The Cambridge Handbook of Korean Linguistics
Sungdai Cho
John Whitman

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PART 1. KOREAN OVERVIEW

1. Phonology Overview
   Young-key Kim-Renaud (George Washington)

Publications


1997 *The Korean Alphabet: Its History and Structure* [editor], University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu (315 pages)


2. Syntax Overview
   James Yoon (UIUC)

Publications


3. Major issues in Korean linguistics from a linguistic theory standpoint
John Whitman (Cornell)

Publications


1998 Nichieigo hikaku sensyo, volume 9: Kaku to gojun to tōgo kōzō. (Case, word order, and syntactic structure) (co-author, with Koichi Takezawa). Tokyo, Kenkyūsha.

4. Historical Linguistics
Chiyuki Ito (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)

Publications
In Press, Analogical change of accent in the verbal inflection of Yanbian Korean. Lingua.


5. Politeness Strategies
Sungdai Cho (Binghamton)

Honourific expressions are a main focus in the sociolinguistics of Korean (Sohn, 1994, 1999) and Japanese (Harada 1976, Matsumoto 1988, Uchibori 2008, Miyagawa 2012). Honourifics are considered to be part of Korean culture, showing respect to the subject, the object and the hearer. Their formation is realized as lexically, morphologically and syntactically as shown in (1-3). There have been many approaches to solve the complexity and intricacy of honourific expressions, but none of those approaches are satisfactory in many ways. We start with a sociolinguistic

I will limit the discussion and debate here only in Korean honorifics in this chapter. First, there are 4-6 different speech styles (deferential, polite, intimate and plain) among which two styles are archaic and a real question is whether we consider top two speech styles to be honorific expressions. Second, there are formal and informal speech styles and a question is if formality of those speech styles is considered to be a condition of honorific expressions. Third, politeness strategy has been the focus of those speech styles and a question is how we set up a general politeness rule of Korean, relating to honorifics.

Publications

6. Kugyeol
   John Whitman (Cornell)

PART 2. PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY
7. Vowel Harmony
   Seongyeon Ko (Queens)
Description: This article is an introduction to the synchrony and diachrony of Korean vowel harmony from both empirical and theoretical points of view, targeting interested linguistics graduate students and researchers.

Publications

2014  Comparative consequences for a tongue root harmony analysis for proto-Tungusic, proto Mongolic, and proto-Korean. In Walter Bisang and Martine Robbeets (eds.), *Paradigm Change in Historical Reconstruction: The Transeurasian Languages and Beyond (Studies in Language Companion Series)*, John Benjamins. 141-176. (with Andrew Joseph and John Whitman)
I am hoping to contribute an article on "The Phonology and Phonetics of Korean laryngeal contrasts". The article will provide an overview of the literature, both phonetic and phonological, on the laryngeal contrasts in Korean obstruents and also review recent literature on dialectal variation and sound change. If space permits, I may include a section on the historical origin of these stop contrasts. I plan to include some newly collected data (from Seoul Korean and two dialects of Chinese Korean) to illustrate the change and dialectal variation in the paper.

**Publications**

In press VOT merger in Heritage Korean in Toronto. *Language Variation and Change.* (With Naomi Nagy)


**Publication lists for Jessamyn Schertz**


2014 Variability in the pronunciation of non-native English 'the': Effects of frequency and disfluencies. *Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory* 10.2.329345. (With M. Ernestus)
Exaggerating featural contrasts in clarifications of misheard speech in English. *Journal of Phonetics* 41.249-263.

**9. The Phonetic-prosody interface and prosodic strengthening in Korean**

Taehong Cho (Hanyang)  
'The phonetics-prosody interface and prosodic strengthening in Korean''

This chapter will discuss how the phonetic granularity is modulated by higher-order prosodic factors such as prosodic boundary and prominence that stem from prosodic structure. It will also compare prosodic strengthening patterns (i.e., a spatial/temporal expansion) that arise with boundary strength and/or prominence in Korean with those in English and other languages, and discuss the extent to which the phonetics-prosody interface is attributable to language specificity of Korean vs. universal applicability.

**Publications**


2016  Articulatory reflexes of the three-way contrast in labial stops and kinematic evidence for domain-initial strengthening in Korean. *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*  (With Minjung Son & Sahyang Kim)

2015  Language effects on timing at the segmental and suprasegmental levels. In M. A. Redford, (Ed.), *The Handbook of Speech Production* (pp. 505-529). Hoboken, NJ: (With Wiley-Blackwell)


2014  Prosodic strengthening on the /s/-stop cluster and the phonetic implementation of an allophonic rule in English. *Journal of Phonetics*, 46, 128-146. (With Yoonjung Lee & Sahyang Kim)

**10. Korean prosody and its interface with subareas of linguistics**

Sun-ah Jun (UCLA)

This chapter will introduce the model of Korean intonational phonology and how intonation and other prosodic features help us to understand issues in sentence processing, syntax-phonology interface, semantics-prosody interface (especially information structure), prosodic phonology (domain of phonological processes), and language acquisition (both first and second language acquisition).

**Publications**


11. Constituent structure and sentence phonology of Korean
Seunghoon Lee (ICU)
This article will introduce syntax-phonology interface research of Korean first by reviewing studies that are mostly done in early 1990’s. It will also include recent findings by adopting Match Theory proposed in Selkirk (2011).

Publications
2015  A surface constraint in Xitsonga: *LI, Africana Linguistica 21: 4-27. (With Bennett, William)

12. Effects of language experience on the perception of Korean consonants
Sang Yee Cheon (Hawaii)
Language experience plays an important role in the perception and production of speech sounds (Flege, 1987; Flege et al., 1999). It has been observed that late L2 learners cannot acquire L2 sounds without foreign accent, assuming that heritage learners (HL) are different from late adult or non-heritage language (non-HL) learners both in perception and production. That is, HL learners, who were exposed to the HL during childhood, have a phonological advantage over non-HL learners, who did not have such exposure. According to previous studies, listener’ knowledge of L1 phonology strongly affects their perception and production of non-native sounds (Au et al., 2002; Cheon & Lee, 2013; Chang et al., 2011; Godson, 2004; Nozawa & Cheon, 2013; Oh et al., 2003). Research on HL phonology has been done in several languages, including Spanish, Korean, Armenian, and Chinese (Au et al., 2002; Chang et al., 2011; Cheon & Lee, 2013; Godson, 2004; Oh et al., 2003). Chang and his colleagues (2011) reported the positive role of early exposure to the HL in their L2 Mandarin production study. The HL learners performed more similarly to the native speakers of the HL than the L2 learners did, successfully producing phonetic and phonological contrasts in Mandarin Chinese. Au et al. (2002), in their study on the role of early exposure to the HL (Korean), noted an advantage of child overhearers over non-overhearers in their ability to develop a native-like accent later in life. Many previous studies have focused on beginning-level learners and initial consonants. The proposal will examine how Korean consonants in initial and intervocalic positions are categorized and perceived by non-HL learners
and HL learners of Korean. For this purpose, two different groups will participate in the perception experimental study: beginning and advanced learners.

**Publications**


**PART 3. MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX**

13. Right-Dislocation in Korean
   Heejeong Ko (SNU)
   This chapter investigates the syntax and semantics of postverbal elements in so-called Right Dislocation Constructions (RDCs) in Korean. Korean is well-known to be a head-final language where the verb occupies the final position in a clause in canonical orderings. An important fact that cannot be dismissed, however, is that various types of elements may appear in postverbal position in Korean as well. Arguments such as the subject, the object, the indirect object, and CP complements may be located to the right of the verb. Moreover, a variety of predicative projections such as adverbial phrases, prepositional phrases, relative clauses, and small clause predicates may also appear in postverbal position. In this chapter, I critically review and evaluate the validity of current syntactic analyses on right-dislocation in Korean. In particular, two major issues on RDCs in Korean will be examined in detail: (i) whether the RDC contains a monoclusal structure or a bi-clausal structure, (ii) whether postverbal elements undergo syntactic movement or base-generated. I will also look into differences among sub-varieties of RDCs in Korean, which include the contrast between gapped RDCs and gapless RDCs (repetitive vs. non-repetitive RDCs). A general comment on the cross-linguistic implications of Korean data for the current research on RDCs in other head-final languages such as Japanese, Turkish, and Hindi will also be included in this chapter.

**Publications**
14. Experimental insights on the grammar of Korean anaphors
Chunghye Han (Simon Fraser)

Many recent studies on Korean anaphors use both off-line and on-line experimental methods to test structural and non-structural constraints on their interpretation and usage. The questions that the findings of these studies address include whether the anaphor is required to be in a certain structural relation with its antecedent, whether the anaphor is interpreted via binding or co-reference, whether and how much logophoricity or empathy determines the antecedent potential of the anaphor, and the locality of the dependency between the anaphor and its antecedent. This article will present a synthesis of these experimental studies on various types of Korean anaphoric forms, including pronouns and long distance anaphors.

Publications

2004  Are There "Double RelativeClauses" in Korean? Linguistic Inquiry, 35:2, 315-337. (With Jong-Bok Kim)

15. Thematic structure in Korean DP
Peter Sells (York)
Shin-Sook Kim (York)

We want to look at the syntactic expression of arguments and adjuncts of different kinds of noun within the Korean DP. The work is inspired in part by chapters by Ono and by Nishiyama on Japanese, in the recent Handbook of Japanese Lexicon and Word Formation, Kageyama and Kishimoto (eds.), 2015.

There are two main areas to focus on: whether arguments and adjuncts of the same noun can be scrambled or not (Ono), depending on semantic properties of the noun; and different kinds of argument-taking nominal (Nishiyama: inalienable, relational, saturated, unsaturated),
leading to different syntactic properties both within DP and in the external context of the DP. As far as we know, there is no comparable work on Korean.

Publications

Shinsook Kim

2006 Korean NPIs scope over negation. Language Research 42.2, 275-297. (With Peter Sells)


2002 Intervention effects are focus effects. In Japanese/Korean Linguistics 10, ed. by Noriko Akatsuka and Susan Strauss, 615-628. Stanford: CSLI.


Peter Sells


2010 Oblique Case Marking on Core Arguments in Korean. Studies in Language 34, 602–635. (With Kim, Jong-Bok)

2006 Korean NPIs scope over negation. Language Research 42.2, 275-297. (With Kim, Shin-Sook)

16. Interaction of Causative and Passive Constructions

Sungdai Cho (Binghamton)
Passive and causative constructions involve the grammatical changes of subject and object. In this chapter, I describe the basics, types and major characteristics of the two constructions and show how they are interrelated to each other.
In this chapter, we describe the patterns of changes in grammatical relations, the passive and causative construction. In both constructions, we describe the basic principles of forming the patterns, three types of patterns (lexical, morphological and syntactic), and the major characteristics of each pattern. For lexical passives, the lexical predicates by itself indicate a passive meaning. For morphological passives, the passive construction is a grammatical change, since the object in an active sentence is upgraded to a subject and the subject is downgraded to an object while adding a passive morpheme. There are four different passive morphemes, -i, -hi, -li, -ki and there are many exceptions that no passive counterpart from the active or no active counterpart from the passive sentence appears in this passive. Syntactic passives are formed with syntactic phrases, -cita, -key toyta with similar exceptions that there is either no passive or no active counterpart generated from the active or passive construction. There are also four different ‘by phrase’ in Korean that have to do with the characteristics of the noun phrase of by.

Causative construction is also a grammatical change in that a new subject is introduced and a subject is downgraded to an indirect object, while an existing direct object stays as it is and a causative morpheme is added into the predicate. For lexical causatives, a lexical verb shows a causative meaning by itself. For morphological causatives, seven types are introduced with different causative morphemes, i, hi, li, kwu, wu, kwu, chwu. For syntactic causatives, four types are introduced with four syntactic patterns, -key ha, key amntul, -tolok ha, -tolok mantul. We finally show seven major differences between morphological and syntactic causatives: causation and case change in the nominative marker, negation scope, adverbial modifier, co-occurrence with honorifics and auxiliary predicates.

17. The processing of relative clauses in Korean
Nayoung Kwon (Kon Kuk)

In this paper, I present series of studies that aimed to test predictions of Gibson’s (2000) Dependency Locality Theory, O’Grady’s (1997) Structural Distance Hypothesis, Keenan & Comrie’s (1977) Accessibility Hierarchy, MacWhinney’s Perspective shift (1982), MacDonald & Christiansen’s Statistical Regularity of Word Order (2002), and constructional frequency. The processing of SRs and ORs were examined with various types of head nouns (Exp1; self-paced reading), with and without supporting context (Exp2; eye-tracking), in comparison with that of argument-drop sentences (Exp4; self-paced reading) and with and without resumptive pronouns (Exp6; eye-tracking). In addition, two event-related brain potential studies were conducted to examine underlying neuro-cognitive mechanisms (Exp 3 & 5). Overall results were most compatible with the accounts involving structural complexity and the accessibility hierarchy.

Publications
Society of America. (With Yoonhyoung Lee, Peter C. Gordon, Robert Kluender & Maria Polinsky)

PART 4. SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND SOCIOLINGUISTICS

18. Speaker Perspectives in Korean Grammar
Ho-min Sohn (Hawaii)

This chapter is aimed at examining how the speaker’s perspectives (or points of view) are encoded in Korean grammar, in the light of current linguistic argumentation on (inter)subjectivity and (inter)subjectification vis-à-vis grammaticalization (e.g. Traugott & Dasher 2001; Davidse, Vandelanotte & Cuykens 2010). Specifically, limiting the discussion to modal phenomena (while excluding deictic aspects), I will examine how the (inter)subjectified linguistic markers are distributed in a patterned way in Korean grammatical structure, how they have developed via grammaticalization processes, and how Korean grammar has constantly been enriched, regularized, and deregularized as a result of (inter)subjectification.


Publications

19. Discourse Studies in Korean
Haeyeon Kim (Chungang)

This paper discusses research on discourse analysis (DA) and conversation analysis (CA) in Korean linguistics, discussing assumptions and issues of functional approaches to language by providing overview of major discourse studies carried out in the last decades. This study introduces basic assumptions and research topics relating to DA and CA in functional approaches to language, and explores the possibility of adopting functional approaches into discourse analysis in Korean. This paper first provides a brief overview of basic assumptions, methodology, and major research topics of functional linguistics and the development of DA and CA studies. Then it provides a brief overview of some major findings and research topics in the discourse analysis and interaction-based studies which have dealt with written and spoken (conversational) discourse data in Korean linguistics in terms of: (i) information flow, (ii) information status and word order variability, (ii) discourse markers, (iv) discourse/interactional functions of clausal connectives and sentence-e
nding suffixes, (v) turn-taking and related topics, and (vi) other interaction-based studies on such topics as repair, demonstratives, reported speech, and so on. This study discusses how discourse-based functional approaches to language can provide a new way of viewing language functions in Korean. Overall, this paper shows what has been, and needs to be, studied regarding discourse studies and interaction-based analysis of Korean.

**Publications**


**20. Patterns of Conceptual Metaphors in Korean**

Ebru Tucker (ASU)

This chapter will introduce conceptual metaphors of Korean within the framework of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson 1980). In this framework, conceptual metaphor is understood as a systematic mapping of inferences from a concrete source domain onto an abstract target domain through the systematic projection of elements based on shared features. The cross-domain correspondences between entities are not arbitrary, but rather are grounded in correlations that fall within our physical and cultural experience. While there are primary metaphors motivated by the basic patterns of human perception and experience, there are also cultural metaphors that are based on social and cultural constructions of experience. In the last few years, cross-linguistic and cross-cultural differences in the emergence of conceptual metaphors have attracted many scholars, and there is thus now a substantial body of metaphor research on languages other than English (e.g. Charteris-Black 2003 for Malay; Maalej 2004 for Tunisian Arabic; Matsuki 1995 for Japanese; Özçalışkan 2004 for Turkish; Türker 2013 for Korean; Yu 2003 for Chinese). However, research on Korean metaphors is still rare. The study presented in this chapter investigates conceptual metaphors of Korean with a particular focus on determining culturally oriented cross-domain correspondences between source and target domains. Hence, the chapter will explore Korean metaphorical patterns that (i) demonstrate selections of source and target domains that are unique to the Korean language and (ii) manifest a variety of relationships in regard to shared features between source and target domains.

**Publications**

In preparation, Theoretical approaches to teaching Korean idioms in second language
Under review, L1 frequency effects in L2 speakers’ learning of L2 idioms. *A Journal of Language Teaching and Research*

Under review, Idiom acquisition by second language learners: The influence of cross-linguistic similarity and context. *Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*


21. Wh-indefinites
   Jiwon Yun (Stony Brook)
This chapter describes non-interrogative uses of so-called wh-words in Korean and reviews arguments regarding their historical development, grammatical properties, and processing difficulties.

**Publications**


22. Expletive Negation in Korean and beyond
   Suwon Yoon (UTexas Arlington)
Description: In this chapter, I propose the semantics of what has been called expletive negation (EN), showing that, contrary to the traditional term “expletive”, this type of negation is not semantically void. I show how the newfound positive context for EN in Korean challenges the previous assumption regarding negative licensors for EN, hence the negativity-related analyses. Instead, EN is analyzed as a subspecies of subjunctive mood marker which creates an additional attitudinal meaning on a separate layer of doxastic/buletic states. More specifically, the semantic effects of EN are parameterized into two types of subjunctive-like properties, unlikelihood and undesirability. This proposal implicates the following: first, the analysis accounts for the crosslinguistic variation in EN between Korean and other languages; and second, it offers a systematic analysis of EN in other environments such as exclamatives, questions, certain temporal conjunctions, and comparatives.

**Publications**

To appear. Scalar marking without scalar meaning: *non-scalar, non-emphatic* EVEN-marked NPIs in Greek and Korean. *Language.* (With Anastasia Giannakidou)


2011  The subjective mode of comparison: metalinguistic comparatives in Greek and Korean. Natural Language & Linguistic Theory 29.3: 621-655. (With Anastasia Giannakidou)


23. Nominal and temporal anaphora in Korean narrative discourse
Eunhee Lee (Buffalo)
I would like to contribute a chapter called “Nominal and temporal anaphora in Korean narrative discourse.” In this article, I will discuss the ways in which Korean nominal expressions such as zero anaphora and topic-marked NPs are employed to introduce and maintain major referents as well as Korean tense and aspect forms are used to do the same for events. I might add L2 data to compare but it might get too long if I did that.

Publications
2015  An Introduction to Korean Linguistics Routledge, (with Sean Madigan and Mee Jeong Park)

PART 5. SOCIOLINGUISTICS AND PSYCHOLINGUISTICS
24. Grammaticalization in Korean
Seongha Rhee (HUFS)

Summary: This chapter contribution addresses the following: the tradition of grammaticalization studies in Korean; grammaticalization studies at different levels of grammar; and grammaticalization studies by different grammatical categories. The description will focus on the conceptual and cognitive mechanisms as well as socio-pragmatic motivations. It will also highlight the issues from the typological perspective.

Publications

2015 Analogy-driven inter-categorial grammaticalization and (inter)subjectification of -na in Korean. Lingua Hyun Jung Koo 166: 22-42.


25. Gender as a Linguistic Variable in Korean
Min-Ju Kim (Claremont)
The proposed study will survey key research topics of Korean linguistics in the field of language and gender. Since the enthusiastic mid-70s burgeoning of studies on language and gender, a number of studies (especially in sociolinguistic studies, linguistic anthropology, discourse analysis, and pragmatics) have confirmed that gender is an important variable in our everyday use of language. Without doubt, this is the case for the Korean language as well. Korean is well-known for its capacity to encode various interpersonal factors into the language (e.g., honorific system). This study will focus on Korean address terms and honorific markers including sentence levels which are among the clearest linguistic indices of how interlocutors define and create relationships in interaction (linguistic indexicality), with a focus on gender.

Korean address terms have served as one of the clearest litmus tests for changes in Korean society and culture. In addressing friends among middle-aged people, the rising popularity of the newer and women’s term caki “you” stands in contrast with the decreasing popularity of the older and men’s term caney “you”. The preference between caki and caney at work places also reflects whether the company has a male-dominant or female-dominant culture as shown in the two Korean dramas I Need Romance 3 and Misayng that aired recently. This study compares the usage patterns of caki and caney using spoken corpus data and explains the changing dynamics of the Korean society reflected in them with a focus on gender. In a similar manner, this study looks into different cases involving gender such as predominant use of imo “aunt (maternal side)” and enni “older sister (of a woman)” instead of komo “aunt (paternal side)” and nwuna “older sister (of a man)” in the service industry. Along with an examination of Korean sentence level and honorific markers (and mixture of honorific and non-honorific markers), the proposed study discusses these questions drawing on theories of “community of practice”, “dominance vs. difference”, “linguistic indexicality” and “(paradox of) power and solidarity”.

Publications
2015 “From Choice to Counter-Expectation: Semantic-Pragmatic Connections of the Korean Disjunctive, Concessive, and Scalar Focus Particle -na,” Journal of Pragmatics, 80, 121.

26. Jejueo: Korea’s Other Language
William O’Grady (Hawaii)
Changyong Yang (Jeju National U)
Se Jung Yang (Hawaii)

Brief abstract: We will present an overview of Jejueo, the traditional language Korea’s Jeju Island. Topics to be discussed include: this history of Jejueo and its current use on Jeju Island, its status as a language rather than a ‘dialect,’ salient features of its phonology and morphology, and the prospects for its preservation and revitalization.

Publications

27. Influence of Sociocultural Categories in Korean
Agnes Kang (Lingnam Univ.)

Publications

Forthcoming "At the intersection of elitism and gender in Hong Kong advertisements of luxury residences”, to be published in the Proceedings of the 5th International Gender and Language Association conference. Victoria University of Wellington.
Forthcoming (Kang, M. Agnes and Stephanie Schnurr) "From high society to workplace reality: Negotiating gender identities in Hong Kong", The Linguistics Journal: "Language, Culture and Identity in Asia"


2010 (Kang, M. Agnes and Olga Zayts) "Challenges for communicating with a globalised patient population: A look at prenatal counseling in Hong Kong", to appear as part of a special issue of the Journal of Asian Pacific Communication: "Medical Communication in the Asia Context"

PART 6. LANGUAGE PEDAGOGY
   Hye-Sook Wang (Brown)
This paper aims to examine how genre-based approach is best applied as guiding principles for different levels of the Korean language curriculum. Previous research in relation to this approach in foreign language education has predominantly focused on promoting literacies in language classrooms, improving learners’ genre-specific writing skills, and applying it for ‘language for specific purposes’ courses. However, genre-based approach can be a very useful framework for articulating the Korean language curriculum by selecting and adopting different narrative modes for each level that best fit learners’ proficiency and its specific goals. While there is a substantial body of literature on the application of the genre-based approach to foreign language teaching in other languages (i.e. mostly romance languages), relatively little attention has been paid in teaching Korean language. After discussing theoretical background of this approach (i.e. reviewing the principles), the paper will propose a curricular model that can be adopted in any Korean language programs with specific examples for each level.

Publications
29. Exploring Integrated Performance Assessment
Sahie Kang (Middlebury)

Following Integrated Performance Assessment (IPA, Adair-Hauck, Glisan and Troyan, 2013) model, this paper will discuss how language proficiency and skills in real use of grammar and vocabulary can be measured in actual performance assessment of integrated skills of reading, listening, speaking and writing. In order to verify whether IPA model has validity and reliability, an actual implementation of IPA in an Advanced Korean class will be collected and analyzed based on rubrics that can be used as standards for scoring. The paper will also analyze if there are correlations between IPA results and Proficiency outcomes to support the test validity. At the same time, the author will emphasize the significance of “backward design (Wiggins and McTighe, 2005)” which contrasts sharply with the traditional approach of planning instructional activities first and designing assessment later in the instructional process. “Backward design” urges teachers to determine the evidences of learning through effective assessment to verify learning goals before planning any instructional activities.

Reference

Publications


30. Teaching Pronunciation to Learners of Korean
Meejeong Park (Hawaii)
This chapter draws from theory and practice on effective teaching of aspects related to the pronunciation of Korean. An overview of teaching issues from different methodologies and
second language acquisition research is provided with special emphasis on the most difficult features of Korean sound system from learners’ perspectives. Having Communicative Language Teaching as a basis for classroom teaching, it emphasizes that the main goal of language teaching is to help students learn to successfully communicate in Korean. This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the sound system of contemporary Korean, and suggests ways of intersecting the sound system with hangul in terms of reading, listening, and speaking. It also suggests useful assessment tools and measures, in addition to suggested teaching techniques.

Publications
2015 An Introduction to Korean Linguistics. Routledge. (With Lee, E.H., Madigan, S)


31. Interactional competence in L1 and L2 Korean language
Mary Kim (Hawaii)

Interactional competence is recognized as a vital part of communicative competence (Ross & Kasper 2013, Wong and Waring 2010, Young 2003). Drawing on findings from conversation analysis, pragmatics, and interactional linguistics studies of Korean language, this chapter will offer an overview of how speakers display and achieve interactional competence: how they produce and understand talk, reciprocally maintain participation, and accomplish actions and intersubjectivity with other co-participants in everyday social interaction. The chapter will first discuss the fundamental interactional organizations of L1 Korean, such as how Korean speakers take turns (turn-taking organization), organize their turns of talk in a sequential manner (sequence organization), and deal with problems of understanding (i.e., repair organization). The chapter will discuss how the distinct grammatical structure and features of Korean are tied to the interactional practices and strategies of Korean speakers (e.g., uniqueness in turn-formats, response tokens, repair practice). The chapter will next provide an overview of studies which investigate Korean language learners’ interactional competence: how learners deploy linguistic, identity, and interactional resources. The chapter aims to illuminate new directions in Korean language acquisition and pedagogy research and also suggest ways for facilitating or developing Korean language learners’ interactional competence, which is a current topic of intense research efforts in applied linguistics (Gardner and Forrester 2010, Hellermann and Pekarek-Doehler 2011, Young 2009).

Publications
32. Korean Heritage Language Learners

Hi-Sun Kim (Harvard)

This chapter will examine and review the research studies in the past decade on language acquisition and processing of heritage learners along with empirical studies on Korean heritage learners. Based on some of the recent theoretical discussions regarding heritage language acquisition and linguistics, this study will address specific linguistic issues that are unique to Korean heritage learners (through comparison of heritage learners of other languages) to find a prototype or prototypes of Korean heritage language learners’ interlanguage. Finally, I would like to discuss and compare the current 5Cs of the National Standards for Korean Language Learning to provide pedagogical implications in developing heritage language learner curriculum in the college level.

Publications


33. Comprehension of Korean idioms as a foreign language
   Danielle Ooyoung Pyun (OSU)

Idioms are phrases or sentences whose meaning cannot always be derived from the literal meaning of their constituents (e.g., *kick the bucket, pull someone’s leg*). Idioms are often linked to cultural practices and traditions of the speakers and thus present a special learning challenge to L2 (second/foreign) language learners. This study investigates the influence of literality (i.e., the literal meaning of the idiom) and predictability (i.e., to what extent the literal meaning of the idiom contributes to predict its figurative meaning) on the comprehension of Korean idioms as a second/foreign language. Previous studies have hypothesized a couple of models to explain the processing of idioms, one of which is the degree of decomposability. A decomposable idiom is an idiom “whose individual components contribute to its figurative meaning (e.g., *hit the jackpot*)” (Abel, 2003). A nondecomposable idiom is the one whose literal meaning has little relation to its figurative meaning (e.g., *kick the bucket*). According to Gibbs, Nayak and Cutting (1989), decomposability is a significant factor that influences the level of idiom comprehension or representation. Previous findings on idiom comprehension were mostly based on L1 research and few studies have been conducted in the context of L2 acquisition. Furthermore, studies discussing the comprehension of Korean idioms as a second/foreign language have been scarce. The present study first examines models or hypotheses that conceptualize the processing and comprehension of idioms or figurative expressions. Next, this study investigates the influence of literality and predictability on the comprehension of Korean idioms based on the data collected from learners of Korean as a second/foreign language.

Publications


34. The Language Policy and Its Effect in Korea
   Hyun Sik Min (SNU)

Short description:
Established in 1948, the South Korean government reviewed four key linguistic regulations and decided to reuse *The Draft for Unified Spelling System of Korean* (1933) and the *Standard Korean Vocabulary* (1936), which were developed by the Joseon Language Society under
Japanese colonial rule. The regulations on *Loanword Orthography* and *Korean Romanization*, however, were newly established in 1958 and 1959, respectively. Full-fledged revision of national linguistic regulations began in 1970. With the 1988 Seoul Olympics a few years ahead, the Research Institute of the Korean Language was launched in 1984 and worked on amending rules on *Loanword Orthography* (1986) and *Korean Romanization* (1984, 2000). The institute also set out regulations on the *Korean Spelling System* (1988) and *Standard Korean Vocabulary* (1988).

The Korean language curriculum in South Korea—with a focus on literature, grammar and reading—has contributed to national development by promoting national identity, morality and general culture. The “character revolution” of Sejong the Great who created the easy-to-learn Hangeul, the Hangeul-only “stylistic revolution” led by Christian reformers, and the continued endeavors of Sigyeong Ju and members of the Joseon Language Society—even under Imperial Japan’s policy of obliterating national languages in its colonies—to formulate a series of language standards and compile dictionaries laid a solid foundation for the development of Korean language education in South Korea. Since its establishment, the South Korean government has consistently pursued the policy of using Hangeul alone in public documentation. Especially with the computer word processor revolution in the 1990s, the Hangeul style has taken deep root, contributing significantly to national communication and development.

**Publications**

1999  The Korean Orthography, Thaehaksa Publishing.

1999  The Study of Korean grammar, Yeoklak Publishing.

2008  A Study of the Korean version of 'Ileon' (易言), Seoul National University Press.
