THE SENTENCE AS A BASIC COMMUNICATIVE UNIT IN KOREAN LANGUAGE

Natalya D. Kim
Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: The popularity of learning the Korean language has been growing year by year in Uzbekistan. The contemporary Korean language is being learnt not only as a major discipline but as a supplementary one also in the institutions of higher education (Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies, Uzbek State University of World Languages and etc.) moreover, the communicative and cognitive aspects are becoming more important. This fact makes the syntax science solve the actual problems of communication and cognition. The question of the sentence and its structure, peculiarities of the syntax connection have various solutions in the researches of the contemporary Korean language. The reason is that in syntax analyzing theoretical question is connected mostly with the research of simple and complicated sentence, defining the methods of interaction of different parts of sentence.

This article discusses the functioning of the declarative sentence in Korean. The sentence is a unit of communication and its semantics and structural composition had specific signs and certain grammatical constructions. The sentence has a feature of a message, but its individual components and lexical or grammatical structure does not. The language model undergoes various changes, transformations, complications in the specific speech situation.

Keywords: communication, semantics, declarative sentence, structure, modeling, expressive function, components of the sentence.
Introduction

The study of theoretical issues of syntax is most often associated with the problems of a simple, complicated, complex sentence and text, with the description of the sentence as a structural-grammatical and communicative functional-semantic unit of the language, the definition of ways and types of structural-syntactic relationships between the components of the sentence. In this case, the study is the study of a Korean sentence, which has a fairly stable structural characteristic and the order of components, but the sentence as a communicative unit has features at the cognitive level, i.e. at the level of cognition (understanding) of the sentence between the participants of the speech act (the addressee and the addressee)( The theory of speech acts developed by Wittgenstein was continued by John Austin and John Searle. In his scientific works, D. Austin disagrees with the fact that language simply states the current state of affairs, without influencing reality in any way and introduces the concept of performative statements) and, of course, taking into account the informative sufficiency (completeness), around which a number of tasks are built that require versatile approaches (Austin, 1987; Mardieva, 2010). In addition, the composition of this unit or the definition of the so-called mandatory components for a communicative unit remains controversial, since often such components as a circumstance or definition are considered optional members of a sentence, their presence or absence does not affect the generalized semantics of the sentence (Dictionary, 2011). These components can be a means of folding propositions, while translating a sentence into the category of non-elementary ones. This is the introductory statement to the question of a proposal that has the property of a message and a proposal model, subject to various changes, transformations, and complications.

In the history of linguistic research, the study of the semantics of language gradually passed into the study of structural methods, which led to the transition to a deep study of “meaning”. This transition became the reason for the creation of different directions of “semantic syntax”[1], in which the issue of the semantic
structure of the sentence is solved with the number of interpretation options. This kind of generalization of existing theories of semantic syntax (Abstract-semantic content of the structural elements of the sentence is studied) makes it possible for us to investigate the integral meaning of a particular sentence-statement and consider it multicomponent.

**The Main Findings and Results**

In information semantics [2], syntactic units in Korean are combined: components associated with different levels and aspects of language learning interact. These components can be combined into two groups that form linguistic (grammatical) and speech semantics and do not have definite distinctions among themselves, i.e. the grammatical meaning of the word is associated with the lexical, for example:

- 밥을 먹는다[pabyl mognynda] - to eat,
- 육을 먹는다[yogul mognynda] - listen to comments,
- 마음을 먹는다[maimyl mogyna] - make up your mind, or[3]
- 아이가 먹었다. – 나이가 먹었다[3. 266]. [Ai-ga mogotta] - [Nai-ga mogotta]

- The child ate. - Became an adult (literally: age “ate”).

The connection between the semantic and formal organization of the sentence is complicated by the fact that the lexical content of the sentence is actively involved in the semantic structuring [4], which distinguishes the semantic organization as a special structure of the syntactic unit, despite the fact that there is also a side in the semantic organization of the sentence when the sentence-statement directly depends on the speech situations. In such cases, according to scientists, the mechanism of semantic organization can be understood by referring to the situation of speech, to the context in which this sentence functions as a message [5].

In contrast to the semantic and formal organization, the communicative structure of a sentence in modern Korean also depends on factors contributing to
the formation of a unit in communication, in particular, on the order of words, lexical content, marking of status-oriented relations (semantic markers) between communication participants. Moreover, the communicative unit is determined by the speech context and the communicative task arising in this context, in accordance with which the sentence is characterized by one or another word order [6]. From this formulation of the question, it follows that the same sentence, which has a certain organization, when functioning in different speech situations with different communicative tasks, forms two or more communicative units. These units differ in actual information and a change in their material content in accordance with the communicative task and the presence or absence of expressive-stylistic coloring [7].

As you know, different sides of the formal organization of a proposal can be autonomous and asymmetric; their asymmetric characteristics in relation to individual sentences is revealed in different types of inconsistencies in their articulation, both in terms of formal and semantic (semantic), and in terms of communicative organization. On the one hand, sentences like:

꽃이 핀다[8]. [Kkochi phinda] - Flowers are blooming,

And similar sentences are formally two-component, on the other hand, they are one-component. Their two formal members make up one component of the semantic organization - a predicate, which, in our example, gives a name to the state of nature and natural phenomena, therefore, it is possible to compare the message about the same events in one-word sentences:

겨울이다. [Kyourida] – Winter (that’s why it snows).
추워진다 [Chxuvodjinda] – It’s getting cold (because the wind is blowing).
봄이다. [Pomida] – Spring (that’s why the flowers bloom).

bloom is indistinguishable as communicative units, which is associated with compliance with a communicative task aimed at reporting the event as a whole and receiving implementation by a question 어떻게합니다? (어때요?) [Ottosimnikka] – How? What is it?, and the comparable one-word sentences 겨울이다. [Kyourida], 추위있다. [Chxuvodjinda], 봄이다. [Pomida], on the contrary, they cannot be answers to questions, for example, 무엇이 옵니까? [Muosi omnikka] – What goes? 무엇이 뚫니까? [Muosi pumnikka] – What is blowing?, 무엇이 팤니까? [Muosi pximnikka] – What blooms?, with rare exceptions in a situation of re-asking or illegible speech of the addresser-speaker. Consider sentences like:


The formal organization of the above examples is distinguished by a three-component structure, and in semantic terms, these sentences are two-component: they report a certain state of the subject. Let us compare the ability to convey the content of the above examples in formally two-component sentences 모두 기뻐했다. [Modu kippoxetta] – Everyone was happy or 아이들이 심심해했다. [Aidir-i simsimxexetta] – The kids missed. The same word forms can perform significantly different functions in the construction of a sentence. So, in the examples given, the predicates (느꼈다 [nikyotta] – felt, 보였다 [poyotta] – looked), being the center of the formal organization of sentences, by themselves do not constitute a separate component of their semantic organization, but function only as part of a complex designation of a state in sentences. 모두가 기쁨을 느꼈다 [Modu-ga kippim-il’ nikkyotta] – Everyone felt joy and 아이들이 심심해 보였다 [Aidir-i simsimxe poyotta] – The kids looked bored.

In the case of asymmetric construction of the sentence, its other formal components also acquire roles that are atypical for them in the semantic and / or communicative organization of the sentence. For example,
나는 운동이 좋아. 어느 날 이야기한 것이 생각나. [나- nin undoni choa, oni nal' iyagixan kosi sengakna] – I like sports. I remember talking about this once. (Lit.: For me, sport is good. One day what I was telling, I remember).

In the given example, the subject 나는 [na-nin] does not mean, as is typical for the subject in symmetrically constructed sentences, the bearer of the attribute expressed by the predicate; this meaning, which is important for the semantic organization of the sentence, is formally conveyed by 운동이 좋아 [undoni choa], 이야기한 것이 [iyagixan kosi]. Moreover, the communicative organization of the sentence in the considered example depends on a communicative task of a general nature, which depends on the intended message about an event, expressed by word order, in particular, when the predicate is preceded by a word form with a subjective meaning, and the subject is followed by the predicate.

Various aspects of the study of a syntactic unit in modern Korean have led to the development of new approaches to the study of the structure of this unit [11]. Along with the formal structure, the semantic structure of the sentence is being investigated, and already in recent decades, in Korean linguistic science, the study of the communicative structure of the sentence, the so-called 상태의 연구 [santxe yongu] – case study [12], in which it is important for participants in a speech situation to identify and adequately highlight the “main” information in the sentence for the interlocutor. Adequate highlighting of the “main” in a sentence is determined not only by the formal structure of the sentence; the situation at the moment of speech is brought to the fore and, according to the situational situation, a communicative unit is formed [12], for example:

그 순간, 한 여자가 눈에 들어왔다. 평범해 보이는 20 대 처녀였지만 이상하게 끌렸다. 후정위는 그녀에게 말을 걸어보고 싶었다 [14]. [Ki sungan, xan yodja-ga nun-e tirovatta. Pxyonbomxe poinin isip te chxonyotchi-man isanxage kkillyotta. Xuchchonvi-nin kinyo-ege maril’ korobogo sipxotta] – At that moment, one woman appeared before my eyes. Although by appearance (she) was a simple 20-year-old girl, she was somehow strange, fascinated. Hutjinwin wanted to strike
up a conversation with her. In an isolated sentence 그 순간 한 여자가 눈에 들어왔다 [Ki sungan, xan yodja-ga nun-e tirovatta] – at that moment one woman appeared before her eyes, the main information, which may be in combinations, was not indicated by the addressee 그 순간 [ki sungan] - at that moment or 한 여자가 [xan yodjaga] – one woman, etc. In this case, it is difficult for the addressee to understand what the “main” message is conveyed by the addressee, but the indication to the information center of the sentence with the affix marker -은 [-in], having the meaning of concreteness, allocation (most often subject) in 그 순간 [sungan] ensures that the main information is highlighted at that moment - 그 순간-은 [ki sungan-in]. In oral speech, the addressee can highlight the main information with intonation, which cannot be done in written speech without the marker affix -은/는 [in/nin]. The allocation of one or another information center is required to convey the subjective attitude of the addressee to the information intended for the addressee and, thus, the communicative core of the sentence is allocated, which depends on certain factors that ensure the informative sufficiency of the unit.

Thus, the theoretical and applied study of the modern Korean language currently occupies an important place. The process of studying the Korean language is based on the scientific base created by foreign linguists from the Republic of Korea, Russia, Kazakhstan, etc. This leads to a growing interest in the study of the Korean literary language on the basis of established methodological traditions, a comprehensive and systematic study of which will ensure the creation of flexible learning models. It is also important to study the Korean language from the point of view of communication, speech features of the functioning of certain grammatical forms in the normative language and in samples of everyday speech.

Conclusion

In recent years, new approaches to research have been established in Korean linguistics: from the point of view of both Korean and foreign linguists. The versatile approaches to the study of the Korean language in Korea and abroad

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indicate the presence of serious urgent problems in almost all areas of its grammar. At the same time, issues of syntax and syntactic units of the Korean language require immediate solutions. This conclusion is proved by the necessity not only in the theoretical aspect of description and analysis, but also in practical implementation. In this case, we are talking about a syntactic unit in communication, i.e. a unit that is informative with a minimum number of sentence members in communication [15]. Thus, the communicative orientation in teaching the Korean language determines the special place of syntax and, in particular, sentences as the main syntactic unit. At the same time, studies related to the use of certain linguistic structures, changes in their structure, which occur in the conditions of their direct connections with the nearest “syntactic environment”, are of particular interest. These changes are based on functional, semantic, stylistic convergence and divergence of sentence members, changes due to the interaction of grammatical and semantic transformations in both simple and complex sentences.

References:


15. It should be agreed that in the field of communication, the leading function of language is the communicative one. See: A.A. Leontiev. Functions and forms of speech. Moscow: Nauka, 1974. -pp.243-244.


