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KOREAN LANGUAGE'S LINGUIOCULTURAL ASPECTS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The main characteristics of Korean language and its relationship to linguocultureology are discussed in the following article. The author of the paper mentions the fundamental theories of Korean linguistics right at the start. She draws attention to the connections between the language and culture of Korea and those of Japan and China. The remainder of the article examines the discovery made by famous linguists. They cited the categorization of Korean language along with its phonetics and grammar. The discovery is therefore integrated with culture by the author.

INTRODUCTION

There were several attempts to alter and establish new tactics, lexicon, and structures as the Korean language progressed over a number of years while making significant strides to advance. Korean is no longer just the language of the Korean peninsula. It's connected with increase in the Korean "diaspora", which now stands at about 7 million people. They include as descendants of the first emigrants from Korean Peninsula, and later emigrants. Most of them lives in China.

Economic development, cultural exchange and trade also encourage foreigners to learn Korean. Since the late 1990 years, there has been a rapid an increase in the influx of foreign labor to Korea, especially from South Asia, as well as an increase in the number of international marriages between Korean men and women from South Asia. With the current geopolitical tensions, it is easy to forget that Northeast Asia, with Korea at its center, has a long history of cultural and technological exchange.

Much of this history was fueled dominance of China, and in the last century - the ambitions of Japan. In recent years in Korea's central role has come under the spotlight. Due to destructive consequences of the war in which the United States played its part, many Korea's historical treasures were destroyed, making it even more difficult tracking the importance of a country over time. One cultural heritage left unscathed: Korean language and writing system. Many aspects of the Korean language are related to other Northeastern languages. Whitman points out some of these details: vowel harmony, with which vowels next to each other in words must pronounced in a form similar to each other - a feature of the Korean language separates Mongolian and Tungusic languages; pitch accent, type of pitch accent, with which the difference in pitch occurs in some syllables of words, which Korean is shared with Japanese and Ainu; and an extremely large vocabulary stock borrowed from Chinese, leading to some grammatical patterns of Korean with Chinese influence. Researchers hope to ultimately help tell the world about the role of Korean culture in general. "When people think about promoting culture, they usually think about literature, music, art and the like," says Whitman. "The language seems neutral. Difficult think of a language as something that can perpetuate the history of a country and its culture. But Korea has been under such strong influence throughout history, especially from China, which in many ways is the most important legacy Korean culture is its language and its unique writing system". Historically Linked - The Cultures of Korea and Japan The Scroll and Whitman's Theory controversial because they challenge the traditional Japanese belief that Japanese culture developed almost exclusively in Japan, with some external influence of China. "A huge amount of Japanese culture, literature, letters and everything came through Korea," says Whitman. "Even Buddhism came from Korea. All Japanese scientists know this, but lay people in Japan experience huge resistance. Korea is of great importance to Japanese culture.

Even this way of writing, when you mix Chinese characters with phonetic hieroglyphs, came from Korea. Whitman hopes that, demonstrating the historical relationship between the languages and cultures of the North-Eastern Asia, especially Korean, he and other linguists will be able to encourage the inhabitants of the region to rapprochement. "East Asia was in the thrall of nineteenth-century Western nationalism century," he says. "When you work with scientists, there is almost no such nationalism.

But when you get to school textbooks and popular news, everything will be vice versa. One of the reasons I became interested in this particular research, finding ways to use Chinese to write Korean or Japanese was that it included a very close collaboration between Japanese and Korean scientists over the past 15 years.

It inspires me a lot. I don't know of any other area of the humanities where there has been such close cooperation between Japanese and Koreans” . Whitman thus shared his thoughts about this beautiful country and urged everyone to learn Korean. Cause with this we can get colossal knowledge about the culture of Korea and the cultures of the countries of North Asia, in particular Japan and China. Research in Linguistics, have certainly become a priority in recent times, because the study of foreign languages has become a necessity at the present time. In particular, the close economic cooperation of Korea and Uzbekistan, has become one of the important issues in the study of the Korean language in the scientific direction. The dynamic development of Uzbekistan in all spheres and industries has had a particularly strong impact on the education system. Research in the field of linguistics has certainly become priority in recent years, because the study of foreign languages has become in our time necessity. In particular, close economic cooperation between Korea and Uzbekistan has become one of the important issues of studying the Korean language in scientific direction. When learning a foreign language, a student is faced with a number of facts that do not belong to the field of vocabulary, grammar, phonetics or style, but rather to the social, household or historical spheres. Correct use or understanding of certain words or phrases sometimes implies knowledge of their origin, situations in which they can be used, or elementary information from history, literature, political the reality of the country of the language being studied. Along with language learning, to study the culture of its people - to get acquainted with history, literature, economics, geography, life, traditions, etc. Along with mastering a foreign language, there is an assimilation cultural knowledge and the formation of the ability to understand the mentality of native speakers of another language. As practice shows, intercultural communication cannot prepare students to complete communication. At the present stage, it seems more promising approach when mastering a foreign language culture occurs through the language and in the process of its study. Intercultural communication has become a common property and should be reflected in research. As you know, the language allows abstract operations with meaning, determined from reality - reasoning. Oral language usually depends in its content from all other sign systems. However, the semantic content of one or another sign depends on the compatibility of all the signs used in the expression. Thus, linguoculturological approach made it possible to expand a broad scientific description of the specifics reflection of national culture in linguistic units for the methodological purposes of teaching and create new kinds of practical materials for teaching Korean.

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