

5th Gup



STANCES



Stepping



Jumping

X-stance (**kyocha sogi**)

Jumping X-stance (**twigi kyocha sogi**)

This is a very convenient stance, in particular for attacking the side or front in a jumping motion. It is frequently used for blocking and serves as a preparatory stance for moving into the next maneuver.

1. Cross one foot over or behind the other, touching the ground slightly with the ball of the foot.
2. Place the body weight on the stationary foot.
3. One foot always crosses over the front of the other with the exception of a jumping motion.

When the weight is rested on the right foot, the stance is called a right X-stance and vice versa. The other foot is usually placed in front of the stationary foot. It can be full, side or half-facing both in attack and defense.

DEFENSIVE TECHNIQUES

Twin knifehand block (**sang sonkal makgi**)

Both the method and purpose are the same as those of a twin forearm block; with knifehand being the blocking tool.



Double forearm block (**doo palmok magki**)

This is one of the strongest forms of blocking. The advantage of this technique is the ability to quickly shift one forearm into another block while still blocking with the other. It is mainly performed in a walking or X-stance, though occasionally an L-stance or rear foot stance also. Only the inner forearm is used. Always be sure to keep the body half facing the target, bringing the second knuckle of the little finger to the elbow at the moment of the block.



Palm hooking block (**sonbadak golcho makgi**)

Unlike other methods of blocking, this technique requires a minimum amount of effort on the part of the defender. It also allows the opposite hand or foot an immediate response for counter-attacking. Although a hooking block can be performed with an outer forearm, knifehand or backhand, the palm is most effective.

This technique can be used in nearly all stances, though walking stance is commonly used. An inside block can be used but an outside block can best insure blocking of the opponent's free hand. The blocking tool must reach the target in an arc so it can be properly placed on the opponent's back forearm or outer tibia.

Palm: Keep the elbow bent about 25 degrees outward and the wrist slightly inward at the moment of the block. The palm is the best tool for increasing the chances of making a successful grab.



Hooking kick (**golcho chagi**)

The same method of a hooking block with a backhand is applicable to this technique. The target areas are the elbow joint and Achilles tendon. The blocking tool is the side instep, which reaches the target in an outward curve unlike a twisting kick. It is advisable to execute the kick at the outside of the attacking hand or foot. The kicking foot can also be used as an instantaneous counter-attack motion. Keep the outer tibia facing downward at the moment of impact. This technique is divided into low and middle hooking kicks.



OFFENSIVE TECHNIQUES

Front elbow strike (**ap palkup taerigi**)

It is mainly executed from a walking, close, X or parallel stance. The striking force is strengthened with the aid of the opposite palm during practice and is used mainly to attack the philtrum, jaw, ribs or solar plexus from the side front angle. The body becomes full facing with the back fist facing upward at the moment of impact. A reverse strike is common in the case of a walking stance. Be sure to bring the opposite palm either to the elbow or side fist at the moment of impact.



Back snap kick (**dwitcha busigi**)

The back snap kick is used to attack an opponent who is approaching from the rear, without changing the direction of the stance. This technique is especially useful in attacking the opponent who is holding with a rear grab. The back heel is the attacking tool while the scrotum is the target. Be sure to lean the body slightly forward while kicking. The back heel reaches the target in a straight line and maximum knee spring must be used with the stationary leg.

Twisting kick (**bituro chagi**)

If the attacking tool approaches the target area describing an out curved line the kick can be defined as a twisting kick. The kick is divided into low, middle and high twisting kicks. The foot should be vertical to the target at the moment of impact except for the case of a high twisting kick.

Low Twisting Kick

It is used in attacking the opponent in front. The inner thigh presents the best target for this kick, and the ball of the foot is the supreme weapon, though occasionally the knee and toes are used.



Middle twisting kick

This kick is used for attacking the opponent at the side front. The philtrum, solar plexus and scrotum are the main targets while the ball of the foot and instep are chiefly used, though occasionally the knee or toes are used.



High twisting kick

This technique is employed in attacking the opponent at the side rear. The face is the only target, and the ball of the foot is chiefly used, though occasionally the toes can be used when wearing shoes. Keep the back heel facing front at the moment of impact.



Vertical kick (sewo chagi)



Outward (bakuro)

This technique is employed in attacking the target from a 90-degree angle. It is performed mainly with the footsword and occasionally with the reverse footsword. The foot must be vertical to the target while bending the leg about 30 degrees at the moment of impact. The attacking tool reaches the target in an arc.



Inward (anuro)

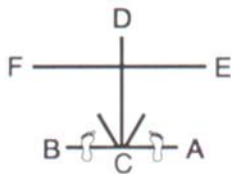
Side pushing kick (yopcha milgi)

This is a variation of a side piercing kick. This technique, however, utilizes only weight or mass without acceleration and power, therefore losing the piercing force and naturally rapid withdrawal of the kicking foot becomes less important. The footsword is the only attacking tool used with this technique. Unlike other kicks, this particular one can be executed only from sitting, diagonal and parallel stances. Be sure to cross the other foot rapidly past where the kicking foot had been placed while kicking and push the target momentarily.



PATTERN

Yul-Gok Tul 38 movements



Yul-Gok is the pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi I (1536 - 1584) nicknamed the 'Confucius of Korea'. The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on 38 degrees latitude and the diagram represents 'scholar'.



Ready posture: Parallel ready stance.

1. Move the left foot to B, forming a sitting stance toward D while extending the left fist to D horizontally.
2. Execute a middle punch to D with the right fist while maintaining a sitting stance toward D.
3. Execute a middle punch to D with the left fist while maintaining a sitting stance toward D. Perform 2 & 3 in a fast motion
4. Bring the left foot to the right foot, and then move the right foot to A, forming a sitting stance toward D while extending the right fist to D horizontally.
5. Execute a middle punch to D with the left fist while maintaining a sitting stance toward D.
6. Execute a middle punch to D with the right fist while maintaining a sitting stance toward D. Perform 5 & 6 in a fast motion.
7. Move the right foot to AD, forming a right walking stance toward AD while executing a middle side block to AD with the right inner forearm.
8. Execute a low front snap kick to AD with the left foot, keeping the position of the hands as they were in 7.
9. Lower the left foot to AD, forming a left walking stance toward AD while executing a middle punch to AD with the left fist .
10. Execute a middle punch to AD with the right fist while maintaining a left walking stance toward AD. Perform 9 & 10 in a fast motion.

11. Move the left foot to BD, forming a left walking stance toward BD, at the same time executing a middle side block to BD with the left inner forearm.
 12. Execute a low front snap kick to BD, with the right foot, keeping the position of the hands as they were in 11.
 13. Lower the right foot to BD, forming a right walking stance toward BD, while executing a middle punch to BD with the right fist.
 14. Execute a middle punch to BD with the left fist while maintaining a right walking stance toward BD. Perform 13 & 14 in a fast motion.
 15. Execute a middle hooking block to D with the right palm while forming a right walking stance toward D, pivoting with the left foot.
 16. Execute a middle hooking block to D with the left palm while maintaining a right walking stance toward D.
 17. Execute a middle punch to D with the right fist while maintaining a right walking stance toward D. Perform 16&17 in a connecting motion.
 18. Move the left foot to D, forming a left walking stance toward D while executing a middle hooking block to D with the left palm.
 19. Execute a middle hooking block to D with the right palm while maintaining a left walking stance toward D.
 20. Execute a middle punch to D with the left fist while maintaining a left walking stance toward D. Perform 19&20 in a connecting motion.
 21. Move the right foot to D, forming a right walking stance toward D, at the same time executing a middle punch to D with the right fist.
 22. Turn the face toward D, forming a right bending ready stance A toward D.
 23. Execute a middle side piercing kick to D with the left foot.
 24. Lower the left foot to D, forming a left walking stance toward D while striking the left palm with the right front elbow.
 25. Turn the face toward C while forming a left bending ready stance A toward C.
 26. Execute a middle side piercing kick to C with the right foot.
 27. Lower the right foot to C, forming a right walking stance toward C while striking the right palm with the left front elbow.
 28. Move the left foot to E, forming a right L-stance toward E while executing a twin knifehand block.
 29. Move the right foot to E, forming a right walking stance toward E while executing middle thrust to E with the right straight fingertip.
 30. Move the right foot to F, turning clockwise to form a left L-stance toward F while executing a twin knifehand block.
 31. Move the left foot to F, forming a left walking stance toward F while executing a middle thrust to F with the left straight fingertip.
 32. Move the left foot to C, forming a left walking stance toward C while executing a high side block to C with the left outer forearm.
 33. Execute a middle punch to C with the right fist while maintaining a left walking stance toward C.
 34. Move the right foot to C, forming a right walking stance toward C while executing a high side block to C with the right outer forearm.
 35. Execute a middle punch to C with the left fist while maintaining a right walking stance toward C.
 36. Jump to C, forming a left X-stance toward B while executing a high side strike to C with the left back fist.
 37. Move the right foot to A, forming a right walking stance toward A, at the same time executing a high block to A with the right double forearm.
 38. Bring the right foot to the left foot, and then move the left foot to B, forming a left walking stance toward B while executing a high block to B with the left double forearm.
- End: bring the left foot back to ready posture.

SPARRING

One step sparring (**ilbo matsogi**)

foot or hand techniques

Compulsory techniques: Hooking kick, reverse hooking kick, twisting kick

Free sparring (**jayu matsogi**)

Grading and Tournament

SELF DEFENCE (**hosin sul**)

Showing: attacking, breaking and releasing techniques.

Release from two-hand wrist grab from behind

Release from two-hand shoulder grab from behind

THEORY

Taekwon-Do terminology

Back piercing kick – dwitcha jirugi

Vertical kick – sewo chagi

Twisting kick – bituro chagi

Downward kick – naeryo chagi

Crescent kick – bandal chagi

Reverse turning kick – bandae dollyo chagi

Meaning of Yul-Gok

Yul-Gok is the pseudonym of a great philosopher and scholar Yi-I (1536 – 1584) nicknamed the “Confucius of Korea”. The 38 movements of this pattern refer to his birthplace on 38° latitude and the diagram represents “scholar”.

What is Taekwon-Do?

Taekwon-Do is a version of unarmed combat designed for the purpose of self defence. It is more than just that, however. It is the scientific use of the body in the method of self defence; aiming to gain the ultimate use of one’s body through intensive physical and mental training. Though it is a martial art, its discipline, techniques and mental training are the mortar for building a strong sense of justice, fortitude, humility and resolve. It is this mental conditioning that separates the true practitioner from the sensationalist, content with mastering only the fighting aspects of the art.

Translated literally “Tae” means jumping or flying, to kick or smash with the foot; “Kwon” denotes the fist – chiefly to punch or destroy with the hand or fist; “Do” means art or way.

Student / Instructor Relationship: Students

1. Never tire of learning. A good student can learn anywhere, any time. This is the secret of knowledge.
2. A good student must be willing to sacrifice for his art and instructor. Many students feel that their training is a commodity bought with monthly dues, and are unwilling to take part in demonstrations, teaching, and working around the do jang. An instructor can afford to lose this type of student.
3. Always set a good example for lower ranking students. It is only natural they will attempt to emulate senior students.
4. Always be loyal and never criticise your instructor, Taekwon-Do or the teaching methods.
5. If your instructor teaches a technique, practice it and attempt to utilise it.
6. Remember that a student's conduct outside the do jang reflects on the art and instructor.
7. If a student adopts a technique from another do jang and the instructor disapproves of it, the student must discard it immediately or train at the gym where the technique was learned.
8. Never be disrespectful to your instructor. Though a student is allowed to disagree with the instructor, the student must first follow the instruction and then discuss the matter later.
8. A student must always be eager to learn and ask questions.
9. Never betray the instructor.