1. 한국언어정보학회 2004년 여름학술대회 논문모집

◆ 개최 일자 및 장소: 2004년 6월 18일(금) – 19일(토) 성신여자대학교

◆ 논문 제출 분야: 논문 제출 분야에 제한이 없습니다. 통사론, 의미론, 화용론, 언어처리, 언어습득 등을 포함한 언어학의 제 분야에서 이루어지고 있는 연구 내용을 공모합니다.

◆ 주요 일정:
1. 2003년 4월 24일(토): 논문 요약문 마감
논문 요약문의 분량은 2쪽 이내로 작성하여 전송(email)하여 주시거나 우편으로 보내주시기 바랍니다. 요약문에는 필자의 이름을 넣지 않고, 별도의 A4 용지에 논문 제목과 저자명, 소속 기관, 연락처(e-mail, 주소, 연락 전화)를 적어 보내주시면 됩니다. 전송하실 때는 필자정보를 전송편지 본문에 적어 주십시오. 제출처는 아래 있습니다.
제출한 논문 요약문은 프로그램 위원회의 심사를 거친 후 선정된 것에 한하여 저자들에게 개별적으로 통보하겠습니다.

2. 2003년 5월 15일(토): 논문 요약문 심사 결과 통보

3. 최종 논문(camera ready) 제출 마감: 우편 접수 및 전자우편 접수 6월 5일(토)
제출 논문의 형식에 대해서는 추후 언어정보학회 홈페이지
(http://society.kordic.re.kr/~ksli)를 통해 안내하겠습니다.

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2. [언어와 정보] 논문 모집

[언어와 정보]에 실을 원고를 수시로 모집하고 있습니다. 심사용 논문은 자유로운 스타일로 아래아한글이나 MS Word로 작성하셔도 됩니다. 어느 경우이든 꼭 논문요약을 포함시켜 주시기 바라고, 그외 논문의 스타일은 학회 홈페이지(http://society.kordic.re.kr/~ksli/)에 자세히 소개되어 있으니 참조하시기 바랍니다. 투고하실 분은 다음 주소로 보내주시기 바랍니다.

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◆ 논문 게재와 관련된 비용들이 아래와 같이 조정되었습니다.

　　심사료: 없음
　　게재료: 연구비 지원을 받지 않은 논문: 전임 50,000원, 비전임 20,000원,
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3. 회원 가입 안내

2003년도 학회 연회비는 정회원 20,000원, 준회원 10,000원이며, 기관회원 100,000원, 평생회비는 250,000원입니다. 연회비는 발표회 모임에서 직접 내시든지 다음 은행 계좌로 송금하시면 됩니다. (예금주: 한국언어정보학회, 계좌번호 012336-01-001683, 우체국)

4. PACLIC 18 안내

◆ 일시: 2004 년 12 월 8 일(수) – 10 일(금)

◆ 장소: 일본 와세다대학

◆ 홈페이지: http://www.decode.waseda.ac.jp/PACLIC18/index.html

◆ 주요 일정

Submissions due: July 26 (Monday), 2004
Reviews due: Aug 16 (Monday), 2004
Notification of acceptance sent: August 30 (Monday), 2004
Final versions due: October 25 (Monday), 2004
Early registration until: October 25 (Monday), 2004

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5. 회원 소식

ㄱ. 이예식 교수님(경북대)이 연구년을 마치시고 귀국하셨습니다. 반갑습니다.
ㄴ. 이정민 교수님(서울대)이 2월 26-28일에, Shoin Women's U(일본 고베)에서 열린 *Workshop on Conditionals and Modality* (Gunji, Takubo, 이정민, 염재일, Sells, Kaufmann, von Fintel이 참여하는 일본정부 3년 연구과제의 일환)에 염재일 교수님과 같이 참가하여 논문을 발표하셨습니다. 또한 4월 15-17일에 CLS 40에서 'Scalar Implicature Suspension and Polarity'를 발표하셨습니다

6. 공지 사항

ㄱ. 이번 월례 모임은 종전의 9:30이 아니라 10시 정각에 시작합니다.
ㄴ. 5월 월례 모임은 5월 15일에 장소를 바꾸어 서울대에서 열립니다. 화창한 계절에 회원들 간의 친목을 도모하고자 논문 발표 후에 관악산 등반 (2-3시간 소요), 테니스 등을 준비하고 있습니다. 미리 일정을 잡아 두어 많은 분들이 참가하실 수 있기를 고대합니다.

7. 발표논문초록

이동동사와 '들-다'/'나-다'
이정민 (서울대)

1. Introduction

This paper examines how change of location is related to change of state or transition, particularly in the case of tul-/na- (K) and hairu/deru (J) 'enter'/ 'exit.'1 Their process subevent is not explicit.

Change of state (qualities) is structurally analogous to change of location, with its pre-change state Source and post-change state Goal. Change always involves a shift from ¬P to P in state as well as in location through the flow of time. Our verbs of 'enter'/'exit' involve the subevents of result state inside (of) and outside (of), point-monotone increasing and decreasing respectively (Zwarts and Winter 2000), but when the dynamic process of motion with Path is included, 'exit' is not monotonic; the Source space counts. Shift in state is more abstract. For motion, deictic verbs are added in K/J. Abstraction causes reduction in arguments and other syntactic forms.

When transition becomes mental/psychological, it becomes even more abstract. As seen in kincangkam-ul coseng-ha-ta 'build tension,' indirect constitutive causation changes to experienced (direct) causation.

2. Change of Location Expressions

The verb class of 'paint'/'smear'/'stuff'/'wrap' show alternation cross-linguistically (Kim 1999, Lee et al 1999). The globally affected result state of the derived Theme turned Goal is rather clear. This corresponds to Jackendoff's (1996) 'final-distributive' as opposed to 'Path-distributive' of spray. The latter gives more weight on manner and Path and disallows alternation in K/J. Korean shows the following types of transitive motion verbs:
  (1(4)) Type A: neh- 'put (into)', twu- 'put', noh- 'put (on)', pus- 'pour.'
        Type B: tam- 'put (into)', sit- 'load (onto)', pokwanha- 'store.'
        Type C: chaywu- 'fill', machchhwu- 'hit', teph- 'cover', ssa- 'cover', mukk- 'tie',
                kyenwu- 'aim', kyenyangha- 'aim,' sso-'shoot,' chiwu- 'clear' (with Source).
        Type D: puthi-, palu-, chilha-, sekk-   (Lee, Kang, Nam, Kim '99)
  (2(5)) *The truck loaded the hay. cf. Store-rooms store things and containers contain things.
        --- Type B in K.
  (3(6)) * Mary filled water into the bottle.
        (Reported to occur in child English, see Gropen, Pinker, et al 1992)
The Type C verbs in K/J is interesting in that they show both Goal PP case frame and Goal Thematization pattern. The latter is impossible in English (see (6)) The case frame of Figure-NOM Goal-ACC is also possible for Type C. The Instrumental case that is attached to Figure in

Thematization involves causation or affecting the derived Theme together with Agent, with Figure being somewhat prominent. That is why Figure in Type C but not in Type D can be a good subject. Otherwise, Type D verbs behave like Type C.

  To deal with Type C, underspecification of headedness between the process and the state can be considered. If the motion process is headed the Goal PP appears and if the state subevent is headed the Goal Thematization occurs. This must be distinguished from the achievement type, in which I propose an implicit process (I-process) for the pre-telic stage. Alternatively, because the derived Themes as incremental objects are 'affected' (Lakoff 1970) as well as quantized, we may represent the derived Theme construction as a change-of-state lcp with formal = (globally) affected (e2, <2>)[2=GoalSpace], agentive = (e1, move_act (e1, <1>, <3>, (<2>))[3=Figure]. Consumption verbs involve internally 'affected' incremental Themes (cf. Tenny 1987, Dowty 1991) and location change alternation verbs involve externally 'affected' derived Themes as their direct objects, not just positional variants.

3. Enter/exit Verbs (and Unaccusativization)

  Path verbs of 'enter' and 'exit' in K/J, i.e., tul- and na- (K)/hairu and deru (J) show an interesting development. As pure Path verbs they hardly show any explicit motion/process meaning part in modern Korean but in Japanese they are freely used in the Path interpretation, as in (7), whereas in modern Korean their use in the Path reading is mostly blocked, as in (8a), and extremely limited, although in Middle Korean they were freely used just as in modern Japanese. Consider:

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  (4(7)) Taro-ga    heya-ni    hait-ta    / heya -kara/-o    de -ta
            -NOM   room-at    enter-PAST /room-from/-ACC exit-PAST
        'Taro entered/exited from the room.'
  (5(8)) a. *Yumi-ka    pang-ey tul-ess-ta          /pang-eyse na-ss-ta
         b. Yumi-ka    pang-ey  tul-e ka -ess-ta /pang-eyse  na-o-ass-ta
         c. Yumi-ka    pang-ey  tul-e ka -ko iss-ta /pang-eyse  na-o-ko iss-ta
  (6(9)) a. Insu-ka    cumak/camcari-ey tul -ess-ta       /*tul-ko iss-ta
         b. say-tul-i      tungci-ey   tul-ess-ta
         c. *Insu-ka    cumak/camcari-eyse    na -ass-ta
         d. Yumi-ka   puek-ul      tul-lak-na-l-lak-ha-n-ta
 (7(10)) a. uri cip-ey    totuk-i    tul-ess-ta
         b. tongcen-i   cikap-ey tul -e iss-ta
         c. ?Yumi-ka    pang-ey tul -e iss-ta      'Yumi is (confined) in the room.'
         d. Yumi-ka    kamok-ey tul -e iss-ta
               -NOM prison-in enter-RESULTATIVE
          'Yumi is (confined) in the prison.'
  (8(11)) a. *Inho-nun    cumak -kkaci/-uro    tul-ess-ta
          b. ?* Inho-nun    cip -kkaci/-uro   tochakha-yess-ta
  (9(20)) noin-i  kil-ul      kenne-ko iss-ta /??kenne-e issta [progressive accomplishment]
          (?)noin-un kil-ul kenne-ki-rul machi-ess-ta   cf. *ku-nun ttena-ki-rul machi-ess-ta
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  (10(21)) [PROG ϕ] is true at <I, w> iff for some interval I' such that I C I' and I is not a final
             subinterval for I', and for all w' such that w' Inertia(<I, w>), ϕ is true at <I', w'>.
             Dowty (1979)
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Progressive kil-ul kenne-ko iss-ta 'crossing the street' denotes part of a complete street-crossing, which may be interrupted and unrealized. In inertia worlds, without any interruption the old man would have crossed the street---modality-involved. Because of the nature of temporal part, the progressive shows the implicature of temporariness of the event involved. In English, the active sentence of 'cross' is passivized but not that of 'enter' (The street has been crossed by people vs. *The auditorium was entered by the crowd; cf. ?kil-i kenne-ci-ess-ta 'The street

was crossed). The former involves process and the affected (Path-)Theme.[3] Another interesting kind of non-process progressive occurs with the so-called 'criterion predicates' such as break the law, break the promise (Kearns 2003). The sentence In reading the document Jones was breaking the law shows a non-process progressive; break the law has the D − E1 =e2: process-headed; restr = e2 ≤ e1 and formal = illegal (e1, [1]) in the representation and the progressive can be said to apply to the default event e2 (reading the document or a similar implicit event) with the declaration of the criterion (of being illegal from the formal quale). Achievement verbs like 'arrive' in Korean can hardly take the Path-oriented telic postposition -kkaci 'up to'; the process part of an achievement is cognitively suppressed or backgrounded and is almost not perceived.

 For the Japanese hairu 'enter' and deru 'exit' pair, Kita (1999) argues that they lack semantic encoding of motion and therefore discrete change of state must be posited in the set of primitives in addition to motion and location in spatial semantics. But Tsujimura (1999) argues against Kita's claim that the pair of verbs lacks 'motion,' saying that they pattern with motion verbs in Japanese. The controversy is rather natural because the motion part exists physically but not cognitively. Also in Japanese, when the pair of verbs appears in the -te iru form, they are normally not associated with the progressive interpretation, as in (22), according to Kita, but according to Tsujimura, they can give a progressive reading if they have a Source role and a time adverbial reinforcing the action-in-progress, as in (23).

> (22) uma-ga   saku -no naka-ni   hai -te   iru5
>   horse-NOM fence-GEN inside-into enter
>   'A horse has been in/*is entering the fence-enclosure.'
> (23) uma-ga   ima umagoya-kara de -te   iru (-no o mitegoaran)
>   horse-NOM now barn-from   exit   COMP ACC look
>   '(Look at) the horse that is exiting from the barn right now'
> (24) ima   mise-ni   hai-te iru tokoro   dayo.
>   now shop-in   enter- PROG right now   ENDER
>   Intended: "I am entering the shop right now."

However, (23) seems to have the predominant reading of result state, even in the given context of focused time adverbial modification with ima, according to most Japanese native speakers I have consulted. To denote a process-progressive or an action-in-progress, a directed motion verb ku-ru 'come' or ik-u 'go' must be used (instead of i-ru 'be, exist'), as in (25). Although one person admits that (24) can be used in the progressive reading in a cell phone conversation situation, others agree that it still shows a result state and say it may be influence of some Western dialects in Japan. There are two forms that correspond to the two interpretations of te-iru (a) mise-ni hairi-yoru [progressive] (b) mise-ni hait-toru [result state]. Both of yoru and toru are from 'oru' ('be' for animate themes)(-yoru: attached to infinitival form; -toru: reduction of V-te-oru)(Eri Tanaka, p.c.).

    Lack of explicit durative process is responsible for the prohibition of an aspectual verb from co-occurring, as in (26a,b). The durative adverbial is possible to modify the result state, not the process, in (27a,b) and the time span 'in' adverbial is used to modify the preparatory/preliminary stage before the onset of the event of 'enter' or 'exit' in (28a,b). Consider:

> (25) uma-ga   ima umagoya-kara de-te kuru/iku (-no o mitegoran)
>   horse-nom now barn-from   exit   come/go (look.at)
>   '(Look at) the horse that is coming/going out of the barn right now.'
> (26) a. *Yumi-wa   sono heya-ni   hairi-oe-ta
>   (Lit.) 'Yumi finished entering that room.'
>   b. *Yumi-wa sono heya-o/-kara   de-oe-ta
>   (Lit.)'Yumi finished exiting that room.'
> (27) a. Yumi-wa 5 hun (kan) sono heya-ni hait-ta / hait-te i-ta

'Yumi entered and was/stayed in that room for five minutes.'
  b. Yumi-wa 5 hun (kan) sono heya-o/kara ?de-ta / de-te i-ta
   'Yumi exited and was outside that room for five minutes.'
(28) a. Yumi-wa 5 hun-de sono heya-ni hait-ta
    - TOP minute.-in that room-in enter-PAST
   'Yumi went into that room in five minutes.'
  b. Yumi-wa 5 hun-de sono heya-o/kara de-ta
    'Yumi went/came out of that room in five minutes.'

In Korean, neither (22) nor (23) is possible in its progressive reading. It is interesting to see that the Japanese counterparts are still widely used in physically motional contexts, though their process-progressive is almost impossible. In both languages, they are combined (co-composed) with the deictic directed motion verbs ka- 'go' and o- 'come' to be freely associated with the progressive form. Therefore, these verbs, without directed motion verbs attached, are felt to denote the transition or change from the 'outside' state to the 'inside' state or vice versa. The two opposite states may be felt to be discrete. Location change develops into state change, still maintaining the flavor of location change. I see this as unaccusativization. Canonical achievements lack agentivity and gets unaccusativized. Pinon's (1997) claim that their non-agentivity is due to their lack of duration does not seem to be entirely tenable; degree achievements are not instantaneous and have duration but lack agentivity (e.g., The snow is gradually melting, The icicle is slowly lengthening). When they become completely unaccusative, they get devoid of agency and come to denote abstract change of state productively. On the other hand, they can take a causative morpheme to produce causative transitive verbs both in Korean and Japanese. Tsujimura (1999) nicely observed the pairs of intransitive-causative in Japanese but did not capture the tendency of the unaccusativity of the intransitives in the pairs. Observe:

 (29) Unaccusative- causative
  (unacc) causative   (unacc) causative
   hairu ireru 'put in' (J)   deru desu 'take out' (J)
   tul- tul-i- (K)   na- na-y- (K)
 (30) sonnim/kaku-rul tul-i-ess-ta
In the case of ttu- 'float,' there seems to be an implicit or presupposed, preceding upward motion because of buoyancy but that part may or may not be linguistically encoded in different languages and we can represent its event structure simply as E1 = e1: state, as done for float in English by Pustejovsky (1995), or as follows for ttu- 'float' in Korean:

 (31) E1 = e1: state with
    D-E1 = e2: I-process,
    Restr = e2 < e1,
    Head = e1.

  E1 = e1:I(mplicit)-Process and E1 = e1:E(xplicit)-process/process.

Then, e1:I-process applies to those verbs of achievement/unaccusative type such as tul- (K), hairu (J) 'enter' and na- (K), deru (J) 'exit' and other verbs that behave similarly.
 The event of 'entering a hotel' with the verb tul- in Korean is understood to be instantaneously achieved at a telic point. Then, the lexical semantic representation of the verbs tul- and hairu 'enter' must have:

 (33) e1: I-process and
    e2: state but e2 is headed and e1 is not headed and is implicit.
    FORMAL = be inside of (e2, x, y)

(inside' =$_{def}$ λA. λv.internal(v, A), mapping a set of points to the
set of   internally closest vectors, Zwarts and Winter 2000)

The result states of be inside of for 'enter' and be outside of are point-monotone increasing and decreasing, respectively (Zwarts and Winter 2000), but when the dynamic process of motion with Path included, 'exit' is not monotonic; the Source is counted, e.g., France-eyse na-ka-ass-ta '(He) exited France' =/=> Paris-eyse na-ka-ass-ta '(He) exited Paris.' The verb ture ka- 'enter' is Goal-oriented and is still monotone increasing. Paris-ey ture-ka-ass-ta '(He) entered Paris' ==> France-ey ture-ka-ass-ta '(He) entered Paris.'
The Kita-Tsujimura controversy is preceded by Choi & Bowerman (1991)–Kim (1997) controversy in Korean over whether the verb tul- is just Path (Choi & Bowerman) or motion + Path (Kim) in the verb complex of tul-e o-/ka- . In other words, Choi & Bowerman argue that the deictic verb in the complex means motion+ deixis, whereas Kim argues that it only has a deixis meaning. Kim, giving the impossibility of –se insertion as evidence (ku-nun san-ey olla-(*-se) kass-ta 'He went up the mountain.' But other conformation verbs with –se are grammatical ku-nun san-ul neme-se ka-ss-ta 'He went over the mountain.' Here the motion of 'going' can extend beyond '(moving) over the mountain,' whereas there is one identical Goal telic point for 'rising' and 'going' in (Im 2001). Because the verb tul- lost its explicit motion (process) reading in modern Korean, the deictic verb attached can be said to have overtaken the component of motion instead. That is why progressive is possible with the complex, but not possible with tul- alone.

    (34) a. Yumi-nun   cam -i   tul-ess-ta
         b. Yumi-nun   nun-ey meng-i   tul -ess-ta
           'Yumi got a black eye.'
         c. suyem-i   na   -ass   -ta
         d. Insu-nun elkul-ey hok-i   na-ass-ta
    (35) a. Yumi-nun yuhok-ey ppaci-e-tul-ess-ta
         b. mul-i   mwun thum-uro   sumi-e-tul-ess-ta
    (36) a. koyangi-ka kay-hanthey tempi-e tul-ess-ta
         b. talli-e-tu-l 'go at, rush at,' ttwui-e-tul- 'jump onto'
    (37) a. i kos-ey-nun pyeth-i   tul-ci   anh-nun-ta
         b. ppang-ey komphangi-ka na-ass-ta
         c. sako-ka   na-ass-ta
    (38) Yumi-nun pan-esyse 10 tung -an-ey tul-ess-ta
    (39) a. Yumi-nun   chel-i   tul-ess-ta   cf. chel-i na-ss-ta
         b. icey sayngkak-i na-ass-ta
         c. Yumi-ka   cengshin-i   na-ss-ta vs. na-ka-ss-ta
         d. na-nun   Yumi-ka   maum-ey   tu-n-ta

An abstract state (change) is expressed by tul- as in (42') with the perfective form in the verb. Only a fictive motion may initially involve. Otherwise, it is stative with its result state. Mental state changes are expressed by (43a,b) and a psychological state by (43c). These new meanings are generated by co-composition of the verb with mental or psychological nominals, constituting a I-process.state-lcp. The formal quale of the second argument of (43) must be mental/psychological or abastract. In (19a), the Experiencer Topic (the original Goal) undergoes the change or process of mental state from being not sensible to being sensible. The co-composed predicate chel-i tul- 'become sensible' is a result-salient one as an individual-level predicate and the past form in this case entails the present relevance. In contrast, cengshin-i na- 'become sober' in (43b) is a stage-level predicate. Here, na- means 'come out,' 'come into being,' 'be generated' but na-ka- with its motion verb ka-'go' means 'go out of.' Therefore, when the former combines with cengshin 'spirit,' 'mind' it means 'become sober instantly' but when the latter combines with the mental nominal it means 'go crazy.' In (19c), because of the

psychological nominal maum 'heart' the composed predicate becomes a pure psychological predicate, being subject to subjectivity constraint (permitting only the first person Experiencer in the present form). Here, maum is the Experiencer's and it retains the original Loc/Goal marker ey- 'in,' 'at.' This composed predicate is largely a stage-level one. The causative-transitive verb n-ay- 'let out,' derived from na- 'exit,' is also extended to a psychological use, combined with a psychological noun hwa 'anger.' The combined expression hwa-rul n-ay- comes to mean 'get angry, have one's blood up.' (Sue ceased to be in the kitchen and came to be in the living-room cf. Sue went from the kitchen to the living-room.---McCawley)

Unergative (manner) verbs such as run and talli-(K) have internal causation (Levin and Hovav 1995) and agentive exertion of force and therefore can form a pseudo-reflexive in English and a hyperbolic resultative in K unlike unaccusative verbs. Observe:

  (40) I ran myself exhausted.
  (41) a. na-nun cuk-torok tali-ess-ta
        b. * na-nun cuk-torok cip-ey tochak-hay-ss-ta   (Lee and Lee 2000)
        c. * na-nun cuk-torok yekwan-ey tul-ess-ta
  (42) a. na –nun   Yumi –eke maum-i kkul-i-n-ta/ka-n-ta
        b. . na –nun   Yumi –ka   maum-i kkul-i-n-ta/ka-n-ta
  (43) Yumi-ka   nathana-a kincangkam-ul   coseng-ha-yess-ta
  (44) Yumi-uy chwulhyen-i   maywu kincangkam-ul coseng-ha-yess-ta
          -of appearance NOM   very   tension sense-ACC built
        Lit. 'Yumi's appearance (presence) very built tension.'

Motion verbs and spatial directive prepositions become psychological, when combined with psychological nominals, losing the original physical motion sense. As seen in (43), indirect constitutive causation in the verb coseng-ha- 'build, construct' (with the qualia of [const = part_of(z,y); formal = α_result(e2,y); agentive = α_act(e1,x,z)]) changes to experienced (direct) causation (with qualia = [formal = α_result(e2,x); agentive = α_act(e1,x, ---)]) and does not need any part of the object such as 'material' (from a default argument). This is 'derived unaccusativity' (Pustejovsky 1995). This allows, I argue, for modification by the degree adverbial maywu 'very' in Korean, as in (45). Furthermore, the progressive form of (45) entails (45), in parallel with 'if Yumi's presence is building tension then Yumi's presence has built tension.' In other words, imperfective paradox disappears because there is no telicity involved any more. When transition becomes mental/psychological, it becomes even more abstract and its structure is reduced, its default argument 'material' and its quale of const = part_of(z,y) disappearing, unlike in build a house. The progressive form in K/J, V-ko -iss-/V-te iru, can co-occur with psychological/cognitive verbs like 'know' (because of its original (central) coincidence or result state meaning), unlike in English. However, it largely denotes continuation of a psychological/cognitive state and implicates the temporariness of the given event (Lee 1999).

  (45) A predicate P is quantized iff no entity that is P can be a subset of another entity that is P (see Krifka 1998) (Kennedy 2002)
  (46) An event description R is telic iff it applies to events e such that all parts of e that fall under R are initial and final parts of e (see Krifka 1998) (Kennedy 2002)

Most cases of telicity may be dealt with the above definitions but Kennedy (2002) argues that certain degree achievements such as lengthen the icicle for an hour cannot be solved with (46) because an atelic interpretation is possible even when the object argument is quantized. Thus, he proposes that the aspectual behavior of these verbs can be explained in terms of underlying scalar properties of the source verbs, particularly, the structure of "degree of change," d. He posits a degree "increase" function for both positive (such as long) and negative (such as short), having open-scale and closed-scale for respective default atelic and telic interpretations.
  As numeral classifier languages, K and J exhibit quantization (and distributivity) in terms of

numeral classifiers. Otherwise their nominals remain underspecified, unlike in English (cf Kennedy 2002).

4. Removal, Degree Modification and NPIs

  (47) ttal -ul/*cip-ul   chiu-ess-ta (musume-o/*ie-o katazuke-ta J)
       'got rid of (married) the daughter/*house.'
      kiek-ese yengyeng ciwu-ta   maum-ul yengyeng kku-ta
      *not entirely sick
      cal cie-ci-n 'well-built' vs. *maywu ci-e ci-n cip 'very built house.'

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Right Node Raising in English and Korean: A Computational Approach

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Right Node Raising (RNR) demonstrates interesting properties, and has been one of the hottest topics in syntax. In an English sentence (1), syntaxis raised rightward from both conjuncts. Likewise, in a Korean sentence (3), two elements Chelsoo-ka and cwu-ess-ta are raised rightward. These two sentences (1) and (3) can be interpreted as in (2) and (4) respectively. As you observe, the missing elements of the both conjuncts are fully specified in their semantic interpretations.

There have been several previous studies on the syntactic properties of RNR constructions: RNR as a gapping or as an ellipsis (Hong, 1998) or RNR as a PF deletion (Sohn, 2001). But, most of them mainly focused on syntactic properties of RNR, rather than how to calculate semantic interpretation of RNR from syntactic operations.

The goal of this paper is to provide computational algorithms that can compositionally calculate the semantic interpretations of RNR constructions in English and Korean. Here, computational has dual meaning la Lee (2004). One is operations on representations, and the other is computational implementations. The system developed in this paper presupposes computational implementations, though specific implementational algorithms will not be provided here. In other words, this paper focuses on operations on representations, rather than computational implementations. But, the system introduced in this paper can easily be converted into computer languages.
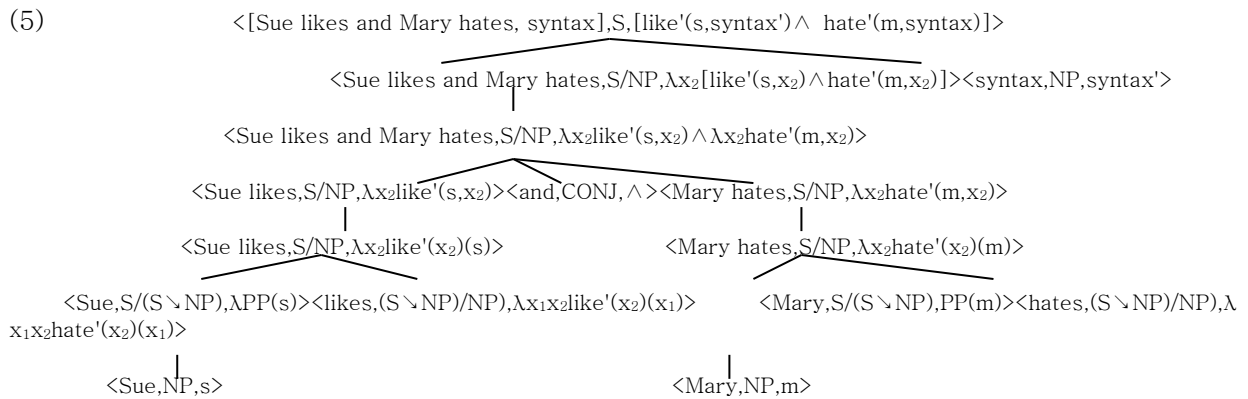
For this purpose, this paper modifies Steedman's Combinatory Categorial Grammar (CCG;Steedman 1996, 2000), and develops a CCG-like system. In this system, semantic interpretations of RNR constructions are calculated compositionally based on the syntactic operations on the constituents. (5) illustrates how the English sentence (1) can be analyzed in the CCG-like system. The analysis proceeds as follows. After the subjects, Sueand Mary, are type-raised, they are combined with the verbs likes and hates by functional composition. Then co-ordination rule is applied. At the last step, syntaxis combines with the other components. As you can see in the top node of (5), we can compositionally calculate semantic interpretations of RNR constructions based on the syntactic operations of the constituents. The Korean sentence (3) can be analyzed similarly.

In sum, this paper provides computational algorithms by which we can calculate semantic interpretations of RNR constructions in English and Korean. In this system, the semantic interpretations are calculated compositionally based on the functor-argument relations of the constituents.

Sample Sentences
(1)   Sue likes, and Mary hates, syntax.
(2)   like'(s,syntax)   hate'(m,syntax)
(3)   Younghee-eykey   kkoch-ul,   kuliko Minhee-eykey
        Younghee.DAT   flower.ACC   and   Minhee.DAT
        chokoleyttu-lul Chelsoo-ka   cwu-ess-ta.
        chocolate.ACC   Chelsoo.NOM   give.PAST.DECL
        'Chelsoo gave Younghee flowers, and he gave Minhee a chocolate.'
(4)   give'(c,y,flowers')   give'(c,m,flowers')

Sample Analysis
(5)   <[Sue likes and Mary hates, syntax],S,[like'(s,syntax')∧ hate'(m,syntax)]>

            <Sue likes and Mary hates,S/NP,λx₂[like'(s,x₂)∧hate'(m,x₂)]><syntax,NP,syntax'>

        <Sue likes and Mary hates,S/NP,λx₂like'(s,x₂)∧λx₂hate'(m,x₂)>

    <Sue likes,S/NP,λx₂like'(s,x₂)><and,CONJ,∧><Mary hates,S/NP,λx₂hate'(m,x₂)>

    <Sue likes,S/NP,λx₂like'(x₂)(s)>   <Mary hates,S/NP,λx₂hate'(x₂)(m)>

<Sue,S/(S↘NP),λPP(s)><likes,(S↘NP)/NP),λx₁x₂like'(x₂)(x₁)>   <Mary,S/(S↘NP),PP(m)><hates,(S↘NP)/NP),λx₁x₂hate'(x₂)(x₁)>

        <Sue,NP,s>   <Mary,NP,m>

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만약 ... V-(어)도] 구문에 대하여
채희락 (한국외국어대학교)

일반적으로 조건 부사어 '만약'은 'V-(으)면'과 호응을 하고 양보 부사어 '비록'은 'V-(어)도'와 호응을 하여 "호응 부사어 구문"이라는 독특한 구문을 형성한다 (Chae 2003, 채희락 2004). 그래서 '비록 재미가 없으면'과 같은 표현은 비문법적이다. 그러나 '만약 그 문제를 풀어도 (자랑거리가 못된다)'와 같은 표현에서는 조건 부사어 '만약'과 양보 어미 '-어도'가 공기를 하고 있지만 특별한 문제가 없는 것 같다. 이 발표에서는 이 "교차" 현상을 어떻게 분석해야 할지 여러 가지 가능성을 바탕으로 생각해 보려고 한다. 첫째, 이런 표현은 비문법적이지만 해석을 해 내려는 "강제적 노력"의 결과로 용인이 되는 것으로 가정할 수 있다. 둘째, '만약'을 '-(으)면'과 호응하는 호응 부사어와 다른 요소와 호응하지 않고 독립적으로 조건의 의미를 가지고 있는 일반 부사어로 나누어 생각해

볼 수 있다. 이런 가정하에서는 교차 표현의 '만약'은 일반 부사어가 된다. 셋째, '만약'을 조건 어미 '-(으)면'뿐만 아니라 양보 어미 '-어도'와도 호응할 수 있는 호응 부사어로 분석할 수도 있다. 이들 가정 중 어떤 것이 가장 합리적인지 살펴 보고, 그 결과는 Chae(2003)과 채희락(2004)의 "인덱스 구구조문법" 분석에 어떤 영향을 끼치는지 알아 보려고 한다.

Chae, Hee-Rahk (2003) "Downward Unbounded Discontinuities in Korean: An IPSG Analysis of Concord Adverbial Constructions," The Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on HPSG, CSLI Publications.
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한국언어정보학회 2004 학년도 1 학기 월례회 일정표

날짜	시간	발표자	논문제목	사회
3월 27일 (토) 대우재단	기획논문 9:30-10:50	이한정 (성균관대)	Morphosyntactic variation: Empirical arguments for the (stochastic) OT conception of grammar	정소우 (성신여대)
	휴식(10분)			
	일반논문 11:00-11:40	노보경 (서울외국어대 학원 대학교)	영어 습득에서의 pro-drop parameter	
	일반논문 11:40-12:20	김의수 (고려대)	비분리 명사를 가진 영어의 능격동사 구문	
4월 24일 (토) 대우재단	일반논문 10:00-11:00	이정민 (서울대)	이동동사와 '들-다'/'나-다'	전영철 (서울대)
	휴식(10분)			
	일반논문 11:10-11:50	이용훈 (충남대/한남대)	Right Node Raising in English and Korean: A Computational Approach	
	일반논문 11:50-12:30	채희락 (한국외대)	[만약 ... V-라도] 구문에 대하여	
5월15일 (토)	일반논문 10:00-10:40	김용범 (광운대)	TBA	
	일반논문 10:40-11:20	윤영은 (이화여대)	TBA	
	휴식(10분)			신효필

서울대	일반논문 11:30-12:10	백미현 (충남대)	한국어 부정형태소 의미 연구	(서울대)
	일반논문 12:10-12:50	류병래 (충남대)	TBA	

2004년 1학기
한국언어정보학회 제약기반문법연구회 워크샵
주제: Approaches to Korean Case

날짜	장소/시간	주제	발표자	토론자
3월 27일 (토)	대우재단/ 2:30-5:00	Auxiliary Verb Constructions and Case Marking in Korean	유은정 (서울대)	박병수 (경희대)
		The Korean Dative Case	최인철 (경희대)	이예식 (경북대)
		Quantitative Variation in Korean Case Ellipsis: A Stochastic OT Analysis	이한정 (성균관대)	최혜원 (이화여대)
4월 24일 (토)	대우재단/ 2:30-5:00	A Computational Treatment of Some Case-Related Problem	이기용 (고려대)	김종복 (경희대)
		Relative Clauses and Related Constructions in Korean	류병래 (충남대)	김용범 (광운대)
		소단위어와 중의성: 대격 표지를 중심으로	채희락 (한국외대)	노용균 (충남대)
5월 29일 (토)	충남대/ 2:30-5:00	Case Problems in the Relative Clauses	차종렬 (경희대)	조세연 (호남대))
		Korean Case System and Issues in the Computational Implementation	김종복 (경희대)	정찬 (동서대)
		한국어 구조격 조사의 의미와 구조	최기용 (광운대)	박명관 (동국대)