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Comparative analysis of expressions of courtesy in Russian and Korean

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The courtesy in Korean.

In Korean courtesy could be seen in vocabulary and in grammar. We observe how the courtesy is shown in Korean and Russian. We compare languages in 2 aspects:

1. The distance and the proximity in interpersonal communication;
2. The hierarchy in the society and in communication;

The lexical means of expression the courtesy.

The lexical means of expression the courtesy is shown in the special appeals, pronouns and titles. Also, we can find the difference between languages in using different kinds of addressing by name, which demonstrated in various options.

In Korean there usually are nominal suffixes, which based on the age and gender of both dialogue participants. It is special a particle that joins a name. The address by name is asymmetrical and often occurs in cases when a listener is a subordinate. This means that it isn't received to refer to a superior or senior by name in Korea.

In Russian there are 2 types of personal pronouns for addressing another person: the second form in the singular and plural («ТЫ» and «ВЫ»). The form «ТЫ» often is used to call relatives, friends and familiars. Adults usually use this form when they talk to children or teenagers. In an official and business environment, this appeal from a senior position will be perceived as rude, dismissive and arrogant. In a situation where such an address comes from a junior, it will sound familiar. The two-way appeal gives the communication a touch of familiarity. The form «ВЫ» often uses when the addressee is an unfamiliar or unfamiliar person, regardless of the situation; is a legal entity in an official business relationship; is an older person by age or position.

In Korean there are some difficulties with second-person pronouns. There is no universal form that is identical to the Russian «ВЫ», which can be used regardless of the context, so the appeal to the superior is carried out in a different way. When the interlocutors are equal or the superior addresses the subordinate, the native pronoun of the second person singular is used - [U+B108] ("na").

In Korean, it is much more popular to address people as relatives. The younger ones prefer to address themselves as a relative, even if they are not relatives, and in this case, it is not allowed to address them by their first name. This is due to the fact that the eldest can really be someone's grandfather, uncle, or older sister. As a rule, special treatment is not applied to

younger brothers or sisters, as well as to younger members of the team. The superior is more likely to address by name, although there are addresses that can be used in certain situations.

Thus, in Russian, the choice of address is influenced by the gender and age of the addressee, and in Korean-the influence of the speaker's gender and age is also added to this.

The grammar means of expression the courtesy.

Grammatical expression of politeness in the Russian language is manifested in the addition of the ending «- те», the treatment of «ВЫ», the use of the particle «ЛИ» or the turnover with «если», as well as interrogative sentences. The central link in this case for determining the degree of politeness is distance.

In Korean, the grammatical expression is more complicated-it manifests itself in the form of its own forms of the final ending. This means that the verb is modified depending on the situation: different endings are added to the base, corresponding to their degree of politeness. Russian high politeness style is identical to the Russian "you" and is applied to a person, superior or equal, and low - Russian "you" and can be used in relation to a person, equal or inferior. Further, these two styles are divided into degrees, where certain conditions must be taken into account for use: the age of the addressee and the speaker, the social situation, and the closeness of relations between the interlocutors. It is not allowed to change the style from high to low, that is, you can switch to the informal style of high politeness, but not too low.

In addition, there are synonyms in the Korean language, each of which also has a specific scope. It is important to know that many basic everyday concepts have respectful forms that are used in conversation with elders. This is a feature and difficulty of the Korean language.

Mine-ours Korean.

Another feature of the Korean language that makes it difficult for foreigners to learn it, and for Koreans to learn foreign languages, is that words such as «I» and «my» are often not used in the Korean language.

We can say that in the Republic of Korea, as in fact in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a very important fact is a sense of collectivism, but at the same time they do not forget about respect for their elders, which is due to their social structure and the ancient history of the class division. This is reflected in the language. Therefore, it can be difficult for foreigners "from the West" to learn Korean.