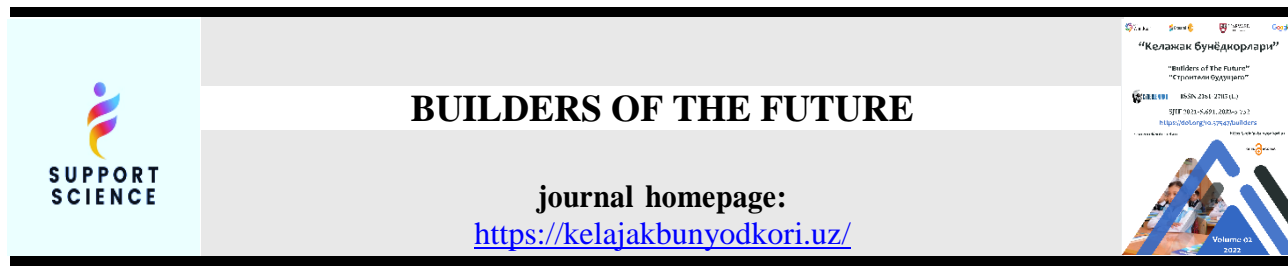


**Builders of The Future****AN AVID RESEARCHER OF THE KOREAN LANGUAGE**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

**Key words:** Korean language, Korean linguistics, researcher

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**Abstract:** This article delves into the scholarly contributions of Gulshoda Yunusova Dilshadovna, an esteemed linguist specializing in the Korean language. Yunusova's extensive research encompasses various facets of Korean linguistics, including verb structure, auxiliary verbs, and onomatopoeia. Her work on the syntactic and semantic properties of Korean verbs, particularly in the context of auxiliary verbs like **싶다** (sipda), provides profound insights into the expression of desire and intention in Korean. Additionally, her comparative studies of imitation words in Korean and Uzbek languages highlight her expertise in cross-linguistic analysis, revealing how different cultures utilize sound symbolism. Yunusova's detailed examination of aspect and modal meanings conveyed by auxiliary verbs further elucidates the complexities of Korean verb morphology and syntax. Through her numerous publications and dedication to teaching and mentorship, she has significantly advanced the field of Korean linguistics, inspiring a deeper understanding and appreciation of this rich and intricate language.

**KOREYS TILINING JONKUYAR TADQIQOTCHISI**

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**MAQOLA HAQIDA**

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Koreys tili, koreys tilshunosligi, tadqiqotchi

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola koreys tiliga ixtisoslashgan hurmatli tilshunos olim Gulshoda

Yunusova Dilshadovnaning ilmiy hissalarini o'rganadi. Yunusovaning keng qamrovli tadqiqotlari koreys tilshunosligining turli jabhalarini, jumladan, fe'l tuzilishi, yordamchi fe'l va onomatopeyani qamrab olgan. Uning koreys tilidagi fe'llarning sintaktik va semantik xususiyatlariga bag'ishlangan ishi, xususan, sipda (sipda) kabi yordamchi fe'llar kontekstida koreys tilida istak va niyat ifodasi haqida chuqur ma'lumot beradi. Bundan tashqari, uning koreys va o'zbek tillaridagi taqlid so'zlarni qiyosiy o'rganishi uning turli madaniyatlarda tovush ramziyligidan qanday foydalanishini ochib, tillararo tahlil bo'yicha tajribasini ta'kidlaydi. Yunusovaning ko'makchi fe'llar orqali berilgan jihat va modal ma'nolarni batafsil o'rganishi koreys tilidagi fe'l morfologiyasi va sintaksisining murakkabligini yanada ochib beradi. O'zining ko'plab nashrlari hamda o'qitish va murabbiylikka bo'lgan sadoqati orqali u koreys tilshunosligi sohasini sezilarli darajada rivojlantirdi va bu boy va murakkab tilni chuqurroq tushunish va qadrlashga ilhomlantirdi.

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## ЗАЯДЛЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ КОРЕЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

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### О СТАТЬЕ

**Ключевые слова:** Корейский язык, корейское языкознание, исследователь

**Аннотация:** В данной статье рассматривается научный вклад Гульшоды Юнусовой Дильшадовны, уважаемого лингвиста, специализирующегося на корейском языке. Обширные исследования Юнусовой охватывают различные аспекты корейской лингвистики, включая структуру глаголов, вспомогательные глаголы и звукоподражания. Ее работа над синтаксическими и семантическими свойствами корейских глаголов, особенно в контексте вспомогательных глаголов, таких как **싶다** (сипда), дает глубокое понимание выражения желаний и намерения в корейском языке. Кроме того, ее сравнительные исследования слов-имитаторов в корейском и узбекском языках подчеркивают ее опыт в межлингвистическом анализе, раскрывая, как разные культуры используют звуковую символику. Детальное исследование

Юнусовой аспектных и модальных значений, передаваемых вспомогательными глаголами, еще больше проясняет сложности морфологии и синтаксиса корейских глаголов. Благодаря своим многочисленным публикациям и преданности преподаванию и наставничеству она значительно продвинула область корейской лингвистики, вдохновляя на более глубокое понимание и понимание этого богатого и сложного языка.

## INTRODUCTION

Gulshoda Yunusova is a prominent figure in the field of linguistics, known for her extensive research on Korean language structure, semantics, and comparative linguistics. Her work has significantly contributed to the understanding of complex linguistic phenomena, particularly focusing on verbs, auxiliary verbs, and imitation words in Korean and their comparisons with other languages like Uzbek.

Gulshoda Yunusova has built a robust academic career rooted in her deep interest in linguistics and language studies. Her educational journey includes advanced degrees in linguistics, with a focus on Korean language studies. Over the years, she has held various academic positions, contributing to both teaching and research. Her career is marked by a commitment to exploring the intricate details of language structure and use, and her contributions have been recognized by the academic community.

## THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

### 1. Korean Verbs and Syntax

Yunusova's research on Korean verbs is particularly notable. She has examined the syntactic and semantic properties of verbs, shedding light on how they function within the language's unique SOV (subject-object-verb) structure. Her analysis of auxiliary verbs, such as **싶다** (sipda), which expresses desire, has provided deeper insights into the subtleties of Korean grammar and verb usage.

### 2. Imitation Words in Korean and Uzbek

Her comparative studies on imitation words (onomatopoeia and mimetic words) in Korean and Uzbek languages highlight her expertise in cross-linguistic analysis. Yunusova's work in this area explores how different cultures and languages utilize sound symbolism to convey meaning, offering a fascinating look at the intersection of language, culture, and perception.

### 3. Aspect and Modal Meanings

Yunusova has extensively researched aspect and modal meanings conveyed by auxiliary verbs in Korean. This work is crucial for understanding how Korean speakers express nuances of time,

intention, possibility, and necessity. Her detailed analysis helps elucidate the complexities of Korean verb morphology and syntax.

#### 4. Scientific Research on Verbs in Korean

In her broad review of contemporary linguistic studies on Korean verbs, Yunusova provides a comprehensive overview of current trends and discoveries. This includes the classification of verbs, their morphological characteristics, and their syntactic behavior, contributing to a holistic understanding of Korean verb systems.

Gulshoda Yunusova has published numerous articles and papers in esteemed linguistic journals. Her work is widely cited by other scholars, reflecting its importance and impact on the field. Her publications serve as valuable resources for students, researchers, and linguists interested in Korean language studies and comparative linguistics.

Beyond her research, Yunusova is dedicated to teaching and mentoring the next generation of linguists. Her approach to education emphasizes the importance of rigorous research, critical thinking, and a deep appreciation for linguistic diversity. She has guided many students through their academic journeys, inspiring them to explore and contribute to the field of linguistics.

Gulshoda Yunusova stands out as a distinguished scholar whose work has significantly advanced the understanding of Korean language and linguistics. Her research on verbs, auxiliary verbs, and imitation words provides crucial insights into the complexities of language structure and use. Through her publications, teaching, and mentorship, she continues to shape the field of linguistics, leaving a lasting impact on both her students and the broader academic community.

Gulshoda Yunusova's article "Specific Aspects of the Speech Act in Korean" delves into the complexities of speech acts within the Korean language, focusing on their syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic elements. Yunusova explores how speech acts, such as requests, commands, and apologies, are constructed and understood in Korean, highlighting the influence of social context and cultural norms. This work is significant for understanding the interplay between language and social interaction in Korean, contributing to broader discussions in linguistics and intercultural communication [1].

Auxiliary verbs in Korean play various roles, including indicating completion, preservation, repetition, and intensification. Gulshoda Yunusova's work likely explores these linguistic elements in depth. Here's an overview:

- In Korean, the auxiliary verb "ㅂ다" (ss-ta) or "었다" (eot-da) is commonly used to denote completion of an action in the past tense. For example, "먹다" (meok-da, to eat) becomes "먹었다" (meogeot-da, ate) when completed.

- Another auxiliary verb used for completion is "다" (da), attached to the stem of the verb. For instance, "만들다" (mandeul-da, to make) becomes "만들었다" (mandeul-eot-da, made).

- Preservation in Korean is often expressed using the auxiliary verb "있다" (it-da), meaning "to exist" or "to be present." When attached to a verb stem, it implies the state of preservation or existence of the action or state. For example, "지키다" (ji-ki-da, to protect) becomes "지키 있다" (ji-ki it-da, to be kept).

- The auxiliary verb "다시" (da-shi) is commonly used to indicate repetition or doing something again. It can be used independently or in combination with other verbs to signify the action's repetition. For example, "하다" (ha-da, to do) becomes "다시 하다" (da-shi ha-da, to do again).

- Intensification in Korean can be conveyed through various means, including auxiliary verbs and adverbs. One common auxiliary verb for intensification is "더" (deo), meaning "more" or "further." When attached to a verb, it emphasizes the action's degree or intensity. For example, "먹다" (meok-da, to eat) becomes "더 먹다" (deo meok-da, to eat more).

Gulshoda Yunusova's research likely delves into the intricacies of these auxiliary verbs, exploring their usage patterns, grammatical structures, and semantic nuances within the Korean language. Such studies are invaluable for both learners and linguists seeking a deeper understanding of Korean grammar and communication [2].

#### Explicit Methods of Expressing "Please" Speech Acts in Korean by Gulshoda Yunusova

Gulshoda Yunusova's research delves into the explicit methods employed in the Korean language to express the speech act of "please." This study provides a comprehensive examination of the linguistic and cultural mechanisms underlying polite requests in Korean, emphasizing the importance of social hierarchy and contextual nuances.

#### Honorifics and Speech Levels

Korean language intricately incorporates honorifics and speech levels, which are pivotal in the formulation of polite requests. The research highlights how different levels of formality and respect are embedded in the language through various verb endings and auxiliary verbs, which adjust the politeness of a request according to the social status of the interlocutors.

#### Common Expressions of "Please"

##### 1. 주세요 (juseyo)

- The most straightforward and commonly used expression for "please" in Korean, used when asking for something to be given or done. This phrase is versatile and suitable for various levels of politeness depending on the context and relationship between the speakers.

- Example: "물 좀 주세요" (mul jom juseyo) translates to "Please give me some water."

## 2. 주시겠어요 (jusigesseoyo)

- A more polite and formal version of "juseyo," often used in situations requiring higher respect, such as speaking to elders or superiors.

- Example: "도와주시겠어요?" (dowajusigesseoyo?) means "Would you please help me?"

## 3. 해 주세요 (hae juseyo)

- Combining a verb with "juseyo" to make a polite request for an action. It is widely applicable in various contexts requiring politeness.

- Example: "도와 주세요" (dowa juseyo) translates to "Please help me."

## 4. 주시기 바랍니다 (jusigi baramnida)

- This extremely polite and formal expression is often found in written or official communication. It translates to "I hope you will please," conveying a high degree of respect.

- Example: "협조해 주시기 바랍니다" (hyeopjohae jusigi baramnida) means "Please cooperate."

## 5. 좀 (jom)

- A softener used to enhance politeness in requests, often combined with "juseyo" or other polite forms.

- Example: "잠깐만 좀 기다려 주세요" (jamkkanman jom gidaryeo juseyo) means "Please wait for a moment."

### Contextual Considerations

Dilshadovna's research emphasizes the contextual sensitivity required when choosing the appropriate method of expressing "please." Factors such as the relationship between speakers, the setting, and the specific nature of the request play crucial roles in determining the appropriate level of politeness. Misuse of these expressions can lead to misunderstandings or perceived disrespect.

### Non-verbal Components

The study also highlights the importance of non-verbal communication in Korean culture. Polite requests are often accompanied by respectful body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice, which collectively enhance the politeness of the speech act.

Gulshoda Yunusova Dilshadovna's research offers valuable insights into the explicit methods of expressing "please" in Korean, underlining the linguistic and cultural intricacies involved. Mastery of these expressions is essential for effective communication and social harmony in Korean interactions, reflecting both linguistic proficiency and cultural understanding [3].

Aspect and Modal Meanings of Auxiliary Verbs in Korean Language by Gulshoda Yunusova

Gulshoda Yunusova Dilshadovna's research explores the nuanced roles of auxiliary verbs in the Korean language, particularly focusing on their aspectual and modal meanings. Auxiliary verbs in Korean are critical in conveying various temporal, aspectual, and modal nuances, which add depth and precision to communication.

#### Aspectual Meanings

Aspectual meanings relate to how actions or states unfold over time. Korean auxiliary verbs play a crucial role in expressing different aspects, such as:

##### 1. Progressive Aspect

- Expressed using the auxiliary verb -고 있다 (-go itda), which indicates an ongoing action.
- Example: "먹고 있다" (meokgo itda) means "is eating."

##### 2. Perfective Aspect

- Conveyed using -어/아 있다 (-eo/a itda) to indicate a completed action with a result that continues into the present.

- Example: "앉아 있다" (anja itda) means "is seated" (indicating the state of being seated as a result of the action of sitting down).

##### 3. Inceptive Aspect

- Indicated by -기 시작하다 (-gi sijakada), which marks the beginning of an action.
- Example: "비가 오기 시작하다" (biga ogi sijakada) means "it begins to rain."

#### Modal Meanings

Modal meanings express necessity, possibility, permission, and other related concepts. Korean auxiliary verbs used for modal meanings include:

##### 1. Necessity

- The auxiliary -야 하다 (-ya hada) indicates obligation or necessity.

- Example: "해야 한다" (haeya handa) means "must do."

## 2. Possibility

- Expressed with -ㄹ 수 있다 (-l su itda), denoting the ability or possibility of an action.

- Example: "할 수 있다" (hal su itda) means "can do."

## 3. Permission

- Indicated by -도 되다 (-do doeda), meaning that an action is permissible.

- Example: "가도 된다" (gado doenda) means "may go."

## 4. Prohibition

- The auxiliary -면 안 되다 (-myeon an doeda) is used to express prohibition.

- Example: "가면 안 된다" (gamyeon an doenda) means "must not go."

## Combinations and Contextual Usage

Dilshadovna's research emphasizes the complexity and flexibility of Korean auxiliary verbs when combined with main verbs. The context, social hierarchy, and formality of the situation influence their usage. For example, the auxiliary verb -겠- (-get-) can convey intention, promise, or conjecture depending on the context:

- Intention: "가겠습니다" (gage-sseumnida) meaning "I will go."

- Conjecture: "비가 오겠어요" (biga oge-sseoyo) meaning "It looks like it will rain."

Gulshoda Yunusova Dilshadovna's examination of auxiliary verbs in Korean illuminates their crucial role in conveying aspectual and modal meanings. These verbs add layers of meaning that are essential for clear and nuanced communication. Understanding these auxiliary verbs is vital for mastering the subtleties of the Korean language, enhancing both spoken and written proficiency.

Dilshadovna's research contributes significantly to Korean linguistics by offering a detailed analysis of how auxiliary verbs function to express time, aspect, and modality, reflecting the intricate nature of Korean grammar [4].

## Peculiarities of Imitation Words in Korean and Uzbek by Gulshoda Yunusova

Gulshoda Yunusova's research delves into the unique characteristics and roles of imitation words, also known as onomatopoeia and mimetic words, in Korean and Uzbek languages. These words, which phonetically imitate sounds or describe states and actions vividly, are a vital component of both languages, enriching expression and communication.

## Definition and Classification



Imitation words in both languages can be broadly classified into two categories:

1. Onomatopoeia: Words that mimic natural sounds, such as animal noises or environmental sounds.
2. Mimetic Words: Words that describe states, movements, or manners, often not directly related to specific sounds but conveying sensory experiences.

#### Korean Imitation Words

Korean is renowned for its extensive use of imitation words, which are integrated into everyday language to add expressiveness. Key features include:

- Reduplication: Many Korean imitation words use reduplication, where a syllable or word is repeated to enhance the expressive quality.
  - Example: "철썩철썩" (cheolsseok cheolsseok) mimics the sound of waves hitting the shore.
  - Phonetic Variety: Slight variations in sounds can convey different nuances.
    - Example: "반짝반짝" (banjjak banjjak) means "twinkling," while "반들반들" (bandeul bandeul) means "glossy."
  - Emotional and Sensory Depiction: Mimetic words often depict emotional states or physical sensations.
    - Example: "두근두근" (dugeun dugeun) describes the sound and feeling of a heartbeat when excited or nervous.

#### Uzbek Imitation Words

Uzbek also utilizes imitation words, though their usage and formation exhibit distinct characteristics compared to Korean:

- Onomatopoeia Dominance: Uzbek imitation words are heavily centered around onomatopoeia, vividly representing environmental and animal sounds.
  - Example: "шарр-шарр" (sharr-sharr) represents the sound of flowing water.
- Descriptive Mimetic Words: While less prevalent than in Korean, Uzbek mimetic words still play a role in describing actions and states.
  - Example: "гулдур-гулдур" (guldur-guldur) mimics the sound of rumbling or thunder.
- Cultural Context: Many imitation words in Uzbek are tied to cultural and environmental contexts specific to the region.

#### Comparative Analysis

Yunusova's study highlights several comparative aspects:

- Reduplication Patterns: Both languages employ reduplication, but with different frequency and stylistic preferences.

- Nuance and Variety: Korean exhibits a wider range of nuances in imitation words due to its phonetic variety, while Uzbek maintains a more straightforward approach.

- Cultural Influence: The cultural and environmental backgrounds of Korea and Uzbekistan significantly influence the formation and use of imitation words in each language.

#### Linguistic and Cultural Implications

Understanding imitation words offers insights into the linguistic creativity and cultural uniqueness of both Korean and Uzbek:

- Language Learning: For language learners, mastering imitation words can greatly enhance expressive ability and comprehension.

- Cultural Appreciation: Recognizing the cultural contexts behind these words deepens appreciation for the respective languages and their speakers.

Gulshoda Yunusova's exploration of imitation words in Korean and Uzbek provides a valuable comparative analysis of these linguistic phenomena. The study underscores the richness and diversity of expressive language in both cultures, highlighting how imitation words contribute to vivid and effective communication. This research enhances our understanding of the interplay between language, sound, and culture in Korean and Uzbek linguistic traditions [5].

On the Issue of "Leading Verb + Supporting Verb" (in the Example of the Auxiliary Verb **싶다** [sipda]) by Gulshoda Yunusova

Gulshoda Yunusova's research focuses on the syntactic and semantic aspects of the "leading verb + supporting verb" construction in Korean, with a particular emphasis on the auxiliary verb **싶다** (sipda). This study investigates how **싶다** functions within this construction, shedding light on its role in expressing desire and intention in Korean.

#### The Structure of "Leading Verb + Supporting Verb"

The "leading verb + supporting verb" construction is a common syntactic pattern in Korean. It involves a main verb (leading verb) combined with an auxiliary verb (supporting verb) that modifies or enhances the meaning of the main verb. This construction allows for a wide range of expressive nuances.

#### The Auxiliary Verb **싶다** (sipda)

- Meaning and Usage: **싶다** is used to express a speaker's desire or wish. It typically follows a verb stem to indicate what the speaker wants to do.

- Example: "가고 **싶다**" (gago sipda) means "I want to go."

- Grammatical Position: **싶다** follows the verb stem, forming a cohesive unit that conveys the notion of wanting or desiring to perform the action described by the main verb.

- Structure: Verb Stem + **고** (go) + **싶다** (sipda)

#### Semantic Functions

Yunusova's research identifies several semantic functions of **싶다** within the "leading verb + supporting verb" framework:

1. Expression of Desire: **싶다** clearly indicates the speaker's desire to perform the action of the leading verb.

- Example: "**먹고 싶다**" (meokgo sipda) translates to "I want to eat."

2. Intention and Volition: The use of **싶다** can also imply the speaker's intention or volition, though it primarily expresses desire.

- Example: "**배우고 싶다**" (baeugo sipda) means "I want to learn."

3. Politeness and Formality: The construction can be adapted to different levels of politeness and formality by altering the verb endings.

- Example: "**가고 싶어요**" (gago sipeoyo) is a polite way of saying "I want to go."

#### Syntactic Properties

Yunusova explores the syntactic properties of **싶다**, noting how it interacts with various verb forms and grammatical particles:

- Compatibility with Verb Stems: **싶다** readily combines with most verb stems, showing flexibility in its application.

- Use with Negation: When combined with negation, **싶다** can express a lack of desire or a refusal.

- Example: "**가고 싶지 않다**" (gago sipji anhta) means "I don't want to go."

#### Comparative Analysis

Yunusova compares the use of **싶다** with similar constructions in other languages, highlighting its unique features in Korean:

- Differences from English: Unlike English, which often uses separate modal verbs or expressions (e.g., "want to"), Korean integrates the desire directly into the verb phrase.

- Cultural Nuances: The study also touches on cultural aspects, showing how the expression of desire is interwoven with Korean social norms and politeness strategies.

Gulshoda Yunusova's research provides a detailed analysis of the auxiliary verb **싶다** within the "leading verb + supporting verb" construction, illustrating its importance in expressing desire and intention in Korean. The study enhances our understanding of Korean syntax and semantics, offering valuable insights into the nuanced ways in which speakers convey their wants and intentions. This research contributes to the broader field of Korean linguistics, emphasizing the intricate relationship between language structure and meaning [6].

#### Analysis of Modern Scientific Research on Verbs in Korean by Gulshoda Yunusova

Gulshoda Yunusova's article provides a comprehensive review of contemporary scientific studies on verbs in the Korean language. This research highlights the complexities and nuances of Korean verbs, examining their syntactic, semantic, and morphological characteristics through various modern linguistic perspectives.

#### Verb Classification and Structure

One of the core areas of research in modern Korean linguistics is the classification and structural analysis of verbs. Yunusova discusses several key findings:

- Verb Types: Korean verbs are classified into action verbs, state verbs, and process verbs, each serving distinct functions in the language.

- Verb Endings: The study of verb endings, including their role in indicating tense, mood, aspect, and politeness levels, is crucial. Korean verbs exhibit a rich system of conjugation, which alters the verb form based on these grammatical categories.

#### Morphological Analysis

Yunusova reviews studies that focus on the morphological properties of Korean verbs:

- Stem and Affixes: Research on how verb stems combine with various affixes to form different verb conjugations. Affixes are used to denote tense (past, present, future), aspect (completed, ongoing), and mood (indicative, subjunctive).

- Inflection Patterns: Analysis of regular and irregular inflection patterns provides insights into the morphological rules governing verb conjugation in Korean.

#### Syntactic Properties

The syntactic behavior of Korean verbs is another significant area of study:

- Sentence Structure: Korean is a subject-object-verb (SOV) language. Research explores how verbs interact with other sentence components, such as subjects, objects, and adjuncts.

Verb Complementation: Studies examine how verbs combine with complements, including direct objects, indirect objects, and various types of clauses.

**Politeness Levels:** The hierarchical nature of Korean society is reflected in verb usage. Research highlights how verb endings change to indicate different levels of politeness and formality.

Yunusova also addresses the semantic dimensions of Korean verbs:

**Verb Meaning:** Studies on verb meaning and how context influences verb interpretation. This includes work on polysemy, where a single verb can have multiple related meanings.

**Aspectual Meaning:** Research on how different verb forms express aspectual nuances, such as completion, duration, and repetition.

**Modality:** Examination of modal verbs and auxiliary verbs that express necessity, possibility, permission, and obligation.

Modern research also considers the pragmatic and sociolinguistic aspects of verb usage:

**Analysis of how verbs function in different speech acts,** such as requests, commands, and questions.

**Study of how verb forms contribute to coherence and cohesion in spoken and written discourse.**

Research highlights the role of verbs in reflecting cultural values and social hierarchies in Korean communication.

Yunusova reviews advancements in technology and applied linguistics:

**Studies on how computational models handle Korean verb conjugation and syntax for applications like machine translation and language learning tools.**

**Research on effective methods for teaching Korean verbs to non-native speakers, focusing on pedagogical strategies and curriculum development.**

## CONCLUSION

Gulshoda Yunusova's analysis provides a thorough overview of the current state of research on Korean verbs. The article underscores the complexity and richness of Korean verb usage, highlighting how modern scientific studies contribute to a deeper understanding of this essential aspect of the language. Through examining morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, and technological perspectives, Yunusova's work offers valuable insights for linguists, educators, and language learners alike [7].

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