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LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS OF CAUSATION IN KOREAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article will delve into the different types of Korean reason suffixes, their usage, and their role in sentence construction, shedding light on how these small but powerful additions help in expressing logical connections between events or actions.

Key words: cause and effect, difference of causative suffixes from each other, synonym cause suffixes, antonym cause suffixes .

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются различные типы корейских суффиксов причины, их использование и роль в построении предложений. Особое внимание уделяется тому, как эти небольшие, но значимые элементы способствуют выражению логических связей между событиями или действиями.

Ключевые слова: причина и следствие, различие каузативных суффиксов, синонимичные суффиксы причины, антонимичные суффиксы причины.

In the Korean language, expressing reasons or causes is a fundamental part of sentence construction. Various grammatical structures, often referred to as "reason suffixes," are used to indicate the cause or reason behind an action or situation. These suffixes are attached to verbs, adjectives, or nouns, forming essential elements in expressing logical relationships within sentences.

Reason suffixes in Korean serve to clarify why something happens or why an action is taken. These suffixes can be categorized based on formality and the specific nuances of the reason being conveyed. Understanding these suffixes is crucial for both learners and speakers of Korean, as they allow for more nuanced and precise communication.

The internal possibilities of the Korean language are vast. It is possible to express any meaning and content in various ways, in the manner of one's choice, with great diversity. In particular, the expression of causality appears in different forms.

Cause and effect are terms that express the general, necessary relationship between events and phenomena. In a chain of events, the cause is the event that leads to another event, and the resulting event is called the effect.

The relationship between cause and effect is known as causality. Firstly, the cause precedes the effect, and secondly, it is the factor that brings about the effect, serving as a necessary condition for its occurrence.

The article "Causal Suffixes in the Korean Language" by Dr. Kim Min-ju focuses on studying the role and functions of causal suffixes within the grammar system of the Korean language. The author examines causal suffixes in Korean, primarily as morphological units used to express causality. It illustrates how these suffixes function to link cause and effect, paying particular attention to the unique grammatical system of the Korean language.

The usage of each causative suffix.

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Lexical-semantic analysis – identifying the similarities and differences in the meanings of terms.

As research materials, scientific articles on Korean linguistics and international terminology sources were used as the basis.

A/V-아/어서 grammar = (1) and/ (in order) to, (2) because (of)/ so that

서/-아서/-어서/-해서: Used to describe the state of condition or action that caused the result. This is the most common form to describe the causal state or action that happened in the past.

1. 만나서 반갑습니다. Nice to meet you.

2. 늦어서 죄송합니다. I am sorry for arriving late.

3.날씨가 따뜻해서 기분이 좋아요 I feel good because the weather is warm.

It should also be noted that in Korean, the suffix 'go' functions similarly to the suffix 'aso' in terms of translation. However, their usage patterns differ from each other.

Comparison between V-고 grammar and V-아/어서 grammar :

1. They have the same meaning = “and” in English. But V-아/어서 grammar is used when the 2 actions are closely related, while V-고 grammar is used to connect two unrelated actions that happen sequentially.

과일을 씻어서 (그 과일을) 먹어요. I wash the fruit and eat (the fruit).

과일을 씻고 (다른 음식을) 먹어요. I wash the fruit and eat (something else)

2. When verbs designate the wearing of clothes and accessories, V-고 is used instead of V-아/어서

사람들이 우산을 쓰고 가요. People are putting up their umbrellas and going.

네가 안경을 쓰고 책을 봐요. I wear glasses and read books.

N 때문에, N이기 때문에, A/V-기 때문에 grammar = because (of), since, due to

The grammar structures N 때문에, N이기 때문에, A/V-기 때문에 in Korean are used to express the reason or cause of a situation. These structures are similar to "because of" or "since" in English. Here's a breakdown of their usage, examples, and distinctions.

1. 기 때문에 – Expressing a reason or cause (general use)

Used to express a reason or cause for a situation, like “because of” or “due to.”

날씨가 좋기 때문에 우리는 공원에 갔어요. We went to the park because the weather was good. This shows that 기 때문에 can be used with adjectives and verbs to give a reason.

2. Cannot be used in imperative sentences (commands) or propositive sentences (suggestions)

기 때문에 cannot be used to make commands or suggestions.

너무 더우니까 창문을 여세요. (Correct usage: 니까 instead of 기 때문에) It’s too hot, so please open the window.

내일 날씨가 좋으니까 산에 갑시다. (Correct usage: 니까 instead of 기 때문에) The weather will be good tomorrow, so let’s go to the mountain. In both cases, 기 때문에 cannot be used for commands or suggestions. Instead, -니까 is used.

3. N 때문에 – When a noun is the cause or reason in the sentence. Used when the noun is the cause or reason of the sentence (not the subject).

비 때문에 경기가 취소되었어요. The game was canceled because of the rain. Here, 비 (rain) is the noun and is the cause of the game being canceled.

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4. N이기 때문에 – When the noun itself is the subject and the cause. Used when the noun is the subject of the sentence and is the reason.

학생이기 때문에 숙제를 해야 돼요. Because I am a student, I have to do my homework. In this case, 학생 (student) is both the subject and the cause of needing to do homework.

5. 왜냐하면 ... 기 때문이다 – Emphasizing the reason or cause. 왜냐하면 is used to emphasize the reason or cause, where the result comes first and the explanation follows with 기 때문이다

저는 오늘 집에 있어요. 왜냐하면 내일 시험이 있기 때문이에요. I'm staying home today. Because I have a test tomorrow. Here, the result (staying home) is introduced first, and the reason (having a test tomorrow) is explained afterward.

N 때문에 (because of the noun), 아이 때문에 (because of the baby), 눈 때문에 (because of the snow), N이기 때문에 (because the subject is...), 학생이기 때문에 (because I am a student), 외국인이기 때문에 (because I am a foreigner), A/V-기 때문에 (because of the adjective/verb), 좋기 때문에 (because it is good), 아르바이트를 하기 때문에 (because I have a part-time job).

1. 눈 때문에 길이 미끄러워요.The road is slippery because of the snow.

2. 학생 때문에 선생님이 화가 나셨어요. The teacher got angry because of the student.

3. 아이 때문에 밥을 못 먹어요. I can't eat because of the baby.

A/V+(으)니까 This suffix has many different usages. It can be used to express a reason for an action or state. It has the same meaning as 'since' or 'because'.

The subordinate clause (first clause) expresses the reason, and the main clause (second clause) expresses the result.If there is no 받침 or if the stem ends with a ㄹ 받침 - A / V +니까 is used. If there is a 받침 at the end of the A/V stem - A / V + 으니까 is used.

읽다 – 읽으니까, 바쁘다 – 바쁘니까, 학생이다 - 학생이 니까, 알다 – 아니까, 듣다 – 들으니까, 춥다 – 추우니까. (으)니까 can also combine with the past tense marker to describe a past event or state.

1) 오늘 비가 많이 오니까 만나지 맙시다. Let's not meet today because of the heavy rain.

2) 내가 잘못 했으니 까 내가 사과 할게. It was my mistake, so I'll apologize.

3) 담배를 피우니까 기분이 좋아 졌어요. I feel better because of smoking.

A/ V+ 더니 This grammar is also translated as because of. in addition the second meaning of this suffix is "but now, and then, and now".we will examine these two meanings in the following examples:

1)동생이 열심히 공부하더니 서울대학교에 합격했어요. My younger brother studied hard and got into Seoul National University.

2)아이가 아이스크림 을 많이 먹더니 배탈이 난 것 같아요. My child ate too much ice cream because I think he has a stomachache. This pattern is used for the speaker to talk about something they either directly saw or experienced in the past about someone else as the reason cause are consequence for what happens in the final clause

1. 지난 겨울에는 눈이별로 안 오더니 이번에는 많이 오네요. It hardly snowed at all last winter, but this year it's snowed a lot.

2. 지난 주말에는 춥 더니 이번주는 따뜻 해요. Last week it was cold, but this week has been warm.

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V/A/N+거든요. This grammar pattern has several usage. It is used in the first clause for giving an explanation by saying you are stating a fact and further continue with the second clause you will elaborate more about. Letting something be known, denying something, used for setting some facts and is often used when someone is being defensive, or to let the other person know something. It can't be used in the first clause of a new conversation in response to an initial statement. 거든(요) lets the listener know that the speaker wants to continue with the explanation after stating a fact. You can listen to the several dialogues in drama or movie for the comprehensible understanding with the help of the context, since the usage maybe quiet difficult to grasp just by reading some blogs on the usage of 거든요. Adjective/ Verb -거든요 (Present tense) / -았/었거든요 (Past tense) / -(으)ㄹ 거든요 (Past tense). If the case of present tense : Irrespective of whether the adjective or verb stem ends with a consonant or vowel 거든요 has to be attached after dropping 다 from the root word. In the case of past tense : If the stem ends with 오 or 아 then 았거든요 is used otherwise 었거든요 is used. In the case of future tense : If the stem ends with a consonant then 을거든요 is used and with the stem ending with vowel ㄹ거든요 is used. We can see some example sentences related to the different usage of 좋다~ As 좋거든요 in present tense, 좋았거든요 in past tense and 좋을 거든요 in future tense.

1) 버스 서비스가 별로 안 좋거든요. The bus service is not very good.

2) 연기 그만 하길 원하셨지만, 저는 연기가 좋았거든요. My parents wanted me to quit acting, but I liked it.

3) 아마 문자를 주시는 것이 가장 좋을 거든요. It's probably best to text me.

Noun - (이)거든요 (Present tense) / -였거든요 (Past tense). Irrespective of whether the noun ends with a consonant or vowel 이거든요 has to be attached after the noun in the present tense and -였거든요 in the past tense. 학생 - 학생이거든요.

Present Tense : 제가 항상 부지런한 1등 학생이거든요. I'm always the most diligent student.

Past Tense : 제가 서울대학교 학생였거든요. I was a student at Seoul National University

2) 일요일 - 일요일이거든요.

Present Tense : 아시다시피, 8월 6일은 일요일이거든요. As you know, August 6 is Sunday.

Past Tense : 지난 주말에 생일였거든요. It was my birthday last weekend

A/V+아/어서 그런지 Perhaps because. This pattern Verb/ Adjective stem + 아/어/여서 그런지 is used to give possible reason to explain some situation. This pattern has a past tense form: Verb/ Adjective stem + 아/어/여서 그랬는지.

1)한국 사람이어서 그런지 매운 음식을 좋아해요. (I) like spicy food maybe because (I) am Korean.

2)당신이 속상하게 해서 그런지 숙경이가 오늘 안 왔어요. Sukgyong didn't come today - may be because (you) upset her.

3)요즘 환절기여서 그런지 날씨가 쌀쌀하네요. It is chilly - may be because the seasons are changing recently. Difference between 아/어서 그런지 and 는/(으)ㄴ 지 for guessing causes or reasons

아서/어서 그런지" is used for an event or state that really happened or is. The sentence ㄱ, "어제 비가 와서 그런지 날씨가 춥네요.", implicitly says it is true that it was raining the

day before. ㄷ, “눈이 예뻐서 그런지 남자들이 민지 님을 좋아해요.” it also says 민지 actually has pretty eyes. “-아서/어서 그런지” is, therefore, guessing an event that really happened or a state that really is to be a cause or reason of something.

Meanwhile, simple -는지/(으)ㄴ지 is guessing an event or state that may be happening or have happened or been to be a cause or reason of something. The sentence ㄴ, “새벽에 비가 왔는지 땅이 젖어 있네요.”, doesn’t tell us whether it really rained or not during last dawn. The sentence ㄹ is the same. It doesn’t tell if the weather is really cloudy.

V+ 는 바람에 To express an unexpected reason that cause to the first clause negatively influences the consequence of the second clause.

Some examples sentences :

1) 태풍이 오는 바람에 비행기가 취소 됐어요. The flight was canceled due to a typhoon.

2) 테니스 치는 바람에 손이 아팠어요. My hands hurt from playing tennis.

There are suffixes with the same meaning as this suffix, they are as follows

사람들이 하도 떠드는 바람에 친구하고 대화를 할 수가 없었댜

사람들이 하도 떠드는 통에 친구하고 대화를 할 수가 없었다.

사람들이 하도 떠들어서 친구하고 대화를 할 수가 없었다.

서둘러 나오 느라고 지갑을 안 가지고 나왔댜

서둘러 나온 탓에 지갑을 안 가지고 나왔다.

서둘러 나온 나머지 지갑을 안 가지고 났왔다

길래, “since ~,” second, -(ㄴ)다길래, “because it is said ~,” and third -(ㄴ)다기에, “because it is said ~.”

1)V+길래 means, “since, so, because.” You use this grammar to indicate that you took the next action based on the previous content. In addition, this is a colloquial expression. When you use -길래, “since,” in a declarative sentence, the subjects of the preceding and following clauses are different. Usually, it is common to have the second or third person in the preceding clause and the following clause in the first person, “I.” For example,아이가 계속 자고 있길래 내가 깨웠어요. The child was still sleeping, so I woke him up.

2)V+(ㄴ/는)다길래 means, “because it is said ~, because (people in general) said ~.” This expression indicates what you heard from someone else as the reason or basis of your action. In other words, you can express that “I” did something based on what I heard. Like the first grammar, -길래, this is also a colloquial expression. And the subject that follows this word is also mainly the first-person pronoun, “I.” For verbs, you add -ㄴ다길래 if a verb does not have a final consonant. For example, 가다 “to go” does not have a final consonant. So, you add -ㄴ다길래 to make 간다길래 “since (he) said (he) would go.” And you add -는다길래 if a verb has a final consonant. For example, 먹다 “to eat” has a final consonant. So, you add 는다길래 to make 먹는다길래 “since (he) said (he) would eat.” Next, for adjectives, you add -다길래 regardless of a final consonant. Wow!! Easy Breezy! Finally, for nouns, you add -(이)라길래.

마침 친구도 내일 쉰다길래 같이 바다에 놀러 가기로 했다. Since my friend just said that she would take a day off, we decided to go to the beach together.

3)V -(ㄴ/는)다기에 “because (it is) said ~, because (people) said ~.” You can replace -(ㄴ/는)다길래 with -(ㄴ)다기에. They both same meaning. However, -(ㄴ)다길래 is a

colloquial expression while -(ㄴ)다기에 is more written expression. -(ㄴ)다기에 means, “because it is said that ~,” and you add this grammar to verbs and adjectives. You add -(이)라기에 to nouns. Since its usage is the same as -(ㄴ)다길래, which you previously learned, I will go ahead and apply this rule in sample sentences.

여동생이 오늘 집으로 놀러 온다기에 내가 그러라고 했다. Since my sister said that she would come today, I said do whatever you want to do.

A/V-(으)므로 grammar = because, since, for ~express the cause or reason for the following clause, is used to indicate the cause or reason for the following clause. = because, as, since. A/V-(으)므로 is mainly used in writings and formal situations such as speeches and presentations. It can be replaced by -(으)니까 grammar, -기 때문에 grammar, or -어/아서 grammar

1. 법을 위반하였으므로 처벌을 받는 것이 당연하다. It is natural to be punished for violating the law.

2. 흡연은 건강에 해로우므로 금연을 해야 한다. Because smoking is harmful for health, you must stop smoking.

N-(으)로 인해(서) grammar = due to, because of ~express the cause or reason of a situation or event. (으)로 인해 is used to indicate the cause or reason for a situation or event = due to, caused by, as a result of, because of. (으)로 인해 is used with not only negative meaning (like 느라고, 는 탓에, and 는 바람에 = due to) but also positive meaning (like 독분에 and 때문에 = as a result of, thanks to, because of). The expression is often used in formal situations such as writings, news reports, and presentations.

1. 자동차의 증가로 인해 대기오염 문제가 심각해지고 있습니다. Due to the increase of cars, air pollution problem is getting serious.

2. 일화용품 사용으로 인해 쓰레기의 양이 크게 늘고 있습니다. Due to the usage of disposable goods, amount of waste is increasing largely.

3. 갑자기 내린 눈으로 인해 길이 많이 막힙니다. The road is heavily stuck due to the sudden snow.

In Korean, causative suffixes are an essential part of the syntax system, widely used to express cause-and-effect relationships in sentence structure. These suffixes allow for the clear and concise expression of reasons, establishing logical and semantic connections in the sentence. Causative suffixes in Korean are divided into several types: some are specifically designed to indicate a clear cause, while others may change depending on the overall structure of the sentence. These suffixes help language learners not only understand grammar but also gain a deeper insight into Korean culture and thought patterns. Therefore, causative suffixes remain one of the key elements in studying the complex and rich structure of the Korean language.

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