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Forming nouns using suffixes: 이 'and' - 음 / - ㅁ '- 님' i '- 들' - 쯤 ',' - 경 ',' - 여 ',' 씩 ',' - 짜리 ',' - 어치 ',' - 끼리 '

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Abstract: ***This article is about the formation of nouns using suffixes that are located between the root, stem and ending or particle. Because in Korean, particles are certainly used in sentences.***
Keywords: Suffixes, morphological, voice, reverence, time, probable modality, active, productive.

I. INTRODUCTION

Suffixes in Korean are located between the stem and the ending or particle. Without being used without them, they cannot serve as the morphological boundary of the word and express such grammatical meanings that are not related to the syntactic position of the word, namely: the meaning of the voice, reverence, time, probable modality.

The suffix "이", as noted above, is an active and productive layered morpheme and, when attached to the stem of the verb, forms both a verbal noun and an adverb. However, within the framework of the requirements for term papers in terms of the volume of content, we will consider the suffix nature of word formation in the Korean language only on the example of the formation of verbal nouns.

By suffixing in Korean, both simple and complex (compound) verbal nouns are formed.

벌다 + 이 = 벌이 - Earnings

다듬다 + 이 = 다듬이 - smoothing

높다 + 이 = 높이 - height

쇠 + 붙다 + 이 = 쇠 붙다 - a piece of iron

살림 + 살다 + 이 = 살림살이 - thrift

This table gives examples of the formation of: 1) simple verbal nouns using suffixation, by attaching the suffix '- 이' to the stem of a simple verb (for example: when attaching the descriptive verb '높다' to the stem of the descriptive verb '높다' the "high" suffix '- 이' forms a noun ' 높이 '"height").

2) compound (complex) verbal nouns using a mixed type of word formation, by addition followed by suffixation, for example: '쇠붙이' "a piece of iron" by adding the stems of the noun '쇠' "iron" and the verb '붙다' "to stick" with the subsequent addition suffix '- 이'

The word-forming suffix'- 음 / ㅁ 'in Korean, being an active and productive morpheme, joins the stem of the verb to form a verbal noun. The suffix '- 음' is attached to the stem of the verb, with a final syllable followed by a consonant letter (for example, when joining the stem of an irregular verb to 'ㄷ ' '걷다' "to walk, to walk" of the suffix '- 음', the verbal noun '걸음' "step »), With a final syllable on a vowel - '- ㅁ ' (for example, when adding the suffix '- ㅁ ' to the stem of the verb '만들다', the suffix '- ㅁ ' is formed, the verbal noun '만듦'“ making, cooking ”is formed). Let's look at other examples of the formation of verbal nouns in the table below:

걷다 + 음 = 걸음 - step

믿다 + 음 = 믿음 - faith

울다 + 음 = 울음 - crying

알다 + 음 = 엚 - knowledge

만들다 - 음 = 만듦 - making, cooking

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Korean has a respectful noun suffix "님" This suffix, when attached to titles, positions, appeals and words denoting kinship, gives a respectful meaning to the subject or object of the proposal or appeal. Consider the following table as an example:

선생 + 님 = 선생님 - teacher

아버지 + 님 = 아버지 님 - father

충장 + 님 = 충장 님 - rector

어머니 + 님 = 어머님 - mom

부모 + 님 = 부머 님 - parents

손 + 님 = 손님 - guest

For example:

어머니 님 이 펀 잖으 습니다 - mom is sick

친구 는 도서관 에 자주 갑니다 - a friend often goes to the library

사람들 이 비행기 를 기다 립니다 - People are waiting for the plane

In Korean, the word-forming suffixes '- 쯤', '- 경', '- 여', '- 씩', ' 짜리 ',' - 어치 ',' - 끼리 'follow the nouns to clarify their meaning. The suffix '- 쯤' is used with a noun to denote them numbers or masses and has the meaning "about so much". Very often "approximately". When used with an auxiliary particle, '은' emphasizes the understatement of the noun.

For example:

1. 걸어서 얼마쯤 걸릴 까요? - How long does it take to walk?
2. 그 남자 는 약 20 세쯤 된것 같아요 - This guy is about 20 years old.

The suffix'- 경 'is used when the date or time is unknown, and the suffix '여' is used with cardinal numbers and means "over", "above"

For example:

1. 수업 은 세 시경 에 끝날 거에요. The lesson ends at about 3 o'clock.
2. 십여년 전에 이리로 이사 했어요. I moved here over 10 years ago.

The suffix '- 씩' when used after names means "distribution". For example:

1. 이 약 을 식후 에 조금씩 잡수 세요. Please take a little of this medicine every time you eat.
2. 두사람 씩짝 을지 으세요. Please split in pairs (two people).
3. 하루 에 세번 씩 식사 를 합니다. I eat three times a day

Quantitative or qualitative expression, denotes a unit of measurement. For example:

1. 100 원 짜리 우표 를 두장 주세요. Please give me two hundred won stamps.
2. 이 유치원 은 다섯 살 짜리 아이 만 들어올 수 있습니다. This kindergarten only accepts children 5 years old.

The suffix '- 어치', when used after names, denotes the quantity or value of money. For example:

1. 이 야채 를 얼마 어치 드릴 까요. How much should I give you these vegetables?
2. 이것이 모두 다 만원 어치 밖에 안돼요. It only costs 10,000 won

The suffix '- 끼리', used after names, denotes belonging to a group of people or animals. For example:

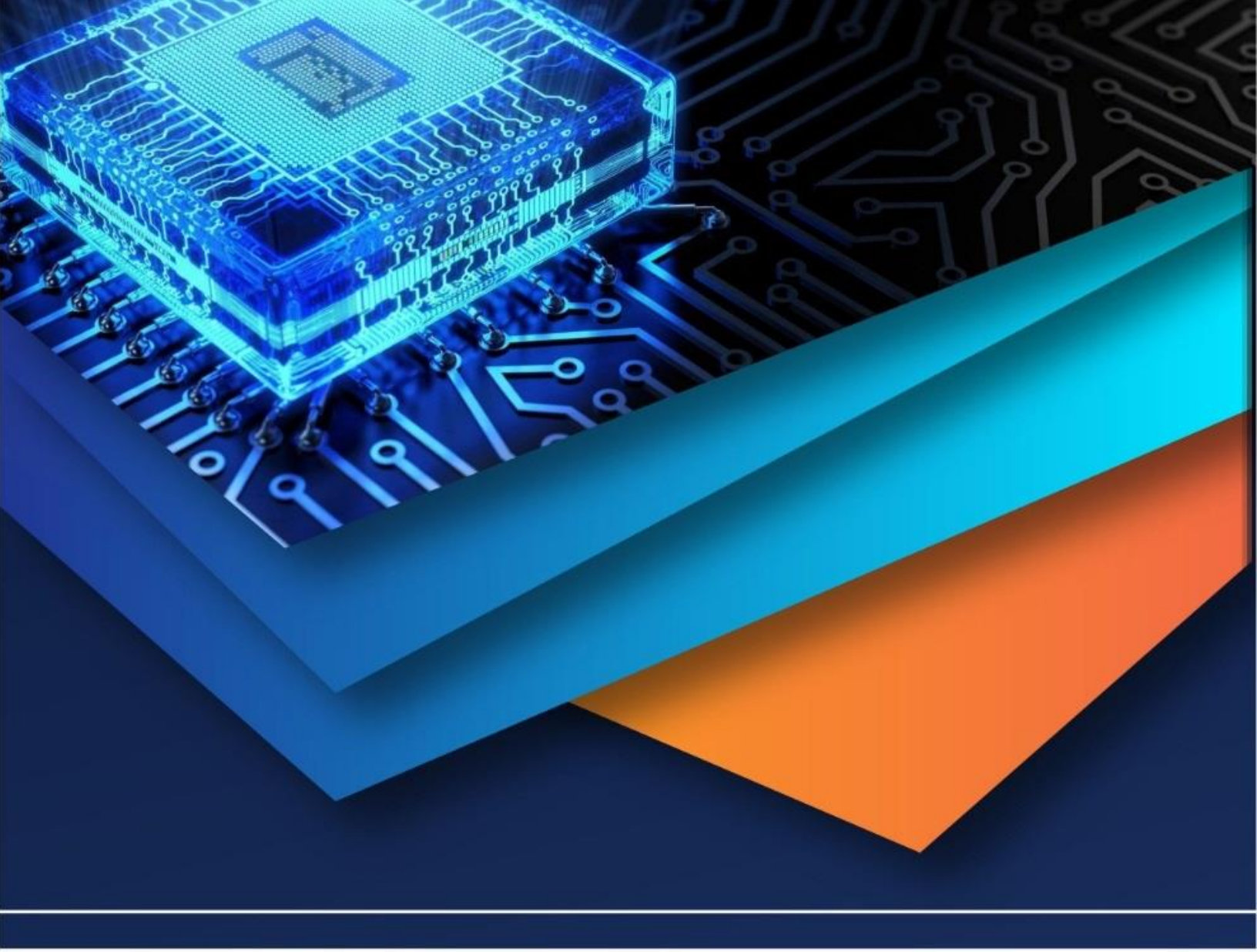
1. 그것은 남자들 끼리 하는 놀이 입니다. This game is for men only.
2. 호랑이 는 호랑이 끼리, 사자 는 사자 끼리 모여 삽니다. Tigers live with tigers, lions live with lions.

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