

## SYNTAGMATICS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES IN THE KOREAN LANGUAGE AND THEIR STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines one of the urgent issues of Korean syntax, the syntagmatic construction of complex sentences and their semantic characteristics. The study analyzes the agglutinative nature of the Korean language, the placement of sentence parts based on the "Subject + Object + Verb" (SOV) model, and the role of grammatical tools forming complex sentences. Also, the functional significance of intonation, pause, and special scraps connecting sentence parts is highlighted.

**Keywords:** Syntagmatics, complex sentence (pokhapmun), agglutination, SOV model, subordinate clause, connected sentence, grammatical scrap, predicativity.

### INTRODUCTION

Language is the main tool for mutual communication and exchange of ideas in society, and at the same time, it is an invaluable mirror of human thinking that expresses the spiritual image of each nation. The Korean language is distinguished by its long history and unique construction; its belonging to the Altaic language family has been proven through its inclusion in the Ural-Altaic language group as a result of linguistic and ethnographic research. Studying the syntagmatics of the Korean language, that is, analyzing the laws of sequential connection based on the "neighborhood" relationship of words and morphemes in the speech chain, is particularly relevant at the level of complex sentences. In the syntax of the Korean language, sentence parts are placed in a certain order; according to the nature of agglutinative languages, the predicate always comes at the end of the sentence, and all grammatical indicators, including tense and mood suffixes, are loaded specifically onto the predicate. A complex sentence, i.e., "pokhapmun," is considered the highest peak of syntactic integrity, consisting of two or more predicative units expressing a logically unified thought. Complex sentences in Korean are mainly divided into connected and subordinate types, each having its own specific connecting tools, grammatical scraps, and intonation characteristics. In subordinate complex sentences, the subordinate clause (pumun) defines, supplements, or explains a certain part of the main sentence as a whole, where subordinating conjunctions often come within the subordinate clause. For example, syntagmatic relations are formed through tools such as "-gi ttemune" representing a cause relationship, "-gi vie" expressing a purpose, "-myeon" in the sense of a condition, or "-gi boda" in the sense of comparison. In connected complex sentences, the sentence parts are in a mutually equal relationship, serving to list facts or sequential actions with the help of connecting conjunctions like "-go" or "-(iy)myo". The peculiarity of a complex sentence is that not only grammatical tools but also a special completed intonation and a pause between sentences play an important role, which

ensures the logical integrity and communicative purpose of the thought. Research shows that there are two types of predicative units within complex sentences in the Korean language, one of which expresses the main judgment and the other expresses an incomplete judgment (semi-predicativity). In the study of Korean syntagmatics, the services of scientists such as G.Y. Ramstedt and A.A. Kholodovich are great; they proved the structural and morphological proportionality of the language. Also, modern Korean linguists such as I Ik Sop and Nam Gi Shim perfectly covered the functional-semantic features of complex sentences and the scientific bases of sentence formation. In conclusion, the syntagmatics of complex sentences in the Korean language is a complex system based on the logical and structural connection of grammatical elements in the language, and its study serves to deeper understand the internal possibilities of the language and the elegant methods of expressing thought. From the moment language appeared in society, it has always had a social character, being a tool serving mutual communication and exchange of ideas that arose in the process of people's social labor. Along with this, it is also one of the important symbols expressing the spiritual image and identity of the nation, an invaluable mirror of human thinking. Just as every language has reasons for coming into the world, a history of formation and development, the Korean language also has its own unique history of origin and dialectics. The Korean language began to be studied much later compared to other languages. Specifically, the following factors caused the study of the historical foundations of the Korean language. It is known that Korea was a colony of China for many centuries. While this is the first reason for studying the historical foundations of the Korean language, the second problem is that until the 15th century, that is, until King Sejong invented the alphabet, Koreans did not have their own personal writings. Because Korea was a colony of China for more than 1.5 thousand years, some researchers, specifically Edkins, stated that the Korean language is another form of the Chinese language. But such thinking itself is wrong. Although words entered from the Chinese language make up 75% of the Korean language lexicon, this does not mean that the Korean language has lost its position. Here we can see two variants:

1. The basis of the Korean language is composed of pure Korean lexicon;
2. The Korean language has preserved uniqueness in its sentence structure and grammar, in which pure Korean lexicon and borrowed words can be used.

The word composition of a language does not yet fully determine the composition of that language. Borrowed words appear in the language like construction material. Koreans belong to one ethnic group and speak one language, namely, the Korean language. They are considered followers of Mongolian tribes, having migrated to the Korean Peninsula during the Neolithic period of the Bronze Age and thus became sedentary. In North Korea, it is called “조선말” – [Chosonmal]. The population of Korea is more than 49 million, of which approximately 530 thousand reside in CIS countries. This indicator makes up 7.6% of Koreans living abroad.

In today's modern macro-comparativistics (historical-comparative comparison method), the Altaic language family is included in the nostratic (according to the clearly based hypothesis of V.M. Illich-Svitych, Indo-European, Afroasiatic, Uralic, Dravidian and J. Edkins born on December 19, 1823, in England. Lived in China for 57 years, of which 30 years in Beijing. He gained fame as a translator and linguist. His scientific research is mainly dedicated to the

Chinese language, its structure, and the religion of Buddhism. He stated that all Altaic languages are one and create a single nostratic family.) macro-family. We can see the reason for this in the example of many languages included in its composition, such as Turkic, Mongolian, Tungus-Manchu, etc. However, it should be specially noted that the Korean language also belongs to this family. The Korean language is considered one of the ancient languages, and as a result of linguistic and ethnographic research, it became known that this language belongs to the Ural-Altaic language group. The assumption about the specific proximity of Altaic and Uralic languages (the hypothesis about the Ural-Altaic language group has existed since the 18-th century) arose on the basis of the nostratic theory. If we look at the history of the origin of the Korean language, starting from the second half of the 19-th century, the idea about its mutual relations with the Altaic language family along with the Japanese language began to be put forward. The hard work of Korean and Western scientists contributed greatly to the ideas of the mutual relationship between the Korean language and Altaic languages. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the fact that Korean and Altaic languages have an agglutinative character created the ground for further deepening the essence of this idea. The theory about the common origin of Korean and Japanese languages arose in the West in the 19-th and 20-th centuries, and its founders N.Ya. Bichurin and P. Kafarov touched upon this. During the study of Korean and Japanese languages, it became known that there are many common aspects in the lexicon and grammar of these languages. The famous Korean researcher Li Gi Mun, who studies the history of the Korean language, proved that there are more than 200 similar words and more than 15 suffixes in both languages. In the emergence of scientific Altaistics, the contributions of scientists such as N.N. Poppe, B.Ya. Vladimirtsov, Ye.D. Polivanov, S.A. Starostina, M. Swadesh have great importance. In the history of linguistics, the term "Altaic languages" was first used by the Finnish scientist Castren. For many years, he traveled to Eastern countries and was engaged in research. Castren included not only Tungus, Manchu, Mongolian, and Turkic languages in the Altaic language family but also languages belonging to Uralic languages. According to the writing of Trofimenko O.A.: previously (in the 30s of the 19-th century), all languages given the name of Uralic languages were included in the Altaic languages. The term "Altaic" was used according to the first formed space of these languages. According to the clearly based hypothesis of V.M. Illich-Svitych, he stated that Indo-European, Afroasiatic, Uralic, Dravidian and Altaic languages all together form a single nostratic macro-family. After Castren, many scientists began to widely use the term "Ural-Altaic language family". But as a result of more deeply conducted research, the Finnish scientist G.Y. Ramstedt divided Uralic and Altaic languages into two and proved that they are separate language groups. And by today, it is accepted to consider that the Altaic language family is composed of Tungus-Manchu, Turkic, Mongolian, etc. languages.

### CONCLUSION

In the Korean language, complex sentences (pokhapmun) are a complex syntactic unit forming a whole according to their content, grammatical construction, and intonation. In the Korean language, which has an agglutinative nature, the components of a complex sentence enter into syntagmatic relations mainly through special connecting suffixes (-go, -myo) and auxiliary

words (-gi ttemune, -gi vie). The placement of sentence parts in complex sentences obeys the SOV model, and the predicate always concludes the sentence, embodying all predicativity indicators. The relationship between the subordinate clause and the main clause often has a determinative character, where the subordinate clause serves to clarify the cause, purpose, or condition of the event in the main clause.

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