1996

THE KOREAN GENERATIVE GRAMMAR CIRCLE

The Organizing Committee of SIGCOCG 96
Edited by

[OFFPRINT]

Hee-Don Ahn

(Konkuk University)

A Study of Syntactic Word-Formation

1996 Seoul International Conference on Generative Grammar
Proceedings
1. Introduction

In this paper, I would like to explore a particular instance of syntactic word-formation in Korean, which can be characterized as "syntactic affixes combined with free forms." I will use the term "affixes" colloquially, simply meaning some phonologically dependent elements. Here I will not distinguish the term "clitics" from affixes.

The aims of this paper are twofold. First, in the second section, I will show that there are two types of affixes in Korean depending on the status of their hosts: whether they are bound by some phonologically dependent elements or free. When a fuller range of relevant phenomena is considered, the distinction between the two kinds of affixes will be clear to the level where they are attached to their hosts, the ones attached to the bound bases seem to be formed in the lexicon (hence, will be classified as "lexical" affixes), while the others attached to the free bases should clearly be formed in the syntax. Presumably, after Spell-Out in the Minimalist program (hence, can be referred to as "syntactic" affixes).

The second purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the homogeneity of behaviors of these syntactic affixes such as Case markers, Complements, and Copula +, + in Korean, which are suffixed to free forms, concerning their "improper-possibility," in particular. In the third section, I will be taken into account, and it will be concluded that all of these free forms are referred to as syntactic units in Korean, which substantially weaken the lexical treatments of these affixes such as Chy & Sells 1995.

Section 4 of the last section concludes this paper with some implications of the C-to-1 merger, which may essentially account for the restructuring effects in Korean.

2. Two Types of Affixes in Korean

In this section, I will discuss some morphologically, phonologically, and syntactically different affixes that attach to bound bases on the one hand, and to free bases on the other. Some traditional Korean grammarians have distinguished the suffixes combined with bound forms from those attached to free forms (see Choi 1973, Hulik 1973, Kim 1976, among many others). I will henceforth refer to the former class as Bound-suffixes and the latter as Free-suffixes. B-suffixes attach normally to verbal or adjectival affixation, while the distinction is valid in terms of Free-suffixes. It is often noted that forms for the common property of the Indo-European languages, namely, they are not syntactic atoms that project their own projections in our current theoretical terms. B-suffixes include Agreement (Honori) and Mood suffixes.
2.1 Morphological Differences

Morphologically, F-suffixes have freedom to be separated from their hosts unlike B-suffixes, as is shown in the following examples (from now on I will confine myself mainly to the 3 Cs for F-suffixes)

The sentences in (1) are not perfect with the stranded F-suffixes, but the contrast between (1) and (2) is relatively clear: the examples in (2) are hopeless if the B-suffixes are separated from their hosts.

This fact not only indicates that the tightness between F-suffixes and their hosts are weak, but also lends support to the claim that unlike B-suffixes, F-suffixes are not morphosyntactically dependent. The behavior of F-suffixes is reminiscent of that of the possessive suffix -s in English. Kayne 1993 notes that POSS -s can be stranded in some contexts. In the following contexts, in fact, it must be stranded, otherwise the sentence is deviant with -s.

(1) a. *Mary's house is very far away.
   b. *Mary's house is very far away.
   c. *Mary's house is very far away.
   d. *Mary's house is very far away.

(2) a. *Mary's house is very far away.
   b. *Mary's house is very far away.
   c. *Mary's house is very far away.
   d. *Mary's house is very far away.
Further note that F-suffixes are able to attach to, in fact, almost any category.

(4) a. "I can't do it, John." (John-Poss answer is an)
   b. "I can't do it, John." (John-Poss answer is an)

(5) a. I'm not in the mood to do it, either.
   b. I'm not in the mood to do it, either.

(6) a. I'm not in the mood to do it, either. (Here) & indicates the null Honorary morpheme.
   b. I'm not in the mood to do it, either.
Before considering the general description of how revealing the relationship of each part to each other the relationships between each part to each other, we find that the relationship of each part to each other consists of the relationship of each part to each other.

In a sense, the relationship of each part to each other is the relationship of each part to each other. The relationship of each part to each other is the relationship of each part to each other.

The relationship of each part to each other is the relationship of each part to each other. The relationship of each part to each other is the relationship of each part to each other.

The relationship of each part to each other is the relationship of each part to each other. The relationship of each part to each other is the relationship of each part to each other.
resemblance of the word to those of a proper noun or to "-th", "-l", or "-er". However, the word is not an adjective or a noun.

2.2.2 Code Nomenclation

and the codes with respect to nomenclation come from the S.I. (1972).
2.2.3 Consonant Cluster Simplification

CCS demonstrates further contrasts between B- and F-suffixed.

(15) a. ʃk̪ʷal- ʃk̪ʷal- 'is straw'
    b. ʃk̪ʷal- ʃk̪ʷal- 'will mix'

If p- and k-Neutralization optionally apply at boundaries (but obligatory at # boundaries), we may account for the contrasts in (14) and (15), since suffixes may not involve any boundaries to condition Neutralization.

2.2.4 Glide Formation and n-Deletion

There are further pieces of phonological evidence to show the differences between B- and F-suffixed. Glide Formation (DF).

(16) a. [ʃgʷə] ʃgʷə- 'price'
    b. [ʃgʷə] ʃgʷə- 'price

2.2.4.1 Glide Formation and n-Deletion

There are further pieces of phonological evidence to show the differences between B- and F-suffixed. Glide Formation (DF).

(17) a. [ʃgʷə] ʃgʷə- 'price'
    b. [ʃgʷə] ʃgʷə- 'price

2.2.4.2 Glide Formation and n-Deletion

There are further pieces of phonological evidence to show the differences between B- and F-suffixed. Glide Formation (DF).

(18) a. [ʃgʷə] ʃgʷə- 'price'
    b. [ʃgʷə] ʃgʷə- 'price

Second, n-Deletion takes place with B-suffixed.
Instead of positing the phonological rules such as G/F and G/θ-deletion, we may simply accommodate these alternations in (17a) and (18a) as instances of lexical allomorphy. If lexical allomorphy is the source of lexical allomorphies, it may explain why the B-suffixed displays, as in (17a).

23. Further Evidence: VP Ellipsis

Lastik, 1994, following Wagner, 1980, observes the difference between auxiliaries and main verbs in the deletion of the bare form that follows a modal as in the following example:

(19) John slept, and Mary will too.

Interestingly, however, he further notes that auxiliary verbs in English like will, and has cannot antecede the deletion of the corresponding bare forms of them:

(20) a. John was here, and Mary will be too.
   b. John has left, but Mary shouldn’t.

Lastik argues that auxiliaries in English are pulled from the lexicon fully inflected, while main verbs are not. Further claims that there is a point in a derivation where VP ellipsis occurs as a result of introducing main verbs whereas there is no such point in a derivation for auxiliaries. Since they are introduced into syntactic structures already fully inflected, thus VP ellipsis is blocked in (20).

In Korean, examples of VP ellipsis can be seen in the following:

   b. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   c. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   d. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   e. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   f. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   g. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta

Although it is not clear why (21c-d) are slightly better than (21e-f), they are all unacceptable to my ears. Similar facts can be detected in Parse questions in Korean:

(22) a. *John-loc ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   b. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   c. *John-loc ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   d. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   e. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   f. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta
   g. *John-i ekke-sse-ko Mary-loc to han-han-ss-e-ta

Further evidence can be detected in question-like structures in Korean:
3.1 NULL CASES

The important cases are constructed by independent syntactic principles.
In this section I will discuss the distribution of null cases, Comp, and Coda in Korean, and show

3 On the Distribution of Null C's

null cases appear from deletion is topic marker deletion. The following examples contain this change.

(24) a. *John-didn't Mary
b. *John-didn't Mary's

Since Korean study is a free form and komponent-expression, null subjects are formed in the same as

[Image -0x0 to 599x842]

Note that in the case of high verb constructions, VP ellipsis and null subject are expected to be possible in (22) to be noted earlier a part with the behavior of English and Korean verbs are introduced into English sentences already highly integrated we would expect (22) to be expected. In these sentences all determiners are all determined on a part with (21) although here too we can find some variations if

[Image -0x0 to 599x842]
null

Null Complementizer

In Korean, sentences start with null cases. Observe the following examples:

(27) a. 아내가 사무실에 사라졌어요. (The wife went to the office.)
   내외가 사무실에 사라졌다. (The couple went to the office.)

b. 아내가 사무실에 들르셨어요. (The wife visited the office.)
   내외가 사무실에 들렀어요. (The couple visited the office.)

Notice that the accusative case is pronounced in the accusative position. Here are some examples of sentences where the accusative case must be pronounced:

(26) a. 아내가 사무실에 갔어요. (The wife went to the office.)
   내외가 사무실에 갔어요. (The couple went to the office.)

b. 아내가 사무실에 들렀어요. (The wife visited the office.)
   내외가 사무실에 들렀어요. (The couple visited the office.)

Now, observe that there are some constructions where the accusative case can be unpronounced:

The accusative case in Korean is pronounced in the accusative position. The accusative case in Korean should be pronounced in the accusative position. However, there are cases where the accusative case is not pronounced in the accusative position. Since the accusative case in Korean is pronounced in the accusative position, the accusative case in Korean should be pronounced in the accusative position. However, there are cases where the accusative case is not pronounced in the accusative position.
There are other Comps which perform similarly with no Comp. Aiming others for the instance two
respective. The Prov. model is applied in conjunction with multi Comp. It is depicted, schematically to
clear why I work. NS shown below similarly in contrast to CP and DP (NS-Case Phrase).
Moreover, we consider the multiple behavior of null cases and Comp. Under I work applied. It is not
approved if the rules of multi Comp. However, it seems to me that CP appeared is made more
dependent over IP. Relations in this paper to examine the changes associated
because the I work applied. It is not my direct concern in this paper to examine the changes associated
show the simpler condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
writes the simpler condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
shows the simplex condition than non-CP with null Comp. are in fact IP. Let us call this role of
One might suggest that (14) is blocked by some kind of blocking since there exist alternative

1. was not a student.
1-top not student-cop-pass-decl.
-1-pass in blocking-pass
1-top was not a house.

1-top non-horse-cop-pass-decl.

-1-pass in cop-pass.

(14) a. a. a. a.

In this sentence the complex cop-pass can not be a cop-only verb of adjectival since it allows
pronoun modification. Rather one may suggest an adverbial modifier.

This was the horse that they build.
1-top horse-1-pass-decl.
1-top horse-cop-pass-decl.
1-pass in cop-pass.

The horse was Mary's horse.
1-pass in Mary's cop-pass-decl.

(10) a. a. a. a.

First of all consider the following sentence with copula - in Korean

Copula in Korean exhibits numerous interesting characteristics. Here I will discuss only a few of them.

3. Copula

P-suffixes are generally symbolic units

subject of P-suffixes seems to be semantically governed. It lacks some support to the view that
P-suffixes are to allow deletion (or alternatively, blocking). The data presented in the present
P-suffixes which combine with the noun to form an English form complement clauses like "to
English form complement clauses. Like for example (29) can derive only if it is
Pronominal modifier (in) (29) can not combine with the copula and

John your mail. message his cop-pass-decl.

(29) a. a. a. a.
John your mail. message his cop-pass-decl.

John your mail. message his cop-pass-decl.

(29) a. a. a. a.
Although I cannot discuss this for reasons of space, it seems that the semi-capsules which bear some

positional specifications. Thus, this leads another support to the -4 to -9 complex name of oxygen, in Korean

This shows that the condition of oxides for copper is parallel to the other C's discussed in the

-4 to -9 complexes must be pronounced if the complex is displaced.

Although copper -4 alone cannot be omitted, the -4 to -9 complexes can do it. However, that is the

-4 to -9 complexes can be pronounced in certain environments like (41b) below:

Complex -4 can be pronounced in certain environments like (41b). Below:

Thus, it seems that the -4 to -9 complexes (41) is from the other source, pulling together the properties

However, the following part of sentences also seems to be spontaneous, but neither of them is

I was not a student.

This was not a house.

This is an example of literature.
the references cited in the enclosed discussion concern verb actions in English and French. From 1994 to 1999, I have written some Spanish version of these, as a less claimed that the same move. I would like to propose some Spanish version of these, as a less clausal that the French version. I have opposed French to French which I have expanded to Spanish. I have further pointed out the lines of the "bounoress" of some, I have further pointed out the different Spanish verbs which seem to no longer exist. I have suggested in some instances that the different French verbs which seem to no longer exist. It is common knowledge that main verbs in English do not move in clauses with English adjectives.

Some possible consequences

Consider some formal properties of pre-modifiers with special reference to complex and specializations on can.

Consider some formal properties of pre-modifiers with special reference to complex and specializations on can.

4. In lieu of Conclusion: Further Implications

Some specific principles (such as ECP) which are implied in the human brain, as can, are fixed in the human brain. In the human brain it is not the surprising if and C&P are constrained by some independent factor. The words that are bound or those are bound to the human brain are an example of socialized factor. The human brain is a very socialized factor. In this paper, I have argued for two types of pre-modifiers in Korean which I call b-units and b-units.

This will be accomplished by some socialized factor on the human brain.

This will be accomplished by some socialized factor on the human brain.

the human brain.

The human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.

the human brain.
If these facts are all "enough" in some recent sense, we are led to conclude that the C-to-1 merger

investigation and description of the long-range

For a short of non-chiasmatic clitics in Korean, which demands inter-clausal

(2) Long-distance component of small and

(3) Long-distance component of small and

(4) Long-distance component of small and

(5) Long-distance component of small and

(6) Long-distance component of small and

(7) Long-distance component of small and

(8) Long-distance component of small and

(9) Long-distance component of small and

(10) Long-distance component of small and

(11) Long-distance component of small and

(12) Long-distance component of small and

(13) Long-distance component of small and

(14) Long-distance component of small and

(15) Long-distance component of small and

(16) Long-distance component of small and

(17) Long-distance component of small and

(18) Long-distance component of small and

(19) Long-distance component of small and

(20) Long-distance component of small and

(21) Long-distance component of small and

(22) Long-distance component of small and

(23) Long-distance component of small and

(24) Long-distance component of small and

(25) Long-distance component of small and

(26) Long-distance component of small and

(27) Long-distance component of small and

(28) Long-distance component of small and

(29) Long-distance component of small and

(30) Long-distance component of small and

(31) Long-distance component of small and

(32) Long-distance component of small and

(33) Long-distance component of small and

(34) Long-distance component of small and

(35) Long-distance component of small and

(36) Long-distance component of small and

(37) Long-distance component of small and

(38) Long-distance component of small and

(39) Long-distance component of small and

(40) Long-distance component of small and

(41) Long-distance component of small and

(42) Long-distance component of small and

(43) Long-distance component of small and

(44) Long-distance component of small and

(45) Long-distance component of small and

(46) Long-distance component of small and

(47) Long-distance component of small and

(48) Long-distance component of small and

(49) Long-distance component of small and

(50) Long-distance component of small and

(51) Long-distance component of small and

(52) Long-distance component of small and

(53) Long-distance component of small and

(54) Long-distance component of small and

(55) Long-distance component of small and

(56) Long-distance component of small and

(57) Long-distance component of small and

(58) Long-distance component of small and

(59) Long-distance component of small and

(60) Long-distance component of small and

(61) Long-distance component of small and

(62) Long-distance component of small and

(63) Long-distance component of small and

(64) Long-distance component of small and

(65) Long-distance component of small and

(66) Long-distance component of small and

(67) Long-distance component of small and

(68) Long-distance component of small and

(69) Long-distance component of small and

(70) Long-distance component of small and

(71) Long-distance component of small and

(72) Long-distance component of small and

(73) Long-distance component of small and

(74) Long-distance component of small and

(75) Long-distance component of small and

(76) Long-distance component of small and

(77) Long-distance component of small and

(78) Long-distance component of small and

(79) Long-distance component of small and

(80) Long-distance component of small and

(81) Long-distance component of small and

(82) Long-distance component of small and

(83) Long-distance component of small and

(84) Long-distance component of small and

(85) Long-distance component of small and

(86) Long-distance component of small and

(87) Long-distance component of small and

(88) Long-distance component of small and

(89) Long-distance component of small and

(90) Long-distance component of small and

(91) Long-distance component of small and

(92) Long-distance component of small and

(93) Long-distance component of small and

(94) Long-distance component of small and

(95) Long-distance component of small and

(96) Long-distance component of small and

(97) Long-distance component of small and

(98) Long-distance component of small and

(99) Long-distance component of small and

(100) Long-distance component of small and

(101) Long-distance component of small and

(102) Long-distance component of small and

(103) Long-distance component of small and

(104) Long-distance component of small and

(105) Long-distance component of small and

(106) Long-distance component of small and

(107) Long-distance component of small and

(108) Long-distance component of small and

(109) Long-distance component of small and

(110) Long-distance component of small and

(111) Long-distance component of small and

(112) Long-distance component of small and

(113) Long-distance component of small and

(114) Long-distance component of small and

(115) Long-distance component of small and

(116) Long-distance component of small and

(117) Long-distance component of small and

(118) Long-distance component of small and

(119) Long-distance component of small and

(120) Long-distance component of small and

(121) Long-distance component of small and

(122) Long-distance component of small and

(123) Long-distance component of small and

(124) Long-distance component of small and

(125) Long-distance component of small and

(126) Long-distance component of small and

(127) Long-distance component of small and

(128) Long-distance component of small and

(129) Long-distance component of small and

(130) Long-distance component of small and

(131) Long-distance component of small and

(132) Long-distance component of small and

(133) Long-distance component of small and

(134) Long-distance component of small and

(135) Long-distance component of small and

(136) Long-distance component of small and

(137) Long-distance component of small and

(138) Long-distance component of small and

(139) Long-distance component of small and

(140) Long-distance component of small and

(141) Long-distance component of small and

(142) Long-distance component of small and

(143) Long-distance component of small and

(144) Long-distance component of small and

(145) Long-distance component of small and

(146) Long-distance component of small and