

The Meanings of Korean Discourse Markers “좀, 그래, 참”

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the issue of the functional characteristics of the Korean discourse markers “좀, 그래, 참”, in which the functions of the discourse marker “좀” is analyzed in detail with the help of examples in the meanings negation, emphasis, disempowerment, modesty and politeness during the communication. Another meaning of discourse marker “좀” is used for emphasis in communication.

It is directly expressed in the conversation of the interlocutor; “좀” draws attention to the word before and after it. It helps to attract the listener's attention when entering into a conversation. This meaning of a discourse marker is a meaning that is repeatedly used in everyday communication and conversations. This discourse is used in combination with other meanings to express compound meanings. In this section of the scientific research, I will look at the scientific research works related to Korean language education in business communication by category. Firstly, we will analyze the scientific works that showed the students' demand and supply questionnaires, combining the theory and experts' words as primary scientific researches for Korean language education in business communication, and then the in the process of Korean language education in business communication, scientific research on Korean language education and discourse markers used in business communication to target a special profession that focuses on a special type of work will be discussed. In order to target a specific profession that focuses on the type of work, I will divide the research into

Korean language education research and research into discourse markers used in business communication.

Keywords: Discourse, communication, marker, negation, analysis, communication and intimacy, different meanings, language grammar, speaking, writing, element, speaking, listening, writing and reading.

INTRODUCTION

Task (functional) features of Korean business speech

Language has always played an important role in the development of a certain society and state. The languages of different peoples first of all spread from the same ancestor language, in addition, they were in contact with each other and exchanged words with each other. The close relationship of languages causes their vocabulary to become richer.

Thanks to the independence, the political, economic, cultural and trade relations of our republic with foreign countries in the international community and Eastern countries have opened wide. These connections are becoming more widespread year by year. As a result, there was a need to thoroughly study foreign languages both theoretically and practically.

Decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Measures for the further improvement of the system of learning foreign languages", "Measures for the further development of the higher education system", and all the regulations adopted in this field legal documents testify to the growing need and demand for learning a foreign language today. This situation, in turn, makes it necessary to conduct direct and comparative scientific research on foreign languages.

The Uzbek and Korean languages have the same root, and both are languages belonging to the Ural-Altai language family. After independence, the close friendship between the Uzbek-Korean peoples has been expanding and the relations are strengthening in all aspects. Naturally, interest in learning the Korean language is increasing day by day.

Learning the Korean language in Uzbekistan is not limited to simply speaking and knowing the grammar of the language. It is important to know a foreign language at a high level, to be able to communicate freely in it.

A person's ability to speak freely is manifested in four elements. These are: effective speaking, attentive listening, beautiful writing, and expressive reading. The most important of these is to speak politely and listen attentively.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Until now, the main part of the scientific research conducted on the Korean language is devoted to the study of the grammar of the Korean language. In the following years, according to the demand of the time, special importance is given to the issues of oral communication. Because there is a great need for research in this area. Writing is important in language learning, but speaking is more active than writing.

There are many means of oral communication and there are several types of them. The word "discourse" actually comes from the English word "discourse" and means "thought-reflection", "conversation". The word discourse corresponds to the expression "life speech" in Uzbek.

Discourse markers are necessary elements that serve free and modern communication in oral speech or conversation. They help to put every thought into a certain pattern in communication, clearly express the task, purpose and feelings of the speaker. Discourse markers provide a free conversation process in dialogic communication.

In Korean, discourse markers such as *좀*, *글쎄*, *그냥* are actively used. In this study, we focused on the importance and functions of these discourse markers.

In this part of our study, we would like to think about the meaning expressions and function of one of the active discourse markers *좀*. Grammatically, the discourse marker *좀* belongs to the Korean adverbial group. It is used to express different meanings in a sentence and performs different functions.

Korean linguists Im Yu Jong (임유중) 1995, Ku Jong Nam (구종남) 1998, Chun Kyong Hwe (주경희) 2000, An Ju Ho (안주호) 2009 and others have conducted scientific research on the discourse marker **좁**.

Below we will try to consider the functions of the discourse marker **좁** in communication in expressing such meanings as modesty and politeness, emphasizing something, weakening the expression and negation (the dialogue and texts presented for the basis of our research at this point are the aptitude test from the Korean language (한국어능력시험) taken from TOPIK).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the main meanings of the discourse marker **좁** is modesty and politeness, and it serves to ease the responsibility and task assigned to the listener in a situation where the speaker serves one of the interlocutors or invites him to a place. It is used to eliminate misunderstandings between interlocutors, to show modest communication in order not to damage the close and friendly relations of interlocutors.

For example: 1. In a dialog-conversation, the young man who is speaking is turning to the listening girl with a request to send the information of the presentation. We saw that the girl employee was in a situation of urgent work, and even in such a situation, the girl employee explained that she would politely solve the problem immediately. The young man is using the discourse marker **좁** to express a fair assessment of the situation and to express humility.

남자: 수진씨, 이렇게 연락을 해서 죄송해요. 발표자료 좁 이 메일로 보내줄 수 있어요?
Guy: Miss Sujin, I'm sorry to bother you. Could you please email the presentation materials?
여자: 아, 제가지금 나가는 중인데요. 돌아와서 보내도록 할게요.
Girl: A... I am leaving now. I will send it when I come back.
남자: 아, 그렇군요. 그럼 다른 분께 부탁해볼게요.

Guy: Oh, that's it. In that case, I will ask someone else.
여자: 아니에요, 2분이따가돌아와서보내드릴게요.
Girl: Oh, no, I'll come back and send it in two minutes.

For example: 2. In the dialog-conversation, the girl very politely says that she could not buy milk from the store yesterday. He is asking his friend to buy him milk from the store today. In this process too, the discourse marker used **좁**.

여자: 민수야, 미안한데, 마트에가는길에우유좁사다줄래? 나어제 사려다가말았거든.
Girl: Minsu, I'm sorry, can you bring some milk when you go to the store? I thought I would get it yesterday, but I didn't get it.
남자: 오후학교안가? 학교에가는길에사면안돼?
Guy: Aren't you going to school in the afternoon? Can't you pick it up on your way to school?
여자: 오후에는학교에가기는가, 시간이없어서못갈거같아서...
Girl: I'm going to go to school in the afternoon, but I am not sure if I have time to buy...
남자: 알았어, 걱정하지마. 내가사지 뭐.
Guy: I understand, don't worry. I will take it myself.

Another of the main meanings of the discourse marker **좁** in communication is emphasis, which is often used in the process of conversation. The speaker expresses the meaning of emphasis by drawing attention to the word that comes before and after the discourse marker **좁**. This helps to attract the listener's attention. Since the emphasis meaning of the discourse marker is often repeated in everyday communication, conversations, it is used to combine with other meanings to form a joint meaning.

In the following example, the girl gets his attention by explaining to the guy that she was pushed by the bag while entering the subway car, using a discourse marker **좁**:

여자: 어휴, 이것좁봐. 아까지하철에서내앞에서있던사람때문에 긁혔지 뭐야. 가방을꼭그렇게뒤로메야돼?
Girl: Oh, look at that. Don't even mention that a little while ago I

got hit by someone standing in front of me on the subway? Does he have to carry his bag on his back shoulder?
남자: 그렇게 말이야. 배낭가방을 메고 다니는 사람들은 조심할 필요가 있어. 대중교통을 이용할 때는 가방을 돌려서 앞으로 안는 다든지 아니면 다리 밑이나 선반 위에 두면 좋잖아.
Guy: What do you mean? Backpackers should be a little more careful. When using public transport, it would be better if they either carry the bag in front of them or put it on the floor under their feet.

From the following example, it is clear that in Minsu's speech, the discourse marker **좀** is used to add emphasis to the object word **돈** (money) that precedes the marker. The additional meaning in this text is "to eat as much as you want today and not worry about money", and there is also a hint that the adjuster is very proud.

수진: 민수야, 삼겹살 몇 인분 시켰어?
Sujin: Minsu, how many (servings) of Samgyopsal (dish name) did you order?
민수: 5인분 시켰어. 오빠가 오늘 돈 좀 썼다.
Minsu: I ordered a (portion) for five people. I spent a lot of money today.

Another meaning of the discourse marker **좀** shows the situation to the interlocutor in a weak way. That is, it performs the task of conveying the speaker's opinions in a weak form. The following example shows that a girl who is preparing for a new product demonstration tries to defuse the situation by using the discourse marker **좀**, saying that the work is not done yet, without telling the listener about the seriousness of the situation.

남자: 김실장님, 신제품 설명회 준비는 잘 돼 가요?
Guy: Mrs. Kim, are preparations for the new product exhibition going well?
여자: 네, 그런데 설명회 자료가 아직도 착안했어요. 안내를 도와줄 사람도 좀 부족하구요.

Girl: Yes, but the exhibition materials haven't arrived yet. There is no one to help me get started.
남자: 그럼, 자료제작회사에 전화한번해보세요. 저는도와줄 아르바이트학생을구할수있는지알아볼게요.
Guy: In that case, try to call the company that prepares the materials. I'll see if there's a working student who can help.
여자: 네, 그래요. 그럼이따가다시봐요.
Girl: Yes, okay. See you later then.

When the speaker denies something in the conversation, the full discourse marker **좀** is used. In this example, the salesperson is asking for the customer's opinion, and the customer's answer shows that he is not satisfied with the pair of trousers he offered. That is, in this situation, the full discourse marker **좀** is used to express the meaning of negation:

판매원: 이바지는어떠세요?
Salesman: How about these trousers?
고객: 좀...
Client: A little....

In the example, a guy invites a girl to the baseball field, but the girl declines by using the verb tense marker **좀** that she can't go watch baseball this weekend.

남자: 이번주말에야구경기장에가서나랑야구구경할래?
Boy: Will you go to the baseball field with me this weekend and watch baseball?
여자: 이번주말은좀...
Girl: Weekends this week are a bit...

As we have seen above, all the meanings of the full discourse marker **좀** are important for communication. From the results of the analysis, it is clear that in the process of communication in the Korean language, the discourse marker **좀** is actively used to express various meanings, such as modesty and politeness, emphasis, weakening, and negation.

There is also a discourse marker *그래* in Korean, which is used very actively in the process of communication. We want to analyze the function of the discourse marker *그래* and consider its meanings.

Different meanings of the discourse marker *그래* are shown in the *표준국어대사전*, Korean dictionary published by the Korean scientific community, the *연세한국어사전*, book presented by the Yonsei University Language Research Center, and the *고려대한국어대사전*, published by Koryo University. In the major dictionaries listed above, the discourse marker *그래* is usually interpreted as an exclamatory sentence used as a positive answer to a certain question.

The discourse marker *그래* performs the following tasks (functions) in the process of interaction:

1. The task (function) of continuing a certain conversation naturally. When starting a conversation in a certain direction, it signals to the listener to continue it naturally and freely. Usually, when the speaker is older than the listener, he has the right to start with a higher pitch. In other cases, the tone of the tuner is moderate. In this example, *그래* uses the discourse marker to signal the natural continuation of the conversation before asking the listener, who has not seen him for a long time, how he is doing.

<p><i>그래</i>그그동안잘지냈어? 일년간? 이천이년뭐가젤재밋었어? So, were you all right? During a year? What was the most interesting thing that happened in 2002?</p>

2. The task (function) of starting a certain conversation as always. In any case, it signals the listener to start the communication process as usual. In this example, it can be seen that Kim is using the discourse marker *그래* before starting the conversation as usual, in the situation where the director asks his subordinate, Tesu, if he is looking for his daughter.

태수: (노크와함께들어오며)
Tesu: (entering knocking on the door)
김원장: 왔어? 그래, 셋별이일은어떻게됐어?
Director Kim: Have you come? So, what happened to Seppyol?
태수: 요즘찾고있습니다. 조만간셋별아가씨를찾을수있을것같습니다.
Tesu: I'm looking these days. Looks like I'll find Seppyol soon.

3. The task (function) of addressing and exhorting the listener. After approving or acknowledging the interlocutor's speech, it is common to finish the ongoing topic in the same situation, move on to the next one, and start talking about a new issue, using the discourse marker *mavzunitugatib*, *keyingisiga o'tib, yangi masala yuzasidangapirishniboshlab* 그래. In the following example, to attract attention, it is usually spoken loudly. In this example, when Kiye asks why he didn't keep his promise to go to America, Kimwon keeps silent. Kiye is changing the topic through another question-address, using the discourse marker 그래. It can be seen that he is giving advice to the listener by thinking about his son Tani. In this place, the discourse marker 그래 performs the functions of interrogative and exhortation.

기애: 너는미국에가면간다고말을좀하고가면,
Kiye: You didn't go to America though saying you were going to...
김원: ...!
Kimvon:!
기애: 그래. 우리탄이언제까지못들어오게할거야? 이렇게까지독하게굴어야겠니? 열여덟살짜리가뭘그렇게...
Kiye: Okay, when will you let our Tani in? Do you have to resist such strongly? At 18, what...

The discourse marker 그래 performs the functions of naturally continuing the conversation, starting the conversation as always, addressing and exhorting in the process of interaction.

The following communicative discourse “참” is widely used in spoken Korean, but rarely found in written Korean literature. Looking at scientific research, many scientists have expressed different opinions about the communicative discourse “참”. In his research, linguist Kim Yong-chol (김영철) 2007¹ “참” identified the functions of the discourse marker “참” as "forming a state of awareness", "treating the interlocutor more gently", "expressing the speaker's inner experiences" and analyzed them based on examples. Scientist Kim HyangHwa (김향화) 2001² in his scientific work explained with evidences the functions of this discourse marker such as "to be aware", "to pay attention".

In the studies mentioned above, several meanings and functions of the discourse marker “참” were interpreted, and examples from various oral and written sources were given.

CONCLUSION

In this study, we identified the following functions in the communication process of the communicative discourse “참”:

1. A function of expressing the meaning of thought correction and interest. Looking at the following example, the first speaker uses the discourse marker “참” at the beginning of the dialogue to say “남산타우란있어?” (Do you have Namsanthau?) started the conversation. Here, the discourse marker “참” corrects the thought in the dialogue and performs its interesting task (function).

참, 아저씨, 서울에 “남산타우” 란거있어?

By the way, uncle, is there a place called Namsanthau in Seoul?

¹김영철. 우리말담화표지참고찰. 국어문화43.국어문학회. 2007.

²김향화. 한국어담화표지의기능. 한국학논집28, 113-140, 계명대학교한국학연구소. 2001

남산타우는없고남산타워는있어, 왜?
There is a place called Namsanthavo, not Namsanthau, why are you asking?

2. The function expressing the meanings of being shy, embarrassed. The discourse marker “참” assumes that someone has forgotten something and suddenly prompts them to do the task. Then it is used to express the state of being embarrassed when one remembers one's mistake. In the following example, the discourse marker “참” is combined with the discourse marker "a" (a), which expresses emotion, and expresses the same meaning:

A: 빨리 일어나, 늦었어.
(A: Wake up quickly, you are late)
B: 왜... 나 오늘 학교 안가. 주말이잖아.
(B: Why? I don't go to school today. It's a day off today)
A: 아. 참, 오늘 토요일이지.
(A: Ah, I see, today is Saturday)

3. The function of expressing the meaning of reminder: the discourse marker “참” reminds the interlocutor of the situation, and the embarrassed listener tries to explain the situation. In this example, the speaker expresses this meaning using the discourse marker “참”.

A: 아, 참... 이게 뭐니까? 이걸 미리 신고하는 게 잊으셨어요?
A: By the way, what is this? Did you forget to file a complaint in advance?
B: 정말 죄송합니다. 안그래도 바쁘실 텐데요.
(B: Very sorry. You were busy enough.)

From the analysis process, it was found that in the process of communication in Korean language, the discourse marker “참” expresses the meanings of correction, interest, curtsy, embarrassment, and reminder.

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