



Original Article

Effect of Singing - Focusing on the Love Changbu Taryeong

Kyung Ja Ko1, Cho Hyun-yong*

¹Department of Korean Medicine, College of Korean Medicine, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Republic of Korea *Korean Language Education, Kyung Hee University, Seoul, Republic of Korea; Youtube K-culture pangpangtongtong tv (https://youtu.be/IhnBqWiK-3w?si=AAMi2BVes9mPShnr)

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to consider the health and well-being of singing, an expression activity of language. There are also many studies in which singing activities have a positive effect on individual quality of life and social activities. Therefore, this study attempted to suggest that more effective singing is being performed by increasing empathy through various expressions of onomatopoeia and mimic words. Love Changbu Taryeong (愛倡夫打令) is Korea's traditional representative Gyeonggi folk song. It is a cheerful and lyrical folk song based on the five scale of Sol-ra-do-re-mi. It sings not only human joy, sorrow, and pleasure, but also natural phenomena and scenes. It is an exciting rhythm based mainly on the Gutgeori jangdan (rhythmic pattern, 12/8) but it is a rhythm that you can feel the sadness in it. In particular, various onomatopoeia and mimic words appear in this song, making you think about the fun of singing and the origin of the language. Therefore, this study attempted to examine that more effective singing is becoming more effective by increasing empathy through various expressions of onomatopoeia and mimic words. You can watch our singing activities on YouTube.(https://youtu.be/IhnBqWiK-3w?si=AAMi2BVes9mPShnr)

Keywords Love *Changbu Taryeong*, effect of singing, onomatopoeia, mimic words

INTRODUCTION

It is already known that singing gives positive experiences and pleasure to people's quality of life. 1,2 These activities are useful for pain management³ and enhances immune system activity. 4-7 It is also effective in controlling language and exercise abnormalities and swallowing.^{2,8,9} Music can also bring about other physiological changes such as decreased blood pressure and pulse rate and increased oxygen saturation levels. 10,11 Hargreaves and North (1999) concluded that music has three main benefits to an individual's psychosocial well-being in relation to self-identity, interpersonal relationships, and mood management in everyday life.12

Eells (2013) also acknowledged that singing is generally beneficial to social and personal health and well-being. 13 Singing also has psychological benefits. Clark and Harding (2010) reported that singing actively, especially in groups, is more helpful for well-being and mood than simply listening to music.¹⁴ Haslam (2018a) stated that social identity is also important for health, describing it as providing a sense of connection, meaning, support and agency.¹⁵ Group singing interventions could provide a cost-effective preventative tool for both mental and physical ill health thus reducing financial, manpower and other pressures on health and social care systems.16

*Correspondence: Cho Hyun-yong E-mail: iiejhy@khu.ac.kr

Received Feb 06, 2024; Accepted Feb 27, 2024; Published Feb 29, 2024 doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.5667/CellMed.2024.003

©2024 by Orthocellular Medicine Pharmaceutical Association This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license.

(http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/)

What is Changbu Taryeong?

It is Korea's traditional representative Gyeonggi folk song. It is a cheerful and lyrical folk song based on the five scale of Sol-rado-re-mi. It sings not only human joy, sorrow, and pleasure, but also natural phenomena and scenes. It is an exciting rhythm based mainly on the Gutgeori jangdan (rhythmic pattern, 12/8) but it is a rhythm that you can feel the sadness in it.

In particular, various onomatopoeia and mimic words appear in this song, making you think about the fun of singing and the origin of the language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is said that language originated from imitating nature's sounds. The ability to imitate sounds seems to be a valuable human ability. There is no sound that nature cannot imitate, such as barking, chirping, and waves. We are also good at imitating other people's voices. Humans, however, don't just imitate sounds. They also imitate appearances. Of course, gestures are the best way to imitate appearances. They also have skills in mimicking birds, waves, and animals. The appearance of others is also the main theme of mimicking. It is also funny and entertaining. Dances performed in many countries were also fundamentally imitated. Dressing up as the form of a bird or an animal clearly shows that the purpose is to imitate. In that sense, mask dance or mask play maximizes imitation.

Language also has ways to capture images. Words that imitate appearances in language are called mimic words. If onomatopoeia is to imitate sound, mimic words. Onomatopoeia is in most languages, but not many languages have developed mimic words. Korean can be said to be the language in which the mimic words were developed. The development of mimic

words means that they were interested in resembling and capturing the world. A mimic words can occur only when you pay attention to small changes. Even though we describe walking, we speak various mimic words. And when we hear the mimic words, we can feel how we walk. In other words, symbolic effects of language emerge. You can feel the words trudging, loitering, creeping, toddling, waddling, striding. When learning Korean, the most difficult and interesting thing for foreigners is the mimic words. In some cases, it also mimics abstract appearances.

For example, what happens if you imitate love? When you look at folk songs, it's interesting because they imitate the appearance of love. Since there is not only one form of love, there is also not only one form of love. There is a song called "Love *Changbu taryeong*." This song has various forms of love. Of course, it's not only about love. You can see thrifty love from "omok-jomok (firmly and tendly, 오목조목)" and fighting love from "walkak-dalkak (wranglingly, 왈칵달칵), tiresome love, veiled love.

We know that even in love, fights happen at any time, but we also know that the fight is a futile fight. We also know that it should not go seriously and should be resolved without much difficulty. Like this, love tells us that we don't always agree. So, we think that if we sing love songs expressed in various onomatopoeia and mimic words, empathy will be better.

Onomatopoeia is interesting because it resembles the sound of the world, and mimicry is fun because it resembles the world. It is also more interesting because it contains an abstract world. Through onomatopoeia and mimicry, humans become one with the sounds and appearances of nature. Onomatopoeia and mimicry are the starting and ending points of human language. Humans resemble and contain nature

As such, singing, an expressive activity of language, shows that it can give an individual's psychological, physiological, and social influence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Not applicable

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicting financial interests.

REFERENCES

- Camic, P. M., Williams, C. M. & Meeten, F. J. D. Does a 'Singing Together Group'improve the quality of life of people with a dementia and their carers? A pilot evaluation study. 12, 157-176 (2013).
- 2 Stegemöller, E. L. *et al.* Experiences of persons with Parkinson's disease engaged in group therapeutic singing. **54**, 405-431 (2017).
- 3 Hopper, M. J., Curtis, S., Hodge, S. & Simm, R. J. B. J. o. P. A qualitative study exploring the effects of attending a community pain service choir on wellbeing in people who

- experience chronic pain. 10, 124-134 (2016).
- 4 Beck, R. J., Cesario, T., Yousefi, A. & Enamoto, H. J. M. p. Choral singing, performance perception, and immune system changes in salivary immunoglobulin A and cortisol. 18, 87-106 (2000).
- 5 Beck, R. J., Gottfried, T. L., Hall, D. J., Cisler, C. A. & Bozeman, K. W. J. J. f. L. t. t. A. Supporting the Health of College Solo Singers: The Relationship of Positive Emotions and Stress to Changes in Salivary IgA and Cortisol during Singing. 2, 19 (2006).
- 6 Kreutz, G., Bongard, S., Rohrmann, S., Hodapp, V. & Grebe, D. J. J. o. b. m. Effects of choir singing or listening on secretory immunoglobulin A, cortisol, and emotional state. 27, 623-635 (2004).
- 7 Kuhn, D. J. J. o. M. T. The effects of active and passive participation in musical activity on the immune system as measured by salivary immunoglobulin A (SlgA). 39, 30-39 (2002).
- 8 Thompson, N., Storie, S. & Purdy, S. J. N. Z. J. o. M. T. " Catching the tune or channelling the beat": A pilot study investigating the role of rhythm in therapeutic singing for aphasia. 122-161 (2016).
- 9 Wan, C. Y., Rüber, T., Hohmann, A. & Schlaug, G. J. M. p. The therapeutic effects of singing in neurological disorders. 27, 287-295 (2010).
- 10 Chan, M. F. J. H. & Lung. Effects of music on patients undergoing a C-clamp procedure after percutaneous coronary interventions: A randomized controlled trial. 36, 431-439 (2007).
- 11 Mok, E. & Wong, K.-Y. J. A. j. Effects of music on patient anxiety. 77, 396-410 (2003).
- 12 Hargreaves, D. J. & North, A. C. J. P. o. m. The functions of music in everyday life: Redefining the social in music psychology. 27, 71-83 (1999).
- 13 Eells, K. J. M. H. P. The use of music and singing to help manage anxiety in older adults. 17 (2014).
- 14 Clark, I. & Harding, K. J. N. J. o. M. T. Psychosocial outcomes of active singing interventions for therapeutic purposes: a systematic review of the literature. 21, 80-98 (2012).
- 15 Haslam, C., Jetten, J., Cruwys, T., Dingle, G. & Haslam, S. A. *The new psychology of health: Unlocking the social cure*. (Routledge, 2018).
- 16 Natasha Hendry, M., Lynam, S. & MICGP, G. Singing for Wellbeing: Formulating a Model for Community Group Singing Interventions. (2022).

CELLMED