



USE OF PIDGIN LANGUAGE IN COMMUNITY CONVERSATIONS SOUTH KOREA

Agus Sulaeman¹

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
sultanwahyu113@gmail.com

Sulaeman, A. (2023). Use of Pidgin Language in Community Conversations
South Korea. *Journal of English Language and literature*, 8(1), 11-22. doi: 10.37110/jell.v8i1.166

Received: 10-01-2023

Accepted: 15-02-2023

Published:02-03-2023

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to describe the pidgin language of the people of South Korea by looking at the pidgin in Korean which was formed through the background of Japanese colonial history and Korean colonial history. Similar to Indonesia and Malaysia, South Korea was also under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945. Against this historical background, Japanese expressions or Japanese writing methods in Korean society are very commonly used today. The use of Japanese expressions and methods can easily be found in legal sentences and official documents used by the government. The data in this study are the formation of a new language from several languages or pidginization. this type of research is qualitative research. Data collection techniques in this study used observation, interview and documentation techniques, in this study the method used was content analysis method. From the research results, it was found that the Pidginization Process in general is a simplification of language form. for example morphologically (word structure) and syntactically (grammatical structure), tolerance for phonological variations (pronunciation), reduction of a number of functions, and extensive borrowing of words from several languages.

Keywords: *South Korean Pidgin, pidginization*

INTRODUCTION

In social life, humans cannot be separated from the use of language in their environment to communicate. This communication process experiences diversity and variation in the language used, not only because the speakers are not homogeneous, but also because the social interaction activities they carry out are very diverse. This shows that language is truly arbitrary and dynamic.

Each activity requires or causes the occurrence of language diversity. With this diversity, it will increase if the language is used by a very large number of speakers, and in a very wide area. For example, the Javanese language is used almost in

the area of the island of Java, but there are so many language variations due to the large number of speakers and the wide area. For example, there are Sundanese, Central Javanese, East Javanese, and others. Which of these languages is subdivided into various variations of the language.

Language development experiences unique variations, especially based on sociological factors. Language variations based on sociological factors mean that language variations are not only limited to the internal structure of the language, but also based on historical factors, its relation to other linguistic systems, and inheritance from generation to generation.

¹ Corresponding author

Language variations based on unique sociological factors in their formation are pidgin and creole languages. These two languages in their formation have their own characteristics compared to other language variations, such as standard, vernacular, classical, dialect, and other languages. In general, the pidgin language, in its formation does not have the characteristics of vitality, standardization, autonomy and historicity. Meanwhile, creole languages in their formation are only based on vitality, without being supported by characteristics of standardization, autonomy, and historicity. With its formation, pidgin and creole languages are only used in certain times and with certain needs.

Meanwhile, the attention of linguists (linguists) to the linguistic phenomena of these pidgins and creoles as new language variations, was initially lacking and ignored. It was argued by Hymes that before 1930 pidgins and creoles had been widely ignored and seen as "marginal languages". Later, Hornberger and McKay saw pidgins and creoles as developing as a need for communication between people who share an uncommon language, for example between plantation workers from different areas of origin. Most of the words in the vocabulary of the new language come from one of the languages of the people in the association which is called the "lexifier" (or "superstrate") and usually becomes the dominance of the language of the group that has the most power or prestige.

From the formation and development of pidgin and creole languages described above, special discussion is needed so that this paper will try to explain the nature, formation, and development of pidgin and creole languages as language variations caused by sociological factors. With this discussion, it is hoped that it will provide an understanding that language also experiences variations caused by sociological factors, mainly caused by the necessities of life in a society whose speakers are

from the same or different types of professions, but with speakers who come from different regions.

Language variations can be caused not only by factors of speakers, use, formality, facilities, but also caused by sociological factors. In particular, language variations caused by sociological factors, namely pidgin and creole languages, are the focus of discussion in this paper. Sociological factors related to language classification are not limited to the internal structure of language, but also based on historical factors, its relation to other linguistic systems, and inheritance from generation to generation. Language variations that arise from these sociological factors can take the form of standard, classical, artificial, vernacular, dialect, creole, and pidgin languages. Language variations that appear can also come from languages that function as lingua franca. The lingua franca which can be understood from Janet Holmes's definition is a language used for communication between people whose first languages are different or occur when in a group that meet each other but have different mother tongues so they use an intermediary language to facilitate their communication. A cross-Columbian-Indian language, Tukano is a lingua franca, and is shared with Indian peoples living in the Vaupes region of the southwestern Amazon. On both sides of the border between Columbia and Brazil. and can be shared with the Indians living in the Vaupes region of the southwest Amazon. On both sides of the border between Columbia and Brazil. and can be shared with the Indians living in the Vaupes region of the southwest Amazon. On both sides of the border between Columbia and Brazil.

A pidgin language is a language that has no basis for language classification in terms of the characteristics of vitality, standardization, autonomy and historicity which are formed naturally in a social contact that occurs between a number of speakers who each have a mother tongue. Usually the pidgin language occurs in port cities where traders and sailors from various nations and



or ethnic groups that differ from their mother tongue meet. Pidgin was formed as a mixed language from the language of sailors and traders and was only used as a means of communication between those who spoke different mother tongues. That is why the pidgin language does not have the characteristics of vitality, standardization, autonomy and historicity.

Vitality or usability is the use of a linguistic system by a community of native speakers that is not isolated or related to whether or not there are native speakers who use that language. Standardization or standardization is related to the codification and acceptance of language by the language-using community for a set of rules or norms that determine the correct use of language. Autonomy means that a language system has an independent system that is not related to other languages. Then, historicity or historicity occurs in a linguistic system which is considered to have historicity if it is known or believed to be the result of normal developments in the past. This historicity factor questions whether the linguistic system grew through use by certain ethnic or social groups or not. Speakers of a language system that have historical elements have the possibility to master historical elements. The pidgin language completely lacks the characteristics of vitality, standardization, autonomy and historicity so that it really doesn't have speakers anymore.

The meaning of a pidgin language is a language that has no native speakers: this language is not someone's first language, but a contact language, and is the result of a multilingual situation, in which a person who wants to communicate with others must find a way or develop simple codes. Pidgin is also a language that emerged as a result of interaction between two groups who speak different languages and do not understand what is being said to each other, so they use what is called this pidgin to communicate. For example, hawkers in the Tanah Lot area speak with foreign tourists in pidgin English.

Pidgins developed as a means of communication between people who did not share a common language. Thus, pidgin is not someone's mother tongue. Pidgins seem most likely to arise when two groups with different languages communicate in a situation where there is also a third dominant language. On Caribbean slave plantations in the XVII and XVIII centuries, West Africans were deliberately kept separate from others who spoke the same language, so as to reduce the risk of their plans to flee or revolt. In order to communicate with each other, as well as with their supervisors, they developed pidgins based on the language of the plantation boss as well as their own.

Wardhaugh and Fuller (2020:15) define other terms used by linguists in defining pidgins and creoles, namely the words "superstrate" and "substrate" to refer to the different roles of language in the development of contact language. The superstrate language (usually only one) is the socially, economically, and politically dominant language in the multilingual context in which pidgins and creoles developed. A superstrate language is also usually a language that provides vocabulary for pidgins and creoles, in this case it is also called a lexifier language. Even though we are socially dominant, we also recognize that variations of the superstrate language spoken in certain contexts are not always considered standard.

Then, Kushartati (2022:17) also explains that pidgin is a variety of languages that do not have native speakers. Usually this variety of languages is found in third world countries which were once colonies or colonies. This variety of language grows because there are two parties who want to communicate with each other, but the variety of languages is very different. They don't use a third language as an intermediary language, but they combine their two languages. This variety of languages is usually used as a means of communication between immigrants and local people or indigenous people so that both of them can understand each other without having to learn

the language of other groups. This variety of languages also appears as a reaction or response to political and social changes in their country.

The pidgin language initially appeared through the process of learning a second language due to pressure from circumstances, for example on plantations, where slaves from various regions in Africa were employed in one place and they had to communicate with each other as well as those in authority. Language variations arise from the process of fossilization and conventionalization. There are more than 100 pidgin languages in the world. Most of these pidgins are influenced by European languages, most commonly English, Spanish, and French. The most well-known examples of the variety of pidgins are the Melanesian pidgin, such as the Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea which has now turned into a creole, the Bislama in Vanuatu, and the pidgin in Solomon Island. This pidgin language is influenced by European languages such as English, German, Portuguese and Malay.

Thus, pidgins are formed when speakers carry out trade relations or interact with speakers of other languages, or work on plantations managed by speakers of other languages and do not understand the language of the interlocutor. Those who use pidgin also have other languages too, but pidgin is used as an additional language used for certain purposes such as in trade or administration, for example to buy and sell rice or animal skins. In addition, pidgins are not used as a means of group identification or to express social distance. In this case the main function of the pidgin language is to allow the workers to communicate with each other, because the plantation workers come from different areas and are used by the foremen to direct the unskilled laborers.

Pidgins do not only appear in trading areas and in coastal areas, but they can also occur in former colonial areas and in areas with heterogeneous communities. Pidgins can be formed from different vocabulary and structures and also take one of the

other languages as the basis for perfecting their vocabulary. The emergence of pidgins likely necessitated the existence of at least three languages. If one language is dominant, users of the non-dominant language play an important role in the formation of pidgins. They not only speak to users of the dominant language, but also to those who are not dominant. Thus, the dominance of the language will disappear. The pidgin language is also a trade language spoken in coastal areas where there are many languages. Therefore, the pidgin language is more of a lingua franca among those who are unable to communicate with each other in a standard language. For example, pidgin Chinese English by various Chinese speakers, and Neo-Melanesian (Tok Pisin) which is a unifying language for speakers of various languages in Papua New Guinea.

Pidgin language users are often seen as deficient, both socially and culturally, even cognitively. The pidgin language is not just baby-talk used by adults because of the simplification of form, the pidgin language has its own rules. Different pidgin languages have a lot in common which then raises important theoretical problems related to the origin and also the ability of humans to acquire language.

Pidgin involves simplification of language, for example reducing morphology (word structure) and syntax (grammar structure), tolerance for phonological variations (pronunciation), reducing the function of pidgin language (for example pidgin language is not used to write novels), borrowing vocabulary from mother tongue local.

The sounds in pidgins and creoles may not be as complex as the languages from which they are derived. For example, Neo-Melanesian uses only five basic vowels and fewer consonants than English. There's no difference between it or eat, sip, ship, or chips. As a result, there will be more homophones, words that sound the same but have different meanings. But speakers of this language can tell the difference between ships or sheep. Ship becomes sip, while sheep becomes sipsip. There is



no difference between p and f, wanpela and wanfela which means one (one). Morphonemic variations, such as prefixes, suffixes and so on, are not found in pidgin languages, but developments like this are a feature of creolization, pidgin languages turning into creole languages.

In pidgin language there is also no inflection in nouns, pronouns, verbs, and adjectives. Pronouns are not distinguished by case, for example I-me, he-him, as well as verb inflections, such as go-went, good-better, and so on. They don't pay attention to such things. Syntactically, the grammar is not complicated. Pijin does not know children and parent sentences. The development of the clause indicates the process of creolization of the pidgin. The visible particle is often used, negation (negation) only uses the no form, for example, I not tu had (it's not too hard). What's interesting is the use of particles to show that an action is ongoing and ongoing (continuous aspect), for example a de go wok (I'm going to work) in Krio language,

Pidgin and creole vocabularies have the same meaning as their root languages. To avoid misunderstanding or to explain a certain concept, repetition or intensification is commonly used. For example, talk and talktalk, dry and drydry (unpleasant), look and look look, cry and crycry, pis (peace) and pispis (pee), san (sun) and sansan (sand).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Language variations can be caused not only by factors of speakers, use, formality, facilities, but also caused by sociological factors. In particular, language variations caused by sociological factors, namely pidgin and creole languages, are the focus of discussion in this paper. Sociological factors related to language classification are not limited to the internal structure of language, but also based on historical factors, its relation to other linguistic systems, and inheritance from generation to generation. Language variations that arise from

METHODS

The approach taken in this study is a qualitative method. Qualitative research is research that seeks to analyze social life by describing the social world from the point of view or interpretation of individuals (informants) in natural settings. Qualitative research is an approach that is also called an approach because researchers usually collect data face to face and interact with people in the research area. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects, for example, behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, holistically by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context and by utilizing various methods. .

Qualitative research is a new method based on positivism and the research process is more artistic (less patterned) and data collection uses triangulation. Proficiency is a fishing technique, in this technique the researcher uses the Advanced Conversational Technique. because researchers carry out direct conversations by dealing directly with informants or resource persons. Researchers will observe and analyze the results of data collection using the extralingual equivalent method, which is in this method.

these sociological factors can take the form of standard, classical, artificial, vernacular, dialect, creole, and pidgin languages. Language variations that appear can also come from languages that function as lingua franca.

Pidgin language, in simple terms, is a form of contact language that is used by native speakers of the language to communicate with other groups with different languages and only combines a number of necessary expressions. the languages used by traders when selling their wares, as well as the new languages between slaves and their owners,

can be considered as the origins of the development of the pidgin language.

The interesting thing is that sometimes pidgin languages evolve when someone has a long-term relationship with non-English countries, especially European countries that don't have loanwords that originate from Korean. If one of them cannot speak English well without knowing the other's language, they will have their own language such as Pidgin to use only among themselves.

The main feature of Pidgin is that it has a simple selection of vocabulary and grammatical arrangements. In addition, there must be a reason and purpose for communicating with each other, and there must not be an alternative language that is accessible to both parties. A further characteristic is

that pidgin language is an unstable language that disappears when there is little contact between groups or revives when there is more contact.

The term pidgin is derived from the English pidgin meaning 'effort, business.' Pidgin language means a language formed from a mixture of two or more languages, a set of pidgin languages is built from the vocabulary of one language, while its structure is formed from other languages. Pidginization is a process of removing the identity of a language because its language tools are mixed with elements of other languages. This mixing of languages gave birth to a new form of language which, if later used as the mother tongue of a speech community, for example, a certain racial or ethnic group, then the pidgin language is called a creole language.

Data 1

The pidgin language used due to technological advances so that the language appears and is used among adolescents and all ages.

Pidgin language Korea	Korean equivalent Language	Meaning of Language Words Korea	use of language
간지난다 ganzinanda	분재에난다 bonsaenanda	Cool	In adolescents
더 쇼 없다 (noshow)	그래 부도 (yeahyak budo)	Not keeping reservations	In adolescents
서비스 (service)	콩짜, 무료 (Kkongcah, muryo)	free	At all ages
핸들 (handle)	운전대 (unjeonda)	Steering wheel	At all ages
핸드폰 (handphone)	휴대폰 (hyudaepon)	Handphone	At all ages
웹툰 (webtoon)	인터넷 만화 (internet manhwa)	Comics serialized on the internet	In adolescents

오늘 당신은 아주 '간지난다!' 신발 어디서 사셨어요? 저도 사고 싶어요.

(You are very ganzinanda today! Where did you buy those shoes? I want to buy those too)

요즈음 노쇼 손님이 너무 많아 주인장이 일곱 번을 돌았다.

(Recently there have been a lot of 'noshow' guests so the restaurant master is turning around seven times)

식당 주인은 이 단골 손님에게 '서비스'로 이 술을 제공할 것입니다.

(The restaurant owner will provide this liquor as a 'service' to this loyal guest).

그는 길을 달려가는 아이를 보고 '손잡이'를 오른쪽으로 꺾 내리쳤다.



(He slams the 'handle' to the right when he sees a child running down the street.

당신의 '휴대폰'을 빌려도 될까요?

May I borrow your 'mobile'?

그는 한국에서 가장 인기 있는 '웹툰' 화가이다.

He is the most popular 'webtoon' painter in Korea.

할아버지는 짐을 가득 실은 채 '구루마'를 끌고 있었다.

The grandfather was dragging 'guruma' with full load.

Pidgin in Korean through Japanese colonial rule
 However, there has recently been a phenomenon of language exchange between Korea and Japan centered on the Internet, which is the result of

developments in which Korean and Japanese youths are curious about each other's culture. It is also a modern pidgin phenomenon where Japanese and Korean are mixed. sentences used and composing words along with their meanings that are often used by Korean people, which are related to Japanese.

Data 2

Pidgin in Korean through Japanese colonial rule however, there has recently been a phenomenon of language exchange between Korea and Japan centered on the Internet, which is the result of developments in which Korean and Japanese youths are curious about each other's culture. It is also a modern pidgin phenomenon where Japanese and Korean are mixed. sentences used and composing words along with their meanings that are often used by Korean people, which are related to Japanese.

Pidgin language Korea	Korean equivalent Language	Meaning of Language Words Korea	use of language
간지 (ganji)	비싼 옷이나 물건 (bissan mulgeon-ina bissan os)	멋있다 (stylish)	In adolescents
쿠사리 (kusari)	참견 (gaeibhada)	야단, 핀잔 (nagging)	In adolescents
찌라시 (JJirasi)	광고 전단지 (sochaegja)	잘못된 소문 (gosip)	In adolescents
앗싸리 (at-sari)	아예 (jogeumdo)	차라리 (should)	At all ages
노가다 (nogada)	힘든 일 (eolyeoun jag-eob)	노동 (labor work)	At all ages
겐세이 (gensei)	참견 (gaeibhada)	견제 (restraint)	In adolescents
나가리 (nagari)	끝났다 (kkeutnassda)	깨짐 (redundant)	In middle age

아구스 교수님이 새로 산 옷은 매우 간지나다.(
 The clothes that Mr. Agus bought were really cool).
 Usually this pidgin language is often used by teenagers and especially the upper class on the use of branded fashion.

시험 잘 못봐도 쿠사리 주지마세요. (Don't nag even if my grades aren't good.)

The pidgin language is an absorption of the Japanese language which is still used to communicate.

그런 찌라시는 어디서 들었는데? (Where did you hear the news?)

Permission to absorb pidgin from Japanese when it was still colonizing South Korea and until now it is still used in public conversation.

지금 가면 늦을 것 같은데, 앗싸리 내일 가는건 어때?

(If we leave now it will be too late, how about we leave tomorrow?)

The pidgin language is a language absorbed from modern languages heard by the public figures.

이거 진짜 노가다야 .(this really work like labor)
 This language is the language used and absorbed into the Korean language
 the language is taken at the Japanese language setting.

겐세이 좀 그만줘. (Don't interfere anymore. Can you stop interfering or not)
 The pidgin language is absorbed and used by the people of South Korea

absorption from Japanese.

시험 잘 봤어? 아니, 나가리야 . (How was the test? Don't ask, I failed).
 The language is used and absorbed from Japanese which symbolizes failure.
 Besides that, of course there are pidgin languages that are not related to historical background. An example is the pidgin language below.

Pidgin language Korea	Korean equivalent Language	Meaning of Language Words Korea	Use of language
안물안궁 (anmul angung)	하나도 안 궁금함 (gung-geumhaji anhda)	물어보지 않았고 궁금하지 않다 (tidak tanya dan tidak peduli)	On students
양아치 (yangaqi)	나쁜 사람 (nappeun salam)	거지 (pengemis)	At all ages
번개 (bungae)	채팅 중 약속을 하고 만나는 것 (chaeting-eul tonghan onlain hoeui)	번개 (halilintar)	In adolescents
때리다 (daerida)	전화거는 동작 (jeonhwa idong)	때리다 (memukul)	In adolescents
구루마 guruma	확실한 sure	Cart	In old age

진짜 안궁금해? 안물안궁! (Really you are not curious? Yes dong)
 너 진짜 양아치지? (You really are a bad person right?).
 번개로 만난거야? (You met him via chat?).

전화 한 통 때려봐. (Try calling him)
 .
 This pidgin language is often used when school-age students created this language because of the history of the formation of the Joseon kingdom and until now this language has been used in almost all regions of South Korea.

CONCLUSION

Pidgin language (pidgin) is a language that is formed due to sociological factors that do not have a basis for language differentiation both from the

characteristics of vitality, standardization, autonomy, and historicity and is formed naturally in a social contact that occurs between a number of speakers who are multilingual, each have different mother tongues so they have to find ways or develop



simple codes of communication. The formation of a pidgin language involves simplifying the language, for example reducing morphology (word structure) and syntax (grammatical structure), tolerance for phonological variations (pronunciation), reducing language functions, and borrowing vocabulary from the local mother tongue.

REFERENCE

- Alwasilah, C. A. (2021). *Pengantar Sosiologi Bahasa*. Bandung : Angkasa.
- Chaer, A. 2015. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta
- Chaer, A. (2009). *Fonologi Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta
- Chaer, A. (2013). *Kajian Bahasa*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta
- Chaer, A. and Agustina, L. (2010). *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta
- Damayanti, R. dan Inrayanti, T. (2015). *Bahasa Indonesia*. Surabaya:Victory Inti Opta
- Fishman, J.A. (1968). *Reading in the Sociology of Language*. Den Haag-Paris: Mouton.
- Holm, J. (2004). *An Introduction to Pidgin and Creole*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- HP, A. and Abdullah, A. (2012). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta : Erlangga
- Hornberger, N. H. and McKay, S. L. (2020). *Sociolinguistics and Language Education*. Great Britain: Short Run Press.
- Hong, S and Kim, C. H. (2013). "Surfing Korean Wave: A Postcolonial Critique of The Mythologized Middlebrow Consumer Culture in Asia". *Qualitative Market Research: An International Journal*, 16(1): 53-75.
- Huang, S. (2017). "Social Media and the New Korean Wave". *Media Culture & Society*, 39(5): 773-777.
- Hwang, H. S and Cho. J. (2018). "Why Instagram? Intention to Continue using Instagram among Korean College Students". *Social Behavior and Personality: An International Journal*, 46(8): 1305-1316.
- Jeong, Jae-Seon, Lee, S and Lee, S.G. (2017). "When Indonesians Routinely Consume Korean Pop Culture: Revisiting Jakartan Fans of the Korean Drama Dae Jang Geum". *International Journal of Communication*, 11: 2288-2307.
- Jin, D.Y. and Yoon, T. (2017). "The Korean Wave: Retrospect and Prospect". *International Journal of Communication*, 11: 2241-2249.
- Kurhartanti, et.al. (2022). *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia, Pustaka Utama.
- Kridalaksana, H. (2008). *Kamus Linguistik (Edisi Keempat)*. Jakarta:Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Kwon, Y. (2004). *Kamus Besar Sastra Modern Korea*. Seoul: Seoul National University Press
- Suratminto, L. (2022). *Bahasa Kreol Portugis di Kampung Tugu : Warisan Budaya Kolonial di Jakarta di Ambang Kepunahan*. <http://www.fib.ui.ac.id>, 2008, Diakses 25 oktober.
- Sugiyono. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sulaeman, A., Hun, K. Y., & Ferdianda, A. (2021). *Ecocritics In Song Lyrics Collection By Barasua And Its Implication Towards The Indonesian Language Learning Material In Senior High School (Kumpulan Lirik Lagu Barasua Band Karya Iga Dada Yudhistira Massardi Dan Implikasi Dengan Materi Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Di Sekolah Menengah Atas Kajian Ekokrtik Sastra)*. *Jurnal Gramatika: Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 7(1), 103-116.

Agus Sulaeman

Use of Pidgin Language in Community Conversations South Korea.

Sukmadinata, Nana Syaodih. (2013). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.

Suwito. (1983). Pengantar Awal Sociolinguistik Teori dan Problema. Surakarta: UNS Press.

Wardhaugh, R. and Fuller, J.M. (2021). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics: Seventh Edition. West Sussex: John Wiley & Son, Inc.,.

Wardhaugh, R. (2022) An Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Second Edition. Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers..

Yeon, L. (2022) Buku Panduan Hunminjeongeum. Released by Museum Nasional Hangeul 139 Seobinggo-ro, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, 04383. 2022