

SOUTH KOREA

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South Korea is an East Asian nation of some 51 million people located on the southern portion of the Korean Peninsula, which borders the East Sea (Sea of Japan) and the Yellow Sea.



GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE



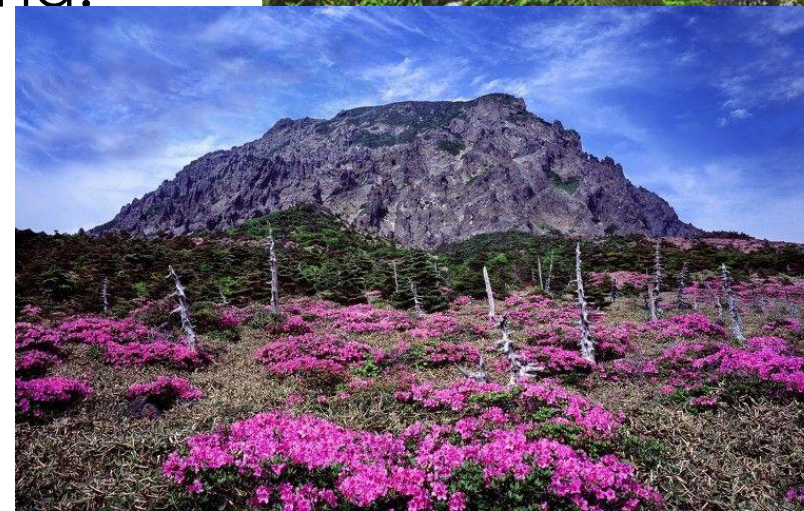
Geographically, South Korea is located on the southern part of the Korean Peninsula below the 38th parallel of latitude.

It has coastlines along the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. South Korea's topography consists mainly of hills and mountains but there are large coastal plains in the western and southern parts of the country.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The highest point in South Korea is **Halla-san**, an extinct volcano, which rises to 6,398 feet (1,950 m).

It is located on South Korea's **Jeju Island**, which is located south of the mainland.



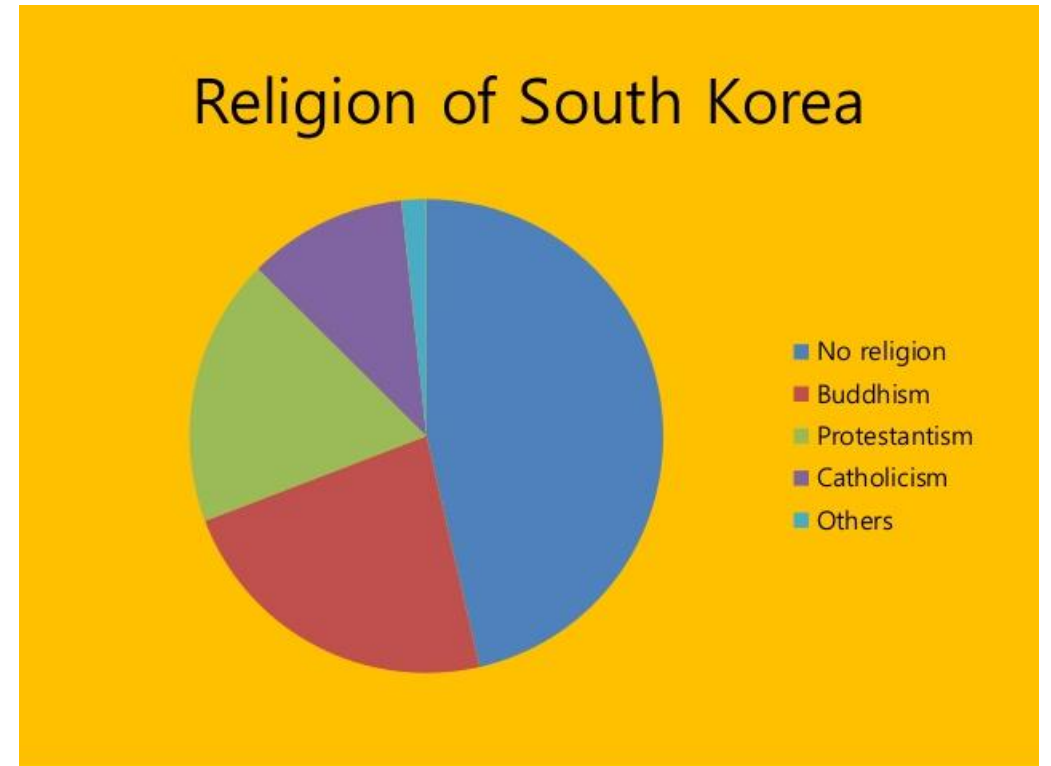
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The climate of South Korea is considered temperate and rainfall is heavier in the summer than in the winter due to the presence of the East Asian Monsoon. Winters are cold to very cold depending upon altitude and summers are hot and humid.



RELIGION

Religions in South Korea are dominated by both traditional Buddhist faith and a large growing Christian population (Composed of Catholic Christians and Protestants of various denominations). The practice of both of these faiths has been strongly influenced by the enduring legacies of Korean Confucianism, which was the official ideology of the 500-year-long Joseon Dynasty, and Korean shamanism, the native religion of the Korean Peninsula.



LANGUAGE

The Korean language belongs to the the Koreanic language family. The modern form of Korean developed from Middle Korean. This itself had developed from Old Korean which had developed from the kind of speech used in Prehistoric Korea.



LANGUAGE

hangul

ㄱ ㅋ ㄴ ㄷ ㄸ ㄹ ㅁ ㅂ ㅃ ㅎ
(k/g) (kk/gg) (n) (d) (dd) (r/l) (m) (b/p) (bb/pp) (h)

ㅅ ㅆ ㅇ ㅈ ㅉ ㅊ ㅋ ㅌ ㅍ ㅑ
(s) (ss) (ng) (j) (jj) (ch) (k) (t) (p) (wa)

ㅓ ㅕ ㅖ ㅗ ㅛ ㅜ ㅠ ㅡ ㅛ ㅜ
(a) (ae) (ya) (yae) (eo) (eh) (yeo) (yeh) (oh) (wae)

ㅝ ㅞ ㅟ ㅠ ㅡ ㅢ ㅣ ㅤ ㅥ ㅦ
(oe) (yo) (u) (wo) (weh) (wee) (yoo) (eu) (uee) (ee)

The Chinese characters which arrived in the Korean region along with Buddhism were adopted as the language's main script called **hanja**. King Sejong the Great introduced the writing system currently called **Hangul** to deal with the inadequacy of hanja. **Today, Hangul is preferred over hanja.**

LANGUAGE



In South Korea, the language is spoken in various dialects. The **Gyeonggi dialect** is the most popular of the rest of the dialects, and it is the basis on which the standard variant of Korean is formed.

LANGUAGE

The dialect is widespread in the Seoul National Capital Area which includes the Incheon and Seoul Cities together with Gyeonggi Province. **The Jeju dialect** is used in South Korea's Jeju Province, and it is different from the Korean dialects used in the mainland. The dialect is regarded as a local language, and it is majorly used by the older people. **The Gyeongsang dialects** are used by communities in the Yeongnam region. *Some of these dialects are tonal unlike standard Korean.* **The Jeolla dialect** is mainly used in South Korea's Honam region including Gwangju region. **The Chungcheong dialects** are used in the Chungcheong region as well as in Daejeon City.

LANGUAGE



! Video requires to have an Internet connection !

MEDIA

The South Korean media consist of several different types of public communication of news: *television, radio, cinema, newspapers, magazines, and Internet-based websites.*



MEDIA



Major newspapers include **Chosun Ilbo**, **Donga Ilbo**, **JoongAng Ilbo**, and **Hankook Ilbo**, all published in Seoul.

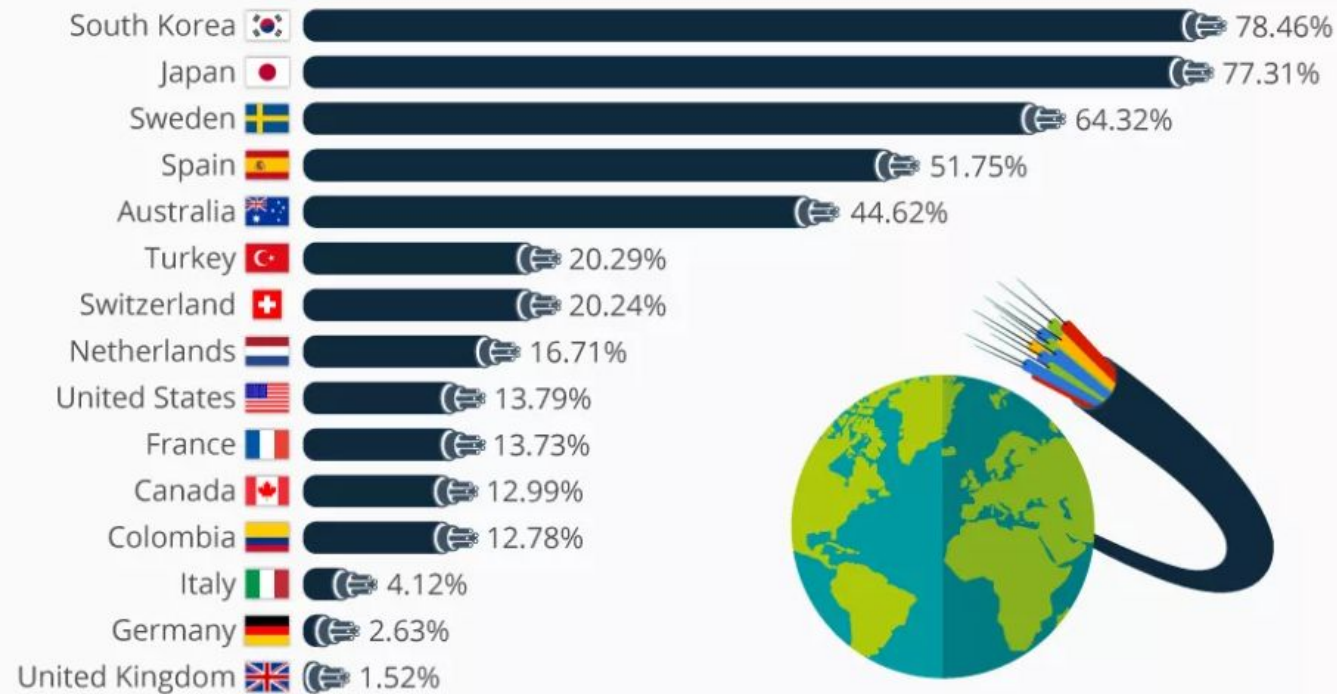
The five nationwide television networks are **KBS-1 and KBS-2** (public broadcast), **MBC** (run as a public organization), **EBS** (state-funded), and **SBS** (a commercial broadcaster).



Some 70 percent of South Korean households have broadband Internet access, and the online media marketplace is growing rapidly. Popular news Web sites (such as OhMyNews.com) register as many as 15 million visits per day.

MEDIA

% of fiber connections in total fixed broadband subscriptions in selected countries (Q2 2018)



Today, much of the news in South Korea is delivered through electronic means and the country is at the leading edge of the digital revolution and a trailblazer for high-speed and wireless internet services.

FAMILY

Koreans are very family-orientated. Family members are very loyal to each other and dedicated to maintaining their nexus. In some traditional/rural social circles, families can be so defining that they are perceived as having a collective face. Therefore, the act of an individual can impact the perception of the entire family by others



FAMILY

Traditionally, Korean family hierarchies were defined by the Confucian organisation of relationships, which emphasised patriarchal authority. Under this family model, a husband/father was to exhibit dominance and kindness to his wife in return for obedience and love. Likewise, he would show guidance and protection to his children and receive filial piety, respect and obedience. Many families would uphold him as the ultimate decision-maker.



FAMILY



Some Koreans still adhere to traditional family values. For example, many worship their ancestors multiple times a year in ceremonies that revere their previous three generations (parents, grandparents and great grandparents). This act of respect honours the belief that Korean children are in eternal debt to their parents.

THANKS FOR WATCHING!

