

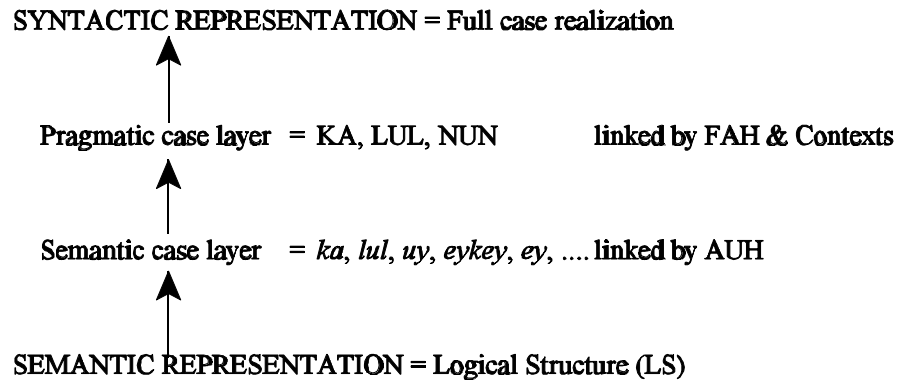
Chapter 8

Concluding Remarks

In this dissertation I have investigated Korean information structure which is, roughly speaking, the relationship between the structure of sentences (as parts of the grammatical coding system) and discourse contexts in which sentences are used as units of propositional information. The fundamental claim I have made in this dissertation is that, in Korean, information structure is systematically encoded in the sentence structures by morphological coding (topic marker NUN, focus marker KA or LUL) of minimal information units (phrases), specific focus constructions (clefting, or quantifier float), word order (immediately preverbal position for the unmarked narrow-focused element), and so forth.

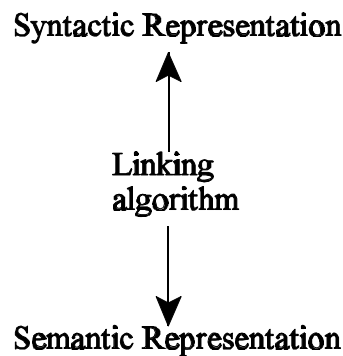
Of particular priority, with respect to the well-known multiple NOM or ACC constructions, I proposed the ‘Two Case Layers’ hypothesis in figure 1 below in an attempt to explain fully Korean case marking system. The hypothesis, which involves semantic(ally motivated) case and pragmatic(ally motivated) case, applies throughout this dissertation to a number of syntactic constructions under the general assumption that syntactic representations are linked to semantic representations via the two types of case layers:

Figure 1 'Two Case Layers' Hypothesis



In chapter 2, as a preliminary step, I have summarized the basic features of Role & Reference Grammar (Van Valin & LaPolla 1997). RRG system of 'lexical representation' is introduced involving verb classification (Aktionsart types), logical structure (LS) and semantic roles (thematic relations, macroroles). The basic linking algorithm in RRG is sketched out in chapter 2.3 under the general structure of RRG-based theory of grammar in figure 2.

Figure 2 General structure of RRG-based theory of grammar



Finally, the theory of information structure in RRG is outlined, providing definitions and

justifications of a number of important notions relying heavily on two previous works, Lambrecht (1986, 1987, 1989, 1994) and Van Valin & LaPolla (1997). Apart from it, I have introduced the three focus structure types which most typically occur in actual conversations: predicate, sentence and narrow focus structure.

Chapter 3 dealt exclusively with my proposal ‘Two Case Layers’ hypothesis. I argued that in order to explain fully the Korean case marking system two independent case layers (semantic and pragmatic case in this order) are needed. Several important claims were made. First, in Korean, the use of the morphological marker NOM and ACC is bi-functional; i.e., on the one hand, the semantic NOM *-ka* is used for the PSA (subject) and the semantic ACC case *-lul* for the second macrorole (direct object). On the other hand, the neutral focus marker KA and LUL are used context-sensitively for different types of focus structures. Second, there exists a pattern of case-shifting (or alternation) from semantic(ally motivated syntactic) case to pragmatic(ally motivated syntactic) case because of focus structure. Third, semantic cases are linked to the syntactic representation in terms of the AUH. In contrast, pragmatic cases (NUN, KA or LUL) are linked to the syntactic representation in terms of the FAH (Focality Accessibility Hierarchy) and the discourse context. Fourth, there is ‘semantic bleeding’ through (or semantic interference with) pragmatics. That is to say, application of semantic ‘exclusiveness’ of *ka* to an NP may bleed (deprive) application of pragmatic ‘focus’ marker KA although the NP is in the AFD. Likewise, application of semantic ‘affectedness’ of *lul* to an NP may bleed (deprives) application of pragmatic ‘focus’ LUL although the NP is in the AFD. Finally, I proposed the ‘grammatical values of ‘nun’, ‘ka’, and ‘lul’ in table 1 below which shows which grammatical areas they are sensitive to.

Table 1: The grammatical values of ‘nun’, ‘ka’, and ‘lul’

case types	sensitive areas		nun	ka (-state)	lul (-state) / ka (+state)
pragmatic(ally -motivated syntactic) case	neutral	topic	+	-	-
		focus	-	+	+
	contrastive focus*		+	+	+
semantic(ally -motivated syntactic) case	actorhood		-	+	-
	undergoerhood		-	-	+
	exclusiveness		-	+	+
	affectedness		-	-	+
	accomplishment		-	-	<i>lul(-state)</i>

*The contrastive uses of NUN, KA, and LUL are for narrow focus structures; they are composites of the (non-contrastive) neutral focus plus focal stress.

Throughout the rest of this dissertation, chapter 4 to 7, I have applied the idea that are contained in the ‘Two Case Layers’ hypothesis to a number of syntactic constructions. As a first approximation, in chapter 4, I investigated the Korean GEN construction in relation to types of focus structure. First, I claimed, a (formerly) GEN-marked NP is eligible for being a ‘pragmatic unit’ (PU) which is a minimal information unit (phrase) according to Lambrecht (1994: 216), and which can be a focus or topic element within the PFD in a clause. Second, the case-shifting of GEN to NUN/KA/LUL is categorized as a kind of topic-/focalization from semantic case to pragmatic case. Third, the shifted cases such as NUN, KA or LUL are all pragmatic cases which are sensitive to different types of focus structure, for which I provided some empirical evidence. Fourth, the FAH is necessary to account fully for the extent to which certain types of PUs have higher degrees of topicality (or focality on the other end of the hierarchy) than other types of PUs in forming the multiple KA and LUL

constructions. Fifth, there are (tenacious) semantic interferences (constraints), e.g. exclusiveness for *-ka* and affectedness or accomplishment for *-lul*, on using neutral focus marker KA or LUL, which are, to some degree, inevitable consequences of the morphological marker NOM and ACC's being bi-functional in nature in Korean: i.e. they are used for both semantic and pragmatic case, and they work in terms of a continuum rather than an absolute dichotomy.

In chapter 5, I have applied the 'Two Case Layers' hypothesis to other kinds of case-shifting or case-stacking examples in simple sentences besides the genitive construction. It is shown that a similar kind of topic-/focalization pattern from semantic case to pragmatic case layer is hold. For instance, semantic dative case can be shifted to (or alternated with) pragmatic cases, NUN, KA, or LUL for the purpose of focus structure marking. This kind of case-shifting is also found between semantic ablative and NUN/ KA/ LUL; locative and NUN/KA/LUL. In addition, NUN/KA/LUL may occur on a variety of adverbial phrases constructions because of focus structure.

However, there is another group of examples, which does not allow case-shifting, although they allow case-stacking in the same situation. For instance, semantic purposive case does not sanction case-shifting of NUN/KA/LUL. Allative, instrumental NPs and *by*-marked oblique NP in passive sentences are analogous to the purposive in this regard. This is accounted for in terms of two constraints which apply to the use of the pragmatic cases, NUN/KA/LUL. First, there is the 'FAH constraint' which explains why a certain NP resists being marked by topic (NUN) or focus markers (KA or LUL): that is, the NPs higher in their focality (or lower in their topicality) tend not to take KA and LUL, even though they are in

the scope of the AFD. Second, due to the bi-functional nature of the morphological marker NOM and ACC, there exist ‘semantic constraints’ such as exclusiveness, affectedness and accomplishment which may prevent pragmatic cases from being used, even though they are associated with PUs in a relevant focus or topic domain.

Moreover, ‘Case Stacking’ as compared to ‘case-shifting’ is categorized as a composite of semantic case and pragmatic case. Accordingly, it is argued that case-stacking has only purely pragmatic implications (focus or topic) and that the ‘semantic constraints’ do not hold for case-stacking.

In chapter 6, I dealt exclusively with the HA ‘do’ construction and the (post-verbal negation) light verb construction *-ci an-h* ‘NEG-do’ in relation to the above ‘Two Case Layers’ Hypothesis. At first, with respect to the HA construction, I made the claim that the verb HA of the composite predicate *kongpwu-lul ha* ‘study-ACC do’ is not semantically empty, just like English verb *make* of the composite predicate *make an offer*, and Japanese verb SURU of the composite predicate *kinsen no juyo suru* ‘money GEN offer do’ are not. Instead, I contended that the case assignments of these composite predicates are a combination of the ‘case linking rules for the clause’ based on the transitive verb HA ‘do’, and those for the NP based on the deverbal nominal *kongpwu* ‘study’. As a result, in order to account for the case assignments of the composite predicates we should simultaneously apply both case linking rules, one for the clause, the other for the NP.

Based on these observations, I argued that the double ACC construction, *swuhak-ul kongpwu-lul ha-* ‘math-ACC study-ACC do’ is case-shifted from its unmarked noun-incorporation or genitive construction for the purpose of focus structure, for which I provided

some empirical evidence to support the claim.

The uses of pragmatic case, NUN/KA or LUL as such, hold for the light verb construction (LVC) *-ci an-h* ‘NEG-do’, in which the light verb HA has no semantic contribution other than functioning as the sentence-final anchor point in the sentence. The fundamental contentions with respect to KA and LUL attached to the verbal complex *V-ci* ‘V-CLM’ in the LVCs are: i) they are pragmatic cases assigned to Pragmatic Units (phrase or larger than phrase). ii) The pragmatic case alternation between KA and LUL is due to a difference in verb classifications: i.e., the neutral focus marker KA is used when a verb in context is construed as a state, but the neutral focus marker LUL is used when a verb is construed as either activity or accomplishment. iii) The sentence-final verb HA in the LVCs is semantically-empty; it does not subcategorize for any syntactic argument(s).

In chapter 7, I gave a focus structure-based account of Korean Quantifier-Float (QF) constructions. First, I proved that NP-external QFs such as *haksayngtul-i 3-meyng*, [NXQ], are a special kind of ‘focus construction’ being used among eight different ways of Q-constructions for marking the Q under is the scope of the AFD. Second, the reference-tracking of the Q is accounted for in terms of the ‘FAH’: that is, the floating quantifier (QF) which is a focused nominal operator is always, except for the ones that are to the right of the Q, coreferential with the highest-ranking focal N (or the lowest ranking topical N) in the PFD in the sentence. Finally, the case markers on the Q are accounted for by a case copy, but not the “surface case copy” *per se* as in Shibatani (1977), but the ‘focus case copy’ of its referent nominal that is known in this thesis as pragmatic case, KA and LUL.

REFERENCE

- András Komlósy. 1984. "Focusing on Focus in Hungarian," Topic, focus, and configurationality. John Benjamins publishing company.
- Ann, H.-D. 1992. *Light Verb, VP-movement and Negation*. Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.
- Ahn, Sung-ho. 1990. *Korean quantification and universal grammar*. Seoul. Thae Hak Sa.
- Bailyn, John F. and Rubin, Edward J. 1991. The unification of instrumental case assignment in Russian. *Cornell Working Papers in Linguistics 9*.
- Bhat, Shankara 1991. *Grammatical Relations: the Evidence Against their Necessity and Universality*, London; New York: Routledge.
- Bresnan, Joan and Sam A. Mchombo. 1987. Topic, pronoun and agreement in Chicheŵa. *Language* 63: 743-82.
- Cattel, Ray. 1984. *Composite Predicates in English*. Orlando, FI: Academic Press.
- Chafe, Wallace L. 1987. Cognitive constraints on information flow. In Tomlin, ed., 21-52.
- Choe, Hyon-Sook. 1987. "Syntactic Adjunction, A-Chains, and Multiple Identical Case Constructions," NELS 17: 100-120.
- Choi, Young-Seok. 1988. "A Study of Ascension Constructions in Korean." Ph.D dissertation. University of Hawaii.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1970. Remarks on nominalization. In Roderick Jacobs and Peter Rosenbaum, eds., *Readings in English transformational grammar*, 184-221, Waltham, MA: Grinn.

1981. *Lectures on Government and Binding*, Dordrecht: Foris.
1986. *Barriers*, Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press.
- Chun, Soon Ae. 1986. "Possessor Ascension in Korean." *Buffalo Working Papers in Linguistics* 86-1, 51-97. Department of Linguistics, SUNY at Buffalo.
- Comrie, Bernard. 1976. The syntax of action nominals - a cross-language survey. *Lingua* 40: 177-201.
- Comrie, Bernard and Sandra A. Thompson. 1985. Complex nominalizations. In Shopen, ed., vol. III, 349-98.
- Downing, P. 1984. *Japanese numeral classifiers: a syntactic, semantic, and functional profile*. Dissertation. University California at Berkeley.
1985. "Classifier constructions and referentiality-marking in Japanese", Paper presented at Conference on Japanese Language and Linguistics, UCLA.
1986. "The anaphoric use of classifiers in Japanese. Noun Classes and Categorization", ed. by C. Craig, 345-375. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamin Publishing Company.
1993. "Pragmatic and semantic constraints on numeral quantifier position in Japanese", *Journal of Linguistics* 29. 65-93.
- Dowty, David. 1979. *Word meaning and Montague Grammar*. Dordrecht: Reidel.
- Dryer, Matthew S. 1988. Universals of Negative Position. *Studies in Syntactic Typology* ed. By Michael Hammond, Edith A. Moravcsik and Jessica R. Wirth, 93-124. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
1996. "Focus, pragmatic presupposition, and activated propositions", *Journal of*

Pragmatics 26:475-523.

Foley, Willaim A. and Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. 1984. *Functional syntax and universal grammar*. Cambridge University Press.

Gerdts, Donna B. 1985. "Surface Case and Grammatical Relations in Korean: the evidence from Quantifier Float" *Harvard Studies in Korean Linguistics*. 48-61.

and Cheong Youn. 1988. "Korean Psych Constructions: Advancement or Retreat," *CLS* 24, 155-175.

1990. "Revaluation and Inheritance in Korean Causative Union," In Paul M.

Givón, Talmy. 1984. *Syntax: a functional-typological introduction*, vol. I. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamin.

1990. *Syntax: a functional-typological introduction*, vol. II. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamin.

1995. *Functionalism and Grammar*. John Benjamin.

Grimshaw, Jane. 1988. "Light Verb and θ -Marking," *Linguistic Inquiry*. Volume 19, Num. 2, Spring 1988: 205-232.

Guéron, J. 1985. "Inalienable Possession, PRO-inclusion, and lexical chains." In: Guéron, J.

Haliday, Michael A. K. 1967. Notes on transitivity and theme in English. *Journal of Linguistics* 3: 37-81 (pt. I), 199-244 (pt. II).

Han, H.S. 1991. "Light Verbs and Verb Raising." *Language Research* 24-4. Seoul Univ.

Han, J-H. 1977. *A Typology of Korean Lexicalization: serial verb constructions (SVCs)*. MA qualifying paper in SUNY at Buffalo.

Hankamer, Jorge. 1990. *Argument Structure and Complex Predicates*. Garland Publishing,

Inc.

- Harold, Bruce B. 1995. "Subject-verb word order and the function of early position," *Syntax and Semantics 16*. 137-161. Academic Press, INC.
- Herring, Susan C. & Paolillo, John C. 1995. "Focus Position in SOV languages," *Word order in Discourse*, 163-198. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Hinginbothan, J. 1985. "On Semantics." *Linguistic Inquiry 16*, 547-593.
- Hong, Ki-Sun. 1990. "Subject-to-object Raising in Korean," In *Grammatical Relations: a Cross-Linguistic Perspective*, 215-225.
1991. *Argument Selection and Case Marking in Korean*. Ph.D. dissertation in Stanford Univ.
1992. "There is No Locative Subject in Korean," SICOL '92 Proceedings, 945-962.
- Jackendoff, Rays. 1972. *Semantic Interpretation in Generative Grammar*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
1977. *X-bar syntax*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Janda, Laura A. 1993. Preposition assignment in English. In: Van Valin, Robert D., Jr. (ed) *Advances in Role and Reference Grammar*: Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Jeong, Hee-Jeong. 1997. [*Kwuke myengsa-uy yeynkwu*] *Studies of Korean NP*. PH.D dissertation. Yensei Univ. Seoul
- Kang, Kyung-Shim. 1998. *The Korean Topic Marker and Activation*. 2nd Qualifying Paper SUNY at Buffalo.
- Kang, Myung-Yoon. 1987. "Possessor Raising in Korean." paper read at the 1987 *Harvard Workshop on Korean Linguistics (HWKL)*.

1992. *Hankuk-e Thongsalon-uy Cey Mwuncey* [The General Problems of Korean Syntax], Seoul Hansin.
- Kang, Young-Se. 1985. "Case Marking in Korean," *Harvard Studies in Korean Linguistics*, 88-100.
1986. Korean Syntax and Universal Grammar. Ph.D dissertation in Harvard University.
1991. "Adverbial Nominals' Case is Well Explained by the Generalized Case Marking Principle," *Harvard Studies in Korean Linguistics IV*, 295-304.
- Kearns, K. 1988. *Light Verbs in English*. Ms, MIT.
- Kempson, Ruth. 1975. *Presupposition and the delimitation of semantics*. Cambridge University Press.
- Kim, A. H.-O. 1985. *The Grammar of Focus of Korean Syntax and its typological implications*. Dissert. University of Southern California.
1995. "Word Order at the noun phrase level in Japanese: quantifier constructions and discourse functions." *Word Order in Discourse*, 199-246. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamin.
- Kim, K-H. 1994. [*kwuke-uy keyk yeynkwu*] A study of Korean case. Seoul. Hankwuk Press.
- Kim, Y-H. 1984. [*Hankwuke seymswuthhwa-kwumwun-uy yeynkwu*] A study of Korean quantifier construction. Seoul Hansin.
- Kim, Young-Joo. 1990. *The Syntax of Semantics of Korean Case: The Interaction Between Lexical and Syntactic Levels of Representation*, Ph.D. Dissertation. Harvard University.

- Kiparsky, 1985. "Some consequences of Lexical Phonology," In *Yearbook of Phonology* 2, 35-138, Cambridge, Cambridge Press.
- Kwon, Yeon-Jin. 1991. "Numeral Quantifiers, Word Order Restriction, and the ECP in Korean." *Harvard Studies in Korean Linguistics IV*: 305-328.
- Kuno, Susumo. 1973. *The structure of the Japanese language*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
1978. "Theoretical perspectives on Japanese Syntax." in J. Hinds and I. Howard ed. *Problems in Japanese Syntax and Semantics*. Kaitakusha.
- Lambrecht, Knud. 1986. Topic, focus, and the grammar of spoken French. PhD dissertation, University of California Berkeley.
1987. Sentence focus, information structure, and the thematic-categorial distinction. *BLS* 13: 366-82.
1989. When subjects behave like objects: a markedness analysis of sentence focus constructions across languages. Ms. (revised and expanded version of 1987 LSA paper), Austin.
1994. *Information Structure and Sentence Form: Topic, Focus, and the Mental Representation of Discourse Referent*. Cambridge: Cambridge university Press.
- Lasnik, H & M, Saito. (19XX) *Move- α* , MIT Press.
- Lee, Hyo-sang & Thompson, Sandra A. 1989. "A discourse account of the Korean accusative marker," *Studies in Language* 13-1:105-128.
- Lee, Jeong-Sihik. 1991. "Case Minimality: Case Alternation in the Korean ECM constructions," *Harvard Studies in Korean Linguistics IV*, 317-328.

1992. "Case Minimality and NP-Movement," *SICOL '92 Proceedings*, 687-698.
- Lee, Ik-hwan. 1980. *Korean Particles, Complements, and Questions: A Montague Grammar Approach*. Published Ph.D. dissertation (1979), University of Texas at Austin. Seoul: Hanshin Publishing Co.
- Maling, Joan and Kim, Soowon. 1992. "Case assignment in the inalienable possession construction in Korean." *Journal of East Asian Linguistics* 1.
- Mithun, Marianne. 1984. "The evolution of noun incorporation." *Language* 60:848-894.
- Miyagawa, Shigeru. 1989. *Structure and Case Marking in Japanese*, (Syntax and Semantics 22), San Diego: Academic Press, Inc.
- Munro, Pamela. 1984. "Floating quantifiers in Pima." *Syntax and Semantics* vol. 16. 269-287. Academic Press, INC.
- Nakamura, Watatu. 1997. *A constraint-Based typology of case systems*. PhD. dissertation, SUNY at Buffalo.
- Nam, Ki-Shim. 1968. [*Kulimssi-lul phwulimal-lo-ha-nun mwuncang-uy meychkaci thukcing*] "Some characteristics of the sentences which predicate of adjectives." *Hankul* 142. 1996[1996]. [*Icwungcwue-kwumwn cayko*] 'Double Subject Construction revisited.' *Cosen Hakpo* 126. [Reprinted in [*Kwuke mwunpep thamkwu*] *Studies of Korean Grammar* I. II. Thayhaksa.
- Nunes, Mary L. 1993. "Argument linking in English derived nominals." In Van Valin, ed., 1993. 128-139.
- Obenauer, H.-G.; and Pollock, J.-Y. (eds) *Grammatical Representations*. Dordrecht: Foris.

- O'Grady, William. 1987. "Against the Case Tier: Evidence from Korean," *Language Research* 23:4, 607-619.
- Park, Ki-Seong. 1995. *The Semantics and Pragmatics of Case Marking in Korean: A Role and Reference Grammar Account*, Ph.D dissertation, SUNY at Buffalo.
- Postal and Brian D. Joseph, ed., *Studies in Relational Grammar* 3: 203-247.
- Prince, Ellen F. 1981. Toward a taxonomy of given-new information. In Peter Cole, ed., *Radical pragmatics*, 223-55. New York and London: Academic Press.
- Progovac, Ljiljana. 1994. *Negative and positive polarity*. Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Randy J. LaPolla. 1995. "Pragmatic relations and word order in Chinese," *Word order in Discourse*, 297-330. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Ronald P. Schaefer. 1995. "On the discourse function of possessor movement in Emai prose narratives," *Word order in Discourse*, 487-516. Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Schwarz, Linda. 1993. On the syntactic and semantic alignment of attributive and identificational constructions. In Van Valin, Jr. Robert D. (ed.) *Advances in Role and Reference Grammar*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Shibatani, Masayoshi. 1977. "Grammatical Relations and Surface Cases." *Language* 53.4: 789-809.
- Shimojo, Mitsuaki. 1995. *Focus structure and morphosyntax in Japanese: wa and ga, and word order flexibility*. Ph.D. dissertation, SUNY at Buffalo.
1998. "The Interplay between Grammar and Discourse: The Case of the Japanese Topic marker *Wa* in Subordinate Clauses", *Proceedings of the Western Conference*

on Linguistics.

Shon, H-M. 1986. *Linguistic Expeditions*, Hansin Press. Seoul Korea.

Silverstein, Michael. 1981. Case marking and the nature of language. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 1: 227-46.

Sugamoto, Nobuko. 1982. "Transitivity and Objecthood in Japanese." *Syntax and Semantics* vol. 15. 423-447

Tomlin, Russel S. 1986. Basic word order: functional principles. London: Croom Helm. Ed.
1987. *Coherence and grounding in discourse* (Typological studies in language 11).
Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins.

Van Valin, Robert D., Jr. 1977a. "Ergative and the Universality of Subjects," *CLS* 13: 689-706.

1977b. *Aspect of Lakhota Syntax*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California at Berkeley.

1980a. On the Distribution of Passive and Antipassive Constructions in Universal Grammar. *Lingua* 50: 303-327.

1980. "Meaning and Interpretation," *Journal of Pragmatics* 4: 213-231.

1981. "Grammatical Relations in Ergative Languages," *Journal of Pragmatics* 5: 316-394.

1985. "Case Marking and the Structure of the Lakhota Clause," *Grammatical Inside and Outside the Clause* ed. by Johanna Nicholes and Anthony Woodbury, 363-413. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

1987a. The Role of Government in the Grammar of Head-marking Languages. *IJAL*

53: 371-397.

1987b. The Unaccusative Hypothesis vs. Lexical Semantics: Syntactic vs. Semantic Approaches to Verb Classification. *NELS* 17: 641-61.

1990. "Semantic Parameters of Split Intransitivity," *Language* 66: 221-260.

1991. "Another look at Icelandic Case Marking and Grammatical Relations," *Natural Language and Linguistics Theory* 9: 145-194.

1993a. "A synopsis of Role and Reference Grammar," in Van Valin (ed.) 1993b: 1-164.

1993b. *Advances in Role and Reference Grammar*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

1993c. The Interaction of Pragmatics and Syntax: A Case Study in Restrictions on Question Formation, Topicalization and Relativization. Paper for 'Descriptive and Theoretical Modes in the Alternative Linguistics,; the Fifth Biennial Symposium of the Department of Linguistics and Semiotics at Rice University.

Van Valin, Robert D., Jr. & David P. Wilkins. 1994. "The case for 'effector': case roles, agents and agency revisited," 289-322. In Shibatani and Thomson, eds., *Grammatical Constructions*, Oxford University Press.

Van Valin, Robert D., Jr. & Randy J. LaPolla. 1997. *Syntax: Structure, meaning & Function*, Cambridge Textbooks.

Vendler, Zeno. 1957[1967]. *Linguistics in philosophy*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Wechsler, Stephen & Lee, Y-S. 1996. "The domain of direct case assignment." *Natural Language & Linguistic Theory* vol. 14-3.

Wierzbicka, Anna. 1982. "Why can you *have a drink* when you can't **have an eat*?"

Language 58-4.

- Williams, Edwin. 1981. "Argument Structure and Morphology." *Linguistic Review* 1, 81-114.
- Williams, Edwin. 1980. "Predication." *LI* 11.1.
- Woo, H-S. [*kwue thatong kwumwun yeynkwu*] A study of Korean transitive construction. Seoul. PhD. dissertation. Yonsei Univ.
- Yang, Byoun Seon. 1994. *Morphosyntactic Phenomena of Korean in Role and Reference Grammar: Psych-Verb Constructions, Inflectional Verb Morphemes, Complex Sentences, and Relative Clauses*, Ph.D dissertation, SUNY at Buffalo.
- Yang, Dong-whee. 1985. "Extended Binding Theory." *Hankul* 188. Seoul Korea.
- Yip, Moria., Maling, Joan., and Ray Jackendoff. 1987. "Case in Tiers," *Language* 63: 2, 217-250.
- Youn, Cheng. 1989. *A Relational Analysis of Korean Multiple Nominative Constructions*. Ph.D dissertation in SUNY-Buffalo.
- Yoon, James. 1987. "Some Queries Concerning the Syntax of Multiple Subject Constructions in Korean," In Chin W. Kim (ed.) *Studies in the Linguistic sciences*. Illinois Studies in Korean Linguistics, 215-236.
1990. "Morphosyntactic Mismatches and the Functional Content Distinction," *CLS* 26, 456-467.
- Yu, H-K. 1994 [*Hankwue hyengyongsa yenkwu*] A classificatory study on Korean Adjectives. Seoul. PhD. dissertation. Yonsei Univ.