Question 1 (continued)

(a) What does 'εταιρία' symbolise? **1**

The 'εταιρία' symbolises the bureaucracy that has exploited the individual referred to in the song.

(b) Explain the reference to 'Λωτοφάγους'. **2**

The 'Λωτοφάγοι' were a people from Homer's Odyssey who ate nothing but a special fruit who made them forget their past. The 'Λωτοφάγους' in the context of this song refers to the deceptive and manipulative politicians and other authoritative figures who seek to exploit the individual, and who offer nothing but false promises that are never realised.

(c) What is the significance of the title 'Σαν τον Οδυσσέα'? **3**

The title 'Σαν τον Οδυσσέα' is a simile, directly comparing the singer's journey to that of the Homeric hero, Odysseus. ~~The title summarises~~ By alluding to the travels of Odysseus, the title summarises and compares ~~the~~ Odysseus' problems and travels to those of the individual. Many of the obstacles Odysseus encountered are placed in a contemporary context, for example, the city of Troy is represented by the 'εταιρία', the bureaucracy whose manipulative practices the hero is trying to escape. ~~All those in authority~~ 'Κίρκη', 'Συμπληγάδες', 'Λωτοφάγους' are all representative of authoritative figures in today's society who exploit the individuals. 'Μνηστήρες' ~~and ιστερ~~ represents the competitiveness occurring

in the bureaucracy - where in The Odyssey, the suitors were competing for Penelope's hand in marriage, the suitors in modern society are candidates fighting and competing for a higher and better position in the bureaucracy, not caring on whose toes they step to get there.

(d) How are the issues of overcoming adversity and the concept of journey explored     **4**
in the last two verses of the song?

The issues of overcoming adversity and
the concept of journey are explored in
the last two verses of the song through simile and
allusion. The singer compares his journey
and the obstacles he needed to
overcome during that journey by
comparing the individual's journey to that
of Odysseus. The lines: 'Σκότωσα μυλοτήρες
και αχεμωτήρες' are also an allusion to Don Quixote,
the hero of the eponymous novel by Michael
Cervantes, in his futile battles with the
windmills in Spain. Imagery is used to create
a vivid visual picture of what is being discussed,
and reinforces the issues of overcoming adversity
and journey — 'Χαρυβδη και Σκύλλα/μ'έιχαν στην
ξεφτίλα'. End rhyme is also used, creating a
better poetic effect — 'Σαν τον Οδυσσέα/έφυγα
λαθραία'. Repetition is used in the last stanza
to reinforce the singer's need to overcome
adversity through escapism and is a further
allusion to The Odyssey' — 'μόνο το σκυλί μου/
μόνο το σκυλί μου/ήτανε πιστό'.

**Question 1 continues on page 5**

Question 1 (continued)

(e) How does the refrain evoke the mood of this song? (In your answer you may refer to music, voice, language, imagery.)  **5**

The refrain evokes the mood of the song through the use of various techniques, such as repetition, music, imagery and many others. Repetition is used – 'Φεύγω για Ταξίδι / φεύγω για Ταξίδι' – to stress the individual's need for escape from the bureaucracy which has exploited him for so long. The music used is rather light, created by jingles created by percussion instruments, suggesting an imaginary journey; Along with the music, the multitude of voices singing the refrain is suggestive of children going on an excursion. Although the individual is turning over a new leaf and has freed himself from his old life – 'Εγώ φύγει ήδη / και είμαι σ'αργήτα' – he still senses the need to protect himself from any dangers that may lie ahead – 'Πάνω στο κατάρτι / δένομαι σφιχτά'. This imagery is a direct allusion to Book XII of The Odyssey in which Odysseus asked his shipmates to tie him to the mast in order to protect himself from the alluring voices of the sirens. End rhyme – 'Ad~~ata~~ε 'ςάρτη / κατάρτη', creating a better poetic effect, as well as ~~u~~ Dissonance – 'φεύγω για

Ταξίδι / Έχω φύγει ήδη', creating an acoustically-pleasing sound, suitable for the mood of the song

–5–