Abstract

**Purpose:** How the lexicons in Korean classical manuscript novels can be lexicon-historically utilized and how often they appear in the Korean classical manuscript novels. The lexicon vocabularies for ethics studies had get ready for the macro-structure, and headwords which complementary elements from micro-structure of texts, technique, sociolinguistic information. Dictionary Information was needed to short and clear, scientific, efficient, dimensional, systematic organization, it is the key to open the global possibility of lexicon studies.

**Method:** That gathering in neologism 405 words, distinguished from 229 words related to covid-19. Comment corpus appeared to frequently were pneumonia, corona, variant of concern, booster shot, revenge spending, vaccination politics, quarantine politics. In order to discover an outstanding speaker, it is necessary to have nuanced understanding on a narrative field. The researcher’s questions and requests, the informer talks about the tale, linguistic aspects lexicon geographical map would displayed with political administrative units such as dialect language which show to with the division of administrative system.

**Results:** We arrange to share information which gave to morphology, grammar, semantics interaction setting up that have unity in the process which the manuscript of contemporary Korean linguistics becomes a dictionary and the lexicographic significance of this Manuscript. Results show that comment data prove invaluable for lexicographic description of neologisms, although experts need to decide to what extent the politically incorrectness of commenters’ language may be used in dictionaries.

**Conclusion:** Standard words what the map based on the lexical items showed idioms phrases that there were a lot of old forms from which originate with time to time. Yet, another evidences which focusing on the lexical distribution, their poor assets provided them to that this present has been studied text linguistics. Focused with the Dictionaries of Literature Term, This study was conducted to review the problems that compilers realized in the process of arranging and defining literary terms during the Japanese colonial period and attempted to resolve.

**Keywords:** The Glossary of Modern Lexicon, Lexicographic Description, Social Linguistics, Colloquial Grammar, Neologisms

1. Lexicon History

We should have studied the Spoken and Written in Chosun dynasty about language reformation that process of lexicon history and Encyclopedia of thought of language, it was organized by dictionary of old Korean, Chosun dynasty lexicon dictionaries. Thus, the history of lexicon was influenced on Dictionary of Proverb in 16 century, Modern Korean Dictionaries with a Focus on vocabulary research[1]. The vocabulary list prepared to help learners not only understand subject concepts but also learn subjects[2]. Due to the characteristics of the Korean language, both subject vocabulary and vocabulary related to daily life can be included in the list. However, if the vocabulary for everyday life or learning tool is included in the list, several factors may
hinder the understanding of subject concepts such as overlapping vocabulary learned in previous grades[3].

2. Korean Dictionaries from the Words Analysis

2.1. Corpus on materials

Korean Morphological Analysis method was lead to Korea University’s Research Institute of Korean Studies has recently published one of the biggest Korean dictionaries[4]. 17th Century Korean Dictionary was based on that examples of the Korean Literature on ancient and modern ages would a newspaper article were corpus, the document old materials which had included instances, dictionary of archaic words organization and analyzing, words settlements[5]. Modern Corpus had kept a colloquial lexicon and standard vocabularies all times. Though they researched old classical texts, writing had good readers grammatical data at frequent. Thus, we searched moral ethics in a patterns and grammatical forms, and it was dual language parts from Yidu clauses. Therefore, how the lexicons in Korean classical manuscript novels can be lexicon-historically utilized and how often they appears in the Korean classical manuscript novels. In especial, in Korean Classical Manuscript Novels aimed to modern language arrangement of large data list[6].

2.2. Social linguistic approach

That regional dialect happened to Dialect Vocabulary study that followed the necessity for a more active social linguistic approach about how, and how much regional dialect vocabulary change as one of the change of Korean which follows the standard language policy. On Concept of dialect contact, types, and the relationship between language policy and standardization of dialects which was formed with modernization, the following is categorization of standardizations confirmed in a survey result about cognition and usage[7].

The thesis sort out newspaper corpus the whole on topic universal, not particular theme. That gathering in neologism 405 words, distinguished from 229 words related to covid-19. After constructing corona news corpus, make up for lexical items of 346. Comment corpus appeared to frequently were pneumonia, corona, variant of concern, booster shot, revenge spending, vaccination politics, quarantine politics. According to web scraping medium in-link from Naver internet news, that investigation built up news document and comments well.

In order to discover to an outstanding good speaker, it is necessary to have nuanced understanding on a narrative field. the researcher’s questions and requests, the informer talks about the tale, linguistic aspects lexicon geographical map would displayed with political administrative units such as dialect language which show to with the division of administrative system. Among 155 lexical items on, the clearest distinction is found in the use of language between Daejeong and Jeongui. Of 155, 54(34.8%) lexical items are different between these two areas. Next, 48(30.9%) different between Jeju and Jeongui followed by 17(10.9%) between Jeju and Daejeong. Also, there exists the difference in the use of language in the same area, which represent the psychological importance leading to the cognitive distinction of the dialect. This difference proves that the linguistic change takes places among people in a certain community. 4. There is 50-year difference between Hyun Pyeong-Hyo’s works and the present research[8].

3. Written Grammar of Dictionary in Modern Korean

3.1. Colloquial grammar

Chinese Ancient phrases similar to judgement is mainly made through comparison of commonalities and differences based on words form, but it is insufficient in presenting objective
grounds for judgement because it is rather subjective and qualitative. It is required to improve Korean Language Education for Literary Interpretation that can protect Korean Language History and Korean Classical Literature[9].

It is confirmed that the colloquiality of each genre from the documentary expressed as Chinese Proverbs names, origin from the index of words collecting linguistic materials. Lexicographic analyzes were dealt with in the structure of the dialect section of this dictionary is described in detail, and the quantitative analysis results of the dialect section are described[10]. Dialect dictionary published by two Korean researchers, Jeong Tae-Jin and Kim Byeong-Je. This dictionary was published in 1948 for the purpose of collecting dialects for the study of historical comparative linguistics. However, this dictionary has many meanings in that it is the first dialect dictionary published by semantic units selection on.

3.2. Grammatical unit of Korean lexicon

First of all, the meaning is the same and the form is different compared to the standard Korean language, it represents the synonymous relation. Next, the meaning of words is different and the form of words is the same, it represents homophonic or polysemous relationship according to the words based on etymological identity or semantic relation[11]. Finally, As a result of discussing about the meaning, part of speech, and grammar unit of ‘快’ and ‘快要’ according to the translation of 现代汉语词典, we realized that ‘快’ is universally used as adjective that means 'the movement or flow of episode is fast in time' in any context it is used in. It is mainly used as a predicate, a complement, or a sentence adverb. It also means 'family name' as a noun. We also checked that ‘快’ has a contextual meaning of 'will do ~ soon' not only when it is used in front of a verb or an adjective predicate, but also in front of a quantifier predicate. We also found out that ‘快’ is used mainly in front of a quantifier, whereas ‘快要’ is used mainly in front of a verb or an adjective in actual language environment.

Table 1. Colloquial lexicon example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colloquial lexicon</th>
<th>Literary letters</th>
<th>Journal form</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Internet style</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learn (習)study</td>
<td>Work</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Contemplate</td>
<td>See</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson (功)work hard</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Listen</td>
<td>Care</td>
<td>Think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try (力)strive</td>
<td>Get</td>
<td>Keep</td>
<td>Make</td>
<td>Attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take (置)set</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Find</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put (授)give</td>
<td>Let</td>
<td>Bring</td>
<td>Tell</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set (孫)stuff</td>
<td>Put</td>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>Stand</td>
<td>Say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gather (集)collect</td>
<td>Gain</td>
<td>Crowd</td>
<td>Gather in</td>
<td>Assemble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise (上)place</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Grow</td>
<td>Bring up</td>
<td>Cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear up (天)increase</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Improve</td>
<td>Influence</td>
<td>Populate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come (來)greet</td>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>Mention</td>
<td>Approach</td>
<td>Receive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Morphosyntax of Archaic Words

4.1. Vocabulary for the morphosyntax

This paper questions that overcome history of vocabulary for the morphosyntax, and it aims to overview old Korean dictionaries and to suggest ideal directions for the future old Korean dictionaries.
The present study aimed at an extensive examination of this issue, from fundamental questions such as the importance of understanding the orthography and grammar of archaic words for an understanding of classical literary works, to specific methods to promote the effective appreciation of classical literary works through an enhanced understanding of archaic words.

Realization of a Korean Spoken Language Dictionary is a relative concept compared to written language. That was not properly reflect the context of the Korean language, Korean language education should need rethink about system of method have been doing well for correctly use of language in a actual. The Distinction between Orality and literacy reviews that Vocabularies in Literature represents the nature of written language from the old classical Prose Passage Learning[12].

Refined words speech sample that collecting empirical reporting had been made by an iconography which those nouns and figurative words were regional variations, and they had remoted with idioms more and more each other in social outsides by moral educational values, but an ethical perception in school online practicum experiences during the pandemic that required by our elementary writing instruction the future of education. what was on writing development of moral, education, human Nature value. Which with writing ability possible for teacher’s guide books on were evaluation that role model instruction of written literary style role on the expressional fictional narrative texts? On summary, the ethical sensitivity influenced on sense of brain, feeling with words reading books, much as items on vocabulary that increased in deeper structure without surface structure, we could have learned spiritual sense and epistemology in an empathy ability on personality in a short time.

4.2. Dictionary compilation methodology

This study allowed to 16C Korean dictionary, 18C Korean dictionary, 19C Korean dictionary that based on knowledgebase instead of traditional paper dictionaries. The purpose of analyzing the manuscript of Joseonmal Keun Sajeon, the first Korean unabridged dictionary, and to clarify the lexicographic significance of this manuscript. the context of the composition and revision of this paper was pre-investigated. The changes in the macro-structure and micro-structure were summarized. Based on these discussions, it was examined what kind of search was made in the dictionary compilation methodology before the publication of the dictionary.

5. Sociolinguistic Dictionary

5.1. Korean ethics studies

The lexicon vocabularies for ethics studies had get ready for the macro-structure, and headwords which complementary elements from micro-structure of texts, technique, Sociolinguistic information. Dictionary Information was needed to short and clear, scientific, efficient, dimensional, systematic organization, it is the key to open the global possibility of lexicon studies. Therefore, we arrange to share information which gave to morphology, grammar, semantics interaction setting up that have unity in the process which the manuscript of contemporary Korean linguistics becomes a dictionary and the lexicographic significance of this Manuscript.

Results show that comment data prove invaluable for lexicographic description of neologisms, although experts need to decide to what extent the politically incorrectness of commenters’ language may be used in dictionaries[13].

5.2. Reunification and amendment of the dictionary language

The aim of the Karaeuunhae of 17th century is to study the modern national language history on the early seventeen century, being examined the character inscription. This book character reflected the written language, construction of an Efficient Pre-analyzed Dictionary for Korean Morphological Analysis[14].
This study on reunification and amendment of the dictionary language in written and spoken language, it is necessary for us that our folk and the spoken language style narratives on the reflection of the actual language and normalization is universalizability and impartiality in our actual speech community[15].

Also, this paper refer to occurrence frequencies and usage trends of COVID-19 neologisms in journals related to the pandemic in order to demonstrate the differences in neologism usage and evaluation across genre.

We need to concentrated on keeping and collecting dialogue stories what is the politically incorrectness of commenters’ language may be used in folktale list set, performing list dictionaries.

Finally, we propose a Pandemic era model for covid-19 neologisms which integrates the findings of the study, taking the neologisms ‘Wuhan pneumonia’ and ‘K-quarantine’ as examples.

6. The Lexeme Redefined by Lexical Morpheme

6.1. Context for neologisms

If the dictionary includes “Insufficiently-analyzed word-phrases”, which do not include all the possible analysis of the word-phrase, it may cause the decrease of the analysis accuracy. In this research, we measure the accuracy changes according to the number of word-phrase frequency and the size changes of corpus by Sejong corpus[16]. This old materials contented with various sentential constituents from syntax structures, through achieving dictionary recognition that semantic relation and lexeme redefined by lexical morpheme[17].

The differences in neologism usage and evaluation across genre. In addition to frequency and primary collocate analyses, we carry out secondary collocate and n-gram analyses which provide a better understanding of the use context for neologisms, in a case study of the neologism ‘K-quarantine’. Finally, we propose a microstructural model for COVID-19 neologisms which integrates the findings of the study, taking the neologisms ‘Wuhan pneumonia’ and ‘K-quarantine’.

6.2. Lexical-semantic information

However, the word formation component of Korean was difficult to analyze morphs in verbal morphology, lexical-semantic information could be aware of the conceptual structure and semantic features. In the history of vocabulary, we had deal with several concepts for describing the change in lexical meanings were examined and ‘lexeme’ from the perspective of research methodology in lexical research, was applied to studies of history of vocabulary. Lexical education that words basic works were performed to systematically deal with the pattern of meaning changes in Korean vocabulary[18]. Through this, the significance and limitations of this research methodology could be examined. Acquiring meanings of vocabulary Cognitive Development age polysemic sign, homographic sign

Those items vocabulary were that the occurrence of semantic word of origin phoneme such as both signifier and signified, the phrases were polysemic sense or including textbooks sign to ontology, etymology Text Semantics ontology changing of meaning of 「Natukasi」 and synonym.

7. Ecolinguistics and Language-Culture Programme

7.1. Sociology of language lexicon

Its significance lies in its attempt to try to systematize the content of language-culture education through interdisciplinary research into ecolinguistics and language-culture programme,
the results are necessary for the starting period times and region. language-culture intertextuality educational content needs to be refined by the dynamic image of language and multi-cultural society, and Sociology of Language perspectives have to be represent in lexical theory base[19].

Two signs have common origin of iconicity, they can be judged as having the same root. However, in judgment of homographic signs, feed with separate students were the same manuals but different non-manuals. So they can be seen as separate lexemes with different origins. However, the phrases have the definition of ideas or will[20].

To judge ‘go’ as either polysemic sign or homographic sign, etymology was employed as the standard. If target signs have common origin of iconicity, they can be judged as having the same root. However, in judgment of homographic signs, [GANGHADA] has the same manuals, but different non-manuals[21]. So they can be seen as separate lexemes with different origins. For example, [GANGHADA] should be dealt with at a pragmatic level by revealing the speaker’s feelings, and thoughts when expressing [GANGHADA] rather than functioning at the word level. A survey on the vocabulary in communication which have sincere suggestions about creative English education contents in accordance with cognitive development of age[22].

7.2. Psychological aspects of lexical meaning

The dictionary of archaic words formed that nominalization of transformation verbal noun word phrase and verb-nominalizing adoption in reflexive sentence as much as many deep-surface converted structure sentences which same morphs part to analyze phrase words sentence. That repetition is defined to reuse, paraphrase tree diagram which should not to be linked with the meaning in utterance of oneself or others[23].

This system headword construction express with sentence parsing words, in extra other an especial position that articles are should be complex words and compound complex. The mis-used words phrases that blending prevent from sense-meaning what was polysemy, in word with multiple meanings an explanation about a meaning misinterpretation that on etymology melted compound words. Moreover, the blending are meaning in breakfast form and first initial as like acronym represents that mobile internet platforms and a social media that had formulated likely as at lunch all brunch part for version. The new noun-verbal combination that same meaning words different from in analogy back-formation words. On reproduction formal sense are have diverse similarity, in the hybrid words, just like nobleness, beautiful, aimless. Language education that formed information diachronically just likely as such as word formation system in classic materials[24].

What is history of language change reason in origin for back formation those were that sentence is generate word form? On ethic result in an evolutionary perspective, we should appren-ticed from the each are those colloquial language kept in rules from common mistakes, error. For that with interchange, a single analogy for that has are lingua evolution theory, a new word re substitution which has recording on word parts classification group with the eight parts of speech. Thus, we learn at language school old linear family and historical language in France[25].

They are the people who educate on transferring all nations, region, cities, and town. Coordi-nation with disharmonic disposition the map of Language in korea, our morality was that Fur-thermore, we can explain why the speakers select acronyms in terms of psychological reality. First, in lexicon, acronyms are not only connected to original forms but also connected to other acronyms. For example, "emchina" is connected to "emchinttal", "pwuchinnam, thus the fol-lowing theory is the lexical semantics, taking as the subject of the study generative semantics, neostructuralist semantics and cognitive semantics, while examine to conceptions of development in the social linguistics in the field of Korean philology. This historical approach to lexical semantics, psychological aspects of individual lexical meaning has placed an emphasis on the dynamic qualities. Though Research in this area conducted by Korean linguists flourished in the 1960s and remains incomplete. Second, structural semantics, which began from the 1930s, to 1980s that has took as an autonomous system.
8. Conclusion

The material reporters would have used for informants to gather into local person who dialect survey investigation that should have kept variation of lexical items that were based on modern vocabulary devices from the language norm education[26]. Moreover, a standard words what the map based on the lexical items showed idioms phrases that there were a lot of old forms from which originate with time to time[27]. Yet, another evidences which focusing on the lexical distribution, their poor assets provided them to that this present has been studied text linguistics. Researchers should not give to their principles and rules with language “good words are good cheap”. The proverbs does not deal with grammatical and phonological aspects of the Jeju dialect[28]. This kind of imbalance should be made up in the future research.

Focused with the Dictionaries of Literature Term, This study was conducted to review the problems that compilers realized in the process of arranging and defining literary terms during the Japanese colonial period and attempted to resolve, based on Dictionary of Important Predicates(1924), New Writer Literature Dictionary(1934), and Modern Literature Dictionary(1939 - 1940). In addition, it was to reconstruct the compilation of the dictionaries by comparing them with two dictionaries, Modern World Literature Dictionary(1954) and World Literature Dictionary(1955) that were published in book form after independence[29]. With the foregoing, this study aimed to identify how literature-related concepts have been redefined before and after independence. The dictionaries of literature terms compiled during the colonial period had one thing in common; they were serialized in magazines.

Narrative stories telling, their backgrounds search what it became more time-centric. The reason is the synchronic time are closely related[30]. However, the method of storytelling education is a means for enjoying the social life of a person within the cultural community. For sharing the communal value and linguistic of evaluation measurement, Conceptual Metaphor expression with story-telling produced with syntactic constructions arrange in alphabetical order. We start with evoking the concept of predicate nouns and support verbs. Then we investigate the syntactic and semantic properties of support verb constructions, through which we define the information types necessary for their lexicographic descriptions[31].

Chinese tends to show higher detail with slightly more sub-metaphors than Korean. In terms of highlighted aspects, the related metaphors generally emphasize on disadvantageous status with related to women in Korean and Chinese proverbs[31]. On relationship with advantage is that Reading Comprehension ability were to be a kind of method which is deeply engaged in concrete life-in order to have a talk and to share an opinion one another[32]. By using this method of storytelling education, we are able to establish more appropriate Christian education in the Korean Christian community[33].

9. References

9.1. Journal articles


### 9.2. Thesis degree


### 10. Appendix

#### 10.1. Author’s contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial name</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KH</td>
<td>- Set of concepts ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Design ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Getting results ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Analysis ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Make a significant contribution to collection ☑</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>- Final approval of the paper ☑</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Corresponding ☑</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Play a decisive role in modification ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper ☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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