

Internal argument introduction in Korean complex predicates

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1 Introduction

An investigation of two types of roots (eventive and non-eventive) in the formation of complex predicates in Korean reveals that there must be **two distinct base positions** to generate an internal argument (IA) of an eventive predicate.

Empirical motivation:

- Different Roots ($\sqrt{\text{ }}$) involved in complex predicate formation in Korean create two distinctly different types of structures, entirely dependent on whether the Root itself has Event Structure (ES) that semantically encodes an undergoer event participant (Ramchand 2008).
 - one type of predicate is best understood as a construction built above a $\sqrt{\text{VP}}$ structure, containing the Root and the IA as its **complement** (as in Harley 2014)
 - a second type is best understood as one where the IA is introduced as a specifier of a **verbal functional projection** (F_v)

Immediate theoretical consequences:

- not all argument introduction is contingent on the presence of verbal structure, contra many contemporary structural approaches to argument licensing
 - instead, there is in fact, one semantically constrained place where an internal argument (IA) can be introduced as a direct complement to a Root
 - if this is true, then it follows that verbal structure is not actually required for argument introduction, and that non-verbal elements, can, in fact, be argument introducers.
- If a Root, however, lacks the inherent semantics needed to introduce an IA, then verbal structure provides an alternative means to introduce a direct object into the derivation.

2 Background

Event structure is the necessary prerequisite for argument structure (AS). Without event structure (ES), it is not possible to license arguments (Grimshaw 1990).

- ES is a relatively uncontroversial property associated with verbal predicates, but is much more restricted for the nominal domain.
- Only process nominals (or Complex Event Nominals; CENs) are shown to have the capacity to license arguments, given diagnostics that target sensitivity to Lexical Aspect (Aktionsart; Vendler 1967), such as:
 - Event modification, agent-oriented modifiers, manner adjectives, temporal modifiers, implicit argument control (Grimshaw 1990; Borer 2003).
- For example, compare across Complex Event Nominals (CENs) (1a), Simple Event Nominals (SENs) (1b–1c), and Referential Nominals (RNs) (1d) in their ability to host the event modifier *FREQUENT*.

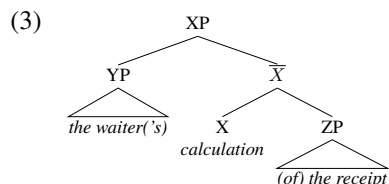
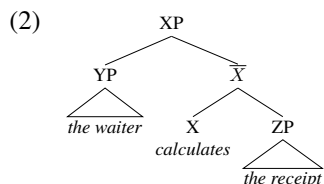
- (1) a. A waiter's frequent calculation of receipts is just part of the job.
b. * The frequent exam was starting to get exhausting.
c. The frequent exams were starting to get exhausting.
d. ? I really like getting to see the frequent cats that come by to visit.

2.1 Syntactic representations of process nominals

- Many process nominals/CENs in well-studied European languages have clear deconstruct-able morphology suggesting embedded verbal material.
- They are often referred to by names that imply verbal origin and a derivational history: nominalizations, 'derived' nominals, de-verbal nominals, etc.

Chomsky (1970) on derived nominals in English: nominals and sentences are parallel, but distinct. There is some relationship between the noun form *calculation* and the verb

form *calculate* in the lexicon, but the syntactic structures of the nominal and the verb phrase are generated independently.



Under a Lexicalist approach, process nominals do not inherit any syntactic structure from the related verb, only the thematic grid (e.g. Aronoff 1976; Jackendoff 1975; Lieber 1980; Grimshaw 1990).

Contemporary approaches within the generative tradition however, have shifted toward structural accounts of predicates and argument licensing (Kratzer 1996; Harley 1995, 2009; Borer 2013).

- Leading to the development of syntactic frameworks that look to do away with a Lexical component entirely.
- Distributed Morphology (DM), for example, minimizes the extent of the lexicon down to just lists of form-meaning pairings (Halle & Marantz 1993).

In a structural approach to argument structure, everything is done compositionally. Therefore, the difference between process nominals and other nominals that lack AS must have a structural source.

- For many accounts, the structural source of this difference is attributed to the presence or absence of a verbal syntactic layer (Borer 2003, 2013; Alexiadou 2010a,b).
- When it comes to process nominals cross-linguistically, researchers have had reason to point toward the presence of some verbal layer embedded within the construction (Hazout 1995; Alexiadou & Rathert 2010; Fu et al. 2001).
- However, a ready counter-evidence to this hypothesis has been identified in Korean (Yoon & Park 2008; C-W. Park 2013; J. Yoon 2022): “Verbal Nouns” (VNs).

3 Korean Verbal Nouns (VNs)

“Type 1” predicates: formed using a class of Sino-Korean Roots in Korean, often called VNs. These Roots appear in three distinct syntactic constructions:

- as part of a complex predicate with a light verb (4);
- heading a process nominal construction, where GEN case is optional on the IA (5);

- as the object of the verb “do” (*ha-*), with its IA either within the nominal headed by the Root (6a) with optional GEN case, or scrambled higher (Ko 2007), with ACC case (6b).

- (4) 연구원이 동굴을 끊임없이 탐구했다
yenkwuwen-i tongkwul-ul kkunhi.m.eps-i thamkwu-ha-yss-ta
 researcher-NOM cave-ACC constant-ADV explore-do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher continuously explored the cave.’

- (5) 연구원의 끊임없는 동굴 (의) 탐구는
 [DP *yenkwuwen-uy kkunhi.m.eps-nun tongkwul(-uy) thamkwu*]-nun ...
 [DP researcher-GEN constant-ADJ cave(-GEN explore)-TOP
 ‘The researcher’s constant exploration of the cave (...was tiring/etc.)’

- (6) a. 연구원이 동굴 (의) 탐구를 했다
yenkwuwen-i [tongkwul(-uy) thamkwu]-ul ha-yss-ta
 researcher-NOM [cave(-GEN) explore]-ACC do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher did cave exploration.’
- b. 연구원이 동굴을 탐구를 했다
yenkwuwen-i [tongkwul]-ul [thamkwu]-ul ha-yss-ta
 researcher-NOM [cave]-ACC [explore]-ACC do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher did exploration of/explored the cave.’

VNs have received a lot of attention from researchers of Korean and Japanese syntax (Grimshaw & Mester 1988; H-R. Chae 1996, 1997; J-S. Jun 2003, 2006, among others).

- The term “verbal noun” is representative of the observation that these lexical items, like verbs, have event structure and take thematic arguments, but yet seem somehow fluid in their categorical label.
 - In some contexts VNs appear within a purely nominal construction, i.e. (5), while in other contexts instead create part of a verbal predicate (4).
- Yoon & Park (2008) argue that VNs violate *phrasal coherency*. Nonetheless, they have argument structure: they categorically pass all Grimshaw (1990) diagnostics for AS, while other Korean nominals categorically fail.
- Rather than throw phrasal coherency away, Yoon & Park (2008) argue that Korean VNs do not demonstrate VP phrasal coherency because they lack a verbal category entirely.

Phrasal coherency (Yoon & Park 2008; Borer 2003)

Highest verbal property	Case licensing
↑	Argument licensing, event structure
Lowest verbal property	VP pro-forms, VP adverbs

Korean VNs denote an event, and their nominal structures pass all Aktionsart diagnostics diagnosing them as AS-nominals (Yoon & Park 2008):

- eventive modifiers, agent-oriented modifiers, manner adjectives, and temporal modification. See an example of an eventive modifier in (7), and temporal modification in (8).

- (7) 직원의 잦은 공금(의) 횡령
cikwen-uy cac-un kongkum(-uy) hoynglyeng
 worker-GEN frequent-ADJ fund(-GEN) embezzle
 ‘the worker’s frequent embezzlement of funds’
- (8) 연구원의 2년 동안의 동굴(의) 탐구
yenkwuwen-uy i.nyen tongan-uy tongkwul(-uy) thamkwu
 researcher-GEN two.year duration-GEN cave(-GEN) explore
 ‘the researcher’s exploration of the cave for two years’

Though there has historically been much debate about the category of VNs (see Park 2013 and citations therein), the facts are straightforward:

- VNs are ‘hybrid’ in the precise way in which process nominals/CENs are characterized: having event structure and arguments, while lacking any verbal syntax at all (Yoon & Park 2008).
- The external syntax of VN process nominals is *ONLY* nominal; no sentential cases or adverbials are allowed (9–10).

- (9) 연구원의 끊임없는/*이 동굴 탐구는 ...
 [DP *yenkwuwen-uy kkunhi.m.eps-nun/*-i tongkwul thamkwu*] -nun
 [DP researcher-GEN constant-ADV/*-ADV cave explore] -TOP
 ‘The researcher’s constant exploration of the cave (...was tiring/etc.)’
- (10) a. 연구원의 동굴(의) 탐구는 ...
 [DP *yenkwuwen-uy tongkwul(-uy) thamkwu*] -nun
 [DP researcher-GEN cave(-GEN) explore] -TOP

- b. * 연구원이 동굴을 탐구는 ...
 [DP *yenkwuwen-i tongkwul-ul thamkwu*] -nun
 [DP researcher-NOM cave-ACC explore] -TOP
 ‘The researcher’s constant exploration of the cave (...was tiring/etc.)’

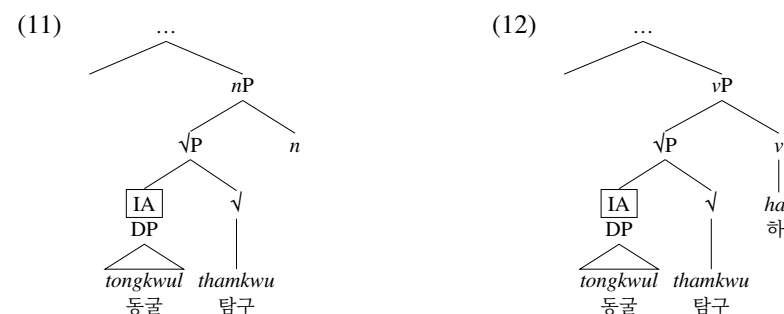
Theories of AS that contribute the ability to license arguments to the presence of verbal functional material are not entirely adequate to capture the full cross-linguistic picture.

- Next: a structural proposal for VNs and the location of their internal argument, compatible with the above conclusion
- Then: data from a second type of complex predicate that necessitates the proposal over a purely functional structure alternative.

4 Structural analysis

Figure 1. Proposal: the \sqrt{P} (Harley 2014)

The internal argument (IA) is introduced prior to any category heads at all.



The \sqrt{P} hypothesis, motivated in Harley (2014), commits to Roots as elements that are not entirely bleached of syntactic relevance; they may introduce a complement directly.

- The VN process nominals prove that whatever the property necessary for AS is, it is *NOT* verbal. But, does that mean that the property necessary for AS is nominal?
 - No: *X-ha-* forms are crucially *NOT* nominal, no matter what surface position the IA sits in (13–15). All nominal modification and nominal cases are disallowed.

- (13) 연구원이 동굴을 끊임없이/*는 탐구했다
 yenkwuwen-i tongkwul-ul kkunhi.m.eps-i/*-nun thamkwu-ha-yss-ta
 researcher-NOM cave-ACC constant-ADV/*-ADJ explore-do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher tirelessly/continuously explored the cave.’
- (14) 연구원이 끊임없이/*는 동굴(을) 탐구했다
 yenkwuwen-i kkunhi.m.eps-i/*-nun tongkwul(-ul) thamkwu-ha-yss-ta
 researcher-NOM constant-ADV/*-ADJ cave(-ACC) explore-do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher tirelessly/continuously explored the cave.’
- (15) 연구원이 두 번(*의) 동굴(*의) 탐구했다
 yenkwuwen-i twu pen(*-uy) tongkwul(*-uy) thamkwu-ha-yss-ta
 researcher-NOM two times(*-GEN) cave(*-GEN) explore-do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher tirelessly/continuously explored the cave.’

By the same logic through which verbal material was ruled out for the VN process nominal constructions, we also rule out nominal material for the *X-ha-* constructions.

- Whatever the property necessary for AS is, therefore, is also *NOT* nominal.

We’ve now seen that the necessary property for AS to be available is not verbal, nor is it nominal. What’s left? The only thing consistent across each of these structures is the Root (i.e., the VN) itself.

⇒ It is the Root which creates the possible conditions for argument structure.

5 “Type 2” predicates

Type 2 predicates are built from non-eventive Roots, e.g. $\sqrt{\text{word}}$, $\sqrt{\text{work}}$, $\sqrt{\text{answer}}$, etc. (Korean: *mal*, *il*, *tap*). Many are intransitive, but there are some that take a direct object.

Just like VNs, they can also combine with a light verb to form complex predicates (16), but unlike them, they **cannot** head a process nominal construction (17).

- (16) 주니가 문장을 크게 말했다.
 Cwuni-ka mwuncang-ul khu-key *mal*-ha-yss-ta
 Juni-NOM sentence-ACC big-ADV word-do-PST-DECL
 ‘Juni said (the) sentence loudly.’
- (17) * 주니의 잦은 문장(의) 말
 [DP Cwuni-uy cac-un mwuncang(-uy) *mal*]
 [DP Juni-GEN frequent-ADJ sentence(-GEN) word]
 Intended: ‘Juni’s frequent saying of sentence(s)’

And, if they appear as the direct object of the verb ‘do’, it is **not** possible for the associated IA to be licensed with GEN case (18a), nor is it possible to have double ACC case on both the IA and the nominal headed by the Root (18b).

- (18) a. * 주니가 문장(의) 말을 했다
 Cwuni-ka [mwuncang(-uy) *mal*]-ul ha-yss-ta
 Juni-NOM [sentence(-GEN) word]-ACC do-PST-DECL
 Intended: ‘Juni said the sentence.’
- b. * 주니가 문장을 말을 했다
 Cwuni-ka [mwuncang]-ul [*mal*]-ul ha-yss-ta
 Juni-NOM [sentence]-ACC [word]-ACC do-PST-DECL
 Intended: ‘Juni said the sentence’

Given these observations, it is NOT possible to give these predicates an identical treatment as the VNs; these constructions demonstrate that the IA is only supported by something specific to the verbal domain, i.e. a verbal functional projection.

- We can understand the difference between Type 1 and Type 2 Roots as driven by the availability of the $\sqrt{\text{P}}$ structure. The $\sqrt{\text{P}}$ is available for only eventive Roots that semantically encode an undergoer event participant:
 - Type 1 Roots can introduce IAs as their direct complements (Figure 3), so long as that IA is entailed by the ES.
 - For predicates built out of Type 2 Roots, which lack ES and therefore cannot ever semantically entail an event participant, the IA is introduced higher (Figure 3), by verbal structure, which is why the non-derived process nominal is unavailable¹.

6 Against an alternative

Having two distinct structures to differentiate the argument structure of an eventive Root from a non-eventive one is conceptually beneficial:

- If we forced all of the Roots, even the eventive ones, to have their arguments introduced exclusively by functional structure, we would lose this distinction
- We’d also be forced to posit a nominal functional projection that can introduce an IA as well (as in Figure 2).

¹This difference also explains why the double ACC case paradigm is not possible for Type 2, if we understand double case marking as only possible for elements that originated in a sisterhood relationship. This is shown clearly in the literature for Korean multiple case marking on non-eventive nominals (Yoon 2015), where these constructions are only possible when there is a direct argument of the N, i.e. instances of inalienable possession (Barker & Dowty 1993, Boneh & Sichel 2010).

- Regardless of whatever case mechanism is assumed, the IA must move from a lower base position to a higher one in order to interact with higher syntactic mechanisms, as diagnosed by its position with respect to modifiers.

The proposal outlined above also correctly predicts that Type 2 predicates, formed from non-eventive Roots, should NOT be able to have an IA surface in the lower position.

- This is borne out: when the IA linearly precedes an adverbial modifier, ACC case is obligatory (23a), same as the Type 1 Roots.
- In the lower position, dropping ACC *also* leads to ungrammaticality (23b)⁴.

- (23) a. 주니가 문장 *(을) 크게 말했다
Cwuni-ka mwuncang(-ul) khu-key mal-ha-yss-ta*
 Juni-NOM sentence*(-ACC) big-ADV word-do-PST-DECL
 ‘Juni said (the) sentence loudly.’
- b. 주니가 크게 문장 *(을) 말했다
Cwuni-ka khu-key mwuncang(-ul) mal-ha-yss-ta*
 Juni-NOM big-ADV sentence*(-ACC) word-do-PST-DECL
 ‘Juni said (the/a) sentence loudly.’

These DCM facts gain us the following empirical insights:

- the structures built from eventive Roots (type 1, the VNs) have more space: the internal argument originates in a low position, linearly adjacent to the predicate, and can move up (diagnosed by ACC marking)
- this lower position is crucially unavailable for the non-eventive Roots (type 2).

7 Conclusion

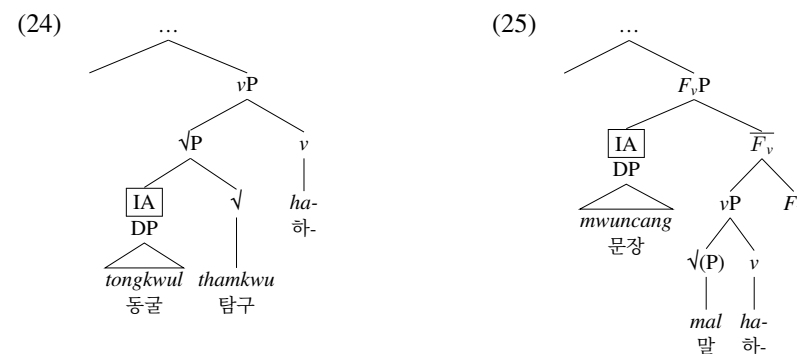
This work argues for two distinct base positions for an internal argument, exemplified and differentiated empirically through a look into different types of complex predicates in Korean and the Roots at their core.

Theoretical upshots:

- Roots live a syntactic life: ‘Root’ is a syntactic category that projects a phrase.
- Introducing an IA is not a property of “verbs”, but rather a property of Roots (Harley 2014); Roots that are eventive (i.e. have Aktionsart) introduce their arguments directly.

⁴This ungrammaticality is unrepairable even with attempts to manipulate the discourse context to try and make the environment more amenable to case drop (see more in Appendix)

Figure 3. \sqrt{P} for eventive Roots, F_vP for non-eventive Roots



- Given that a Root’s ability to take a complement is semantically constrained under this account, it must be the case that Roots are semantically individuated (contra Harley 2014), and that this semantic information is accessible to the syntax.
- This characterization of Roots departs from the strictly Distributed Morphology (DM) notion of roots, both in the syntactic capabilities awarded to Roots, as well as in the amount of semantic information encoded in their lexical entries.

Investigation of nominalizations in many languages have given researchers the data to claim that verbal layers must be embedded within a nominal in order for event participant arguments to be realized in the nominal domain (Alexiadou 2009, Fu et al. 2001)

- The theoretical transition to talking about ‘Roots’, however, identifying an element that exists in the syntax before a sense of syntactic category is established, gives us the opportunity to re-evaluate the need for V under N when it comes to AS.

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Appendix

Inalienable possession and VN complex predicates double case marking behavior:

- (26) 연구원이 동굴 (의) 탐구를 했다
*yengwuwen-uy [tongwul(-uy) **thamkwu**]-lul ha-yss-ta*
 researcher-NOM [cave(-GEN) explore]-ACC do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher explored the cave.’
- (27) 연구원이 동굴을 탐구를 했다
*yengwuwen-uy [tongwul]-ul [**thamkwu**]-lul ha-yss-ta*
 researcher-NOM [cave]-ACC [explore]-ACC do-PST-DECL
 ‘The researcher explored the cave.’
- (28) 니코가 한영 (의) 손을 잡았다
*Nikho-ka [Hanyeng(-uy) **son**]-ul cap-ass-ta*
 Niko-NOM [Hanyoung(-GEN) hand]-ACC grab-PST-DECL
 ‘Niko grabbed Hanyoung’s hand.’
- (29) 니코가 한영을 손을 잡았다
*Nikho-ka [Hanyeng]-ul [**son**]-ul cap-ass-ta*
 Niko-NOM [Hanyoung]-ACC [hand]-ACC grab-PST-DECL
 ‘Niko grabbed Hanyoung’s hand.’

Prosodic boundary – bare internal argument vs. incorporation:

- (30) ... 도시 | 공격했다
tosi | kongkyek-ha-yss-ta
 city | attack-do-PST-DECL
 ‘attack (a) city’

- (31) * ... | 도시 공격했다
 | *tosi kongkyek-ha-yss-ta*
 | city attack-do-PST-DECL
 ‘city-attack’ (incorporated)

Attempts to improve bare internal arguments for type 2 predicates:

- (32) a. * 한영이가 크게 문장 말했다
Hanyengi-ka kyu-key mwuncang mal-ha-yss-ta
 Hanyoung-NOM big-ADV sentence word-do-PST-DECL
- b. * 한영이가 크게 그 문장 말했다
Hanyengi-ka kyu-key ku mwuncang mal-ha-yss-ta
 Hanyoung-NOM big-ADV that sentence word-do-PST-DECL
- c. * 한영이가 크게 긴 문장 말했다
Hanyengi-ka kyu-key ki-n mwuncang mal-ha-yss-ta
 Hanyoung-NOM big-ADV long-ADJ sentence word-do-PST-DECL

Subject control is possible for the external argument in VN process nominals:

- (33) 남준의 떠나기로한 결정
*Namcwuni-uy ttena-ki-lo-ha-n **kyelceng***
 Namjoon-GEN [pro leaving-toward-do-PST-COMP] **decide**
 ‘Namjoon’s decision to leave’ (Namjoon = decider = leaver)
- (34) 떠나기로한 결정
*ttena.ki-lo-ha-n **kyelceng***
 [pro leaving-toward-do-PST-COMP] **decide**
 ‘(the) decision to leave’ (decider = leaver)

Another environment where VNs are found: *cwung* constructions:

- (35) 뒤지는 중
twuyci-nun cwung
 search-ADJ middle
 ‘during the search’
- (36) 끊임없는/끊임없이 탐구 중
kkunhimeps-nun/kkunhimeps-i thamkwu cwung
 constant-ADJ/constant-ADV explore middle
 ‘during the un-ending exploration’