

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF LEARNING KOREAN PHONETICS

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Abstract

This article describes the scientific research conducted on the methodology of learning the phonetics of the Korean language, in which the types of methods used in the process of explaining this topic to students and strengthening it are explained in detail. In teaching the phonetics of the Korean language, work was carried out in comparison with the grammar of the Uzbek language.

Keywords

urgent problems, phonetic, morphemic, lexical units, textbooks, linguistic, ethnographic studies and ect.

Teaching the Korean language and learning it on a large scale means owning this language as a means of communication that is a leader in world science, economy, and culture. From this point of view, it is important to use modern educational methods in teaching this language. In general, the use of modern education and language teaching methods means a significant development of modern Korean language teaching methods. In fact, teaching the Korean language based on modern methods strengthens the positive relationship between students and teachers and can also demonstrate the features of encouraging Korean language learning.

Nowadays, one of the urgent problems in language education is the formation of written speech. Literacy of reading and writing is an interdependent process. Most people focus only on the correct spelling of words, but the ability to express one's thoughts correctly, fluently and simply in accordance with the rules of spelling with the appropriate and effective use of language tools is also a part of written speech literacy. forgets to enter. The same problems exist in the phonetic skills of the Korean language, and the use of methodical guides in its formation and thereby revealing the essence of the topic is the relevance of the work.

Korean is one of the oldest languages. The results of linguistic and ethnographic studies have shown that the Korean language belongs to the Ural-Altaic language family. This family includes Turkish, Mongolian, Tibetan, Hungarian, Uzbek, Finnish and other languages.

The Korean written language (alphabet) Hangeul was invented in 1443 by a group of Korean scientists. This group was led by Sejong the Great, the fourth king (wan) of the Cho Song Dynasty. He was an intellectual king, and his contemporaries called him "the Yao and Shun of the Eastern Country." During the reign of this ruler, many political, economic, scientific and cultural spheres of the country reached the peak of development. Special attention was paid to education.

"Hanmun" (hanmun), a literary form of the "Wenyan" Chinese language, until the appearance of "Hangil" (first name "Hunmin Cho'im" - "Correct Sounds for Teaching the People") 9 served as the state language. Because it required knowledge of a large number of Chinese hieroglyphs, this language was used only by the upper and middle layers of society. In addition, the Korean reading of Chinese hieroglyphs did not correspond to Chinese, and there was an irregularity in their use: due to the lack of uniform pronunciation standards, Chinese hieroglyphs were used irregularly and their interpretation varied.

The discomfort caused by different groups of people using two types of writing and the king's desire to regulate the reading and interpretation of Chinese hieroglyphs prompted him to develop a new and unique form of writing. "Hunmin Chon'im" or "Hangil" fulfilled this task. The words of the great Sedjon are written in the preface to the "Hunmin Chon'im" of the royal order published in 1446:

"In our country, speech sounds are not properly represented by written characters, unlike in China. That is why there are many people who do not express their thoughts independently. I created 28 characters with this exact issue in mind. I would like people to easily acquire them and use them comfortably every day."

In the preface to "Hunmin Chon'im" written by Chon Inji, the following is stated: "The languages of foreign countries also have sounds, but there are no written signs for them. They mastered Chinese characters and learned to use them. But it's like fitting a rectangle into a round space." The etiquette, music, and literature of China and Korea are very similar, so ordinary people face great difficulties in learning the writing.

The alphabet originally consisted of 28 letters. Korean phonetic writing actively attracts the attention of researchers. As a result of comparing the graphemes of the Korean alphabet with the graphemes of other writing systems, it was possible to find a similar writing of letters representing close sounds in writing. In this way, various theories emerged that determined the relationship of the Korean language with Tibetan, Mongolian, Devanagari and other languages. But none of them were convincing. Recently, it has been especially widely assumed that both in Korea itself and in other countries, an attempt was made to reflect the articulating method of the letters of the Korean alphabet in graphic forms. In particular, when writing open and closed vowels, a horizontal line is a symbol of the position of the lips, and a vertical line is a symbol of opening the mouth.

A point is a conventional diacritic symbol. The writing of consonants also has a symbolic meaning. For example, the letters representing the front and middle tongue reflect the state of the tongue, and the letters representing the lips reflect the state of the lips, and so on. However, it should be noted that not all linguists agree with this "concept of articulator", because it is not free from circumstances that make one look with an eye of doubt.

The principles of Korean phonetic writing were undoubtedly strongly influenced by Chinese writing: words are divided into syllables, and one syllable is separated from another, where a syllable As in writing hieroglyphs, the square principle is followed. The direction of the line was the same as in Chinese writing - it was written from top to bottom, from right to left. This rule is still preserved, but it is gradually being replaced by a new writing system - writing from right to left and from top to bottom in one line.

Korean writing is syllabic, which means that when writing words, letters are first grouped into syllables. The Korean alphabet gradually began to supplant the hieroglyphic script and even entered the field of official writing. In literature, the Korean alphabet has been used for many years only to write genres that are widespread among the people. Only from the end of the 19th century, the mixed hieroglyph-letter writing system came into circulation. Words with an independent meaning began to be written with hieroglyphs, word and form-forming suffixes, as well as auxiliary words - with alphabetic symbols. Thus, a mixed, i.e. partially ideographic (hieroglyphic) and partially phonetic (lettered) script became the official script. When talking about the characteristics of Chinese writing, it should be noted that Korean writing has a scientific basis.

"Idu characters do not have a certain order, they cannot convey even a thousandth of the meaning of Korean speech." In these two documents, the reasons for the king's desire to create "Khangil" are reflected. When talking about the characteristics of Chinese writing, it should be noted that Korean writing has a scientific basis. Images of the speech organs are displayed on the basis of the 5 main consonant letters (ㄱ, ㄴ, ㄷ, ㄹ, ㅁ) of the Korean alphabet. These 5 letters form the remaining consonants. Symbolic images of the foundations of Chinese natural philosophy (- 삼재) are displayed on the basis of 3 main vowels (, —, |). Other vowels were created from these basic vowels, " " for the round dome-shaped sky, "—" for the flat earth, and " | " for the standing person. "

" together with "eu" formed the letters “ㅏ”(o') and “ㅑ”(u), and together with "i" formed the letters “ㅓ”(a) and “ㅕ”(o). When one more " " is added, the memorized variants of the above-mentioned vowels are made.

The modern Korean alphabet consists of 40 letters - 24 basic and 16 component. 19 of them are consonants and 21 are vowels. Korean has 14 simple and 5 compound letters to denote consonants.

Among the reforms implemented in Uzbekistan, reforms in the field of personnel training occupy an important place. Based on this, in this project on the topic of "Methodology of writing skills in Korean" implemented on the basis of "Micro-teaching", interactive educational methods and graphic organizers were applied to the lesson process in Korean language teaching, and the effectiveness of these methods was analyzed.

The writing of Korean letters follows a strict set of rules. The letters are from top to bottom, that is, from the top lines to the bottom, and from left to right, that is, from the left lines to the right lines. The same principle applies to the spelling of syllables. Following the rules of writing letters and syllables will help you achieve beautiful writing. This is very important. Because in the East, modesty is considered an art and shows the beauty of people. Any Korean text can be used as a guide for independent pronunciation exercises.

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