

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

AUXILIARY VERBS IN KOREAN LANGUAGE THAT MEAN COMPLETION, PRESERVATION, REPETITION, AND INTENSIFICATION

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Gulshoda Dilshadovna Yunusova, Auxiliary Verbs In Korean Language That Mean Completion, Preservation, Repetition, And Intensification– Palarch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology 17(2) (2020), 1-11. ISSN 1567-214X.

Keywords: prepositional verb, auxiliary verb, semantic-functional features, connecting affixes, action verb, “leading verb + auxiliary verb” model.

Abstract. In clearly defining the semantic and functional properties of auxiliary verbs, it is expedient to shed light on the process of action and the different manifestations of the situation. In this case, it is important to study auxiliary verbs with the meaning of the action process, the completion of the action, the duration of the completed action, the completeness of the action, the intensity of the action, the implementation of the action in a short time, the stability of the situation.

Auxiliary verbs indicating the process and state of action include 가다 [gada], 오다 [oda], - 고 있다 [-go itta], - 아/ 어 / 여있다 [-a / o / yo itta], 두다 [duda], Verbs such as 놓다 [nohda], 버리다 [beorida], 내다 [naeda], 나다 [nada], 대다 [daeda] can be included. This article is devoted to the analysis of auxiliary verbs that express the meanings of completion, preservation, repetition, and intensification in Korean language.

1. Introduction

Today, in world linguistics, the issue of defining auxiliary verbs in modern Korean and classifying them is still one of the most pressing issues. The classification of auxiliary verbs in Korean, their meanings and functions, possibilities of application, the model of "leading verb + auxiliary verb" is one of the most topical issues. The main reason for this is the diversity of opinions on the issue of distinguishing auxiliary verbs among linguists. This means that linguists have different approaches to the concept of auxiliary verbs, of course.

2. Analysis of key criteria

The verb 버리다 [beorida] in the explanatory dictionary gives the following semantics of the verb as an independent verb function.

- 1) Meaning of dropping or spilling something that does not need to be carried or carried: 쓰레기를 버리다. Garbage disposal.
- 2) Meaning of destroying bad behavior or habit: 남을 비웃는 버릇을 버리다. Giving up the habit of making fun of someone.
- 3) The meaning of leaving the family or the city of birth or motherland or breaking off the relationship: 가정을 버리다. Leaving the family.
- 4) It means giving up the work he has been doing all the time and not doing it again: 그 직장을 버리고 나와 개인 사업을 시작하였다. He quit his job and started a private business with me.
- 5) The meaning of not turning away from a person in a close relationship: 친구를 버리다. To give up a friend.
- 6) The meaning of forgetting the thoughts you keep: 희망을 버리다. To give up hope.
- 7) Meaning of being disabled or contaminated means: 아이들이 TV때문에 눈을 버렸다. The children lost their eyesight due to the TV.

Hence, the independent verb 버리다 [beorida] can be used in the sense of moving something from one place to another, destroying an object, eliminating it. The verb 버리다 [beorida] - - 아/어/여 [a/o/yeo] is attached to the prepositional verb through the connecting affix and signifies the completion of the action understood from the prepositional verb. For example:

그 게 밖으로 빠져 나가 버리는 바람에 일이 이렇게 됐지.

This was because he was thrown out.

In the example given, it means that the exit action was performed and the action ended with the exit.

K. Lee stated that the auxiliary verb in 버리다 [beorida] also includes a psychological aspect related to the main meaning, such as ‘end / completion’. Here are some examples:

비가 와 버렸다. It rained.

앓던 이가 빠져 버렸다. I pulled out a sore tooth.

In general, there is a similarity in the meanings of the independent verb 버리다 [beorida] and the auxiliary verb 버리다 [beorida]. For example, in the 먹어 버리다, the auxiliary verb in the 버리다 [beorida] in the compound

"to eat" can be assumed to be related to the leading verb in the 버리다 [beorida], which signifies "throwing / getting rid of" with the end of the food that is the object of the action. . There is an opinion that these two units are interrelated and their basis is one. In the analysis of the semantic-functional features of the verb 버리다 [beorida] the use of the word "whole" is more common in this verb than in 버리다 [beorida]. More precisely, in the ending of the meaning expressed by the leading verb to which the verb 버리다 [beorida] is attached, the meaning of "complete" ending is observed. For example: 잊어버리다 "to forget"; 자기를 잃어버리다 "to lose oneself (in the sense of losing consciousness, inability to remember oneself)"; 저버리다 "to die (to leave the world completely)"; 쓸어버리다 'to annihilate completely'; There is also a high degree of movement in the auxiliary verb 버리다 [beorida]. In sentence:

내가 숨을 만한 곳은 사전에 죄다 날려 버리겠다는 생각인가?

Do you think I will leave the lands where I live to breathe?

Hence, in 버리다 [beorida], the auxiliary verb is used to represent the action to the end of the action in the leading verb. In other words, the leading verb 날리다 "to leave" is combined with the auxiliary verb 버리다 [beorida] to move the act of abandonment from the place where the action took place: used in the sense of.

Another auxiliary verb that signifies the completion of an action is the auxiliary verb 내다 [naeda] and various semantics of this verb are given in annotated dictionaries. For example, in the following examples, the independent verb 내다 [naeda] understands the meaning of creating something that does not exist:

마을에 길을 냈다. He made his way to the village.

소리를 내다. Make a sound.

시간을 내다. To set aside time.

The verb 내다 [naeda] loses its original meaning when attached to the prepositional verb -아/어/여 [-a/eo/yo] with the help of affixes, and adds additional meaning to the prepositional verb. In this case it is an auxiliary verb. Let's look at some examples:

1. 할머니는 그 여자를 문 밖으로 밀어 내며 소리쳤다. Grandma yelled as she pushed the girl out the door.
2. 나는 며칠동안 분석에 매달려 15 페이지 가량의 리포트를 작성해냈다. I worked on the analysis for a few days and compiled (only) 15 pages of the report.

In the examples given, **내다** [naeda] is added to the prepositional verb to signify the completion of an action, although it is not easy to complete it. Some sources state that the action of the auxiliary verb **내다** [naeda] also has its aspect meaning in the sense of completion:

추위를 이겨 내다. Overcoming the cold;

좋은 성과를 이루어 내야한다. Good results should be achieved.

The auxiliary verb **내다** [naeda], which is the function of the auxiliary verb **나다** [nada], also signifies the completion of an action, but they also have a mutually distinct aspect. First of all, their distinguishing feature is the combination of the verb **나다** [nada] with the leading verb. The auxiliary verb **내다** [naeda] connects to the leading verb **-아/어/여** [-a/eo/yo] with the connecting affixes, the auxiliary verb **나다** [nada] connects to the leading verb **-고** [go] with the connecting affix. **나다** [nada] The auxiliary verb is attached to the leading verb, meaning that the meaning (action) of the leading verb is terminated.

한 권의 책을 읽고 난 뒤 더 이상의 책이 필요 없다는 생각이 든다면 그건 실패한 독서다.

After reading a book and thinking that there is no need to read this book anymore, it is a failed reading (in the sense of reading in vain).

The example shows that the second part of the sentence is expressed in the form of a result after the reading movement to the end of the book is completed.

The auxiliary verbs **놓다** [nohda] and **두다** [duda] represent the meanings of the preservation and continuation of the result of an action after the completion of the action. These two auxiliary verbs are included in the fourth group in our study, that is, auxiliary verbs meaning the preservation of action. In a large annotated dictionary, the independent verb **놓다** [nohda] is an action verb (동작동사) and when you hold or hold something, you open your hand or lose power. It is given that the fall of something means not stopping the work you are always doing. It is also described as meaning to get rid of negative things like anxiety, nervousness, tension. The verb **두다** [duda] is also included in the action verbs (동작동사) and means to put or place something in a certain place. There are different opinions about the similarities and differences of these verbs. Linguists such as Chwe Hyun Be, Pek Pong Ja argue that the verb **놓다** [nohda] preserves the action of the leading verb as an auxiliary verb, while some linguists express the idea that the action is terminated. So Jong Su emphasizes that the verb **놓다** [nohda] means to be preserved, to be in a certain state. In our opinion, the auxiliary verbs **놓다** [nohda] and **두다** [duda] mean that the action represented by the leading verb is completed, and the completed action is preserved in this state. But this idea

also does not remain a limit for the auxiliary verbs 놓다[nohda] and 두다 [duda] The conjugation of the auxiliary verbs 놓다[nohda] and 두다 [duda] to the leading verb is the same, i.e. they are joined to the preceding verb by the affixes -아/어/여 [-a/eo/yo] . Although the auxiliary verbs 놓다[nohda] and 두다 [duda] generally mean the preservation of an action, there are differences between them. For example:

1. 창문을 열어 놓아라. Open the window.
2. 우선 송실 대학교에 의뢰를 받겠다고 연락 넣어 두세요. Deliver to Sungshil University first so that we can accept your request.

In Example 1 above, 열어 놓다 means "to open", "to leave open", ie if a window is opened, the window will remain unchanged for a certain period of time.

In Example 2, the auxiliary verb 두다 [duda] in the compound 연락 넣어 두다 denotes the performance of an action and the occurrence of a situation. Furthermore, Example 2 implies that the action in the prepositional verb is fully performed, i.e., that the complete execution of the action is 'delivered', that the subject who is to receive the information must, of course, receive the information.

TV나 불을 켜 놓고 자면 비만 위험이 높아진다는 연구결과가 나왔다.. Studies have shown that sleeping with a TV or lamp on increases the risk of obesity.

In the example given, the TV or lamp is turned on and off. The action took place, the TV and the lamp were turned on, and as a result of this action the situation arose.

놓다[nohda] is another meaning of the auxiliary verb that denotes the continuity of an action:

뭐야? 한 시간이나 기다리게 해 놓고 맞이하는 고서 못 온다니. 취소할 거면 진즉해써야지. What is this? You wait for me for an hour and say I can't come to the meeting place. If you were to cancel a meeting, you had to tell the truth.

The phrase 기다리게 해 놓고 'waiting' is given in the past tense, i.e. the speaker waited for an hour. As a result of the "wait" action, the situation arose and lasted for an hour. The leading verb is used in the accusative case. The action "wait" in the leading verb is not in the accusative case, but "wait" - when used in the exact proportion, the 기다려 놓다 "wait" - the sentence is misstructured. Apparently, the auxiliary verb 놓다[nohda] cannot be used with all verbs, it is freely attached to the accusative relative form of the leading verb.

In some cases, the auxiliary verb 놓다[nohda] means the duration of the action in the leading verb. For example:

이것은 그를 깊게 생각하게 만들어 놓았다.

It made him think deeply.

In the auxiliary verb 놓다[nohda] in the sentence, it is observed that a standard situation has arisen on the basis of the cessation of the action or the cessation of the action. But in, 생각하게 만들어 놓았다 “to think” in the auxiliary verb conjunction “to think” means the continuance of an action over a period of time. In this case, the continuity is not in relation to the action or situation expressed by the subject, but in relation to the action or state of the person who is put in the position to perform this action or situation.

Although the auxiliary verbs 놓다[nohda] and 두다 [duda] are mutually functional auxiliary verbs, there is a difference in the use of the verb 두다 [duda] . For example:

이것은 좋은 책이니까 읽어 두도록 하십시오.

Since this is a good book, please read on.

저녁을 늦게 먹게 될 테니까 지금 많이 먹어 뒀요.

We make dinner later, so get fed up now.

In the examples, the action process is completed, but it is retained when the action is completed, i.e. the book is preferred to be read because it is good, the information in it may be useful as long as it is stored in the reader; the reason he makes dinner later is that he is supposed to maintain a state of ‘dark gait’ so that he doesn’t go hungry until then. Some studies have compared the auxiliary verbs 놓다[nohda] and 두다 [duda], noting that the meaning of retention in the auxiliary verb 놓다[nohda] is short and that the meaning of retention in the auxiliary verb 두다 [duda] is long. Pak Son Ok explains the auxiliary verb 두다 [duda] with the following example: 영수가 행복해 두었다* (ayn. "Yongsu is happy"). The leading verb in this sentence is the case verb. Apparently, 두다 [duda] cannot be combined with such a verb. Pak Son Ok's view that the meaning of preservation in the auxiliary verb 두다 [duda] lasts a long time is reasonable, but it is not correct to put a strict limit on its inability to be combined with verbs expressing the situation. This is confirmed by the following example: Seo Jong Su focuses on similar aspects of the auxiliary verbs 놓다[nohda] and 두다 [duda] in the leading verb function. The verbs 놓다[nohda] and 두다 [duda] also have the meaning of ‘save’ in the function of an independent verb, so there is an idea that they should not be considered as auxiliary verbs. Suffice it to say that they are connected with the previous verb as a leading verb, not as an auxiliary verb.

대다 [daeda] The verb that describes the process of action: “to touch, to lean on; stop, unite, sew; to compare; to convey, to acknowledge. 대다 [daeda] connects to the leading verb in the auxiliary verb function - a / eo / yeo [-a / eo / yo] using the connecting affix. According to linguists such as So Sing Hyun, Chhve Hyun Be, So Jong Su, the auxiliary verb daeda [daeda] has the property of enhancing meaning. For example:

아기는 울어 대요. The child is crying.

In the auxiliary verb 울어 대요 "crying" in the quoted sentence, the child's crying is a repetitive state, and at the same time the state of intensification of the act of crying is also expressed.

그는 쉬지 않고 계속 먹어 댄다. He is constantly eating without rest.

In the above sentence, 대다 [daeda] means that the auxiliary feeding state continues uninterrupted and represents movement with a strong meaning. The verb in this sentence represents the action with a strong influence. Although the meaning of continuity is felt when eating, it should not be confused with the verb 있다 [itta], which signifies the duration of movement. In this sentence, continuity means that the action, that is, eating, becomes more and more intense.

It has been concluded from the above examples that the reason why the auxiliary verb 대다 [daeda] is attached to the leading verb and the meaning in it is repeated means that the action becomes more intense.

Conclusion

The auxiliary verbs 버리다 [beorida], 나다 [nada], 내다 [naeda] signify the completion of an action. There is a difference in the use of these verbs. The auxiliary verb 버리다 [beorida] strongly expresses the meaning of the rapid completion of an action and the complete completion of an action. It also means that the action in the auxiliary verb 버리다 [beorida] is performed in favor of the subject. The auxiliary verb 내다 [naeda] means that the completion of the action in the leading verb was not easy, the action was performed with difficulty and was completed. It has also been observed that in the auxiliary verb combination in which 내다 [naeda] is present, the leading verb means to perform the action once. Nada [nada] in the auxiliary verb, on the other hand, was found to express the meaning of the complete completion of the action of the leading verb.

After the ending of the leading verb action, the auxiliary verbs 놓다 [nohda] and 두다 [duda], which means that the state of ending the action is maintained as such, are part of a group. But they have a different aspect to each other. 놓다 [nohda] represents meanings such as the performance of an action and the occurrence of a situation, the full realization of an action. The action in the verb 두다 [duda] lasts longer than in the auxiliary verb 놓다 [nohda]. It has also been found that the condition of preservation by the auxiliary verb 놓다 [nohda] applies to the short term.

The auxiliary verb 대다 [daeda] was added to the group of auxiliary verbs meaning meaning repetition and intensification of action. This verb means that the action is intensified because the action in the leading verb is repeated.

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