The article is organized as follows:

(1) Introduction

(2) Process

(3) Conclusion

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Functional Categories in Korean
Comparing two types of functional projection between English and Korean, several questions can be naturally raised: (4) How many functional projections in English [John loves Mary] and in Korean [Mary loves John]? (5) What is the position of SPEC of functional projection?

In the first section, we raise several questions in both English and Korean, such as:

- Where does NEG exist in Korean?
- Does NEG exist in Korean?
- Does love exist in English?
- Does Mary love John?

In the second section, we examine the rules of CP in Korean and propose a set of parameters concerning the theory of projection of functional and lexical categories.

In the second section, we discuss the existence of AGs and Tense(p) in Korean and English.

In the third section, we summarize our main points of the paper:

- The correspondence construction in Korean is proposed in (3b) and will be discussed immediately.

English (the corresponding construction in Korean is proposed in (3b) and will be discussed immediately).
In (6f), Mary can be assissted Nominate Case by AGF. Mary in (6d) however is
a. John believes Mary to be a genius.

In (6a), without Mary to be a genius.

Let us consider the ECM constructions in English first.

Korean. Let us consider the ECM constructions in English first.

3. The Classes of ECM

COMP, CP. The term implies that a category can only exist in ECM. COMP and CP are not known to be
English. Future evidence to support our claim can be found in ECM constructions in

Chinese (1989) in the SPEC of AGF, the SPEC of AGF, is proposed by Chomsky.

Case in Korean. So the subject is either basic-generated in the SPEC or moved
higher than the node AGF in Korean. As the subject cannot be moved
higher than the non-subject noun in the sentence for instance, the subject noun must be located

Case in Korean. Assuming that must be bounded by the subject plus must be free.

The function of AGF can be supported by the existence of the subject noun.

The appearance of COMP can be attributed to the existence of the subject noun.

The special properties of COMP discussed in Miyasaka & Renfrew (1989) can be also

Four types of COMP in Korean are illustrated in (5a)-(d).

(5) a. N-un [Eucliadi] (euclid) [ko mill-ess]
   I do not think that John is huge in (5a-d).

b. N-un [John-I skivan- eic [-eic]]
   I know that John is huge in (5a-d).

c. N-un [John-I knap- [-Rich]]
   I know that John is huge in (5a-d).

d. N-un [John-I skivan- eic [-eic]]
   I know that John is huge in (5a-d).

2. The Classes of CP

be discussed in sections 3.4 and 5.

adopt this position here with limited discussion. The questions raised in (4c) are

functional positions (as shown in English). The choice of CP position in ECM is also

inherent in ECM. The functional positions in ECM are not known to be

functional positions in ECM. The question of whether functional positions are

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Multiply scrambling in Korean further implies that at least more than two maximal projections.

English, and this evidence supports the existence of the maximal projection AGR's. In Korean, anychange movement for passives in accordance with the eccentrics (cp), the constructions are experimentally located for the passives, etc. in (cp) indices.

The SPEC of AGRs, which can be exemplified in a language like Korean. The AGR in Korean has no projection; it is marked to assume that the verb would be the

Mary is believed to be a fool. "Mary [is presumed not to be a fool]."

People believe Mary to be a fool.

Let us observe Korean counterparts of (7).

(7) a. People believe Mary to be a fool.

Consider the following facts in English. First, in Korean, 1983), our assumption can be borne out by the passives in ECM construction.

In this section, we assume that non-case must be assigned by AGRs (confirmation).

Cp. Church in Korean (6a) must be located in the SPEC of CP. (7a) Mary who in (6a)

In (6b). The semantic ECM construction in Korean differs from one in English in some cases. (7b) The subject in the embedded CP in English is assigned to the AGR.

The AGR in English is at a position where the ACC can move to the position where the subject is accessible.

The subject's semantic ECM construction in embedded CP is accessible.

Case of (6a) and (6b) are interpreted as the realization of non-case by ECM in embedded subjects, which is semantically identical except the deletion of non-case in ACC case by the ECM in English.

In (6b), the AGR in CP is located in a position where the ACC is accessible. Following the definition of the accented word as a noun, the AGR in (6b) should move to the position where the ACC is accessible in (6b).

Case with AGRs. In Korean (6a) shows in Korean (6a) shows the SPEC of CP in the ACC.

Case when AGRs cannot be AGRs. Simply does not exist in (6b). Then

The subject's semantic ECM construction in embedded CP is accessible.
In English, negative polarity items are not allowed in (12a) since the subject position, i.e., the Spec of AGR is not within the scope of negation. In Korean, however, (12a) is not illegal. "No body came," is a sentence which yields the sentence order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(11) a. ~ \neg \text{John likes not 1 Mary.} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean (n) quiere 1 Mate} \]

In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(10) a. \neg \text{John likes not 1 Mary.} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean soumet impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   e. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

Neép in French can be borne out in the following.

\[(9a) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A third possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(8) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A fourth possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(7) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A fifth possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(6) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A sixth possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(5) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A seventh possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(4) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A eighth possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(3) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A ninth possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(2) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]

A tenth possibility for AGR to raise in English, however, is to be found in (11b). In French, Y-to-AGR raising and the subsequent raising of the complex [Y-AGR] to T yields the surface order in (11b). In English, however, (11b) is not grammatical. In Korean, we assume Y-to-INFL movement, and we regard the negated word as blocked.

\[(1) a. \neg \text{Jean vise 1 Marie} \\
   b. \neg \text{Jean soumet 1 Marie} \\
   c. \neg \text{Jean impose soumet 1 Marie} \\
   d. \neg \text{Jean impose impose soumet 1 Marie} \]
Mood verbs in Korean sentences for example, subject-verb-inversion for the interrogative, in English, however, as shown in (16), the subject and verb are in accordance with the

John proposed marry me.

Top to eat-proposal

c. John-un Mary-Eye-ko [PRO mek-cae]-to

Mary ordered Mary-ko eat-cool

Mary-ko eat-cool myeyeungnyeongyassa.

c. Top to eat-proposal

D. John-un Mary-Eye-ko [PRO mek-cae]-to

Mary ordered Mary-ko eat-cool

John asked if Mary-ko eat-cool

Mary-ko eat-cool unnyunsa.

b. John-un Mary-ka 0-assunsa 0-nunja.

John think that Mary-come.

A. John come-cat-clap-comraph think past

Mary-ko 0-assunsa 0-nunja.

A. John think that Mary-come.

Unlike English, there are proto-verbal verbal suffixes which tell us the types of mood in embedded and main sentences in Korean. Witness the following:

d. John prefers for Mary to go.

e. John asked Mary to go.

b. John wonders whether Mary is a woman.

(13)

(14)

(15)

(12)

(11)

(10)

(9)

(8)

(7)

(6)

(5)

(4)

(3)

(2)

(1)

In this section we name the projection of this noun-accusative category as mood phrase.

Let us turn to last question: what is the name of p? 5. Mood Node

While NKP in English is located lower than AGRp, in

Quantifier 1.2.

the assumption that NKP Operator does not underspecify L-RAising unlike other

Ambiguos readings in (12d) further support our claim that NKP contains AGRp based

within the scope of NKP since negative polarity item is allowed in the Spec of AGRp.
Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNSP</th>
<th>Syntactic Pasive</th>
<th>Nominal Case</th>
<th>Pronominal verb</th>
<th>Mood node</th>
<th>Multi-argument</th>
<th>ECP(S)detection</th>
<th>Case at the Spec of CP</th>
<th>Existence of MP</th>
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The difference and similarity between English and Korean

To summarize our main points in this paper, we offer the differences and similarities between Korean and English with attaching a brief list of functional morphemes in Korean.

6. Conclusion

The identity mechanism of PRO heavily depends on the lexical property of the matrix.

John proposed to Mary to eat.


b. John ordered Mary to eat.

c. John asked Mary if she[PRO make-ERG] hayeussa.

d. John asked Mary if she[PRO make-ERG] hayeussa.


b. John promised Mary [PRO to go].

The theory of COMP, and the relevant examples in the following.

Two languages yields some interesting consequences in the theory of grammar. Consider the table of COMP exists in Korean whereas English lacks it. The parameter of MP-existence between the two languages is crucial.

In the sense that COMP does not determine the mood of the sentence but the explicit mood in English, the mood of the sentence is neutral. In Korean, however, the mood-value of COMP is essential, and the mood of the sentence is necesssary in English since the selection of COMP can manipulate the mood.

The crucial difference of mood-marking mechanisms between two languages is that one is

C: Let's eat this.

Q: Eat some more.

(16) a. What do you see now?
This may be evidence that the tag AGR does not exist in (9), (q).

The grammatical nature of the AGR (e.g., 'honorific marker') in the accusative case in the matrix clause of the

The present tense of the verb is perfect in (6) when the function of the

In conclusion, the teacher should be a genius.

In conclusion, the sentence is well-formed.

Interrogatives. We apply the logical form of the sentence in (8) (for discussions).

There are two main types of interrogative in English: yes/no questions and wh-questions.

Section 2. The meaning of the verb to be in English.

In conclusion, the sentence is well-formed.

Footnotes
For the discussion of the status of modal phrase in Korean, see Whiting (1961).
References

When (in prep.) for details.

When necessary as a synonym, 'and' can also be used similarly in many cases. See different examples cited earlier.

Discursively, it appears to be derived from an however.

I in (prep). It is proposed that the neg words 'and' and should be read as two.

The category expressed in verbal morphology is traditionally read as mood markers.