

**TITLE:**

Sino-Korean Lexicon in Modern Korean

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**ABSTRACT:**

This diploma paper is focused on morphological aspects of the Sino-Korean lexicon in modern Korean, the main topics are Sino-Korean word-formation and Sino-Korean classification of parts of speech. Hereby considered are the typological differences between Korean, an agglutinative language and Chinese, an isolative-polysynthetic language. The problem with Sino-Korean words is their ambiguity and vagueness, they appear in various grammatical and syntactical functions with their form unchanged. One morpheme can simultaneously function as an affix and root. This paper analyzes forms of function units, it deals with ways of word-formation (composition and derivation). The ways of prefixation and suffixation are researched. Based on the results of this analysis an adequate classification of Sino-Korean parts of speech is aimed to be established. Both the original Korean and the Chinese systems of parts of speech are taken into account but neither of them corresponds with the characteristics and functions of the Sino-Korean words. Considering the multifunctional character of Sino-Korean morphemes it is extremely difficult to classify the words into parts of speech. A possible solution might be the establishment of a system of general-purpose parts of speech or a modified system based on a comparison of the existing Korean and Chinese systems.

**KEYWORDS:**

Sino-Korean lexicon, Modern Korean, Morphology, Agglutinative language, Isolating language, Language typology, Parts of speech