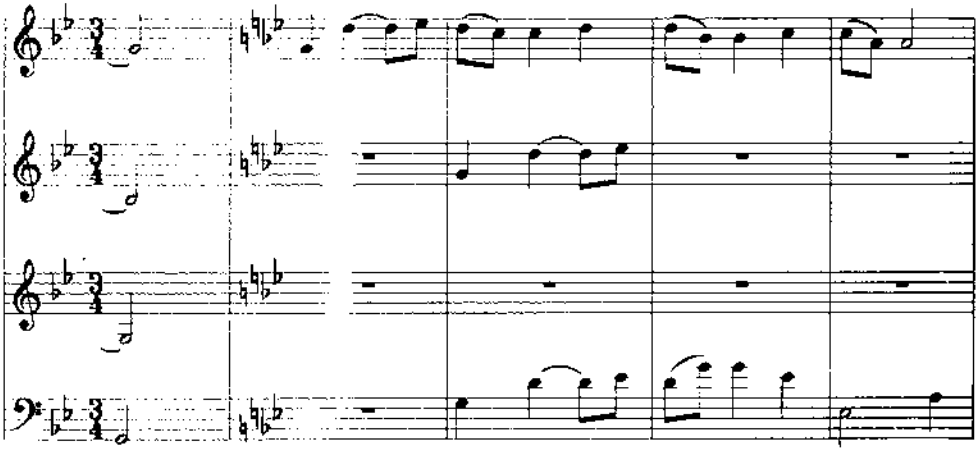
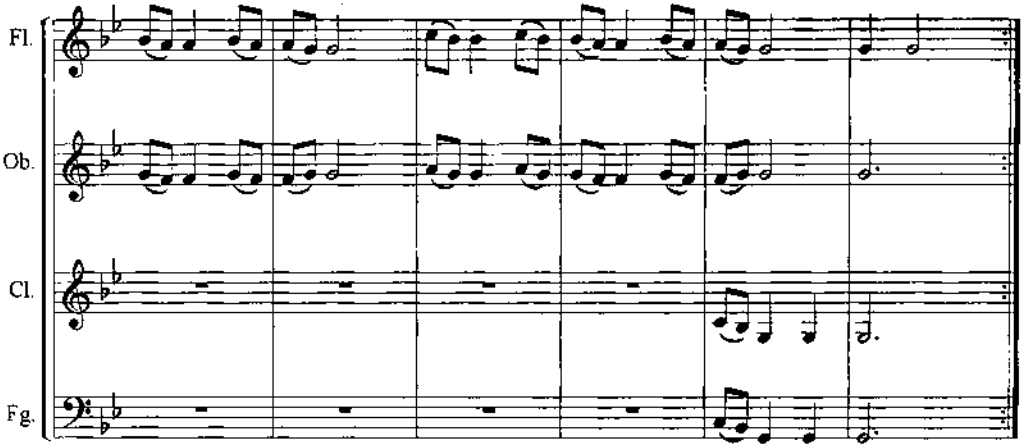





Allegro
Flauto
Oboi
Clarinetto
Fagotto
f
Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fg.




Fl.
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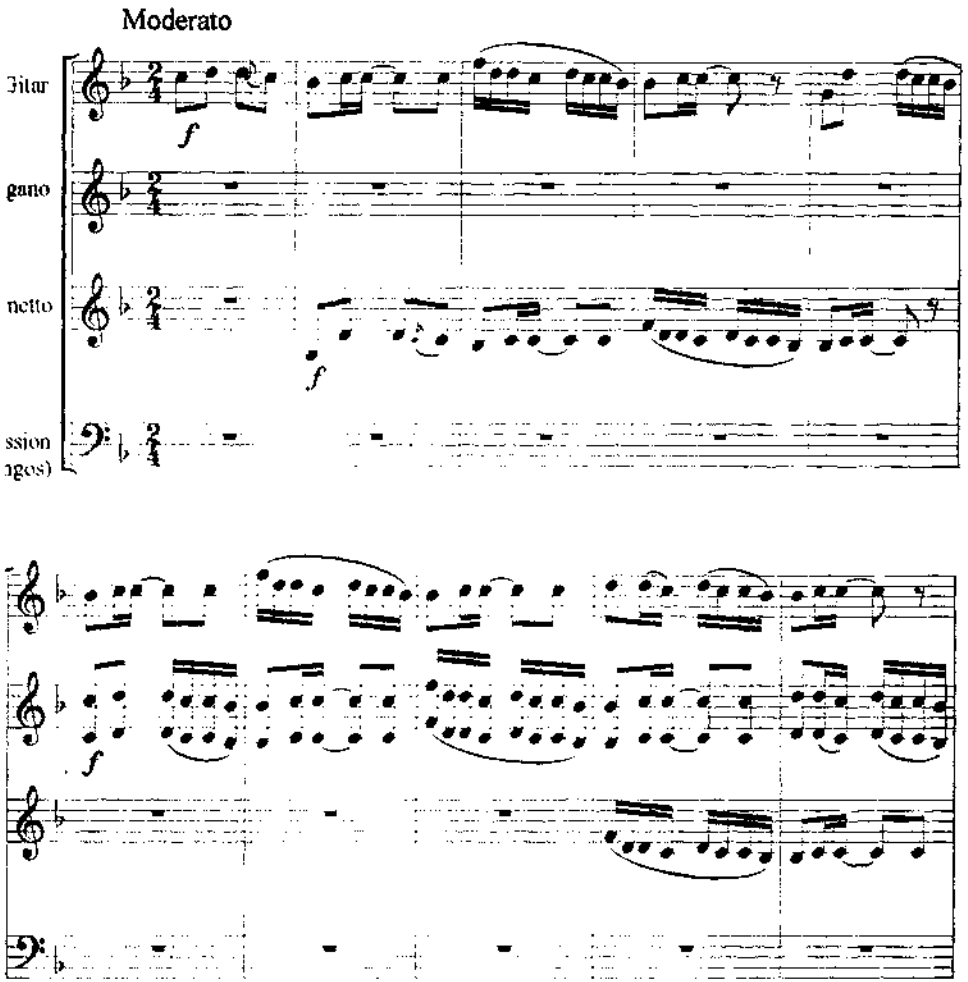
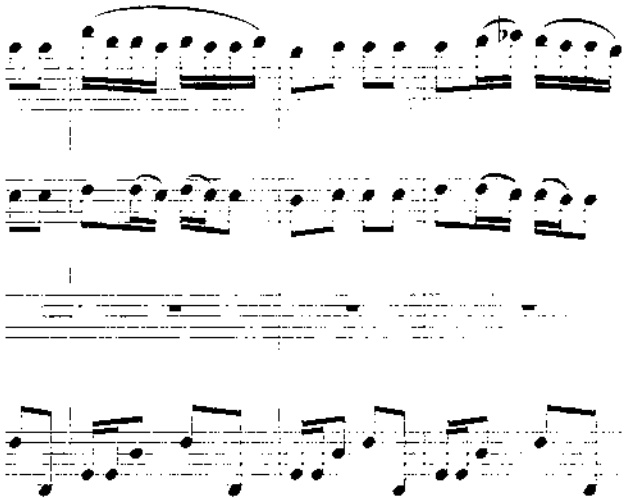
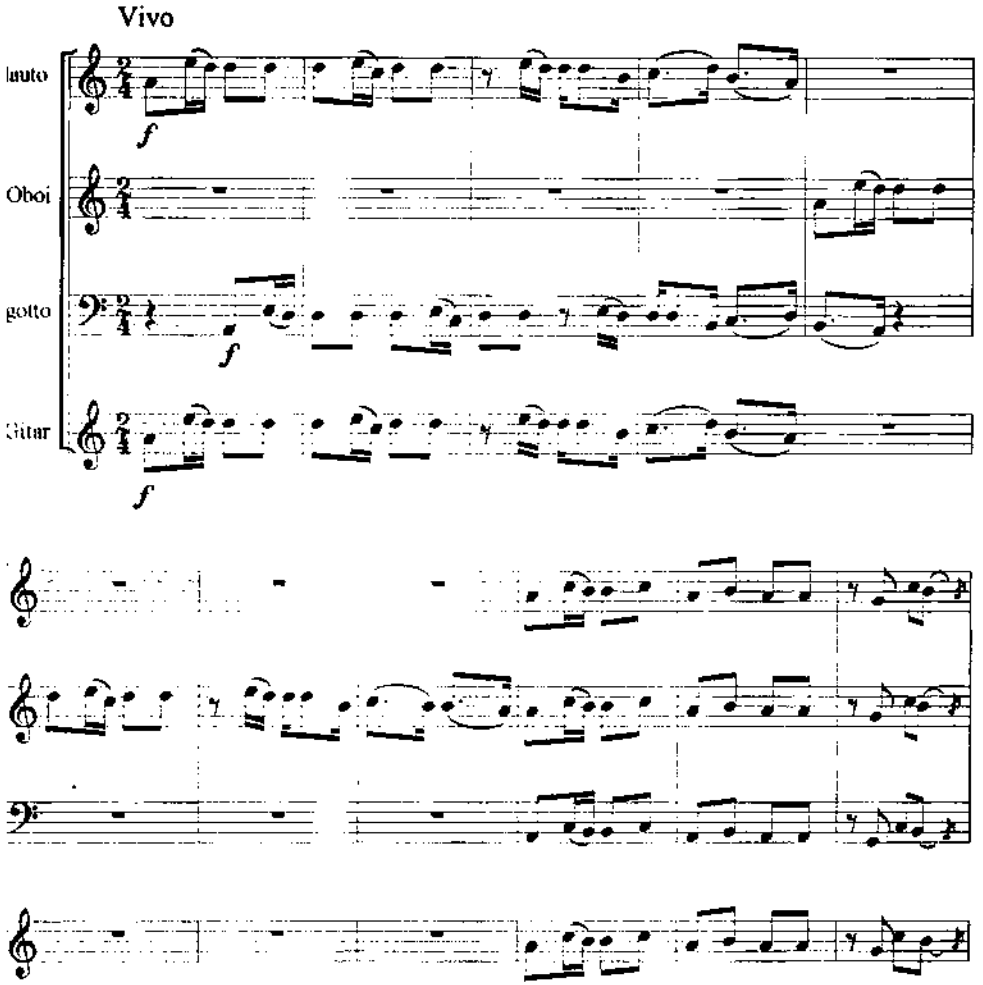
Fg.

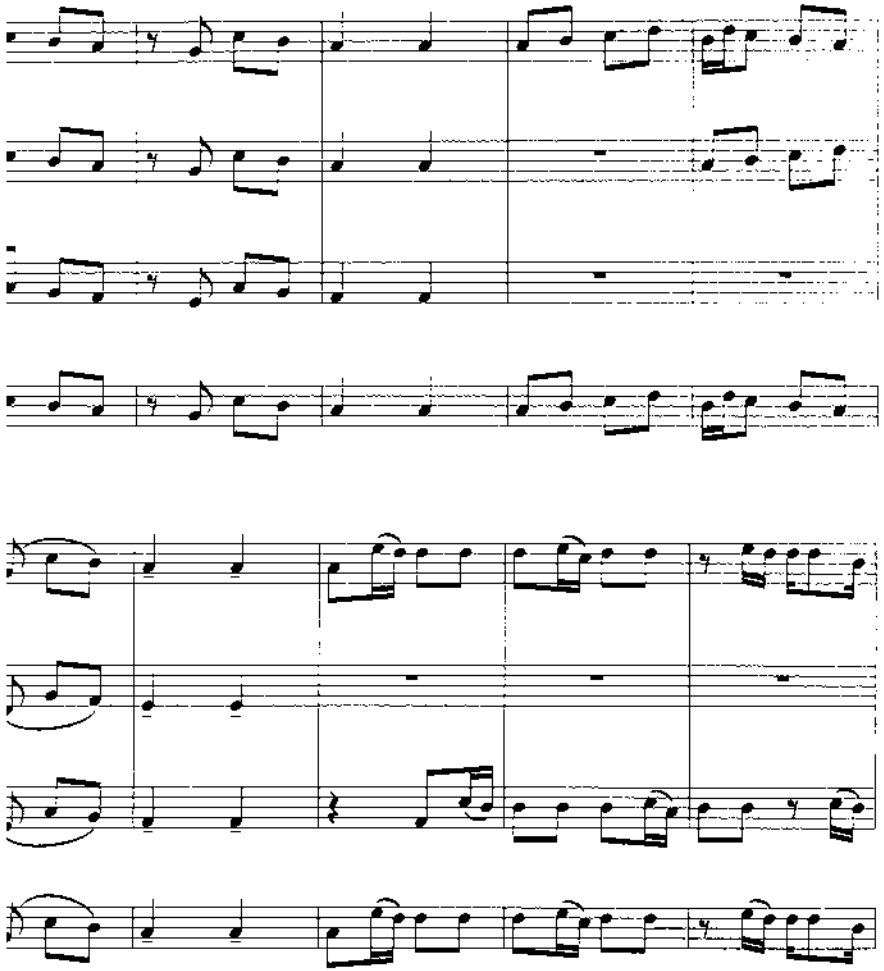
# 8 REWŞÊ

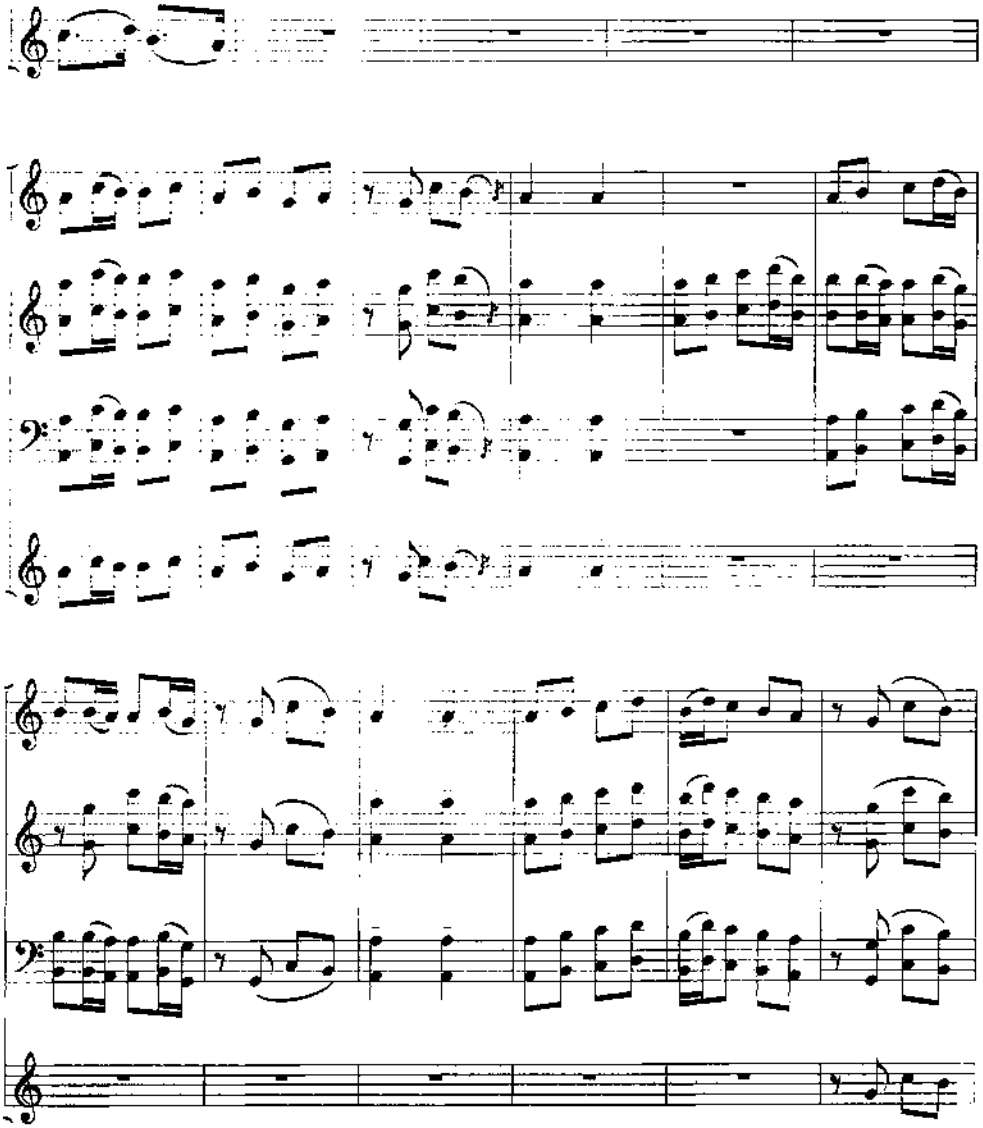


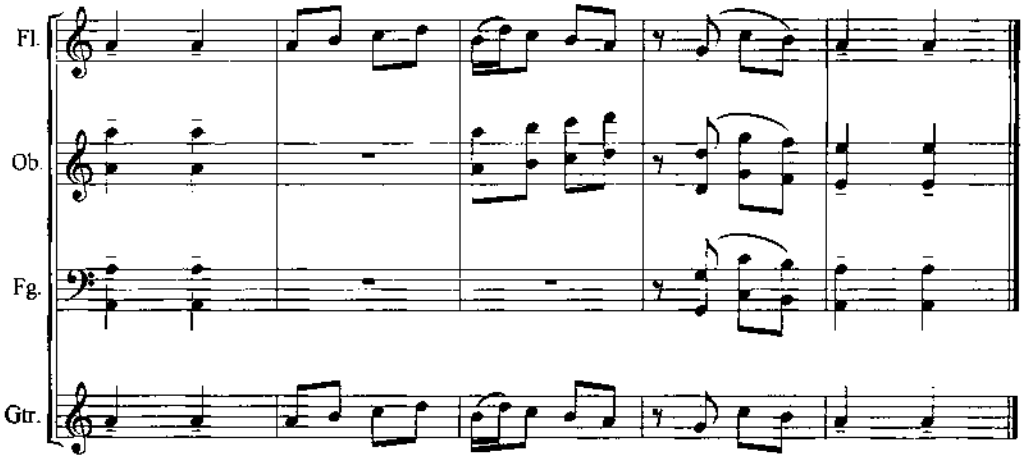


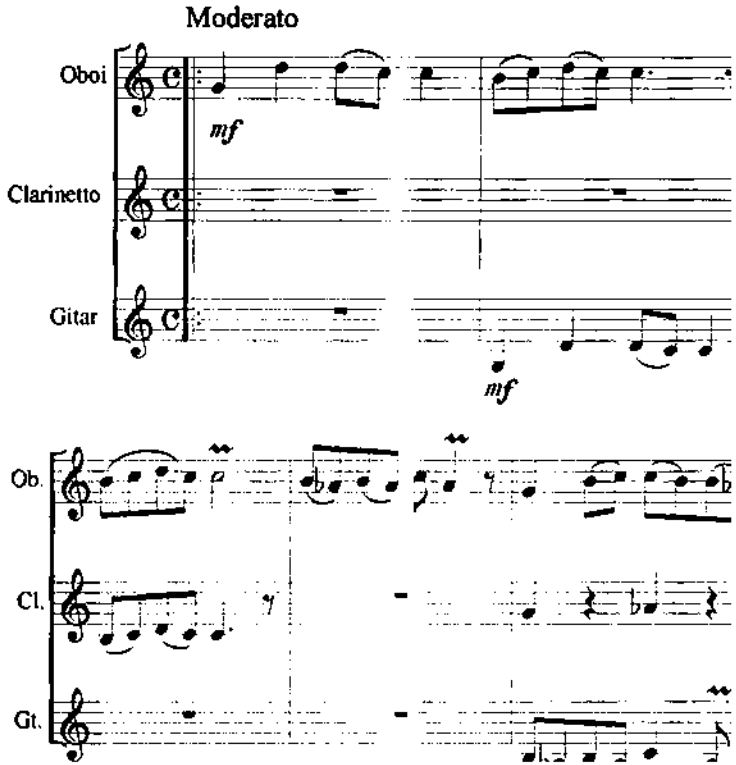
# 9 LÛRKE - LÛRKE



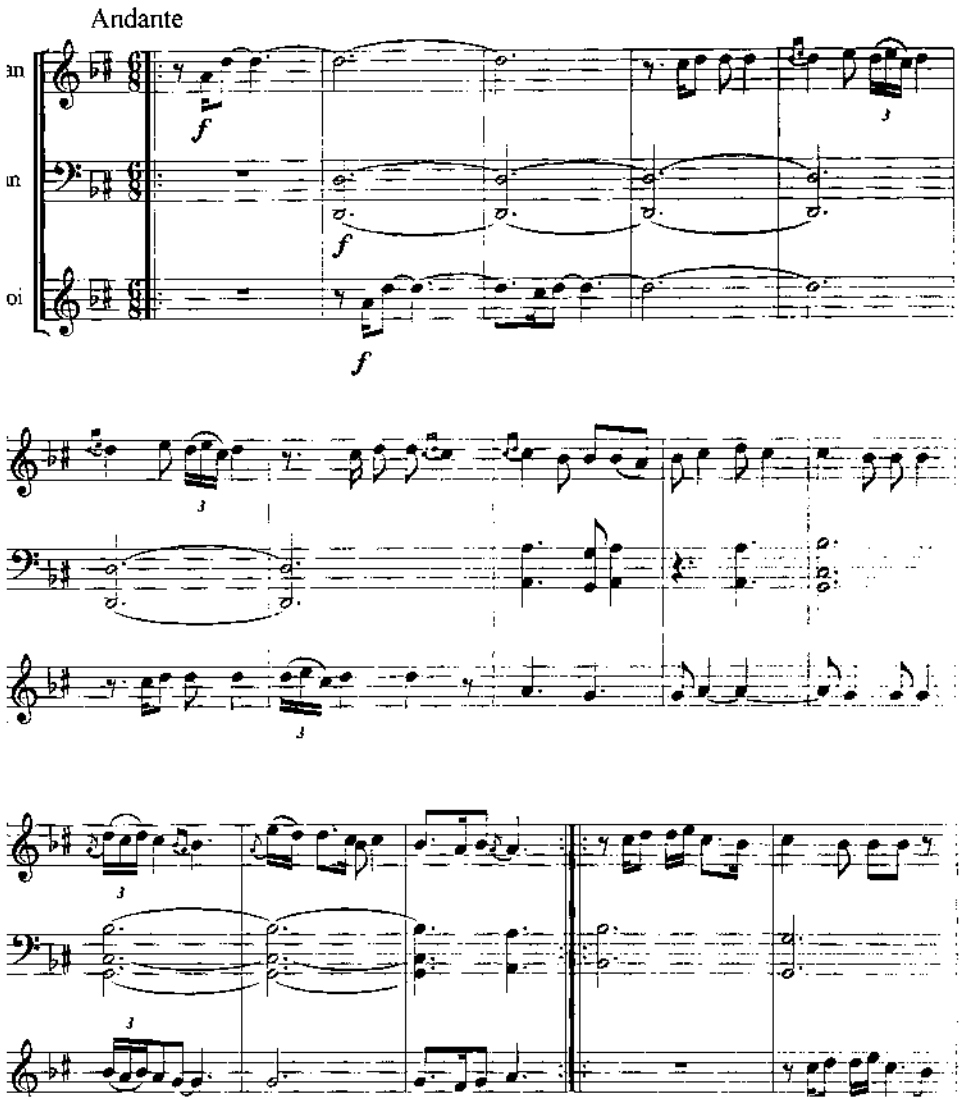





Fl.
Ob.
Fg.
Gtr.


Moderato
Oboi
Clarinetto
Gitar
mf
mf
Ob.
Cl.
Gt.

# 11 LI SER BÎRÊ



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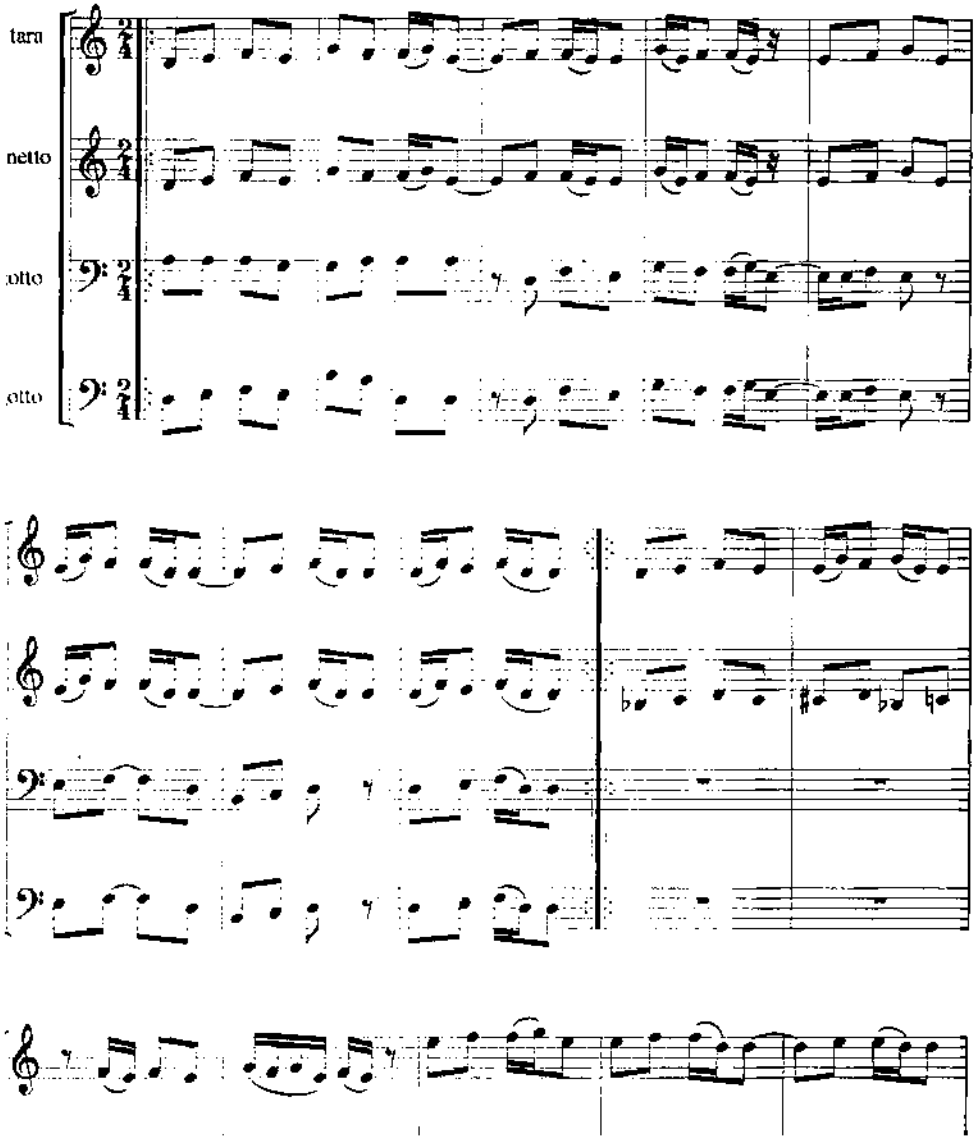
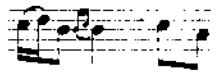
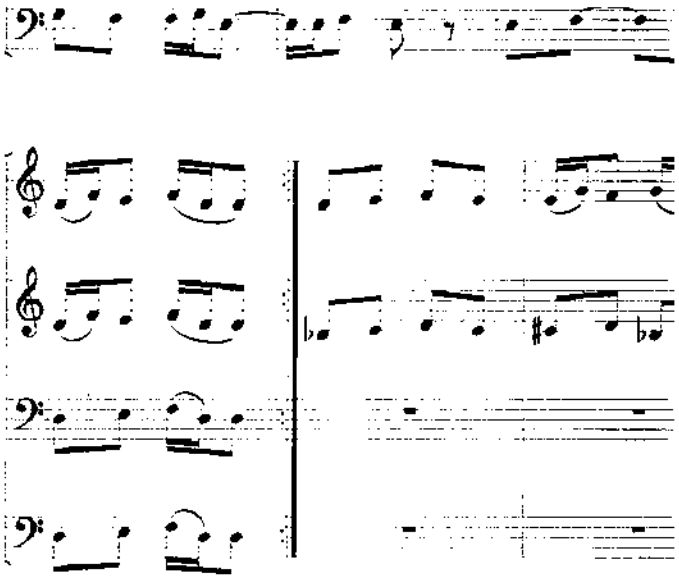
Moderato







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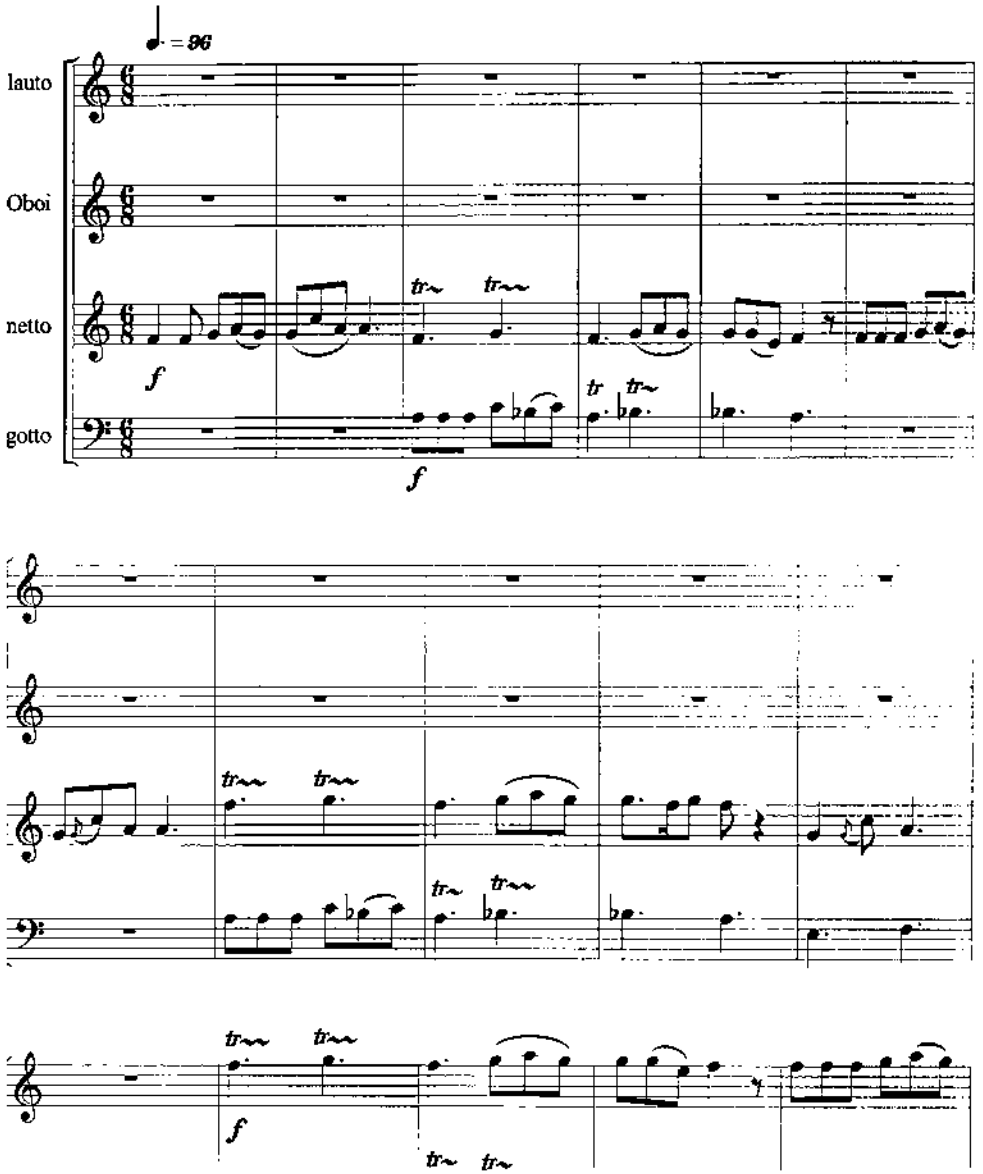

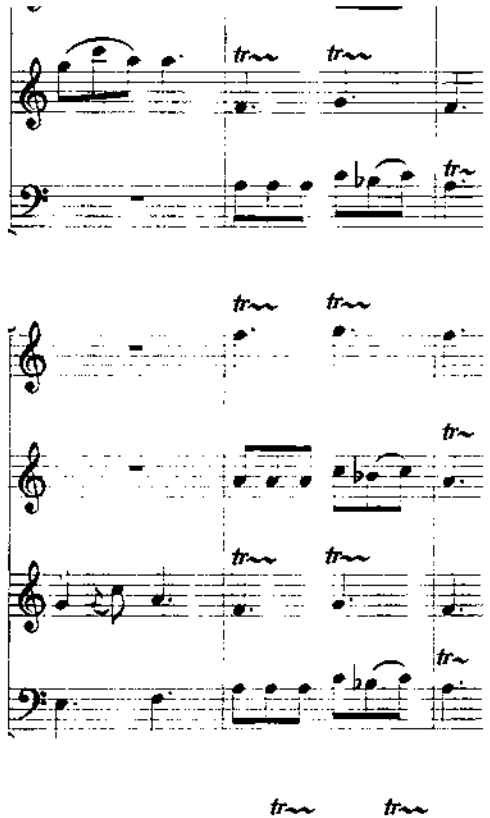
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# 14 LO MÎRO

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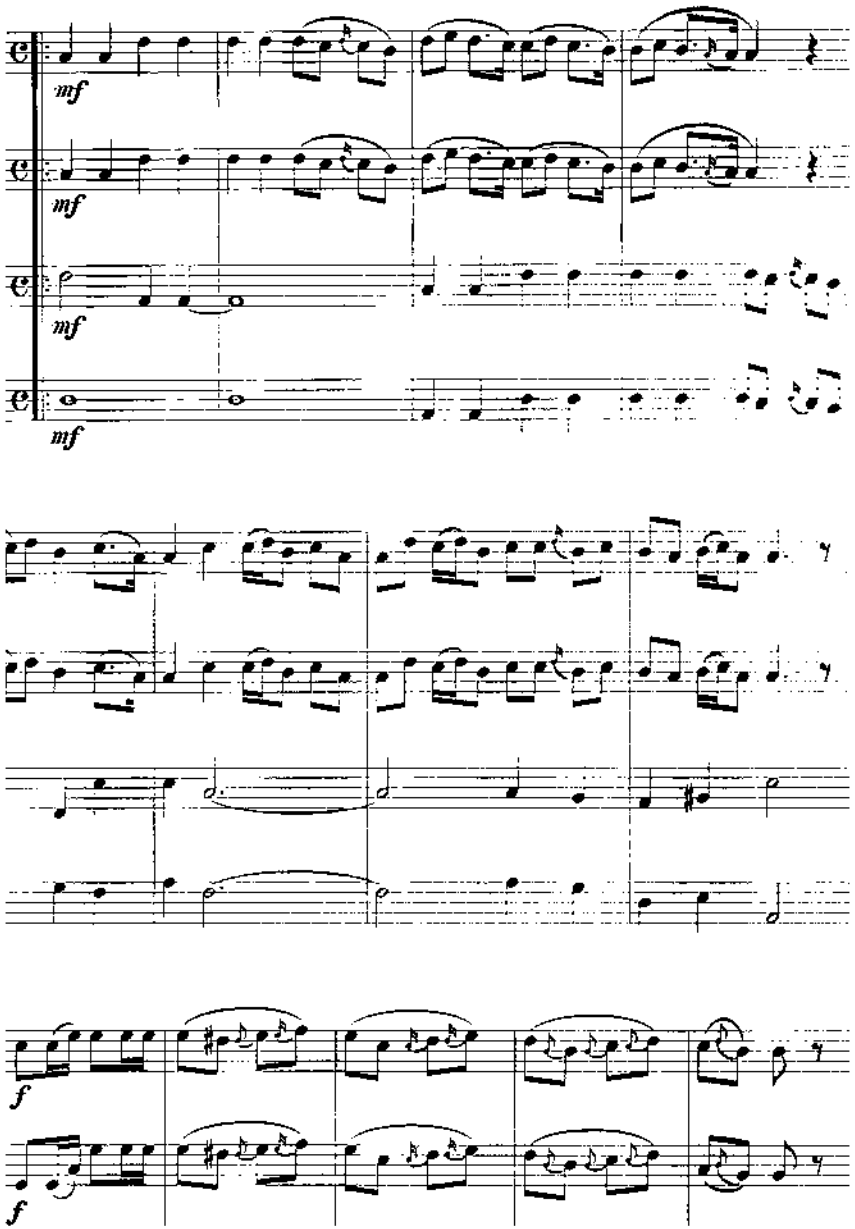

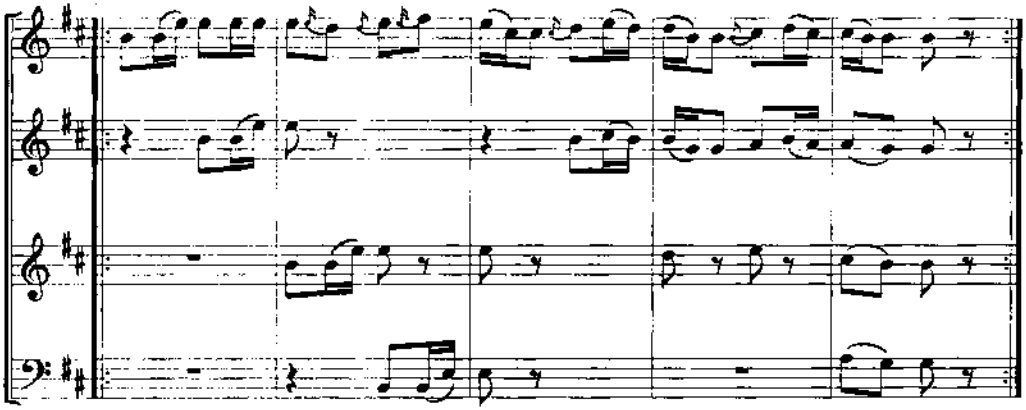

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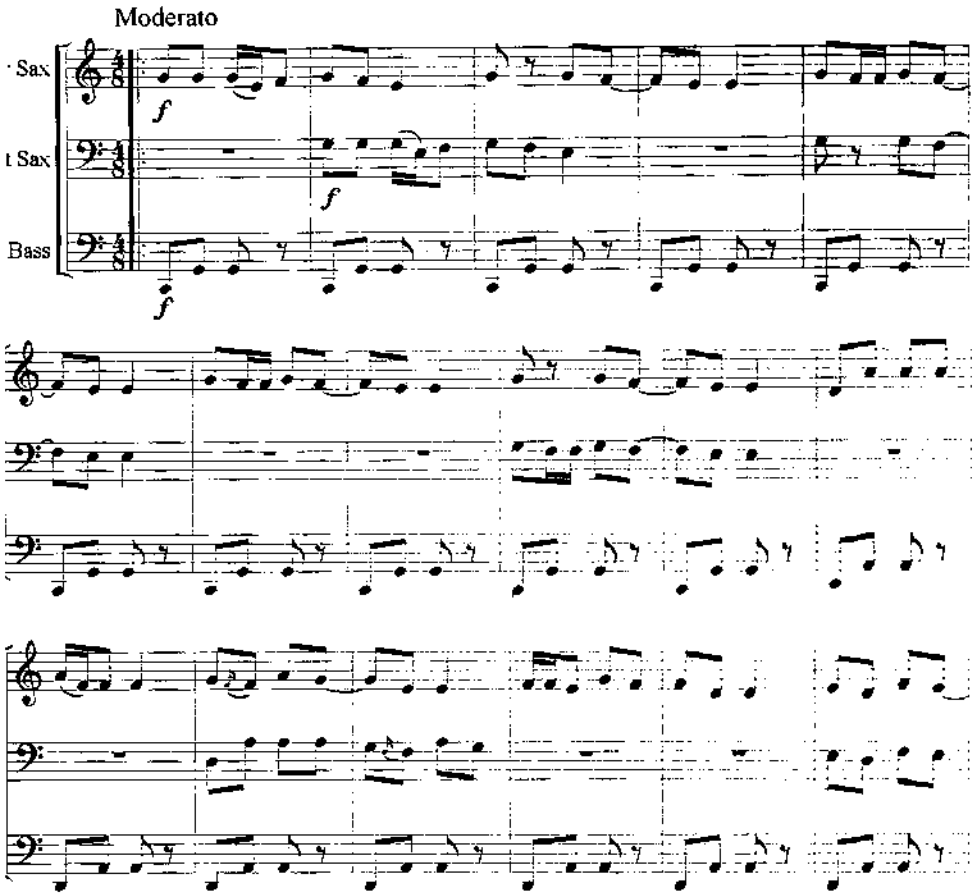

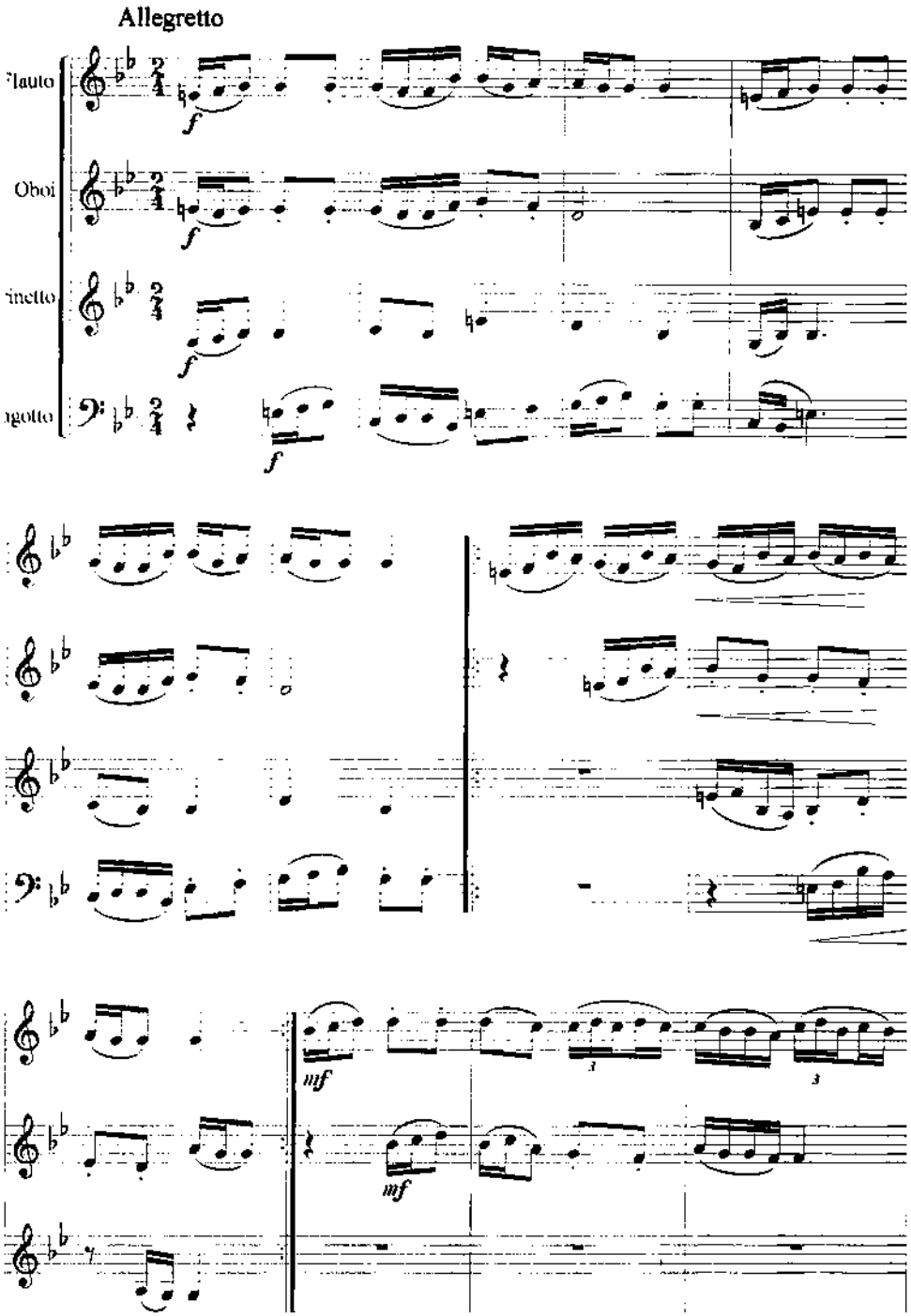
Allegretto
Flauto
Oboi
inetto
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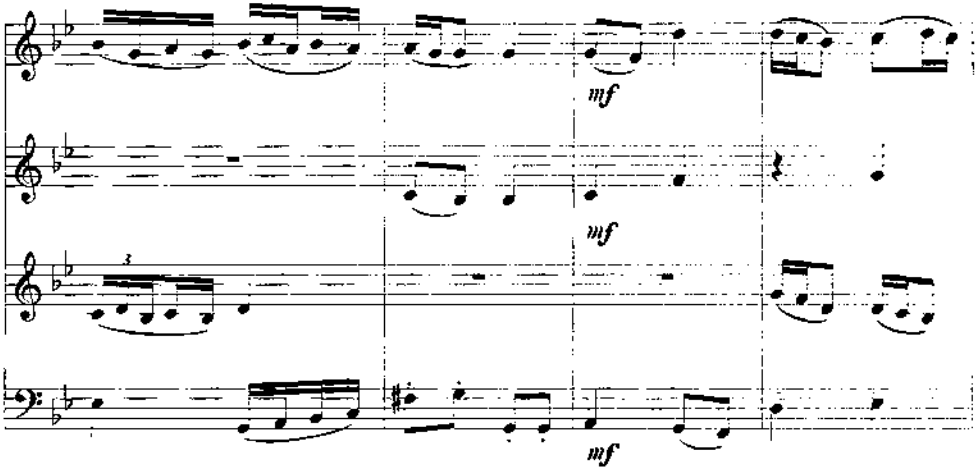
f
mf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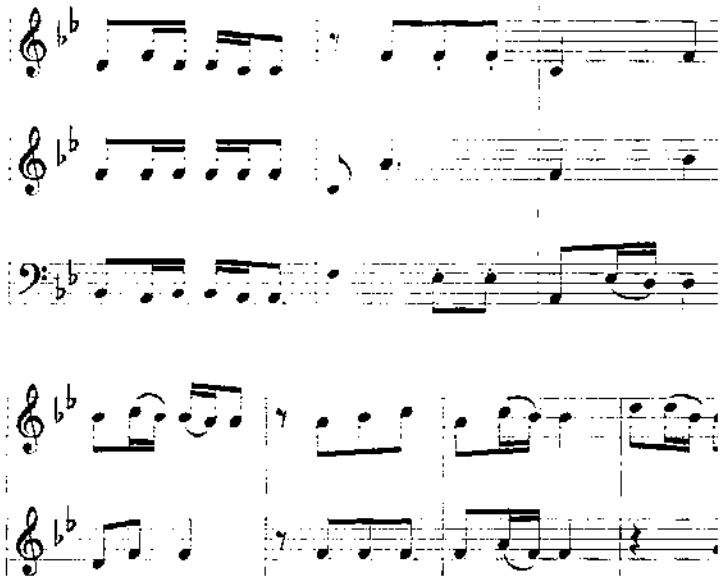

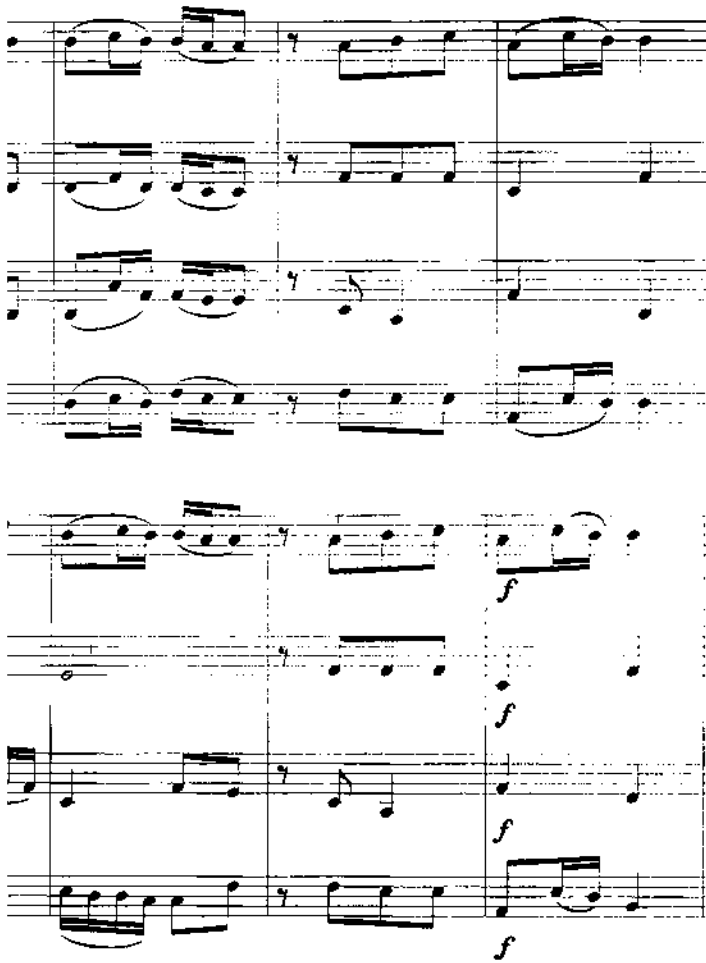
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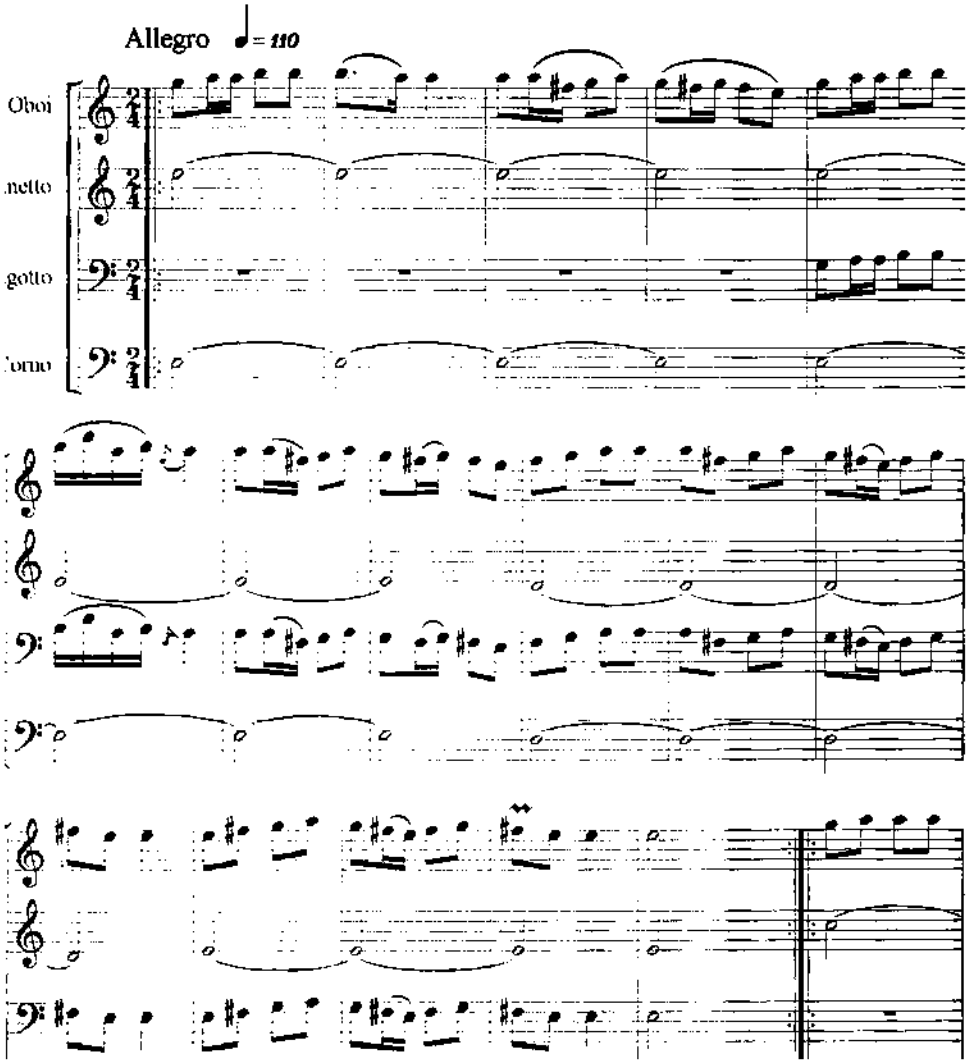
Allegro
♩= 110
Oboi
netto
gotto
'orno

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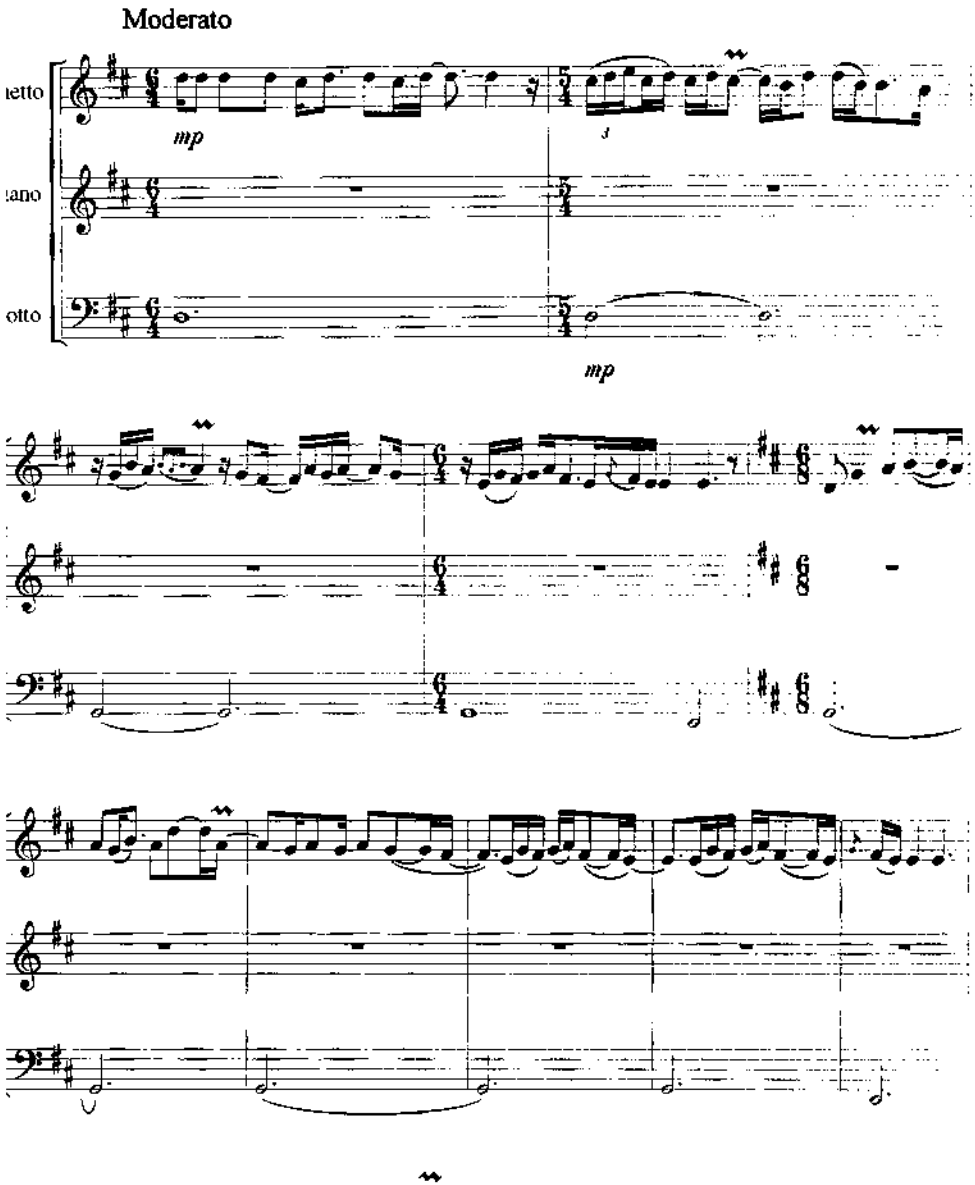
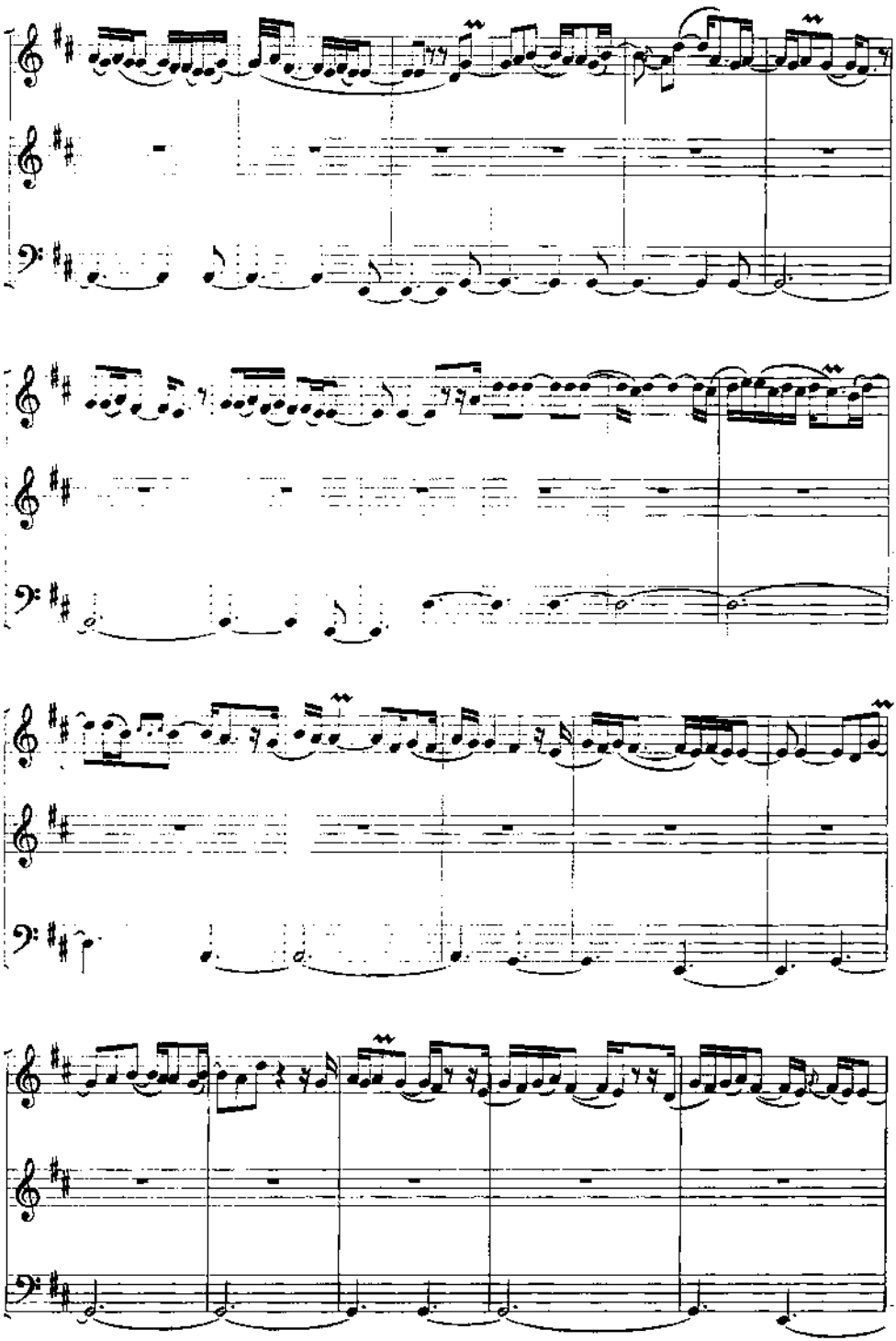
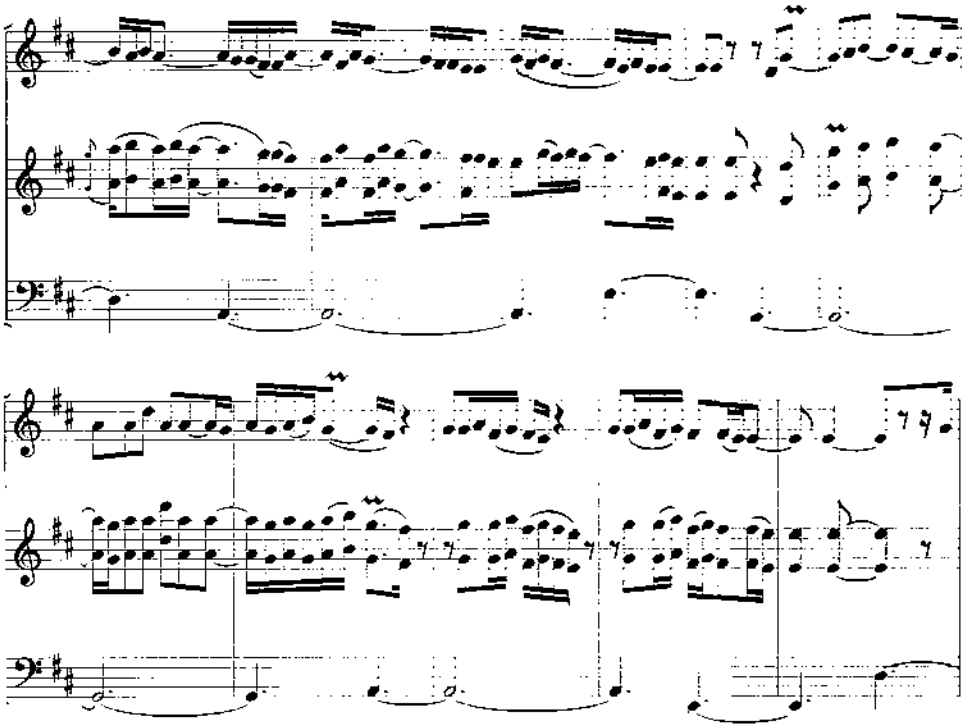
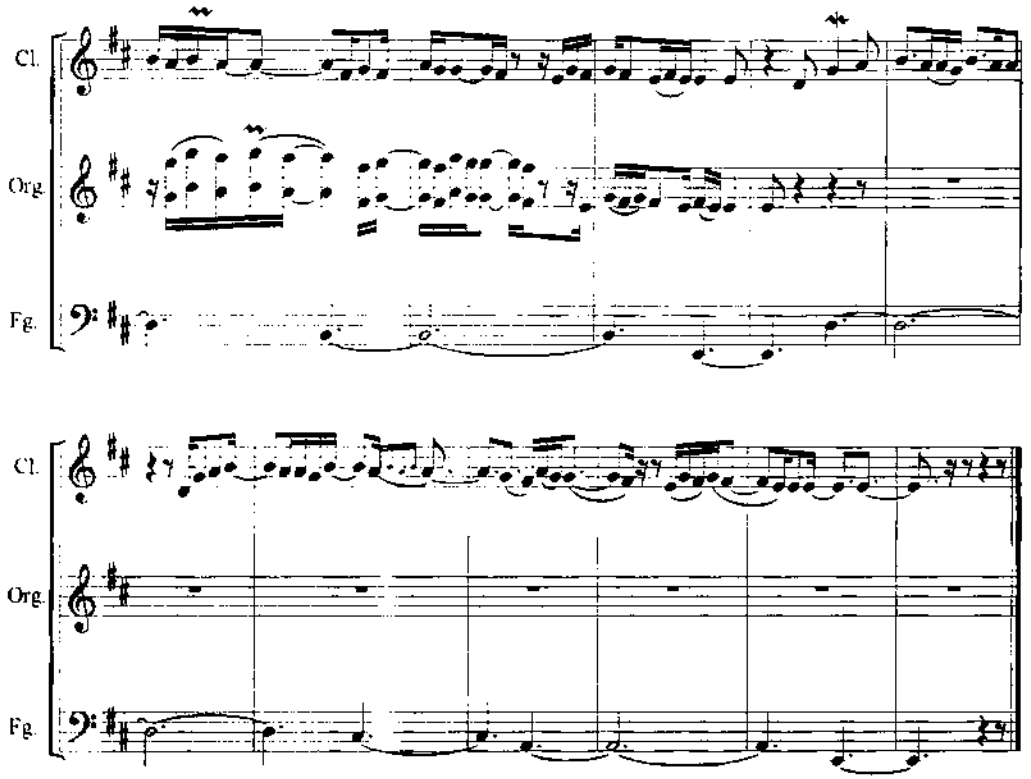
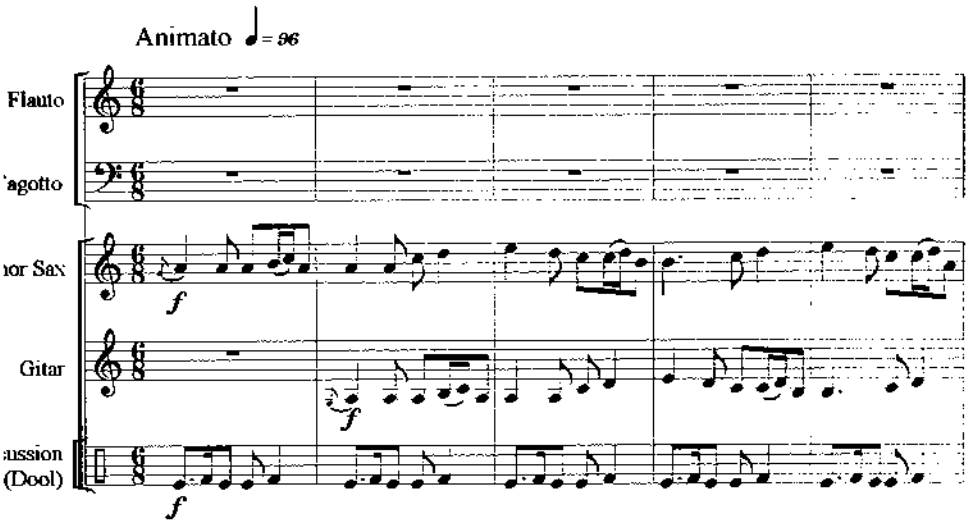


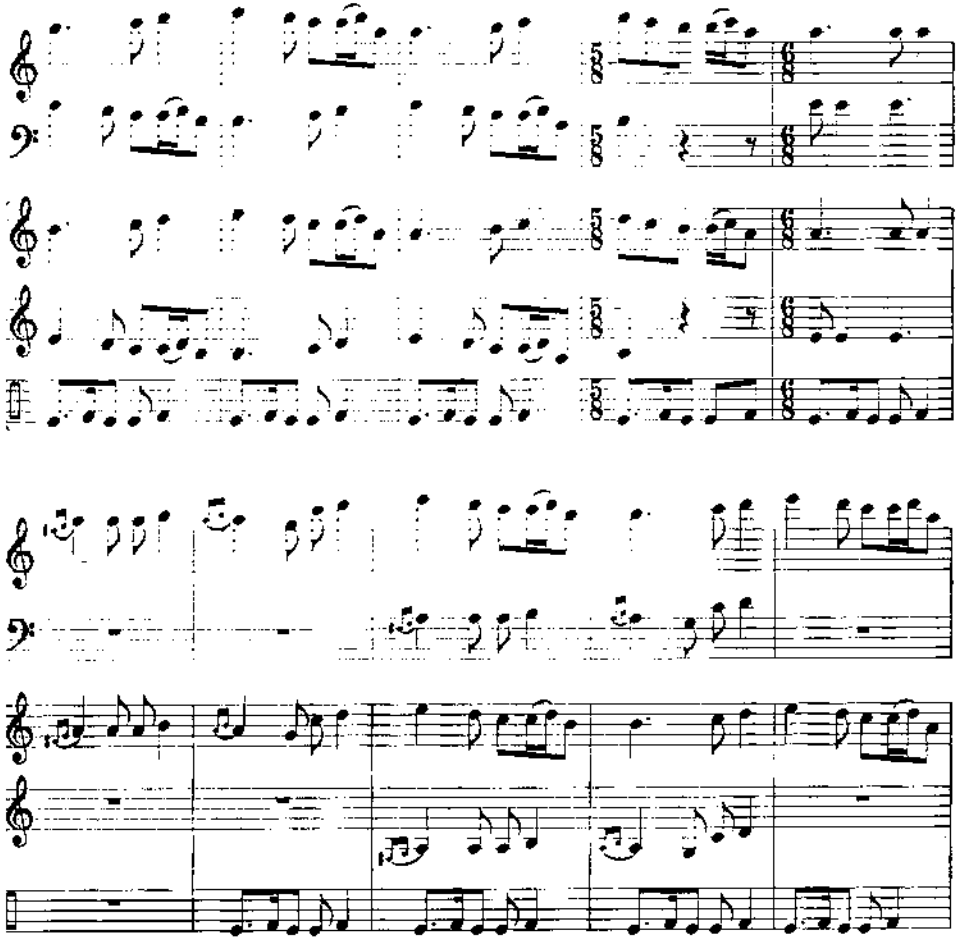


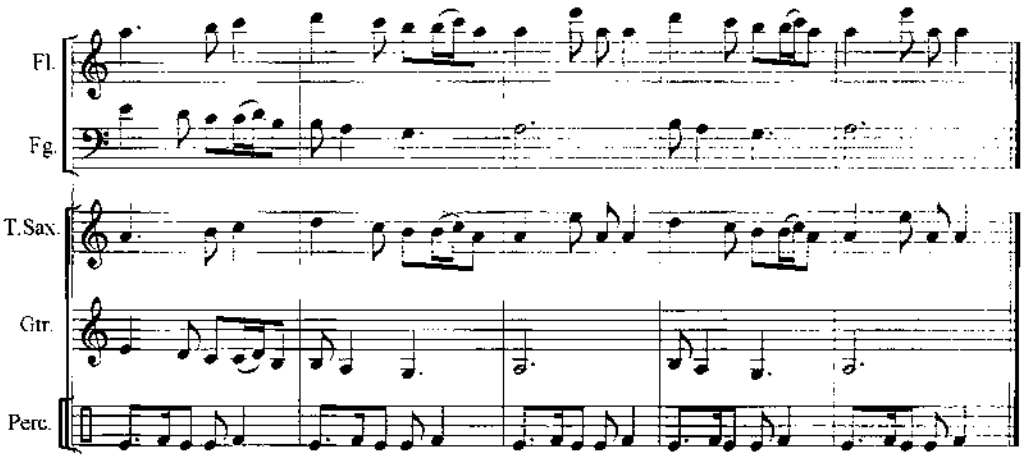



Cl.
Org.
Fg.
Cl.
Org.
Fg.

# 19 HEY-LO DILO



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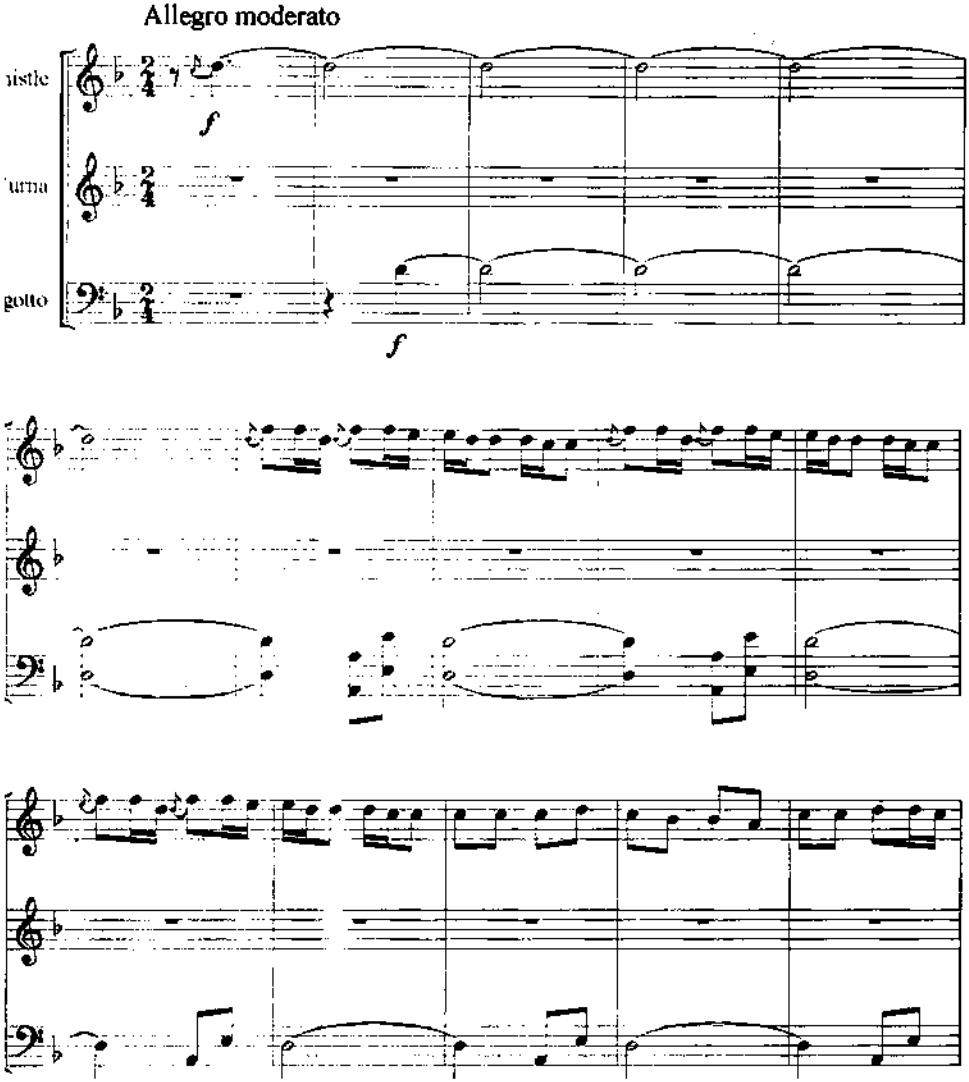
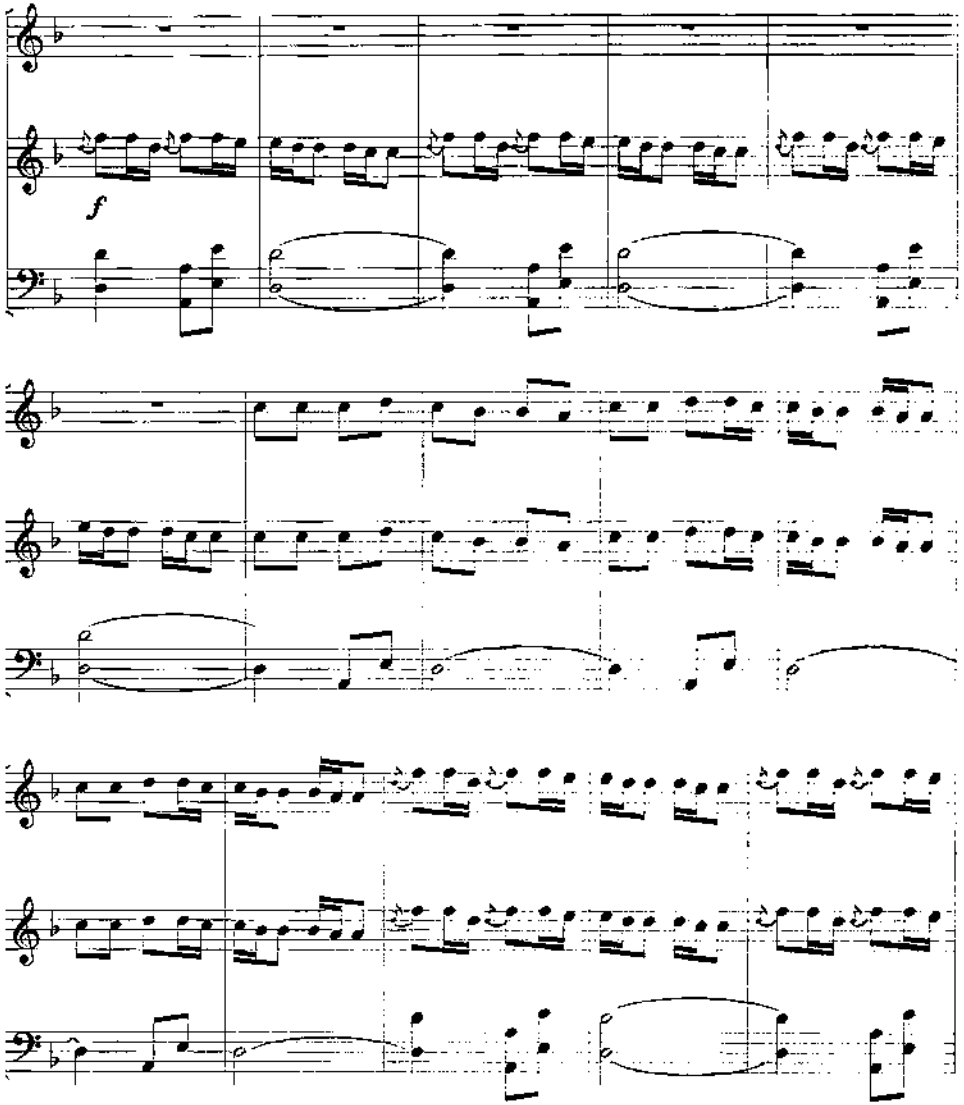
Fg.
T.Sax.
Gtr.
Perc.


Allegro moderato
nistle
'urma
gotto
f
f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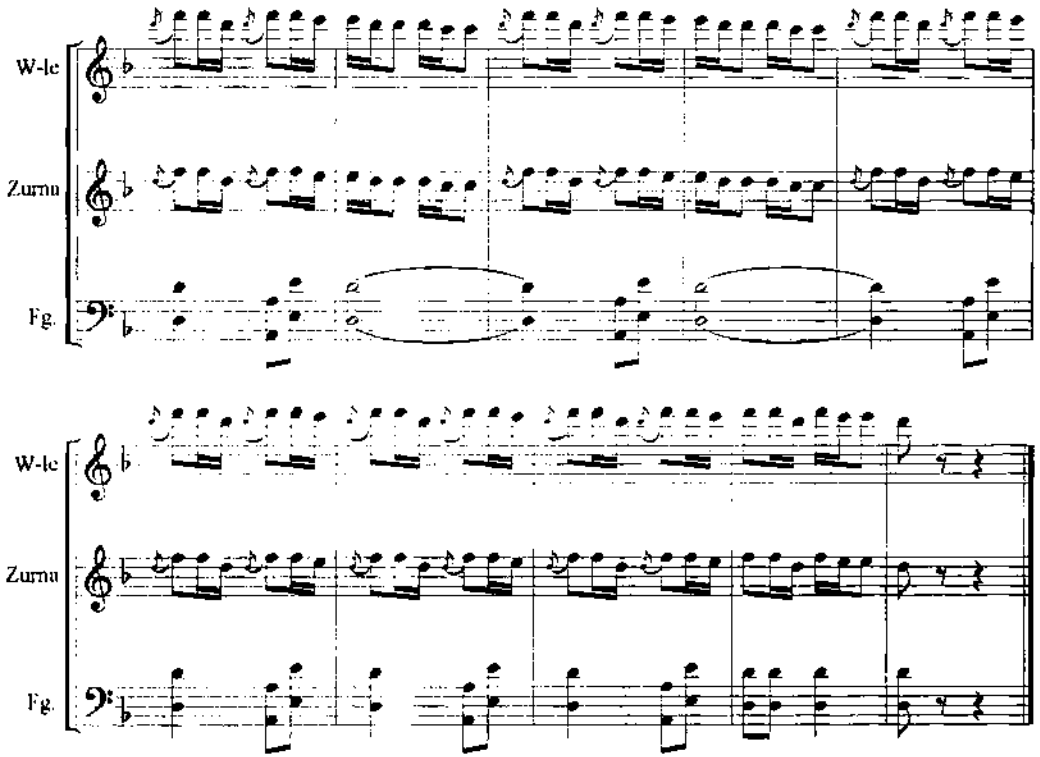
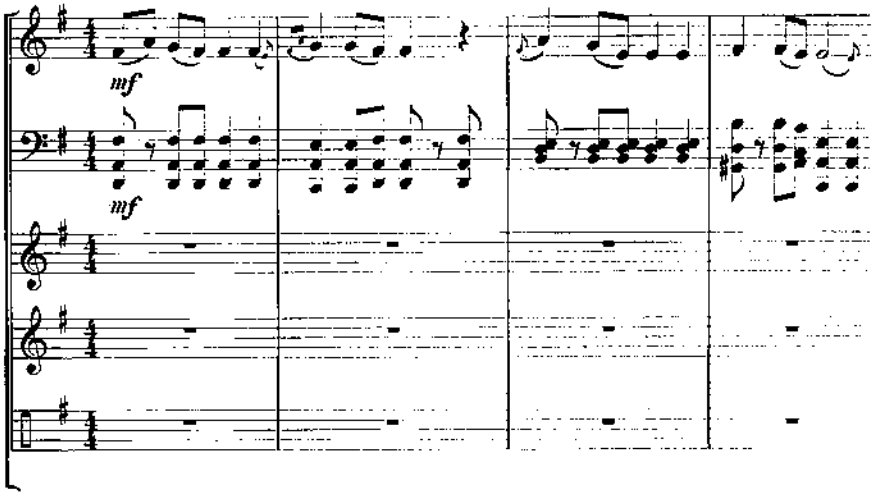
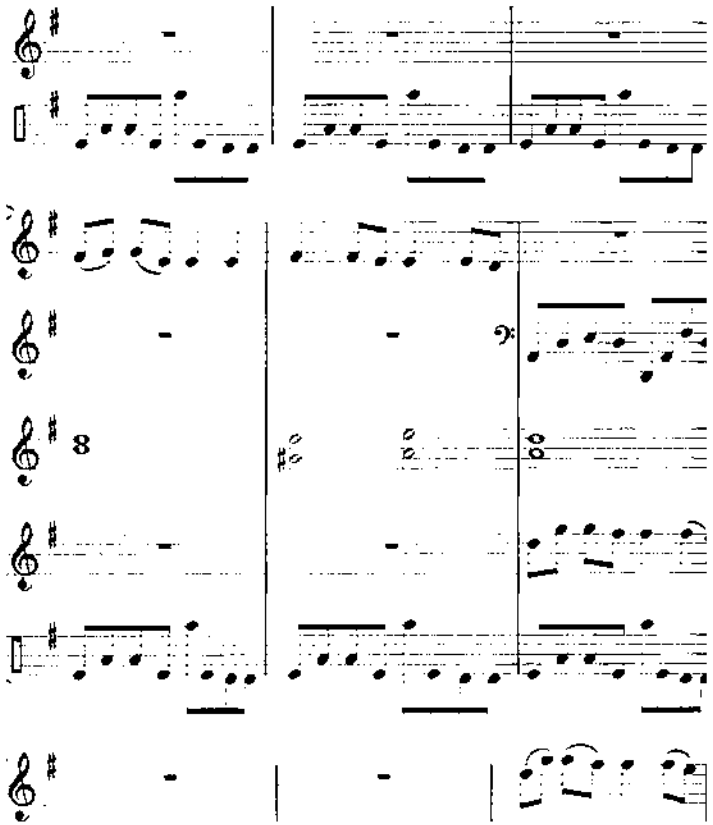
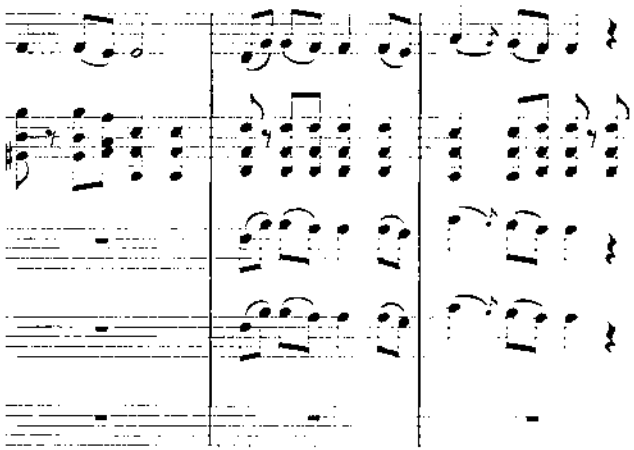

W-lc
Zurna
Fg.
W-lc
Zurna
Fg.

# 21 HÊŞÎNE

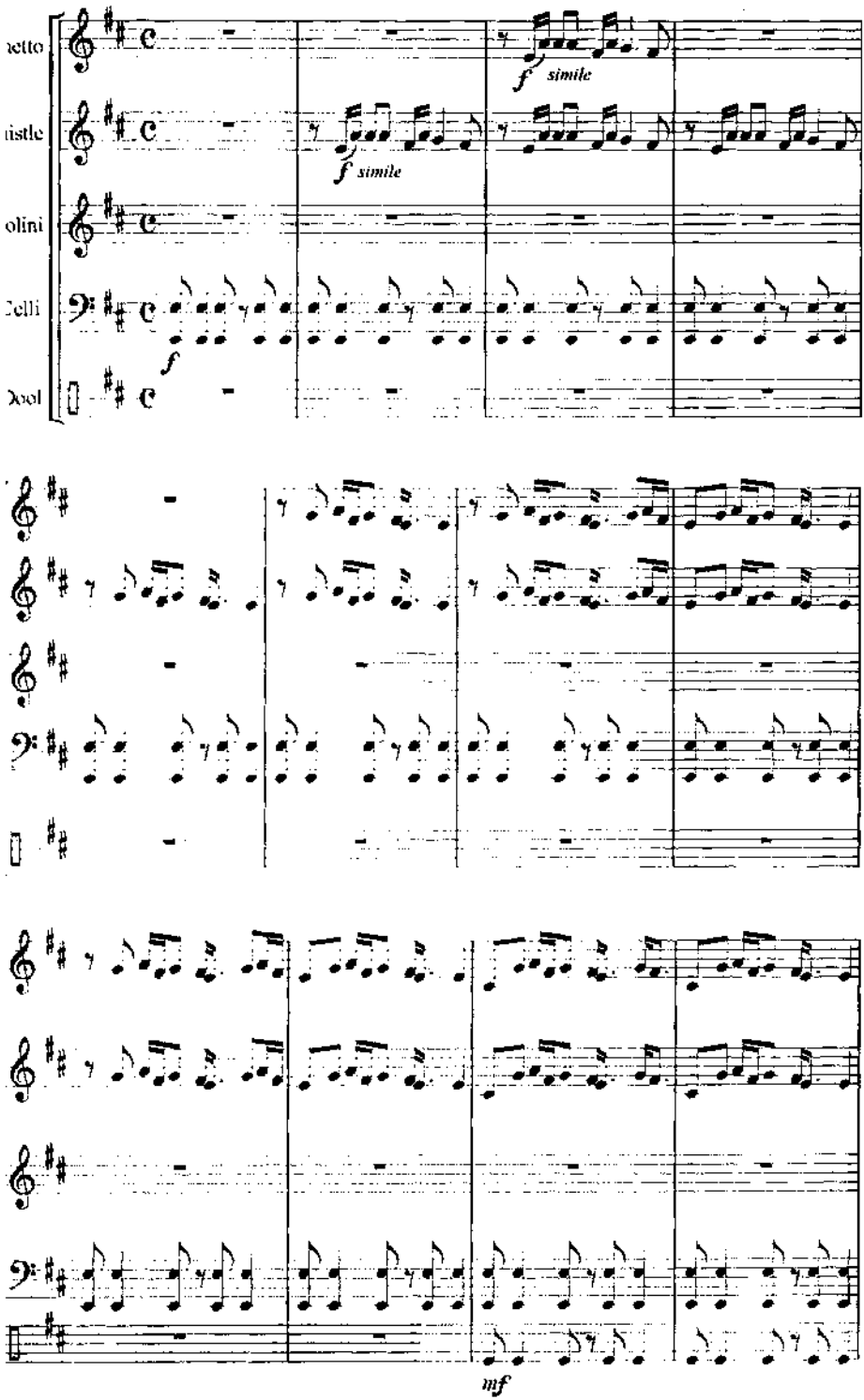
Moderato

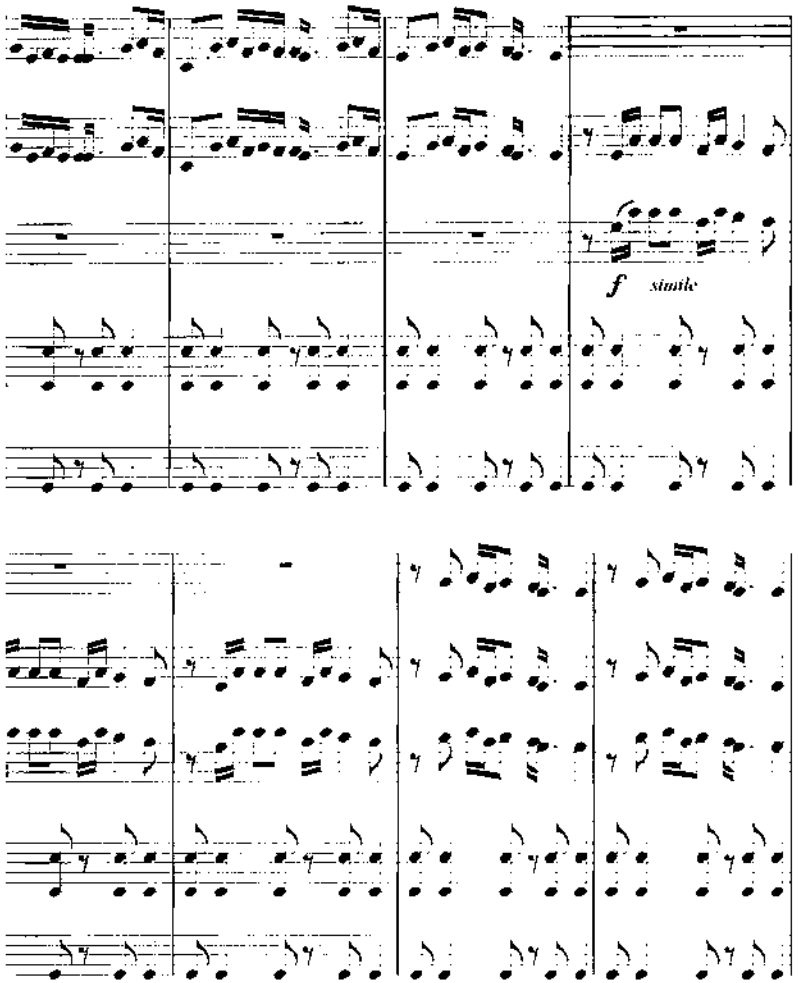






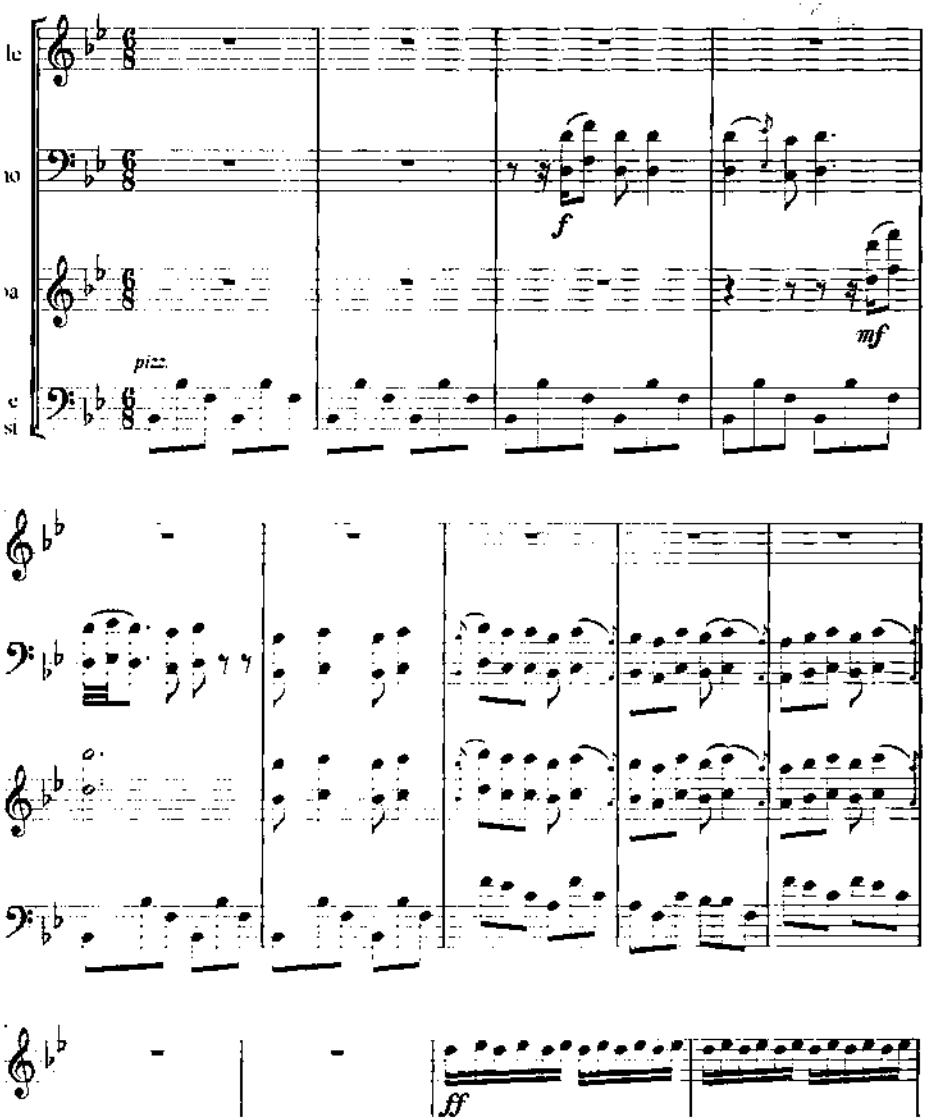
Allegro

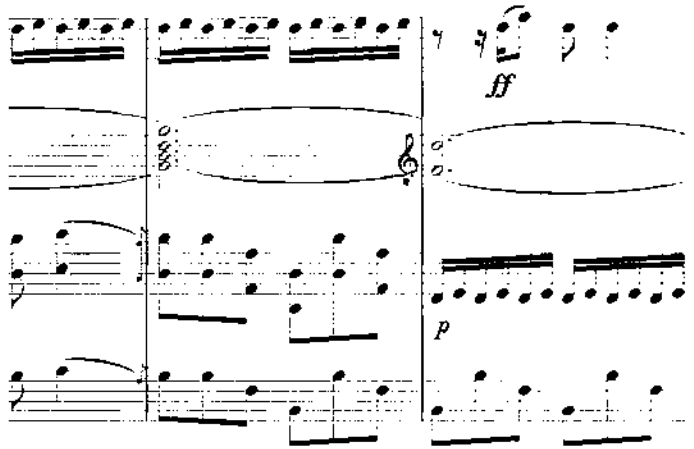


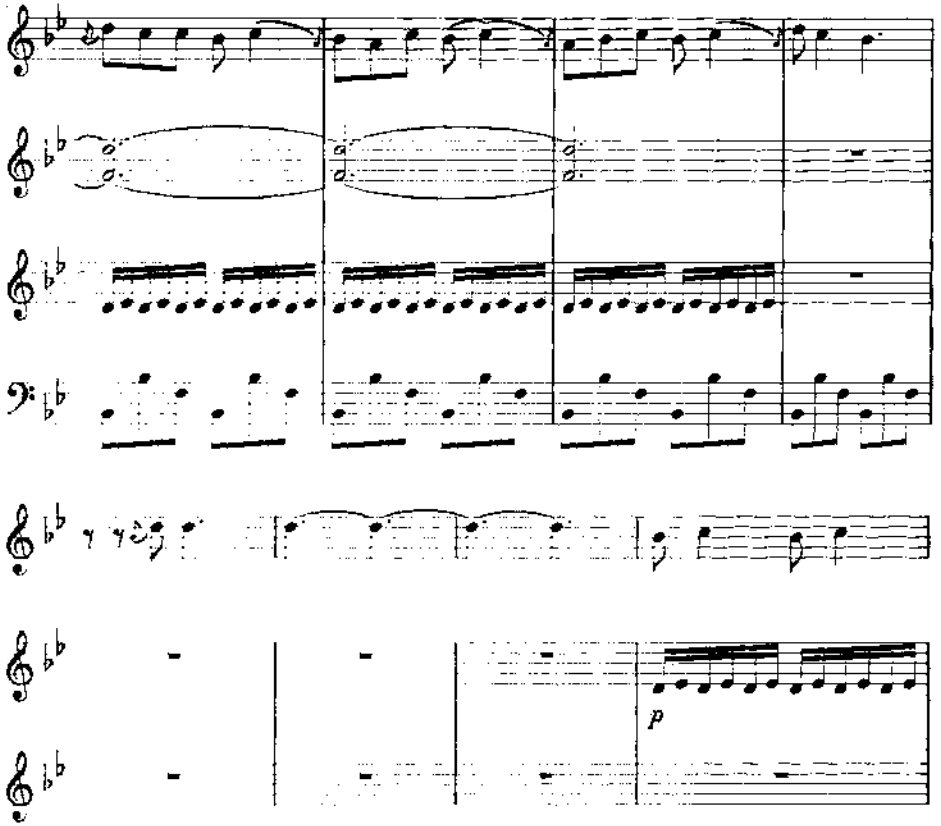

f simile

# 23 MEYREMÊ

Allegretto




ff
p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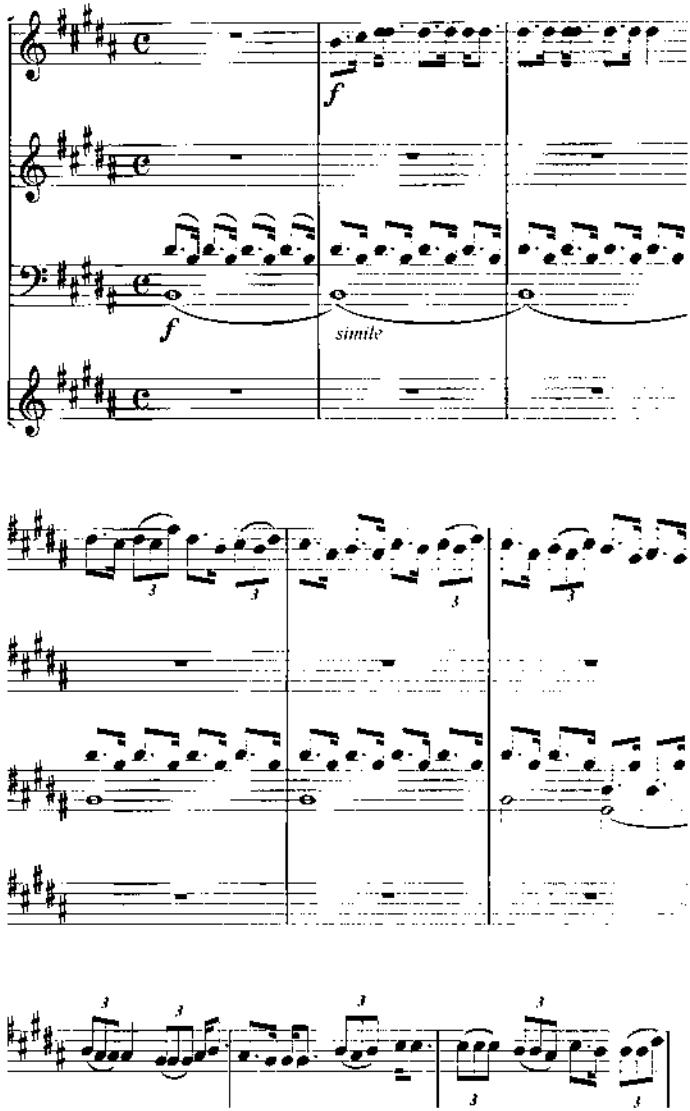
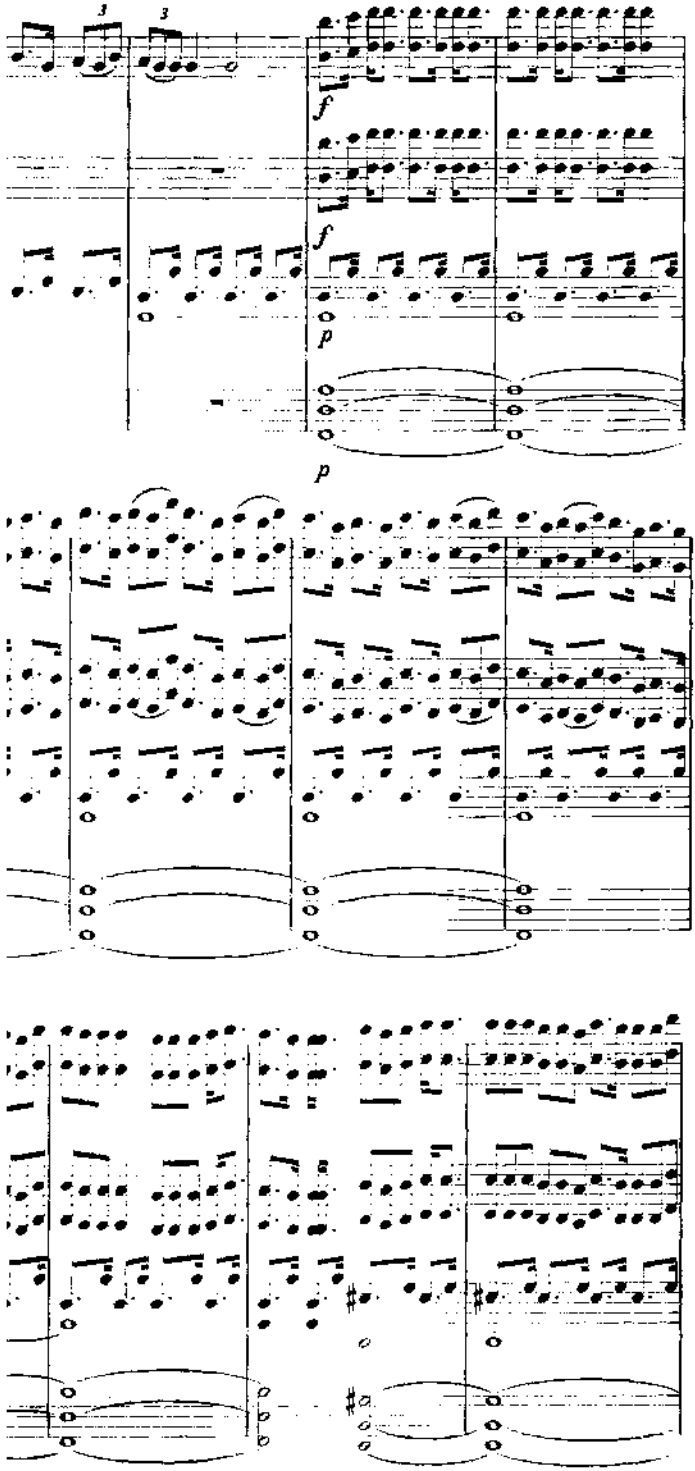
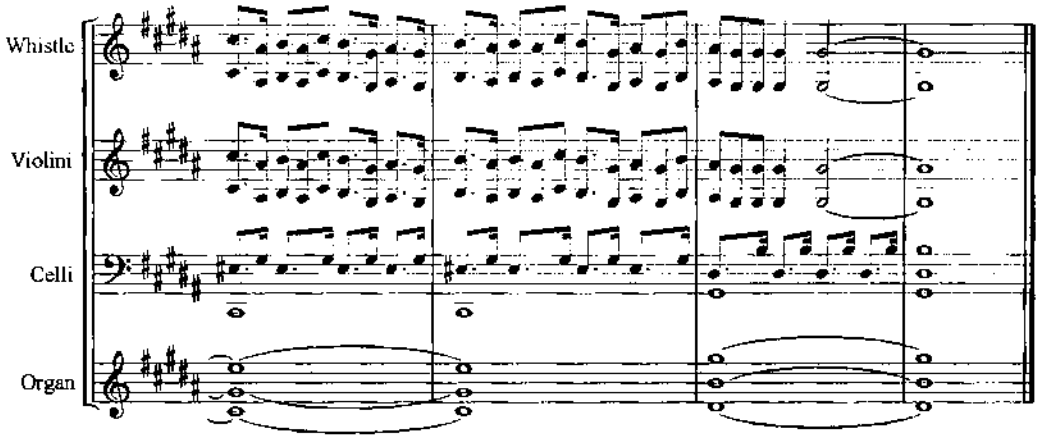
# 24 GOVEND

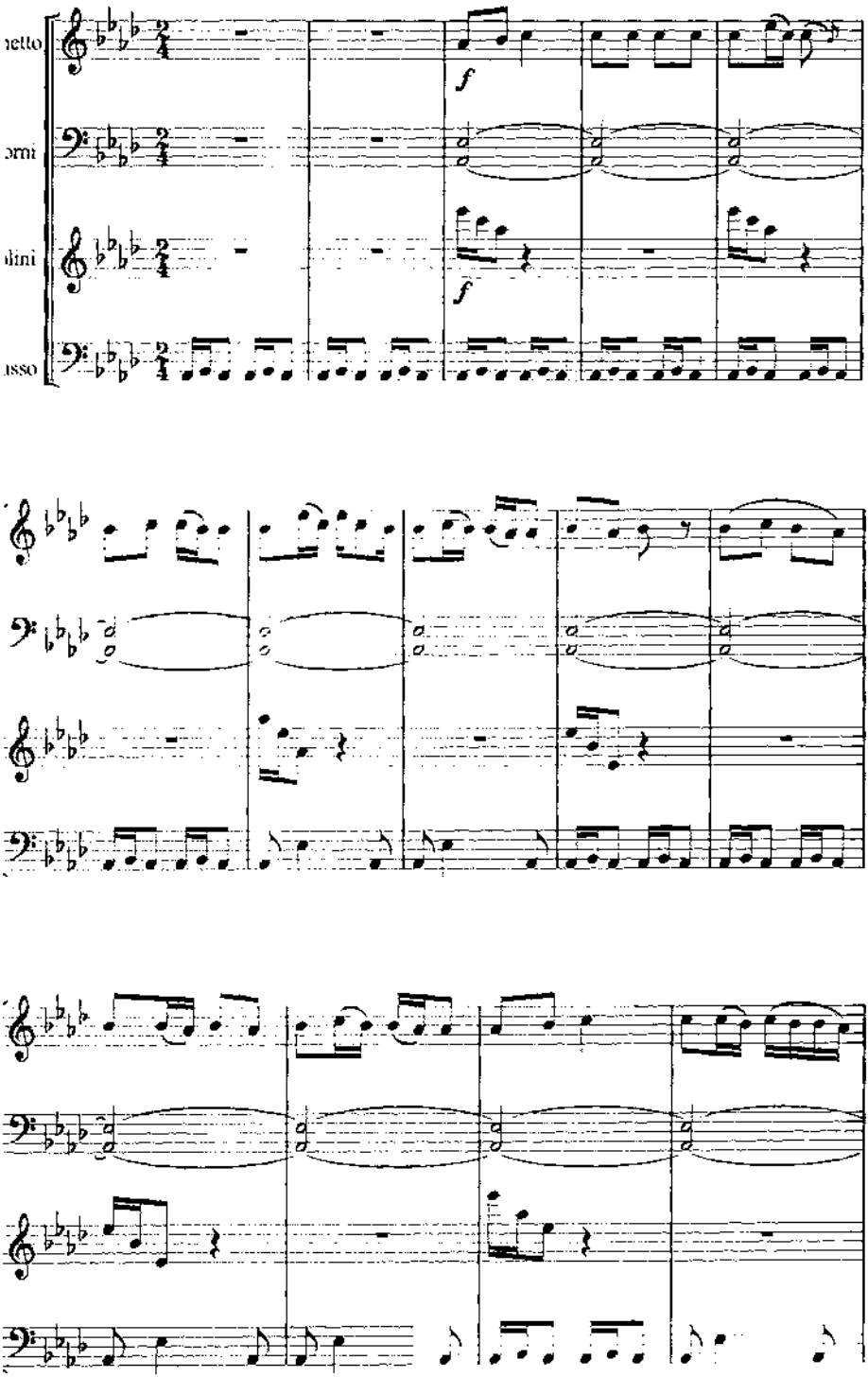
Allegretto

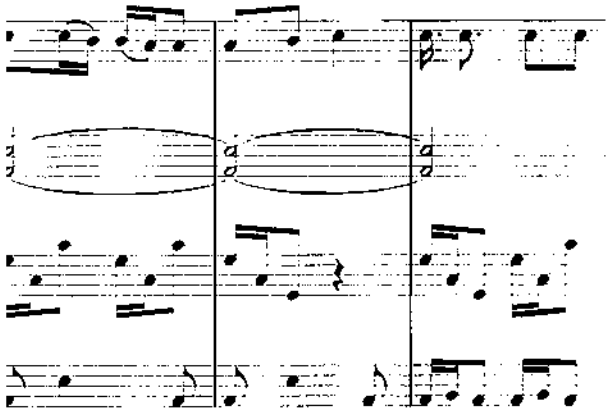


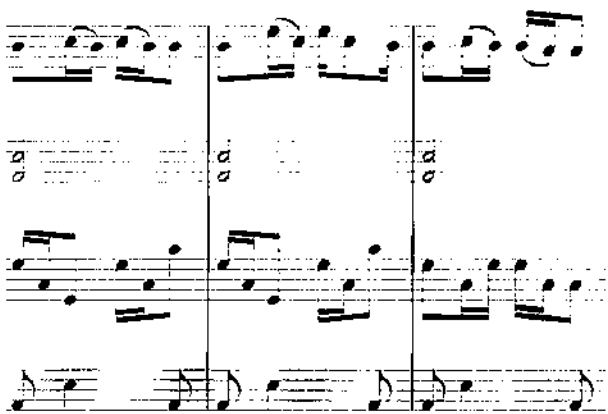

3
3
f
f
p
p

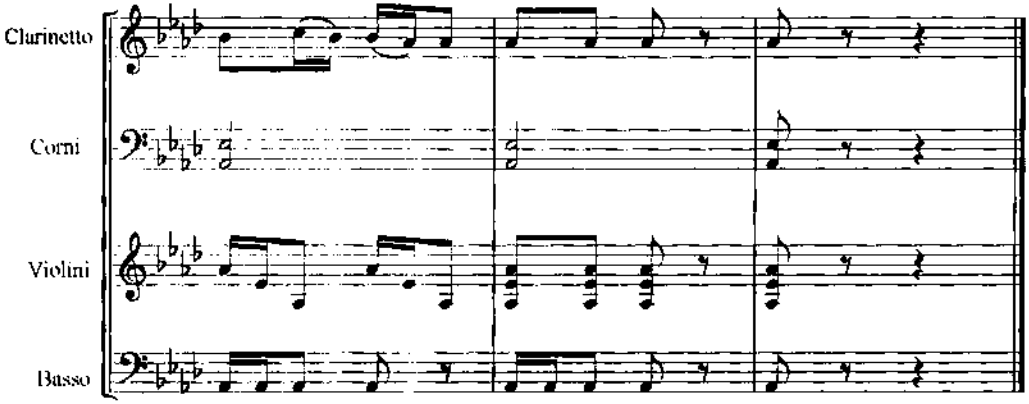

Whistle
Violini
Celli
Organ

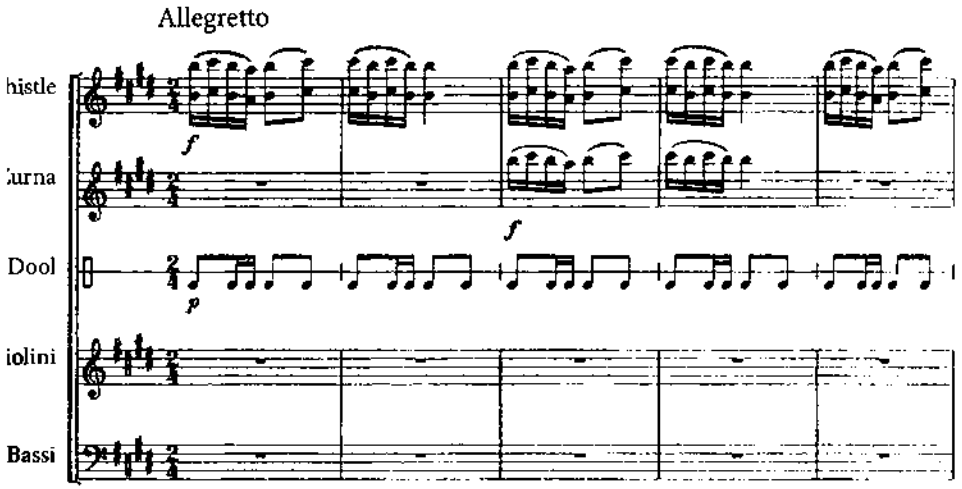
Allegretto

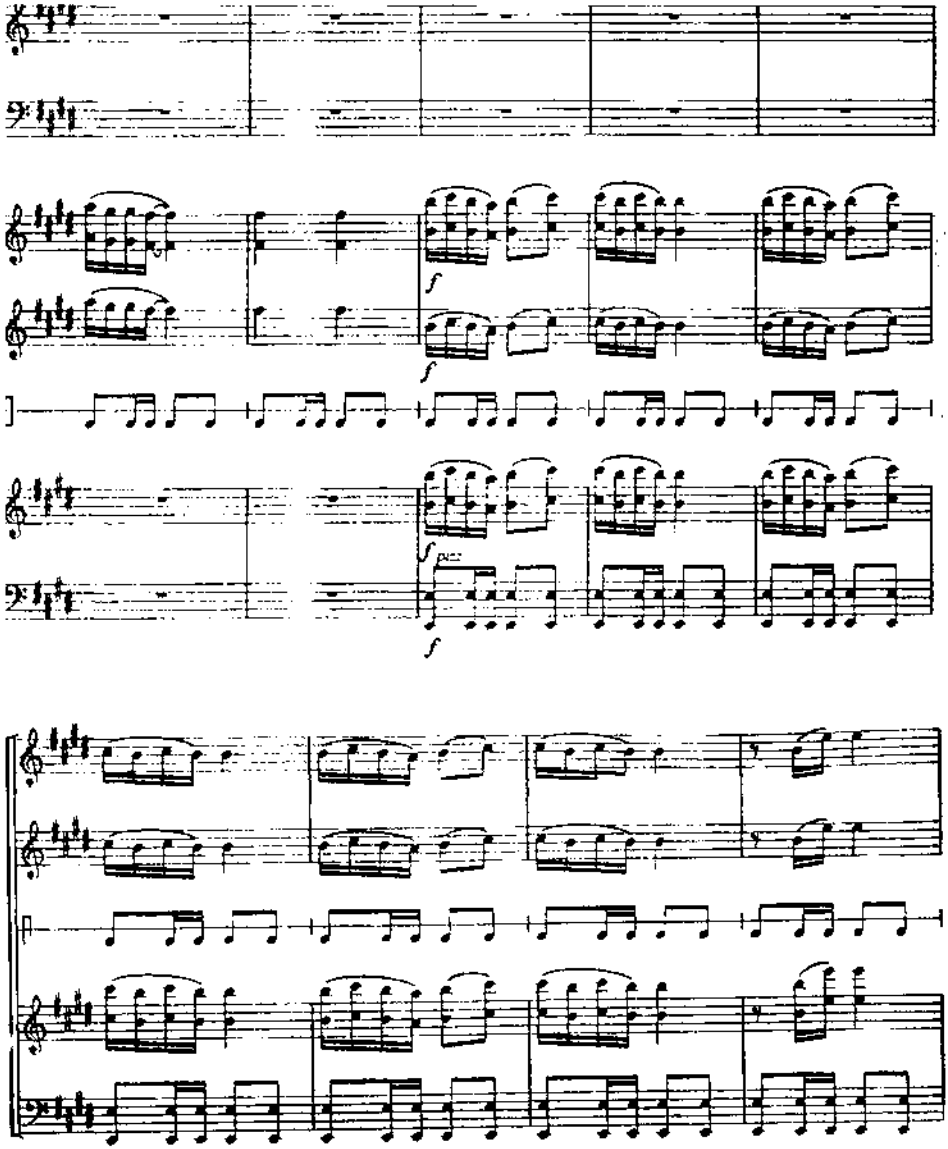







Clarinetto
Corni
Violini
Basso


Allegretto
histle
Curna
Dool
iolini
Bassi
f
f
p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f
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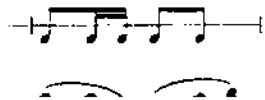
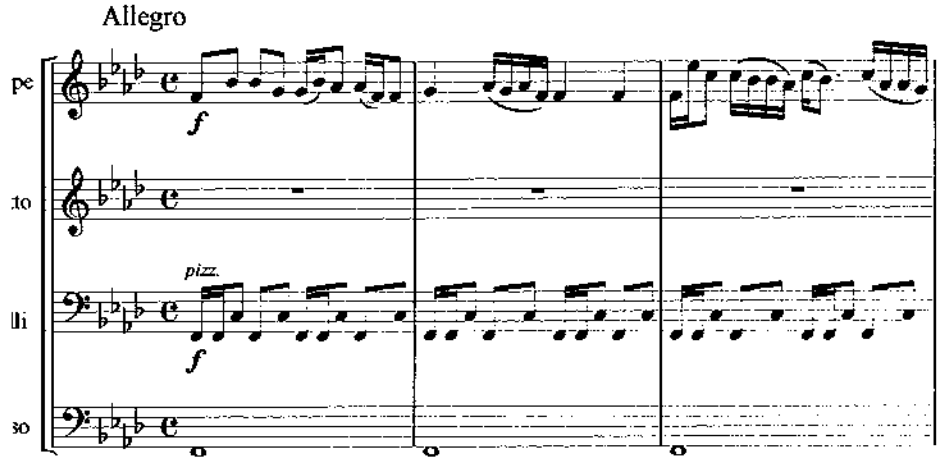
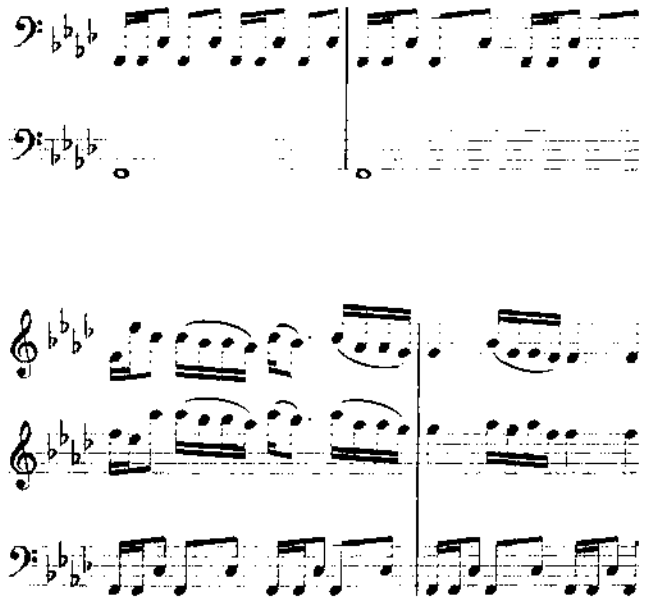
f

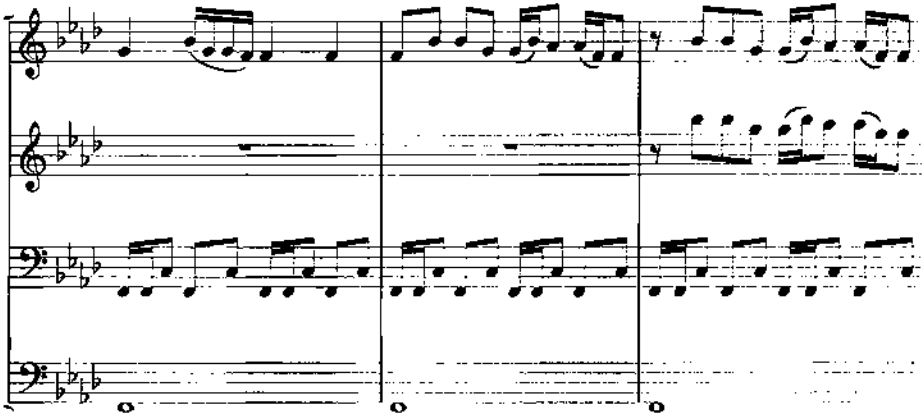


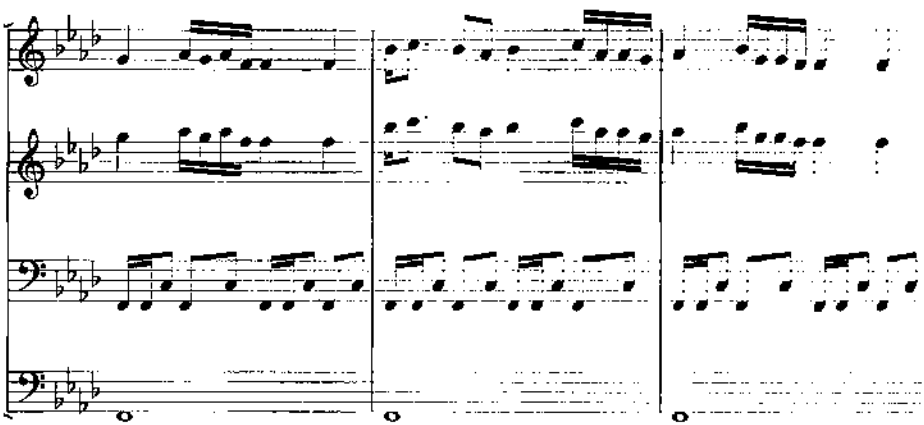
pi-

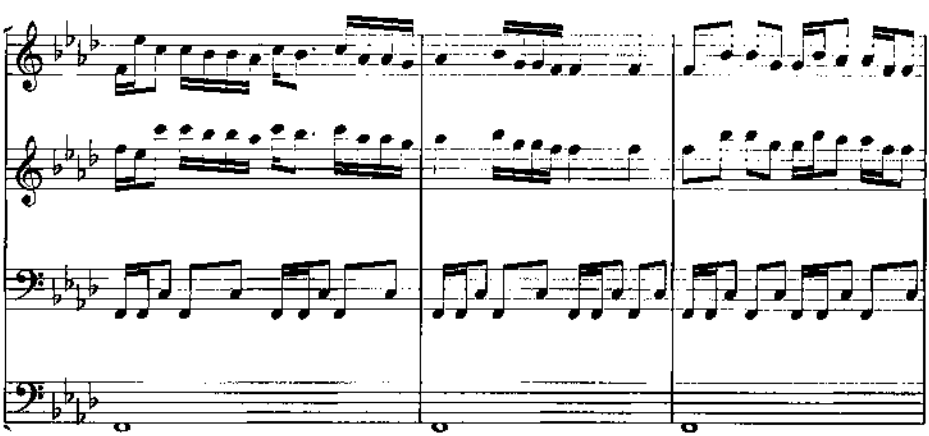
# 27 ŞALIK ŞÎNOKÊ

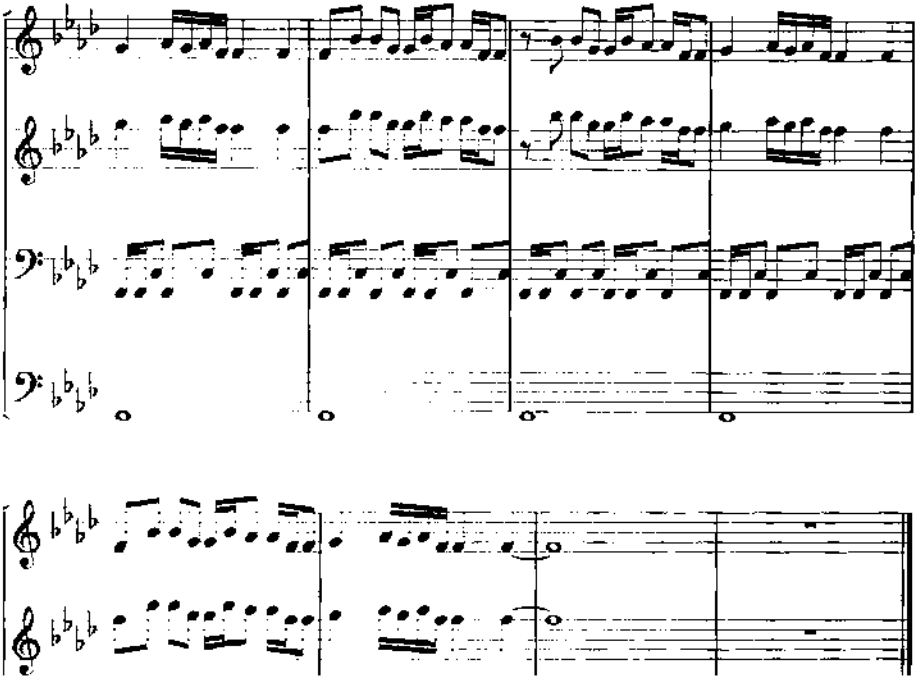




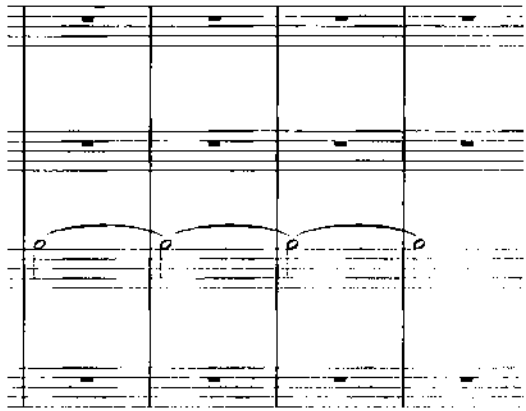


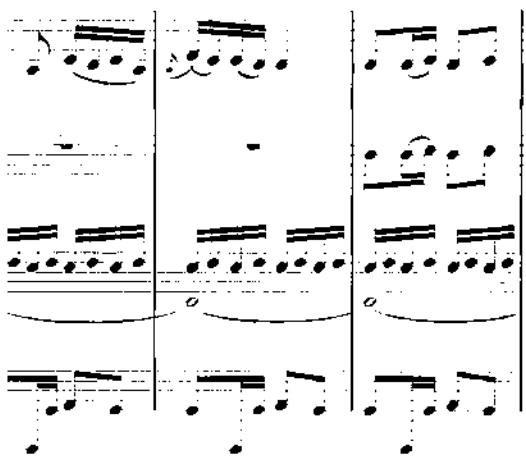


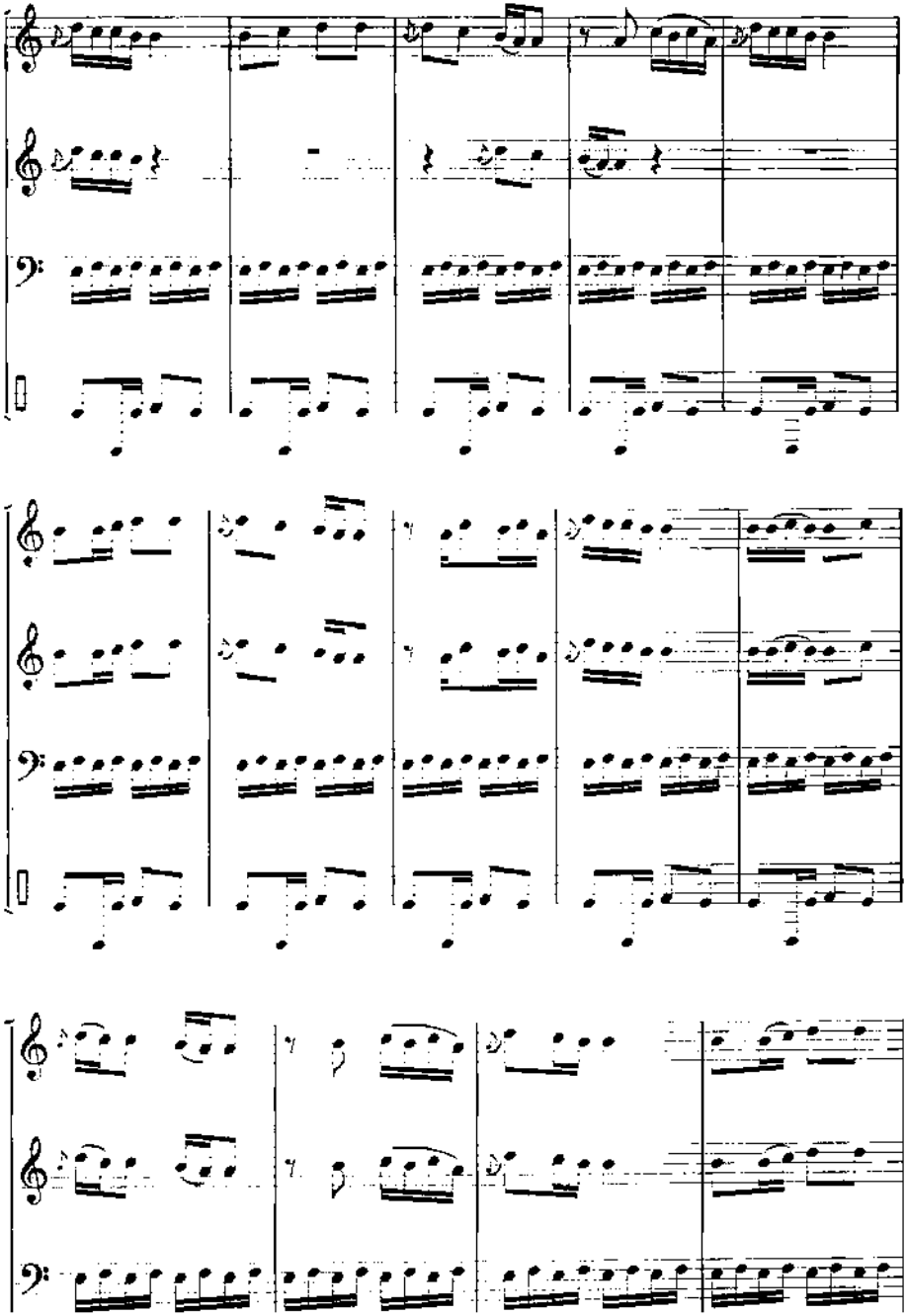


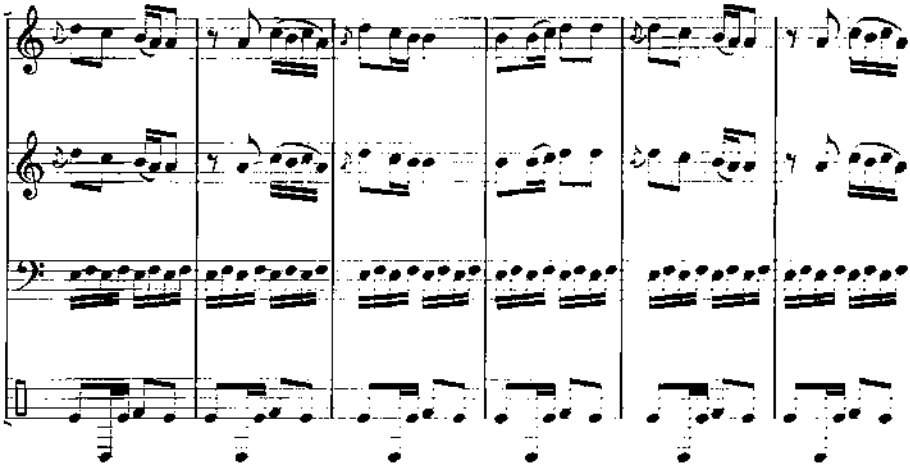


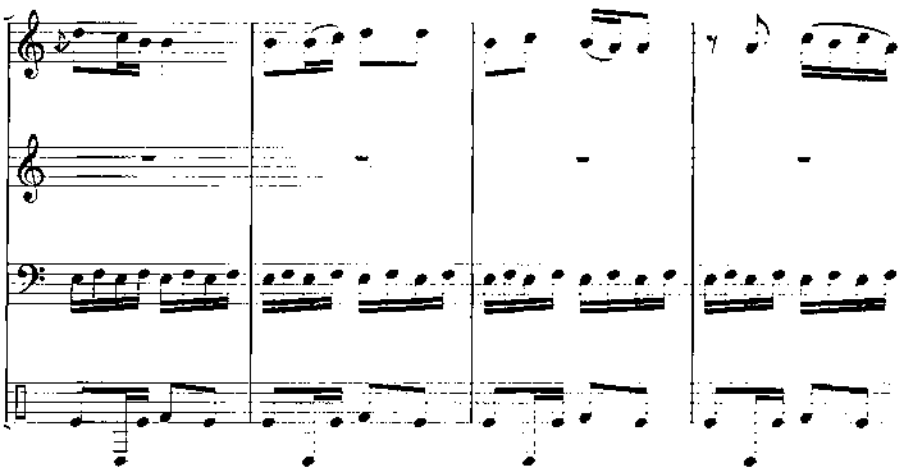
# 28 ÇI DAREKE

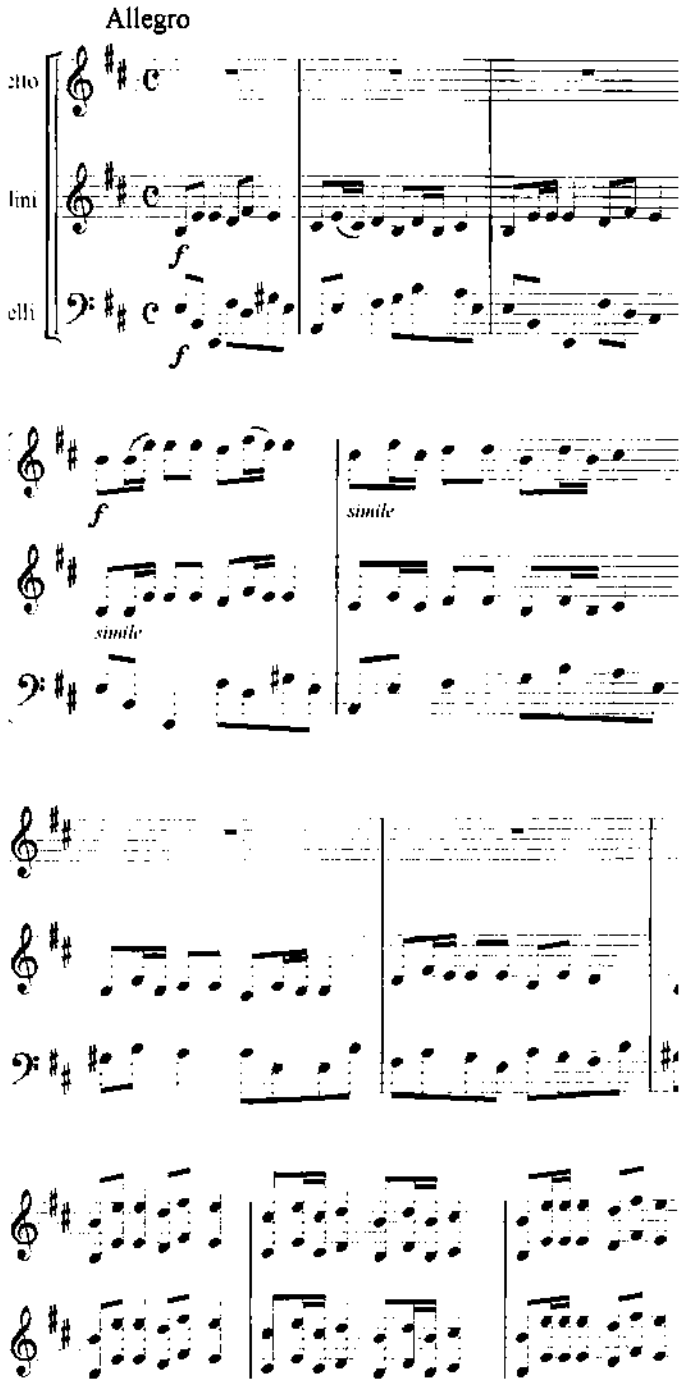


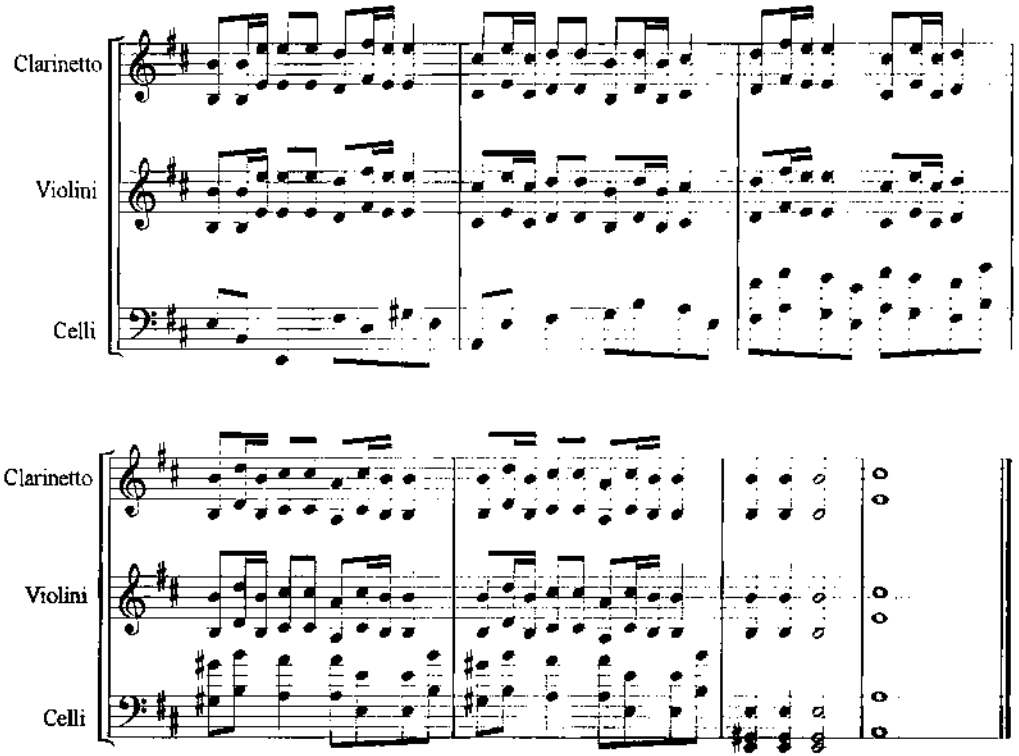


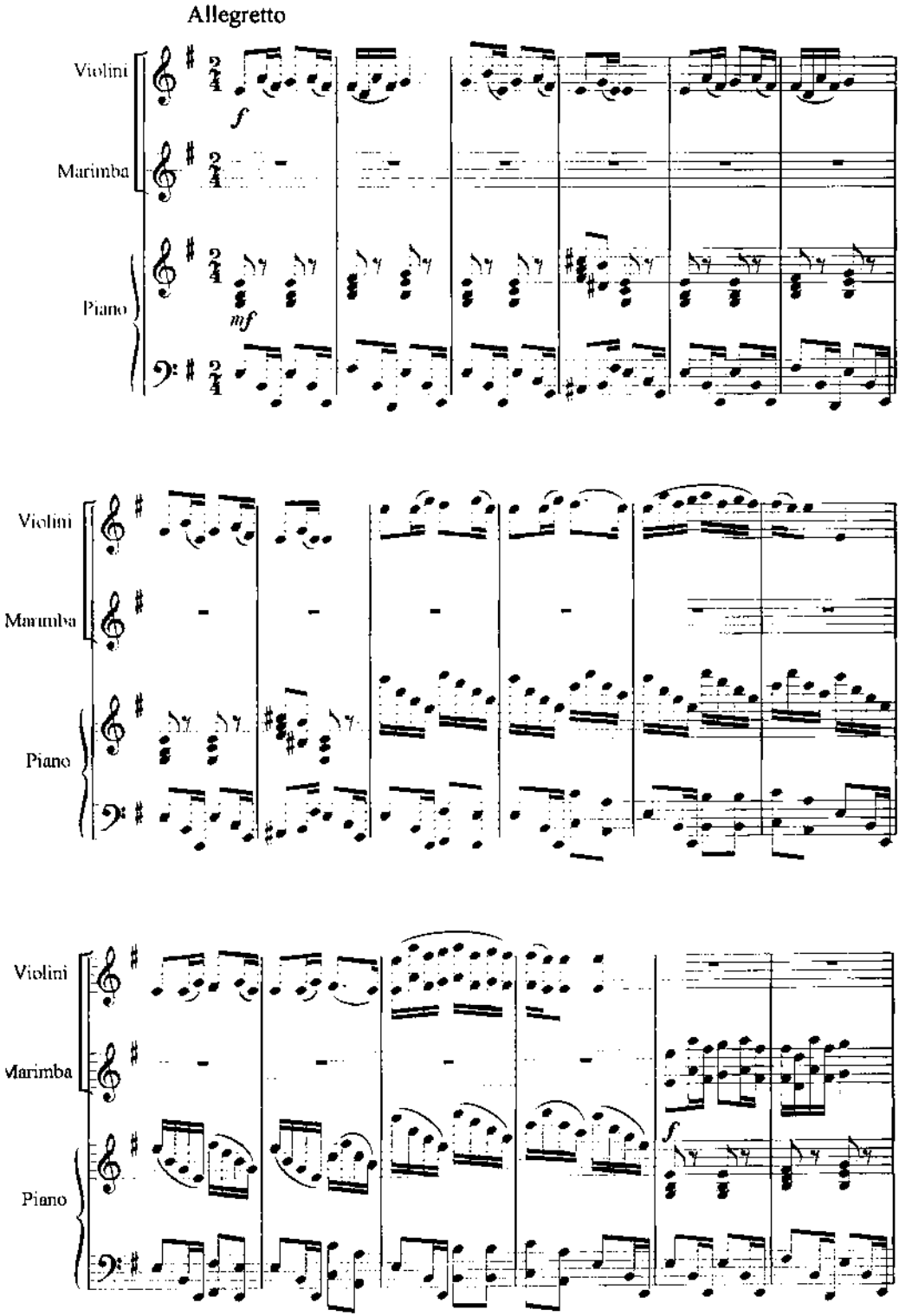


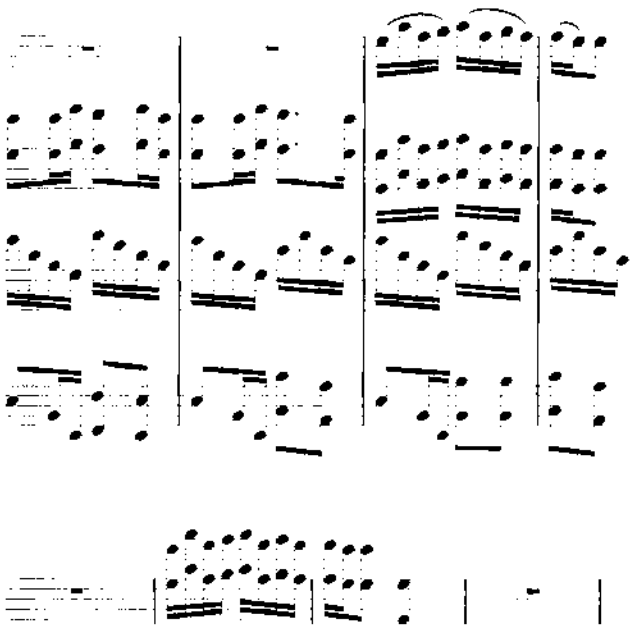


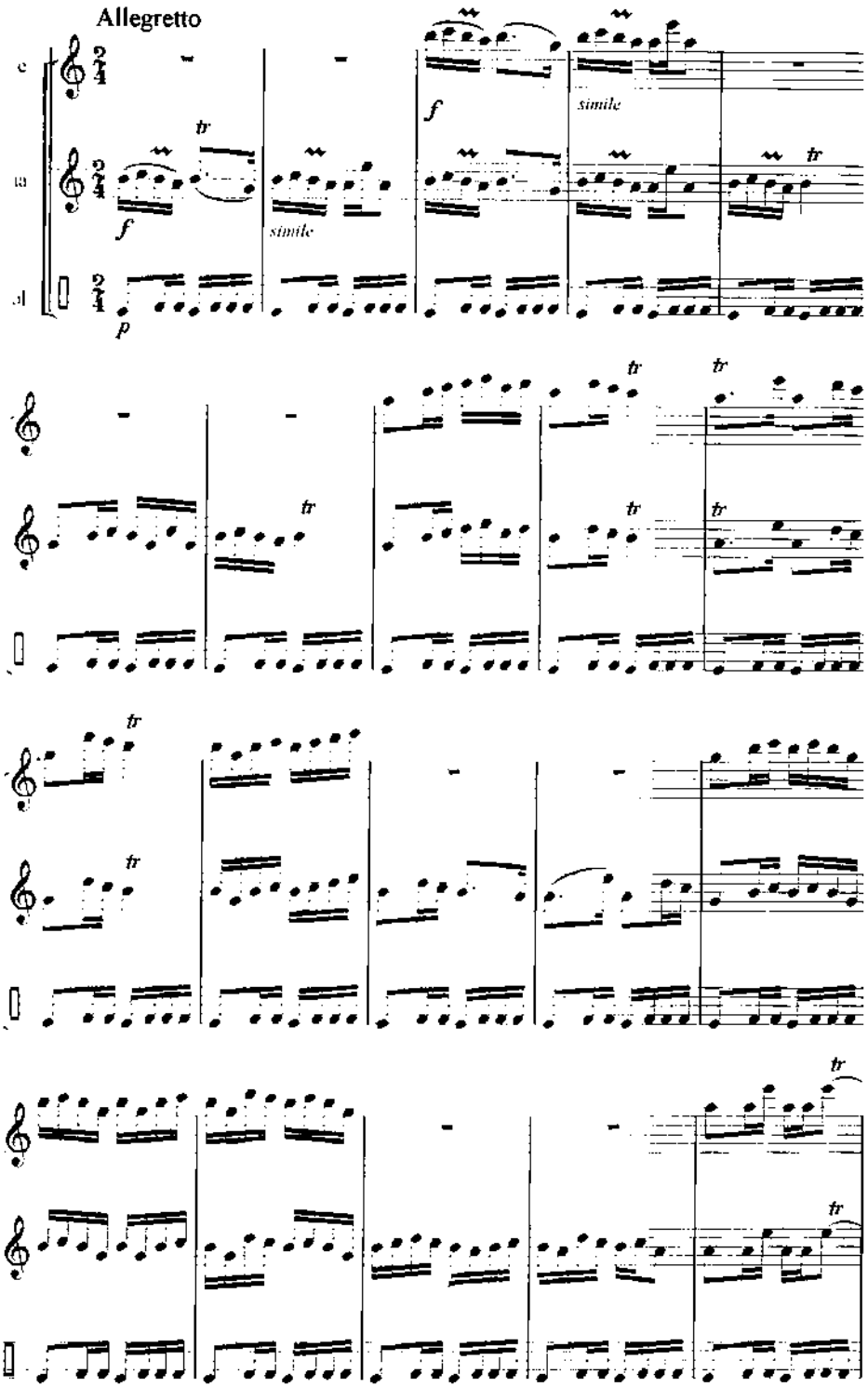


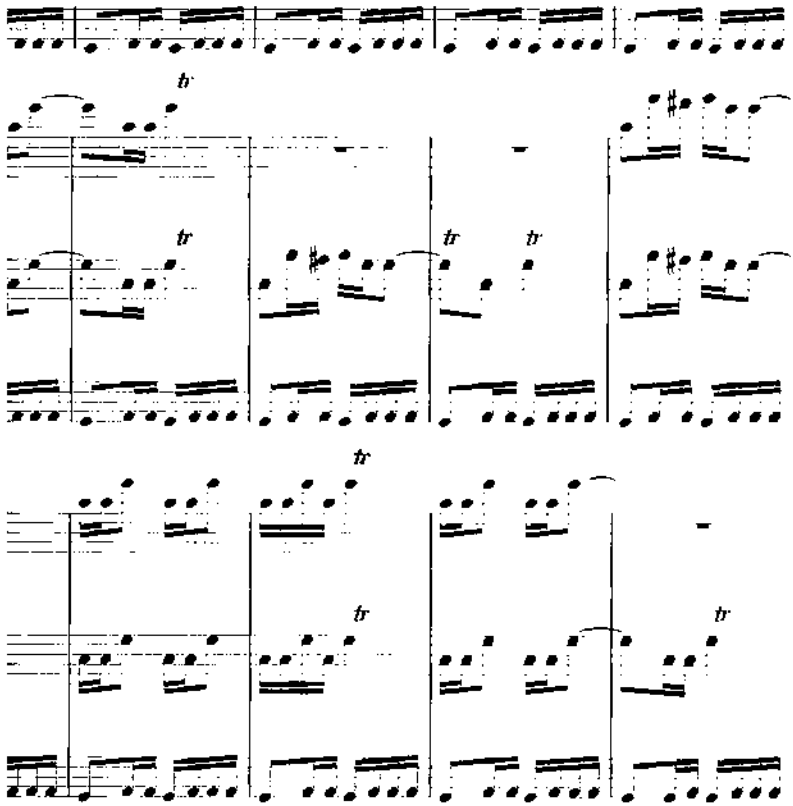

Allegro
olo
lini
elli
f
f
f
simile
simile


Clarinetto
Violini
Celli
Clarinetto
Violini
Celli


Allegretto
Violini
Marimba
Piano
f
mf
Violini
Marimba
Piano
Violini
Marimba
Piano
f




Allegretto
f
tr
simile
p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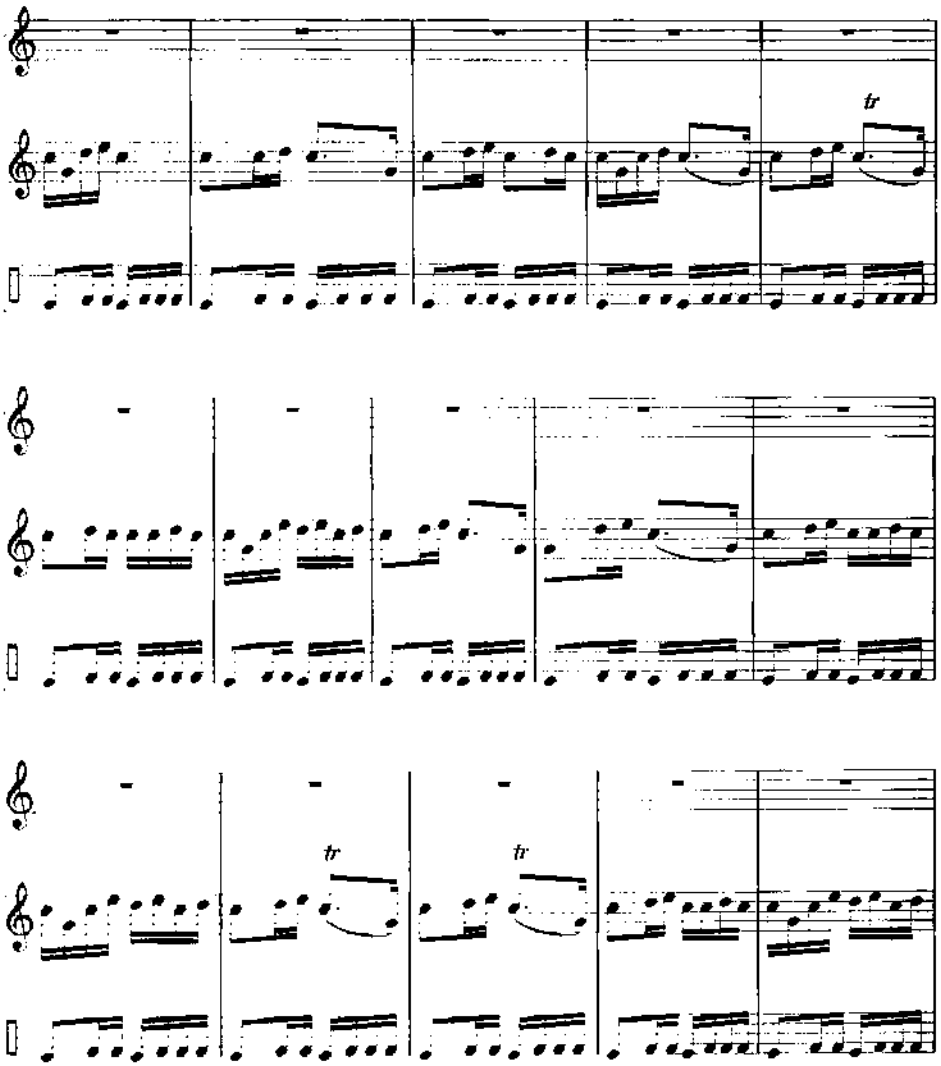
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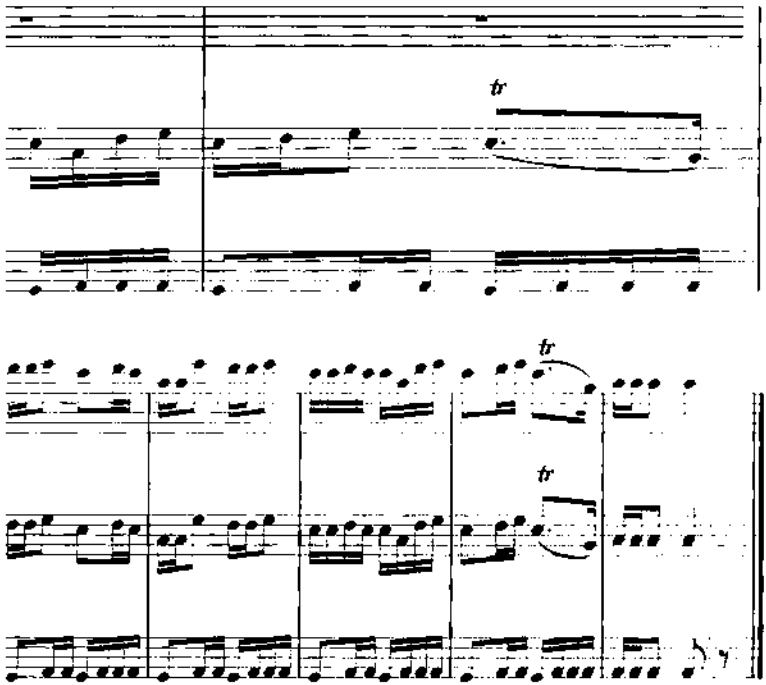
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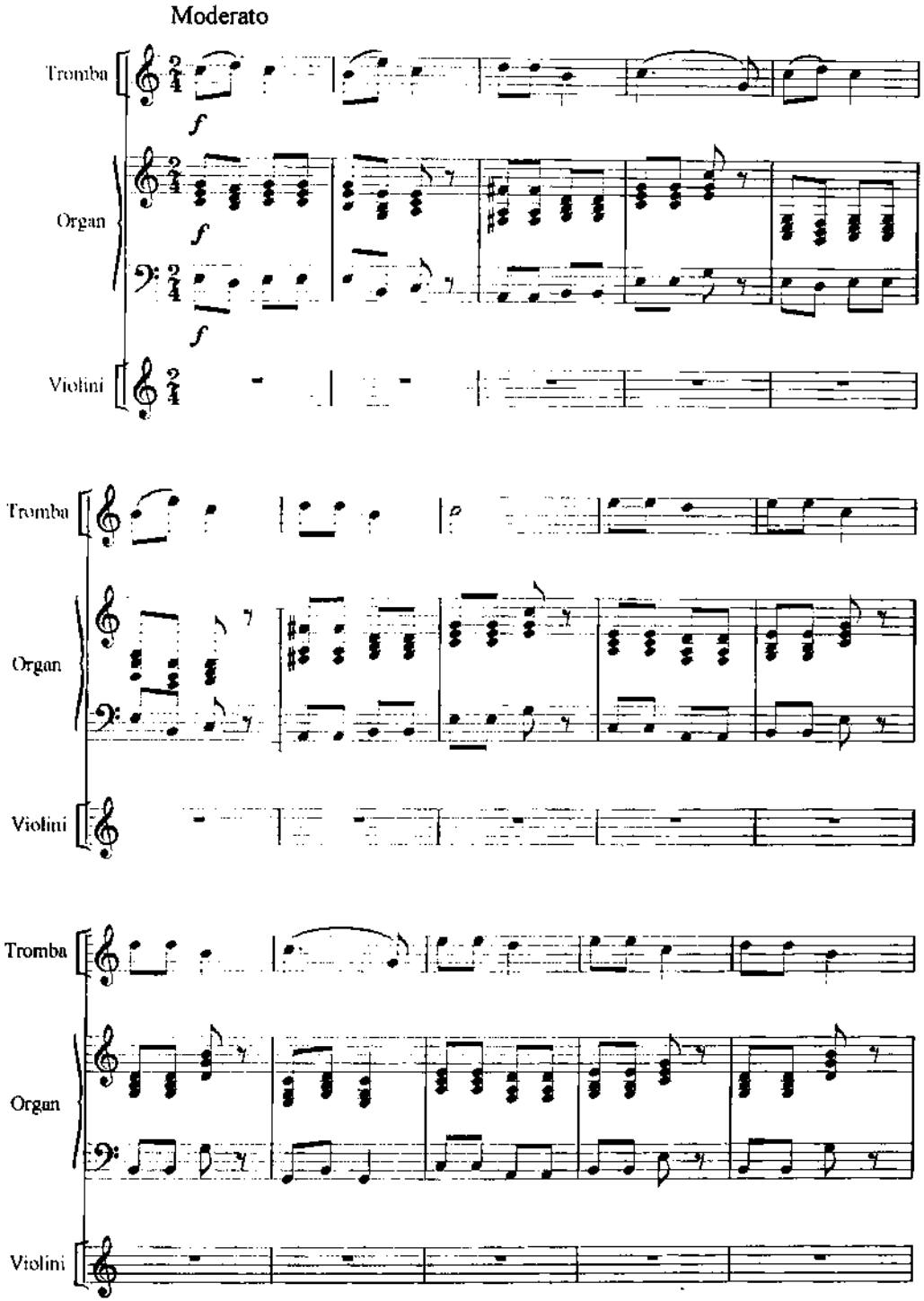
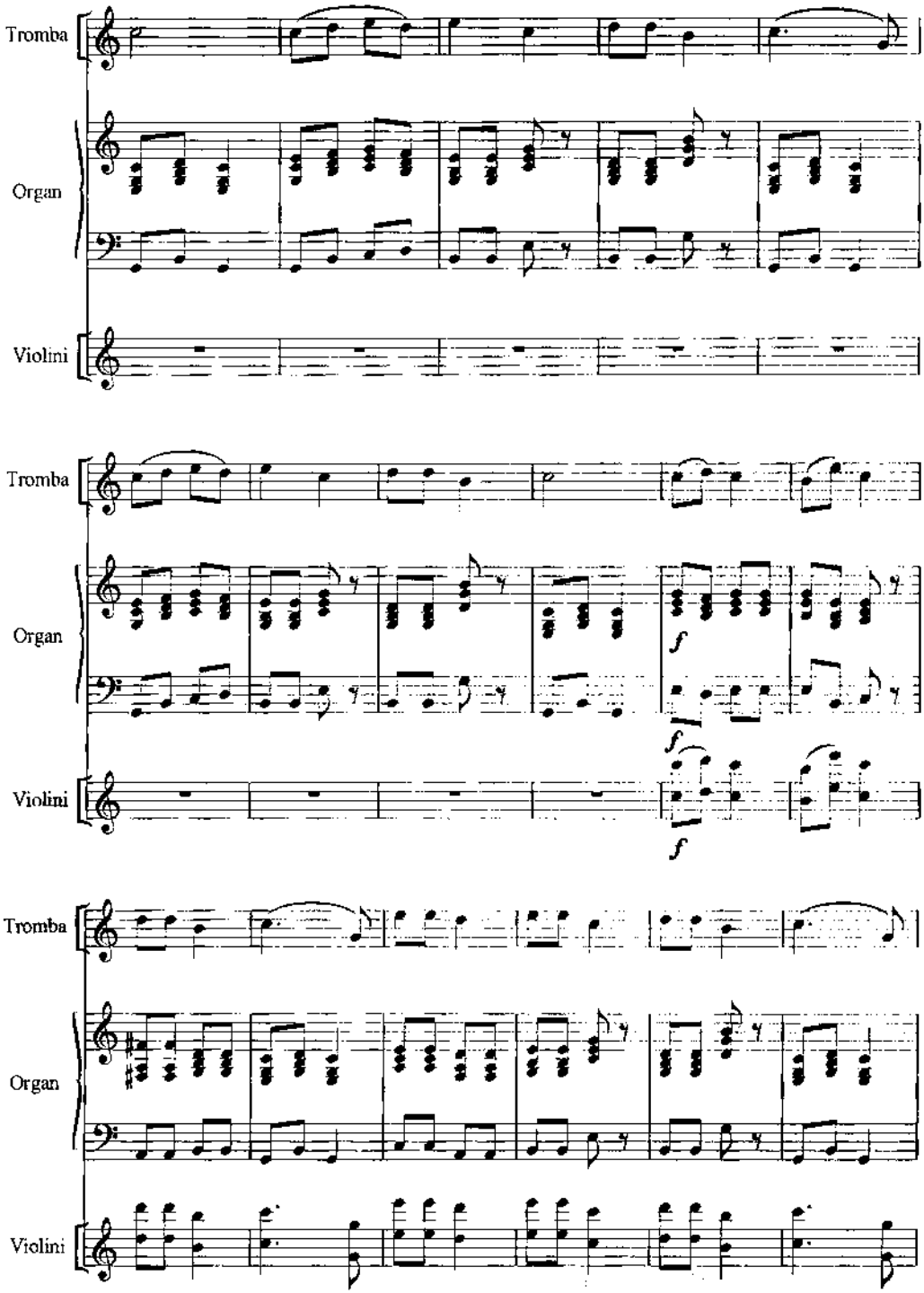
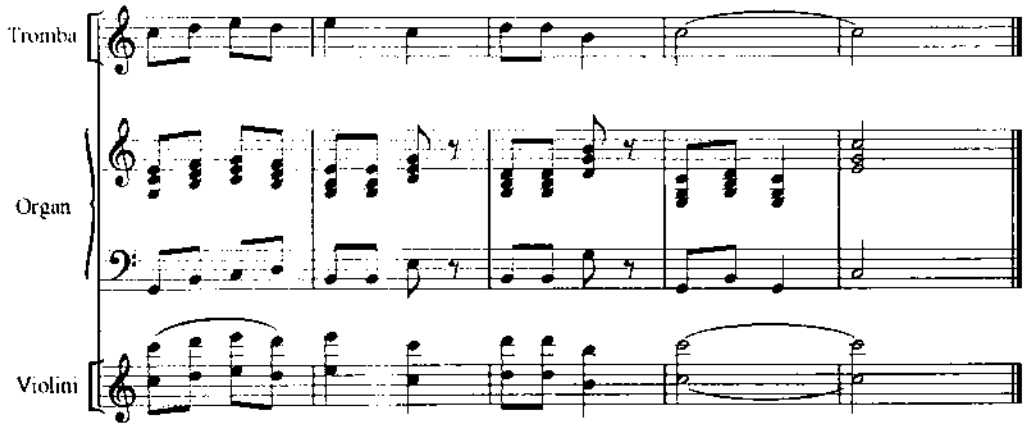
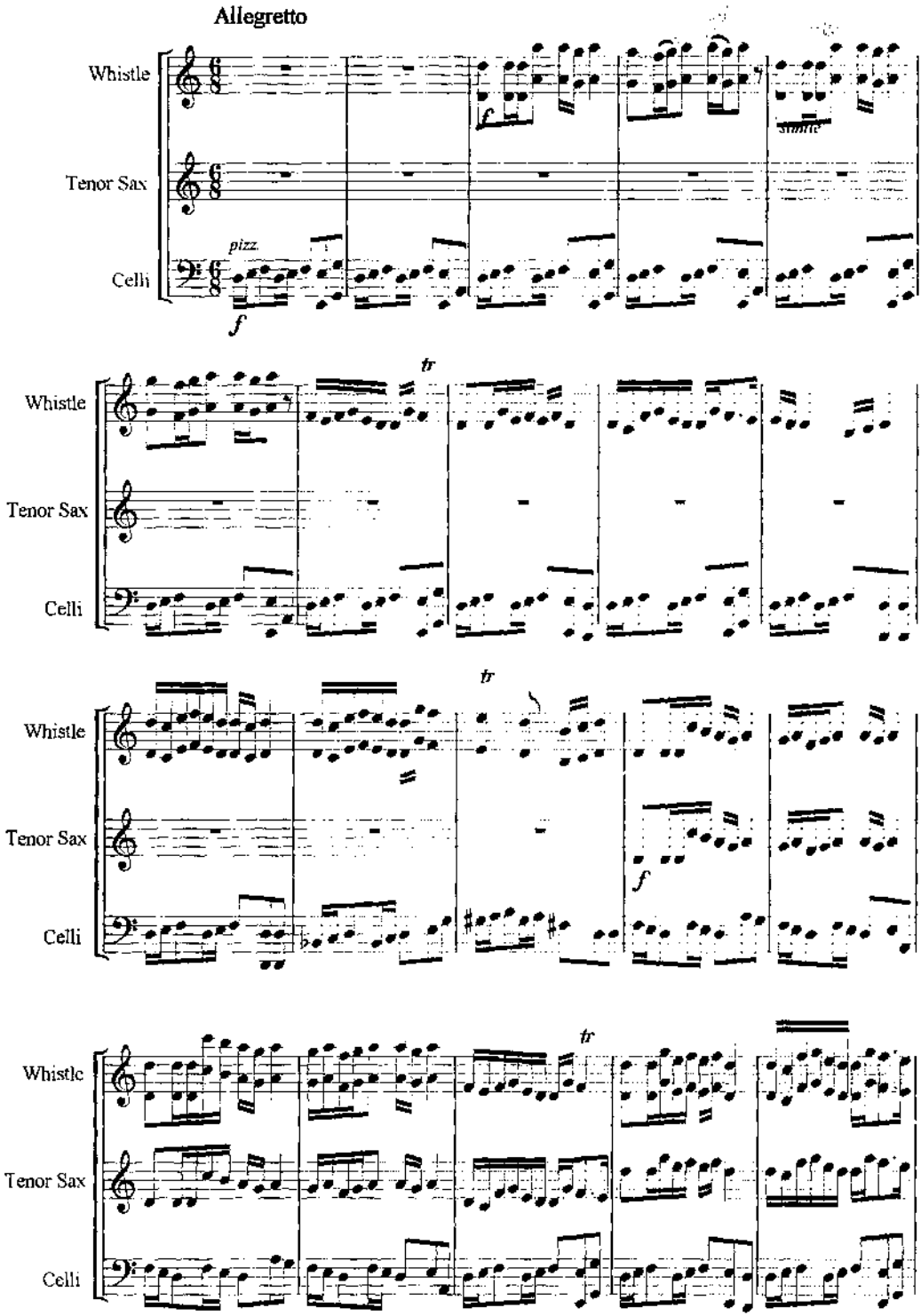
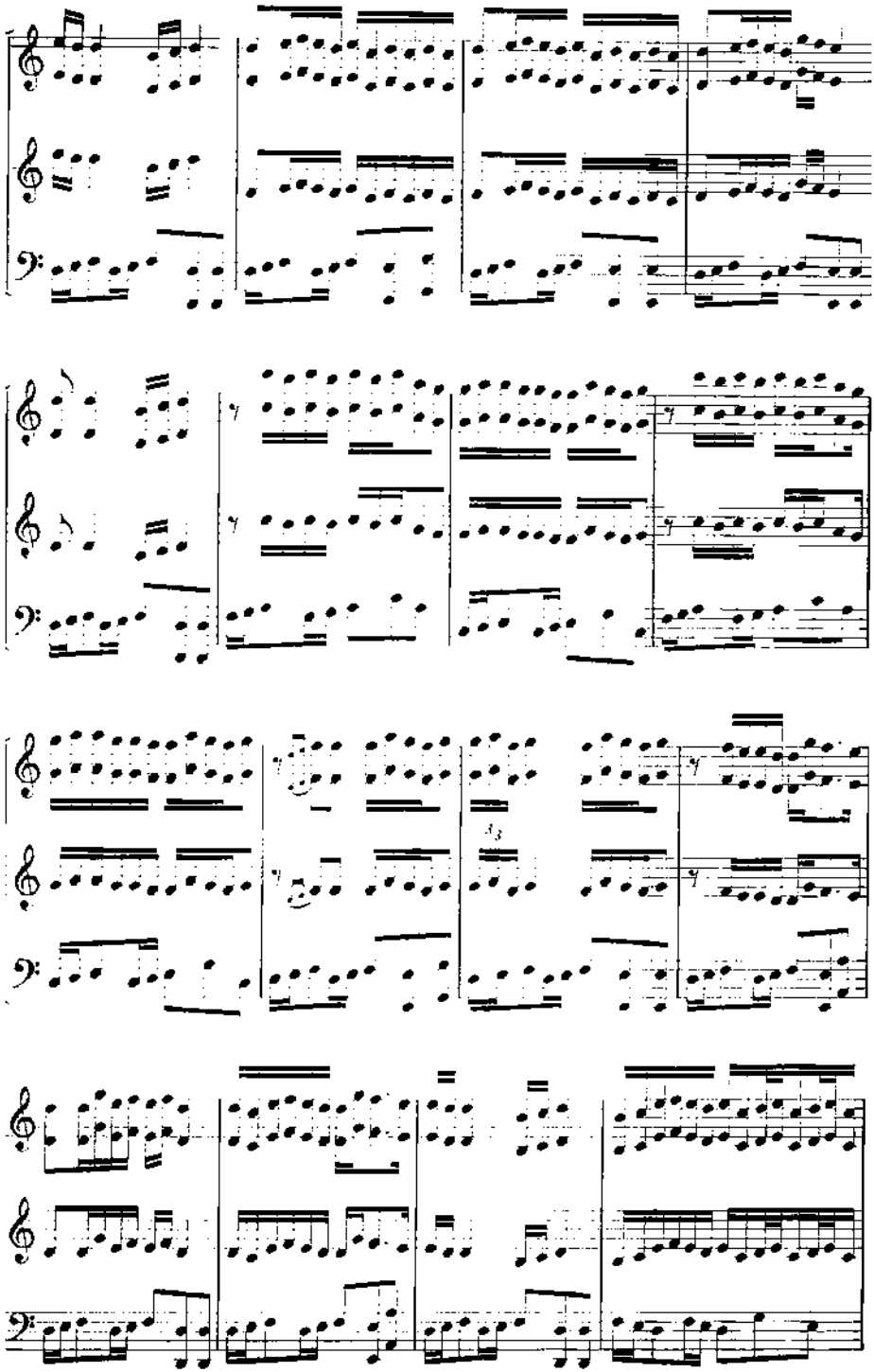
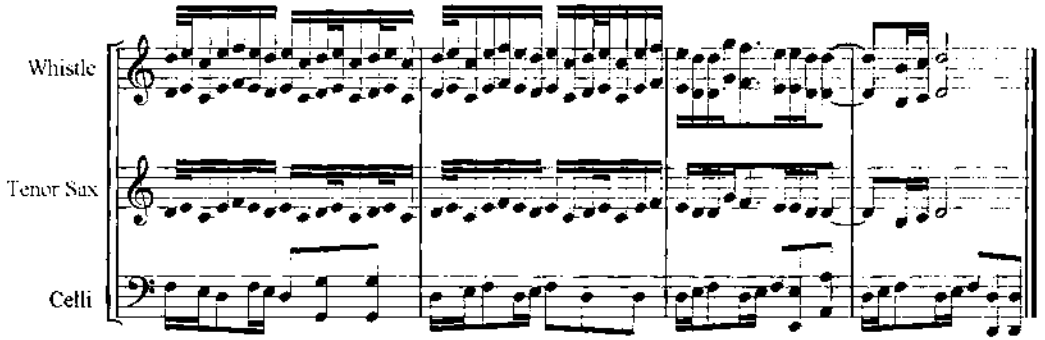

Moderato
Tromba
Organ
Violini
f

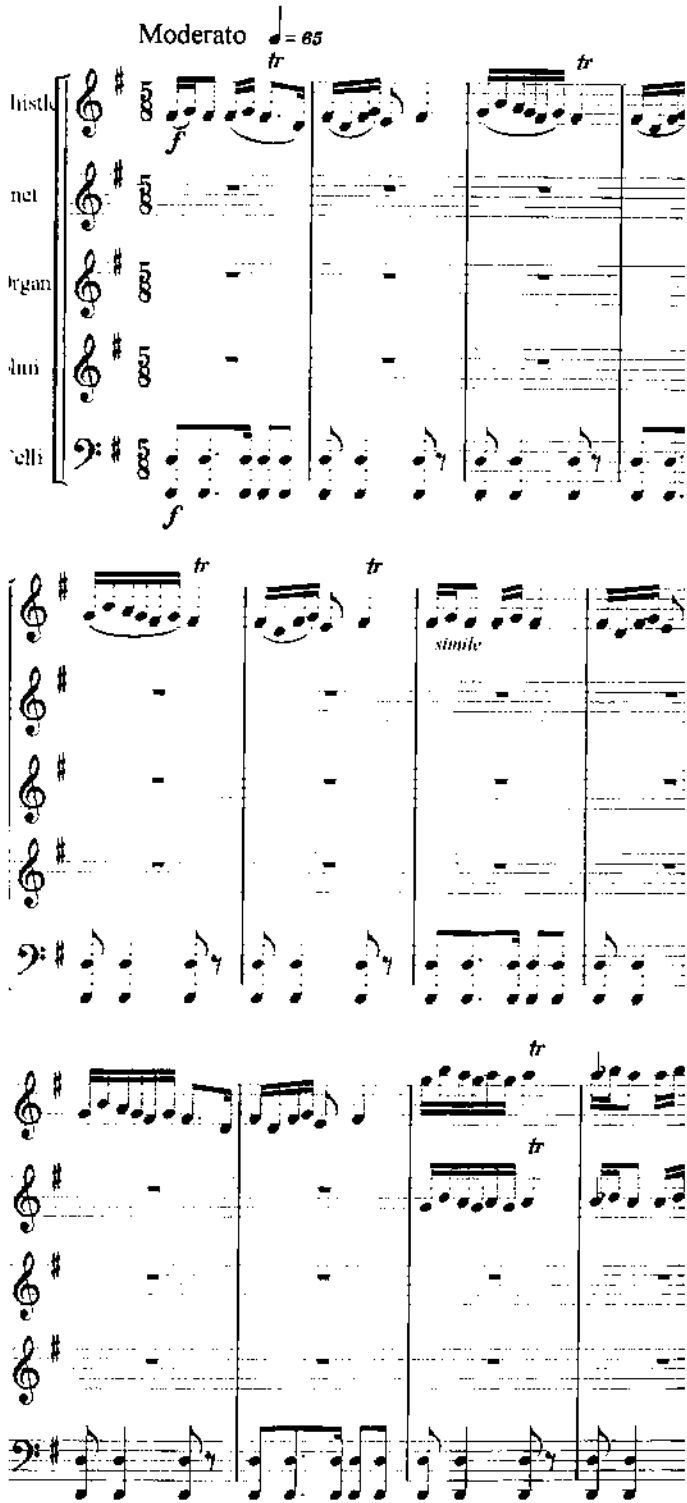

Tromba
Organ
Violini
Tromba
Organ
f
f
f
Violini
Tromba
Organ
Violini


Tromba
Organ
Violini


Allegretto
Whistle
Tenor Sax
Celli
pizz.
f
tr
Whistle
Tenor Sax
Celli
tr
Whistle
Tenor Sax
Celli
f
tr
Whistle
Tenor Sax
Celli




Whistle
Tenor Sax
Celli


Moderato
= 65
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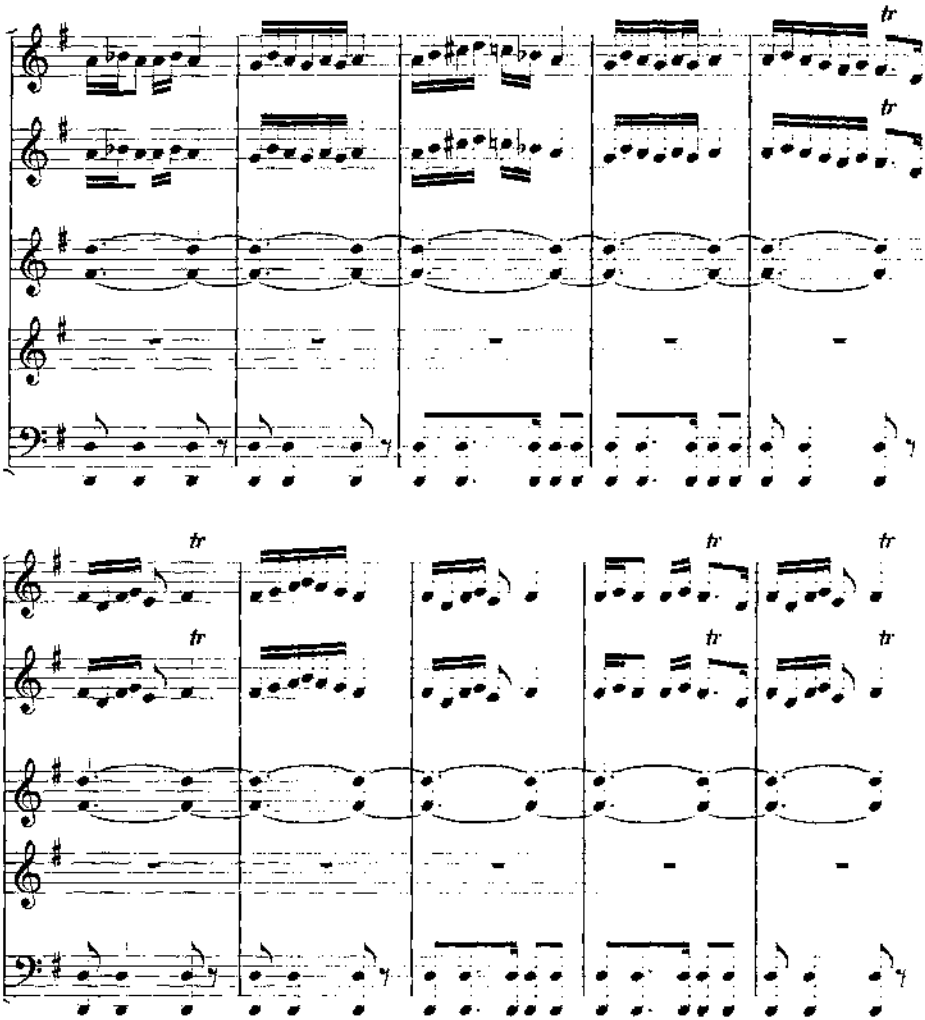
f
simile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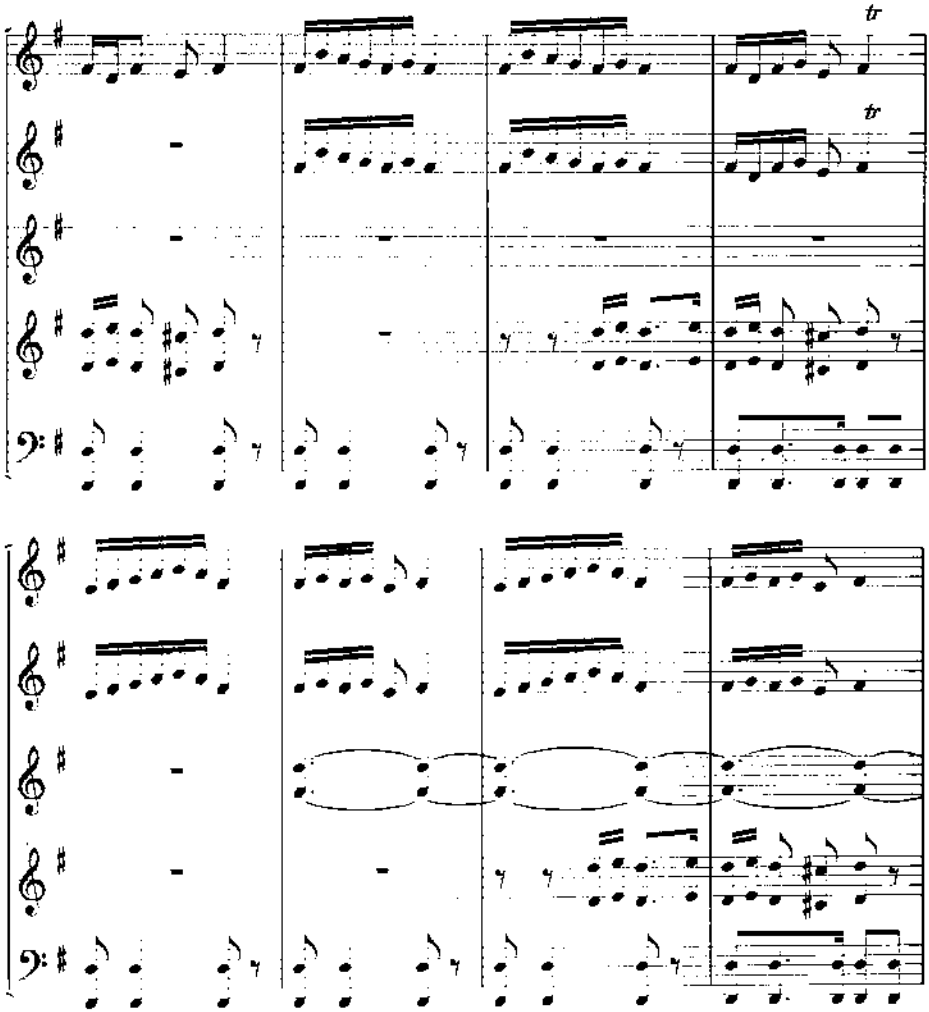
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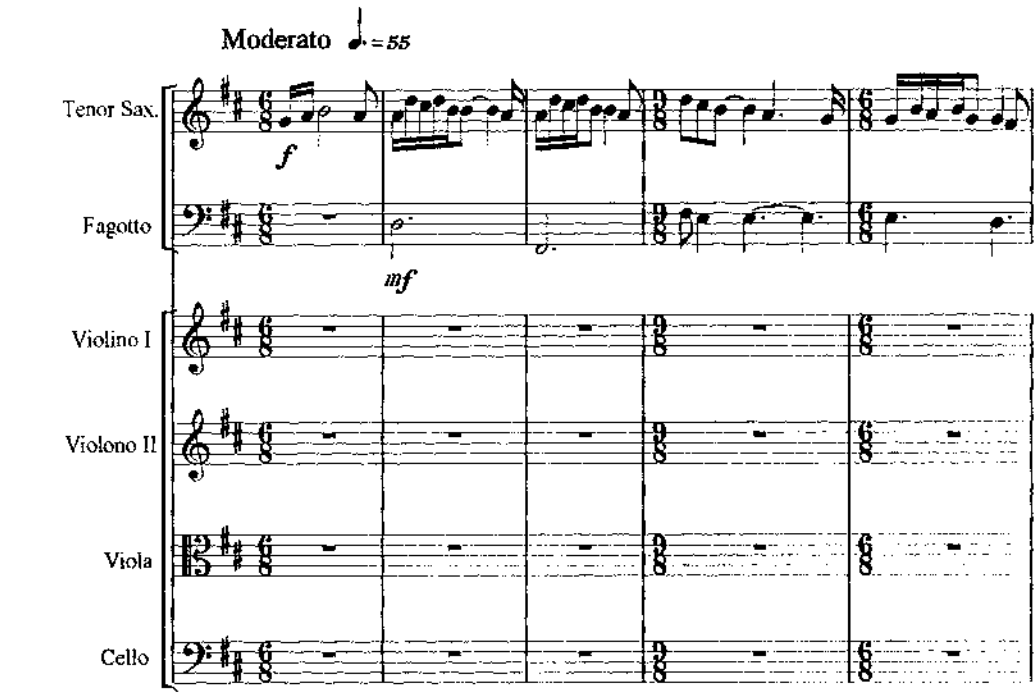
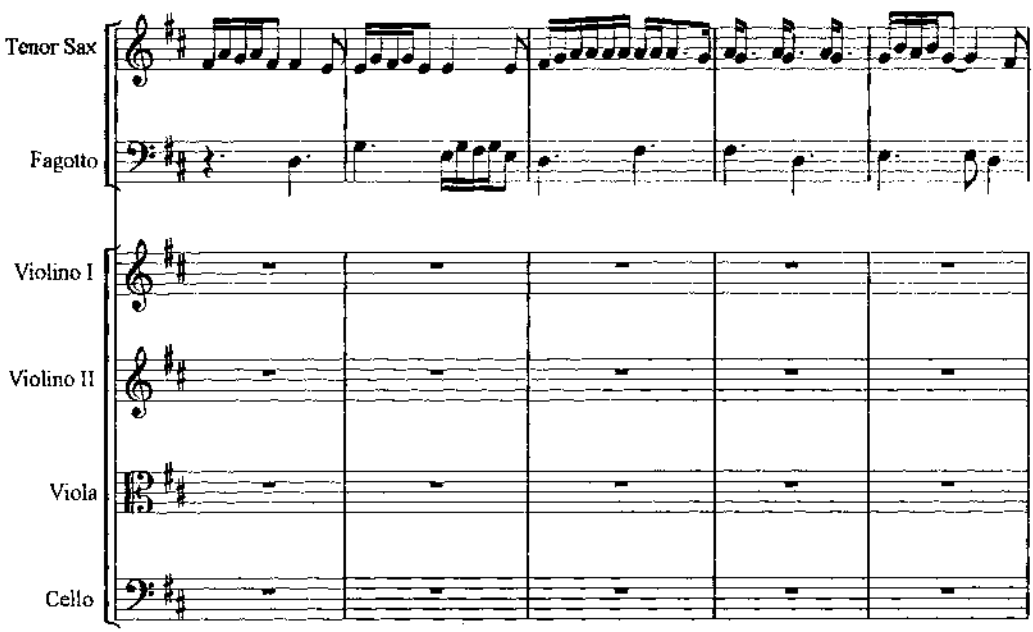
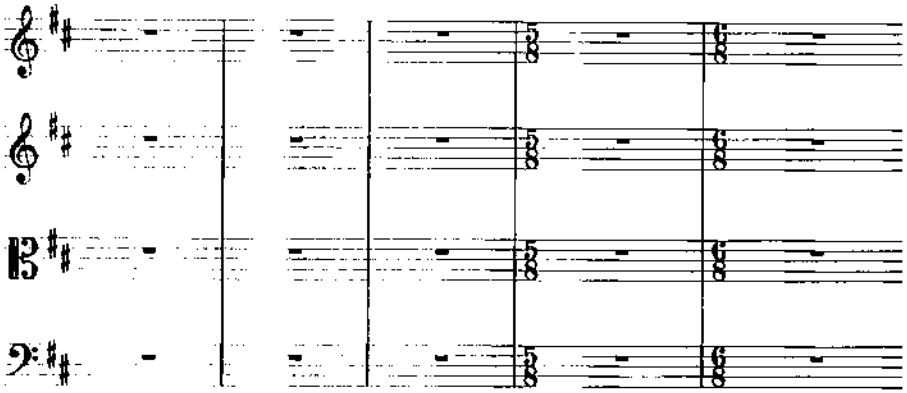
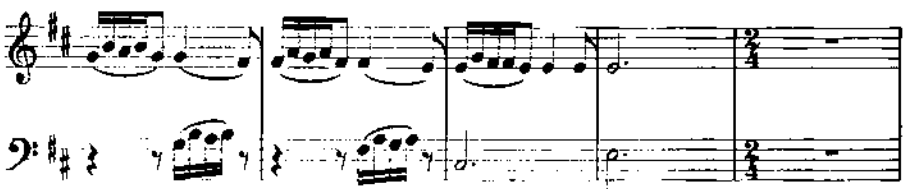
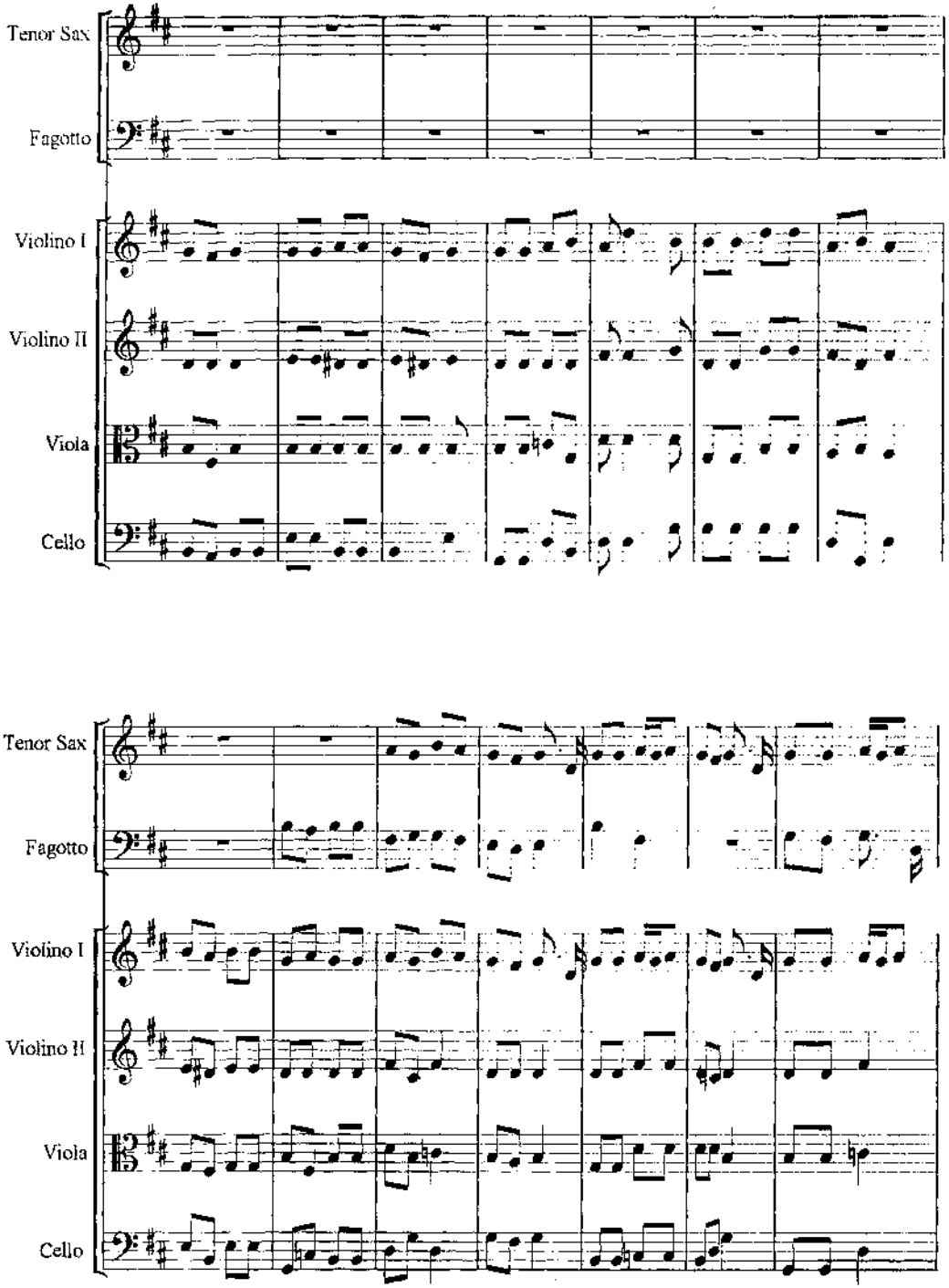
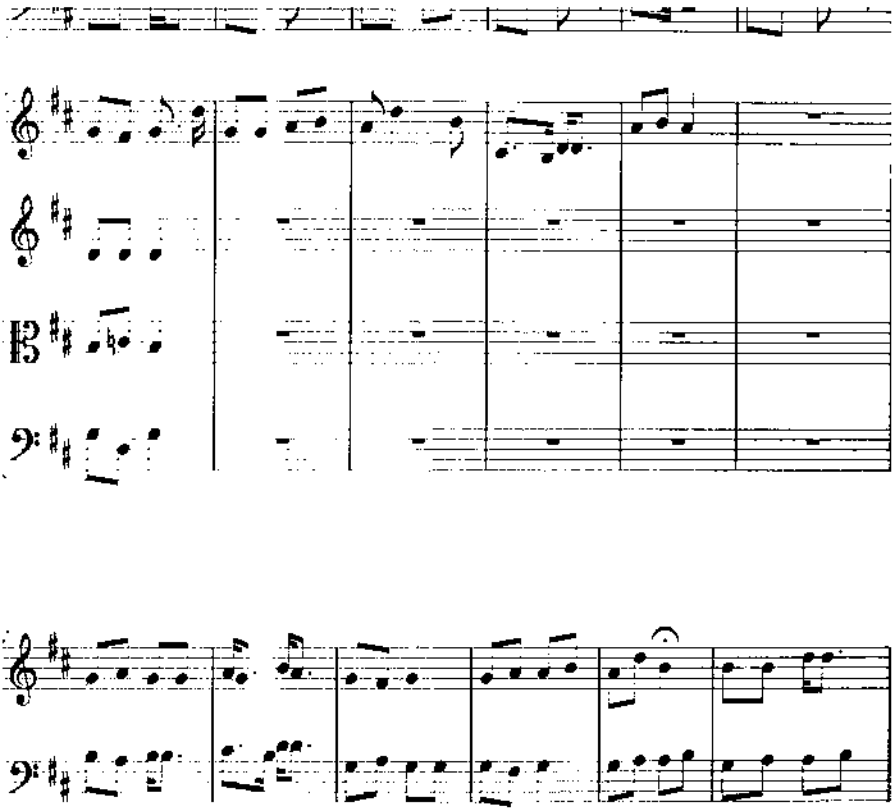

Moderato ♩. = 55
Tenor Sax.
Fagotto
Violino I
Violono II
Viola
Cello
f
mf

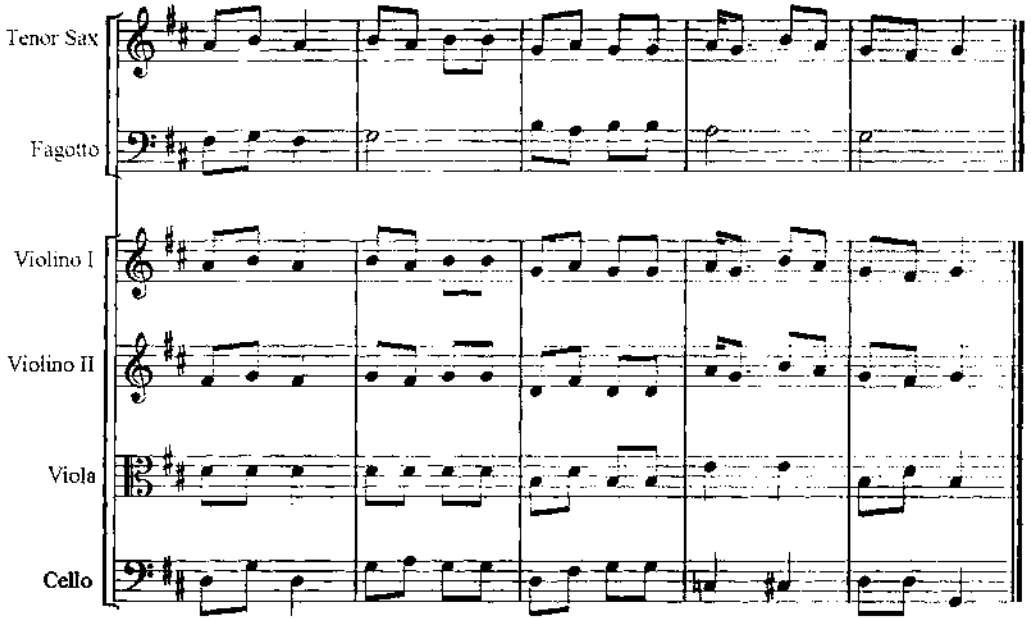

Tenor Sax
Fagotto
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Cello



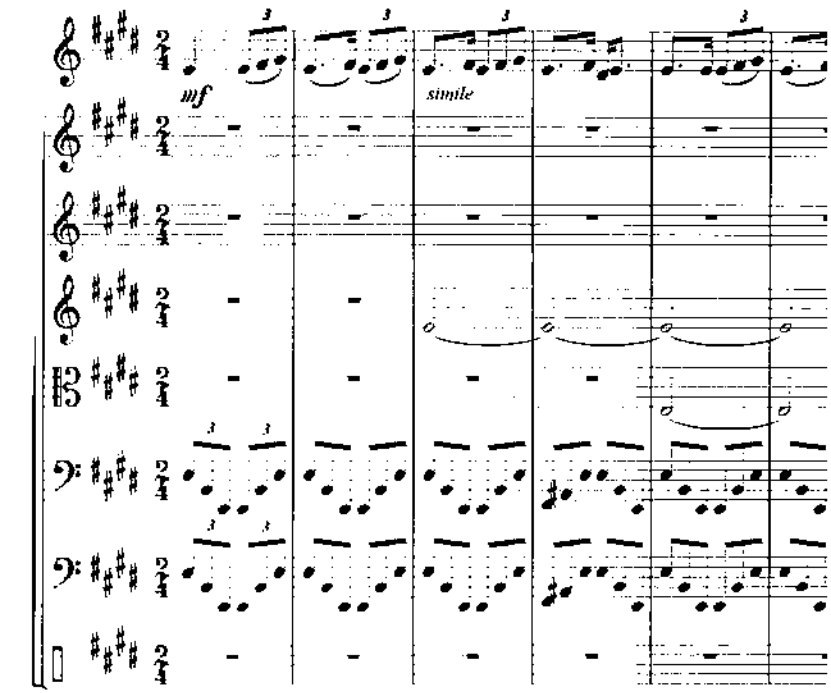


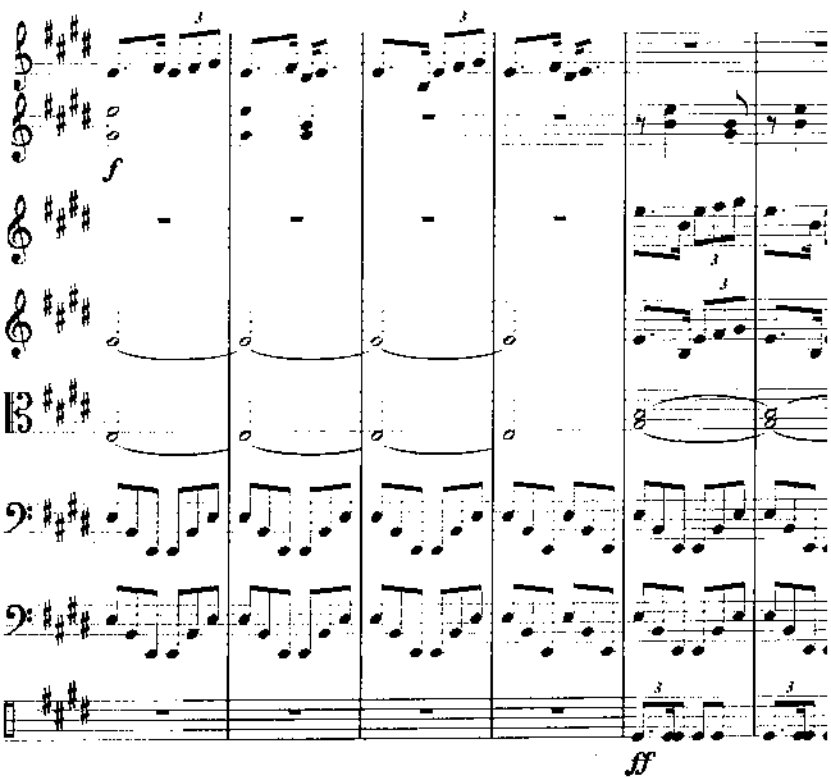

Tenor Sax
Fagotto
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Cello
Tenor Sax
Fagotto
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Cello

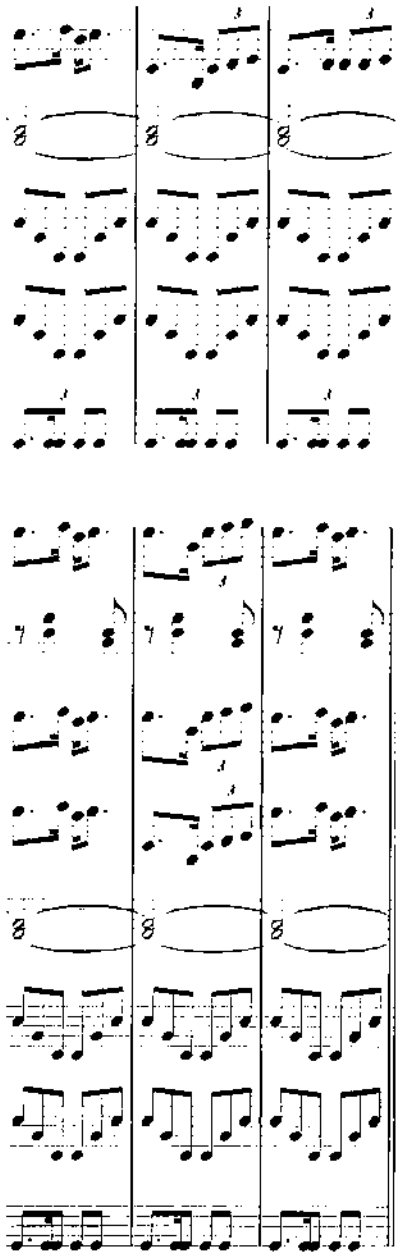



Tenor Sax
Fagotto
Violino I
Violino II
Viola
Cello

Allegro





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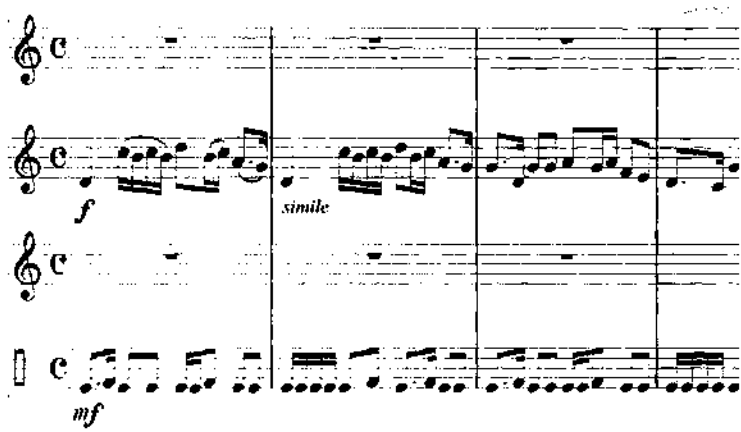


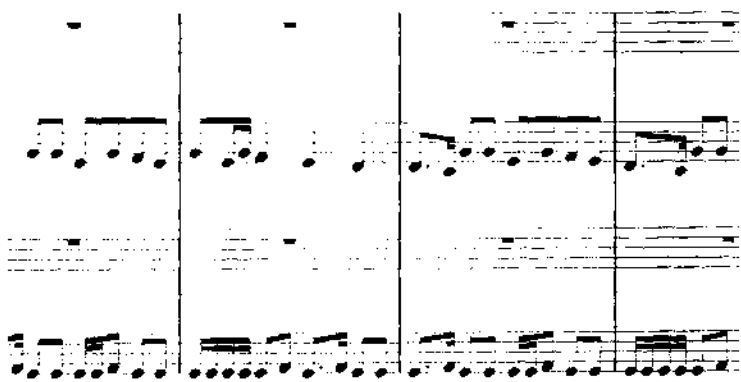

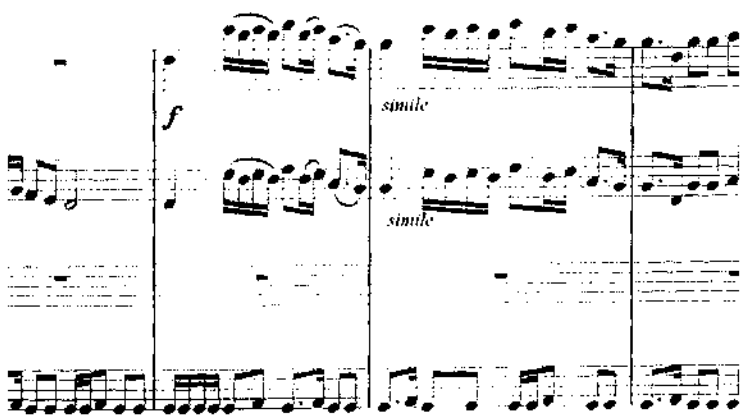

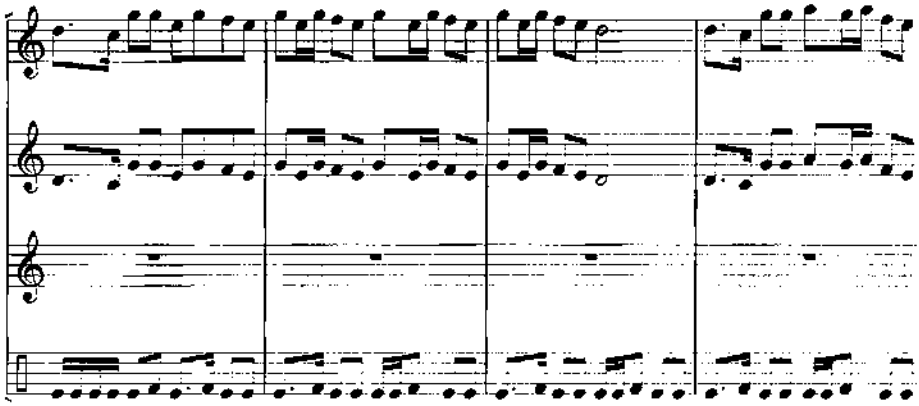

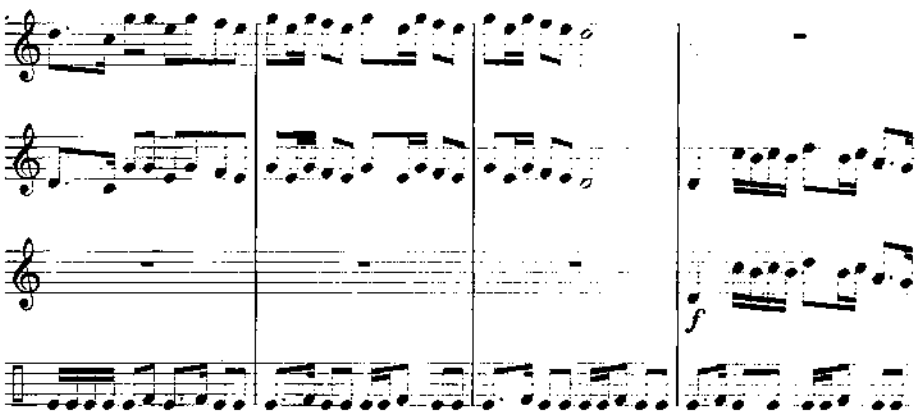
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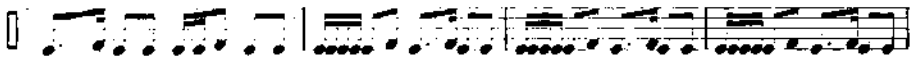
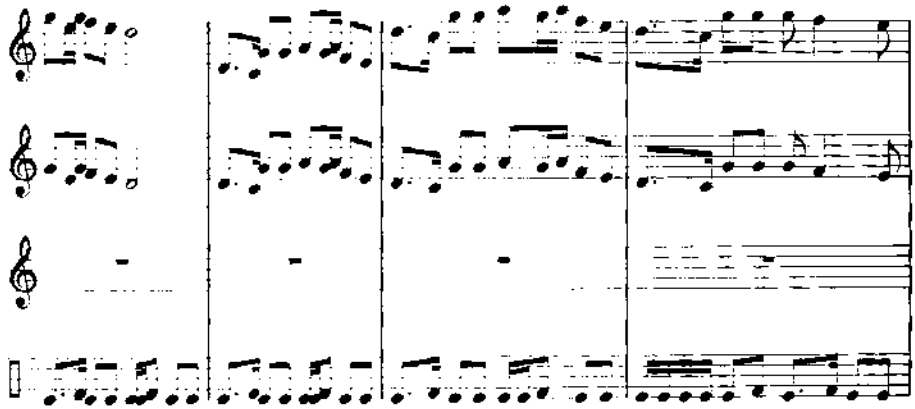
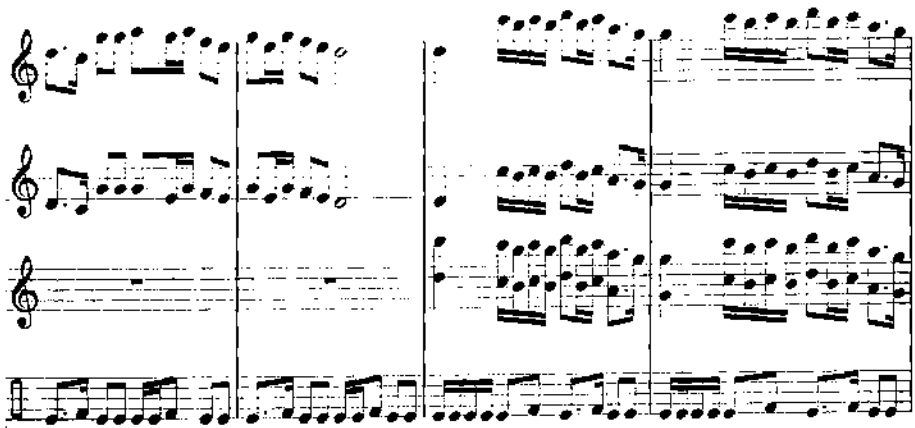
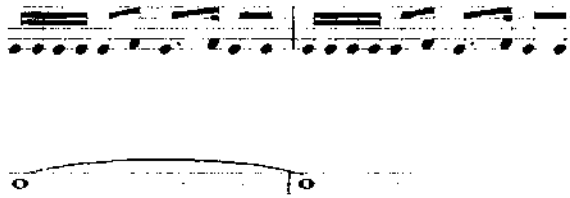
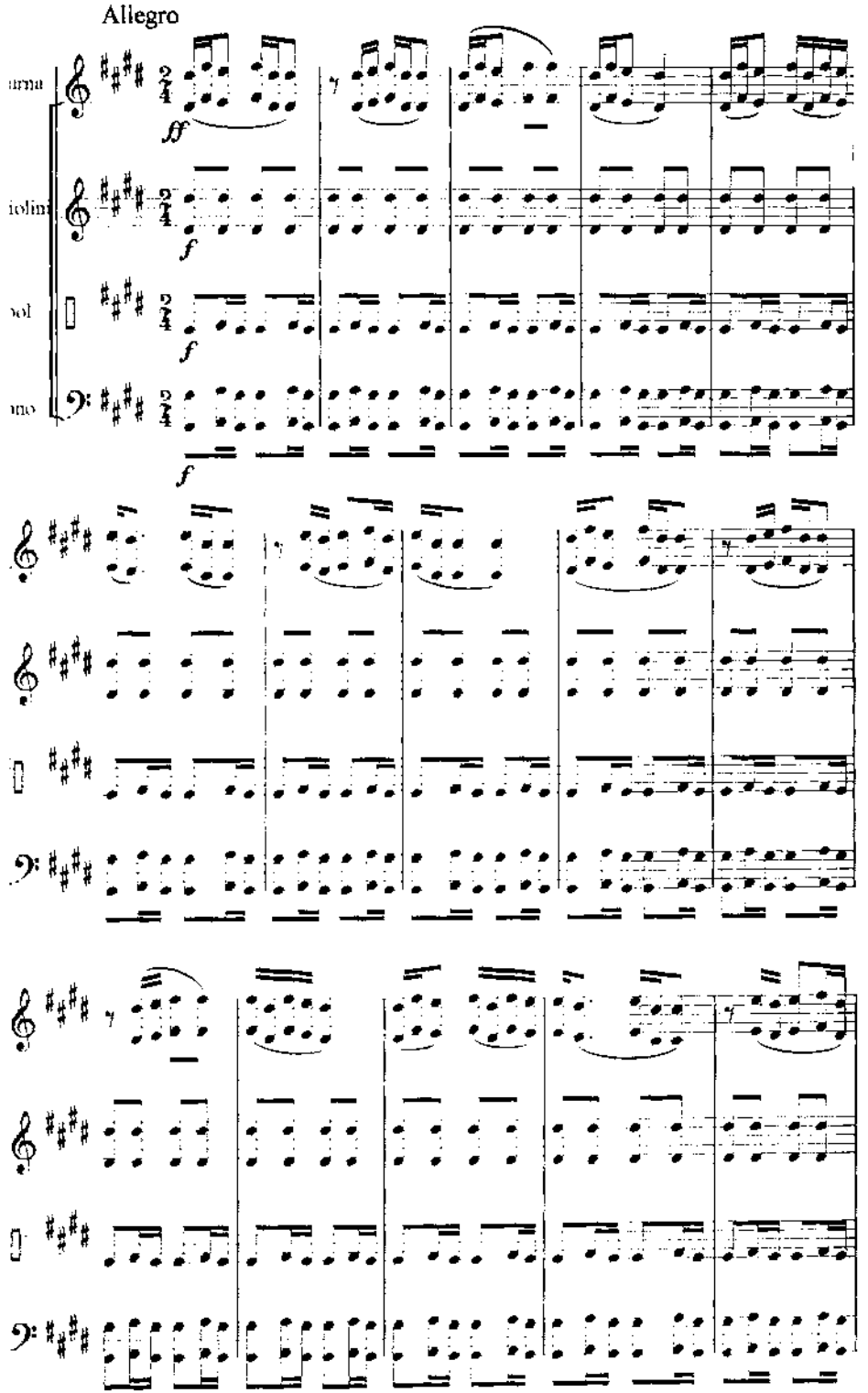


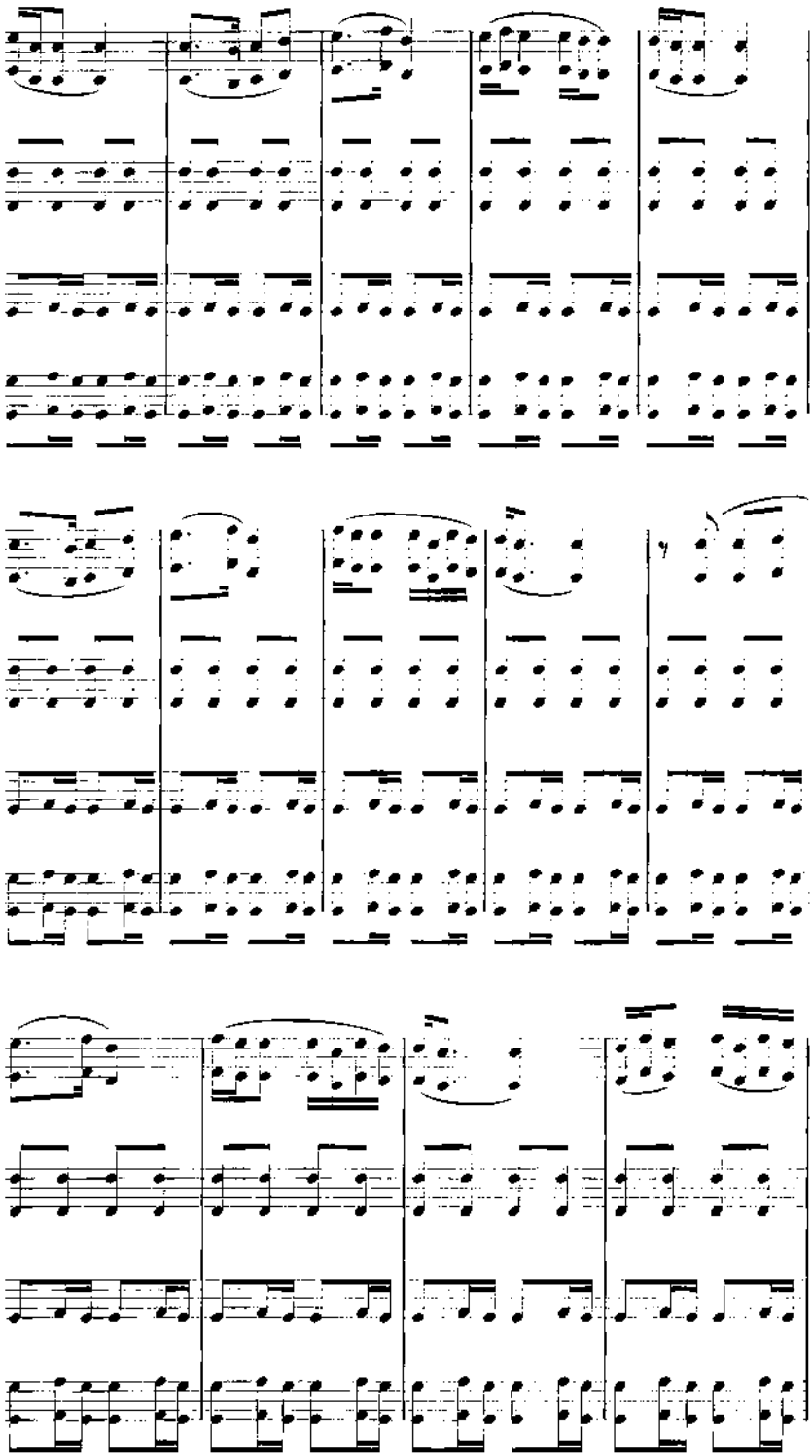


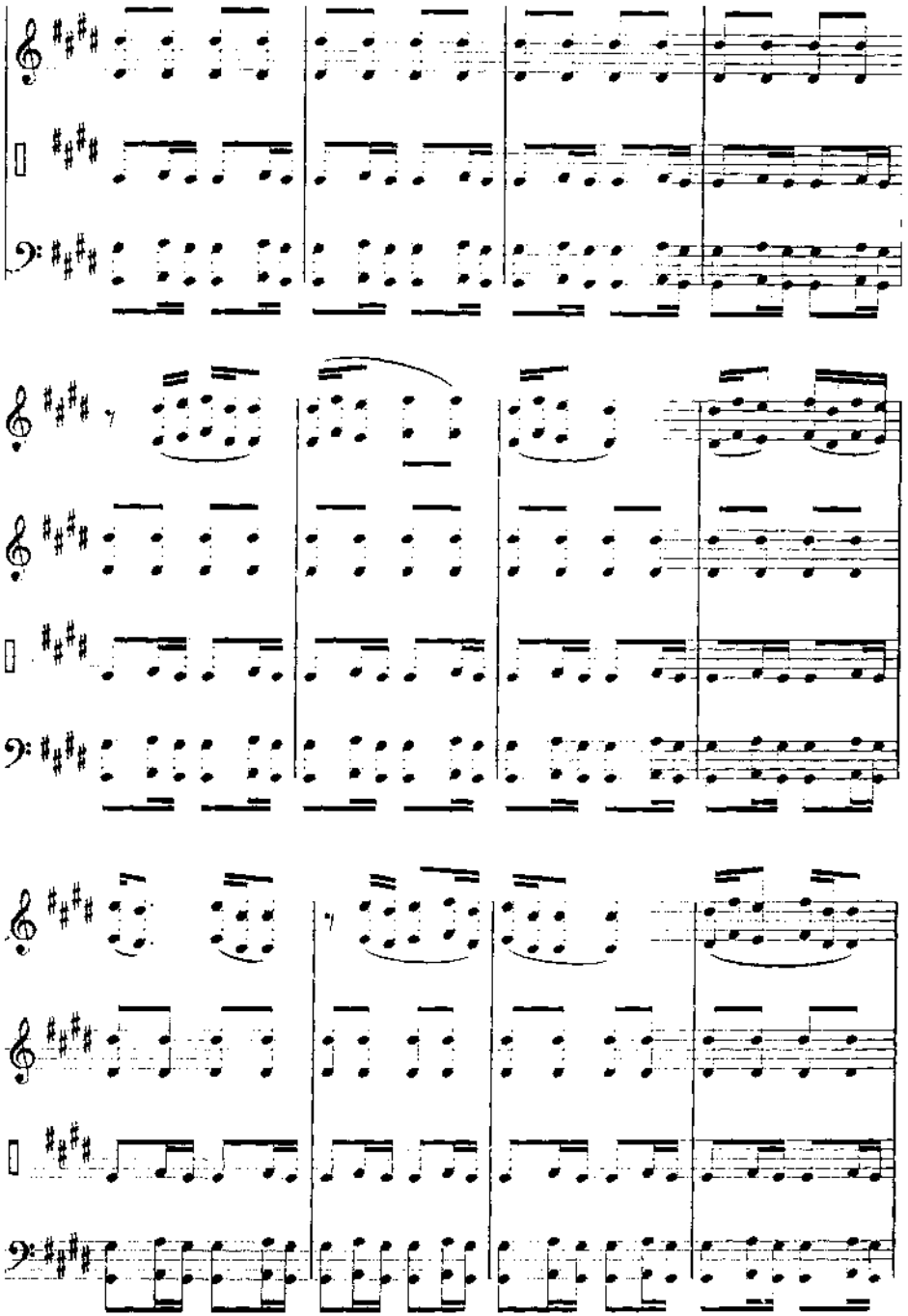


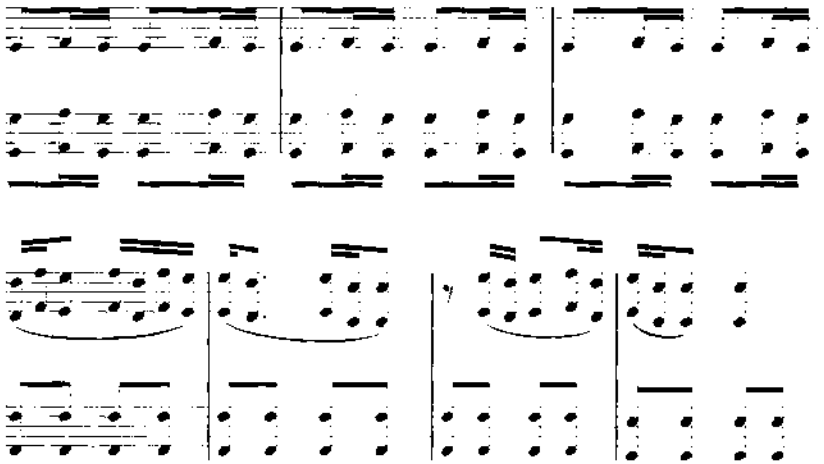


# 38 KOÇERÎ



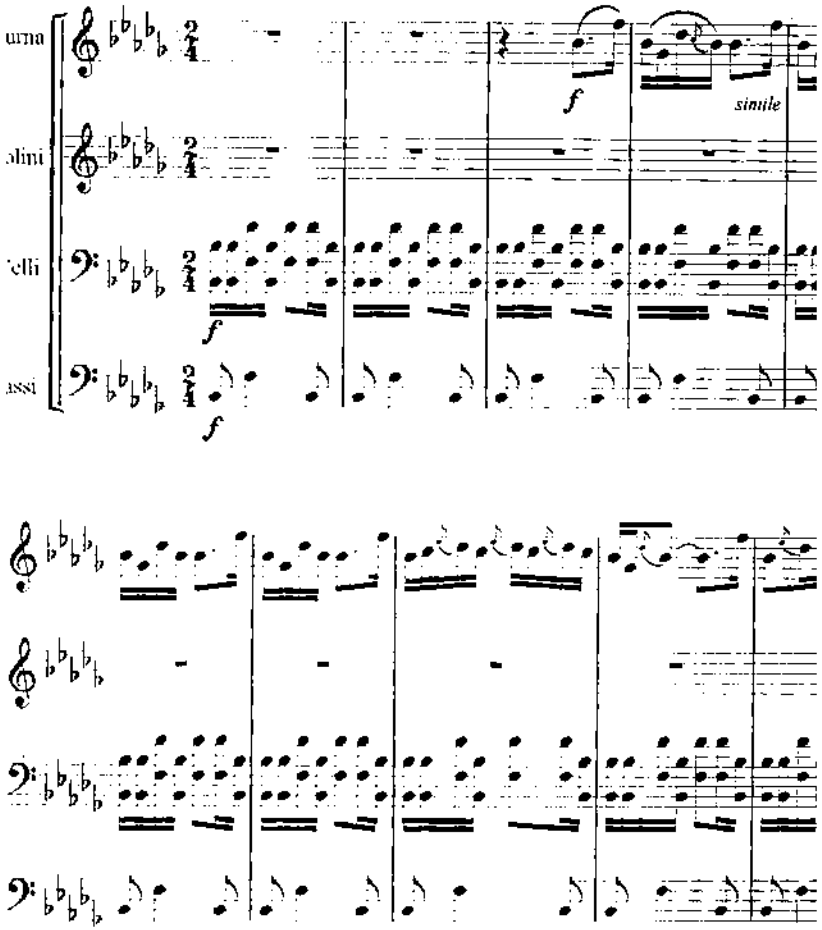


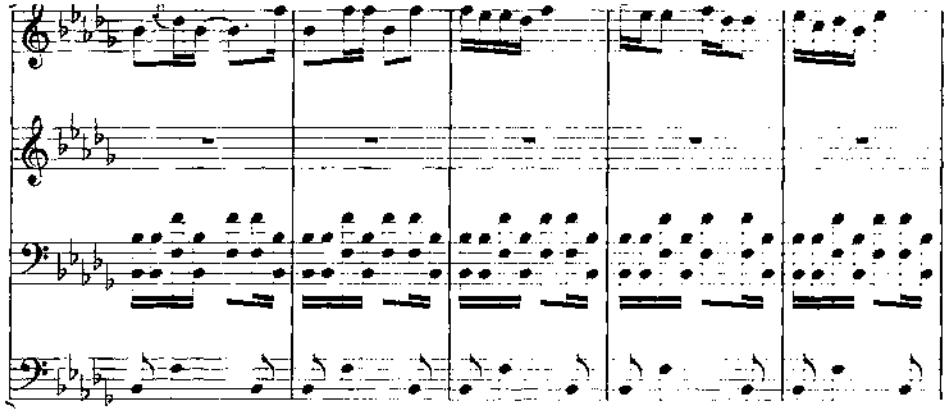


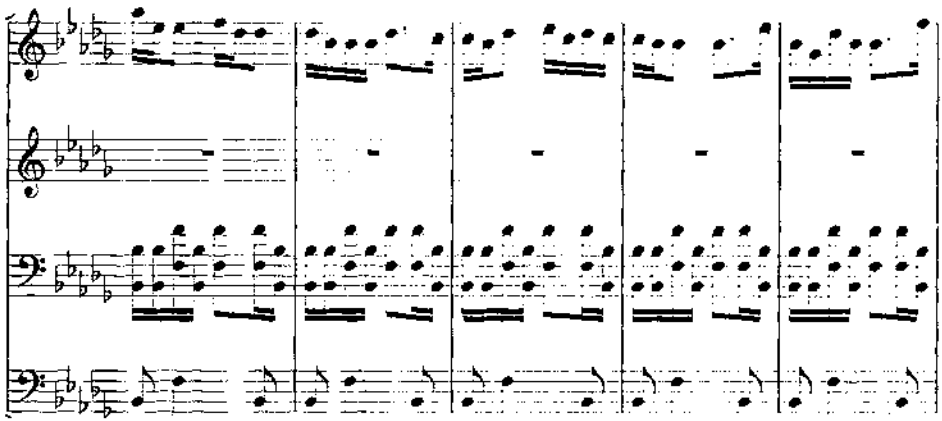


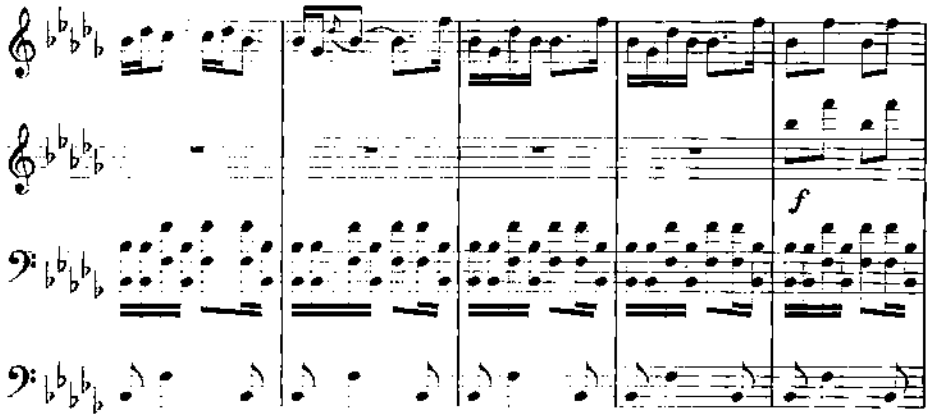
# 39 DÎLANA ÇÎYA

Moderato





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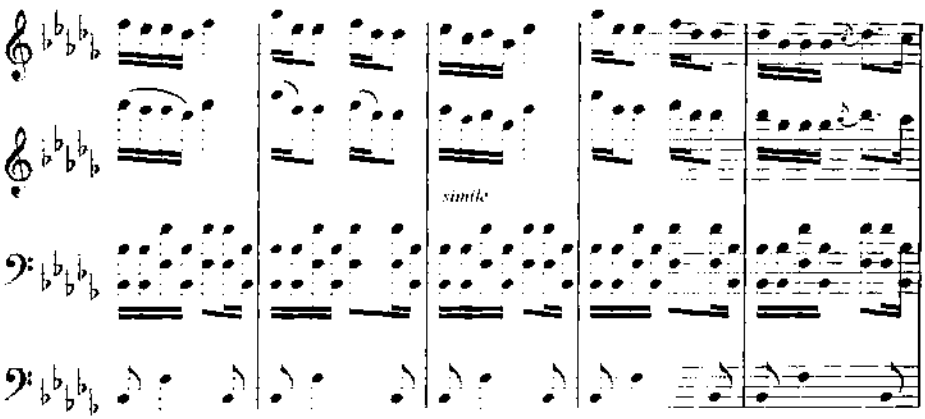
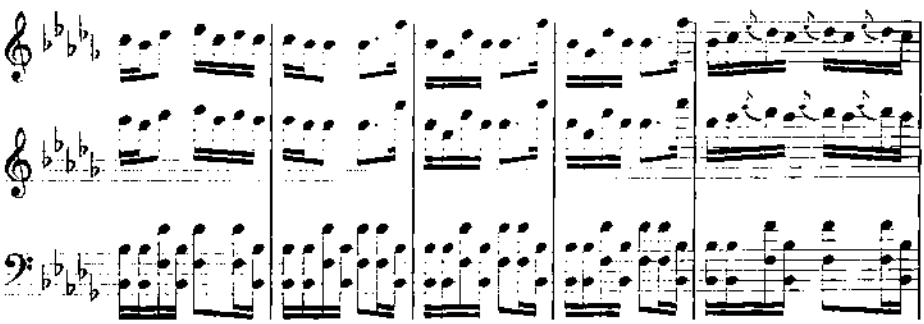
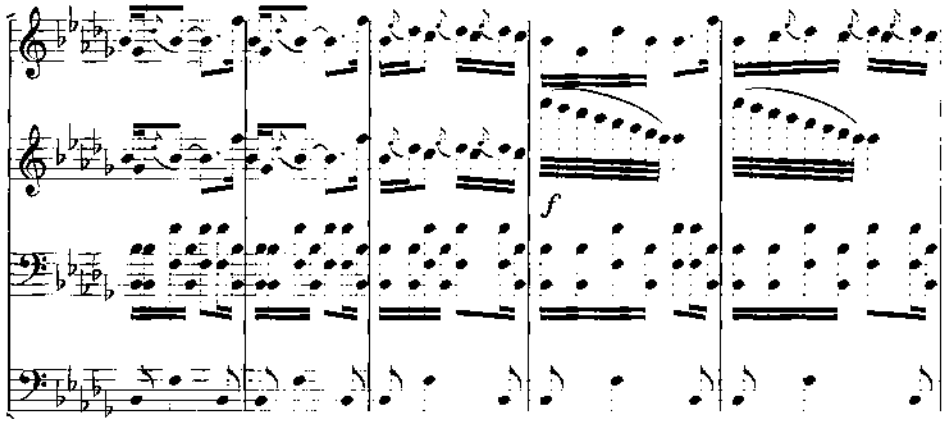

simile

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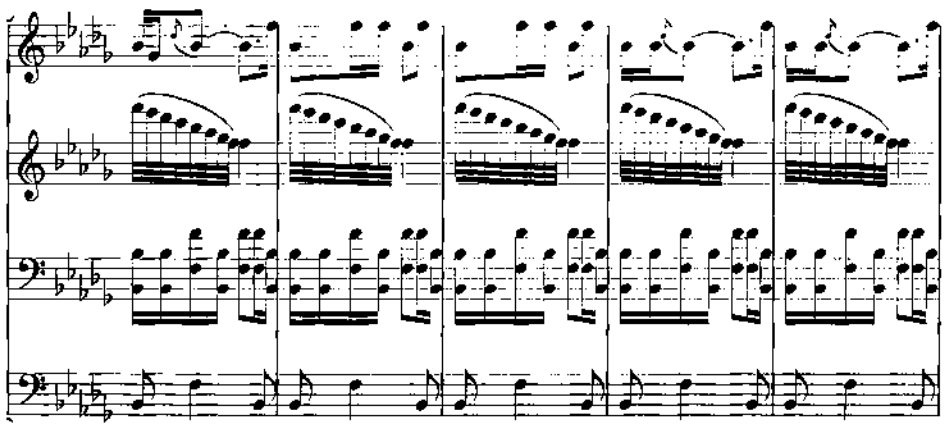

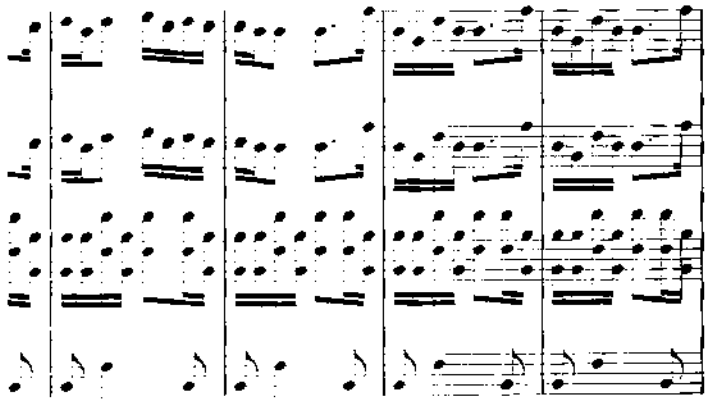

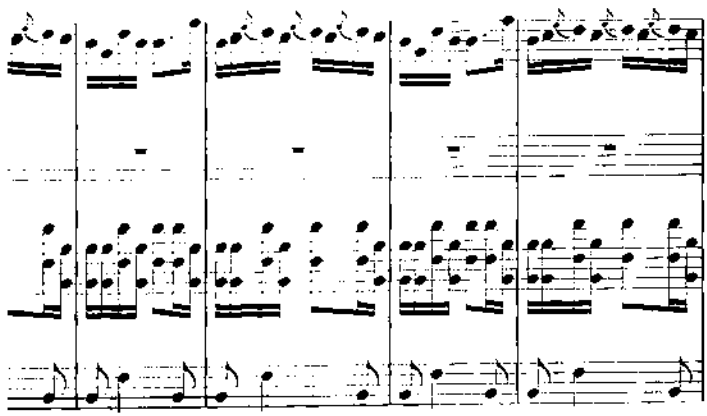

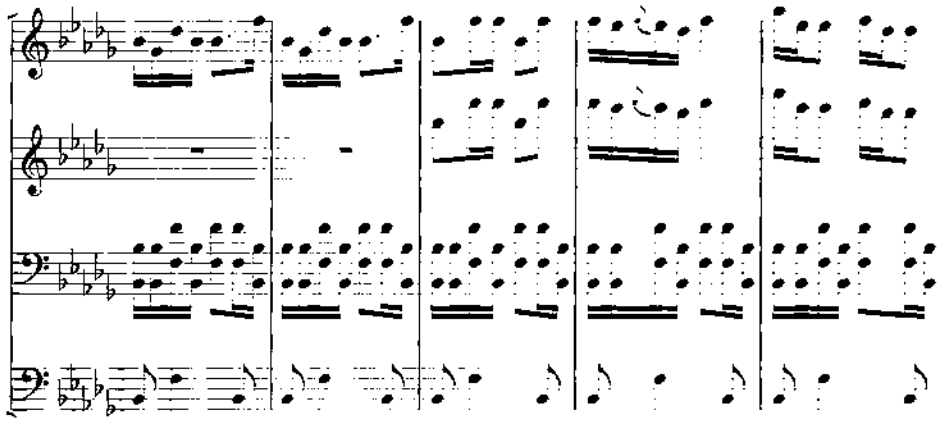

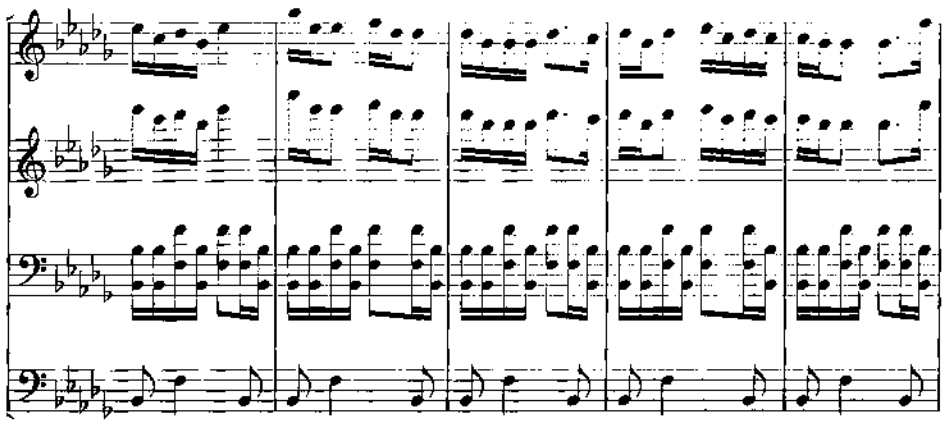

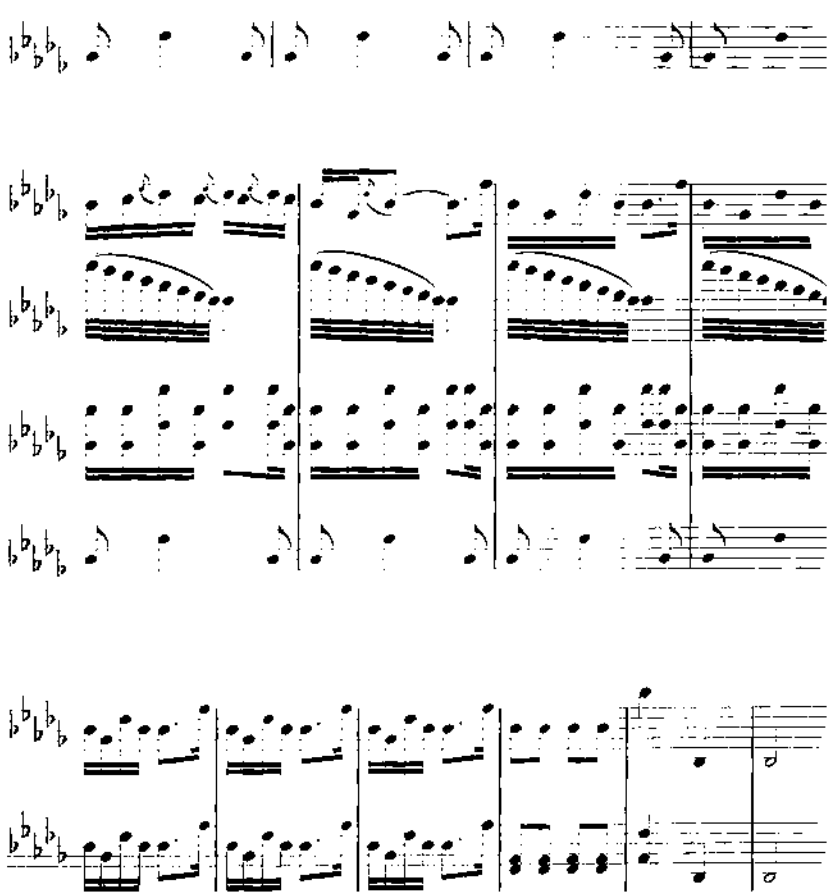

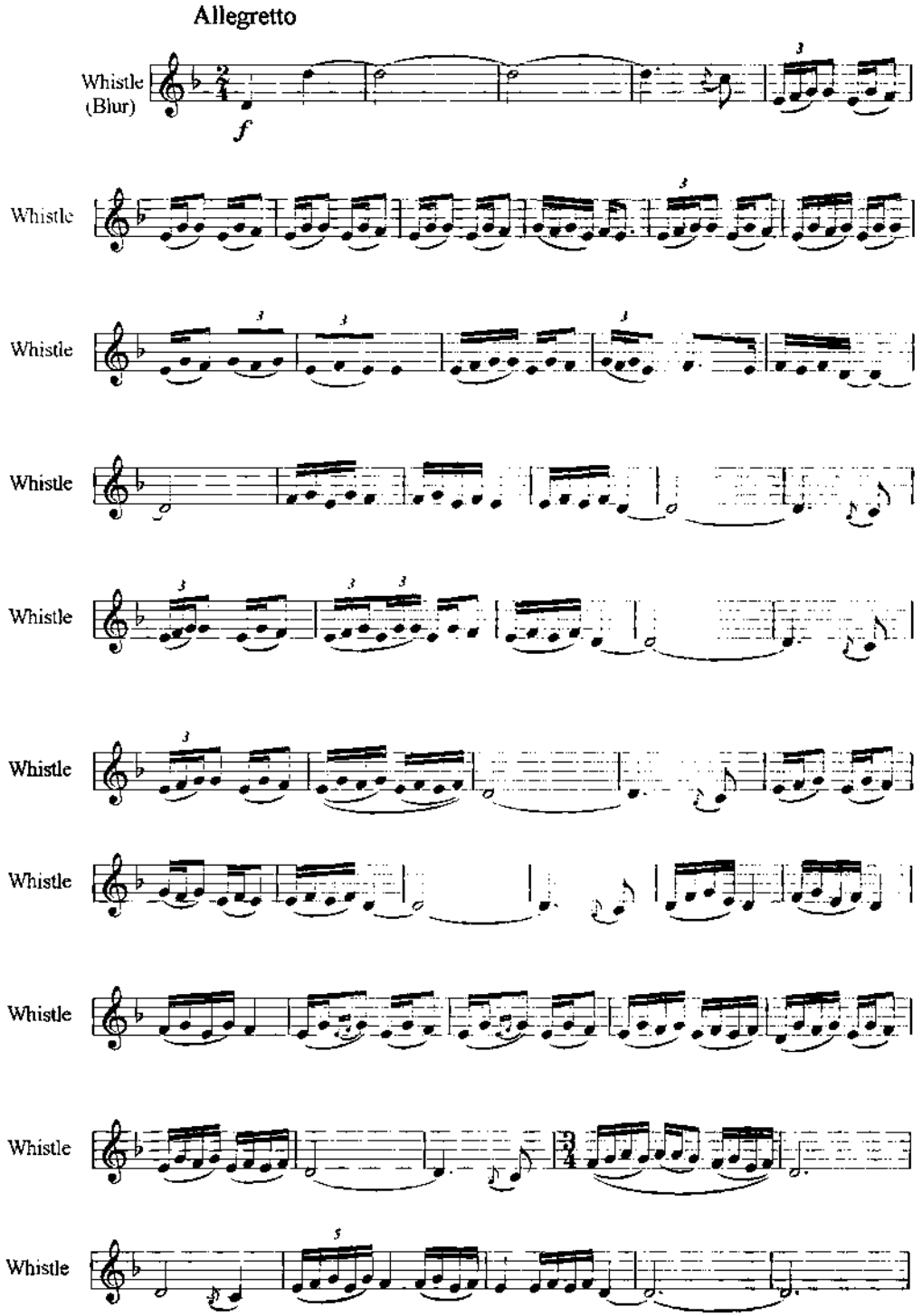
Allegretto
Whistle (Blur)
f
Whistle
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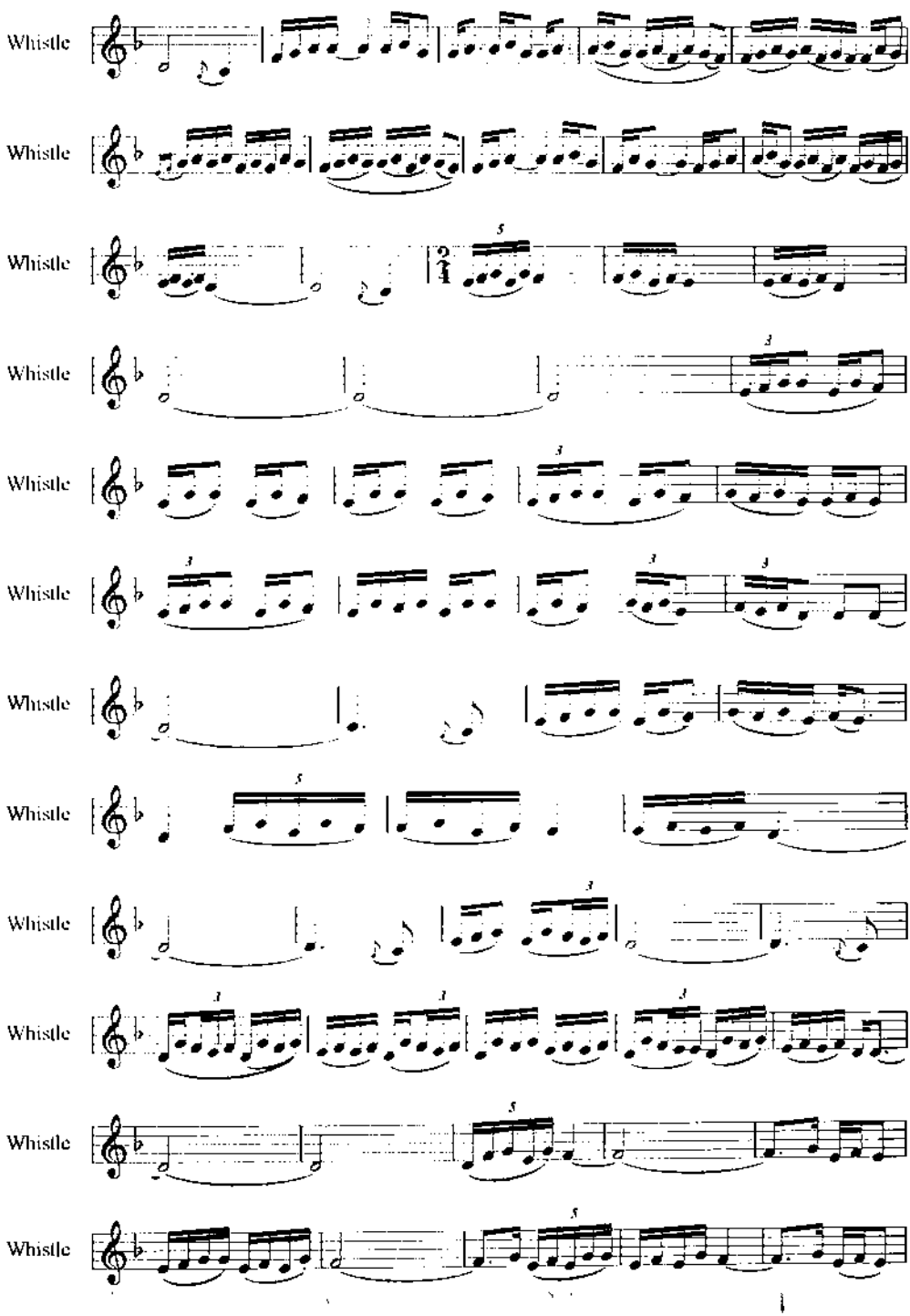
Whistle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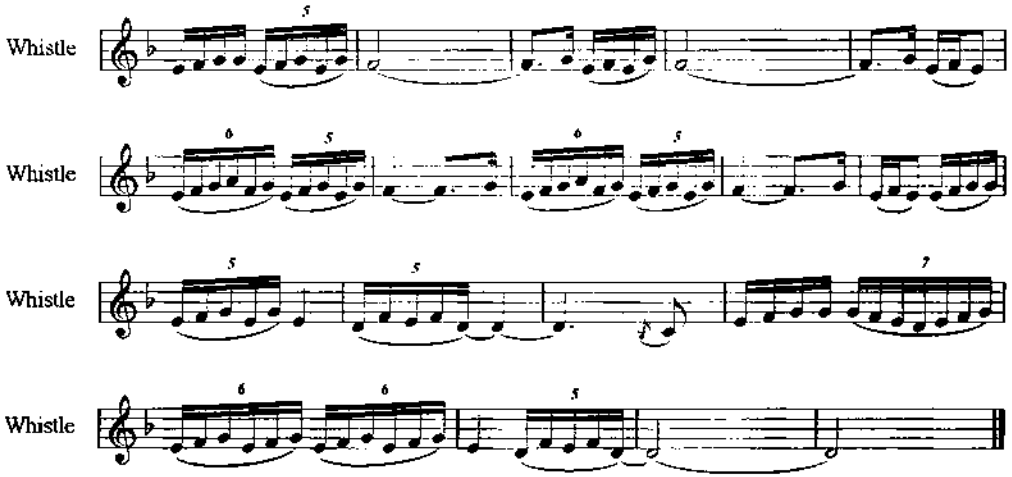
Whistle
Whistle
Whistle
Whistle

Cemîla Casimê Celîl

Komponîst, mûzîkzana berhemdar û naskirî ji dayka xwe bûye 19 sibatê sala 1940-î li bajarê Yêrêvanê (Ermenistan). Sala 1958 Cemîle dibistana gîştî ya deh sala xilas dike, peyra li sala 1959-a jî dibistana mûzîkayê ya ser navê Al. Spêndyarove heyşt sala serhevda tîne. Li heman salê Cemîle dibe xwendkara meheta mûzîkayê ya ser navê Romanos Mêlîkyan. Sala 1964-a piştî xilaskirina mehetê diçe nehya Telînê, nava kurda û salekê li dibistana mûzîkayê dersdartyê dike.

Salên 1960-1967 Cemîla Celîl Yêrêvanê li dibistana dehsalî ya ser navê Maksîm Gorkî wek mamûstaya mûzîkayê dixevite. Tevî xevata xwe dota kurda xwendina xwe berdewam dike û sala 1964-a li konsêrvatorya dewletêye Ermenistanê ya ser navê Komîtas, para têorya mûzîkaê dibe xwendkar û sala 1969 bi açixî xwendina xwe ya bilind dawî tîne.

Sala 1967-a, li Radyoa Yêrêvanê, di para weşanên bi zimanê kurdîda dibe berpirsyara para mûzîkayê û ew kara bi rûmet didomîne heta sala 2002-a.

Mezine xizmeta Cemîla Celîl ber çanda kurda, xasma li ber huner û mûzîka kurda ya gelêrî. Nava sî û pênc salên xevata xweye hêleda li radyoê, wê karê bavê xwe berdewam kir û kîlera stran û awazên radyoa kurdî ji 700-î gîhande 1500 dengnivîsara.

Cemîla Celîl di bergeha civandin û weşandina stran û awazên kurdîda jî berhemdare. Hê li salên xwendinê, wê di ciwanya xweda, stranên kurda dicivand, dikir nota û diweşand. Pirtûka wê ya pêşin (75 stran) li sala 1964-a, bin sernivîsa „Stranên cimeta kurda“ çap bûye. Pirtûka duda li 1965-a li Moskvayê (100 stran) bi tîpên latînî ser zimanên kurdî û rûsî çap bûye. Berevok nava mûzîkzanên sovêtê pir deng da. Bi taybetî kar û xebata Cemîla Celîl komponîstê navûdeng Aram Xaçatûryan bilind nirxandye. Pey vê du berevokên nû jî ser vê bingehê bi kurdî û rûsî li Moskvayê çap bûne (sala 1973, 103 stran û awaz; sala 1986, 102 stran û awaz). Ji salên 80-î despêkirî, bi taybetî pey hilweşîna sovêtê, dema sînorên hesinî rabûn, Cemîla Celîl ji Sûryaê û Îraqê bi sedan stranên nû civandin û bi sê berevoka, bin zincîra „Stran û awazên kurdî“ ji alîyê „Înstîtûta kurdzanyê ya Wîenayê“, weşandin. Li cilda II stranên ji nava eşîra koçerên Sûryaê tomarkirîbûn; lê li cilda III stran û awazên kurdên Hewramanê bûn. Du berevokên biçûkava (heryek ji 20 strana) Cemîla Celîl veçêkirinên xwe yên stranên kurdî bona qedandina komên amûrên mûzîkayê (sala 2001) li Yêrêvanê weşandine.