

A Korean Art Song Anthology

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## **Foreword**

### **Introduction**

Since I came to the United States for my graduate studies, I realized that Korean art songs are a relatively unknown genre for the students and audiences in the U.S. Compared to German, French, English, Italian and American songs, Korean art songs have a short history and are relatively small in number. Also, the survey and study of Korean art songs in English speaking countries has been limited due to the lack of accessibility of the repertoire. During my research of the repertoire, I have found no anthology of Korean art songs published in the U. S. and only one anthology for foreigners published in Korea. A 2003 dissertation “A Study of Korean Art Songs since 1900: Focusing on Pieces by Doing-Jin Kim, Heung-Yeol Lee, and Isang Yun” by Kang mi Kim addresses the history of Korean art song and Korean diction, and includes biographies of the three composers (Doing-Jin Kim, Heung-Yeol Lee, and Isang Yun), analysis of songs of the three composers and the scores of nine songs with IPA. Unlike Kang Mi Kim’s analytical dissertation, my project mainly focuses on the songs of Nanpa Hong and Jaemyung Hyun with condensed information about Korean history and diction.

Since the beginning of the Korean art song period around the 1920s, thousands of Korean art songs were composed by many different composers. It is hard to pick just ten songs from the number of existing songs in the repertoire. I chose music from the early Korean art song composers, partly because it was the new era of Korean art song history, and partly because it is better to continue this project in chronological order for my future study.

My anthology includes five songs each by early Korean art song composers Nanpa Hong (1898-1941) and Jaemyung Hyun (1902-1960). The text of each song is accompanied by IPA

(International Phonetic Alphabet, the standard device for classical singers), a word-for-word translation, and a poetic English translation in order to give English-speaking singers a better understanding of the songs. I also include a brief discussion of Korean language diction and Korean art song history. The diction part of this book does not cover all the detailed information of the Korean language. Rather, the main purpose of this project is to make Korean art songs more accessible to English speakers with some basic information. I have received permission to reprint all ten songs in this project from KOMCA (Korea Music Copyright Association)<sup>1</sup>. The scores of the songs have been clearly reproduced using Sibelius Software. The scores of the original edition and my doctoral project edition are exactly the same in that the two scores have exactly same musical values, texts, melody lines, dynamics, and length of the notes. However, the original scores used many older writing traditions in the notation. To make the songs clearer to the readers, I applied modern notations to the older scores, using different text fonts, current ways of beaming notes, and adding missing phrase lines. The original score and Korean text are based on *Korean Lyric Song*<sup>2</sup>, published by Areum Publishing Company.

### **Historical Background**

American missionaries introduced Western culture and classical music to Korea in the mid-1880s near the end of the Joseon Dynasty (1392 – 1897) (the previous name of the Korean Kingdom). At that time, the missionaries' work focused on spreading the Bible and Hymnals in the Korean language. Through these devoted American missionaries, with their efforts teaching

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<sup>1</sup> KOMCA (Korea Music Copyright Association) is an official trust company which supervises and distributes a reprint license of most Korean music.

<sup>2</sup> This songbook was edited by Gang-Hwan Sung and registered in 1987, and includes 176 songs by many different composers.

music and spreading new melodies from hymnals, Korean art song gradually changed from the previous traditional style to a Western music influenced style. At that time, it was very common to set a Korean text to an existing Western hymnal melody. This practice is called “Chang-ga” meaning “songs.” Because of the familiar melodies in “Chang-ga,” it became a popular musical genre in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>3</sup>

As many new Western styles were imported to Korea during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, composers began to study this new Western music. Quite a few composers made meaningful efforts to compose in the Western style. Among them was Nanpa Hong, who wrote the first Korean art song *Bongsunhwa* (A Garden Balsam). It is short, only 12 measures long with a simple melody and harmony. However, since this song was composed in 1920, hundreds of composers have written thousands of Korean art songs with texts describing Korean life and environment. In that period, composers often used their songs as a method of enlightening people. As the genre evolved, composers expressed their own individual artistry as well.

The early 20<sup>th</sup> century was an unsettled and extremely difficult period for all Korean people. Through several political events such as Japanese colonial rule (1910-1945), the Korean Independence (1945), and the Korean War (1950-1953), Korean people suffered from economic poverty and political stress. Paradoxically, a desire for the arts, including music, grew explosively in an attempt to create new genres of music, and a new style of art songs.

With this brief history of the Korean art song, I would like to discuss the two composers whose songs I have included in this anthology.

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<sup>3</sup> Kangsook Lee, Choonmi Kim, and Jyungchan Min, *Western Music in Korea 100 Years* (Seoul: Hyeonamsa, 2002), 35-36.

Nanpa Hong (1898-1941) was born in Suwon, located 40 miles south of Seoul, the capitol city of Korea. When he was young, his family members all played Korean traditional instruments together for fun, as they all gathered in evenings or on holidays. As a middle school student, Hong learned violin while in a church band, and then the instrument became his passion. He was a very talented musician. Later, he went abroad for training at the Sangya music school in Japan and Sherwood Conservatory of Music in Chicago<sup>4</sup>. Hong's career spanned the arts: he was a violinist, novelist, high school music teacher, orchestra conductor and composer. He composed about 30 art songs and 120 songs for children, some of which are still popular and can be found in the music text books for elementary and middle schools.<sup>5</sup>

Jaemyung Hyun (1902-1960) was born in Daegu into a wealthy Christian family. He also started his musical training in church choir in his early years and learned piano and violin from one of the American missionary pastors. Later, he moved to Chicago and went to Sherwood Conservatory of music where Nanpa Hong had also done his graduate studies. Hyun moved back to Korea to teach music and English. The song “고향생각” (Thinking of my Hometown), which is in this anthology, was composed during his time in Chicago. Around 1945, he founded Kyung Sung Music College in Seoul and became a very influential person in the music world. He is also well-known as the first Korean opera composer with his opera *Choonhyang Jeon*.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Founded in 1895 by William Hall Sherwood, Sherwood Conservatory of Music in Chicago offered professional degrees in music from 1920s to 1986. The collegiate programs were phased-out and emerged as a community-focused institution, currently known as the Columbia College Chicago. “Our Mission,” Columbia College Chicago, accessed December 5, 2014, <http://www.colum.edu/sherwood/about/index.php>

<sup>5</sup> Bangsong Song, *An Encyclopedia of Korean Musicians* (Seoul: Bogosa, 2009), 963-967.

<sup>6</sup> Song, *An Encyclopedia of Korean Musicians*, 957-959.

### **Summary**

Compared to other art songs in German, French, English, and Italian, Korean art songs have gained less popularity because of the lack of accessibility and the focus on western classical music. However, I believe that a number of Korean art songs could be useful resources for someone who wants to expand their repertoire. Through this project, I hope my anthology will help and encourage many others to understand Korean art songs.

### **Korean Diction**

Compared with German, French, and Italian, Korean is not a familiar language to the students in the United States. Western languages such as German, French, Italian, and English use the same alphabet, but the Korean has its own alphabetical system. This presents a challenge for English speaking students. Aside from language comprehension, difficulties include reading the letters, understanding systematical composition, and the pronunciation of the not-so-familiar vowels and consonants. Therefore, in this chapter, I provide a brief explanation of Korean language, including the Korean alphabet and diction.

### **Hangeul**

Hangeul (한글) is the name of the Korean alphabet invented by Sejong the Great<sup>7</sup> of Joseon Dynasty (1392 – 1897). Unlike Western languages such as English, German, and Italian or other Asian languages such as Chinese and Japanese, Hangeul has its own shape of characters and system. In the way that the Hangeul system is a combination of consonants and vowels, it is

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<sup>7</sup> Sejong the Great (1397-1450) was the 4<sup>th</sup> king of Joseon Dynasty, the previous name of Korean Kingdom, who is still admired by Koreans as the most prominent king in Korean history.

similar to other languages. However, because of the unfamiliarity of the Korean language, it is not easy to teach to Western people. I put the consonants and vowels chart below with IPA symbols and examples which clearly give a reader an image of the character of each of the 19 consonants and the 21 vowels. Like the order of the alphabet, A-Z, the Korean consonants and vowels have their own order.

Consonants – ㄱ (giyeok), ㄴ (nieun), ㄷ (digeut), ㄹ (rieul), ㅁ (mieum)..... to ㅍ (ssangjjeut)

Vowels – ㅏ [a], ㅑ [ja], ㅓ [ʌ], ㅕ [jʌ] to ㅞ [e or i]

In the use of Hangeul, a combination of a consonant and a vowel makes a character and it is a syllable. Combinations of characters result in a word. The example below is Korean word ‘사랑’ which means ‘love’ in English.

Ex)	1 <sup>st</sup> character	2 <sup>nd</sup> character
	사	랑
사랑 (love)	ㅅ + ㅏ con. + vowel	ㄹ + ㅏ + ㅜ con. + vowel + con.

Each character must include at least one consonant and one vowel. In proper use of Hangeul, the initial character is always a consonant and is always followed by a vowel. Also, as we can see in the 2<sup>nd</sup> character ‘랑’, the final consonant ‘ㅇ’ is located below ‘라’. In the use of Hangeul, the final consonant is always located below, not next to, the character.

A character	Not a character
사 (ㅅ+ㅏ)	ㅏㅅ (started with a vowel)
랑 (ㄹ+ㅏ+ㅇ)	라ㅇ (the final consonant ‘ㅇ’ is located next to ‘라’)

While learning Korean, it is very important to understand that, unlike in most world languages, there is no word stress. Therefore, you must strive to speak or sing each word with no tonic accent, giving each syllable equal weight.

### Consonants

<u>Korean</u>	<u>IPA</u>	<u>Example</u>
ㄱ(giyeok)	[g], [k]	<b>G</b> abriel, <b>c</b> ount
ㄴ(nieun)	[n]	<b>n</b> oble
ㄷ(digeut)	[d], [t]	<b>d</b> istance, <b>t</b> ennis
ㄹ(rieul)	[r], [l]	<b>r</b> oyal, <b>a</b> llegro
ㅁ(mieum)	[m]	<b>m</b> ountain
ㅂ(bieup)	[b], [p]	<b>b</b> lue, <b>P</b> oland
ㅅ(siot)	[s]	<b>s</b> pring
ㅇ(ieung)	[ŋ]	so <b>ng</b>
ㅈ(jieut)	[dʒ]	<b>g</b> entleman
ㅊ(chieut)	[tʃ]	<b>ch</b> in
ㅋ(kieuk)	[k]	<b>c</b> ome
ㅌ(tieut)	[t]	<b>t</b> ear
ㅍ(pieup)	[p]	<b>p</b> eople
ㅎ(hieut)	[h]	<b>h</b> ome
ㄱ* (ssanggiyeok)	[kk]	oc <b>ch</b> i (Italian)
ㄷ* (ssangdigeut)	[tt]	ba <b>tt</b> ere (Italian)
ㅂ* (ssangbieup)	[pp]	ap <b>pp</b> unto (Italian)
ㅅ* (ssangsiot)	[ss]	as <b>ss</b> ai (Italian)

ㅌ*(ssangjjeut)	[ts]	sen <u>z</u> a (Italian)
Double consonants - *		

In the Korean language, there are 19 consonants, including 5 doubled consonants.

14 consonants - ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ, ㅂ, ㅅ, ㅇ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅋ, ㆁ, ㅌ, ㅍ, ㅎ

5 double consonants - ㄱㅈ, ㄴㅊ, ㄷㅌ, ㄹㅍ, ㅁㅂ

The chart above shows each consonant of Hangeul, its representation in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) and examples of these consonants. While IPA alone is not sufficient for understanding the sounds of foreign languages, it is at least a good starting point. The examples I provide are an introduction to understanding the real sound of each Korean consonant.

As you can see in the consonant chart above, the first consonant is giyeok (ㄱ). The IPA of giyeok (ㄱ) can be described best as [g] and [k]. Thus, giyeok (ㄱ) sounds either like the initial consonant of the words Gabriel or count. The second one nieun (ㄴ) is similar to [n], so it sounds like noble and Napoleon. I put together the entire consonant chart in this way. At the bottom of the chart, consonants with asterisk marks are the double consonants, whose pronunciation is distinct from that of single consonants. Failure to make this distinction may result in miscommunication.

If the consonant has only one IPA symbol, it is always spoken in the way similar to its English counterpart. For example, nieun (ㄴ), mieum (ㅁ) and siot (ㅅ), correspond to [n], [m] and [s]. However, as you see in the consonant chart, the consonant sounds giyeok (‘ㄱ’ [g], [k]), digeut (‘ㄷ’ [d], [t]), rieul (‘ㄹ’ [r], [l]), bieup (‘ㅂ’ [b], [p]) come in pairs, used for the voiced and

unvoiced sounds. As a basic rule, the placement of those consonants in a syllable defines their pronunciation. For example, if giyeok (ㄱ) is located initially in a syllable, it is pronounced as voiced [g]. However, if giyeok (ㄱ) is final in a syllable, it is pronounced as unvoiced [k]. This rule similarly applies to digeut (ㄷ), rieul (ㄹ), and bieup (ㅂ).

<b>*Example of ‘ㄱ’ (giyeok)</b>		
Korean Words	Location	IPA
고향[ <b>g</b> ohjaŋ] (hometown)	Initial	[ <b>g</b> ]
초록[tʃorok <b>k</b> ] (green)	Final	[ <b>k</b> ]

As briefly explained above, giyeok (ㄱ) is pronounced as [g], when it is placed as the initial consonant of a word. So, the example presented here can be pronounced as 고향 [gohjaŋ].

When the same consonant giyeok (ㄱ) is final, it is pronounced as [k], as the example shows 초록 [tʃorok]. In the same manner, below are the examples of the consonants digeut (ㄷ) [d], [t], rieul (ㄹ) [r], [l], and bieup (ㅂ) [b], [p].

<b>*Example of ‘ㄷ’ (digeut)</b>		
Korean Words	Location	IPA
도토리[ <b>d</b> otori] (acorn)	Initial	[ <b>d</b> ]
믿다[mi <b>t</b> ta] (to believe) *ㄷ - final of the first syllable “믿”	Final	[ <b>t</b> ]

<b>*Example of ‘ㄹ’ (rieul)</b>		
Korean Words	Location	IPA
라디오[ <b>ᄀ</b> radio] (radio)	Initial	[ <b>ᄀ</b> ]
봄날[bomna <b>ᄀ</b> ] (to believe)	Final	[ <b>ᄀ</b> ]

<b>*Example of ‘ㅂ’ (bieup)</b>		
Korean Words	Location	IPA
밤[ <b>ᄂ</b> am] (night)	Initial	[ <b>ᄂ</b> ]
삽[sap <b>ᄂ</b> ] (shovel)	Final	[ <b>ᄂ</b> ]

There are also some distinct rules regarding the manner of pronunciation, such as when two consonants occur between syllables. In many cases, the presence of two consonants indicates the final consonant of the first syllable and the initial consonant of the second syllable. This causes intensification of the sound and sounds similar to a doubled consonant in Italian, in other words, more dental than a single consonant.

<b>Ex) Korean Words</b>	
강가[gaŋ <b>kk</b> a] (riverside)	Encountering two consonants ‘ㅇ’ + ‘ㄱ’ Generally, ‘ㄱ’ in the second syllable ‘가’ should be pronounced as [g], but it is more likely [kk], when ‘ㄱ’ is preceded by ‘ㅇ’ [ŋ].
열달[jəl <b>tt</b> al] (ten months)	Encountering two consonants ‘ㄹ’ + ‘ㄷ’ Generally, initial consonant ‘ㄷ’ in the second syllable ‘달’ should be pronounced as [d], but it is more likely [tt], when ‘ㄷ’ preceded by ‘ㄹ’.

When you see the word ‘강가’ [gaŋkka], the initial consonant ‘ㄱ’ in the second syllable ‘가’ should be pronounced as [g], but it is more likely [kk], when ‘ㄱ’ is preceded by ‘ㅇ’. The

consonant ‘ㅇ’ is unlike other Korean consonants. When ‘ㅇ’ is the initial consonant of a single syllable, it is not sounded. But, if ‘ㅇ’ is the final consonant of one syllable, it is sounded, and has the IPA [ŋ].

Ex) Korean Words	
아가[ <u>a</u> ga] (baby)	If ‘ㅇ’ is the initial consonant of a syllable, it is not sounded.
장소[ <u>jan</u> so] (place)	If ‘ㅇ’ is the final consonant of a syllable, it is sounded as [ŋ].

### Vowels

Korean	IPA	Example
ㅏ	a	<u>a</u> ddio (Italian)
ㅑ*	ja	<u>y</u> ahoo
ㅓ	ʌ	<u>u</u> p, ab <u>o</u> ve
ㅕ*	jʌ	<u>y</u> oung
ㅗ	o	cl <u>o</u> se
ㅛ*	jo	<u>y</u> o-yo
ㅜ	u	wh <u>o</u>
ㅠ*	ju	<u>u</u> sed
ㅡ	i	No English equivalent (See note below+)
ㅣ	i	me <u>e</u> t
ㅜ	ɛ	s <u>a</u> id
ㅠ*	jɛ	<u>p</u> ieno(Italian), <u>y</u> ellow
ㅝ	e	<u>l</u> ate, rem <u>a</u> in
ㅠ*	je	<u>y</u> ea
ㅜ*	wa	<u>m</u> oi (French)
ㅜ*/ㅜ*	wɛ	w <u>e</u> st
ㅜ*	wɛ	w <u>a</u> ist



+Note for IPA symbol [ɨ] : The Korean vowel ‘ㅡ’ is unique and not found in English.

The IPA symbol [ɨ] will not be familiar to English speakers. The sound of ‘ㅡ’ is similar to the French unstressed schwa [ə]; without rounding the lips, form [ɪ] with the tongue and retract the lips slightly.

Example of ‘ㅡ’	
Korean Words	IPA
남으로[namɨro] (to south)	ɨ

### Conclusion

My hope is that this anthology will introduce Korean art song to the English-speaking musical world in a manner that is accessible to singers of all ages. By singing these songs, one will be introduced to a new world of poetry and music that will inspire singers and audiences with the beauty and imagery of Korean art song.

## Songs of Nanpa Hong

## 1. 봉 선 화 (A Garden Balsam)

[boŋsʌnhwa]

1 울 밑에선      봉선화야      네 모양이      처량하다

[ulmitesʌn      boŋsʌnhwaja      ne mojaŋi      tʃʌrjaŋhada]

under the wall    a garden balsam    your shape    sorrowful

(A garden balsam standing under the wall, you look very sorrowful.)

길고긴날      여름철에      아름답게      꽃필적에

[gilgoginnal      jʌrimtʃʌle      arimdapge      kkotpildʒʌke]

a very long day    in the summer    beautifully    when flowers bloomed

(A very long day in the summer, when flowers beautifully bloomed.)

어여쁘신      아가씨들      너를반겨      놀았도다

[ʌjʌppisin      agassidil      nʌrilbangjʌ      nolattoda]

beautiful    ladies    welcome you    played

(beautiful young ladies happily played along with you.)

2 어언간에      여름가고      가을바람      솔솔불어

[ʌʌngane      jʌrimgago      gailbaram      solsolbulʌ]

before I know    summer passed    autumn wind    gently blows

(Before I know that summer is already passed, the autumn wind blows gently.)

<b>아름다운</b>	<b>꽃송이를</b>	<b>모질게도</b>	<b>침노하니</b>
[arimdaun	kkossonjiril	modzilgedo	tʃimnohani]
beautiful	blossoms	harshly	invade

(but harshly invades the beautiful blossoms.)

<b>낙화로다</b>	<b>늙어졌다</b>	<b>네 모양이</b>	<b>처량하다</b>
[nakhwaroda	nɪlgədʒʌtta	ne mojanɪ	tʃʌrjaŋhada]
falling blossoms	aged already	you look	(very) sorrowful

(Falling blossoms are aged already. You look very sorrowful.)

3 **북풍한설**                      **찬 바람에**                      **네 형체가**                      **없어져도**

[bukpuŋhansʌl	tʃʌnbaramɛ	ne hɲʌŋtʃɛga	ʌpssʌdʒʌdo]
snowy northern wind	cold blowing	your body	disappear

(If your shape disappears by the cold northern wind,)

<b>평화로운</b>	<b>꿈을꾸는</b>	<b>너의 혼은</b>	<b>여 있으니</b>
[pɲʌŋhwaroun	kkumɪlkkunin	nʌɛ honin	je issini]
peaceful	dreaming	your soul	is here(exist)

(your peaceful dreaming soul still exists here.)

<b>화창스런</b>	<b>봄 바람에</b>	<b>환생기를</b>	<b>바라노라</b>
[hwatʃʌŋsirʌn	bom pparamɛ	hwansɛŋkiril	baranora]
bright	spring wind	reincarnation	(I) wish

(I wish you rebirth in the beautiful spring.)

## 2. 봄 처녀 (A Spring Lady)

[bom tʃʌnjʌ]

1 봄 처녀      제 오시네      새 풀옷을      입으셨네

[bom tʃʌnjʌ      dʒe osine      se pulosil      ibisjʌnne]

a spring lady      comes on time      new dress      wears

(A lady of spring comes on time wearing a new dress.)

하얀 구름      너울 쓰고      진주 이슬      신으셨네

[hajan gurim      nʌul ssigo      dʒindʒu isil      sinisjʌnne]

white cloud      wears a veil      pearly dew      wears socks

(a veil like white cloud, and socks like pearly dew.)

꽃다발      가슴에안고      뉘를 찾아      오시는고

[kkotdabal      gasimeankko      nwiril tʃadʒa      osiningo]

a bouquet      in her bosom      who find      comes

(With a bouquet in her bosom, who does she find?)

2 님 찾아      가는길에      내 집앞을      지나시나

[nim tʃadʒa      ganingile      ne dʒipapil      dʒinasina]

to find daring      on her way      my house      (she) pass by

(Can she pass by my house on her way to find her love?)

이상도      하오시다      행여내게      오심인가

[isaŋdo      haosida      heŋjʌnege      osiminga]

strange      it is      might to me      (she) come

(Would it be strange if she comes to me?)

미안코      어리석은양      나가      물어볼까나

[mianko      ʌrisʌginjaŋ      naga      mulʌbolkkana]

feel sorry      stupid      to go out      (I) ask

(Would it be really strange, if I go out and ask her?)

### 3. 성불사의 밤 (A Night at Sungbalsa)

[saŋbulssai bam]

1 성불사\*      깊은 밤에      그윽한      풍경소리

[saŋbulssa      gipin bame      giŋkan      puŋgjaŋsori]

Sungbalsa      deep in the night      serene      tinkle of wind bell

(Deep in the night at Sungbalsa, it is serene with the tinkling of the wind bell.)

\*성불사 – Sungbalsa is a Buddhist temple in the northern part of Korea.

주승은      잠이 들고      객이 홀로      듣는구나

[dʒusiŋnin      dʒami dilgo      geŋki holo      diŋninguna]

chief monk      fell asleep      a visitor alone      listens

(The chief monk fell asleep, a visitor listens alone.)

저손아      마저 잠들어      혼자 울게 하여라

[dʒʌsona      madʒʌ dʒamdila      hondʒa ulge hajʌra]

a visitor,      also fall asleep      (then) it rings alone

(The visitor also falls asleep, and the bell rings alone.)

2 땡그렁      울릴제면      또울릴까      맘조리고

[dɛŋgɪrʌŋ      ulildʒemjʌn      ttoulilkka      mamdʒorigo]

cling-clang      when it rings      ring again      (I) was worried

(Every time the wind bell rings cling-clang, I am anxious to hear it again.)

꿈일젠      또 들릴까      소리나기      기다려져

[kkinildʒen      tto dililkka      sorinagi      gidarjʌdʒʌ]

when it stopped      to hear again      the sound      (I) expect

(When it stopped, I expect to hear the sound again.)

새도록      풍경소리 들리고      잠못이뤄 하노라

[sedorok      puŋgʌŋsori diligo      dʒammonirwɔ hanora]

through the all night      wind bell keep ringing      I could not sleep

(Through all the night, I could not sleep with the wind bell ringing.)

## 4. 사랑 (Love)

[saraj]

1 **탈대로 다 타시오 타다 말진 부디 마소**  
 [taldero da tasio tada maldzin budi maso]  
 burning and burning stop burning please don't  
 (Keep burning, please don't stop burning.)

**타고 다시 타서 재 될법은 하거니와**  
 [tago dasi tasΛ dzε dwelppΛin hagΛniwa]  
 burning and burning ashes (it) might be  
 (There may be ashes by burning and burning.)

**타다가 남은 동강은 쓸곳이 없소이다**  
 [tadaga namin donganjin ssilkkosi Λpssoida]  
 after burning remaining parts to use (there is) no way  
 (Parts remaining after burning, it is just useless.)

2 **반 타고 꺼질진대 아예 타지 말으시오**  
 [ban tago kkΛdzildzinde aje tadzi malissio]  
 (if) half burned (and) disappear burning again do not  
 (If only a half burns and disappears, please do not start burning.)



**예섰던          그   큰   소나무          베어지고          없구료**  
 [jesattʌn          gi   kin   sonamu          beʌdʒigo          ʌbgurjo]  
 stood here          the tall pine tree          it was cut          not exist

(The tall pine tree which stood here has been cut down and exists no more.)

**2. 지팡이 도로짚고          산기슭          돌아서니**  
 [dʒipʌŋi   dorodʒipgo          sangisik          dolasʌni]  
 with a walking stick          foot of a mountain          turn around

(As I turn around at the foot of the mountain with a walking stick,)

**어느해          풍우엔지          사태져          무너지고**  
 [ʌnihe          puŋuendʒi          satɛdʒʌ          munʌdʒigo]  
 which year          rainstorm          landslide          destroyed

(I see the mountain is destroyed by a rainstorm and landslide.)

**그 흙에          새 솔이나서          키를재려          하는구료**  
 [gi hige          se   solinasʌ          kil dʒɛrʌ          hanɪŋurjo]  
 the soil          new pine in bud          to measure height

(But new pine buds are in the ground, which will soon grow tall again.)

## Songs of Jaemyung Hyun

## 6. 고향생각 (Thinking of my Hometown)

[gohjansɛŋgak]

1 해는 저서            어두운데            찾아오는            사람 없어

[hɛnin dʒʌsʌ            ʌdunde            tʃadʒaonin            saram ʌpsʌ]

the sun goes down    in dark            visits (me)            no one

(When the sun goes down, it is dark and no one visits me.)

밝은 달만            쳐다보니            외롭기            한이 없다

[balgin dalman            tʃʌdaboni            weropki            hani ʌptta]

only the bright moon    I look upon    (it is) lonely            so much

(And, I look upon the bright moon. It feels so lonely.)

내 동무            어디두고            이 홀로            앉아서

[ne doŋmu            ʌdidugo            i holo            andʒasʌ]

my friends            where are you    here alone            (I) sit

(Where are you my friends? Here, I sit alone)

이 일 저 일을            생각하니            눈물만            흐른다

[I il dʒʌ ilil            sɛŋgakani            nunmulnam            hirinda]

some matters            think            only tears            flow

(and think of times that we had together. I can't hold back my tears.)

2 고향 하늘                      쳐다보니                      별 떨어만                      반짝 거러  
 [gohjaŋ hanil                      tʃʌdaboni                      bjʌl ttʌlgiman                      bantsak gʌrjʌ]  
 sky of my hometown    I look upon                      stars                      (are) twinkling  
 (When I look upon the sky of my hometown, stars are twinkling.)

마음 없는                      별을 보고                      말 전해                      무엇 하리  
 [maim ʌpnin                      bjʌlil bogo                      mal dʒʌnhɛ                      muʌthari]  
 no responding    stars                      send my words    (it is) no worthy  
 (It is not worth sending my words to the stars without response.)

저 달도                      서쪽 산을                      다 넘어                      가건만  
 [dʒʌ daldo                      sʌtzok sanil                      da nʌmʌ                      gagʌnman]  
 the moon                      western mountain                      thoroughly passes by  
 (Now the moon is almost gone to the western mountain.)

단 잠 못 이뤄                      애를 쓰니                      이 밤을                      어이해  
 [dan dʒam mon irwɔ                      ɛril ssini                      I bamil                      ʌihɛ]  
 sweet dreams                      I try                      tonight (I don't know) what to do  
 (I try to have sweet dreams, but I don't know what to do through the night.)

## 7. 나물캐는 처녀 (A Girl Gathering Herbs)

[namulkenin tʃʌnjʌ]

푸른 잔디      풀 위로      봄 바람은      불고

[purin dzandi      pul wi-ro      bom baramin      bulgo]

greenery      on the grass      spring breeze      blows

(On the greenery and the grass, a spring breeze blows.)

아지랭이      잔잔히      끼인 어떤 날

[adzireŋi      dzandzani      kkiin ʌttʌn nal]

hazy fog      gently      hanging one day

(And the hazy fog is gently hanging on the meadows.)

나물 캐는 처녀는      언덕으로      다니며

[namul kenin tʃʌnjʌnin      ʌndʌgi-ro      danimjʌ]

a girl gathering herbs      to hill      passes by

(A girl hops from hill to valley, gathering fresh herbs.)

고운 나물      찾나니      어여쁘다      그 손목

[goun namul      tʃʌnani      ʌjʌppida      gi sonmok]

soft herbs      to find      lovely      her wrist

(and looks for soft herbs. Her hands are so lovely.)

소 먹이던            목동이            손목    잡았네

[so mʌgidʌn            mokdoŋi            sonmok dʒabane]

feed cows            a shepherd boy            grabs (her) wrist

(A shepherd boy who feeds cows finds the girl and grabs her hands.)

새 빨개진            얼굴로            뿌리치고            가니

[sɛ ppalgɛdʒain            ʌgulo            ppuritʃigo            gani]

red- cheeks            face            (she) turns away            (and) runs

(The beautiful girl turns away, flushing, and runs away embarrassed.)

그의            굳은마음            변함    없다네

[gie            gudɪnmaim            bjʌnham ʌpttane]

his            adamant heart            can't be changed

(But, his adamant heart can't be changed.)

어여쁘다            그    처녀

[ʌjʌppida            gi tʃʌnjɐ]

beautiful            the    girl

(Oh, she is so beautiful.)

## 8. 오라 (Come)

[ora]

앞 산과 시내는 예 같이 푸르고

[ap sangwa sinenin je gatʃi purigo]

the mountain brook like old days (be) green

(The mountain and the brook are green like those of old days.)

하늘도 맑은데 바람은 우수수

[hanildo malginde baramin ususu]

sky (is) clear wind blows

(The sky is clear and the wind blows crisply.)

오라 내 동무여

[ora ne doŋmujʌ]

come my friends

(Come, my friends.)

앞 산에 초동과 베 짜던 처녀여

[ap sane tʃodoŋgwa be tsadʌn tʃʌnjʌjʌ]

the mountain a little boy weaving cloths a girl

(A little boy in the mountain and a girl who used to weave cloths,)

**어디로          가느냐          눈물을          흘리며**

[ʌdiro          ganinja          nunmulil          hilimjʌ]

where (are you) going?          tears          shed

(Where are you going with such tears?)

**오라          내          사랑아**

[ora          nɛ          saraŋa]

come          my          love

(Come, my love.)

**목동은          밭갈고          처녀는          베 짜서**

[mokdoŋin          bakkalgo          tʃʌnjʌnin          be tsasʌ]

a shepherd          plowing          a girl          weaving

(A shepherd is plowing and a girl is weaving.)

**기쁘게          살도록          오라**

[gippige          saldorok          ora]

joyful          to live          come

(For the better day, come!)

## 9. 희망의 나라로 (To the Land of Hope)

[himaŋe nararo]

1 배를 저어가자      험한 바닷물결      건너 저편 언덕에

[beril dʒʌgadʒa      hʌmhan badanmulgjal      gʌnnʌ dʒʌpjən ʌndʌke]

row the boat      raging waves      over the yonder hills

(Row, through the raging waves to the yonder hills.)

산천 경개 좋고      바람 시원한 곳      희망의 나라로

[santʃʌn gjaŋge dʒoko      baram siwʌnhan got      himaŋe nararo]

beautiful views      brilliant wind      to the land of the hope

(with beautiful views and brilliant wind, to the land of hope.)

돛을 달아라      부는 바람맞아      물결 넘어      앞에 나가자

[dotʃil dalara      bunin baramadʒa      mulkkjal nʌmʌ      ape nagadʒa]

hoist a sail      against the wind      over the waves      let's sail

(Hoist a sail against the wind. Let's sail over the strong waves)

자유 평등 평화 행복      가득찬 곳      희망의 나라로

[dʒaju pjʌŋdiŋ      pjʌŋhwa heŋbok      gadiktʃan got      himaŋe nararo]

freedom, equality, peace, happiness, where they are full, to the land of hope

(to the land of hope where we have freedom, equality, peace and happiness.)

2 **밤은 지나가고 환한 새벽온다 종을 크게 울려라**

[bamin dʒinagago hwanhan sebjʌkonda dʒoŋil kiŋe ulrʌra]

the night is passing dawn is coming ring the bells

(The night is passing and dawn is coming. Ring the bells.)

**멀리 보이거나 푸른 들이로다 희망의 나라로**

[mʌlli boinani purin diliroda himaŋe nararo]

hardly to be seen (it is)green fields to the land of hope

(There are green fields hardly to be seen, to the land of hope.)

**돛을 달아라 부는 바람맞아 물결넘어 앞에 나가자**

[dotʃil dalara bunin baramadʒa mulkkjʌlnʌmʌ ape nagadʒa]

hoist a sail against the wind over the waves let's sail

(Hoist a sail, against the wind. Let's sail over the strong waves)

**자유 평등 평화 행복 가득찬 곳 희망의 나라로**

[dʒaju pjʌŋdiŋ pjʌŋhwa heŋbok gadiktʃan got himaŋe nararo]

freedom, equality, peace, happiness, where they are full, to the land of hope

(to the land of hope where we have freedom, equality, peace and happiness.)

## 10. 저녁별 (An Evening Star)

[dʒʌnjʌkɓjʌl]

<b>해가</b>	<b>눈을감으면</b>	<b>저별떨기는</b>
[hega	nunilgamimjn	dʒʌbjʌlttʌlginin]
the sun	close eyes	the stars

(As the sun close its eyes, the stars)

<b>작은</b>	<b>눈들을</b>	<b>뜨고서</b>	<b>밤</b>	<b>하늘을</b>	<b>빛낸다</b>
[dʒakin	nundilil	ttigosʌ	bam	hanilil	binnenda]
small	eyes	awake	sky	of the night	bright

(are awake and shining in the sky of the night.)

<b>세월</b>	<b>오래지나도</b>	<b>변찮네</b>	<b>별빛</b>
[sewɔl	oredʒinado	bjʌntʃanne	bjʌlbit]
time	passes	not changed	starlight

(Even as time passes, the starlight is not changed.)

<b>사람아</b>	<b>너의 마음도</b>	<b>별빛같이</b>	<b>밝아라</b>
[sarama	nʌe maɪmdo	bjʌlbitgatʃi	balgara]
human	(I wish) your heart	like the stars	be bright

(Humans, I wish your hearts be as bright as the stars.)

## Appendix

### Ten Songs of Nanpa Hong and Jaemyung Hyun

#### Five Songs of Nanpa Hong

1. A Garden Balsam
2. A Spring Lady
3. A Night at Sungbalsa
4. Love
5. In an Old Garden

#### Five Songs of Jaemyung Hyun

6. Thinking of my Hometown
7. A Girl Gathering Herbs
8. Come
9. To the Land of Hope
10. An Evening Star

# 1. 봉선화 (A Garden Balsam)

[boŋsanhwa]

Nanpa Hong

**Andantino**

*p*

1. 울 밑 에 선 봉 선 화 야 내 모 양 이 처 럼 하  
[ul mi te san boŋ san hwa ja ne mo jaŋ i tʃʌ rjaŋ ha]

5

*mf* *p*

다 길 고 긴 날 여 름 철 에 아 름 답 게 꽃 필 적  
da gil go gin nal ja rim tʃʌ e a rim dap ge kkot pil dzʌk

9

*rit.*

에 어 여 뻥 신 아 가 씨 들 너 를 반 겨 놀 았 도  
e ʌ ja ppi sin a ga ssi dil na ril ban gjʌ nol a tto

13

*ppp*

다 2.어 언 간 에 여 름 가 고 가 을 바 람 솔 솔 불  
da 2. an gan e ja rim ga go ga il ba ram sol sol bul

*ppp*

17

*mf* *p*

어 아 름 다 운 꽃 송 이 를 모 질 게 도 침 노 하  
a rim da un kko ssonj i ril mo dzil ge do tjim no ha

*mf* *p*

21

*rit.*

니 낙 화 로 다 늙 어 졌 다 네 모 양 이 처 럼 하  
ni nak hwa ro da nil ga dzal tta ne mo jan i tjaran ha

*rit.*

25

*ppp*

다 3.북 풍 한 설 찬 바람 에 네 형 체 가 없 어 저  
 da buk puŋ han səl tʃan ba ra me ne hjaŋ tʃe ga ʌp ssa dʒʌ

*ppp*

29

*mf* *p*

도 평 화 로 은 꿈을 꾸 는 너 의 혼 은 에 있 으  
 do pjaŋ hwa ro un kku miŋ kku nin na e ho nin je i ssi

*mf* *p*

33

*rit.* *ppp*

니 화 창 스 런 봄 바람 에 환 생 키 를 바 라 노 라  
 ni hwa tʃaŋ si ran bom ba ra me hwan seŋ ki ril ba ra no ra]

*rit.* *ppp*

## 2. 봄처녀 (A Spring Lady)

[bomtʃʌnjʌ]

Nanpa Hong

Tempo di valse

*mf*

1. 봄 처 녀 제 오 시 네 새  
bom tʃʌ njʌ dʒe o si ne se

*mf*

6

풀 웃 을 입 으 션 네 하  
pul o sil i bi sjʌn ne ha

*p*

10

얀 구 름 너 을 쓰 고 진  
jan gu rim nʌ ul ssi go dzin

*p*

14

주 이 슬 신 으 션 네 꽃  
dzu i sil sin i sjan ne kkot

*f*

18

다 발 가 슴 에 안 고 누  
da bal ga sim e an kko nwi

*p*

22

를 찾 아 오 시 는 고 2. 님  
ril tja dza o si nin go nim

*p*

8vb

26 *mf*

찾 아 가 는 길 에 내  
tʃa dʒa ga nin gil e ne

*mf*

30 *p*

집 앞 을 지 나 시 나 이  
dʒip a pil dʒi na si na i

*p*

34 *p*

상 도 하 오 시 다 행  
san do ha o si da heŋ

*p*

38

여      내      게      오      심      인      가      f  
 ja      ne      ge      o      sim      in      ga      mi

42

안      코      어      리      석      은      양      나  
 an      ko      a      ri      sa      gin      jaŋ      na

46

가      물      어      볼      까      나  
 ga      mul      a      bol      kka      na]

8<sup>vb</sup>

# 3. 성불사의 밤 (A Night at Sungbulsa)

[saŋbulssai bam]

Nanpa Hong

Moderato *p*

1. 성 불 사      깊 은 밤      에 그 으  
saŋ bul ssa      gi pin bam      e gi i

5 한 풍 경 소 리      주 승 은      잠 이 들 고      객 이      홀 로 들 는 구  
kan— puŋ gjŋŋ so ri      dʒu siŋ in      dʒam i dil go      gɛk i ho lo din nin gu

10 나 저 손      아 마 저      잠 들 고      혼 자      울 게 하      여 라  
na      dʒʌ so      na ma dʒʌ dʒam dil go      hon dʒa ul ge ha      jʌ ra

15

*p*

2. 땡 그 령      을 릴 제 면 또 을  
 deŋ gi rŋŋ      u lil ze mjŋn tto ul

19

릴 까 맘 조 리 고      꿀 일 져      또 들 릴 까 소 리 나 기 기 다 러  
 lil kka mam dʒo ri go      kki nildʒen      tto\_ dil lil ra so ri na gi gi da rŋ

24

*p*

저 새 도 록 풍 경 소 리 들 리 고 잠 못 이 췌 하 노 라  
 dʒa se do rok puŋ gŋŋ so ri dil li go dʒam mon ni rwo ha no ra]

# 4. 사랑 (Love)

[sarang]

Nanpa Hong

**Andantino** *p*

1. 탈 대 로 다 타 시 오 타 다  
[tal dɛ ro da ta si o ta da

4 말 진 부 디 마 소 타 고 다 시 타  
mal dzin bu di ma so ta go da si ta

7 서 재 될 법 은 하 거 니 와  
sa dze dwel ppɛ bin ha gɛ ni wa

10 *mp*

타 다  
ta da

14

가 남은 동강은 쓸 곳 이 없 소 이  
ga nam in don-gan in ssil kko si ap sso i

17 *p*

다 2.반 타고 꺼질 진  
da ban ta go kka-dzil-dzin

20

대 아 예 타 지 말 으 시 오 차 라  
 de a je ta dji mal i si o tja ra

23

리 아 니 타 고 생 나 무 로 있 으 시  
 ri a ni ta go seŋ na mu ro i ssi si

26

오  
 o

29 *mp*

탈 진 덴 재 그 것 조  
tal dʒin dɛn dʒɛ ɡi ɡʌ dʒo

32

차 마 저 탐 이 울 소 이 다  
tʃa ma dʒʌ ta mi ol sso i da]

# 5. 옛 동산에 올라 (In an Old Garden)

[je ttoŋsane ola]

Nanpa Hong

Andantino

*p*

1. 내 놀 던 옛 동 산 에 오 늘 와 다시 서 니 산  
[nɛ nol dʌn je ttoŋ san e o nil wa da si sʌ ni san

5

천 - 의 - 구 란 말 옛 시 인 의 허 세 로 고  
tʃʌn i gu ran mal je ssi in e hʌ se ro go

9

예 섰 던 그 큰  
je sʌ ttʌn gi kin

14

소 - 나 - 무 베 - 어 지 고 없 구 료 2.지  
so na mu be a d3i go ap gu rjo d3i

17 *p*

팡 이 도 로 짚 고 산 기 습 돌 아 서 니 어  
paŋ i do ro d3ip go san gi sik dol a sa ni a

21

는 해 풍 - 우 엔 지 사 태 저 무 너 - 지 고  
ni he puŋ u en d3i sa te d3a mu na d3i go

25

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

*f* <sup>3</sup>

Musical score for measures 25-28. The score is in a key with two flats and a 4/4 time signature. Measure 25 has a vocal line with a whole rest and a piano accompaniment with a quarter note and a chord. Measure 26 features a triplet of eighth notes in the piano accompaniment. Measure 27 has a 4/4 time signature change and a vocal line with a whole note. Measure 28 has a vocal line with a whole note and a piano accompaniment with a quarter note and a chord. Dynamics include *f* and *gi*.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The score is in a key with two flats and a 4/4 time signature. Measure 29 has a vocal line with a quarter note and a piano accompaniment with a quarter note and a chord. Measure 30 has a vocal line with a quarter note and a piano accompaniment with a quarter note and a chord. Measure 31 has a vocal line with a quarter note and a piano accompaniment with a quarter note and a chord. Measure 32 has a vocal line with a quarter note and a piano accompaniment with a quarter note and a chord. The lyrics are:   
 흥 에 새 슬 이 - 나 - 서 키 를 재 려 하 는 구 료  
 hi ge se sol i na sa ki ril dʒɛ rjʌ ha nin gu rjo]

# 6. 고향생각 (Thinking of my Hometown)

[gohjansengak]

Jaemyung Hyun

**Andante** *mp*

1. 해는 저서  
[he nin dzΛ sa]

6 *mf*

어두운 데      찾 아 오 는 사 람 없 어      밝 은 달 만 쳐 다 보 니  
Λ du un de      tʃa dʒa o nin sa ram ʌp ssa      bal gin dal\_ man tʃΛ da bo ni

11 *mp*

외 롭 기 한 이 없 다      내 동 무 어 디 두 고 이 홀 로 앓 아  
we rop kki ha ni ʌp tta      nε doŋ mu ʌ di du go i hol lo an dʒa

The musical score is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics range from mezzo-piano (mp) to mezzo-forte (mf). The lyrics are in Korean with phonetic transcriptions below them.

16 *mf*

서 이 일저일을 생각 하니 눈물 만 흐 른 다  
 sa i il dʒʌ il il seŋ gak ha ni nun mul man hi\_\_ rin da

21 *mp*

2.고 향 하 늘  
 go hjaŋ ha\_\_ nil

26 *mf*

쳐다보 니 별 떨어 기 만 반 짝 거 러 마음 없 는 별을 보 고  
 tʃʌ da bo ni bjʌl ttʌl gi man ban tsak ɣʌ rjʌ ma im ʌp\_\_ nin bjʌl il bo go

31 *mp*

말 전 해무엇하 리                    저 달 도 서 쪽 산 을 다 넘 어 가 건  
mal dʒʌn hɛ mu ʌt ha ri                    dʒʌ dal do sa tsok sa nil da nʌm ʌ ga gʌn

36 *mf*

만                    단 잠 못 이뤄 애 를 쓰 니                    이 밤 을 어 이 해  
man                    dan dʒam mon i rwɔ ɛ ril ssi ni                    i bam il ʌ i hɛ]

# 7. 나물 캐는 처녀 (A Girl Gathering Herbs)

[namulkenin tʃʌnjʌ]

Jaemyung Hyun

*Allegretto grazioso*

The first system of the piano introduction consists of five measures. The right hand plays a series of chords in a 2/4 time signature, while the left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment. The music is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

6 *p*

푸 른 잔 디 풀 위 로 봄 바 람 은 불 고 아 지 랭 이  
 [pu rin dʒan di pul wi ro bom ba ram in bul go a dʒi rɛŋ i]

The second system begins at measure 6. It features a vocal line with Korean lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the same chordal accompaniment as the first system. The vocal line has a crescendo hairpin.

11

잔 잔 히 끼 인 어 떤 날 나 물 캐 는 처 녀 는  
 dʒan dʒan i kki in ʌ ttʌn nal na mul kɛ nin tʃʌ njʌ nin

The third system begins at measure 11. It features a vocal line with Korean lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The piano part continues with the same chordal accompaniment. The vocal line has a slur over the final two notes.

16

*rit.* *a tempo*

언 덕 으 로 다 니 며 고 운 나 물 찾 나 니 어 여 빠 다  
 an da gi ro da ni mjΛ go un na mul tʃan na ni Λ ja ppi da

21

그 손 목 소 먹 이 던 목 동 이  
 gi son\_mok so ma gi dan mok doŋ i

26

손 목 잡 았 네 새 빨 개 진 얼 굴 로 뿌 리 치 고  
 son mok dʒa ban ne se ppal ge dʒin ʌl gul lo ppu ri tʃi go

31

가 니 그 의 곧 은 마음 변 함 없 다 네  
 ga ni gi e gu din ma im bjan ham ap da ne

*rit.*

36

*a tempo*

어 여 뵈 다 그 처 녀  
 [ʌ jʌ ppi da gi tʃʌ njʌ]

*a tempo*

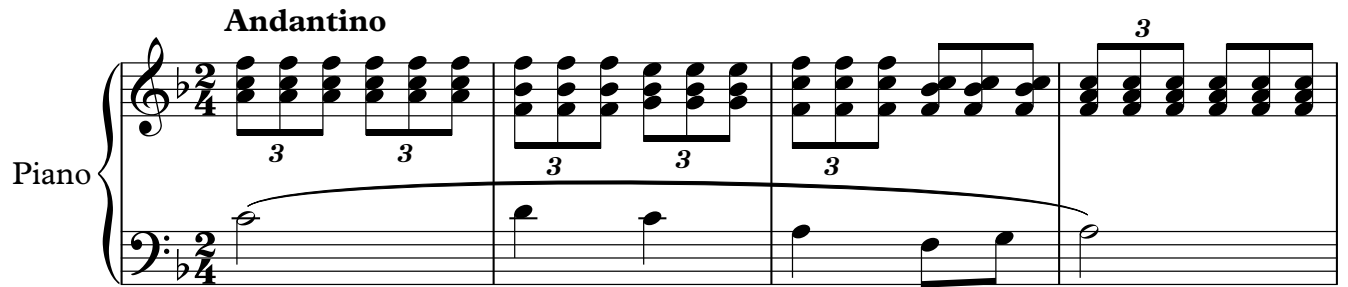
# 8. 오라 (Come)

[ora]

Jaemyung Hyun

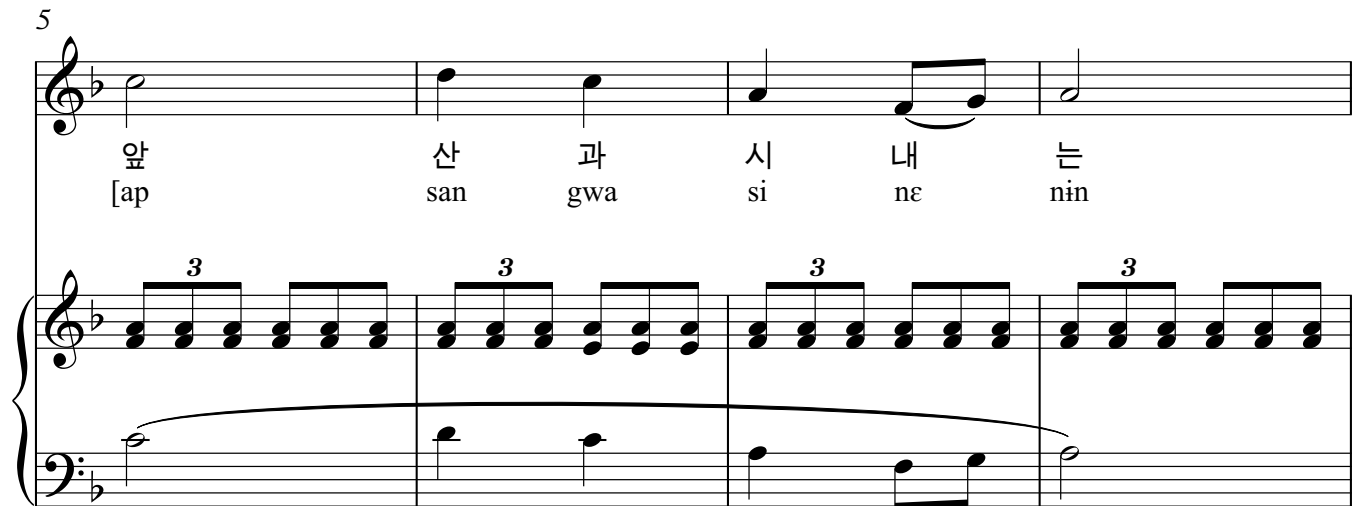
**Andantino**

Piano



5

앞 산 과 시 내 는  
[ap san gwa si ne nin]



9

예 갈 이 푸 르 고  
je ga tji pu ri go



13

하 ha      늘 nil      도 do      말 mal      은 gin      데 de

17

바 ba      람 ram      은 in      우 u      수 su      수 su      오 o      라 ra

21

*rit.*      *p a tempo.*

오 o      라 ra      내 ne      동 dong      무 mu

*rit.*      *a tempo.*

25

여 앞 산 에  
jʌ ap san e

29

초 등 과 베 짜 던  
tʃo - donj gwa be tsa dʌn

33

처 녀 여 어 디 로  
tʃʌ njʌ jʌ ʌ di ro

37

가 느 나 라 물 흠 리  
ga ni nja nun mul il hil li

41

며 오 라 며 오 라  
mja o ra o ra

*rit.*

45 *a tempo.*

내 사 랑 아  
ne sa raj a

*a tempo.*

*p*

49

목 mok      동 doŋ      은 in

53

밭 ba      갈 kka      고 go      처 tʃʌ      녀 nʃʌ      는 nin

57

베 be      짜 tsa      서 sa      기 gi      뽀 ppi      게 ge

61 *ff*

살 도 록 오 라 오  
sal do rok o ra o

64

라 오 라  
ra o ra

*sfz*

*sfz*

67

오 라]  
o ra]

# 9. 희망의 나라로 (To the Land of Hope)

[himaŋe nararo]

Jaemyung Hyun

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of three systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and chords in the right hand. The vocal line includes lyrics in Korean and Romanized Korean. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *mp*.

*mf*

1. 배를 저어가자 험한 바닷물결 건너서 편 언덕  
[be ril dʒʌ ʌ ga dʒa hʌm han ba dan mul gjʌl gʌn nʌ dʒʌ pjʌn ʌn dʌk]

*mf*

4

*f*

에 산천 경개 좋고 바람 시원한 곳  
e san tʃʌn gjʌŋ gʌ dʒo ko ba ram si wʌn han got

*f*

7

*mp*

희망의 나라로 뜻을 달아라  
hi maŋ e na ro ro do tʃʌl dal a ra

*mp*

10

부는 바람 맞 아 물 걸 넘 어 앞 에 나 가 자  
 bu nin ba ram ma dza mul kkjal na ma a pe na ga dza—

13 *f*

자 유 평 등 평 화 행 복 가 득 찬 곳 희 망 의 나 라 로  
 dza ju pjan diŋ pjan hwa heŋ bok ga dik tjan got hi man e na ra ro

17 *mf*

2. 밤 은 지 나 가 고 환 한 새 벽 온 다 종 을 크 게 울 러  
 bam in dzi na ga go hwan han se bjlk on da dzoŋ il ki ge ul rja

20

*f*

라 멀 리 보 이 나 니 푸 른 들 이 로 다  
 ra mal li bo i na ni pu rin di ri ro da

23

*mp*

희 망 의 나 라 로 뜻 을 달 아 라  
 hi man e na ra ro do tfil dal a ra

26

부 는 바 람 맞 아 물 결 넘 어 앞 에 나 가 자  
 bu nin ba ram ma dza mul kkjal na ma a pe na ga dza

29 *f*

자 유 평 등 평 화 행 복 가 득 찬 곳 희 망 의 나 라 로  
 [dʒa ju pjʌŋ diŋ pjʌŋ hwa heŋ bok ga dik tʃʌn got hi maŋ e na ra ro]

# 10. 저녁 별 (An Evening Star)

[dʒʌnjʌkbjʌl]

Jaemyung Hyun

Andante

해 가 는 을 감 으  
[hɛ ga nun il gam i]

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a melody in the right hand that includes a triplet of eighth notes. The vocal line begins with a whole rest followed by a quarter note on the pitch 'i' (do) for the syllable '으'.

4

면 저 별 떨 기 는 작 은  
mjʌn dʒʌ bjʌl ttʌl gi nin dʒʌk in

The second system continues the piece, starting at measure 4. The piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The vocal line has a whole rest for the first measure, then a quarter note on 'in' (do) for '은', followed by a quarter note on 'nin' (re) for '는', and a quarter note on 'gi' (mi) for '기'. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

7

눈 들 을 뜨 고 서 밤 하 늘 을 빛 낸  
nun dʌl il tti go sʌ bam ha nil il bin nɛn

The third system starts at measure 7. The piano accompaniment continues with a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The vocal line has a whole rest for the first measure, then a quarter note on 'sʌ' (so) for '서', followed by a quarter note on 'bin' (re) for '빛', and a quarter note on 'nɛn' (mi) for '낸'. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.



16

아 - - 너 의 마 음 도 별 빛  
 a nΛ e ma im do bjΛl bit

18

갈 이 밖 아 라  
 ga tji bal ga ra]

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