Korean and Treebanking

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Null arguments

(1) eceyspam-ey pat-ass-supnita.
    last_night-at receive-Past-Decl
‘I received it last night.’

■ Null subject, null object
■ Should a source argument be represented as well?
■ Where should the null object be represented with respect to the adjunct?
(1) eceyspam-ey pat-ass-supnita.
    last_night-at receive-Past-Decl
    ‘I received it last night.’

- Representing null arguments is useful for pronominal reference resolution.
Scrambling

(2) kwenhan-ul salyengkwan-i kaci-ko iss-ta.
    authority-Acc who-Nom have-Aux be-Decl
    ‘The commander has the authority.’

- Flat structure $\Rightarrow$ no trace
- VP structure $\Rightarrow$ trace
(2) kwenhan-ul salyengkwan-i kaci-ko iss-ta.
authority-Acc who-Nom have-Aux be-Decl
‘The commander has the authority.’

- Representing scrambling can be useful for information structure, and pronominal reference resolution.
Interaction of topic marking and scrambling

(3) pocošik phothan-un  encey sayong-ha-nun-ka?
auxiliary ammunition-Top when use-Lv-Pres-Int
‘When do you use the auxiliary ammunition?’

- Where does the null subject argument go with respect to the
topic marked object?
- Is there object scrambling, and if so to where?
(3) poco sik pho than-un encey sayong-ha-nun-ka? auxiliary ammunition-Top when use-Lv-Pres-Int ‘When do you use the auxiliary ammunition?’
Multiple subjects

Complement NP with nominative case

(4) cehuy photay-ka sungca-ka toy-ess-supnita.
    our battalion-Nom winner-Nom become-Past-Decl
    ‘Our battalion became the winner.’

Statives

(5) thongsin kicey-ka sangthay-ka coh-supnita.
    comm machinery-Nom condition-Nom good-Decl
    ‘As for the communication machinery, the condition is good.’

- Not all multiple subject constructions are the same.
- How should the difference be represented?
Multiple subjects (cont.)

Complement NP with nominative case

Statives
Phrase structure annotation

- has phrasal level node labels such as VP and NP.
- can explicitly represent empty arguments.
- can distinguish between complementation and adjunction.
- can make use of traces for displaced constituent.

These properties of phrase structure lead to more complicated annotation, but also more informative annotation.

Conversion from phrase structure to dependency is possible, but the other way is difficult.