

Performers

Hosts: Norio Wada and Reiko Omori

Dance: Mitsugi Hanayagi, Tamaito Hanayagi and Jotome Hanayagi

Shamisen: Rokuaya Kineya, Rokuayayo Kineya and Rokuayami Kineya

Nagauta (chant): Rokuayaka Kineya and Misuzu Katayanagi

Kotsuzumi (small drum) and percussion instrument: Tazae Mochizuki

Fue (flute) and percussion instrument: Tasari Mochizuki

About Global Culture Nasu

Global Culture Nasu is a nongovernmental organization dedicated to Japanese traditional art, which was founded in a mountainous town of Nasu in the north-eastern part of Japan. Global Culture Nasu unites performers, researchers and educators and hands down the qualitative and quantitative soul of traditional heritage to next generation. The aim of activity is international peace in the world through cultural understandings.



Global Culture Nasu: JAPANESE SOUND AND DANCE

*Performance and Workshop on Characteristic Sound and
Style in Japanese Traditional Performing Art*

Slovenian Philharmonic (Marjan Kozina Hall)

30 August 2014 from 9:30 to 12:00

Organizers:

Department of Asian and African Studies,
Faculty of Arts, University of Ljubljana
Embassy of Japan in Slovenia

Program

1. Demonstration – dance
2. Demonstration – music
3. Interpretation and explanation of music instruments
4. Experience of three groups (dance, kotsuzumi (small drum) and shamisen)
5. Presentation of participants

Explanations

Nippon Buyō/Nihon Buyō

Nihon buyō is a traditional Japanese performing art, a mixture of dance and pantomime, which emerged in the early Edo period (early 17th century) from earlier traditions.

Ohayashi

Ohayashi is a musical ensemble accompanying Japanese traditional dances. As the dances derive from the kabuki theater, they can include performers on various Japanese drums, flute, bells, gongs, and other instruments that comprise a kabuki hayashi.

Odori

Odori is a Japanese traditional dance which grew out of kabuki drama. Simply meaning “dance”, it represents looser, generally faster and more rhythmical kind of movement. Together with mai and furi, odori is one of the three basic kind of dances usually integrated in any kabuki performance.

Nagauta

Nagauta includes several shamisen players and singers with musical accompaniment, such as tsuzumi (Japanese hand drum), taiko (Japanese drum), and fue which enliven the melody. Nagauta was developed with and serves as accompaniment to kabuki (classical Japanese dance-drama, like opera) in Tokyo.

Shamisen

Shamisen is a kind of banjo or guitar, which was brought from China in the 16th century and reshaped in Japanese style. The three-stringed instrument has a hollow body which is covered by cat skin and played with a plectrum called bachi.

Kotsuzumi

Kotsuzumi or small drum is a Japanese drum of Chinese/Indian origin. It consists of a wooden body shaped like an hourglass, and it is taut, with two drum heads with cords that can be squeezed or released to increase or decrease the tension of the heads respectively. This mechanism allows the player to raise or lower the pitch of the drum while playing.

Fue

Fue is a Japanese word for flute, and refers to a class of flutes native to Japan. Fue come in many varieties, but are generally high-pitched and made of a bamboo called. The most popular of the fue is the shakuhachi.