

## The Cambridge Handbook of Korean Linguistics

The “Korean Wave” in music and film and Korea’s rise to become the twelfth economic power in the world have boosted the worldwide popularity of Korean language study. The linguistic study of Korean, with its rich syntactic and phonological structure, complex writing system, and unique socio-historical context, is now a rapidly growing research area. Contributions from internationally renowned experts on the language provide a state-of-the-art overview of key current research in Korean language and linguistics. Chapters are divided into five thematic areas: phonetics and phonology, morphology and syntax, semantics and pragmatics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, and language pedagogy. The Handbook includes cross-linguistic data to illuminate the features of Korean, and examples in Korean script, making it suitable for advanced students and researchers with or without prior knowledge of Korean linguistics. It is an essential resource for students and researchers wishing to explore the exciting and rapidly moving field of Korean linguistics.

SUNGDAI CHO is Professor of Korean Linguistics and Director of the Center for Korean Studies at State University of New York, Binghamton. He is internationally renowned in Korean linguistics and Korean language pedagogy, with main research interests in syntax and morphology as well as learning motivation and testing.

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# The Cambridge Handbook of Korean Linguistics

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# Preface

As linguists both working on Korean, we have often encountered the need for a handbook on Korean linguistics for advanced undergraduates, graduate students, and instructors who teach Korean language and Korean linguistics. We bring different perspectives to the task: one as a teacher of Korean and specialist on Korean second language learning, one as a researcher in comparative linguistics. This handbook has grown out of the demand and interest among Korean specialists over the past few decades.

Korean linguistics attracts the interest of not only students, researchers, and teachers working on the language, but of students and scholars of general linguistics. Korean is well known for such features as its three-way manner distinction among obstruents without a voicing distinction, case stacking, and multiple nominative and accusative constructions. The Korean writing system has long been a topic of interest to linguists and to those interested in writing systems in general. We have edited this book with such a broad audience in mind, but in particular for students in linguistics wishing to focus on Korean as well as for Korean studies students wishing to know more about the language. We have not attempted to “dumb down” the linguistic content of the book; for students coming to the subject for the first time, an introductory course in linguistics may be beneficial. Among those working with Korean from a practical standpoint, we hope to be of use not only to Korean language teachers and specialists in different areas of Korean studies, but also to English speakers learning Korean as a foreign language.

This handbook includes detailed articles covering a broad range of topics in Korean language and linguistics, including phonetics and phonology, morphology and syntax, semantics and pragmatics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, and language pedagogy. We attempt to take the student through most of the major issues in the field: phonological issues such as vowel harmony and its origins, the theoretical issue of segmental

and positional “strength”, and in general the interface between different aspects of phonology and phonetics, and syntactic issues such as nominalization, scrambling, and the syntax-morphology interface that have been the focus of much research on Korean. Our authors have attempted to engage with these issues without presupposing a background in or commitment to specific phonological or syntactic theories.

We use Yale Romanization (YR; Martin 1992: 8–12) in the body of the text for proper names, titles, and linguistic data, and the McCune-Reischauer (Mc-R) Romanization for the rest, with two important exceptions. Both follow current informal practice among many Korean linguists. First, we do not employ the graph <q> used in YR to mark reinforcement in contexts such as *kal kil* (YR *kalq kil*) [kal.ḵil] “the road to be taken”. Second, we represent the high back rounded vowel /u/ as <wu> in all environments. Standard YR writes only <u> after labial consonants. All errors are ours.

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# Abbreviations

*	ungrammatical
%	acceptability variable depending on speaker
=	clitic boundary
-	verbal suffix boundary
+	compound boundary
AATK	American Association of Teachers of Korean
ACC	accusative
Acc	accusative case particle
ACTFL	American Counsel on the Teaching of Foreign Language
ADJ	adjective marker
Adj	adjective adnominal suffix
Adn	adnominal marker
ADV	adverb suffix
Adv	adverb
AFC	Active Filler Strategy
AH	accessibility hierarchy or addressee honorific
AL	artificial language
A/M	Aspect/Modality
AP	accentual phrase
App	appositive marker
ATR	advanced tongue root
ATTR	attributive
Aux	auxiliary
BCE	before common era
BLC	basic-level cognition
BndN	bound noun
CA	conversation analysis
CAUS	causative suffix
CDA	critical discourse analysis
CE	common era

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CED	condition on extraction domain
CER	case extraction rule
Chin.	Chinese
CIRCUM	circumstantial connective
CK	contemporary Korean
CL(SF)	classifier
Comm	comitative particle or committal connective
C(omp)	complementizer
COMPL	completive
Con	connective
Conj	conjunctive suffix
Conje	conjective suffix
CONT	continuative
CONV	converb
CONV.CONT	contemporary converb
CONV.INTER	interruptive converb
CORREL	correlative
CSAT	College Scholastic Ability Test
CTRP	complex transition relevance place
DA	discourse analysis
Dat	dative case particle
DC	declarative
DCT: RE	deductive reasoning
Dec/DECL	declarative sentence-type suffix
Def	deferential speech level suffix or particle
DefDec	deferential declarative suffix
DET	determiner
DIR	directional particle
DIS	discourse marker or domain-initial strengthening
Disj	disjunctive suffix
DM	discourse marker
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DVR	deep voice resonance
EM	Early Mandarin
EMC	Early Middle Chinese
EMK	Early Middle Korean
EMoK	Early Modern Korean
EMPH	emphatic
EN	expletive negation
EOJ	Eastern Old Japanese
EPG	electropalatography
EVI	evidential
EVinf	inferential evidential
EVins	instantaneous evidential
EVqt	quoted evidential

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EVrt	retrospective evidential
Ew	Ewen
Ewk	Ewenki
Exclam	exclamatory
FML	familiar level
FP	focus particle
Fut	future tense suffix
FutAdn	future adnominal suffix
GD	genitive drop
Gen	genitive case particle
Ger	gerundive suffix
GH	glottal height
GJT	grammatical judgment test
GL	generative lexicon
GM	genitive-marked
GW	glottal width
H	high tone
HL	heritage language
HLC	high-level cognition
HON	honorific suffix or particle
HT	honorific title
IE	informal sentence-ender
ILN	individual-level nominals
IM	interpersonal modal
Imp	imperative suffix
IMP	imperative
IMPFV	imperfective
IN	indicative mood
IND	indefinite
INDC	indicative mood
Inf	infinitive suffix
Inst	instrumental suffix
Int	intimate speech level suffix or particle
Inten	intentional suffix
INTERR	interrogative
INTRP	interruptive connective
IP	intonational phrase
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet; Integrated Performance Assessment
ISO	International Standardization Organization
Jpn.	Japanese
Jur	Jurchen
KFL	Korean as a foreign language
KHL	Korean heritage language
L	low tone

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LAR	laryngeal category
LHC	Late Han Chinese
LMC	Late Middle Chinese
LMK	Late Middle Korean
Loc	locative particle
LOK	Late Old Korean
LV	linking vowel
Ma	Manchu
MascSg	masculine singular
MD	grammatical mood
MdK	Modern Korean
MJ	Middle Japanese
MK	Middle Korean
MM	Middle Mongolian
Mod	modulator
NOM	nominative
Nan	Nanai
Neg	negative
Neg.	Neghidal
NIKL	National Institute for Korean Language
NOM	nominalizing suffix
Nom	nominative case particle
NMLZ	nominalizer
NPI	negative polarity item
NPST	non-past
OBGT	obligative
OC	Old Chinese
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIR	other-initiation of repair
OJ	Old Japanese
OJur	Old Jurchen
OH	object honorific
OK	Old Korean
OPI	Oral Proficiency Interview
Or.	Oroch
PAM	Perception Assimilation Model
PART	participle
PASS	passive suffix
Past	past tense suffix
PCT	patent cooperation treaty
Perf	perfective suffix
PFV	perfective
PISA	programme for international student assessment
PK	proto-Korean
PL	plural marker



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Pln	plain speech level suffix or particle
PM	propositional modal
POK	Paekche Old Korean
POL	politeness
Pol	polite speech level suffix or particle
Poss	possessive particle
Pred	predicate suffix
PreN	prenominal
Pres	present tense suffix
PresAdn	present adnominal suffix
PRF	performative
Proc	processive
Prog	progressive suffix
PROM	promissory
Prop	propositive suffix
PROSP	prospective
PRP	propositive
PRS	prospective
Prt	particle
PST	past tense
PstAdn	past adnominal suffix
PT	proto-Tungusic
Purp	purposive suffix
PVC	postverbal constituent
Q	question marker or interrogative
QT	quotative particle
QUOT	quotative
QYN	<i>yes-no</i> question marker
QWH	<i>wh</i> -question marker
RDC	right-dislocation construction
REAL	realis
REP	reportative
Ret	retrospective suffix
RL	relativizer
ROK	Republic of Korea
RT	retrospective
RTR	retracted tongue root
SA	speaker's attitude
SE	sentence ender
SG	singular
SH	subject honorific
SK	Sino-Korean
SLM	Speech Learning Model
SLN	stage-level nominals
SOK	Silla Old Korean

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Sol.	Solon
SS	<i>sai sios</i>
SSHRC	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
Susp	suspective suffix
TA	tense, aspect
TAM	tense/aspect/modality
TC	topic, contrast
TCU	turn-constructional units
TM	topic marker
Top	topic particle
TRANS	transferentive
TVJT	Truth Value Judgment Task
Ud	Udihe
Uil	Uilta (Orok)
Ul.	Ulcha
UNASSIM	unassimilated
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
VOT	voice onset time
WALS	World Atlas of Language Structures
WM	Written Mongolian
WOJ	Western Old Japanese
WPT	Writing Proficiency Test
YOB	year of birth
YR	Yale Romanization