

Can Theory Help Translators?¹⁾: A Case Study on the Korean Multiple Case Marking

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1. Introduction

This paper aims to investigate the relationship between linguistic theories and translation practice, especially, in dealing with cross-linguistic variations of the formal properties in given data and addressing the problems/tasks of obtaining a full understanding of the related semantic structure(s)²⁾. In order to

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- 1) This is the question made public in Chesterman and Wagner (2002) by Wagner's questioning of the use of translation theory for a practising translator. In this paper, the scope of discussion of 'theory' is to be linguistics-related at the initial stage. It is not to "represent an old-fashioned prescriptive approach" (ibid.: 2) but to encourage to "reach an understanding of the processes undertaken in the act of translation" (Bassnett 2002: 43).
 - 2) Despite the disciplinary autonomy and the academic development that Translation

assess the applicability of linguistic theory into Translation Studies, this paper first takes the Korean multiple case marking as a focus phenomenon and reviews the previous research in linguistics on the seemingly atypical linguistic phenomenon often referred to as "Double Subject Construction" (Ryu 1909; Kim, M. 1971/1974), "Multiple Nominative Construction" (Lee, S. 1969, etc.), or "Non-Nominative Subject Construction" (Yoon 2004).

The case study is carried out in considering the following key questions:

Studies has gleaned over the last couple of decades, the chasm between linguistic theories—language-specific rules in particular—and translators' practice has characterized more than a chapter in translation history. It is partly ascribed to, firstly, the pedagogical and ethical concerns about prescriptivism and, secondly, language users' ability to implement intuitive construals that help and enable the de-/encoding of a message/text with no or little need to resort to grammar books. When the resultant question "Can theory help translators?" was posed by Emma Wagner, therefore, the voice was firmly skeptical and even in a challenging tone (Chesterman and Wagner 2002). Nevertheless, the fundamental relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice has never been static or prefixed in spite of the existence of a certain tendency over the other(s).

Speaking of linguistic constraints, even if translators of this new century have more freedom in terms of their choice of text, stylistics, and even religious orientations, it does not mean that they are free from any linguistic constraints or properties in their individual-/collective-level translations. The Korean language is a good example. Unlike other particular languages of the Indo-European family or those of the Sino-Tibetan language family, the Korean language is one of the few languages of which the unique linguistic properties and rules classify it as independent of any of the world's languages (Crystal 1997; Katzner 2002). It possesses not only the characteristics of free word order but also those of rich derivational morphology. More interestingly, Korean is very significant in the sense that it exhibits the phonologico-morphologically identical case marking in a sentence. If the precise grammatical knowledge is any part of the components of translation competence and, thus, an individual difference in the sentence acceptability and grammaticality judgments may affect the overall translation performance, cross-paradigmatic and interdisciplinary discussion on the relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice appears more than just interesting and meaningful.

(a) Is a fully adequate linguistic theory available for the description and illustration of the multiple case marking in Korean?; (b) Does the multiple case marking have any particular intrinsic properties that can or cannot be applied in actual translating?; (c) If a non-Korean source text happens to bring about some kind of multiple case marking in the Korean target text, are there any formal traits captured in the process that can function as a clue for this discussion?; (d) Is the new finding on the relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice going to help translators broaden their knowledge and diversify their skills?

Subsequently, upon the realization that it is quite unlikely that a single-level-related or single-dimensionally-stated theoretical account—commonly observed in the linguistic literature—can fully describe or explain the complex phenomenon for a consented general understanding (even prior to the level of in-detail construal), the paper comes to face the need to modify or adjust linguistic theory to the extent that it can provide a common ground for the discussion of diverse linguistic phenomena (with translation included as a driving force of language activities). For the specification and integration of some useful theoretical accounts in linguistics, then, certain theoretical frameworks and notions to help gain perspective are employed in an interdisciplinary³⁾ manner: cognitive mechanism of language processing, argument structure⁴⁾, event argument, three-dimensional⁵⁾ linguistic models, and language typology. And, in order to test the practical applicability of a future translation-based transdisciplinary investigation⁶⁾, this paper goes on to

3) cf. 'interdiscipline' in Snell-Hornby (2006).

4) The Preferred Argument Theory (PAT), for example, sees 'Grammar' as "architecture for function" (Du Bois et al. 2003). Argument Structure may help discover the intrinsic nature of such an architecture.

5) See Lim (2010) for the detailed description.

6) In this paper, different kinds of empirically-constructed collaborative research are all regarded as academic attempts toward transdisciplinary consilience and holistic theorization not because they adopt theoretical viewpoints and notions "across"

implement the description and the analysis of a set of language data (e.g. sample passages from contemporary professional translators' publication rendering into Korean *Metaphors We Live By* by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson (1980/2003)⁷⁾). The result is seen to show a good degree of semantic interrelatedness between the argument structure of an example sentence in Korean and that in English—with the new revised model put in consideration. This finding can be viewed as a kind of empirical evidence for the mutually interactive and reciprocal (not necessarily overlapping) relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice. It also highlights the importance of a linguistic theory to be equipped with and/or broadened by the diverse paradigms and studies on translation as a major driving force and self-enriching phenomenon for ever-dynamic language activities.

Consequently, the research suggests that, given language data with language-specific constructions, the in-depth study of both the pertinent theory and the optimal translating should be able to help translators produce a most satisfactory result. At the same time, linguistic theories should be able to be optimally investigated and further developed when translation as a multidynamic phenomenon is taken into account.

different disciplines but because they explore and investigate pertinent linguistic phenomena on a wider scale by traversing or, if necessary, going beyond disciplinary territories, to the extent that those phenomena can be satisfactorily and fully adequately illustrated and explicated.

- 7) For the choice of this volume and its translation, there are some proper reasons: firstly, the major subject of the book is cognitive linguistics/semantics in that full, successful construal is of great significance; secondly, the translators are experts in the related fields, for which there is little chance for mistranslation; thirdly, the translators are not only professional translators but also highly educated intellectuals, guaranteeing a satisfactory translating performance along with a sufficient level of the [cognitively adequate] grammatical knowledge and the [socioculturally acceptable] translation norms in their minds/brains.

2. Linguistic Theories on Multiple Case Marking

The morpho-syntactically puzzling and semantico-pragmatically intriguing structure in Korean (cf. Japanese) that shows the (superficially identical) nominative⁸⁾ case concatenation in a clause/sentence⁹⁾ has been labeled variously with many different terms in linguistics depending on the distinct views and theoretical traditions maintained by the researchers. Some of the examples include Double Subject Construction, Multiple Nominative Construction, and Non-Nominative Subjects among many others. These terms, however, hardly explain or reflect the quintessential nature and mechanism of the intrinsically complex linguistic phenomenon, and terminologically legitimate and linguistically relevant title(s) should be studied and (re-) devised. This paper, thus, holds that a value-neutral generic term be needed, to begin with, and that the term "Multiple 'KA' Construction¹⁰⁾" (Lim 2004) is adopted tentatively¹¹⁾ (cf. multiple 'LUL' marker concatenation). At an initial stage,

8) cf. accusative case to be discussed in forthcoming research.

9) e.g. ku-ka chayk-i iss-ta (그가 책이 있다. he-NOM book-NOM exist-INFL 'as for him, there is a book'); khokkili-ka kho-ka kil-ta (코끼리가 코가 길다. elephant-NOM nose-NOM long-INFL 'as for the elephant, the nose is long'); nwun-i pi-ka tway-ta (눈이 비가 되다. snow-NOM rain-NOM become-INFL 'as for the snow, it becomes the rain'), etc.

10) Eventually, this paper is going to propose that both the Multiple 'KA' Construction and the Multiple 'LUL' Construction should be described and understood as 'Phrase-level Marker Concatenation Structure.' As is illustrated in Lim (2004), the intrinsic and fundamental mechanisms (and factors) that make such constructions possible and salient in Korean are the (optional sequential) projection of a Non-thematic Event Argument at the phrase level (e.g. Noun-projected and/or Verb-projected) and the language-specific projection methods (e.g. directionality) of the proto theta roles with the highest or second highest hierarchy in argument selection (Lim 2004). The Marker Concatenations in aid of '-i/-ka' and '-ul/-lul' are merely the results (: final-stage products in language parsing; consequential outputs in the sentence generation) observed on the surface only [author's focus].

11) The notational form 'KA' is used to represent the formal presence of a particular

instead of generating extra abstract notations, the theoretical and practical problems concerning the Multiple 'KA' Constructions are going to be discussed in reference to the previous theoretical approaches. And the main focus is going to be put on the actual applicability of the theoretical knowledge in dealing with the construction-related translating. As relevant viewpoints are too diverse to be illustrated here, this paper now uses a basic classification system with the particularity-universality criteria: particularity-oriented approaches versus universality-oriented approaches¹²⁾ (with eclectic approaches regarded as

phrase/clause that contains the Korean marker '-i/-ka' in it (cf. multiple 'LUL' marker concatenation). However, strictly speaking, using an abstract case/grammatical marker cannot be a good solution alone in both Linguistics and Translation Studies. In Linguistics, as was observed by Croft and re-emphasized by Goddard, "a continuing kaleidoscope of notations [has] made even five-year-old journal articles—and many reference grammars—difficult to decipher" (Croft 2001: i, quoted in Goddard 2008: 2). And, adding an abstract notation—without having theoretical adequacy and practical applicability guaranteed—would only result in more complexity and redundant construals. In Translation Studies, too, this is only going to broaden the conceptual and physical gap between a linguistic theory and its applicability in translational practices. Hatim labels such kind of theoretical complication as "mechanical, lower-level vagaries of the linguistic system" (Hatim 1997: xiii). In the interdisciplinary work on cross-cultural communication (i.e. text- and discourse-level translation), it is argued that the use of translation and/or translating in a linguistic investigation should enable the deepening and broadening of linguistics both at the micro and macro levels (e.g. contrastive linguistics and discourse analysis) (ibid.).

- 12) Although all linguistic investigations are, to some degree, in pursuit of the discovery of principles, their principle-oriented works tend to be divided into two major directions. When the scientific description focuses on the regularity-based and commonality-oriented classification of linguistic elements and phenomena, the research is likely to become universality-oriented (i.e. toward unity). On the other hand, when it stresses the irregularities and particularities of the linguistic elements and the related phenomena, the research is more likely to become particularity-oriented (i.e. toward diversity). The scientific outcomes resorting to either of the separate approaches may become drastically disparate as, based on

something that attempts to integrate certain aspects of both). The questions are twofold, then: Do those numerous approaches reflect the prosperity of the contemporary linguistic theory, from which Translation Studies can also benefit? Or, simply, are they too kaleidoscopic and/or too abstract in a non-productive fashion (so that any constructive application of such a theory in the process of translating only remains futile)?

At this stage of the investigation, the paper is going to see if different theories can provide a set of cohesive and feasible linguistic knowledge, which may be not only significant but also useful in actual situations of language use (e.g. translating).

2.1. Universalist Perspectives¹³⁾ or Eclectic Approaches: Consensus?

that, language typology will bring about distinctively different theoretical consequences.

13) There are two major perspectives in regard to research on natural human language: Universality-oriented or Particularity-oriented. Below are some of the major accounts in favor of language particularity. They see this unique linguistic phenomenon in Korean as a language-particular construction and tend to restrict the theoretical description and explanation within such a paradigm as much as possible.

- a. [Subject 1 + Subject 2 VP] (Ryu 1909)
- b. NP1-NOM + NP2-NOM + Predicate/Verb (Lee, S. 1969)
- c. Topic 1 + Topic 2 → NP-NOM + NP-NOM (Sohn 1981)
- d. Adj. & Non-agentive Intransitive Verb as Ergative Verb (Ko 2001)

On the other hand, there are some others that maintain the idea of universality. Their common viewpoint considers each concrete linguistic phenomenon to be related to the commonality of human language, and seeks unity in their research (i.e. any language-specific difference is only minor, scalar, or superficial).

- a. NP1-NOM (sentential subj.) + NP2-NOM (in a predicate clause)
(Sung, K.-C. 1985)
- b. [NP1-GEN NP2-NOM] & [NP2-NOM NP1-LOC] → Topicalization
→ NP1-TOP/NOM NP-NOM (Suh 1971)
- c. NP-GEN/DAT NP-NOM → Transformation (Hong 1947)
- d. Korean Double-Subject Structure (Kim, M. 1971/1974)

Unlike many of those researchers whose findings appear to be influenced by the history-long academic tradition of arguing over and taking a side in universality-based dichotomy¹⁴⁾—thus, universal principles vs. restrictive particularities (cf. Lim 2004), this paper claims that a comprehensive theory on human language/languages should go beyond the Western-tradition-based disciplinary boundaries and work toward a comprehensive and holistic (NOT universal) paradigm even within the field of linguistics¹⁵⁾. The emergence of

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- e. NP1-GEN* NP2-NOM → Subjectivization (Park, S.-H. 1970)
 f. NP1-GEN/LOC NP2-NOM → optional Subjectivization (Sung, K.-S. 1979a)
 g. NP [[NP A] [N' B]] → lowering movement for N' (Kang 1988)
 h. NP-GEN NP-NOM → IP Adjunction (Choe 1988)

*cf. (19) a. - d. in Lim (2004: 21)

- 14) This kind of dichotomy appears in a large number of linguistic and philosophical investigations, that is, in the humanities-related literature. Very obvious is the conceptual influence of the Western myths about the Babel Tower. Metaphorically speaking, the far-reaching debate on universality versus particularity can be labeled 'Pro-Babel' versus 'anti-/post-Babel.' This binarity-oriented dichotomy, however, has a common ground that both orientations have the "pre-Babel" state (i.e. state of pure, universal language with perfect meaning exchangeability) as the very reference point in their argument/theorization. In contrast to those mythology-based approaches, this paper argues that the more complex the society and its related phenomena get, the more diverse and multi-dimensional a related theory should become in order to maintain a comprehensive view in it. Although the term 'eclectic' was used in Lim's (2004) study to represent those experimental and holistic academic attempts, it is more appropriate to say that they are, in effect, comprehensive transdisciplinary approaches to the natural linguistic phenomena because they are all encouraged to implement a scientific investigation across and beyond the fixed theoretical frameworks of the existing disciplinary domains.
- 15) There are some interesting and insightful viewpoints effectively adopted in their linguistic investigations which reflect and provide the applicability of a transdisciplinary or perspectives-incorporating exploration (e.g. Yoon's (2004) study into the Korean Non-Nominative Subject Constructions). Yoon (2004) proposes two different subjects for the construction: Major Subject and Grammatical Subject. But, it is rather unclear why and how they are devised. Unless such information is clear

eclectic approaches is a new step toward such movements. With the approaches, some linguistic properties are classified as 'commonalities'; yet, some other properties are seen as 'unique' of the particular language. Therefore, the universal property and language-particular traits are thought to be co-existent in a language and combined in an intertwined way.

Motivated by the constructiveness and effectiveness of such a standpoint, this study now pays attention to the eclectic approaches to the Korean-particular phenomenon.

(1) Eclectic Approaches of Linguistic Theory

- 1) Three different constructions (Park, S.-B. 1935)
 - a. Subject NP + Subject Complement NP
 - b. Subject NP + Incomplete Intransitive Verb's Complement NP
 - c. Sentential Subject NP + Subject NP
- 2) Subject NP + Predicate Clause (Choi 1937)
- 3) Computational Operations using 'combination' and 'inheritance' (O'Grady 1999)
- 4) Double Subject Construction with the semantic interpretation of 'TOPIC' at the D-Structure → Topicalization → Double Subjects (Jung 1980)
- 5) Double Subject Constructions (Yang 1987)
 - a. Subject + Reference Complement + Verb
 - b. Subject + Predicate Complement + Functional Verb
 - c. Subject + Subject-delimiting Adjunct + Verb
 - d. Topic + Subject + Verb
- 6) Double Subject Construction (Lee and Im 1983/1996)
 - Macro/Indirect Subject + Micro/Direct Subject
- 7) Multiple Nominative Constructions (Yoo 1995)
 - a. N1-NOM + N2-Default (: 2 arguments)
 - b. NP2-TOP + NP1-NOM (: 2 arguments)
 - c. N1-NOM + N2-Default (: 2 arguments)

and explicit, it is hard to call the argument valid and legitimate while it would be possible to claim theoretical plausibility and credibility for the idea.

- d. NP-TOP + NP2-NOM (: 1 argument)
- e. Adjunct NP1-NOM + head NP2-NOM (: 1 argument)
- 8) [+ FOCUS]-assigned constituent moves to an Adjunct position or a SPEC position in the XP → derived Subject or Object (Kim, G. 1994)
- 9) Double Nominative Construction (cf. Inalienable Double Nominative Constructions, Psych Constructions) (Kim, J. 2001)

The review of the previous research shows each researcher's theoretical orientation toward language universals or language particularities. In a linguistic investigation that is concerned with both language universals and particularities, eclectic approaches seem to provide a theoretical vantage point by paying attention to both of the features (i.e. differences and similarities) in their grammatical analysis and description. It, however, is still hard to find any evident common clue to help establish a consented theory on the pertinent phenomenon. The theoretical debates over the notions such as grammatical relation (e.g. subject, object, etc.) and grammatical case (e.g. nominative, accusative, etc.) are already history-long. Without the initial, cross-linguistically-implemented clarification of the notions, the method of resorting to both devices (i.e. grammatical relation and case) may lead to a moot point¹⁶⁾.

2.2. Questions Raised

With a wide variety of theoretical frameworks, viewpoints, and defending argumentations given in the previous research, it primarily appears nowhere close to clarification in spite of the rich resources and the sufficient data. Speaking in terms of theoretical adequacy, the richness and diversity of theory

16) Yoo's (1995) work is note-worthy, in that sense, owing to the fact that the cross-linguistic implementability and the Korean-specific applicability of the theoretical device employed in the research can be well captured via argument structure.

may be related to the predominant presence of descriptive adequacy. It, however, does not convincingly guarantee any degree of explanatory adequacy let alone the possibility of a consistent intralingual practice and the productive interlingual application. Whether the employed approach were universality-oriented, particularity-based, or eclecticism-preferred, any legitimate account should be able to provide a certain degree of both descriptive and explanatory adequacy as well as some practical applicability for it to become a strong, convincing argumentation while allowing for room for further discussion. The only point that is consented so far is that these Korean sentence patterns characterized by the multiple 'KA' marker concatenation (cf. stacking) are an open-end question that organically involves a predicate/verb and a multiple number of arguments/noun phrases at the same time.

One very puzzling and even seemingly anomalous phenomenon observed in the marker-concatenated texts has a lot to do with the actual dynamic use of the particular language: translation (as a process and a product). Namely, without many clear clues found in the source language text (e.g. in English), a translated Korean text appears to exhibit a fair amount of the linguistic transformation into multiple-marker-concatenated clauses/sentences. Apparently, it is the Korean translator's choice of the use of the Multiple/Double 'KA' Construction, not the linguistic property of the source language, that has caused or produced the grammatical peculiarity in the target language text. Is that just a feature of the Korean translationese? Or, are those examples to be analyzed as mere translation errors? More importantly, what would be the main driving force or stylistic motif¹⁷⁾? If any or some account from the various and often contradictory theoretical claims or findings is to be more valid than the others and, therefore, overpower the rest in the metaphorical war of argumentation (Lakoff and Johnson 1980/2003), what are the tools and standards for such

17) In Japanese, for example, Uehara proposes that it is the subjective perspective that generates (or causes) the double subject construction (Uehara 2006).

assessment, particularly, regarding the kind of assessment and application that language users in a professional context (e.g. translators, educators, etc.) may be required to attain good skills for?

In the following sections, this study is going to turn its attention toward the potential of a new research approach that appears to be more empirical, easily testable, highly practical, and theoretically implementable: a translation-based approach.

3. A New Approach with Translation as the Driving Force

For the points and the reasons given above, another approach should be considered and devised in an attempt to search for the multilevel and multidimensional analysis of a wide range of real-life language data. In this study, it is argued that it is the translating and translated texts—in an either written or spoken form—that can provide both linguistic insights and empirical credibility. In the following sections, the paper is going to try to envision the ideas mentioned so far.

Lim's (2004) study on the Multiple '*KA*' Construction (as well as Multiple '*LUL*' Construction) is a preliminary research toward the establishment of a transdisciplinary linguistic theory. In that, many insightful and promising linguistic viewpoints are examined and employed in an interdisciplinary way, which include Argument Structure, Case Grammar, Non-thematic (Event) Argument, Case Percolation, Event (as grammatical object), a counter-account to the Inalienable Possession Constructions, Principles and Parameters, and so on. What is the most interesting and unique in the interdisciplinary research is that the seemingly irrelevant views lead us to a very clear and simple way of describing and explaining the so-called atypical Korean constructions (both the Multiple '*KA*' Constructions and the Multiple '*LUL*' Constructions). This means that the interdisciplinary research method may be a successful tool to provide a

straightforward principle for the complex realizations and satisfy the principle of economy with a few simple rules—under the condition that its in-detail description and overall explanation suffice for theoretical adequacies.

In this paper, some critical notions and frameworks are selectively chosen and examined in a translation-involved context, which include (three-dimensional¹⁸⁾) argument structure, cognitive mechanism of language producing/processing, conceptual hierarchy, (critical) language typology, subjective viewpoint (in event-structure conceptualization) and so forth.

3.1. Argument Structural Realization

In the respect of the Korean Marker Concatenation, this paper speculates that, following Lim (2004), the multiple '*KA*' construction should have little to do with double subjects or multiple nominative cases even if the linguistic realization on the surface level may appear to indicate either of the options. It is, fundamentally, more closely related to the intrinsic mechanism of argument structure(s) of the predicate/verb of each sentence, with the (non-thematic) Event Argument functioning as a main parameter for the distinctive representation. In using the special kind of argument that is "non-thematic" (Lim 2004: 65) as well as the notion of case percolation (cf. Bobaljik 2000), the hypothesis manages to display a good deal of theoretical systematicity by succinctly yet fully illustrating how both the Korean multiple '*KA*' and '*LUL*' constructions can be described and explained in a single identical manner with logical consistency¹⁹⁾. Following is the summary:

18) It is the author's hypothesis that every argument structure should be three-dimensional. With the hypothesis and its follow-up linguistic model(s), it is expected to enable not only more effective and clearer descriptions and explications of linguistic phenomena but also more consistent and constructive theorization in language typology (Lim 2010).

19) According to Lim (2004), the Korean language shows two different kinds of the Non-thematic Event Argument realization: (a) the linguistic realization of

(107) Observations:

Event Arguments consist of

- a. N-projected Event Argument
- b. V-projected Event Argument

(108) Description:

John-i nwun-i yeypu-ta (존-이 눈-이 예쁘-다)

John-NOM eye-NOM pretty-INFL

'As for John, eyes are pretty.'

(109) Explanation:

a. <THM> Pretty: V

'nwun' ← <THM>, the proto theta role in S

⇒ b. <<E> THM> Pretty: V

: Non-Thematic Event Argument projected by the noun argument 'nwun'

⇒ c. <<THM> THM> Pretty: V

: Non-Thematic Event Argument substituted with a THM argument

⇒ d. <<John> nwun> Pretty to be realized

(cf. representation to be V: Pretty <nwun <John>>)

(110) a. Description:

Event Verb tway- ('become') <E> substituted by <THM1, THM2>

b. Examples:

nwun-i pi-ka tway-essta (눈-이 비-가 되-었다)

'The snow became the rain.'

(111) a. iss- ('exist') <THM1, (LOC)> (THM: caymi, mat, etc.)

b. (cip-e) cha-ka iss-ta <cha, (cip)>

c. John-i (cip-e) cha-ka iss-ta (존-이 (집-에) 차-가 있다)

Verb-projected Event Arguments and (b) that of Noun-projected Event Arguments. Applying the major thesis of Cognitive Grammar, it seems reasonable to say that it is the individual language user's cognitive decision to conceptualize a certain entity or state in a pertinent situation and introduce it as a new event into the argument structure formed in his/her 'brain' (or mind). Those verbs that tend to project an Event Argument are '-i' ('be'), 'ani-' ('be NOT'), 'tway-' ('become'), and '-ha-' ('do'). The nouns that project an Event Argument appear to be closely related to the verbs such as '-i' ('be'), 'it-' ('exist'), 'sayngki-' ('come to have'; 'come into being'), 'yeypu-' ('pretty'), 'khu-' ('big'), 'nelp' ('wide/broad'), 'man-' ('abundant'), 'dah-' ('reach'), 'joh-' ('fond of; 'good'), 'kip-' ('deep'), etc. (91-2).

- d. THM cha projects <E> to be substituted by <THM2>
- e. The proto theta roles get a functor according to the hierarchy (the 1st: 'KA' & the 2nd: 'LUL') and the Non-Thematic Event arguments get assigned the suffix functor identified with the assigner's, presumably, for a compositional reason.
- (112) a. sayngki- ('come to have'; 'come into being') <THM1>
 b. sikan-i sayngki-essta <THM1> projects <E>
 c. John-i sikan-i sayngki-essta (존-이 시간-이 생기-었다)
 <E> substituted by <THM2>
- (113) a. yeypu-ta ('pretty') <THM1>
 b. sayk-i yeypu-ta <THM1> projects <E>
 c. cangmi-ka sayk-i yeypu-ta (장미-가 색-이 예쁘-다)
 <E> substituted by <THM2>. (70-72)

The intrinsic operations of the Korean argument realization involving and yielding the Marker Concatenation are proposed as follows.

(2) Procedural Operations of Argument Structure

a. Argument Structure with Proto Theta/Semantic Roles²⁰⁾

1st-hierarchy functor → 'KA' assignment

2nd-hierarchy functor → 'LUL' assignment

b. Argument Structure with Noun-projected and/or Verb-projected

Event Arguments (: non-thematic) → case/feature percolation²¹⁾

20) They are considered to be hierarchy-sensitive. This study, therefore, argues for the correlation between proto theta/semantic roles and the hierarchy—differentiated from other views.

21) "[The] Non-thematic Event arguments get assigned the suffix functor identified with the assigner's [functor], presumably, for a compositional reason" (Lim 2004: 72). One of the main reasons for the operation of the single identical functor (i.e. either '-i/-ka' or '-ul/-lul') within a round of case percolation must be the Principle of Economy. The initial functor and its percolations become realized as the same 'Markers' in the output sentence. Essentially, markers are the final results of the highest-hierarchy and the second-highest-hierarchy argument projection [from the grid] and its follow-up functor percolations [from the initial functor], which takes

3.2. Conceptualization and Projection: Cognitive Mechanism²²⁾

In the previous section, the (Event) Argument realization via the verb- or noun-induced projection and their case agreement—using the device of case/feature percolation—are considered as the intrinsic linguistic mechanism and the fundamental reason for the unique manifestation of the phrase-level Marker Concatenation²³⁾ in Korean. Now, it is going to highlight the cognitively driven aspect(s) of the Korean-specific phenomenon and, essentially, argue that it is the individual language user's cognitive ability (not the independent syntactic constituents alone) which generates such type of linguistic manifestation²⁴⁾.

place in order to complete the semantics of the sentence. The initial and primary semantics of the sentence is what we understand as 'Speaker's/Writer's intention.' In this logic and hypothesis that the author has attempted to establish, one significant finding is that the Korean "Josa" or "Ending" (that O'Grady (1999) labeled the Josa as) is an important linguistic property of the Korean language and, therefore, entitled to the appropriate treatment in its right.

- 22) Unlike 'Formal' or 'Orthodox' approaches that distinguish "autonomous" linguistic processes from other cognitive processes and propose to study a linguistic phenomenon separately, the Cognitive Linguistics approach has provided a number of theoretical accounts that emphasize the importance of the full consideration of all parts of language analysis in order to achieve "a more comprehensive appreciation of the multiplicity of the language [or individual linguistic] units" (Luchjenbroers 2006: 2) (cf. Lakoff 1987). And this cognitively 'real' approach to language processing does not restrict its research to a linguistic description only. It means that research from various disciplines outside the domain of linguistics (e.g. psychology, philosophy, anthropology, Artificial Intelligence (A.I.), etc.) are not only encouraged but also implementable. As Janda (2000) describes, the cognitively oriented linguistics has established a researcher community in that "a concatenation of core concepts and goals" are embraced and "the empirical observations of language behaviors across languages and disciplines" are constructively made (Luchjenbroers 2006: 2). As a matter of fact, it is the general framework of Cognitive Linguistics in which this transdisciplinary research finds its place.
- 23) cf. Multiple 'KA' or 'LUL' Constructions in Lim (2004).
- 24) In Japanese, there are very intriguing case-marker-related phenomena, of which the formal characteristics appear to be able to share (cross-) linguistic insights and

Taking Lakoff and Johnson's (1980/2003) work for example, the human cognitive faculty is shown to engage in a multiple dimension of conceptualization, with which a wide (if not every) range of the language activities can be accounted for (e.g. metaphor, metonymy, etc.). Although the authors revised their idea on the notion of 'projection' in the later edition of the work, it is the cognitive operations of conceptualization and projection that appear to play a critical role in the argument realization. The kind of projection used in this study, though, is not a vague mental activity but, hypothetically, a cognitive and neurolinguistic operation that the brain undertakes when it receives

theoretical implications with other research on the above-discussed sentence patterns in Korean. The formal peculiarities observed in the linguistic phenomena give the Japanese constructions the name 'multiple/double nominative construction'. A critical account to approach the Japanese 'multiple/double nominative constructions' from a cognitively oriented perspective is provided by Uehara (2006). The investigation is also toward descriptive and explanatory adequacy, but, this time, it gains more powerful empirical ground and theoretical assertiveness by uniquely taking a cognitive approach, which is motivated by Ronald Langacker's theoretical framework on the notion of subjectivity (1985; 1991a). It is Cognitive Grammar (cognitive semantics to be precise) and linguistic subjectivity therein that provide a powerful lever for a successful and cohesive theoretical argumentation: in the analysis of the Japanese internal state predicates, the nominative 'ga' is described in terms of subjective conceptual space (cf. evocation of the discourse space). According to Uehara (2006), (a) "internal state predicates" or "subjective predicates" in Japanese should be understood as representing "egocentric viewing arrangement" (Langacker 1985: 121); (b) Kuno's (1973) analysis of "Ga for Object Marking" (79) is a consequential theoretical implication directly affected by the theoretical presupposition of the 'two dimensional' event structure model (Uehara 2006: 287). What is note-worthy in the cognitive research is the introduction of 'subjective-axis' viewing arrangement, which, in simpler terms, indicates the significance of the subjective perspective—as a critical variable—in both the fundamental understanding and the theoretical speculation of the focus linguistic phenomenon. In the continuum of theoretical paradigm variation/evolution, more detailed future research is definitely to shed new and brighter light on these interesting linguistic phenomena in both Korean and Japanese.

the visual information available in the surrounding environment yet selectively/subjectively perceived by the individual human being. When a respective language user generates a sentence, it is impossible that he/she is forming a truth-value statement for which there exists an ultimately valid and permanently fixed relationship of form-content correspondence. Because "sentences are not true or false independent of human purposes" (Lakoff and Johnson 1980/2003: 164) and "understanding always involves human categorization—a function of interactional (rather than inherent) properties and of dimensions that emerge from our experience" (ibid.: 165), "viewpoint"²⁵⁾ and "perspective"²⁶⁾ are considered to play an essential role in structuring a concept. In the process, certain aspects get highlighted (i.e. having a vantage point or prominence of some sort) with the others, simultaneously, getting suppressed (ibid.: 141). Moreover, owing to "subtle variations in meaning" (ibid.: 136), none of any two sentences virtually can have the same meaning. Given the fundamental, paradigm-broadening information on the relationship between conceptualization and subjectivity, one can automatically assume that the kind of 'projection' discussed in Lim (2004) is, in fact, a cognitive action/operation of personally construing 'a scene' (Fried 2005) and selectively giving a conceptual vantage point (or prominence) to certain arguments via subjective prioritization (cf. conventionalization). The prototypical configurations are hypothesized in the following sections in that language typology connects the notion of projection with the morpho-syntactic characteristics of Korean.

3.3. Argument Structure for Translation-centered Typology

Prior to any further deliberation on the linguistic phenomenon highly salient in Korean, the inquiry here cannot help turning itself toward the question of language typology: the matter of language universals and particularities. In

25) as an event-structuring concept (Fried 2005: 475-77).

26) as one motivator of semantic prominence (Fried 2005: 478).

other words, why do most (if not all) of the previous research results in the literature—concerning the multiple 'KA' constructions—tend to take a side, falling somewhere in between on the salience scale of the patternings from zero-peculiarity/full-universality to full-peculiarity/zero-universality? Do their findings and orientations have something to do with the personal make-up of an individual linguist? Or, are they just a simple reflection of the physical fact(or)s of the world, such as the scalar variations of language forms: from zero alteration (isolating language) to partial alteration (agglutinating language), and to full alteration (incorporating /inflecting language)? Is this construction a natural (i.e. cognitively oriented and linguistically reasonable) product/outcome of an insight-providing and consistency-based typology, or, nothing but a sheer anomaly only observable in the Korean language?

In agglutinating languages, each functional linguistic unit²⁷⁾ is argued to have an independently corresponding grammatical meaning, so that the sum of the units equally presents the sum of the functions/meanings. In Korean, for instance, all the conventionally accepted and linguistically recognized ideas classify '-i/-ka' as the nominative case marker (or subject marker) and '-ul/-lul' as the accusative case marker (or object marker). And, it is believed that it is the unique functions and properties of these salient markers that enable the free word order²⁸⁾ in Korean.

As soon as one puts into consideration the author's hypothesis that each Marker Concatenation (e.g. multiple '-i/-ka' or multiple '-ul/-lul') is the linguistic

27) Namely, what is called a prefix, a suffix, a postposition, a preposition, a particle, an ending, and so on. In this account, the term 'Marker' is used, instead, following Slobin (8).

28) cf. The term 'scrambling'—often used to refer to the free-word-order-related phenomena—insinuates something done in a hasty, disorderly, or confusing manner. The marker concatenation in Korean is, however, implemented and realized in a very systematic manner (Lim 2004). The term, therefore, appears to reflect the subjective perspective(s) or impression of some researchers to whom the Marker Concatenation looks less ordinary.

realization—on the phonetic level in particular—of the Korean argument structure (initially, through the 1st-hierarchy argument projection and, (optionally and) subsequently, by the hierarchy-based prototypical marker's feature percolation to the newly projected Non-thematic Event Argument, it becomes clear that those markers ('-i/-ka' and '-ul/-lul' particularly) are not plain case markers, particles, endings, or postpositions that are morpho-syntactically dependent and semantically independent.

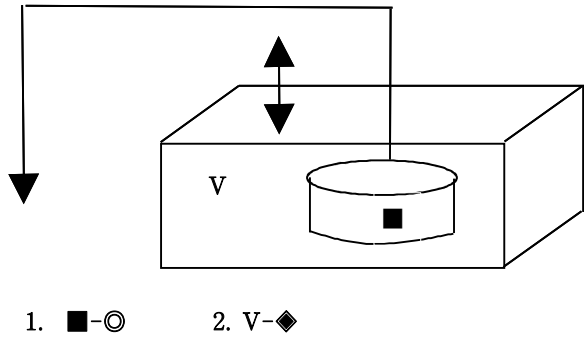
In the respect of language classification, Lim (2010) finds out that, with the consideration of Three-dimensional Argument Structure (motivated by cognitive linguistic frameworks and based on the essential engagement/operation of the neural network of the human brain in any and every linguistic activity), almost all the formal features of human languages can be classified in a very simple way, especially those features/elements²⁹⁾ to determine language types. Below is an example diagram quoted from the simplified models of the typologically specific realizations of Three-dimensional Argument Structure, with the degree of the formal alteration³⁰⁾ (in and upon the argument projection) in the output data functioning as the main criterion (Lim 2010).

(3) Three Major Types³¹⁾ in Language Typology

29) i.e. degrees of the formal alteration in the argument realizations.

30) In the diagrams, the outer square indicates the three-dimensional existence of a verb/predicate in the brain [the author's hypothesis]. The entity (marked by the tentative use of symbols such as O, ●, ■, etc.) in the angled brackets (or more likely to be a smaller tube) inside the verb/predicate indicates the (prototypical) argument perceived and construed by the language user, which is assumed to be under the influence of the main predicate/verb in a mutually interactive manner. It is hypothesized that some kind of feature or property checking takes place between the projected argument and the predicate/verb particularly when the argument is being projected out of the verb category (or a verb-related area in the brain). This is almost a synonym to the grammatical 'agreement', but the term 'checking' appears to be more appropriate in the provided configuration (cf. an arrow to be used for the indication).

Figure 1. Type C: Partial Alteration (quoted in Lim 2010)



In the Three-dimensional Argument Structure models that Lim (2010) hypothesizes, the Korean language appears most likely to fit into the third model³²⁾ (Figure 1 in this paper): the language type of partial form alteration.

- 31) 1) Full Alteration (of a unit, not necessarily a word)
- a. Argument Structure: $V < O >$
(Argument O with a semantic role X conceptualized and assigned in the brain)
 - b. Linguistic Output: $\diamond V$
(V' is an altered form upon V's interaction with the argument projected for its realization)
 - c. Example: Argument '1st person singular', Verb 'be'
→ Argument projection → Output/Realization: I am
- 2) Zero Alteration (of a unit, usually a word)
- a. Argument Structure: $V < \bullet >$
(Argument O with a semantic role X conceptualized and assigned in the brain)
 - b. Linguistic Output: $\bullet V$
(V is a zero-altered form upon V's interaction with the argument projected for its realization)
 - c. Example: Argument '1st person singular', Verb 'love'
→ Argument projection → Output/Realization: 俄愛
- 32) a. Argument Structure: $V < \blacksquare >$
(Argument O with a semantic role X conceptualized and assigned in the brain, often case-salient)
- b. Linguistic Output: $\blacksquare-\odot V-\blacklozenge$
(V- \blacklozenge is a partially altered form upon V's interaction with the argument)

And, if the theoretical findings in Lim (2004) get combined—particularly in terms of the existence of the Non-thematic Event Argument (e.g. Noun-projected <E> and Verb-projected <E>; their (proto-) case percolation) and the steady operation of the hierarchy functors (i.e. hierarchy-based grammatical markers '-i/-ka' and '-ul/-lul') for a successful cognitive-linguistic performance, those other arguments assigned low-hierarchy semantic roles (e.g. Locative, Temporal, Beneficent, Cause, etc.) may be said to be realized in the direct aid of lexically stable and semantically salient/saturated markers (e.g. postpositions and/or prepositions indicating specific semantic roles such as source, destination, space, time, cause, etc.).

Briefly speaking, the language user's perspective working in conceptual structuring (Lakoff and Johnson 1980/2003), directionality in the argument projection (e.g. from left to right, from right to left, etc.), and the degree of form alteration (e.g. zero, partial, or full alterations) in the argument realization—specifically during and upon the argument-predicate checking (e.g. what is called "agreement")—appear to be the major critical elements/factors in almost every instance of the (simple) clause/sentence formation and that of language classification³³).

The notions of perspective-/viewpoint-driven argument/event structure conceptualization, the Three-dimensional Argument Structure, and prominence-related projection have just been proposed and discussed across disciplines. What to bear in mind is that giving an argument/entity a vantage point is not just to let it have some prominence but to create a specific highlighting/

projected for its realization)

c. Example: Argument '1st person singular', Verb 'go'

→ Argument projection → Output/Realization: 내-가 가-ㄴ-다

33) Once the above-proposed hypothesis is considered, it becomes obvious that a form-centered description (or a similar application in theorizing) does not necessarily give birth to a satisfying degree of explanatory adequacy not to mention cognition-based linguistic insight or scientific depth.

suppressing relationship (Lakoff and Johnson 1980/2003), from which, this paper argues, the seed (and factor) of translation³⁴ is initially produced: i.e. manipulation. If valid, this translative aspect of the human cognition and language activity can be further discussed in Translation Studies in exploring the correlations between the intralingual mechanism(s) and interlingual practices.

3.4. A Translation-based Analysis

The translation-based approach is a very common practice in today's Linguistics and Translation Studies. Whether it centers around qualitative or quantitative research, its basic principle is to remain highly descriptive³⁵.

34) In this context, 'translation' should be understood as a cognitively-induced intrinsic human mechanism and process, not a mechanically executed interlingual and intertextual practice. In the broad sense, it is more appropriate to say that the cognitively activated translation is the object of this research.

35) In terms of the descriptive analysis of translated texts, Kim, H. states:

Up until now, the textual analysis of a translated text has been done in such a way that (a) it points out syntactically incorrect or mistranslated expressions in regard to the grammar of the Korean language or (b) that it takes a certain linguistic theory on text as a research tool in the analysis. The analysis of a translated text or the argument on the expression-level problems (i.e. what is called 'translationese') may have a limitation of having the data constrained within part of certain particular translation texts. (Kim, H. 2009: 12)

What one needs to be aware of is the possible pitfalls that corpus-based descriptive analyses would be confronted with. In Kim H.'s (2009) study largely facilitated by the analysis of the Korean corpus (2 kinds of morph-tagged and balanced corpus containing a million syllable words: one group with translated texts and the other with non-translated texts), there are both useful and confusing information. As for the adoption of some specific viewpoints made by the author, there is little explanation for the author's specific orientation toward one or two particular opinions available in Korean linguistics. To be precise, possible pitfalls appear to be related to the following: firstly, the non-critical choice of the grammatical

Despite the fact, there are certain features or properties that simply cannot be captured by a solely descriptive and quantitative research method. The information that is collected through the quantitative evaluation in Kim, H. (2009), for instance, is intriguing particularly on the ground that the use of '-i/-ka' turns out to be relatively less frequent than that of '-un/-nun' (the putative topic marker in Korean) and, also, that it is more so in the case of translated texts (162; see <Table 75>). This explicitly depicts and explicates the infrequent appearances that the abstract marker 'KA' makes in both translated and non-translated texts. If the frequency of the use of the 'KA' marker is low as part of its intrinsic nature, the actual uses of the 'KA' Marker Concatenation can be easily and consequently estimated to remain low as well. Therefore, it indicates the potential significance of a qualitative approach, instead, to the peculiar linguistic phenomena involving the Marker Concatenation in the

terminologies—in the table of the *Sejong*-corpora classification (52-3)—may generate theoretical problems or conflicts due to the oblique definitions and classifications of such notions as Josa, Ending (어미), Verb, Predicate (용언), Adjective, Determiner (관형사), Nominal (체언), Case, and Grammatical Relation (ibid.: 52; 53; 101; 160-66; 229); secondly, the morphological analysis and the morph-tagging are not fully reliable, which is clearly acknowledged by the author (e.g. analysis errors mentioned on pages 17, 18, 103, 413, and 414); thirdly, although the employment of the notion 'discourse community' (ibid.: 12; 26) is claimed to be useful and effective in the establishment of a theoretical model of translational composition, it carries risk of promoting an over-generalized and over-idealized macro-context for translators. It is an utterly misleading conception that an innocent and value-free homogeneous speech community can exist in the real world where multidirectional and multidimensional language uses and their variants occur all the time, even, at the cost of conflict and miscommunication. Without considering the theoretical and physical significance of the Cultural Turn, this kind of pure scientific standpoint is likely to work against the related discipline(s) and its/their theoretical contributions to the development of pertinent knowledge; fourthly, by limiting the conceptual boundaries of translation to the range of professional translation, full comprehension and critical thinking of translation becomes a rather challenging work.

Korean language. It also means that even the low frequency of some distinctive linguistic phenomenon does not and cannot minimize or undermine the significance of relevant research to be conducted in a full-fledged manner. In that case, specific and individual translation samples—as opposed to the quantitative evaluation of corpus-level data—are more likely to provide both powerful linguistic insights and context-specific empirical evidence. In this study, a set of keywords³⁶⁾ to be analyzed is the verb (predicate), a grammatical category that presents empirical and revealing clues for the understanding of the fundamental mechanism(s) of the noun phrases (or arguments) in a marker-concatenated sentence. The following section, then, is going to undertake the data analysis accordingly.

3.4.1. Data Analysis

In Lakoff and Johnson (1981/2003), all the linguistic data of the given chapters are examined (cf. foreword & afterwords). With those 234 pages written in English, the Korean translation yields 351 pages. While that information may not indicate anything substantially significant or critical in terms of the translation process and/or product, the appearance of 55 sentences, as a whole, is found to be theoretically meaningful, especially considering the translative feature called 'normalization': if the multiple '*KA*' constructions were

36) Keyword Translation (or Traduction Signalétique in French) is the method which can be adopted on the ground that it serves to determine if the message (i.e. information) of the source language does or does not require fuller translation into the target language and, in the latter case, how it needs be translated (Shuttleworth and Cowie 1997: 91). And, by checking out the keywords that involve the multiple '*-i/-ka*' concatenation in the translated sentence, the basic concepts of the pertinent sentence and their importance level can be discovered (e.g. on the basis of the frequency) (ibid.). In short, key words (especially in relation to argument structure) are able to give a tip for the general comprehension and analysis of each translation—both as a process and as an output.

nothing but a syntactically anomalous and semantically peculiar phenomenon, the professional translators with an expertise relevant to the fields of the chosen subject(s) should have made definite decisions in favor of normalization rather than translator's creativity or freedom in stylistics. When a close examination is made of the 55 sentences of marker concatenation, the statistics comes to produce very intriguing findings, of which the major elements to play a key role are the verbs. What is more interesting is that, instead of focusing solely on their syntax or semantics, implementing an Argument-Structure-based investigation clearly appears to provide more relevance and consistency in a theoretical attempt for the illustration and the explication of the sentence patterns in question. Following are some of the statistical information:

(4) Korean³⁷⁾ Verbs related to the Marker Concatenation

- a. 'tway-' (to become) 28
- b. 'ani-' (to be NOT) 17
- c. 'iss-'³⁸⁾ (to exist/be) 8
- d. 'ep-'³⁹⁾ (to non-exist) 5
- e. 'khu-' (to be big/large) 1

Although such contingencies as the translator's personal attitude or individual aptitude must not be overlooked in any scientific research and its quantitative analysis, this paper argues that the findings are hardly insignificant, especially, in comparing the results with the corresponding data in English (i.e. keyword translation). As is given in the Appendix, the statistics in the English case does maintain an interesting and relevant status.

37) In the analysis, Korean is the target language.

38) cf. blended with 'i-' (to be) 2; with 'tway-' (to become) 3.

39) cf. blended with 'tway-' (to become) 1.

(5) English Verbs related to the Marker Concatenation

- a. 'to be' 24
- b. 'to be NOT' 16
- c. 'to become' 3
- d. other verbs⁴⁰⁾ 12

Notice that those verbs with high frequency share a cognitively primary property in the two languages: the concept(ualization) of (not) 'being' (either as existence or becoming). From the epoch-breaking investigation by Lakoff and Johnson (1981/2003), one can clearly see the inherent and unseparable relationship between human cognition and natural language. If any of the claims⁴¹⁾ is valid and legitimate, one can also go on to propose that the above-mentioned high frequency should be related to the very existence and the fundamental operation of natural metaphorical concepts (e.g. 'emergence' metaphor, 'ontological' metaphor, etc.) (ibid.). Therefore, from the translation-based cross-linguistic analysis based on the cognitively oriented realization of argument structures in English and Korean, it can be said that (a) the linguistic conceptualization of the sense of the world⁴²⁾ exhibits certain universal features; (b) one's own sense of 'being' gives birth to and affects the uses of linguistically ontological units and expressions (usually by means of metaphorical structuring and blending); (c) it is the human cognitive system that gives perspective to the linguistic notions such as argument structure and semantic roles.

In summary, the translation-centered approach to language data with

40) 'to have' 3; 'to mean' 2; 'to matter' 2; 'to see' 1; 'to hold' 1; 'to signify' 1; 'to make' 1; 'to go NOT' 1.

41) (e.g. embodiment, projection, metaphorical nature, neural basis, highlighting or concealing of a certain conceptual/semantic aspect in a particular language via metaphorical structuring, manipulation, a physical-reality-based conceptualization, experientialism, cultural locality and its linguistic/cognitive realization, etc.)

42) It is thought to consist of entities and relations in the brain/mind.

interdisciplinary collaboration appears to not only provide a good deal of meaningful insights but also suggest a good amount of positive theoretical implications, which may support or, even, prove the mutually interactive and reciprocal relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice.

5. Conclusion

In this research, several different notions and major frameworks in Linguistics and Translation Studies are revisited in order to investigate the relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice with the Korean multiple case marking as its case study material. Once realizing that single-level linguistic accounts cannot provide a consented opinion on the phenomenon, the paper searches for a revised theory to encompass many concepts and topics (including argument structure, cognitive mechanism, language typology, and so on). And, while showing that the Western tradition of the universality-based dichotomy has had a great influence on the general linguistic research on the Korean language, it comes to suggest that a cognitively oriented and argument-structure-based theorization using a translation-centered analysis method can provide not only a theoretically insightful model but also a good deal of relevant and practical data analysis.

In conclusion, a translation-centered and interdisciplinarily collaborative approach can be regarded to be useful and constructive in and for a research in both Linguistics and Translation Studies. And the fundamental relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice should be viewed as mutually interactive and reciprocal.

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Appendix. Korean Translation⁴³⁾ Examples with the 'KA' Marker Concatenation

1. 공격이나 방어 또는 입지 강화나 입지 상실-이 전혀 의미-가 없-(는 문화) (24)
(a culture [...]) where there is no sense of attacking or defending, gaining or losing ground (4)
2. 은유-가 (단순한 언어의 문제, 즉) 낱말들의 문제-가 아니(다) (25)
metaphor is not just a matter of language, that is, of mere words (6)
3. 시간이나 주, 년 단위로 사람들에게 보수를 지불하는 것-이 관례-가 되(다) (28)
it has become customary to pay people by the hour, week, or year (8)
4. 맥락-이 문제-가 되(다) (34)
context does matter (12)
5. ('사과 주스 자리'라는) 표현-이 (어떤 종류의 물건을 지시하는) 관습적인 방식-이 아니(다) (34)
the expression ('apple-juice seat') is not a conventional way (of referring to any kind of object) (12)
6. 타일랜드-가 또 다른 베트남-이 되(다) (82)
[...] Thailand become another Vietnam (39)
7. (우리는) 그-가 (그 [...] 행위에) 책임-이 있-(는 것으로 여긴다) (84)
(we) hold him responsible for it (39)
8. 책임-이 문제의 초점-이 되(다) (84)
responsibility is what is focused on (39)
9. 왜 비둘기-가 성령의 상징-이 되는가 (84)
why the dove is the symbol of the Holy Spirit (40)
10. (우리는) 그 이론-이 토대-가 없-(음을 보여 줄 것이다) (97)
(We will show that) theory to be without foundation (46)
11. 당신 말-이 이해-가 됩니까 (105)

43) Target language text: 노양진, 나익주 옮김 (2006) 『삶으로서의 은유』, 서울: 박이정.
Source language text: Lakoff, George and Mark Johnson (1980/2003) *Metaphors We Live By*, Chicago: U of Chicago P.
Total 55 sentences in the Korean translation (out of 351 pages; similar patterns containing '-nun' not included) rendered from the English text of 234 pages (cf. the afterword)

- I see what you're saying (48)
12. [...] 꼭대기-가 머리-가 되(다) (122)
 [...] their peaks become heads (54)
13. '위'-가 그런 존재에게 무슨 의미-가 있을 수 있을까? (125)
 What could UP possibly mean to such a being? (57)
14. 일-이 놀이-가 될 수 있다 (141)
 Work can be play (67)
15. '직접조작'-이 분석 불가능한 의미 원소-가 아니(다) (152)
 DIRECT MANIPULATION is not an unanalyzable semantic primitive (75)
16. 각 개념-이 [...] (해체되어)] 궁극적인 건축블록-이 될 수 있다 (152)
 Each concept [...] can be broken down into ultimate building blocks (76)
17. [...] 그것-이 뒤따르는 주장의 근거-가 되(다) (169)
 Subsequent claims will be based upon them (89)
18. 우리-가 지나온 길-이 장거리일 수 있다 (177)
 we may have a long path (93)
19. '음식'-이 '아이디어'의 의미들 중 하나-가 아니(다) (211)
 [...] not [...] any more than "food is one of the senses of "idea (116)
20. [...] 모페드-가 전문적인 견지에서 모터사이클-이 아니다 (221)
 A moped is technically not a motorcycle (124)
21. [...] 그-가 몸-이 더 크다 [...] (226)
 [...] he is bigger [...] (127)
22. 원인과 결과 사이의 연결-이 최대한 강한 것-이 아니(다) (231)
 the link between the cause and the effect is not as strong as it could be (131)
23. 원인과 결과-가 같은 사건의 일부-가 아니(다) (231)
 The cause and the effect are not part of the same event (131)
24. [...] 어순 '위 아래'-가 [...] 우리의 개념체계와 더 정합적-이 된다 (234)
 The word order 'up and down' is [...] more coherent with our conceptual system
 [...] (133)
25. [...] 형태와 의미 사이의 대응-이 자의적-이 아니라 논리적-이 된(다) (238)
 the correspondences between form and meaning [...] are "logical rather than
 arbitrary (136)
26. 사랑이 추구하는 목표-가 그저 임의의 목표-가 아니(다) [...] (246)
 the goal that is pursued is not just any kind of goal [...] (141)

27. [...] 문제-가 (영구적으로 사라지는) 종류의 사물-이 아니(다) (249)
 [...] problems are not the kind of things (that can be made to disappear forever)
 (144)
28. 은유-가 어떻게 진리-가 될 수 있는가 (270)
 how metaphors can be true (160)
29. 그것-이 생존과 관련된 가치-가 있(다) (271)
 it has survival value (160)
30. 문장-이 참 [또는 거짓]-이 되(다) (273)
 a sentence [...] may be true (162)
31. [...] 범주가 [...] 고정된 것이 아니(다) (276)
 [...] our categories are not rigidly fixed [...] (164)
32. [...] 문장이 [...] 참 또는 거짓-이 될 수 없(다) (276)
 [...] sentences [...] are not true or false (164)
33. [...] 존의 행위-가 발포의 원인-이 되(다) (282)
 John's action is responsible for the firing (169)
34. [...] 해리의 행위-가 원인-이 되(다) (282)
 Harry's action is [responsible for the firing] (169)
35. “ ~ 라고 말하는 것-이 참-이 되(다) (282)
 it would be true to say “ ~ (169)
36. [...] 그것-이 정합성-이 없다 [...] (289)
 [...] they are not coherent (174)
37. [...] 그 은유-가 참-이 되(는 방식) (290)
 [...] how it could be true (175)
38. [...] 소음과 분노로 가득 찬 경험-이 [...] 무의미한 것-이 되(다) (290-1)
 [...] those full of sound and fury [...] signify nothing (175)
39. [...] 진리 이론-이 ‘순수하게 객관적인 진리’ 이론-이 아니(다) (300)
 A theory of truth [...] is [...] not a theory of “purely objective truth (182)
40. 진리 규정-이 옳은 것-이 되(기 위해서는) (302)
 to make the truth definition work (183)
41. 체험주의적 대안-이 어떤 것-이 될 것인가 [...] (306)
 what an experientialist alternative would be like (186)
42. 길 자체-가 가는 것-이 아니(다) (312)
 ways cannot go (190)

43. 모든 [...] 낱말의 응용-이 [...] 판단을 흐리게 하는 것 이상-이 아니(다) (312)
all the [...] application of words [...] are for nothing else but to [...] mislead the judgment (190-1)
44. [...] 그 문장-이 참 또는 거짓-이 되(다) (323)
it would be true or false (198)
45. [...] 그 문장-이 참 또는 거짓-이 되(는 조건) (326)
[...] (the conditions under which) the sentence is true or false (201)
46. [...] 문장-이 객관적으로 참 또는 거짓-이 되(는 조건) (333)
[...] (the conditions under which) a sentence would be objectively true or false (206)
47. 어떤 화자 의미 M'-가 이 맥락에서 무엇-이 되(ㄴ 것인지) [...] (334)
[...] what the speaker's meaning M' will be in this context? (208)
48. [...] 그것-이 이제는 더 이상 은유-가 아니(다) (340)
[...] it is no longer metaphorical (211)
49. [...] 그 유사성-이 본래적 은유의 근거-가 된다 [...] (340)
[...] the similarity is the basis for the original metaphor (212)
50. [...] 그 유사성 자체-가 본유적인 것-이 아니(다) (343)
[...] the similarities themselves were not inherent (214)
51. [...] 그것을 설명하는 것-이 [...] 자신의 일-이 아니(다) (346)
[...] accounting for such things is not his job (216)
52. [...] 객관주의적 모형-이 인문과학 안에 전혀 설 자리-가 없다 [...] (349)
[...] objectivist models have no place at all in the human sciences (219)
53. 어떤 것-이 한 개인에게 무슨 의미-가 있는가 [...] (356)
What something means to one individual [...] (224)
54. [...] 이것들-이 대립되는 관심사-가 아니(다) (362)
[...] these are not opposing concerns (229)
55. [...] 은유-가 (우리의 삶을 제약한다는 점에서) 더욱 중요한 문제-가 되(다) (371)
[...] metaphors matter more (because they constrain our lives) (236)

[Abstract]

**Can Theory Help Translators?:
A Case Study on the Korean Multiple Case Marking**

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This paper aims to investigate the relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice, particularly with regard to the Korean multiple case marking, an intriguing yet puzzling linguistic phenomenon characterized by the atypical morpho-syntactic structuring (e.g. NP-NOM NP-NOM; NP-ACC NP-ACC). Considering various factors involved in the Korean-particular phenomenon and studying both the theories and the diverse practical data (e.g. translation), the study places the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration at the heart of the linguistic investigation. And, in order to implement an experimental yet empirical research concerning this seemingly atypical linguistic phenomenon—usually called Double Subject Construction (Ryu 1909; Kim, M. 1971/1974), Multiple Nominative Construction (Lee, S. 1969, etc.), or Non-Nominative Subject Construction (Yoon 2004), this paper tests the practical applicability of the related theories into practice. As the initial examination does not provide sufficient information for a consented understanding of the phenomenon, another expanded account gets devised by revising or modifying previous theories in an interdisciplinary way, particularly, with translation to be considered to be a driving force in language activities. The research, then, goes on to implement the description and the analysis of a set of translation data (e.g. contemporary professional translators' publication rendering into Korean *Metaphors We Live By* by Lakoff and Johnson (1980/2003)) in order to search for further applicability. For an interdisciplinary

specification and integration of the relevant accounts, certain theoretical frameworks and notions to help gain perspective are selected: cognitive mechanism of language processing, (three-dimensional models of) argument structure, and language typology.

This study eventually proposes that translation-centered perspectives and interdisciplinary collaboration can help not only Translation Studies but also general linguistics. In addition, the relationship between linguistic theory and translation practice can be said to be mutually interactive and reciprocal when with broadened viewpoints and disciplinary flexibility and collaboration.

▶ Key Words: translation theory and practice, Korean multiple case marking, argument structure (realization), cognitive processes, translation as driving force, interdisciplinary collaboration

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