琉球古典芸能 OIST公演



球のひびき

Sound of Ryukyu

 \sim Ryukyu Traditional Performing Arts at OIST \sim



 $11/_{(\mathrm{H})}$ Sun. 16th Nov.

1:30pm

2:00pm

OIST 講堂 OIST Auditorium

入場無料 **Admission Free**

<要予約> http://oist.jp/concert にて予約してください

(11月4日火曜日午前10時予約開始)

<Reservation Required> Please visit http://oist.jp/concert

(Reservation starts on Tue. 4th of Nov. at 10am)

いにしえの沖縄は、450年に及ぶ琉球王国という独立国家を形成し、琉球古典音楽が広く奨励され、王国の手 厚い保護を受けていました。琉球古典音楽・野村流伝統音楽協会は琉球古典音楽を正しく継承し発展させる 目的で設立され、会員による県内外で多くの公演を行っております。

今回の公演では、若手演奏家を中心に、代表的な琉球舞踊・組踊を紹介いたいします。世界に誇れる文化遺産、 琉球古典芸能をご堪能ください。

Okinawa was once the land of the Ryukyu Kingdom, an independent nation with a 450-year history. Ryukyuan music was widely promoted and carefully protected by the kingdom. The Nomura School of Ryukyu Classical Music Preservation Association was established with the aim to properly preserve and disseminate traditional Ryukyuan music, and its members have been performing actively in and outside of Okinawa.

This event will introduce you to Kumi-Odori, a typical form of traditional Ryukyuan dance, which will be performed mainly by young musicians. We hope that you will have a great experience in the world of traditional Ryukyuan performing art, one element of Japan's rich cultural heritage.



古典音楽斉唱 : かぎやで風節・恩納節・辺野喜節

Koten Ongaku Seishou (Traditional song singing): Kagiyadefuubushi, Unnabushi, Binuchibushi

舞踊:かせかけ・干節瀬・七尺節

Buyou (Okinawan Dance): Kashikaki, Hishibushi, Shichishakubushi

組踊:「手水の縁」

Kumi Odori (Combination Dance): Thimijinuinn

他 And More

【お問い合わせ】 OIST 地域連携セクション ☎ 098-966-2184

[Contact]

OIST Community Relations Section

3 098-966-2184 community-relations@oist.jp

催】琉球古典音楽 野村流伝統音楽協会 【協 賛】 沖縄科学技術大学院大学(OIST)助】琉球箏曲興陽会、宮城流美能留会、徳八流太鼓保存会、鼓道響泉会 援】恩納村、(公財) 沖縄県文化振興会、琉球新報社、沖縄芸能連盟、一般社団法人伝統組踊保存会

神縄芸能や統領

琉球古典音楽 Ryukyu Traditional Music

琉球王国の宮廷音楽の総称で、組踊や古典舞踊の楽曲として 使用され、三線の他に伴奏として筝や笛、胡弓、太鼓などの 楽器が用いられ、厳かで優雅な音色を奏でるのが特徴。

Ryukyu Traditional Music is a general term for various forms of Ryukyuan court music used in Kumiodori and traditional dances. In addition to Sanshin, an Okinawan three-stringed instrument, Ryukyu traditional music employs a number of other instruments, including koto, flute, Chinese fiddle, and drums. It is characterized by its solemn and dignified sound.

組踊 Kumi Odori

組踊は、琉球王国の踊奉行の玉城朝薫が創作した「台詞、音楽・歌、踊り」の三つの要素で構成された舞台劇です。 その舞台様式は 1972 年には国の重要無形文化財並びに 2010 年にはユネスコの無形文化遺産に登録されている。

Kumiodori was founded by Chokun Tamagusuku, the odori-bugyo, or dance magistrate, of the Ryukyu Kingdom. It is a form of stage drama consisting of three elements: script, music and song, and dance. In 1972, as a testimony to the uniqueness of this art form, kumiodori was designated as an important intangible cultural asset and registered as a UNESCO intangible cultural heritage in 2010.

琉球舞踊 Ryukyu Dance

琉球王国時代の伝統芸能の一つで、現在の沖縄県内で継承されている踊りの総称。通常は琉球古典音楽の複数曲を組み合わせた楽曲で踊られ、本来は男性のみによって踊られたが、明治以降、特に戦後は多くの女流舞踊家が誕生した。種類としては古典舞踊、雑踊り、創作舞踊に大別される。

Ryukyu Dance is one of the Ryukyuan traditional performing arts and a general term for dance forms presently being practiced and handed down to future generations in Okinawa. Ryukyu-Buyo usually includes several musical numbers embracing various styles of Ryukyuan traditional music. While originally performed only by male dancers, many female dancers have emerged since the Meiji Era, especially in the postwar period. Ryukyu-Buyo can be broadly classified into koten-odori (traditional dance), zatsu-odori (common dance), and sosaku-buyo (creative dance).

About Okinawa Traditional Performing Arts

沖縄民謡 Okinawan Folk Songs

沖縄民謡は、古典音楽などを起源として次第に大衆の中で発展し、情感豊かでストーリー性の高い楽曲を数多く輩出しています。

Okinawan folk songs originated from traditional music and gradually became popular. There have been many colorful songs that convey excellent narratives.







民俗芸能 Folk Performing Arts

各地域で古来より大切に受け継がれて来た多彩な民俗芸能で、代表的なものにエイサーや獅子舞・棒踊り・芝居・舞踊などが今も各地の祭事で披露されている。

Diverse folk performing arts have been carefully passed down from generation to generation since ancient times in different parts of Okinawa. Typical forms include Eisa Dance, Shishimai (lion dance), Bo-Odori (stick dance), Drama, and Buyo (Dance), which are performed at various events around the prefecture.

沖縄芝居 Okinawa Plays

時代の変遷を通して人々に愛され親しまれ、沖縄民謡に合わせた台詞を古典音楽や舞踊でつなぐ「歌劇」と、琉球方言の「方言台詞劇」の2種類に大別されます。

Okinawa Plays has been loved and appreciated by people of many generations. It is divided into two main types. One is Kageki (Opera) that combines scripts suitable for Okinawan folk songs and classical music and dance. The other is "Dialect-spoken Play," in which the Ryukyu dialects are spoken.