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Ahn, Hyejeong

2018

Ahn, H. (2018). Modelling the Englishization of vocabulary in contemporary Korean. *World Englishes*, 37(4), 570-589. doi:10.1111/weng.12345

<https://hdl.handle.net/10356/104691>

<https://doi.org/10.1111/weng.12345>

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Abstract

This study aims to analyse how English has been incorporated into newly-coined Korean vocabulary, using vocabulary items from the 2014 New Word list published by the National Institute of Korean Language. It also surveys previous research on the Englishization of Korean vocabulary in order to devise a descriptive model of lexical borrowing from English in the contemporary Korean language. The examination of a wide range of data demonstrates that lexical borrowing into Korean is highly complex, involving at least four combinations of source languages, that is (i) English (only), (ii) traditional Korean and English, (iii) Sino-Korean and English, and (iv) English, traditional Korean and Sino-Korean. The findings suggest that ‘borrowed’ words undergo hybridized word formation processes in creative and innovative ways, which I have attempted to describe through the model of lexical borrowing presented in this article.

1 | INTRODUCTION

The linguistic phenomenon, ‘Englishization’, broadly refers to changes in an indigenous language caused by language contact involving English, including the transfer of syntactic structures and large scale lexical borrowing (Kachru, 1994). In his 1994 article on ‘Englishization and contact linguistics, Kachru describes a range of linguistic processes associated with language contact involving English worldwide, at the levels of lexis, grammar, and literary expression. In his discussion of the Englishization of lexis, Kachru noted that this typically involved processes such as (i) loan words, (ii) loan shifts, (iii) hybridization, and (iv) parallel lexical sets. Kachru further noted that in many parts of the world such processes were either ‘donor initiated’ or ‘receiver initiated’, and, for Kachru, the term Englishization ‘does not refer only to phonology, grammar and lexis, goes beyond these levels into discourse, registers and styles and the development of literary genres’ (Kachru, 1994, pp. 138-141). Kachru’s pioneer theorization of Englishization provided the stimulus for a number of early studies of linguistic contact between English and Korean, including Baik (1994), Jung (1998), and Jung and Min (1999).

In South Korea, since the end of the Second World War, a process of Englishization has taken place in which the Korean language has become the ‘recipient’ language in its contact with English, although in recent years, Koreans are becoming active participants in producing nativized English words for domestic use (Kiaer, 2014). This process has been realized through a wide range of nativization processes, including the introduction of English loanwords into the Korean vocabulary. The intense presence of English in contemporary Korea has produced new types of hybrid words, which liberally blend English and Korean vocabulary items. The Englishization of Korean has been examined in a number of early studies which have focused on syntactic features¹ and also on phonological features². Other studies have investigated the sociolinguistic effects of English mixing in advertisements³, in K-pop⁴, television programs⁵ and movies⁶.

This current study sets out to investigate Englishization at the level of linguistic borrowing and the incorporation of English vocabulary items into the Korean language. This topic has previously been investigated by Kiaer and Bordilovskaya (2017), Kiaer (2014), E. Kim, (2016) and a number of others. Kiaer and Bordilovskaya (2017) in their recent studies discuss the inadequacy of terminology such as 'loanwords' to collectively describe new English-influenced Korean and Japanese words and argue that new terminologies should be created in order to accurately capture their unique nature. They have named them 'first generation English words', 'second-generation English words' and 'global English words' (pp. 170-171). Kiaer (2014) in her study provides a comprehensive investigation of the development of English loanwords in the Korean language which focuses on the frequent use and creation of English loanwords in various sociolinguistic domains, the overall structural patterns in the making of new words and public attitudes towards their usage in South Korea. E. Kim (2016) also examines a similar topic by providing an overview of the development of new Anglicized words in Korean and highlights the innovative formation processes of these new words including such things as pictographic presentation and inverse phonetic translation. In addition to these studies, Nam (2015b), Jeong (2015) and Cho (2014) have investigated the usages of new Englishized Korean words. For example, Nam (2015b) analyzes the usage of new words using the criteria of dictionary entry and Jeong (2015) examines the frequency of their usage. Cho (2014) also focuses on the usage of new words in relation to their acceptance by the South Korean public. In addition to this, Korean studies of loanwords by H. Kim (2007) investigate the linguistic motivation for the creation of loanwords from English, while S. Lee and Y. Lee (2013) focus particularly on the truncation and blending patterns of loanwords.

Despite the proliferation of interest in studying new Englishized Korean words, few studies have provided an in-depth, detailed analysis of the complex linguistic features of new Englishized Korean words and their ubiquitous formation processes, providing little insight into how these words should be categorised and analyzed. Therefore, the present study aims to answer this need by providing a comprehensive structural analysis of word formation in defined categories according to the constituent parts of new words and the linguistic performance played in their formation process, which is highly complex and hybridized. In addition, this study attempts to present a new analytical model which provides a useful tool with which to examine distinctive features and formation process of new, Englishized Korean words.

This study firstly discusses the Englishization of Korean vocabulary by providing an overview of the recent research on this topic, then detailed analyses of examples of hybridized vocabulary taken from the recent list of 'new words' published by the National Institute of Korean Language (NIKL) (Nam, 2015a) is carried out. The study presents a detailed account of word formation processes for new words which not only discusses the impact of English on Korean vocabulary, but also the role of Sino-Korean in the layering of the Korean lexicon. As the analysis below explains such borrowings may involve various types of word formation including 'English only' elements; the combination of elements of traditional Korean and English; both Sino-Korean and English elements; as well as a combination of English, traditional Korean and Sino-Korean elements. The findings illustrate that newly-coined words are not only hybridized with elements of English through common word formation processes such as compounding, affixation and truncation but are also put together in creative and unpredictable ways. English is ubiquitously used in newly-coined Korean vocabulary, which suggests a growing bilingual

creativity in the Korean population. The present study suggests that the influence of Englishization in Korean is visible and widespread, and it appears likely that linguistic contact with the English language will critically influence the future development of Korean in a variety of ways, including its influence on the Korean lexicon.

2 | THE LAYERING OF THE KOREAN LEXICON

Arguably, the Korean language, which is used by more than 70 million Korean speakers, is one of the largest isolate languages (Koh & King, 2014; Song, 2005). A proposal regarding the genetic affiliation between Korean and Japanese was advanced as early as 1717 by Arai Hakuseiki, and more recently by Yi (1972), and Whitman (2012) but these arguments have gained only limited support. Although the Korean language is considered an isolate language, it has experienced long and constant contact with other languages, mainly with Chinese and Japanese, and more recently, with English. As a result, a wide range of features from Chinese, Japanese and English are commonly found in the Korean language, and, particularly within its vocabulary. Throughout the course of Korea’s long historical contact with a number of Chinese dynasties, Chinese characters and morphemes, in particular, have been extensively and continuously borrowed and used to coin new Korean words whenever the need presented itself. It has been estimated that Sino-Korean vocabulary contributes to around 50-60 percent of contemporary Korean vocabulary (Kiaer, 2014; Koh & King, 2014; Sohn, 1999; Song, 2005). However, the resemblance between Korean and Chinese is due to the vast amount of borrowings from Chinese, not to any genetic affinity (Song, 2005).

2.1 | The influence of Chinese and Japanese

Before the 19th century, when Western cultural influences began to surface in Korea, China had long been a major influence on Korean cultural and political life. In fact, Chinese culture had deeply permeated into all facets of Korean life, including the language, in which Chinese characters were used to convey meanings or to transcribe Korean sounds. An enormous number of Sinitic morphemes, for example, were directly or indirectly borrowed into Korean, creating a Sino-Korean vocabulary called *Han-ja-eo*. In addition to importing Chinese words into Korean, new Sino-Korean words, independent of Chinese, were created from Chinese characters and elements. Sino-Korean words are composed of Chinese characters but written in *Han-geul* (the Korean alphabet).⁷ The pronunciation of Chinese characters used in Sino-Korean words is different from their pronunciation in Chinese, as they are produced in a Koreanized approximation of Chinese. However, arguably, the Korean pronunciation of Chinese characters actually retains affinities to Middle Chinese, especially the pronunciation of the eighth century Tang Dynasty in China, with a number of independent vowel and consonant changes as well as the loss of tones (Sohn, 1999).

In addition, even after the invention of the Korean alphabet, *Han-geul*, in 1446, it has been a continuous and expedient practice to use both Chinese characters and *Han-geul* for official documents in particular. The mixed use of these two scripts has been continuously promoted, largely because it is believed to more clearly show the meaning and etymologies of words (l.

Lee & Ramsey, 2000). In addition to the once frequent use of Chinese characters in written documents in South Korea, the significant importation of Chinese characters into Korean generated a number of synonyms for pre-existing traditional Korean words, which consequently have been lost in the battle with Sino-Korean. The abandonment of traditional Korean terms has been attributed to two main factors. Firstly, when Chinese characters were introduced into the Korean lexicon, they were pronounced following Korean phonological norms and written in Han-geul, which meant that Koreans had no difficulty in using them. Secondly, knowledge of Chinese characters with their Koreanized pronunciation was a measure of elitism and social status, thereby contributing to the disuse of traditional Korean vocabulary (Koh & King, 2014). The synonyms found in Sino-Korean and traditional Korean vocabulary are discussed in detail in the section dealing with the co-existence of many languages within Korean.

The influence of the Japanese language on Korean vocabulary grew with Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910 and is most noticeable in scientific and technical related terms (Kiaer, 2014). This may be largely because Japan was the first nation in East Asia to adopt Western technology. This modernisation was also accompanied by a modernisation of the language, particularly, at the lexical level (Tranter, 1997). The influence of Japanese on the Korean lexicon has occurred in three ways: by the direct adoption of Japanese words into the Korean vocabulary, by the use of Sino-Japanese words and by the use of Englishized Japanese loanwords. However, compared to Chinese in the past and English in the modern day, Japanese influenced words do not have a significant presence in contemporary Korean language. This is largely because of the impact of several language purification campaigns, which, since liberation in 1945, included an effort to remove Japanized English forms by the Ministry of Education of Korea and to remove as much Japanese influence as possible from Korean society (Pae, 1967). In addition, many Japanese-derived forms of English words have now been replaced with forms derived directly from English.

2.2 | The Englishization of the Korean language

Compared to Chinese and Japanese, English is a relative latecomer as an influence on Korean. Officially, English was first introduced to Korea in 1882 when King Gojong signed a treaty of amity with the United States and the United Kingdom (Baik, 1994). Until the mid-1960s, English had a relatively limited influence in South Korea, and the majority of the population had very limited contact with the English language, with only a handful of members of the elite having a closer contact with English. However, from that time onwards, English began to show its influence as the most dominant foreign language in South Korea. By the 1980s, the general public started to have greater direct contact with English through the presence of American soldiers or with English-speaking visitors attending the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Since then, the influence of English on Korean has grown noticeably. For example, Song (2005, p. 19) suggests that 'almost 90% of loanwords used in Korean originate from English' and many other commentators have noted that English loanwords tend to dominate in the domains of science, technology, pop culture, economics, sports and notions of a western and luxurious lifestyle (Baik, 1992, 1994; Kiaer, 2014; Lawrence, 2012; J. Lee, 2006, 2007, 2011; Pae, 1967; Park, 2012). Like the Sino-Korean or Sino-Japanese words used in Korean, English loanwords also go through several nativization processes, such that their use in Korean is not

identical to their use in English. A number of studies considering such aspects as phonology, semantics and syntactic adaptations propose patterns that capture the localization process of English loanwords in Korean. Detailed explanations of these patterns are discussed in the following section (Jung, 1998; Jung & Min, 1999; Kang, 2010; Shim, 1994; Song, 2005).

2.2.1 | Phonological nativization

Lexical borrowings from English are usually adapted to the phonology of the Korean language through various phonological assimilation processes. Since covering every aspect of the phonological assimilation of loanwords in Korean is not within the scope of this paper, only a few salient and notable characteristics, such as epenthesis and syllabification, are presented in this section. Examples are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1 The assimilation of English loanwords into Korean phonology

English	extra	service	film	quiz
Pronunciation	[eg-seu-teu-la]	[seo-bi-seu]	[pil-leum]	[kwi-jeu]
Assimilation process	epenthesis	epenthesis	syllabification	syllabification
Han-geul	엑스트라	서비스	필름	퀴즈

As Table 1 indicates, the English word ‘service’ is pronounced as [seo-bi-seu] and ‘extra’ as [eg-seu-teu-la] with the insertion of an extra sound or two into each word. The English words ‘quiz’ and ‘film’ are pronounced as [kwi-jeu] and [pil-leum] respectively, which shows the separation of the words into syllables. In addition to these examples, the phonological changes found in English loanwords borrowed into Korean are examined in a number of studies. For example, Tranter (1997), Ito et al. (2006) and Y. Kang, Kenstowicz, and Ito (2008) investigate the phonological patterns of English loanwords that are particularly influenced by Japanized English pronunciation. Nam and Southard (1994), and Tranter (2000) also review the phonological reorganization of English loanwords based on Korean syllable structure, and Oh (2012) focuses on the examination of the phonological patterns of complex words such as compound words, phrasal verbs and nominalised forms and argues that the phonological mapping of English loanwords borrowed into Korean is affected by the morphological structure of the source words, with the same consonant sound, for example, adapted differently depending on its location in the loanword. For example, ‘all-in’ is adapted as [orin], while ‘olive’ is adapted as [ollib] in Korean. The sound of /l/ in ‘all-in’ is pronounced as [r], while the /l/ in olive is sounded as [l]. More examples can be found in Oh (2012). Harkness (2012) also points to how Korean perceptions about the correct English vowel sounds in loanwords correspond to Korean phonological patterns. He (2012) suggests that young generations tend to pronounce [ɤ], rather than [a] for non-epenthetic [ə] [ɜ] [ʌ] as the [ɤ] is perceived to be a more accurate and standardized sound than [a]. The sound [a] is also associated with the older, uneducated and outdated Japanese pronunciation of certain loanwords. The practice of the younger generations, who pronounce [a] as [ɤ], is to index their own newer and more scientifically

authorized social identity from those older Koreans who use the outdated Japanese style of English pronunciation (Harkness, 2012).

2.2.2 | Semantic reduction and shift

The shift and reduction of meanings of loanwords in other languages are common linguistic phenomena (Haugen, 1950; Winford, 2010) and English loanwords used in Korean also undergo creative and dynamic semantic shift and reduction. For example, the word ‘extra’ in English can be used as an adjective, noun and adverb, but, the loanword in Korean is only used as a noun, denoting a person appearing as an extra within a crowd in a movie or otherwise in a minor capacity in a play or movie. Another example is the meaning of the adjective ‘cunning’ in English which in Korean indicates ‘cheating behaviour during an examination’. In addition to this, the meanings of the other English words such as ‘visual’, ‘handle’ and ‘meeting’ have taken on the meaning of ‘appearance’, ‘steering wheel’, and ‘blind date’ respectively in Korean. It is also to be noted that there are striking resemblances between semantically shifted and reduced English loanwords used in Japanese (Kay, 1995; Stanlaw, 1987, 2013) and Korean English loanwords. It is believed that the contact between Japanese and Korean, with Korean being the recipient, may have resulted in this phenomenon. For example, the loanwords ‘cunning’ and ‘handle’ in Japanese share a similar semantic reduction with the ones in Korean. Similar examples are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2 Shared semantic shift and reduction of Japanese and Korean loanwords

English	Shared meaning of loanwords in Japanese and Korean
all right	The sound that someone makes as he/she helps guide a vehicle for rear parking
cider	Lemon-lime soda
consent	Electric outlet; socket
extra	A person in a minor capacity in a play or movie
front	Reception desk
one piece	A dress
service	Complementary food given to regular customers in a restaurant
sharp	Mechanical pencil
trump	A playing card
veteran	Professional person or expert

2.2.3 | Morphological adaptions and innovative coinage

A number of morphological adaptations and creative word formation in loanwords, including truncating (clipping), compounding, blending, and hybridizing can be identified. The unrestrained and flexible manner of morphological adaption in particular, has allowed the creation of neologisms on the basis of English elements. For example, a number of English words are commonly truncated or shortened as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3 Examples of the truncation of English loanwords in Korean

English word/phrase	Truncated form in Korean
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apartment	APT [a-par-teu]
permanent	파마 [pa-ma]
supermarket	수퍼 [su-peo]
professional	프로 [peu-lo]
television/movie producer	PD [pi-di]

For example, as seen in Table 3, the word, ‘apartment’ is truncated to a shorter form, APT and ‘permanent’ becomes 파마 [pa-ma]. In addition to this, E. Kim (2016) examines a number of recently coined truncated English loanwords. Examples are ‘Mr Pizza’ becomes 미피 [mi-pi], ‘best friend’ and ‘facebook message’ become 베프 [be-peu] and 페메 [pe-me] respectively. In addition to the predominant truncation of English loanwords found in Korean, several recent studies have also found creative adaptations of English lexical items which have been borrowed into Korean and used to express new concepts through blending, compounding and hybridizing. Lawrence (2012) and Fayzrakhmanova (2016a, 2016b) have studied lexical innovation in English words used on public signs in several regions in South Korea. Some of the exemplary items are ‘Chicake’ (Birthday Chicken cake) (Fayzrakhmanova, 2016b, p. 224) and ‘Sandwich day’ (a working day between two public holidays) (Fayzrakhmanova, 2016a, p. 171). E. Kim (2016) also demonstrates how Anglicized Korean neologisms have randomly created new words, such as 돌싱 [dol-sing] and 귀차니즘 [gwi-cha-ni-jeum]. The word 돌싱 [dol-sing] is formed by combining 돌 [dol] the first letter from ‘돌아오다’ [dol-a-o-da], meaning ‘returning’ or ‘coming back’, and 싱 [sing], the first syllable of ‘single’. It indicates a ‘returned single’, referring to a person whose marital status is single, but who used to be either married or partnered. The term 귀차니즘 [gwi-cha-ni-jeum] is a word which expresses ‘non-caring attitudes’ or ‘unwilling attitudes’ and is created by the combination of 귀찬 [gwi-chan] from 귀찮다 [gwi-chanh-da], meaning ‘I don’t want to be bothered’ or ‘I don’t care’, and 이즘 [ism], the English suffix ‘-ism’. E. Kim (2016) argues that these new words fill lexical gaps opened by the need to express new concepts that have emerged in contemporary life. In addition, Kiaer (2014, p. 68) identifies frequently used English fragments that are often attached to Korean words to create new Englishized words such as ‘pl-’ as in ‘play’, or ‘cut’ and argues that the grammatical and semantics of these are shifted. For example, the ‘pl’ is used to express the semantic meanings of either ‘play’ or ‘reply’ and the ‘-cut’ is used to express a due date or a ‘deadline’. J. Lee (2004, 2006) examines the hybridized and nativized use of English phrases to achieve a number of purposes such as marking new youth identities and the resistance of conservative society through the creative mix of English and Korean found in Korean pop songs. In addition to studies of English influences on Korean vocabulary, the syntactic features of Englishization in Korean are examined by (Baik, 1994; Jung, 1998; Jung & Min, 1999, S. Lee 1989). They claim that the syntactic changes in Korean such as the creation of plural and tense markings and the use of pronouns are due to contact with English.

3 | DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in this study involved a detailed examination of the 2014 New Words list (2014 년 신어) published by the National Institute of Korean Language (NIKL) (Nam, 2015a). This list of 335 new words was compiled over a period of one year, from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, extracted from 139 daily magazines and various popular Internet sites. Up to 97 per cent of the new words in the list are either nouns or noun phrases and over 90 per cent contain elements of English. From the list, only new words associated with English, namely 'Englishized Korean' are analyzed. In addition to the analysis of new words, an Internet search was conducted to look for sample sentences demonstrating their usage. The sample sentences are taken from an online database composed of a total of 44 websites, 20 online newspapers, 20 personal blogs and four online weekly magazines appearing on three of the most popular Web portals used by South Koreans: Naver (Naver.com), Daum (Daum.net) and Google Korea (Google.co.kr). The selected sentences were published online between July 2013 and September 2017. This lengthy timespan was purposely chosen to eliminate new words that have not remained in use. In addition, although many previous studies into the use of English in the Korean context have argued that English is often used in the discourse of luxury lifestyles and modern ideas and activities, it should be noted that the domains of the selected websites are not limited to these topics. During the process of collecting and analyzing the usage of these words, it was noticed that the meanings of these new Englishized words extend beyond the limits of such domains into various other creative sociolinguistic domains.

This study focuses on the analysis of Englishized Korean words in two broad categories, namely (i) loanwords and (ii) loan blends. These two categories may be further classified into four subcategories, as in (a)–(d) below. The items in the first subcategory (a) comprise of newly-coined words that consist solely of English words and/or fragments of English such as affixes, morphemes, and letters. These words may be English vocabulary items but their use may be incomprehensible to English speakers outside Korea, since they have often undergone phonological nativization and semantic shift. The words in the second category, loan blends, display a great deal of hybridity of various forms, utilising mixed elements of English, traditional Korean and Sino-Korean. Therefore, the items in this group, that is, items (b)–(d), involve a combination of various languages, in a complex and diverse fashion. Subcategory (b) includes new words formed with traditional Korean combined with English. Subcategory (c) presents words derived from a combination of features of Sino-Korean and English, and the final category (d) consists of words containing components of English plus two or more components from traditional Korean or Sino-Korean. Loanwords and loan blends are realized through a number of word formation processes. The most dominant processes seem to be creative compounding, hybrid affixation, hybrid truncation and innovative coinage. Table 4 is intended to illustrate this framework of analysis.

TABLE 4 Organisation of data analysis

Category	(i) Loanwords	(ii) Loan blends (with English, Korean, and Sino-Korean)
Subcategories	(a) Loanwords using only English elements	(b) Traditional Korean and English (c) Sino-Korean and English

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(d) English, traditional Korean and Sino-Korean	
Word formation processes	Creative/hybrid compounding, creative/hybrid affixation, creative/hybrid truncation, innovative coinage

The present study acknowledges that classifications of these words do not have unanimous agreement amongst researchers (Haugen, 1950; Heath, 2001; Winford, 2010) and also a number of new words in the 2014 list do not accurately fit into any of these categories due to their creative and hybridized characteristics. The newly-coined words are categorized using the following descriptive criteria. Creative compounding refers to the combination of pre-existing English words that are juxtaposed to express new concepts, while hybrid compounding refers to the combination of pre-existing English words and traditional Korean or Sino-Korean words to create new coinages. Words made through affixation, (which is also known as derivation) are those where elements of words, technically known as affixes (semantic elements which cannot stand on their own) are attached to pre-existing words to create new concepts. In Korean, suffixes have been shown to play a much more important role than prefixes (I. Lee & Ramsey, 2000) and this is also evident in the 2014 New Words list. A hybrid affixation process refers to the combination of either a Korean or an English word plus either a Korean or an English affix, or elements of either languages that have semantic or grammatical functions. In addition, when parts of words which are not considered as suffixes in English usage function as suffixes in new Korean words, they are considered as Englishized Korean suffixes. Therefore new words with these kinds of affixes are categorized under hybrid affixation. For example, the English word ‘dol’ from ‘idol’ does not function as a suffix in English, however, newly created words in Korean often use ‘dol’ to create new noun class words such as 산삼돌 [san-sam-**dol**], 짐승돌 [jim-seung-**dol**] and 남친돌 [nam-chin-**dol**] with semantic meaning referring a person. Therefore, words formed with ‘dol’ are considered as examples of hybrid affixation. Kiaer (2014, p. 68-70) lists a number of the Englishized Korean suffixes such as -플 [-peul], -팅 [-ting], -툰 [-tun], -카 [-ka] and so on and the present study identifies more of these suffixes from the 2014 New Word list. The third method of producing a coinage is by truncation which is also known as clipping. Two types of truncations are involved such as creative truncation and hybrid truncation. Creative truncation refers to new words formed with two or more truncated English words, while hybrid truncation refers to the combination of truncated English, Sino or traditional Korean words. The fourth way of creating new words is an innovative hybrid coinage process which refers to multiple hybrid affixations, unconventional truncations and the combination of three or more elements of Korean, Sino-Korea or English words creating a single new Korean word. All the components of English found in the new words are transliterated into Han-geul, one of the most efficient, adaptable and phonetically accurate scripts available (Harkness, 2015). Nevertheless, there is an inevitable phonological assimilation which occurs in presenting the sound of English in Han-geul. The present study also acknowledges that it is extremely difficult to distinguish a traditional morpheme from a Sino-Korean morpheme due to a lack of studies in this area, and a significant proportion of the words commonly thought to be

traditional Korean are either Sino-Korean words that have undergone morphological deformation or are loanwords that have come in through the spoken language from either Chinese or Mongolian (Koh & King, 2014).

4 | RESULTS

In this section, the results of the analysis are presented, and are set out following the framework described in Table 4 above. Accordingly, the results relating to loanwords and loan blends are discussed, which are further categorized in terms of (a) loanwords using only English elements, (b) loan blends of traditional Korean and English, (c) loan blends of Sino-Korean and English, and (d) loan blends of English, traditional Korean and Sino-Korean.

4.1 | Loanwords

This section, which is marked as category (a), presents loanwords that contain new words that consist only of English words and fragments of English such as affixes, morphemes and letters. As mentioned above, the words listed in this section are ‘English words’ but their use may be incomprehensible to non-Korean speakers since they have undergone phonological and morphological nativization and dynamic semantic shift. The words presented in this section might also be classified as ‘Korean English’ vocabulary from a WE perspective.

4.1.1 | Creative compounding

The new words 로열 와이프 [lo-yeol wa-i-peu] (‘royal wife’), 런피스 [leon-pi-seu] (‘run piece’) are coined by combining two English words, as in *royal* + *wife*, and *run* + *piece*, with novel semantic effect, expressing what are for speakers of other varieties of English unanticipated and novel meanings. So, the expression *royal wife* in its borrowed Korean form, which is 로열 와이프 [lo-yeol wa-i-peu] actually refers to a housewife who has expensive tastes in kitchen appliances. This is illustrated in Example (1) below.

(1) 11 번가에 ‘로열와이프’ 가 떴다!

[11beon-ga-e lo-yeol-wa-i-peu-ga tteoss-da!]

(Royal wives on 11th Street!) (SK Planet, 2013, emphasis added)

Another new creative word compound is the Korean borrowing of ‘run piece’, which is rendered 런피스 [leon-pi-seu] in Han-geul. This expression in the Korean language essentially refers to women’s fashion typically worn with running shoes, as in (2).

(2) 여성스러운 원피스에 운동화 신는 ‘런피스’ 어때요

[yeo-seong-seu-leo-un won-pi-seu-e un-dong-hwa sin-neun ‘leon-pi-seu’ eo-ttae-yo]

How about ‘run-piece’ style wearing a sneakers in a feminine dress?

(Choi, J., 2013, emphasis added)

Other examples of creative compounding are set out in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5 Examples of loanwords through creative compounding

English words	Han-geul [Romanization]	Gloss
contents stress	콘텐츠 스트레스 [kon-ten-cheu seu-teu-le-seu]	Stress caused by information overload.
hard bang	하드 뱅 [ha-deu baeng]	A hair style with wide bangs
kids beauty	키즈 뷰티 [ki-jeu byu-ti]	Young children using make-up.
muggle King	머글 킹 [meo-geul king]	A name given to K-pop idols
Saudi America	사우디 아메리카 [sa-u-di a-me-li-ka]	A reference to the USA having large oil reserves
two summer	투 서머 [tu seo-meo]	An early summer

4.1.2 | Creative affixation

Examples of new words which are formed through creative affixation include 블로거브리티 ('bloggerbrity') and 바이슈머 ('buysumer'). These words are made up of English words and affixes, with *blogger* and *-brity* from *celebrity* and *buy* from *buyer* and *-sumer* from *consumer* respectively. Thus, *bloggerbrity* (**blogger** + **celebrity**): 블로거브리티 [beul-lo-geo-beu-li-ti] refers to bloggers who have achieved celebrity status, as in (3).

(3) 블러거 브리티 방문 중이야. 완전 잼나~!
[Beul-leo-geo beu-li-ti bang-mun jung-i-ya. wan-jeon jaem-na~!]
I am visiting a **bloggerbrity**'s blog. It is so much fun! (Styleonme, 2015, emphasis added)

The new word 'buysumer' 바이슈머 [ba-i-syu-meo] refers to an online shopper who purchases goods directly from an overseas Internet shopping mall without going through an importer in order to buy goods at a price lower than the market price in Korea. See Example (4).

(4) 소비자가 바이어로... 해외직구로 뜨는 '바이슈머'
[so-bi-ja-ga ba-i-eo-lo-tss hae-oe-jig-gu-lo tteu-neun 'ba-i-syu-meo']
Consumers turning into buyers...emerging as '**buysumers**'. People who buy goods directly from overseas (Han & Kwon, 2014, emphasis added).

Other examples of creative affixation are set out in Table 6 below.

TABLE 6 Examples of creative affixation with English features

English words	Han-geul [Romanization]	Gloss
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goldenbrity (golden hour + 골든브리티 [gol-deun-beu-li-ti] celebrity)	Celebrities appearing on television prime time
rapchemi (rap + chemistry) 랩 케미 [laeb ke-mi]	Rappers performing together

4.1.3 | Creative truncation

Truncation is typically accomplished by combining the initial syllable of one word and the initial, or final syllable of another word. Two examples of this involve 페메 [pe-me], and 애플티스트 [eb-ti-seu-teu]. The 페메 ('fame') [pe-me] is made up with 'fa' from **facebook** and 'me' from **message** referring to a Facebook message, as in (5).

(5) 이거 페메 지운거예요?? 아님 다른거?

[i-geo **pe-me** ji-un-geo-e-yo?? a-nim da-leun-geo?]

Did I delete the **fame**? Or did I delete something else? (Anonymous, 2017, emphasis added)

The new word 애플티스트 ('apist') [eb-ti-seu-teu], is composed of 'ap' from **application** and 'tist' from **artist**, and refers to a professional who creates or expresses artwork using mobile applications, as in (6).

(6) 대한민국 1 호 애플티스트와 함께 하는, 아이패드로 Youtube 가는 길

[dae-han-min-gug 1ho **eb-ti-seu-teu**-wa ham-kke ha-neun, a-i-pae-deu-lo YouTube ga-neun gil]

Surfing YouTube on an iPad with the first Korean **apist**. (Baek, 2013, emphasis added)

Other examples of truncation are set out in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7 Examples of creative truncation with English features

English words	Han-geul [Romanization]	Gloss
lelfie (leg + selfie)	렐피 [lel-pi]	Selfie of one's own legs *The following are new words with similar patterns of truncation: Shoefie (shoes selfie) 슈피 [syu-pi] Welfie (workout selfie) 웰피 [wel-pi] Helfie (hair selfie) 헬피 [hel-pi]
listicle (list + article)	리스티클 [li-seu-ti-keul]	A type of article that contains a list of names and job descriptions in order
nunch (night + lunch)	넌치 [neon-chi]	A meal between dinner and breakfast
pursumer (pursue + consumer)	퍼슈머 [peo-syu-meo]	Consumers who carefully check the history, place of origin or producer and so on when selecting food

4.2 | Loan blends

This section discusses loan blends that contain mixed elements of English, traditional Korean and Sino-Korean categorized (which were referred to above in terms of categories (b), (c) and (d) loans). Category (b) includes new words formed by combining traditional Korean words with English components. Category (c) comprises words derived from the combination of features of Sino-Korean and English, and category (d) refers to words combining components of English and two or more components from traditional Korean and Sino-Korean.

4.2.1 | Traditional Korean and English blends

This section discusses aspects of hybrid compounding, hybrid affixation and hybrid truncation, using traditional Korean and English.

4.2.1.1 | Hybrid compounding

Hybrid compounds include English words that have been added to traditional Korean lexical items. It is typically the case that traditional Korean words serve as the base and additional English nouns cause semantic modifications to the base of Korean words. Two examples include 개 드라이어 [gae deu-la-i-eo] and 귀 테러 [gwi te-leo]. The example 개 드라이어 [gae deu-la-i-eo] is composed of a traditional Korean word 개 [gae] (‘dog’) and the English word ‘dryer’ which is rendered 드라이어 [gae deu-la-i-eo] in Han-geul, referring to a hair dryer designed for dogs. An example of this is set out in Example (7).

(7) 재미있는 애완용품등- 개링머신, 털소기, 도글라스, 개텐트, 개드라이어, 펫스테이션.
[jae-mi-iss-neun ae-wan yong-pum-deung- gae-ling-meo-sin, teol-so-gi, do-geul-la-seu, gae-ten-teu, gae-deu-la-i-eo, pes-seu-te-i-syeon.]
Interesting pet supplies – Grooming machine, animal hair vacuum cleaner, dog sunglasses, **dog drier**, pet station. (Smartpet79, 2013, emphasis added)

In the second example of a new word formed by truncation, 귀 테러 [gwi te-leo], is composed of a traditional Korean word 귀 [gwi] (ear), and an English word, ‘terror’ which is rendered in Han-geul 테러 [te-leo], to create a new word 귀 테러 [gwi te-leo] (‘ear terror’) referring to the unpleasant act of annoying other people by making irritating noise.

(8) 가수꿈은 포기했고 노래만 취미생활로하고있는데 제노래 귀테러이고 듣기싫은건알고있지만...
[Ga-su-kkum-eun po-gi-haess-go no-lae-man chwi-mi-saeng-hwal-lo-ha-go-iss-neun-de .je-no lae **gwi-te-leo-i-go** deud-gi-silh-eun-geon-al-go-iss-ji-man...]
I gave up becoming a professional singer but I am still singing as one of my hobbies, although I kind of acknowledge that my singing is **ear terror** and you do not want to hear it... (Anonymous, 2013, emphasis added)

Other examples of hybrid truncation are set out in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8 Examples of traditional Korean + English hybridized compound words

English words	<i>Han-geul</i> [Romanization]	Composition	Gloss
cheek filler	광대 필러 [gwang-dae pil-leo]	광대 (cheek) + 필러 (filler)	Cosmetic injection of a filler to make one's cheek more rounded thus giving a youthful appearance to one's face
eye gang	눈 갱 [nun-gaeng]	눈 (eye) + 갱 (gang)	Similar to 귀 테러 ('ear terror'), it means afflicting unpleasant pictures on other people
mischievous look	꾸러기 룩 [kku-leo-gi-lug]	꾸러기 (mischief) + 룩 (look)	A fashion style that gives a casual and lively impression
pig mum	돼지 맘 [dwae-ji-mam]	돼지 (pig) + 맘 (mum)	A type of mum who leads other mothers with a very high interest in children's education and education related information

4.2.1.2 | Hybrid affixation

Three types of hybrid affixation may be identified. The first type includes words that consist of a traditional Korean affix and an English word; the second type includes words that are made up of three parts such as a traditional Korean affix, and two English words; and the third type of affixation includes words that are formed from a traditional Korean word and an English affix.

In this section, examples of new words of the first type consisting of traditional Korean prefixes and English words (typically nouns) are included such as 할맘 [hal-mam] and 빠던 [ppa-deon]. The new word 할맘 [hal-mam], it is made using the prefix 할 [hal] from 할머니 [hal-meo-ni] ('grandmother') and the English word 'mum', referring to a grandmother who raises her grandchildren largely due to their mother's work commitment. See Example (9).

(9) 인터넷 쇼핑몰에서 할맘, 할빠들의 이유식 등 구매가 계속 증가 중이다.

[in-teo-nes syo-ping-mol-e-seo **hal-mam**, hal-ppa-deul-ui i-yu-sig deung gu-mae-ga gye-sog jeung-ga jung-i-lan-da.]

Hal-man's and Hal-ppa's online purchases of baby food have been continuously increasing. (Byun, 2014, emphasis added)

The composition of the new word 빠던 [ppa-deon], is similar to the previous two words but it takes an English noun in first place, followed by a Korean affix. The new word 빠던 is made up of 빠 [ppa], the transliteration of a phonologically nativized sound of the English word 'bat' and 던 [deon] the first syllable of 던지기 [deon-ji-gi] ('throw') in Korean. Therefore, 빠던 [ppa-deon] can be translated as a 'bat flip'. In baseball, a bat flip is the exaggerated discarding of a baseball

bat after the batter has hit a home run. This practice was once considered rude but it has now become an increasingly common practice in South Korea. See Example (10).

(10) 개인적으로 나는 **빠던** 대찬성이다.
[gae-in-jeog-eu-lo na-neun **ppa-deon** dae-chan-seong-i-da.]
Personally, I fully agree with **ppa-deon**. (Koseong, 2017, emphasis added)

Examples of the second type of hybrid affixations involve three elements, which are a traditional Korean affix, an English word and another English word. The new word, 새 아파트 신드롬 [sae a-pa-teu sin-deu-lom] consists of 새 [sae], a traditional Korean prefix, meaning ‘new’, 아파트 [a-pa-teu], which is the transliteration of ‘apart’, the truncated English loanword in Korean from the English word ‘apartment’ and 신드롬 [sin-deu-lom] the transliteration with phonological nativization of the English word, ‘syndrome’. This word represents the preference for newly built apartments that are overwhelming popular in the entire society. See Example (11).

(11) 영등포구 역시 ‘새 아파트 신드롬’!
[yeong-deung-po-gu yeog-si t-sae a-pa-teu sin-deu-lom-t!]
As expected, Yeong-deong po district experiences **sae a-pa-teu sin-deu-lom**. (Bu dong san NEWS, 2017, emphasis added)

Examples of the third type of new words formed by the hybrid affixation process, that are made up of a traditional Korean word and an English ‘suffix’ include words such as 꾸러기템 [kkeu-leo-gi-tem] and 발 쥬 [bal kwol]. The first exemplary word 꾸러기템 [kkeu-leo-gi-tem] refers to clothes and accessories that make a person look active and upbeat. It is composed of the traditional Korean word 꾸러기 [kkeu-leo-gi] (‘a mischievous person’) and -템 [tem], which comes from the second syllable of the word ‘item’. The word 꾸러기 [kkeu-leo-gi] functions as the base word and -템 [tem] works as the suffix. The function of the -템 [tem] is to change the base from a noun referring to a person to a noun referring to a thing and an item. See Example (12).

(12) 시우민, 꾸러기템 장착 ‘어때, 귀엽지?’
[Si-u-min, **kku-leo-gi-tem** jang-chag ‘eo-ttae, gwi-yeob-ji?’]
Si U-min, equipped with **Kjeu-leo-gi-tem**, isn’t he cute? (AlletsStar, 2016, emphasis added)

The new word 발 쥬 [bal-kwol] describes products of such poor quality that they look like they were made by one’s feet instead of one’s hands. This word is constructed with the traditional Korean noun 발 [bal] (‘foot’), metaphorically used to express something bad, unpleasant and spoiled and the English morpheme, ‘qual’ as in 쥬 [kwol] the transliteration of ‘qual’ which is extracted from ‘quality’. Like the example (12) above -템 [tem] in 꾸러기템 [kkeu-leo-gi-tem], the -쥬 [kwol] in 발 쥬 [bal-kwol] functions as the suffix, adding not only semantic meaning but also changing the word into a noun. See Example (13).

(13) 소셜네트워크서비스(SNS)에서 ‘발로 그린 것처럼 낮은 퀄리티를 조심하라’는 뜻인 ‘발퀄주의’ 해시태그가 붙은 게시물은 거의 대부분 그림판으로 작업했다고 해도 과언이 아닙니다.

[so-syeol-ne-teu-wo-keu-seo-bi-seu(SNS)e-seo bal-lo ‘geu-lin geos-cheo-leom naj-eun kwol-li-ti-leul jo-sim-ha-la-neun’ tteus-in-’**bal-kwol**-ju-ui’-hae-si-tae-geu-ga but-eun ge-si-mul-eun geo-ui dae-bu-bun geu-lim-pan-eu-lo jag-eob-haess-da-go hae-do gwa-eon-i a-nib-ni-da.]

In social networking services (SNS), it is no exaggeration to say that most of the posts with the ‘**bal-kwol**-ju-ui’ hash tag, warn about ‘the low quality as they appear to be painted with feet’, images created using the Paint software program. (Hwang, 2017, emphasis added)

4.2.1.3 | Hybrid truncation

Hybrid truncation refers to new words created through the shortening of English words and traditional Korean words. An example of a new word formed by this process is 베 댓 [be daes], a portmanteau from the two first syllables of the words of ‘be’ [be] from the English word ‘best’ and 댓 [daes], the first syllable of 댓글 [daes geul] (‘reply, comment’) in Korean. It refers to those comments, usually written online, which receive a high number of recommendations from other online users, as in (14).

(14) 공감 안 누를수가 없는 베(스트) 댓(글)

[gong-gam an nu-leul-su-ga eobs-neun **be**(seu-teu) **daes** (geul)]

The best comment, one that you could not possibly disagree with. (Ji, 2017, emphasis added)

4.2.2 | Sino-Korean and English blends

This section discusses new words which consist of English words or affixes that are combined with Sino-Korean words or particles. Sino-Korean particles function as more independent entities than English affixes and they are treated as independent parts of speech which generally specify a noun class in Korean grammar.

4.2.2.1 | Hybrid compounding

One of the defining characteristics of Sino-Korean words is that virtually all of them consist of two Chinese characters (Song, 2005, p. 86) and as expected, most of the Sino-Korean words used in the formation of new words in the 2014 list are also formed with two characters. One example of this is 두얼 성형 [dyu-eol seong-hyeong]. The new word 두얼 성형 [dyu-eol seong-hyeong] is made up with 두얼 [dyu-eol] (‘dual’) and 성형 [seong-hyeong] (成形 : cosmetic surgery) which refers to the act of undergoing cosmetic surgery to two or more parts of one’s body for aesthetic purposes. The English adjective ‘dual’ has gone through a phonological nativization process, is pronounced as [dyu-eol] and is written as 두얼 in Han-geul. Then 두얼 is added to the Sino-Korean word 성형 [seong-hyeong] (成形: cosmetic surgery). The two Chinese characters, 成形, have also undergone a phonological nativization process and are pronounced as [seong-hyeong] in Korean. In short, both the words ‘dual’ and ‘成形’ are phonologically nativized and put together to create a new word 두얼 성형 [dyu-eol seong-hyeong]. It was also noted that most new words registered in the 2014 New Word list follow the same format

except this word 두얼 성형 [dyu-eol seong-hyeong]. The word 두얼 성형 [dyu-eol seong-hyeong] is very popular and can also be used combined with words for other parts of the body, such as 눈 [nun] ('eye') and 코 [ko] ('nose') between 두얼 [dyu-eol] and 성형 [seong-hyeong] as in [dyu-eol nun seong-hyeong]. See Example (15).

(15) 최근에는 쌍꺼풀수술과 함께 부드러운 눈매교정을 원하는 이들 사이에서 '두얼눈성형'이 주목을 받고 있다.

[choe-geun-e-neun ssang-kkeo-pul-su-sul-gwa ham-kke bu-deu-leo-un nun-mae-gyo-jeong-eul won-ha-neun i-deul sa-i-e-seo 'dyu-eol-nun-seong-hyeong'i ju-mog-eul bad-go iss-da]

Recently, **dyu-eol-nun-seong-hyeong** has attracted attention among those who want surgery to create smooth eyelids along with double eyelid surgery. (Kim, D., 2016, emphasis added)

More examples can be found in Table 9.

TABLE 9 Examples of Sino-Korean and English hybridized compound words

<i>Han-geul</i> [Romanization]	Composition	Gloss
복도맨 [bog-do maen]	복도 (複道: pathway) + 맨 (man)	A person sitting on an aisle in a bus or train
공명 버딩 [gong-myeong beo-ding]	공명 (共鳴: resonance) + 버딩 (birthing)	An act of using the resonance of sound, a mother talking/singing to her unborn child
인생샷 [in-saeng syus]	인생 (人生: life) + 샷 (shoot)	A once in a life time chance
자식 배틀 [ja-sig bae-teul]	자식 (子息: children) + 배틀 (battle)	A 'battle' in which parents boast about their children
퀵윈 기술 [kwiɡ win gi-sul]	퀵 (quick) + 윈 (win) + 기술 (技術: skill/technology)	Technology that has a large ripple effect on development and can produce fast and efficient performance
로봇 연기 [lo-bos yeon-gi]	로봇 (robot) + 연기 (演技: acting)	Bad robot-like acting skills

4.2.2.2 | Hybrid affixation

There are four types of hybrid affixation with Sino-Korean and English. The first type includes words such as 케미 부부 [ke-mi bu-bu] that combine an English 'prefix' (chemi) with a Sino-Korean word (bu-bu) which acts as the base word. The second type consists of words including 산삼돌 [san-sam-dol] made with a Sino-Korean word (san-sam) and English elements that function (-dol) as 'suffix'. The third type consists of words such as 에너지자이저 주 [e-neo-ja-i-jeo ju] formed by combining an English word at the beginning of the word (engergizer) with a Sino-Korean particle (-ju) attached to the end. The final type consists of words such as 메뉴판남 [me-nyu-pan-nam] formed by combining an English word ('menu')at the beginning with two

Sino-Korean particles (-pan and -nam) attached to the end. Examples of these four types are set out in Table 10.

TABLE 10 Examples of hybrid affixation of English word with Sino-Korean particle

<i>Han-geul</i> [Romanization]	Composition	Gloss
케미 부부 [ke-mi bu-bu]	케미 (chemi-) + 부부 (bubu)	Well-matched husband and wife. [Type 1]
산삼돌 [san-sam-dol]	산삼 (山蔘: wild ginseng) + 돌 (-dol)	Physically strong pop idol. [Type 2]
에너지이저 주 [e-neo-ja-i-jeo ju]	에너지이저 (energizer) + 주 (酒: alcohol)	Alcoholic drink mixed with energy drink. [Type 3]
메뉴판남 [me-nyu-pan-nam]	메뉴 (menu) + 판 (板: plate/board) + 남 (男: male)	A male gourmet. [Type 4]

4.2.2.3 | Hybrid truncation

These include the words 닉변 [nig-byeon] and 빠충 [ppa-chung]. 닉변 [nig-byeon] refers to a change in nickname. The 닉 [nig] 'nick' from **nickname** and the Sino-Korean particle 변 [byeon] ('change') from 변경 [byeon-gyeong] (變更: change) are put together to create 닉변 [nig-byeon]. This word is often used online and in social media, as in (16).

(16) 제가 쫌 가지고싶은닉이 있는데 그 사람이 지금 2 달째 접속안하고있는데 이거 시즌바뀔때까지안하면 제가 닉변으로 그 닉뵈 쓸수있나요?

[je-ga jjom ga-ji-go sip-eun nig-i iss-neun-de geu sa-lam-i ji-geum 2dal-jjyae-jeob-sog-an-ha-go-iss neun-de i-geo si-jeun-ba-kkwil-ttae-kka-ji-an-ha-myeon je-ga **nig-byeon**-eu-lo geu nig-nem sseul su iss-na-yo?]

I would like to use a **nickname** that belongs to someone else, which has not been used for two months. If this person does not use this **nickname** by the end of the season, can I do the **nig-byeon** and use it? (Baes****, 2017, emphasis added)

The word 빠충 [ppa-chung] consists of 빠 [ppa] from the English word '**battery**' and a sino-Korean particle 충 [chung] from 충전 [chung-jeon] (充電: charge) and refers to a battery charger as in (17).

(17) 그 교체한 배터리가 꼭 차 있으면 꼭 차 있고 반만 차 있으면 반판 채워져요. 혹 모르니 빠충챙기시길.

[geu gyo-che-han bae-teo-li-ga kkwag cha iss-eu-myeon kkwag cha iss-go ban-man cha iss-eu-myeon ban-pan chae-wo-jyeo-yo. hog mo-leu-ni **ppa-chung**-chaeng-gi-si-gil]

If the replacement battery is full, it is full, and if it is half full, it only gets to be charged to half full. Just in case, bring a **ppa-chung**. (Kitty, 2017, emphasis added)

It is also worth noting that in addition to the discrete categories of hybrid compounding, hybrid affixation, and hybrid truncation discussed above, in the data, there are also other examples of hybrid coinages involving multiple combinations of these categories involving Sino-Korean and English. For example, the word 바이어트녀 [ba-i-eo-teu nyeo], refers to a female who tries to lose weight by riding a bicycle. The combination of the prefix ‘bi’ from ‘bicycle’ and two last letters ‘et’ from ‘diet’ made into ‘biet’ is rendered to 바이어트 [ba-i-eo-teu], then, the Sino-Korean particle 녀 (女: female) is added to this which creates a new word 바이어트녀 [ba-i-eo-teu nyeo] as in (18).

(18) ‘바이어트女’ 자전거 똑똑하게 타야 효과 ‘톡톡’
[‘ba-i-eo-teu nyeo’ ja-jeon-geo ttog-ttog-ha-ge ta-ya hyo-gwa ‘tog-tog’]
‘ba-i-eo-teu nyeo’ you should ride your bicycle smartly for a better effect ‘tog tog’ (Cho 2015, emphasis added)

4.2.3 | English, Traditional Korean and Sino-Korean

This category deals with more complex constructions, consisting of words made of all of three elements of English, Sino-Korean and traditional Korean. The examples of new words, such as 껌딱지녀 [kkeom-ttag-ji-nyeo], that have undergone multiple compounding and affixation processes, with traditional Korean particles or words and Sino-Korean particles added to English words, are analyzed. This word, 껌딱지녀 [kkeom-ttag-ji-nyeo], is created though hybrid compounding with 껌 [kkeom] (‘gum’), the result of the transliteration with the phonological nativization of the English word ‘gum’, and 딱지 [ttag-ji] (‘scab’), and the traditional Korean word. Then the hybrid affixation occurs by the addition of the Sino-Korean particle 녀 [nyeo] (女: female) to 껌딱지 [kkeom-ttag-ji], creating the new word 껌딱지녀 [kkeom-ttag-ji-nyeo]. This word refers to a woman who clings to another person and does not leave them alone (like chewing gum sticking to a surface), as in (15).

(15) 박아인이 홍종현 껌딱지녀로 등극했다.
[bag-a-in-i hong-jong-hyeon kkeom-ttag-ji-nyeo-lo deung-geug-haess-da]
Park, A-in has finally become Hong, Jong Hyeon’s kkeom-ttag-ji-nyeo. (Stoneph, 2017)

The present study has presented a detailed analysis of newly-created Englishized Korean words. The following table, Table 12, illustrates this analysis in tabular form. This table attempts to offer an analytical framework that provides an overview of the complex linguistic formation processes that occur when English loanwords are adopted into the Korean language. As mentioned previously, such Englishized Korean words might be first categorized into two types, ‘loanwords’ and ‘loan blends’. The model below then categorizes the items in the loan blend category into three subcategories according to the combination of the source languages, that is, ‘English plus traditional Korean’, ‘English plus Sino-Korean’, ‘English plus traditional Korean plus Sino-Korean’.

TABLE 12 A model of English loanword incorporation in contemporary Korean

Category	Source languages	Linguistic process	Lexical elements	Examples
Loanwords	English	Creative compounding	English word + English word	로열 와이프 [lo-yeol wa-i-peu] 런피스 [leon-pi-seu]
		Creative affixation	English word + English affix	블로거브리티 [beul-lo-geo-beu-li-ti] 바이슈머 [ba-i-syu-meo]
		Creative truncation	English fragments	페메 [pe-me] 엠피스트 [eb-ti-seu-teu]
Loan blends	English + Traditional Korean	Hybrid compounding	Traditional Korean word + English word	개 드라이어 [gae deu-la-i-eo] 귀 테러 [gwi te-leo],
		Hybrid affixation	Traditional Korean affix + English word	할망 [hal-mam] 빠던 [ppa-deon]
			Traditional Korean affix + English affix + English word	새 아파트 신드롬 [sae a-pa-teu sin-deu-lom]
			Traditional Korean word + English affix	꾸러기템 [kkeu-leo-gi-tem] 발 쉼 [bal kwol]
		Hybrid truncation	English fragment + Traditional Korean particle	베 댓 [be daes]
Loan blends	English + Sino-Korean	Hybrid compounding	Sino-Korean word + English word	두얼 성형 [dyu-eol seong-hyeong]
		Hybrid affixation	English affix + Sino-Korean word	케미 부부 [ke-mi bu-bu]
			Sino-Korean word + English affix	산삼돌 [san-sam-dol]
			English word + Sino-Korean particle	에너지저 주 [e-neo-ja-i-jeo ju]
			English word + Sino-Korean particle + Sino-Korean particle	메뉴판남 [me-nyu-pan-nam]
		Hybrid truncation	English fragment + Sino-Korean particle	닉변 [nig-byeon] 빠충 [ppa-chung]
		Innovative hybrid	Sino-Korean	바이어트 녀 [ba-i-

		coinages	particle + English fragment + English word	eo-teu nyeo]
Loan blends	English + Traditional Korean + Sino-Korean	Hybrid affixation	English word + Traditional Korean word + Sino- Korean particle	꽤딱지녀 [kkeom- ttag-ji-nyeo]

Note: All the examples in the fifth column are discussed in detail in the results section above. The above table might best be regarded as a synthesis of previous research on the topic of lexical borrowing into Korean, as many of the categories that are used here have been derived from previous research on this topic, including the important analyses of Kiaer (2014, 2017), Kim (2016) and Nam (2015a, 2015b)

5 | CONCLUSION

The examination of the Englishization of Asian languages has attracted a proliferation of studies in the field of world Englishes, in particular since the publication of Kachru’s studies into contact linguistics and the Englishization of Asian languages. The topic of lexical borrowing into Korean has drawn increasing attention in recent years, including the studies of Kiaer and Kim, mentioned above. This current study has attempted to contribute to the discussion of the Englishization of the Korean language through a survey of this topic drawn from a wide range of data sources. The results of this analysis indicate that English vocabulary has been assimilated into the Korean language in a wide range of sociolinguistics domains, often in complex fashion involving not only English but also traditional Korean, Sino-Korean, and combinations of English, traditional Korean and Sino-Korean. To some extent, these processes go beyond simply lexical borrowing, and instead contribute towards the creation of ‘Korean English’ expressions embedded in the Korean language, in similar fashion to the localized English incorporated into contemporary Japanese (Stanlaw, 2004). The present study has been largely descriptive in focus, but it is hoped that this will make contribution to ongoing study on this topic and that further research can expand the range of analysis and discussion, particularly with reference to the sociolinguistics dynamics of contemporary South Korea.

NOTES

¹ See Baik, 1994; Jung, 1998; Jung & Min, 1999; Pae, 1967; Seong & K. Lee, 2008
² See Kang, 2010; Ito, Kang, & Kenstowicz, 2006; Kang, Kenstowicz, & Ito, 2008; Tranter, 1997, 2000
³ See J. Ahn et al., 2016; J. Lee, 2006, 2010a; Park, 2012
⁴ See Lawrence, 2010; J. Lee, 2004, 2007, 2010b
⁵ See H. Ahn, 2017; J. Lee, 2007, 2014a, 2014b; Park, 2003, 2010
⁶ See J. Lee, 2012
⁷ The transcription system used in all examples in this article follows the Revised Romanization of Korean (국어의 로마자 표기법) [gugeoui romaja pyogibeop] which is the official Korean

language romanization system in South Korea proclaimed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

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