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The Korean linguist Ju Si-kyeong' s (주시경) Grammar

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This article deals with investigation the data of Korean linguists – Ju Si-kyeong, Choi Kyu-Soo, Lee Kwang-jung.

Ju Si-kyeong's grammar was the first Korean grammar which introduced the language from the unique point of view. It was the start point for studying the unique fetchers of the Korean language by Korean linguists. The modern Korean linguists interpret the Ju Si-kyeong's grammar from different point of view, we analyzed Choi Kyu-Soo, Lee Kwang-jung's interpretations of Ju Si-kyeong's grammar. Choi Kyu-Soo introduced the connection of word and particle from three ways such as independent, semi-dependent and dependent. Such way of interpretation helps to understand difficult points of Ju Si-kyeong's grammar, such as why Ju Si-kyeong words “산에, 들에” considered as adverbs. Choi Kyu-Soo's analyze show to us that Ju Si-kyeong studied the Korean language from syntax. Ju Si-kyeong began from dividing the sentence into parts and than analyzing each part as a word.

Keywords: theory, independent form, semi-dependent form and dependent form.

The beginning of the 1900s century saw a boost of grammatical studies in Korea. During that period of time not only European linguists were engaged in active research and description of languages they claimed “exotic”, but native speakers of such languages came to grips with uniqueness of their mother tongue.

Humboldt emphasized uniqueness of each living language in his famous “on differences in the human language structures...” in the beginning of XIX century. Focusing on specificity of any living language, Humboldt supported inductive comparative general grammar based on concrete facts which open the way to sweeping generalizations. It led to denying the worth of deductive general grammar, in particular grammar of Port-Royal. Humboldt's manuscripts

established the guidelines in development of linguistics for the whole era.

The Korean linguist Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) came to know about the mainstream ideology of the European linguists from the books of the English scholar W. B. Scranton, who worked for the university in Korea where Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) was a student at the time. A thorough study of European and Chinese linguists' publications had helped Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) to make his own discovery of unique features in the language.

The Korean linguist Kim Yun Kyoung (김윤경) divided history of development of theoretical Korean grammar into three periods. He described them in his book “The Modern history of native linguistics» in 1963. The first

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period is called analytical, the second is called synthetic-analytical and the third period is called synthetical. The Korean linguist Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) has been named the architect of analytical approach. Within the frame work of this approach the minimal independent form is made up by 실사 - the maintenance (meaning, sense) and 허사 - empty word (grammatical meaning, function, form). 실사 and 허사 are united in the word as independent elements. 실사 is called “즐기” – base, and 허사 is called “토” – particle.

On the one hand, the analytical approach is juxtaposed to the synthetic one where connection of 즐기 and 토 is viewed as one word. On the other hand, it is juxtaposed to the synthetic-analytical pattern, where 즐기 and 토 are compound elements. Followers of the Ju Si-kyeong's (주시경) theory Kim Du Bon (김두본) in 1916, and Kim Yun Kyoung (김윤경) in 1932 distinguished between clear 즐기 and 토 as independent words which was a breakaway from the founding father of the theory. For example, in the words “산이, 산을, 산의, 산에, 간다, 가는, 가게, 가니...” the base of the word is “산” and the particles are “이, 을, 의, 에”, the base of the word is “가” and the particles are “나, 는, 게, 니”. All these elements are independent words. As Ju Si-kyeong (주시경), he did not define such clear boundaries, he marked out only some elements. For example, in such words as “산이, 산을” the base “산” and particle “이, 을” are considered to be independent parts of the wholesome word. However, structure of the word “산에” examined in two ways: 1) as made up by different elements of one word (base and particle), and at the same time, as a wholesome word “산에” [최규수(Choi Kyu-Soo), 18].

Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) studied the classification of parts of speech, the forms of inflection and word-formation in close connection with semantic and syntax. He defined the following entities as parts of speech: “the noun

“입” is a name of various things and kinds of activity”, “predicative adjective (옛) is a name of various attributes”, “verb (움) is a name of various activity”, “particle (것) is a name which designates grammatical categories of a predicate and a position of nouns in the sentence”, “conjunction (잇) is a name which designates specifying connection between words”, “adjective (언) is a name of an indication of the thing”, “adverb (억) is a name of an indication of the activity”, “interjection (놀) is a word which designates a person's feeling and emotion”, “ending (끗) is a name which designates final forms. [이 광정 (Lee Kwang-jung), 256] The theory was presented in Ju Si-kyeong's (주시경) book “Native grammar” in 1910.

Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) divided all nouns into the main nouns and the pronouns. Consequently, the main noun class falls into the common nouns and the proper nouns. The pronouns were classified in numerals, negatives and indefinites.

Predicative adjectives were subdivided into qualitative adjectives for a subject, adjectives of manner for subjects, qualitative adjectives for a person, adjectives of manner for a person, temporal adjectives, numeral and indicating adjectives.

Verbs were assigned transitive and intransitive forms, active and passive voice.

All particles were divided into two classes. Those were defined as auxiliary (denote a place of a word in the sentence) and limiting particles.

Words used for connecting other words in a sentence or for connecting sentences were named conjunctions.

Adjectives as a category were marked out by Ju Si-kyeong (주시경). This category was claimed an invariable part of speech. To adjectives were attributed all words that performed descriptive function and were normally paced before nouns.

Adverbs were defined as that a part of speech designates an attribute of action or an attribute

Table 1

Form	줄기	토	줄기 ㅓ 토
1. Independent form	A	B	A+B
2. Semi-dependent form	A	B	A+B & Y
3. Dependent form	A		Y

* A, B, Y – parts of speech [최규수(Choi Kyu-Soo), 20]

of other attribute. All adjectives which were formed by attachment of the ending ㅅ to their bases were referred to adverbs. [이광정(Lee Kwang-jung), 262]

Considering in more detail the classification of particles, it is possible to allocate three forms the division of words followed: the first form is a combination of ㅅ and ㅅ as independent parts of one word, the second form is a combination of ㅅ and ㅅ as semi-dependent parts of one word, and the third form is a combination of ㅅ and ㅅ as dependent parts of one word.

Particles of nominal parts of speech

According to Ju Si-kyeong's (주시경) theory, there are several classes of particles. They are 자리토 (임자리토 – particles of nominative case, 부림자리토 – particles of accusative case, 부름자리토 – particles of vocative case, 상황자리토 – particles of adverbial modifier of place and time, 매김자리토 – possessive particles), 도움토 - auxiliary particles, 이음토 - connectives, 특수토 – special particles.

Particles of nominative case, particles of accusative case, particles of a vocative case, auxiliary particles & connectives represent the first form. All of these particles accept connectives that were called “ㅅ” (만ㅅ) by Ju Si-kyeong (주시경), connectives were called “ㅅ”. For example, in the words «사람, 풀을, 하늘이여, 까마귀는, 나비와» - «사람, 풀, 하늘, 까마귀, 나비» are defined as «ㅅ» - noun, but «이, 을, 이여, 는» are «ㅅ», «와» is «ㅅ».

From the semantic point of view particles of adverbial modifier of place and time are representative of the second form. Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) argued that ㅅ and ㅅ fall into the words «꽃으로, 집으로, 내에, 학교로, 학교에, 하나에, 내보다», for example in the word «꽃으로» - «꽃» is «ㅅ» - a noun, but «으로» is «ㅅ» - a particle.

But from the syntactical point of view (ㅅ) in the sentence «그 말이 들로 뛰어 가더라 - That horse ran to the mountain», we observe a different structure: in the word «들로» - «들» is a noun (ㅅ), which includes the particle (ㅅ) «로», in this case «로» is a part of word which changes the form and is transformed into an adverb: consequently «들로» is a wholesome word - adverb. It means that this word can be viewed as representative of the third form.

Possessive particle “의” represents the third form.

The results of the above analysis can be summarized in Table 2.

Particles of predicative parts of speech

Predicative particles are particles which are joined to a basis of a predicate and are subdivided into the following kinds: 마침법토 - final, 이음법토 – connectives, 감목법토 – inflexion particles (이름법토 – substantivizing, 매김법토 – change to the mood of adjective, 어찌법토 – change to the mood of participle).

The particles are representative of the first form in such words as «크다, 가오», where «크»

Table 2

Form	word + particle	Part of speech	Notice
1. Independent form	사람이 풀을 하늘이여 까마귀는 아침과	임 + 겹1 임 + 겹1 임 + 겹 1 임 + 겹 1 임 + 잇	
2. Semi-dependent form	아침에	임 + 겹2 & 역	Semantics Semantics Semantics, syntax
3. Dependent form	나의	언(임+의)	Syntax, semantics

* 겹1 -particle(만이), 겹 2 - particle of descriptive form or particles of an adverbial modifier of place and time (금이나 자리(상황)) [최규수(Choi Kyu-Soo), 23].

is «엇» - the base of the adjective and «가» is «움» the base of the verb, but «다» and «오» are «끗» the final form. Inflection particles represent to the third form but not so in the words with those bases that join.

Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) analyzed the next examples from the semantic point of view within his theory of parts of speech:

붉은 꽃이 피오. – Red flowers bloom.

적은 아기가 젖을 먹고 있소. – The baby is drinking milk.

지금은 이른 아침이오. – It is an early morning now.

In the framework of semantic analysis the words «붉은, 적은, 이른, 있는» are viewed as one word (adjective). However, from the syntactic point of view particle “는” is connected to the word “푸른” forming adjective in the example «저 소가 푸른 풀을 잘 먹소. – That cow eats green grass very well».

In the theory of inflection the words «가는, 간, 갈» are analyzed in the following way: particles «는, ㄴ, ㄹ» are joined to the base of the verb “가” forming adjective. According to this explanation within the theory of parts of speech, the words «붉은, 적은, 이른, 있는» have explicit bases of the verb «움» and adjective «엇», and particles «은, ㄴ», but the particles are not viewed as full fledged words - unlike the bases of verb and adjective.

Nominal parts of speech are not analyzed from the semantic point of view, but we can analyze the next sentence within syntactic framework.

달빛이 희기가 눈 같오 – White moon shining looks like snow.

If we assume the phrase “달빛이 희기” as a base of the word, the particle “기” becomes the part of word’s base. From the viewpoint of changing word, Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) reconsiders the substantive endings “ㄹ, 기, 지 etc.,” as endings which are a part of the word’s base. Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) did not single out particles and derivation endings.

Connectives are classified under three forms. However, in this case the first and the second forms are united. Examining the classification of connectives within the framework of semantic analysis, Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) considers the next examples:

1) 적은 아기가 젖을 먹고 자오. – A little babe drinks milk and sleep.

2) 숲은 푸르고 눈은 희도다. – A green pine-tree and white snow.

3) 쇠는 무겁고 돌은 단단하다. – heavy metal and firm stone.

4) 나는 거문고를 타고 너는 노래를 하자. – I will play and you will sing.

5) 한 사람이 노래하면서 가요. The man goes and sings.

6) 어린 아기가 웃으면서 어머니를 보오. – A little baby smiles and looks at his mother.

7) 그 아이가 젖을 먹다가 자오. – That baby drinks milk and sleeps.

8) 붓에 먹을 찍어 쓰오. – Dipping the pen into ink I am writing.

9) 그 배를 집어 먹어라. – Take that pear and eat.

10) 까마귀는 씻어도 검다. – Even if you wash a crow, it is black anyway.

11) 봄이 되면 꽃이 피오. If the spring comes the flowers will bloom.

12) 꽃이 피는데 나비는 오누나. The flowers are blooming, butterflies are flying.

13) 비가 자주 오니 풀이 잘 크오. – If the rain often comes the grass grows very well.

14) 하나에 둘을 더하면 셋이오. – One plus two equals three.

15) 뜰을 정하게 쓸어라. – Hold a yard in cleanliness.

16) 그 사람이 마음을 착하게 먹소. – That man's heart is kind.

17) 소리가 빠르게 가오. – The sound moves quickly.

18) 번개가 매우 빠르게 가오. – Lightning moves very quickly. [최규수(Choi Kyu-Soo), 26].

Analyzing the examples from 1) to 14) Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) distinguished between the base of the word and the particles, but in the examples from 15) to 18) the particle “게” is considered within the structure of the word's base.

From the semantic point of view connectives “게” are referred to the third form. But a syntactic analysis of the sentence “저 붉은 봄꽃이 곱게 피오 – That spring flowers are blooming beautiful” – presents the word “곱게” as made of two parts: the particle “게” and the base of adjective “곱”. From the theory's of inflection point of view, the particle “게” is joined to the bases of verbs “가, 일하, 먹” and adjectives “희, 검” form one word.

The examples 9) and 10) include the words that have the connectives “어” which are representative of the second form. As far as of

inflexion is concerned connectives “어” are joined to the bases of verbs “들, 적” forming one word. Connectives in examples 9) and 10) represent the second form. But with an exception of examples 15) and 18) the particles of all other examples are referred to the first form. From the view point of inflexion, these particles represent the first form but from the syntactic point of view we can find different facts. These facts can be made clear as a result of analysis of such sentences as:

1) 저 사람은 노래하면서 가오. – The man goes and sings.

2) 비가 자주 오니 풀이 잘 자라오. - If the rain often comes the grass grows very well.

3) 바람이 불매 배가 가오. – The wind is blowing and it is raining.

4) 이 소는 누르고 저 말은 검다. – This cow is yellow, but the horse is white.

5) 한 사람이 낚시를 들고 내에 와서 고기를 잡으오. - The person has taken a fishing tackle, has come to a stream and has fished. [최규수(Choi Kyu-Soo), 27].

In example 1) the subject of action is one, but in the example 2) there are two subjects of action. In example 1) the word “노래하면서” can be analyzed into the base of the verb “노래하” and the particle “면서”; in this case the base and particle are independent words. In example 2) the word “오니” can be analyzed into the base of verb “오” and particle “니 forming an adverb, in other words they are semi-dependent. Such explanation leads to a conclusion that the particle “면서” always represents the first form and “오니” – the second form.

In example 3) there are two subjects, that is why the word “불매” can be related to different parts of speech. On the one hand, the particle “매” is joined to the base of the verb “불”, on the other hand, the word “불매” is one word. Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) argued that the particle “매” which contains the meaning of reason is joined to the base of the verb “불” and this particle changes

Table 3

Form	Base + Particle	Part of speech	Notice
1. Independent form	크다 가오 푸르고 노래하면서 불매	엇 + 꺾 움 + 꺾 엇 + 잇 움 + 잇 움 + 잇	
2. Semi-dependent form	불매 집어	움 + 잇 & 억 움 + 잇 & 억 (움 + 잇)	Syntax Semantic Inflection
3. Dependent form	빠르게 붉은 희가	억 억(← 엇 + «게») 언 언(← 엇 + «은») 임(← 엇 + «기»)	Semantic Syntax, inflection Semantic Syntax, inflection Syntax, inflection

the form of the word. Accordingly, we can suggest that the particle “매” is referred to the first and the second forms.

In examples 4) and 5) we can see variations in referring connectives “고” to one or another forms. It depends on context of usage in the sentence. In sentence 4) the word “누르고” consists of the adjective’s base “누르” and the particle “고”, which in connection with each other, refer to the first form. However, in example 5) the word “들고” has the same function as the word “불매”, that is why the word “들고” can be viewed as representative of the first and the second forms.

Summing up the principles of Ju Si-kyeong’s (주시경) classification, it is remarkable that the ending particles of a predicate belong to the first form, the particles which change the form of the word belong to the third form, reference of connectives to one or another form could be changed depending on their syntactic context. These facts can be presented in the Table 3.

Ju Si-kyeong’s (주시경) grammar there was no special focus on the particle “이다”. It was defined as a final particle. However, so far in modern grammar there have been disputes on its function and attribution to this or that part of speech [최규수(Choi Kyu-Soo), 29].

Given the key points of Ju Si-kyeong’s (주시경) description & classification of the particles, it is necessary to note that classification and references to this or that form of words, in most cases relied on syntactic and semantic characteristics. It can be explained by particulars of the structure of the Korean language, its variety of final forms. Ju Si-kyeong’s (주시경) achievement is that he was the first scholar who had discerned the role of particles and had tried to classify words whose structure included particles. It was challenging enough to make it in Korea, because the Chinese language grammar domination throughout the beginning of XX century impeded theoretical ideas for classification of particles which are absent from the Chinese language. Ju Si-kyeong (주시경) manage to combine the knowledge of theoretical grammar of the Chinese and the European languages, and generate a theory, put forward the classification of the words, having explained principles of attribution of words to parts of speech depending on particles distribution.

Thus, it is possible to tell with confidence that the autosemantic parts of speech were based on semantic characteristics while the synsemantic ones fell on syntactic characteristics.

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