Theoretical and methodological bases of research of onomatopeic lexis in modern linguistics

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The actuality of the study is determined by the communicative significance and frequency of the use of onomatopoeic lexis in modern Korean, its degree of representation in the national picture of the world, and, above all, in the colloquial and everyday style of Korean language. The purpose of the study is to comprehensively research the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of onomatopoeia in modern linguistics in general and the material of modern Korean in particular. The principal method is the method of systematic (field-control) study and description of languages and cultures, which is the basis for a comprehensive study of language as an expression of cultural values, as well as the structural method used in the method of component analysis, which involved the decomposition of values into the smallest basic components of semantic content words that is called seme. The study of the phenomenon of sound imitation is of great importance for solving many problems of linguistics, namely: the formation of the language, its origin, the motivation of the linguistic sign, the nature of the connection between the concept and the word. All onomatopes of modern Korean, as roughly motivated, contain a sound-like image that may be obscured and need etymological exploration. In the study there were 3 groups of onomatopes by the degree of sound-forming. The basis of the proposed classification is the distribution of onomatopoeic words of the Korean language into five thematic groups, of which 10 subgroups are distinguished. Research contributes to the development of the problem of sound imitation in typological terms. The results of the generalized analysis serve as a basis for deepening such studies and extending them to other languages. The conducted research makes some contribution to the general theory of modern lexicology, practical lexicography, semasiology.

Keywords: onomatopoeia, onomatopoeic lexis, sound imitative words, modern Korean

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INTRODUCTION

The problem of linking sound to its meaning has attracted the attention of linguists throughout the history. A great deal of knowledge about sound symbolism has been accumulated in the humanities. Thousands of articles and dozens of scientific researches and dissertations in many countries around the world are devoted to this issue. Issues of sound symbolism and peculiarities of sound reproduction, the semantic nature of sounds drew attention and found reflections in the studies of such prominent linguists as J.A. Baudouin de Courtenay (1963), E. Benveniste (1974), O. Jespersen (1983), N. Trubetzkoy (1960), F. de Saussure (1998), R. Jakobson (1986), etc. Regardless the increasing attention to the phenomenon of onomatopoeia in modern linguistics, and the attempt to regard it as one of the fundamental principles of linguistic entity, the lack of comprehensive researches is obvious. The study of onomatopoeic lexis is of great importance for solving extremely important linguistic problems, including those related to the origin of languages, the development of their phonetic systems, the existence of a motivated relationship between phonemes and semantics in separate languages of the world, studies of vocal and consonantal sound symbolism.

In Slavic linguistics, the researches of onomatopoeia were conducted by H.H. Bilfeldt (1982), I. Gacenko (2003), V. Levitsky (2012), L. Matsko (1985), Yu. Yusyp-Yakymovych (2006), etc. The researches A. Kalyta (2003), V. Kushneryk (2009), H. Marchand (1998), A. Nurullova (2013), T. Oryshechko (2010), T. Schippan (1972) contributed to the comprehension of this phenomenon in Romano-Germanic linguistics. A comprehensive study of onomatopoeic lexis was conducted on the material of the Japanese language by O. Kobelyanska (2012), S. Chironov (2004). Less thoroughly the issues of onomatopoeia in modern Korean language were studied by famous Russian linguist L.R. Kontsevich (2001). A study of Korean language onomatopes is being conducted nowadays in Ukraine by a group of Ukrainian scientists headed by Kang D.S. (2015).

Onomatopoeia has repeatedly attracted the attention of Korean linguists. The most thorough research is Che Wang's work (Che 2000, Che 2003), Kim Hong Peom (Kim 2008), Pak Tong Kin (Pak 2004). Occasionally various aspects of the onomatopoeic lexis are considered by Joe Chang Kyu (Joe 2002, Joe 2003), Joo Kyung Hee (Joo 2010). Problems in the structure and origin of onomatopoeic words have been investigated in the writings of Jong Kang Ok (Jong 2002), Lee Ke Ok (Lee 2001); features of the semantics of sound induction are explored in single works by Lee Jin Seong (Lee 1992); the functioning of Korean onomatopes is analyzed in the works of Lee Moon Kyu (Lee 2002), Kim Joong Sop (Kim 2001) and others.

However, in modern linguistics there is still no single, common for all languages classification of lexical units belonging to the onomatopoeic layer of lexis. Despite the attempts of the above-mentioned linguists to analyze some aspects of this linguistic phenomenon, the problems of onomatopoeia and synesthesia in modern linguistics have not become complexly grounded. It is worth noting that the onomatopoeia has not been sufficiently and thoroughly studied in general theoretical terms and in specific languages, including Korean. Therefore, it seems currently important and actual to consider a number of fundamental questions concerning the structural organization and functioning of the onomatopoeic of modern Korean.

The actuality of the study is determined by the general tendency of modern linguistics to analyze the lexical composition of language in terms of its relationship with thinking. It is due to the communicative importance and frequency of the usage of onomatopoeic lexis in modern Korean, the degree of its representation in the national picture of the world, and above all, in the colloquial and everyday style of Korean broadcasting. In addition, the necessity for an overall analysis of the onomatopoeic vocabulary of modern Korean language, to clarify the specificity of its functioning, creates the need for its further study.

The purpose of the study is to comprehensively research the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of onomatopoeia on the material of modern Korean. Achievement of this set goal involves the solution of the following tasks:

– to determine the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of onomatopoeic lexis in modern linguistics;

– to justify the spread of this type of lexis in Korean;

– to clarify the algorithm of the method of stepwise analysis of the onomatopoeic lexis of modern Korean;

The object of the dissertation is the onomatopoeic lexis of modern Korean language.

Subject of work – theoretical and methodological bases of the onomatopoeic lexis study of modern Korean language.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study material is based on an experimental sample group of Korean onomatopoeic words (including major onomatopes and their derivatives), selected from encyclopedic and interpretative Korean dictionaries. The sources of the study material were monolingual and bilingual, interpretative and encyclopedic dictionaries in Korean, as well as Korean artistic and non-fiction texts.

According to the target objectives, the analysis of the actual material in the dissertation included the use of the following methods: the method of systematic (field) study and description of languages and cultures, which constitutes the basis for a comprehensive study of a language as an expression of cultural values; continuous sampling method used to find practical material from Korean encyclopedic and interpretative sources, as well as from artistic works; the structural method was used as a component analysis technique, which involved the decomposition of values into the smallest basic components of the semantic content of the word known as seme; quantitative calculations are introduced to determine the frequency of use and, accordingly, the relevance of a particular onomatopoeic unit.

The scientific novelty of the obtained results is that the study substantiates the theoretical basis for the study of onomatopoeic units of modern Korean, elucidates the specificity of the distribution of this type of lexis and ascertains its classification.

The theoretical significance of the work is related to the fact that its position is a contribution to the development of the problem of inheritance in typological aspect. The results of the generalized analysis serve as a basis for enhancing such studies and extending them to other languages. The conducted research makes some contribution to the general theory of modern lexicology, practical lexicography, and semasiology.

The practical significance of the obtained results is the possibility of applying scientific provisions and conclusions of the study of onomatopoeic lexis of modern Korean: 1) when practicing teaching Korean as a foreign language; 2) in lexicographic and phraseographic practice; 3) in translation theory and practice.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Modern linguistics with its anthropocentric orientation is characterized by the aspiration for a complete and adequate interpretation of the process of linguistic reflection of human ideas, which are formed depending on the type of perceptual channel for obtaining information. With the help of five modes of perception, a person perceives objects and phenomena that are within the realm of his cognition, and then reflects his perception of the world in language by combining the sounds (Sundueva 2011). Phonosemantics is a science whose subject is the sound system of language. Its main feature is sound or phonetic motivation. The purpose of phonosemantics is to study sound expressiveness as a necessary, essential, relatively stable, unrelated link between the phonemes of a word and the sign of the denotation object underlying the nomination. The basic concepts of phonosemantics are sound imitation (onomatopoeia) and sound symbolism. Onomatopoeia has a natural, arbitrarily phonetically motivated nature and is a conditional verbal imitation of the sounds of the outside world. The sound symbolism more clearly traces the link between the mark and the sign, since there is a direct dependence of the onomatope on the denotation. Sound-related

foundations in related and unrelated languages are quite productive and have a universal character (Chernikova 2009).

The peculiarities of the culture and geographical environment of a particular nation determine the composition of the language of the sounding words. Because each language individually captures the sound of the outside world, the onomatopoeic lexis of different languages does not match, though it may sometimes be similar. One of the reasons for the discrepancy between the sound depicting words is that the sounds, as the sources of the onomatop, are usually of a complex nature, and accurate imitation by their means of speech is impossible. Therefore, each language selects one or more constituents of that sound for a role model. According to modern understanding, the term sound symbolism, or onomatopoeia, is used to refer to the direct sound imitation of sounds of a non-linguistic nature by a combination of relevant segments that are taken from the inventory of a particular language's background. As a result, there are linguistic units whose status problem is quite complex.

The main principles of the theory of sound symbolism were formed and formulated at the end of the eighteenth – early eighteenth centuries. German philosopher G. Leibniz (2010), who based his judgments on the nature of the connection between the "root" (primary) and "late" (derivative) languages. The scientific views of the researcher were reduced to the statement that the existing languages appear as derivatives, formed from the root, the primary language, in the sounding of words which reflected the sounds of the world around. Over time, the derivatives of the language moved away from the root with its mechanism of origin of words. Thus, according to the philosopher, gradually the principle of sound symbolism takes a different form and becomes symbolic. The emergence of words – is the result of the influence of signs of real things and phenomena of the world around the human consciousness, that is, man gives the name of objects and phenomena in view of those signs that are inherent to them.

It cannot be overlooked that, along with sound theory in the eighteenth century, and later, as a possible theory of language origin, the exclamatory theory was also considered. According to the supporters of this theory, language emerged as a manifestation of a person's emotional state, her feelings, feelings, willpower, etc. However, despite numerous studies of sound and sound symbolism, even before the beginning of the twentieth century, problems related to the description of the peculiarities of the above-mentioned phenomena in language were addressed only in the context of other important issues of linguistics. It is only later that studies of the onomatopoeia phenomenon on the material of different languages begin.

Researches of linguists in 50-80 years of the twentieth century prove the statement that sound symbolism played a significant role in the origin of language. Russian researcher O.O. Reformatorskiy (1996), admitting sound imitation as one of the first ways of word formation, he noted that without speech, one heard the sounds of nature and tried to reproduce these sounds with the help of his language apparatus. But, according to the researcher, to explain the emergence of language only by such a mechanical and passive factor as sound imitation would be wrong, because "language arises and develops in a person with thinking, and when it sounds, thinking is reduced to photography".

In the twentieth century there are a number of works in Soviet linguistics in which sound words were studied in various aspects, namely: their structure, semantic component, features of functioning in live speech, every day and literary language, etc. Thus, for the first-time onomatopoeic vocabulary was thoroughly and thoroughly studied in the work of O.I Germanovich (1961). The attention of the researcher was directed to the study of morphological, syntactic and intonational properties of onomatopoeic lexis as a special class of words, characterized by expressiveness and increased emotionality. In his work O.I Germanovich identified the differences between the inherited lexical elements and exclamations, proposed the classification of onomatopoeic lexis by semantic feature, and analyzed the peculiarities of the functioning of these lexemes in spoken and artistic styles.

An important step in the analysis of onomatopoeic lexis as a realization of the relationship between sound and content was made by S.V. Voronin (2004), which demonstrated the existence of

objective laws governing the relation between sound and meaning in a word. They laid the foundations of a new line of linguistic science – phonosemantics, a discipline whose subject is sound depicting, sound-symbolic systems of language, which are studied from spatial and temporal positions. S.V. Voronin developed the objective principles for the classification of sound depicting lexis, as well as introduced a new term – the onomatope to nominate such kind of sound units. In the second half of the XX – at the beginning of the XXI century. onomatopoeic lexis is quite actively investigated in various aspects, taking into account structural, syntactic characteristics, as well as features of functioning in different languages (Voronin 2004).

The problem of studying the phenomena of onomatopoeia is in the field of scientific interests of Korean language researchers. Thus, one of the most essential works devoted to the study of onomatopoeic lexis is considered to be the dissertation work of G.A. Pak (1996). In some way, the well-known Korean language oriented Russian linguist L.R. Kontsevich (2001) dealt with such kinds of researches. Onomatopoeia repeatedly attracted the attention of Korean linguists, including Che Wang (Che 2000), Kim Hong Peom (Kim 2008), Lee Jin Seong (Lee 1992) and others. The works of these linguists provided the theoretical basis for our study of the onomatopoeic lexis of the Korean language and a kind of sample for the analysis of the phenomenon of onomatopoeia in the Korean language in general, due to the fact, that in the domestic Oriental centred researches, the onomatopoeic lexis of the Korean language was not thoroughly studied.

The sound-depicting system of the language is divided into two subsystems – sound-inherited/звуконаслідувальна (acoustic denotation) and sound-symbolic (non-acoustic denotation). The sound-inherited subsystem is formed by sound imitation or onomatopes, which are based on a phonetically motivated link between the phonemes of a word and the sound feature of a denotation. The sound-symbolic subsystem is formed by the sound-symbolic words, the essence of which lies in the phonetically motivated connections between the phonemes of the word and the non-audible sign of the denotation, that is, the transmission of a linguistic sound of feeling, movement, impression of the object being marked. The nomination of a sound symbolic word depends on the attribute of the objects perceived in any modality of the person except auditory (sight, taste, touch, smell, physical sensations, etc.).

According to V.V. Levitsky (2012), sound symbolism is based not on material, but on the structural similarity between sound and content, and therefore it would not be correct to identify the notion of iconicity, or iconism, and symbolism of a linguistic sign. The term iconicity, that is, sound, can be interpreted either very broadly (both inheritance and sound symbolism), or more narrowly (which according to V. Levitsky is more correct), only onomatopoeia, since iconic signs are related to the subject of material similarity. To date, the methodology for determining sound-generating/inherited words has been developed, and the criteria for their isolation have been developed: reduplication, expressive gemination, isomorphism of sound-symbolic words in the languages of the world. Not only words that are felt by modern native speakers, but also all the other numerous lexical entities in which this connection has become weakened or even lost during the language evolution appear as sound symbols. Sound symbols in the languages of the world have a high productivity. Standing out semantically and structurally, a large number of sound-symbolic and sound-inherited words form new lexical-semantic digits in the verb and other parts of the language. This is also applicable to modern Korean language.

The Korean language lexis is characterized by the development of two types of polysemy: inside the sound system itself (when all members of the synonymous series are sound words) and beyond, i.e. on the basis of semantic correlation with other non-sound thematic groups. It is worth emphasizing the important role of secondary nomination processes, of which the most significant are metaphorical transpositions. Therefore, one of the specific peculiarities of the Korean language is the presence of a quantitatively large group of lexemes formed from sound and image inherited words that need detailed analysis. We cannot overlook this large layer of lexical units, since the onomatopoeia has already been identified above as a phenomenon of the visual motivation of a linguistic sign, as well as the totality of its manifestation.

The study of onomatopoeia plays a significant role in resolving extremely important linguistic issues, including the problem of sign motivation and the origin of language. Therefore, the interest of linguists in this linguistic phenomenon is quite natural. Onomatopoeic or sound imitative words are a very specific layer of lexis that has been the subject of research in European and national linguistics. Korean researchers have also studied the interconnection of sounds and meanings involved in word formation as a linguistic element. However, the necessity of a complete, comprehensive and overall analysis of onomatopoeic lexis in modern Korean still remains currently important for today.

In any modern language, including Korean, there are lexemes whose origin is inherited. It should be noted that the Korean language is extremely interesting for the study of onomatopoeic lexis. In theory, this lexical layer attracts attention due to having a number of features that distinguish it into a separate lexical class, while not limited to words to denote the inheritance of sound phenomena extramarital reality, but also one that includes the linguistic image of visual and other sensory sensations, mechanical influences, dynamic states, psychological, emotional and other characteristics of a person.

In modern Korean oriented studies, onomatopoeic lexis is considered within the concept of sounding words. This type of lexis, exceptionally widespread in Korean, has not yet been the subject of extensive study in Korean linguistics. However, the information presented on this subject in the writings of some linguists is rather sporadic and cannot compensate for the absence of a special study of sound words. In Korean linguistics, this group of lexical units has not been subjected to special study, but some of its features have already been noted and previously covered in the works of Korean linguists. There is a widespread perception that Korean sound imitative lexis does not have the lexical meaning. However, it is therefore considered, that sound imitative words, although they do not perform grammatical functions, are still lexically meaningful and are complete words. They serve as means of communication.

Sound imitative words in the system of parts of speech are special, independent category of words. In particular, we take into account those sound imitative words that have already entered the language system and become a fact of language. In our study, we do not take into account the individual-authorial new formations, which often reflect only the subjective perception of sound phenomena by the creator of these formations. Such words do not meet the standard norms of sound design, that is, they have not yet acquired collective awareness.

Recent researches by Korean linguists (Lee 2002, Kim 2001) prove that the entire onomatopoeic system of modern Korean consists of 2 subsystems: a) sound symbolic (with non-acoustic denotation); b) sound imitative (with acoustic denotation). The statements of some authors concerning the structure of the sound imitative words are discontinuous and quite contradictory. Some of them (Joe 2002) refer sound imitative words to adverbs, others consider them as a special category of words (Kim 2001). There are even assumptions about their exclusion from the category of adverbs and inclusion in the category of exclamations (especially in the case of sound imitative lexis, the prototype of which is a wildlife). But it is not quite correct, since exclamations are a category of words that serve to shorten the expression of feelings and volitional impulses without naming those feelings. And sound imitation does not express certain feelings, expressions of will, etc., although they are expressions of a great stylistic variety of expressions.

It can be stated that modern Korean linguistics has not developed clear criteria for the separation of onomatopoeic lexis. And one of the clear proofs of this state of affairs is the inconsistency of specialists in the selection and listing of onomatopoeic dictionaries of certain Korean onomatopes. Issues related to the nature and principles of the functioning of onomatopoeic lexis in Korean are partly explored in the work of Korean linguists (Lee 2002, Kim 2001) as well as in researches of foreign linguists (Kim 1988, Martin 2005). The problems of functioning of Korean onomatopes are explored along with other issues in the light of their role in the communication of Koreans, participation in the formation of special stable compounds at the lexical level.

In the onomatopoeic lexis of the modern Korean language, there can be distinguished two semantic groups – image imitative words (의태어) that mimic the movement and appearance of an

object, and sound depicting, a so-called sound imitative words (의성어) that mimic the sounds of humans, animals, birds, etc. Both groups are widely represented in Korean, and have not yet been the subject of extensive research even in Korean linguistics. The information provided by some linguists is sporadic and may not fully compensate for the lack of specific research.

The difference between sound imitative and image imitative words of Korean is that image imitative words convey the movement or appearance of the object, let's compare: 밤하늘에 별들이 반짝 반짝 빛나고 있었다 (literaly: stars in the night sky are shining brightly, where the imaging word shone Є simulates flickering, shining stars); 우박이 지붕 위에 우두둑 우두둑 떨어진다 (literaly: the hailstorm is falling to the ground, where 우두둑 우두둑 is used to reinforce the description of how heavy and intense hailstorms are).

The second group of onomatopoeic lexis is composed of sound imitative words that mimic the sounds of humans, animals, birds, objects of inanimate nature, etc. For example, 동생이 감기에 걸렸지 밤새도록 콜록 콜록 기침을 했다 (literaly: brother fell ill and coughed all night long, wheezing cough, where the sound imitative word 콜록 콜록 conveys a heavy, wheezing cough). In addition, the Korean sound imitative words include: 앳취 – ahchoo, 쯧쯧 – the sound of popping, clicking (reproduced with the help of language and transmitting shades of astonishment, indignation to disagreement with the words of the interlocutor, etc.); sounds of creatures and natural phenomena: 음매 음매 – moo-moo, 쾅 – bang, boom, bang, 풍덩 – plush (burst into the water), 따르릉 따르릉 – ding-ding (sound of a signaling bicycle), 칙칙폭폭 – chuk-chuk (train sounds while driving).

Both groups of onomatopoeic lexis have both common and distinct features. Both image imitative and sound imitative lexemes express, but do not call, sound and motorial images. The difference between them is that the sound imitative words convey the sounds of beings or natural phenomena, and the image imitative words give an idea of the movements, actions of these creatures or phenomena. In our study, we look at modern Korean language onomatopes within the framework of sound imitative and image imitative words, combining them with one common concept – "onomatopoeic lexis".

Much of sound imitative and image imitative words appear as complex entities. However, the structure of complex sound imitative and image imitative words has its own specificity, which reflects their particular morphological development. The peculiarity of the structure of such words serves as one of the valid grounds for distinguishing them into a special lexical category. Studies on the structure of Korean language onomatopes appear to be quite controversial, so to build our own concept, let us consider the most general structural features of the Korean language sound imitative lexis. Thus, according to recent studies, the Korean onomatopoeic system has a rich toolkit of varying the shades of meaning in terms of the structure of onomatopes. In Korean, onomatopoeic words are formed with the help of the so-called base – the initial root, to which new formations are added – extensions. Extensions can be individual consonants, such as [k], [t], and syllables. They are distributed separately for sound, verb, and adjective roots and may also vary.

For Korean onomatopes with more than one composition, as stated by S. Martin (Martin 2005), derivative suffixes are characteristic. Such onomatopes can observe rhyming repeats, paired couplings, and special morphemic compounds that can transmit accelerated action. All other structural features of onomatopes are considered within the general variation category. This is applicable, in particular, to the prolongation of consonants conveying a longer action or phenomenon, for example: 깡충 깡충 – (kkangchung-kangchung) – the sound of bouncing, 꿀꺽 꿀꺽 – (kkulkkok-kkulkkok) – the sound of drinking something with one sip. Sound imitative and image imitative words are formed in different ways: alternating vowels and consonants, by repeating, removing the base,

building up the root. Common sound imitative words in Korean have a constant phonemic composition, for example: 야옹 야옹 – meow-meow, 구구구 – ku-ku, 딩덩 – ding-don, 하하하 – hahaha.

The above examples show that in general terms the formal structure of onomatopes can be represented as two-tier: first, it is an element that focuses on the phonetic expression of an image that transmits the onomatope (root), and secondly, other elements (suffixes, prefixes), forming the root in the formation of the lexical unit. In general, Korean onomatopoeia researchers, just as their European counterparts understand the meaning of the term, such as: the natural phonetic motivation for the relationship between the sound composition of the word and the acoustic feature of the corresponding denotation, the conditional imitation of the various environmental sounds by phonetic means. However, given the prevalence of sound imitation in modern Korean, as well as the richness and variety of lexical units that traditionally belong to onomatopoeic words, it is interpreted much more widely and more deeply in Korean linguistics than in European linguistics.

Modern linguistics provides an essential knowledge of different classifications of sound imitative lexical units depending on the aspect of study. The analysis of studies of onomatopoeic lexis on the material of different languages makes it possible to distinguish the criteria that are used to classify sound-related lexis. This can be grouped into:

– the variety of the imitation aspect and the nature of the imitating sounds (i.e. semantically-functional);

– by functions;

– in terms of constituent characteristics (for example, inheritance consisting of one syllable that is repeated twice (ukr.: bul-bul, kor.: 졸졸 (djol-djol)), three times (ukr.: ha-ha-ha, kor.: 하하하 (ha-ha-ha)), with changes in the second part (ukr.: pif-paf, kor.: 딩덩 (ding-dong));

– by phonetic characteristics: a) shocks; b) bumps; c) dissonance;

– by use in artistic speech: a) generally accepted; b) authorial, that serve as a means of artistic expression, stylistic expressiveness, to convey emotional color and to convey intonation to live speech.

Taking into consideration the already known classifications, and based on the actual research material, we propose our own typology of Korean onomatopes. Extrapolating the idea proposed in (Tishina 2010). In our study, three groups of lexical units are distinguished in the onomatopoeic lexis of modern Korean.

1. The first group contains lexemes that are combined into one part of the language or into one of the exclamation categories. They are characterized by categorical features and high emotional-expressive potential, e.g.: 꼬끼오 꼬끼오 (kkokkio-kkokkio) – cock-a-doodle-doo!.

2. The second group includes lexemes motivated by the units of the first group: e.g.: 꼬끼오하고 울다 (kkokkiohago ulda) – cock a doodle doo. Here there is a live sound imitative image, but words acquire noun or verbal semantics, there is a process of lexicalization, that is, the transformation of the onomatope into a single word.

3. The third group combines lexemes that are perceived by native speakers as onomatopoeic only through the partial reproduction of sound or formal indicators of sound imitation (reduplication, atypical phonemic compounds, repetition of individual sounds), e.g.: 아장 아장 거리다 (ajang-ajang korida) – to toddle.

Since sound imitative words are often a very approximate imitation of sounds or soundings emanated by creatures or non-living objects, the nature of sound imitations in Korean can be classified into thematic groups. The term "thematic group" we interpreted as a set of words denoting a particular subject area. The onomatopoeic lexis reflects the auditory perception of the items being nominated. We can state a certain pattern that the acoustic sign becomes the main one, and the word gets its sound image. According to this principle, we have divided all onomatopoeic lexis into the following groups:

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Group 1. "Onomatopoeic lexis denoting linguophonization (human speech activity, its peculiarities, manner of speech, etc.)" is a numerical group that is structured by onomatopes that reflect human speech activity, its peculiarities, manner of speaking, etc. Such lexis nominates both the actual process of speaking and describes the phonetic features of speech. Words denoting the speaking process often appear as expressive entities, especially when the speaker is perceived by native speakers. In this group we distinguish the following subgroups:

1) human language, which is transmitted as a sound sketch:

목 놓아 우는 소리 – 엉엉 (ong-ong) – ah-ah-ah (crying baby), 아이가 맛있게 음식을 먹으며 내는 소리 – 냠냠 (nyam-nyam) – yummy-yummy (when delicious), 아야 야야 (아파) (yayaya) – oh-oh-oh (when it hurts);

2) sounds that a person calls or drives away animals:

야옹아 (yaonga) 아니면 그냥 이름을 부릅니다 (or just by name) – kitty-kitty, 어여 여여 (oyoyoyo) 아님 이름(or by name) – kuti-kuti, uti-uti (or whistling), (shwi) – hoosh! (when the cat is chased away).

Group 2. "Onomatopoeic lexis denoting zoophones (animals and their phonations, birds and their phonations, insects and their phonations)" consists of numerous onomatopoeic units, to which the phonation of animals, birds and insects belong. This group consists of three subgroups:

1) cries and other sounds of animals:

강아지 – 멍멍 (mong-mong) – woof-woof (about a puppy), 개 – 왕왕, (wang-wang) – bow-wow (about a dog), 돼지 – 꿀꿀 (kkul-kkul) – oink (about a pig), 말 – 히히힝 (hihi-hing) – neigh (about a horse), 염소 – 매해에 (매 에) (mehee) – baa (about a goat), 당나귀 - 컹컹 (kong-kong) – hee-haw (about a donkey);

2) words imitating the cries and chants of birds:

비둘기 – 구구 (gu-gu) – gugugu (about pigeon), kukuriku (about cock), 까치 – 깍깍 (kkak-kkak) – car-car/caw-caw (about magpie), 솔개 – 빙빙 (bing-bing) – gobble (about turkey), 오리 – 꽥꽥 (kkwek-kkwek) – quack-quack (about geese);

3) sounds produced by insects:

Wing 윙 (wing) – humming (about flies), 매미 – 맴맴 (mem-mem) – buzzing (about cicada), 귀뚜라미 – 귀뚤 귀 뚜르르 찌르르 찌르르 (chiruru-chiruru) – chirp-chirp (about the cricket).

Group 3. "Onomatopoeic lexis denoting anthropophonization (emotional cries of the person, sounds related to the change of the human body, human work, involuntary bodily sounds)" includes onomatopoeic lexis, which means not the actual speech process, but other activities of speech apparatus. This group includes only one subgroup:

1) asemantic complexes of sounds issued by humans:

자는 소리 – 쿨쿨 (khul-khul) – sounds made by a sleeping person, 이빨 가는 소리 – 뿌드득 뿌드득 (ppududuk-ppududuk) – sounds when gnashing of teeth, 콧물 – 흥 (heung) – sounds when you have a running nose;

Group 4. "Onomatopoeic lexis meaning naturophonations (sounds of water, phenomena of nature, inanimate nature)" includes lexical units denoting sounds of natural phenomena, inanimate nature, water bodies and the like. It is formed by two subgroups:

1) nature sounds: 번개 번쩍 (우르릉) (ururung) – about lightning, 천둥 – 두두둥 쾅 (tududung-kwang) – sounds of thunder, 바람 – 휘 이잉 – 쌩쌩 (hwi-ing, sseng-sseng) – about the howling wind;

2) water sounds: 빗방울이 떨어지는 소리 – 후드득 두드득 (hududuk-dududuk) – drip-drop (about rain), 물 – 졸졸 (jol-jol) – hole-hole (warbling sounds of stream), 파도 소리 – 철썩 철썩 (cheolseok-cheolseok) – (the sounds of sea waves).

Group 5. "Onomatopoeic lexis meaning techno-phonation or instrument-phonation" is structured by lexemes denoting the sounds of mechanisms, mechanical objects, engineering, as well as sounds of production, signals, musical instruments. The following subgroups can be distinguished here:

1) sounds produced by mechanisms:

자동차 – 붕붕 (bung-bung) – honk (sounds of the car), 오토바이 – 부르릉 부르릉 (bururung-bururung) – (sounds of the motorcycle), 여객선 (배) – 부응 (buung) – puff-puff (about the steamer);

2) sounding of musical instruments:

종 – 땡땡땡 (tteng-tteng-tteng) – ting-a-ling (about the bell), 기타 – 드르릉 (dururung) – (sounds of guitar), 트럼 (북) – 둥둥둥 (dung dung dung) – bom-bom-boom (about the drum), 피아노 – 딩동딩 (ding dong ding) – (sounds of the piano).

As the examples show, the sound imitative words of the Korean and Ukrainian languages, by the nature of the imitated words, mostly only partially coincide. It should be noted that the number of sound imitative words in Korean is much higher than in Ukrainian, since some of the examples offered in Korean do not have equivalents in Ukrainian. Some of the sound imitative words of the Korean language are impossible to pick up in translation or equivalent, since there is no corresponding reality in Ukrainian life.

For example, in Korea, there are purely traditional sound imitative words. Usually, such vocabulary is associated with idioethnical characteristics, geographical location, and the national color of the Korean people. An illustration of this is the sound of Korean national instruments, for example: 사물 놀이 (samulnori) – samulnori (Korean musical performance playing with 4 instruments): 복 (buk) – Korean drum): 등등 (dung-dung) – symbolizing clouds before the rain), 징 바람 (jing) – symbolizes wind noise), 장구 (chang) – hourglass drum: 비 (bi) – sound symbolizes rain, 덩 (dong) – strike simultaneously from 2 sides, 따 (tta) – right side strike, 궁 (gung) – strike on the left side. Simultaneous playing on four instruments (2 drums and 2 frying pans) convey the sounds of nature, symbolizing the clouds before the rain, the sounds of thunder and lightning, heavy rain, the howling wind. For example, 씽씽 (shing-shing) is a strong wind, 삐걱 삐걱 (ppikok-ppikok) is a strong wind with rain, 쌩쌩 (sseng-sseng) is an autumn wind, 살랑살랑 (sallang-sallang) is a spring wind, 바삭 바삭 (pasak-pasak) – the sound of the rustling of fallen leaves under your feet.

Therefore, the onomatopoeic lexis of the Korean language is a powerful layer of lexical units, which is widely represented in modern Korean. The separation of thematic groups and subgroups within the Korean onomatopoeia testifies to the prevalence of this language phenomenon in Korean, which demonstrates the benefit of recognizing their linguistic status.

CONCLUSION

Phonosemantics is a long-standing science, attitude to which has been ambiguous during its existence. Its main principle regarding the motivation of the sound unit, and therefore the legitimacy of the phenomenon of sound symbolism, has been repeatedly questioned, but now this principle is considered effective and scientific. However, scientific discussions about the universality and nationality of the phenomenon of sound symbolism are still undergoing.

The study of the phenomenon of sound imitation is of great importance for solving many problems of linguistics, namely: the formation of language, its origin, the motivation of the linguistic sign, the nature of the connection between the concept and the word, and others. In spite of the controversial and ambiguous question of studying the structure of onomatopoeic words, the Korean onomatopoeic lexis has traditionally been distinguished between acoustic denotation (acoustic words) and acoustic symbolic lexis with non-acoustic words.

All onomatopes of modern Korean, as roughly motivated, contain a sound-like image that may be obscured and need etymological exploration. In the study, we distinguished 3 groups of onomatopes according to the degree of sound formation. The basis of the proposed classification is the distribution of onomatopoeic words of the Korean language into five thematic groups, of which 10 subgroups are distinguished.

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