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# Features of The Respect Category

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**Abstract:** This article is about the characteristics of the categories of respect, which involves a comparative study of respect words in Korean language lessons.

Language has historically been a social phenomenon, which has deep spiritual and cultural significance for every person and every specialist. For this reason, language, language teaching, language research, especially the study of our native language through comparison with foreign languages, has become even more relevant among philologists of our country after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language.

Korean and Uzbek languages belong to the same language family and are considered to be close to each other in terms of cultural indicators. In this regard, the relevance of our topic requires the analysis of the existence or absence of the category of respect, which is a complex process in Korean, in the Uzbek language, its role, translation phenomenon, and also the object of communication.

**Keywords:** Category, subject, dialectic, respectful form, communicative behavior.

**Introduction:** Since the emergence of language in society, it has always possessed a social character, serving as a means of establishing mutual communication and exchanging ideas among people in the process of social labor. At the same time, it is one of the important symbols that reflects a nation's spiritual identity and essence—it is also a priceless mirror of human thought. Just as every language has its own reasons for emergence, formation, and development, the Korean language also has its own unique origin and dialectical history.

Compared to other languages, the Korean language began to be studied much later. Several factors contributed to the exploration of the historical

foundations of Korean. As is known, Korea was a colony of China for many centuries. This is considered the first reason for studying the historical roots of the Korean language. The second issue is that, until the 15th century—before King Sejong invented the alphabet—Koreans did not have their own script.

Because Korea was under Chinese rule for over 1,500 years, some scholars, especially Edkins, claimed that Korean is simply a variant of the Chinese language. However, this view is incorrect. Although about 75% of Korean vocabulary consists of words borrowed from

Chinese, this does not mean that the Korean language has lost its identity. Furthermore, although the Korean people may resemble other nations and ethnicities in terms of interpersonal relations, it is also possible to witness various dissimilarities among them.

When exploring “언어 예절” (Eoneo Yejeol – speech etiquette), we must first understand the categories of communication etiquette in the Korean language. The following categories of speech etiquette currently exist in Korean:

**1-Table**

	다임법 - category of respect	<p>A. 철수야, 선생님께서 너 교무실에 오라고 하셨습니다.</p> <p>They said that old man Su should come as our teacher.</p> <p>B. 너 왜 이렇게 찰이 찼니?</p> <p>Why are you so fat?</p>
	완곡어법 - category of circular communication	<p>A. 요즘 더 건강해 보이네요.</p> <p>You look healthy these days</p>
	인사법 - category of greetings and farewells	<p>A. 안녕하십니까? – Hello!</p> <p>B. 안녕! – Hi</p> <p>C. 안녕히 가십시오! – Go well!!</p>
	호칭법과 지칭법 - category of terms	<p>A. 아버지, 어디 계세요? – "Dad, where are you?"</p> <p>B. 안과 병동에 근무하는 저 호사는 마음이 참 예쁘구나!</p> <p>The nurse working in the ophthalmology department is very beautiful</p>

Hospitality and respect for elders, which have been considered traditions since ancient times, are among the most important traits of the Korean character. The custom of hospitality, which emerged in ancient times, was initially tied to vital needs, which is why it has survived all stages of social development and reached the present day. Respect for elders is one of the

ancient customs of Eastern peoples, including Koreans, and this tradition has continued for centuries. Just like the Uzbek people, the Korean people also follow the principle of showing respect to elders and kindness to the young (kattalarga hurmat, kichiklarga izzat). They raise the younger generation in this spirit, teaching them to treat everyone equally. This is one of the

distinctive features of the Korean people.

Because the Korean nation has its own unique character, the issue of 언어 예절 (speech etiquette) cannot be studied without taking into account the national character, specific customs, values, and traditions. This is because speech etiquette is an integral part of the national character and is closely connected to it.

In Korean, words expressing evaluative forms (mutual respect and politeness) are always used between the speaker and the listener. If the speaker is older and the listener is younger, the speaker uses 낮춤말 – speech showing humility. That is, the speaker uses expressions that lower their own status in relation to the listener. However, when the speaker addresses a larger group or someone younger in age or status, even if the speaker is older or of higher rank, they use 높임말 – the honorific form.

The honorific form 주체높임 (subject honorification), with the suffix -(으)시, can be attached not only to verbs but also to adjectives functioning as predicates, as well as to nouns and adverbs.

Examples:

- A. 저분이 박 선생님이십니다. That person is Teacher Park.
- B. 아버지께서 신문을 읽고 계십니다. My father is reading a newspaper.
- C. 그분이 아주 예쁘십니다. That person is very beautiful.
- D. 그 한국에서 온 선생님의 발음이 너무 빠르셔서 알아듣는 것이 무척 어려워요. The pronunciation of the senior who came from Korea is so fast that it's very difficult to understand.

When the listener holds a higher status, and the subject of the sentence is also higher than the speaker, the speaker does not add the -(으)시 suffix.

Example: 할아버지, 아버지가 아직 회사에서 안 왔습니다. ✓

할아버지, 아버지께서 아직 회사에서 안 오셨습니다. ✗

If the subject is someone of very high status (such as a minister or president), then -(으)시 is not used when delivering news, reporting, or writing official

documents.:

A. 우즈베키스탄 대통령은 한국을 방문할 예정입니다. The President of Uzbekistan is expected to visit Korea.

B. 세종대왕은 1443년에 한글을 창제했습니다. King Sejong created the Korean script in 1443.

If the subject is a group of two or more people (i.e., a collective), the honorific suffix -(으)시 is not applied. This can be seen in the following examples:

A. 선생님들은 날마다 학교에서 학생들을 가르칩니다. Teachers teach students at school every day.

B. 오늘은 다양한 나라에서 온 손님들을 위해서 우즈베키스탄 전통 문화에 대해서 재미있는 영화가 제공되었습니다. Today, an interesting film about Uzbekistan's traditional culture was presented for honorable guests from various countries.

When a conversation between two people is about a third person, the honorific suffix -(으)시 is used depending on the age or status of that third person, even if the listener is younger than the speaker.

Examples:

- A. 딜도라, 당신의 아버지께서는 무슨 일을 하십니까? Dildora, what does your father do?
- B. 철수씨, 오빠는 지금 어디 계십니까? Mr. Chulsoo, where is your elder brother now?
- C. 아버지, 할아버지는 친척 집에 가셨습니다. Dad, grandfather went to a relative's house.

When the topic of conversation relates to the honorable subject or someone associated with them, the suffix -(으)시 is also used:

- A. 한국에서 오신 김 선생님의 연세가 많으십니다. Mr. Kim, who came from Korea, is of old age.
- B. 학생들을 가르치기 위해서 미국에서 새로 온 선생님의 키가 작으십니다. The newly arrived teacher from the U.S., who came to teach students, is short in height.
- C. 선생님, 시간이 있으십니까? Teacher, do you have time?

In Korean, certain words also have distinct honorific forms.:

**2-Table**

자다	주무시다	to sleep
죽다	돌아가시다	to die, to pass away
있다	계시다	to exist
먹다	드시다 / 잡수시다	to eat

Examples:

A. 지름 아버지께서는 자신 방에서 주무시고 있습니다. Currently, my father is sleeping in his own room.

B. 할머니께서는 점심 드셨습니까? Grandmother, have you had lunch?

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Eastern countries are distinguished by their etiquette of speech and culture of communication. As seen from the above information, the Korean people, too, place great importance on showing respect to elders and consideration toward the younger.

The honorific category in the Korean language is much stronger and requires more attention compared to other languages. Through this topic, our goal was to highlight the Korean people's emphasis on respect and how it serves as a reflection of their national identity.

For centuries, the Korean people have preserved unique customs and rituals. This nation has long been known for its upbringing in noble values such as respectful communication and reverence for elders.

Studying the problem of communicative etiquette without considering national character, unique customs, values, and traditions of a nation is absolutely impossible. This is because communication etiquette is an integral part of a nation's character, and they are closely interconnected.

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