

## **A STUDY ON THE ANALYSIS OF ERRORS IN THE USE OF POSITIVE CONSONANT "E" IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING KOREAN LANGUAGE LEARNERS**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze errors made by Russian-speaking Korean language learners in using the Korean adverbial case particle '에(e)' and to identify the causes of these errors. By examining the difficulties faced by learners due to differences between the Russian and Korean adverbial case systems, this research seeks to derive systematic error patterns through frequency analysis and error type analysis. The results of this study are expected to provide foundational data for developing effective Korean language education methods for Russian-speaking learners, and furthermore, to have significant implications for Korean language education as a foreign language in general. In particular, it can provide practical assistance in developing educational content and methods for the accurate use of the adverbial case particle '에(e)'.

**Keywords:** Adverbial case particle, error, replacement, omission, addition.

### **Introduction**

The Korean language, among the various grammatical elements, has case particles that play an important role in clarifying semantic relationships and understanding sentence structure. In particular, the adverbial case particle '에(e)' performs various semantic functions such as denoting place, time, direction, instrument, reason, and is one of the basic grammatical elements that Korean learners must master. However, While in Russian adverbial meanings are expressed through various prepositions and case changes, in Korean they are mainly conveyed through the

particle '에'(e)', which can cause difficulties for Russian-speaking students to correctly understand and use the various semantic functions '에'(e)'. Therefore, a study that specifically analyzes the types of errors in the use of 'e' by Russian-speaking students and identifies the main causes of these errors is necessary to find effective methods of teaching Korean. Thus, this study aims to analyze the types of errors in the use of the adverbial case particle '에'(e)' by Russian-speaking Korean learners, to investigate the causes of errors, and to provide basic materials for the development of effective content and teaching methods.

## 2. Types of mistakes in the use of the adverbial particle "에"

Beginner-level learners had the most common substitution errors, followed by add and omit errors. This can be illustrated in the following table:

Table No1 Types of Mistakes in the Use of the Adverbial Particle "에"

(elementary level students)

Error Types	Number of errors
Replacement	20
	In
	100
	To/By
	4
	Silver/Silver
	14
	to
	4
	E/A
	22
Omission	30
Supplement	66
Total	258

As can be seen from Table 1, the most frequent were substitution errors, among which the substitution of adverbial particles "에" with "에서" was overwhelming, namely 100 cases. This was followed by addition errors – 66 cases and omission errors – 30 cases.

### 1) Replacement errors:

First, let's look at examples of errors in replacing "에" with "에서":

- 1) 명동은 서울에서(에) 있어요 (*Myeongdong is located in Seoul*);
- 2) 시장에서(에) 사과가 많아요 (*There are a lot of apples in the market*);
- 3) 2000 won for a glass of juice (*Стакан сока стоит 2000 won*);
- 4) 꽃을 꽃병에서(에) 꽂아요 (*I put flowers in a vase*);
- 5) I will be at home tomorrow (*Завтра я буду дома*);

- 6) 저는한국에서(에) 온지 1년됐어요 (*It's been a year since I came to Korea*);
- 7) 동생은 대학교에서(에) 입학했다 (*The younger brother entered the university*);
- 8) 그는 옷장에서(에) 옷을 걸었다 (*He hung his clothes in the closet*);
- 9) 저는 다음 달에서(에) 미국에 가요 (*Next month I am going to America*);
- 10) 우리일년후에서(에) 이곳에서다시만나자 (*Let's meet here again in a year*).

In cases (1), (2), and (5), the errors occurred because students did not understand or internalize the restrictions on the use of "에" and "에서" depending on the predicate: "에" is used with 많다 (*many*), 적다 (*few*), 있다 (*yes*), 없다 (*no*), and "에서" with action verbs. In case (3), students did not understand that "에" was used when specifying a unit of measure or price. In cases (4) and (8), the errors occurred due to a misunderstanding that "에" is used to refer to an object that is affected by an action or an object that affects an action. In case (7), students confused "에" for a goal with "에서" for a location. In cases (9) and (10), "에" for time was mistakenly replaced with "에서" for place.

Examples of replacing the adverbial particle "에" with "을/를":

1. 친구가 한국에 와서 공항\*을(에) 가요 (*A friend has come to Korea and is going to the airport*);
2. 철수는 꽃\*을(에) 물을 줍니다 (*Jeolsu watering flowers*);
3. 명동은 서울\*을(에) 있어요 (*Myeongdong is located in Seoul*);
4. 귤 하나\*를(에) 얼마예요? (*How much does one tangerine cost?*);
5. 동생은 대학교\*를(에) 입학했다 (*The younger brother entered the university*).

In case (1), the accusative case "을" is used instead of "에", which denotes the destination. Case (2) is an example of an error due to the interference of the native language: for Russian-speaking students, this sentence in Russian sounds like "Cholsu pours flowers", where "flowers" are in the accusative case. In case (3), the error is probably caused by inattention, despite knowing the rule of using "에" to indicate a location. In case (4), the students did not understand or forgot that "에" is used after the words denoting the unit of measurement. In case (5), the accusative case "를" is used instead of "에" denoting the goal.

Next, let's consider the cases of replacing the adverbial particles "에" with "이/가" or "은/는":

1. 저녁\*은(에) 직장에서 왔어요. (*In the evening I came home from work*);
2. 철수가 꽃\*이(에) 물을 줍니다. (*Cheolsu watering the flowers*);
3. 책상 위\*가(에) 사전이 없어요. (*There is no dictionary on the table*);
4. 명동은 서울\*이(에) 있어요. (*Myeongdong is located in Seoul*).

In case (1), the auxiliary particle "은" is used after the word "evening" instead of "에". In cases (2) and (3), the nominative case is incorrectly used instead of "에", which violates the sentence structure.

Examples of errors in replacing the adverbial particle "에" with "으로/로":

1. 시장\*으로(에) 가서 과일을 샀어요. (*He went to the market and bought fruits*);
2. 나의 친구는 내일 러시아\*에(로) 떠난다. (*My friend is leaving for Russia tomorrow*);
3. 책상 위\*로(에) 사전이 없어요. (*There is no dictionary on the table*);
4. 귤 하나\*로(에) 얼마예요? (*How much does one tangerine cost?*).

Case (1) is a common mistake where "으로" is used instead of "에" to indicate the destination. In case (2), on the contrary, "에" to denote the destination is used instead of "로" to indicate the direction of travel. Cases (3) and (4) can be caused by lack of knowledge about "에" or inattention.

Example of replacing the adverbial particle "에" with "에 게":

1. 철수는 꽃\*에 게(에) 물을 줍니다. (*Jeolsu watering the flowers*).

This error occurs due to confusion in the use of "에" and "에 게", also common among novice learners. "에" is used after inanimate nouns, while "에 게" is used after animate nouns. In this case, "flowers" is an inanimate noun, so you should use "에".

2) Add errors:

Let's look at examples of add errors that are the second most common:

1. I wake up at 7 a.m. in the morning\* and wash my face. (*I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning and wash my face*);
2. 저는 저녁\*에 8시에 보통 숙제를 해요. (*I usually do my homework at 8*

*p.m.)*

3. I am a student at a university\*. (*I am a university student*);

4. 저는 내일\*에 프랑스로 떠나요. (*Tomorrow I am leaving for France*).

Cases (1) and (2) are errors due to ignorance of the rule that "에" is not repeated twice in the same sentence. In case (3), the students probably knew the correct way to use the genitive case "의": "대학교의" (university), but wrote "에" by pronunciation. In case (4), the error is due to ignorance or insufficient grasping of exceptions when "에" is not used after some nouns that denote time.

(3) Omission errors:

1. 저는 오전\*(에) 학교에서 공부해요. (*I study at school in the morning*);

2. 한국은 겨울\*(에) 몹시 추워요. (*In Korea, it is very cold in winter*).

Both cases are examples of omitting "에" after nouns denoting time. For Russian-speaking students, this can be a mistake due to the interference of the native language. In Russian, these sentences sound like "I study at school in the morning" and "In winter in Korea it is very cold", where the words "in the morning" and "winter" do not require additional prepositions, but are expressed by changing the case of the word. These are errors due to the insufficient assimilation of the system of case particles by Russian-speaking students. So far, we have considered the types of mistakes in the use of the adverbial particle "에" in novice students. Next, let's consider the types of mistakes in intermediate students.

The types of mistakes in the use of "에" in intermediate students are presented in the following table:

Table No9

Types of Mistakes in the Use of the Adverbial Particle "에" (intermediate students)

Error Types	Error Count
Replacement	112
	In
	To/By
	Silver/Silver
	to
	E/A
Omission	170
Supplement	44
Total	664

As with beginners, intermediate students had the most frequent substitution errors, followed by skip and add errors. Among the replacement errors, the most common was the replacement of "에" with "에서" – 170 cases, then the replacement with "을/를" – 112 cases, the replacement with "이/가" – 104 cases, the replacement with "은/는" – 38 cases, the replacement with "으로/로" – 24 cases, and the replacement with "에게" – 2 cases. The following are examples of each type of replacement errors:

(1) Errors in replacing "에" with "에서":

1. 김 교수님께서 대학원장\*에서(에) 취임하셨다. (*Professor Kim took office as Dean of Graduate Studies*);
2. 아버지 생신 선물을 부모님 댁\*에서(에) 보내 드렸어요. (*I sent a gift for my father's birthday to my parents' house*);
3. 10분 후면 서울\*에서(에) 도착합니다. (*In 10 minutes we arrive in Seoul*);
4. 이것은 어디\*에서(에) 쓰는 물건이에요? (*Where is this thing used?*);
5. 학생 신분\*에서(에) 이런 곳에 오면 안 되지. (*As a student, you cannot come to such places*);
6. 이번 사건은 교칙\*에서(에) 의해서 처리될 것입니다. (*This incident will be dealt with in accordance with the school rules*);
7. 3\*에서(에) 5를 더하면 8이 된다. (*If you add 5 to 3, you get 8*);
8. 서울\*에서(에) 오니 사람도 많고 공기도 탁해 답답하군요. (*Arriving in Seoul, I feel depressed because of the large number of people and polluted air*);
9. Do not scribble on or on walls\*. (*He pucyŷte na ctehe*);
10. 옆집에서 나는 요란한 소리\*에서(에) 잠을 잘 수가 없었다. (*I couldn't sleep because of the loud noise from the house next door*);
11. 모두들 그녀의 미모\*에서(에) 반했어요. (*Everyone was fascinated by her beauty*);
12. 바람\*에서(에) 비까지 와서 등산하기 나쁜 날씨였다. (*Because of the wind and rain, the weather was bad for climbing the mountain*);
13. 애들아, 바닥\*에서(에) 앉지 말고 의자에 앉아라. (*Children, do not sit on the floor, sit on chairs*);
14. 그런 거짓말\*에서(에) 속으면 안 돼요. (*You can't believe such a lie*).



In cases (1) and (6), the errors occurred due to a misunderstanding that "에" is used to indicate status or qualifications and not "에서". In case (2), the error occurred due to a misunderstanding that "에" is used to refer to the object affected by the action and not "에서". Cases (3) and (8) are momentary confusion about the basic difference between "에" and "에서": destination and starting point. that "에" can also be used to denote the purpose or intention of an action or state. Case (6) is a mistake due to ignorance of the idiomatic expression "-에 의해서" (*according to...*) In the case of (7), both "에" and "에서" can be used to indicate a cause or reason, but the students were not able to fully distinguish the subtle difference between the two particles. Cases (9) and (13) are errors due to confusion between "에" used to indicate the place of existence or location of people or things, and "에서" used to indicate the place of action. Cases (7) and (12) are errors due to ignorance of the function of "에" to indicate an addendum. Cases (11) and (14) are errors due to ignorance that "에" is used to refer to an object of action, emotion, or state of cognition. As you can see from these examples, the adverbial particle "에" has many meanings, which makes it difficult for foreign students to understand and use correctly.

(2) Omission errors:

1. 비\*(에) 옷이 다 젖었네요. (*All my clothes were soaked in the rain*);
2. 그곳은 이번 지진\*(에) 큰 피해를 입었다. (*That place was badly damaged by this earthquake*);
3. 그 아버지\*(에) 그 아들이네. (*As the father is, so is the son*);
4. 고기는 강한 불\*(에) 익혀야 한다. (*Meat should be cooked over high heat*);
5. 더운 날씨\*(에) 건강히 잘 지내시는지요? (*How do you get along in such hot weather?*);
6. 수박은 한 개\*(에) 만원입니다. (*Watermelon costs 10000 won apiece*);
7. 일 년\*(에) 책을 몇 권이나 읽으십니까? (*How many books do you read per year?*);
8. 우리는 봄가을\*(에) 여행을 간다. (*We go on trips in spring and autumn*);
9. 그는 1년 전\*(에) 미국으로 이민을 갔어요. (*He emigrated to America a year ago*);

10. 내 친구는 방학 중\*(에) 쌍꺼풀 수술을 해서 예뻐졌다. (*My friend had eyelid surgery during the holidays and became more beautiful*);
11. 동기는 일의 시작 단계\*(에) 영향을 미칠 뿐만 아니라 일의 결과\*(에)도 영향을 미친다. (*Motivation affects not only the initial stage of work, but also its result*);
12. 그 남자는 그 여자를 보는 순간 바로 사랑\*(에) 빠졌다. (*That man fell in love with that woman at first sight*).

In cases (1) and (2), "에" should be used after nouns denoting reason or reason, but most students missed it. In case (3), "에" is used to refer to the object of comparison or standard. In the case of (4), "에" should be used to denote an instrument. In the case of (5), "에" is used to denote a condition, environment, or situation of an action or state. In cases (6) and (7), "에" is used to denote a unit of measurement. In cases (8), (9), (10), "에" is used to indicate the time of action, event, or state. Case (11) – A typical example where most intermediate students have omitted "에," which should be used to denote an object that is affected by an action. In case (12), "에" should be used to denote an object of action, emotion, or state of cognition.

(3) Examples of errors in adding the adverbial particle "에":

1. He usually does his homework at 8 o'clock in the evening\*. (*He usually does his homework at 8 p.m.*)
2. There is a garden behind my house\*. (*За нашим домом есть сад*);
3. As a result of a car accident\*, he suffered a serious head injury. (*Due to a traffic accident, he badly injured his head*).

There were fewer addition errors than omission errors. Cases (1) and (2) are situations where "에" is repeated in the same sentence, making the sentence look unnatural. In case (3), usually "에" is omitted before "때문에" (*due to*), and it is an addition error due to lack of grammar knowledge or inattention.

3. Conclusion So far, we have considered error models in the use of the adverbial case particle "에" that occur in a real educational environment. At both the primary and intermediate levels, the most common was the replacement of the adverbial case particle "에" with other particles, the frequency of substitution with the adverbial case particle "에 서" was especially high». In addition, omission and addition errors were common. It is believed that this is because the adverbial case



particle "에" has a polysemous meaning, which causes a lot of confusion among foreign students in the exact understanding of the meaning. First of all, through error analysis, we realized that there is an urgent need to accurately teach each meaning of the adverbial case particle "에" and comparing the values between two particles in an educational environment to reduce students' errors and help them express themselves correctly in Korean.

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