〔論　文〕

The Phenomenon of Increasing of Foreign Original Words in South Korean Pop Songs

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0. Introduction

Present investigations approach these genres individually, researching on the appearance of vocabulary in the various genres of Korean language communication one by one. Studies of lexical use in newspapers, novels, and magazines is various and abundant and includes quantitative analyses. Though some attempts have been made in recent years, lexical research of South Korean popular song is still in its rudimentary stages. With large numbers of popular song songs being released every year, popular song ranks alongside newspapers, novels, and magazines in importance and requires further research to supplement the current paucity of data on this genre. To this end, we will below examine word frequency in South Korean foreign origin words in popular song.

0.1. Background

Such as Mizutani (1975, 1980), Hara (1977), Nakano (1982a, 1982b, 1997), and Gax (2000), Jo (2000), represent the only early research that uses popular song as a source of data. Research by, such as, Mizutani (1975, 1980), Hara (1977), Nakano (1982a, 1982b), targeted the popular song of Japan. The research of Jo (2000) and Gax (2000) specifically addresses South-Korean popular song.

Mizutani (1975, 1980) presents a methodical process by which to investigate vocabulary and notes using data from a number of genres. Following after the work of Mizutani(1975, 1980), Nakano (1982a, 1982b) looked change in lexical use over time by collecting and analyzing the vocabulary of songs from the Showa period and comparing this to the vocabulary used in contemporary pop song. Nakano further compares this vocabulary usage to that of newspapers and magazines.

In this paper, we will make use of Mizutani's (1975, 1980) methods of measuring vocabulary use. We will further utilize Nakano's (1982a, 1982b) methods of analyzing change in lexical usage over time. Gax (2000) considers according to each part of speech as the word kind of the vocabulary in South-Korean popular song in recent years. Jo (2000) takes a psychological perspective and concludes South-Korean popular song puts a focus on adjectives and that many of these adjectives indicate negative emotions. Following Jo's (2000) conclusions, although based on a psychological

approach, this paper will specifically target adjective usage in South-Korean popular song.

Hyuga (1991, 1992a) roughly divides the vocabulary in the popular song in Japan into a Chinese character word, a hiragana word, a katakana word, and an alphabetic word. And Hyuga (1991, 1992a) is describing an increase in an alphabetic word about the script of the word of a foreign origin in the popular song. Ito (2001) has been interested in English in Japanese contexts. And, it explains that a peculiar technique of composing the sentence and the text as one organic union body (gestalt) of the Japanese and English is invented. We will try the consideration of the cause in this paper though it stops because the appearance of an English personal pronoun is pointed out.

In the research mentioned above, the vocabulary of popular song was organized chronologically rather than by theme. However, one expects that the vocabulary used in a song would vary depending on theme. As such, this paper diverges from earlier work in that it focuses on a single theme. The theme 51.26% of the material treated in this paper had as its theme the separation of man and woman. It is then the a goal of this paper to better grasp vocabulary usage in popular songs of this theme and to take into account words and expressions of foreign origin[1] often not included in other research.

1. Goal and Method of Analysis

There are many foreign origin words frequently used and foreign origin words rarely used in the lyrics of popular song. It is the purpose of this paper is to clarify the bias of this vocabulary usage through a quantitative investigation of the popular songs' lyrics focused on the foreign origin words. The vocabulary of the popular song is separately considered to verify the tendency. The vocabulary of the popular song is separately divided separately into "Common vocabulary" and "vocabulary at each period" at the appearance period. First of all, the word that has been used for 2 periods or more is selected as "Common vocabulary". The purpose of this is to understand the word repeatedly used for the popular song. The word that appears only at a specific period is selected as "vocabulary at the period". The purpose of this is to see another tendency at each period.

The nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections used in popular song from the 20s to the 90s were input for analysis. Statistics were taken for each part of speech to provide a quantitative investigation of the distribution of vocabulary use in these songs. The statistics yielded numerical values that we then interpreted from a linguistic standpoint. From this interpretation we hopes to analyze the qualitative aspects of popular song's lexical usage that the numbers don't convey.

1) Materials

The material treated in this paper comprises 422 popular songs. At the time of this writing, these songs represent the hits of the recording labels listed at the end of this paper for the list of 422 popular songs. The script shows the period. Songs produced from the 1920s to the 1949 are indicated as "49." Songs produced in the 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s are indicated as, "50," "60," "70," "80," and "90," respectively.

2) Data Creation

Data was collected via a count survey of all lexical items (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections), including foreign origin words. Moreover, assuming a theme of the separation of man and woman, it is possible to treat this data as a limited lexicon. When data was input, the compound word was not resolved and to be input by the a unit.

1.1. Data Analysis

1) Results of frequency analysis

As for frequency analysis of different words, a significant difference is admitted by the $\chi 2$ test by the dangerous rate 0.05% level ($\chi 2$ =833.286, $p^2<0.05$). "SPSS (Version11.0)" that is the statistics software is used for the $\chi 2$test.

There are 454 instances of running words and 198 instances of different words (see Appendix 1[3]). Among the highest frequency words are "you" "I" "oh" "and " " 제이 (jexi[4],J)" "my" "굿바이(gusbaxi, goodbye)" "it" "go" "come". Among these high frequency words, the words of foreign origin occupy the highest frequency. Words signifying "Person" "Language" and "Affect" occupy the top ranks of the most frequently used words. The 10 highest ranking words are "you" "I" "oh" "and" " 제이(jexi, J)" "my" "goodbye" "it" "go" "come". It means that words that could be expressed in Korean are in fact expressed in English. It means the part that can be expressed by using Korean is in fact expressed by using the words of foreign origin.

The first modern use of the words of foreign origin in a Korean song's lyrics was in the period of before 1949 in the " 서울야곡(seoxulxyagog, Seoul nocturne)". " 서울야곡 (seoxulxyagog, Seoul nocturne)" was produced in the period of before 1949 and it is the first song that appeared in lyrics. The words of foreign origin most frequently used in Korean lyrics are English. And English is increased gradually in the 1980s.

2) "Common vocabulary" and "Vocabulary at each period"

First, in "Common vocabulary", there are 32 instances of running words and 8 instances of different words (see Appendix 1). Among the highest frequency words are " 굿바이 (gusbaxi, goodbye)" " 코스모스 (koseumoseu, cosmos)" " 까페 (ggape, cafe)" " 마로니에(malonixe, horse chestnut)" .

Next, in "Vocabulary at each period", there are 5 instances in running words, and 4 instances in different words in the period of before 1949. The most frequently occurring words being "킬로 (killo, kilogram)" "칼데라 (kaldela, caldera)" and "쇼윈도 (syoxuindo, Showindor)". In the 1950s, there are 20 instances of running words, and 9 instances of different words. The most frequently occurring words being "탱고 (taixgo, tango)" "섹소폰 (segsopon, Saxhorn)" "댄사 (ddainsa, dancer)" "로맨스 (lomainseu, romance)" . In the 1960s, there are 2 instances of running words, and 2 instances of different words. 2 instances of different words are "마도로스 (madoloseu,sailor)" "파이프 (paxipeu, pipe)" . In the 1970s, there are 5 instances of running words, and 3 instances of different words. 3 instances of different words are "스카프 (seukapeu, scarf)" "캠퍼스 (kaimpeoseu, campus)" "집시 (jibsi, gypsy)". The 1980s saw a large increase in the use of running words and different words. In the 1980s, there are 26 instances of running words, and 10 instances of different words. The most frequently occurring words being "제이 (jexi, J)" "미스 (miseu, Ms)" "테헤란로 (tehelanlo, Teheran road)" "헤이 (hexi, hey)", "버스 (beoseu, bus)". The 1990s saw still more increase in the use of running words and different words. In the 1990s, there are 364 instances of running words, and 162 instances of different words. The most frequently occurring words being "you" "I" "oh" "and" "my" "마이 (maxi, my)" "it" "go" "come" (see Appendix1 and Appendix 2).

3) Scripts

Both Korean script, such as, "하모니카 (hamonika, harmonica)" "프랫트홈 (peulaisteuhom, flat form)" and an alphabetic script, such as, "go" "come" "ich (I)" are used in songs to indicate the word of a foreign origin. Korean script occurs in 137 instances of running words, and 57 instances of different words. Alphabetic script occurs in 317 instances of running words, and 140 instances of different words (see Appendix 1). The use of Alphabetic script for the word of foreign origin has been hypothesized to indicate that the word is well-understood by Koreans, but that it is regarded as the word of foreign origin that has not yet been, and may never be, assimilated into Korean lexicon on a long-run basis. However, when Korean script is used for the word of foreign origin (Ito: 2001, 122) has hypothesized that the word is not only understood well, but has in fact already become an established part of the Korean lexicon. And it makes to use even an initial of the noun of South Korean's name from Korean script to an alphabetic script, such as, "J" "d" "s" in the 1980s in lyrics. It is possible to understand such an alphabetic script in songs was used intentionally by the lyricist with some reason. Presumably the use of the word of foreign origin in lyrics by lyricist is deliberately to given an exotic or cosmopolitan feel to their songs, or to express ideas that can not be expressed with Korean because either the right words do not exist or because such ideas might be regarded as impolite or otherwise inappropriate if expressed in Korean.

Next, in "the Vocabulary of Trot[5]song", both Korean script and alphabetic script are seen. In Korean scripts of foreign original words, there are 69 instances of running words, and 26 instances of different words, such as, " 하모니카 (hamonika, harmonica)" " 프랫트홈 (peulaisteuhom, flat form)" " 탱고 (taixgo, tango)" , and "d" "s". In an alphabetic script of foreign original words, there are only 4 instances of running words, 2 instances of different words. In "the vocabulary of Pop", both Korean script and an alphabetic script are seen. Korean scripts occur in 80 instances of running words, 57 instances of different words,such as," 제이 (jexi,J)"" 굿바이 (gusbaxi, goodbye)" " 마이 (maxi, my)". Alphabetic scripts occur in 313 instances of running words and 141 instances of different words, such as, "you" "I" "oh" "and" "my" "it" "go" "come" "ich (I)" and "mich (me)" "baby" "friend". In general, a Korean script of the word of the foreign origin is used as for the words that take root already. And an alphabetic script is used as for the words that do not take root yet (Ito: 2001, 122). It is understood that an alphabetic script is mainly used from Korean script in the Pop song. It can be thought that a lot of words of a foreign origin that already take root are used in" the Vocabulary of Trot song". And, it can be thought that the word of a foreign origin that does not take root yet is mainly used in "the vocabulary of Pop".

In the case of interjection, such as, " 우 (xu, uh)" " 음 (xeum, um)""uh ""um " , an alphabetic script and Korean script both are used, suggesting these interjections are in the process of taking root.

1.2. Discussion

When we consider the phenomenon of increasing of foreign original words in lyrics, we can infer that lyricists use such foreign original words deliberately on the presumption that their target audiences have a reasonably good understanding of these foreign original words. We might reasonably assume that lyricists conclude that such words will add to, rather than detract from, the attractiveness, power or meaning, and ultimately salability, "Emphasis" and "Freshness", of their songs to target audiences. As such, lyricist and the songs that they write which in fact succeed in getting produced, in getting played on various media, and then, some times, in becoming popular with Koreans, are s gauge of how acceptable foreign original words are in Korean. If Koreans rejected foreign original word- containing lyrics, then lyricists would be obliged to stop using them or cease to sell their product.

By Gim (1997:64-65), only the limited elite group within Korea could study English and thereby potentially accept and embrace some Western phenomena as these slowly began to be accessible in Korea towards the end of 1800s. Now, however, English is the first foreign language in South Korea, taught even at primary school level.

Lyman (1996:26) indicates with reference to Japan, that the generations who had first received formal English Language Education at school became teenagers and

adults in the 80s and 90s. Lyman's (1996:26) point would seem now to be applicable to Korea. Words of the foreign origin in the popular songs are mainly English after in the 1970s. The 1980s and 1990s saw the phenomenon of English words in lyrics increasing greatly, apparently, in the line with a growing mood of internationalization in South Korean society during those decades. The interest in and familiarity with English grew with internationalization of Korea's economy, which appears to have gone hand in hand with a decrease in resistance to English once English became the primary second language of South Korea.

2. Conclusion

The first modern use of the words of foreign origin in a Korean song's lyrics was in the period of before 1949 in the " 서울야곡 (seoxulxyagog, Seoul nocturne)". Words of the foreign origin in the popular songs are mainly English after in the 1970s. The 1980s and 1990s saw the phenomenon of English words in lyrics increasing greatly, apparently, in the line with a growing mood of internationalization in South Korean society during those decades.

The use of Alphabetic script for the word of foreign origin is for the words which well-understood by Koreans, but that it is regarded as the word of foreign origin that has not yet been assimilated into Korean lexicon on a long-run basis. However, when Korean script is used for the word of foreign origin is for the words which not only understood well, but has in fact already become an established part of the Korean lexicon.

The use of the word of foreign origin in lyrics by lyricist is deliberately to given an exotic or cosmopolitan feel to their songs. In addition, the words of foreign origin in lyrics are used for giving "the attractiveness", "power or meaning", "ultimately salability", "Emphasis" and "Freshness" to the audiences. It is understood that it is appropriate that language activity is effectively done when we consider the character of the popular song which have to be expressed by lyrics with a limited number of words.

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Materials

Aleum Chulpansa Pyenjibbu(2003), *Gaxyogog Bansegi(Half Century in History of Popular Songs)* **,Korea:: Aleum Chulpansa**

짝사랑, 코스모스 탄식, 화물선 사랑, 카추샤의 노래, 해운대 엘레지, 대전블루스, 당신, 뜨거운 안녕, 바닷가의 추억, 봄비, 울려고 내가 왔나, 진정 난 몰랐었네, 황혼의 블루스, 가슴아프게, 밤나무 산길, 보고싶은 얼굴, 곡예사의 첫사랑, 그 사람 이름은 잊었지만, 그애랑 나랑은, 그 얼굴에 햇살을, 꽃순이를 아시나요, 끝이 없는 길, 나 어떡해, 난 정말 몰랐었네, 날이 갈수록, 내님의 사랑은 내마음 갈 곳을 잃어, 너, 당신만을 사랑해, 당신은 몰라, 둘이서, 들길따라서, 먼훗날 물새 한 마리, 미련, 미운정 고운정, 바다의 여인, 바보, 별이 빛나는 밤에, 부산갈매기, 빗물, 사랑은 나비인가봐, 사랑의 진실, 새끼 손가락, 영상, 오동잎, 왜 몰랐을까, 이별, 잊게해주오, 장미빛 스카프, 저 별과 달을, 제비처럼, 촛불, 찬비, 초원, 가까이 하기엔 너무먼 당신, 가로수 그늘 아래 서면, 가버린 당신, 그 겨울의 찻집, 미워미워미워, 민들레 홀씨 되어, 바람에 옷깃이 날리듯, 비련, 사랑이여, 일편단심 민들레야, 참새와 허수아비, 해후, 귀로, 그날, 그녀의 웃음소리 뿐, 그대가 나에게, 그대는, 그대는 바람, 그대여, 그대 우나봐, 그때 그사람, 그 아픔까지 사랑한거야, 그이유가 내겐 아픔이었네, 기다린 날도 지워질날도, 기도, 기도하는 마음, 나는 당신께 사랑을 원하지 않았어요, 나니미, 나를 잊지 말아요, 나의 사랑 그대곁으로, 난 바람 넌 눈물, 난 아직도 널, 남남, 낯설은 아쉬움, 너, 너무 늦었잖아요, 너에게 나는, 담다디, 당신도 울고있네요, 돌팔매, 동행, 마음이 울적해서, 못다핀 꽃한송이, 무정블루스, 물망초, 물안개, 미련때문에, 미소를 띄우며 나를 보낸 그 미소처럼, 미워요, 바람바람바람, 바라볼 수 없는 그대, 바람이었나, 바보같은 미소, 별리, 비처럼 음악처럼, 빛바랜사랑, 아득히 먼곳, 아픈만큼 성숙해지고, 안녕이라고 말하지마, 안녕내사랑, 애수, 외면, 이별이야기, 이별이래, 이 어둠의 이 슬픔, 잃어버린 우산, 잊혀진계절, 재회, 정때문에, j 에게, 창밖의 여자, 채워지지않는 빈자리, 큐, 하얀목련, 허공, 사랑 그리고 이별, 사랑의 굴레, 사랑의 슬픔, 사랑의 썰물, 사랑이 저만치가네, 사랑하면 안되나, 사랑했어요, 새벽기차, 세월이가면, 그 사랑이 울고 있어요, 이밤을 다시 한번, 잃어버린 정, 사랑했어요, 갈무리, 가려진 시간 사이로, 가버린 사랑, 가위, 가을빛 추억, 가지마오, 갈색 추억, 거리에서, 겨울비, 겨울이야기, 그녀가 처음 울던 날, 그녀는 예뻤다, 꿈의 대화, 눈물 내리는 날(비), 다시 만나줘, 소양강처녀, 유혹, 장미와 우산, 정, TV 를보면서, 회상, 굿바이 마이 프렌드, 그녀와의 이별, 그대만을 위한 사랑, 그대 사랑안에 머물러, 그대 슬픔까지 사랑해, 그대의 향기, 그대는 알겠지, 그때 또 다시, 그리움만 쌓이네, 그 후로 오랫동안, 기다리는 아픔, 기억속으로, 기억속의 먼그대, 기억속의 멜로디, 기억의 습작, 기억해줘, 꽃배블루스, 나만의 그대모습, 나와 같다면, 나의 고백, 나의 외로움이 널 부를때, 난, 난 알아요, 날 울리지마, 날위한 이별, 남행열차, 내가 날 버린이유, 내가 너의

곁에 잠시 살았다는걸, 내게 다시, 내 남은 사랑을 위해, 내 마음 깊은 곳의 너, 내 마음 알겠니, 내사랑 내곁에, 내일을 기다려, 내일이 오면 너를 향한 마음, 너만을 사랑했다, 너의 결혼식, 널 보낸 이유, 널 보낸후에, 널 사랑하니까, 널 사랑해, 널 위한 거야, 노란 손수건, 눈물, 늦지 않았음을, 님은 먼곳에, 다시 내게로 돌아와, 다시 사랑할 수 있다면, 당신은 어디 있나요, 대답없는 너, 돌아와, 돌이킬 수 없는 사랑, 또다른 만남을 위해, 립스틱짙게 바르고, 루비, 마지막 나의 모습, 마지막 너를 보내며, 마지막 사랑, 마지막 약속, 먼 그대, 먼지가 되어, 먼 훗날, 먼훗날에, 멀어진 지금, 몇미터 앞에 두고, 모래성, 미안미안해, 발걸음, 배반의 장미, 보낼수밖에 없는 난, 보이지 않는 사랑, 비와 외로움, 비원, 에필로그, 영영, 옛사랑, 옛이야기, 이마음 다시 여기에, 이 밤의 끝을 잡고, 이별여행, 이별이란, 이유같지 않은 이유, 이젠, 일생을, 작별의식, 잠못드는밤 비는 내리고, 준비없는 이별, 지금은 알수없어, 추억만들기, 추억으로 가는 당신, 한사람을 위한 마음, 화요일에 비가 내리면, 사랑이 떠나가네, 사랑할수록, 사랑했지만, 상심, 서시, 소유, 십년이 지나도, 이별아닌 이별, 너를 보내고, 마지막 사랑

Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa Pyeonjibbu(2001), ***Daijux Gaxyogog 1200(Popular Songs 1200)***,Korea: Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa
희나리, 슬픈 계절에 만나요, 아파트, 회상, 홀로 된다는 것, 이별의 끝은 어디인가요, 찬바람이 불면, 세상에 뿌려진 사랑만큼, 난 널 사랑해, 하얀겨울, 후회없는 사랑, 암연, 헤어진 다음날, 현명한 선택, 회상, 여전히 아름다운지, 착한 사랑, to heaven, 후회, 몰라, 순정, addio, 와, 하루하루

Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa Pyeonjibbu (2002), ***Daijux Gaxyogog Daibaiggoa(Encyclopedia of Popular Song)*** ,Korea: Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa
무영탑사랑, 비오는 해관, 사랑에 속고 돈에 울고, 서귀포 사랑, 서울야곡, 선창, 세세년년, 아리랑 랑랑, 아주까리 수첩, 알뜰한 당신, 얄궂은 운명, 연락선은 떠난다, 울고넘는 박달재, 울며헤진 부산항, 유랑 오천키로, 일자일루, 해조곡, 찔레꽃, 검은 장갑, 과거를 묻지 마세요, 꼬집힌 풋사랑, 나는 울었네, 나의 탱고, 땐사의 순정, 두견화 사랑, 무너진 사랑탑, 미사의 노래, 비내리는 호남선, 비의 탱고, 웬일인지, 하룻밤 풋사랑, 항구의 사랑, 갈대의 순정, 강건너 등불, 검은 상처의 부르스, 낙조, 님그리워, 님이라 부르리까, 당신은 철새, 당신을 알고부터, 떠날때는 말없이, 동숙의 노래, 막차로 떠난 여자, 못난 청춘, 미워도 다시한번, 바닷가에서, 바보처럼 울었다, 밤안개, 배신자, 보슬비 오는 거리, 불나비, 사랑의 송가, 사랑의 종말, 사랑이 메아리칠때, 사랑했는데, 쌍고동 우는 항구, 아마도 빗물이겠지, 안개, 안개속으로 가버린 사랑, 안녕, 영산강 처녀, 우수, 울고 싶어, 웃으며 가요, 잊을 수가 있을까, 잊지 못할 여인, 참사랑, 초우, 추억의 오솔길, 행복을 비는 마음, 허무한 마음, 고별, 공항의 이별, 그럴 수 가 있나요, 기다리게 해 놓고, 나는 어떡하라구, 나를 두고 아리랑, 낙서, 낙엽따라 가버린

사랑, 너무합니다, 마지막 편지, 바보같은 사나이, 석별, 잊으리, 편지, 날 버린 남자, 내 사랑에
돌을 던져 놓고, 멍에, 못잊어, 못잊어, 무시로, 미스고, 미운사람, 불씨, 사랑의 자리, 안돼요
안돼, 애증의 강, 얄미운 사람, 어제 같은 이별, 어차피 떠난 사람, 여정, 인디안
인형처럼, 정에 약한 남자, 정주지 않으리, 지금은 헤어져도, 초연, 추억의
테헤란로, 카페에서, 한번만더, 보고싶은 얼굴, 갈테면 가라지, 내 삶을 눈물로 채워도, 너를
사랑하고도, 멈출 수 없는 사랑, 바보같은 사람, 미스터유, 상실, 성은
김이요, 아차하다, 애모, 애인, 우린 너무 쉽게 헤어졌어요, 잘못된
만남, 조조할인, 차표한장, 펑계, 흔적

Xanjinmo(2003),*Kankoku Utano Tabi(A trip of Korean Popular Song)* ,Japan: Hakuteisya

아리랑, 눈물젖은 두만강, 목포의 눈물, 사랑해

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1. In this paper, the distinction between the foreign language and the loan word is judged for a lot of subjective elements by view on language disputant might be included. And both distinctions between the foreign language and the loan word are not done and treated as "Word of a foreign origin".

2. If significant probability (p) is a value that is smaller than 0.05, it is significant. The level of a significant probability of less than 5% is the same in authorization all SPSS(Version11.0).

3. Only the highest 50 most frequently used words are shown due to space restrictions.

4. The Roman alphabet transcript and the meaning are recorded for Korean in parentheses (The Roman alphabet transcription is given only for the Korean of the text and the annotation). The Roman alphabet transcript follows the method of Roman character input in "Ale-a Hangul", a Korean input software package. The correspondence table of the Korean and the Roman alphabet is shown as follows.

consonant	Roman transcription	consonant	Roman transcription	vowel	Roman transcription	vowel	Roman transcription
ㄱ	G	ㅋ	K	ㅏ	A	ㅐ	AI
ㄴ	N	ㅍ	P	ㅑ	YA	ㅒ	YAI
ㄷ	D	ㅌ	T	ㅓ	EO	ㅔ	E
ㄹ	L	ㅎ	H	ㅕ	YEO	ㅖ	YE
ㅁ	M	ㄲ	GG	ㅗ	O	ㅘ	OA
ㅂ	B	ㄸ	DD	ㅛ	YO	ㅙ	OAI
ㅅ	S	ㅃ	BB	ㅜ	U	ㅚ	OI
ㅇ	X	ㅆ	SS	ㅠ	YU	ㅝ	UEO
ㅈ	J	ㅉ	JJ	―	EUI	ㅞ	UE
ㅊ	CH			ㅣ	I	ㅟ	UI
						ㅢ	EUI

5. It can be said that Trot is a genre of South-Korean popular songs for middle aged people mainly.