

Possessor Raising, Quantification and Linear order in Korean
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How argument structure interfaces with semantic interpretation is at the center of intensive research in current linguistics. Within such a research program, when an element behaves as an argument in some respects and as an adjunct in other respects, it becomes important to decide which properties should be counted in the determination of argumenthood in the syntax-semantics mapping procedure. This talk discusses two representative paradigms of such borderline cases: namely, the Inalienable Possession Construction and Floating Quantifier Construction in Korean. I argue that there exist two different underlying structures for those NP-split constructions: Inalienable Possessor forms a constituent with its associate NP in the underlying structure, whereas Case-Marked numerals do not form a constituent with its associate NP. Evidence for this proposal is drawn from striking parallels between the distribution of the Possessee and Caseless numerals, and also from a variety of asymmetries between subject-oriented numerals and object-oriented numerals and between Caseless numerals and Case-Marked numerals. The paper also demonstrates that the proposal for Korean Caseless numerals may extend to Japanese counterparts. This paper sheds light on properties of linearization in scrambling and on locality conditions and search domain in movement.