Syntactic Commonalities in Japanese and Korean

----Contrastive Study of the Progressive in Japanese, Korean and English----

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0. Introduction

There are some typical mistakes observed which Japanese commit in speaking and writing English. One of them is the progressive（the Prog, hereafter）. Some of Japanese utter sentences like（2）together with（1）when we learn the schema of the Prog, [be+V-ing]:

（1）I am reading a book.

（2）a.* I am knowing the story.

　　b.* I am living in Tokyo.

Similar mistakes can be found among some Koreans. This is believed to be a systematic mistake due to the language intervention.

This paper is a contrastive study of the characteristics of the Prog among Japanese, Korean and English. We ask what the Prog implies, and what kind of verbs and adjectives can occur in each Prog. We call them [Q.1] and [Q.2], respectively. Then we show that we can present answers to the question why Japanese and Koreans make the type of mistakes found in（2）.

In §1 we give a brief review of English Prog, since it serves as the criterion for the subsequent contrast. In §2 we examine Japanese Prog. As the Japanese counterpart of English Prog happens to be *te-i-ru* in Japanese, we refer to it as the [*te-i-ru*] structure. In §3 we turn to Korean Prog, which happens to be *ko it-tta*（고 있다）. We refer to it as the [*ko it-tta*] structure. As we go along, we examine the syntactic behavior of the Prog between Japanese and Korean based on the English criterion. In §4 we summarize our discussion.

1. The basic observation of the English Prog.

As we need some criteria for contrastive study, we let English play the role. A brief review of previous studies comes first. We examine them in relation with the [Q.1] and [Q.2].

1.1 The function of the Prog

According to Quirk（1985: 92）, the progressive aspect indicates（i）temporariness – an action in progress, namely temporary or changing conditions, instead of the occurrence of an action or the existence of a state:

（3）Mary is singing well.

The meaning in（3）refers to Mary's performance on a particular occasion. In addition to（i）, there are many other meanings which go with the progressive aspect. Quirk（1985: 93）gives the

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following divisions: （ii）limited duration as shown in （4a）, （iii）incompletion as shown in （4b）, （iv）simultaneity, （v）vividness of description, （vi）emotional coloring, and （vii）emphasis as shown in （4c）, etc.:

    （4）a. The professor is typing his own letters （these days）.

       b. I was reading a book that evening.

       c. John's always coming late.

1.2　Types of verbs in the Prog

    Lakoff （1966）argued that syntactic features called [± STATIVE] differentiate some of syntactic behaviors like the Prog, Imperatives, Pseudo Cleft sentences, etc.[1]　According to him, verbs and adjectives which have [−STATIVE][2] can take the Prog, but those which have [+STATIVE] like *know* and *belong* do not:

    （5）a.* Mary is <u>know</u>ing the answer.

       b.* I am <u>belonging</u> to the group.

Thus, the argument immediately leads us to the schema following:

    （6）[−STATIVE] verbs and adjectives can take the Prog

    However, it is not the case, for so many counter examples have been raised. To quote some from Araki, K., T. Ono and H. Nakano （1977: 218-219）, *regret*, which belongs to [+ STATIVE] verbs, does not have the Imperative form like （7）. Then, under Lakoff （1966）, it is predicted that the Prog is disallowed, but it counters the schema （6） as shown in （8）:

    （7）* Regret your lost opportunity.

    （8）I m regretting it already. （Macaulay （1971）in Araki, K., T. Ono and H. Nakano （1977: 219））

They （1977: 234）argue that some of [+STATIVE] verbs can be the Prog when they are assigned [+Transitory] feature. Verbs in （9）belong to the group:

    （9）doubt, hate, hear, see, regret, hope, learn, sicken, weaken, age （=become old）, etc.

    Quirk （1985:96）holds the same view. He argues that the [+STATIVE] verbs denoting inert perception and cognition like （10）can occur as the Prog as shown in （11）:

    （10）hope, think, believe, know, want, wonder, hear, etc.

    （11）a. I am hoping you'll give us some advice.　　　　（Araki, K., T. Ono and H. Nakano 1977: 243）

       b. I am thinking you're right.　　　　（Close （1981:81）quoted in Kashino 1999:149.）

       c. I am thinking of him.　　　　　　　　　　　　　（*Sanseido's NDEG* 1992:1148）

       d. I am hearing you better now.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Ibid.）

    Lastly a word should go to the immediate future. English Prog denotes the immediate future, i.e., *I am going* for *I will go*. Washio・Mihara （1997）quote Leech （1987）as follows:

    （12）a. Next they're playing the Schubert Octet.　　　　　　　　（ Washio・Mihara 1997:143）

       b. We're having fish for dinner.

Verbs which belong to this group include the followings:

    （13）invite, join, spend, stay, etc.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Ibid.）

Washio・Mihara （1997:143）argue that the verbs in （13）have "intentional activity" and the activity is "predetermined" at the utterance time. Therefore, they suggest that *come* and *go* type verbs can be included when they have the feature "predetermined"．

However, as the discussion of the Prog itself is not the main object of this paper[3], this much background is sufficient for our purpose. So now we turn to the Prog in Japanese.

2. The Prog in Japanese, the [*te-i-ru*] structure

First we present a brief explanation based on some of previous studies. They include Teramura（1984）, Machida（1989）, Kudoh（1995）, Washio・Mihara（1997）, Kashino（1999）and Inoue（2001）, etc.

The *te-i-ru* in Japanese represents tense and aspect. For ease of exposition, we transcribe it into a simple form -*ing* in translation. We pick up the two questions [Q.1] and [Q.2].

2.1   The implication of the [*te-i-ru*] structure

The core meaning of the [*te-i-ru*] structure represents an action in progress. But the structure has basically two different functions as exemplified in（14）and（15）, where NOM and ACC represent particles denoting Nominative and Accusative Cases, respectively.（English translation in 2 and 3 are all mine.）

（14）a. *Taro-ga*   <u>*nai-te-i-ru*</u>.   （Washio・Mihara 1997:113）
         （Name）-NOM   <u>cry -ing</u>
         Taro is crying.

     b. *Taro-ga*   *honn-wo*   yonn-de-i-ru.   （Ibid.）
         （Name）-NOM   book-ACC   <u>read -ing</u>
         Taro is reading a book.

（15）a. Kabinn-ga   <u>*ware-te-i-ru*</u>.   （Ibid.）
         Vase-NOM   <u>break -ing</u>
         The vase is broken.

     b. Are,   akari-ga   <u>*kie-te-i-ru*</u>.   （Ibid.）
         Oh,   light-NOM   <u>out -ing</u>
         Oh, light is out.

（14a）refers to Taro's performance. His action is in progress now. As the action continues for a while, it is temporary in the sense of Quirk（1985）. The state of the subject has remained unchanged.（15a）denotes that the event that the vase got broken has happened in the past and that the resulting state lies in front of the speaker. The state of the subject has been changed and the resulting state is in existence in （15a）. So Washio・Mihara（1997:113）names the verbs in（14）and（15）"action verb" and "resultative verb"[4], respectively.

To sum up, the two central usages of the Prog denote（i）action or activity which is in progress, and （ii）the existence of the resulting state due to the past event. We call the former as the [action] and the latter as the [state], respectively, simply for ease of reference.

Though these are the basic meanings, there are cases where the division above duplicates. Washio・Mihara（1997）and Teramura（1999）argue that some verbs or adjectives which reflect psychological state or cognitive meanings can occur in the [*te-i-ru*] structure. We underline them for convenience, where POSS and TOP represent Possessive Case and Topicalization, respectively:

（16）*Taro-ga* 　　*kekkonn-monndai-de* 　　*nayann-de-iru*. 　　　　　（Washio・Mihara 1997:115）

Name-NOM 　 marriage problem-because of 　 annoy -ing

Taro is troubled by problems in his marriage.

（17）a. *Boku-wa izennkara* 　 *sou* 　 *omo-tte-iru*. 　　　　　　　　　　（Ibid.）

I-TOP 　　　 before-since 　 so 　　 think -ing

I have been thinking that way.

　　　 b. *Taro-wa* 　 *shushoku-no-koto-wo* 　 *kanngae-te-i-ru*. 　　　　　（Ibid.）

（Name）-TOP finding job-POSS-ACC 　　 think – ing（have in mind）

Taro is thinking of finding a job.

　　　 c. *Watasi-wa* 　 *umarete-kara* 　 *zutto* 　　　 *Osaka-ni* 　 *sunn-de-i-ru*. 　　　（Ibid.）

I-TOP 　　　　 my birth-since 　 all the time 　 Osaka-in 　　 live -ing.

I have lived in Osaka since I was born.

（18）a. *Mary-wa* 　 *yase-te-i-ru*.

Mary-TOP 　 skinny -ing

Mary is skinny.

　　　 b. *Kono-sakuhinn-wa* 　 *sugure-te-i-ru*.

This -work -TOP 　　　　 excellent--ing 　　　　　　　　　　（Teramura 1999:141）

This piece of work is excellent.

（19）a. *Watasi-wa* 　 *sono-himitsu-wo* 　 *shi-tte-i-ru*.

I-TOP 　　　　 the-secret-OBJ 　　　 know -ing

I know the secret.

　　　 b. *Sono himitsu-wo* 　 *shi-tte-i-ru-hito-wa* 　　　 *i-nai*. 　　　　（Teramura 1999:142）

The secret(s)-OBJ 　 know -ing the man-NOM 　 exist-Neg.

There is no one who knows the secret.

The English verbs corresponding to *nayann-de-i-ru*（*be troubled*）in（16），*sunn-de-i-ru*,（*live*），*kanngae-te-i-ru* and *omo-tte-i-ru*（*think, believe*）in（17）*shi-tte-i-ru*（*know*）in（19）all fall on those with [+STATIVE], hence in English, normally they are incompatible with the Prog. This brings us to the [Q.2].

2.2 Types of verbs in Japanese Prog.

　　Teramura（1984:124），which gives detailed argument on the [*te-i-ru*] structure, sums up the four classification of verbs by Kinndaichi（1950）. We show them[5] in（20）.

（20）The classification of verbs in Kinndaichi（1950）

types of verbs	the definition	examples of verbs	the [*te-i-ru*] structure	
			[action]	[state]
stative	state	be, exist, cost, etc.	*	*
continuative	action or event in progress	read, write, cry, run, fall, etc.	ok	*
momentary	activity or event which ends in a moment	die, touch, end, decide, begin, arrive, （light）go off, etc.	*	ok
the fourth group	be in a state of...	resemble, （be）excellent, （be）high, （be）common, etc.**	*	ok

In（20）, *ok* means that the occurrence in the cell is all right, and a star ∗ means it is not. The double stars ∗∗ at the bottom row show that some of verbs in the cell fall on adjectives in English, and so we have added *be* in front of the adjectives.（20）

Next, we introduce some of the exceptional or additional characteristics of the structure.（22）below shows a case where the Prog expresses "habitual action" at the present time when verbs like（21）are accompanied by adverbs, and（23）shows a case where *die* does not express the [state] as shown in （19）, but expresses the "repetition of action" when the subject is plural, countering the classification in （20）. Also as shown in（24）, the [*te-i-ru*] structure expresses "recollection[6]" .

（21）Verbs which can show habitual action　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Teramura 1984:130）

hashi-tte-i-ru runn -ing	e-wo　　　　kai-te-i-ru picture-ACC　draw -ing,	mizu-wo　　nonn-de-i-ru water-ACC　drink -ing
is running	is drawing a picture	is drinking water

（22）*Watasi-wa　konogoro　mainich 10 kilo　hashitte-iru.*

I-NOM　　　these days　everyday　　runn -ing

I run 10 kilometers everyday.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Ibid.）

（23）*Africa-dewa, mainiti　suumann-no-hito-ga　　shokuryou-busoku-no-tame　shinn-de-i-ru.*

Africa-in　　　everyday　tens of thousands of people-NOM　shortage of food-because of　die -ing

In Africa, tens of thousands of people are dying every day due to a shortage of food.　（Ibid.）

（24）*Columbus-wa　America-wo　hakkenn-shi-te-i-ru.*　　　　　　　　（Machida 1993:161）

Columbus -TOP　America -OBJ　discover -ing

As for Columbus, he discovered America.

Machida（1993:162）and Teramura（1984:143）share identical view that contextual points such as tense, aspect, the truth value in the past, etc. distinguish the usage of each group[7].

It is in order here to refer to adjectives in（20）. A group of Japanese verbs fall on adjectives in English as shown in the translation in（25）:

（25）Adjectival verbs　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Teramura（1984:143）

sugure-te-i-ru exce1, be excellent	*bakage-te-i-ru* be（sound）foolish	*doudou-to-shi-te-i-ru* （be）imposing

To capture this state of fact, Teramura（1984:143）suggests that they should be assigned a status of adjectival verbs as a subclassification of verbs. This is to be remembered in connection with Korean Prog in §3.

Lastly, a word should go to the immediate future. We have observed that the English Prog like （26=12）denotes the immediate future. But it is not the case in Japanese. See（26）, where POLITE and DEC stand for a polite form and Declative form, respectively:

（26）a. We are having fish for dinner.（=12）

　　　b. *Kyou-no　　　yuushoku-wa　　sakana-desu.*=(26a)　　　　　（Washio・Mihara 1997:143）
　　　　　Today-POSS　　dinner-TOP　　　fish-be-Present Tense-DEC.

　　　c. *Kyou-wa　yuushoku-ni　sakana-wo　　tabe-te-i-ru.*
　　　　　-TOP　　　dinner-for　　　fish-ACC　　eat -ing
　　　　　…is eating fish for dinner today.

　　　d. *Kyou-wa　yuushoku-ni　sakana-wo　tabe-masu/taberu-yotei-desu.*
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　eat -POLITE/eat-intention-be-DEC.

（26b）is the translation for（26a）. As it shows, the simple present tense represents the implication of （26a）. However, though（26c）takes the [*te-i-ru*] structure, it does not have the connotation of the immediate future in（26a）. It is a simple statement of the observation that someone is eating fish for dinner in the evening . Thus we conclude that the present tense is sufficient to express predetermined things like（26b, d）.

To sum up the difference, Japanese Prog has an extra function, the [state] plus the [action], but does not have the implication of the immediate future. Thus, the [+STATIVE] verbs as shown in（16 – 19）and（25）can take the Prog playing the role of the [status] .

2. The Prog in Korean, 고 있다 , the [*ko it-tta*] structure

What strikes us strongly here is the fact that the Korean Prog（27）below bears such similar figures with Japanese Prog. However, it is to be noted that the Prog is not used as extensively as in English[8]. Here, too, we must answer the [Q.1] and [Q.2].

（27）고 있다
　　　　ko it-tta

Now,（27）follows a verb, and the tense is regularly expressed in the final verb *-it-tta*（ 있다 ）[9], which is the present tense of *be*. We simply transcribe（27）into *-ing*.

3.1 The function of the Prog

The structure represents first（i）the action or event that is actually progressing, the [action]. Verbs in（28a）below belong to this group. The action that began in the past comes to an end. So it covers the time from the beginning to the end of the action as shown in（28a）. Therefore, it is temporary. The arrows show the flow of the time:

（28）Two types of the Prog

		translation in English	from the beginning to the end of the action [action]	state after the end of the action [state]
	Korean Prog the [ko it-tta]			
（28）a	팔고 있다 pal-go it-tta	sell	○→　→　→　○	
	기다리고 있다 kidari-go it-tta	wait		
	마시고 있다 masi-go it-tta	drink		
（28）b	타고 있다 ta-go it-tta	be on a vehicle	○→　→　→　○ →　→　→	

（Uchiyama 2004:53）

　　（ii）However, there is a different case as shown in（28b）above. *Ta da* in（28b）means *get on*, but in the Prog, it normally represents the [state] after the end of the activity. This is the second usage of the Prog, and the situation coincides with that of Japanese. Verbs shown in（29）play the two functions as shown in（30）below:.

（29）	입다 ip-tta	wear	신다 sin-tta	put on shoes

（30）Verbs which play two functions

a		function	b		function
한복을 hanbok-eul Korean dress-ACC	입고 있어요 ip-kko isseoyo wear -ing		한복을 hanbok-eul	입고　있는　사람 . ip-kko in-neun saram wear-ing　　person	
（…）is wearing a Korean dress. （…）is in a Korean dress.		[action] [state]	A person in a Korean dress		[state]

　　（iii）Thirdly, cases like（31a）and cases like（31b）below show that the structure implies "habitual activity" and "repetition of action," respectively:

（31）a. 매일　　일기를　　쓰고　　있어요 .　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Iida 2001:106）

　　　maeil　ilgi-reul　　sseu-go issoeyo

　　　every day　diary-OBJ　　write -ing

　　　I keep diary everyday.

　　b. 아프리카에서는　매일　　수만의　　사람이　죽고 있어요

　　　Africa-eseo-neun　maeil　　suman-e　saram-i　juk-kko isseyo

　　　Africa -in　　TOP　every day　tens of thousands-POSS　people-NOM　die -ing

　　　As for Africa, tens of thousands of people are dying every day（=23）

쓰다（*seo-da* =write ）in（31a）belongs to the continuative verb in（20）, but its compatibility with a time adverb like *everyday* shows that cases like（31a）represent "habitual activity", and the plural subject in（31b）gives the occurrence the connotation that *dying* is not a simple happening but is repeated. The

case again coincides with those of English and Japanese.（32）below shows the basic contrast among three languages:

（32）Contrast among Japanese, Korean and English Progs

Prog language	action	state	habitual activity	repetition	verb types in（20）
Japanese	ok	ok	ok	ok	continuative momentary
Korean	ok	ok	ok	ok	
English	ok	<ok>	ok	ok	

where <ok> shows a case where the reading of the cell is ok under special conditions.

3.2 Types of verbs in Korean Prog.

But, seen in depth, there is a unique property in Korean Prog. It should be noted（i）that intransitive verbs like（33a,b）have a peculiar behavior with respect to the Prog. See the Prog in（34）, where English translation comes above Korean verbs, simply for ease of reference..

（33）Intransitive verbs in Korean（Uchiyama（2004:55））

a				b			
stand	sit	bloom	hide	come	sleep	laugh	cry
서다	앉다	피다	숨다	오다	자다	웃다	울다
seo-da	an-tta	pi-da	sum-tta	o-da	ja-da	ut-tta	ul-da

（34）The Prog of intransitive verbs

a	b
*is standing	*is sitting
* 서고　있다 e so-go　it-tta	* 앉고　있다 an-kko　it-tta
stand　-ing	sit　-ing

（Ibid.）

（34a）literally indicates that the performance of "standing" is happening now, but normally such a situation rarely takes place, so it does not imply the [action]. Under normal situations, verbs in（33a）represent only the [state], but it is represented in a different configuration, namely, by resorting to an alternative form, - Φ 있다（*it-tta*）[10]in（35）:

（35）alternative form for the [state]: - Φ 있다（*it-tta*）　　　　　　　　　（Ibid.）

So they occur in such forms as shown in（36）:

（36）[state] of intransitive verbs

a	b
has been standing	has been sitting
서　있다 seo　it-tta	앉아　있다 anja　it-tta
stand -be	sit　-be

（Ibid.）

On the other hand, verbs in（33b）represent the [action] in the [*ko it-tta*] structure as shown in （37）below , but when they imply the [status], they must take the alternative form in（35）. Then（38） is derived. We sum up the situation in a table（39）below.

（37）기차가　　오고 있다　　　　　　　　　（38）기차가　　와　있다

　　　gicha-ga　　<u>o-go it-tta</u>　　　　　　　　　　　　　　<u>wa　it-tta</u>

　　　train-NOM　come -ing

　　　The train is coming.　[action]　　　　　The train has come.　[state]　　　（Ibid.）

（39）The [action] and the [state] in intransitive verbs in Korean

	verbs	action	state	Φ 있다 (it-tta)
a	stand （서다, seo-da） type in (33a)	<ok>	*　⇒	ok
b	come （오다, o-da ） type in (33b)	ok	*　⇒	ok

where the mark <ok> implies that the meaning in the cell is out normally, but *stand* type verbs like *bloom* in（32a）can have the [action] in a special situation where a camera follows each movement of the person or pedals of a flower in a science picture.

For comparison, we present Japanese counterparts of（39）below:

（40）Japanese Prog

	type	action	state	group（20）
a	stand （서다) type in (33a)	<ok>	ok	momentary
b	come （오다) type in (33a)	ok	ok	continuative

Here lies a clear-cut difference between them. In Korean, intransitive verbs do not have the meaning of the [state], but it is not the case in Japanese as the shadow in（40）shows.

（ii）Secondly we come to adjectives shown in（41）.

（41）Korean adjectives

피곤하다 pigonada	be tired	맞다 mat-tta	agree （be congenial)

In Japanese, they fall on the [*te-i-ru*] structure. However, Uchiyama（2004:55）points out Korean adjectives do not have progressive form[11]. He observes that Korean and Japanese Progs do not always correspond one to one. So we cannot automatically render *te-i-ru* into *ko-it-tta*. This is a sensitive problem Japanese face in translation.

（iii）Next, we must refer to the fourth group in（20）, whose definition is "be in a state of …". Then it can be classified under the [+STATIVE]. Then it follows that a series of verbs *like know, think* in（42a）can be included in it. At the same time we must recall that a verb like *resemble* is found there. *Resemble* in Korean is 닮다 (*dam-tta*) as shown in（42b）.

（42）[+STATIVE] verbs in Korean

a					b
know	think	doubt	live	believe	resemble
알다 al-da	생각하다 saeng-gakada	의심하다 uisim-hada	살다 sal-da	믿다 (= 생각하다) mit-tta	닮다 dam-tta

The data here turns our attention to typical mistakes like（2）which we mentioned Japanese and Korean speakers often make.

In this connection, first we take up cases in（42a）. In §2 we have shown that Japanese *think* and *live* in（16）and *know* in（17）can take the [te-i-ru] structure. It is the same in Korean Prog. They take the [ko it-tta] structure, and as the English translation below shows, *know* in（43）, *think* in（44）, *live* in （45）and *believe* in（46）represent not the action in progress but the state resulted as shown below. We underline the relevant part. *Exc* in（43）is short for Exclamation. *Gone* and *Kjoul* below represent *Gone with the Wind* and *Kjoul Jonga*, respectively.

（43）a. 사실을　엄마도　　잘　알고　있잖아요 .　　　　　　　　　　　（*Gone* :135）
　　　　sasil-eul　eomma-do　jal　<u>al-go</u>　<u>it-jjana-yo</u>.
　　　　fact-OBJ　mother-too　well　know -ing, isn't it.
　　　　You（Mother）<u>know</u> mighty well the fact...

　　b. 너도　　알고　　　있었구나 .　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（*Kjoul*: 358）
　　　　neo-do　<u>al-go</u>　　<u>isseot-kkuna</u>
　　　　You-too　know -ing　be-Past-Exc.
　　　　You too had <u>known</u>（it）!

（44）마치　다른　　일을　생각하고　있는　　　것처럼 ,　　　　　　　（*Gone* :134）
　　　machi　dareun　il-eul　<u>saeng-gaka-go</u> <u>in-neun</u>　geot-cheoreom
　　　as if　other　things-OBJ　　think -ing　　　thing-like
　　　She appeared to be <u>thinking</u> of other matters

（45）혼자　살고　있는거　　아닌가요 ?　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（*Kjoul*: 126）
　　　honja　<u>sal-go</u>　<u>in</u>-neun-geo　anin-gayo
　　　alone　live -ing　that　　　　isn't it
　　　You mean to say that you live alone?

（46）저는　　그럴　　거라고　　믿고　　있어요 .　　　　　　　　　　（*Gone* :133）
　　　jeo-neun　geureol　kkeo-rago　<u>mit-kko</u>　<u>isseo-yo</u>
　　　I-TOP　　that way – Conj　　　believe -ing
　　　I believe that things are like that.（ =I believe that.）[12]

Now we return to *resemble*（dam-tta=닮다）in（42b）, which is complicated. As shown in（47b, c）, it is incompatible with the [ko it-tta] structure nor the alternative one（35）. Rather it takes the past tense to represent the present state as shown in（47a）:

（47）a. 다로는　　아버지를　닮았다　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Ahn 2001:216）
　　　　talo-neun　abeoji-reul　<u>dalmat-tta</u>
　　　　（name)-TOP　father-ACC　resemble-Past
　　　　As for Taro, he <u>looks</u> <u>after</u> his father.

　　b.*다로는　아버지를　닮고　　있다 .
　　　　　　　　　　　　　<u>dam-kko</u>　<u>it-tta</u>
　　c.*다로는　아버지를　닮아　　있다
　　　　　　　　　　　　　<u>dalma</u>　<u>it-tta</u>

According to Ahn（2001: 217）, the [-at-tta][13], a past tense marker, represents simple present tense, and it falls on the [te-i-ru] structure in Japanese.

In relation with it, we note that *kyelhon-hada*（ 결혼하다 = *marry*）behaves like *dam-tta*（=

resemble）. Ahn（2001: 216）argues that the marital status at the present tense is given in the past tense[14] as shown in（48a）, and neither the Prog like（48b）nor the alternative structure like（48c）are used:

（48）a. 저는　　　이미　　　결혼했습니다.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Ann 2001: 216）
　　　 jeo-neun　imi　　　gyeol-hon-haet-sseumnida.
　　　 I-TOP　　already　marry-Past　　polite-ending
　　　 I am already married.

　　　 b.*저는 이미 결혼하고　　　 있습니다.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Ibid.）
　　　　 gyeol-hon-hago　it-sseumnida
　　　　 marry-Prog　　　　polite-ending

　　　 c.*저는 이미 결혼해　　　 있습니다.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（Ibid.）
　　　　 gyeol-hon-hae　it-sseumnida
　　　　 marry-Present　　be- polite-ending

To sum up cases like *resemble* and *marry*, we note that（i）they do not have the Prog like the cases of adjective, but they must take the past tense for the present tense. In fact, *Korean Grammar Review A*（1981: 138）says that the meaning of the past tense marker is completed, definite action or state, and so usually past. Then we want to know features which distinguish it from other verbs in（42a）and the reason why the past tense in adjectives do not represent the present tense. But this takes us too far from our original project, so we leave them for the future study.

Lastly a word on the immediate future. The [*ko it-tta*] structure, just like Japanese Prog, is never used for the immediate future to represent a future happening anticipated in the present as is done in English[15]

4. Summary

We will summarize the above behaviors in（49）below for ease of reference. .

（A）First, about commonalities between Japanese and Korean.（i）The Prog represents both the [action] and the [state].（ii）Such being the case, Japanese and Korean verbs like *know, think, live* in（42a）, which are [+STATIVE] in the sense of Lakoff（1966）, can occur as the Prog representing the [state]. Resultantly, some of us wrongly give them the Prog in English as shown in（2）. This falls on a case of linguistic intervention.（iii）The immediate future is impossible. We show the three points in boxes in table（49）below.

（B）Now we turn to the differences between them.（i）In contrast with Japanese cases, intransitive verbs like *come* shown in（33b）represent only the [action] in the Korean Prog. When they express the meaning of [state], they have to resort to the alternative form（35）. The light shadow with ① represents （i）.（ii）But with *stand*-type intransitive verbs like（33a）, which have the feature of the "Momentary" in（20）, the Prog is disallowed normally. In order to represent the [state], they must take the alternative form（35）like *come*-type. The light shadow with ② shows（ii）.（iii）Verbs like *resemble*, which belongs to "the fourth group" in（20）, cannot take the Prog. Instead, they take the past form, *at-tta* and *haet-tta* in（47a）and（48）, respectively. The dark shadow with ③ show（iii）.（iv）Lastly, adjectives normally do not take the Prog different from Japanese（18）and English. The light shadow with ④ denotes it in（49）.

（49）Progressive of Japanese, Korean and English

Lakoff ±STATIVE	(19)	examples	English V-ing Act	English V-ing State	Japanese [te-i-ru] Act	Japanese [te-i-ru] State	Korean [ko it-tta] Act	Korean [ko it-tta] State	Korean φ it-tta State	Korean at-tta State
+	stative	exist	*	*	*	*	*	*		
−	continuative	write / put on（shoes）	ok		ok	ok	ok	ok		
		come, sleep laugh,（33b）	ok		ok	ok	ok ①	* ⇒	ok	
−	momentary	stand, sit, bloom（33a）	ok			ok	<ok> ②	* ⇒	ok	
		die, decide	ok		ok	ok	ok	*	* ⇒	ok
+	the fourth group	know, live		<ok>	*	ok	*	ok		
		resemble, be married	*	*	*	ok	* ③	*	* ⇒	ok
		（be）excellent, （be）young, high		ok	*	ok	* ④	<ok>	<ok>	<ok>
immediate future			ok		*		*			

where Act stands for the [action].

We have based our criterion on Lakoff（1966）and（20）by Kinndaich（1950）, and we have shown the features in them are enough to describe the normal cases.

Note:

1 . For details, see Lakoff（l966）
2 . Quirk（1985:39）calls it DYNAMIC verbs.
3 . We will just mention the names of those who have contributed for the clarification of the Prog. They are Vendler （1967）, Leech（1971）, I. Yasui（1972）, etc.
4 . The translation is mine.
5 . The translation is mine, and for details, see Teramura（1984:124）.
6 . The translation is mine. Machida（1993:161）gives a detailed analysis about the difference among（20）paying attention to the truth or falsehood, etc.
7 . For details, see Machida（1993:28 and162）and Teramura（1984:143）
8 . See Korean Grammar Review A（1981:246）
9 . The past and the future tenses of *ko it-tta*（고 있다）are 고 있었다 and 고 있겠다, respectively. As the same formal contrast could go for the Prog of the past tense（Quirk 1985:197）, we skip the past tense. Nouns in the Prog. also remains for the future study.
10. φ *it-tta*（있다）follows a verb which is in a certain conjugated form, but as it has no direct relation with the discussion here, we will not go any further.
11. Mr. Park Kwang Min, a Korean student at Mie University, points out some adjectives like 솟다（*sot-tta* =stand high） and 마르다（*maruda* =be skinny）have the Prog. In his view, that is because we can see their state from outside.
12. The Korean translation is not a direct translation of the original work, and so sometimes words are added up to make

the translation sound natural.

13. The marker has an allomorph like [*-et-tta*]. For details, see Ann（2001:208）

14. There are a few arguments about why the past tense is used for *marry*. See Ahn（2001）.

15. See *Korean Grammar Review A*（1981:246）

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Abbreviation

Sanseido's NDEG: *Sanseido's New Dictionary of English Grammar*,1992. edit. by Araki and Yasui, Sanseido.