TERMINOLOGY APPLICABLE TO 8th KUP

Patterns:

Dan-Gun (21 movements): Dan-Gun is named after the Holy Dan-Gun, the legendary founder of Korea in the year 2333 BC.

Body Parts:

Ap Kumchi Front sole - used for front snap kick and turning kick.

Balkal Footsword - used for side piercing kick.

Dwit Chook Back heel - used for reverse turning kick.

Sonkal Knifehand

Sonkal Dung Reverse knifehand

Attacking movements:

Bandae Dollyo Chagi Reverse turning kick

Dollyo ChagiTurning kickNopunde Ap JirugiHigh front punchSonkal Yop TaerigiKnifehand side strikeYop Cha JirugiSide piercing kick

Defensive Movements:

Chookyo Makgi Rising block – in walking stance
Sang Palmok Makgi Twin forearm block – in L-Stance

Sonkal Daebi Makgi Knifehand guarding block – in L-Stance

Sparring:

Ban Jayoo Matsoki Semi-free sparring - (Both attacker & defender start in L-

stance)

Jayoo Matsoki Free sparring - (Both attacker & defender start in L-stance)

Sambo Matsoki Three-step sparring -

(Attacker-walking stance – defender-parallel stance)

Commands:

Hechyo Break/Separate

Gaesok Continue Jeuii Warning

KamjomDemerit/Minus pointSilkyokDisqualification

General Information:

- Rising block is classified as a front block, so it must be performed full facing.
- Front block (**Ap Makgi**) is when the blocking tool finishes at the centre line & the body is full facing.
- When performing rising block, the fist must be over the opposite shoulder.
- Three-step sparring may be practised using the same three of ANY attack.
- Remember not to perform the high punch when returning to Chon-Ji.
- Side block is when the body is kept half-facing whilst blocking.

- Dan-Gun movements 13 & 14 are performed in continuous motion Yonsok Dong Jak
- The 4 defensive movements in pattern **Dan-Gun** are: (1) Sonkal Daebi Kaunde Makgi in niunja sogi, (2) Sang Palmok Makgi in niunja sogi, (3) Bakat Palmok Najunde Makgi in gunnon sogi, and (4) Chookyo Makgi in gunnon sogi.