Asian Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2301-xxxx (online) | IF: 10.01 | Vol: 1, issue 1
Available: http://asiansciencejournal.org

TYPES OF SENTENCES IN THE KOREAN LANGUAGE DECLARATIVE SENTENCES

Rabbanoyev Javlon Omonkulovich
Assistant Lecturer, Department of Korean Philology, Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages
E-mail: javlonrabbanoev@gmail.com

Annotation: This article provides a general understanding of the types of sentences in the Korean language, mainly the specific characteristics of the sentence and the rules of correct use in oral and written form are fully explained through examples. In the Korean language, there are differences in the written and spoken form of the sentence, and the aspects that should be paid attention to when using them are also explained through specific examples.

Key words: indicative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, suggestive sentence.

Types of Sentences in the Korean Language

In the Korean language, sentences are classified into five types: 평서문 (declarative sentences), 의문문 (interrogative sentences), 명령문 (imperative sentences), 청유문 (propositive sentences), and 감탄문 (exclamatory sentences).

A sentence in which the speaker expresses an opinion or states a fact without demanding anything from the listener is called a declarative sentence (평서문). A sentence that expresses the speaker's surprise or emotional reaction to a situation is an exclamatory sentence (감탄문). A sentence that requires an answer from the interlocutor is an interrogative sentence (의문문). A sentence that demands an action from the interlocutor is an imperative sentence (명령문). A sentence in which the speaker suggests performing an action together with the listener is referred to as a propositive sentence (청유문).

How Are Sentence Types Determined in Korean?

In Korean, the type of a sentence is determined by the sentence-ending suffix attached to the predicate.

(1)

a. 수미가 책을 읽습니다. (평서문) — Declarative sentence

b. 수미가 책을 읽습니까? (의문문) — Interrogative sentence

c. (수미 씨,) 책을 읽으십시오. (명령문) — Imperative sentence

d. (수미 씨,) 책을 읽읍시다. (청유문) — Propositive sentence

e. (수미 씨,) 책을 많이 읽는군요! (감탄문) — Exclamatory sentence

As shown in example (1), the sentence structures of declarative, interrogative, imperative, propositive, and exclamatory sentences in Korean are identical. However, the sentence type differs depending on the sentence-ending suffix attached to the predicate.

In the case of interrogative sentences, it is possible to express a question without changing the sentence structure by replacing the declarative sentence-ending suffix with an

Asian Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2301-xxxx (online) | IF: 10.01 | Vol: 1, issue 1
Available: http://asiansciencejournal.org

interrogative one and inserting interrogative words such as 누구 (who), 무엇 (what), 언제 (when), 왜 (why), 어떻게 (how) in the appropriate position.

(2)

a) Teacher: 수미가 무엇을 읽습니까?

Student: 수미가 책을 읽습니다.

b) Teacher: 수미가 누구를 만납니까?

Student: 수미가 친구를 만납니다.

Declarative Sentences (평서문)

A declarative sentence (평서문) in Korean is a sentence in which the speaker simply conveys information about a fact or situation or expresses their opinion without making any demand on the listener.

(3)

a. 저는 학생입니다.

b. 비가 와요.

c. 영화가 아주 재미있어.

d. 우리는 잘 지내네.

e. 마이클이 한국말을 참 잘하지.

f. 여기가 내가 태어난 집이오.

g. 날씨가 품소.

h. 나는 한국어를 공부한다.

The underlined sentence endings used above, such as -ㅂ니다/-습니다, -아요/-어요, -아/-어, -네, -지, -오, -소, -느다/-는다/-다, are the main suffixes used to form declarative sentences. When these suffixes are attached to the stem of a verb, adjective, or a noun combined with 하다 or 이다 functioning as a predicate, the sentence becomes a declarative sentence (평서문).

How Can Declarative Sentence Endings Be Distinguished and Used Appropriately?

(4)

a. 최근 들어 경제 상황이 점차 좋아지고 있다.

b. 최근 들어 경제 상황이 점차 좋아지고 있습니다.

The declarative sentence endings used in the sentences shown in example (4) differ in their usage. Some suffixes are used only in spoken language, while others are used primarily in written texts. In addition, certain suffixes are selected based on the relationship between the speaker and the listener, such as age differences and social or professional status. Furthermore, the choice of suffix varies depending on whether the situation is formal or informal.

Asian Journal of Technology and Applied Sciences
ISSN: 2301-xxxx (online) | IF: 10.01 | Vol: 1, issue 1
Available: http://asiansciencejournal.org

Below, declarative sentence endings commonly used in written language and those used in spoken language are distinguished. Although the sentences in example (4) convey the same meaning, their usage contexts differ.

The suffix used in example (4a) is typically found in books and newspapers, whereas the suffix used in example (4b) is commonly used in spoken language. In general, -ㄴ다/-는다/-다 is mainly used in written texts, while -ㅂ니다/-습니다 is frequently used in spoken discourse.

Declarative sentence endings also vary according to the interpersonal relationship between the speaker and the listener. The suffixes -ㄴ다/-는다/-다 are commonly used in written language but can also appear in spoken language. When used in spoken discourse, these suffixes do not convey respect toward the listener.

(5)

a.

영하: 나 다음 주에 유럽 여행 간다.

철수: 정말 좋겠다.

b.

손자: 할머니, 언니는 어디에 갔어요?

할머니: 친구를 만나러 나갔다.

In example (5a), the declarative ending -ㄴ다/-는다/-다 is used in a conversation between peers with a friendly relationship. In example (5b), the same ending is used in a dialogue between a grandmother and her grandchild, where there is an age difference.

Conclusion

In conclusion, declarative sentence endings in Korean must be selected according to the relationship between the speaker and the listener, as well as their age and social status. Due to the wide variety of declarative sentence endings in Korean, careful study of these forms is essential for constructing grammatically correct and socially appropriate conversations in the Korean language.

REFERENCES

1. 외국인을 위한 한국어 문법 1 대한민국, 서울 2005. 김정숙, 박동호
2. Koreys tili grammatikasi 한국어 문법 Toshkent – 2007 Kim Mun Uk
3. Koreys tili grammatikasi 한국어 문법 강의안 Toshkent – 2007 Kim Chun Shik
4. KOREYS TILIDA SON SO‘Z TURKUMINING O‘ZIGA XOS XUSUSIYATLARI RJ Omonkulovich INNOVATION IN THE MODERN EDUCATION SYSTEM 5 (47), 265-268, 2024
5. OT SO‘Z TURKUMINING O‘ZBEK VA KOREYS TILLARIDA QIYOSIY TAHLILI RJ Omonkulovich, MX Tuganovna International Conference on Linguistics, Literature And Translation (London …, 2025