

KOREAN DISCOURSE AND GENRE

Materials for Intermediate/Advanced Korean
Based on the National Standards

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The Korean Wave — 한류 (한글): K-POP



THE KOREAN WAVE 한류 (韓流)

INTRODUCTION

The Standards for Korean Language Teaching have recently been developed and published through ACTFL (American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages). They center on five basic concepts, referred to as the 5Cs: *Communication, Cultures, Connections, Comparisons, and Communities* and are intended to replace the more mechanical and artificial categories of proficiency, commonly known as the “4 skills” of listening, speaking, reading, and writing. The 5Cs of the Standards shift the focus away from the “skill” of language and instead highlight elements of language that are linked to *people* and *culture* and *discourse*. At the same time, the Standards provide teachers and learners with specific, concrete sets of goals to strive for in learning and teaching Korean.

The units developed in this series, *Korean Discourse and Genre*, are designed to complement existing pedagogical materials for Korean. They contain authentic, media-based samples of actual language used in Korea by Koreans for specific interactional purposes: television programs (e.g., talk shows, reality shows, news, weather reports), radio programs, films, internet-based discourse (interviews, reviews, blogs, news items, recipes), and the like.

The focus of our units is on *Discourse* and *Genre*. *Discourse* relates generally to language and how language is used in these various communicative contexts. *Genre* refers to the specific ways in which particular features of language combine to create a certain *type* of discourse, e.g., conversation, expository writing, formal interview, recipes, weather reports, diary entries, and so forth.

We provide instances of actual Korean *discourse* within various *genres* of language use. Each language segment is followed by a vocabulary list that provides definitions or approximate English equivalencies of potentially unfamiliar words, all listed in the same order that the words appear in the text.

The goals of the units are to raise teachers’ and students’ awareness of and sensitivity to specific language patterns in oral, written, and technology mediated communication as they occur within particular types of discourse genres. More importantly, the materials provide activities for teachers to use in their classrooms—activities that are designed to match the goals and standards as set forth in the Standards for Korean Language Learning:

GOAL 1 COMMUNICATION

Communicate in Korean:

- *Provide and obtain information, express feelings, exchange opinions. (INTERPERSONAL)*
- *Understand and interpret written and spoken Korean on variety of topics. (INTERPRETIVE)*
- *Present information, concepts, and ideas to an audience of listeners on a variety of topics. (PRESENTATIONAL)*

GOAL 2 CULTURES

Gain Knowledge and Understanding of Korean Culture:

- *Demonstrate understanding of the relationship between practices and perspectives of Korean culture.*
- *Demonstrate understanding of the relationship between products and perspectives of Korean culture.*

GOAL 3 CONNECTIONS

Connect with Other Disciplines and Acquire Information:

- *Reinforce and deepen knowledge of other disciplines through the Korean language.*

- *Acquire information and recognize distinctive viewpoints that are only available through the Korean language and culture.*

GOAL 4 COMPARISONS

Develop insight into the Nature of Language and Culture:

- *Demonstrate understanding of the nature of language by comparing Korean with other languages that students know.*
- *Demonstrate understanding of the concept of culture by comparing Korean culture with other cultures that students know.*

GOAL 5 COMMUNITIES

Participate in Multilingual Communities at Home and Around the World.

- *Use Korean both within and beyond the school setting.*
- *Show interest in becoming life-long learners by using Korean for personal enjoyment and enrichment.*

This shift in foreign and second language education, from the four skills to the 5Cs, will allow for greater flexibility in learning tasks. It will also encourage more authentic and robust uses of language, both in the classroom and beyond. *Students will be exposed to a greater variety of discourse samples in the target language and consequently will also be asked to produce a greater variety of discourse.*

Our materials represent early steps toward these goals, by providing authentic Korean language samples and a wide variety of activities that can be used in the classroom (and outside). These activities are designed to help students achieve a multiplicity of goals as noted above, with a natural integration of Korean grammar and culture within the 5Cs. The activities are also designed to help teachers become more sensitive to language-related issues as they pertain to *discourse* and *genre*.

The units on **한류 (한류)**, THE KOREAN WAVE, center on dramas and K-Pop. Following our format and methodological goals, each unit is designed to both *provide* a variety of discourse genres, e.g., expository writing, narrative, e-mail, interviews, chats, blog, and so forth, and *have students interact within* these various genres. The final section of each unit discusses the specific types of *discourse genres* used as text in the unit, and isolates particular features of each genre for further study.

We hope you find these materials useful. Please direct questions, comments, and other feedback to: Center for Advanced Language Proficiency Education and Research (CALPER), Korean Project, c/o Professor Susan Strauss, The Pennsylvania State University, 305 Sparks Building, State College, PA 16802, email: sgs9@psu.edu

NOTE TO INSTRUCTORS: Our units are designed to stimulate students' thinking about the Korean language and Korean people and culture. Each activity is centered on multiple goals and sub-goals within the 5Cs noted above. The units provide ideas for students to use Korean in various genres of discourse (e.g., expository writing, interviews, conversation, e-mail) and to interact at various levels (e.g., with other individuals, in small groups, and in full class contexts). Please feel free to supplement these assignments with your own goal-specific tasks so that they best fit the needs of your classes. We provide a blank box at the end of each segment for you to create your own assignments based on these or related issues.

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The Korean Wave — 한류 (한류): K-POP

This unit centers on K-Pop music, idols, and songs. The unit is divided into four sections:

Section 1: Introduction to K-Pop

- Overview of K-Pop (See Appendix A for translation)
- TV News Segment (TV 조선 Chosun) on K-Pop (See Appendix B)
- Activities
- Further Assignments

Section 2: PSY's Free Fan-Appreciation Concert (Newspaper)

- Newspaper article from 경향신문
- Video clip of PSY's Seoul Square concert.
- Online commentary following the article.
- Activities
- Further Assignments

Section 3: History of K-Pop, from the 1990s until now

- Photos of early and current K-Pop groups
- Paragraph on the history of K-Pop
- Activities
- Further Assignments

Section 4: K-Pop Groups, Music, and Lyrics: 솔리드 Solid and 씨엔블루 CNBlue

- Introduction to 솔리드 Solid
- Song lyrics
- Introduction to 씨엔블루 CNBlue
- Song lyrics
- Activities
- Further Assignments

SECTION 1: K-POP: INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH AND TV NEWS SEGMENT FROM TV 조선

K-Pop is a major element in 한류 (韓流). As you will read, K-Pop began in the early 1990s, with such popular groups as 서태지와 아이들 Seotaiji and Boys (1992) and less popular, but still known groups like 솔리드 Solid (1993). 솔리드 Solid began as a trio of Korean American boys singing and performing in Korea and introduced Korean fans to more unique genres of music, not typically performed by boy bands. Currently popular K-Pop groups include 소녀시대 Girls' Generation, 슈퍼 주니어 Super Junior, and 씨엔블루 CNBLUE. Below you'll find a brief introductory paragraph on K-Pop, providing some history on the origin and meaning of the term K-Pop, together with some characteristic features of its music, dance, and performance.

Below you will find a brief introduction to K-Pop:

K-Pop

한국의 대중가요를 K-Pop (Korean Pop 또는 Korean Popular Music)이라 한다. 한편 일본의 대중가요는 J-Pop, 중국의 대중가요는 C-Pop 이라고 불린다. K-Pop 은 넓게는 한국의 모든 대중음악을 통칭하는 말이지만, 좁게는 1990 년대 이후의 한국 대중음악중 댄스, 힙합, R&B, 발라드, 록, 일렉트로닉 음악 등을 일컫는 말로 사용된다. 1992 년, 서태지와 아이들이 활동하기 시작하면서 랩과 댄스 그룹이 성행하고 이때부터 대중음악의 흐름도 변하기 시작했는데, 현재의 K-Pop 은 이로부터 비롯되었다고 볼 수 있다. 2000 년대 중반 이후 한국 외의 나라에 거주하는 외국인들이 한국 대중가요를 즐기기 시작한 후부터 K-Pop 이라는 용어가 널리 쓰이기 시작했다.

K-Pop 아이돌 음악의 특징은 단순하고 경쾌한 리듬과 비트감, 따라 부르기 쉬운 멜로디, 흥미로운 노랫말 그리고 멋진 댄스 실력으로 선보이는 군무라고 할 수 있다. 서구의 팝과는 다른 또 하나의 특징은 시각적 즐거움이 크다는 점이다. 음악 기획사에 의하여 오랜 기간 훈련을 받은 아이돌들은 대부분 5~6 명, 많게는 10 명이 넘는 멤버들로 구성되어 있는데, 이들은 잘생긴 외모와 감각적인 패션 스타일, 화려한 댄스와 무대 장치 등을 통해 눈을 즐겁게 해준다.

Adapted from:

<http://terms.naver.com/entry.nhn?cid=200000000&docId=1381335&mobile&categoryId=200000896>

VOCABULARY

대중가요	popular music
한편	similarly
넓게는	widely
통칭하다	to be commonly called
좁게는	narrowly
사용된다	to be used
활동하다	to work; lit. to act
성행하다	to be prevalent
이때부터	from this moment
흐름	flow (n.)
비롯되다	to start; begin; originate
거주하다	to live; reside
용어	term
널리	widely; broadly
쓰이다	to be used
특징	characteristic; feature
단순한	simple
경쾌한	quick
따라 부르다	to sing along
노랫말	lyrics
선보이다	to show
군무	group dance
서구의	Western
시각적	visual
기획사	agency
~에 의하여	by; according to
훈련	training
구성되다	to be made up of
외모	appearance
감각적인	sensational
무대	stage
장치	setting
통해	through
눈을 즐겁게 해준다	to be a delight to the eye

Now, you'll find the transcript of a clip from a TV news program from TV 조선 about the K-Pop fever in America. The video is available at:

<http://news.tvchosun.com/mobile/svc/content.html?type=replay&catid=2T&contid=2013020600806> (accessed 3/21/2016)

The K-Pop Fever in America (See Appendix B)

TV News : 미국 강타한 'K-Pop 열풍'

[앵커]

미국의 K-POP 열풍이 거세지고 있습니다. 미국 CNN도 특집을 통해 한국 가수의 노래와 춤에 열광하는 미국 청소년들의 모습을 전세계에 타전했습니다.

이승연 기자입니다.

[리포트]

토요일 아침 길게 줄 서있는 수천 명의 청소년들, 이들이 열광하는 스타는 바로 한국 가수입니다. 미국 CNN 방송은 LA에서 열린 K-POP 페어를 보도하며 이들이 가본 적도 없는 나라의 문화에 열광하는 이유로 먼저 유튜브를 꼽습니다.

[녹취] 경 라 / CNN 기자

"여기 모인 팬들 중 누구에게 물어봐도 K-POP을 유튜브로 접했다고 할겁니다.

그룹 '미스에이'의 춤을 그대로 따라하는 18살 청년, 역시 유튜브를 통해 K-POP을 접했습니다.

[녹취] 일 알렉산더 / 케이팝 팬

"전 모든 K-POP 그룹들의 엄청난 팬입니다."

유튜브 최다 조회수 기록을 가지고 있는 싸이도 빼놓을 수 없습니다.

[녹취] 경 라 / CNN 기자

"한 번쯤 들어보거나 춤춰본 적이 있을 겁니다. 강남스타일~"

이런 K-POP스타들을 닮기 위해 한국으로 성형 오는 외국인들까지 생겼습니다.

[녹취] 김병건 / 성형외과 의사

"한국의 가수, 영화배우와 닮게 해달라고 주문합니다."

한국계 미국인인 기자는 더욱 감회가 새롭습니다.

[녹취] 경 라 / CNN 기자

"어릴 때는 한국인인 것이 그렇게 멋진 일은 아니었는데, 지금은 달라졌습니다."

CNN은 또 한국의 기획사들이 뛰어난 실력자를 발굴한다기보다 K-POP스타들을 키워내고 있다고 보도하고, 이 때문에 외모나 음악 스타일이 서로 비슷하다는 점을 지적하기도 했습니다.

TV조선 이승연입니다.

2013.02.06.

original text from:

http://news.tv.chosun.com/site/data/html_dir/2013/02/06/2013020600806.html

VOCABULARY

강타하다	to hit hard
열풍	fever; craze
앵커	anchor (n.)
거세지다	to blow up
특집	a feature; a special news
청소년	youth; teenager; adolescence
모습	figure; image
열광하다	to be fanatical; to be enthusiastic
타전하다	to wire
기자	a reporter
줄을 서다	to line up
길게 줄을 서다	to stand in long lines;
수천 명	thousands of people
보도하다	to report
꼽다	to point out
녹취	recorded translation
그대로	exactly; as it is
따라 하다	to copy
접하다	to encounter; to know
엄청난	huge

최다	maximum
조회수	hits
기록	record
빼놓다	to leave out; omit
~기 위해	in order to
성형	plastic surgery
한국계 미국인	Korean American
감회가 새롭다	to remind old memories cf. 새롭다 to be new, fresh
기획사	record company; recording company
실력자	talented person; influential person
발굴하다	to find out
키워내다	to train
보도하다	to report
외모	appearance
지적하다	to point out

ACTIVITIES

1. Work in groups and come up with names of current American pop artists. You may want to consider the features of American pop music, such as rhythm, vocals, stage setting, melody, and even audience appeal.

Here is a list of useful words:

KOREAN

리듬
멜로디
가사
쉬운
주제
보컬; 목소리
댄스; 춤
군무
안무
스텝
무대장치
조명
청중; 관중

ENGLISH

rhythm
melody
lyrics
easy to understand
themes of the songs
vocals
dance
group dance
choreography
dance moves
stage setting
lighting
audience

패션 스타일
시각적 즐거움

fashion, style
visual appeal

Add your own words here:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

- a) Name some pop artists from Korea and other countries. What are characterizations of their music and performance styles?

Group the artists based on their shared characteristics. You could create groups according to musical style, performance style, and types of musical group (boy bands, etc.).

- b) Prepare a powerpoint and present the criteria that you used to group the artists. As you prepare this, also think about issues of culture and why you think certain artists became popular. As part of this presentation, explain why you feel that K-Pop has become so popular in America. Be sure to use appropriate markers of opinion:

Opinion markers in Korean:

Korean

내 생각에는
~라고 생각하다
~인 것 같다
~인 듯 하다
~가/나 보다

English

in my opinion
I think that...
It seems, looks like... (most common of these three)
It seems, looks like...
It seems, looks like...

- b) Discuss your findings with other groups.

3. Interview your classmates and find out their favorite Korean pop artists. How did they first learn about Korean K-Pop? Do they follow the bands' websites and fan groups? Did Korean pop culture influence their decision to study Korean? As you do this, two classmates could serve as note takers. Collectively as a class, synthesize all results at the end of this discussion.

FURTHER ASSIGNMENTS

SECTION 2: NEWSPAPER ARTICLE: 'PSY SWALLOWS UP SEOUL SQUARE'

Below, you'll read a short news article from [경향신문] about PSY's free "concert of appreciation" that he performed in Seoul Square on October 4, 2012. His appreciation is in response to the fact that his music remained on the billboard chart for exactly two weeks. Following the article, you will also find 11 online comments that respond to the article and to PSY's performance.

The following clip is available on Youtube. It is a 4-minute segment of PSY's Appreciation Concert: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tVOBvHsn7Ig> (accessed 3/20/2016)

싸이 콘서트 [경향신문] 싸이, 서울광장 집어삼키다

'국제가수' 싸이(35)가 서울광장을 집어삼켰다.

4일 오후 10시 서울시청 앞 광장에서 국내 팬들에게 감사의 마음을 전하는 무료 공연을 열었다. 서울광장은 일찍부터 싸이의 공연을 보기 위해 모인 10만 여명(경찰추산)의 시민들로 가득 찼다. 발 디딜 틈 없는 인파에 한때 휴대전화가 불통이 되기도 했다.

밤 10시를 알리는 스크린 시계와 함께 무대에 오른 싸이는 "이렇게 많이 오실 줄 몰랐다. 4년에 한번씩 (월드컵 때마다) 여길 와봐서 아는데 이렇게 많이 오는 건

말도 안 된다. 한국 사람들이 얼마나 잘 노는지 보여주자"고 말했다.

월드컵 응원을 연상시키는 애국가가 울려 퍼진 후 '라잇 나우'로 공연을 시작하자 장내는 후끈 달아올랐다. 무대는 공연이 진행되는 내내 폭죽과 레이저, 꽃가루 등 각종 특수효과로 팬들을 열광시켰다. 이어 '연예인'을 부르자 팬들이 일제히 따라 부르며 순식간에 서울광장은 열광의 도가니로 변했다.

싸이는 공연 중간중간 "데뷔 12년 만에 다른 나라에서 신인가수가 되어버린 가수" "한국에서 누군가 해낼 줄 알았지만 그게 저일 줄은 몰랐습니다" 등 특유의 재치 있는 멘트로 분위기를 이끌어 갔다. 계속되는 앵콜 요청에 싸이는 '흔들어주세요', '새', '나 이런 사람이야' '강남스타일' 등 히트곡들을 부르며 당초 계획했던 1시간보다 두 배 가까운 시간을 공연했다.

싸이는 빌보드 1위에 오르면 "시민들이 많이 모일 장소에 무대를 설치하고 상의를 탈의한 채 '강남스타일'을 선보이겠다"고 공약했으나 빌보드 2주 연속 2위를 차지한 이날 팬들의 성원에 보답하고자 무대에 올랐다.

댓글

1. 저도 이 현장에 있었는데 중간중간에 대한민국 뛰어!멘트 너무 맘에 들고 너무 감동적이었어요.
2. 좋아요
3. 역시 싸이
4. 와우 굿
5. 멋지다
6. 대단해 ㅎㅎ
7. 좋겠다
8. 대박!
9. 군대 두 번 다녀와서 애국심 발휘하더니... 진정한 애국자되심 문화부 장관 시켜주셔용..
10. 대박 싸이
11. 싸이 형님 화이팅

http://news.khan.co.kr/kh_news/khan_art_view.html?artid=201210050151311&code=960802

VOCABULARY

광장	square; plaza
집어삼키다	to swallow up
시청	city hall
국내	domestic
만 여명	about ten thousand people
추산	estimate
인파	crowd; throng
불통이 되다	to be out of order
응원	cheer
연상시키다	to remind of
애국가	Korean national anthem
장내	hall
후끈 달아 오르다	to heat up
내내	throughout; all the time
폭죽	firecracker; firework
꽃가루	paper confetti (lit. pollen)
각종	all kinds of
특수효과	special effects
일제히	all together; all at once
순식간에	in an instant
열광의 도가니	a scene of wild excitement
데뷔	debut
특유의	unique; special
재치 있는	witty
멘트	comment
분위기	atmosphere
이끌어 가다	to lead
앵콜	encore
히트곡	hit song
당초(의)	original
설치하다	to set up; install
상의	top (clothes); jacket
탈의하다	to disrobe; take off one's clothes
선보이다	to show off
공약하다	to ledge; promise
차지하다	to take; occupy

성원	support
보답하다	to repay; reward
대박	a great[big] success
군대	military
애국심	patriotism
발휘하다	to display; show
애국자	patriot
문화부 장관	the minister of culture

ACTIVITIES

1. As you read through this article it becomes clear that PSY is a national icon for Korea. He is a symbol of success and he has even risen to the level of national “hero” for some.

- As a class, discuss the characteristics of a Korean K-Pop idol. Think about whether PSY meets the characteristics. In what ways is he similar or different from other K-Pop idols?
- What do you think accounts for PSY’s extraordinary popularity? Note that he says in the article that he has been performing for 12 years already and only now has become a worldwide star.

Can you name other pop artists in other countries that have risen to this level of national popularity recently? Who are they? Where are they from? What do you think accounts for their success? How do the artists compare to PSY in terms of their rise to popularity?

Do you think that PSY’s popularity will continue or decline? Why? How is PSY’s trend compare to that of other artists you mentioned above?

Write an essay that describes the processes by which performers rise to stardom and later fall. Indicate potential reasons for their successes and their failures.

2. Review the 11 online comments following this article. What words do you recognize? What types of expressions are new to you? Note that these types of expressions are more conversational and colloquial than the rest of the language used in the article. As a class, find more online articles followed by online commentary. List positive comments and negative comments.

In class, find and read another article about pop artists in Korea. Then, compose responses to

that article, with one half of the class taking the positive side and the other half taking the negative side. Explain your comments. Why did you evaluate the article and/or the performer in that way?

FURTHER ASSIGNMENTS

SECTION 3: K-POP 역사 “HISTORY OF K-POP”

Below, you will find a collection of photographs of some of the most well-known pop singers that started the K-Pop fever two decades ago, including 서태지와 아이들 Seotaiji and Boys, 김건모 and 김완선 and those that are popular now, such as 소녀시대 Girls' Generation, 2NE1, 카라 KARA, 슈퍼주니어 Super Junior, 비스트 Beast, 2PM. After the photographs, you will find a text that provides an abridged history of the K-Pop phenomenon.

1990년대 한국 가수: Korean pop singers in 1990s



김건모



서태지와 아이들 **Seotaiji and Boys**

KIM · WAN · SUN

나름도 잘 알겠지 • 그대여 다시 오세요 • 슬픈 얼굴 보이진 싫어



김완선

2000년대 한국 아이돌 그룹: Korean Pop idol groups in 2000s



소녀시대 **Girls' Generation**



2NE1

KARA



카라 KARA



SUPER JUNIOR



슈퍼주니어 Super Junior



비스트 **Beast**



2PM

Do you recognize any of the artists in the photos here? Are you familiar with any of their music?

The text below will provide you with a brief and skeletal history of K-Pop. As you read it, note the types of the idol groups: girl bands, boy bands, and individual singers.

K-Pop 역사

1990년대에는 대한민국 음반 시장이 가장 호황을 누린 시기로 김건모의 《잘못된 만남》은 단일 음반 판매량만 250만 장 이상을 기록해 한국 기네스에 등재되었다. 같은 시기 서태지와 아이들, 신승훈 등이 100만 장 판매고를 돌파했다. 또한 1990년 김완선은 여자 가수로서 최초로 100만 장을 팔았다. 지금 흔히 쓰이고 있는 K-pop의 역사는 서태지와 아이들로 거슬러간다. 이 그룹이 1992년 데

뒤편에서 대한민국 대중 음악의 전환점을 맞게 된다. 현대적인 랩과 테크노 장르로 선풍적인 인기를 끌었다.

2000년대 들어서는 음반 시장이 급격히 작아지면서 음반 판매량 20만 장을 넘기도 힘들어졌다. 이후 음반 시장 불황이 계속되면서 온라인에 중점을 두는 시장 체재로 바뀌었다.

2000년대 후반부터 현재까지 아이돌 그룹이 인기를 얻고 있다. K-POP의 선두주자로 손꼽히는 슈퍼주니어는 대만차트에서 100주 이상 1위를 하는 저력을 보였고 원더걸스는 "Nobody"로 미국 진출을 선언 한 뒤, 한국인으로서는 최초로 빌보드 핫 100에 76위로 진입했다. 이 외에 2010년대 들어서는 많은 그룹들이 일본 진출을 선언했는데, 소녀시대는 "Gee"로 일본 오리콘 싱글 차트 일간 1위에 올랐다. 이 외에 카라도 오리콘 차트에 오르며 한류 열풍을 일으켰다. 2012년 가수 싸이는 '강남스타일'로 미국 빌보드의 싱글차트인 핫100차트에서 7주 연속 2위를 차지했다.

Original text from: <http://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/K-pop>

VOCABULARY

음반시장	music market
호황	boom
누리다	to enjoy
시기	period
단일	single
판매량	sales record
만장	million copies
기록하다	to record
등재되다	to be inscribed on
판매고	sales
돌파하다	to exceed
거슬러가다	to go back to
데뷔하다	to debut
대중 음악	popular music
전환점	turning point
현대적인	modern
랩	rap
테크노	techno

장르	genre
선풍적인	sensational
인기를 끌다	to gain popularity
급격히	sharply
넘다	to surpass
불황	recession
중점을 두다	to focus on
시장 체제	market system
선두주자	a front-runner
대만차트	Taiwan chart
저력을 보인다	show strength
진출하다	to enter
선언하다	to declare
진입하다	to enter
이 외에	besides
오르다	to rank; lit. go up
한류	Korean wave
열풍	fever; craze
일으키다	to produce
차지하다	to take

ACTIVITIES

1. Research the history of pop music in the U.S. and Britain in English. Be sure to include the concept of bubblegum pop in your search. What are the characteristics of bubblegum music? Which musical groups were considered as representatives of bubblegum music?

Research the early boy bands in the U.S. and Britain, including such groups as The Monkees, Herman's Hermits, and The Jackson 5. Try to find some of their music on Youtube. As you watch the videos, pay special attention to the melodies, rhythms, the lyrics, and the dance moves, if any.

Do the same for the boy bands in later decades, like The Backstreet Boys and The New Kids on the Block. Note that these latter groups emerged around the same time as the early K-Pop groups mentioned in this article.

Then do the same sort of research on girl bands in the U.S. and Britain. Compare them to the boy bands. How is the history of girl bands different from that of boy bands? Did the girl bands rise to the same levels of fame and popularity as the boy bands?

2. Now, in groups of four students, compare and contrast popular K-Pop boy bands and girl bands in terms of physical appearance, dance and choreography, lyrics, musical sounds, staging and lighting, fan appreciation, and the like.

3. Interview key pals and find out what sorts of music they like to listen to. Do they know the Korean bands? Are they familiar with American and British pop music? Which do they prefer and why? Do they listen to certain types of music as they do certain types of activities (like exercise or homework)?

FURTHER ASSIGNMENTS

SECTION 4: K-POP GROUPS, MUSIC, AND LYRICS: 솔리드 SOLID AND 씨엔블루 CNBLUE

Below, you will find two short texts. One is about the 1993 group 솔리드 Solid and the other is about the 2010 group 씨엔블루 CNBlue. Each text is followed by one song from each group.

솔리드 Solid



1990년대 가수 솔리드

솔리드(Solid)는 재미교포 3인조로 구성되어 1993년부터 1997년까지 활동했던 대한민국의 3인조 음악 그룹이었다. 당시만 해도 대한민국에서 생소하던 리듬 앤 블루스, 힙합, 비트박스 등의 장르를 선보여 음악 매니아들의 많은 사랑을 받았다.

VOCABULARY

재미교포

Korean American

3인조

a trio

구성되다

to be comprised of

활동하다

to be active; work on

당시만 해도

even back then

생소하다

to be unfamiliar; to be new

장르

genre

선보이다

to show

천생연분

너무 너무 예쁘다고 해도
너를 떠올리며 거절했지만
이번 한번 뿐이라는 걸 맹세해

Rap) 약속을 정하고 그날이 왔어
신경 써서 옷도 입고 머리도 하고
오랜만에 하는 소개팅에서 무슨 말을 할까 고민도하고
널 만날 때와 다른 느낌에
설레임을 안고 집을 나섰다
날씨도 좋고 기분도 좋고
아무튼 이래저래 좋았던 거야
나를 믿고 있는 너에겐
정말 미안한 마음뿐이야
이번 한번만 용서해
십분 정도 먼저 도착해서
어떤 여자일까 상상을 했어
예뻐으면 키도 컷으면 좋겠어

Rap) 혹시나 하고 주위를 살피고
흐르는 노래를 따라 불렀어
드디어 내 친구의 모습 보이고
난 수줍어 고개를 숙였어
(초등) 학교 동창이란 친구애기에
인사를 하려고 고개를 드니
내 앞에 있는 건 다름아닌 너
황당한 나보다 더 당황한 너
서로 믿고 있던 너와 나
그냥 마음껏 웃어버렸어 서로 용서해 이번만

Rap) 이래서 우리는 어쩔 수가 없나봐
서로가 눈을 피해 만나보아도
결국엔 이렇게 우리 둘이서
또 만나게 되어있는 거잖아
이렇게 예쁜 너의 결엔
이렇게 착한 내가 있었어
우리는 결코 헤어질 수 없어
영원히 사랑할 수 밖에 없어
그렇게 미안해 하지만

예쁜 추억을 만든 것뿐야
너를 사랑해 영원히
난 너를 사랑해 난 너를 사랑해

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z-UTG3_29VY (by 솔리드 Solid)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QHEoopEd0bA> (by 비스트 Beast)

VOCABULARY

천생연분	a match made in heaven; a perfect match
작사	words; writing a song
작곡	music; composing a song
떠올리다	to recall
거절하다	to refuse; decline
맹세하다	to swear; make a vow
약속을 정하다	to have an appointment
신경 쓰다	to take care of
소개팅	a blind date
고민하다	to be concerned; think over
설레임	heart flutter
아무튼	any way
이래저래	this and that
용서하다	to forgive
상상하다	to imagine
혹시	just in case
주위를 살피다	to look around
노래가 흐르다	to listen music, lit. 'a song flows.'
따라 부르다	to sing along
수줍어 하다	to be shy
고개를 숙이다	to lower one's head
초등학교	elementary school
동창	alumni
고개를 들다	look up, lit. to raise one's head
다름아닌	none other than
황당한	nonsensical
당황한	panicked; embarrassed
마음껏	as much as one like; heartily

이번만	only this time
어쩔 수가 없다	it can't be helped
눈을 피하다	to avoid one's eye
결국	in the end
결에	next
결코	never
헤어지다	to break up
영원히	forever
예쁜 추억	good memory

씨엔블루 CNBlue



한국 아이돌 밴드 씨엔블루

씨엔블루(CNBLUE)는 정용화, 이종현, 강민혁, 이정신으로 구성된 대한민국의 4인조 밴드이다. 씨엔블루의 의미는 'Code Name BLUE'로 'BLUE'는 멤버 각각을 나타낸 [Burning, 열정적인 (이종현) Lovely, 사랑스러운 (강민혁) Untouchable, 손댈 수 없는 매력의 (이정신) Emotional, 감성적인(정용화)] 단어의 앞 글자를 딴 것이다.

Adapted from:

<http://ko.wikipedia.org/wiki/%EC%94%A8%EC%97%94%EB%B8%94%EB%A3%A8>



VOCABULARY

구성되다	to consist of
4인조	4 members
의미	meaning
각각	each
나타내다	represent
열정적인	burning
손댈 수 없는	untouchable
감성적인	emotional
앞 글자	initials
따다	to abbreviate, lit. to pick

외톨이야

외톨이야 외톨이야
외톨이야 외톨이야

봐봐 나를 봐봐
똑바로 내 두 눈을 봐
거봐 이미 너는 딴 곳을 보고 있어
Check it One Two Three
시계바늘만 쳐다보는게
말 안해도 다른 사람 생긴걸 알아

(Rap) 요즘 넌 나 아닌 다른 사람과 만남이 잦더라
이제는 먼저 전화도 걸지 않더라
나랑 있을 때는 하루가 일초라도
넌 내 앞에선 요즘 하늘만 보더라

Oh I know your mind 이미 너와 나의 거리
멀어진 그리고 벌어진 남보다 못한 우리 사이
oh baby 외톨이야 외톨이야
daridiridara du
외톨이야 외톨이야
daridiridara du
외톨이야 외톨이야
사랑에 슬퍼하고 사랑에 눈물짓는 외톨이

sad sad sad sad sad sad sad tonight 가슴이 아파
Oh no no no no nobody knows 맘 몰라
one two three four five six seven eight nine
수 많은 밤을 새우며 나를 달래고 있어

(Rap) 차라리 다른 사람 생겼다고
내가 싫으면 싫다고
차라리 솔직하게 말해줬다면
난 너를 죽도록 미워하진 않았을텐데
check it one two three
네 말을 되새겨봐도
이리 저리 둘러대는 거짓말이야

oh baby 외톨이야 외톨이야
daridiridara du
외톨이야 외톨이야
daridiridara du
외톨이야 외톨이야
사랑에 슬퍼하고 사랑에 눈물짓는 외톨이
sad sad sad sad sad sad sad tonight 가슴이 아파
Oh no no no no nobody knows 맘 몰라
one two three four five six seven eight nine
수 많은 밤을 새우며 나를 달래고 있어

사랑이 가네 사랑이 떠나네
(한 사람을 그리고 한 사랑을
내게는 익숙했던 모든 것들을)
이 밤이 가면 널 지워야겠지
(그래 나 억지로라도 너를 지워야겠지
날 버린 널 생각하면 그래야겠지)
(Gone Gone my love is gone)
외톨이야 외톨이야
daridiridara du
외톨이야 외톨이야
daridiridara du
외톨이야 외톨이야
사랑에 아파하고 사랑을 기다리는 외톨이
sad sad sad sad sad sad sad tonight 꿈 이길 위해
Oh no no no no nobody knows 날 몰라
one two three four five six seven eight nine
수 많은 밤을 새우며 눈물 흘리고 있어

VOCABULARY

외톨이	loner
똑바로	straight ahead
딴 곳	elsewhere
시계바늘	hands (lit. 'needle') of the clock
생기다	to get
요즘	lately
만남	meeting
자왓	often
이제	now
일초	one second
거리	distance
멀어지다	to get farther
벌어지다	to get wider
남	stranger
~보다 못하다	to be no better than
눈물짓다	to shed tear
가슴이 아프다	one's chest hurts
밤을 새우다	to be sleepless, to spend the night awake
달래다	to cheer; soothe
차라리	rather
솔직하게	honestly
죽도록 미워하다	to hate someone to death
되새겨보다	to remember; lit. chew over and over again
이리 저리	this way and that
둘러대다	to make up
익숙하다	to be used to
지우다	to erase
억지로	constrainedly; obligatorily
버리다	to throw away

ACTIVITIES

1. Search for more information about the history and discography of the group 솔리드 Solid. All members are Korean-Americans. Find out more about their lives growing up bi-culturally. Where were the members born? Where did they study? How did they get involved in music? How did they become a well-known group in Korea? How did they learn Korean? Did they write their own lyrics? Where are the members now? What are they doing? Is anyone still involved in the music industry and still performing? Try to locate some online interviews of 솔리드 Solid members to supplement your findings and to broaden your understanding of their backgrounds and interests. Report your findings to the class. As you do this, specify at least one point about 솔리드 Solid that particularly impressed you.

2. Find out more about the group 씨엔블루 CNBlue. How did they meet? How did they form the group? How did they rise to stardom? One member of 씨엔블루 CNBlue, 정용화 appeared in the Korean drama 미남이시네요 “You’re Beautiful” which is about a fictional boy band in Korea. Before he appeared in the drama, he was not very well known, nor was the group. After the airing of the drama, the group became quite famous in Korea and also in Japan. Report your findings to the class in Korean. As you do this, specify at least one point about 씨엔블루 CNBlue that particularly impressed you.

3. Watch the following video, called “Return to the 90s.” This video is a 12-minute video in which 2012 pop idols are imitating the singers and dancers of the 1990s. Compare and contrast the choreography, staging, lighting, and costumes to the types that you see in current K-Pop idol performances.

Return to the 1990's Special Stage by 2012 Idols

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F3wjy3v6uYQ> (accessed 3/20/2016)

What influenced the music, dance, and staging in the 1990s and those in the recent times? In what ways does the performance in the 1990s and in the recent years reflect the culture of those times? Discuss your opinion in class.

4. Read the lyrics of both songs carefully. What is the theme of each song? What types of emotions are expressed in each song? How do you feel as you listen to each song? Do you relate to either one or both of these songs? If so, why? If not, why not?

5. The song 천생연분 ‘Match Made in Heaven’ has been performed by a number of artists. Here are two Youtube links with two very different versions of the same song:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z-UTG3_29VY (original song by 솔리드)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QHEoopEd0bA> (by idol group 비스트)

Which version do you prefer? Why? How do these two versions differ? Why do you think so? Think about art and performance as reflections and creations of culture and explain how and why musical and artistic tastes among young people have changed in the ways that they have. Consider these issues and discuss them.

6. Write an essay that explains how language, art, dance, music, and fashion create and reflect culture. Music and performance are one area in which language, art, dance, and fashion combine into a coherent whole. Where do you find culture reflected and created here?

FURTHER ASSIGNMENTS

Appendix A

K-Pop

Korean popular music is called K-Pop. Similarly, Japanese popular music is called J-Pop and Chinese popular music is called C-Pop.

K-pop originally referred to any kind of Korean popular music in the broad sense. After the 1990s, it came to denote specific music genres in the narrow sense: Dance, Hip-hop, R&B, Ballads, Rock, and Electronic music. In 1992, the debut of 서태지와 아이들 (Seotaiji & Boys) changed the trends of Korean popular music, with rap and dance groups becoming most popular. That marked the birth of Korean K-Pop. The term K-Pop has been used since the mid-2000s to generally designate these genres of Korean popular music, once foreigners in other countries began to listen to it.

The characteristics of K-pop idol music are: a simple and quick rhythm and beat, a melody that is easy to sing along to, interesting lyrics, and group dance with difficult moves displaying outstanding dance ability. One feature different from Western pop is the fact that Korean Pop idols (mostly young looking and handsome in a pretty way) appear in person in their fashionable styles in front of huge crowds of fans.

According to record companies, Korean idol groups, consisting of 5-6 members, and sometimes more than 10, train hard for long periods of time. Their good looks, their impressive dance abilities, their fashionable styles, and the flashy stage settings are a delight to the eye (and ear).

Appendix B

TV News: K-Pop Fever Hitting America Hard

[Anchor]

The K-pop fever is exploding in America. U.S. CNN Special News broadcast throughout the entire world the images of American teenagers who are crazy about Korean idols' songs and dances.

This is reporter, 이승연 Sungyoun Lee.

[Report]

On Saturday morning, thousands of young people are lined up, crazy about pop stars, and those stars are none other than Korean singers. At the K-Pop Fair in Los Angeles, U.S. CNN news reports that American fans have come to love Korean culture even though they have never been to Korea, with the exposure primarily thanks to Youtube.

[recorded translation in English] 경 라 Kyung La/ CNN reporter

"Anyone here I will ask them how they found out about K-pop. They found out in Youtube"

Here is an 18 year-old boy who is copying the dance moves of the Korean girls' group, 'Miss-A'.

He also learned about K-pop through Youtube

[recorded translation in English] 일 알렉산더/ K-pop fan
"I am a huge fan of many groups of all K-pop groups"

We cannot leave out 싸이(PSY), who has a record high of views on Youtube.

[recorded translation in English] 경 라 Kyung La/ CNN reporter
"You've heard it (Kangnam style), likely even try"

There are foreigners who come to Korea for plastic surgery so their faces will look like those of K-Pop stars.

[recorded translation in English] 김 병건 Byunkun Kim/ a plastic surgeon
"They want to have the faces of the singers and movie stars of Korea.

This reminds Korean American reporter, 경 라 Kyung La, more and more of her old memories.

[recorded translation in English] 경 라 Kyung La/ CNN reporter
"When I grew up it was definitely not cool to be Korean but things certainly change."

CNN reports that Korean recording companies train the K-pop stars rather than seeking naturally talented individuals. CNN also points out that because of this practice, many of singers resemble each other in terms of style and appearance.

This is TV 조선 Chosun reporter, 이승연 Sungyun Lee

Appendix C

싸이 Concert [경향 newspaper] 싸이 Swallows Up Seoul Square

'International singer' 싸이 (35 year-old) Swallows Up Seoul Square

싸이 held a free performance to express his gratitude to Korean fans in the square in front of Seoul City Hall on October 4, 2012 at 10:00 p.m. Seoul Square was filled with one hundred thousand people (as estimated by the police), many arriving early, to watch 싸이's concert. Due to the huge number of people, even cell phone service was unavailable for some time.

When the clock let the crowd know it was 10 p.m. 싸이 said " I didn't know that so many people were here.!. Since I have been coming here every 4 years (or every World Cup season), it's wonderfully outrageous that so many people here like this. Let's show them (i.e., foreigners) how well Koreans perform." After the Korean national anthem was heard, reminding us of the World Cup cheer, PSY began to sing 라잇 나우 'Right Now', and the Square heated up. His

performance continuously electrified the fans, with special effects like fireworks, lasers, and confetti. Then, as he sang his song, '연예인 'Entertainer', his fans joined in and Seoul Square turned instantly into a scene of wild excitement.

싸이 created a an atmosphere of mass performance with his unique and witty commentary between songs, "I became a new singer in other countries 12 years after I debuted as a singer in Korea. I knew that people could do this, but I didn't know I'd be able to. Including the audience's encore requests, 싸이 performed for nearly two hours, double the amount of time originally planned for the concert. He sang his hit songs, '흔들어 주세요, 'Shake It,' '새 'Bird', '나 이런 사람이야 'I Am This Kind Of Person', and '강남스타일'.

싸이 promised the following, if he achieved a number 1 spot on the billboard chart: "I will set up the stage in places where many people gather and show their '강남스타일' and will take off my top clothes." This performance at Seoul Square is to repay his fans for their support on the day his songs remained on the billboard charts for two weeks.

Comment

1. I was in this place and during the performance he exclaimed "대한민국 뛰어" 'Korea, Jump!', which I really loved. It was so impressive.
2. Good
3. Of course 싸이
4. Wow! Good
5. Wonderful
6. Amazing
7. How lucky
8. A big success
9. As he displayed his patriotism after he served in the military, he became a true patriot. Let him be the Minister of Culture.
10. 싸이, you are a big success.
11. 싸이 형님 화이팅! 'Older brother PSY, Fight on!'

Appendix D **1990s singer group, Solid**

솔리드 The early K-Pop group, Solid consisted of three Korean Americans who worked as a trio from 1993 to 1997 in Korea. Even back then, they introduced unfamiliar genres to Korean fans, with their songs containing hints of rhythm and blues, hip-hop, and beat box. Fans loved them.

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Appendix E

Match Made in Heaven

Song by Solid

Words by 김수현 Music by 정재윤

Even though she's so pretty,
I refused a meeting (to have a blind date) with her, thinking of you.
I promise. This is the only time I'm seeing someone else
I made a (blind) date and the day came.
I dressed up and did my hair
I hadn't been on a blind date for so long, so I thought over what I could say there.
Because I feel different now from when I first met you,
I came out from my house with my heart aflutter
The weather was nice and I felt good
Anyway, everything was good for this and that.
I felt very sorry (because of this blind date) .
You always trusted me
Forgive me only for this time
I arrived at the meeting place about 10 minutes before (she came).
I imagined what type of girl she'd be.
I hoped she'd be pretty and tall.
I looked around just in case.
I sang along (while listening to a song).
Finally, my friend showed up (to introduce the girl).
Because I was shy, I lowered my head.
Since I heard that she went to the same elementary school,
I looked up to say 'hi'
And it was you in front of me.
You were more embarrassed than I
You and I had trusted each other.
We just laughed as much as we liked. Let's forgive each other, only for this time.
So it couldn't be helped (because we met each other again on a blind date and we were a match
made in heaven).
Even though we tried to meet other people, without each other knowing it.,
Finally, we met each other (like this situation).
Next to you who were so pretty,
There was me who was good.
We should never break up.
We cannot help loving each other forever.
Although we each felt sorry.
We just made our good memories.
I will love you forever
I love you. I love you.

Appendix F
Korean idol band: CNBlue

CNBLUE, is a South Korean rock band consisting of 4 members. It was formed in Seoul in 2009. The band consists of 정용화, 이종현, 강민혁 and 이정신. CN is an abbreviation of 'Code Name' while BLUE is an abbreviation of the members' individual images; 'Burning' represents 이종현, 'Lovely' represents 강민혁, 'Untouchable' represents 이정신, and 'Emotional' represents 정용화.

Appendix G
I'm a loner
Song by CNBLUE
Words by 한성호 & AMEN Music by 김도훈 & 이상호

I'm a loner. I'm a loner.
I'm a loner. I'm a loner.

Look, look at me, me. Look at me straight in the eyes.
Look at that, you already look elsewhere.
Check it one two three
You only keep looking at the clock.
You don't have to tell me. I know you've got someone else.

(Rap)
You've been meeting someone else often lately.
Now you don't even call me first anymore.
When you were with me, you would only look at the sky, even if one day was just one second long.
Oh~ I know your mind. The distance between you and me.
Getting farther and wider. We are no better than strangers.

Oh baby I'm a loner, I'm a loner. daridiridara du~
I'm a loner. I'm a loner. daridiridara du~
I'm a loner, I'm a loner. I'm a loner being sad at love, shedding tears at love.
sad sad sad sad sad sad sad tonight. My chest hurts.
Oh no no no no nobody knows, how I feel.
one two three four five six seven eight nine
I'm cheering myself up passing many nights awake.

(Rap)
If you had just told me honestly
that you've got someone else. That you hate me.
Then I wouldn't have hated you to death.

check it one two three.
Remembering your words, they are all silly lies.

Oh baby I'm a loner, I'm a loner. daridiridara du~
I'm a loner. I'm a loner. daridiridara du~
I'm a loner, I'm a loner. I'm a loner being sad at love, shedding tears at love.
sad sad sad sad sad sad sad tonight. My chest hurts.
Oh no no no no nobody knows, how I feel.
one two three four five six seven eight nine
I'm cheering myself up passing many nights awake.

Love is going. Love is leaving.
(One person and one love. Everything that I've been used to)
I should erase you after tonight.
(Yes, I should force myself to erase you. I should do so since you abandoned me)
(Gone. Gone. My love is gone.)

I'm a loner, I'm a loner. daridiridara du~
I'm a loner, I'm a loner. daridiridara du~
I'm a loner, I'm a loner. I'm a loner hurt by love and waiting for love.
sad sad sad sad sad sad sad tonight, I want this to be a dream.
Oh no no no no no body knows, nobody knows me.
one two three four five six seven eight nine
I'm crying passing many nights awake.

English translation from:
<http://eklyricos.blogspot.com/2010/01/cn-blue-im-loner-alone.html>