THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON EMOTION-EXPRESSING SENTENCES IN MODERN KOREAN

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Annotation: *This scientific article is devoted to the construction of emotionally charged sentences in Korean. An in-depth analysis was made of how and on the basis of what emotionally charged sentences are made, as well as what it matters. The article deals with exclamatory words and types of exclamatory affixes, their place in a sentence and their use with other parts of a sentence. The syntactic role of words and affixes in Korean sentences expressing emotional coloring is analyzed. It also highlights the features of the construction of exclamatory sentences in Korean and their differences from other languages. In addition, it is analyzed whether words and grammatical suffixes in emotionally charged sentences in Korean have an exact equivalent in Uzbek, and what grammatical suffixes or prepositions can replace them in translation.*

Keywords: *emotion, coloring, exclamation mark, exclamation word, grammatical suffixes, emotional adjectives.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu ilmiy maqola koreys tilida emotsional bo'yoqdorlikka ega gaplarga bag'ishlanadi. Unda koreys tilida emotsional bo'yoqdorlikka ega gaplarning qanday yasalishi, nimalar asosida yasalishi va qanday ma'no anglatishi chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Koreys tilida emotsional bo'yoqdorlikni ifoda etuvchi undov so'zlar va undov qo'shimchalar turlari, his-tuyg‘uni ifodalovchi sifatlar va ularning gapda joylashish o'rni, qaysi so'zlar bilan birga qo'llanilishi ko'rib chiqiladi. Koreys tilidagi emotsional bo'yoqdorlikni ifodalovchi so'z va qo'shimchalarni gapdagi sintaktik o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, koreys tilida undov gaplarning yasalishining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va boshqa tillardan farqi yoritiladi. Shu qatorda, koreys tilidagi emotsional bo'yoqdorlikka ega gaplardagi so'z va grammatik qo'shimchalarni o'zbek tilida aynan ekvivalenti bor yoki yo'qligi, tarjimada uning o'rnini qanday grammatik qo'shimcha yoki yuklama bosa olishi tahlil qilinadi.*

**Kalit so`zlar:** *emotsiya, bo`yoqdorlik, undov gap, undov so`z, grammatik qo`shimcha, his-tuyg‘uni ifodalovchi sifatlar.*

Аннотация: *Данная научная статья посвящена построению эмоционально окрашенных предложений в корейском языке. Был проведен глубокий анализ того, каким образом и на основе чего составляются эмоционально окрашенные предложения, а также, какое это имеет значение. В статье рассмотрены восклицательные слова и виды восклицательных аффиксов, их место в предложении и использование с другими частями предложения. Анализируется синтаксическая роль слов и аффиксов в корейских предложениях, выражающих эмоциональную окраску. Также освещаются особенности построения восклицательных предложений в*

корейском языке и их отличия от других языков. Кроме того, анализируется, имеют ли слова и грамматические суффиксы в эмоционально окрашенных предложениях на корейском языке точный эквивалент в узбекском языке, и какие грамматические суффиксы или предлоги могут заменить их в переводе.

Ключевые слова: *эмоция, окраска, восклицательный знак, восклицательное слово, грамматические суффиксы, эмоциональные прилагательные*.

INTRODUCTION

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized: “The time has come to establish a new system for teaching foreign languages in our country, one that will serve as a solid foundation for the future. Since we have set ourselves the goal of building a competitive state, graduates of schools, academic lyceums, colleges, and higher education institutions must henceforth be proficient in at least two foreign languages. This strict requirement should become a key criterion for evaluating the performance of every educational institution’s leadership” [1, P. 1].

The Head of State also stressed the importance of providing teachers with appropriate working conditions and introducing incentive mechanisms based on their professional qualifications. Accordingly, it was decided that teachers who obtain initial- and intermediate-level international certificates would receive a 40% salary supplement, while those demonstrating higher levels of proficiency would be entitled to a 50% supplement. Furthermore, teachers achieving high scores would be reimbursed for the expenses incurred in taking international certification examinations. Currently, newly recruited foreign language teachers are also required to possess national or international language certificates.

The creation of such favourable conditions encourages the thorough acquisition of foreign languages and promotes in-depth research in this field. At present, alongside Western languages, interest in learning Eastern languages is also steadily increasing.

This research article focuses on exclamatory sentences, an integral component of the Korean language, and their grammatical features. More specifically, it examines the structural characteristics of sentences that convey emotional expressiveness in Korean.

It is well known that every language reflects the culture, lifestyle, and values of the people who speak it. Language is also intrinsically interconnected with society, and these two phenomena cannot be fully understood independently of one another. Various hypotheses have also been proposed regarding the role of interjections in the emergence and development of language, which constitute one of the essential components of this relationship.

Sentences characterized by emotional expressiveness are also referred to as exclamatory sentences. In Korean, exclamatory sentences are studied as one of the functional types of sentences and are frequently used in everyday spoken communication. They contribute to the vividness and persuasiveness of speech while conveying the speaker’s emotional and expressive attitude.

Due to differences in people’s worldviews, cultural perceptions, and lifestyles, the characteristics of exclamatory sentences in one language do not always correspond to those found in another. Consequently, students learning Korean often encounter various difficulties when comparing and interpreting Korean exclamatory sentences in relation to the corresponding structures in their native language.

Furthermore, the fact that certain Korean exclamatory sentences are used without an exclamation mark at the end gives rise to additional difficulties in identifying and classifying them as exclamatory sentences. Unlike many other languages, Korean makes extensive use of interjections and grammatical endings to convey the speaker’s emotional state. In other languages, the same emotions may be expressed through individual words or phrases. As a result, during the translation process, the meaning and expressive content of utterances that are conveyed through interjections in Korean may undergo partial semantic shifts.

For these reasons, investigating the distinctive features of exclamatory sentences in Korean has become particularly relevant in contemporary linguistics.

A comprehensive analysis of the research conducted and scholarly works published by Korean linguists on this subject can make a significant contribution to establishing an accurate classification of emotionally expressive sentences in Korean and facilitating a deeper understanding of their linguistic characteristics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pyong Shi (평시), in his scholarly work entitled “한국어-중국어 감탄 표현의 대비 연구” (“A Comparative Study of Exclamatory Expressions in Korean and Chinese”), defines the expression of emotions in Korean as follows: “감탄 표현은 다른 문장 유형과는 달리 화자 중심적이고 개인적인 발화여서 창자 에게 무엇인가를 전달하려는 의도가 적은 언어 표현이다. 따라서 화자는 사태에 대해 완전한 인식과정을 거쳐 발화로 표출해야 하는 필요성이 적어지고, 지각한 사태가 인식의 세계로 완전히 안착되지 않더라도 순간적으로 자신의 원초적인 발화를 표출해 버리는 것이 가능하다.) [2, P. 85].

(3) 가. 아유, 날씨가 아주 춥군요.

나. 아이고. 마침 잘 왔네.

(4) 야. 정말 좋은 세상이다.

(5) 가. 한국에서는 추석하고 설날이 가장 큰 명절이구나!

나. 이 시간에 길이 얼마나 막히는데 택시를 타나?

(6) 물이야!

위의 예문을 보면 (3)은 한국어 감탄사과 감탄 종결어미가 나타난 전통적인 감탄 표현이다. (4)의'야' 뒤에 나타난 문장의 종결어미는 평서문 종결어미다. (5가)는 부사와 감탄 종결어미가 나타난 감탄문이다. (나)는 의문형 감탄 표현이다. (6)는 문장의 생략형이 나타난 감탄 표현이다”[2,P.7].

Unlike other sentence types, exclamatory expressions are speaker-oriented and subjective in nature. Therefore, they constitute linguistic expressions in which the intention to convey information in its entirety is relatively limited. Consequently, the need to express an utterance through the speaker’s complete recognition of a given situation is reduced, making it possible to convey an initial thought instantaneously, even when the perceived situation has not yet been fully established in the speaker’s cognitive world.

Compared with the example above, (3) represents a conventional exclamatory expression consisting of Korean interjections and an exclamatory sentence-final ending. In (4), the sentence-final ending following “ya” is a declarative sentence-final ending. Example (5) is an exclamatory sentence composed of a pronoun and an exclamatory sentence-final ending. B) Interrogative exclamatory expressions. Example (6) represents an exclamatory expression characterized by sentence ellipsis.

Thus, emotionally expressive sentences in Korean are formed through the use of interjections, exclamatory sentence-final endings, pronouns, and exclamatory intonation.

No De Kyu (노대규) provided the following definition of emotionally expressive sentences in the Korean language:

“감탄문이 말할이가 자기 자신의 정서나, 느낌이나, 또는 태도를 표현하는 데에 사용하는 문장이다. 감탄문에 있어서 감탄이란, 한 마디로 말하면, 말할이의 심리적 행위나 태도를 가리킨다고 할 수 있다. 이를 점 더 구체적으로 말하면, 감탄이란 말할이가 명제 내용에 대한 사실, 관찰, 경험, 추론, 지각을 하고 정서적으로 표현한다” [3,P.32]. An exclamatory sentence is defined as a sentence used by the speaker to express their emotions or attitudes. In an exclamatory sentence, “surprise” conveys the speaker’s psychological state or attitude in a single word. In particular, an emotional exclamation refers to the speaker’s expression of a situation through emotions and feelings based on facts, observations, experiences, conclusions, and perceptions.

li Shi Ye (이시애) “감탄사를 정의해 보면, 감탄사는 기능면에서 다른 언어와 어떤 관계도 맺지 않고, 형태적으로 불변하는 문법적 성질을 가지며, 화자의 내면 상태나 정신 작용을 표출하거나 화자의 뜻을 전달하는 데에 상황 의존적으로 쓰이는 단어라고 정의할 수 있다” [4,P.313]. An interjection does not establish any functional relationship with other words. It can be defined as a morphologically invariable word that has no grammatical affiliation and is used contextually to express the speaker’s internal state or mental activity, or to convey the speaker’s intentions.

Oh Seong Shin (오승신) provided the following definition of emotionally expressive sentences in the Korean language:

“간투사의 정의는 발화에서 다른 단어와 통사적인 구조를 이루지 않으며, 형태적으로는 활용이나 파생을 하지 않고, 발화 당시의 화자의 내면 상태나 정신

작용을 표출하거나 화자의 뜻을 전달하는 데에 관례적으로 쓰이는 단어이다”[5] [5,P.300]. An interjection does not form a syntactic construction with other words in a sentence and does not perform a morphological function. It is a word that reflects and conveys the speaker’s internal state at the moment of speaking.

Various methods were employed to investigate the structure of emotionally expressive sentences in the Korean language. Particular emphasis was placed on constructing sentences using interjections and exclamatory sentence-final endings that impart emotional expressiveness to utterances, translating Korean exclamatory sentences into Uzbek, and identifying Uzbek equivalents of Korean interjections.

Furthermore, in analysing the views and scholarly opinions of Korean linguists, several research methods were applied, including an in-depth examination of their theoretical perspectives, the analysis of illustrative examples provided in their studies, and the construction of original examples for further investigation.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

An exclamatory sentence is a sentence that expresses thoughts with intense emotion and is pronounced with strong intonation. In Korean, exclamatory sentences are primarily formed in two ways: through interjections (감탄사) and exclamatory sentence-final endings (감탄종결사).

Interjections constitute an intermediate category between independent lexical words and function words, in which lexical meaning and grammatical meaning form a dialectical unity. They are distinguished from other word classes by their phonetic structure, morphological integrity, expressiveness, and distinctive intonation, as well as by the fact that they do not convey grammatical meanings such as possession, person, or tense.

An exclamatory sentence is defined as a sentence used by the speaker to express their emotions or attitudes. It is employed contextually to convey the speaker’s internal state or mental activity, as well as their intentions.

CONCLUSION

This research article examines the structure of emotionally expressive sentences in Korean, with particular emphasis on exclamatory sentences and the words and grammatical endings used to form them, drawing primarily on the theoretical perspectives of Korean linguists. The findings of the study have led to the following conclusions.

Exclamatory sentences differ from other sentence types in terms of their distinctive grammatical features. They encompass a range of specific sentence structures that can be classified within the category of exclamatory sentences. In Korean, interjections are not grammatically connected to other sentence elements; rather, they constitute a grammatical category used to express the speaker’s emotions, commands, wishes, emphasis, and

[5] 오승신.국어의 간투사 연구. 이화여자대학교, 1995.- 300 b.

responses. At the same time, they represent the direct linguistic expression of human feelings, such as emotional excitement and affective states.

The meaning of exclamatory sentences is determined by the particular place, time, and circumstances in which they are used. Intonation plays a crucial role in exclamatory sentences because without a specific intonational pattern, such sentences cannot adequately convey emotional meaning. Accordingly, variations in intonation enable exclamatory sentences to express a wide range of emotions and feelings.

Structurally, exclamatory sentences in Korean are formed primarily through two means: interjections and exclamatory sentence-final endings. Another distinctive feature of exclamatory sentence formation in Korean is the use of specific grammatical endings. An examination of Korean customs and history reveals that the concepts of age and social status have traditionally occupied an important place in Korean society. For this reason, the choice of exclamatory sentence-final endings is influenced by the relative age and social status of the speaker and the listener. This constitutes one of the distinctive characteristics of the Korean language.

As mentioned above, even when an explicit interjection is absent from an exclamatory sentence, the grammatical endings attached to the predicate may convey meanings equivalent to those expressed by interjections. In many cases, both interjections and grammatical endings conveying exclamatory meaning occur simultaneously within the same sentence.

From a grammatical perspective, Korean exclamatory sentences function as complete sentences, while the interjections and grammatical endings within them reinforce the meaning of the syntactic structure and serve as expressive elements that impart emotional colouring to the utterance.

Exclamatory sentences are widely used in spoken Korean. Furthermore, the fact that certain interjections and grammatical endings conveying emotional expressiveness have no direct equivalents in some other languages highlights the complexity of this linguistic phenomenon and demonstrates the importance of its further investigation. When an exact equivalent cannot be found in Uzbek, it is necessary to identify alternative means of expression, such as other lexical items or particles, that can convey the same emotional meaning.

Therefore, it can be concluded that this topic deserves further comprehensive investigation and that continued research in this field is necessary.

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