

FEATURES OF THE USE OF MAIN VERBS IN KOREAN AS AUXILIARY VERBS

Kamalova Shirin

Teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

izzatzoda94@mail.ru

ANNOTATION

This scientific article discusses main verbs in the Uzbek and Korean languages and their use in the meaning of auxiliary verbs, the addition of auxiliary verbs to the text, their role in teaching foreign languages, their meaning is considered.

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In Korean and Uzbek, verbs are divided into two groups according to their lexical and grammatical features: 1) main verbs; 2) auxiliary verbs.

1. Main verbs have a lexical meaning and are used in the speech process as a part of speech. Main verbs consist of the infinitive verbs and functional forms that combine into different grammatical categories. For example: came - if it is a infinitive verb representing certain grammatical categories, such as active voice, positive, declarative sentence, past tense, first person, singular; come - the Participle, come - verbal adverb, coming - gerund form of an action noun, which are the functional forms of the verb [3, 560].

2. Auxiliary verbs are verbs that do not have an independent lexical meaning, but serve to reveal different grammatical meanings and functions. Auxiliary verbs are divided into the following types according to their feature: 1) auxiliary verbs that serve to form a compound verb. For example: to report, to rejoice, to confirm; 2) auxiliary verbs that act as a link in the predicative structure. Auxiliary verbs in this task include a) pure conjunctions that have completely lost their lexical meaning, i.e., as long as they are incomplete verbs; b) includes such links as lexical meaning is not completely lost, is said not to be, is considered; 3) Auxiliary verbs, which are attached to verbs and express various additional meanings: out - read out, sleep - fall asleep.

In Korean, there are verbs that are written after another verb and usually reinforce the grammatical meaning, too, and they are called auxiliary verbs. In Korean, auxiliary verbs are combined with a verb with suffixes such as "-아, -어, 여, -ㄴ, 기는, -르, -고, -지 ". In Korean, the verb compound is divided into main and auxiliary verbs according to the predicative's function. The main verb itself can come as a separate predicative in speaking. The auxiliary verb is definitely used with the main verb and it appears as a compound that retains predicative's function. [1,5]

(1) 그 사람이 신문을 {a. 읽었다/ b. 읽어 버렸다}

He read the newspaper (a. Read / b. Had read)

The main verb in (1a) 읽다 (to read) itself, which represents a separate predicative function, is used with 버리다

(1b). At this point, the 버리다 assistance with the meaning of the predicative, which is preceded by the main verb, and signifies "the completion of this action." In this way, the auxiliary verb conjugation event is connected to the main verb and completes the participle.

Auxiliary verbs have several syntactic and semantic features:

Closely related to the main verb.

Assist to auxiliary function of the main verb.

The sentence serves as an assistant or conjunction to the predicative. [1,6]

(1)가.비가 많이 오고 있다. It's raining a lot.

나.아마 손님이 오셨나 보다. I think a guest must have come.

다.영미는 동생 방을 청소해 주었다. Yongmi cleaned his brother's room.

라.철수는 화가 나서 전화를 끊어버렸다. Cholsu . angrily hung up the phone[5,458]

In (1) '있다, 보다, 주다, 버리다 verbs do not have a direct semantic connection with the preceding possessive or complement.

In (1 가) '있다' '-고' is derived from the verb '오다', which means 'rain is coming', and in (1 나) '보다' '-나' 'is'. The verb '오다' expresses the assumption of a person who speaks. In (1 다) together with '주다' '-어' written after the verb '청소하다' and expresses the meaning of helping the others. In (1 라) '어' along with the verb '끊다' to indicate that the owner's action is over.

Similar auxiliary verbs give grammatical meaning after writing other verbs. At this time, verbs such as '오다, 청소하다, 끊다' in (1) are the main verbs in which the structure of the sentence and the function are expressed. The main verb always precedes the auxiliary verb.

The main form of a verb is formed by adding the affix "-to" to its core: to read, to work, to relax, to sit, to read, to learn. They are given in dictionaries in the same way. Auxiliary verbs lost their independent meaning that combine with the leading verb and give additional meaning to the meaning in the main part (completion, beginning, suddenness, speed, repetition, continuity, etc.). The following verbs come from the auxiliary verb function 가다, 오다 represent the meaning of continuity, 내다,버리다,말다 the meaning of completion, 주다, 드리다 the meaning of serving, 보다, 싶다 the meaning of desire,hope, 쌓다,대다 the meaning of repetition, 있다 the meaning of state, 놓다,두다,가지다 the meaning of saving. [1,7]

When the verbs 가다, 오다 are used as auxiliary verbs, they indicate that the action of the leading verb is continuous, i.e., continuity, the continuance of the action, signifies the process of changing the state. If the action is directed in the other direction by the speaker, with the auxiliary verb 오다, if the action is directed in the other direction by the speaker, then 가다 is the auxiliary verb is applied. These auxiliary verbs are attached to the prepositional verb through the construction -아(어/여) 가다/오다 . [1,10]

어린이들은 미래에 대한 꿈을 키워 가고 있다.

Young people are growing up dreaming about the future.

고기가 다 익어 가니까 불을 줄입시다.

May I reduce the gas whether the meat is has cooked.

어머니는 항상 우리를 위해 살아 오셨다.

My mother has always lived for us.

Another auxiliary verb that expresses the meaning of continuity is the auxiliary verb 있다, which, when the verb is an independent verb, is translated into Uzbek as "to be", "to place", to have ". This verb comes through the compound -어 있다 as an auxiliary verb and expresses a state of continuity. 그는 비를 맞았는지 머리와 옷이 젖어 있다. Her hair and clothes has been wet from the rain. [3,126] when used in conjunction with -고 있다, it is used to denote the duration of an action. 집 앞 길에는 항상 자동차들이 달리고 있었다. Cars were always speeding on the street in front of our house. [1,13]

This combination can not only indicate the duration of the action, but also the duration of the result of an action. For instance:

가: 지수는 아직 고등학생인가? Is Jisu still a college student?

나: 교복을 입고 있는 걸 보니 아직 학생인가 봐. He still looks like a student from his uniform.

The following auxiliary verbs are used in Korean to mean completeness. 내다 is used to denote an action performed on its own or independently, 버리다 is used to mean the completion of a task, 말다 is used to indicate the completion of a previous action. 내다, 버리다 joins the leading verb in the form -아/어/여 내다, 버리다. The verb 말다 is combined with -고 말다. [1,16]

우리 회사는 신제품을 개발해 내어 큰 수익을 얻었다.

We have had great success in developing our firm's products.

지수는 그에게서 온 편지를 찢어 버렸다.

Jisu tore up the letter from him.

승규는 실수로 주스를 옷에 쏟고 말았다.

Singkyu accidentally spilled the juice on his clothes.

In Korean, there are auxiliaries 주다 and 드리다 meaning service. When 주다 and 드리다 are independent verbs, they are equivalent to the independent verb "give" in Uzbek. The independent verb 드리다 is a form of respect for the independent verb 주다. [1,17]

For example,

a) 조카에게 종이배를 주었다. I gave my nephew paper scissors.

b) 어머니께 꽃을 드렸다. I gave flowers to my mother

In Examples (a) and (b), the verbs 주다 and 드리다 are used as independent verbs. That is, they retain their meaning. In Example (a), 주다 is used in a slightly different way than the independent verb 드리다 in Example

(b). In (a), the act of “devotion” is directed at a person who is “younger”, i.e., low status(younger) than the speaker in terms of age and social status [1,18].

In (b), the form of respect is used because the action is directed towards the “mother”.

When 주다 is an auxiliary verb, it is represented by the construction -아/어/여 주다. The auxiliary verb 주다 is used in conjunction with the prepositional verb when the action to be performed depends on the influence of another person's action. Used when an action indicates that an action is to be performed for someone else, or when another person is asked to perform an action for their own benefit. [4,500] For instance, 아내는 나에게 따뜻한 목도리를 선물해 줬다. My wife presented me a warm scarf. 승규는 큰 가방을 힘들게 들고 가시는 할머니의 가방을 대신 들어 드렸다. Singkyu picked up his grandmother's bag, which he could barely carry.

보다 is used to describe an attempt to perform an action. 옷을 살 때에는 몸에 맞는지 한 번 입어 보고 사는 것이 좋다. It's better to try on clothes once to find out if they fit me. 나는 대학생 때 처음으로 데이트를 해 보았다. I have gone out date him in the first time when I was a student.

The verb 싶다 has several meanings as it comes with different suffixes, -는가 싶다, -다 싶다, -나 싶다 combinations give meanings such as to look like something, to seem. [4,652] For example, 아들이 벌써 대학교를 졸업하다니 이제 정말 다 컸다 싶다. My son seems to have grown up because he has already graduated from the institute. In the following places, the suffix -을까 싶다 is used when speaking anxiously before an action occurs: 나는 혹시나 늦을까 싶어 택시를 타기로 했다. In case I'm late, I decided to take a taxi.

This auxiliary verb is used with another suffix, that is, with the suffix, -었으면 싶다 meaning "to want something to happen", "I wish", "I would". has been expressing meanings. For example, 날씨가 좋아서 가까운 곳으로 소풍을 갔으면 싶다. Because of good weather, i wish I went to closer place. In the following passages, it is used in conjunction with -을까 싶다 to make a firm decision to perform a previously mentioned action. 폐가 안 좋아진 것 같은데 이제 담배를 끊을까 싶다.[4,125] My lungs seem to be getting worse, and now I want to get up smoking. 쌓다 refers to the strongest level at which an action occurs or is repeated. 아이가 세 시간째 울어 쌓는다. The baby has been crying for three hours. [5,605] 대다 is an auxiliary verb in the same sense, meaning repetition. 지수는 입만 열면 거짓말을 해 대니 믿을 수가 없다. It's unbelievable that Jisu lied when he opened his mouth.

If one of the auxiliary verbs is the verb 놓다, which means to "put" when it is an independent verb, it comes in the form of the compound -어 놓다 to preserve the result of an action completed in the previous sentence. 나는 손님들이 오기 전에 미리 음식들을 준비해 놓았다. I had prepared the meal before the guests arrived. [5,250]

In addition, the auxiliary verb -어 놓다 is used in compound sentences to mean the continuation of a situation. For example, 날씨가 너무 더워 놓으니까 조금만 걸어도 땀이 난다. I have been sweating a little because of being hot. The verb 두다 means to lay, to put, to leave, and -어 두다 means to leave as an auxiliary verb. That is, the action taken in the previous sentence is used to express the meaning of preserving the result of an action [5,854]. 지수는 내일은 시간이 없을 것 같아 오늘 미리 숙제를 해 두었다. Jisu thinks she will be very busy tomorrow, so she has done her homework today.

These auxiliary verbs are also used as independent verbs, but act as auxiliary verbs based on the transposition phenomenon. Auxiliary verbs add meaning to a sentence. In teaching foreign languages, it is necessary to distinguish between the meaning of auxiliary verbs and the meaning of auxiliary verbs, otherwise the translation of the text may change, the speaker's opinion may be misrepresented. Therefore, it is purposeful to study the meanings of auxiliary verbs.

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