**Basic Constituency Order**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English; Sbj-V-Obj</th>
<th>Korean: Sbj-Obj-V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J-Nom M-Acc likes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

: $S \rightarrow NP \ VP$  
: $VP \rightarrow V$.trans $NP$  
: $S \rightarrow NP \ VP$  
: $VP \rightarrow NP V$.trans

The difference in order

⇒ Within VP, V comes first in English while V comes at end in Korea.
PS rules easily capture the difference

- Tom thinks [John likes Mary].

  VP $\to$ ?

  T-Nom J-Nom M-Acc likes-that thinks

  VP $\to$ ?
PS rules easily capture the difference

- Tom thinks [John likes Mary].

  VP $\rightarrow$ V.clausal S

  T-Nom J-Nom M-Acc likes-that thinks

  VP $\rightarrow$ S V.clausal
PS RULES EASILY CAPTURE THE DIFFERENCE (CONT’)

- Tom thinks [John likes Mary].

T-Nom J-Nom M-Acc likes-that thinks
**Headedness: Head-initial or -final?**

**English: head-initial**
- VP $\rightarrow ?$
  - eat apples
- PP $\rightarrow$
- NP $\rightarrow$

**Korean: head-final**
- VP $\rightarrow ?$
  - sakwa mokta
  - apple eat
- PP $\rightarrow$
- NP $\rightarrow$
**Headedness: Head-initial or –final?**

**English: head-initial**
- VP → V.\textit{trans} NP
  - eat apples
- PP → ?
  - at home
- NP → 

**Korean: head-final**
- VP → NP V.\textit{trans}
  - sakwa mokta apple eat
- PP → ?
  - cip-eso home-at
- NP → 

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**HEADEDNESS: HEAD-INITIAL OR –FINAL?**

**Enlgish: head-initial**
- VP $\rightarrow$ V.\,trans $\rightarrow$ NP  
  eat apples
- PP $\rightarrow$ P:\,(reposition) $\rightarrow$ NP  
  at home
- NP $\rightarrow$ ?  
  men who left

**Korean: head-final**
- VP $\rightarrow$ NP $\rightarrow$ V.\,trans  
  sakwa mokta  
  apple eat
- PP $\rightarrow$ NP P:\,(ostposition)  
  cip-eso  
  home-at
- NP $\rightarrow$ ?  
  ttona-n saramtul  
  left-who men
HEADEDNESS: HEAD-INITIAL OR –FINAL?

**English: head-initial**
- VP → V.trans NP
eat apples
- PP → P(reposition) NP
at home
- NP → N Relative.Clause
men who left

**Korean: head-final**
- VP → NP V.trans
  sakwa mokta
  apple eat
- PP → NP P(ostposition)
cip-eso
  home-at
- NP → Relative.Clause N
ttona-n saramtul
  left-who men
CASE MARKING ON NP

English: abstract Case

- John eats apples.

- Case is not overtly marked!

- Pronoun substitution yields...

Korean: morphological case

- John-i sakwa-lul moknunta.
  J-Nom apple-Acc eats

- Korean has case particles which attach to NP’s.
CASE MARKING ON NP

**English: abstract Case**
- John eats apples.
- He eats them.

**Korean: morphological case**
- Ku-ka kukot-ul moknunta. he-Nom it-Acc eats

Rightarrow Korean has case particles which attaches to NP’s.
Case marking on NP

English: abstract Case

- John eats apples.
- He eats them.

Korean: morphological case

- John-i sakwa-lul moknunta. (J-Nom apple-Acc eats)
- Ku-ka kukot-ul moknunta. (he-Nom it-Acc eats)

➤ Korean has case particles which attaches to NP’s.
FREE WORD ORDER (=SCRAMBLING)

- John-i sakwa-lul cip-eso moknunta.
  J-Nom apple-Acc home-at eats
- Sakwa-lul John-i cip-eso moknunta.
  Apple-Acc J-Nom home-at eats
- Cip-eso sakwa-lul John-i moknunta.
  home-at apple-Acc J-Nom eats

......

“John eats apples at home.”

Elements with case particle can move freely in Korean (3*2=6) as long as verb is sentence-final.
CASE-PARTICLE DOUBLING IN KOREAN

- Khokkiri-ka kho-ka kilta.
  Elephant-Nom nose-Nom is.long
  “The nose of an elephant is long”

- Mina-ka piano-lul twu sikan-ul chessta.
  Mina-Nom piano-Acc two hour-Acc played
  “Mina played the piano for two hours.”
**AGREEMENT**

**English**

- **Sbj-Verb agreement**
  
  John likes those apples, and Grandma does, too.

- **Det-N agreement**
  
  that apple
  those apples
  *that apples
  *those apple

**Korean**

- **Honorific suffix ‘-si’**
  
  John-i sakwa-lul choaha-nta.
  J-Nom apple-Acc like-Prs

  Halmoni-to choaha-si-nta.
  Gramna-also like-Hon-Prs

- **NA**
  
  cho sakwa(-tul)
  that apple(-pl)
HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS: YES-NO Q

English - Movement

- Aux/Mod at beginning (Sbj-Aux Inversion)

  It is fun

  → Is it fun?

Korean - in-situ

- Replace declarative suffix with a Q-suffix in verb.

  kuket-i  chaymit-ta.
  it-nom    is.fun-Decl

  → kuket-i  chaymit-ni?
  is.fun-Q
HOW TO FORM QUESTIONS: WH-Q

- Wh-word at beginning
- Wh-word in-situ; Attach a Q-suffix to V.

John likes **apples**.  
‘what’

→ John likes **what**
→ **What does John like?**

John-i **sakwa-lul choahan-ta**.  
J-Nom apple-Acc likes-Decl
‘muet’

→ John-i **muet-ul choaha-ni?**
J-Nom what-Acc likes-Q