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Language Contact between Korean and English in Online Communication

Jiyoung Daniel

Over the past decade, the use of the Internet has become an indispensable part of life in the new millennium. One of the most popular activities in the era of the Internet is online communication. Net-Lingo, which is a product of online communication, is a new language variety that differs from both writing and speech as traditionally understood (Crystal, 2001). Given that Net-Lingo is considered a language variety, I describe the salient linguistic characteristics of Korean Net-Lingo (KNL) and investigate the specific mechanisms that govern the observable linguistic characteristics. The globalization of the Internet is prompting different languages to come into contact in online situations, especially with English as the globally leading language. I also capitalize on how KNL adopts English online from a linguistic perspective. I predict that the interaction between English and Korean will be unavoidable and robust. Thus, research on a new type of language contact will be beneficial for gaining greater insight on how different languages interact and influence one another, which ultimately contributes to the evolution of the Korean language.

Introduction

The Internet is a revolutionary invention. It is "really a system which links together a vast number of computers and the people who use them" (Naughton, 1999, p. 40). The rapid development and worldwide distribution of computer technology allowed the Internet to grow into a global phenomenon. In South Korea, since the commencement of commercially available Internet service in 1994, the number of subscribers has rapidly increased. According to the survey conducted by the MIC and NIDA (2007), as of December 2006, Koreans' Internet usage rate for the purpose of communication is 83.8%. Since language use, to a large extent, is determined by the context where it takes place (Gao, 2004), the Internet has served as an apt realm for the development of a new type of language, called Net-Lingo. Net-Lingo, as a medium of electronically globalized interaction, is "a type of language with unique characteristics that are mainly found in written online situations, such as chat rooms, bulletin boards, public
websites, social networking sites, online games, blogs, and text messages, but it is not confined to online situations" (Daniel, 2009).

In this study, I investigate the Korean Net-Lingo, and I will use the abbreviated form KNL. The study of KNL is approximately a decade old. Among scholarly works on KNL at the early stage, Inha University (1997), Kwon (2000), Lee J.-S. (2003), and Lee J.-K. (2003) brought people's attention to the significance of investigating KNL. Nevertheless, few academic works have investigated KNL, beyond simple descriptions from a linguistic perspective, and furthermore, none of the scholars offered any indication of a new type of language contact which Gao (2006) described as "one without immigration or emigration as a precondition, which distinguishes it from language contact in its traditional sense" (p. 307).

There are two main goals to this study. The first objective is to describe some salient linguistic properties of KNL in the orthographic and morphological domains. Along with the descriptions, a related objective is to investigate the specific mechanisms that govern the observable linguistic properties. The second objective is to address language contact effects in online situations. I will investigate the areas where English is clearly exerting its influence on the shape of KNL, as evidence of language contact in electronic communication.

Method

Materials

My data mainly come from the following online situations: social networking sites, blogs, public posts, and comments on public websites. Since 2002, social networking sites and blogs have emerged as new ways to communicate via the Internet. According to Alexa¹, as of August 2007, Cyworld, a Korean social networking site, was the sixth most visited website in South Korea, following Naver, Yahoo, Daum, YouTube, and Google, which, except YouTube, are all search engines. Moreover, the most popular Korean search engines such as Naver, Yahoo, Daum, and Google have provided self-contained blog sites. Given the increasing popularity of social networking sites and blogs in

¹A Web information company that specializes in Web navigation and intelligence (www.alexa.com).
Korea, it is worth collecting data from these domains in order to describe and analyze the most recent examples of KNL.

To supplement my KNL data corpus, some of the KNL terms examined in this study come from other references and selected scholarly works including Inha University (1997), Kwon (2000), Lee J.-K. (2003), Lee J.-S. (2003), and Park D.-G. (2002). In particular, KNL terms that have already been listed in the Net-Lingo dictionaries (Cho et al., 2002; NIKL, 2007) were helpful in data analysis in that they have been firmly established as KNL terms and expressions.

**Procedure**

I used the search engine embedded in each domain to query for Net-Lingo terms that I had collected and observed from July 2008 to December 2009. As for the descriptions, any grammatical mistakes and typos in the original texts are left unchanged as much as possible. Nevertheless, to save space and to focus on a specific issue, deleting and modifying texts (spaces and fonts) will be necessary, but these modifications will not influence the discussion.

Note that the purpose of this study is to enrich a qualitative understanding of Net-Lingo from a linguistic viewpoint. Nevertheless, using the Advanced Search feature of the Yahoo search engine, I, to a certain extent, provide the quantitative frequency of KNL online data unless they are listed in either a Net-Lingo dictionary or online reference sites.

**Results**

Orthographic features involve "the writing system of an individual language" (Crystal, 2001, p. 8). While KNL is characterized by a number of orthographic features, in this study, I focus on the examination of consonant addition and the use of English letters and numbers to capitalize on the second objective of this study mentioned in the Introduction section. It is remarkable that Korean netizens utilize the phenomenon of addition, in which a consonant is added to the end of the word. The addition of \(-p\) is not only frequently discussed by scholars (Inha University, 1997; Kwon, 1997; Lee, J.-K., 2003; Park, D.-G., 2002), but it is also already listed in the Net-Lingo dictionary (Cho et al., 2002). The following sample was collected from the Cyworld search engine.
Scholars have generally voiced that -p[p'] addition, as in neyp from ney “yes,” conveys decisiveness, definite ending or strength (Lee, J.-K., 2003; Park, D.-G., 2002). Nevertheless, the mechanisms underlying the relationship between the consonant and its interpretation remain unexplored. I provide an initial point on the examination of the underlying mechanism which may motivate this specific consonant to emerge in a coda position.

My careful review suggests a possible underlying mechanism which motivates the -p [p'] addition to appear in a coda position. It has been reported that English is the cross-culturally dominant language online and is affecting other languages to a great extent (Gao, 2004; Hansson & Bunt-Kokjuis, 2004). The influence of English is not unusual when it comes to Korean language. English, as the global language, has been favored by Korean netizens. Given that KNL is most likely emerging from casual online situations, it is not surprising that Korean netizens may have been influenced by a non-standard spelling of the English word “yep” because it not only reflects colloquial pronunciation but also sounds stronger than the standard word “yes.” It is likely that netizens applied the phoneme -p [p'] to the corresponding Korean word ney “yes,” and then the use of this new morpheme extended to other words.

It has also been stated that one of the prominent features in online communication is the prevalence of English letters and numbers (Lee, J.-S., 2003; Park, D.-G., 2002). Park D.-G. (2002) illustrated samples such as 10002 “a lot” and G[c]i.la.la.me.yn D[di].cin ta “You better listen, or I will straighten you out.” The first example 10002 may originate through processes such as mahn.i[mani] “a lot” → [man (10000)+i (2)] → 10002 [man.i]. The second word is an example of Korean profanity, which includes English letters whose pronunciation has a similar pronunciation of corresponding Korean words. When netizens read the expression G[c]i.la.la.me.yn D[di].cin.ta “You better listen, or I will straighten you out,” C[i] and t[i] [di] in Korean are similar to G[dʒi] and the same as D[di]

2 In Linguistics, the Yale Romanization is commonly used for data analysis. Since my study is grounded in linguistic analysis, I use the Yale Romanization to represent Korean data throughout the entire study.
in English respectively. Park D.-G. (2002) remarked that netizens often utilize English letters and numbers to swear. In my data, however, the use of English letters and numbers is no longer confined to swear words, as exemplified in the following examples 2 and 3.

2. 1004 달들로 부터 ~
   1004 nimtullo pwute~
   “From the angels”
   (blog.naver.com/like0916 accessed on October 10, 2008)

3. 일본어세상을 히메와 함께 BOA요.
   ilponeseyangul himeyccangkwa hamkkey BOAy0.
   “Let’s watch ‘the Japanese World’ show with Hime.”
   (blog paran.com/himezzang accessed on July 20, 2008)

In Korean, “angel” is pronounced as [ı̄ən.sa], which is homonymous with the number 1004 [ı̄̄̄nsa]. Po.a.yo [bo.a.yo] “let’s see” is often substituted with the letters BOA yo, which has the same pronunciation as the name of a well known Korean pop star whose name is “BOA.”

The examples 2 to 3 are so widespread that the Yahoo search demonstrated 218,000 instances for 1004 nim and 580,000 instances for BOA yo “let’s see” within a year of May 10, 2009. These examples also uphold a prior observation by Lee J.-S. (2003) that the use of English alphabets and numbers can be found in examples such as kam4 [kam.s] “thanks,” 10002 mahn.i [ma.ni] “a lot of,” RG? [al.cl]? “You know that, right?” and ba.2 [ba.i] “bye.” In my data, one striking piece of evidence for the use of English letters in KNL comes from the initials of the current Korean president’s name as illustrated in the following sample.

4. 한국의 이명박 대통령은 ‘2MB’라는 이니셜 정 병명으로...
   hankwukuy imyengpak taythonglyengun ‘2MB’lanun inisyel kyem pyelmyengul0
   “President Lee Myung-bak (is having a hard time) because his initials have become the nickname 2MB....”

In example 4, this KNL term, 2MB, consists of the initials for the current South Korean president’s name, (Yi or Lee) Myung Park. Since Lee and Yi are
interchangeable in the Romanization of the Korean last name into English, both Lee and Yi have the same pronunciation with the number 2 [ji] in Korean. According to JoongAng Daily (Cho, H., 2008, ¶ 7), on June 25, 2008, the initials 2MB (for his full name) or MB (for his first name only) originated from one of the online video clips made by the Grand National Party to promote its “2MB Promises to the People” during the presidential campaign.

Moving from orthographic aspects to morphological ones, KNL is highlighted by acronyms, blend(ing)s and clippings.

Contrary to English acronyms, which are generally based on the initial letters of words such as FBI for “Federal Bureau of Investigation,” Korean acronyms are created by the initial syllables of words. Acronyms are so beloved that they make a large portion of KNL. On the other hand, expressions such as ch kh “congratulations,” k s “thanks,” c s “sorry,” h h and kh kh “onomatopoeic expressions for laughter,” which are listed in the Net-Lingo Dictionary (Cho et al., 2002), call for revisiting the conventional definition of Korean acronyms.

5. <≈⇒ch kh from chwu.kha>
홈페이지가 이쁘게 바뀌네요*^^* ⇒ 굴구 감사해요!
homepeyica ippukey pakkylesnayong*^^* ch kh kulkwu kamsahayye!
“Your homepage changed nicely. Congrats and thank you.”

6. <→ k s from kam.sa>
중국말 한국어로 번역해주세요^^→
chwungkwukmal hankwukelo penyekhaycwuseyyo ^^ k s
“Please translate Chinese into Korean. Thanks.”
(http://k.daum.net/qna/view.html?category_id=QNE008&qid=3NXdu&q=%C1%DF%B1%B9%BB%20%C7%D1%B1%B9%BE%EE%B7%CE%20%B9%F8%BF%AA%C7%D8%C1%D6%BC%BC%BF%E4%20%5E%5E%20%A4%A1%A4%B5 accessed on July 3, 2008)

7. <≈→c s from coy.song>
≈→하지만 mp3 u3에 대해서
 cs haciman mp3 u3e tayhayse
“Excuse me but... about the mp3....”
(http://k.daum.net/qna/view.html?category_id=QBB002&qid=3CGZw&q=%A4%B8%A4%B5%20%C7%CF%C1%F6%B8%8%20mp3%20u3%20%BF%A1%B4%EB%CF%78%BC%AD accessed August 29, 2008)
The common attribute of the examples from 5 to 9 is that they are not created by the aforementioned rule of Korean acronyms. It is noteworthy that all these aforementioned new acronyms are created by taking the initial letters of syllables just as English acronyms do. While one might argue that these samples violate the nature of the Korean language, I claim that these data represent a new way to create Korean acronyms online exclusively. My claim is also upheld by the research survey from Digital Opportunity & Promotion. According to the Yeonhap News Agency (2007), on May 6, 2007, the Korean Agency for Digital Opportunity & Promotion surveyed the use of Net-Lingo based on the data collected from 896 teenaged students. Their results show that the most frequently occurring expression is \( \text{kamsahapnita ttayngkyul} \). Along with \( \text{kamsahapnita ttayngkyul} \), examples such as \( \text{k s} \) “thanks,” \( \text{c s} \) “sorry” were also listed as expressions with high frequency. These examples appear to be the latest emerging trends in KNL.

Along with acronyms, blending is another morphological operation which allows us to compact language. Blend(ing) is defined as “the combination of the first part of a word with the second part of another word” (Booji, 2007, p. 309). The majority of examples are created by combining the first syllable of a Korean word and the second syllable of an English word.

Lee J.-K’s examples (2003) include \( \text{mol.thing} \) “secret chatting,” which originated from \( \text{mol.lay.ha.ta} \) “to do something secretly” + \( \text{chay.thing} \) “chatting,” \( \text{nwun.thing} \) “someone is just watching somebody else’s chatting and not actively participating in the chat session with other people” from \( \text{nwun} \) “eyes” + \( \text{chay.thing} \) “chatting,” and \( \text{col.thing} \) “a netizen is chatting while nodding off” from \( \text{col.ta} \) “to nod” + \( \text{chay.thing} \) “chatting.” Based on my observations, most Korean websites provide a comment space where netizens post their opinions or replies.
to published stories or articles. In replying to articles, it has become popular for
netizens to leave both positive and negative comments. Consequently, new
blendings made their ways to online situations such as mwu.phul “no reply,”
ak.phul “flame,” pey.phul “the best praise,” and sen.phul “praise.” In each example
from a series of replies, the last syllable phul is rooted in the second syllable -pl of
repl- after the clipping process of English word “reply.” Furthermore, newer
terms were also coined by adapting an English suffix -er to describe netizens who
leave a series of replies, leading to mwu.phul.le “lurker,” ak.phul.le “flamer,”
pey.phul.le “best praiser” and sen.phul.le “praiser,” where -le3 “person” in Korean
is same as -er in English.

Besides acronyms and blending, clipping is another method to create
neologisms. Haspelmath (2002) defines clipping as “a shortened word that does
not differ semantically from the longer version” (p. 267) such as fridge from
“refrigerator” and phone from “telephone.” Khemphyute thongsin ene sacen
(“Net-Lingo Dictionary”; Cho et al., 2002) lists KNL clipping examples including
khem from computer, ayni from animation, hom.pi from homepage,
ep from upgrade and li.phul from reply. Given the fact that KNL clippings
originated from English loan words, I investigate how Korean netizens shape
English words into the Korean lexicon. To answer this question, I review Korean
phonotactic constraints, and I then suggest a mechanism that possibly governs
KNL clipping processes.

According to Sohn H. (2001), in Korean, there is a structural difference
between syllables in the morphophonemic level and those in the phonetic level, in
that the former allows two consonants in the syllable-final position, while the
latter allows only one, as observed in [kap]kaps “price.” Hence, the phonemic
syllable structure is of the form (C)(G)V(C)(C)4, whereas the phonetic syllable
structure is of the form (C)(G)V(C). That is, in Korean speech, the only
obligatory element is a vowel in the nucleus position; it may be preceded by a
consonant, a glide (or a semivowel) or both, and it may be followed by a
consonant. In applying Korean specific phonotactic constraints to English words,

3 In terms of spelling English words in Korean, following the Korean phonotactic constraint, when
an English -I in the coda position of one syllable is followed by an initial vowel of another syllable,
the I-resyllabification occurs and the English -r at the end of the word is deleted. As a result, for
instance, mwu.phul “no reply”+ -er is spelled as mwu.phul.le “lurker” in Korean.
4 C stands for consonant, G for glide or semivowel and V for vowel.
it is conceivable that there will be some changes. While most clippings were created by taking one or two syllables from English words, samples such as hom.ph+ i “one’s own website” and li.phul “reply” are unique. They took neither one nor two syllables to create a blending; instead, they consist of the first syllable followed by the initial consonant(s) of the second syllable such as -p of home[peI]ge and -pl of re[plaI]. With respect to hom.phi [hom.pi], its unique formation may result from the existing lexicon hom [hom], meaning “the main page of a website.” Thus, netizens may have to take the second syllable in order to avoid confusion with the pre-existing meaning of hom. Since [peI] of “homepage” is spelled with two syllables phe.i [pe.i] in Korean, their last resource is to take only [p] followed by an obligatory vowel in a syllable, giving rise to hom.phi [hom.pi]. While the phonemic syllable structure allows two consonants in the coda position, the m –p sequence in the coda position does not exist in the Korean language. Neither does the p-l sequence in terms of “reply.” Netizens add [i]5 vowel between [p] and [l] as in [p-il] since the vowel is an obligatory element. Given the number of KNL words based on English terms, investigation of contact effects between languages deserve special attention. The following section elaborates more on this issue.

**Discussion**

The ever-growing globalization of the world is well captured in Kachru’s (1994) statement that “[English] has established contact with practically every language family, both formally and functionally” (p. 135). In the traditional paradigm of language contact, there has been an abundance of research to characterize language contact across the world, a significant body of which has involved the influence of English on other languages (Kachru, 1994). On the other hand, in the new millennium, with the globalization of the Internet and increasing online communication, one can witness that the interaction between

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5 Note that Korean [i] and [i] vowels are most commonly employed in the resyllabification of English words into the Korean language.
different languages is also being carried over to online situations, leading to a new type of language contact, that is, language contact online.

Online contact is likely to be easier and faster than traditional contact in the era of the Internet, I envision that language contact online will be more dynamic and wield greater influence over language change. In this sense, investigation of online contact effects between languages will not only “complement studies on language contact in its traditional sense” (Gao, 2004, p. 127), but also “gain greater insights about linguistic creativity” (Kachru, 1994, p. 136), contributing to the emergence of a new language variety, Net-Lingo.

In the Korean situation, given the fact that South Korea has the eighth-highest number of Internet users in the world, numbering more than 34 million, or an Internet usage rate of 66.5% as of June 2007 (Miniwatts Marketing Group, 2007), it is not astonishing that the penetrated use of the Internet in Korea prompts frequent Korean–English contact online and in turn accelerates the impact of English on the Korean language. Nevertheless, contact effects with English online were not recognized in previous studies of KNL. English, as the globally dominant language, will continue to grow in the Korean language for the foreseeable future. Thus, it is valuable to discuss how KNL adopts English from a linguistic perspective. Based on my data, the influence of English on KNL can be represented from various linguistic perspectives.

**Orthographic Influence**

The first evidence comes from the orthographic viewpoint. As demonstrated in the previous section, Korean netizens have borrowed English letters to substitute for Korean letters with the same or similar pronunciation such as G[ci].lal ha.meyn D[di].cin.ta as [ci.lal.ha.mjən di.jiin.da] “You better listen, or I will straighten you out.” Other examples for using English letters include BoAyo for Po.a.yo [bo.a.yo] “let’s see” and RG? for al-ci?[al.ji]? “You know that, right?” While Korean netizens have adopted English letters themselves, they have also accepted an English phoneme and spelled it in Korean. A good piece of evidence is captured in the consonant addition phenomenon. Korean netizens have noticed that a consonant, p [p’], is frequently added at the end of Korean words such as neyp from ney "yes.” In discussing what motivates the \( \text{-p} \) \([p’]\) addition to appear in coda position, I have suggested that the possible underlying mechanism is rooted in a contact effect with English. Korean netizens have probably been
affected by a nonstandard spelling of the English word “yep” in that not only does it signal colloquial speech, but also connotes more resolve than the standard English word “yes.” While scholars such as Park D.-G. (2002) and Lee J.-K. (2003) focused on documentation for the use of English letters in Korean online communication, they did not specifically discuss the impact of English on KNL. The use of English letters or an English phoneme in the creation of KNL should be emphasized as one of many illustrations of the contribution of English to KNL in a new type of language contact.

**Morphological Influence**

Korean netizens have modeled on English in the creation of certain expressions. For instance, conventional Korean acronyms are created based on syllables; this traditional rule for Korean acronyms is not always applicable to newly emerging acronyms online such as ch kh from chwu.kha “congratulations,” k s from kam.sa “thanks,” c s from coy.song “sorry,” and kh kh and h h as onomatopoetic expressions for laughter. It is remarkable that all these new online acronyms are based on the initial letters of words, just like English acronyms. According to a survey by the Korean Intellectual Property Office (Choi, 2006), these innovative acronyms are so pervasive online that they are becoming targets of corporate marketing. Given the increasing number of nontraditional and innovative acronyms and their high frequency, these newfangled acronyms lead us to believe that the influence of English on KNL is not confined to simply borrowing English letters. It is quite noteworthy that the means of English word formation are also being adopted by Korean netizens.

The influence of the means of English word formation is also found in the process of blending. As mentioned in the previous section, the combination of the first syllable of a Korean word and the second syllable of an English word represents a large portion of KNL blending, which is illustrated in three groups of blendings relative to their semantic role. The first group of blendings consists of the first syllable of a Korean word followed by the second syllable of the English word “chatting,” conveying different scenarios of chatting such as mol.thing “secret chatting” and col.thing “chatting while nodding off.” The second group is related to the word “reply,” as in mwu.phul “no reply,” ak.phul “flame,” pey.phul “best praise,” and sen.phul “praise.” It is also worth mentioning that Korean
netizens have not only adopted English words and a syllable, *phul*, but also utilized an English suffix, *-er*, in the creation of new terms. The last group is made up of the second group of blendings followed by an English suffix, *-er* "person," referring to different types of netizens who leave a series of replies, as exemplified in *mwu.phul.le* "lurker," *ak.phul.le* "flamer," *pey.phul.le* "best praiser," and *sen.phul.le* "praiser," where *-le* "person" in Korean is equivalent to *-er* in English.

Along with acronyms and blendings, it has also been found that Korean netizens frequently borrow English words and then shorten them, leading to clippings. One of the salient characteristics of KNL clippings is that nearly all of these clippings originated from English words. Examples include *khem* from *computer*, *ay.ni* from *animation*, *hom.phi* from *homepage*, *su.pheyl* from *spelling*, and *li.phul* from *reply*. KNL clippings clearly mirror the ongoing influence of English on KNL and demonstrate the impact of English in Korean online communication. Nevertheless, no scholars have captured contact effects with English online. Given that Korean netizens utilize parts of English words in the formation of KNL terms, it is assumed that they already know the complete English terms. If this is the case, accepting English words provides simplicity and convenience.

**Lexical Influence**

One of the most noticeable impacts of English on KNL is represented through the lexicon. As the United States invented the Internet and English is a globally leading language, one could make a convincing case that non-English languages have simply adopted English terms themselves, which Hansson and Bunt-Kokjuis (2004) characterized as "outright adoption" (p. 4), as seen cross-linguistically in Swedish vocabulary including *CD-ROM*, *flash*, *e-mail*, *links*, and *OK* and in Chinese vocabulary including *mao* "modem," *Shichuang* "Windows," and *yimeier* "e-mail" (Gao, 2006).

Based on the data across languages, one can notice that most of the adopted English terms are strongly linked to the use of the Internet (as in *e-mail*, *links*) or the use of the computer, including software (as in *Windows*) and hardware (*CD-ROM*, *flash*). In the Korean situation, English terms associated with the Internet or the computer have been so widespread that they have become everyday terms, including *in.the.neys* "Internet," *hom.pheyi.ci* "homepage," *win.to.wu* "Windows,"
i.mey.il “email,” pul.lo.ku [blɔɡ] “blog,” and heylphu teysukhu [hɛl pː desɪkɪ] “help desk.” It is also evident that simple and easy English words are not spelled in the Korean alphabet; instead, they have been directly adopted from English, such as CD and DVD and greeting expressions including hi, hello, and good-bye, as found in 10 to 11, where English words are written in bold (emphasis added).

   Hi~ annyenghaseyyo
   “Hi~ hello.”
   (http://blog.naver.com/tlshtdms95?Redirect=Log&blogNo=90025027568 accessed on December 3, 2008)

11. 이제 Good-bye
   icy Good-bye
   “Good-bye now.”
   (http://c.rd.empas.com/m.tsp?/bye/E4:3E99:010100::/*i=119242&sn=51823636&q2=bye&dv=a&w=2e8c8&dw=8d&dvl=C::eq=51823636://*club.cyworld.com/sosung- accessed on January 30, 2009)

Conclusion

With the ever-increasing use of the Internet throughout the world, online communication has been one of the most popular activities and has subsequently become a vital alternative to traditional means of communication. Given that language mirrors society, it is noteworthy that Net-Lingo has emerged as a new language variety, as the Internet is deeply integrated in contemporary society.

I endeavored to provide a more elaborate picture of KNL from a linguistic perspective. Creating this picture involved documenting a description of linguistic characteristics as well as exploring the mechanisms of those underlying characteristics. Based on this documentation and linguistic analysis, I also showed why the investigation of linguistic characteristics of Net-Lingo is crucial in demonstrating the impact of language contact and the direction of language change at the levels of orthography, morphology, and lexis.

English, as the globally leading language, is increasingly affecting other languages online, just as it is offline. I predict that the online interaction between English and Korean will be increasingly active and robust. As a result, it is worth
investigating how KNL is linguistically affected by English. I propose that research on a new type of language contact will be valuable for gaining insights on the development of KNL and moreover the impact of English on KNL, which will eventually contribute to the change of the Korean language. Undoubtedly, further research is called to deeply explore contact effects between two languages online.

References


