

Association of Poem and Music in Turkish Culture Language

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ABSTRACT

If we consider the historical development of Turkish culture language, it is seen that association of poem and music has begun with ceremonies of religious-mystical types called as Shaman. As far as we follow, dances of Shamans also have gone with this association that has begun twenty-four centuries ago. In this context, Shamans are the oldest and the first poets, music lovers and artisans of Turkish culture. We have been able to carry this period, in which poem, music and dance performed together, to the tenth century that is the century Turks begun to accept Islam. As of this date, increasing of work sharing and number of profession branches in Turkish communities put an end to this collocation of poem, music and dance in ceremonies of Shamans and then of Kams afterwards Islam. By leaving this association, poem and music created a particular form apart from dance. The increasing dominance of Islamic religion among Turks has deepened this separation also in sense of language. As from XI century, therefore, encomiasts grown by Arabic and Persian language and culture began to take the places of Shamans, Kams and Ozans in the palaces of Ghaznavid and Seljuk. Afterwards Islam, as from XIII century in particular, as a result of increasing number of sufistic religious orders originating from Arabic and Persian, such as Mevleviyeh and Alevi-Bektashisim, it is seen that association of poem and music was dragged in a more different channel and continued. While “Mevlevi Sema Ceremony”, which appears again in accordance with Mevleviyeh morals, accompanies with the poem and music came together in context of Mevleviyeh tradition; “Alevi-Bektashi Semah Ceremony” accompanies with the poem and music in context of Alevi-Bektashi tradition. As from XVI century, as a result of decreasing effects of sufistic movements; minstrels who perform their non-religious poems in company with their instruments, has grown up in context of the tradition that we called as “Minstrely Tradition”.