

A Pragmatic Analysis of Deactivated Pronouns in the Korean Linguistic Context

Malika Mukhiddinova^a

Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that by now the level and depth of study of pronouns does not correspond, firstly, to the generally accepted and general modern level of theoretical development of the Korean language as a whole, and, secondly, to the backbone role that pronouns play in the general structuring of the language. The ability to perform the function of a subject, predicate, etc., is one of the important distinctive structural forms in the grammar of the language under study, which requires special study. Until now, as a result of research, only the morphological features of pronouns in the Korean language have been determined, leaving the issues of the syntactic functioning of pronouns unresolved. Such studies are important for the development of theoretical linguistics and methods of teaching the studied language.

1 INTRODUCTION

As you know, pragmatics is a relatively young area of linguistics. The term “pragmatics” (from the Greek “deed”, “action”) was introduced into scientific use by one of the founders of semiotics (general theory of signs) C. Morris. The emergence of pragmatics was due to the fact that structural linguistics and logical semantics had “a weak connection with reality and the practical activities of people”, so in the 60-70s there was a sharp turn to the study of the pragmatic aspects of the language. A powerful stream of research on pragmatics was initiated by the works of L. Wittgenstein. The scientist, pointing out the need to take into account the extralinguistic situation, forms the concept of the meaning of the word as its use. In *Philosophical Investigations*, he writes: “the meaning of a word is its use in language”.

2 LEARNING THE PRONOUN

The issues of studying pronouns in the Korean language are reflected in the works of linguists such as A.A. Kholodovich, Yu.N. Mazur, G.I. Ramstedt, Ik Sop, Han Kil (Mazur, 2001; Kholodovich, 1964; Ramstedt, 1951; Young-soon, 2001; Hangil, 2006), etc. All words in the Korean language, in terms of

their designation of reality, fall into two categories. Some name individual phenomena of reality (objects, their properties, actions, states); they have a naming function. Others only point to certain phenomena of reality (to objects, their signs, etc.), without naming them. They can also point to a particular word already mentioned in the context, for example: 친구의 아버지가 집에 돌아왔습니다. My friend's father came home.

그분이 극장에 갔다 왔습니다. He went to the theater.

These words perform a demonstrative function. Under certain conditions, words that perform a nominative function can be used as indicative, on the contrary, words that perform a demonstrative function, under certain conditions, can be used as names.

All demonstrative words are correlated with denominatives. But some of them, namely those that point to objects of objective reality, are correlated with nouns. Others of them, namely those that indicate signs, are correlated with adjectives. The third of them are correlated with adverbs, etc. This correlation, as a rule, is found in the fact that demonstrative words reflect, to a greater or lesser extent, the morphological structure of those nominal words with which they are interconnected.

Words that perform a demonstrative function are united by a common name - pronouns. This term is

^a<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2866-6659>

conditional and does not reflect, like most traditional terms, the true meaning of the words of this category (Ik-seop, 2001). Pronouns can be considered as a special part of speech. In this case, it is defined as a word digit with a pointer function. But pronouns may not leave a special part of speech. In this case, they are distributed over other parts of speech, forming in their composition a special group of words with demonstrative functions (for example, pronominal nouns, pronominal adjectives, pronominal adverbs, etc.) The solution of the question in one direction or another depends on which least morphologically and syntactically isolated this category of words.

In Korean, words with a demonstrative function can be distinguished as an independent part of speech, since they have a number of morphological and syntactic features. Firstly, pronouns are not endowed with all those syntactic potencies that are characteristic of those parts of speech with which they are correlated. Pronouns, as a rule, have limited syntactic compatibility. An adjective can be combined with an adverb (아주 좋다” very good”), but the associated pronoun (pronominal adjective) cannot be combined with an adverb, for example, the words 이렇다” such”,어떻다 “which” cannot be preceded by adverbs. A noun can be combined with a nominal definition, but the pronoun associated with it (pronominal noun) does not enter into combination with a nominal definition. A noun can be combined with a definition-adjective, but the pronoun associated with it has this ability only in exceptional cases, in certain styles of artistic speech. Thus, syntactically, pronouns are clearly opposed to those parts of speech that are correlated with them.

Secondly, pronouns are autonomous to a large extent and morphologically. So, for example, a number of pronouns (이, 그, 저 in the meaning of “this, that”), acting as definitions, are devoid of attributive features, in contrast to words with a nominative function (names, adjectives, verbs), which these features have or may have optionally. Other pronouns (나 “I”, 너 “you”) have significant declension deviations that contrast them with nouns. A number of features are also found in the formation of the plural. A number of pronouns that have the ability to decline do not have all cases. Thus, morphologically, pronouns to a large extent oppose those parts of speech with which they are correlated.

For the above reasons, they are singled out by us in a special part of speech. All pronouns in Korean in terms of modality can be divided into groups: interrogative-indefinite, affirmative-definite (Jeong-su, 1996).

From the point of view of the nature of the indication (indication of the subject, indication of the sign, etc.), they can be divided into nominal (indication of the subject), adjectives (indication of

the sign), adverbs (indication of the sign of the sign) and numerals (indication of the number) (Phil, 2003; Girutsky, 2003; Kim, n.d.).

Types of pronouns in Korean: Taking into account the opinions of foreign linguists, we can distinguish a general classification of pronouns. In general, pronouns can be divided into two large groups: interrogative-indefinite and affirmative-definite.

Interrogative indefinite pronouns		
Non-derivative pronouns	Nominal	Personal (누구 «Who») subject (무엇 «What») Locative (어디 «where»)
	adjectives	pointing (어느 «what”, “some”) Determinants (무슨 «what”, “some”)
	Adverbial	mode of action (어떻게 «How») time (언제 «When»)
	Numerals	몇 “how many”, “several”: 얼마 “How many”
Derived pronouns	Educated with -든지	누구든지 “anyone” 무엇이든지 “anything” 어디든지 “somewhere”
	Educated with -나 지	누구인지 “somebody” 무엇인지 “somebody” 어딘지 “somewhere”
	Educated with -나	누구나 “every person” 무엇이나 “any subject” 어디나 “everywhere”

Figure 1: Interrogative indefinite pronouns.

Affirmative definite pronouns		
Demonstrative pronouns	First plan	subject names이것 «This» personal names이이 «He» Direction이리 «here» Place여기 «Here»
	Second plan	subject names그것 «That» personal names그이 «that man» Direction그리 «there» Place거기 «there»
	Third Plan	subject names저것 «over there» personal names저이 «that person over there» Direction저리 «over there» Place저기 «over there»
	1 face	나, 저 «I», 우리, 저희 «We»
	2 face	너, 자네 «You», 당신, 그대 «You», 너희 «You»
	3 face	이이, 이에, 이분 «this person», 그, 그이, 그애, 그분 «that man», 저이, 저애, 저분 «that person over there»
	Personal pronouns	

Figure 2: Affirmative definite pronouns.

So, having defined and examined the types of pronouns, we can say that non-derivative pronouns combine the meanings of interrogative and indefinite pronouns. Derived pronouns are formed by adding

morphemes to them -든지, -나지, -나. Derived pronouns have no interrogative meaning. Some of them, with a negative predicate, acquire the meaning of negative pronouns. For example:

- 누구든지 “anyone”, “no one”
- 무엇이든지 “anything”, “nothing”
- 어디든지 “somewhere”, “nowhere”
- 어디서든지 “somewhere”, “nowhere”

Demonstrative pronouns form the basis of pronouns that are substitutes for nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Depending on the relationship to the speaker (first person), these pronouns are divided into three groups: pronouns of the first (close to the speaker), second (more distant from the speaker) and third (most distant from the speaker) plans. All pronouns substitutes for a name have the same morphological features as the part of speech they replace. In particular, this means that they can change by case and have plural forms.

Third person pronouns are etymologically either non-personal pronouns or nouns used as pronouns (Kobozeva, 2004; Kobozeva, 2000). So, we can say that all third person pronouns go back to the demonstrative pronouns that underlie them.

2.1 Grammatical Features of Demonstrative Pronouns

So, the main function of demonstrative pronouns in Korean is to indicate an object or place using 이, 그, 저, which are rarely used on their own, but mostly with a dependent noun -것, pointing to an object.

Consider the following cases.

Pointing to the subject: When pointing to an object nearby, pronouns are used. 이, 이것 “this” (singular); 이들, 이것들 “these” (plural). The pronoun “이” is used on its own and can indicate the general content of the previous sentence, as well as in the plural form «이들».

이것은 나의 책입니다.- This is my notebook.

1) When pointing to an object that is not so far away, pronouns are used 그것 “that” (singular) 그것들 “those” (plural).

The pronoun 그 by itself cannot indicate involvement in the previous sentence, but can only have such functions in the form 그것.

그것은 내가 좋아하는 음식이다.- This is the food I like.

1) When referring to an object that is far away, the pronouns 저것 “over that” (singular), 저것들 “over there” (plural) are used.

저것은 내가 찾은 물건이다. - This is just the thing I was looking for.

2) When pointing to an indefinite subject, pronouns are used 무엇 “What”, 어느 것 “which”. For example:

나는 그것이 무엇인지 모르겠다. - I do not know what is this.

2) When indicating the value “any”, use 아무 것

아무 것이나 물어 보십시오. - Ask anything.

Pointing to the place.

1) 1) When pointing to a place close to the speaker, pronouns are used 여기 “Here”

여기에는 제일 큰 시장입니다- This is the biggest market.

2) When pointing to a place close to the listener 거기 “there”. 거기 있는 집은 내가 어렸을 때 살던 집입니다.

Over there is the house where I lived as a child.

2) 2) When pointing to a place that is far from the speaker and from the listener 저기 “over there”.

3) 저기에 뭐가 있습니까?- What is there?

4) 4) When referring to an indefinite place, use the pronoun 어디 “where”

너는 고향이 어디니? - Where is your homeland?

5) When referring to “nowhere”, use 아무 데 ‘some place’

그 나라 말고는 아무 데도 없다. - There is nowhere else in this country.

So, the main feature of demonstrative pronouns is to point to objects or a place, depending on the location of the speaker and listener.

Also one of the features of demonstrative pronouns is that in the case of attaching case particles to these pronouns, it is possible to reduce the forms:

1) attaching a case particle 이 \ 가

long form shortened form

이 것이 (This) 이 게 (This)

그 것이 (That) 그 게 (That)

저 것이 (over there) 저 게 (over there)

2) attaching a qualifying particle 는 \ 은

long form shortened form

이 것은 (This) 이 건 (This)

그 것은 (That) 그 건 (That)

저 것은 (over there) 저 건 (over there)

3) attaching a case particle 를 \ 을

long form shortened form

이 것을 (This) 이 걸 (This)

그 것을 (That) 그 걸 (That)

저 것을 (over there) 저 걸 (over there)

4) demonstrative pronouns

long form shortened form

여기는 (Here) 여긴 (Here)

거기는 (there) 거긴 (there)

저기는 (over there) 저긴 (over there)

Semantics (designation) of demonstrative pronouns are composed of a number of meanings. A demonstrative pronoun defines or denotes a thing, person, or some other object.

In the meaning of subject or personal pronouns, some nouns and functional names are used in combination with demonstrative pronouns 이, 그, 저:

이것 “This”, 그것 “That”, 저것 “over there”, 이분 “this person”, 그분 “that man”, 이사람 “this person”, 그 동무 “that friend”, 이놈 letters “this creature” when used in relation to a person, it has a contemptuous meaning.

On the basis of demonstrative pronouns, words with a pronominal meaning are formed that make up correlative series: a) nouns 여기, 거기, 저기; b) adverbs 이리, 그리, 저리; c) adjectives 이렇다, 그렇다, 저렇다.

2.2 The Relationship of the Demonstrative Pronoun with Parts of Speech in Korean

As one or another member of the sentence, not just words function, but words as representatives of one or another part of speech. This is why we usually say that, for example, in the sentence 이것은 사과입니다 “this is an apple”, the subject is not the word “이것”, but the demonstrative pronoun “이것”.

When studying the members of a sentence, one has to pay special attention to which part of speech acts as one or another member of the sentence. As a rule, the form of the sentence member is also connected with this. So, for example, in Korean, a pronoun can also be a predicate. But in this case, it is attached to the verb -이다, and takes the form of a predicate, while the pronoun as a subject does not require this form and therefore does not have it. Thus, there is a certain connection between the member of the sentence and the part of speech. This connection is not identical. If there was an identity between the members of the sentence and the parts of speech, then the pronoun or noun, etc. it would be only the subject, and the verb only the predicate; the adjective could not be a predicate, but only a definition. Then the dual terminology (subject and pronoun, predicate and verb, definition and adjective) would lose all meaning, would be unnecessary terminological waste. Meanwhile, reality teaches us that a pronoun is not necessarily only a subject, but also an object and a definition; a verb is not only a predicate, but also a subject and a definition, etc. For example, 그것을 본다 “I see this” (그것 is an object), 책이 여기다 “the book is here” (여기- predicate part), 저것은 비싸요 “it’s expensive” (저것- subject), etc. Thus, the connection between parts of speech and members of a sentence has nothing to do with identity. But this is not a complete contradiction, not a complete lack of interdependence. The presence of a relationship, and at the same time a certain one, is clear even for ordinary linguistic consciousness. The question of what a pronoun in a sentence can be answered in different ways, but the first answer will

always be the same: the subject. Any other answer would be as unexpected as if we, having asked to name a number of nouns, heard in response: “this, that, there” instead of “this, that, there.” There is no identity between parts of speech and members of a sentence, but there is a certain correspondence. This correspondence is found in the fact that each part of speech is primarily characterized by basic, primary syntactic functions, in relation to which all other functions are secondary. At the same time, primary and secondary is not something subjective, existing only in the concept. Primary or secondary is found in the forms of the word itself, i.e. objectively. This objective criterion can be formulated as follows: the primary, main syntactic function of the part of speech will be the one that is expressed by the original form of the word, and the derivative is the one that is expressed by the derivative form of the word. For example, in Korean, the word 여기 “here” has the following forms: 여기로, 여기에, 여기에서, 여기까지 etc, but of all these forms, only 여기 is the main one even for ordinary consciousness, all the rest are perceived as derivatives. Since 여기 can only function as a subject, we conclude that the subject is the main function of a pronoun in a sentence, since 여기로, 여기에, 여기에서, 여기까지 (secondary forms) function accordingly as an adverb, we conclude that the adverbial function is secondary for the pronoun. Thus, a certain relationship is established between the members of the sentence and the parts of speech, a correspondence that does not turn into an identity.

In Korean, the main members of a sentence include subject, predicate, direct object and object, which are obligatory members that form the structure of a Korean sentence.

The secondary members of the proposal include definition, circumstance, which are optional members of the proposal.

Let us consider in detail the functions of demonstrative pronouns as members of a sentence.

2.3 Demonstrative Pronoun in the Function of the Main Members of the Sentence

As you know, the subject is a syntactic function of the noun, numeral, verb, adjective and pronoun. But for each of the listed parts of speech, the ability to be the subject is not the same. So, the ability of the pronoun to be the subject is the primary syntactic function of the name.

The position of the subject is called the subjective position. Thus, the subject should be considered as the name of the word, standing as a member of the sentence in the subject position. In this work, the view

is carried out that the position of the subject is opposed to the position of the predicate, that the subject in relation to the word that communicates something is the word on which the latter relies. In its simplest form, this can be expressed as:

- 무엇이 어찌하다 does something
- 무엇이 어떠하다 something some
- 무엇이 무엇이다 something is something

The subject, like other members of the sentence, can be expressed by the phrase-pronoun.

저렇게 아름다운 그것이 또 있을까

If anything is more beautiful than this.

저 두 사람이 이제도 우리를 도와주었다

Those two are still helping us.

In most cases, the subject is in the nominative case, followed by the nominative particle 이/가.

그분이 학생이 아니고 선생님이이다. – Этот человек не ученик, а учитель.

Less commonly, the subject has less typical forms, which are accompanied by so-called auxiliary particles.

여기는 타슈켄트에서 제일 유명한 대학교입니다.- This is the most famous institute in Tashkent.

그것도 알아야 되요. – You also need to know this.

When using these auxiliary particles, the particle of the nominative case 이/가 is not used. Particles –만, -부터, -까지 can be used with the nominative particle 이/가:

그분만 그 날 모임에 참석하지 못 했다.

Only that person could not attend the meeting

여기까지 읽어 주세요. – Read up to here.

그 날부터 열심히 공부하기 시작했다.

From that day on, I started working hard.

Demonstrative pronoun in predicate function: The predicate is the syntactic function of the verb and the conjugated adjective. The demonstrative pronoun itself does not form a predicate. It participates in the formation of the predicate as a link, acting as a part of the predicate as a linking member. Thus, two main types of predicates are distinguished: simple and compound. A simple predicate is a predicate consisting of a verb or a conjugated adjective. For example, 온다 in the sentence 비가 온다 “it’s raining”.

A predicate is called a compound, which can include both a pronoun, as a linking member, and a bunch. For example, 그것이다 in the sentence 한국어 책은 그것이다 “the Korean book is over there”.

Anchor member is expressed:

1) Auxiliary particle -은/는 with affirmative link -이다.

A: 친구는 누구니? - Who is your friend?

B: 친구는 그이다. - Friend over there man.

Nominative case with a negative link – 아니다

그것이 아니다. – Not this.

여기가 아니다. – not here.

In addition to the abstract connectives -이다 and -아니다, there are also semi-material connectives. These include the intransitive 되다 “to become” and the transitive copulas 여기다 “to count”, 삼다 ‘to count as’. Demonstrative pronouns can also be used as a linking member in the ligament 되다, they are formed in the nominative case, and instrumental is also possible.

가: 누가 선생님이 되었어요? – Who became a teacher?

나: 그분이 되었어요. – That person became.

가: 누가 선생님이 되었어요?

나: 그분이 되었어요.

Demonstrative pronouns, when used together with the verbs 여기다 and 삼다, take the instrumental case. For example:

가: 그 사람 성격은 정말 이상해요. – the character of that person is really strange.

나: 그것으로 여기지 마세요. - You don't think so.

2.4 Demonstrative Pronoun in Direct Object Function

In Korean, the word for indicator or object is called direct object or object word. Most often, with the help of a direct object, the object to which the action is directed is indicated. The meaning of the direct object conveyed by the direct object is a very broad grammatical meaning. It summarizes the manifold relationships between action and object. A direct object can denote an object created in the course of an action or a finished object that is exposed to an action. It can be a specific object or a specific action, or various abstract processes and their objects.

The designation of the object itself usually involves the use of words of subject grammatical semantics. Therefore, in the role of a direct object, mainly nominal parts of speech, including the pronoun, are used.

The direct complement is formed:

With the particle -을/를, which is attached to the non-conjugated part of speech.

누가 이것을 여기에 걸었느냐? – Who hung this here?

거기를 알아요? – Do you know that place?

The direct complement particle can be reduced:

아까 여기에 있었는데 그걸 봤어? – It was here recently, didn't you see it?

The direct object is sometimes formed by auxiliary particles or auxiliary particles in combination with a particle of the direct object. For example:

저 사람은 이것은 잘 배우지만 그것은 배우지 못 한다. - Although those two teach this well, they cannot teach that.

그가 이것뿐만 아니라 그것도 잘 한다.- He not only does that, but he does that well.

나는 이거만 마셔요. - I only drink it.

그 학생은 이것까지를 배운다. - That student even teaches it.

2.5 Demonstrative Pronoun in Complement Function

An object is a member of a sentence that completes the predicate. So in Korean, the verb 되다 and the predicative adjective 아니다, which act as a predicate, require an object in addition to the subject. For example: 그것이 아니고 저것이다. - Not this, but that.

The pronouns 그것 and 저것 are complementary and are formed by particles -이/가. An addition is a word introduced into a sentence together with a predicate to complete the meaning, since the completeness of the meaning is not created by the subject, predicate and direct object. However, complement in Korean has not yet developed into a distinct category, which is why there are no clear criteria for distinguishing between complement and adverbial definition, and it is impossible to draw a clear line between them. It is believed that the addition completes the predication expressed by the predicate, but the question arises - how then does it differ from definitions that clarify the meaning of the predicate? Korean linguist Kwon Jae-il argues that the absence of an object deprives a sentence of meaning, but this can also happen in the absence of an adverbial definition:

나는 이것을 그것으로 삼았다. - I considered that.

이것은 저것과 다르다. - This is different from that.

If the words 그것으로, 저것과 is excluded from these statements, then it will not be clear what is being said. The verb 삼다 requires the construction name +(으)로, the adjective 다르다 requires the construction name+과.

The ability of the pronoun to be, along with the subject, also the object is the primary syntactic function of the name. For all other parts of speech, the ability to be an object is a secondary syntactic function.

3 CONCLUSION

Thus, the pronoun is defined as a lexico-grammatical class of words, which includes words that indicate

objects, features, qualities, quantity, determined by the situation, but do not name them. Therefore, pronouns are sometimes called demonstrative or deictic words, indicating, differentiating by referring to persons and objects that are in one or another relation to the speaker. In Korean, they correlate with other parts of speech - with nouns, adjectives, adverbs, numerals.

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