

Abstract

This bachelor thesis deals with the description of the case particles and auxiliary particles used by the speakers of Gyeongsang dialect in contrast to the case particles and auxiliary particles of standard Korean which have the same function. Descriptive analysis is used here. The particular types of particles are examined in terms of the phones or parts of speech to which they connect, the process of their formation, the area and frequency of their realization, or the age group of the speakers who use them. In the example sentences drawn mainly from the Summary of Korean Oral Literature and research papers published by the National Institute of Korean Language, this work demonstrates the use of these particles. In prose and film or serial production, almost no examples of the use of particles typical of this dialect have been found.

The case particles are divided into nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, locative, instrumental, vocative and conjunctive particles. The auxiliary particles which are being described here indicate the comparison, subject/contrast, emphasis, equality/balance, and more. A certain number of particles preserve to a certain extent its original form, dating back to medieval Korean or even earlier. Not only the dialects of neighboring provinces, but also dialects of some provinces geographically distant (eg. the Jukchin dialect), often influenced the formation of their forms. Circumstances of their formation are often ambiguous. This work brings several previously unpublished particles such as -꺼짐 -kkeojeom. The age of the dialect speakers using these particles proved to be predominantly very high. The younger generations prefer using the standard forms of these particles, and it shows that the frequency of realization of the particles typical of this dialect gradually decreases.

Key words

case particles, auxiliary particles, the Gyeongsang dialect, Korean dialects