

Korean heritage show

1. 'Amazing Grace' and 'Arirang' played by Tae-pyeong-so 태평소 and Pi-ri 피리

Tae-pyeong-so and Pi-ri are well-known double reed-wood wind instruments among traditional Korean musical instruments.



Tae-pyeong-so was originally used by military bands, and by and by spread to the public. Tae-pyeong-so is performed for royals in the genre known as Daechwita, Korean royal military marching music. Its cheerful and optimistic sound was introduced into Nong-Ak (music of common people) and become an indispensable sole melodic instrument. Tae-pyeong-so is characterized by its large sound volume and its tone color, so it is played effectively in solo or ensemble.

Pi-ri is the generic term of recorders and flutes, composed of a bamboo bar with some holes. It is played widely not only in solo but also in duet and concert with other string instruments and as accompaniment to folk songs because it is easy to adjust its volume, and can be played easily in harmony with other instruments.



2. Mi-nyo 민요, Korean folk songs



Minyo is a group of common people's songs transmitted from mouth to mouth throughout Korean history. Rooted in life, it directly expresses the way of common people's life, emotions, and thoughts. Minyo was sung as people worked, performed rituals, or played. It was sung in order to support the work. In

singing, the rhythm of labor emerges; and the rhythmic movement eases the labor physically and mentally. Singing together furthermore produces unified physical movements and synchronizes the workers' motions. Furthermore, closely related to common people's life, in the case of ritual songs, Minyo contained a magical quality and was used as a means of communication between people and the spirits or souls. There are also songs to aid recreational plays. Minyo expresses the joy of life sustained in work, the joy of unleashing the life force from the mother earth through one's labour, and the pleasure of common folk's life in work as well as the bittersweet emotions of common people.

3. Sa-mul-no-ri (사물놀이), a Korean percussion quartet



Samulnori is modern adaptation of traditional artistic performance, which has its roots in Pungmulnori (literally meaning "Korean traditional percussion instruments

playing"), a Korean folk genre comprising music, acrobatics, folk dance, and rituals, which was performed in order to ensure and to celebrate good harvests and well-being of the people. Samulnori generally consists of four main instruments: a Buk (barrel drum), a janggu (hourglass-shaped drum), a jing (gong), and a kkwaenggwari (small gong). Samulnori plays the harmony of the universe uniting nature and human beings in accordance with the rule of Yin and Yang's change. Each one represents an element of nature: the Jing being the wind, the Janggu the rain, the Buk the clouds, and the K'kwaenggwari the lightning.

4. Daechwita 대취타, a traditional ensemble for Royal Palace Ceremonies & Rituals



Daechwita refers to a large-scale of traditional ensemble music to announce the presence of the King or for a parade of troops. This style of Korean military music is often used in the re-enactment of the Guard Changing Ceremony

at Seoul's Gyeongbok Palace, as well as in Deoksugung Palace. It is played by wind and percussion instruments, generally performed while marching. Instruments used include nabal (brass horn), nagak (seashell horn), and taepyeongso (shawm), with jing (gong), jabara (cymbals), and yonggo (drum painted with dragon designs and played with mallets).

5. Jin-do Buk-chum 진도 북춤, Drum dance of Jindo Island

Traditional Korean dances incorporate some sort of storyline representing the Korean life in early years. For example, *Jindo Buk-chum* has its root in *Nong-ak* (music of common people),



in order to ensure and to celebrate good harvest and well-being of the people. It is originally part of a drum dance in Jindo, an island in southwestern part of Korea. Unlike other regions in Korea, Jindo

Province uses both sides of the drum firmly tied on a performer's waist and two drum sticks one in each hand. This property enhances the effect of expressing delicate rhythms. Its delicate and technical line of the movement shows its cultural richness and artistic qualities.

6. Gakseori Taryeong **각설이 타령**, Korea's Traditional Tramp Song and Dance



It is a traditional minstrel show, performed by a tramp called 'Gakseori' in a crowded marketplace or in front of a rich man's house begging for food. In Gakseori Taryeong, singers dressed in shabby clothes describe tough economic times that Korea went through during its early development stage using humour and satire.

Hope you all enjoy the show!

Thank you!

Kalmo refugee support group