An Endangered Language: Jeju Language

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1. Introduction

It has been a well-known fact that language is closely connected with both speaker's mind and its local culture. Cultural trait, one of the core properties of language, means that language reflects culture of the society at large. Even though Jeju language samchun 'uncle' is a variation of its standard Korean samchon, it is hard to say that samchun has the same dictionary definition of samchon, the brother of father, especially unmarried. In Jeju, if he/she is older than the speaker, everyone, regardless of his/her sex, can be samchun whether or not he/she is the speaker's relative. It means that Jeju language well reflects local culture and social aspects of Jeju. In other words, Jeju language reflects Jeju culture and society, and it reveals Jeju people's soul.

This paper aims to investigate efforts to preserve Jeju language which reflect Jeju people's soul and cultures, processes which Jeju was included in the Atlas of languages in danger by UNESCO, and substantive approaches for preserving Jeju.

2. Studies on Jeju and efforts to preserve it

There have been lots of studies on Jeju and efforts to preserve it by individuals, institutions, media, and etc.

2.1 Individual studies on Jeju language and efforts to preserve it

Individual studies on Jeju language started with Japanese linguist Ogura Shinpei's Jeju Dialect in 1913. He also presented The Value of Jeju Dialect and Jeju Dialect: Cheong-gu Journal in 1924 and 1931 each.

After restoration of independence from Japan, Ju-myeyong Seok had published Collections of Jeju Dialects, the very first Korean dialects sourcebook made by Korean. Following Ju-myeyong Seok's work, Yong-hu Park and Pyeong-hyo Hyeon also published collections of Jeju language. Many


2.2 Institutional studies on Jeju language and efforts to preserve it

As institutions, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education, Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture Center for Jeju Language, and Jeju Development Institute Research Center for Jeju studies have contributed to preserve Jeju language.

2.2.1 Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

Representative works of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province are the publication of Jeju Language Dictionary and the enactment of Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act.

With concluding the service contract between Jeju Province and Jeju National University Museum, two institutions started to investigate Jeju language, and it led to the publication of Jeju Language Dictionary. This investigation

Definitely, Research Society on Jeju Dialect came from animated academic activities. Research Society on Jeju Dialect had inherent limits, because they were not voluntary association, but the result of the contract between Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and Jeju National University Museum. Below are lists of research institute and researchers who had participated in the investigations.


Researchers

Pyeong-hyo Hyeon, senior researcher
Jong-cheol Kim Yeong-bong Kang, junior researcher
Gwang-min Ko Chang-myeong Oh, research assistant
Yeong-don Kim, fellow researcher

Jeju Language Dictionary was originated from Study on Jeju Dialect: Data (Pyeong-hyo Hyeon, 1962) with additional vocabularies. Thanks to the researchers, such as Yeong-bong Kang, Chang-myeong Oh, and Seung-hun Oh, who participated in correcting the proof and editing it, Jeju
Language Dictionary was named as the very first dialect dictionary made by administrative agency on September 30th, 1995.

On December 2009, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province published Revised and Enlarged Jeju Language Dictionary with ample visual aids, additional vocabularies and correction of Jeju Language Dictionary. The number of entry words in the new version was increased to 25,350 from 18,456 that of the previous one.

Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act, which was established by Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, became the first exemplary act on language, and was awarded Good Act Prize from Korea association of Local administration in 2007.

This act was derived from the agreement between the National Institute of the Korean Language and the National Folk Museum of Korea on April 18th 2006 that they would cooperate to register Jeju language in UNESCO Intangible Cultural Property, and conduct joint linguistic and ethnological research on Jeju language. This agreement aimed to save Jeju language which have been faced with extinction by taking part in the UNESCO’s Endangered Languages program. In addition, it also led mass media and other organization in Jeju to concern Jeju language.

Below is the list of major activities.

- 2006. 10. 8. Jeju Language of Paleum (Hangul Proclamation Day Special Program, KBS Ilyoseupesyeol, Awarded Monthly PD Prize)
- 2006. 9. 8. Kosaengi awarded Grand Prize at Gugak Children's Songs Competition held by National Gugak Center and Samsung Foundation (Su-nam Park)
- 2007. 7. Endangered Language Jeju (Jeju MBC Radio Trilogy, Won the 34th Award Local Documentary Prize of Korean Broadcasting Prize)
- 2007. 2. 12. A Competition for Children's songs in Jeju Language (Jeju KBS)
- 2007. 4. 16. Meeting for Establishing Act for Saving Jeju Language (Korean People Artist Federation, Jeju Branch)
- 2007. 5. 11. The Forum to Find Ways to Preserve and Apply Jeju Language
- 2007. 7. 6. The Forum to Find Right Approaches to Save Jeju Language
- 2007. 9. 7. Culture and Tourism Committee of Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council
revised and approved Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act agenda

• 2007. 9. 11. At the 242nd General Meeting of Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council, Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act agenda was passed

• 2008. 11. 6. Policy Forum: How to preserve and promote regional dialects

Korean People Artist Federation, Jeju Branch, or 2007 Symposium of Korean People Artist Federation Jeju Branch, conducted by Korean People Artist Federation Jeju Branch was phenomenal because nine organizations participated in it: Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Council, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Council, Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture, Jeju Research Society of Korean Education in the Secondary School, Jeju Culture & Art Foundation, Korean Teachers & Educational Worker's Union Jeju Branch, Jeju Federation of Teachers' Association, and Head Office of Inhabitants Movement to Make Righteous Acts and Strengthen Publicness of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province. This symposium was sponsored by Culture and Tourism Committee of the National Assembly.

Main contents of the Act were establishment of Jeju language preservation plan (the fourth clause), establishment of Jeju language deliberation commission (the eighth clause), appointment of Jeju language week (the sixteenth clause), and establishment of Jeju language institute (the seventeenth clause).

2.2.2 Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education

Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education has mainly focused on developing educational materials for Jeju language. Below are the lists of materials by year.

△ 2007
- Teaching and learning materials for discretion activity in elementary school (CD)
- Teaching and learning materials for discretion activity in middle school (CD)
- Teaching and learning materials for discretion activity in high school (CD)

△ 2008
- For elementary school: *Speaking, Listening, and Writing Materials in Jeju Language*

- For middle/high school: *Jeju Language and Life*

△2009

- For elementary school: *Konaengi Mokachie Pangul Tallak*

- For middle/high school: *Proverbs for Learning Jeju Language*

△2010

- For elementary school: *Kaeyeomjiyeong Besmalchug*

- For middle/high school: *Onomatopoeic and Mimetic Words for Learning Jeju Language*

△2013

- For preschool: *Journey to the Music with Jeju Language (CD)*

- For elementary school: *Changteukkwang Toyachi*

- For middle/high school: Verbs and Adjectives for Learning Jeju

2.2.3 Center for Jeju Language at Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture

According to the Fundamental Law for Korean Language, Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture is a special research and consultation institution to improve people's ability of using Korean language, designated by Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism of Korea on January 4th 2007, and founded Center for Jeju Language as an attached organization of Center for Korean Language and Culture on July 14th 2011. Center for Jeju Language has been participating in establishing basic plans for Jeju language Preservation Act (2007. 4. ~ 7.), joint hosting of The Forum to Find Ways to Preserve and Apply Jeju Language (2007. 5. 11.), joint hosting of National Seminar To Seek Diversification of Language Resources (2007. 5. 24.), joint hosting national conference on how to notate Jeju language (2007. 11. 2.), founding basic plans for Jeju language development (2008. 2.), publishing a series of oral data, hosting annual Jeju language speaking competition, investigating Jeju language, studying on the actual condition of
Jeju language usages, and publishing a series of Jeju language data.

2.2.4 Research Center for Jejustudies of Jeju Development Institute

Research Center for Jejustudies of Jeju Development Institute was established on August 12th, 2011. Representative achievements of Research Center for Jejustudies are the Second General Planning on Developing Jeju Language (2012. 11. 30.), Studies on Selecting and Applying Basic Jeju Vocabulary (2013. 12. 20.), and Establishing Jeju Language Notation Act (2013. 12. 30.).

On August 12th, 2014, to celebrate third anniversary of Research Center for Jejustudies, a seminar was held in the title of Current State of Jeju Dialect Studies and Notation Guidelines. The Center also published a conversation book Story of Jeju with Jeju Language and English.

2.3 Organizations

Research Society on Jeju Dialect, Research Society on Jeju Language Education, and Society for Preserving Jeju Language are representative organizations which have participated in efforts to save Jeju language.

2.3.1 Research Society on Jeju Dialect

Research Society on Jeju Dialect was established on February 23rd, 1991, by holding general establishment meeting in the regional learning center of Korea National Open University. There have been ten meetings for reading research papers and one invited academic lecture. The events are listed below.

△ Meetings for Reading Research Papers

- The First Meeting - 1991. 7. 25.
  - Historical Overview on Jeju Dialect Studies (Pyeong-hyo Hyeon)
  - Study on Derivational Affixes of Jeju Dialect (Sang-jo Song)
  - Overall Description of Korean Grammar: In the Respect of Jeju Dialect (Young-geun Ko)

- Comparison of Korean and Japanese Suffixes: Focusing on Personal Suffixes (Hong-sik Kim)
- Comparison of Jeju Dialect and Mongolian: Focusing on Expressions of the Breeding of Horses (Yeong-bong Kang)

  - Study on Negative Reply of Jeju Dialect (Jeong-hui Kang)
  - Research on Middle Korean beutda and beuteo (Tae-gon Kim)

- The Fourth Meeting - 1992. 5. 20.
  - Morphemes -o [ŋ] and -n [n] in Jeju Dialect (Sang-jo Song)
  - Research on curriculum of classic language education (Kwang-Woong Kim)

- The Fifth Meeting (1992. 6. 11.)
  - Analysis on Morphologic Construction of Repeated Compounds in Jeju Dialect (Kong-taek Kang)
  - Relative Honorification of Jeju Dialect: in terms of suffix -hayeo (Chang-geun Ko)

- The Sixth Meeting - 1992. 9. 25.
  - Study of Syllable-extension Phenomenon in Jeju Dialect (Gye-cheol Hyeon)
  - Thoughts on Idu and Idu texts of Jejugyelok (Chang-myeong Oh)

- The Seventh Meeting (1992. 11. 28.)
  - Jeju Dialect (Nak-su Seoung)

  - Neutralization of Jeju Dialect (Seoung-hae Hong)
One of the noteworthy works of Research Society on Jeju Dialect was that they arranged notation convention of Jeju language and conducted basic vocabulary investigation to publish *Jeju Language Dictionary*. Notation convention of Jeju language was contained in *Jeju Language Dictionary* as appendix through a series of discussion to review drafts by Pyeong-hyo Hyeon, Hong-sik Kim, Yeong-don Kim and etc. Research Society on Jeju Dialect, however, had not been active for 15 years after *Jeju Language Dictionary*.

On February 2009, Research Society on Jeju Dialect was reestablished and they have consistently held meetings for reading research papers and field investigation. Here are details of meetings for reading research papers held by Research Society on Jeju Dialect.

- The First Meeting - 2009. 2. 28.
  - Correspondence of Time Morphemes -σ and -η to other Endings (Sang-jo Song)
  - Structures of Coordination and Subordination Clauses: Conjoined Sentences of Jeju Dialects (Ji-hong Kim)
  - Thoughts on Studies of Jeju Dialect (Seung-cheol Jeong)
  - Names of Conch, Gastropods, and Abalone in the Ocean of Jeju, volume 1 (Sun-ja Kim)
The Second Meeting - 2009. 8. 29.
- Ecological Linguistic Backgrounds of Jeju Dialect of Life Investigation (Jeong-hui Kang)
- Transmission of Jeju Language of Life in the fields (Sun-ja Kim)
- How to Use Jeju Language IME on the Internet (Ik-du Kim)

The Third Meeting - 2010. 8. 21.
- Thoughts on Kinship Terminology in Jeju Dialect (Seung-cheol Jeong)
- Honorifics in Jeju Dialect (Chang-yong Yang)
- Relation between Motion Aspectual Suffix and Time Morpheme -o and -m (Sang-jo Song)

- Again, Preservation of Jeju Dialect (Young-jin Ko)
- Ironical Interrogatives and Modality Adverbs (Seoun-mi Kim)
- Necessity of Dialect Education: Towards Married Female Immigrants (Chang-hyun Woo)
- Acoustic Phonetic Studies on Differences of Speaking Monophthongs of Jeju Dialect between Generations and Genders (Woo-bong Shin)

The Fifth Meeting - 2012. 8. 17.
- Importance of Teaching Dialect: From the Perspective of Korean Language Education (Yeong-bong Kang)
- How to teach Jeju Language (Seong-yong Kim)
- Warmheartedness Learned from Jeju Culture (Mi-hui Mun)

The Sixth Meeting - 2013. 8. 8.
- Empty Spots of Correspondence of Dialects and their Complements (Kong-chil Kim)
- Division of Kimchi name in Jeju Dialect (Sun-ja Kim)
2.3.2 Research Society on Jeju Language Education

On April 2011, a year after the designation of Jeju as an endangered language, Research Society on Jeju Language Education, which consists of schoolteachers, was launched to study Jeju language education on students to generalize Jeju language in school by improving interests on Jeju language and spreading Jeju language usage circumstances.

Focusing on Jeju language education on school, development of Jeju language educational materials, meetings for good research results of Jeju, publication of casebooks, and activities on other Jeju language research, they have 113 members — 40 elementary school teachers, 43 middle school teachers, 20 high school teachers, and 10 professionals.

Research Society on Jeju Language Education holds field training of members of the Society on the third Saturday of every month, annual seminar on Jeju language education, and operate Jeju language booth in many language-related events. Currently, the Research Society is working on developing Jeju language educational materials of Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education, publishing Love for Jeju Language in the magazine, Jeju Education, of Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education, and developing Tamna Education Training Institute.

2.3.3 Society for Preserving Jeju Language

Society for Preserving Jeju Language, a private organization, started from Loving Jeju Language Meetings. After Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act was established in 2007, they reorganized themselves as a private organization on October 2008 to promote systematic campaign.

To promote cultural history of Jeju, according to Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act, Society for Preserving Jeju Language has held a variety of events including Jeju language Kaleullag competition, program to foster Jeju language teachers, and program to foster experts in
Jeju language expressions.

Since May 2012, Society for Preserving Jeju Language has contributed to promote Jeju language by publishing the bimonthly magazine *deongdeuleongmakke* in key attractions of Jeju Island.

### 2.3.4 Media and the Internet

*Dolhaleubang Eodeule Gamsugwang* and *Quiz Show: Jejuya Nolja* of Jeju MBC, *Jeju Language Nadeuli* and National Competition for Children's songs in Jeju Language (2010, 2011) of Jeju KBS, *Samchun Eodi Kamsugwa* of KCTV, and TV programs of JIBS have contributed to preserve Jeju language. *Weekly Jeju Language Prose* of the Jemin Ilbo, *A Weekly Phrase of Jeju Language* of Jeju Island Cheong Newspaper, and *Alaea Maeul* of Daum have also played pivotal roles in preserving Jeju language. *A Competition for Children's songs in Jeju Language* and *Jeju Language of Paleum* of Jeju KBS, and *Endangered Language Jeju* of Jeju MBC were also valuable attempts to save the language.

### 3. The beginning and the end, UNESCO's Designation of Jeju Language as an Endangered Language

This chapter deals with how Jeju language was designated as an endangered language by UNESCO. On February 2010, professor Matthias of University of Cologne asked Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture to let him know various aspects of Jeju language on late March. His plan was to visit Jeju Island after visiting Japan for studying Okinawa language.

On March 27th, professor Matthias came to Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture and exchanged opinions about Jeju language. During his visit, Sun-ja Kim of Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture, and professor Chang-yong Yang of Department of English Education of Jeju National University volunteered as interpreters. Researchers handed *Jeju Language Dictionary*, *Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act*, and Report on Ecological Index of Jeju Dialect. Moreover, professor Chang-yong Yang and researcher Sun-ja Kim also accompanied to visit to Folklore and Natural History Museum Jeju Special Self-Governing Province.

After going back to the UNESCO headquarter, professor Matthias submitted *Jeju an Endangered*
-language in South Korea. Below are adoption processes of Jeju language as an endangered language.

△ June 20th, 2011
- Professor Matthias sent professor Chang-yong Yang an email that contained sorted data to prepare designation of Jeju language as UNESCO endangered languages
- With the data, Yeong-bong Kang, Chang-yong Yang, Sun-ja Kim, and Mi-jin Kim of Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture discussed on the agenda
- Researchers of Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture prepared the requested data of professor Matthias
- Collecting research materials of Jeju language, media data, and educational materials after Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act
- Translating the collected data into English by professor Chang-yong Yang
- Sending the data to professor Matthias

△ August 19th
- Professor Matthias told professor Yang that he was contacting experts in charge of UNESCO endangered language program

△ December 16th
- Professor Matthias sent professor Yang an email that Jeju language, as well as Koro language of India, was designated as an endangered language by UNESCO

△ December 20th
- With the department of cultural policies of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, discussing how and when announcing the news of UNESCO endangered language
- Because of matter of budget, the distribution of press release was delayed after the decision of the governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province
4. Preservation Plans

There are lots of reasons why we have to preserve Jeju language.

First of all, because Jeju language is a traditional language of Jeju people to express thoughts and emotions, extinction of Jeju language means loss of identity of Jeju people. In the Korean dialectology and Korean language history, the significant value of Jeju language is widely recognized.

Furthermore, we should not ignore the language right. On November of 2003, one local newspaper of Jeju reported that KT had concluded that it would push forward organization integration of 100 Call Center to handle complaints in Jeju dialect with the title of The Savior Jeju Dialect. The article reported "according to KT Jeju Branch, following voluntary resignation and retirement of KT employees on a large scale, KT initiated merging 100 Call Centers in thinly populated regions. In the process, outsourcing of Call Center, abolishing Jeju Call Center, and merging it into KT Gwangju were believed as a truth. KT Jeju Branch, however, predicted that running Call Center for Jeju in Gwangju would cause bigger complaints, and insisted that Jeju Call Center needed to deal with Jeju complaints. Jeju dialect was the key factor to maintain the present system.” It was manifestation of the power of Jeju dialect. Further, in terms of the language right, it was the reason why we need to preserve Jeju language.

With designating Jeju as an endangered language in 2010, UNESCO advised four subjects of recommendation: establishing concrete language preservation policies, collecting data like cases of other countries, strengthening language education, and making Jeju language be the language for everyday use.

Jeju Language Preservation and Promotion Act would be enough to preserve Jeju language because it has very strict clauses: the governor of Jeju have to establish basic Jeju language development plans in every five years to preserve Jeju language (the fourth clause), the governor of Jeju have to report polices and the results of effort to preserve and keep Jeju language in every other year to Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Council a standing committee in charge (the fifth clause). Additionally, the Act contains establishment of Jeju language deliberation commission (the eighth clause), appointment of Jeju language week (the sixteenth clause),
establishment of Jeju language institute (the seventeenth clause).

Collecting examples of foreign countries is up to language experts. Because it would not be easier than thoughts, strengthening language education includes public education. Problems such as lack of time and teachers, hinder the act to be effective.

Nongovernmental Jeju language education does have problems because of their limited usages. Everyday language can be led to double-language life. Use standard Korean in formal situations, and use Jeju dialect in informal situations. I believe that the more people are exposed to Jeju language, the higher possibility of preservations of Jeju language is.

As Jeju language preservation plans, we suggest following measures.

4.1 Change in Perception of Jeju Language

People tend to perceive Jeju language as the opposite of standard Korean languages, while the definition of standard Korean is contemporary Seoul dialect’ used by cultured people. The change in perception of Jeju language means that we need to escape from the perception that Jeju language is an uncultured, unsophisticated, unshaped, and countrified language. Otherwise, our Jeju children will be exposed only to standard Korean which is a kind of middle dialects.

In the 1980s with professor Cheong-min Lee, I myself investigated forty-two undergraduate students, twenty-two male and twenty female students, by asking them eleven items. Table 1 compares the results of the 2013 investigation with that of the 1981 investigation.

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Table 1 shows the proportion of those who answered 'Yes' on the questionnaire. Like Cheong-min Lee's work, we do not show the proportion under ten percent point. There is no one who answered gentle and dislike to female speaker's voice.

Compared to the 1980s, positive reactions were increased and negative ones were decreased on the whole. It stands out that female students shows a considerable change on positive reactions. For male students, reliable and nice increased from 25% to 32% and 55% to 64% each; for female students, they increased dramatically from 20% to 45% and 20% to 70% each. brave and learnable increased 20% to 73% and 10% to 77% among male students, and were soared 10% to 90% and below 10% to 90% among female students. Friendly also increased in both male and female students.

Negative attitude countrified showed small increase 15% to 23% among male students and below 10% to 15% among female students. brusque, however, marked small decrease; 55% to 23% and 65% to 60% among male and female students each. It was noteworthy that among female students, sly marked under 10% and nobody selected dislike.

It seemed that those changes in perception of Jeju language came from the designation of UNESCO endangered language program. The designation made people and society interested in preserving Jeju language.
4.2 Systematic data collection of local materials

Collecting local materials should be minute and systematic from design phase. Many standards, including research location, informants, investigating items, researchers, and etc, are mandatory to conduct systematic Jeju language research.

For example, in terms of research locations, we need to consider separation of three districts, Jeju, Daejeong, Jeongui, and differences between regional characteristics and general characteristics.

Since October 2014, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province has pushed forward a collecting Jeju language data project by contracting agreement with Jeju National University Center for Korean Language and Culture for three years. We are going to conduct collecting Jeju language in thirty-six spots in Jeju Island.

4.3 Accumulation of Data and Publication of Sourcebooks


However, publishing references is not enough to preserve Jeju language. We need to integrate them to make easy access as well.

4.4 Publication of Dictionaries

As we can infer from the titles of the dictionaries which have been published, it is hard to say that they are dictionaries. Rather, they are much close to wordbooks or sourcebooks. Furthermore, they have been made by people who did not major lexicography.

Now, it is required to have dictionary-like formats, such as entry words, pronunciation, part of speech, sentence structure, grammatical information, definitions and explanations, usages, and etymological information. Especially, data from actual investigation should be included in the new dictionary to identify the usages of the expressions.
4.5 Expanding Opportunity to Use Jeju Language

It is essential to expand opportunities in school to spread Jeju language. To offer more organized education, Jeju language should be included in regular curricula. As part of a program to learn local society, elementary school students should be learned to speak Jeju language. If the students speak Jeju at home, double language use would be natural just like when learning a foreign language.

It would be very helpful to make students go through regional preliminaries and school preliminaries in annual Jeju Language Speaking Competition, because it would widen the window of opportunities to be familiar with Jeju language. In regional preliminaries, each city makes students get through preliminaries, and in school preliminaries, each education office makes students get through elementary, middle, and high school preliminaries. It would be very helpful to improve articulation and expressions of Jeju language.

Furthermore, as learning after school, if students visit senior citizen center to have a conversation with elderly people, it also useful to expose students to Jeju language because every town has its own senior citizen center.

4.6 Development of spoken language textbook

Because Jeju language is typical spoken language, it is urgent to develop spoken language textbook of Jeju. Jeju Language Education Material of Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Office of Education is the only Jeju language textbook, but it does not consist of conversational patterns of Jeju. Despite characteristics of Jeju language as spoken language, almost all of educational materials concentrate on fossilized Jeju written language. It would discourage students to study Jeju language. Below would be good excerpt to be used in textbook.

- Muljilheure gamiukkwa? "Are you going to work in the sea?"
- Ye, musa deureomsugwang? "Yes, why do you ask?"
- Mal hasseul deutjenmasseum. "Because, I want to ask you something."
- Giyeongheupse "Yes, please."
- Geu gumul dalmeun geon museugeoukkwa? "What is the net-like thing?"
- Igeomasseum? Mangsiriyeng hamneda. Jeombogina gujenggina meyeogina hamin idi damang oneun geo aniuukkwa. "This one? It is a kind of net. When divers pick up abalone, conch, and sea
weed, they put them in the net."

- *Jeo swemakdengin museugeoramasseum?* "What is the iron bar over there?"

- *Igeo bichangmasseum. Jeombokttael ttaee allo kkweyeong deulleoollineung geomasseum* "This is spear. It is used to pick up abalone."

- *Geu homin mwose sseumnekka?* "How do you use the sickle?"

- *Igeon meyeong hal ttae sseuneun geouda.* "This is used to cut sea weed."

- *Jeo donggorangheun geon gllaatji aniheuge haneung geo dapsuda yang.* "That round thing would make divers not sink, right?"

- *Ye, igeon tewagindi, igeol anang hjiujmasseum. giyeongheugong mangsirie butteo isinan geugeotdo gllaatji aniheugongmasseum.* "Yes, this is *tewag*, we swim with holding it. It does not sink because of the net."

- *Hareul metsiganina muljilheumnekka?* "How long do you dive in a day?"

- *Hanchang ttae daeuseutsiganssing hamneda.* "In busy season, I usually dive for five or six hours."

- *Muren amu ttaena deumneda?* "Do you dive at any time?"

- *Multtael matchuwang deumneda.* "It is up to tide time."

- *Sajin hanjang jiigeupju.* "Let me take a photo."

4.7 Applying Jeju Language to art works

Because literature is a kind of art which is communicated through language, it is very natural that literature reflects reality and life. Using language of the background is also mandatory to describe characters and the setting of the art work. In other words, we need to absorb Jeju language into literary works.

In Gi-yeong Hyeon's *Sunisamchon*, an old lady, who had spent entire her life in Jeju Island, had to speak Jeju language. Below is excerpt from The National Institute of The Korean Language.

"*Jokae, chammal ireol suga isingga?* "

"Ani, museun iri iseoseoyo? Yeogi anjaseo jachojijongeul yaegihae boseyo."

Pyeongsoe suni samchon apeseoneun gohyangmareul ssøyaji hago saenggakadeon teora muuisikjunge tung twieonaon seolmari mucheong minmangseureowotda.

"Dongne saramdeuri nal sungboamseora. saero on mingine jim singmoneun bam hayeong(man) meongneun jejudo halmang(halmi)ien somun naseora'"

Naneun hado maldo an doeneun marira eoiga eopseotda.

"Ani, nugega geureon sseuldeomneun soril heopdikka?"

"Heogisa gohyangseo gujeun il, ssangireul heomeong(hamyeonseo) boribam han sabal gobongeuro meokdeon beoreun ttamune amyeong(amuri) behaveul jeokge meokjeng haedo gonggibam meongneun jokaenedeulbodasa hayeong(man) meogeojineun ge sasirijyu. Sasir geureotaen haedo bam hayeong meongneun singmoyen sabangpalbange nom(nam)hanti somunnaeneun bebi eodi isini?"

Naneun sungan nunmanguri hwang deowojimyeonseo nunmuri ping doratda. samchonbogo bam mani meongneun singmorani, ireon moyokjeogin eonsaga dodaechi eodi itdan maringa. Nado buntongi teojyeo gyeondil su eopseotda.

"Nugega geureon mareul heopdiga? Eodieo deureudpiga?"

Geureona samchoneun chimagwiro nunmureul jjigeonael ppun tong daedabeul haji anatda.

Concerns that writing modern language into parentheses and annotating footnotes on poems to make readers understood would hinder efficiency and flow of reading can deservedly be overcome by literary values of works. Furthermore, Jeju language should be adopted to other art works like movies and TV dramas. Movie Jiseul would be a good example.

5. Conclusion

To preserve endangered languages, understanding the reality of them is the most important. Because Jeju language, especially, has shown rapid extinction rate and the number of speakers of old Jeju forms has been decreased constantly, we do not have enough time to save the language.

It is needed to analyze phenomena broadly and systematically, organize data, and publish the results of investigations. When we find the ways to preserve Jeju language to our children, preservation plans will appear by itself. We have to recognize the value of Jeju language and
boost people's pride of being Jeju language speakers.

Because Jeju language is also a kind of communication methods having invisible characteristics, Jeju language cannot attract people. Moreover, because everybody can speak and write Jeju language, it loses people's interests. However, Jeju language does not mean that it is inferior to and less sophisticated than standard language. Rather, Jeju language is more close to cultural assets. In Saving Jeju Dialect, Ki-mun Lee left a heartbreaking comment on Jeju language: There is no need to explain how precious Jeju language is. We call artifacts that can represent national culture as cultural assets, and, among cultural assets, the name national treasure is endowed to the most precious ones. In this respect, Jeju language is a national treasure of Korean language. Jeju language cannot exist without Jeju people, and Jeju people can be considered as national-treasure-like people. Jeju people should have self-esteem that they are national treasure monitors, and do their best to preserve Jeju language. We cannot and should not forget the tremendous responsibility. If Jeju language loses its own light, we cannot be free from condemnation that we commit a sin on Jeju language.

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