

Glossary

adhan

Islamic call to prayer.

alafranga

a Turkified term of “alla franca” often used in the late Ottoman Empire to refer to Western or Occidental style. It is the counter-term to “alaturca.”

amanes

a term generally used in Greek scholarship to refer to song genres that are or were popular in south-east European and Middle Eastern regions, and which used the exclamation “aman.”

aman aman

a formulaic way of keening in songs.

armatoles

Armatoles were a militia consisting mostly of Christian Greeks and Albanians that were originally organized by the Ottomans to protect trade routes and local populations from brigands and robbery. Armatoles were tasked with fighting the increasing brigand activities of the Klephts. In the nineteenth century, the two, however, often had friendly relationships and often changed sides and, at the end, had to be fought by the Ottomans.

Apart from the klephtic songs, there is another Greek folk song genre that has categorized the songs of the *armatoles*.

arûd

“the prosody of the classical Arabic-Persian tradition; meter” (Redhouse 1997).

aulos

a Greek reed instrument.

davul

“a rhythmic instrument made of a large and rather wide wooden hoop covered on both sides with donkey hide. It is beaten with a stick on one side and on the other (the right side) with a mallet. It is a national instrument usually played with a *zurna*” (Redhouse 1997).

fasıl

here: refers to a performance cycle with a determined sequence of vocal and instrumental pieces that have the same *makâm*.

Doxastikon

a troparion to be sung with the doxology. The term “troparion” is used for several genres of hymns in the Byzantine liturgy.

Dragoman

interpreter and high office in the Ottoman state system responsible for foreign affairs.

Hospoderate

Phanariot feudal ruler in the Ottoman principalities Moldavia and Wallachia.

incesâz

an alternative term for an orchestra that performed “*fasıl* music.” This type of orchestra was sometimes also referred to as “*fasıl heyeti*.”

ison

In Greek church music, the *ison* has the function of a drone that keeps the ground pitch of the mode.

Kanōn; Kânûn

plucked, trapeze-shaped box zither that is mostly used in the Middle East and North Africa.

Kapellmeister

“The musician in charge of the Kapelle or Chapel” (Grove Music Online).

kemençe

a spike fiddle similar to the Greek Aegean lyra. The short neck has three strings which are played with a bow.

Klephts

outlaws in the nineteenth century that joined the partisan movement and initiated the Greek Revolution. Today, they are considered national heroes who considerably contributed to Greek Independence.

makâm

“Arabic term often translated as ‘mode’, ‘scale’, or ‘melody’” (Grove Music Online).

melē

plural form of the Greek word “melos,” which in this context could be translated as “tone” or “sound.”

meşk

teaching method where the master passes on his knowledge to the apprentice in face-to-face lessons over a long period of time.

ney

reed flute used in Ottoman art music; traditional instrument of the Sufi.

pandur; pandoura

a name to refer to different types of lutes in the Balkans and in the Middle East.

peşrev

an instrumental music genre in Ottoman music. It formed part of the fasıl cycles, and served in the vocal fasıl as the prelude, or opening piece.

Phanariot

The term “Phanariot” derives from “Phanar,” a district in Istanbul, where also the Patriarchate is located. Phanariots were Greek Orthodox citizens, some of whom had important administrative positions in the state system of the Ottoman Empire.

Philhellenism

intellectual movement in Europe and the USA that studied and propagated Hellenic and modern Greek culture. Philhellenism also supported the national and political aims of the modern Greeks to gain independence from the Ottoman Empire.

rebâb

is in Turkey, a spike fiddle similar to the kemençe, with three strings. The sound is produced by a bow drawn across the string.

şarkı

a common, popular and secular vocal song genre in Ottoman music.

taksîm

an instrumental genre in Middle Eastern music. It is improvised, rhythmically free and concentrates on unfolding the makâm.

tanbûr

see pandur, pandoura.

tekke

here: “den of scoundrels where hashish is taken; place where idlers find refuge and food” (Redhouse 1997).

tetraphōnia

a vocal music practice that is similar to four-part singing or harmonizing melodies. In nineteenth-century Greek sources, it is sometimes used interchangeably with the term “polyphony,” which in Western music also has other meanings.

tonos

stress, accent. In Modern-Greek it is presented with the diacritic (´).

troparia

see Doxastikon.

ulemâ

social class in the Ottoman Empire that organized education, lawsuit, opinion on legal matters, and religious affairs.

usûl

here: determined rhythmic pattern that structures a piece in terms of time. An usûl is defined by the total number of beats it contains, and the predetermined rhythmic pattern. It may be either played during performance, or silently thought. The beats are often represented by a higher and lower tone that imitate the sound of a kettledrum, and thus, are expressed with the onomatopoetic syllables “Düm” (D) and “Tek” (T).

zurna

double-reed oboe.