



CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF KOREAN LINGUISTICS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: In this article, there is a scientific discussion about the linguistic content of Korean linguistics and the characteristics and structure of Korean linguistics.

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INTRODUCTION

It is known from linguistics that the Korean language is one of the oldest languages in the world. More than 80 million people speak this language. The official language of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. It is assumed by scientists that it belongs to the Altaic languages, and sometimes to the Tungusmanjur languages. Its genetic connection with other languages has not been determined. Korean has Northeast, Northwest, Central, Southeast, North, and South dialects. Korean has 40 phonemes (19 consonants and 21 vowels). Morphologically, agglutination is developed. Verb tenses consist of present, two past and two future tenses. In the number category, singular and plural forms are not distinguished. The relative category is not common to all verbs. The lexicon contains words borrowed from Chinese, Sanskrit, Mongolian, and sometimes European languages. The Korean language was called "cultural language" (munhwao) until 1966, and "standard language" from 1993. Both types of this language are used in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. The Korean script is used in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Chinese-Korean mixed script is used in the Republic of Korea. The Korean script is a phonetic, lettered, syllabic script.

Current Korean writing has 40 graphemes, of which 24 are simple and 16 are complex. But the order of these graphemes is different in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. Previously, texts were written from top to bottom and from right to left. Currently, it is written from left to right.

Korean Linguistics.

The biggest difference between studying Korean and other individual linguistics is the topic of study. The thing is, the subject is Korean, not English, French or German. Of course, since the Korean language

is a unique language, as we mentioned before, it has a lot in common with other languages, but unlike other cultures, since it is a language born in the cultural environment of Korea, it is free from linguistic phenomena it is natural that there are many differences.

According to the theory of universal linguistics, Korean studies is a scientific discipline that strives to comprehensively reveal its unique characteristics, which contains differences or unique characteristics from other individual linguistics.

Direction of Korean language science.

Since Korean studies is the study of all fields related to the Korean language, it is made up of a wide variety of fields. In general, there is a methodology that follows linguistic structure, but in this lecture we will depart from this and consider it from the perspective of the subject of Korean. As in all disciplines, the discussion begins with the identification and understanding of the object of study. This is because learning Korean begins with a basic understanding of the research topic.

The essence of Korean linguistics.

The basic concept of the Korean language, which is the research subject of Korean studies, can be started from historical or developmental aspects. There are two aspects to this: phonetic language and linguistic language. As the first task of such a work, it is possible to deal with the problem of the formation of the Korean language, which has a history of half a million years. In other words, it is about which common dynasty the Korean language was separated from, and how the Korean language formed as a result of such differentiation underwent a process of change or integration depending on the regional environment. Then, the process of formation and change of the Korean language from the point of view of the written language to the present day cannot be ignored. When studying the characteristics of the Korean language, it is permissible to study it in two sections.

1. Historical (diachronic) Korean language;
2. Synchronous Korean.

Historical Korean	Phonetics	The Formation and Genealogical Classification of the Korean Language
		Dialect
	Writing	The formation and change of writing
		Signs of writing

Historical (diachronic) Korean studies the historical aspect of the phonetic features of the language as well as common languages. Also, this section studies the Korean language in two ways. That is, he learns phonetics and writing.

Synchronous Korean	Phonetics	Phonetics and phonemes of the Korean language
	Form structure	The structure and construction of the Korean language
	Grammar structure	Sentence structure and construction in Korean
	Semantic structure	Meanings of words and sentences in Korean

Synchronic studies are undoubtedly an important part of Korean linguistics, but diachronic studies in Korean linguistics occupy the core of Korean studies along with synchronic studies.

Lexicon of the Korean Language.

Lexicon (Greek *lexis* - word-related, dictionary) is a collection of all words and phrases in the language, the vocabulary of the language. Lexicon consists of a coherent and complex system subject to certain rules. The vocabulary of a language is constantly changing. This can be seen in processes such as the appearance of new words in the vocabulary, some of the existing words becoming obsolete and falling out of use, changing their lexical meaning and acquiring a new meaning. The Lexicon is enriched by the development of the society and the change of the social system. In the 20th century, along with all nations, the vocabulary of the Uzbek people grew and developed rapidly. A large number of international words entered the Uzbek lexicon. In addition, the terminology of science and various fields is constantly growing. The Lexicon of the Uzbek language contains native and assimilated layers, as well as common Turkic words and Uzbek words derived from them. The acquisition layer includes Persian, Arabic, Russian-international words. The vocabulary of the Uzbek language is divided into 3 main layers in terms of modernity:

- modern layer - words that do not have the color of oldness and newness. Words related to this layer form the basis of the Lexicon of the Uzbek language;
- old layer - historicisms, archaisms that are still in use today belong to this layer;
- a new layer is also called a new Lexicon.
- Lexical units are divided into 2 layers according to the scope of use:
- words with unlimited scope of use. Words whose meaning is understandable and universal for speakers of this language are considered unrestricted Vocabulary;
- words with a limited scope of use are an integral part of the language dictionary, which includes dialectal, professional terminology, scientific terms, slang and slang, vulgarisms and barbarisms.

Lexical units are characteristic of literary and colloquial speech in terms of speech forms. The term lexicon is also used in a narrower sense, such as the lexicon of an author or work.

Korean lexicology 한국어의 어휘.

There are two main ways to study Korean vocabulary. In other words, it is possible to conduct research on the system that makes up the Korean language today and study the changes that have occurred in the lexical system of the Korean language. System means that it can be classified according to certain criteria, and there are different classification methods for the Korean lexicon.

The norm of word groups (품사 기준). The lexicon of the Korean language is classified according to the criteria of word groups. That is, it includes lexicons belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

Content standard (내용 기준). Classification according to content includes construction lexicon, agricultural lexicon and economic lexicon.

The lexicon of the Korean language is divided into 4 groups.

structural features (체계적 특성)

structural features (구조적 특성)

semantic features (의미적 특성)

social characteristics (어휘의 사회적)

Systemic features (체계적 특성) Korean lexicon is divided into 2 types according to its origin and type: type 1 is a word taken from the mother tongue (고유어), word from hieroglyph (한자어), a word from a foreign language (외래어) are included.

고유어(Mother Tongue) - refers to Chinese characters, foreign words, or words specific to the Korean language rather than foreign languages. For example: 하늘, 땅, 웃다, 아름답다.

한자어(Ieroglif)- koreys tili leksikasining biri turi bo'lib, bir yoki bir nechta xitoycha belgilarni birlashtirib koreys tilida talaffuz qilish leksikasidir. Masalan: 꽃-화(花), 아래-하(下), 위-상(上)

외래어- It is a lexicon imported from a foreign language and written in Korean. For example: 컴퓨터, 핸드폰, 샤워.

A phrase to type 2 (관용어), article (속담), complex words are included (연어).

관용어(Phrase) consists of two or more words, which cannot determine the meaning of single words as a whole, but means that they have a separate meaning. For example: 국수를 먹다.

속담(article) simple sayings that have been passed down into the oral creativity of the people since ancient times. For example: 하늘의 별 따기

연어(compound word) is a group of words in which two or more words retain their literal meaning and form a compound. For example: 간을 보다.

Social characteristics (어휘의 사회적) it is understood that new words appear, shorten or turn into negation of words or sentences based on the social situation. This feature is divided into 5 types 신조어, 은어, 비속어, 완곡어, 유행어.

신조어(neologism) newly created words depending on the need. For example: 마우스, 내비게이션.

은어(slang) a word frequently used by members of a particular class or class, words that cannot be understood by others. For example: 양아치(거지 동료), 범생이(모범생)

비속어(slang) general terms for slang and slang words (words in popular use). For example: 미친놈 (낮춤말), 딸딸이(장난 말)

완곡어(euphemism) words used to avoid negative feelings. For example: 변소-화장실(완곡어)

유행어(popular word) words that people use temporarily for a certain period of time. For example: 레알, 스투핏, 빼빼로

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