On The Question of Terms and Discussion Units in Korean

Natalya Kim[1], Amira Azimova[2]

[1]Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies
[2]Uzbek State University of World Languages

Abstract:
The Study Of Syntax Has Recently Been Supplemented By The Relationship Of Language And Thought - An Area Of Joint Study Of Philosophy, Psychology, Philology, Linguistics And Many Other Sciences. This Leads To The Actualization Of The Communicative Aspect Of Language Learning, In Particular, Korean. The Relevance Of Studying This Topic Lies In The Fact That In The Korean Language The Question Of A Syntactic Unit Has Different Points Of View And Theories. Most Often, The Question Concerns The Categorization Of A Phrase And As An Initial Syntactic Unit. In The Study Of Communicative Units, The Scientific Works Of Ko Jonok Became Especially Important.

Keywords: Russian Language, Lexicogrammatic, Syntactic Functions, Kursk, Syntax.

1. INTRODUCTION

Kimphil [1], As Well As Lim Su, Pak Song Gui And Others, Who Studied Not Only Communicative Units, But Also Proverbs And Sayings In The Korean Language. The Role Of Scientific Works Of Korean And European Scientists Is Important, Such As: Kimphil, Korean Studies, Journal Of The Central Asian Association For Korean Studies. Korea. (2001), Klimas I.S. Brief Information On Some Issues Of The Phraseology Of The Russian Language, Kursk, (1998), Vereshchagin E.M., Kostomarov V.G. Signs Of Time And Place In The Idioms Of Speech-Thinking Activity M.,(1999г.),문금현. 국어의관용표현연구. 태학사 (2002 년), 서정수.국어문법.한양대학교출판부 (1996 년),남기심. 표준국어문법론.탄출판사 (2006 년), 문금현. 국어의관용표현연구. 태학사(2002 년), 박영원. 양재찬. 한국속담~성어백과사전. 서울. 2002 년.

The Concentration In The Syntax Of Such Special Language Means, Without Which This Communication Cannot Be Carried Out, Determines The Relationship Of Syntax To Other Areas Of The Grammatical Structure Of The Language, Primarily To Morphology. Units Of Morphology Are Heterogeneous. On The One Hand, These Are Words As Carriers Of Lexicogrammatic Meanings, As Lexemes That Are Combined Into Grammatical Classes (Parts Of Speech) And Lexicogrammatic Categories. Functioning In The Message And For The Message, Words Also Have Another Purpose: They Act As Units Of Nomination, Naming. A Significant Word Exists As A Name - An Object, Feature, Action, State. Collected In A Dictionary, The Words Represent Precisely This Naming Aspect Of The Language System. On The Other Hand, The Units Of Morphology Are The Forms Of Words. Their Nature Is Very Complex. Word Forms Belong To The Word, Organize And Represent It. But They Function In A Syntactic Construction (Starting With Elementary Compounds And Ending With A Complex Text), And In This Sense It Can Be Argued That Morphology Serves Syntax. However, Such A Statement Simply Represents Real Relationships In The Language.

2. THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Word Forms Have Their Own Morphological Meanings. Formed On The Basis Of The Syntactic Functioning Of Word Forms, Abstracting From Their Syntactic Functions, These Meanings Exist As Belonging To The Morphological Form Itself. Being The Bearer Of Such Abstract Meanings, The Morphological Form Of The Word In The Possibilities Of Its Functioning Turns Out To Be Limited By These Meanings, It Itself Dictates To Syntax This Or That Choice Of Morphological Means. Thus, Morphological Forms, Their Meanings At Certain, Given Moment Of The Existence Of A Language, Interact With Syntactic Constructions, With The Rules For Their Construction, Not As A Subordinate Sphere With A Subordinate Sphere, But As A Sphere That Has An Arsenal Of Its Own Means, With A Sphere That Practically Do Not Exist Without This Arsenal. The Term "Syntax" Has Several Meanings: 1) Syntax Is The Whole Area Of The Grammatical Structure Of The Language, Which Covers A Variety Of Constructions: Combinations Of Words Formed According To Certain Rules (A Significant Word And A Form Of A Significant Word, Several Forms Of Words), Simple And Complex Sentences; 2) Syntax Is The Whole Area Of Grammatical Science That Studies Constructions, The Rules For Their Formation (Including Here The Rules For The Participation Of Other Language Units In Their Structure) And Functioning; 3) Syntax (Phrases, Sentences) Is The Whole System Of Grammatical Properties Of The Corresponding Units (For A Word And Word Form - A System Of Their Constructive Properties).

Syntax, As An Area Of The Grammatical Structure Of A Language, Combines Within Its Boundaries Such Units That Either Directly Form A Message Or Serve As Components Of A Structure That Forms It. Such Syntactic Units Are A Phrase, A Simple Sentence And A Complex Sentence. The Scope Of Syntax Also Includes Message Units That Do Not Have Their Own Grammatical Characteristics And Are Functionally Combined With Grammatical Sentences. In Addition To The Named Units Belonging Only To Syntax, Its Scope Also Includes Units Belonging To Other Areas Of The Language And Participating In The Formation Of Syntactic Units; It Is A Word And A Form Of A Word. These Units Belong Not Only To Syntax, But Also To Vocabulary And Morphology; Below They Are Defined And Characterized Only By Their Syntactic Properties.

The Form Of A Word Has Its Own Syntactic Functions, Which Are Either Entirely Based On Its Morphological Meaning (For Example, The Function Of The Object Of The Form With 을 // 를 [Eul//Ryl] With A Transitive Verb Or The Function Of The Subject Of The Naming Form Of The Name, I.E. 주격 (Nominative Case), Or - In Many Cases - Go Beyond This Meaning. In Syntactic Constructions, The Morphological Meaning Of The Word Form Itself And Its Meaning As A Member Of Such A Construction Enter Into A Complex Interaction. So, In Sentences:

어머니가아이를먹인다[Omonigaairi lmoginda] - *Mother Feeds The Child*. The Formation Of The Meaning Of A Member Of A Sentence - A Name In The Form Of An Accusative Case - The Following Linguistic Factors Interact: 1) The Morphological Meaning Of The Form Itself Is Objective; 2) Lexical Semantics Of The Noun (Animation, Personality); 3) The Meaning Of The Predicate (Involuntary State), Etc.

The Grammatical Connections Of These Units Are The Connections Of Units Organizing And Being Organized, Constructing And Being Constructed. At The Same Time, These Units Exist In The Language As Those That Each Has Their Own Set Of Linguistic Properties And Characteristics; Each Of These Units Has Its Own Meaning, Its Own Rules Of Formal Changes, Functioning And Compatibility

With Other Units. This Set Of Linguistic Characteristics, Equally Essential And Always Acting In Concert, Is The Basis For Comparing Syntactic Units According To Their Entire System Of Features, And Not Only According To The External Similarity Of The Formal Organization Or According To The Most Obvious Features Of Difference.

Syntactic Units Have Paradigmatic Properties, Enter Into Certain Paradigmatic Relationships. Paradigmatic Relations In Syntax Can Be Understood Either Broadly, As Relations Of Constructions With Close Grammatical Meanings Belonging To The Language System, Or More Narrowly, As Formal Changes In The Construction Itself. Each Unit In The Syntax - Both The Construction Itself And The Unit Participating In Its Construction - Has Its Own Linguistic Meaning (Meanings). For Syntax, Both The Lexical And Grammatical Meaning Of The Word Is Essential. These Meanings Regulate The Compatibility Of Words, The Rules For The Formation Of Phrases, The Participation Of The Word (In One Form Or Another Of Its Forms) In The Construction Of A Sentence. In Syntax, The Morphological Meaning Of The Word Form And Its Syntactic Functions Interact In A Complex Way, On The Basis Of Which Its Morphological Meaning Was Ultimately Formed In The Language.

A Phrase Built According To One Or Another Abstract Model Always Contains Some Information In A Sentence; But, Unlike A Sentence, A Phrase Is Never A Relatively Complete Message, Relating This Information To One Or Another Objective-Modal And Temporal Plane. In This Sense, It Is Legitimate To Contrast The Phrase As A Denominating Unit, That Is, One That Does Not Contain A Relatively Complete Message, To A Sentence As A Reporting Unit, That Is, One That Is A Relatively Complete Message.

Consider Below Excerpts From Works Where There Are Combinations That Carry Semantic Originality:

옛날아흔살먹은우공이란한노인이 있었다.
우공은그사는집앞에사방칠백리이만길 이나되는태행산과왕옥산이있어서왕래 가불편했다.
그래서그는가족들과함께두산을깎아서 없애는작업을시작했다.
돌을깨고흙을파서한삼태기로발해까지 갖다버리고오는데꼬박일년이걸렸다.
사람들은비웃으나우공은내가죽으면내 아들이하고그아들은또손자를나을테고 손자는또아들을낳을테니자자손손계속 해서산을깎을것이다.
언젠가는저산도다깎여평평해지겠지. 라고말했다.
그런데이야기를드는태행산과왕옥산을 지키는사신들은우공의일이계속된다면 큰일이라고생각해옥항상제에게가서 호소를하였다.
그러자우고의감동한상제는두산을옮겨 다가하나는동쪽에하나는남쪽에옮겨놓 았다는이야기에서유련한다.

"There Lived A Long Time Ago An Old Man Named Ugon. His House Was In The Middle Of Two Very High Mountains Over 10 Miles High, Which Ugon Was No Longer Able To Climb. The Hijacking Was 90 Years Old. Then He Decided That He Would Remove The Mountains, And Set To Work With His Family. They Had Been Chopping Stones, Digging The Earth For Almost A Year, And During This Time They Dug Only A Small Hole. People Started Making Fun Of Them. Then Ugon Said: "When I Die, My Children Will Continue, The Children Will Give Birth To Grandchildren, The Grandchildren Will Have Their Own Children, They Will Continue The Work That Their Ancestor Began. Someday These Mountains Will Disappear And Will Not Cause Inconvenience To People. Hearing This, The Mountains Complained To The Gods Who Guarded Them. The Gods, Seeing The Zeal Of Ugon, Moved The Mountains: One To The East, The Other To The South.

A Phrase In Korean Cannot "Transform" Into A Sentence, Become A Sentence: These Are Units Of Different Syntactic Quality, With Different Syntactic Features. In The Above Example, Phrases Have The Grammatical Features Of A Phrase: 1) Formal And Lexical-Semantic Organization, Predetermined By One Or Another Type Of Subordinating (Verbal) Connection; 2) Linguistic Meaning, Equal To The Relation Arising From Such A Connection; 3) The Possibilities Of Change, Determined By The Rules Of The Form Change Of The Dominant Word; 4) Their Own Rules For Distribution And Entry Into More Complex, Detailed Constructions Of The Same Grammatical Nature.

By None Of These Characteristics (Which, Like The Characteristics Of Any Other Linguistic Unit, Are Always Inseparable, In A Complex), Does The Phrase Coincide With A Sentence That Has A Complex Of Its Own - And Completely Different - Linguistic Characteristics.

As It Is Considered In The Grammar Of The Korean Language, The Phrase Can Be **Free And Not Free**. In A Free Phrase, Independent Lexical Meanings Of Significant Words Included In It Are Completely Preserved:

책을읽다[Chegilikda] - Read A Book,

시내에서살다[Sinesosalda]– Live In The City,

아들에게심부름을시키다[Adiregesh imburimil'shikxida]- Entrust Children,

천천히가다 [Chonchonikada] - Go Slowly

재수가있다 [Chesugaitta]- Lucky

In Non-Free Phrases, The Lexical Independence Of One Of The Components Is Weakened Or Lost, And Such A Phrase As A Whole, In Terms Of The Nature Of Its Meaning, Approaches A Single Word.

Free Phrases Can Be Lexically Unlimited And Lexically Limited. The Former Are Formed On The Basis Of Links That Are Not Limited Lexico-Semantically, The Latter - On The Basis Of Links That Are Lexico-Semantically Limited Or Closed.

The Degree Of Lexico-Semantic Limitation Can Be Very Different; In Most Cases, When Forming Phrases, One Or Another Restriction Comes From The Lexical Meanings Of The Connecting Words; Such Restrictions Are Noted In The Description Of The Subordinate Relations Of Words, As Well As In The Description Of The Meanings Of Word Forms.

As Noted Earlier, The Phrase Has Its Own Meaning: This Is The Relationship That Arises Between Significant Words That Are Connected On The Basis Of One Or Another Type Of Subordinating Relationship. The Meaning Of The Phrase Lies In The Field Of Grammatical Semantics. Its Character Is Dual. For Some Phrases, The Meaning Is Entirely Determined By The Grammatical Meanings Of The Combined Words And The Nature Of The Connection; Such, For Example, Are The Attributive Relations When Agreeing 어머니의방동생의친구; For Other Phrases - And These Are The Majority - The Very Nature Of The Connection Is Predetermined By A Factor Not Only Grammatical, But Also Lexico-Semantic:

밥을먹다 [Pabylmokda] - Eat Porridge

책을보다 [Chegilikda] - Read A Book

시험을보다 [Shiomil' Poda]- To Take The Exam

For Example, In A Phrase That Arises On The Basis Of The Combination Of A Verb With An Unprepositional Accusative, The Meanings Are Objective:

책을읽다[Chegilikda]- To Read A Book,

And Adverbial:

(한시간동안읽다[Khan Shigantonganikda]- Read An Hour)

Are Distinguished On The Basis Of The Lexical Semantics Of The Dependent Word, Which Determines The Different Nature Of The Connection: Control In The First Case And Case Adjacency In The Second.

Depending On The Real Situation That The Phrase Refers To In This Particular Sentence, The Same Phrase Can Denote Different Relationships:

우리반[Uriban] My Class: (The Class I Am In), (The Class I Am In),

아버지의책상[Abozhiecheksang] Father's Table There Are Phrases That Combine Two Meanings (Two Different Relationships). These Are Phrases Like:

영어공부[Yongokongbu] – Learn English

문병[Munpyong] – Visiting The Sick,

졸업식[Choropshik]– Prom

Outside The Linguistic Environment (Context), Here One Can State Only The Meaning Of The Relationship Between The Action And The Object With Which This Action Is Associated. The Phrase Has A System Of Changes, Entirely Predetermined By The System Of Forms Of The Core Word. If The Core Word Has No Forms Of Change, Then The Phrase Does Not Change Either:

제일빠르게[Cheilparyge] – Very Fast

생각보다[Sengakpoda]– Think

A Change In A Phrase Coincides With Or With A Change In The Core Word:

책을읽다[Chegyliikda] – To Read A Book,

책을읽는다[Chegylyinda] – Reading A Book

책을읽으면서[Chegililgymenso] – While Reading A Book

이웃의집[Iusechib] – Neighbors House

이웃의집으로[Iusechibyro] – Home To Neighbors

이웃의집에서[Iusechibeso] – Neighbors' Houses

빨리가다[Pallicade] – Go Fast

빨리간다[Pallikanda] – Going Fast

빨리갔다[Pallikatta] – Walked Fast

All These Changes Are Not Related To The Identification Of Any Particular Grammatical Meanings Of The Phrase: The Nature Of The Relationship Between Words During Such Changes, Derived From The Formal Change Of The Core Word, Remains The Same.

In Terms Of Composition, Word Combinations Can Be Simple, Complex And Combined. A Simple Phrase Is Formed On The Basis Of:

1) Single Strong Or Weak Connection: Agreement:

새집[Sechib] – New House

부산시[Pusanshi] – Busan City

Single Control:

집을짓다[Chibylchitta] – Build A House

국을먹다[Kugylmokda] – Eat Soup

Or Adjoining:

걸어서간다[Corosocanda] - Hike

천원짜리[Cheonwonchari] – One Thousand Soums

2) Double Strong Bond:

학생책을준다[Haksengchegylchunda] – Give A Study Book

오리발을내밀다[Uriparylnemilda]– Tell A Lie

3) Such A Combination Of Strong And Weak Bonds, In Which A Weak Bond Is Possible Only In The Presence Of A Strong Bond:

비행기를태운다[Pihengyryltheunda] – To Land The Plane

손을보다[Sleepy Hearth] – Beat With A Hand

Adjacent Groups Also Behave As A Single Component Of The Phrase; Therefore, Phrases Such As

하루가갈수록[Harugakalsurok]– Days Go By

말듣다 [Maltytta] Hear Speech, Be Obedient

Accordingly, Simple Phrases Can Be Two-Member, Three-Member.

3. CONCLUSION

Thus, Phrases In The Modern Korean Language Require Not Only Semantic Analysis, But Also Analysis Of The Composition, For Example, Polynomial Combined Phrases Characteristic Of Official, Business, Scientific, And Special

Speech. Functioning In A Sentence, Phrases Occupy Different Positions In It; However, They May Undergo Significant Formal And Semantic Changes. It Is Also Important To Consider The Lexical Composition Of The Phrase.

4. REFERENCES

1. Ko Jonok. "Studies Of Korean Proverbs And Sayings, Translation Under The Direction Of Perilkov G.P. M.: Eastern Literature, 1994. Kim Phil. Modern Grammar Of The Korean Language. - Alma-Ata: Kazgu. 2003. Lim Su. "Korean Folk Sayings". Moscow: Eastern Literature, 1982. Pak Song Gu "National Specificity Of Phraseological Units In Russian And Korean Languages" // "Language, Consciousness, Communication Collection Of Articles / Responsible. Ed. V.V. Krasnykh, A.I. Izotov. Moscow: Dialog-Mgu, 1999. - Issue 7.-136 P.

2. Abdulkasimova O.O. "Methods Of Translating Phraseological Units From English Into Uzbek" // Khorizhiytillarniukitishzharaenidayan gi Pedagogic Technology Larnikullash; Tashkent, 2005 - P.24.

3. Babkin A.M. "Russian Phraseology, Its Development And Sources". L.: Nauka, 1970.

4. Bagautdinova G.A. "Reflection Of Cultural And National Characteristics In Phraseological Units Encoding Human Mental Activity" // Globalization And National Identity. Forum Of Languages. - Kazan, 2003. - P. 113 - 119.

5. Gerashchenko O.V. "Playing Phraseological Units As One Of The Ways To Create A Comic Effect In The Chinese Language" // Oriental And African Studies At The Universities Of St. Petersburg, Russia, Europe. Actual Problems And Prospects; St. Petersburg, 2006 - P. 90.

6. Ko Jonok. "Studies Of Korean Proverbs And Sayings, Translation Under The Direction Of Perilkov G.P. M.: Eastern Literature, 1994.

7. Kim Phil. Modern Grammar Of The Korean Language. - Alma-Ata: Kazgu. 2003.

8. Kodukhov V.I. Introduction To Linguistics. 2nd Ed. Moscow: Nauka. 1987.

9. Krasnykh V.V. Language, Consciousness, Communication. Collection Of Articles. Moscow: Dialogue-Msu.1999.No. 7

10. Lim Su. "Korean Folk Sayings". Moscow: Eastern Literature, 1982.

11. Pak Song Gu "National Specificity Of Phraseological Units Of The Russian And Korean Languages" // "Language, Consciousness, Communication Collection Of Articles / Ed. Ed. V.V. Krasnykh, A.I. Izotov. Moscow: Dialog-Mgu, 1999. - Issue 7. –P. 136.

12. Permyakov G.P. Selected Proverbs And Sayings Of The Peoples Of The East. Moscow: Science. 1968.

13. Sarsenbayeva R. "Cultural-National Semantics Of Phraseological Units In Russian And Kazakh Languages". Koreanstudies., Almaty 2002.

14. Tsolmon Sh. "On The Issue Of Translating Words - Realities And Phraseological Units" // Scientific Notes Of The Orkhon University. Ulanbatar, 2003. No. 4. -P. 69 - 73.

15. Tsolmon Sh. "The Study Of Phraseological Units As An Element Of The Moral Education Of The Younger Generation" // The Educational Space Of The School As An Environment For The Life Self-Determination Of The Individual: Materials Of The International Scientific And Practical Conference. Ulan-Ude, 2004. -P. 172 - 174.

16. Azizov A. A. Comparative Grammar Of Russian And Uzbek Languages. Morphology. T. "Ukituvchi", 1983.

17. Abdurakhmanov G. A. Fundamentals Of The Syntax Of A Complex

Sentence In The Modern Uzbek Literary Language. T., Publishing House Of The Academy Of Sciences Of The Uzbek Ssr, 1960. –P. 123.

18. Baskakov A.N. A Sentence In Modern Turkish. Moscow: "Nauka", 1984. –P. 199.

19. Bairamova L.K., F.S. Safiullina. Comparative Syntax Of Russian And Tatar Languages. Kazan University Press, 1989.

20. Beloshapkova V.A. Modern Russian Language. Syntax. Moscow: "Higher School", 1977. – P. 247.

21. Valgina N.S. Syntax Of The Modern Russian Language. Moscow: "Higher School", 1978. – P. 438.

22. Questions Of Formation And Development Of National Languages. Proceedings Of The Institute Of Linguistics. T.10. Moscow: 1960.

23. Gvozdev A. N. Modern Russian Literary Language. Moscow: "Enlightenment", 1968. –P. 343.

24. Kim Phil. Syntactic Elements Of The Korean Language. Almaty. Kazgu, 1999.

25. Kononov A.N. Grammar Of The Uzbek Language. Tashkent, State Publishing House Of The Uzbek Ssr, 1948. - 276 P.

26. Kryuchkov S.E., L. Yu. Maksimov. Modern Russian

27. Kononov A. N. Grammar Of The Uzbek Language. T., 1948.

28. Kissen I. A. Course Of Comparative Grammar Of Russian And Uzbek Languages. T., 1970.

29. Http://Www.Bookland.Ru/Book1917978.Htm Pak G. A. Figurative Words In Korean. L., 1959.

30. Rachkov G. E. Categories Of Verb Tenses In Modern Korean. L., 1963.

31. Development Of Languages In The Countries Of The Foreign East. Sat. Articles. Moscow: 1983.

32. Reshetov V. V. Fundamentals Of Phonetics And Grammar Of The Uzbek Language T., 1961.

33. Raspopov I. P. Essays On The Theory Of Syntax. Voronezh, Voronezh University Press, 1973. –P. 218.

34. Rudnev A. G. Syntax Of The Modern Russian Language. Moscow: "Higher School", 1963. –P. 363.

35. Orlov K. P. Paradigmatics Of Complex Sentences, Vol., 1976. - 93 P.

36. Syntax Of A Complex Sentence. Moscow: "Enlightenment", 1977. –P. 191.

37. Syntax Of A Complex Sentence. Publishing House Of Kazan University, 1985. –P. 135.

38. Modern Russian Syntax: Phrase And Sentence.// Collection Of Scientific Papers. Vladimir, 1986. –P. 111.

39. Syntactic Relations In A Complex Sentence.// Collection Of Scientific Papers. Kalinin, 1989. –P. 157.

40. Sirotinina O.B. Lectures On The Syntax Of The Russian Language. Moscow: "Higher School", 1989. –P. 143.

41. Modern Russian Language. Syntax. Textbook For Students Of The Faculty Of Russian Language And Literature In The National School. //Under The General Editorship. V. V. Reshetova. Tashkent: "Ukituvchi", 1977. –P. 209.

42. Safaev A. S. Research On The Syntax Of The Uzbek Language. Tashkent: Fan, 1968. –P. 160.

43. Fazylov E. I., Chichulina L. G. Russian Turkologists And Uzbek Linguistics. Tashkent: "Fan", 1979.

44. Languages Of The Peoples Of The Ussr. Turkic Languages, V. 2. M. 'Science', 1966.

45. Jerry Norman. Chinese. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]. - New York: Cambridgeuniversity Press, 1988.

46. Nanette Gottlieb. Kanji Politics: Language Policy And Japanese Script. - New York: Columbiauniversity Press, 1995.

47. Wm. C. Hannas. Asia's Orthographic Dilemma. - Honolulu: University Of Hawaii Press, 1997.

48. William G. Boltz. The Origin And Early Development Of The Chinese Writing System. - New Haven, Conn.: American Oriental Society, 1994.

Internet Links

49. Http://World.Lib.Ru/K/Kim_O_I/Koreanstudiesrtf.Shtml

50. Http://Www.Philol.Msu.Ru/~Slavphil/Books/Jsk_07.Pdf
51. Http://Www.Lo-Zawa.Narod.Ru/
52. Http://Www.Philology.Ru/Linguistics2/Zhukov-91.Htm
53. Http://Www.Gramma.Ru/Rus/?Id=10.6