



제24회 국제기능 올림픽대회  
XXIV International Youth Skill Olympics

42D

# 시민의 밤

Commemorative Presentation of  
Korean folk dance

출 연 : 부산시립무용단

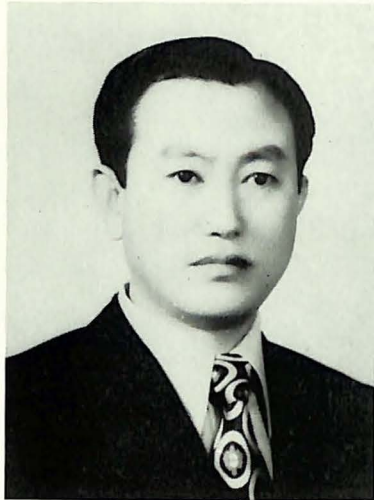
리틀엔젤스

1978. 9. 6. 19:30

부 산 시

BUSAN KOREA





## 인 사 말 씀

부산직할시장 최 석 원

제24회 국제기능올림픽에 참가하기 위하여 저희 부산시를 방문해 주신 각국의 임원, 선수 여러분께 먼저 시민과 더불어 충심어린 환영의 뜻을 표합니다. 부산시는 한국의 최남단에 자리잡은 나라의 관문이요 제 1의 항구도시이며 옛부터 우리민족문화의 진원지로서 발전해온 유서깊은 고장입니다.

그리고 본 축제는 먼 여정으로 쌓인 여러분의 노고를 조금이라도 풀어 드리고자 마련한 성의로서 5천년에 가까운 오랜 역사를 통하여 우리 조상들의 영혼과 체취를 담아 내려온 자랑스러운 전통적인 한국민속문화를 소개하게 됩니다. 국제 기능올림픽은 저마다의 수련된 기능의 우열을 가리는 자리라기 보다는 선의의 경쟁을 바탕으로 나라간의 우호와 친선을 도모하고 세계가 한 가족으로의 높은 인류의 이상을 달성하는데 소중한 일익을 담당하고 있다고 생각합니다. 그렇다면 여러분은 이 색다르며, 한편으로는 생소함을 느낄지도 모를 이 축제의 내용을 통하여 보다 한국을 이해하는데 도움이 될것으로 확신합니다.

짧은 기간이나마 저희 시에 머무시는 동안 불편없고 즐거운 여정이 되시기를 바라며 평소에 갈고 닦아온 여러분의 기량을 마음껏 발휘하여 빛나는 영광을 차지 하시기 기원 합니다.

아무쪼록 이 축제와 더불어 저희 나라와 부산시에 대한 즐거운 추억을 담아 여러분의 앞날을 더욱 풍성하고 알차게 장식해 주시기를 희망합니다.

1978. 9. 6.

## Greetings

On behalf of the citizens of Busan, I express the heartiest welcome to all the delegates and participants to the 24th International Youth Skill Olympics in Busan.

Busan City, situated at the southern extremity of the Korean peninsula, is the nation's gateway and the largest sea port in Korea.

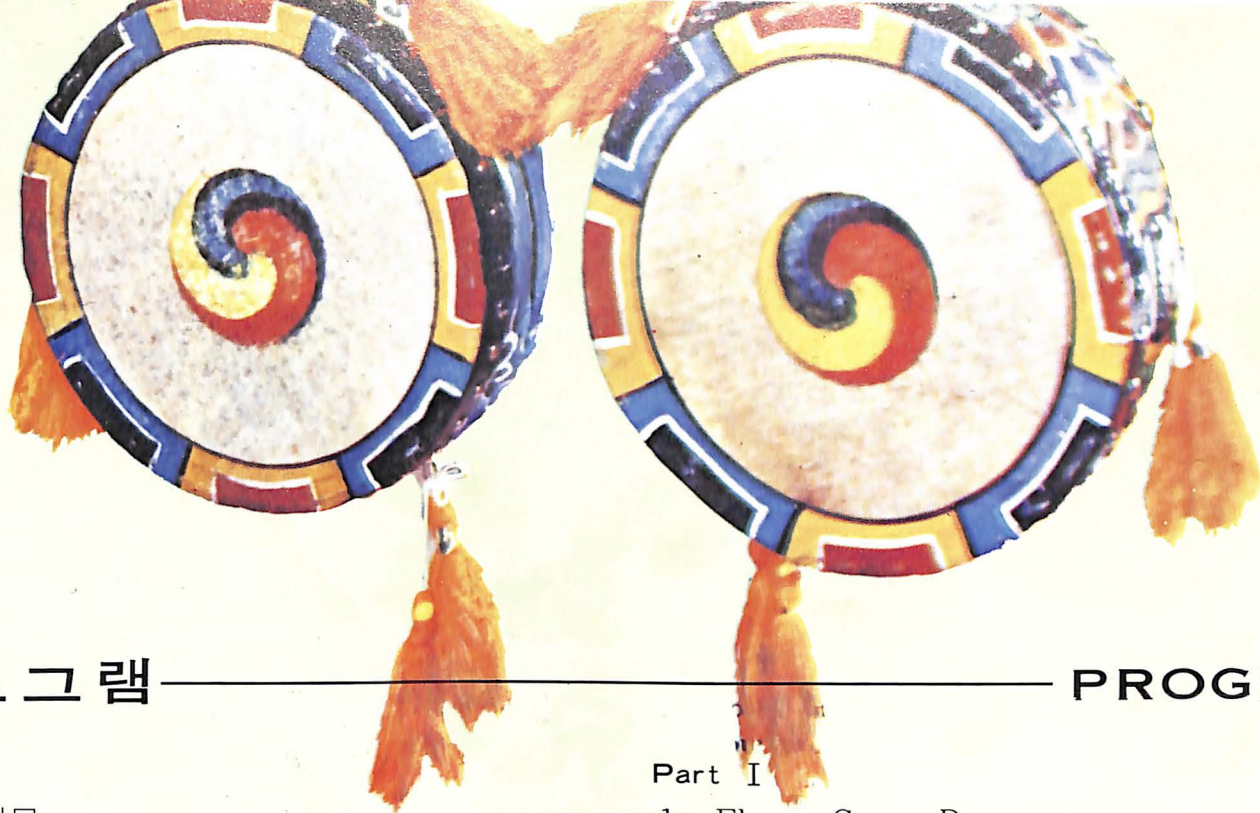
I am Confident that the International Youth Skill Olympics has acted an important role not only in demonstrating cultivated skills of each participants but also in enchancing good will and friendship among the nations.

The primary purpose of tonight program is to express our sincere welcome on their visit to Busan and to introduce our five thousand years old traditional folk art in which the spirits of our forefathers are captured.

With sincere wishes to the delegates and participants for their prosperous future and success in the 24th International Youth Skill Olympics, I hope their stay in Busan and Korea will be the most enjoyable and impressive one.

1978. 9. 6.

Suk-won Choi  
Mayor of Busan.



## 프로그램

## PROGRAM

### 제1부

1. 화관무
2. 여 명
3. 처녀총각
4. 검 무
5. 시집가는 날
6. 부채춤
7. 북 춤

### 제2부

1. 장고춤
2. 꼭두각시
3. 꽃의 향연
4. 강강수월래
5. 가야금 병창
6. 탈 춤
7. 산 조
8. 농 악
9. 합 창

### Part I

1. Flower Crown Dance
2. Sound of Dawn
3. Spring Time
4. Sword Dance
5. Wedding Day
6. Flower Fan Dance
7. Penitent Monk

### Part II

1. Hourglass Drum Dance
2. Doll Dance
3. Flower Festival
4. Moon Festival
5. Folk Singing with Kayakum
6. Mask Dance
7. Impromptu Dance
8. Farm Dance
9. Chorus



가야금 병창

Folk Singing with Kayakum





# 프로그램해설

## — 1 부 —

### 화 관 무

궁중의 연희나 외국사신의 접대연에서 추어졌던 궁중무용의 일종이다. 문헌상 남아있는 여러형식의 궁중무용 중에서 가장 우아하고 미려한 동작과 자유롭고 신비한 영적 이미지를 현대적 무대에 알맞게 재구성 한 것이다.

### 여 명

서양에서는 중세기에 카톨릭 성당에서 무용예배를 금지했으나 동양에서 일어난 불교는 극락을 염원하는 의식절차에서 춤을 배격하지 않았다. 신라 법흥왕때 이차돈의 순교로 흥성하게된 우리나라의 불교는 장엄한 춤을 발달시켰는데, 산사들도 미쳐 잠을 깨지 않은 깊은 산사에서 울려퍼지는 바라춤은 종생의 혼란한 정신을 일깨워 주고 희망으로 새아침을 맞게 하는 장엄하고 우아한 무용의 하나이다.

### 처녀총각

아시아 대륙의 동북부에 위치한 한국의 겨울은 지루하다. 그만큼 한국의 젊은이들은 아지랑이 낀 벌판에서 불어오는 봄바람의 유혹을 뿌리치기 힘들다. 도라지 캐러간다고 집을 빠져나온 처녀와 나무하러간다고 싸리문을 나선 총각의 만남. 봄의 유혹을 코믹하게 엮어 놓은 농촌의 풍물시라고 하겠다.

### 검 무

사냥과 싸움은 옛날부터 사나이다운 행동이요, 또한 의무였기 때문에 싸움의 승리를 춤으로 표현하는 칼춤은 세계의 어느 종족에서나 볼수있다. 그러나 칼자루의 칼날이 따로 노는 짧은 칼을 양손에 들고 흥겹게추는 우리나라의 칼춤은 세계에서 독특한 무기무용이다. 아마도 살벌한 싸움을 싫어하는 평화민족이 창안해낸 대표적인 춤인만큼 어린 천사들이 추는 칼춤도 흥겹고 귀엽기만 하다.

### 시집가는날

가문의 혈통을 이어가는 것이 무엇보다 중요한 자식된 도리로 생각되어온 우리나라에서는 조혼의 풍습이 널리 성행했었다. 그러나 이제 꼬마신랑과 나이찬 신부의 조혼풍습을 볼수 없게 된만큼 오늘에 와서는 그런풍습을 무대위에 코믹하게 재현하면서 다함께 웃어볼 여유도 생겼다. 더구나 지금은 좀체로 보기힘든 가마타고 시집가는 혼례의 행렬은 한쪽의 풍속도로 흥미도 새롭다.

### 부 채 춤

화사한 계절, 꽃들의 향연을 연상케하는 부채를 들고 추는 춤이다. 활짝핀 꽃처럼 너울대는 나비처럼 다양한 구성으로 화려한 변화를 보여주는 장식무용이다.

### 북 춤

달님은 대지에서 만물을 잉태시키고 햇님은 만물을 자라게 하는 것으로 믿어온 인간은 태고적부터 북을 울리면서 달님과 햇님에게 원하는 바를 빌었다. 그리고 점점 고조되면서 휘몰아치는 북소리에 한마음 한뜻이 되어 어느덧 시름을 잊었다. 리틀엔젤스가 세계도처에서 크게 갈채를 받은것도 우아한 부채춤과 아울러 8명의 귀여운 천사들이 56개의 북을 하나같이 휘몰아치는 북춤이 보는 사람의 시름을 잊게하는 박력과 매력을 갖추었기 때문이라고 풀이된다.

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## PROGRAM EXPLANATION

### Flower Crown Dance

This is one of the typical court dances. Beautiful girls dance gracefully with flower crowns on their heads accompanied by the "Taryung" playing.

### Sound of Dawn

Two thousand years ago in Korea, there was a kingdom known as the Silla Dynasty, which enjoyed the Golden Age of Buddhist civilization. This dance, "The Sound of Dawn," comes from this era's Buddhist cultural heritage. The Little Angels wear the costumes of Silla monks, playing a special instrument called "bara," which the monks used in their ancient morning ritual. Imagine an early dawn in an elegant Buddhist temple deep in the mountains of ancient Korea, as the monks begin their day in a beautiful spiritual ceremony celebrating the new dawn.

### Spring Time

Traditionally, when Spring comes to Korea, one can find the girls spending their days in the fields, picking wild flowers; the boys going to the hillside to gather firewood. Frequently, they have been known to meet in the countryside, which, blanketed by warm sunshine with winds gentle about, would find them dancing and laughing together—caught up in the spirit of gay Spring in the making.

### Sword Dance

Just as knighthood flourished in the ancient kingdoms of Europe, there was also a tradition of chivalrous warriors in ancient Korea, particularly during the Silla Dynasty of 2,000 years ago. At that time, the tradition of "Hwa-Rang" pervaded the Kingdom. This Korean knighthood taught the noble commands of loyalty, piety, valor, justice, and mercy to the enemy who surrendered. The teachings of "Hwa-Rang" have been revered by all Koreans throughout history, and these same principles still live

in the hearts of the Korean people today. The "Sword Dance" derives from this ancient knighthood of swordmanship and chivalry. This fascinating dance, originally bold and masculine, has been transformed through the years into a graceful demonstration of terpsichorean art. The Little Angels now preserve this tradition in their charming and dramatic interpretation of the fierce ancient warriors of "Hwa-Rang."

### Wedding Day

In ancient times, Korean boys and girls were sometimes married when they were little more than children. Moreover, there was frequently a wide difference in the ages of the happy (?) couple, so that a groom of say 12 years might well be called upon to take a wife of more than twice his years. Needless to say, the lady in such a case was of necessity a far more harried mother than a blushing bride! Let us see now what might happen on the occasion of such a ludicrous wedding.

### Fan Dance

The Fan, a symbol of Oriental delicacy and exquisiteness, plays a prominent part in the traditional way of life of the Korean people. The Fan Dance, therefore, is one of the most popular dances in Korean folk literature. Opening and closing the fan expresses joy and excitement and the dancers convey this through their deceptively simple and beautifully symmetrical movements.

### Penitent Monk

This dance depicts the inner conflicts of a monk who has allowed himself to stray from the lofty principles and strict commandments of Buddha, deftly characterising by its attitudes and movements, the eternal struggle between the world of flesh and the world of the spirit. Each dancer performs this number with a set of six drums.



## 창하



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## PROGRAM EXPLANATION

### Hourglass Drum Dance

This age-old Korean dance is performed with a long, slim drum that looks like an hourglass, slung across one shoulder. Few other native dances call for such elaborate and acrobatic techniques. It is Korea's most exciting exposition of the art of combining sound with synchronous movement.

### Doll Dance

Following the ancient custom in Korea, the New Year (by lunar calendar) is the time of highest joy and festivity. One of the traditional games during this period is the Doll Dance. Each participant makes up a beautiful Korean doll and manipulates this doll, puppet fashion, in various movements of the dance. Here, the Little Angels become the dolls and give their interpretation of this ancient Doll Dance of the New Year.

### Flower Festival

As in many other countries, the children of Korea are told many beautiful and fantastic legends during their childhood. Among these ancient fables is the story of the Flower Angels, the heavenly beings who occasionally descend to some beautiful lakeside, bearing round jeweled ornaments. As the angels begin to play and dance, creating a gay fantasy world of color, these ornaments open, and flowers from heaven magically spring forth. It is said that anyone who should chance to witness this angelic "Flower Festival" shall be blessed with great good fortune. Now, the Little Angels bring you this angelic visit of the "Flower Festival," not only creating a fantasy world especially for you, but bringing the promise that good fortune will come to you as well.

### Moon Festival

Traditionally, when August 15th by lunar calendar comes to Korea, everywhere in the village there is celebration by Moon Festival. This is the time when the moon is round and full. Korean people call "this day Chosuk"—the day when new crops can be harvested. All dress in their prettiest festival dress, and all around the country, the scene is happy with rejoicing over the bumper crops. Since this festival is centered around the moon, this great event, of course, takes place at night. The Korean women set a huge bonfire, dancing around the fire under the light of the full moon. This dance and this melody reflects Korea's deepest historical traditions, and always typifies Korea's holiday spirit.

### Folk singing with Kayakum

The musical instrument kayakum was originally invented by the Korean

King Kashil of the small and ancient Kingdom of Kaya, some 1,700 years ago. Named for the kingdom, the instrument was further developed by a musician of that era called Wu Ruk. To the present date, in this same form, this is the instrument the children play. This ancient instrument is similar to the American violin, in court music. It has twelve strings, however, and is plucked with the fingers. The children now sing a traditional folk song, accompanying themselves on the Kayakum.

### Mask Dance

There are many provincial dances which developed throughout the centuries as a reflection of the special tradition and legends which exist in each particular region of Korea. One of the most popular regional dances of the southern section of Korea is the Mask Dance. Invariably, when a native festival is celebrated in that region, the spectacular Mask Dance is included. This dance typifies the humor of life, and usually evokes outbursts of laughter. The Mask Dance is animated and fast in tempo and there is little restraint in character, costume and movement. Masks, of all kinds are distinctly made according to the ancient tradition of Korea.

### Impromptu dance

A unique form of impromptu dance in Korea, in which a woman, drownd in deep emotion aroused by the melodies of simple beauty from the ga-ya-geum strings, wonders about paradise, dancing to the enchanting music.

### Farm Dance

In autumn, the Korean sky is vast and blue, and the crops are rich and golden. As the long-awaited harvest season nears its end, a holiday spirit prevails throughout the country... Animated and masculine in character, the Farm Dance is an expression of the farmers joy and thanksgiving. There are four separate movements or acts in this dance, followed by a finale in which all Little Angels perform. The four movements in sequence of performance are:

1. Song of the Fruitful Harvest
2. Festival Time
3. Spinning the Hats
4. Longer than the Rainbow



강강수월래  
Moon Festival



부채춤  
Flower Fan Dance





처녀총각  
Spring Time



장고춤  
Hourglass Drum Dance



