





*Zespół Szkół Specjalnych  
im. J. Tuwima w Krapkowicach*

# *POLISH NATIONAL WEEK*

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*Monday 8.02.2021 — Polish and regional cuisine*

*Wednesday 10.02.2021 – Polish music, dance  
and regional costumes*

*Friday 12.02.2021 – Scrapbooking workshop*





A decorative border with colorful floral and paisley motifs in shades of purple, orange, and green, framing the top and sides of the page.

## *Folk music of Opole Silesia*

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*Folk songs of the Opole region, as in the rest of the Polish were performed a Capella. They were sung in one voice and in the appropriate technique characteristic for the local community.*





## *Folk music of Opole Silesia*

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*The repertoire and the way it was performed, connected with the annual and family rites and simply the daily life of the rural population, were acquired through intergenerational transmission. Since the 1930s, songs have had a multi-voiced voice, probably inspired by the activities of music associations and the church, i.e. organ music, choirs, etc.*



## *Folk music of Opole Silesia*

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*There were also known chants, short forms, often of verse construction, which were associated with rites such as wedding, but also simply with fun. Singing also accompanied some dances. The texts of the chants were passed down from generation to generation, but many of them were improvised and were comments on the current situation that accompanied them.*



## *Folk music of Opole Silesia*

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*They required the singer to know the interpersonal relations, because often their content was very strong and direct. The theme of chants is not only fun, sometimes they touched on topics such as domestic violence, the desire to escape reality, etc. The lyrics were sung between the melodies played by the musicians. The musician played to the chant and corresponded with the melody. It was a kind of conversation with a singer.*

## Te opolskie dziouchy



Te opolskie dziouchy, wielkie paradnice,  
Kazały se poszyć czerwone spódnice.

Siała la, siała la, siała la, la, la, la,  
Kazały se poszyć czerwone spódnice.

Czerwone sdnice, białe zapaśnice,  
Zańdą na muzyka stoja jak maśnice.

Siała la, siała la, siała la, la, la, la,  
Zańdą na muzyka, stoja jak maśnice

Stoja jak maśnice gryfnie wyglądają,  
Ale w tańcu chłopcom po butach deptają

Siała la, siała la, siała la, la, la, la,  
Ale w tańcu chłopcom po butach deptają



# Poszła Karolinka

Moderato

3 1 5 3 1 4 3 2 1 3 1 5 3 1 4 3 2

*mf* 8 c g c

G C G D E F# G C

1 1 4 4 5 3 4 2 3 2

*f* 8 d7 g d7 g g

G D E F# G D G D G G

Poszła Karolinka do Gogolina, - bis  
[:a Karliczek za nią  
jak za piękną panią  
z flaszczką wina.:]



## *Folk dances of Opole Silesia*

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*Traditional dances from Opole have often a two- or multi-part structure, where the first part is a systemic dance and the last – a whirlwind-danced. The different parts differ in the pace of execution, usually the multi-part dance begins more slowly, ends faster. Among the dance melodies and Opole songs there are many songs with walking/polonaise characteristics.*



## *Folk dances of Opole Silesia*

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*An interesting phenomenon in Silesian dance folklore are dances in three people. In Opole Silesia, as in other regions of Polish and neighboring countries, there are also professional dances imitating the work of craftsmen. Opole dances are characterized by a certain moderation, order and prudence – it is said that these are also the characteristics of the Silesian People themselves.*





## *Folk costume from the vicinity of Opole*

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*Traditional folk costume is one of the most beautiful elements of the village culture. The greatest development of Polish folk costumes took place in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It testified to belonging to a given social group and the state of ownership.*



## *Folk costume from the vicinity of Opole*

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*The appearance of the outfit depended on the region of Poland, climatic conditions, type of economy, socio-economic relations and the history of the region in which it was created. Ideas for clothes were often drawn from noble and middle-class costumes, military uniforms. Currently, it is set up only on the occasion of important church or state ceremonies.*



## *Folk costume from the vicinity of Opole*

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*Silesian national outfit (from Opole area) shown  
in pictures was used up to 90s and all pictures  
are showing original pieces or garments.*



# *Female silesian clothes skirt*

*Skirt - was a kind of a  
slip made of white linen.*



# *Female silesian clothes mazelonka*

*Made of 2 parts: linen  
top and woollen skirt  
stitched together or  
skirt in dark colours*



## *Female silesian clothes jupa -jakła*

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*Loos cardigan finished with  
flounce. Front of the  
cardigan was opened and  
being able to button up.*

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# *Female silesian clothes jupa*

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*For everyday use  
it was made  
of cotton printed in  
geometric patterns  
which had  
practical use to  
cover up any dirt.*



# *Female silesian clothes*

## *jupa*

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*Most frequently jupa was blue which was meant to make the clothing look prim. Every jupa had some decorative motives. Most of silesian women were able to make their own everyday clothing.*



# *Female silesian clothes jupa*

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*Festive jupa were made by dressmaker from better textiles such as suede or velvet. By the neck it had stand-up collar and flounce and sleeves were decorated with something elegant such as silk or sequin.*





# *Female silesian clothes apron*

*Protecting skirt from  
getting dirty. Festive  
apron was made out of  
silk and decorated in  
embroidery or painted in  
flowers.*



# *Female silesian clothes fartuch*

*Festive apron was  
made out of silk  
and decorated in  
embroidery or  
painted in flowers.*



## *Female silesian clothes tights ans shoes*

*In winter people were wearing thick ones and in summer (only during religious or family celebrations) thin. In summer people used to walk barefoot .*







## *Female silesian clothes tights ans shoes*

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*Shoes made out of lader in brown or black. Because shoes were expensive people were trying to not to damage them thus frequently people were walking barefoot and just out on the shoes before entering the destination. For work in fields or at home sometimes people were wearing wooden shoes.*



# *Female silesian clothes shawl, satka*

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*Women had long hair in plaits  
or tied up in knot. On heads they  
were wearing shawls.  
Satka- small shawl worn on head  
and tied around head.*



# *Female silesian clothes płachta*

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*Bigger shawl from thick  
textiles e.h wool or  
velvet. Its task was to  
cover head and arms.*



# *Female silesian clothes tuch*

*It was coal like garment to cover from cold.*

















## *Festive male outfit shirt*

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*White linen always with long sleeves. Neither women nor men wore short sleeves - the sleeves were rolled up when it was hot.*





## *Festive male outfit anzug*

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*It is a suit consisting of a navy, vest and trousers in navy blue or black. Due to the complicated cut, it was always made to measure at the tailor.*



## *Festive male outfit*

*Slips - an elegant tie or bow tie.*

*A hat - an important element of clothing for every Silesian man.*

*Shoes - always leather, ordered from a shoemaker or bought in a store .*





## *Wedding dress*

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*The female attire was usually made of black velvet. A white, silk apron embroidered with plant motifs in the form of green twigs and white flowers was put on the skirt. Similar patterns appeared on wedding scarves. For the wedding, brides put on scarves or had a wreath made of myrtle, known in Silesia as merta.*



## *Wedding dress*

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*The men wore a new white shirt, a black wool anzug, and there was a garland on the lapel. The whole thing was complemented by a bow tie or a tie and a vest with a pocket for a coin. There must have been a hat on his head. Black leather shoes were bought for such a big occasion.*







## *Opole embroidery*

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*It was only made on festive garments. Women had floral motive (mostly flowers). In different Silesian parts the colours and patterns differed. Women usually made their own pattern, to have own, unique style.*

# *Opole embroidery*





Erasmus+

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