

**A METHODOLOGY STUDY ON SELF VISION OF
KOREAN LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

Pedro J. Chamizo-
Domínguez (vulan@siu.edu)
EPAS Learning Service, japan
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5147-9125>

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Introduction

Korean is spoken by in excess of 72 million individuals living on the Korean promontory. In spite of the fact that it varies marginally in spelling, letter set, and jargon between the two locales, Korean is the authority language of both South Korea and North Korea. Outside of the Korean landmass, there are around 2,000,000 individuals in China who communicate in Korean as their first language, another 2,000,000 in the United States, 700,000 in Japan, and 500,000 in the Russian districts of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

- The Korean language has five significant lingos in South Korea and one in North Korea. Notwithstanding the topographical and socio-political lingo contrasts, Korean is generally homogeneous, being commonly reasonable among speakers from various regions
- Initially composed utilizing "Hanja" (Chinese characters), Korean is presently predominantly spelled in "Hangul", the Korean letters in order. "Hangul" comprises of 24 letters – 14 consonants and 10 vowels – that are written in squares of 2 to 5 characters. In contrast to the Chinese composing framework (counting Japanese "Kanji"), "Hangul" is certifiably not an ideographic framework. The states of the individual "Hangul" letters were intended to display the actual morphology of the tongue, sense of taste and teeth. Up to five letters join to shape a syllabic unit.

Like in other Asian dialects, the connection between a speaker or essayist and their subject and crowd is principal in Korean, and the sentence structure mirrors this. The connection between

the speaker/essayist and subject is reflected in honorifics, while that between speaker/author and crowd is reflected in discourse level. On the off chance that one is uncertain with regards to how to utilize the language properly it is fitting to allude to proficient Korean language administrations.

When discussing somebody predominant in status, a speaker or essayist needs to utilize extraordinary things or action word endings to show the subject's prevalence. By and large, somebody is predominant in status in the event that he/she is a more established far off family member (grandparent's kin, more seasoned kin's companion, and so forth), an outsider of generally equivalent or more noteworthy age, a business, educator or a client

Somebody is equivalent or sub-par in status in the event that he/she is a direct relation (grandparent, parent, life partner, or kin), understudy, representative, and so forth. On uncommon events (like when somebody needs to start a ruckus), a speaker may converse with an unrivaled or outsider in a manner regularly just utilized for, say, creatures. Yet, nobody would do this without truly thinking about the outcomes to their actual security first...

- There is an agreement among etymologists that Korean is an individual from the Altaic group of dialects, which began in northern Asia and incorporates the Mongol, Turkic, Finnish, Hungarian, and Tungusic (Manchu) dialects. Notwithstanding the way that Korean and Japanese have some comparable syntactic designs, a verifiable connection between the two dialects has not been set up until now.
- The Korean language might be composed utilizing a combination of Chinese ideograms ("Hanja") and a local Korean letters in order known as "Hangul", or in "Hangul" alone, much as in a more restricted way Indo-European dialects here and there composenumberutilizing Arabic images and at different occasions illuminate numbers in their own letter sets or in a mix of the two structures. On account of its more prominent assortment of sounds, Korean doesn't have the issue of the Japanese composed language, which a few specialists have contended requirements to hold a sizable stock of Chinese characters to recognize countless conceivably uncertain sounds.

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Albeit the Korean and Chinese dialects are not related as far as linguistic design, in excess of 50% of all Korean jargon is gotten from Chinese loanwords, an impression of the social strength of China more than 2 centuries. Enormous quantities of Chinese person intensifies authored in Japan in the nineteenth or 20th hundreds of years to interpret present day Western logical, specialized, and political jargon came into utilization in Korea during the pilgrim time frame. Post-1945 United States impact has been reflected in various English words that have been retained into Korean. Dissimilar to Chinese, Korean doesn't incorporate tongues that are commonly incoherent. There are, in any case, territorial varieties both in jargon and elocution.