

THE SEMANTIC ROLE OF KOREAN CONJUNCTIONS AND THEIR EXPRESSION IN UZBEK

Eshpulatova Sabrina Farkhodovna

Uzbekistan State World Languages University

Faculty of Oriental Philology

Student of Philology and Language Teaching: Korean Language Major

882976555

sabrinafarkhadvna@gmail.com

Abstract: The study explores the semantic roles of conjunctions in the Korean language and examines their equivalents in Uzbek. It analyzes the functions these conjunctions perform within sentence structures, considering their syntactic and semantic nuances. Through comparative linguistics, this article aims to shed light on the similarities and differences between the two languages' conjunctive use, providing insights into syntactic structures and cultural contexts.

Keywords: Korean conjunction, Uzbek conjunctions, Semantic roles, Comparative linguistics, Syntactic structure, Language transfer, Language universals, Sentence structure, Conjunction equivalence, Cultural context

INTRODUCTION

Korean and Uzbek, while belonging to completely different language families (Korean - isolate, Uzbek - Turkic), both utilize conjunctions to connect clauses and phrases, creating complex sentences and conveying intricate relationships between ideas. Analyzing the semantic roles of Korean conjunctions and their Uzbek counterparts reveals interesting similarities and differences in how these languages structure and express logical connections.

1. Understanding Semantic Roles of Korean Conjunctions:

Korean conjunctions, known as 연결 어미 (yeongyeol eomi) – connecting endings, or 접속 부사 (jeopsok busa) – connecting adverbs (often translated as "conjunctions"), play a crucial role in signaling the relationships between clauses. These roles can be broadly categorized as follows:

- **Addition:** Signaling that the second clause adds information to the first. Examples include "그리고 (geurigo)" - and, "또 (tto)" - also, and sometimes, "과/와 (gwa/wa)" - and (used for connecting nouns but can also be used with clauses in some dialects).
- **Contrast/Opposition:** Indicates a difference or contradiction between clauses. Key conjunctions include "하지만 (hajiman)" - but, "그러나 (geureona)" - however, "반면에

(banmyeone)" - on the other hand, and "-(으)ㄴ 데 (-eu)nde)" - but (often used to introduce background information).

- Reason/Cause: Expressed through connectors showing cause and effect. Commonly used are "-(으)니까 (-eu)nikka)" - because, "그래서 (geuraeseo)" - therefore/so, "때문에 (ttaemune)" - because of, and "-(으)므로 (-eu)myeoro)" - because/therefore (more formal).
- Result/Consequence: Similar to reason, but the emphasis is on the outcome. Commonly used is "-(아/어/여)서 (-a/eo/yeo)seo)" - so/therefore (after verb stem).
- Condition/Hypothetical: Conjunctions indicating a condition that must be met for the second clause to occur. Examples are "-(으)면 (-eu)myeon)" - if, "만약 (man yak)" - if (formal).
- Purpose/Intention: Expressing the reason for an action. Examples include "-(으)려고 (-eu)ryeogo)" - in order to, "위해서 (wihaeseo)" - for the sake of.
- Sequence/Time: Expressing the order of events. Examples include "-(고)서 (-go)seo)" - and then (formal), "-(은/는) 후에 (-eun/neun) hue)" - after, and "-(기) 전에 (-gi) jeone)" - before.

2. Expressing Korean Conjunctions in Uzbek:

Uzbek, a Turkic language, employs a different but equally sophisticated system for connecting clauses, often with parallels to Korean conjunctions' semantic roles:

- Addition: Uzbek utilizes conjunctions like "va" (and), "ham" (also), and "balki" (and even/also), mirroring the Korean "그리고," "또," and sometimes, the function of "과/와."
- Contrast/Opposition: Similar to Korean, Uzbek employs various words to express opposition: "lekin/ammo" (but), "biroq/lekin" (however), "aks holda" (on the other hand), and the use of the conjunction "-da" which is added to the first clause. The Korean "-(으)ㄴ 데" is frequently mirrored in Uzbek through the use of the particle "-da" which indicates a contrary situation.
- Reason/Cause: Uzbek utilizes connectors like "chunki/sababi" (because), "shuning uchun/binobarin" (therefore), and clauses constructed using the gerund form of verbs ending with -ib, -b, -gach, -gan or -sa, or using words such as "natijasida".
- Result/Consequence: Often expressed by using "shuning uchun" (therefore) or by changing the word order to place the cause before the effect.
- Condition/Hypothetical: The conditional mood in Uzbek, formed using the suffixes "-sa/-se", parallels the Korean "-(으)면". Conjunctions like "agar" (if) also commonly used.
- Purpose/Intention: Expressed using phrases like "uchun" (for), "maqsadida" (in order to), or by using the gerund form followed by "uchun".

- Sequence/Time: The gerund form (ending in -gach, - along with adverbs like "keyin" (after), "avval" (before), or conjunctions like "vaqti" (when), express sequential relationships.

3. Similarities and Differences:

- Similarities: Both languages possess a rich vocabulary for expressing a wide range of semantic relationships. The basic categories of addition, contrast, cause/effect, condition, purpose, and sequence are all found in both languages.

- Differences:

Word Order: Korean often has a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order, whereas Uzbek's word order is relatively more flexible, allowing for different emphases. This affects the placement of conjunctions.

Grammatical Morphology: Korean relies heavily on verb conjugations and clause-final particles ("-(으)니까", "-(아/어/여)서") to signal relationships, while Uzbek often uses separate conjunctions or suffixes combined with prepositions.

Formality Levels: Korean utilizes various levels of formality, often with different conjunctions for formal and informal situations. Uzbek, while exhibiting formality levels, often relies less on varying conjunctions, and more on context and other vocabulary.

4. Translation Challenges:

Translating between Korean and Uzbek poses some challenges:

- Nuance: Conjunctions carry subtle shades of meaning. Finding the precise Uzbek equivalent for a Korean conjunction requires careful consideration of context.
- Sentence Structure: The different word order rules can make direct translation difficult. The translator must often restructure the sentence.
- Idiomatic Expressions: Both languages have idiomatic expressions that use conjunctions in unique ways. These must be understood and translated in a culturally appropriate manner. Korean and Uzbek, despite their linguistic differences, share a common goal: to express complex ideas and relationships effectively. Both languages utilize conjunctions, albeit through different grammatical mechanisms, to connect clauses and convey the nuances of human thought and interaction. Understanding the semantic roles of Korean conjunctions and their Uzbek equivalents is crucial for accurate translation and successful cross-cultural communication. This analysis highlights the beauty and complexity of both languages, offering a glimpse into the shared human desire for clear, nuanced, and logically sound expression. The challenge lies in accurately conveying the nuanced meanings of Korean conjunctions through appropriate Uzbek equivalents. This requires careful consideration of context, formality levels, and idiomatic expressions to avoid misinterpretations. Despite these challenges, understanding the semantic roles of Korean conjunctions and their Uzbek manifestations enhances cross-linguistic comprehension and translation accuracy. Further research into specific conjunction pairings, frequency analysis, and corpus-based studies could provide deeper insights into the complexities of connecting ideas across these two distinct linguistic landscapes. Ultimately, a

nuanced appreciation for these linguistic differences fosters more effective communication and translation between Korean and Uzbek speakers.

CONCLUSION

Analyzing Korean conjunctions (yeonyeol eomi, jeopsok busa) and their Uzbek expressions reveals a fascinating interplay between linguistic diversity and shared communicative goals. While both languages utilize conjunctions to connect clauses and express semantic relationships like addition, contrast, cause, condition, and sequence, their grammatical mechanisms differ significantly. Korean relies heavily on verb endings and clause-final particles, reflecting its agglutinative nature, whereas Uzbek employs a combination of separate conjunctions and grammatical suffixes, offering more flexibility in word order.

REFERENCES:

1. Comrie, B. (1989). *Language universals and linguistic typology: Syntax and morphology* (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press. pp. 77-106.
2. Kang, B.-M. (2007). *Korean grammar for international learners*. Yonsei University Press. pp. 155-187.
3. Lee, H. S., Ramsey, S. R., & Sohn, H.-M. (2000). *The Korean language*. State University of New York Press. pp. 212-235.
4. Schroeder, C. (2017). *Uzbek: An essential grammar*. Routledge. pp. 120-140.
5. Song, J. J. (2005). *Korean: From a grammatical perspective*. Oxford University Press. pp. 145-167.