

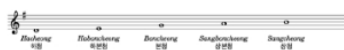
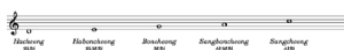


MTO 30.4 Examples: Kim, Two Theories of Ujo and Pyeongjo in Pansori

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.24.30.4/mto.24.30.4.kim.html>

Example 1-1. *Ujo* and *Pyeongjo* in *pansori* in introductory texts to traditional Korean music

Title of text	Definition of <i>pansori</i> 's <i>Ujo</i>	Definition of <i>pansori</i> 's <i>Pyeongjo</i>
Chang and Han 1975, 195–97.	- Similar to <i>Ujo</i> in <i>gagok</i> [song cycle] - Comprised of <i>sol</i>, <i>la</i>, <i>do</i>, <i>re</i>, and <i>mi</i>. - The three-tone scale of <i>Gyemyeonjo</i> (a fourth below the tonic, the tonic, and a major 2nd above the tonic), like the <i>Gyemyeonjo</i> in <i>sijo</i> [lyric song] or <i>gagok</i>, belongs to <i>Ujo</i> because of the absence of <i>keokeoneummok</i> [falling tone or breaking tone]. - Whether <i>Pyeongjo</i> or <i>Gyemyeonjo</i>, entails introducing and utilizing <i>jeongak</i> [court music] styles, such as <i>gagok</i>, <i>gasa</i> [narrative song], and <i>sijo</i>.	- Differs from <i>Ujo</i> in vocal technique and melodic structure, rather than in key - Difficult to distinguish from <i>Ujo</i> and ambiguous.
Seo 1997, 173.	<i>Pansori</i> modes include: <i>Gyemyeonjo</i>, <i>Ujo</i>, <i>Pyeongjo</i>, <i>Gyeongdeureum</i>, <i>Seolleongje</i>, <i>Chucheonmok</i>, <i>Menarijo</i>, <i>Gangsanje</i>, and <i>Seokhwaje</i>. - Only <i>Ujo</i> (<i>Pyeongjo</i>) and <i>Gyemyeonjo</i> refer to their scales; - For other scales, it is difficult to distinguish whether it refers to the mode's name or the singing style.	
Ban 1998, 279.	- Based on <i>jeongak</i>-style melodies like <i>gagok</i> and <i>sijo</i>. - Dignified and peaceful.	- Mood in the middle of <i>Ujo</i> and <i>Gyemyeonjo</i>. - Vocal style emulates the moderation of human emotions. - From <i>Pyeongjo</i>, if the mood becomes energetic or intensified, it becomes <i>Ujo</i>; - On the other hand, if the mood becomes sad and tender, it can become [from <i>Pyeongjo</i> to] <i>Gyemyeonjo</i>.
Kim, Baek, and Choe 1999, 182–83.	<i>sol</i>, <i>la</i>, <i>do</i>, <i>re</i>, and <i>mi</i> (<i>sol</i>-scale). 	<i>re</i>, <i>mi</i>, <i>sol</i>, <i>la</i>, and <i>do</i> (<i>re</i>-scale). 

Kwon 1999, 173.	- Introduced the <i>jeongak</i> style. - Known as <i>Horyeongjo</i> because it exudes a sense of majesty.	- Difficult to distinguish from <i>Ujo</i>. - Differs in melodic structures and vocal styles. - Atmosphere of peace, cheerfulness, and pleasure.
National Gugak Center 2000		Five pitches: <i>re-mi-sol-la-do</i> (<i>sol</i> is the tonic).
Yoon et al. 2003, 169.	- Noble and heroic attitude. - Subcategories: <i>Jin-ujo</i>, <i>Pyeong-ujo</i>, <i>Gagokseong-ujo</i>. <i>Jin-ujo</i>: <i>Horyeongjo</i>, best exemplifies <i>Ujo</i>'s brave qualities. <i>Pyeong-ujo</i>: relatively close to <i>Pyeongjo</i>. <i>Gagokseong-ujo</i>: introduced the vocal techniques in <i>gagok</i>.	- Feeling of fairness and serenity. - May be subdivided into <i>Pyeong-ujo</i> and <i>Pyeong-gyemyeonjo</i> via mixing with other modes.
Moon 2009, 210.	A noble and heroic attitude.	A feeling of fairness and serenity.
Kim 2015, 54–55; 239–40.	- Introduces the <i>gagok</i>'s melodic characteristics. <i>sol</i>, <i>la</i>, <i>do</i>, <i>re</i>, and <i>mi</i>; the tonic is <i>do</i>. - Distinguished by its tonic, <i>do</i>; - the rest of the constituent notes are the same as in <i>Pyeongjo</i>. - When the cadential note is a fourth below the main pitch, it may be confused with <i>Pyeongjo</i>. - The musical modes of <i>pansori</i> and <i>sanjo</i> are broadly categorized into <i>Gyemyeonjo</i> and <i>Ujo</i> (<i>Pyeongjo</i>), since the distinction between <i>Ujo</i> and <i>Pyeongjo</i> is frequently ambiguous.	<i>re</i>, <i>mi</i>, <i>sol</i>, <i>la</i>, and <i>do</i>. <i>mi</i> rarely appears. <i>re</i> and <i>sol</i> function alternately as the cadential tone. - Final cadence is on <i>sol</i>.

Example 2-1. Baek's *Ujo-gil* [*Ujo* route] in *pansori*



Example 2-2. Rhythmic motifs in "Los Chinos," by Raimundo Valenzuela

<i>Hacheong</i> 하청 [low tone]	• A perfect 4th below <i>boncheong</i>. • Steady, vibration-free fundamental tone. • This note proceeds to either a brief staccato-like cadence or a major 2nd upper note when used to create a half cadence. • Rarely the cadential note.
<i>Haboncheong</i> 하본청 [low-central tone]	• A minor 3rd below <i>boncheong</i> and a major 2nd above <i>hacheong</i>. • Crucial to the modulation of <i>Ujo</i> mode: when <i>Ujo-gil</i> modulates to <i>Gyemyeon-gil</i> [<i>Gyemyeon</i> route], <i>haboncheong</i> turns into <i>boncheong</i> of <i>Gyemyeon-gil</i>. • Above the octave, it causes a modulation of <i>Ujo-gil</i> a fourth. • When used above the octave, [<i>haboncheong</i>] produces leaps and stretched-out sounds, creating the impression of vigor.
<i>Boncheong</i> 본청 [central tone]	• Tonic of <i>Ujo-gil</i>. • In most cases, <i>boncheong</i> is the cadential note.
<i>Sangboncheong</i> 상본청 [high-central tone]	• A major 2nd above <i>boncheong</i>. • May change its character dramatically; may ① produce a steadfast tone, ② slide under the influence of <i>Pyeongjo</i>, or ③ vibrate lightly. • The straight sound (①) is a default behavior; • Features (②) and (③) are impacted by <i>Pyeongjo</i>. • In the <i>Jin-ujo</i> mode, the perfect 4th interval between <i>haboncheong</i> and <i>sangboncheong</i> heightens the mood (by elevating the tone one step above).
<i>Sangcheong</i> 상청 [high tone]	• Distinguishes <i>Pyeongjo-gil</i> [<i>Pyeongjo</i> route] from <i>Ujo-gil</i>. • Usually the first note.

Example 2-3. Baek's *Pyeongjo-gil* in *Pansori*

Hacheong 하청 *Haboncheong* 하본청 *Boncheong* 본청 *Sangboncheong* 상본청 *Sangcheong* 상청

Example 2-4. Baek's functions and characteristics of *Pyeongjo-gil* tones

<i>Hacheong</i>	• A perfect 4th below <i>boncheong</i>. • Frequently reaches to <i>boncheong</i>. • Usually serves as the cadential note of <i>Pyeongjo-gil</i> due to its stability. • In the cadence, it is either cut short as in <i>sjochang</i> [singing short lyrical songs] or raised by a major 2nd (showing the influence of <i>Ujo</i>). • Short, with a vibrating quality.¹⁴ • Many melodic progressions move on to <i>sangboncheong</i> (i.e., a fourth intervallic relationship) when above the octave.
<i>Haboncheong</i>	• Strong character • Crucial for modulation and transposition. • No impact on the composition of <i>Pyeongjo-gil</i> because it only occasionally appears. • <i>Pyeongjo</i>'s <i>haboncheong</i> seems lower than that of <i>Ujo</i>, perhaps because <i>toeseong</i> [where the sound is pulled to lower the pitch] is not applied to <i>haboncheong</i> in <i>Ujo</i>.
<i>Boncheong</i>	• Stable, similar to <i>hacheong</i>. • Commonly progresses to a fourth [below] to <i>hacheong</i> and a second to <i>sangboncheong</i>. • The fundamental vocalization for this note is a straight tone. It ends with a small vibration when held for a long time. • Serves as <i>hacheong</i> of <i>Ujo-gil</i> when modulating above a perfect 4th. • In contrast to <i>Ujo-gil</i>, <i>boncheong</i> is not the cadential note, but there are some instances in <i>Pyeongjo</i> where it appears in cadences.
<i>Sangboncheong</i>	• <i>Pyeongjo-gil</i>'s most identifiable note. • Many applications, including flowing down to <i>boncheong</i>, lightly trembling, and solidly singing as in <i>Ujo</i>. • Some ornamental notes, such as “<i>dari</i>” (decorative notes) in <i>Gyemyeon-gil</i>, use <i>sangcheong</i> as an appoggiatura.
<i>Sangcheong</i>	• A semitone (minor 2nd) higher than <i>sangcheong</i> of <i>Ujo</i>. • Brief duration, as a <i>sangboncheong</i> ornament. • Creates a perfect 4th interval with <i>boncheong</i>, therefore serving the same function as <i>Gyemyeonjo</i>'s <i>eotcheong</i> [irregular tone], which substitutes for <i>boncheong</i> during transitions and modulations. • Due to the unstable pitch of this note, some singers choose to sing it a half step lower, similar to <i>Ujo-gil</i>.

Example 2-5. Lee's *Ujo* in *pansori*

Cadence

Cadence

Example 2-6. Lee's *Pyeongjo* in *pansori*

Cadence / Tonic

Cadence / Tonic

Example 2-7. Baek's and Lee's *Ujo* theories in *pansori*

Baek

Hacheong Haboncheong Boncheong Sangboncheong Sangcheong

Lee

Cadence

Cadence

Example 2-8. Baek's *Jin-ujo* structure and Lee's *Ujo* in *pansori*

Baek

Jin-ujo structure

Lee

Cadence

Cadence

Example 2-9. Baek's and Lee's *Pyeongjo* theories in *pansori*

Baek

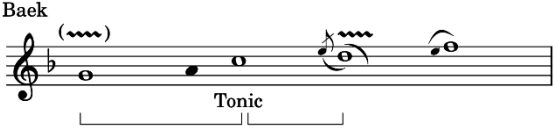
Hacheong Haboncheong Boncheong Sangboncheong Sangcheong

Lee

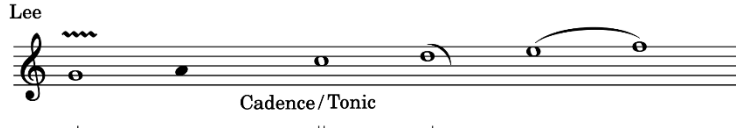
Cadence / Tonic

Example 2-10. Baek’s constituent notes and structures in *Pyeongjo* vs. Lee’s *Pyeongjo* in *pansori*

Baek



Lee



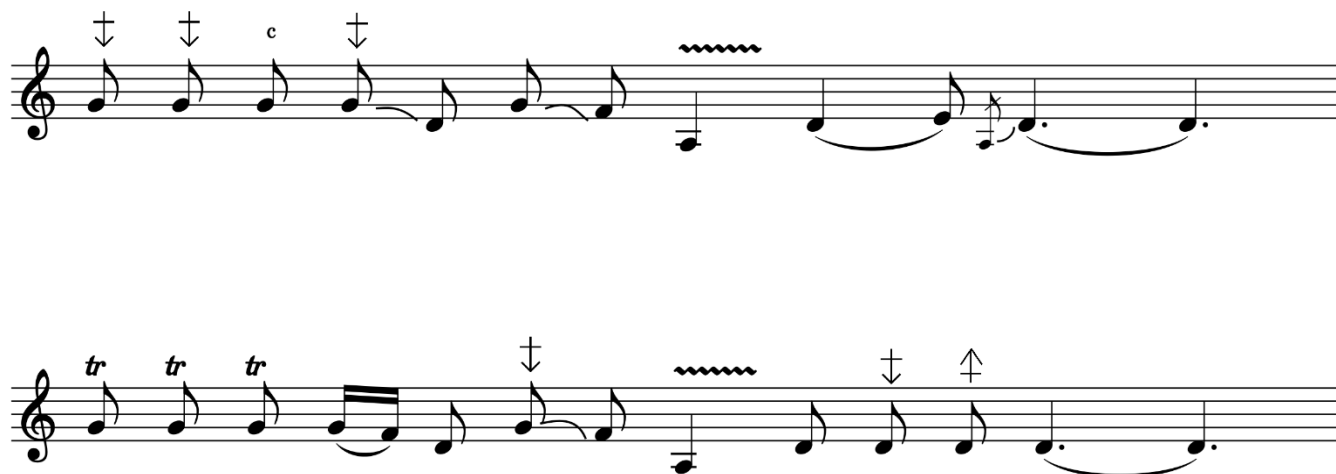
Example 3-1. Constituent notes and characteristics of the *Ujo* section tones in the *jinyangjo* movement in *gayageum sanjo*

Tone	Specific qualities
g	Appears infrequently
a	Appears frequently
b	Sound is generated by pressing either the A (<i>dong</i>) or a (<i>ching</i>) string. When playing <i>sanjo</i> , notes are not in the original tuning of the <i>gayageum</i> . An infrequent but equally distributed sound in the <i>Ujo</i> section.
C	Appears infrequently; when the a string is pressed, serves as a precursor to the emergence of b.
d	Appears as frequently as a
e	Appears infrequently; but crucial in shaping the distinctive melodic structure of <i>Ujo</i> . The pitch of e varies when tuning the <i>gayageum</i> , with each player making modest adjustments. Some players tune the string to e and apply slight pressure while playing; others tune it slightly above e beforehand and then play it. The “ <i>ji</i> ,” the eighth string of the <i>gayageum</i> , is tuned slightly higher than e and lower than f. It is labeled e in the score to differentiate it from f of <i>Gyemyeonjo</i> .
F	Generated when the e (<i>ji</i>) string is pressed

Example 3-2. Rhythmic cycle 10 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Kim Yundeok’s *gayageum sanjo* (Kim 1969, 12, 25)



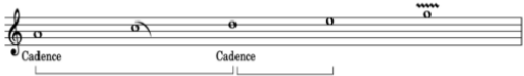
Example 3-3. Rhythmic cycles 16–17 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Kim-Byeongho *ryu gayageum sanjo*



Example 3-4. Rhythmic cycles 13–14 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Kim-Yundeok *ryu gayageum sanjo*



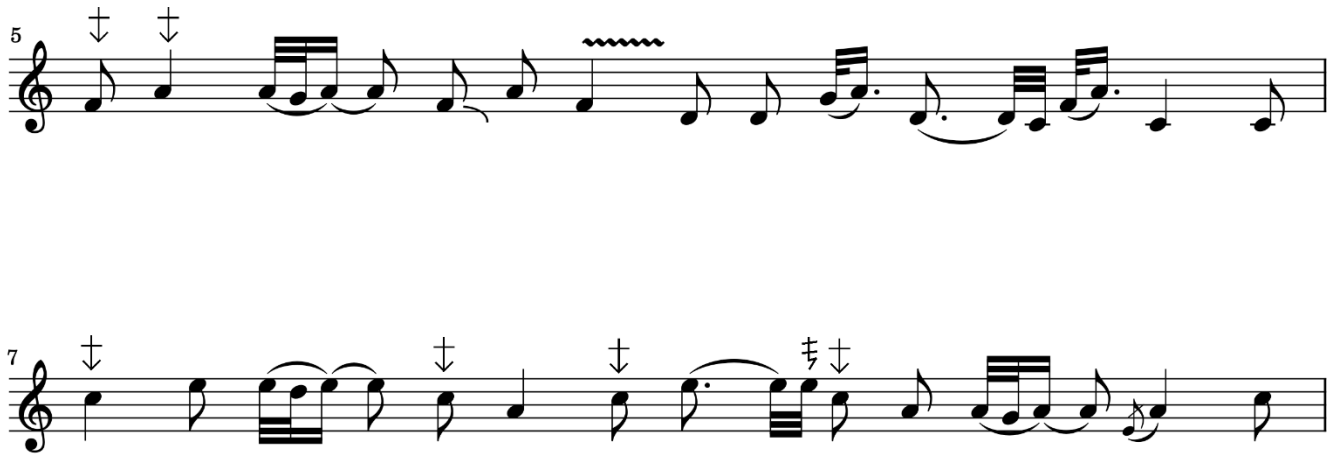
Example 3-5. Comparing Kim Jeongja’s analysis of *jinyangjo-Ujo* in *gayageum sanjo* with Baek’s and Lee’s modal theories in *pansori*

Kim Jeongja’s <i>Ujo</i>	Baek and Lee’s <i>Ujo</i> and <i>Pyeongjo</i> in <i>pansori</i>
	Baek’s <i>Ujo</i> 
	Baek’s <i>Pyeongjo</i> 
	Lee’s <i>Ujo</i> 
	Lee’s <i>Pyeongjo</i> 

Example 3-6. Lee Jaesuk’s analysis of *Ujo* in the *jinyangjo* movement of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo*

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
- thirds progression: a-c-e - Constituent notes: g, a, b, c, d, and f - Cadence type: A → d ascending fourth - Cadential note: d - Tonic: d	- fourths (A-d) or fifths (A-e/D-A) progressions. - Constituent notes: a, b, c, d, and e - Cadence type: A-d ascending fourth	- seconds (f-e/e-d) and fourths (A-d) progressions - Constituent notes: g, a, b, d, e, and f - Cadential note: d

Example 3-7. Rhythmic cycles 5 and 7 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo*



Example 3-8. Rhythmic cycles 13 and 15 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo*



Example 3-9. Rhythmic cycle 21 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo*



Example 3-10. Comparing Lee Jaesuk’s analysis of *jinyangjo-Ujo* in *gayageum sanjo* with Baek’s and Lee’s modal theories in *pansori*

Lee Jaesuk’s <i>Ujo</i>	Baek and Lee’s <i>Ujo</i> and <i>Pyeongjo</i> in <i>pansori</i>
Cadence type / Main melodic structure	Baek’s <i>Ujo</i>
	Hacheong Haboncheong Boncheong Sangboncheong Sangcheong
	Baek’s <i>Pyeongjo</i>
	Hacheong Haboncheong Boncheong Sangboncheong Sangcheong
	Lee’s <i>Ujo</i>
	Cadence Cadence
	Lee’s <i>Pyeongjo</i>
	Cadence/Tonic

Example 3-11. Rhythmic cycle 15 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo*



Example 3-12. Rhythmic cycle 10 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo*



Example 3-13. *Pyeongjo* in the *jinyangjo* movement of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo* (rhythmic cycles 33–36)



Example 3-14. Rhythmic cycles 26–30 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Park-Sanggeun *ryu gayageum sanjo*

The image displays five staves of musical notation, numbered 26 through 30, representing rhythmic cycles. The notation is written on a single treble clef staff. It features a variety of note values including eighth, quarter, and half notes, as well as rests. Some notes are marked with a small circle above them. Rhythmic patterns are indicated by wavy lines above certain notes. The notation is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

Example 3-15. The constituent notes and their characteristics of *Pyeongjo* in the *jinyangjo* movement of *gayageum sanjo*

The image shows a single staff of musical notation illustrating the constituent notes and their characteristics of *Pyeongjo*. The notation is written on a single treble clef staff. It features a series of notes, including quarter and half notes, with some notes marked with a wavy line above them. A bracket is placed under the first three notes, and another bracket is placed under the last two notes, indicating specific rhythmic or melodic groupings. The notation is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

Example 3-16. Kim Haesuk's interpretation of the *jinyangjo* movement of Choe-Oksan *ryu gayageum sanjo*

Mode name in oral tradition	Rhythmic cycle	Scale composition	<i>Tteoneuncheong</i> 떠는청 [vibrating or wavering tone]	<i>Boncheong</i>	<i>Kkeongneuncheong</i> 꿨는청 [falling tone or breaking tone]	Mode name
<i>Ujo</i>	1–19	e, g, a, c'^b, d'	e	a	c'^b	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
		B, d, e, g^f#, a	B	e	g^f#	
<i>Doljang</i>	20–24	d, e, g, a, c'		g		<i>Pyeongjo</i>
	25–26	d, g, a, c'	d	g	bb^a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
<i>Bonghwangjo</i>	27–33 37–41	d, e, g, a, c'		g		<i>Pyeongjo</i>
	33–36	d, g, a, c'		g		<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
<i>Pyeong-gyemyeon</i>	42–48	d, g, bb^a, c'	d	g	bb^a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
<i>Byeon-gyemyeon</i>	49–51 54–57	d, g, bb^a, c'	d	g	bb^a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
	52–53	f, g, bb, c', d'		bb		<i>Ujo</i>
<i>Jin-gyemyeon</i>	58–64	d, g, bb^a	d	g	bb^a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
<i>Seokhwajje</i>	65–74	d, g, bb^a	d	g	bb^a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
		a, d', f^e'	a	d	f^e'	
<i>Saengsamcheong</i>	75–76	a, d', f^e'	a	d'	f^e'	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
	77–80	f, g, bb, c', d'		bb		<i>Ujo</i>
	81–84	d, g, bb^a, c'	d	g	bb^a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>

Example 3-17. Kim Haesuk's interpretation of the modes of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo*

Movement	Oral tradition	Rhythmic cycle	<i>Boncheong</i>	Mode
<i>Jinyangjo</i>	<i>Ujo</i>	1–12	e → a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
		13–23	a	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
	<i>Doljang</i>	24–28	g	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>	29–48	g	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
		49–52	bb	<i>Ujo</i>
		53–56	g	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
<i>Jungmori</i>	<i>Gyeongdeureum</i>	1–11	g	<i>Pyeongjo</i>
		12–17	g	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>	18–33	g	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>
<i>Jungjungmori</i>	<i>Pyeongjo</i>	1–20	g	<i>Pyeongjo</i>
<i>Jajinmori</i>	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>	1–47	g	<i>Gyemyeonjo</i>

Example 3-18. Kim Haesuk's modal analysis of the *jinyangjo* movement of *Ujo* in oral tradition of Choe-Oksan *ryu gayageum sanjo* (rhythmic cycles 1–3 and 11–19)



<i>Tteoneunchyeong</i>	<i>Boncheong</i>	<i>Kkeongneunchyeong</i>	Cadential Note
<i>Dong</i> : e	<i>Ttang</i> : a	<i>Ji</i> : c'-b	<i>Jing</i> : g <i>Ttang</i> : a

Example 3-19. The *jinyangjo* movement of *Ujo* in oral tradition of Choe-Oksan *ryu* (rhythmic cycles 4–10)

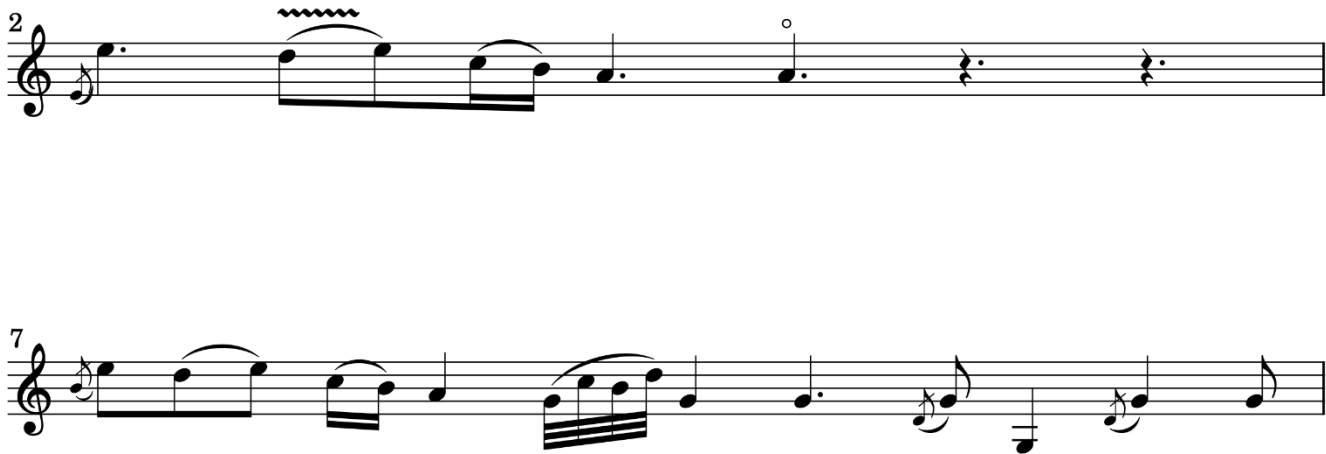


<i>Tteoneunchyeong</i>	<i>Boncheong</i>	<i>Kkeongneunchyeong</i>	Cadential Note
<i>Ji: b</i>	<i>Ching: e'</i>	<i>Ching: g'-f#'</i>	<i>Jing: g</i> <i>Doong: A</i>

Example 3-20. The *jinyangjo* movement of *Ujo* in oral tradition of Han-Seonggi *ryu gayageum sanjo* (rhythmic cycles 1–23)



Example 3-21. Rhythmic cycles 2 and 7 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Choe-Oksan *ryu gayageum sanjo*



Example 3-22. Rhythmic cycles 5–8 in the *jinyangjo* movement of Choe-Oksan *ryu gayageum sanjo*

The image displays four staves of musical notation, numbered 5 through 8, representing rhythmic cycles. Each staff is written on a five-line treble clef staff. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats). Some notes are beamed together, and there are occasional slurs. The key signature for the first staff (cycle 5) has one sharp (F#), and the eighth staff (cycle 8) has one flat (Bb). The notation is a transcription of a traditional Korean gayageum score.

Example 3-23. The mode of rhythmic cycles 52–53 of *Byeon-gyemyeon* in the *jinyangjo* movement of Choe-Oksan *ryu gayageum sanjo*

The image shows a single staff of musical notation for rhythmic cycles 52–53. It is written on a five-line treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation consists of five whole notes, each followed by a half rest, creating a simple, sustained melodic line.

<i>Tteoneuncheong</i>	<i>Boncheong</i>	<i>Kkeongneuncheong</i>	Cadential Note
N/A	<i>Ttang</i> : bb	N/A	<i>Jing</i> : g

Example 3-24. *Pyeongjo* in *Doljang* and *Bonghwangjo* in the *jinyangjo* movement of Choe-Oksan *ryu gayageum sanjo*



<i>Tteoneuncheong</i>	<i>Boncheong</i>	<i>Kkeongneuncheong</i>	Cadential Note
N/A	<i>Jing. g</i>	N/A	<i>Jing. g</i>

Example 3-25. Rhythmic cycles 77–80 of *Saengsamcheong* in the *jinyangjo* movement of Choe-Oksan *ryu gayageum sanjo*

