

CMO1-I/1.32

# büزرüg zarbēyin

Critical Report

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## büzrüg zarbēyin

<b>Source</b>	TR-Iüne 203-1
<b>Location</b>	P. 9a, ll. 17–39
<b>Makâm</b>	Büzürg
<b>Usûl</b>	Darbeyn
<b>Genre</b>	Peşrev
<b>Attribution</b>	—
<b>Work No.</b>	CMOi0032

**Remarks**

Later headings: Ar. script: ‘Büzürg zarbeyn’; Lat. script: ‘Büzrük zarbeyn’. Some notation and text (i.e. labelling of hânes) on the gutter side of the page is obscured by the binding.

**Structure**

H1	:	1		1(T)	:
H2	:	3		1(T)	:
H3	:	4		1(T)	:
H4	:	3		1(T)	:

The *ken* is given following H1 only, where it is taken to refer to the entire hâne including T. Internal repetitions in H2–4 (corresponding to the placement of :: in NE203) are indicated in OA503, ST1, and TA110.

According to Pjšgyan (BŽŠKEAN 1997, p. 165), darbeyn should be written as seven and a half divisions ( $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 2$  time units), consisting of one cycle of devr-i kebîr and one of berefşân. However, it is written here in continuous divisions of four time units each, so that 15 divisions correspond to two cycles of darbeyn. In some sources, this distribution of division signs was interpreted mean that 15 divisions correspond to a single cycle of darbeyn, which consists of two cycles of devr-i kebîr followed by two of berefşân. However, the structure of H3, which consists of 30 divs. and is followed by T (consisting of seven and a half divs.), demonstrates that this interpretation is incorrect (since the hâne would then consist of two and a half usûl cycles, rather than five complete cycles).



