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## THE POLYSEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VERB IN THE KOREAN LANGUAGE

**Gulshoda D. Yunusova**

Associate Professor, Ph.D

Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies

E-mail: [gulyamir9@gmail.com](mailto:gulyamir9@gmail.com)

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** Polysemantics, auxiliary verb, stem, verb-formative suffix, suffix, auxiliary verb, valence.

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**Abstract:** This article highlights the peculiarity of the polysemantic verb in the Korean language. In particular, the specific aspects of the lexical meaning of the verb “하다” [hada] are given. Also, in Korean linguistics, the function of the verb “하다” [hada] in the sentence and the specific aspects of its use are analyzed. Some linguists include this verb as an auxiliary verb, while others call it an auxiliary verb. In fact, considering the fact that this verb has a polysemantic feature, as well as the fact that it is used in various functions, it is important to study this verb separately.

### KOREYS TILIDA FE'LNING POLISEMANTIK XUSUSIYATI

**Gulshoda D. Yunusova**

Dotsent, PhD

Toshkent davlat sharqshunoslik universiteti

E-mail: [gulyamir9@gmail.com](mailto:gulyamir9@gmail.com)

Toshkent, O'zbekiston

### MAQOLA HAQIDA

**Kalit so'zlar:** Polisemantika, ko'makchilashgan fe'l, o'zak, fe'l yasovchi qo'shimcha, suffiks, ko'makchi fe'l, valentlik.

**Annotatsiya:** Mazkur maqolada koreys tilida polisemantik xususiyatga ega fe'lining o'ziga xos xususiyati yoritiladi. Xususan, “하다” [hada] fe'lining lug'aviy ma'nosidgi o'ziga xos jihatlar keltiriladi. Shuningdek, koreys tilshunosligida “하다” [hada] fe'lining gapdagi vazifasi hamda qo'llanilishdagi o'ziga xos jihatlari tahlilga tortiladi. Mazkur fe'lni ba'zi tilshunoslar ko'makchi fe'llik xususiyati

bor fe'llar qatoriga kiritsalar, ba'zilar bu fe'lni ko'makchilashgan fe'l deb ataydilar. Haqiqatdan ham mazkur fe'ning polisemantik xususiyaga ega ekanligi, bundan tashqari turli xil funktsiyada qo'llanilishi jihatlarini inobatga olsak, bu fe'lni alohida o'rganish muhim.

## ПОЛИСЕМАНТИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ГЛАГОЛА В КОРЕЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

**Гульшода Д. Юнусова**

доцент, PhD

Ташкентский государственный университет востоковедения

E-mail: [gulyamir9@gmail.com](mailto:gulyamir9@gmail.com)

Ташкент, Узбекистан

### О СТАТЬЕ

**Ключевые слова:** Полисемантика, вспомогательный глагол, основа, глаголообразующий суффикс, вспомогательный глагол, валентность.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье освещается особенность многозначности глагола в корейском языке. В частности, приводятся конкретные аспекты лексического значения глагола “하다” [hada]. Также в корейской лингвистике анализируются функция глагола “하다” [hada] в предложении и особенности его употребления. Некоторые лингвисты включают этот глагол в качестве вспомогательного глагола, а другие называют его вспомогательным глаголом. На самом деле, учитывая тот факт, что этот глагол имеет многозначный признак, а также тот факт, что он используется в различных функциях, важно изучить этот глагол отдельно.

### INTRODUCTION

In Korean linguistics, the term auxiliary verbs includes some auxiliary verbs that are added to the main verb, forming its analytical form and shifted from the main meaning, and the composition of such verbs includes “하다” [hada] fe The introduction of has its own logical basis. Auxiliary verbs are those verbs that lose their independent meaning and pass to express grammatical meaning. They are characterized by the fact that they synthesize both their independent meaning and their grammatical meaning. This testifies to the ongoing dynamic process in them. Currently, in linguistics, auxiliary verbs are usually understood as units that add additional meaning to the main verb without changing its main meaning.

## THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

One of the active verbs in Korean is the verb “하다” [hada]. This verb is polysemantic, has a specific valence, is not used alone in most cases, changes in valence when combined with nouns with different meanings, the completeness of the paradigm of change in person and time. characterized by.

Korean dictionaries list the following as the main meaning of the verb “하다” [hada]:

1. Carrying out a certain work or action for a person or an object:

일을 하다 – to work

2. To prepare, create, assemble, or furnish something:

밥을 하다 – to cook

3. To wear something:

귀거리를 한 것이 아주 예쁘다 – earrings are very beautiful.

4. Control something:

아버지께서 하시던 사업이 실패했다 – The business my father was running failed.

대리점을 하다 – agency management.

5. successful in something:

끝등을 하였다 – And finally succeeded.

6. Expressing how much something is worth:

쓸만한 중고 자동차 한 대가 얼마나 하죠? – How much is a good used car worth?

There are also many meanings of this verb as an adjective, auxiliary verb, auxiliary adjective.

Although the accusative auxiliary verb in the sentence is actually “만들다”, in many cases “하다” [hada] is used instead. Here, in fact, the form “만들다” is an auxiliary verb, and “하다” [hada] is its subjunctive form. Since “하다” [hada] Since has no specific meaning, it cannot be a main auxiliary verb, because the auxiliary verb also belongs to the lexicon, which has its own meaning.

The verb “하다” [hada] is fundamentally a “subjunctive” in Korean. That is, the main function of this verb is to replace the previous unit as participle. “하다” [hada] verb itself does not function as a word-forming suffix, independent units and auxiliary units. It shows the function of locative, which creates a participle form to perform the function of participle only with the preceding unit. So, the main function of the verb “하다” [hada] is to help the preceding unit into a participle.

Below, we will focus on the subjunctive function of the verb “하다” [hada].

구포 개시장을 폐쇄한 원인이 되지 않았을까 생각합니다. – *I think this may have caused the Gupo market to close.*

If we pay attention to the meaning of the abstract noun “생각” in the example given above, it is a word that expresses the process of human mental thinking, and it is formally considered to belong to the noun group. For this reason, it cannot be used as a direct participle. In such a situation, by using the verb “하다” [hada], a verb-like form such as “생각하다” is formed, which performs the function of a participle. That is, “하다” [hada], when the singular noun “생각” is used as a participle, it fulfills the necessary participle form in the form of a subjunctive.

It is debatable whether “하다” [hada] in this case is called a verb-forming suffix. In particular, Che Hyeon Bae called “하다” [hada] in this case as a verb-forming suffix. In particular, in his book on the grammar of the Korean language, during his analysis, he expressed the opinion that it performs the function of changing the preceding noun into a verb. However, we can observe that it is not a word-forming suffix reflected in the following examples:

1. 친구는 아침마다 운동을 한다.

*My friend works out every morning.*

2. 그 친구는 아침마다 운동 못/안 한다.

*My friend can't/doesn't exercise every morning.*

To “운동하다” in the first example, as in the second example, you can add the suffix “을” - “ga” and put the negative adverbs “못/안” between the previous unit and “하다” [hada] possible. Such a situation cannot exist in ordinary word-forming suffixes. By way of comparison, in the word “사람답다” formed by the word-forming suffix “답다”, no form can be inserted between the stem and the suffix. Based on this, “하다” [hada] is a completely different form from word-forming suffixes such as “답다”.

On the one hand, in the second example “운동을 하다” given above, “하다” [hada] does not appear as an independent verb. Chhe Hyeon Bae stated that “하다” [hada], which is used separately from the previous unit, is an independent verb. But this is only adding the suffix “을” among the components that make up “운동하다”, moreover, calling “하다” an independent verb in such a situation due to the fact that there is no semantic difference is illogical.

As we have seen, no matter what the situation, “하다” [hada] cannot function as a separate independent verb without combining it with the preceding unit due to its fake form that does not have a real meaning. In short, “하다” [hada] in “운동하다” or “하다” [hada] in the combination

“운동을 하다” is considered as one thing, and it only functions as a participle when joined with the unit before it.

“하다” [hada] combined with a unit representing a case, it shows the function of a participle similar to an adjective, and this case also shows the function of the subjunctive of this participle.

1. 난 여기 기다리는 것은 조금 불편합니다.

*It's a little awkward waiting for me here.*

2. 난 여기 기다리는 것은 조금 불편도합니다.

“불편하다” in example 1 is also an example of the subjunctive function of “하다” [hada]. According to previous views, “하다” [hada] should have been shown as an adjectival suffix in this sentence, but this view is now rejected. The reason is that, as we have seen in example 2, limiting suffixes such as “도” or “는” can be directly added between the preceding unit and “하다” [hada], which are the components of the participle. This issue is discussed in detail by So Jong-soo in his work on Korean grammar.

Also, in the following examples, another form of subjunctive function of the verb “하다” [hada] is shown:

- a. 아이가 웃지 아니한다.
- b. 아이가 아니 웃는다.
- c. 아이가 웃지 아니 한다.

in example a “아니하다” due to the fact that it is related to the section given in example b in terms of formal change, “아니”, «하다» [hada] there is no need to show it as an auxiliary verb. as in example “아니” to the development of denial “하다” [hada] joined, If we say that it is used as a verb expressing the function of negation, we will express this situation relatively simply. “하다” [hada] from the beginning “잘하다”, “못하다”, “다하다” is used in situations that help to express the function of the participle with such idioms.

Above, the subjunctive function of “하다” [hada] as the main participle was simply explained with several examples involving this verb. It can be seen from the following examples that “하다” [hada] can be used in several situations and indicate several types of verb functions. In such situations, everything is fundamentally explained by the manifestation of the locative function of “하다” [hada]. These and similar issues were examined in detail and clearly discussed by So Jong Su.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, “하다” [hada] is included in the list of auxiliary verbs in Korean linguistics. This verb is one of the actively used verbs in the Korean language. It has several lexical meanings

and can be used as an auxiliary verb when added with some adverbs. The fact that this verb is used in many meanings as an adjective and an auxiliary adjective proves that it has a polysemantic nature.

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