

STRUCTURAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS IN KOREAN

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Abstract

Korean grammar has a unique complex structure compared to other languages, and it is especially important to study the syntactic and semantic aspects of conjunctions in depth. Conjunctions are one of the main elements that ensure the logical connection between sentences in any language system, through which the integrity and consistency of thought are ensured. Causal conjunctions are especially important in expressing cause-and-effect relationships between sentences. The principles of using causal conjunctions in Korean and their semantic analysis are a relevant topic from the point of view of linguistics. Because how causal conjunctions are used in different situations, their differences from each other, and their synonymous relationships require a specific analysis. For example, the rules for using causal conjunctions such as "-기 나다", "-(으)니다", "-아/어서", "-는 바람에", "-길래" and "-길래" differ in their usage in formal and informal speech, and it is important to understand and master them correctly. As a result of incorrect use of causal conjunctions, confusion in the expression of thought may occur, and grammatical errors may be made. There is also the problem of finding the correct equivalents of causal conjunctions in the process of translation from Korean to Uzbek or vice versa. Therefore, a complete grammatical and semantic analysis of causal conjunctions is an urgent issue not only for students studying the Korean language, but also for translators, linguists and linguists. This article extensively covers the grammatical and semantic features of causal conjunctions in the Korean language, and their functions in the structure of a sentence, their usage characteristics depending on the speech context, and the problems in the translation process are studied in detail.

Keywords: structure, semantics, semantic connection, conjunction, adverb, Korean language, causal conjunctions.

Introduction

General information about conjunctions in Korean and classification of causal conjunctions

In Korean, conjunctions (연결어미 or 정지사) are used to connect words, phrases, or sentences, and to express logical relationships between ideas. They play an important role in sentence structure and logical consistency, making the language clear and fluent. Korean is an agglutinative language, and conjunctions are often added to the end of verbs and adjectives as suffixes. Therefore, conjunctions in Korean can appear as independent words or be attached to a verb and perform a grammatical function. The main functions of conjunctions are:

1. Connecting words and sentences - They logically connect words and sentences in a sentence.
2. Expressing relationships in a sentence - They indicate contrast, cause, effect, condition, and other semantic relationships.
3. Make speech understandable and coherent – Connects sentences together to form a logical whole.

2. Classification of conjunctions in Korean Conjunctions in Korean are divided into different groups grammatically and semantically. The following are their main types and examples.

2.1. Structural classification

1. Conjunctions (연결 어미) Connect a sentence by adding them to a verb or adjective. Examples: "-고" (and), "-지만" (but), "-아/어서" (because).

2. Independent conjunctions (접속사, jeopsoksa) Come as independent words and connect two sentences or phrases.

Examples: "그리고" (and), "그러나" (but), "그래서" (therefore).

3. Joint conjunctions (ijung jeobsogsa, ijung jeopsoksa) Come in pairs and complement each other. Examples: "뿐만 아니라", (not only... but), "말할 것도 없이" (even if he doesn't speak).

Sematic classification Category Conjunctions
Meaning Example Conjunctions and conjunctions -고, 그리고 and, 나는 책을 읽고 음악을 들었다. (I read a book and listened to music.)

Opposite conjunctions --지만, 그러나 but 나는 배가 고프지만 밥을 먹고 싶지 않다. (I'm hungry, but I don't feel like eating.)

Causative connectives -아/어서, -기 때문에 because, therefore 날씨가 추워서 외출하지

않았다. (He didn't go out because the weather was cold.) The objective conjunctions are -려고, -기 위해서 **for**나는 한국어를 배우려고 한국에 갔다. (I went to Korea to learn Korean.)

Conditional conjunctions -면, -다면 **if** 네가 오면 같이 가겠다.. (If you come, we will go together.)

The comparative conjunctions are -보다, -만큼 rather than나는 커피보다 차를 더 좋아한다. (I like tea more than coffee.)

The Role of Causal Conjunctions in Sentence Structure in Korean

In Korean, causative conjunctions (원인·과가 경 제어) play an important role in expressing cause-and-effect relationships as part of a sentence. They allow you to explain the reason for the occurrence of an action or event, justify the result, and clearly express an idea. We will analyze in detail how these conjunctions are used in sentences, their grammatical structure, and their significance in speech.

Functions of causative conjunctions in sentence structure Causal conjunctions perform various syntactic functions in sentences:

1. Explain the cause of an action or state.
2. Show a causal connection between two statements or ideas.
3. Play a key role in the semantic structure of a sentence.
4. Their use is limited in imperative and propositional sentences (for some causative conjunctions).

Main types of causative conjunctions The role of causative conjunctions in sentence structure depends on the form in which they appear. They come in three main forms.

1. Conjunctions (연결 어미) Attached to a verb or adjective to indicate a reason. For example: "-아/어서", "-(으)니다", "-느라게", "-느 마는 마는에".
2. Independent Conjunctions (접속사) Come at the beginning of a sentence as independent words and connect the cause and effect. For example: "그래서", "그러나다", "그렇기 나무다".
3. Conjunctions (이중 그레사) Come in pairs and complement each other. For example: "왜냐하는... 나무다" (because... because).
3. The effect of causal conjunctions on sentence structure

3.1. The “-아/어서” conjunction This conjunction is used to indicate a reason within a sentence and is usually found in everyday speech. Structure: Attached to the stem of a verb or adjective. Not used in imperative and propositional sentences. Examples:

1. 배가 고파서 밥을 먹었어요. (I ate because I was hungry.)
2. 길이 막혀서 늦었어요. (I was late because of the traffic.)
3. 비가 와서 밖에 나갈 수 없어요. (I can't go out because it's raining.) Features: In the second sentence, no command or suggestion can come: 비가 와서 우산을 가져가세요. (Error! The command with “서” is not used.) 비가 오니까 우산을 가져가세요. (That's right! A command can be used with “-(으)니까”).

3.2. The conjunction “-(으)니까” indicates a reason or basis and can be used in imperative or propositional sentences. Structure: It is added to the base of the verb or adjective. Indicates a reason based on personal experience. Examples:

1. 바쁘니까 나중에 이야기해요. (I'm busy, so we'll talk later.)
2. 비가 오니까 우산을 가져가세요. (Take an umbrella because it's raining.)
3. 시간이 없으니까 빨리 가자. (Let's go faster because there is no time.) Features: Can be used with imperative and propositional sentences: 배가 고프니까 같이 밥을 먹읍시다. (I'm hungry, let's eat together.)

3.3. Conjunction “-기 때문에” This conjunction is used in formal and written speech. Structure: “-기” is added to the nominal form of the verb or adjective. Examples:

1. 눈이 많이 오기 때문에 길이 미끄럽습니다. (The road is slippery because of a lot of snow.)
2. 건강이 나쁘기 때문에 운동해야 해요. (I have to do sports because of my bad health.)
3. 가격이 비싸기 때문에 살 수 없어요. (I can't take it because it's expensive.) Features: Used in formal style: 이번 회의는 중요하기 때문에 꼭 참석해야 합니다 (Because this meeting is important, you must attend.)

3.4. “-느라” conjunction This conjunction is used for a reason that has a negative result. Structure: It comes in the form of the verb “-느라”. • The second sentence must have a negative result. Examples:

1. 숙제 하느라 서느라 못 바이어요. (I couldn't answer the phone because I was doing my homework.)
2. 초하느라 위치를 못 먹었어요. (I didn't eat lunch because I was doing sports.)

3. 카지를 가느라 못었어요. (I was late because I was waiting for a friend.)
Features: Used with verbs that express active action: 텔비전 보느라고 공부를 못
했어요. (I didn't study because I was watching TV.) 날씨가 좋느라고 못
나가어요. (Error! “좋다” is not an active action.)

4. Conclusion Causal conjunctions in Korean play an important role in the syntactic
and semantic structure of a sentence. Their correct use ensures that speech is clear
and coherent. Conjunctions such as “-아/어서”, “-(으)니다”, “-기 배이지” and “-
느라고” are used in different styles and contexts, increasing the impact of speech.

Grammatical and Semantic Features of Causal Conjunctions in Korean

Grammatical and Semantic Features of Causal Conjunctions in Korean Causal
conjunctions are used in Korean to connect cause and effect in a sentence. They
play an important role in forming the semantic structure of a sentence and are used
in various levels of communication styles. The grammatical and semantic
properties of causal conjunctions are explained in detail below.

1. Grammatical properties of causal conjunctions Causal conjunctions usually
connect two clauses and express cause and effect. They occur in various
grammatical forms and differ depending on the clause in which they are inserted.

1.1 General grammatical structure of causal conjunctions Causal conjunctions are
mainly found in the following forms:

1. Suffixes added to the stem of a verb or adjective: 아이/어서 (-aseo/eoseo) ,기
나다음 (-gi ttaemune) ,(으)니다 (-eu)nikka)

2. Conjunctions used as independent words: 나다음 (ttaemune) – “because
of” , 덕분에 (deokbune) – “because of” (in a positive sense), 탓에(tase) – “because
of” (in a negative sense)

1.2 Rules for using conjunctions 아이/어서: This conjunction is added to the stem
of a verb or adjective to express cause and effect. It is widely used in informal
speech. Example: 비가 사람 나가 하요어요. (Biga waseo bakk-e nagaji
anhasseoyo.) – “He didn't go out because it was raining.”-기 나다: This form is
more formal and is often used in written speech. Example: 에이다 나다 나다
숙제 못 했어요. (Sigani eopgi ttaemune sukjereul mot haesseoyo.) – “I couldn't do
my homework because I didn't have time.” -(으)니다: This conjunction is more

commonly used in spoken speech and, unlike -아서/어서, can also be used in commands and suggestions. Example: 피곤하니까 일찍 자요. (Pigonhanikka iljjik jayo.) – “Go to bed early because you’re tired.” 때문에: Usually used with a noun and is more common in formal speech. Example: 날씨 때문에 비행기가 지연되었습니다. (Nalssi ttaemune bihaenggi-ga jijeondoeosseoyo.) – “The plane was late because of the weather.”

Conclusion

“Structural-semantic” analysis is the study of the relationship, interaction, and properties of the syntactic (structural) structure and semantic (meaning) aspects of language. In other words, this method of analysis is aimed at studying the grammatical structure of language units (sentences, phrases, clauses, etc.) and how their meanings are expressed and how they relate to each other. For example, in the case of causal conjunctions in Korean:

Structural aspect - the way the conjunction is attached to the verb, that is, how it is located in the syntactic structure of the sentence.

Semantic aspect - the meaning of the conjunction, that is, how it expresses the cause-effect relationship in the sentence. With the help of this analysis, linguists and translators can identify the subtle meanings of the language and translate or analyze them accordingly. The following is a summary of the causal conjunctions in Korean and their structural-semantic analysis: Summary: Meaning: Causal conjunctions in Korean are used to express a cause-effect relationship. Their main function is to connect cause and effect in a sentence and to reflect the tone and register of the sentence. Main conjunctions and their characteristics:

-아서/어서: Structure: Attached to the root of a verb or adjective. Semantics: Expresses a simple, factual reason; is neutral and widely used in everyday communication. Limitations: Not very suitable for use in sentences containing commands or recommendations.

-(으)니까: Structure: Attached to the root of a verb, expresses a subjective reason. Semantics: Used to indicate a reason, give advice or a suggestion, and create a sincere tone in oral conversation. Limitations: Not the most suitable option for use in formal or scientific written speech.

-기 때문에: Structure: Formed by nominalization of the verb. Semantics: Designed to express the cause clearly and objectively in formal, written and scientific speech. Limitations: Not natural in oral and interactive communication, as it has a clear, formal style.

Structure and semantic interrelation: Each causal conjunction differs linguistically in the form of its attachment to the verb and its semantic content. These differences play an important role in choosing equivalents that correspond to the general tone of the sentence, the context of communication and the register of speech. Nuances of translation and expression: When translating Korean causal conjunctions into Uzbek, it is necessary to pay attention to the formality, sincerity of the language and the context of speech. The specific semantic and structural features of each conjunction should be clearly reflected in the translation process. This conclusion will help to understand the structural-semantic nuances in the process of selecting and using Korean causal conjunctions and to correctly reflect them.

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