



On the Concept of “Address” and Its Classification (On the Example of Korean Language)



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Article history:

Submitted: 27 April 2021

Revised: 18 May 2021

Accepted: 9 June 2021

Keywords:

address;

classification;

exclamation;

Gan So San;

Kim Gyoo Son;

Lee Djong Bok;

Park Son Min;

Wang Hwan Seog;

Abstract

An address is a word or phrase that denotes a person or object to which the speech is addressed. The units of address are a sharp, expressive means of conveying various modal meanings, reflecting the speaker's attitude to the listener, actively serving in the exchange of information and widely used in speech activity in our daily life. The article examines the views of Korean linguists on the definition of the concept of conversion. There are also detailed classifications of address, which are classified based on the independent opinion of Korean linguists.

International journal of linguistics, literature and culture © 2021.

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1 Introduction

After the 1990s, a lot of research began to be done in Korea on address units and forms of respect. Scientific research, especially in relation to kinship units and forms of respect, is still relevant today. In the 1990s, *조선일보* (newspaper name) and the State Language Research Center proposed a standardization of speech laws, including forms of address and respect, in order to define language norms. In the course of this research, a two-volume book entitled “Language Etiquette” was published. In 1994, Lee Mu Yong's book “예절 바른 우리말 호칭” “Addresss within the Code of Ethics” and in 1997, Ryu Je Bong's book “호칭과 지칭 예절” “Addresss and Motivation” were published; this book clearly outlines the errors in the use of pronouns and pronouns, kinship-related addresss in modern Korean, and the use of pronouns used in social relations (Ryu Je Bong, 1997; Bahri et al., 2018; Hema, 2007).

2 Results and Discussions

아버지 abeoji father, 어머니 eomeoni mother, 여보 yeobo dear and so on can be used as a reference when spoken directly to the interlocutor and are called hochingeo in Korean. If we refer to the hieroglyphic meaning of this 호칭어 word, 호(呼) ho in 호칭 hoching means ‘to call’. 왕한석 Wang Han Seog, based on the research of foreign linguists such as Fasold, Oetade, commented on the units of reference and address that “a speaker is a word, phrase and expression used to refer to the interlocutor in the process of communicating with the interlocutor” (Wang Hwan Sok, p. 17) 이정복 Lee Jeong Bog stated that references are “expressions used when speaking or pointing to a third party who is not the speaker and the listener who is the interlocutor in the conversation” and also includes opinions about the third person (Kang, 2002; Chung et al., 2012; Yusupova, 2021).

Kang So San & John Yin Ju describe the units of address as “words of speech addressed to the speaker”, while Wang Han Seog (2005), describes the words, expressions and is the phrase, “the expression of the speaker to the interlocutor during the conversation” (Van et al., 2008; Dasgupta & Fishman, 2014). 박갑수 Bak Gap Su, 박정운 Bak Jeong Un covered Korean-language addresss by thematic groups. 박갑수 Bak Gap Su classified Korean-language addresss into groups and divided the problems in addresss into four groups. (Bak Gap Su, p. 22) 황보나영 Hwang Bona Yeong conducted a survey among students to study the most commonly used references in Seoul and approached it from a sociolinguistic point of view. And as a result, he found that the addresss in modern Korean were diverse and divided into different thematic groups (Chan et al., 2012; Batista & Chang, 2013). 박정운 Bak Jeong Un classified Korean addresss into 7 groups, studied in detail the practical specifics of the application of each group's address, and on this basis wrote his views on the forms of kinship terms in Korean from a sociolinguistic point of view. According to Rhiu et al., (2014), the difference between address can be seen in the following: “Address can include up to 3 people who did not participate in the interview process, along with expressions of address to the listener, motivation, and addressee”. Wang Han Seog, commented on motivation as one of the forms of address as opposed to Rhiu et al., (2014), as “The main form of address is attention” (Ameratunga & Norton, 2006; Tappenden et al., 2013).

Kim Gyu Son divides address into two groups - units of address for close relatives and units of address for third-party relatives (Kim Gyu Son, p. 322). So Djong Su refers to the means used to call people or to attract their attention, as well as the means used to point to someone (So Djong Su, p. 6,123). In his address-oriented research work, Chong Dje Do divided addresss into reference groups that refer to people, indicate relationships, and indicate the degree of kinship (Chong Dje Do, p. 165) (Bunce et al., 1996; De Villiers et al., 2004). According to Kim Hee Suk, an address is a unit, an expression of the speaker (addressee) addressed to the listener (interlocutor, addressee) (Kim Hee Suk, p. 57). Unlike other languages, the forms of address in Korean are a complex system, and the following key factors must be taken into account before addressing the interlocutor:

- type of interview (formal, informal)
- level of familiarity of the interlocutors (unknown, partially familiar, close acquaintance)

- attitude to the interlocutor (respect, neutral, family, informal-friendly i, etc.)
- characteristics of the speaker
- characteristics of the addressee
- place of conversation (at home, on the street, in a meeting, etc.)

Bak Son Min argued that reference units are an important discourse element between the addressee and the addressee, making it necessary to choose this or that address based on their relationship (Bak Son Min, p. 36). Bak Son Min divided the addresss into groups such as noun + affix, occupation and position addresss, noun + suffix, kinship addresss (G. Yusupova, p. 143). Bak Jeon Un classified addresss into 8 groups: 1) anthroponymic address, 2) professional and official address, 3) kinship address, 4) pronouns, 5) generally accepted address, 6) various address (nicknames), 7) zero references, 8) references representing a close relationship (Bak Jeon Un, p. 77). The following table shows a table of Korean linguists' opinions on the application:

Table 1
Jeon Hye Yeong studied the references into the following groups (Jeon Hye Yeong, p. 7)

유형 Application groups	예 Examples
친적 호칭어 Relatives	할아버지 grandpa, 아버지 father, 할머니grandma, 어머니 mother, 삼촌 uncle, 고모 aunt, 이모aunt, 영수 삼촌Uncle Yong Su, 영화 이모Aunt Yong Xwa, 인호 오빠brother In Xo,
이름 호칭어 Anthroponymic references	영수Yong Su, 영수 씨Mr. Yong Su, 영수야xoy Yong Su, 영미 양Mrs. Yong Mi., 영수 군Mr. Yong Su, 김영수Kim Yong Su, 김영수 군Mr. Kim Yong Su, 이 영미 양Mrs. Li Yong Mi, 김영수 씨Mr. Kim Yong Su
직함 호칭어 Vocational and job applications	선생님teacher, 교수님domla (professor), 대리님 , 과장님head of department, 김 교수(님) Professor Kim, 이 부장(님) Deputy Director Li, 이용호 과장(님) deputy director Li Yong Ho, 김용수 교수(님) Professor Kim Yong Su
일반명사형 호칭어 Typical references	학생 pupil, 선배high school student, 손님guest, 총각 , 부인female, 젊은이young people
감탄사형 호칭어 Expressive (emotional excitement) addresss	여보세요 send / hoy (allo), 이봐 look at me, 여기요 look at me, 저기요 look at me
외래어형 Assimilated addresss	미스터 김Mr. (mister) Kim, 미스 리Mrs. Lee (miss)
기타 Various references	마산댁, 목포댁, 김 씨Mr. Kim, 김 형 Brother Kim

Jeon Hye Yeong divided the addresss into 7 groups, including kinship addresss, anthroponymic addresss, professional and position addresss, custom addresss, express addresss, assimilated addresss, and various addresss (Park, 1997; Park, 1995; Seo, 1984; Han, 2005).

Table 2
Brown (English name of the Korean linguist), unlike John Hee Yong, divided the references into 5 groups

유형 Application groups	예 Examples
직함형 호칭어 Vocational and job applications	부장 deputy director, 부장님 Honorary Deputy Decorator
친적형 호칭어 Relatives	오빠 brother (for girls), 아버지 father, 어머니 mother
자녀 이름 매개형 호칭어 References through child names	철수 아버지 Old Su's father 철수 아버님 Old Su's father 철수

Ashirbaeva, D. R. (2021). On the concept of "address" and its classification (on the example of Korean language). *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Culture*, 7(4), 303-308. <https://doi.org/10.21744/ijllc.v7n4.1862>

이름형 호칭어 Anthroponymic references	아빠 Old Su's father 김 부장님 Dear Deputy Director Kim, 김민호 씨 жаноб Kim Min Ho, 민호 씨 Mr. Min Ho, 민호야 Mr. Min Ho, 민호 형 Father Min Xo
대명사 호칭어 Substitute references	너 you, 자네 you, 신 you

According to Brown's classification, addresss are divided into 5 groups: career and position addresss, kinship addresss, child name addresss, anthroponymic addresss, and pronouns.

Table 3
이암·최탁 Liam and Choe Tag Lae divided the addresss into 8 groups

유형 Application forms	예 Examples
이름 호칭어 Anthroponymic references	지연아 hey Jiyon, 김철수 씨 Mr. Kim Chol Su, 미스 김 Mr. Kim
직함 호칭어 Касб хунар ва лавозим мурожаатлари 이인칭 대명사 호칭어 II person pronouns	김 부장님 Dear Deputy Director Kim, 회장님 chairman, 검사 prosecutor, 의사 doctor, 선생님 teacher, 기자 journalist, 교수 등 professor and so on.
의사친족 호칭어 Relatives	자네 you, 당신 you, 그대 you, 너 you, 여러분 등 you and so on.
통칭족 호칭어 General references	아주머니 aunt (unknown to older women), 아줌마 aunt (to older women) 아주머니 abbreviated form of, 아저씨 uncle (to strangers), 언니 nurse (for boys) 할머니 grandma, 할아버지 등 grandfather and so on.
대체형 호칭어 Daily used references	아줌마 aunt (to older women), 학생 student, 사장님 director / chief, 사모님 professor's wife (relative to the wives of intellectuals) 젊은이 등 youth, etc.
종자 호칭어 Family, dynasty, rod references	야 ouch, 이봐(요) send, 여기(요) send it here, 저기(요) send, 여보세요 send / allo, 실례합니다 sorry, 죄송합니다 등 sorry and so on.
지역 호칭어 References by place names	철수 엄마 Mother of Cheol Su, 철호 아빠 등 Cheol Ho's father and so on.
	광주 삼촌 My uncle from Gwangju, 부산 이모 등 Aunt from Pusan and so on.

Liam and Choe Tag Lae divided the addresss into anthroponymic addresss, professional and official addresss, II person pronouns, kinship addresss, general addresss, everyday addresss, family, dynasty and rod addresss, and place names.

3 Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the address is the main tool used in situations of close or non-close relationship, in which the relationship between the speaker and the listener is known in advance and the familiar unfamiliarity of the relationship. Thus, analyzing the various points of view interpreted by Korean linguists, the addresss addressed to the interlocutor can be divided into the following main groups:

- noun + suffix reference
- name + additional reference
- name + position application
- application of kinship
- exchange addresss

- verbal addresss
- addresss 여기요 “hoY”
- generally accepted addresss in the family and at work
- various addresss (nicknames, nicknames)

Conflict of interest statement

The author declared that (s) he have no competing interest.

Statement of authorship

The author have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The author have approved the final article.

Acknowledgments

I am grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

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