Differential degrees of retention of lexical meaning in Japanese and Korean functional categories: A typological and constructional approach

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Japanese and Korean have an abundance of function words (Muysken 1998) which derive from lexical items, e.g. auxiliaries, complementizers (Horie 2011), adpositions, and conjunctions. Controversies over the common ancestral origin of the two languages (Martin 1991) aside, extensive parallelism in form-meaning correspondence exists among Japanese and Korean function words, e.g. imperfective aspectual auxiliary verbs —te iru ているin Japanese and —ko issta 고 있다/-e issta 이었다 in Korean, adpositions meaning 'regarding'—ni kansite と関してin Japanese and — ey kwanhay 에 관해in Korean. What is often observed between the two languages is that Korean function words are more likely than their Japanese counterparts to retain lexical meaning. A prime example is the grammaticalized benefactive auxiliary verb—te morau てもらう, whose Korean counterpart—hay patta 해 받다 is not yet fully grammaticalized, judging from its very low in-corpus frequency. We propose that this difference crucially relates to the cross-linguistic contrast between the two languages where lexico-semantic idiosyncrasies of grammatical processes (e.g. passive, causative) are more abundantly manifested in Korean than in Japanese, paralleled by the well-established German-English contrast (Hawkins 1986). We will also look into the contrast from the perspectives of constructionalization and constructional change (Traugott and Trousdale 2013).

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