

Specific Aspects Of The Speech Act In Korean

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Abstract: The act of speech is a two-way process that involves understanding the speech itself, listening to it, and listening to it. Pragmatics covers all types of speech acts, in particular, urging, asking, threatening, ordering, thanking, demanding, etc., and this article focuses on the analysis of Korean speech acts. More precisely, the expression of this act of speech in the verb “주다”, which joins the leading verb and acts as an auxiliary, is considered.

Keywords: interlocutor, listener, communication process, respect category, communicant, speech act, polite equivalent.

Introduction

In the age of globalization, the problem of intercultural communication comes to the fore in linguistic research. There is no doubt that knowing the rules and laws of communication in a particular country is crucial for the successful communication of different cultures. From a pragmatic point of view, the correct interpretation of the addressee's position is essential for effective communication. However, in the context of intercultural communication, the intent of the addressee is not always correctly interpreted due to the cultural and other diversity of the participants. On the other hand, choosing the speaker's communication strategy without taking into account the cultural characteristics of the interlocutor can also lead to misunderstandings and difficulties in subsequent communication. Please note that speech is one of the most difficult concepts in intercultural communication, due to the fact that the lexical layer used to express it is many and varied within a single language, and often there is no substitute for this layer in different languages. However, please note that the study of speech acts in Korean has not yet become a leading topic in the work of Uzbek linguists - the study of Korean studies. The peculiarity of communicating with Koreans is that

the communication process depends on a non-linguistic context.

The main findings and results

According to E. Hall, an American anthropologist who differentiates cultures into low and high contexts, depending on the role of context in the communication process, the context defines the context as the information that surrounds and accompanies the event, the actions taken by the addressee after something is requested) lead to the definition of Korean culture as a high context culture. In other words, in Korean culture, the non-linguistic context, which includes components such as communication situation, social status and age of the interlocutors, interpersonal relationships, etc., plays a crucial role in choosing a communication strategy. We all know that Korea's system of social values is based on collectivism and hierarchy, which are contrary to Confucian principles. Thus, the hierarchical structure of society and the historically formed system of values are the foundation that determines the communication strategy and the choice of linguistic means for its implementation. In Korean, there are significant differences in the models of implementing a please speech act depending on the social limitations

specific to the situation. For example, let's take a simple example, a request sent to government agencies or high-ranking officials. In other words, they feel a sharp difference in the letters or appeals sent to a lesser person with a request. It should be noted that strict adherence to the rules of social hierarchy and speech etiquette is often expressed through the indirect speech act of the Korean language. Park Jiyong explains that expressing the request (please) directly "can damage the feelings of the interlocutor". A similar view has been put forward by Gyu Hyunjong [1.23], who argues that by drawing up a speech interrogation act, the speaker is not actually asking the listener to perform a certain action in the future, but in a demanding tone, thus restricting the listener's freedom of choice. as a result of the request, the addressee must make an independent decision on the execution. Such a requirement can be burdensome for the listener and thus jeopardize his or her independence and autonomy, so the speaker tries to reduce the level of categorical expression, for example, through an indirect survey, in accordance with the concept of politeness [2].

Linguist John Austin [3.131] suggests five executive (illocutive) acts: verdicts, excursives, commissives, behabits, and expositives.

In Korean, acts of speech expressing a request are classified as non-existent according to the above classification. That is, it belongs to the framework of acts governing social behavior and communicative relations. The act of pleading expressed by the addressee (speaker) includes the following stages: purpose or intention; way to achieve the goal; the intensity of the illocutive power of the act of speech; properties of the approximate content; terms of use and politeness of a particular speech act [3.131].

Consider an example:

- 답이 나요. 저하고 같이 갈 수 있어요?
- I'm sweating. Can you go with me??

In this example, if we analyze the stages of expression of the content of the request, we can see

that it expresses the following meanings: 1. Persuade the interlocutor to go with him. 2. Request the action to be performed by the addressee. 3. Give a reason for the request. 4. Influence the desired action by giving an undeniable reason. 5. Please use a speech act. 6. Ensuring that the address is more polite by using a grammar device that provides high respect (-르/ -을 수 있다/ -르/ -을 수 없다).

According to J. Searl's classification, please, speech acts belong to the group of directives, that is, statements made by the speaker in the performance of any activity by the listener, such as command, advice, please, warning, etc.

- 아침 식사 못 했는데... 밥 사 주세요.

- I couldn't make breakfast in the morning... Bring food.

In the example above, there is an effect of the request made by the addressee, i.e. the request, in the performance of the act of purchasing food by the addressee. In this case, no obligation is imposed on the addressee, on the contrary, he is given a choice, and the choice or not to take action remains with him. If he wants, he brings food, if he/she doesn't want, he/she doesn't.

Belyayeva [4.168] suggested that motivational speech acts be divided into three types: prescriptives (command, order, prohibition), requisites (begging, please, suggestion), and suggestive (advice, recommendation, warning). According to Belyayeva, Korean words of request belong to the group of requisites. In this case, the request for the action is directed by the addressee to the addressee, and its execution by the addressee is not voluntary, i. e. mandatory.

- 경은 씨한테 가르쳐 주세요.

- Teach Kyongin, please.

In this example – 주세요 auxiliary verb implies a requisition of a recreational type of urge. In this sentence, we observe that the verb is used in the definite article, such examples belong to the group of multifunctional.

Well-known linguists such as R. Conrad [5.39-348], James R. Nuttinger, Janet S. Decarico [6.29-50], Shashana Blum-Kulka and Elite Olstein [7.201-250], R. Lakoff [8.100-250] on the

classification and peculiarities of speech acts. stated their conclusions.

As part of the steps presented, the authors identified 9 strategies that can be expressed in the acts of speech, please [9.227-233]:

1. An inclination-based conclusion. The simplest way to express a request is to use a direct request.

- 나에게 한번 더 기회를 줘.
- Give me another chance.

2. Explicit expression. The method of expressing the illocutive force, in which the executive verb plays a key role. The intention is clear.

- 나에게 한번 더 기회를 좀 줄 것을 부탁해요.

- I ask you to give me another chance.

3. Weak demand. One way to alleviate the situation is to use auxiliary verbs.

- 나에게 한번 더 기회를 좀 주셨으면 좋겠어요.

- It would be nice if you could give me another chance.

4. Coverage of internal content. The original purpose of the appeal may be directly derived from the content of the sentence. Expresses intentions, desires or feelings towards the actions of the interlocutor.

- 당신 한번 더 기회를 줘야 되겠는데요.
- It would be great if you gave me a chance.

5. Expression of desire. The speaker clearly expresses the intention or desire.

- 나는 한번 더 기회를 받고 싶은데요.
- I'd like to have another chance.

6. Offer to take action. There is an assumption in the proposal.

- 나에게 한번 더 기회를 좀 주는 게 어때?
- How about you give me another chance?

7. Pre-existing opportunity, to determine the conditions. Learn about the conditions of preparation for the request in the text (for example, the ability or willingness of the addressee to perform the action).

- 나는 한 번 더 기회를 받을 수 있을까?
- May I have another chance?

- 나에게 한번 더 기회를 좀 줄래?

- Will you give me another chance?

-나에게 한 번 더 기회를 좀 주는 게 가능한 일 일까?

- Is it possible to give me another chance?

When talking about the expression of a request in Korean, it should be noted that the category of respect, the characteristics of politeness is one of the most important factors. This is because it depends on whether the request made by the addressee is fulfilled by the addressee. In this regard, many scholars refer to the concept of politeness proposed by Paul Gris and developed by R. Lakoff and J. Leech. According to Lakoff, "speech is used to exchange information, to maintain and strengthen interpersonal relationships, and the more it affects the interlocutors, the more important it is to follow the rules of etiquette" [9.100-250].

Based on the rules of politeness outlined in Lakoff's basic polite research, Brown and Levinson developed a more systematic and comprehensive theory of etiquette. According to them, a communicator, described as a "role model," plays a "social role" in a relationship, but the goal of dialogue is to keep the person speaking and listening politely in everyday conversation [10.66-180].

The following examples can serve as an example of a category of social respect in the expression of a request in a relationship:

- 하고 싶은 말을 종이에 쓰세요.

- Write down what you want to say.

- 하고 싶은 말을 종이에 좀 써 주세요.

- Please write down what you want to say.

- 하고 싶은 말을 종이에 좀 써 주시겠어요?

- Would you please write down what you want to say?

- 하고 싶은 말을 종이에 좀 써 주실 수 있으세요?

- Can you write down what you want to say?

- 하고 싶은 말을 종이에 줌...

Please write down what you want to say ...

In the examples given, there is a transition from gentle to the most gentle equivalent. At the same time, in the above-mentioned units of speech, as a rule, there is a decrease in the level of direct intent - more or less.

It should be noted that, despite the laws of etiquette, there are a number of cases in which the request is expressed directly in the act of speech. This is a situation where the social role of the interlocutor requires a certain action.

For example, when talking to a shop assistant:

- 저 가방 좀 보여 주세요.

- Please show me that bag.

When contacting a waiter:

- 메뉴 주세요.

- Bring the menu.

Seek help when a person's life or health is in danger:

- 살려 주세요.

- Save it!

- 제발 도와 주세요.

- Please help.

In such circumstances, the request is always expressed in a fixed act of speech, in which the use of another act of speech (for example, the use of expressive methods with a high degree of respect or rather than a clear statement of purpose) is defined as a violation of speech norms[9.227-233].

Conclusion

The above analysis shows that Korea is a country with a high contextual culture, and that communication is largely dependent on a non-linguistic context determined by the hierarchical system of Korean society. At the same time, the acts of speech in Korean, which express the request, belong to the class of behaviorives according to John Austin's classification, that is, to the range of acts governing social behavior and communicative

relations. The peculiarity of expressing a request in Korean is related to the system of social hierarchy and the concept of politeness, and the advantage of using indirect speech acts.

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