



 Research Article

STUDYING PHRASEOLOGICAL COMBINATIONS IN KOREAN

Submission Date: January 09, 2022, Accepted Date: January 20, 2022,

Published Date: January 28, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijasr-02-01-02>

Journal Website:
<http://sciencebring.com/index.php/ijasr>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Tatyana Vitalevna Tsoy
Sejong Institute in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to set phrases in Korean. Phraseological units and phraseological combinations are of particular interest. The performed analysis of phraseological units in the modern Korean language from the point of view of semantic originality indicates the richness of expressions in the studied language. From the studied material and the conducted research, the following conclusions follow that a phraseological unit is a stable phrase in which the whole phrase matters

KEYWORDS

Phraseology, units, expressions, set phrases, Korean language, semantics, meaning, idiomatic phrases.

INTRODUCTION

The study of phraseological units and phraseological expressions in the Korean

language occupies an important place, which is associated with the peculiarities of the very units



of their formation, lexicosemantic changes and implementation in speech. In this article, we will consider idiomatic expressions or Kwanyoyo (관용어), reflecting the emotional state of the speaker, the flexibility and sharpness of the thoughts expressed. In idioms, we lay the possibility of a figurative presentation of statements down. Speaking about imagery, we note that imagery is “the desire of speech to preserve the visibility of perceptions, and perception always causes not only thought but also feeling”¹.

As you know, idioms belong to the section of phraseology and are quite interesting from the point of view of semantics. A review of research, detailed developments of many questions of phraseology show that there are ambiguous answers. When studying phraseological units, the works of F.Kim, I.S.Klimas, E.M.Vereshchagin, B.A.Larin, the works of Korean linguists, such as 문금현 were considered. 국어의 관용 표현 연구. 태학사 (2002년), 서정수.국어문법. 한양대학교 출판부 (1996년), 남기심. 표준국어문법론.

탄출판사 (2006년), 문금현. 국어의 관용 표현 연구. 태학사(2002년), 박영원. 양재찬. 한국속담~성어 백과사전. 서울. 2002년.

The works of many linguists emphasize that along with the functions of messages, designations, generalizations, phraseological units contribute to the expression of subjectivity, individuality in speech. They aren't only designating, naming objects, but they are a special language means of conveying the speaker's diverse emotional and evaluative attitudes to what is happening in his inner world or outside it.

The analysis of scientific literature showed a wide range of views on phraseology as an object of study in various texts. Recently, in modern linguistics, two areas of research have been clearly outlined, of which the first direction has as its starting point the recognition that a phraseological unit is such a unit of a language that consists of words, that is, by its nature, a phrase². Some authors believe that the object of phraseology is all concrete phrases that are possible in a language, regardless of the

¹ <https://gtmarket.ru/library/basis/4132/4146>

²

http://theoldtree.ru/inostrannye_yazyki_i_yazykoznanie/i_spolzovanie_biblejskix_frazeologizmov_v.php

qualitative differences between them³. We recognize only certain categories and groups of phrases as an object of phraseology within the boundaries of this direction, which stand out from all those possible in speech with special originality. Depending on what signs it considers when highlighting such phrases, the composition of such units in the language is determined. Only these "special" phrases can be called phraseological units.

The second direction, according to the definition of Russian scientists, proceeds from the fact that a phraseological unit is not a phrase (neither in form nor in content), it is a unit of language that does not comprise words. The object of phraseology is expressions that are only genetically the essence of phrases⁴. Of course, in determining the directions for the study of phraseological units among foreign studies, the

works of N.M. Shansky play an important role⁵, dedicated to the phraseology of the Russian language. In the second direction, the main thing in the study of phraseological units is not the semantic and formal characteristics of the components that form it, and not the connections between the components, but the phraseological unit itself as a whole, as a unit of language that has a certain form, content and features of use in speech.⁶.

In Korean, phraseological units and phraseological combinations are considered being one type of 관용어, which causes many controversial issues, in particular, whether to consider 관용어 as phraseological combinations or idiomatic expressions. We should note that the idiomatic translation of the Greek idiom is a feature of originality. Consider phraseological

³ Копыленко М. М. Попова З. Д. Очерки по общей фразеологии: (фразеосочетания в системе языка). – Воронеж, 1989. - 192 с.

⁴ Ларин Б.А. Очерки по фразеологии // Уч. зап. ЛГУ. Сер. филол. наук. 1956. Т.198. Вып. 24

⁵ Шанский Н.М., Быстрова Е.А., Аликулов Т. 700 фразеологических оборотов русского языка. Для говорящих на узбекском языке. - М.: Рус. яз. - 1981. - 120 с.

⁶ Ахманова О.С. Словарь лингвистических терминов. М.:

Сов. энциклопедия, 1966. - 607 с.; Ашукин Н.С., Ашукина М.Г. Крылатые слова. Литературные цитаты. Образные выражения. - М.: Художественная литература. - 1966. – 824 с.; Булатов М.А. Крылатые слова. - М.: Детгиз. 1958. - 116 с.; Вартаньян Э.А. Из жизни слов. - М.: Детгиз. 1960. - 240 с.; Волина В.В. Фразеологический словарь: Популярное пособие для начальной школы. - М.: АСТ-ПРЕСС, 1997. - 96 с.



units using the example of (관용어) in Korean, although the list of phraseological units is complicated because in Korean there are phraseological units formed from Chinese characters.

An idiom is a combination of linguistic units, the meaning of which does not coincide with the meaning of its constituent elements, is an integer in meaning turns, we cannot derive the meaning of which from the meanings of the words included in them:

눈코 뜰 새 없다 - "no time to lift your eyes and nose" = to be very busy.

손을 쓰다 - "to use the handy" = to influence circumstances

허리띠를 졸라매다 - "belt-tightening" = to save, deprive oneself of any pleasures.

In the above idiomatic combinations, in decomposability is especially enhanced by adding particles of the accusative case 을/를, thus establishing the integrity of the expression. As you know, intralinguas and interlingua idioms differ. Intralinguistic lexical idioms are

characterized by non-free word combinations and the confluence of meaning, while interlingua idioms are characterized by the impossibility of literal translation.

The combination of words together forms phrases. Some phrases are free, others function in interconnection. In phrases of a free connection, an independent meaning is preserved and each unit performs the function of a separate member of the sentence, such as:

책을 읽는다 - Reading a book

신문을 본다 - I look at the newspaper

그림을 그린다 - I draw.

Combinations called non-free, interconnected words are more often considered phraseological combinations. In such combinations, words, when combined, lose their individual lexical meaning and form a new semantic whole, which, according to semantics, is equated to a separate word, for example:

눈이 높다 - "having high standards"

발이 넓다 - "many acquaintances"



Phraseologies, a phraseological unit, is a common name for semantically non-free combinations of words that are not produced in speech (as syntactic structures similar in form - phrases or sentences), but are reproduced in it in a socially assigned stable ratio of semantic content and a certain lexical grammatical structure. Phraseologisms and idioms, among other things, can be divided into groups in terms of origin and tradition of use. When studying languages with different structures, first of all, the nature of the correspondence of the component composition of languages is taken into account, in which variants are usually distinguished: lexical, grammatical, and lexica-grammatical. The lexical variant is a difference in the component composition of a phraseological unit, for example:

눈이 높다 (lit. "eyes high") - in the meaning of "turn up your nose."

or 등골에 소름이 끼치다 (lit. "goosebumps appear on the back") - in the meaning of "goosebumps run down the back."

Grammar variants are differences in verb forms and in case endings of nouns, such as:

간이 크다 (lit. "big liver") - in the meaning of "not a timid ten." In some phraseological units, similar features are quite clearly revealed, for example:

일을 하기 위해 적극적으로 행동하다

"Having removed the legs to appear" in the meaning of "take an active part in the performance of any work";

발이 넓다 - 알고 지내는 사람이 많다.

in the meaning of "broad leg" - to have many acquaintances - "to be sociable";

배가아프다 - 남이 잘되어서 질투가

in the meaning of "stomach hurts" - to envy someone's success;

- 너무 우스워서 배를 움켜잡고 웃다⁷.

⁷ 박 영순. 한국어 의미론. - 서울시: 고려대학교 출판부, 1996.
정 종진. 한국어 속담 대사전. - 경기도: 태학사, 2006.

동아 새국어. - 서울시: 동아출판사, 1997.
새국어 사전. - 서울시: 교학사, 2005.

"grab the navel" - when it's hilarious, laugh, clutching the stomach - "burst with laughter."

Lexica-grammatical variants of the difference suggest a difference in the structure of phraseological units, for example:

눈 깜짝할 사이 (lit. "eye blink gap")

"in the blink of an eye."

Considering phraseological units as a cultural layer of the language, we can conclude that connotation plays an important role in the formation of cultural and national semantics, reflecting a certain vision of the world through the prism of the national language.

According to research works, phraseological units are most often found in fiction, journalism, in colloquial speech, we associate the use of phraseological units with their expressive capabilities. Figurativeness, expression, as we noted above, which is characteristic of a significant part of phraseological turns, helps to avoid stereotyping, lack of emotion in speech communication. Phraseological units of a bookish nature, have an "increased" expressive and stylistic coloring, their use gives speech solemnity, poetry, bookishness. For

phraseological units of a colloquial-everyday plan, a "reduced" expressive-style coloring is characteristic, which makes it possible to express irony, familiarity, contempt, etc. The study of set expressions showed that linguacultural features of the language should be taken into account. Taking into account the features in the Korean language will allow a deeper study of the phraseology and other related languages, to consider the semantic and content potential of phraseological units in an oral speech to convey not only the expressive-emotional state but also the completeness of the content of the statement.

REFERENCES

1. Волина В.В. Фразеологический словарь: Популярное пособие для начальной школы . - М.: АСТ-ПРЕСС, 1997. - 96 с.
2. Копыленко М. М. Попова З. Д. Очерки по общей фразеологии: (фразеосочетания в системе языка). – Воронеж, 1989. - 192 с.
3. Ларин Б.А. Очерки по фразеологии // Уч. з ап. ЛГУ. Сер. филол. наук. 1956. Т.198. Вып . 24
4. Шанский Н.М. Фразеология современного русского языка. М., 1985.
5. Шанский Н.М., Быстрова Е.А., Аликулов Т.

700 фразеологических оборотов русского языка. Для говорящих на узбекском языке. - М.: Рус. яз. - 1981. - 120 с.

6. Фразеологический словарь русского язык
а. Сост.: Л.А.Войнова, В.П.Жуков, А.И.Моло
тков, А.И.Федоров / Под ред. А.И.Молотко
ва. - М.: Советская энциклопедия, 1968. - 5
44 с. - (ФСРЯ)
7. Ismatullayeva, N. R. Translation of phraseolo
gical units in Chinese and Uzbek languages. I
n *Scientific research of the SCO countries: syne
rgy and integration (International conference
)*. Beijing, PRC, June (Vol. 24, pp. 45-50).
8. http://theoldtree.ru/inostrannye_yazyki_i_yazykoznanie/ispolzovanie_biblejskix_frazeologizmov_v.php
9. <https://stud-baza.ru/frazeologiya-russkogo-yazyika-kurovaya-literatura-lingvistika>

