

ISOMORPHIC AND ALLOMORPHIC FEATURES OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE ENGLISH AND KOREAN

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7481919>

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Annotation: *Each language has own similarities and differences with other languages, whether they are in the same language family or not. The majority of people thinks English and Korean totally various languages that have nothing in common. However, it is not completely truth. In following information which given in this article will show some similitude and contrast sides of these two languages.*

Keywords: *difference, similarities, phonology, sentence structure phrases, object, subject, verb.*

Introduction. Starting with this two languages background, English depend on a Germanic language family and Korean is an Altaic language family. As its obvious their language families are different [1]. It means their sentence structure, the places of subject, object and verbs also different. But in speaking we can also see some changes rather than writing.

Main body. Isomorphic feature deals with common characters of simple and complex sentences of two or more languages while allomorphic features work on the diversity of the selected languages. People can see this both features in a specific unit of language. They are structural, semantic, pragmatic aspects.

Another difference of English and Korean is formal and informal speech. In Korean language for making formal speech they use 2 different words instead of “I”
^ [cho] for formal situation and L [na] for informal situations. After the
subjects they can add two types of suffix. They are (after consonant) ^/(after

vowel)[^] which are called Topic particles while (after consonant) **OI/** (after

vowel)[^] that are called - Subject Particles which in English people use to be verb after personal pronouns. Whether their written forms are different like in English it is use to be written separately meanwhile in Korean together, their functions work in the same way.

For example, in the sentence “**£W**[^] **bl**[^][^] **Wof**[^].” subject of the sentence is **bl**[^]¹ (Weather) while the topic of the sentence is **£**[^] (Today).

In fact, in most of the situations **S/fe** and **01JI** are interchangeable.

•**0|Я£ ЧИЧ4**’ and ‘**0**[^]**0 аДЧ4**’ are pretty much the same thing.

Emotional expressiveness

In English language, there are ways of expressing sentences with emotions.

For example:

I am not in mood!	^I [^] O (mood) ^(not) W [^] (good)!
Do not make me angry!	s (me) ^LHI (angry) ^^^ (stop it)!
I do love it!	Lf [^] (I) H [^] #(it) A -g- ^fi (love)!

Inversions in these two languages, there are formative and negative expressive answers.

I enjoyed.	LH [^] (I) W [^] Lf (enjoyed).
So do I.	• • •

Formal	^ £fi(so do I).
Informal	Ц£ ЛЕН (so do I).
He cannot run.	^ ^ (he) a^hs ^ (can run)
	&S^hl4(not).
Neither do I.	• • •
Formal.	*l£(I) OfL ^ _2, (neither do i).
Informal.	4£44 (neither do i).

Inversion in both languages in a passive voice with prepositions

The boy was looked after by a babysitter.	»3 Я^ Я0 Я6Ч4.
The boy was looked after by a babysitter.	Л ±И£ 40 Н 444 >^Й4.

The passive of a population language such as English is mainly treated as a verb problem, but the passive sentence in Korean is primarily a morphological problem because it is determined primarily by the predicate of the sentence. In the study so far, the passive form of the Korean predicate constituting the passive sentence can be organized into four types in terms of morphology, and the types and examples are as follows.

(1) **4S^4S| #§**

Types of prefixes

4. Е^ЛЛ + '01, *1, 4, 7' t^0| 5ДЙЧ В*1Я4.

[da] Transitive verb stem + 'Lee, Hee, Lee, Gi' A thief was caught by propaganda.

4. адл ±4 *¥^ ^4.

[na] Auto-death cow was hit by a farmer.

4. 3Й44 + 'Of/4' + *X|Q; Φ»Ч4<4В444 4=444.

Suyangje is broken by Eulji Mundeok.

4. «Л^4е+ '44' л 4^4 #0 m *4444.

[la] Noun root + 'become' Person's writing was published in the newspaper [2].

Conclusion. All above considered, there are many similarities and differences of English and Korean. As it is mentioned above, there are different words orders in sentence structure which makes languages clear. People can realize the versatility of specific language by making scientific research on language.

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