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## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CATEGORIES OF RESPECT IN KOREAN

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to determine the existing categories of respect in the Korean language on the basis of linguistic culture, to study the significance of their use in the speech of modern Koreans. The cultural difference between the peoples of Europe and Asia is so great that it is difficult for the representatives of these two continents to agree on good social relations without unconsciously offending each other. In such circumstances, a lot comes down to a more liberal interpretation of politeness.

Categories focused on the interlocutor, subject and object of speech according to the type of honorifics in Korean, as well as reveal the lexical and grammatical features of modern Koreans in the use of honorifics. In this language, forms of respect are divided into formal and informal types.

### KEYWORDS

Korean language, politeness, respect form, subject, adverbs, affix.

### INTRODUCTION

The use of forms of respect as a means of communication in speech simultaneously serves as a method of information transfer and communication with the interlocutor.

Since ancient times, in traditional Korean society, a strict distinction has been established between different strata of the population. Since the ideas of the society were built on the basis of Confucian

ideologies, the rights of men were prioritized over women in this society, and the dominance of the older generation over the young was high. Thus, through the grammatical and lexical methods used in Korean respect forms, this category is divided into three types, such as the category of reference, the category of subjectivity, and the category of objectivity. We will explore each of them below.

### Conversation category 상대경어법

The first group of the system of forms of respect includes «category of conversation» or «category of personal attitude» that expresses politeness towards the interlocutor.

This category is the largest and has a wide affixal level, which in turn is manifested by some elements corresponding to grammatical and lexical features. Today, six main levels of appeal are accepted. These are: 1. 하십시오체 high level of respect; 2. 하오체 outdated, medium respect category; 3. 하게체 obsolete, ordinary level; 4. 해라체 authoritarian level; 5. 해요체 level of informal respect; 6. 해체, 반말 low level. The application category is divided into formal and informal forms.

### Category of subjectivity 주체경어법

The second group of forms of respect in Korean is the category of subjectivity, which expresses manners directed at the object of action. The forms of this group reflect their essence in the II and III persons and belong to the lexical suffix category. In Korean, nominal affixes are often used. In this case, the highest level of the position is distinguished mainly by the suffix «-님», which is widely used in the field of professions and services. As an example, we can cite terms of social status address such as 사장님 «Mr. Director», 고문님 «Mr. Advisor», 대사님 «Mr. Minister».

Also, the category of subjectivity includes various pronouns that have their own meaning.

### Objectivity category 객체경어법

This group expresses deep respect for the object of reference directed to the third person. It is expressed on the discourse-suffix basis and reveals the connection between the categories of reference and subjectivity. This category was widely used in ancient Korean speech, but is now slowly falling out of circulation. The objectivity category includes the following finite verbs with the high honorific form: 보다 – 뵈다 «to see»; 말하다 – 말씀하시다 «to speak»; 먹다 – 드시다 «to eat»; 묻다 – 여쭙다 «to ask»; 배고프다 – 시장하시다 «to starve»; 데리고 가다 –

모시고 가다 «to take someone somewhere»; 주다 – 드리다 «to give»; 있다 – 계시다 «to exist»; 마시다 – 드시다 «to drink»; 죽다 – 돌아가시다 «to die»; 자다 – 주무시다 «to sleep»; 아프다 – 편찮으시다 «to be sick».

The verbs listed above are used for persons who are higher than the speaker in the social hierarchy. They are usually leaders and elderly people.

In conclusion, we can say that the style of respect is one of the most complex systems in the study of Korean, and this style is restored in it with a large number of different productions.

The choice of the level and form of respect for the object of conversation is determined not only by the age difference or hierarchical position in society, but also by the level of intimacy between the interlocutors. As a result of a comparative study, it was noted that the use of honorifics in South Korea contributes to the emergence of social conflicts due to high requirements for the expressiveness of the Korean language, as well as the use of lexical and grammatical words. The reason for this is the high demands of democratic and socio-economic development, hierarchy and authoritarianism, which allow the emergence of various problems in Korean society.

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