Research Article

ANALYSIS OF MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON VERBS IN KOREAN

Munisa Yoqubjon Qizi Yusufova
Linguistics: Majoring In Korean, Second Year Master's Student, Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Uzbekistan

Yunusova G.D.
Scientific Supervisor, Ph.D., Uzbekistan State World Languages University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the features of verbs in the Korean language. In particular, it was planned to analyze the research carried out on venerable forms of verbs and rules of verb use in the media.

KEYWORDS

Research, verb, verb usage, morphological features, semantic features, honorary form of verbs.

INTRODUCTION

Before conducting research work, it is very important to know what research has been carried out on the selected topic so far and from what period of time the research on this topic was initiated. It is the analysis of studies that allows you to see clearly what other aspects of the topic or which patterns are fully organized or not studied. The purpose of this article is to review and analyze the research done on Korean verbs. It should be noted that several hundred works on verbs have been done in the Korean language,

books on grammar have been published, and scientific articles have been written.

Now it is possible to find and use electronic files without accessing the libraries, so you can find and use pages with research papers. One of the websites that upload research work on the Korean language is http://www.riss.kr/ [1] where professors, students or teachers can download all research papers written at Korean higher education institutions. Also on this page you can find and read scientific articles on the topic of interest, written in Korean. Thus, it is a very useful and convenient page for researchers engaged in scientific research.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As you know, verbs are a very broad topic. A number of scientific studies have been carried out according to the properties of verbs, such as formation, types, conjugation, etc. For this reason, we considered it appropriate to review scientific works written about verbs specifically on mass media in the Republic of Korea.

If we take a research paper written in 2002, Do' Won-yong (도원영) conducted a research work on "Study of Practicable Verbs in Korean Language" [2]. The purpose of this work is to identify practicable among Korean verbs, describe and explain them based on one system, taking into account their form, syntax and semantic features. Although there are some distinguished practicable with special characteristics, he tried to give them a generally suitable description. He also determined the characteristics of practicable verbs and divided their scope of use into subtypes.

1. Checking that it is a practicable verb

Semantically: "how are you?" (어떠하냐) answers the question.

Morphologically: ""-다" can be used with "-ㄴ", "-는다" can be used with "-는", "-었다" can be used with "-ㄴ".

Syntactically: takes the degree suffix.

2. Subtypes of practicable verbs

- Continuous practicable:

Comparative verbs of communication: "맞다" type

Object forming verbs: "생기다" type

Verbs that describe an object: type "잘생기".

Verbs that achieve an object: "터지다" type

- Practicable verbs with changing state:

Intransitive verbs denoting sense: "저리다" type

Intransitive verbs denoting feelings: "재미나다" type

Practicable verbs with scene status

Verbs denoting sound and action: "바글바글하다" type.

As mentioned above, he divided the practicable verbs into groups.

Another research paper is Kim In-yong's (김은영) research paper on "Emotion Verbs in Korean" [3] written in 2004. This article focuses on the study of all emotional verbs and aims to reveal syntactic features as well as semantic features. However, since the first task necessary to understand the syntactic and semantic features of emotional verbs is to limit the range of emotional verbs, he

first limited the range of emotional verbs and then analyzed them. They clarified what emotional verbs are, and which verbs are included in emotional verbs, defined the syntactic features of emotional verbs, and analyzed emotional verbs by dividing them into appropriate groups. He defined the grouped emotional verbs, revealed the external influencing factors and similar aspects of emotional verbs.

If we take other modern research works, Li Soryeon's 2014 research work "Spoken Verbs in Korean" [4] stands out. This study examines the syntactic and semantic features of verbs used in Korean.

Verbs of speech are verbal expressions of various speech situations in which a person capable of thinking is the object of speech and can exercise speech. A verb expressed in oral speech can be expressed as an abstract "word", or the thought expressed by the speaker can be changed by changing the height of "sound". In oral speech, the main subject is the listener, and the verbs in the speaker's speech are analyzed. This study grouped 286 verbs analyzed by Kim Gwang Hwa (2003). The first group is a group of non-controlling verbs, in which the speaker makes himself the object of conversation and uses verbs when talking about subjects related to him and the second group includes verbs in speech directed to one speaker. Another listener, for example, advising, apologizing, explaining, comforting, and asking a question. The third group is bilateral conversation, which includes verbs used in situations such as conversation, discussion, war.

There is also a 2016 research paper by Lee Suki on "Constructing a Semantic Network of Korean Verbs" [5]. In order to create a semantic network of verbs that reflects the morphological characteristics of Korean as an individual language, this study reclassified verbs into semantic groups based on the already established Corenet concept of Korean verbs. At the same time, he conducted research using verbs that are often used by Korean speakers.

Recently, when large-scale knowledge-based systems are required in various fields of research, such as Korean language processing, information retrieval and machine translation, in the field of natural language processing, the study of natural language ontology appears. However, even if the definition of the ontology of language processing is still vague and the semantic network is already built, it is only at the level of representation of sequential relations of individual languages, such as WordNet in the US, and is still incomplete. And he hoped that this research work would become a necessary direction for modern information technology and machine translation.

In 2015, a graduate student of Korean language and literature at Yonsei Baek He-fa University (백해파) wrote a research paper on "Formation of verb phrases in spoken Korean" [6]. This research focuses on the use of verbs, which are the basis for sentences, in the study of Korean colloquial grammar. Although in this research work it is possible to study different verb usage, only features of oral grammar, implementation of verb syntax in verbal speech and difference between verb syntax based on written speech are analyzed.

There are differences between spoken and written language, although they seem similar, and there are many mistakes in spoken language, but there are many cases that are almost invisible. But it's not in the written language. Writing is a form with well-established grammatical patterns, and if these grammatical patterns are not followed, errors are clearly visible.

In addition, chapter 2 deals with the definition of spoken language and then provides information on the characteristics of the verb used for analysis. Then on the basis of this information, using the method of syntactic analysis, based on information about the structure of the verb presented in "Yonse Korean Dictionary" and "Modern Korean Verb Syntax Dictionary" in chapter 3, the normative hand of the verb is defined. Verbs in conjugate state are subdivided into types according to their syntax, and chapter 4 discusses the use of each type presented in chapter 3 in oral speech. Also in Chapter 5, based on the results of the analysis in Chapter 4, features of spoken language, addition and drop-down of components, special use of verb phrases are considered.

The use of both spoken and written language in the media is now widespread. Also presented is the work of researchers Kang Bommo (1998) and Ahn Ijong (2008), who identified the difference between oral and written language statistical methods. The researchers analyzed the oral and written media and listed their characteristics.

Another research paper was written in 2015 by Jeong Yunam (정유남), a graduate student of Korean language and literature at Goryeo University, on the topic "System of semantic division of verbs in Korean spoken language" [7]. In this research paper, the reasons for the need to establish semantic categories for spoken verbs in Korean and the characteristics of speech verbs are analysed through theoretical expressions and texts. In relation to the theory and application of verbal verbs, it is analyzed in subsections by comparing the verbs of oral speech with the verbs of written speech. According to semantic characteristics, verbs were divided into categories and semantic analysis of verbs was carried out. Each category is then given a semantic classification.

The next submission is the research work of Lee Jongmin (이정민), a Ph.D. student of Korean Language and Literature at Pusan University in 2021, on "Conjugation of Verbs in Korean" [8]. In this research work, "V1 아(a)/어(o) V2" used in "Standard Korean Language Dictionary" is named as a Korean verb structure, continuous verbs, compound verbs , the main verb is divided into auxiliary verbs, the sequential relationship of each is studied, and the syntactic and semantic phenomena that cannot be explained from the morphological point of view are shown.

CONCLUSION

According to the structure of verbs are divided into 4 main types and explained. Information is also given about the reasons why this happened, about long, compound verbs, which in some cases do not fit into the established types, or can be in both types simultaneously.

There are many research papers on the position, conjugation, and use of Korean verbs, each of

which opens a new perspective on Korean verbs. So you can learn to analyze verbs from the other side by reading one scientific paper. You can also think about other characteristics of verbs, methods of division.

Although many topics are currently being researched, there are still unexplored areas of linguistics. Before choosing a research topic, it is necessary to read the research papers written so far, as well as to analyze the undiagnosed sections of linguistics or to look at it from the other side and identify other aspects in general. Then it will be possible to carry out useful research work necessary for the development of linguistics.

REFERENCES

1. Internet page of the South Korean state intended for download and use of scientific works, researches.

2. 도원영. 국어 형용성 동사 연구. 고려대학교 대학원, 2002.-167-173p.

3. 김은영. 국어 감정동사 연구. 전남대학교 대학원, 2004.–145-155p.

4. 이설연. 한국어 발화동사 연구. 고려대학교 대학원, 2014.–235-239p.

5. 이숙의. 한국어 동사 의미망 구축 연구. 충남대학교 대학원, 2016.–133-135p.

6. 백해파. 한국어 구어의 동사구문의 실현에 대한 연구. 연세대학교 대학원, 2015.–1-15b.

7. 정유남. 한국어 발화 동사의 의미 분류 체계 연구. 고려대학교 대학원, 2015.–1-11b,179-182b.

8. 이정민. 대한민국: 연세대학교 대학원. 부산대학교 대학원, 2021.–186-188b.

9. Yunusova, G. D. (2021). Aspect and modal meanings of auxiliary verbs in Korean language. International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture, 7(5), 339-343.

10. Nosirkhonov, N. N., & Yunusova, G. D. (2022). Explicit methods of expressing please speech acts in Korean. Asian Journal of Research in Social Sciences and Humanities, 12(5), 44-50.

INTERNET- RESOURCES

1. http://www.riss.kr