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Differences and Similarities of Derivative Adverbs in Uzbek and Korean Languages

S. F. Turakulova
Lecturer at the Department of Far Eastern Languages
Samarkand State Foreign languages Institute

Annotation: In this article, we will look at the differences and similarities between the derivative adverbs in the Korean and Uzbek languages, and we can see that in the Korean language they are phraseological units and syntactically cannot function as a case. This proves once again that Uzbek is a rich language.
Keywords: particle, conjunction, adverbs, cause, manner, 부사, 매우, 일반부사, 상징부사, 문장부사.

I. INTRODUCTION

Although Uzbek and Korean belong to the Altaic language family, which is a language family, we can see grammatical differences and similarities in the language. We are in this chapter, primarily Uzbek and Korean. we are talking about the different aspects of derivative adverbs in languages.

First of all, if we pay attention to the types of advebs in the Uzbek language, we can see that the types of adverbs are as followings:

Adverbs of manner: selflessly, obliquely, narrowly, hardly, kindly, from top the toe, frankly, slowly, trackingly, on foot, secretly, chronically, thoroughly, freely, directly, lively, vertically, suddenly

Babur felt **deeply** that separated from his homeland yet. (P.Q.).

The cool breeze came and the applause was our **triumphant** flag (A.M.)

The audience is **silent,** everyone is looking at her. (P.Q.).

Adverbs of degree. In response to the question of how much/how many?, refers to the degree to which an action and state is performed.

Examples of degree-quantitative adverbs are: hardly, entirely, accordingly, affordable, extremely, satisfactorily, infinitely, less.

Abundant light shines, our dear sun from the sky (E.Vakhidov).

But the mirror was so dim that I could barely see my own face (O.H.).

Adverbs of place: there, here, here, there, forward, in the middle, nowhere, far away, forward, out, down, left, right.

If a person looks around while he is speaking, then it is a transiently. (from the hadith).

Elderly Nazarali ota is here (G'ulom).

Adverbs of time include such expressions that refer the time of the action: in the morning, relentlessly, internally, rarely, yet, early, day after the tomorrow. For example:

If you want to mention the faults of ayour friend, firstly, remember your own guilt! (Imam Ismail al-Bukhari).

' Today is your birthday, Today your house will full of flowers (H.O.).

Adverbs of purpose: intentionally, deliberately expressingly, occasionally, wittingly are such adverbs, which indicate the purpose for which the action is performed. For example,

Towards the tall buildings, We went deliberately. (Po'lat Mo'min).

Adverbs of reason: reluctantly, unwillingly , uselessly, hardly.

According to Kunduzoy's urge, he reluctantly went to the front row and sat down (Aydin).

There are several types of advebs in Korean, as well as in Uzbek. We can only see that these species are slightly different from the Uzbek ones. Below we can see the highlighted types of Korean forms:

General adverbs (일반부사): very(아주), very(매우), much more(훨씬), extremely (더욱), again(더), all(모두), great (광장히), too(너무), together (같이), with (함께), generally(전혀), morning (아침).

이 약은 감가에 **아주** 잘 듣습니다.

This medication helps with colds.

오늘은 날씨가 **매우** 춥군요.

It is very cold today.

그 옷이 **훨씬** 좋아 보여요.

That dress looks so much better.
괄일은 사람들이 좋아하니까 **더** 사는 것이 좋겠어요.
People like to go, so I wish I could buy more.
어제보다 기온이 **상당히** 올라갔어요.
The weather was much better than it was at night.
a
Adverbs of imitation (상징부사): These are the ways in which they imitate sounds or imitate objects. We can add the followings:
땡땡, 똑똑, 뚝뚝, 멍멍, 보글보글, 쿵쿵, 훨훨, 엉금엉금, 살금살금, 성큼성큼.
수업을 알리는 종소리가 **땡땡** 울립니다.
The lesson bell is ringing 'tteng-tteng'.
작은 집들이 **옹기종기** 모여 있습니다.
Small houses are clustered together.
훨훨 나는 저 꾀꼬리 암소 서로 정답구나.
Oranges flying softly in the sky are very kind to each other.
사뿐사뿐 눈 위를 걷는 소리가 들립니다.
There is a squeaking sound of footsteps in the snow.
저는 **슬그머니** 회의장을 빠져나왔습니다.
I sneaked out of the conference room.
Adverbs of place:), 이리 (here), 저리 (there), 그리 (that), 여기 (here), 거기 (there), 저기 (that).
(buyer), geogi (uyer), geogi (here and there) and others.
이리 와서 자세히 이야기나 합시다.
Come here and let's talk in detail.
그리로 가서 지하철을 갈아타야 합니다.
You have to go there and change the subway.
저리로 가면 사거리가 나옵니다.
you go there, you will come to a crossroads.
저기 제가 탈 버스가 오네요.
Here's my bus coming.
거기 무슨 문제라도 있습니까?
Is there any problem there?
Adverbs of time are followings: (시간부사): 가끔 (sometimes),내일 (tomorrow), 늘 (always), , 다시 (again) 모레 (the day after), 벌써 (already),아까 (before), 어제 (yesterday), 언제 (when).
언제 집으로 찾아가면 되겠습니까?
When can I go to yours?
어제 오래 전에 만났던 사람으로 부터 전화가 왔습니다.
Yesterday I got a call from a person I met a long time ago.
모레 여행을 떠날 예정입니다.
I am going on a trip the day after tomorrow.
오늘 중간 고사가 있습니다
There is a midterm exam today.
이제 이 주제에 대해서 이야기를 해 볼까요?
Now let's talk about this topic.
Also, unlike Uzbek, Korean has a type of negative adverbs called (부정부사), which can be exemplified by the negative adverbs 안 (not to do) and 못 (can not)[2]. The difference between this and the Uzbek language is that these negative adverbs are expressed in the Uzbek language by the negative particle In other words, the verb is denied by the Uzbek preposition "-moq". In this case, this suffix is added to the verb. In Korean, these words are used before verbs and adjectives to deny.

어제는 잠을 안 잤습니다.
I didn't sleep yesterday.
저는 수영을 못 합니다.
I can't swim.
저는 무서운 영화를 안 봅니다.
I don't watch scary movies.
불의를 보면 저는 못 참습니다.
When I see injustice, I can't stand it.
저는 그 사람을 한 번도 못 봤습니다.
I've never seen that person.

Adverbs of speech: (문장부사): 과연 (in fact), 정말 (very), 실로 (really), 물론 (of course), 모름지기 (definitely), 설마 (finally). While in Korean we use such words as adverbs of speech in Uzbek it is used as an introductory sentence.

과연, 그 소문이 사실이었구나!
In fact, these rumors turned out to be true.
정말, 그는 정확한 사람이야!
In fact, he was an orderly man.
물론, 우리가 모임에 꼭 참석해야 되는 것은 아닙니다.
Of course, it is not necessary that we clearly attend the meeting.
실로, 가을은 아름다운 계절입니다.
Really, fall is a beautiful season.
모름지기, 사람은 꿈이 있어야 합니다.
After all, a person must have a dream.

Adverbs of conjunction: These adverbs connect word to word, sentence to sentence. These include: 즉 (clearly), 또 (또한 (again), 도리어 (unexpectedly), 오히려 (vise versa), 차라리 (rather than), 및 (and), 더구나 (on top of that). We have included words like this in Korean in the form of conjunctions. But in Uzbek these are auxiliary words studied in the connective tissue of the series.

시간은 즉, 금이다.
Time is gold.
우리가 또 축구시합을 이겼다.
We won the soccer match again.
축구경기를 보는 사람들이 오히려 더 흥분되어 있다.
Vise versa, fans of soccer are excited.
야단을 맞아야 할 아이가 도리어 화를 내고 있다.
When it comes to punishment, on the contrary, he is angry.
날씨가 이렇게 추운데 더구나 전기까지 공급되지 않는다.
The weather is so cold, and there is no electricity.

Thus, it is clear from the above examples that in both Uzbek and Korean, the adverbs have their place. We can see their differences in their division into species. For example, in our Uzbek language, in addition to the words in the category of adverbs in Korean, imitation words, prepositions and conjunctions are also studied on the basis of adverbs.

In this chapter, we will look at the differences and similarities of adverbs between the Uzbek and Korean . First of all, we need to know that the Uzbek language is characterized by a large number of word-forming affixes. Similarly, a number of constructive suffixes are used in word formation in Korean. In particular, the case of adverb formation is also unique in that the formation of words belonging to adverb word groups by adding certain suffixes from different word groups is also unique. From this point of view we can see that the two languages have similar aspects to each other. Thus, the peculiarities of the forms in both Uzbek and Korean are as follows:

1. In both Uzbek and Korean, the prepositions precede the verb, and the mode of action, time, place, degree is a set of words denoting the amount.

시험이 어려워서 겨우 합격했어요.

I barely passed because of the difficulty of the exam.
그것은 전혀 믿을 수 없는 일이다.
This is absolutely unbelievable.
여기 앉았던 사람이 어디로 갔습니까?
Where did the man sitting here go?
2. In the Uzbek language there are a number of adverbs that occur in the form of words. They are compound forms and are formed by word-for-word addition. As a result, double and iterative forms are created. For example, row by row, a little, everywhere, in turn, by itself, far away, open, disorderly and so on. In the Uzbek language, the pair adverbs is one of the place adverbs and one of the situational adverbs. For example,
We pushed the tables from here to there.(adverbs of place)
He made breakfast from time to time. (Adverbs of time)
We firmly believe in the complete and unequivocal triumph of communism. ("S. Uzb.")
Rahim came running, hurriedly ate for a while, and immediately left.
Many of our compatriots were persecuted in those years.
Shortly after the break, the students were called name by name and invited into the rooms.
Aziza then spoke at long-term about the conversation.
A few of the girls danced on their own.
We can also see the semantic forms in the Uzbek language. These include: silently, far away, in the morning, away, early, the after day, suddenly, together, in a hurry.
The next morning they decided to go to the governor's office (Sh. Sa'dulla)
It was very cold yesterday. (Sh. Sa'dulla)
Issac suddenly remembered what had happened last night.
The recent incident at the Oqsaroy station has shocked us.
Suddenly the door opened. Lying on his back, the old man's eyes were dimly lit, blank who was wrapping his chest in cold quilt.
Suddenly a bone handle, a bottle on the handle, from the corner of my father's kerza boots the eyes drew the stuck knife. (Sh.Jalil)
If we look at the above examples one by one, we can see the spiritual changes that occur as a result of the addition of conjunctions to the adverbs. For example, adding the suffix -ga to a word suddenly means that an action occurs suddenly. Or the meaning of time is expressed by adding the place-time suffix to the word close.
In Korean, the word adverbs are used in the same way as in Uzbek. Examples of such expressions in Korean include:아주, 훨씬, 즉, 도리어, 땡땡, 이리, 그리, 가끔, 내일, 다시, 및, 하물며, 차라리, 아무리, 제발 and etc.
어제 읽던 책이 아주 재미있었습니다
The book I read yesterday was very interesting.
어떤 물건을 시장에서 사는 것이 오히려 더 비싸다.
Buying some things from the market, on the other hand, is expensive.
새도 은혜를 안다. 하물며 인간에 있어서라!
Even birds know grace too. How much less to be human!
아마, 내일 아주 많은 눈이 내릴거예요.
It will probably snow a lot tomorrow.
From the above, if we look at the words in the Korean adverb word group, we can see that these words sometimes do not match in the Uzbek language. Although these words come before the verb as in the Uzbek language and express the sign of the action, they are morphologically different word groups.
This means that in Korean, adverbs are repeated only when they are made with imitation words. That is, by saying a certain situation or sound twice, we form a pair of words.
Also phraseological units belonging to the category of ravish in Uzbek language
we can also meet. Although such words do not belong to the category of adverbs, they are morphologically a function of ravish, and syntactically a case word serves as a series. For example, from two threads to a needle, in both worlds, from a mystery to a mystery, and so on, are phraseologisms.

In Korean, we cannot make phraseological units by using phraseological units in pairs or repetitions of words like the ones above. In the formation of phraseologies in Korean, it is mainly done by adding other words with one verb. Also, most of the phraseology in Korean belongs to phrases that come mainly from Chinese. For example, from the addition of other words to the verb:

입 이 무 겁 다 – tight to the paper

입 이 가 볍 다 – unable to keep a secret

From a phrase from the Chinese language:

일 석 이 조 – hitting two rabbits with one arrow

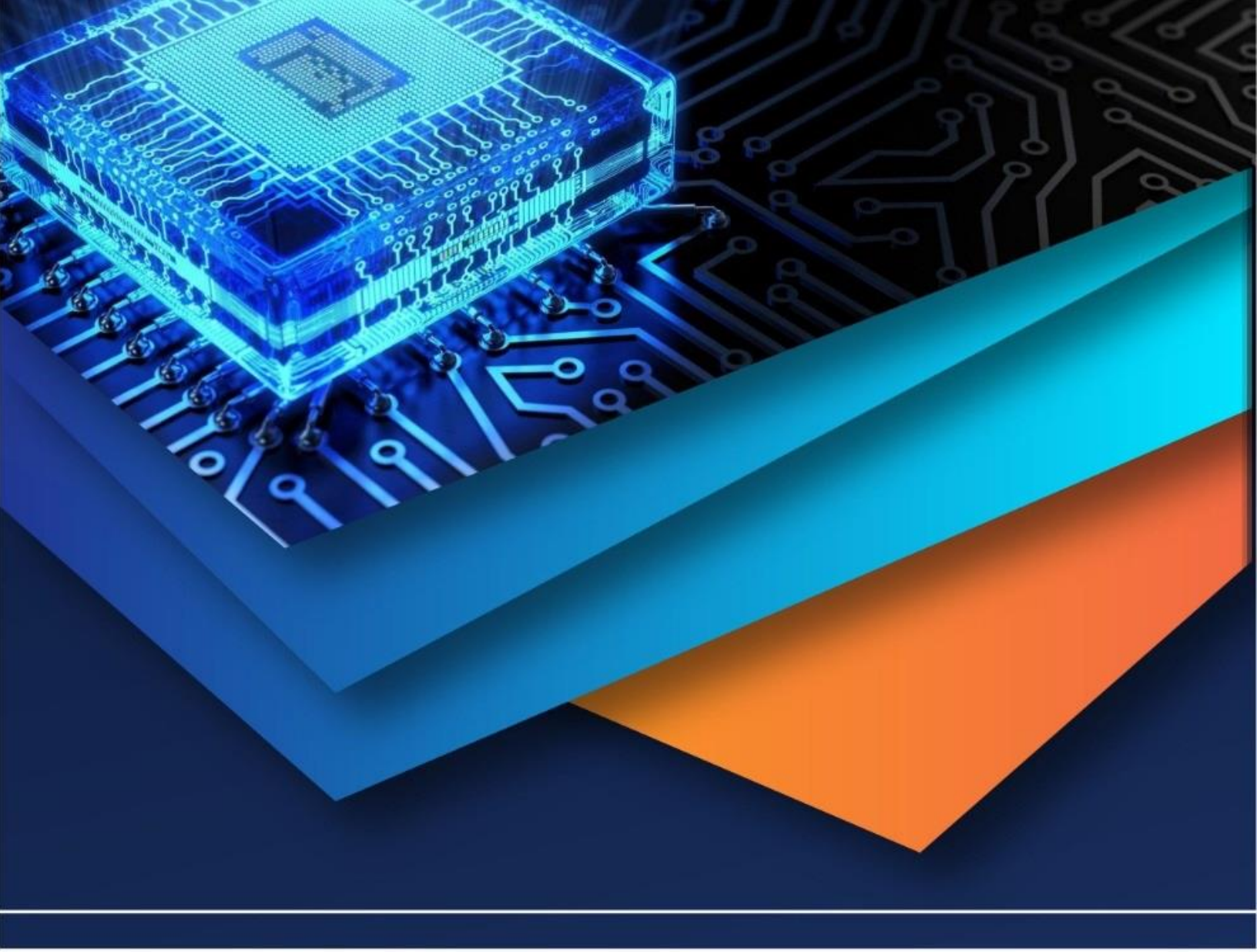
이 웃 사 촌 – the nearest neighbor is better than the far relative.

From the above, we can conclude that in the Korean language, phraseological units are adverbs and syntactically, can not perform the function of the manner. This proves once again that Uzbek is a rich language.

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