



FOLK SONGS SPECIFIC TO THE TRANSYLVANIAN AREA

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GAME SONG / TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN SONG (CÂNTECUL DE JOC)

- Romanian choreographic folklore (also identified as Romanian folk dance or, in the plural, Romanian folk dances or Romanian folk games) gathers all the manifestations regarding dance produced by the popular spiritual culture at Romanians.
- The very strong syncretism of Romanian folklore in general determines a relationship of interdependence between folk dance and music (along with this, and with the literary text sung or sung). Folk dance cannot be conceived in the absence of the music-text couple, the two ensuring its characteristic rhythm and theme, through which researchers deduce the functionality of a dance (the ritual to which importance is attached in that context).



THE MOURNING SONG / DOINĂ

- Doina is a lyrical, vocal or instrumental creation, specific to the Romanian people, in which the unknown author directly expresses his feelings of longing, mourning, alienation, revolt, sadness, love, hatred against oppressors, regret, etc.
- They express:
 - directly, deeply and intensely a variety of feelings, ideas, aspirations;
 - has a varied theme;
 - is inspired by the life of the Romanian people, reflects the communion of man with nature, his attitude towards life and death, towards the passage of time.



TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN CAROLS

- The carols are traditional Romanian songs, namely epic-lyrical greeting cards. The carols are related to the custom of caroling, a tradition perpetuated from the pre-Christian period. The carols should not be confused with the star songs, specific to the Christian winter holidays, nor the caroling with the walking with the star. The carols are sung around Christmas and New Year. Some of them have a lot of variations and versions, according to different regions and dialects.



THE ENCHANTMENT OF THE GIRLS FROM CĂPÂLNA

- In a village in the Târnavelor Plateau, a unique and spectacular dance has been preserved since time immemorial, which became well known. The dance itself is an ambassador of this ethnographic area in Alba County and even of traditional Romania. The antiquity and origin of the ensemble remain unknown, being most frequently associated with the middle of the Middle Ages, its transmission until now being done through "family training", from generation to generation.
- The dance was brought to light in 1948, when Stana Biriș, a teacher from Galați, settled in Căpâlna, discovered it and came up with the idea to promote it in the big cities of Romania. In this way, the dance of the girls from Căpâlna became very well known.

