
THE CONCEPT OF "SENTENCES" IN KOREAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This research work consists in studying the grammatical and semantic features of incomplete sentences in the Korean language, as well as determining their agreed and inconsistent nature in the structure of a sentence or speech sample.

KEYWORDS: *Korean language, semantic structure, grammatical, sentences, compound sentences.*

INTRODUCTION

The living unit of coherent speech is the sentence. A sentence and a number of sentences are a direct manifestation of language as a means, as a tool for communication and exchange of thoughts in oral and written speech. In speech, people communicate their thoughts to each other about the cognized phenomenon of objective reality, express their emotions and motives.

From the point of view of the unity and form of a sentence as a grammatical category, a sentence can be defined as follows: a sentence is a word or a group of words grammatically expressed as a unit of coherent speech, expressing a relatively complete thought. In this definition, all the basic conditions for the formation of a sentence as a unit of speech are found: vocabulary, grammatical design, and the fact that language is associated with thinking.

Another important syntactic unit in Korean language is the phrase. A phrase, being a combination of two or more full-valued words, is a grammatically organized unity and expresses a complex unity as part of a sentence. The phrase, like the word, performs a nominative function in the language, etc. names this or that object quality, action, etc. However, unlike the word, it names the phenomenon of the sur-rounding reality and may constitute an incomplete sentence.

A phrase is different from a sentence. Like a word, it, as a word, cannot perform the communicative function that is characteristic of any sentence. Only as part of it is able to perform this function. In this sense, the phrase, along with the words, serve as "building material".

Since the phrase cannot perform a communicative function, it does not have the intonation of the message that is characteristic of any sentence. From this it follows that the subject and predicate cannot be considered a phrase, for example:

A) 따뜻한날씨 [tatinhannalsi] –warm weather (phrase)

B) 날씨가따뜻합니다 [nalsigatatinhamnida] – The weather is warm. (Sentence);

In case A) we are dealing with a phrase and pronounce it without the intonation of the message,

in the second B) - with a sentence (날씨가 [nalsiga] - "weather" - subject, 따뜻합니다 [tatythamnida] - "warm" - predicate.

It should be noted that the sentence must be formed by the final ending of the declarative sentence and pronounced with the appropriate intonation of the message. A.A. Shakhmatov noted, "... in terms of form, verbal appearance, the sentence differs from its corresponding unfinished phrase, consisting of the same words, by its correspondence to a complete unit of thinking."

An analysis of an incomplete sentence shows that the development of the syntax of the Korean language contains a lot of controversial issues, one of which is presented in this paper.

Syntax and syntactic problems are at the center of the study of the scientific interests of linguists of our time, which can be explained by the interest in the problems of the functioning of the language that has clearly emerged in modern linguistics:

- a) Relations between words in a sentence, the main types of these relations or members of a sentence, as elements that make up these relations;
- b) Various types of combinations of words, called free (as opposed to non-free phrases, which are the subject of vocabulary);
- c) The sentence as whole and different types of sentences;
- d) A combination of sentences in the unity of the higher section, i.e. so-called compound sentences.

The purpose of syntax as a certain level of the language system is the formal organization of coherent speech-thought. Hence, the main syntactic object is a unit, which is characterized, in the words of Shakhmatov A.A., "corresponding to a complete unit of thinking". Such a unit is a sentence - a segment of speech that acts as a carrier of a coherent, relatively complete thought that contains a message (= statement = information) about reality. For example:

타쉬켄트에여름이너무나더워요.

[thasyukhentueyoriminemundaewuyo]

Summer in Tashkent is terribly hot.

잘쉬었지만아직도피곤해요.

[jalsuetjimanajiktopygonhyayo]

Although I had a good rest, I still feel tired.

The initial elements for constructing a sentence are units of the underlying level of the language system - significant words or foundations of lexical meaning. As a means of formal organization of a sentence, a) service morphemes are used as means, ways of connecting words to each other (word forms, service words, particles); b) word order, intonation of completeness of the statement, pauses, phrasal and logical stress, expressive intonation.

The subject of syntax as a section of grammar is, therefore, the study of the patterns of formal organization of a sentence; in the end, syntax should give a system of syntactic categories of the language that determine the choice of the formal construction of specific sentences.

In one grammatically lexicalized complex of words, when naming a pre- dicate, there can simultaneously be different explanatory components: the names of the subject, the object of the circumstance and the attribute. The lexicalized com- plex of words, like an ordinary syntactic construction, is divided into an explanatory and an explanatory component.

In Korean sources, for example, 국어문법 (1996) contains questions con- cerning speech and language, sentences and judgment. A judgment can be con- sidered a form of thought in which something is affirmed or denied regarding ob- jects and their attributes. A judgment is a

logical category, a sentence is a grammatical one. At the same time, a judgment is usually expressed with the help of a sentence, and various types of sentences (although not all) convey certain judgments. So the problem arises: what brings together a sentence and a judgment and what constitutes the specificity of one in contrast to the other, and whether an incomplete expression can have something in common with a judgment.

The sentence expresses something affirmatively or negatively about the phenomena of reality. In a sentence, the speaking subject also expresses his attitude to the subject, thoughts, actions, etc.

The speaker's attitude to the real connection between the subject of speech and its active or passive feature can be expressed not only in the affirmative and negatively, for example, 그는 일합니다. [geunilhamnida] 'He works' or 그는 일하지 않습니다 \안 일합니다. [geunilhajiansymnida \ enilhamnida] - 'He doesn't work', 동생은 잡니다 [dongsyangjamnida] 'Younger brother is sleeping' or 동생은 자지 않습니다. \안 잡니다. [dongsyanynjajiansymnida \ anjamnida] - 'Younger brother does not sleep', 봅니다 [bomnida]. 'I see, I look, sees, we see, etc.' or 보지 않습니다. \안 봅니다. [bojiansymnida \ anbomnida] - 'I don't see, I don't look, I don't see', etc.

Each type of sentence in terms of the purpose of the statement has a peculiar communicative and grammatical meaning. Interrogative sentences are an example.

그 여자가 너를 좋아하니? - Do that girl like you?

이 음식은 어떻게 먹니? - How do you eat it?

Thus, the modern view of the nature of the incomplete sentence is far from unambiguous. The results of this article give grounds to conclude that incomplete sentences in Korean language are a topical issue in syntactic science.

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