

The Syntactic Structures of Korean

A Construction Grammar Perspective

Covering both core and peripheral phenomena, *The Syntactic Structures of Korean* is a concrete and precise grammar of the language. Based on the framework of Sign-based Construction Grammar, it provides a grammar of Korean which is computationally implementable and cognitively viable. Remarkably broad yet in-depth, it is an outstanding analysis of Korean syntax and semantics which will be welcomed by those working in linguistics and the Korean language.

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Jong-Bok Kim



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Acknowledgments

This book develops a construction-based grammar of Korean couched upon the framework of HPSG (Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar). In doing so, I have two agendas: to develop an empirically feasible grammar that can cover not only core but also peripheral phenomena, and to offer a concrete and simple Korean grammar that can be computationally implementable and cognitively viable.

The book starts with an overview of its theoretical foundations, offering a brief comparison between constraint-based and derivational views of Korean grammar. Chapter 1 reviews the key grammatical architecture of the constraint-based view of Korean grammar. It further explains why grammatical constructions play a fundamental role in the theory of Korean syntax. The rest of the chapters in the book discuss major syntactic constructions in Korean whose intriguing properties have challenged Korean linguistics. Most of the discussion in these chapters is based on my previous work published in various domestic as well as international journals for the last twenty years, but each part is thoroughly revised and more fully developed. The constructions discussed in the book include NP structures, the case assignment system, complex predicate constructions (auxiliary, light verb, negative auxiliary, serial verb), verbal and nominal coordination, long distance dependency constructions (passive, topic and focus, *wh*-question, relative clause), and honorification. In each chapter, I try to show that a construction-based perspective can offer a streamlined analysis of the phenomena in question, while allowing tight interactions between lexicon and constructional constraints.

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Abbreviations

AC	auxiliary construction
ACC	accusative
AGT	agentive
AGR	agreement
ARC	Argument Realization Constraint
ARG	argument
ARG-ST	argument-structure
ASP	aspect
AUX	auxiliary
AVM	attribute-value matrix
BAKGR	background
CAUS	causative
C-CONT	constructional content
CL	classifier
CNPC	Complex Noun Phrase Constraint
CONTRA	contrastive
COMIT	comitative
COMP	complementizer
COMPS	complements
CONJ	conjunctive
CONN	connective
COORD	coordination
COP	copula
CSC	Coordination Structure Constraint
CxG	Construction Grammar
CXT	context
DAT	dative
DECL	declarative
DEL	delimiter
DPC	Direct perception construction
EHRC	externally headed relative clause

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FIN	finitive
FOC	focus
FUT	future
GCASE	grammatical case
GEN	genitive
GP	gerundive phrase
HFP	Head Feature Principle
HON	honorific
HPSG	Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar
IHRC	internally headed relative clause
IMP	imperative
IND	index
INST	instrument
KPSG	Korean Phrase Structure Grammar
LEX	lexical
LFG	Lexical Functional Grammar
LFN	long form negation
LOC	locative
LVC	Light Verb construction
MNC	Multiple Nominative construction
MOD	modified
NCC	noun complement clause
NMLZ	nominalizer
NOM	nominative
NONFIN	nonfinite
NPI	negative polarity item
PASS	passive
PF	phonetic form
PHON	phonology
PL	plural
PNE	prenominal ending
POS	parts of speech
PRES	present
PRED	predicate
PROP	propositive
PST	past
QUE	question
RC	relative clause
RELS	relations
SBCG	Sign-Based Construction Grammar
SCASE	semantic case
SEM	semantics

Abbreviations		xiii
SFN	short form negation	
SG	singular	
SIT	situation	
SPR	specifier	
SRC	source	
SUBJ	subject	
SUG	suggestive	
SYN	syntax	
TOP	topic	
VAL	valence	
VALP	Valence Principle	
VGP	verbal gerundive phrases	
VN	verbal noun	
XARG	external argument	