



 Research Article

KONGLISH AND ITS INFLUENCE ON EVERYDAY SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the origin and main categories of Konglish words and their influence on everyday speech as well as the examples of usage of Konglish words in various situations. Konglish is a mixture of English and Korean created by Koreans for communicative needs. For many years, English has been the intermediary language in most countries, and Korea is no exception. Interference of English language into Korean resulted in the emergence of Koreanized words or Konglish which is viewed by many as poor English or a slang used by Koreans.

KEYWORDS

Konglish, communicative needs, intermediary language, interference, Koreanized words, slang.

INTRODUCTION

Among the words of the Korean language, there are both words that have existed in Korea from time immemorial (the original Korean vocabulary), and words that have penetrated into Korean language

from other languages (borrowed vocabulary). Until now, considering the word, we did not distinguish between these two layers of vocabulary. It is true that from time to time we had to clarify how this or that



condition or restriction operates in relation to the original Korean and borrowed vocabulary (including hieroglyphic, of Chinese origin). The knowledge of how, when and how many borrowings penetrated into the Korean language is a necessary element in the knowledge of the Korean language itself.

There are many loan words in the vocabulary of the Korean lexicon. Until the 19th century the majority of the borrowings came from Chinese; lately, most of the borrowings from Western European languages.

Among the borrowings that are now in use, there are many that are assimilated into the Korean language to such an extent that many native speakers are unaware of their foreign origin. For example, the words ‘배추’ (cabbage) and ‘상추’ (salad) actually come from Chinese words ‘白菜’ and ‘葉生菜’. [1, p 174] Both of these words have changed so much and become so distinct from their Chinese forms, that in the minds of Koreans they are no longer perceived as borrowings. Such cases were very common in the history of the Korean language: at first, penetrating into Korean as obvious borrowings of foreign lexemes were so assimilated into the Korean language that current speakers of Korean language can not even imagine that these words contain foreign elements.

What is modern language?

There are over 7000 languages and about 8000 dialects in the world. Over the years, these languages change, mixing with each other, creating new expressions and words called slang. This is how modern language appears day by day being modified by the influence of various languages. At the moment, English has firmly consolidated its position in the world, spreading its influence to other language groups and dialects.

The use of English in various sociolinguistic contexts, due to its global spread, led to the diversification of the English language and to the transition from its centrality, based on two variants, British and American, to pluricentricity, manifested in the coexistence of various regional variants of the English language. The categorization of variants of the English language is represented by various schemes, but the most famous is the model of "three concentric circles" by Barja Kachru[2, p 2]. B. Kachru distinguishes three types of variants: English as a native language for speakers (inner circle), English as the second official language (outer circle), English as a foreign language (expanding circle). Until now, it remains undeniable that South Korea belongs to the countries of an expanding circle, where English is used not as a state language, but as a language of interethnic communication. Indeed, Koreans do not use English as a separate independent language code in everyday communication, however, the presence of English lexical units in everyday speech of Koreans cannot be denied.

Also interesting is the fact that although some words were borrowed from

English, they have more authentic counterparts. For example 엘리베이터 –

a loanword from “elevator” and 승강기, a Korean word that translates to “elevator.”

In this regard, in Korea, an increasing number of researchers, professors and scientists advocate for a reduction in the use of English borrowings.[3] Although completely from them it is not possible to refuse, since the English language and the terms in it are used in industrial productions, narrowly focused specializations, etc.

What is slang?



In recent decades, there have been active changes in the vocabulary of the Korean language, the main reasons for which are the rapid democratization of the language. The vocabulary of the Korean language is constantly being created, changed, and developed through the development of the Internet, information and communication devices. All this actually accelerates the pace of change, not only in our lives, but also in our language. Such qualities of modern colloquial speech as expression, originality, mobility, some social secrecy attract many researchers.

In modern English, slang is an active component of a lively spoken language, representing a significant layer of its vocabulary, and expresses all the variety of interests of society, assessments of various phenomena by different representatives of society, who may belong to both different professional and different social groups.

The active replenishment of the vocabulary of the Korean language in recent years also occurs due to the introduction of non-standard vocabulary, which was originally used when communicating with special social groups. So slang began to gradually penetrate into many spheres of public life of Koreans, and even some of its elements began to be recorded in the dictionaries of the Korean language.

In the explanatory dictionary, edited by I Khisin, it is indicated that slang is a kind of speech cipher that uses Xia so that others do not understand us. Kim Minsoo describes slang as special words that are used between the staff of a specialized society formed from any social classes, professions and groups.[4, p 3]

Domestic linguists A.D. Schweitzer believes that emotionally colored words and stable phrases that exist in colloquial speech and are outside the literary language belong to slang.

The opinions of Korean and domestic researchers lead to the fact that slang can be described as non-standard, but at the same time close to the literary language, containing expression, some kind of coding, and it is also a linguistic product of representatives of certain social and professional groups.

Speaking about slang, it should be noted that the largest group using this layer of vocabulary is youth. Youth as a social group of society always actively and quickly "absorbs" any changes taking place in society.

Usage of konglish in slangs with examples

Konglish is not just borrowings, but established words and phrases that are actively used both in oral and written Korean speech. In this work, we set out to understand the nature of this linguistic phenomenon and to consider the main situations in which Konglish is used.

The use of borrowed vocabulary is one of the productive ways of forming slang. When creating new slang expressions, the root addition of two or more words is allowed, in which both borrowed and Korean can participate

words, as well as abbreviations or additions of affixes. Let's look at a few examples:

에프킬러 (English killer F), lit. "F killer" refers to a teacher who often gives an F grade.

뉴비 (eng. newbie) - "newbie, inexperienced player."

고고씽 (고고 from English go go - "go, go" + 씽 - "sound or appearance

a very fast moving person") - "Let's go!" or "Let's do it!"



생얼 (Chinese 생 (生) - "birth" + 얼굴 - "face") - "face without makeup",

"natural beauty".

알바 (German arbeit - "work") - "side job".

Business vocabulary includes the following words: 리스트 (List), 사이 버 머니 (Cyber money), 비즈니스 모델 (Business model), 로팅 (Rooting), 스케줄 (Schedule). The terms denoting computer technologies include: 스피커 (Speaker), 마우스 (Mouse), 모바일 (Mobile), 리모컨 (Remote control), 카메라 (Camera).

In addition to the highlighted groups, during the first episode, words meaning household items appeared, for example: 타이어 (Tire) and 엘리베이터 (Elevator).

We also came across a few adjectives: 나이스하다 (Nice), 체크 (남 방 셔츠) (Checked shirt). The title of the drama 스타트업 (Start-up) also reflects the phenomenon in question. The use of konglish in various titles not only of movies and dramas, but also of streets, cafes and restaurants, is also a manifestation of the huge influence that the English language has.

Another important factor that affects the vocabulary of Korean youth is the dynamic development in Korea, a highly developed system of information, namely the use of mobile phones, Internet, general communications. [4, p 4]

In this connection, in modern Korean speech, a huge lexical layer appears - "SMS slang". To save typing time and space in the message, Korean SMS has a

compression process. For instance: 짐 (from the word 지금) - "now"; 쌤 (from the word 선생님) - "teacher"; 비번 (from the expression 비밀 번호) - "secret number".

Also, the slang words themselves, formed with the help of English borrowings, can be written in the form of alphabetic letters, according to principle, the first letter of each syllable: 오키 slang (from English ok) - "everything okay, great" is written as 'ㅇㅋ'; slang 노노 (from English no no) - "no-no" is written as 'ㄴㄴ'; 바이바이 (from English bye bye) - "bye-bye" is written as 'ㅂㅂ'.

Meaning change of konglish words in slangs

Many English words are borrowed into Korean with little or no change in meaning. Not surprisingly, this is particularly true of names for concrete objects, such as '버스', 'bus', '미사일' 'missile', or '라디오' 'radio'. [5, p 4]

Other words have changed or modified their meaning to the point of being incomprehensible to native English speakers. The most famous Koreanized English expression 화이팅 / 파이팅 (Fighting!) Does not exist in the English language with the meaning with which Koreans use it "Come on! Forward!" (Don't give up! Just do it!)

The expression 원샷! (One shot!) Can be heard at any feast or in bars that sell alcoholic drinks. It is the Korean version of the English "Bottoms up!" Drinking alcoholic beverages is an important part of Korean culture. If in everyday routine life it is very difficult for a Korean to express his emotions, to express his opinion directly, to confess his feelings, then drinking alcoholic beverages



in a relaxed atmosphere with friends and colleagues helps Koreans to relax and get to know each other better.

Moreover, the culture of drinking alcoholic beverages in Korea dates back to the ancient tradition of celebrating the completion of seasonal work. This "alcoholic culture" is subject to special etiquette and has its own rules.

The historical past, when during the period of Japanese colonization, many English words entered the Korean language through Japanese, and the similar linguistic characteristics of the Korean and Japanese languages explain the similarity of the local English vocabulary. For example, the Koreanized 콘센트 (consent) is used to mean an electric outlet, which does not correspond to any of the British or American English consent values, but is used with a similar, if not identical, meaning as Japaneseized "consent".

Another example is 서비스 (service). To lure the customer and make him come to the store again, many businessmen give additional bonuses, calling it 서비스 (service). If the buyer comes to the store not for the first time and the seller really likes it, then as a token of gratitude and sympathy, he can also receive "service".

Combination of Korean and English words

Koreans get creative by mixing Korean and English words to create new hybrid formations. 바 뷔치 (Babwich) means a chain of fast food stores that sell mainly gimpab and sandwiches. 바 뷔치 is culturally labelled as it carries an element of traditional Korean food (gimpab) in its name.

치 케이크 (Happy Birthday chicken-cake) is an example found in the group chat of the popular Korean messenger Kakaotalk. The chat was about the birthday of one of the friends. Usually 생일 케이크 (Happy birthday cake) is given for birthday, but if someone loves chicken, then it can be 생일 치킨 (Happy Birthday chicken). In the chat, a friend got creative by combining the two words 생일 치킨 (Happy birthday chicken) and 케이크 (cake), got a funny combination of chicken and birthday cake, 치 케이크 (chicake). Wonderful 썸 Day presents a very interesting example of a language game based on the consonance of morphemes, accompanied by graph hybridization (hybridization of the Latin alphabet and Hangul).

In the example, the Korean element 썸 [seom] is consonant with the English some, while the first part of the adjective wonderful is also replaced with the consonant one. It is interesting that a parallel phenomenon is also noted in Russia, where, as A.A. Rivlin, English in Russia is used as an important additional source of linguistic creativity and language play.[4, p 176] We believe the same is true for the Korean-English language situation.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the study, we got acquainted with the linguistic phenomenon of Konglish and were able to determine some of the reasons for its occurrence. An analysis of the data obtained once again confirms that most of the borrowings are related to international areas of activity, that is, those industries that are developing due to globalization (in our case, this is the economic and technical sphere). However, there are many other domains in Korean colloquialism that do not belong to the general realm. These are words used



in everyday life to describe the various occasions and occasions encountered and invoked. Thus, we can conclude that Korea and the Korean language are at risk of English culture. And, although there are sustainable factors of development, too large a percentage of the remaining languages associated with the littering of speech and the loss of cultural characteristics. Although efforts are constantly being made to keep the Korean language free from the influx of foreign words, it seems unlikely that the influence of English on Korean will decrease in the future.

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