

Man and the natural environment: an interactive relationship between the mantinada and the rizitiko folklor song



Crete : a crossroad of civilizations



- ▶ Crete was the melting pot of the prehistoric cultures of the Eastern Mediterranean.
- ▶ Crete assimilated them and transformed them and gave its own lights.
- ▶ First in Greece, then all over Europe and then in the other world.
- ▶ The Minoan period glorifies it .
- ▶ Its culture retained its splendor throughout the centuries, even when it was conquered by various peoples.

CRETAN FOLK SONGS - ORIGINS

- Cretan Folk Song, which is one of the richest and more characteristic expressions of the popular culture of the island.
- Many of his subjects are taken from the acritical circle



- Akritic songs are the folk songs that refer to the achievements of the Akrites, the guards of the eastern borders of the Greek empire of the East (Byzantium).





Cretan folk songs

The rizitiko song



the mantinada



are the poetic means of expression and externalization of the emotional world of the people of Crete, they are types of Cretan folk song.

- The Cretan felt the need to mirror himself, his ideals, the feelings of his soul and his fellow human beings in the mantinada and the rizitiko song.

The natural environment inspires

- The natural environment inspires the creator to use the right language and submit to us
- his experiences, the concerns of his family, his memories,
- the skits of the popular Cretan soul from birth to death.
- In mantinada and the rizitiko song that natural values feed the social

values and social values are homologous to the natural



Mantinada

- Mantinada is a couplet of fifteen syllables with iambic meter.
- It is epigrammatic and laconic in form, but rich in content.
- It expresses the wisdom of the people



Mantinada

- My little cypress
- shake and exhale
- to make the birds chirp
- to dawn the day

The harmony of nature in all its glory. The little cypress is related to the shield of the beloved which has so much power in its movement that it manages to move the universe by causing air flow. The birds are chirping and a wonderful new day begins



Mantinada

- Pennyroyal and camomile
- nutmeg and mint
- Basil and dittany
- I wanted the world to be

The harmony, the beauty and the smells of the plants affect the folklore poet (rimadoro)

who seeks a world without competition, hatred and hypocrisy.



Mantinada

- An eagle in the storm
- no matter how big it is
- It fights against lightnings
- does not bow his head

This mantinada shows the strength and endurance of Cretan people. When

a person is mentally strong never bows his head as many obstacles and

if he meets on his way.



“Rizitika” songs

- The “rizitika” songs form a separate category of the Cretan folksongs. As the name indicates, the place of their origin is at the foothills (rizes) of the mountains, especially the Lefka Ori in Western Crete (Chania).





Categories

- ▶ The songs of “the tis tavlas” category (it means the songs sung at the table) are sung during baptisms, weddings and on other lesser occasions - and they are always sung without musical accompaniment



Categories

- ▶ The “tis stratatas songs” (it means the songs made on the road) are sung by people when they are walking from one place to another. Often the songs were accompanied by a lyra (or a violin) and a laouto

Rizitika

- ▶ Through the simple and understandable language of Rizitika, the Cretan, who in most cases was illiterate, managed to learn and spread the history of the island through the centuries.



RIZITIKO INSPIRED FROM NATURE: ***SLOWLY IT WAS RAINING***

- ▶ God sent rain, it was slowly raining and it was slowly snowing
- ▶ and there is cold in the mountains as slowly and beautifully it was snowing
- ▶ and there is snow in the mountains, snow in Madara (Madara =the summer pastures of the Cretan mountains ,especially the White Mountains, that are located at an altitude
- ▶ and there are houses that are slowly and beautifully snowed
- ▶ and there are houses with roses
- ▶ where you can find both wheat and wine
- ▶ slowly and beautifully it was snowing.



The Eagle (represents the hero that never surrenders)

- On a high mountain On a high mountain, in a deep gorge
- sits an eagle, wet, full of snow
- and begs the sun to rise:

- O Sun, rise, o sun shine and give
- so it melts, the snow from my wings
- and the crystals from my talons.






Wild beasts = it is about the people struggling for freedom

- ▶ Wild beasts of mine, my wildings
- ▶ Wild beasts of mine, my wildings
- ▶ My tame deer
- ▶ Tell me, where are your lands
- ▶ Where are your winter dwellings
- ▶
- ▶ The cliffs are our lands
- ▶ The huts are our winter dwellings
- ▶ The small mountain caves
- ▶ Are our parents.



Musical Instruments Habioli

- ▶ The hambioli is a reed flute that belongs to the flute category
- 

Nounoura

- ▶ Perforated snail cap covered with film



Ascombandoura

► The ascombandura is made of double rod. The main part is made of sheep leather



Types of wood that are used for an instrument

- ▶ The types of wood that are used for a solid carved instrument are black mulberry tree, walnut tree, mahogany, sipo mahogany, linden wood, and a fingerboard.



Musical Instruments

Bulgari – Cretan taburas

- Bulgari is an instrument originating from the ancient greek pandura, from the tambura family, that took that shape in Crete and stands out for its distinct sound, as well as the way it is built and played.
- The body is usually made out of black mulberry tree. The neck is made from a softer wood and the top is made from cedar or fir.





Cretan Lute

- The greek lute combines elements from the tampuras and it is the primary instrument that accompanies the violin or the lyre.

- Body

Walnuts Cretan-Mulberry

Top

Spruce

Cretan Lyre

- ▶ The cretan lyre is a three-stringed, arched, pear-shaped musical instrument that holds a central place in the traditional music of Crete and other island of the Aegean . It is now considered the most popular variation of the byzantine lyre that is used today.
- ▶ Body
- ▶ Walnuts Cretan
- ▶ Top
- ▶ Cedrus



Famous musicians Nikolaos Charhalis

- ▶ Nikolaos Charhalis was born in 1884 in Charhaliana, Kissamos. He was one of the greatest violin soloists in western Crete and his artistic presence strongly sealed for many decades the musical consciousness of the people of the region of Chania.



Sailor: Costas Papadakis

- Costas Papadakis (Sailor) was born in Kastelli, Kissamos in 1920. At the age of 7, he first mastered a gurnier violin from 1710, which was brought by an ancestor from Italy and which is still in his possession. So this was to be the instrument of his life



Michalis Kounelis

- Michalis Kounelis was born in 1928 in Karfiana, Polyrrenia. Versatile and multi-talented, violinist and singer





Nikolas Tsegas

- Nikolas Tsegas was born in 1900. Poor, illiterate and simple fisherman, he loved Gramvousa (is a peninsula at the northwestern end of Kissamos), created songs about that place. He was her great troubadour. A talented, self-taught folk composer, he became a legend .

Gramvousa: the famous peninsula

