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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**NEOLOGISMS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON MODERN KOREAN
LANGUAGE****Munira Baymatova**

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Key words: vocabulary, lexicology, neologism, technology, youth culture, 디지털 노마드- Digital Nomad, 실버 산업, cognitive function.

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Abstract: the article is devoted to neologisms and their influence on the modern Korean language, their adaptation in the lexicology of the language. The origin of these words in the Korean language, the impact on the development of language and culture, positive and negative characteristics, and the prevalence of such words among users of different generations are analyzed.

INTRODUCTION

Neologisms are new words or expressions that appear in any language to denote new concepts or to replace outdated terms. Neologisms can come from different sources, such as technology, science, culture, or they can be created as a result of the individual creativity of the author.

One of the unsolved problems of lexicology is the problem of the term “neologism”. Neologisms are distinguished from traditional canonical words by special links with time, which are fixed by the collective consciousness. Lexicologists and lexicographers consider new words to be units that appear in the language later than some time limit, which is assumed to be the initial one.

Strong neologisms can also include loanwords that are characterized by phonetic distribution that is not typical of Korean, as well as a typical morphological membership and lack of motivation. A new sector in the world picture - computer technology - is fixed on the language map as a separate new semantic field of computer terms: CNC (computer numerical

control) control over the counting of products by computer; computer monitoring - a computer system that controls the work of employees working at terminals in various organizations; electronic mail - a letter typed on a computer and transmitted to the receiving computer by telephone; spread sheet - a computer program. Most often, neologisms arise as a result of the emergence of new technologies and scientific discoveries. For example, in modern language we have terms such as “computer”, “Internet”, “smartphone”, etc. These words were created to represent new inventions and concepts.

In addition, neologisms can also arise due to cultural changes, which are increasingly happening in the modern world. For example, genres such as “rap”, “reggae” or “rock and roll” have appeared in world music. These words were created to describe new styles of music that became popular during a certain period of time.

MAIN PART

Neologisms play an important role in the development of language as they help the language adapt to a changing world and express new concepts and ideas. They may also reflect cultural and social trends in a society. At times, neologisms can cause resistance among people accustomed to old terms, but it should be noted that neologisms also contribute to expanding the lexical field of the language.

Let's consider the positive characteristics of neologisms:

1. Reflecting new concepts and ideas: Neologisms allow a language to adapt to a changing world and express new concepts. They help fill gaps in language that arise due to new technologies, scientific discoveries, or cultural changes.

2. Creativity: Neologisms can be the result of individual creativity and allow the author to express his ideas or emotions. They can be flexible, unlimited and help enrich the language with new words and expressions.

3. Expansion of vocabulary: Neologisms add new words and expressions to the language, allowing it to become more diverse. This can promote greater precision and clarity in communication, as well as enable the formulation of more precise concepts and ideas.

Negative characteristics of neologisms:

1. Misunderstanding and difficulty in understanding: New words or expressions can cause confusion or difficulty in understanding, especially for those who are not familiar with them. This can lead to poor understanding and communication.

2. Resistance and rejection: Neologisms can cause resistance among those who are accustomed to standard terms and do not want to change their vocabulary. This can create barriers to understanding and communication between people.

3. Volatility and Temporariness: Neologisms can be temporary and become outdated over time, especially if they are associated with rapidly changing technological advances or fashion trends. This may lead to a loss of meaning and use of these words or expressions.

4. Risk of misuse: In some cases, when creating neologisms, there may be a risk of misuse or lack of clarity and precision in their use. This may lead to misunderstandings or distortion of meaning during communication.

The Korean language is also no exception in the area of neologisms. If for several centuries most of the Korean vocabulary was made up of borrowings from the Chinese language, then in recent years this trend has been transferred to English. The English language, being a mediator in cultural and linguistic contacts, reflects, like a mirror, the peculiarities of the relationships between peoples in contact, including the peoples of the East and West.

Let's analyze the components of Korean vocabulary. The vocabulary of the Korean language is made up of many words and expressions that serve to denote objects, concepts, actions and ideas. Like other languages, the vocabulary of the Korean language is gradually evolving, including both outdated words and expressions and new ones that appear as a result of sociocultural and technological changes.

The vocabulary of the Korean language includes the following main components:

1. Nouns (명사): used to refer to objects and people around us. Examples: 사과 (apple), 학교 (school), 기차 (train) etc.

2. Verbs (동사): describe actions and states. Examples: 가다 (to go), 먹다 (to eat), 보다 (to watch, to see) etc.

3. Adjectives (형용사): used to describe the characteristics or properties of objects or people. Examples: 좋다 (good), 높다 (tall), 크다 (big) etc.

4. Adverbs (부사): serve to indicate the circumstances of an action or description. Examples: 자주 (often), 빨리 (fast), 조용히 (quiet) etc.

5. Pronouns (대명사): used to replace nominal nouns. Examples: 나 (I), 그 (he, she) etc.

6. Particles (조사): used to indicate relationships between words in a sentence. Examples: 을/를 (direct object particle), 에/에게 (particle of place or indirect object), etc.

7. Compound words (합성어): formed by combining two or more words. Examples: 학교 (school, from Hanja: 학 - knowledge, 교 - learn), 컴퓨터 (from the English word "computer") etc.

In addition, the Korean vocabulary also contains idioms, phrasal verbs, expressions of poetry, specialized terms, etc. Understanding and using these vocabulary items improves your

language proficiency and allows you to more fully and accurately express thoughts and ideas in Korean.

In recent years, many new words and expressions (neologisms) have appeared in the Korean language related to various spheres of life, including:

1. Technology and the Internet:

- 스마트폰 (smartphone)
- 웹툰 (webcomic)
- 온라인 (online)
- 인터넷 방송 (online broadcast)
- 디지털 노마드 (digital nomad)

2. Youth culture and entertainment:

- 삽니다 (Cool, great)
- 강추 (highly recommend)
- 무짤 (very briefly)
- 셀카 (selfie)
- 먹방 (video about food)

3. New professions and trends:

- 크리에이터 (content creator)
- 1인미디어 (individual media)
- 워라밸 (work-life balance)
- 실버 산업 (industry for the elderly)
- 언택트 (contactless)

4. Social and political phenomena:

- 정치 피로도 (political fatigue)
- 비정규직 (temporary worker)
- 소통 (communication)
- 갑질 (abuse of power)
- 페미니즘 (feminism)

5. The COVID-19 pandemic:

- 코로나19 (COVID-19)
- 사회적 거리두기 (social distancing)
- 비대면 (contactless)

- 언택트 (contactless)
- 마스크 착용 (wearing masks).

If some of these words are already strongly embedded and settled in everyday life, there are also those that need to be studied for further use. For example, 디지털 노마드- Digital Nomads are a special social category of people who use digital telecommunication technologies to fulfill their professional duties and lead a mobile lifestyle. And while in this case the translation is literal «디지털 노마드- Digital Nomad», in the case of the expression «industry for the elderly», in the Korean interpretation the expression has acquired the expression form «silver industry» - «실버 산업».

The most publicly available space for learning new emerging words is the media. Facebook, Instagram, Twitter - these are the platforms where we first encounter new words and, interested in the meaning, start surfing the net to find what is the word's semantics, where is it used, what is the origin etc. Since the Internet is more the sphere of interest of the younger generation, it is sometimes very difficult to keep up with the speed of young people who invent new words and concepts. Hence there is a misunderstanding between different generations, but this process is an integral part of the progress and development of the language, among others.

CONCLUSION

With the development and strengthening of the neologism branch of lexicology, the range of its problems related to the multifaceted study of Korean literary neologisms has been determined. At the same time, research on the lexicographic representation of neologisms is being conducted. Special dictionaries of new words, meanings and expressions have become a qualitatively new stage in solving the issues of lexicography of innovations. The need to study neologisms as a separate branch of lexicology arose not so long ago. The boom in the emergence of neologisms occurred in the last few decades and is still actively growing. It is the result of the emerging latest technologies, especially information technologies. These new words and expressions reflect the rapid changes in Korean society, technology, culture and lifestyle. They help the language adapt to modern realities and expand the vocabulary of the Korean language. Thus, neologisms are more likely to be of interest at first, before they become famous, and before they become commonplace, habitual. And when neologisms have already become part of the language, they lose their specificity and unusualness. Neologisms can simultaneously perform several functions: to be used as a means of denoting new concepts and phenomena - scientific and cognitive function; to perform a stylistic function or coloring, as they carry the effect of novelty, unusual for the reader's perception.

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 receiving country; will the language lose its individuality and historical heritage?

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