

# HUNGARIAN FOLK DANCE

## TEACHING SCHEDULE

3/03 - 3/17	MAROSSZÉKI FORGATÓS
3/10 - 3/17	SZÉKELY VERBUNK / SZÉKELY FRISS
3/17	HOMORÓDI KÖRTÁNC
3/24	FÁRIDÁZÓ -
3/31	KALOCSAI CSÁRDÁS - MENET TÁNC

**MAROSSZÉKI FORGATÓS** - This is an old Hungarian couple dance from Transylvania, danced by the Székelys in the eastern Mezőség district. The dance is a forerunner of the later-developed csardas. According to George Martin, "the typical csardas figures and turns are already present, but the most important musical, tempo and metrical-rhythmical features are still absent." Although improvised, the Forгатós has a compact, crystallized structure.  
Source: Ágoston Lányi and Sandor Timár

**FÁRIDÁZÓ** Hungarian girls' circle dances have various names, including Fáridázó. Today, sometimes the Men join into the girls' circle.

Source: Based on authentic folk material arranged by Andor Czompo

**KALOCSAI CSÁRDÁS** - Kalocsa is located south of Budapest on the left bank of the Danube River. Among the local dance-types, the couple dances follow the traditional form of the csardas, namely, having a slow and fast part. Style-wise, the movements are greatly influenced by the loose-fitting slippers worn by the girls.

Source: Arranged for recreational folk dancing by Andor Czompo

**MENET TÁNC** - The marching dances have a long tradition among the Hungarian folk dances. The dances have become a part of the new development of organized folk festivals, dance competitions and other similar activities.

**OLD COUPLE DANCES** - The old Hungarian couple dances must have been more or less transformed Western dances that got to Hungary in a variety of ways. The most important indications of the effects of European fashions in couple dances are the close holding on to each other and turning in couples. ①

## FÁRIDÁZÓ

Szépen uszik a vadkásca a vízen,  
Szépen legel a kispéj lovam a réten  
Szépen szól a csengő a nyakába  
Párod leszek-e babám nem sokára

Szép Drágszéili lány, mikor hozzád jártam  
Estet a legényt nálad sokat láttam  
De én azért nem hanyom szemedre  
Él meg jó anyád juttassa eszedbe.

In Transylvania most garments for men are made out of materials grown and raised at home, out of cloth from the wool of their own sheep. For that reason the basic color remains a natural greyish-white or brown. The manufactured blue cloth suit which, among Hungarians living elsewhere, came into fashion at different times in the 19th century, never, became general in Transylvania. Among the Székelys of Udvarhely county the cloth jacket and vest were black. A blue vest was worn by the Székelys along the river Aranyos in Torockó and in the Mezőség. ①



For the women, a skirt sewn of homespun woolen material with vertical stripes in red and blue or red and black is very popular and is called a "rokolya" or "fersing". In the county Alsó-Fehér it was pleated in such a way that the red stripes showed when the woman was young, the blue ones when she was old. At the bottom the skirt was trimmed with a green or blue cotton or cloth band. The bodice is generally red with black trimming. ②

Margit Balogh

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① Hungarian Folk Dances by György Martin  
Corvina Press, 1974

② Hungarian Peasant Costumes by Alice Gáborján  
Corvina Press, 1969