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TYPES AND FEATURES OF PRONOUNS IN THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

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Yarbakova Umida Zoyirovna

ISFT Institute, Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, Assistant, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article aims to highlight the pronouns of the Korean language and their distinctive features. In Korean, pronouns are used to indicate clarity and to indicate a person. The uniqueness of this language is that the use of pronouns varies depending on the social status and the level of respect in the sentence. The article also provides information about the grammatical functions of Korean pronouns, their place in a sentence and changes in content. This article serves as a useful resource for Korean language learners on how to use pronouns correctly and effectively.

KEYWORDS

Personal pronouns, Demonstrative pronouns, personal pronouns.

INTRODUCTION

In Korean, pronouns are grammatical units that occupy an important place in the structure of a sentence and are used to express personality, things, places, or a degree of certainty. One of the features of the Korean language is that it has a complex system of pronouns depending on social status, level of respect and other factors. For example, relationships expressed through

personal pronouns, property pronouns, and demonstrative pronouns also have a special character. This article will discuss in detail the main types of pronouns of the Korean language, their grammatical functions and usage features. For those who study Korean, it is important to master the correct and accurate use of pronouns, as it is important not only to



express the right opinion, but also to ensure mutual respect in conversation.

The main part

Korean is one of the agglutinative languages, and word changes occur mainly by adding suffixes. In such languages, pronouns are grammatically very important and perform various functions in a sentence. Although there are not many pronouns in Korean, their usage and types have several features compared to pronouns in other languages. This article will look at the types of pronouns in the Korean language and their features. The concept of a pronoun and its meaning, Pronouns are one of the main word families in any language and serve to replace words such as noun, adjective, number. In Korean, pronouns, as in other languages, help simplify communication by shortening words that have a specific meaning in a sentence. Pronouns in the Korean language perform different functions and change certain grammatical forms depending on their place in the sentence.

Types of pronouns in the Korean language

Pronouns in the Korean language are divided into the following main types:

1. Personal pronouns (인칭 대명사)

Personal pronouns in Korean are divided into first, second and third person. Personal pronouns are used in the plural and singular. Below are some examples:

- o first person: 나 (na) – I, 우리 (uri) – we
- o second person: 너 (neo) – you, 당신 (dangsin) – you (formal)
- o third person: 그 (geu), he (the man), 그녀 (geunyeo) – she (the woman), 그들 (geudeul) – they

Personal pronouns often fall out of the Korean language, especially if they are understandable in the context of a sentence.

Demonstrative pronouns (지시 대명사)

Demonstrative pronouns are used to refer to a certain thing or person. They help to point out nearby and remote objects. The following examples are widely used in Korean:

- 이 (i) is (something nearby)
- 그 (geu) is (a certain thing)
- 저 (jeo) is (something far away)

2. Interrogative pronouns (의문 대명사)

In Korean, interrogative pronouns are used to refer to words such as who, what, which. They are used to form the meaning of a question in a sentence. The following examples are common:

- 누구 (nugu) - who

- 무엇 (mueot) - what

- 어느 (eoneu) - which

Interrogative pronouns are used in interrogative sentences together with words that express meaning without presence

3. Personal pronouns (재귀 대명사)

The pronouns " I " express that a person or thing performs an action in relation to itself. In Korean, personal pronouns are used as follows:

o 자기 (jagi) – myself (in relation to a third person)

o 저 (jeo) - myself

These pronouns are especially used in sentences that express themselves, and indicate that both the subject and the object of the action are the same person.

4. Indefinite pronouns (부정 대명사)

Indefinite pronouns do not explicitly indicate a specific person or thing, that is, they express an indefinite Mano. Examples of indefinite pronouns in Korean:

a. 아무 (amu) - nobody

b. 모든 (modeun) - everyone

c. 몇 (myeot) - several– several

1. O These pronouns express uncertainty, generality, or a finite number in a sentence.

Features of pronouns

The peculiarities of pronouns in Korean are related to other grammatical rules of the language. Among them are the main characteristics:

2. Forms of respect

The Korean language has multilevel forms of respect, and pronouns also reflect this aspect. For example, the second-person pronoun "너 (neo)" is used informally, "당신 (dangsin)" is used in a more formal or respectable form. This determines which pronoun to use, depending on the situation of the conversation.

3. Context dependence

In Korean, pronouns can often fall out of a sentence if they are understood in context. This is especially true for personal pronouns. For example, if the subject in



the sentence is obvious, the personal pronoun is not used in most cases.

4. Plural forms

There is a suffix in personal pronouns ."들 (deul)" is usually used to indicate the plural. For example, "그들 (geudeul)" is "they", and "너희들 (neohuideul)" is "you". However, in some cases, the plural becomes understandable through other elements in the sentence even without using this complement.

CONCLUSION

In Korean, pronouns are closely related to the complex grammatical structure of the language and forms of respect. When constructing a sentence through a person, indicative, interrogative, personal and indefinite pronouns, communication is expressed clearly and concisely. The types of pronouns and their features discussed in this article testify to the rich grammatical system of the Korean language. The correct use of pronouns when learning Korean plays an important role in communication and helps language learners to further simplify communication.

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