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The Effects of An Institution of The Vocabulary of The Korean Language Modern Foreign Language

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Abstract: This article thoroughly modern Korean language in the late 19th century explorer stay savage, the major change that occurred during this period in the Korean language, the national language of the impact on excessive westernization, the change in writing system, resulting in a significant increase in loanwords konglish of the emergence of culture, and, consequently, the gradual disappearance of the threat to the national language and native Korean vocabulary.

Keywords: "Though the enlightenment" is the idea that the enlightenment era, the onmun il, "neo-Sinitic" vocabulary, konglish culture.

Introduction: The expansion of communication and cooperation between Uzbekistan and Korea, the official Korean language are further increased the need to study deeper. Learn any language while its culture, history takes to lead the way in sync with. The present appearance of the Korean language today in consumption that had come up from the stage many difficult pasts. The first, which was seemingly quite different, the only condition to come. The history of the Korean language to be studied today in consumption at each stage of the language are complex and several stages have undergone many changes. In particular, we like the modern Korean language analysis, which is also pronounced changes at this stage can be observed.

METHOD

Korea, Korean language modern world at the end of the xix century to the scene starts out with a decent way. The opening of the Korean port of the external forces in the country for comprehensive political and social changes at a rapid pace during the next half-century and

bring to intensify the pressure go. Often, the change was traumatic. The history of Japanese colonization period, which is contiguous to the north and south of the country and of the Korean war was truly awful mutually. In the background of the history of the language but this is difficult to say the story of the general misery. In Korea, the “enlightenment” period of the language, which is called exactly in the center of the reform period, in particular his writing was standing.

In the late 19th century and the beginning of the first phase of this effort, Sirhak (Practical learning) open to western culture and tradition of Korea on the basis of technology, who said he would “educated opinion” is characterized by the emergence of the idea known as. Then, in the year of 1875 Korea opened to foreign trade at the port of Kanghwa agreement on a mandatory basis, the Korean intellectual modernization and reform policy of the majority were eager to build. Hence the “enlightenment” period was the start of. The issue of language in the first place stands first in the order of the day.

Building the modern state in its place, which serve to maintain the proper functioning of society and state bodies requires a modern standard language. This task write about saving energy at first seen from the perspective of reforms mainly in regard of the enlightenment, we see that there is the first efforts in the period of the language. The first work order like this one “written and oral language to” combine “the Onmun il” movement is received from one of his Japanese name such similar initiatives. Unfortunately, many have faced problems here first.

The Korean language in the modern era is at the most important changes in his vocabulary until now. Thousands of new words entered into the Korean language's vocabulary and his computer changed radically. However, these words came from the west are terms that, although they undigested directly from English or other western languages from at least the beginning of the 19th and 20th centuries. Instead, each new term in the English language the words Korean translated into the language of classical Chinese, the word received by the roots. At that time, although not nearly to know their English language level, this Korean situated close study of the literary language starting from classical Chinese language, while the means to bring in new ideas and concepts to be served. The west, mainly the translation of words like this appeared in Japan.

Japan, Korea or China and western ideas and technology and more than I have taken with the same dictionary as early also worked out a strategy to deal

with earlier. I find that they think unmarked English words instead of samples from East Asia that are common to the whole number of them was listed as cultural elite.

Such words are usually two, or sometimes three English characters to life. In addition, they often include a link to literary China.

Throughout the history of the Korean language tend to be squeezed out the words known local dictionary. Which appeared in the middle period of this trend has continued and added to the dictionary. In addition, with a number of local words in English-Korean synonymous when there are English-Korean words are usually terms that will serve more respectable. This, in particular, is especially suitable for professional use, such as a medical dictionary. Dictionary this fast-growing during the period of enlightenment, but soon parallel atavistic action also appear. Feeling excitement of the nationalists in the Korean language was felt in all things, especially the concept of pride hangs in the new language have been discovered appear to fail to keep, we bring these new attempts are replaced by pure Korean words. English-Korean-a “talking dictionary” nativist language scientists “language model” were replaced only caused by amendments to much.

This action is directed to the purity of language in the country after the release of it from Japan increased. Materials as a result of this action practical action has been many surveys of the ministry of education, in particular began to promote the use of violence with local neologism. This is the first application of “own back to our roots under the slogan” because this is going to result in a more extensive proliferation of tradition and respect deserving of the normal phase in the middle period of Korean language is a decision that you knew.

To the west of the new literature in translation vocabulary of the language, based on the unit also begin to add. The third person pronoun, the use of the Korean language is a stranger to spreading quickly, it is especially going to be a bright example (the same information found in the new literature of Japan).

Nativist come to the end of the twentieth century made another twist action. We have a performer in South Korea the awakening of interest in traditional and fine art to create a personal name from the local word when he started, it has become a fashion. At the same time, traditional Chinese-Korean name instead of many children, “to shine”, “flow”, “heaven”, “flower”, “wisdom” with a name like called, began. And today, at the beginning of the third decade of the twenty-first century, this practice is called drop atavistic no icon does not show. In addition, the local name in the past, which is unique to Korean, as well as cafes, restaurants,

night clubs and even residential houses is famous for.

Countless Koreans from Japan during the period of the Japanese invasion into the development of vocabulary elements. While the majority of this development is optional though, but only much later not to go deeply into the language of the people. The effect of this even further, we can also easily track the structure of the dictionary of the modern Korean language. Custodial after Japanese mostly in North Korea was destroyed, also the majority of words from the Japanese language be used in South Korea, which quickly became linguistically note of the action of that period and continues to today's day of cleaning.

The words past the west, Japan has also been modified through, for example, “센터” “center” for a better adaptation to the pronunciation of the English sound “센터” has been changed slightly. Despite this, often invisibly saved the remains of the ancient Japanese dictionary in place.

Korean language with words overflowing from the west, and the day of such debt-to-day are increasing. In particular, assimilated into the Korean language to English words occurs in the world of art, music is available in Italian while in the field. However, changes the appearance of the English language, the Korean language.

In South Korea, the attitude to today's English dictionary “full accessibility”, that is, English as a foreign language dictionary but not in the form of a dictionary which can be used freely to look at the expansion went. Science likewise one of the next war was to describe the situation in Japan. South Korean culture that can apply to almost any word in English conversations or free text is a word. Also, sometimes “konglish” who called elements to create new words in a creative way English is used. That's not far off in the Korean language Korean pronunciation words in the English language came from and how comfortable without assimilated. This is not to deny the negative effects on the structure of the dictionary of the Korean language condition, the cause, that is, the rules of pronunciation of each English word in the Korean language due to the peculiarities of the change when we look at transforming words in the language will lead to an increase offbeat, these words occur because of the changes English too far, far, despite the fact remains that it is a Korean word.

CONCLUSION

say did in the modern stage of the Korean language the words Korean language and from the west I could see was flooded with such words that are growing from day to day. Art in the world of French and Italian in the

music industry occurs in a wide word. Also, “konglish” to extensive consumption of new words enter English Korean who called elements. Western far in the background of aspiration of the Korean words with words in English and other languages be increased excessively as a result of the exchange of words is going to be ultimately stay while to develop aspects of the Korean national language under threat as we can show characteristic features typical of this period of time.

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