

PHENOMENA OF KONGLISH AND ITS PECULIARITIES IN TEACHING KOREAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION

The article is devoted to the so-called borrowed words in Korean from the English language, their adaptation to both phonetic and morphological. The origin of these words in Korean is analyzed.

Keywords: *adaptation, loanwords, transliteration, hybrid terms, truncated terminology, substitution, pseudo-loanwords.*

Every nation has its own history, culture which has been formed for ages and the main uniqueness of the nation is in its language. Language reflects all changes that the nation undergoes during its evolution. As a result of interaction and intercommunication of countries and nations loan-words appear in the vocabulary. Words are generally 'loaned' when two different cultures come into contact with each other. This might happen because of immigration, trade, fashions or foods, travelers tales, the arts (paintings, books, poetry or film), technologies, wars or colonization. New objects or attitudes need new words, and often the loaners adopt the original word as their own. The borrowing of words from donor languages is not unique to only the Korean language. All languages, unless isolated from any outside contact, borrow and lend, at least, words from and to other languages.

One of the influences of globalization is the usage of English (American) words all over the world. English vocabulary in the Korean language comprises a word-stock that consists, on the one hand, of real English words derived either from the US and British English or via Japanese and, on the other hand, of the so-called pseudo-English words that have no equivalents in US or British English. Together with culture, more and more new phenomena, concepts that were not known until now burst into our everyday life. We need to nominate these concepts, and we borrow the definition from the English language, or rather its American version. We change our style, monitor our face, chat, send an e-mail, flood and post offtopic messages in our virtual forums, fill our heads with content in the university, enter into discussions, install and crack various firewood and Windows programs in the computer, we ask the DJ to put a new hit at a disco in a nightclub, among us appeared laurels, users, hackers, doomers ... So while learning the Korean language learners meet one interesting phenomenon called Konglish. The result of it that many learners become confident about their communication in Korea. The phenomena of Konglish is difficult to not only understand but also to explain and teach. Speaking about the first group, the Korean language imports many English (mostly US English) words that reflect various aspects of Western culture. However, this active use of English by Koreans does not imply mass Korean-English bilingualism and it has nothing to do with English proficiency. This article analyzes not only widely known adapted words but also those which are peculiar only for the Korean language and not understood outside the borders of Korean speakers. The words having meaning only for Koreans or those which differentiated and sometimes even converted their meaning.

English, by nature, is a language of confusion; it has absorbed borrowings from thousands of languages of the globe. Starting with Native American chocolate and ending with Japanese sushi. But what happens with English if it borrows a different language and tries to adapt for itself, regardless of either grammar or even phonetics? And as a result: you can often see incidents of using English.

Korean is one of the thousands of languages in the world. By the number of speakers, Korean takes 12 ~ 13 places in the world. Now it is spoken by about 90-100 million people on the Korean Peninsula, in the Korean communities of modern China, Japan, America, and the CIS (mainly Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Russia).

When Korean words are quoted in English and other languages, they are transcribed in various ways, as can be seen from the spelling for the popular Korean surname: I, Yi, Li, Li, Ri, Ri, Ri, Ri, Ni, and so on. For native English speakers, the most popular transcription is the McCune-Reischauer system, which spells words more or less the way they sound for the American ear. Despite its clumsiness, McCune-Reischauer is the system used in this description, and after this system, the common last name is spelled Yi; it sounds like the English name for the letter E. When quoting sentences, many linguists prefer Yale Latinization, which more accurately reflects Korean spelling and avoids the need for diacritics to indicate vowels.

Language, as an important social factor in the development of society, cannot lag behind society, rather, on the contrary, sometimes it is even ahead of some social layers in its development. Just as a country cannot live in isolation, so a language cannot live in isolation from its speakers. The vocabulary of the language is constantly replenished, and if this replenishment does not occur in the internal ways, then it occurs in the external ways, i.e. through borrowing foreign vocabulary. The huge vocabulary in Korean is Sino-Korean vocabulary, which enriched the Korean language until the twentieth century. But recently, enrichment of the Korean language has been going through the languages of Europe and America. Although borrowing, along with enrichment, also pollutes the Korean language.

Nowadays, not only in commerce and culture but also in politics and the military, Western words are used. It is difficult for media speeches to be examples of public speaking because they are swept up by the government's stiff policies and sloppy details of corporations.

Dozens of new terms are spilled out every day through newspapers, broadcasts and the Internet. It is impossible to deliberate and change all the foreign languages into Korean.

Ex. 그 슈퍼마켓 (supermarket) 에서 모던 (modern) 한 뷰티 살롱 (beauty salon) 은 오픈 (open) 되었습니다. All borrowings, in our opinion, in this proposal, except for 슈퍼마켓, are used unjustifiably.

Three large lexical layers are distinguished in the vocabulary of the Korean language: native Korean vocabulary, Sino-Korean lexical layer and borrowings from various, mainly European, languages.

In the dictionary meaning, a 외래어 is a word that is borrowed from a foreign country and used like the Korean language, a word borrowed from a language other than native Korean and Chinese characters (Britannica World Encyclopedia), or a word from a foreign language is written into the Korean language. Word, that is, the nationalized foreign language (Dong-A Chinese Dictionary). Foreign language is a vocabulary that arises from frequent exchanges with other linguistic systems following contact with foreign cultures.

The number of words borrowed from the English language and widely used in the modern Seoul standard is very large. They are in the vocabulary of any sphere of life: politics, economics, culture, science, culture, art and everyday life. Especially a lot of borrowings in terminology. To understand how many there are, it's enough to remember what words we use when talking about a computer and everything else that is connected with it: a monitor, laptop, scanner, printer, toner, processor, Internet, email, etc.

And as a separate subgroup in the layer of the borrowed vocabulary of the Korean language, Konglish acts as a gradually developing new layer in the lexical composition of the Korean language.

So what is Konglish?

In Korea, a cocktail of English (and not only) and Korean words and word forms, implanted in the social and linguistic systems, is known by the name (term) of KONGLISH. The Konglish deeper and deeper takes root in the Korean language and is widely used in modern society. Konglish is a typical result of a mutation that can occur with any language in the country where it is second or foreign after the mother tongue.

The concept of Konglish refers to two phenomena:

- 1) Korean-English lingua franca rich in grammatical and other errors;
- 2) English borrowings in the Korean language, naturalized by the grammar system of the Korean language;

There is an opinion that the history of the appearance of Konglish in the Korean language originates in the periods of the Second World War and the Civil War of the North and South (1950-1953). But it seems to us that the history of Konglish has deeper roots and begins with the era of the Japanese colonial yoke in Korea, when American culture began to come to Korea, being refracted by Japanese "lenses." Of course, the influence of America was veiled, and probably that is why it was the post-war period that was fixed in consciousness as the time of the appearance of the Konglish.

A large number of English and not only borrowings in the 20th century came to the Korean language through Japanese. Many note the fact that many words from Konglish are also found in Japanese. Therefore, in the beginning, they had a sound close to the Japanese phonetic system, and only then eventually began to be pronounced closer to the original language (English).

Ex. 와이 셔츠 = "shirt; dress shirt", from the English "white shirt", Japanese waishatsu >> 와이 셔츠; 아파트 = "apartment", jap. apa; to >> 아파트; 미싱 = "sewing machine", jap. mishin, in standard Korean it is customary to use Sino-Korean 재봉틀; 텔레비 = "television", jap. terebi => 텔레비전; 아르바이트 = "part-time job", from the German Arbeit, "work", jap. arubaito.

Words from English were previously borrowed from Korean through Japanese. These are such words as truck (truck), skate (skates), drum (drum), nut (tech. Nut, clutch), suspense (uncertainty, anxiety), cup (cup), etc., which were originally pronounced in the Japanese manner: 토라 꾸, 스께 또, 도라 무, 닛토, 사 스펜스, 고히.

In modern Korean, they sound differently - closer to the phonetic shell of the original language: 트럭, 스케이트, 드럼, 너트, 서스펜스, 컵.

In its turn, the Konglish branches as follows:

- 1) Directly borrowed words - words borrowed from English with the same meaning as in the original language, i.e. they denote the same phenomenon.

바이 바이 Bye-bye

스태미너 Stamina

타이밍 Timing

커피 Coffee

머플러 Muffler

팬츠 Pants

체크 Check

소파 Sofa

다이어트 Diet

스토브 (electric) stove

와인 Wine

아이스 크림 Ice cream

컴퓨터 Computer

모니터 Monitor

하드 드라이브 Hard drive 시디 CD

키보드 Keyboard

플로피 디스크 Floppy disk

바겐 세일 Bargain sale

비디오 Video, videotape, videotape recorder

모텔 Motel

호텔 Hotel

프로젝트 Project

엠시 MC

디제이 DJ

캔버스 Canvas

인터넷 Internet

웹 사이트 Website



홈 페이지 Homepage

As you probably noticed, this category mainly includes definitions of material concepts, borrowed together with reality or professional terms related to a particular area of human activity.

2) Fabricated concepts: such concepts that consist of words that have lost their original meaning under the influence of a new borrowing culture and have acquired a new meaning that does not exist in the original language, and is formed by the native speakers themselves.

애프터서비스 Free of charge Service

아메리칸 스타일 커피 Black coffee

오토바이 Motorcycle

백 미러 Rear-view mirror

백 넘버 Jersey number

캐시 커너 ATM

더즈 페이 더즈 페이

아이 쇼핑 Window shopping

게임 룸 (video) arcade

골든 볼 Sudden death (in game)

헤어 밴드 Headband

핸드폰 Mobile phone, cellular phone

하이퍼 마켓 Grocery store

아이스 바 [US] Popsicle, [UK] Ice Lolly

인터폰 Intercom

킥 카드 "The pick of the litter"

라이트 콜라 Diet coke



리브 잉글리쉬 Real-life English

멤버 아이디 Username

모닝 콜 Wake-up call

오일 방크 Gas station

애틀 First club meeting for freshmen

네임 카드 Business card

원피스 Dress

오픈 카 Convertible car

팬츠 스타킹 Pantyhose

셀프 카메라 Home video

샌드위치 데이

트랜스젠더 Transsexual

컴섹 (Computer + sex) Virtual sex



3) Reduced borrowings, i.e. such that under the influence of external factors are reduced for ease of pronunciation.

에이에스 After service

에이컨 Air conditioner

아파트 Apartment building

백 뮤직 Background music

백 싱거 Backup singer

볼펜 Ball Point Pen

밴드 Bandage

카세트 Cassette player

센치 Centimeter

시피 Commercial film

디카 Digital camera

클래식 Classical music

클립 Paper/head clip

코팅 Plastic coating

콤비 Combination

크레파스 Cra(yon) + pas(tel)

크림 샌드 Cream sandwich

디비 Database

디시 Discount

데모 Demonstration

랩 Laboratory

도큐 Documentary

더블재킷 Double-breasted jacket

에로 Erotic movie

플래시 Flashlight

프라이팬 Frying pan

헬스 Health-club

미션 Transmission

나이트 Night club

노트 Notebook

오프라이스 Omelet rice



레미콘 Ready-mixed concrete

리모컨 Remote control

레지 Register (다방같은 곳에서 차를 나르는 등 손님을 대접하는 여자)

셀프 Self-service

에스피 Science Fantastic

스테인 Stainless steel

트랜스 Transformer

화이트 Whiteout (correction pen)

4) Hybrid vocabulary - one that is formed from a combination of Korean (or Sino-Korean) and English. Etc. Vinyl + 봉투 = 비닐 봉투, 휴대 (용 + tele) phone = 휴대폰, swap + 去來 = 스왑 거래, install + 하다 = 인스 털 하다, box + 圈 = 박스권, 몰래 + camera = 몰래 카메라, combination + 하다 = 콤비 하다,麥酒 + hall = 맥주홀, 휴게 (실 + ho) tel = 휴게텔, 백색 (白色) + terror = 백색 테러, wrecker + 차 (車) = 레커 차, 오 (五) + T (echnology) = 오티, team + 員 = 팀원.

5) Tracing papers - literally translated into Korean or Sino-Korean English concepts. Etc. 불 >> lighter (lighter), the English expression “shoot” - “shoot” used in basketball, is also translated into Korean by the verb “쏘다”, wherein the phrase '정상 회담 (頂上 會談)' 정상 (頂上) defines the heads of countries, negotiating, this concept was formed by the literal translation of the English concept of “summit meeting”, in which “summit” means “산 꼭대기” and translated using Sino-Korean vocabulary. There are not many cripples in Korean.

6) Phonetically changed words - words due to their adaptation to the phonetic system of the Korean language that has changed their phonetic form beyond recognition. Ex. 버전 >> version, 비자 >> visa, 런츠 >> lunch, 럭스 >> lux; or on the lips of Koreans they found homonyms that are heard by a foreigner's ear that is not used to Korean pronunciation and impossible in the original language. 백: bag[bæg] ≠ back [bæk],

코드: cord [kɔ:d] ≠ code [kəʊd],

러브: love [lʌv] ≠ robe [rəʊb],

소스: souse [saus] ≠ source [sɔ:s],

라이트: light [lait] ≠ right [rait],

파이프: wife [waif] ≠ pipe [paip],

커피: coffee ['kɒfi] ≠ copy ['kɒpi],

진: gin [dʒin] ≠ jeans [dʒi:n],

랩: lap [læp] ≠ rap [ræp]

And also influence on the development of Konglish, exactly the Konglish, and not English borrowing, has invested in Korean television. Television, as popular culture, has great potential in influencing society.

Not only complete words are borrowed, but also abbreviations (abbreviations). For example, 엠 에스 - M.S. (Master of Science) Master of Science, I.D. 카드 - I.D. card (Identity card) - identity card; 티 에스 알 - T.S.R. (Trance Siberian Railway) - Trans-Siberian Railway. Such words, even a foreigner who knows English well, hardly recognize them at their first meetings with a Korean interlocutor. But not only such abbreviations are difficult to "decipher", but also the simplest words. An untrained ear for Korean pronunciation of English words, hearing the word "waiphi (와이프)" is unlikely to immediately understand that it is "a wife".

After Korea freed itself from the Japanese yoke, in August 1947, in the American manner, television began to rapidly develop in Korea. This was the deployment of American troops in the south of the Korean Peninsula in 1945.

The trend of Americanization of Korean television has been observed to this day. Already at the beginning of the development of Korean post-occupation television, the names of the programs contained many English, often useless, words. For an example we will give some: 'TV 그랜드 쇼', '국악 버라이어티', '제스처 게임', '가요 퍼레이드', '유머 클럽', 'KBS 시네마' and many others.

Let us look at one article in newspaper:

(all the borrowed words will be in red bold, except titles)

경향신문

방탄소년단이 온다, ‘ON’ 으로…새 앨범 트랙리스트 공개

정규 4 집 ‘맵 오브 더 솔 : 7’ 20 곡 구성… 타이틀곡 ‘온’ 은
세계적 가수 시아 피처링 버전도

컴백을 앞둔 그룹 방탄소년단(BTS)이 새 앨범 트랙리스트를 공개했다. 정규 4 집 타이틀곡은 ‘온(ON)’이며, 세계적 가수 시아가 피처링한 버전도 공개된다.

방탄소년단은 17 일 0 시 소속사 빅히트엔터테인먼트 공식 사회관계망서비스(SNS)를 통해 정규 4 집 <맵 오브 더 솔 : 7>(MAP OF THE SOUL : 7) 트랙리스트를 공개했다. <맵 오브 더 솔 : 7>은 타이틀곡 ‘온’을 포함해 총 20 개 트랙으로 구성돼 역대 정규앨범 중 가장 많은 트랙 수를 자랑한다. 이 중 신곡은 15 곡에 이른다.

지난달 17 일 먼저 발매한 선공개곡 ‘블랙 스완’(Black Swan)과 컴백 트레일러로 공개한 ‘인터루드 : 새도(Interlude : Shadow)’ 및 ‘아우트로 : 예고’ ‘필터(Filter)’ ‘시차’ ‘라우더 댄 밤즈(Louder than bo mbs)’ ‘웁(UGH!)’ ‘00:00(Zero O’Clock)’ ‘이너 차일드(Inner Child)’ ‘친구’ ‘문(Moon)’ ‘리스펙트(Respect)’ ‘위 아 불릿프루프 : 디 이터널(We are Bulletproof : the Eternal)’ 등이 새로 선을 보인다.



지난해 4 월 발매된 **미니앨범** <맵 오브 더 솔 : 페르소나>에서도 ‘**인트로**: 페르소나’ ‘작은 것들을 위한 시(Boy With Luv)’ ‘메이크 잇 라이트(Make It Right)’ ‘자메 뷔(Jamais Vu)’ ‘디오니소스(Dionysus)’ 5 곡이 실린다.

특히 마지막 20 번째 **트랙** ‘온(Feat. Sia)’은 **타이틀곡** ‘온’의 또 다른 **버전**으로, ‘샹들리에(Chandelier)’ 등을 부른 호주 출신 싱어송라이터 시아가 **피처링**으로 참여해 화제를 모은다. **빅히트엔터테인먼트**는 “이번 협업은 방탄소년단의 제안에 시아가 흔쾌히 수락하며 성사됐다”고 전했다.

시아가 피처링한 ‘온’은 실물 **앨범**에 수록되지 않은 **디지털 트랙**으로 북미 **프로모션** 차원에서 **글로벌 플랫폼**에 오는 21 일 먼저 공개된다. 한국에서는 28 일 공개된다. 이밖에 **팝** 가수 트로이 시반도 신곡 ‘라우더 댄 밤즈’ 곡 작업에 참여했다.

<맵 오브 더 솔 : 7>은 ‘자아 찾기’를 화두로 한 <맵 오브 더 솔>(영혼의 지도) **시리즈** 두 번째 음반이다. 새 **앨범**은 21 일 오후 6 시 전 세계에 동시 공개된다.

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Culture is also forced to be flooded with foreign languages. In particular, articles related to clothing (fashion) are flooded with foreign languages. There are many times when it is difficult to realistically lack an alternative, but there are also articles that seem to ignore the purified Korean language.

And what about the situation on television today?

In 2003, Professor Im Kyuhon (임규홍) of Gyeongsang University of the Department of Korean Language and Literature published a report on the topic “Linguistic analysis of the names of television programs consisting of borrowed words on Korean television” (한국 텔레비전 방송 의 외래어 프로그램 이름 에 대한 언어 학적 분석) where practical studies on the names of Korean television programs were also placed. Five channels of Korean television were selected as objects of research: Korean Television 1 (한국 방송 1), Korean Television 2 (한국 방송 2), Culture Channel (문화 방송), Seoul Television (서울 방송) and Seoul and Incheon Television (경인 방송). Below we will present a table of the percentage of programs with names such as “borrowed (Sino-Korean) word + Sino-Korean (borrowed) word”, “native Korean (borrowed) word + borrowed (original Korean) word” and only “borrowed word”.

The result was that the total percentage of programs with names from borrowed words is 61.2% of the total number of television programs. Looking at these data, one cannot help but be concerned about the language situation on Korean television. Since the media is one of the most important teachers and informants in society, which has a huge impact on it.

It was on the “Culture Channel” that the first movement for the purification of the mass media language was noticed. At the beginning of the development of Korean television, new programs appeared on the screens almost every month, and on February 7, 1974, the administration of the Culture Channel made a statement that it was beginning to fight foreign language in the names of programs on its channel. Measures were taken and 'MBS 페스티벌' was renamed to 'MBS 대향연', '가요 스테이지' to '가요 선물', 'MBS 그랜드 쇼' to '토요일 토요일 밤 에', '일요 모닝 쇼' to '이주일 의 화제' and others. But this trend did not last long.

The next wave of purification of the Korean language, as you know, was under President Park Jong Hee, who issued a decree in the government on the purification of Korean television from the foreign vocabulary. Then the Culture Channel came forward again and again began in a hurry to rename the programs. This movement, again, was short-lived and repeated again only in the 1990s.

In economics, of course, appear a lot of economic terms. It is mainly foreign. In everyday life, we know that 'to drive a car, you have to start it and then release the handbrake and press the accelerator pedal before the car starts to roll.' Vocabulary such as "hand brake" and "acceleration" appear in the life context of automobiles. By the way, everyone uses the vocabulary, but it is not so refreshing. 'Accelerator' is expressed in terms of 'accelerator' and 'accelerator'. 'Silencer' is used in the same way as 'muffler' and 'mafura'. If there is a substitute for us, the economic side is to actively use it. If you don't write it, you can overflow with articles that are half-filled with foreign languages. Articles of the same content pour out similar foreign words from any newspaper.

The English language, being a mediator in cultural and linguistic contacts, reflects, like a mirror, the features of the relationship of the contacting peoples, including the peoples of the East and West. The main problem is to determine whether the changes that a language undergoes under the influence of borrowing are positive or negative for the language of the host; whether the language will lose its individuality and historical heritage.

Looking at how fast and in what quality English is entering the life of Koreans, one cannot help but be concerned about the possible consequences. Of course, in the context of modern globalization, one cannot stay away from such economic and political powers like America, England, China, etc. But at the same time, one must not forget that the people are alive, not even as long as the territory of the state of this nation exists, but as long as the language in which history, originality, and self-awareness of the people live.

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