

## Criteria for Differing the Types of Auxiliary Verbs in Korean

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### ABSTRACT

In Korean linguistics, the study of auxiliary verbs, beginning with Chhve Hyon Be's study of traditional grammar in the 30s of the 20th century, is still the object of continuous research. This article focuses on the auxiliary verbs in Korean linguistics and the criteria for their differentiation. It examines the subordinate verbs' attachment to the leading verb, and the auxiliary verbs add meaning to the leading verb. The properties of auxiliary verbs are semantically and syntactically dependent on the leading verb, and have aspect and modal meanings. It also clarifies the relation of auxiliary verbs with related forms and the use of similar verbs together with the main verbs.

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### Introduction

In the early 20th century, auxiliary verbs were the subject of research by a number of scholars. At this time, linguists studied the auxiliary verbs as a separate word-list. Also, in their research, the auxiliary verbs are often not considered as separate objects, but are generally included as extras in the category of suffixes. The importance of Chhve Hyon Be's research in Korean linguistics is that for the first time, he fundamentally regulates the auxiliary verbs in Korean. Sonse Modol emphasizes this in his historical comparative study (Choi Hyun-bae, 1937). Since the 1960s, a new era in the study of auxiliary verbs in Korean has begun. A number of Korean linguists are conducting research on the criteria for classifying auxiliary verbs in this period and their classification. Research in this period is divided into two, based on the new grammar theory: syntactic research and semantic research. In the syntactic study, the main focus is on the syntactic relationship between the main and auxiliary verbs, as well as the classification of the auxiliary verb by the addition of the main verb. In semantic research, the modal and aspect meanings of auxiliary verbs are in the limelight. Research done during this period will bring theories about auxiliary verbs to a new level. Kim Sok Dick and Kim Gi Hyok explained in their research the structural features and syntactic structure of auxiliary verbs by comparing them with joint verbs. Linguists have differing opinions on the criteria for distinguishing auxiliary verbs in Korean. They are syntactic controls on criteria; not the contraction of a particular part of the compound, but of its entire reduction continued use of auxiliary verbs; the possible use of similar auxiliary verbs; unrelated to the argument; a number of criteria, such as the ability to formulate ideas (Choi Hyun-bae, 1937). This article examines the main criteria for distinguishing auxiliary verbs in Korean.

### Results and Findings

One of the main criteria for distinguishing auxiliary verbs in sentences is that they cannot be substituted for independent verbs. The main function of the independent verb in the sentence is to come in the cross section.

The auxiliary verb cannot perform the cross function itself <sup>2</sup>. This distinguishes them from the main verbs. In particular, Chhve Hyon Be noted that the syntactic dependence of auxiliary verbs is the main criterion for the definition of auxiliary verbs (Choi, 1980; Park, 1999). Other researchers have also cited this feature as a key criterion. The following examples show one of the specifics of auxiliary verbs:

*Jaesussiga saeng-gag-eul hae boseyo.*  
Chesu, think about it.

In this sentence *보다* [poda] is used as an auxiliary verb. In this sentence, the fact that *보다* [poda] cannot be used as the main verb is in the following sentence.

*Jaesussiga saeng-gag-eul boseyo.*<sup>\*3</sup>  
Chesu, see her opinion.  
This statement can be seen as strange and incorrect.  
*Na honja jib-eulo wa beolyeoss-eo.*  
I came home alone.  
And *와 버렸어* are used as auxiliary verbs in *버리다* in a verb combination. *Na honja jib-eulo beolyeoss-eo* \*.  
I threw myself into the house. (The sentence seems to be meaningless in semantic terms).

The above examples prove that the verbs in the *보다* [poda] and *버리다* [peorida] cannot be used separately as cross sections. That is, the phrases in the second part of the sentence: 'Chesu, look at the idea', 'I threw myself in the house' are meaningless. It has been shown that the auxiliary verbs of the *보다* [poda] and *버리다* [peorida] must join the leading verb in order to accurately express the meaning of the sentence. This feature of auxiliary verbs in Korean is similar to other grammatical forms of verbs. Also, since the auxiliary verb depends on the main verb, it does not depend on the main parts of the sentence. Auxiliary verb combinations have their own intrinsic structure and form an integral compound. In such a complement, the auxiliary verb is linked only to the main verb by the connecting affixes *-어* [eo] and *-고* [go]. Grammatical forms that are specific to the main verb (affixes of time, aspect, modality, and form of respect) are added to the auxiliary verb. The inclusion of grammatical forms in auxiliary verbs indicates that the suffix is not integral. Therefore, other lexical units cannot be added to this structure. This can be illustrated by the usual lexemes, which are commonly used in conjunction with verbs. It is well known that pronunciation determines the verb status and has a specific syntactic function in the sentence. Their improper use can lead to a breakdown of the structure and semantics of the sentence. The following are examples of the use of rhymes with auxiliary verbs, joint verbs, and cross-sectional sentences.

1. *Najung-e naega gyeolseoggyeleul sseo juma.*  
I will write down the checklist later.

In this sentence, I'll write - *써 주마*- a verb combination. If the prefix is used before the auxiliary verb combination, the following occurs:

2. *Najung-e naega gyeolseoggyeleul da sseo juma.*  
I will write down the entire list later.  
3. *Najung-e naega gyeolseoggyeleul ppalli sseo juma.*  
I will write down the list later.

In these cases, it is clear that if the verbs are used before the auxiliary verb combination, the statement is correct. But if we use rhymes in the middle of auxiliary verbs, we will have the following results:

4. *Najung-e naega gyeolseoggyeleul sseo da juma.* \*  
I will write down the list later and give it all.

<sup>2</sup> In many studies, this is briefly described as "syntactic dependence".

<sup>3</sup> \* The sign indicates that the sentence is inaccurate.

5. *Najung-e naega gyeolseoggyeleul sseo ppalli juma.\**

I will write down the inspection list later.

When citations are between the main and auxiliary verbs, it can be found that the meaning of the sentence is distorted, and the accompanying verbs express the state of the verb [주다] in sentences 4 and 5. This is also characteristic of joint verbs. The common verbs are used before them. When combined in a joint verb, the combination and sentence are broken both structurally and semantically.

Although it is difficult to divide Korean verbs into semantic and functional terms, analyzing the scientific literature that has been done before us has divided the following verbs into the following: According to their relationship with adjacent forms; by consecutive use after the main verb; according to its use in combination with the main verb in a similar form; aspect and modality are sorted according to their meanings.

It is also one of the main features that the auxiliary verbs are distinguished by their relation to related forms. One of the main features of the verbs is the substitution of adjacent forms so that the verbs are not used repeatedly in Korean. However, in a combination of auxiliary verbs, this state is confined to independent verbs, and the auxiliary verbs do not replace the adjacent forms:

*Yunhuine jib-eulo jeonhwaleul geol-eo bolkka?*

Should I call Yunxi?

I would like to call the auxiliary verb combination “jeonhwaleul geol-eo bolkka” in this question. The answer to this question is as follows.

*Nado jeonhwaleul geol-eo bolkka?*

May I make a call too?

However, it is also possible to use the adjacent verb *그러하다* [keureohada] to avoid duplication of the main (leading) *결다* [keolda] verb in the *geol* in question.

*Nado geulae bolkka?*

Should I do the same?

You can see that the sentence has not changed substantially. But *nado Jeonhwaleul geol-eo geuleolkka?* If we use a conjugate verb *그러하다* [keureohada] instead of auxiliary verb, the sentence will be inaccurate and the translation will be inaccurate, such as 'Should I call and do the same?' The final answer is that the auxiliary verb does not replace the adjacent form. This feature of the supporting verbs is detailed in the studies by Kim Gi Hyok and An Myong Chhol. According to them, the auxiliary verbs cannot be interchangeable with each other, using a singular form, as it is a grammatical unit and performs the same function as the suffixes in the verb. This property indicates that the auxiliary verbs have a grammatical nature, and distinguishes them from independent verbs. Because the coincidence event is specific to the lexical units in Korean only.

Even when the adjacent verb substitutes a verb for a non-participatory verb, the auxiliary verb is directly related to it. That is, even if the first verb is not used in the first sentence, in the next sentence, when the adjacent form changes the verb, the auxiliary verb is attached to it. But it is not auxiliary verb vocabulary, but rather a unit of action that expresses the preservation of action or condition and the result.

Another important feature is the use of auxiliary verbs in consecutive terms after the main verb. In Korean, the main verb may consist of a number of auxiliary verbs. In this case, a maximum of four auxiliary verbs may occur, but the combination of two sub-verbs is common. Consider the examples.

*Nado neoui geu mal-eul mid-eo bwa jwo beoligo sipda.*

I also want you to believe this.

In the example above, there are also four possible verbs in Korean. Of course, these four auxiliary verbs have only been shown in the sequel -고 싶다 [go shipta], which is the meaning of the wish.

*Geulsse nado geuleohge hae bwa jwo noh-eumyeon pyeonhagessjiman hyeongpyeon-i hyeongpyeon-ilaseo.*

It will be convenient for me to do the same, but the situation is not good.

Even if a few of the auxiliary verbs are associated with this statement, the translation does not appear to be apparent.

*Geunyeoneun jeonyeog bihaeng-gilo sigan-eul neujchwonohgo iss-eosdda.*

His time was late for the flight.

The above examples show that the consecutive use of auxiliary verbs is really characteristic of the auxiliary verbs.

The observation that the fourth verb with auxiliary verbs involving four auxiliary verbs, namely, -고 싶다 [go shipta] and -고 싶어하다 [go shipta], is also mentioned in the scientific work of Korean linguists. However, only one auxiliary verb is used in the translation.

Auxiliary verbs are used together with the main verb in a similar form. This feature is also one of the hallmarks of auxiliary verbs. Speaking of the sign of the auxiliary verb, Sonse Modol encounters recurrent use of the auxiliary verb, but this is not uncommon, and this feature is only characteristic of 가다 [gada], 버리다 [beorida], 보다 [boda], 두다 [duda] emphasizes its use mainly in spoken language. The following examples show how they can be used in similar ways to main verbs.

*lje geoui da ga ganda.*

He's almost leaving now.

*Nado gosina han beon bwa bolkka haneun saeng-gag-i deul-eosdda.*

I also decided to try the exam once.

In the above examples, 가다 [gada] and 보다 [boda] are used twice, the first being the main verb, the second is auxiliary verb. Such cases clearly distinguish auxiliary verbs in joint verbs. However, the possibilities for such use are specific to certain auxiliary verbs. In particular, the auxiliary verbs such as 가다 [gada], 보다 [boda], 버리다 [beorida], 두다 [duda] and 놓다 [nota] may form a complementary verb with the main verb in its similar form. However, it is not uncommon in oral speech. In modern Korean, the grammatical meaning of the auxiliary verbs is of two types: the meanings and the modular meanings. Such grammatical meanings of auxiliary verbs are used in conjunction with the main verb to give them additional grammatical meaning.

상 [sang] aspect is a grammatical category specific to the verbs, indicating whether the verb is complete or not. In the first studies, the category of aspect in Korean was not different with the category of time, that is, considered in the context of time. This is because grammatical forms that represent an aspect do not exist separately;

Aspects of verbs in modern Korean language are highlighted in the work of Kim Jong Do (1992) and Lee Ho Sing (1997). Let's take a closer look at the examples:

1. *Kallyeneun gohyang-e gassda*. Kalle went home.

In the aforementioned sentence, 'The Return of the Call' is a reference to the past. But there may be differences in certain aspects of the sentence. For example, it is a completed situation with a starting and ending point in a given sentence.

1. *Kallyeneun gohyang-e gago iss-eossda*. Kalle was going home.

In this sentence, the statement is neutral when one considers the part of the situation, the ongoing part of the movement and the situation moving towards the end point.

2. *Kallyeneun gohyang-e ga iss-eossda*. Kalle had gone his country.

In this sentence, the situation is different from the situation where the situation is complete and the end point presented at the beginning is complete. One of the researchers who studied the meaning is Lee Nam Soun. He examines time and aspect within a single category, and uses the terms "time completion" and "spatial completeness".

He said that the timing of the movement is a matter of the category of the time, and whether the act embraces all the circumstances of the movement in relation to the subject and the object is an issue. In addition, Kim Son Hwa points out that the aspect of movement is expressed in a certain way and divided into duration and completeness.

In the Korean language, auxiliary verbs are "complete" and "incomplete" in the sense of the aspect. In turn, the "aspect of incompleteness" is subdivided into 진행 [chinhaeng] (action), repetition -반복 [banbeok] [action], duration -지속 [jisok].

In the following, we will examine the meanings of such an aspect in the auxiliary verbs as an example of the auxiliary verbs 가다 [kada], 오다 [oda] and 있다 [itta].

1. *Biga geuchinda*. The rain stops.

2. *Biga geuchyeo ganda*. The rain is beginning to stop.

In the above example, 비가 그친다 is actually expressed as rain stop, while in the second example 그쳐 간다 -어 가다 [kada] auxiliary verb meaning that the main action is incomplete (process) and that rain is in the process of stopping.

3. *Geuneun 3 nyeon dong-an chugguleul haessda*. He played football for 3 years.

4. *Geu-ineun 3 nyeon dong-an chugguleul hae wassda*. He has been playing soccer for three years.

In the three examples given, the 3 *nyeon dong-an chugguleul haessda* is presented as a simple message that 'playing football for 3 years' (ie completed action) is a good idea. In case 4, *chugguleul hae wassda* in the combination of 'playing soccer' - the supporting verb 어 오다 [oda], places the continuity aspect into the meaning of the main verb. The above examples provide a brief overview of the meanings of the auxiliary verbs in Korean, and not all of the auxiliary verbs. This is explained in detail in the next chapter.

In addition to the aspect meanings in the supporting verbs, there are also modal meanings – 양태 의미 [yangtae uimi], which indicate the speaker's attitude towards the object of communication. Generally speaking, a speaker is able to convey to the listener not only the information itself, but also his or her reaction to the information. Attitudes are usually expressed in various lexical and grammatical means, thus expressing the speaker's attitude toward the object of communication. The modular meanings in the auxiliary verbs are directly related to these cases.

In modern Korean, the verb modality in the auxiliary verbs is of two types: "modality of the speaker" and "modality of the owner", "modality of the speaker" refers to the knowledge, belief, plan, intention and assumption of the speaker's mental attitude to the speaker's opinion, such as the possibility, probability, and necessity of the thought expressed in the sentence "Modality of the Lord" refers to the ability, likelihood, mental attitude to the need, or certain conclusions and evaluations of the owner's knowledge, beliefs, plans, aspirations, and assumptions expressed by the owner of the sentence, depending on the action and circumstance.

We consider the modular meaning of auxiliary verbs as an example of auxiliary verbs in *대다* [daeda], *내다* [naeda], and *버리다* [beorida]. *대다* [daeda] is an auxiliary verb that denotes a repetition of an action, meaning an incomplete aspect. While the aspect is meaningful, the work also reflects the speaker's attitude and psychological response to the repetition of the movement.

From this we can say the modality expressed in *대다* [daeda]. Its first modular function is to give the meaning of "amplification" to the sentence expressed by the main verb.

1. *Geunyeoneun tteolgo iss-eossgo baljagjeog-eulo jaechaegileul du beon haedaessda.*

He was shaking, grabbing his hand and sneezing twice.

2. *Kallyeneun simsul-i naseo ilbuleo konpeulleikeuleul magu meog-eo daessda.*

Kalle was irritated and deliberately ate the corn waterfall.

In the example above, the auxiliary verb *대다* [daeda] joins the main verb *재채기를 하다* [jaechaegileul hada] "to sneeze" to denote the repetition of the action of the main verb, and the psychological attitude of the speaker. In this case, eating cucumbers was a waterfall, and the speaker expressed his attitude through *대다* [daeda], expressing the situation. From the above examples it can be said that the modal meaning in *대다* [daeda] corresponds to the "speaker modality". The functionality features of the auxiliary verbs are in *내다* [naeda] and *버리다* [beorida]. Also occurs in auxiliary verbs such as *내다* [naeda] and *버리다* [beorida]. These aspects of these verbs are noteworthy, and because they have the meaning of the completed aspect, the modular meaning in them is different from the above.

1. *Kallyeneun geuman geob-i naseo ul-eo beolyeossda. Kalle was terrified and started crying.*

2. *Jamsi inhyeongcheoleom nun-eul kkambaggeolida sonsugeon-eul kkeonae nungaleul dakk-anaessda. For a while she winked like a doll, took a handkerchief and wiped her eyes.*

In the above example, the previous case represents the intensification of the movement, while the second example shows the completion of the movement. In both instances the speaker's actions were emphasized by the speaker. In general, the modular meaning of auxiliary verbs can be clearly stated in the context of a particular pragmatic situation. Considering the criteria for differentiating the auxiliary verbs of the aforementioned Korean, we will consider the semantic grouping in the next section of our study.

## Conclusion

In summary, the study of auxiliary verbs revealed that the verbs included in the suffixes, which were first studied on the basis of traditional grammar and then the new grammar theory. Studies have shown that the problem of isolation and classification of auxiliary verbs is still a topical issue. In the present study, the syntactic and semantic dependence of the main verbs of modern verbs in Korean are syntactically and semantically dependent, with a compound-specific internal structure, forming an integral compound, and the accompanying verbs associated with the verbs *-어* [-eo] and *-고* [-go]. One of the main criteria for auxiliary verbs, such as linking to the main verb, isolating it in relation to related forms, consecutive use after the main verb, has aspect and modal meanings. In the course of the study, the verbs cannot be included in the auxiliary verbs, the verb meaning

of the subconscious is in the context of the particular action and event in which the speaker views the situation, after the completion, it was reported that they would see the result. It is also observed that the modality of the verb in the auxiliary verbs is included in the modality of the speaker.

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