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Grammatical Category of the Expression of Politeness in the Korean Language

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Abstract: This article is about the grammatical category of respect in Korean. Since many languages reflect politeness, and Korean also reflects. The article discusses politeness from the grammatical side and they are given in examples.
Keywords: politeness, speech etiquette, Korean, culture of speech, grammar, category, expression.

I. INTRODUCTION

In all languages, in grammatical terms, there is also a category of grammar, expressing the means of expressing politeness. Especially in the category of modality, the category of politeness exists both in Asian countries and in European countries. As for specific grammatical constructions in the category of politeness, there is no such thing in European languages.

Speech etiquette is the root of the hierarchical system in Korean society. Politeness in semantic terms is clearly delineated in accordance with the social position between the speakers. There are 7 styles of politeness in Korean, which are expressed using their own forms of the final ending. A sentence in Korean ends with one of the styles of politeness attached to the verb, which is always at the end of the expression. [1:74]

The degree of each style can be further increased by an even more polite form with the addition of the suffix –시.

A. 하소서체. A highly formal, officially-polite style.

It was traditionally used when addressing the king and the royal family. This style has long disappeared from everyday speech, but it can be heard in prayers and in the Bible. Also, this style of speech is often used in historical Korean TV series. The highly formal, officially-polite style is the highest level of politeness in the Korean language, since it was used exclusively during the call to God or to the king.

The verb is formed by adding the affix –나이다, while 라이다 – is used.in the future form

- 당신의 종이 여기에서 일하고 있었던 것을 아시나이다.
- You knew that this servant worked here.
- 내일 이곳에서 기다리이다.
- Tomorrow, I will wait for you here.

In the interrogative sentence, the verb is joined by - 나이까?

- 주여, 어디로 가시나이까?
- Your Majesty, where are you going?

The imperative mood is constructed with - 소서

- 내가 주의 법구들을 지키오르니 오 나를 아주 버리지 마옵소서.
- I will keep the statutes of Yours: Oh, don't leave me.

In the imperative mood with "let's", in which there is more a request or an invitation to joint action than a direct order, the sentence is constructed with – 사이다.

- 여기에 집을 짓고 함께 거하사이다.
- Let's build a house here and live together.

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B. 합쇼체. Officially-polite style.

This is a modern, officially polite, so-called formal-polite style. It is this style that is most often used by Koreans at the first meeting with strangers. Starting with this style, they gradually move into softer styles.

The declarative sentence ends with – ㅂ니다 or – 습니다.

- 저는 아침마다 책을 읽습니다.
- I read a book every morning.

The interrogative form is formed using – ㅂ니까 or-습니까?

- 어디 가십니까?
- Where are you going?

An imperative sentence is constructed with – (으)십시오.

- 안전띠를 착용하십시오.
- Please fasten your seat belt.
- 손잡이에 매달리지 마십시오.
- Do not lean on the handles.

In the imperative mood with the expression “let’s”, it is used – 합시다

- 전기를 절약합시다.
- Let's save electricity.

C. 해요체. Informal-polite style.

These days, it is the most common style in the Korean language. It is considered an informal, but polite style. If the speaker does not know which of the above forms to use, this style is the most appropriate. This form is an alternative to the officially-polite style. It is used both between strangers and with an older interlocutor.

The sentence is constructed with the affix – 요

It is interesting that both in the interrogative and in the narrative sentence, the construction does not change its appearance, but rather differs in stress. In the narrative sentence, when reading the final – 요, the tone is slightly muted at the end, and in the interrogative sentence, it rises.

- 지금 공부해요.
- I’m studying now.
- 생각해 보고 말씀드릴게요.
- I'll think about it and tell you.
- 지금 어디 가요?
- Where are you going now?

D. 하오체. Formal neutral style.

Currently, this style cannot be heard when talking to Koreans. This middle style, once used by poets, was also used in unknown social situations. During the dictatorship, it acquired a negative connotation. Therefore, it is sometimes used by older people, officers.

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The sentence is constructed using – 소 or – 오 depending on whether the word ends with a consonant or vowel, respectively. Just like – 요 in any sentences does not change its form.

- 분명 아제는 여기 책이 있었소.
- There was definitely a book here.
- 소인은 매일 종들에게 일을 주오.
- I give my servants work every day.
- 지금 여기서 무얼 하오?
- What are you doing here?

E. 하게체. Neutral style.

This style is used mainly by the older generation, and rarely used by young people. 하게체 is considered a style of novels. It is also used when talking to a person of lower status or younger than the speaker, but does not want to be rude to the interlocutor, and not too polite in the same time.

In a declarative sentence, the following affix is attached to the verb. – 네

- 요즘은 바둑을 공부하며 지낸다네.
- These days I am learning to play the “Go”.

The interrogative sentence is constructed with the affixes – ㄴ/는가, - 나.

- 요즘 뭐 하며 지내는가?
- What are you doing these days?
- 어제 뭘 일 있었나?
- Did something happen yesterday?

In the imperative mood, - 게 is added to the verb

- 잠깐 이리 좀 와 보게.
- Come here for a minute, please.

In the imperative sentence with the expression “let’s”, the verb ends with – 세

- 이번 주말에는 설악산에 가 보도록 하세
- Let's go to the Sorak Mountains this weekend.

F. 해라체. Officially-a familiar style.

It is a conversational simple style. Also, it is often used in writing when the narration is conducted in the third person. They are used in essays, instructions, etc., when talking with close people, with peers.

In a declarative sentence, the verb ends with the affix – ㄴ/는 다.

- 나는 아침마다 운동을 한다.
- I exercise every morning.
- 그녀는 주말에도 학교에 간다.
- She goes to school even on weekends.

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An interrogative sentence is constructed using – 하냐 or – 니.

- 지금 뭐하냐?
- What are you doing now?
- 어제 어디 갔었냐?
- Where did you go yesterday?

The imperative mood uses the affix – 아-어 라.

- 내일 10 시까지 여기 와라.
- Come here by 10: 00 tomorrow.
- 밤에 돌아다니지 마라.
- Don't walk around the neighborhood at night.

The imperative form of the same sentence with the expression “let’s” is constructed with – 자

- 오늘은 여기까지 하자.
- Let's leave it at that.
- 내일은 가지 말자.
- Let's not go tomorrow.

7. 해체. Informal-familiar style.

It is widely distributed in a colloquial style. It is often used in conversation with peers and close friends, as well as in conversation with children.

The declarative sentence ends with the affix – 아/아 or – 지, there is almost no difference between them.

- 지금 캄퓨터 해.
- I'm working on a computer right now.
- 난 그냥 책 읽고 있지.
- I’m just reading a book.

The interrogative form of the sentence is constructed using the affix -냐/-니/-까

- 지금 뭐 하냐?
- What are you doing now?
- 이제 뭘 할까?
- What have you been doing lately?

In the imperative mood, – 아/어 or –라 is used.

- 그만해!
- Stop it!
- 이거 먹어.
- Eat this.

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The imperative sentence with the expression “let’s” is constructed using – 자.

- 이제 그만하고 가자.
- Let's finish this and go.
- 오늘은 집에서 TV 나 보자.
- Let's watch TV today. [2:20-53]

Among the languages of the world, there are those in which the expression of respect for the interlocutor or the object of conversation is maximally simplified, such languages often include the languages of European countries. However, in Asia, speech etiquette is much more important. Thus, the grammar of the Uzbek language also contains affixes showing politeness in communication. [3:122]

The category of politeness plays a huge role in the cultures of Asian countries and in this work, cultural studies and a comparison of the culture of respect in South Korea were carried out. Speech etiquette is an integral part of culture, behavior and human communication. As it is known, Korean speech etiquette originates from Confucian norms, where relations are formed according to the system of senior-junior, head and subject. In other words, the elder treats the younger kindly, and the younger treats the elder with respect. And this system is manifested in all spheres of Korean life. The culture of greeting is one of the distinctive features in Korean society.

For example, 안녕하십니까? (hello!)

Its short form is 안녕! (hello! /bye!).

If we talk about special words expressing politeness, then these are synonyms of ordinary words like sleep, eat, etc. this kind of synonyms is rarely found in other languages:

밥 – 진지 - Food

집 – 댁 - Home

Also special affixes of respect like 님, 군, 씨, etc.

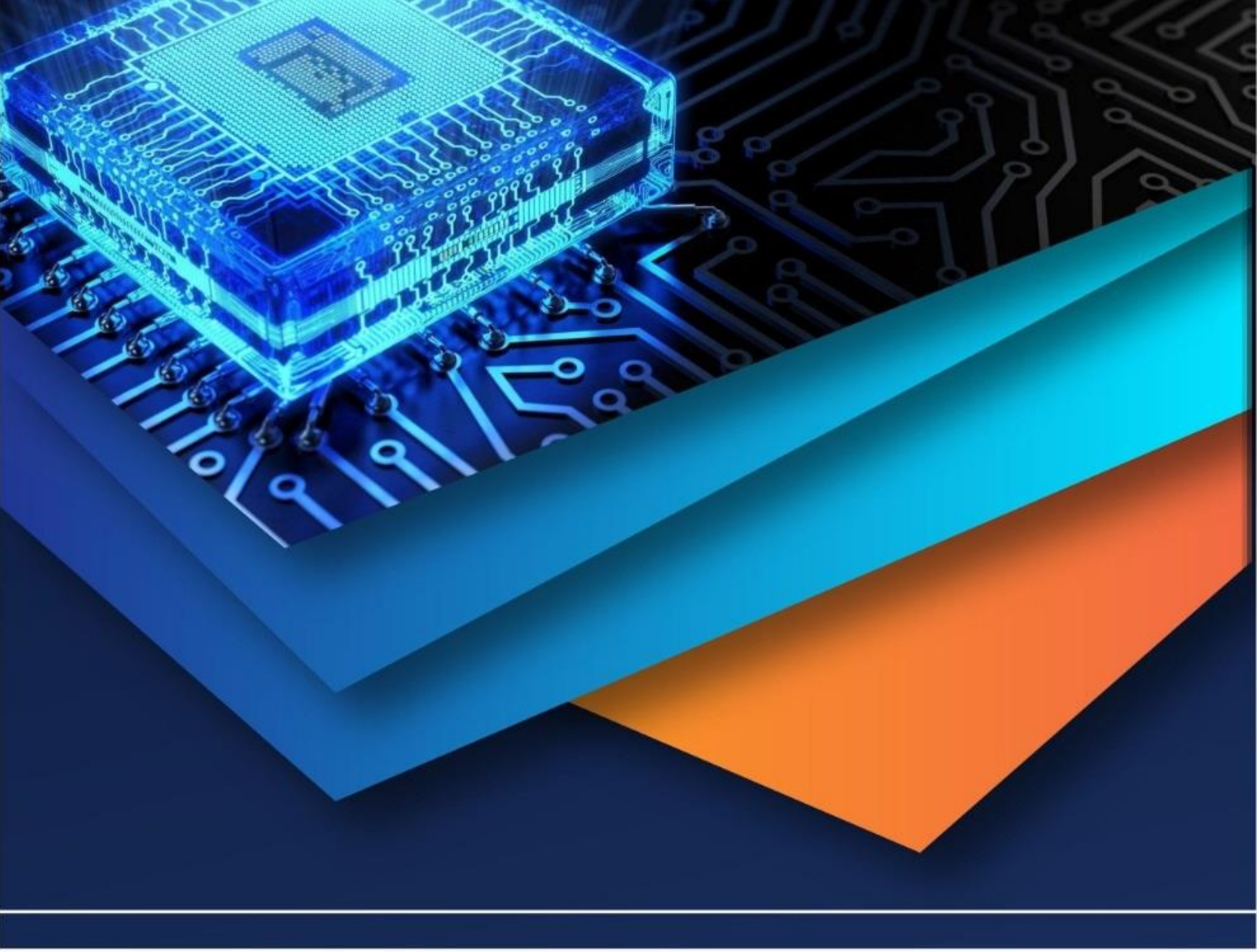
박 군 – Pak - kun

가윤씨 – Gayun-shchi [4 :89].

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