



The Question of a Reasonable Sentence Statement in Communication

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Abstract

In Korean, sentence syntax is an important subject of research. It is often noted that sentences, depending on the purpose of the statement, can be in a narrative, interrogative and motivating exclamation form. The Korean sentence is characterized by grammatical constructions. This article discusses constructs that convey a cause. In addition, one of the most striking features of the intonation of a complex sentence in Korean is the presence of sharp distinctive endings of sentences and grammatical structures that form different meanings.

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1. Causal Meanings in the Korean Sentence

The task of a sentence as a definite syntactic quantity is to carry out the act of utterance. As a communicative unit, a sentence, along with other features, is characterized by the presence of an intonation of completeness, which forms the trailing predicative part.

In Korean, like a simple sentence, a complex sentence can be formed by a narrative, interrogative and motivating intonation, particles, ending endings, which can also be exclamatory. One of the most striking features of the intonation of a complex sentence in Korean is the presence of sharp distinctive ending endings of sentences according to the type of utterance, contrasts such as "significant increase (decrease) in tone - significant decrease (increase) in tone" at the junction of predicative units. In this regard, each previous unit, except for the closing one, does not have an end intonation, and each subsequent one has a beginning intonation characteristic of a simple sentence.

In causal sentences, the subordinate clause can be prepositive or postpositive. Such sentences are constructed with grammatical constructions - 기 때문에 "since" and "since" and with all dismembered constructions, except for 그렇기 때문에 "all the more so," which can only introduce a postpositive clause. Grammatical constructions with - 니까 [nickname], 그래서 [hot] "because", "since" and "since" are opposed to all others, since they are able to express causal relationships of the most general and abstract nature: depending on the semantic content sentences, the subordinate clause may contain an

indication of both the immediate cause and more distant contributing or explanatory circumstances, for example:

하루 종일 비가 오기 때문에 공원에 아무도 없다.

[halu jong-il biga ogi ttaemun-e gong-won-e amudo eobsda.]

No one in the park because it rains all day.

The order of parts in a causal sentence serves not only to express the actual division (the postposition of one or another part is associated with its actualization), but also to express the difference in the nature of the expressed relations. In sentences with a prepositive subordinate clause, cause-and-effect relations are expressed: the subordinate clause names the cause, the main one - the effect. In sentences with a postpositive subordinate clause, the relationship of motivation is expressed: the main part names the phenomenon, and the subordinate clause informs about its cause.

All causal constructions that form sentences are capable of introducing both prepositive and postpositive subordinate clauses, however, this ability is realized in different ways in different constructions. Postpositive subordinate clauses of a cause can be formed by any causal construct. To the main part in form and content (in the absence of index words), a subordinate part is added, indicating the reason for what is said in the main (one-sided dependence). The connection between the main and the subordinate clauses in this case is much weaker than with the preposition of the subordinate clause. Therefore, the subordinate part easily develops connecting shades of meaning.

We noted that in Korean, prepositive subordinate reasons are joined by the constructions - 기 때문에, - 니까, 아 (어, 여) 서, 길래. In complex sentences with prepositive subordinate clauses, cause-and-effect relations are expressed: in the first, subordinate part, the cause, in the second, main part, the effect. The main part here turns out to be dependent in meaning, and often in form (bilateral dependence, interdependence).

Sentences with a postpositive clause have two design options: without dismemberment of the union and with dismemberment of the union. The dismemberment of the union can be expressed either only intonationally, without breaking the contact of the components, or by the distant arrangement of the components. Causal sentences in Korean are constructed, as mentioned earlier, using grammatical structures. Such sentences express causal justification, but do not denote a directly conditioning phenomenon. In its most general and undifferentiated form, this meaning expresses 그렇게 때문에.

The subordinate clause introduced by him concludes an explanatory one, which substantiates and confirms the causal meaning. In colloquial speech, the relationship of causal justification can be expressed with the help of the final emotional ending 지요 "after all", which in this case combines the properties of a union and an expressive particle. Other constructions of complex sentences express more particular and differentiated meanings.

2. Expression of Alternative Causal Motivation

A variety of causal relationships are conveyed in Korean in a simple way. Grammatical constructions are involved in the formation of sentences of alternative motivation, in which the motivation is based on the assumption of the alleged phenomenon, the opposite of the one named in the first part of the sentence and incompatible with the phenomenon named in the second part. Structurally different: 1) proposals of motivation "by contradiction" and 2) proposals of direct motivation. In the first sentences, the motivating part has a hypothetical modality and denotes a phenomenon that follows the phenomenon of the main part; secondly, the motivating part has the modality of a real fact and denotes a phenomenon that precedes the appearance of the main part. These two types differ in the set of

communication means. In sentences of motivation "by contradiction" the phenomenon is motivated by an indication of the possible consequences of its failure; in this way, not the phenomena themselves are connected by cause-effect relations, but the possibility of realizing one under the condition of not realizing the other. In sentences of motivation "by contradiction", or as it is also called "alternative motivation" contains a conditional link.

Unlike other causal sentences, in which there is a relative free compatibility of modal-temporal parts, sentences of "alternative motivation" are characterized by a certain set of temporal forms. With the temporal plan of the past in the first part, the second has the forms of the subjunctive mood:

1. 우리 가 택시 를 타서 안 늦을 것 입니다.

We took a taxi and therefore won't be late. (Form of the future tense).

2. 우리 가 택시 를 타서 안 늦 습니다.

We took a taxi and therefore are not late. (Present tense form).

3. 우리 가 택시 를 타서 안 늦었 습니다.

We took a taxi and therefore were not late. (Past tense form).

With the timeline of the past tense in the first part, the second has a timeline of the future, present and past tense. If the first part contains a modal plan of incentives, then the second is a time plan for the future.

In direct motivation sentences, the parts are linked as cause and effect. In Korean, cause-and-effect relationships are conveyed using the conjunctive conjunctions 그래서- "therefore" 왜냐하면 - "because", 그렇기 때문에 - "because of that," etc. The meaning of logical inference is emphasized and the introductory words 우선 - "in general, it means", 그럼 - "then", 일단 "then, further, in general".

A number of complex sentences must be distinguished from complex sentences with reason clauses, the clauses of which combine causal and other meanings:

A) Subordinate clauses in explanatory-object complex sentences with a correlative index word 그 때문에 - "for that" have a clearly expressed causal meaning. Even more pronounced causal meaning is attributed to the clauses with the union 그러니까 - "because of that", which in the main corresponds to the index word "that". In such cases, the reason value overrides the object value.

B) Often additional causal shades of meaning have subordinate clauses of different types, if in the main predicate expresses an emotional state or assessment.

C) Causal and cause-and-effect relationships can be expressed not only in complex sentences with subordinate reasons, but also in other types of complex sentences, including complex sentences with subordinate consequences and adjoining ones.

However, cause-and-effect relationships and relationships between the phenomena of reality can be expressed not only by parts of a complex sentence, connecting constructions, but also intonationally independent sentences. In works devoted to the qualification and classification of relationships in sentences with connecting structures, only some types of cause-and-effect relationships and relationships are noted. At the same time, researchers of a complex sentence usually point to the need to distinguish between causal relationships proper and relationships associated with a preliminary assumption about the cause and subsequent information motivating this assumption. Many particular types of relations were not at all the subject of special consideration, and yet the analysis of intonationally independent sentences with causal relationships allows us to outline the further differentiation of these relations. It is known that

causal (causal) relationships are observed in such an interaction of components, in which one of them contains information about the cause, and the other - about the effect. In this case, the relations "cause - effect" and "effect - cause" are possible.

3. Sentences with Causal Relationships

Along with other grammatical constructions that form complex sentences with causal relations, the construction in adverbial sentences of the reason should also be noted. The peculiarity of Korean complex sentences is also that their formation can arise with the help of dependent nouns and semi-nominal names. According to A.A. Kholodovich, 까닭 (에) belongs to this category of causal relationships.

The causal relationship between the two sentences is established by the semi-nominal name 까닭 (에) and the service name 고로 (actually 고 in the instrumental case), for example:

눈 이 온 까닭 에 안 왔다.

Didn't come because it snowed.

In the above example, the formation of causal relations occurs by the semi-distinctive name 까닭 (에), formed by connecting with the stem of the verb 오 (다) "to come". Special attention should be paid to the adverbial sentences of the alleged cause. When such sentences are used in speech, the sentences often carry the meaning of an assumption of reason, which "will surely arise." The semantic side of such sentences is a controversial issue in the analysis, since the significance of the fluctuation in the performance of one or another action presented in the sentence is not excluded. So, such sentences are expressed using 지 after the present and past participles: 하는, 한, 하였는, 하던. As follows from the definition that - 지 is attached to the participial form, sentences with 지 are undoubtedly complex, for example:

수민 이 철수 를 사랑 하는지 궁금해.

I burn with curiosity to know if Sumin loves Cholsu.

= I wonder if Sumin is in love with Cholsu.

In this sentence, a double translation is possible as a complex sentence and an impersonal sentence. In such cases, both the first and second sentences do not lose the value of the alleged cause.

Thus, the analysis of the causal sentence showed that one part is connected both semantically and grammatically and is a subordinate clause. In such positions, the connection occurs with grammatical structures, particles and 조사. Complex sentences also differ in that in the main part there are indicative words (a word indicating the need for a subordinate clause), and in other sentences there are no such words. Often, complex sentences differ in that it is necessary to determine what the subordinate part refers to: to the main word, to the phrase, to the entire main sentence. The order of the parts in a complex sentence is not the same - in some it is free, in others it is the only possible order. The meaning of a complex sentence depends on its structure, but not all structural elements equally express its meaning, namely: some perform the main role, others - a secondary one.

In causal sentences, a direct, real stimulating conditionality of a broad plan is expressed, including not only relations of immediate, but also distant conditioning. Causal constructs in Korean form a special semantic class that combines words and particles with different constructive properties. For the

structure of a complex sentence, two properties of causal grammatical structures are essential: the place that they can occupy in the sentence.

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