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TURKISH TRADITIONAL COSTUMES, DANCES AND MUSIC

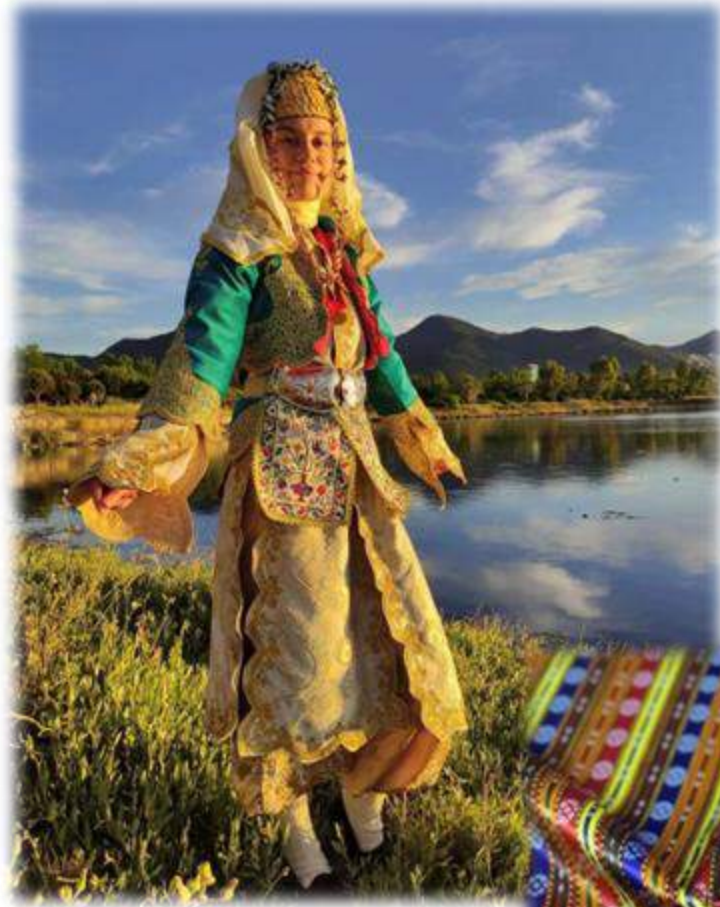
TRADITIONAL TURKISH COSTUMES

Turkey is a country with old clothing traditions. Their roots are in ancient times. These clothes vary, especially according to geographical regions. Even hundreds of years after, Turkish national costume has a lot of features typical for those days. Today few people in Turkey wear traditional clothing in day-to-day life. Turks usually use European style of clothes or mix some elements of the folk dress with western pieces of attire.

These clothes are used in some ceremonies, weddings and festivals or in folk dance performances.



Women's attire consists of a long robe, baggy trousers, a short jacket, an apron, several head scarves, slippers, and a lot of jewelry. Traditional fabrics are silk, velvet, and cotton. Every piece of clothing is embroidered or embellished. Different patterns of fabric are popular, but the most common are colorful stripes.





Men's attire consists of short baggy trousers, a jacket, a shirt, a wide belt, a neckerchief, a headgear, socks, and slippers or boots. Male clothing is also rather bright and colorful and embroidered. Stripes are the most popular among patterns on fabric. The headdress can be very interesting, high and unusual.

HEAD CLOTHES



Men

The main parts of men's headaddresses are the hefez with different structures.



Women

Women's headaddresses are seen in every region, being very rich and with various features.

SIZE CLOTHES

MEN:

It Consists of shirts and vests in different patterns. In addition, There are various shalwar suits with various lengths and shorts on the lower body.

BÜRÜMCÜK (SHIRT)



CAMADAN



ÇAKŞIR MENEVREK



WOMEN

There are various bindallıs, shirts, cepkens, shalwars in women's clothing

BİNDALLI



ŞALVAR



ÜÇ ETEK



CEPKEN



KEMER ve ÖNLÜK



FOOT CLOTHES

MEN:

Socks and shoes vary according to the conditions of the region.



WOMEN:

As with men, socks and shoes vary according to local conditions.



DANCES AND MUSIC

History of Turkish Folk Dances

Folk dances are the cultural indicator of the society they belong to and the way they express their identity. At the same time, they are the creations of folklore that is the mirror of the society with its structure, content and functions.

Turks are considered to be creative people who value living together and adhere to their traditions. In the early days, the purposes of dance were faith, education and entertainment. It is known that in the documents of the Shamans, Huns and Oghuzs from the first Turkish civilizations in history, the most important part of the ceremonies they performed was folk dances. The Turks developed their culture, which they brought from Central Asia, by adding Seljuk and Ottoman cultures to their Phrygian, Ionian and Byzantine cultural accumulations. Our invaluable folk dances, which emerged as a result of this, have been passed down from generation to generation and have survived to the present day

The Turks used tools such as swords, shields, animal skins and bells in dances. Traces of ancient dances are also found in today's folk dances. While watching our folk dances, we see that people living in different parts of our country express their customs, traditions, characters, feelings and thoughts, and have characteristics that describe their struggle with nature and other living things

TUFAK (Turkey Tourism Folklore Association)



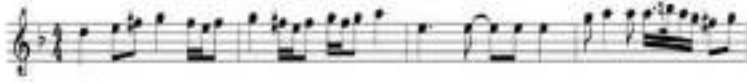
ZEYBEKS

It is the common name of folk dances played with music in Western and Central Anatolia. The word Zeybek (Zey: Community Bek : Bey) means "the head of the community". The name of the

Zeybek, comes from the efes. Many figures in the play are symbolic and describe the valor of the efe. The regions where they are most commonly played are Aydın, Muğla, Çanakkale, Balıkesir, Manisa, Burdur, Denizli, İzmir, Bursa, Uşak and Kütahya.



HARMANDALI (ZEYBEK)



Harmandalı Zeybeği

Harmandalı efem geliyor
Harmandalı efem geliyor
Bileğinden kanlar akıyor
Gümüş bilezikli mavzerin
Namlusu ateşler çakıyor
Gümüş bilezikli mavzerin
Namlusu ateşler çakıyor.

Efeme de mor cepkenler yaraşır
Efeme de mor cepkenler yaraşır
Efem ne giyerse yakışır
Bütün kızanların önünde
Elinde yatağan savaşır
Bütün kızanların önünde
Elinde mavzeri savaşır.

DAMAT HALAYI (Groom's HALEY)

It is one of the indispensable games of not only weddings, but also all entertainments, especially weddings. Usually the adopted version of the game is played at the end of the festivities. Since it has a very entertaining, lively melody, it raises everyone who knows or not.

The most well-known feature of the Aunt Groom's is its acceleration, which starts with a slow tempo and creates a lot of fun. The acceleration of the figures, which are directly proportional to the speed of the music, allows you to experience a very entertaining and enthusiastic moment.

The course of the game is fixed by going three steps to the right and three steps to the left, and after counting in place, the right foot is kicked to the left side of the left foot, the front is kicked and the hand is clapped by hitting it.

Damat Halayı



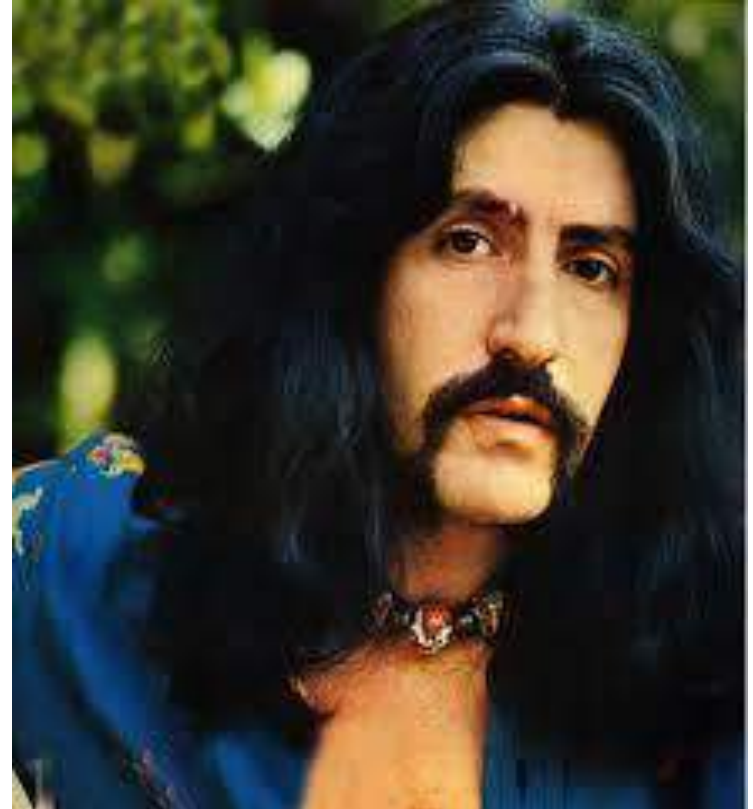
TURKISH MUSICIANS

BARIŞ MANÇO

He was born on January 2, 1943, in Uskudar, Turkey. Turkish artist; arranger, singer, composer, songwriter, TV show producer and presenter, columnist, State Artist and cultural ambassador. He is considered one of the pioneers of rock music in Turkey and one of the founders of anatolian rock genre. His more than 200 songs earned him twelve gold and a platinum album and cassette award. Some of these songs were later interpreted in Arabic, Bulgarian, Dutch, German, French, Hebrew, English, Japanese and Greek.

He went to many countries of the world with his television program and was therefore called "Peace Çelebi". In 1991, he was awarded the title of State Artist of the Republic of Turkey .

On February 1, 1999, he died of a heart attack at his home in the hospital where he was taken.



FAZIL SAY

He was born in Ankara on January 14, 1970. Say started piano at the age of four and completed the piano and composition departments of the conservatory in 1987, studying at the Ankara State Conservatory in Special Status for Gifted Children. He continued his studies at the Düsseldorf School of Music on a German scholarship . He began composing songs for various oratorios, piano concertos, orchestral, chamber music and piano works in various forms, singing and piano.

Fazil Say performed with orchestras such as the New York Philharmonic, The Sankt Peterburg Philharmonic, Amsterdam Concertgebouw, Vienna Philharmonic, Czech Philharmonic, Israeli Philharmonic, French National Orchestra, Tokyo Symphony.

In 2008, he was appointed "Cultural Ambassador" by the European Union.



INSTRUMENTS USED IN TURKISH MUSIC

One of the valuable treasures of Turkish culture is Turkish music. Instruments used in more up-to-date musical forms such as Turkish Folk Music, Turkish Art Music or Anatolian Rock, which feed on local cultural riches, differ from the instruments of other countries.



Bağlama

It is one of the most characteristic instruments of Turkish music. It is also called reed or kopuz. The binding, which is an important part of the tradition of love, is played with spears or fingers.



Kabak Kemane

It is an instrument that has its roots in Central Asia. It is the only reed with wire, spring and leather lid used in Turkish music. This special instrument, which is often used in Western Anatolia, is known as "hegit" in Hatay and "rubaba" in South East Anatolia.



Karadeniz Kemençesi

The Black Sea felt, thought to have evolved from the oldest known string instrument, rebab, is a three-string, string instrument

INSTRUMENTS USED IN TURKISH MUSIC



Zurna

Zurna is a breathy instrument known for its loud voice. It is made of plum, walnut, willow or mulberry wood and is usually played with drums due to its loud sound. Thought to have a history of 3,000 years, zurna is used in the music of almost every region of the country.



Davul

One of the simplest percussion instruments, the drum consists of two leather-stretched pulleys. The instrument played with malkmak has an important place in Turkish music.



Def

Def, which is made by stretching skin on a round pulley, is played by hand. Known as "apartment" in some parts of Anatolia and "dare" in Thrace, def is one of the immutable instruments of weddings.

INSTRUMENTS USED IN TURKISH MUSIC



Yaylı Tambur

The spring drum is a type of drum that is played with a bow and was invented by Mr. Tanburi Cemil.



Ud

It is thought that Farabi developed the uduun tuning system, one of the oldest instruments in human history. It is one of the indispensable instruments of Turkish music in the 20th century.



Darbuka

Darbuka is a percussion instrument used in the Middle East and the Balkans. Darbuka gives only two sounds, straight and single, and is played by hand.

INSTRUMENTS USED IN TURKISH MUSIC



Delbek

It is the instrument that came to our lands through the Nours who migrated from Central Asia. Delbek is played by women and often takes part in henna nights and military send-offs.



Kanun

The Kanun is one of the immutable instruments of Turkish Art Music. It consists of 24 or 27 curtains. Although this structure resembles the harpsichord used in Western music, the law used in Turkish music is different from both the harpsichord and its counterparts used in Arabic music.

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