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Mira Kim , J. R. Martin , Gi-Hyun Shin , Gyung Hee Choi
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Korean Grammar

Using the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), this pioneering book provides the first comprehensive functional account of Korean grammar, building foundations for an engagement with Korean texts across a range of spoken and written registers and genres. It treats grammar as a meaning-making resource, comprising experiential resources for construing reality, interpersonal resources for enacting social relations, textual resources for composing coherent discourse, and logical resources for linking clauses. It not only deals with clause systems and structures but also focuses on their realisation as groups and phrases (and clause rank particles), and the realisation of these groups and phrases in words (including clitics and relevant suffixation). Its concluding chapter demonstrates how this grammar can be applied – for teaching Korean as a foreign language and for translation and interpreting studies. This book is essential reading for scholars and students of Asian languages and linguistics and functional approaches to grammar description.

MIRA KIM is Associate Professor of Translation and Interpreting Studies at the University of New South Wales, Sydney. Over two decades, she has explored her passion for Translation Studies, drawing on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), and has provided SFL-inspired text analysis tools for translators-to-be. Notable publications include *Systemic Functional Linguistics and Translation Studies* (2021).

J. R. MARTIN is Professor of Linguistics at the University of Sydney. He is best known for his work on discourse analysis, appraisal and genre and has a longstanding concern with language description. In April 2014 Shanghai Jiao Tong University opened its Martin Centre for Appliable Linguistics, appointing Professor Martin as Director.

GI-HYUN SHIN is Senior Lecturer at the University of New South Wales, Sydney, and is a pioneer in the field of Korean language education in Australia. He has developed a series of Korean language textbooks and numerous Korean teaching and learning aids for adult learners.

GYUNG HEE CHOI is Assistant Professor at Pyeongtaek University. She trained as a professional translator and interpreter, and has worked in the T&I field for over two decades. This experience and her studies in SFL have led her to focus her research on analysis of translation texts using SFL.

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A Systemic Functional Approach

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Preface

Sitting down to draft this preface, the first thing that came to Mira Kim's mind was an old proverb, *Necessity is the mother of invention*. She had never dreamt of writing this book herself in her professional role as a translation scholar. Her wish was simply that someone would do it for her, so that she could apply it to translation studies and teaching translation. When it looked like that person would not appear, she began to ask around to find someone to work with. In 2008 Jim Martin had stepped forward with the idea of holding a weekly typology seminar at the University of Sydney – to work with PhD students who were developing language descriptions. That is how our work together began.

Gi-Hyun Shin, a Korean language specialist from the University of New South Wales (UNSW), joined this seminar. He had been trained as a linguist in a related functional school (Role and Reference Grammar) and became fascinated by Michael Halliday's work when he read the first edition of *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. Gi had in fact examined Mira's PhD thesis on Korean THEME (2007), which reawoke his interest in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) (it had been hibernating for years).

Gyung Hee Choi and Mira started their postgraduate study in the same year when training to become professional translators and interpreters at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Korea. After many years apart, Gyung Hee came to visit Mira in Sydney (2007) to discuss her burning questions about translation and they ended up working together as supervisee and superviser at Macquarie University and later at UNSW for her PhD on Korean clause complexes (2013).

Kyoung-hee Park started her PhD on Korean transitivity at Macquarie University, with Christian Matthiessen as primary supervisor and Mira as secondary supervisor. Once both Christian and Mira left (Christian for the Polytechnic University of Hong Kong and Mira for UNSW), Kyoung-hee completed her PhD under the supervision of Canzhong Wu as primary supervisor and Mira as adjunct supervisor (2013).

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As you can see, Mira attracted members of the team in different ways; but they all shared a keen interest in SFL and how it could be applied to Korean. Mira, Jim, Gi-Hyun, Gyung Hee and Kyoung-hee started to meet every week to work specifically on this book in 2014. After completing their PhD projects, Gyung Hee and Kyoung-hee returned to Korea. Mira, Jim and Gi-Hyun continued the work together from that time. Gyung Hee rejoined the team in the latter part of 2019 via Zoom from Korea.

Initially we drew on three PhD theses: Kim (2007) for Chapter 5 on THEME, Park (2013) for Chapter 4 on TRANSITIVITY and Choi (2013) for Chapter 6 on clause complexes. We have however revisited all these descriptions, further developing the analyses. In addition, we began work on four chapters from scratch. Chapter 1 has been written as a user-friendly introduction to the major SFL concepts informing this grammar. Chapter 2 is a comprehensive description of Korean below clause. It took Mira, Gi-Hyun and Jim more than a year to draft this one chapter. We faced a number of difficult questions during that time; but we could not give up on that chapter because there is so much going on below the clause in Korean. Chapter 3 is Gi-Hyun's original contribution, based on a spoken corpus and focusing on interpersonal meaning (Shin 2018). Chapter 7 is an introduction to how this grammar can be applied for Korean language teaching and translation/interpreting.

We are of course indebted to our many colleagues who have provided us with feedback on presentations over the years – in our seminal typology workshop, in local research seminars and at national and international SFL conferences. In particular we would like to thank Bob Hong for his comments on each chapter, Wang Pin for his careful reading of draft chapters as they appeared, David Rose for his advice on Chapter 7 and Susan Hood for her help with proofing. Any mistakes and limitations that remain are our responsibility alone.

We hope that our book is used to answer many questions related to Korean grammar and discourse and that it will inspire functional descriptions of many other languages around the world.

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Conventions and Abbreviations

Labels for terms

lower case	name of a feature in a system (feature), e.g., declarative
small capitals	name of a system, e.g., FORMALITY
initial capital	name of a structural function, e.g., Dimension

When a feature is referred to in running text it is enclosed in square brackets, e.g., [declarative].

When two or more simultaneous features are referred to they are connected by ';', e.g., interrogative;dominant in analysis tables or [interrogative;dominant] in running text.

Markers in Analysis Tables and Realisation Statements

|||	clause complex boundary
||	clause boundary
[[ ]]	embedded clause
[ ]	embedded group
<< >>	enclosed clause
< >	enclosed word
*	ungrammatical
"	locution
'	idea
=	elaborating
+	extending
x	enhancing
^	immediate sequence
.	may precede or follow
1 2 3. . .	paratactic
...γ β α	hypotactic

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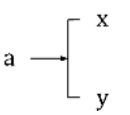
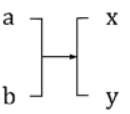
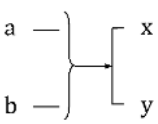
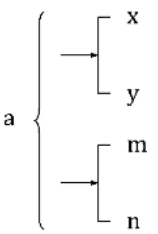
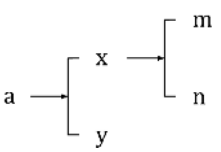
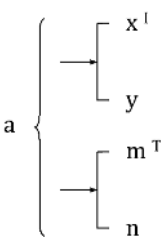
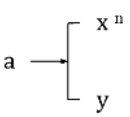
Conventions in System Networks

	**system:** if [a] then [x] or [y]
	**disjunctive entry condition:** if [a] or [b] then [x] or [y]
	**conjunctive entry condition:** if [a] and [b] then [x] or [y]
	**simultaneous systems:** if [a] then both [x] or [y] and [m] or [n]
	**delicacy:** if [a] then [x] or [y]; if [x] then [m] or [n]
	**conditional marking:** if [x] then also [m]
	**recursive feature:** choose [x] one or more times

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Conventions for Realisation Statements

The most common types of realisation statement are presented below (variations and extensions are introduced at point of need):

(1) Presence of Functions in the structure: the presence of a Function in a structure is specified by inserting the Function into the structure; the operation of insertion is symbolised by '+'; e.g., +Exchange Mark.
(2) Relative ordering of Functions and ordering relative to unit boundaries: two Functions may be ordered relative to one another in the Function structure, and this relative ordering is symbolised by '^'; e.g., Classifier ^ Thing.

The ordering may also be relative to the left or right boundary of a grammatical unit (represented by #), e.g., # ^ Qualifying and Politeness Marker ^ #.

A distinction can be made between sequencing Functions directly after one another, e.g., Classifying ^ Thing, and sequencing Functions with respect to one another, e.g., Ordering → Thing (meaning that Ordering comes before the Thing but that another function, for example Classifying function, might intervene). Intervening Functions, if specified, are enclosed in parentheses (e.g., Ordering → (Classifying) Thing).

(3) Conflation of one Function with another: one Function is conflated with another Function, i.e., the two Functions specified are realised by the same constituent. Conflation is symbolised by '/'; for example, Attribute/Process means that the Attribute and Process Functions are together realised by the constituent (i.e., verbal group).
(4) Realisation of a Function in terms of features from the rank below: the realisation of a Function in a Function structure is stated by preselecting one or more features from the unit realising it; preselection is symbolised by ':', e.g., Thing:proper noun.
(5) Two or more realisation statements for a single feature (or combination of features) are separated by ';', e.g., +Ordering; Ordering → Thing.

Abbreviations

Acc	accompaniment
adj	adjective
adv	adverb
advg	adverbial group
Ang	angle
aux	auxiliary
b noun	bound noun

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b verb	bound verb
C-Domain	Carrier-Domain
Cau	cause
Cir	Circumstance
Class	Classifying
cvp	co-verbal phrase
decl	declarative
def	deferential
dom	dominant
E-Range	Entity-Range
EFM	Experiential Function Marking
EM	Exchange Mark
Ext	extent
IFM	Interpersonal Function Marking
imp	imperative
inter	interrogative
jus	jussive
Loc	location
Man	manner
Mod Adj	Modal Adjunct
M-Range	Mental-Range
ng	nominal group
P0	Participant 0
P1	Participant 1
P2	Participant 2
P3	Participant 3
PDM	Participant Deference Mark
PM	Politeness Marker
PMM	Projected Mood Mark
P-Range	Process-Range
ptcl	particle
RTM	Relative Tense Mark
sfx	suffix
SM	Stance Mark
TFM	Textual Function Marking
TM	Tense Mark
ven	venerate
vg	verbal group
VM	Voice Mark
V-Range	Verbal-Range

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Romanisation

We use the Revised Romanisation of Korean (RRK) in presenting the Korean data in this book. The RRK was devised by the Korean government in 2000, and as such it has an official status in the Republic of Korea. We use RRK because it allows the reader an easier access to natural Korean pronunciation than the other existing systems such as the Yale system. Also, RRK is useful for learners of Korean who visit Korea, where all the names of streets and places are romanised using this system.

RRK romanises Korean as it is pronounced (Han and Shin 2006). For instance, 집 'house' will be romanised as *jip* when cited in our explanation of examples; but when it is followed by a word beginning with a vowel in examples, such as 안 *an* 'inside', the 'p' would be romanised as 'b' (so 집 안 'inside the house' would be romanised as *jib an* not *jip an*).

The table relates Hangeul letters to their RRK Roman counterparts.

Consonants 자음			**Vowels** 모음	
	Romanisation 로마자			
Hangeul letters 한글 자모	**before a vowel** 초성, 종성: 모음 앞에서	**before a consonant** 종성: 자음 앞에서	**Hangeul letters** 한글 자모	**Romanisation** 로마자
Stops 파열음			Monophthongs 단모음	
ㄱ	*g*	*k*	ㅏ	*a*
ㄲ	*kk*	*k*	ㅐ	*ae*
ㅋ	*k*	*k*	ㅓ	*eo*
ㄷ	*d*	*t*	ㅔ	*e*
ㄸ	*tt*	N/A	ㅗ	*o*
ㅌ	*t*	*t*	ㅜ	*u*

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(cont.)

Consonants 자음			**Vowels** 모음	
Hangeul letters 한글 자모	**Romanisation** 로마자		**Hangeul letters** 한글 자모	**Romanisation** 로마자
	before a vowel 초성, 종성: 모음 앞에서	**before a consonant** 종성: 자음 앞에서		
ㅂ	*b*	*p*	ㅡ	*eu*
ㅃ	*pp*	N/A	ㅣ	*i*
ㅍ	*p*	*p*	Diphthongs이중모음	
Affricates 파찰음			ㅑ	*ya*
ㅈ	*j*	*t*	ㅒ	*yae*
ㅉ	*jj*	N/A	ㅕ	*yeo*
ㅊ	*ch*	*t*	ㅖ	*ye*
Fricatives 마찰음			ㅛ	*yo*
ㅅ	*s*	*t*	ㅠ	*yu*
ㅆ	*ss*	*t*	ㅘ	*wa*
ㅎ	*h*	*h*	ㅙ	*wae*
Nasals 비음			ㅚ	*oe*
ㄴ	*n*	*n*	ㅝ	*wo*
ㅁ	*m*	*m*	ㅞ	*we*
ㅇ	N/A	*ng*	ㅟ	*wi*
Liquid 유음			ㅢ	*ui*
ㄹ	*r*	*l*		

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