

소금소리, 나니르. 손 끝에 물들다.

SOGEUM

Listening to the Sound of Sogeum, Your Hands are Soaking in Water!

> Selected as Outstanding Culture Content for National Cohesion by Presidential Committee for National Cohesion

Awarded "**Grand Prize**" in the sector of Culture Content 2016 Smart App Award









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Sogeum at a Glance

The Origin and Function of Sogeum The Structure of Sogeum

Details on Sogeum

Production of Sogeum **Materials** Procedure

Experience with Sogeum

Playing technique demonstrate

Be familiar with Sogeum

Practice with it

 Listen to Sogeum View performance of Sogeum Listening to Sogeum **Field Experience**



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The Origin and Function of Sogeum The Structure of Sogeum

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in and Sogeum



SLISTEN TO SOGEUM a horizon tal bamboo flute, is View performance of Sogeum by a clear and transparent timbre. It has the highest pitch range Listening to Sogeum among Korean wind instruments because of Field Experience its size (so signifies "small" in Sino-Korean).





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Sogeum (小芩), a horizontal bamboo flute, is typically characterized by a clear and transparent timbre. It has the highest pitch range among Korean wind instruments because of its size ("so" signifies "small" in Sino-Korean).

In Korea, the bamboo wind instruments are divided into three kinds: daegeum, junggeum, and sogeum. Sogeum refers to the smallest one out of the samjuk (lit. three bamboo instruments).

The history of sogeum, according to "Akji (Music Discourse)" from *Samguk sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms, r.1122-1146), vol. 32, is traced back to the Silla Dynasty. "The first of samjuk is daegeum, the second junggeum, and the third sogeum . . . they originated in Silla, but who made them is not known." *Akhak gwebeom* (Music Treatise, r.1493), the representative music book of the Joseon Dynasty, records that "there is no detailed explanation on sogeum, but it has a similar system to daegeum," which may show that the

material and method of tone production is the same as that of daegeum. Sogeum used at court, but it was less than daegeum, which is why there is no record in the literature since the reign of King Yeonsangun (1494-1506).

Today, sogeum receives the spotlight for contemporary and fusion music since it makes fantastic harmony blending with other traditional instruments, and it has become a popular instrument since being introduced into

the music curriculum of elementary, middle, and high schools.

[Reference]

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The Structure of Sogeum

Mouthpiece (chwigu)

The 1st to the

6th Finger holes(jigong)



Chilseonggong (Seven Finger Holes(jigong))

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Move Sogeum side to side



Mouthpiece(chwigu)

The mouthpiece of sogeum is elliptical and is located at the left end of the tube. The sound of the instrument changes depending on the shape of the mouthpiece and the size of the instrument.



The 1st to the 6th Finger holes(jigong)

Six holes, the 1st to the 6th, are placed in a straight line under the mouthpiece.





Chilseonggong(Seven Finger Holes(jigong))

Chilseonggong plays a role in balancing overall sound and tuning of the instrument.





Details on Sogeum

Production of Sogeum

Materials

Procedure









Bamboo 🗘



Silk O

The tip for selecting an instrument **C**



Bamboo

Usually, thicker bamboo with a full interior, like ssanggoljuk, is preferred.

X



Silk

Bamboo is sensitive to temperature and it has a

risk of shrinking in winter with low temperatures and swelling in summer with the heat. Therefore, wrapping the bamboo with silk can help prevent it from cracking.

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The tip for selecting an instrument

Sogeum, which are made of natural materials as opposed to plastic, have different instrument thicknesses and mouthpiece shapes. It is important for players to choose an instrument that is right for them based on their own mouth shape, dental patterns and their own fingers. First, one must make sure that the body of the instrument is not curved, but straight and flat. At this time, make sure to select the right instrument for yourself by carefully checking whether holes fit well in your hand, whether the sound is full when you breathe into the mouthpiece. If you are a beginner, you can practice with a plastic sogeum before playing the bamboo sogeum.



① Picking a tree and drying the moisture Bamboo should be carefully selected from

those over three years old. Its roots are thoroughly trimmed before the bamboo is dried, and then sap (or resin) is removed inside the brazier for at least a couple of days.





② Straightening bamboo

Unlike other instruments that require extensive external work, sogeum retains the natural shape of the bamboo as much as possible. Once sap/resin is removed through the process of repeated heating, the bamboo is put into a tool to straighten it, repeating this straightening process a few times.

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③ Drying bamboo

The bamboo requires drying for 3 to 5 years in

a well-ventilated place. Dried bamboo takes on a yellow color and it becomes very hard to the extent that it produces a metal sound when struck.





(4) Measuring

This process takes a preliminary measure of the bamboo to create a uniform inner diameter, taking the length of the tree into consideration. Since the sound of the instrument will vary depending on temperature, humidity, and the condition of the tree, this needs to be checked carefully.

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⑤ Carving naegyeong (inner diameter), mouthpiece, and Finger holes(jigong)

After punching the pre-marked parts with

a knife blade, naegyeong, mouthpiece, six holes, and cheonggong are carved in that order. Care must be taken to ensure that the thickness of the mouthpiece and naegyeong are constant and that there is no deviation to one side while carving.

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6 Wrapping with silk

This is the final step for producing the sogeum. The instrument should be wrapped with silk in order to prevent cracking and to enrich the tone.





Experience with Sogeum

Playing technique demonstrate Be familiar with Sogeum Practice with it



Posture





Making a sound and fingering method

Exercise for Short Tunes

Exercise for Longer Tunes(Folk Songs)

Interview

*The score of the sound source played on this video is available at the website of Gugak FM Inc.



Posture

Sitting position

Position of arms

Eye gaze



Posture

Sitting position

Position of arms

Eye gaze



Posture

Sitting position

Position of arms

Eye gaze



Making a sound and fingering method

Introduction Shaping Lips Breathing method

Sound range The appearance of the mouthpiece

Holding the instrument with your hands



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Making a sound and fingering method

Introduction Shaping Lips Breathing method

Sound range The appearance of the mouthpiece

Holding the instrument with your hands

Making a sound with the mouthpiece



Exercise for Short Tunes

Introduction to the "low sound" & Introduction to the "high sound"

Introduction to duple subdivision & Explanation of triple subdivision



Exercise for Short Tunes

Introduction to the "low sound" & Introduction to the "high sound"

Introduction to duple subdivision & Explanation of triple subdivision



Exercise for Longer Tunes(Folk Songs)

Introduction

Basic Arirang

Arirang



Exercise for Longer Tunes(Folk Songs)

Introduction



Arirang



Exercise for Longer Tunes(Folk Songs)

Introduction

Basic Arirang

Arirang



Exercise for Longer Tunes(Folk Songs)

Introduction

Basic Arirang

Arirang



Interview





Low pitch range | High pitch range

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	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
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jigong 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	0
jigong 2	•	•	•	•	•	0	•
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Low pitch range | High pitch range

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Low pitch range | High pitch range

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Be familiar with Sogeum

Low pitch range | High pitch range

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Low pitch range | High pitch range

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Low pitch range | High pitch range

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Low pitch range | High pitch range

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Low pitch range | High pitch range

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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range



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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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Low pitch range | High pitch range





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low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song





low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song









low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song







low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song





low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song





low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song







low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song





low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song





low pitch range

high pitch range

duple subdivision

triple subdivision

Practice tunes I

Practice tunes II

Neoyeong Nayeong folk song





Listen to Sogeum

View performance of Sogeum Listening to Sogeum Field Experience


From the wind

Sujecheon

Interview

Contemporary Piece-Chamber music for sogeum, "From the wind"

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From the wind

Sujecheon

Interview

Composition_Lee Youngsub Rearrangement_Yang Seunghwan

This piece presents the splendor of the high-range pitches and the warmness



From the wind

Sujecheon

Interview

of the low pitches with a plain blowing technique. When sogeum begins to tell a story, the other instruments join in coloring the sound, and then they leave



From the wind

Sujecheon

Interview

for a journey of their own design and wishes.



From the wind



Interview

Traditional Court Ensemble, Sujecheon

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From the wind

Sujecheon

Interview

Sujecheon is a representative court music piece that has been played since the Goryeo period. It is composed of four movements. The piri plays the primary



From the wind



Interview

melodies and other instruments such as daegeum, sogeum, haegeum, and ajaeng continue to play the melody when piri takes a break. The charm of Sujecheon



From the wind



Interview

is that one can feel gentleness and relaxation simultaneously with solemnity and colorfulness.



From the wind

Sujecheon

Interview



Korea New Music Series *Toward New* Millennium's Vol.29 **<Travel>**

Minyo Closer Me Today

<Taepyeongga><Changbu-taryeong>

Lee Sang-gyu's Creative Music

<Eunbitchanga>



Korea New Music Series *Toward New* Millennium's Vol.29 **<Travel>**

Minyo Closer Me Today **<Taepyeongga> <Changbu-taryeong>**

Lee Sang-gyu's Creative Music
<Eunbitchanga>

Composer Kang Sang-gu Sogeum Han Chung-eun Janggu & Woodblock Choi Yunjeong

Korea New Music Series *Toward New* Millennium's Vol.29 **<Travel>**

Minyo Closer Me Today **<Taepyeongga> <Changbu-taryeong>**

Lee Sang-gyu's Creative Music
<Eunbitchanga>

Rearrangement Kang Sang-gu Sogeum Han Chung-eun Daegeum Lee Yonggu Haegeum Kang Eunil 25-string Gayageum Jeong Gilseon Dae-ajeng Kim Yeongsil Janggu, Percussion You Kyunghwa



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Korea New Music Series *Toward New* Millennium's Vol.29 **<Travel>**

Minyo Closer Me Today **<Taepyeongga> <Changbu-taryeong>**

Lee Sang-gyu's Creative Music

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Daegeum 1 Eo Gyeongjun Daegeum 2,3 An Geonyong
Daegeum 4 Moon Haram Sogeum 1 Cha Seong-eun
Sogeum 2 O Jihyeon Janggu Jo Sangjun



Viewing of exhibition

- National Gugak Center
- The Museum of Gugak
- Incheon International Airport
- Gisan Gugak Hall
- Traditional Korea Sori Arts Center

of Jeollabuk-do

Make an instrument

- Korean Traditional Crafts
 & Architecture School
- Nangye Gugak Experience Hall
- Incheon Intangible Cultural Asset Learning Education Center

Experience instrument

- Korean Traditional Performing Arts Culture School
- National Theater of Korea
- 'Han-ullim' Samulnori School







On-going Stage on Saturdays at the National Gugak Center



This stage is open for performances on Saturdays and all year from January to December. This is a permanent stage of the National Gugak Center where you can appreciate representative Korean traditional dance, songs, and musical instrument performances in one place. In addition, you can see artistic talents listed on the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The stage performances are usually 80 minutes long, with entrance given to those who are schoolage children or older. For more detailed information, including possible discounts or packages, please call 02-580-3300 or contact homepage.



The Museum of Gugak Musical Instrument Gallery



The Museum of Gugak, which is located inside the National Gugak Center in Seocho-Gu, Seoul, has a room called the 'Origin of Korean Music.' Here, you can see diverse relics, clay figures, and old instruments excavated in ancient times dating back to the Silla period. Also, on one side of the room, there is a small space which shows scenes of a gayageum manufacturing workroom. In addition, another room called the 'Music of the Common' displays instruments, and yet another room called the 'Music of Sejong the Great' exhibits the whole manufacturing process of pyungyung (a kind of traditional percussion made of stones). For more



detailed information, please visit the homepage of the National Gugak Center.







Gugak permanent stage in Incheon International Airport



The Incheon International Airport offers Gugak performances all year round. If you visit the Korean Traditional Culture Center (located in the passenger terminal, duty free Area 3F, the east or west side—2 spots, and concourse 3F, the middle-west side—1 spot), you can enjoy Gugak performances of Korean traditional music and folk music. In addition, on the Korean Culture Street (located in the passenger terminal 4F), you can also appreciate creative music. For more detailed information, including performance schedules, call 032-743-0357 (the Korean Traditional Culture Center), or 032-741-3423



(the Korean Culture Street)



1399, Sawol-ri Danseong-myeon, Sancheong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea



Gisan Gugak Hall



1399, Sawol-ri Danseong-myeon, Sancheong-gun, Gyeongsangnam-do, Korea

This is a memorial hall for gugak theorist Heon-bong Park from Sancheong. Here, you can walk around the restored house of his birth and possibly experience playing traditional Korean instruments by yourself. This hall hosts a Gisan display room, an exhibition room, an education room, and an outside stage. In the Gisan display room and exhibition room, there are about 50 different kinds of traditional instruments to peruse. As the hall is affiliated with the village Namsayedam, a local attraction spot, the hall is open free of charge. It is located in Sancheong-gun, South Gyeongsang province.









금일의	지식마당 소리마당	소리마당 음원마당 공연마당 멀티클립마당		음원듣기			
명인/명창 미강선 제험터		수제 천 수제천(壽齊天)은 아악곡의 백미(白眉)로 일컬어 지는 관악합주곡이다. 약 15분 정도의 곡으로 피 리, 대금, 해금, 아쟁과 같은 선율악기가 주축이 된 다.	● 훈음원 \$	및 북음원)	· 축음원 · 주비으원	•	
1. 소리골		스페처음					

Traditional Korea Sori Arts Center of Jeollabuk-do



If you visit the website, you may get digital sources of diverse traditional Korean music and sounds.

Especially on the category of "Eumwon-madang," you can easily search for diverse information such as music played by traditional musical instruments and the source of distinctive traditional sounds. In addition, this website offers video clips and related photo images at homepage.



www.kous.or.kr



Short-term course for the general public, by the Korean Traditional Crafts & Architecture School



Located near the Samsung Subway Station in Seoul, the Korean Cultural Heritage Foundation gives students opportunities to learn how to make Korean musical instruments in person from experienced musical instrument masters. With regards to course enrollment, participants are limited to about 15 people. An updated recruiting schedule is displayed on this homepage, or you may call or visit in person for more information. For more detailed information, call 02-3011-1702/1788.

521-1, Godang-ri, Simcheon-myeon, Yeongdong-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do, Korea

www.nangyekukak.com



Nangye Gugak Experience Hall





www.nangyekukak.com

Located in Yeongdong-gun, Chungbuk province, this hall has reproduced workrooms for string and percussion instruments where you can also experience playing diverse instruments. Furthermore, if you visit the "Nangye Gugak Instrument Manufacturing Village" or "Nangye Gugak Museum," located near the hall, you can also see various traditional Korean music instruments, as well as the whole manufacturing process. For more information, please visit homepage.





Incheon Intangible Cultural Asset Learning Education Center



The Incheon Intangible Cultural Asset Learning Education Center is a governmental facility where the item holders of 27 kinds of intangible cultural heritages (hereafter ICH) reside and continue to hand down tradition. In order to inform the citizens of traditional culture, there are performances of ICH presented every Saturday at 3:00 pm in spring and fall and various programs led directly by the holders offering participants the chance to learn and experience traditional culture. One can visit the Center free of charge at all times except holidays and Mondays, and details on the performances and



programs are available on the website.





Korean Traditional Performing Arts Culture School

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The Korean Traditional Performing Arts Foundation runs a culture school and offers courses for the general public in order to help spread knowledge of traditional Korean arts as well as raise public awareness of the importance of traditional culture. Within this school, students can learn a variety of Korean traditional music instruments through a systematic program that progresses from introductory courses for beginners, to intermediatelevel courses, to master-level courses for advanced learners. If you are interested in such courses, please visit the homepage or call 02-580-3141.



Traditional Arts Academy at the National Theater of Korea



Located in Jung-gu, Seoul, the National Theater of Korea runs diverse gugak courses for the general audiences who have a passion and interest in traditional arts and music. Opportunities exist for learning gugak via professional lectures. Students may participate in level-appropriate programs from beginner to advanced courses. As the program is updated every year, prospective students need to check for new information on the program schedule, application method, and tuition fee at the following homepage.





Hanullim Samulnori School





This school is located in Buyeo-gun, South Chungcheong Province. Within this school, you can experience diverse traditional Korean cultures

through such programs as learning "exciting samulnori," where you can experience rubbing a stone inscription, pottery making, or woodcraft. Enjoy the genuine value of the arts and the authenticity of traditional Korean culture. For more detailed information, please call (041) 832-0190 or access online at homepage.

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Listening to the Sound of Sogeum, Your Hands are Soaking in Water!

Production team





Production team

Performers

Lee Yeong-sub, Lee Aram, Lee Jeongdae

Staff

Planning and Directing Seo Seungmi
Coordination (Assistant Producer) Kim Sua
Design SungdoGL
Video Recording J2 Pictures
Photographing Studio namu No.5
Sound Recording Kim Yunjo
English Translation Choi Yoonjah
English Copy Editing Ha Ju-Yong

Cooperation with

Marketing Kang Gyeongmin, Park Sehyeon

Cooperation with Performance Kim Lina, Baek Dasom, Lee Danbi

Cooperation with Venue Incheon Intangible Cultural Asset Learning

Education Center

