1. Preface

With recent rapid developments of science-technology, unexpected problems in the past such as global standard criteria emerge. With the advent of ubiquitous age, the ask for unified international standards is increasing. And with the developments of science and technology, its universality is always causing conflicts with the problem of locality and the peculiarities, and it is also seeking for a settlement and a compromise on the other hand. For a recent example, over the Han-geul character-input system, conflict between nations near to occur, because the international standard of the Korean Hangul character-input system has not been provided yet. But they have demanded a standard input-system as a global standard. In this case policy of a nation cannot keep up with social changes and such a problem occurred.

The pending problem in the current Korean language usage is the unification of the languages in Korean Peninsula. In order to unify the Korean languages, the unification of standard norm is required at first stage. And the compilation of a common dictionary could be the next step towards the unification of Korean languages. To this end, "Gyeo-re-mal (national language) dictionary" is on the current compilation, that is the common dictionary of Both Korean languages. Thus, the language plan and policy in a language community need to prevent its language-public from conflicts and disputes that could occur from language-character issues. And it should contain the agreements of language-public.

In the modern-contemporary age, the key words of language plan (policy) in the Korean peninsula could be established as the obtaining of the independence and the autonomy. The agenda of the pursuit of the independence and the autonomy, that was the byproduct of the imperialism-colonialism age in East Asia through the 19th century and the 20th century, were dominant subjects in the Korean peninsula. On the other hand, in the 21st century, internally away from monolithic authoritarian norms, language-public experience new-era paradigm, that is the language-order, based on the citizens’ agreements. In these changes of era, the efforts that language-public keep their language and characters and formulate their own rules reveals themselves through the language plan (policy). From King Se-jong to the 21st century, the point at issue in the usage of Korean language was consistently on the procedure of pursuing the independence and the autonomy. Language-public have wanted an easy writing-system and a minimum-level standard language (common language) for effective communication. The real state of language-character usage in recent Korean society reveals the result of the choice by language-public, in which their demands were reflected at its maximum.1 These results could be understood

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1 Observing the changes of mass-media, what the choice of language-public was is clear. Particularly at the case of the publishing mass-media the change can be seen clearly.
as a result of a minimum interference in the education and the mass media on the basis of a relatively liberal policy. While the mismatches between language norms and the actual use of language were accepted, language changes are sure to be followed by the language norms.

On the matter of writing-system, the argument between the doctrine "writing only in Hangeul" and the doctrine "writing also in Chinese character" was a long-pending controversial issue. The conflict is going on the issue of Chinese character education again, in the 21st century, the era of globalization. In fact, the actual conflict reveals the matter of generation-gap rather than the difference of policies. Also recently against the policy of standard language that was formed during the authoritarian period, regional dialects and diverse social-class dialects and new-coined words demand their own shares. Concerning the social phenomena that the conflict between the generations is shifting to language-issue conflict, we need new standards of open norms and tolerance instead of old system.

In this article, we survey the diachronic changes of language plans and policies in the Korean peninsula, and deal with the current issues of the language plans in contemporary Korea and around Korean language usage area. We handle the issues about the standard language and writing system at the fore part, and main argument issues in the contemporary times.

In a strict meaning, Language plan indicates policy behavior based on law such as norms and regulations concerning language usages, writing system, standard language, for example, "the Master law of Korean language (2005)" in Korea. In this case it is referred as language policy. In a broad sense, it could indicate the restrictions on language education (character instruction, dialect instruction, foreign language teaching) and language usage by mass media. The concept of Language policy is set as sub-concept of language plan.

2. The issues related to language plans in previous periods

The first explicit language policy was the project of language readjustment in 15th century, which was represented by compilation of "Hun-min-jeong-eum (hangeul)" and "Dong-guk-jeong-un". Also "the law of writing only in Han-guel" promulgated at the time of 'Gap-oh Revolution' in 1894, was the result of democratic movements after the creation of "Hun-min-jeong-eum". And it was the starting point of the language policy of the 20th century.

2.1. The ancient era: the establishment of the Central language

In the 7th century, the Central language, on the basis of the language of Shilla, was established after the unification of three ancient Kingdoms—Go-gu-ryeo, Shilla, Baek-je. In this period the standard language was established for the first time in the Korean peninsula, as the language of Gyeong-ju-south-eastern area of the Korean peninsula, became the central influential language in political and cultural aspects. Around the 7th century after the unification by Shilla.

2 Diachronic change means the change at language itself, not the change of historical-political change.
3 Central language means the language used in the political central area of a nation or a language community.
4 While Bal-hae (Bo-hai) was established in 7th century In the northern area of Korean Peninsula, the exact linguistic data is not found yet.
the nomenclature in Chinese expression style appears at the social system under the influence of Tang. For example, a lot of geographical name, which were originally native words, were changed into names with the Sino-Korean (Chinese character) pronunciation.²

2.2. The Moving of the Central language

With the establishment of Go-ryeo dynasty, the Central language on the basis of Gae-seong dialect-the dialect of middle the Korean peninsula area is formed. During the period, the Central language in the Korean peninsula had changed from the dialect of southeastern area to the dialect of middle one. As of this, the dialect of middle area has firmly settled as the standard language in the Korean peninsula from one hundred years ago until now. Also the Mongolian loanwords were borrowed into the Korean peninsula with the influences of Mongol- and Yuan- dynasty.

On the other hands, the tradition, the Korean translation of a Chinese character, was declined, and the reading method in Chinese pronunciation was fixed. So the tradition of the mixed writing system which was lasted for a long time in Korea was almost disappeared. The disagreement between written and spoken language was settled down.

2.3. The spread of language policy in the 15th century

The King Se-jong invented Hun-min-jeong-eum (Hangeul) - creative character and writing system - in 1446. Hun-min-jeong-eum came into the world. It made them spread knowledge culture and democracy of literacy. We can identify the motivation of the invention of Hun-min-jeong-um as democratic principle through the preface of Hun-min-jeong-eum and the relative documents. The King Se-jong declared at the preface of it that he fixed up the circumstance which the people suffered from illiteracy caused by the disagreement between written and spoken language. Dong-guk-jeong-un which was published together with Hun-min-jeong-eum was the dictionary for Chinese character pronunciation in order to correct the current real Chinese character pronunciation into ideal pronunciation. However the compilation of Dong-guk-jeong-un was failure project because it could not reflect the real current pronunciation of Chinese character.

Among a lot of cultural achievement in the beginning of the foundation of Jo-seon dynasty, the creation of Hun-min-jeong-eum has been evaluated as the greatest achievement.

2.4. Modern period: official declaration of writing only in Hangeul

The declaration of writing only in Hangeul appeared around written language in 1894, Gap-oh-Revolution. We can confirm the spread of demand on the public democracy in the field of cultural and social life. The appearance of language policy of writing only in Hangul was influenced by the Dong-hak Revolution in the 19th century. Until then, the agreement between written and spoken language that is the official acceptance of spoken style did not make an appearance.

2.5. The beginning of the 20th century: appearance of language norms

In the beginning of the 20th century the standardization process of the standard language

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² For example, 'gil-dong' was changed into 'yeong-dong'.

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and writing system began. It is the excellence choice that they chose morphological writing system as Hangul writing system in the view point of contemporary linguistic theories. They provided the basis of writing in Hangeul, selecting easy-reading-writing system, not easy-writing one. The two principles of Hangul writing system in 15th century developed from easy-learning to easy-reading.

From 1933 the standard language and the standard writing system were established and the compilation of the dictionary of Korean language began.

At the period of imperialism (1910-1945) the Korean language community experienced compulsory assimilatory policy. That is, official oppression was carried out against Korean language usages. Colonial language policy caused intensive language purification movement and nationalism in the uses of native language as the reaction.

3. The issues on language plans in the contemporary Korean peninsula

3.1. The flow of language plan (policy) in Republic of Korea

Since 1948, the foundation of the government of Republic of Korea, the main issues of the language plans (policies) has been establishment of the standard language and writing system, establishment of writing only in Hangeul, the language purification, teaching Chinese character, the education of foreign languages. Writing-only-in-Hangeul and language purification movement started in 1948, with the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea. The results of the substantial change began to emerge since 1980s.

3.1.1. With regard to the standard language, the standard language-dominant language policy was maintained through the education and mass media, as the result of industrialization and urbanization, the dialects began to disappear rapidly. Recently with the receding of the standard language-dominant policy, the common language and the concept of lingua-franca are being settled down. Also the values of dialects are evaluated properly although the dialect-teaching is not carried out yet.

3.1.2. While Chinese character in the schools was repelled out, the language purification movement was enforced in 1970-80s. Through the language purification movement the processes of changing unnecessary loan words and foreign words into native Korean language were carried out fairly successfully. Especially the Chinese character disappeared in the official language usage such as public documents and mass media in 1980s, it could be evaluated as a significant change.

The changes on language policy of writing only in Hangeul and Chinese character teaching are as follows: the principle of writing only in Hangeul was adopted on the basis of the 6th law of writing only in Hangeul (1948), adopting 1800 Chinese characters and arranging written

6 Morphological writing system emphasizes the legible aspect. For example, compare the ones.
(1) sa+n - i no+p - ko
(2) sani nopkko

7 1800 Chinese characters were kept in the education as a separate discipline.
Chinese lesson as separated curriculum from Korean language for middle-high school education, suspending teaching Chinese character in principle at primary schools. During the 6th education project (1992-1998), written Chinese lesson changed into optional arbitrary curriculum, and it was treated as the 2nd language curriculum such as spoken Chinese, Japanese, German, French at the Korean-SAT test.

Since the 1990s, influenced by China's economic revival, private education market for teaching Chinese character was activated. As now, private-education-market than the public education is leading the situation. In recent years the claim that the Chinese character education should be carried out at the stage of primary school is emerging out.

The claim that the Chinese-character-education should be strengthened means to strengthen the ability of adoption to foreign cultures in the era of globalization. It is equal to the argument that English education should be enforced in the 1990s. The choice of language public in contemporary Korean society was writing only in Hangeul, and the Chinese character education became arbitrary curriculum as the other foreign languages did. It matters no problem of curriculum whether it is included in Korean language education or not.

3.1.3. Since the 2000s, the demand for the education of Korean language as a second language is growing rapidly. As a surge in immigrants requires support policies and adjustment to multicultural society.

3.1.4. A new law of Korean language policy was promulgated, preparing for the 21st century. In 2005, the master law for the Korean language was promulgated. The main contents of the law is as follows: It states clearly that the official language of Korea is the Korean language; to establish the Korean language committee in order to deliberate the language plan and policies; to establish the language norms; in principal official documents should be published in Hangeul; to support the international projects for promoting the Korean language, etc.

<The master law for the Korean language (2005)>

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<th>Article</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>The official language of Korea is the Korean language.</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>It defines the responsibilities of the State and the local governments.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Minister of Culture should establish and conduct ‘The Language Development Master Plan’ every 5 years with the permission of the deliberation of the Korean language committee</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Organizing the Korean language committee</td>
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<td>15-16</td>
<td>Enactment of the language norms and the evaluation of their effects</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>In official documents should be written only in Hangul, but if necessary, until the time prescribed by Presidential Decree, it is possible to write foreign characters in parentheses.</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>The conduct of projects promoting the Korean language abroad and ability certification for the Korean language education</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>The organization for the assessment of the Korean language ability</td>
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This law shall take effect on 1st January 2005.
3.1.5. Over 60 years after the division of the Korean peninsula, the differentiation in language became gradually excessive. So South and North Korea has begun the projects for the integration of languages. In the late 1990s, as the groundwork for language unification (integration), the government of South Korea by itself compiled the standard dictionary in which the north Korean language was reflected.

From the mid-2000s, the national language dictionary has been compiled. The common dictionary will include the standard language of South Korea, the Munhwa-language (the standard language of North Korea), all the dialects of the Korean peninsula, and the dialects spoken abroad now. In order to the compilation of the dictionary the language norms should be unified in the first place. The differences between the standard languages of South Korea and the North Korea are restricted to the lexicon and a few articles of language norms, in addition to original differences of geographical dialects. Therefore the unification of language norms should precede the dictionary to prevent from differentiating each other. In 2008, both sides are agreed on the character-arrangement order for the common dictionary in addition to spelling (conventions), Romanization of Han-geul.

The principal laws and projects of the language plans (policies) in the contemporary Korea as follows.

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<th>Laws and projects</th>
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<tr>
<td>The language norms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Han-geul Romanization (1948)</td>
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<td>The rule for writing loan words (1948)</td>
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<td>The rule for Han-geul spacing (1949)</td>
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<td>Han-geul Romanization (1958)</td>
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<td>Han-geul writing of roman characters (1958)</td>
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<td>Causing public criticism around the simplified writing rule of Han-geul (1953-55)</td>
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<td>&lt;readjustment of the 4-major norms&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romanization of Han-geul (1984)</td>
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<td>The Han-geul writing rule of loan words (1986)</td>
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<td>The standard writing system of Han-geul (1988)</td>
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<td>The regulation of the standard language (1988)</td>
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<td>The standard speech (1992)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romanization of Han-geul (2000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The purification of language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The restoration of native language (1948)</td>
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<td>The special council of writing only in Han-geul (1962-1963)</td>
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<td>The 7-articles for the promotion of writing only in Han-geul (1968)</td>
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<td>The 5-year project for writing only in Han-geul (1968)</td>
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<tr>
<td>The council of the Korean language purification movement (1976)</td>
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<td>The deliberation committee for loan words by government and mass media (1994)</td>
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8 For example, the pronunciation rule of initial consonants, the spacing rule, the marking of the genitive case.
3.2. The language policy of North Korea

In comparison with the language plans of South Korea, the subjects such as writing only in Hangeul and the abolition of Chinese character, Munwha-language movement, words purification movement could be discussed. The language plans (policies) of North Korea started from the same language norms and the standard language of Seoul. Because it shares the same theoretical back ground in common before the division of Korean peninsula. The differentiation of Korean language began from the independence policy of North Korea after 1960's. The language of North Korea changed rapidly because of the isolated society system in addition to the particular language policy. Thus the differentiation of both Korean languages was accelerated.

The North Korea government abolished Chinese character education and conducted the policy of writing only in Hangul in 1948. Since the middle 1960s, Munwha-language movement and word purification movement started due to the change of political system. They suggested the Munwha language, independent from the standard language of Seoul. During 10 years after then, they conducted the word purification movement on the field of lexicon as a result the vocabulary of technical area changed a lot.

Compared with comparatively liberal language policy of South Korea, the language of North Korea experienced rapid changes in the field of vocabulary because of artificial language reformation by North Korea government. The word purification movement of North Korea was the attempt that revives the word formation ability of Korean language, in fact it borrowed from various dialects and coined new vocabulary. As the deficiency of contemporary Korean language

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9 Munwha-language instruction in 1966: “The Munwha-language is Pyongyang dialect, where is the capital and cradle of revolution, and we should develop Pyongyang dialect as standard language and preserve the national peculiarities of language”.

Since 1966, the Munwha-language was established as a branch movement of independence ideology movement.
is the weakening of word formation ability during long periods, it could be evaluated in some positive points. But during this period, the language plan (policy) of North Korea was misused as political propagandas and took wrong step from the main purpose. These language policies of North Korea cannot be adopted in practical because it could be possible only in the holistic social system.

4. Conclusion
4.1. The inclination of language plans (policies)
On the language plans (policies) the ethos of its periods is reflected, and it is the expression of social agreements concerning the sub-structure of the society. The language plan should provide the criteria of fluent communication, not to be a mass control and an oppression. The standard language in the past was blamed for authoritative attitude. The language education and mass media oriented to the standard language had some improper influences on the cognition of language public. The language plans of Korea in the future should prevent social conflicts concerning the language usage. As we should prepare for the social integration, the language plans could be the fundamental foundation preparing for the social change.

4.2. The evaluation and prospect
The contemporary Korea has two standard languages in fact since the central language appears in the Korean peninsula 1500 year ago. We have the responsibility of unifying both Korean languages, apart from the issue of historical, political legitimacy. It would be our task how to reflect the products of the language reformation, to the language plans of contemporary Korea. The confronted task is the unification of the language norms and the compilation of the common dictionary based on the norms, and the project is being conducted against various difficulties. It would be accepted the fact that the Chinese character education is a kind of foreign language educations now. There is an issue in the field of the language purification movement how to treat loanwords and new coined words effectively. Also Korean language education as a second language is recently emerging, especially it demands supporting programs of good qualities.

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Abstract

A Diachronic Review of the Language Plans in the Korean Peninsula

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We surveyed the diachronic changes of language plans and policies in the Korean peninsula, and dealt with the current issues of the language plans in contemporary Korea and around Korean language usage area. In the modern-contemporary age, the keywords of language plans (policies) in the Korean peninsula could be stated as the obtaining of the independence and the autonomy in their language usage. Concerning the social phenomena that the conflicts between the generations are shifting to language-issue conflicts, therefore we need new standards of open norms and tolerances instead of the old systems. The language plans in Korea peninsula in the future should prevent social conflicts concerning the language usage.