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2016 ARI PROJECT: Performing Arts 'Restoring Tradition'



► Title: 2016 ARI PROJECT: Performing Arts

'Restoring Tradition'

▶ Date: Friday, December 16, 2016 at 7:30pm

► Korean Cultural Center, Los Angeles 3rd Fl. Ari Hall

▶ Presenters: Korean Traditional Percussion Music Group "NORI",

Korean Cultural Center, LA

► Online Reservation: <u>www.kccla.org</u>

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The Korean Cultural Center Los Angeles (KCCLA) and the *Korean Traditional Percussion Music Group "NORI"* will present a performance, **"Restoring Tradition"**, on Friday, December 16, 2016 at 7:30pm on the 3rd floor of Korean Cultural Center, Los Angeles in the Ari Hall.

NORI, a Traditional Korean Percussion Music group, is located at Los Angeles, California. Among the members, there are significantly proficient musicians who majored in Korean traditional music. They are also business professionals who embrace the heritage of Samulnori (Korean traditional percussion music). NORI provides second-generation Korean Americans with a unique opportunity to learn about their cultural origins through Samulnori classes. NORI is also very active in promoting Korean culture via cultural exchanges with other communities and organizations in Southern California.

Samul nori is a genre of traditional percussion music originating in Korea. The word samul means "four objects" and nori means "play". Samul nori has its roots in nong-ak (literally "farmers' music"), a Korean folk genre comprising music, acrobatics, folk dance, and rituals, which was traditionally performed in rice farming villages in order to ensure and to celebrate good harvests. With roots in Buddhist and farmers music, the style has changed through the years and evolved in different ways. One of the major influences of the style has been Kim Duk Soo *SamulNori* ensemble.

This program includes "Yeolimgut with Chaesang Noreum," "Gutgeori Garak," "Youngnam Nongak Garak," "Sogo Chum (Small Hand-Drum Dance)," "Honam Udo Garak & Jjaksswae Nori," "Modeumbuk Samulnori Arirang", and "Sangmo Chum".

*This performance is presented as a part of the Korean Cultural Center's 2016 ARI PROJECT Season 3: Performing arts series, which feature a rich program of various performing arts programs including Korean traditional music and world music, as well as contemporary dance and theater.

-PROGRAM-

1. Yeolimgut with Chaesang Noreum - All Nori Members

"Yeolimgut" is the welcoming stage by performers prior to main entertainment. Korean traditional performers play their music instruments and dance along the main way of the festival. It implements wishing wellness and good luck for the audience. The solo ribbon dance "Chaesang Noreum" is the highlight of this opening performance.

2. Introduction - Ju Young Lim, Music Director

Introduction of Korean Traditional Percussion Music Group "NORI" and brief of Performance (by Ju Young Lim, Music Director)

3. Gutgeori Garak - All Nori Members

The rhythm develops from Gutgeori Jangdan is vary from fast to slow and from simple to complicated rhythms. Its flowing melody and dynamical rhythms deliver the distinguished flavor from Korean traditional percussion music.

4. Youngnam Nongak Garak - Joon Young Yeo(Kkwanggwari: small gong), Juyoung Lim(Janggu: an hourglass-shaped drum), Kyoung Ah Lee(Buk: a barrel drum), Eunice Kim(Jing: a larger gong)

Youngnam Nongak is one of the staple pieces in the Samulnori repertory. This piece features the rhythms of the Youngnam provincial area. These rhythms have a certain military style to them that puts emphasis on repetition and strength. During the middle of the performance, a short poem is chanted: Look to the Sky, Gather the Stars, Look to the Earth, Farm the Land,

This Year was Bountiful, We Pray for a Fruitful One Next Year,

Moon, Moon, Bright Moon, As Bright as Day,

In the Darkness Your Light, Gives us Illumination!

5. Sogo Chum (Small Hand-Drum Dance) - Jeannie Kim

Sogo Chum, one of the most popular folk dances, is a dance with SOGO, a small hand drum, about 15 inches in diameter. Special guest Jeannie Kim will introduce Choi Jong Sil style solo Sogo dance.

6. Honam Udo Garak & Jjaksswae Nori- Juyoung Lim(Kkwanggwari: small gong), Yoonhee Aprahamian, Sungyee Kim, Eunjin Jang, Kihyon Kim (Janggu: an hourglass-shaped drum), Kyoung Ah Lee, Eunice Kim, Jae Hui Kim (Buk: a barrel drum), Joon Young Yeo (Jing: a larger gong & Jjaksoe)

This piece features the rhythms of the West of Jeolla-do regional area. These rhythms are more delicate and various compare than East of Jella-do region's Honam Jwado Garak and more focusing on Janggu rhythms.

7. Modeumbuk Samulnori Arirang - Munhwasarang Jangguhakdang Members

Modeumbuk Samulnori Arirang performance is the modernity of "Samulnori," or traditional percussion ensemble. The piece incorporates traditional samulnori rhythm with strong sounds from group of BUK

(barrel drum) instruments, Kkwaenggwari (a small gong), Jing (a larger gong) and Taepyeongso (also called jojeok). Our special guest 'Munhwasarang Janggu Hakdang,' an adult and senior percussion group will show us a special rhythms to audiences.

8. Sangmo Chum - Nori Members, Sangmo Chum (Kyoung Ah Lee)

The sangmo dance is one of the favorite dances of the Korean people. During festivals and other happy occasions, people dance the joyous sangmo dance by swinging their sangmos (a helmet-like hat with a long ribbon). The beautiful long ribbons of the sangmos swirl like the wind, forming shiny rings around the dancers. The sangmo dance represents the highest level of nongak dance, showcasing the most challenging skills of nongak dance and bringing it to the climax of excitement. At the same time, the sangmo dance has the strongest ethnic flavor. It's arguably the most brilliant part of nongak dance. During a sangmo dance, the dancers repeatedly swing their heads with neck force, moving the sangmos in various postures. They can swing the sangmos while jumping, forming dynamic rings with sangmo ribbons. For the audience, it's nothing short of a feast for the eye.

< Korean Traditional Percussion Music group "NORI">





