

Ten Yu.P.
**Communicative features of
intonation in modern Korean
language**

This article examines the problems of speech which system of Russian language in comparison to the sound system of Korean language. Speech that reported in optical marks will not be perceived by human, it will remain as a dead sign. It becomes an authentic speech only when there is an act of communication, when it is read or at least when it is sounded silently in mind. Sounding speech transfers the information better than the written characters. Two things are the most important in cross-cultural communication, they are the perception of speech, that is the reading (or listening to) in one language, and the end of the action, that is speaking (or writing) in another language. The perception in one language and expressing in another is one of the difficulties in communication. To overcome the difficulties and achieve the correct pronunciation can be achieved by a system of exercises for the development of phonemic hearing.

Key words: sound system, phoneme, geminatema, stress, CHOT.

Тен Ю.П.
**Қазіргі заманғы корей тіліндегі
интонацияның
коммуникативтік
ерекшеліктері**

Мақалада орыс және корей тілдерінің дыбыстық жүйесі салыстырмалы түрде қарастырылады. Тек қана жазылып қойылған сөз адамдармен тыңдалмайды, өлі тіл деуге де болады. Жазылған сөз дыбысталып, оқылғанда, яғни коммуникация барысында ғана ол нағыз сөзге айналады. Өйткені сөйлеу арқылы ғана адам өзінің ойын толық жеткізе алады. Үйреніп жатқан шет тілінің дыбыстық жүйесін түсіну оның дұрыс айтылуына негіз болып табылады. Өйткені сегменттеудегі кедергілер, сөзді буынға бөлу мен акцент мәселесіне де септігін тигізеді. Тілдік коммуникацияда сөйлеу мен оны қабылдау маңызды. Мәдениетаралық коммуникацияда бір тілде сөйлеу (оқу немесе тыңдау) мен оны қабылдаудың маңызы зор, бұл іс-әрекеттің соңы – басқа тілде қайта сөйлеу, көшіру, яғни (айту немесе жазу). Бір тілде қабылдап оны басқа тілде шығару немесе айту коммуникацияда қиындықтар тудырады. Фонематикалық естуді дамытуға арналған жаттығулар жүйесін орындау арқылы қиындықтарды жеңіп, дұрыс айтылуға қол жеткізуге болады.

Түйін сөздер: дыбыстық жүйе, фонема, геминатема, екпін, ЧОТ.

Тен Ю.П.
**Коммуникативные
особенности интонации
в современном корейском
языке**

В статье рассматриваются проблемы звучащей речи, которые связаны с просодическими (супрасегментными) явлениями. Речь, зафиксированная в оптических знаках, не воспринимается человеком, она остается мертвой материей. Подлинной речью она становится лишь тогда, когда имеет место акт коммуникации, когда она читается, т. е. когда она хотя бы мысленно озвучивается. Звучащая речь наиболее реально передает то, что невозможно передать с помощью письменных знаков. В межкультурной коммуникации важно значение имеет восприятие речи, т. е. чтение (или слушание) на одном языке, и конец этого действия – воспроизведение, т. е. говорение (или письмо) на другом языке. Восприятие на одном и воспроизведение на другом вызывают трудности в коммуникации. Преодолеть трудности и добиться правильного произношения можно путем выполнения системы упражнений для развития фонематического слуха.

Ключевые слова: звуковая система, фонема, геминатема, интонация, ЧОТ.

**COMMUNICATIVE
FEATURES OF
INTONATION IN
MODERN KOREAN
LANGUAGE**

Any language is passed from generation to generation, mainly orally. L.R. Zinder said and wrote that «a purely written form of speech a fiction. As long as it is fixed in the optical marks, it is not perceived by the person, it still remains dead language. It becomes authentic speech only when there is an act of communication, when this speech is read, or at least mentally voiced» [1, 21].

Sounding speech better transfers the information that can not be transferred by written characters. Of course, this is due to prosodic (supra) phenomena. N.V. Cheremisina in her paper about intonation in spoken and written Russian speech wrote that «not all the features and nuances of intonation are fixed in writing speech. There are no direct signs of height of main tone, duration and strength of sound, there is no indication of the tone of speech» [2, 7].

The above said things can be referred to virtually any language. Thus, in the Korean language the meaning of the words can differ depending on the duration of vowels and the movement of the main tone, ie, vowel length is a distinctive feature in the Korean language and has a correlation: longitude / brevity. We have studied the entries of “New explanatory dictionary of the Korean language,” [3]. In this dictionary of 20,500 words starting with «k» correlative relation pairs, which differ by longitude / brevity, is 4: 1: [ga: reŋ] order – [gareŋ] growing up in the year; [Ga: myo] grave (cemetery) – [gamyo] memorial tablets of ancestors; [Nu: n] Snow – [nun] eyes; [Ba: m] chestnut – [bam] night [4].

Hwang Yong Dune has made some contribution to the study of phonetics of the Korean language but, as Kim Ion Jean indicated, his system is not quite correct, since it recognizes the existence of phonologically significant signs of hardness / softness and voicelessness / sonority in Korean language [5, 6].

There are different points of view regarding the signs differential features of system of consonant phonemes in Korean language. The Korean phonological feature gemination with weak / strong opposition is a distinctive, the relevance of which is derived from the existence of correlative pairs in the position of greatest distinction – in the initial word. We followed N.S. Trubetskoy techniques when determining the number of geminate consonants [6, 240]: “if the average number of syllables per word is α , it should be expected that the frequency of unmarked member refers to the frequency

marked as a member of the $\alpha + 1$ to the $\alpha - 1$ ". To find the average number of geminate consonants in the word we analyzed the phrase from the story, which consists of 100 words «소나기» 항 순 원 «Thunderstorm» Han Sung Won.

In this phrase the total number of syllables (β) is 283, the average number of syllables per word (α) is 2.8. It is proposed to introduce the concept "geminatema" to indicate geminate consonants in Korean. Geminatema – prosodic feature of syllable and words that distinguish minimal pairs of words with the same phonemic composition in the greatest position of distinction – the initial.

Some researchers have noted the presence of geminaty in other languages. For example, "in Russian: Cash drag, but relatively rarely separate phonemes: it. carro "cartload" (but caro "expensive"), dotto "scientist" (but dote "dowry")."

Thus, the feature of the consonant system of the Korean language is the existence of correlative beam consisting of a weak ㄱ [k], ㄷ [g], strong ㄲ [kk], aspirate ㅋ [kh].

Phonological opposition weak (simple) / heavy (double) consonant ㄱ [k], ㄷ [g] / ㄲ [kk] – geminatema distinguishes minimum few words in the initial.

The result of the analysis of papers to "the k" in the "New Dictionary of the Korean language," showed that the ratio of phonological oppositions weak (simple) / heavy (double) consonant of 20,500 words on "the k" is 3.9: 1 (16316: 4184) . Ex.: [ts'ada] salty (but [tsada] sleep); [Ttal] daughter (but [tal] moon; [kada] go – [kkada] lose weight; [kobta] bend – [kkobta] pin; [kakji] each – [kkagji] husks; [korida] to get to the bottom of the – [kkorida] beware, be afraid; [koŋsu] running water – [kkonŋsu] the lower part of the kite; [kum] measure of weight – [kkum] cord, rope; [kida] stuck – [kkida] unfold. The material of the analysis of material is the same grammatical category of the Korean language (verb or noun), and has the same sound shell.

Statistical data in the field of phonology have a double meaning: 1) identification of the frequency of certain phonological elements in the given language (phonemes, combinations of phonemes, certain types of words and morphemes); 2) determination of phonological oppositions.

It is important to decrease / increase of tone, pitch gain, tone interruption for grammatical structure of the sentence in the Korean language. Therefore, the "pitch frequency (PF) is much more important than the stress in intonation patterns of the Korean language. Let's consider this phenomenon

in the following sentence: 언어는 사상과 감정을 표현하는 도구다. Here we see PF without raising or lowering. [Ōnŏnun sasankwa kamtsŏŋjul phjohjŏnhanun toguta]. **Language is a tool of thought and feeling.**

In the interrogative sentence in Korean language PF depends on certain conditions. So, if the proposal has a word expressing a question, then the sentence ends with descending PF.

For example: 무엇을 그렇게 가지고 오시오? [Muŏsul gurŏkhe katsigo oseo?] What have you brought?

If there is no question in the sentence, then the sentence ends with a rising PF.

For example: 벌써 일이 끝났어요 [pŏlsŏ iri kuthnasŏjo??] Have you already finished?

If the proposal does not require an answer, then the PF reduces.

For example: 인간은 만물의 여왕 이냐? [Inganun margmure jŏjaŋinja?] Is the man the crown of creation? If there are two words with questioning end in the same sentence, then the PF increases after the first word and decreases after the second.

For example: 오늘은 내가 한턱 내지요. 양식을 좋아 하세요 (↑) 화식을 좋아 하세요 (↓)? [Onurun nega hanthŏg netsijo jaŋsigul tsoahaseyo (↑) hwasigul tsoahasejo]. Today, I'm buying the food to you. What kind of food do you like: the European or Chinese? In the phrases that contain a wish and greeting the PF of the phrase is smooth.

For example: 학습과 조직 생활에서 많은 성과가 있기를 바랍니다. [Haksupkwa tsotsik seŋhwaresŏ manun sŏŋkwaga itkirul paramnida]. I wish you great success in your studies and personal life. If there is a pause, bearing the meaning, before the word in complex sentence, then the PF of the word is rising.

For example: 한국에 있는 동안 (↑) 한국말을 // 공부 하려고 했지만 (↑), [Hanguge inun tonjan (↑) hanggugmarul // gonpuharjŏgo hetsiman]. 한국에 오자마자 (↑) 떠나게 되었어요 (→). [Hanguge otsamatsa (↑) ttŏnage tweŏsŏjo] (→). While I was in Korea, I would like to learn Korean language, but after coming to Korea, I had to go back.

The Korean PF modifies the meaning of a word or sentence. For example: you can say «좋다» with falling-rising PF, then the meaning of this word tsotha change to the opposite – "bad" – « 좋지 않다 ». Conversely, when rising PF « 참 끝 좋다 » « 좋다 » has the meaning of "good" [tsham kkol tsotha].

Thus, using the tone the speaker can bring additional value that will vary in context, that is, subjective and stylistic coloring are introduced to distinguish the meaning of words and sentences.

Compare.: 1) «네가 가는가?» [Nega kanunga?] Are you coming?

2) «네가 간다?» [Nega kanda?] You're going?

In the first example, the question is not only expressed by intonation, but also by interrogative particle «가», and in the second sentence of the question expressed only by PF.

Thus, we can say that the language code of written language conveys less information than the speech code. Prosodic variation observed in the same segment chains, lead or may lead to a change in their semantics. It is obvious that the intonation is directly connected with the sound, the material, the essence of language, content and semantic function of speech. Thus, T.M. Nikolaeva said that at a certain approach intonation directly declared as the key of communication and its center, "the first (primary) level of language modeling" [7, 6]. V.B. Kasevich and his co-authors follow this principle in the book "The emphasis and tone of language and speech activity" [8].

Experimentally obtained data related to distinction of communicative types of sentence in modern Korean is also important.

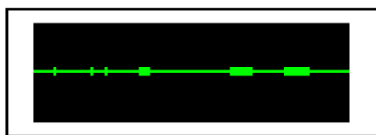
We use the program "Sound Recorder" for graphic sounding speech by using a computer program called peyntogramma (from the English paint – paint). The program "Sound recorder" is used for recording, playback and Overlay and editing recordings. In addition, the record can be linked to other documents or add the documents to them. As a result of computer operations, we received the following charts of sounding speech [4, 121-122].

Graph (peyntogramma) of simple affirmative sentence

학생이 책을 읽는다. [hagsɛŋi thsɛgwul ilgnunda] Students read the books.

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Graph 1



Graph (peyntogramma) 1 shows that in pronouncing sentence, expressing assertion, there is no sharp fluctuations. However, increasing the intensity can be noted at the end of the phrase. This phenomenon, as V.B. Kasevich notes, is due to the brightness of the processing of prosodic word under the phrasal stress [8, 110].

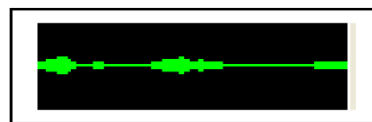
지금 어디에서 공부합니까? [tsigum ðdiyeso gōŋbuhabnikka?] Где вы сейчас учитесь?

Graphic (peyntogramma) of the phrase that expresses a question with a question word (loweling of PF at the end of the phrase)

지금 어디에서 공부합니까? [tsigum ðdiyeso gōŋbuhabnikka?] Where do study now?

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Graph 2



Graph 2 of the phrase expressing the question with a question word indicates that accentual core is strong, not soft syllables of the first and second words. If we represent this graph as a contour drawing, we get: raising PF on the first word with a gradual decrease of PF on the last word. These graphs show that the Korean language has phonetic structure and intonation contour phrases that are multifaceted and polikontseptualny. They are characterized as general linguistic and monolingual features.

It should be noted that in Korea the studies related to computer technology and, in particular, in the field of corpus linguistics (University Department of Computer linguistics "Kore", Seoul, Korea), which includes both synthesis and speech recognition are gaining momentum. Due to this, the tasks for overseas Korean Studies researchers dealing with Korean phonetics and intonation in the Korean language are becoming more and more. All of it is important for teaching modern Korean language.

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