

# THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KOREAN-EMBEDDED SENTENCES

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**ABSTRACT:** The main purpose of learning Korean is to communicate fluently in Korean. Therefore, the importance of grammar education in Korean language teaching is highlighted in this article. The relevance of the chosen topic is explained by the comparison of closed sentences on the basis of Uzbek and Korean language materials. The purpose of this article is to consider the units of the grammatical layer of the language in the example of two languages, as well as to master the closed sentences in Korean and Uzbek, to compare its linguistic essence, as well as to understand the subtleties of meaning by reading them in different texts.

**KEYWORDS:** Korean closed sentence, Uzbek closed sentence, comparison, compound statement, closed sentence , noun clause, infinitive clause sentence, adverb clause, predicate clause, action name, adjective, adverb.

## INTRODUCTION

A complex sentence in Korean "In the example of the concept of closed speech"

The relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the countries of the East in the economic, social, cultural, political and scientific spheres are strengthening year by year, including a new stage in the relations between Uzbekistan and Korea.

The history of social, economic and cultural ties between Uzbekistan and Korea dates back thousands of years, and the roots of these ties go back to the history of the Great Silk Road.

Complexity is the pinnacle of syntactic integrity. In Korean, a compound word is called 복합문 [pokhapmun]. Complex sentences have two parts that are structurally different from each other. In terms of its structure, it is basically a simple sentence - 단순문 [tansunmun]. This balance is especially evident in the main sections. A compound sentence, the structure of which is relatively similar to a simple sentence, can include all the main parts, that is, subject and the participle. Accordingly, in Korean, a preposition is structurally equivalent to a simple sentence, and the prepositions are synonymous with the prepositions in a simple sentence. But in this case, the question naturally arises as to how a complex sentence differs from a simple sentence. In a simple sentence, the cut is affirmative, while in the main sentence, the cut is relative. From this we can conclude that although the main sentence is considered to be structurally similar to a simple sentence, but it "needs" another sentence in order for it to complete its meaning. In Korean, sentence types are divided into singular sentences (short sentences) and adverbs (complex sentences), and adverbs are connected sentences and closed sentences. In addition, when communicating in Korean, more complex sentences are made than simple sentences, and complex sentences are formed through them. In Uzbek subject and main verb are important. If a sentence has one subject and one verb, it is called a simple sentence, a sentence that has two or more parts and a sentence is called a complex sentence. Because Korean and Uzbek are agglutination languages, the two languages have different propositions, and there are many additions at the core parts of verbs and adjectives. It will be easier to understand the meaning. However, due to the fact that there are more suffixes in Korean than in Uzbek, students of Uzbekistan studying Korean face great difficulties in composing

Korean sentences. The word order is almost indistinguishable between Korean and Uzbek, but differs in closed sentences. In Uzbek, as in Korean, there is one more sentence in one sentence. In Korean, this grammatical type is called **내포문** (closed sentence), In Uzbek, such a complex sentence is considered a simple sentence or a complex sentence. This is because, unlike closed sentences in Korean, they are treated as short sentences rather than complex sentences. Therefore, it can be assumed that there will be difficulties for Uzbek students in creating inclusive speech. Therefore, in this chapter, we will look at the similarities and differences through the contrast of closed sentences in Korean and Uzbek, and consider the advantages and difficulties of Uzbek students in learning Korean sentences. Types of closed sentences in Korean and closed sentences in Uzbek (verb form): Closed sentences in Korean are divided into 명사절 [myongsajol] , 관형절 [kvanhyonjol], 부사절 [pusajol], 인용절 [inyongjol], 서술절 [sosuljol]

1. 명사절- a sentence that acts as a closed sentence horse in this round.

Example:

철수가그어려운일을해냈음이분명하다.

It is clear that Cholsu worked hard.

2. 관형사절- a sentence that serves as an attribute of a closed sentence in this round. Example:

말하기대회에많은학생이왔다.

Many students came to the public speaking competition.

3. 부사절- a sentence that serves as a closed sentence in the following sentence in this round.

Example:

진달래가빛깔이곱게피었다

Azalea blooms beautifully.

4. 인용절- in this round a closed sentence is a sentence that serves as a portable speech.

Example:

철수는영희가참빠르다고말했다.

Chul-Su says Yong Xi is very fast.

5. 서술절- a sentence that acts as a closed sentence main verb in this round.

Example:

토끼는앞발이짧다.

The claws of rabbits are short.

The closed sentence in Uzbek is called a verb form, and the verb form is divided into action nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. • An action noun is a functional form of a verb that denotes only the noun of an action and has no meanings such as tense, person, number, or inclination. This form of the verb is formed by the affixes - (i) sh, - (u) v, moq; such as reading, writing, and saying. • Participle is one of the functional forms of the verb. Like adjectives, it is used to indicate the sign of an object and is called a participle, because of the same feature. The participle form is formed in modern Uzbek mainly by the affixes - gan, -vchi: the books which I read, the guys who wrestle. • The action-oriented form of the adverb is a special form of a verb for use in a adverb-specific function. The action-oriented form of the adverb is a sign of action, a feature of it. The action-oriented form of the adverb can be used with any verb to describe an action. They usually indicate the sign of the action, including the time, the

purpose, the cause, and are the main verb in the sentence. There are several forms of the action-oriented form of the adverb in modern Uzbek, which are made with the help of the following suffixes: — (i)b — o‘qib, ko‘rib; — a, — y —kula-kula, yig‘lay-yig‘lay; — gach (—kach, — qach), —kelgach, tikkach, chiqqach; — gani (—kani, — qani) — ko‘ringani, to‘kkani, soqqani; — guncha (—kuncha, — quncha) — borguncha, cho‘kkuncha, taqquncha and others. The action-oriented form of the adverb's negative form — may, — masdan is made with additions: o‘qib— o‘qimay, o‘qimasdan. As mentioned above, the Uzbek language is considered a complex sentence only when there are two or more subjects and main verbs. In other words, another sentence that replaces one sentence is treated as a component that changes only one, regardless of whether it is a phrase or a sentence. This means that in Uzbek, most Korean complex sentences are considered short sentences. CONCLUSION 1. Several scientific studies have been conducted on analyzing sentences that are considered closed in Korean linguistics. In particular, Korean linguists such as Yu Hyun Gyeong, Han Chon, Hoyong, and Kim Pyong Il have thought about closed speech in their scientific works. 2. There are five types of closed sentences in Korean. 3. Closed sentences in Uzbek are divided into three types, but we consider them simple sentences, not complex sentences in Uzbek. 4. Each type of closed sentence differs in its meaning and syntactic functions.

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