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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**ISSUES IN THE TRANSLATION OF KOREAN VERBS****Gulshoda D. Yunusova***Associate Professor of the Department of Korean Philology**Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies**Tashkent, Uzbekistan**E-mail: gulyamir9@gmail.com***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: Translation process, creative character, art of re-creation, scope of translation, social thinking, auxiliary verbs, mutual service, semantic classification, modal meaning, analytical form, relational formative affix, honorific form.

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Abstract: This article is devoted to important aspects of translation. In particular, aspects that need to be paid attention to in the process of translation from Korean to Uzbek and vice versa from Uzbek to Korean are highlighted. More precisely, the importance of correct translation of verbs is revealed.

INTRODUCTION

Grammar plays an important role in the translation process. An incorrectly used grammatical unit leads to a general misinterpretation of the idea being expressed. Translation is generally a balance of art and science, influenced by theory and practice. In fact, translation requirements are updated over time. But his creative character, the art of re-creation, does not change. The extent and progress of translation depends on the educational level of each nation and, in turn, effectively influences the social thinking of a nation.

Korean is no exception. Although the Korean and Uzbek languages have many similarities, their differences in translation can be seen. In particular, this article talks about the role of translation in the mutual characteristics of the verbs of two languages. It should be emphasized that auxiliary verbs play an important role in the translation process.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

There is no consensus on the classification of auxiliary verbs in Korean, but there is an approximate grouping: auxiliary verb groups such as duration of action, completion of action, mutual service, try, repetition of action, desire, state are distinguished.

It is known that Academician A. Hojiev gives the semantic classification of auxiliary verbs in the Uzbek language as follows:

1. auxiliary verbs that indicate the characteristics of the action process;
2. auxiliary verbs expressing modal meanings;
3. auxiliary verbs that express the sense of direction.

It should be mentioned that auxiliary verbs belonging to one group in the Uzbek language are also found in other groups. In Korean, only the verb “있다” belongs to two groups at the same time. Only in “있다” the joining of the auxiliary verb to the leading verb is done with the help of various affixes.

In Korean, auxiliary verbs are added to the main verb by adding “-아, -어, -여, -고”. This conjugation is similar to the Uzbek conjugation.

In Uzbek, analytical forms with auxiliary verbs are formed by joining two verbs. The main part of the analytical form is an independent verb, usually a adverb formed with the affixes ‘- (i) b’, ‘- (a) y’’. The auxiliary part of the analytical form loses its independent meaning and combines with the leading verb, adding additional meanings to the meaning of the main verb.

As an example, let’s look at the auxiliary verb “주다” in Korean. The auxiliary verb “주다” in the Korean language is distinguished by its own characteristics in the process of translation into the Uzbek language. What is special about this auxiliary verb is that it reveals some aspects of Korean culture.

The auxiliary verb “주다” is expressed by the construction “아/어/여 주다”. The auxiliary verb “주다” is combined with the leading verb to express that the action is being performed for someone [1].

An example: 민우는 여동생의 숙제를 도와 주었습니다[2].

Minu helped her sister with her homework.

Here, let’s look at the special feature of the auxiliary verb “to send” in the Uzbek language. The auxiliary verb “to send” in the Uzbek language is combined with the leading verb in two ways:

- 1) adverbial formant - (i) joins through the affix b;
- 2) joins without the help of any form [3].

Example: He cried -울어 버렸다.

jo‘nadi-vordi (jo‘navordi) (went (departed)-떠나 버렸다.

From the Uzbek translation of the examples, it can be seen that the auxiliary verb “to send” does not always correspond to the auxiliary verb “주다” in Korean. In these examples, the Korean language “버리다” is expressed as an auxiliary verb meaning that the action is completed.

An example:

1) 어머니는 딸에게 책을 읽어 준다[4].

A mother is reading a book to her daughter.

2) 바쁘실 텐데 와 주셔서 감사합니다[5].

Thank you for coming despite your busy schedule.

3) 어머니는 장롱에서 치마를 꺼내 보여 주셨다[6].

The ladies took out a skirt from the closet and showed it to me.

The auxiliary verb “주다” is used in the three sentences above, but if you look at the translation, it is used in the equivalent position in Uzbek - 읽어 준다- he is *reading* in the first sentence; In the second sentence - 와 주셔서- because you came, in the third sentence - 보여 주셨다 - they showed, the auxiliary verb is not expressed at all.

“드리다” independent verb “주다” It is also considered the honorific form of an independent verb “주다” acts as an auxiliary verb like the verb. “드리다” the auxiliary verb is the leader “아/어/여 드리다” is expressed through the construction. ”드리다” an auxiliary verb combined with a leading verb expresses that the action is being performed for someone.

“주다” is another form of the independent verb, which is the form “-시” expressed using the honorific suffix, “주시다” is used in the form. “주시다” – the honorific verb is used when an action is performed to a person older in terms of social status and age, or to a younger person in terms of social status and age. “-시” the Uzbek equivalent of the suffix “-lar” can be taken. To whom is the action directed in Korean, “한테, 에게, 께” that is, it is represented by the suffix “ga” in the Uzbek language. “한테” is considered a disrespectful (informal) form and is applied to inanimate objects (for example: flowers), animals, and those younger than oneself in terms of age and social origin. “에게” - is an informal form of respect, “께” is a form of high-official respect.

“주다” and “드리다” rules of application of are used as follows depending on the interaction between the speaker and the listener [7].

화자(질문) / speaker (question)	청자(대답) / listener (answer)	
상대(청자)를 높임 / with respect to the listener	화자를 높임 / with respect to the speaker	화자를 낮춤 / with disrespect to the speaker
이 짐 좀 들어 주십시오 Carry this load	예, 들어 드리겠습니다 OK, I'll send it up	응, 들어 줄게 ~.~
잡지 좀 빌려 주시겠어요? Can you give me the magazine??	예, 빌려 드리겠습니다 Yes, I will give	응, 빌려 줄게 ~.~
제 전화번호를 써 드릴까요?	예, 써 주십시오 Yes, write it down	응, 써 줘 Yes, write it down

Can I write down my phone number??		
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Let's look at some more examples.

1) 이것을 설명해 주시겠습니까? [8]

- Can you explain that?

- 예, 설명해 드리겠습니다.

- Yes, let me explain.

주 설명해 시겠습니까?

can you explain?

설명해 드리겠습니다.

I will explain.

It can be seen that the Korean form of respect “드리다” is not expressed in Uzbek, depending on the translation (answer) in Uzbek, it is not possible to know whether the speaker is addressed with respect or disrespect.

2) 소년이 어머니 가슴에 꽃을 달아 드립니다[9]

A child is putting a flower on his mother's chest.

3) 도착하면 전화해 드리겠습니다[10].

I will call you when I get there.

4) 나는 길에서 노인의 짐을 들어 드렸다 [10. 405].

I carried the old man's load on the way.

CONCLUSION

When translating sentences from Uzbek to Korean, it is necessary to use the forms “주다” or “드리다” while determining the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

The analysis presented above shows that even in languages belonging to the same language family, there are exceptions and differences in translation. This requires a more in-depth study of each language.

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