

Japan habba 2023

沖縄（琉球）の音楽を味わう

A Taste Okinawan Music (Ryukyu)

Tomokuni Terukina

- Ryukyuan Classical Musician

照喜名朝國(てるきなともくに) TERUKINA Tomokuni ---



Ryukyu Koten Ongaku Afuso Ryu Genseikai Organization

Ryukyu Koten Afuso Ryu Ongaku Kenkyu Choichi Kai Organization, Master Instructor

Born in Naha City, Okinawa.

From the tender age of 8, he studied under the tutelage his father "Choichi Terukina," who was a Living National Treasure of Japan.

1988: Youngest recipient of the award in the Newcomer Division of the Ryukyu Classical Performing Arts Contest sponsored by Ryukyu Shimpō, Inc.

2019: Performed "TOBE!! UTA SANSHIN" in NY at Carnegie Hall, New York

2019: Terukina Tomokuni's Solo Concert "Singing the Heart of Okinawa" at Kioi Mini Hall

2022: Became a National Important Intangible Cultural Asset of Ryukyuan Dance Music

In addition to devoting himself to the training the younger generations, he performs both in Japan and abroad.

※The Afuso style has passed down 240 songs on the sanshin over 200 years through a method of face-to-face instruction with masters without the use of vocal scores.

上原信次(うえはらしんじ)

UEHARA Shinji



Ryukyu Koten Ongaku Afuso Ryu Genseikai Organization

Ryukyu Koten Afuso Ryu Ongaku Kenkyu Choichi Kai Organization, Instructor

Tamagusuku Ryu Gyokusen Kai Tamagusuku Seigi Ryubu Dojo, Instructor

Born in Naha City, Okinawa.

He learned Ryukyuan dance as a child and later began to play the Sanshin (the Okinawan three-stringed instrument),

Presently he is studying under the tutelage of Tomokuni Terukina Sensei and has devoted himself to the development of classical Ryukyuan music.

2009: Awarded the highest prize in the Ryukyu Dance Division of the Performing Arts Contest sponsored by Ryukyu Shimpō

2010: Awarded the highest prize in the Sanshin division of the performing arts contest sponsored by Ryukyu Shimpō

沖縄とインドのつながり : Okinawa & India



The deigo, native to India, is designated as the flower of Okinawa Prefecture. In addition to plants, there is also the kasuri weaving and indigo dyeing used in Indian clothing and sari patterns since the 15th century when Okinawa was once called Ryukyu.

In Okinawa, the Indian-born textiles and foods such as bitter melon known as “go-ya,” wax gourd, sugarcane, mango, and turmeric, are still popular among the people. Okinawa Prefecture is the fourth smallest prefecture in Japan, and is at about 5,000 kilometers from Bangalore. Tokyo and Osaka prefectures are actually smaller than Okinawa Prefecture, but Okinawa's population is one-tenth that of Tokyo at 1.4 million. It is an island smaller in population and size than Karnataka. Despite its size, it makes effective use of its environment which is surrounded by the sea and its extensive coral reefs. Okinawa's ancestors have successfully adopted foreign trade and exchange outside of mainland Japan to build their own unique culture.



三線のはじまり：The Sanshin – How it began

Since the early 15th century, when Okinawa was once the Kingdom of Ryukyu, trade with China and Southeast Asia has flourished through the use of trading ships. At that time, various musical instruments, including the sanshin, were introduced from China to entertain guests from China, and in the early 17th century were used as court musical instruments. The sanshin is still used as a local instrument in dances and kumiodori operas, and still plays a role in Ryukyuan classical music today. The sanshin, flute, and drums will be played this time. Among these, the sanshin has its direct roots in the Chinese instrument known as the sangen (three-stringed instrument). In court music, the koto and the kokyu (a stringed instrument smaller than the sanshin and played with a bow) are also used and are considered as indispensable instruments for classical music.

三線の音色と歌三線 : The tones of the Sanshin & Singing



In South India, the stringed instrument "veena" held by the goddess Saraswati (Benzai (Sai) Ten, one of the seven gods of good fortune in Japan) and the percussion instrument "mridangam" are more famous than the sitar.

However, unlike the "Veena", which is played by plucking/strumming the seven strings, the sanshin is played with a pick (bachi) on three strings. The sound of each string itself is short and is a monotone, but in this performance, you can hear a tones that are different from that of the "Veena".

The sanshin is also called as the "Uta Sanshin", in which the player sings along with the Sanshin. Originally, the sanshin was an instrument played by men, so the tuning, called "Chougen", is set for men. The singing of the player to the melody of the Sanshin is one of the charms of the "Uta Sanshin".



演目について : Today's performance



This time, we will perform "Kagiyadefu Bushi", "Nakafu Bushi", and "Kashikaki", which are representative works of Ryukyuan classical music usually sung at the time of celebrations and during the opening ceremonies of festivals . Also, during the Ryukyu dynasty, the sanshin, which was played in the relaxed atmosphere of the castle, came into the hands of the common people as the times changed. "Hamachidori," a dance piece that was created later; "Kanayo Amaka," danced by a couple; and the "Kachashi," in which audience members can also dance and participate, will also be performed apart from other lively pieces. Please enjoy the light rhythms of this music.

Kajadifu or Kagiyadefu



Kajadifu is a classical music composition that is said to have been the national anthem of the Ryukyu Kingdom, an era before the creation of Okinawa as a prefecture of Japan. It is an opening song that is always sung at celebrations. The lyrical poem can be translated, "What can we compare today's joyous occasion? It is like a bud waiting to bloom touched by the morning dew."

Nakafu Bushi



Nakafu Bushi is one of the most famous yet difficult song in classical Ryukyuan music. It is a song with long high-pitched tones. The lyrics are especially meaningful, "To speak sincerely, we never misunderstand each other. If there is only one ultimate truth, then why do our words not reflect it?"

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Kashikaki or Kasekake



Kashikaki is a classical Ryukyuan female dance. The dance piece depicts a woman's heart as she longs to see her sweetheart who has traveled abroad. Because she sees his image vividly as she sews a kimono for him, she does not want to stop until it as fine as a dragonfly's wing.

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Hamachidori



This soothing female dance piece combines the sorrowful feelings of thinking about one's parents while on a trip with the chirping of plover birds on the seashore.



Kanayo



A lively up-beat dance with lyrics singing of the heart of a woman who conveys her feelings to her beloved man.

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Kachashi

A must-have song for any Okinawan party! A finale that symbolizes the hearts of Okinawan people who love dancing with everyone with the Kachashi's infectious rhythm. There is no right or wrong way to dance to Kachashi, so please join in.







連絡先: contact



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