

I'm not a bot































Wikipedia0.0 / 0 votesMahwiMahwi (Kurdish: مه‌حوی Mehwi; full name: مه‌لا موحه‌مه‌د كورێ عوسمان به‌لخێ Mala Mohammed Osman Balkhi) (1830-1906) was one of the most prominenet classical Kurdish poets and sufis from Kurdistan of Iraq. He studied in Sablahk and Sanandaj in Iranian Kurdistan. He became a judge in the court of Slemani, in today's Iraq, in 1862, which was then part He travelled to Istanbul and met Abdul-Hamid II in 1883. He established a khaneqah, an Islamic religious school and mosque, in Slemani and named it after an Ottoman emperor. In his poems, he mainly promotes sufism, but also deals with the human condition and existential problems, such as questions about the meaning of life.How to pronounce Mahwi?How to say Mahwi in sign language?NumerologyChaldean NumerologyThe numerical value of Mahwi in Chaldean Numerology is: 8Pythagorean NumerologyThe numerical value of Mahwi in Pythagorean Numerology is: 9References~ WikipediaمدحویArabicmahwiDanishmahwiFinnishماویUrdu - Select - 简体中文 (Chinese - Simplified) 繁體中文 (Chinese - Traditional) Español (Spanish) Esperanto (Esperanto) 日 (Japanese) Português (Portuguese) Deutsch (German) العربية (Arabic) Français (French) Русский (Russian) ಕನ್ನಡ (Kannada) 한국어 (Korean) עברית (Hebrew) Gaeilge (Irish) Українська (Ukrainian) اردو (Urdu) Magyar (Hungarian) हिन्दी (Hindi) Indonesia (Indonesian) Italiano (Italian) தமிழ் (Tamil) Türkçe (Turkish) తెలుగు (Telugu) ไทย (Thai) Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese) Čeština (Cz Polski (Polish) Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian) Românește (Romanian) Nederlands (Dutch) Ελληνικά (Greek) Latineum (Latin) Svenska (Swedish) Dansk (Danish) Suomi (Finnish) فارسی (Persian) יידיש (Yiddish) հայերեն (Armenian) Norsk (Norwegian) English (English) (Photo Credit:Afrochats) By Kinyua Mwangi Follow Us on Google News Two weeks after Keza Meek released a new song dubbed 'Mahwi' featuring Bruce Melodie, it has proved to be an instant hit in Rwanda. The smooth, melodious and soothing Rwandese hip hop track has taken the airwaves by storm and had topped Mdundo Top 10 Weekly Charts even as more fresh hits from Rwanda jostle for the top spot. Other artistes who made it to the top this week include: The Mane Artsists ft badrama with their 'kaniasa' hit which was released almost the same time as 'Mahwi'. Dowload Bruce Melodie Music for Free on Mdundo Interestingly, the two top hit on Mdundo’s Top 10 Weekly Chart are those that are featuring more than one artiste and surprisingly, Tanzania’s Harmonize is on the top 10 with his Jeshi single. However, seven other hits in this week’s Top 10 charts are solo tracks by other renowned artistes in Rwanda. The artistes who managed to earn a spot on this week’s Top 10 chart include: Amalon, King James among others. Here are the top 10 hits for the week: Page 2Where Did Reggae Music Come From? Jamaica, a beautiful Caribbean country is synonymous with reggae music. It is here that this genre emerged in the late 1960s and went on to conquer the world. 'Do the Reggay' by Toots and the Maytals was the first song to utilise the word "reggae," thereby identifying its musical grouping and bringing it to a global audience. The Dictionary of Jamaican English (1980) expounds on the history of this sound. It cites that reggae is premised on ska, an ancient Jamaican music style. It used a hard four-beat rhythm driven by bass and electric guitar, drums, and the scraper. As a result of this new instrumental music, dub, the drum and bass formed the sound’s cornerstone. The chunking sound of the guitar’s strumming in this rhythm ultimately defined this sound. Back In the day, these Jamaican songs spoke of hardships that people went through. Afrocentric Rastafari, a religion founded in Jamaica in the 1930s, had a strong influence on reggae's musical style. Early on, its international music international appeal helped disseminate the Rastafarian message across the world about Rastafari. The content of this music was wide-ranging and spoke about religion and the plight of being an average Jamaican. Throughout the 1970s, reggae became popular in the United States, Africa, and Great Britain. All this time, legendary African artists kept a close watch on what Jamaica and Europe were producing. The likes of Jamaican singers Jimmy Cliff and Bob Marley helped push their music and it was widely accepted far away from home. In 1978, Sonny Okosun’s "Fire in Soweto" became one of the first hits by an African singer with unmistakable reggae elements. Several other bands soon followed suit, and l quickly became one of the most popular musical genres in Africa by the end of the ’70s. John Nunley reported that his music could be heard all around the city of Freetown, Sierra Leone. In 1980, Marley brought Harare to a standstill with a riveting concert in the city’s capital. History suggests this was the birth of African reggae. The continuance of this genre in Africa spurred talent as the likes of the late South African performing artist Lucky Dube used the sound with lyrics calling for social and economic inequality. Who Are The Favourite African Reggae Artists? The list is long and inexhaustible. However, you enjoy this genre every time you listen to. Lucky Dube Tyrone Downie Alpha Blondy Bunny Wailer Peter Tosh Shatta Wale Winky D Wyre Stonebwoy Cathy Matete Tiken Jah Fakoly Rocky Dawuni Jakim Timaya Bafing Kul Zikki Agana Nkulee Dube Why Should You Listen to African Reggae? Reggae is an interesting genre to listen to. Its evolution came with a special breed of listeners. And the proponent of it all is the Rastafarian movement, which promotes the return of the African diaspora to Africa. In Africa, it called Ethiopia home courtesy of the legendary Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie I. He was as controversial and instrumental as the music came. The Ethiopian Emperor glorified the use of cannabis - synonymous with this music in Jamaica. In yesteryears, the use of ganja which remains a prohibited drug across many African countries was associated with any song from this genre. The sacramental use of ganja was a major influence on the development of the genre in Africa. What’s interesting is that these artists observed a common code in their way of life and outfit. Long dread rocks, boots and military fatigue were popular then. It is what defined an ardent fan from the rest. Besides, you would/still find attires with marijuana engravings to send a statement of their loyalty. In sharp contrast, this music was nowhere close to the outward imagery musicians projected. It was all about equal rights and justice. Fast forward, the industry has changed and is more vibrant than before. The hang-on belief of the sacramental use of marijuana to associate with the genre is no longer there. But, it took decades to wipe all this clean. Today, reggae is musical to both the young and the old. It has a lot of wisdom in it and never lost its social justice call. If anything, it evolved into the African gospel industry. Listening to these songs makes you appreciate the beauty of musical diversity. The sound has changed significantly but it still maintains an element of the first version of this Jamaican genre. Women too are in it - Evi Edna Ogholi from Nigeria - being a pioneer artist. Hitherto, different artists from Africa sing in their native languages but the beats don't change. Download Jazz Music for Free on Mdundo.com Mdundo.com has built a digital platform that allows you to listen to music from all across Africa for free, in order to reach a wider audience. Download Mp3 music from your favourite artists for free at Mdundo.com. Landing page: Mahwi (Kurdish: مه‌حوی Mehwi; full name: مه‌لا موحه‌مه‌د كورێ عوسمان به‌لخێ Mala Mohammed Osman Balkhi) (1830-1906) was one of the most prominent classical Kurdish poets and sufis from Kurdistan of Iraq. He studied in Sablahk and Sanandaj in Iranian Kurdistan. He became a judge in the cou 1862, which was then part of the Ottoman Empire. He travelled to Istanbul and met Abdul-Hamid II in 1883. He established a khaneqah, an Islamic religious school and mosque, in Slemani and named it after an Ottoman emperor. In his poems, he mainly promotes sufism, but also deals with the human condition and existential problems, such as questions about the meaning of life. This article needs additional citations for verification. (April 2016) Mahwi (Kurdish: مه‌حوی Mehwi; full name: مه‌لا موحه‌مه‌د كورێ عوسمان به‌لخێ Mala Muhamad Osman Balkhi) (1830-1906) was one of the most prominenet classical Kurdish poets and sufis from Kurdistan Region of Iraq. He studied in Sablahk and Sanandaj in Iranian Kurdistan.He became a judge in the court of Sulaimaniy which was then part of the Ottoman Empire. He travelled to Istanbul and met Abd-ul-Hamid II in 1883.He established a khaneqah, an Islamic religious school and mosque, in Sulaimniya and named it after an Ottoman emperor. In his poems, he mainly promotes sufism, but also deals with the human condition and existential problems, such as questions about the meaning of life.Diwanî Mehwi, Sulaimaniya, 1922.Diwanî Mehwi, Edited by Jamal Muhammad Muhammad Amin, Serkewtin Publishers, Sulaimaniya, 1984.Diwanî Mehwi, Edited and Analysed by Mala Abdolkarimi Modarres and Muhammad Mala Karim, Hissam Publishers, Baghdad, 1977 and 1984. Mahwi is one of the greatest and famous poet in Kurdish literature. His poetries have a special characteristic in both contents and prospective issues, particularly he is recognized from other poets by the speciality of self-personality preparation, soul condition and internal personality. This assignment focuses on his poetry book` contents, in addition of his life, his types of texts, languages, text contents, and the edition of his poetry book. The shape and texts display in terms of rhymes and rhetoric language. Finally this assignment also discusses about all academic efforts that have been written in some dissertations, thesis, and books about this poet ( Mahwi) generally and his poetry book particularly.