THE BODY HISTORY OF NO From Demons to Cyborgs





Mansai Nomura, Japan's most acclaimed contemporary performer of nōgaku (nō and kyōgen), calls himself a "kyōgen cyborg." This provocative term captures how 20th-century nōgaku forged the performer's body into an autonomous system of technique. This cyborg body stands in stark contrast to nō's origins. Before Zeami, the fundamental art was becoming a demon (鬼 oni/mono), centered on the dance hataraki. The masked performer loosened subjective control to become a conduit for mono: not simply a supernatural power, but what can be understood today as an assemblage of non-human agencies within the performance environment. Zeami revolutionized this by humanizing the demon and taming the ecstatic body. His project initiated a centuries-long effort to discipline no embodiment, paradoxically culminating in today's cyborg performer. This genealogy offers a new framework for understanding the body in Japanese performance and its relevance to contemporary debates on embodiment, agency, and posthumanism.

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