

KOREAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM ENTRIES

A 130. 12. 6. 02

The 2nd Asian Music Rostrum, 1971 by the International Music Council UNESCO.

There are two types of music in Korea. One is traditional music handed down from early epochs. The other is western music imported about eighty years ago and later developed in Korea.

The traditional music of Korea has a history of more than one thousand years, developed in the courts of successive dynasties. Influenced by music from the Asian continent, the traditional music of Korea saw an age of prosperity during the Yi Dynasty.

This music is now preserved and performed at the National Classical Music Institute in Seoul. The Korean music has as outstanding characteristics, the majesty and solemnity noticed by musicologists all over the world. Forms and rhythms of Korean music have developed differently from those of Japan or China.

A different category of Korean music is folk music, rich in variation of musical material and rhythm. The distribution of folk music in Korea gives an interesting demonstration of local color. This includes instrumental and vocal music which are proudly treasured and preserved by Koreans. We introduce two pieces, representative of both music respectively.

I. Cross flute solo (Tae-gum solo)

"Pyung-jo Hwe-sang" played by Mr. Kim Sung-jin.

It is also called "Yoo-cho Shin Ji Kok" or "Chwi-tae-pyung Ji Kok".

Kumoongo Hwe-sang in "Woo-jo Kyei-myun-jo" (1a mode in E^b key) is sometimes transposed to "Pyung-jo Kyei-myun-jo" (1a mode in B^b key) which is fourth below that.

Namely, this "Pyung-jo Hwe-sang" is "Young-san Hwe-sang" transposed on "Pyung-jo Kyei-myun-jo".