

Namdo Japga medley

Namdo is a province in the southwest part of Korea, and Japga refers to the folk songs performed by trained professional singers. This musical style is influenced by other folk music genres in Korea such as pansori and gasa. Namdo Japga is based on the Sinawi mode (also known as Yujkabegi mode). The Sinawi mode emphasizes three main pitches. These songs generally have call and response patterns.

ABOUT THE ARTISTS

Yusun Kim is a leading gayageum (plucked zither) performer in Korea. She was born in Seoul, South Korea, in 1980. She began her formal education at Gaywon High School of the Arts and continued studying at Ewha Woman's University where she received BA and MA degrees in gayageum performance, and is currently pursuing her doctorate there. She has performed at many music venues and festivals in Korea, including the Korean Composers' Association's Seoul Composition Festival and the Korean Composers' Union's National New Music Exposition, among many others. She has also appeared at international concert venues in the U.S., Poland, France, China, Hong Kong, and Japan as a gayageum and a janggu (drum) artist. She won the Grand Prize in the 2002 Korean Young Performance Arts Competition and the 2004 National Traditional Competition. Currently, she is the principal gayageum player in the Gayageum Ensemble Chocolate, and teaches gayageum at Ewha Woman's University, Gyeongin University of Education, and Dondeok Woman's University.

Hyerim Choi is an active ajaeng (bowed zither) player in both traditional music and new music. She was the ajaeng winner of the Korean Traditional Arts competition, the Mokpo National Korean music competition, and the Muan Seungdal national Korean music competition, and took third place in the Sejong music competition. She has appeared in various concerts, albums, and broadcasts, including the 2010 opening ceremony of The Japan Foundation in Seoul; the Sookmyung Gayageum Ensemble album "Meets"; the 2009 Museum Festival Island of Time; the 2009 Korea-Japan Exchange concert; the Myungdong Art Theatre 2009 concert in Seoul; and the Geukdong Radio station 2009 program "Phrase-In Gugak." She was formerly a member of the National Young Korean Music Orchestra, the Daehak Eoulim ensemble, and the Chungju City Korean music orchestra. Currently, she is a member of the new music group Silk Road and the fusion ensemble Cheongarang. She is in a professional performance degree program at the Korea National University of the Arts, studying with ajaeng virtuoso Sang Hun Kim.

110th Season, 103rd program



SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DANCE

Beall Concert Hall
3:00 p.m.

Sunday afternoon
May 2, 2010

WORLD MUSIC SERIES

presents

MUSIC OF KOREA

featuring guest artists

Yusun Kim, gayageum
Hyerim Choi, ajaeng



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

PROGRAM

Minsok Pungryu

Gayageum: Yusun Kim

Janggu: Hyerim Choi

1. *Se Ryeong San*
2. *Garak Jeji*
3. *Sang Hyun*
4. *Jan Dodeuri*
5. *Ha Hyun*
6. *Yeom Bul*
7. *Ta Ryeong*
8. *Gunak*
9. *Gyemyeon*
10. *Geulge Yangcheong*
11. *Ujo*
12. *Gutgeori*

INTERMISSION

Yun Yunseok school Ajaeng sanjo

Ajaeng: Hyerim Choi

Namdo Japga medley

Ajaeng: Hyerim Choi

1. *Seongju Puri*
2. *Yukjaberi*
3. *Jajin Yukjabegi*
4. *Samsaneum Banrak*
5. *Gegori Taryeong*

PROGRAM NOTES

Minsok Pungryu

Korean traditional music can be divided into two categories according to social class. The category appreciated by the nobility and scholars is Jeongak, and the category enjoyed by common people is Minsogak. Jeongak pieces such as Young san hoe sang and Boheoja (a suite for chamber ensemble) have been handed down through music

notation, and have a slow, contemplative and elegant feel. In contrast, Minsogak pieces such as Sanjo and Pansori were transmitted orally and express emotions of pleasure and grief.

Gayageum is a twelve-stringed plucked zither. There are two kinds of traditional gayageum (Jeongak gayageum and Sanjo gayageum). Jeongak gayageum is used for slow music and is larger, with thicker strings. Sanjo gayageum is used for Minsogak and is smaller, with thinner strings to easily play fast phrases.

Young san hoe sang, an example of Jeongak repertoire, is an instrumental suite with janggu (hourglass-shaped drum) accompaniment. This piece was performed by scholars and guests (usually professional folk musicians) in the pungryu-bang (a room in a detached building or in a home). Here, professional musicians played together with members of the scholarly class, and mentored them.

Minsok Pungryu was originally court music, and has been arranged through an integration with elements of folk music, to be played by both scholars and professional folk musicians. This music shares aspects of both Jeongak and Minsogak.

Yun Yunseok school Ajaeng sanjo

Sanjo is music originally associated with Sinawi (a shamanistic tradition) as well as Pansori (folk music for singer and barrel-shaped drum). Today it is performed as an instrumental solo accompanied by janggu (hourglass-shaped drum) and is a highly artistic and virtuosic genre of Korean traditional music. Sanjo was first developed for gayageum around 1890. Thereafter, it expanded to other Korean instruments such as geomungo, daegeum, haegeum, piri, and ajaeng. The sections are defined by their changdan (particular rhythmic patterns that begin slowly and get faster).

Sanjo used to be improvisatory, but today performances tend to be fixed, with shorter versions created from the original full-length versions. Various stylistic schools (Ryu) have developed, each with their own musical characteristics. However, the schools share commonalities such as artistically arranged modulations, musical contrasts, call and response, and tension and release. The Yun Yunseok school ajaeng sanjo, today's performance, was created by Yun Yunseok, and contains characteristic phrases that he created in 1982-1983. Yun's virtuoso performances are known for their creative improvisations tinged with sadness, which have become the foundation of the Yun Yunseok school Ajaeng sanjo.