

(論 文)

A Frequency Analysis of The Lyrics of South-Korean Trot Song

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0. Introduction

There exists a moderate accumulation of research on the appearance of vocabulary in the various genres of Korean language communication. Present investigations approach these genres individually, researching them one by one. This research is not homogeneous but an increasing trend is found necessarily dispersed across many genres. The greatest accumulation of research is on those genres most intimate to people's lives such as newspapers, novels, magazines, and popular songs.

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 songs is still in its rudimentary stages. With large numbers of popular songs being released every year, popular songs rank alongside newspapers, novels, and magazines in importance and requires further research to supplement the current paucity of data on this genre. To this end, the author will below examine word frequency in South-Korean Trot<sup>1</sup> song, a genre of South-Korean popular song.

0.1. Background

Mizutani (1975, 1980), Hara (1977), Nakano (1982a, 1982b, 1997), Gax (2000), Jo (2000), Gim (2002), Kusama (2002), Suzuki and Yamaguchi (2000), and Siura (2000) represent the only early research that uses popular song as a source of data. Research by Mizutani (1975, 1980), Hara (1977), Nakano (1982a, 1982b), Kusama (2002), and Siura (2000), targeted the popular songs of Japan. Gim (2002) focuses on the popular songs of Japan and South-Korea. The research of Jo (2000) and Gax (2000) specifically addresses South-Korean popular songs.

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) examined 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. Research studies utilized in studies by Siura (2000) and Kusama (2002) have since succeeded those used by Nakano. Kusama (2002) analyzes 78 Enka and Pop songs written from 1953 to 1998 and examines how the vocabulary of

their lyrics changed during that period based on the "Classification Vocabulary Table" of National Institute for Japanese Language. Kusama(2002) study investigates word usage in the weekly number one hits from the 90's based on single CD sales rankings according to the figures collected by Oricon Entertainment, Ltd. Suzuki and Yamaguchi (2000) study investigates the phenomenon of the interjection changing from the hiragana mark into an alphabetic mark in the popular song of Japan is described. Hara (1977) describes description method of lyrics of Japanese popular song.

In this paper, the author will make use of Mizutani's (1975, 1980) methods of measuring vocabulary use. Author will further utilize Siura's (2000) and Nakano's (1982a, 1982b) methods of analyzing change in lexical usage over time. The examination method and the total method of Kusama (2002) and Hara (1977) will also be used in the totaling section of this paper.

Gax (2000) considers according to each part of speech as the word kind of the vocabulary in South-Korean popular song in recent years. This paper will assume South-Korean popular song as its object of research and will be based on an investigation of word frequency similar in method to that of Kusama (2002). It will also examine the number of lexical items per part of speech. 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 songs. Gim(2002) primarily considers words indicative of "time," "nature," and "color" in the vocabulary of Japanese and South-Korean popular songs from 1945 through the 60's. The author will compare results to Gim's (2002) although there are some points where the standards of classification are vague due to Gim(2002) using a classification system of her own devising.

In the research mentioned above, the vocabulary of popular songs 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. 51.26% of the material treated in this paper had as its theme the separation of man and woman. It is thus 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<sup>2</sup> often not included in other research.

### 1. Goal and Method of Analysis

There are words frequently used and words rarely used in the lyrics of Trot song. It is the purpose of this paper is to clarify the bias of this vocabulary usage through a quantitative investigation of the songs' lyrics.

The nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections used in popular Trot song from the 20's to the 90's 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 the author then interpreted from a linguistic standpoint. From this interpretation author hopes to analyze the qualitative aspects of Trot's lexical usage that the numbers don't convey.

## 1) Materials

The material treated in this paper comprises 90 Trot songs. At the time of this writing, these songs represent the hits of the recording labels listed at the end of this paper. Refer to <Appendix 9> for the list of 90 Trot songs. The mark shows the age. Songs produced from 1920 to 1949 are indicated as "49." Songs produced in the 50's, 60's, 70's, 80's, and 90's are indicated as, "50," "60," "70," "80," and "90," respectively. On the left side of the number is the age each song was produced. On the right side of the number is the number of each song.

## 2) Data Creation

Data was collected via a count survey of all lexical items (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and interjections), including foreign 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  $\alpha$  unit.

### 1.1. The result of frequency of the vocabulary of Trot songs

In the vocabulary of Trot songs, there are 4470 instances in running words, and 1089 instances in different words. As for the result of frequency in different words, a significant difference is admitted by the  $\chi^2$  test by the dangerous rate 0.05% level. ( $\chi^2$  test value 10172.522 and  $p < 0.05$ ) "SPSS(Version11.0)" is the statistics software used for the  $\chi^2$  test. As high frequency words, such as, 「나 1<sup>4</sup> (na<sup>5</sup>, I) 」 「울다 1 (xulda, cry) 」 「잊다 (xijda, forget) 」 「그 2 (geu, the) 」 「사랑 (salax, love) 」 「사람 (salam, person) 」 「아 1 (xa, ah) 」 「님 (nim, you) 」 「마음 (maxeum, mind) 」 are seen. As for the personal pronoun, only "first person" and "second person" are seen. As for words of foreign origin, 「디 (di, d) 」 「에스 (xeseu, s) 」 are seen. Interjections, such as 「아 1 (xa, ah) 」 「우 (xu, uh) 」 「아니 (xani, no) 」 are seen. In adverb, such as, 「모두 (modu, all) 」 「너무나 (neomuna, too) 」 are seen. Refer to < Appendix 1>. Appendix will show only 30<sup>th</sup> high frequency words in each item because of space restrictions. Hereafter, it is similar from <Appendix 2> to <Appendix 6>. Author classifies vocabularies referring to the classification item<sup>6</sup> where South-Korea National Institute for Language (1993) suggests. Vocabularies in "Person", "Affect", "Position", and "Idea" "time and space" are found in the top 10 ranks of the vocabulary of Trot songs. The author will below examine the top 5 items.

### 1.2. Data Analysis

#### 1) Person

There are 366 instances running words, and 16 instances in different words. Refer to < Appendix 2>. High frequency words, such as 「나 1 (na, I) 」 「님 (nim, you) 」 「당신 (daxsin, you) 」 「너 (neo, you) 」 「그대 (geudai, you) 」 「우리 (xuli, we) 」 are seen. "Person" is divided into lower classification items "Person", "The first person", "The second person modesty", "The second person", "The second person respect", "The third person", "Impersonal" "Oneself and others", and "question". Among these "The first person", "The second person", "The third person", "Impersonal",

"Oneself and others", and "Question" are seen in the lower classification item. First of all in "The first person", such as 「나 1 (na, I)」 「우리 (xuli, we)」 are seen. In "The second person", such as, 「너 (neo, you)」 「그대 (geudai, you)」 「당신 (daxsin, you)」 「님 (nim, you)」 「임 (xim, you)」 are seen. In "The third person" only 「그사람(geusalam, the person) is seen. In "Impersonal" 「미스 (miseu, Ms)」 「미스터 (miseuteo, Mr)」 are seen. In "Oneself and others" 「남 (nam, others)」 「남남 (namnam, others)」 are seen. In "Question", such as, 「누구 (nugu, who)」 「누 (nu, who)」 are seen. Lower classification item "Impersonal" is seen only in the vocabulary of Trot song.

### 2) Affect

There are 657 instances in running words, and 112 instances in different words. Refer to < Appendix 3>. As high frequency words, such as 「울다 1 (xulda, cry)」 「사랑 (salax, love)」 「사랑하다 (salaxhada, love)」 「마음 (maxeum, mind)」 「눈물 (nunmul, tear)」 「그립다 (geulibda, nostalgic)」 「정 (jeox, mercy)」 「외롭다 (xoilobda, lonely)」 are seen. As high frequency words, 「정 (jeox, mercy)」 「미련 (milyeon, regretful)」 are seen. "Affect" is divided into lower classification item "Affect", "Mental State", "Emotion", "Sense", "Humanity", "Desire", "Decision", "Character", "Temperament", and "Habit". Among these "Mental State", "Emotion", "Sense", "Desire", "Character", "Decision", "Humanity", and "Affect" are seen in the lower classification items. First of all, In "Mental State", 「울다 1 (xulda, cry)」 「사랑하다 (salaxhada, love)」 「눈물 (nunmul, tear)」 are seen. In "Emotion", 「가없다 (gaxyeobsda, poor)」 are seen. In "Sense", 「아프다 (xapeuda, painful)」 「아픔 (xapeum, pain)」 「차갑다 (chagabda, cold)」 「싸늘하다 (ssaneulhada, cold)」 are seen. In "Desire", 「원망 (xueonmax, grudge)」 「욕하다 (xyoghada, abuse)」 are seen. In "Character", only 「꺾꺾다 (jijgujda, nasty)」 is seen. In "Decision", only 「절개 (jeolgai, sets and spirits)」 is seen. In "Humanity", 「정 (jeox, mercy)」 「정들다 (jeoxdeulda, become familiar with)」 are seen. In "Affect", only 「마음 (maxeum, mind)」 is seen.

### 3) Position

There are 243 instances in running words, and 29 instances in different words. Refer to < Appendix 4>. As high frequency words, 「그 2 (geu, the)」 「이 1 (xi, this)」 「속 (sog, in)」 「곳 (gos, place)」 「멀다 (meolda, far)」 「곁 (gyeot, side)」 「속 (sog, inside)」 are seen. "Position" is divided into lower classification items "Position", "Upper and lower sides", "Front, back, left and right", "Height", "Middle", "Center", "Among", "Instruction", "Inside and outside", and "Direction". Among these, "Instruction", "Inside and outside", "Front, back, left and right", "Position", "Among", and "Distance" are seen in the lower classification items. First of all, in "Instruction", 「그 2 (geu, the)」 「이 1 (xi, this)」 「어디 (xeodi, where)」 「저 (jeo, that)」 「무엇 (muxeos, what)」 「어느 (xeoneu, which)」 are seen. In "Inside and outside", 「속 (sog, inside)」 「안 2 (xan, inside)」 「창밖 (chaxbagg, outside of window)」 「중 (jux, inside)」 are seen. In "Under", 「위 (xui, upside)」 「아래 (xalai, downside)」

「뒀 (mit, down) 」 are seen. In "Front, back, left and right", 「앞 (xap, front) 」 「뒤 (dui, back) 」 are seen. In "Position", 「곳 (gos, place) 」 are seen. In "Among" only 「사이 (saxi, among) 」 is seen. In "Distance", only 「멀다 (meolda, far) 」 is seen.

#### 4) Idea

There are 184 instances in running words, and 21 instances in different words. Refer to < Appendix 5>. As high frequency words, 「잊다 (xijda, forget) 」 「알다 (xalda, understand) 」 「모르다 (moleuda, doesn't understand) 」 「후회하다 (huhohada, regret) 」 「추억 (chuxeog, memories) 」 「좋다 (johda, good) 」 「옛추억 (xyeschuxeog, old memories) 」 「옛꿈 (xyesggum, old dream) 」 are seen. "Idea" is divided into lower classification items "Idea", "Thought", "Judgment", "Recognition", "Reasoning", "Imagination", "Believe", "Interpretation", "Calculation", and "Reflection". Among these, "Idea", "Imagination", "Reflection", "Believe", "Recognition", "Judgment", and "Interpretation" are seen a lot in the lower classification items. First of all, in "Idea", 「뜻 (ddeus, will) 」 「생각 (saixgag, idea) 」 「생각하다 (saixgaghada, think) 」 「생각나다 (saixgagnada, reminded of) 」 are seen. In "Imagination", 「꿈 (ggum, dream) 」 「꿈꾸다 (ggumgguda, dream) 」 are seen. In "Reflection", such as 「후회하다 (huhohada, regret) 」 「뇌우치다 (nuixuchida, reflect) 」 are seen. In "Believe", only 「믿다 (midda, believe) 」 is seen. In "Recognition", 「옛꿈 (xyeggum, old dream) 」 「옛추억 (xyeschuxeog, old memories) 」 「잊다 (xijda, forget) 」 are seen. In "Judgment", only 「좋다 (johda, good) 」 is seen. In "Interpretation", only 「마음에 세기다 (maxeumxesagida, keep in one's mind) 」 is seen.

#### 5) Time and space

There are 128 instances in running words, and 43 instances in different words. Refer to < material 6>. As high frequency words, such as, 「때 (ddai, time) 」 「이제 (xije, now) 」 「날 (nal, day) 」 「지금 (jigeum, now) 」 「시간 (sigan, time) 」 「오늘 1 (xoneul, today) 」 are seen. "Time and space" is divided into lower classification items "Time and space", "During", "Time", "Season", "Year", "Space", "Day", "In season surroundings", "Moon", and "Seasonal words". Among these, "During", "Time", "Season", "Year", "Space", "Day", and "Time" are seen a lot in the lower classification items. First of all, In "During", 「순간 (sungan, moment) 」 「매일 (maixil, everyday) 」 are seen. In "Time", 「시간 (sigan, time) 」 「오늘 1 (xoneul, today) 」 「지나다 1 (jinada, pass by) 」 are seen. In "Season" only 「봄 (bom, spring) 」 「가을 (gaxeul, autumn) 」 are seen. In "Year", 「작년 (jagnyeon, last year) 」 「세세년년 (sesenyeonnyeon, every year) 」 are seen. In "Space", only 「공간 (goxgan, space) 」 is seen. In "Day", 「날짜 (naljja, date) 」 is seen. In "Time", 「때 (ddai, time) 」 is seen.

### 1.3. Discussion

Hara (1977:221) describes the description method of lyrics of Japanese popular songs. Hara (1977:221) divides the description method of lyrics of Japanese popular songs into an objective description method and a subjective description method. An objective description method can be defined by expression of the speaker's feelings, consigned to the words which explain the situation in the lyrics. A subjective description method can not be defined by an expression of the speaker's feelings, consigned to the words which explain the situation in the lyrics. The subjective description method can be called a description method of direct expression.

Hara (1977:221) describes the change from the objective description method to the subjective description method of Japanese popular song. In South-Korean Trot songs, subjective description methods increase from 5 songs to 8 songs. Objective description methods decrease from 19 songs to 5 songs. Refer to <Appendix7>. It is understood subjective description methods are used often since 1970. It is understood that the time lyrics changed from an objective description method to a subjective description method is 1970. Because of the change in the description method of lyrics, lower classification items, such as "First person" and "Second person" in classification item "Person" are increasing. Words classified into "Position", "Idea", "Affection" and "Time and space" are also increasing because of an increase of "Person" by subjective description methods. Finally, those words classified into "Position", "Idea", "Affection", "Person" and "Time and space" are found in the top 5 ranks of the vocabulary of Trot songs.

### 2. Conclusion

High frequency words in South-Korean Trot songs are as follows. In "Person" as high frequency words, 「나 1 (na, I) 」 「님 (nim, you) 」 「당신 (daxsin, you) 」 「너 (neo, you) 」 「그대 (geudai, you) 」 「우리 (xuli, we) 」 are seen. In "Affect", 「울다 1 (xulda, cry) 」 「사랑 (salax, love) 」 「사랑하다 (salaxhada, love) 」 「마음 (maxeum, mind) 」 「눈물 (nunmul, tear) 」 「그립다 (geulibda, nostalgic) 」 「정 (jeox, mercy) 」 「외롭다 (xoilobda, lonely) 」 are seen. In "Position", 「그 2 (geu, the) 」 「이 1 (xi, this) 」 「속 (sog, in) 」 「곳 (gos, place) 」 「멀다 (meolda, far) 」 「곁 (gyeot, side) 」 「속 (sog, inside) 」 are seen. In "Idea", 「잊다 (xijda, forget) 」 「알다 (xalda, understand) 」 「모르다 (moleuda, doesn't understand) 」 「후회하다 (huhoihada, regret) 」 「추억 (chuxeog, memories) 」 「좋다 (johda, good) 」 「옛추억 (xyeschuxeog, old memories) 」 「옛꿈 (xyesggum, old dream) 」 are seen. In "Time and space", 「때 (ddai, time) 」 「이제 (xije, now) 」 「날 (nal, day) 」 「지금 (jigeum, now) 」 「시간 (sigan, time) 」 「오늘 1 (xoneul, today) 」 are seen. Among these high frequency words, the author suggest 「나 1 (na, I) 」 「울다 1 (xulda, cry) 」 「그 2 (geu, the) 」 「잊다 (xijda, forget) 」 「때 (ddai, time) 」 as key words, based on the frequency analysis in the theme, and 51.26% of the material treated in this paper had as its theme the separation of man and woman.

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<Materials>

Aleum Chulpansa Pyenjibbu(2003), *Gaxyogog Bansegi(Half Century in History of Popular Songs)*.Korea:: Aleum Chulpansa  
 Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa Pyeonjibbu(2001), *Daijux Gaxyogog 1200(Popular Songs 1200)*.Korea:  
 Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa  
 Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa Pyeonjibbu (2002), *Daijux Gaxyogog Daibaiggoa(Encyclopedia of Popular Song)*.Korea: Segoaxxeumxag Chulpansa  
 Xanjinmo(2003),*Kankoku Utano Tabi(A trip of Korean Popular Song)*.Japan: Hakuteisya

<Footnotes>

- <sup>1</sup> It can be said that Trot is a genre of South-Korean popular songs. It is similar to Japanese Enka.  
<sup>2</sup> 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. So author treats it as "Word of a foreign origin".  
<sup>3</sup> 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(Version 11.0).  
<sup>4</sup> It distinguishes by number according to the meaning.  
<sup>5</sup> The Roman alphabet transcription and the meaning are recorded for Korean in parentheses (The Roman alphabet transcript is fixed only to the Korean text and the annotation). The Roman alphabet transcript method follows the method of Roman character input of "Ale A Hangul" used in Korean input software. 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	ㅑ	AI
ㄴ	N	ㆁ	P	ㅓ	YA	ㅕ	YAI
ㄷ	D	ㅌ	T	ㅗ	EO	ㅛ	E
ㄹ	L	ㄷ	H	ㅜ	YEO	ㅠ	YE
ㅁ	M	ㅃ	GG	ㅝ	O	ㅟ	OA
ㅂ	B	ㅍ	DD	ㅠ	YO	ㅑ	OAI
ㅅ	S	ㅆ	BB	ㅡ	U	ㅓ	OI
ㅇ	X	ㅈ	SS	ㅗ	YU	ㅛ	UEO
ㅈ	J	ㅉ	JJ	ㅡ	EUI	ㅑ	UE
ㅊ	CH			ㅣ	I	ㅓ	UI
						ㅑ	EUI

<sup>6</sup> This paper is the final research report concerning the classification of the vocabulary of South-Korea National Institute for Language (1993).

0.substance	1.human	2.natural	3.home	4.society	5.social life	6.inner life
00.substance	10.human	20.earth	30.home	40.society	50.language	60.culture
01.material	11.life	21.sky	31.person	41.person	51.activity	61.science
02.generation	12.daily life	22.weather	32.relative	42.building	52.means	62.publication
03.position	13.body	23.time and space	33.sky	43.house	53.group	63.business
04.look	14.ability	24.energy	34.utensil	44.education	54.business	64.character
05.properties	15.figure	25.living thing	35.clothes	45.production	55.event	65.literature
06.quantity	16.situation	26.animal	36.food	46.thing	56.association	66.art
07.relation	17.affect	27.plant	37.life	47.treatment	57.play	67.music
08.action	18.idea	28.plants	38.social thing	48.rule	58.travel	68.public entertainments
09.move	19.operation	29.geography	39.life phase	49.military affairs	59.game	69.belief

<Appendix 1>

Word	Translation	Frequency
나1	I	145
울다1	cry	86
잊다	forget	80
그2	the	74
사랑	love	54
아1	ah	51
마음	mind	49
님	you	48
가다	go	45
당신	you	43
오다	come	37
사람	person	37
하다	do	35
이1	this	35
떠나다	leave	34
가슴	chest	33
눈물	tear	32
수1	tought	31
내	I	31
하나	one	28
사랑하다	love	27
알다	understand	23
말	word	22
떠나가다	leave	22
너	you	21
그때	you	21
것	thing	21
그립다	nostalgic	21
때	time	20
주다	give	20

<Appendix 2>

Word	Translation
나1	I
넌	you
당신	you
내	my
너	you
그대	you
그사람	he, she
우리	we
누구	who
미스	Ms
누	who
임	lover
남	others
네	your
남남	others
미스터	Mr

<Appendix 3>

Word	Translation
울다1	cry
사랑	love
마음	mind
눈물	tear
사랑하다	love
그립다	nostalgic
미련	lingering attachment
미안하다	sorry
밧다	hate
순정	pure heart
정	mercy
알림다	hate
회다	white
외롭다	lonely
그리움	nostalgia
웃다	smile
서럽다	regretful
쉽다	regretful
슬프다	sad
가슴이 아프다	sad
슬플	sorrow
행복	happiness
싫다	dislike
흐느껴울다	cry
행복하다	happy
아속하다	sad
눈물짓다	cry
진정코	really
설움	sorrow
가없다	mercy

<Appendix 4>

Word	Translation
그2	the
이1	this
속	inside
저	that
어디	where
멀다	far
곳	place
어이	how
위	upside
앞	front
무슨	what
여기	here
무엇	what
뒤	back
아래	downside
밑	down
그렇게는	so
이렇게	this
아무1	who
사이	between
바로	right
데	place
길	outside
곁	side
어느	which
안2	inside
어떻게	how
그리	this way
어찌	how

<Appendix7>

Year	Subjective	Objective	Total
1949	5	19	24
1950	5	10	15
1960	8	13	22
1970	2	3	5
1980	5	7	12
1990	8	5	13
Total	33	58	91

<Appendix6>

Word	Translation
때	time
날	day
오늘1	today
언제1	when
시절	day
세월이 흐르다	go by
하룻밤	one night
에 당초	beginning
영원하다	eternal
끝	end
체	as it is
지나가다	pass
이미	already
아직	yet
언제2	when
시간	time
순간	moment
처음	beginning
전	before
가을	autumn
봄	spring
벌써	already
끝내	finally
저물다	get dark
봄이 오다	spring has come
영영	eternity
지나다1	pass
마지막	last
후2	after
언제나	whenever

<Appendix5>

Word	Translation
잊다	forget
알다	understand
모르다	doesn't understand
추억	memory
꿈	dream
생각하다	think
생각	idea
후회하다	regret
옛 추억	old memory
뒤우치다	regret
가슴을 치다	regret
믿다	believe
생각나다	reminded of
좋다	good
뜻	will
마음에 세기다	keep in one's mind
생각이 나다	reminded of
꿈꾸다	dream
꿈을 꾸다	dream
옛꿈	old dream
단꿈	sweet dream

<Appendix8>

Song Number	Title	Song Number	Title	Song Number	Title	Song Number	Title
~49,01	무영탑사랑	50,07	나의 댕고	70,18	물새 한마리		
~49,02	비오는 해관	50,08	대전블루스	70,24	부산갈매기		
~49,03	사랑에 속고 돈에 울고	50,09	펜사의 순정	70,26	사랑은 나비인가봐		
~49,04	서귀포사랑	50,10	두견화사랑	70,42	공항의 이별		
~49,05	서울아곡	50,11	무너진 사랑탑	70,51	바보같은 사나이		
~49,06	선창	50,13	비내리는 호남선	80,21	그때 그사람		
~49,07	세세년년	50,15	웬일인지	80,42	마음이 울적해서		
~49,08	아리랑랑랑	50,16	하룻밤 풋사랑	80,49	미워요		
~49,09	아주가리 수첩	50,17	항구의 사랑	80,69	정때문에		
~49,10	알뜰한 당신	60,01	당신	80,92	미스고		
~49,11	알뜰은 운명	60,05	올려고 내가 왔다	80,96	안돼요 안돼		
~49,12	연타진은 박달재	60,07	황혼의 블루스	80,98	알미운 사람		
~49,13	올고넘은 떠난다	60,08	가슴아프게	80,99	어제 같은 이별		
~49,14	올며헤진 부산항	60,09	갈대의 순정	80,100	어차피 떠난 사람		
~49,15	유랑 오천키토	60,13	넌그리워	80,105	정에 약한 남자		
~49,16	일자일루	60,14	넌이랴 부르리까	80,109	추억의 테헤란로		
~49,17	짹사랑	60,19	막차로 떠난 여자	80,118	갈무리		
~49,18	코스모스 탄식	60,25	밤안개	90,02	가버린 사랑		
~49,19	해조곡	60,26	배신자	90,17	장미와 우산		
~49,20	화물선 사랑	60,27	보고싶은 얼굴	90,64	노란 손수건		
~49,21	아리랑	60,33	사랑했는데	90,86	몇미터 앞에 두고		
~49,22	눈물젖은 두만강	60,34	쌍고동 우는 항구	90,88	미안미안해		
~49,23	목포의 눈물	60,37	안개속으로 가버린 사랑	90,97	영영		
~49,24	젤레꽃	60,38	안녕	90,112	추억으로 가는 당신		
50,01	카추사의 노래	60,40	우수	90,127	미스터유		
50,02	해운대 엘레지	60,41	울고 싶어	90,129	성은 김이요		
50,03	검은 장갑	60,42	웃으며 가요	90,130	아차하다		
50,04	과거를 묻지 마세요	60,43	있을 수가 있을까	90,131	에도		
50,05	꼬집힌 풋사랑	60,45	참사랑	90,132	에인		
50,06	나는 울었네	60,48	행복을 비는 마음	90,136	차표한장		