

▪

▪

2002 8

2002 8

()

()

()

.....

1.	.....	1
2.	:	
2.1	.....	4
2.2	.....	7
2.3	.....	12
2.3.1	.....	12
2.3.2	.....	15
2.4	.....	18
2.4.1	.....	19
2.4.2	.....	20
3.		
3.1	.....	25
3.2	.....	28
3.2.1	.....	30
3.2.2	.....	32
3.2.2.1	.....	32
3.2.2.2	.....	39

3.3	.....	49
4.	.....	54
	.....	56
	.....	59

1 29

**A Functional Study on English and Korean Passives
Through the Parallel Corpus Analysis**

Hye-young Kim

*Graduate School of Education
Pukyong National University*

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discuss the difference in coding functional/semantic domains of the passive between English and Korean. For this purpose, the parallel corpus consisting of the original Korean source texts and their English translations is analyzed.

English passives are marked by 'be + -ed' and Korean passives are marked by '-i-/ -hi-/ -li-/ -ki-', '-cita' and '-toyta'. The result of the analysis reveals that some Korean passive sentences are translated as active sentences in English. Korean passive constructions code not only the semantic domain of the prototypical passive but also the semantic domain of the non-volitional which is not coded by the English passive constructions. The function of the non-volitional is that of semantically defocusing the volitionality of the active subject while the function of the prototypical passive is that of pragmatically defocusing the topicality of the active subject. The result also shows that

English passives tend to be employed for pragmatic reasons such as topicality rather than semantic reasons while Korean passives tend to be employed for semantic reasons such as affectedness rather than pragmatic reasons.

English and Korean passive constructions code different semantic domains and are chosen over the active counterparts based on different factors. The understanding of these differences would help Korean learners avoid making errors due to native language interference in English speaking and writing involving the passive.

1

가
(transfer)
가 ,
(interference) (Brown 2000: 94-5).
(1997) 가
가
.1)
가
. Kosofsky
(1991: 108)가 ,
가
“*Water is consisted of hydrogen and oxygen.”
“
.” , ‘-’가

1) “
?” .
(1997)

begun.” “* At last the third is
(1987), “* He was looked beautiful.”
(1990).

(2002) (Functional Grammar)

(coding device)
(functional domain) (code)

2

Shibatani(1985)가

3

(parallel corpus)

4

2 :

Shibatani(1985)가

. Shibatani

4가

2) 2.1 2.2

. 2.3

(affectedness)

(non-volitionality)

(topicality)

. 2.4

(defocusing)

2.1

Shibatani(1985: 837)가

2) Shibatani(1985: 831) a. Primary pragmatic function, b. Semantic properties,
c. Syntactic properties, d. Morphological properties

d c b a

Active = P;

Passive = P[+Passive]

가

'be + ' .

. Zandvoort(1975: 53)

A verbal group consisting of one of the forms *to be* plus the past participle of a transitive verb may denote an action undergone by the subject of the sentence. The construction is known as the **PASSIVE VOICE**, or simply as the **PASSIVE**.

be (1) get, become,

grow .

(1) a. The gate **got closed** at ten.

b. This newspaper has already **become** widely **read** in this community.

Stageberg(1981: 209) 'get + ' .

This *get* passive is useful in avoiding the occasional

ambiguity of the *be* passive: The gate was closed at ten o'clock. This can mean either "Someone closed the gate at ten." or "The gate was not opened at ten." With *got* only the first meaning is possible: The gate got closed at ten.

'become + ' Curme(1959: 53) .

Instead of *get* we often employ *become* as a passive auxiliary with a shade of meaning as *become* serves not only as a passive auxiliary here but also retains its original effective aspect force, representing the act as the result of a development.

be (2) grow, stand, rest
(Jespersen 1954: 111-112).

- (2) a. His curiosity **grew** aroused.
- b. He **stands** accused of murder.
- c. You can **rest** assured that he'll come by ten.

, 가
be
Shibatani가

(1978) 가

‘ , , , ’

(1978)

3) 가

‘ , , , ’ ‘ , ’

‘ - ’

(1976)

가, ‘ ()’

‘ ()’ , ‘ ()’

가

‘ , , , , ’ ‘ - ’

‘가 ‘ - ’ ‘ - ’가

Shibatani가

3)

(1997)

‘ , , , , ’

- a. ‘ , , , , ’ (ditransitive verb)
- b. ‘ , , , , , ’ (benefactive verb)(, ‘ ‘ , , , ’ 가 .)
- c. ‘ , , , , ’ (experiential verb)
- d. ‘ , , , , ’ (symmetric verb)
- e. ‘ , , , , ’가
- f. ‘ , , , , , ’ ‘ , ’

2.2

Shibatani(1985: 837)가

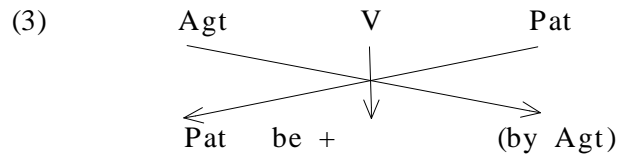
() Syntactic encoding: agent \emptyset

patient subject

() Valence of Predicate: Active = P/n;

P/n-1

(agent) (patient)가
 가 (argument)
 가
 by



Jespersen(1924: 168)

가

Statistical investigations made by some of my pupils
 showed me many years ago that between 70 and 94

percent of passive sentences in various English writers contained no mention of the active subject.

Quirk (1972: 968) 80% 가
 가 가
 . Givón(1979: 30)
 90%가 (agentless), 'by + '
 . Shibatani(1985: 831)
 가
 가 .

Numerous languages prohibit or generally avoid an expression of an agent in a passive (e.g., Finnish, Cheremis, Turkish); and even in those languages which permit overt expression of an agent , agentless passives are far more numerous in actual data than those with overt agents.

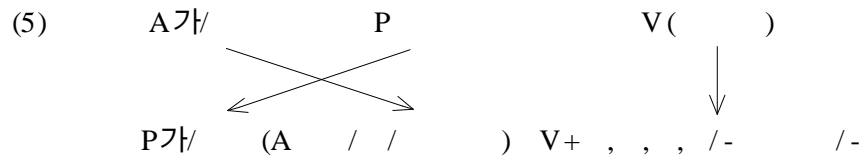
Shibatani가

가 가 (4a) (4b)

- (4) a. .
 b. () .

가

‘_’, ‘_’



(5)

‘ , , , ’

2.1

. (6b)

(6) a.

b.

(6a)

‘ ’ (6b)

‘ ’ ‘ ’ 2 가 . ,

‘ , ‘ , ’

가 .

(4)

(6), (9)

2.3

2.3.1

Shibatani(1985: 837)

가

2

[+affected] 가 .

() Semantic valence: Predicate(agent, patient)

() Subject is affected.

2

2.2

가 가

가

Bolinger(1977: 10)

가

[+affected]

(10) a. Nobody is to camp beside this lake.

b. This lake is not to be camped beside by anybody.

(11) a. My sister camped beside the lake.

b. ?The lake was camped beside by my sister.

(10)

가

(10b)

(11)

가

가

가

(Kim 1992: 49).

(12) a. 가

b.* 가

(12)

가

(12b)

가

가 .

2.2

(13)- (14)

(13) a.

b.

(14) a.

b.

(13b)

‘ ’

‘ ’

2

‘ ’

가

. (14)

2

‘ ’

(13b)

(14b)

Shibatani가

. Kim(1992)

(non-volitional voice)

(1996)

(non-volitional passive)

(1997)

‘ ’

(1997)

2.3.2

2.3.2

(1997: 216-217)

가

(15)-(16)

(15) a. 가

b.* 가

c.* (X)가 { , }

(16) a. 가

b. 가

(15b), (15c) 가

가 (15) ‘ ’ ‘ ’

‘ ’

‘ ’가 ‘ ’

가 (15a) (16a) ‘ ’가 가

(16b)가 (15b) (15c)

가

(15)

가 가

가

(1997) ‘ ’ (17)-
(19)

(17) a.
b. (가)

(18) a. 가
b. (?) (가) 가

(19) a.
b. * (가)

(19a)

(17a) (17a) (17b)
, (18a)

‘가’
가 ‘
(19a)

(1996: 114) (19a) (20) ‘ ’ . /

가

(20) a. ... 가 ()

b. 가 .

Kim (1992) , (non-volitional voice) 가 가 (defocusing of agent)

2.4.2

‘ , , , ’ ,

2.4

Shibatani(1985: 837)
(defocusing of agent)

가

Primary pragmatic function: Defocusing of agent

‘ (nonagent)가 (promoted)

Givón(1979: 186)

Passivization is the process by which a **nonagent** is promoted into the role of a **main topic** of the sentence. And to the extent that the language possesses coding properties which identify main topics as **subjects** and distinguishes them from topics, then this promotion may also involve subjectivalization.

Shibatani	가	가
가	(demotion)	Givón
가	(promotion)	
	Givón	

Foley Van Valin(1985: 288)

(animacy)⁵⁾

‘ / (speaker/ addressee) > (3rd person pronoun) >

(human proper nouns) > (human common nouns) >

(other animate nouns) > (inanimate nouns)’

Yamamoto(1999: 128)가 가

As for the distinction between singularity and plurality, which is one of the aspects of the Individual Scale, it has argued that plurality tends to weaken the sense of animacy encoded by referential expressions, sometimes making the identity of the referents rather ambiguous.

2.4.2 (Agent Defocusing)

Shibatani(1985)

가 가

가

5)

(individual scale)

가 가

(Dahl & Fraurud 1993). 가 Yamamoto(1999)

, (oblique case)

Givón (1993: 48)

(22)

(22) a. 가 가 :

He was killed in the Boer war.

b. 가 :

The soldier invaded the village; soon the entire place was burned down.

c. :

There was no telling what might have happened if he had not been interrupted. The dog had been whimpering and whining.

d. :

The plane was brought down safely.

e. :

As everybody knew, dogs were psychic... Now, it was known that these were actually fifth-dimensional objects.

f. 가

Finally she said: "A long, long time ago, before I was born... He got into a fight then, when he was young, and a man was killed. But he was a wild boy then, and drunk. Now he is an old man. He doesn't drink now. Not for years."

2.3.1

2.2

(deleted)

(demoted)

가

(promoted)

(23) a.

b.

(24) a.

b.

(23)

(23a)가

(23b)

(24)

(23a)

‘ ’

(23b)

‘ ’

가

‘ ’

‘ ’

‘-가’

(24) (24a) ‘ ’ (24b)

‘ ’ ‘ ’

’ 가 (23)

‘ ’ 가 . Kim (1992)

‘ ’가 가 (defocusing)

(24b) (23b) .

Shibatani (1985) (pragmatic)

(semantic) -

’
(semantic defocusing)

(pragmatic defocusing)

’가

(25) a.* 가 .

b. 가

(26) a. .

b. .

(25) ‘ ’ (inanimate) 가

(25a) ‘ ’ (animate)

3

3.1

. < 1>
(1987) *Our Twisted Hero*(Kevin O'Rourke
1995) , < 2>
(1993) *Where the
Harmonium Was*(Agnita M. Tennant 1998) .

가 가 . ,
가
2가 .
가
가
, '가 ' , ' ,
(27) 가

- (27) a. ‘ , , , ’ 가
 6) 가
- b. ‘- / ’ 가
- c. ‘- ’ ‘- ’ 가

, (,)

2.1

‘be + ’ ,

(28)- (30)

(28) 가
 가 :

a.

b. **Overwhelmed** by compassion, I thrust my hands
 into his trouser pockets. < 2>

6) 가 ‘ , , , ’가 가
 가

(31) a.

b. Today's upsurge, I am well aware, is not likely to
pass in this way but I have no other way. < 2>

(32) a.

b. She pulled up some spring onions [Ø] too from
the patch at the edge of the plot. < 2>

(33) a.

b. With white faces they struggled diffidently toward
the teacher's desk. The teacher's voice was a
little **softer**. < 1>

3.2

1>

< 1 >

(%)	104(28.8%)	80(22.2%)	60(16.6%)	117(32.4%)	361(100%)
		140(38.8%)			

28.8%,
 38.8%, 32.4% . <
 1> 283 , < 2> 78 . < 1>
 89(31.4%), 114(40.3%),
 가 80(28.3%)
 64(22.6%), 50(17.7%) . < 2>
 15(19.2%), 26(33.3%), 가
 37(47.4%) 16(20.5%),
 10(12.8%) . < 1> < 2>
 가 ,
 가 . ,
 가 .

3.2.1

2

‘ , , , ’ (34)

(34) a. 가

, .

가

- b. When council meetings wrestled on for three or four hours on Saturday afternoons, or when the monitor and vice-monitor **were replaced** once a month in some new disturbance caused by secret information on some paltry offence in the suggestion box, he never gave a word of advice; he just watched quietly. < 1 >

(34a) ' ' ' '가
 ' . ' .
 ' ' 가 .
 ' ' ' , [+affected] 가 .
 (34b) . (35)-(36)
 가 ' -
 ' ' ' .

(35) a. -
 가

b. It was **engraved** on my memory from the moment I heard it, perhaps because of the odd tone of voice the boy used to pronounce it. < 1 >

(36) a. 가 ,
 -

b. I know there are school with students councils, where everything is **decided** by discussion and vote... where the monitor is only a messenger boy. < 1 >

3.2.2

3.2.2.1

(37) 가 .

- (37) a. ...
 - b. Finally the bell rang for the end of the class.
- < 1 >

2.3.2 Kim (1992) (37) ‘ ’

- (38) a. 가 .
- b. * .
- c. .

(38) ‘ ’ (animate) (38a)

(38b) . (38c) ‘-’

’ ‘ ’ 가

(39)- (40) 가 ‘ ’

가

(39) a.

가 .

b. My voice **shook** because I figured the teacher didn't believe me. < 1 >

(40) a.

b. My hand **shook** as I went through them one at a time. < 1 >

(39)- (40)

‘ ’

,

(41a)

(40b)

(41) a. ()

b. (*) 가 .

Kim (1992)

‘ ’ . ,

가 (demotion)

(promotion)

. (41a)

‘ ’ (41b)

‘ ’

(41a)

‘ ’ (41b)

가

-

‘ ’가

가 ‘ ’ 가 .
 ‘ ’가 가 (defocusing)
 , -
 (pragmatic defocusing) (semantic defocusing)

Shibatani(1985)가

, 2 (39a)
 (40a) ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ; ‘ ’
 (inalienable) 2 . (39b)
 (40b) ‘my hand’ , 가
 ‘my voice’ (41b) (42a)가
 (42b) .

- (42) a. His voice **shook**.
 b. His voice **was shaken**.

(42) shake 가
 . open , (42a) (42b)
 (1999: 127) (43)

- (43) a. The door quietly **opened** and a small boy entered
 the room.
 b. The locked door **was opened** with a nail.

(43b) 'by+ '가
'by a policeman'

(43a)

change (44) (45)

(44) a.

b. For love to **change** to hatred takes but a moment.

< 2 >

(45) a. 6 가

가

b. Moving up to sixth grade, we began in earnest to
prepare for the middle school entrance examination.

In line with this our teacher **was changed**. < 1 >

(44a) (45a) ' , ' , ' , ' .

(44a) 'change' (45a) 'was
changed' . (44) ' , ' , ' , ' .

' , ' . 2

가

'be + ' ,

(45) ' , ' ,

가

가

, 'be + '

Kosofsky (1991) change increase, decrease
(46a) (47a)

(46) a. *In recent years her skin color was changed.
b. My life was changed (by the death of my sister).

(47) a. *The population of Detroit has been increased
greatly.
b. Import taxes were increased (by the government).

Kosofsky (1991: 112) (46b) (47b)

Do not use the passive form *unless the verb has a clearly TRANSITIVE meaning and the sentence focuses⁷⁾ attention on the AGENT that perform or cause the action...* But in the most cases, the verbs, 'increase', 'decrease', and

7) 'focus'

, Quirk et al. (1972)
(end-focus)

'change' are used in their INTRANSITIVE senses, and therefore cannot be used in passive forms.

(1999: 128)

가

open, burst, close, drop, grow, hang, hurt, melt, move, roll, shake, shut, stop, turn...

(causative/inchoative alternation)

(ergative)

8)

가 (48)- (49)

(50) 'break'

(48) a.

b. A scream **burst** out from deep within me...

< 2 >

(49) a.

b. At the sudden pull from behind, he lost his balance

and **tilted** back on to me. < 2 >

8) / (causative/inchoative alternation) Levin(1993: 27-30) , (ergative) Fiengo(1980: 55) .
 9) ' / ,

(50) a.

b. The stick, thick as a baby's wrist, soon **split** at the end and bits of it began to fly off. < 1>

(spatial configuration) 'dangle, hang, lean, sit, stand' (causative alternations) (Levin 1993: 31).

(51) a. 가

b. When she stepped through the gate, the rubber shoe **dangling** from my toe dropped. < 2>

(52)-(55) turn, spill, begin, stop 3.3

(52) a. 가

b. For the first few days when helplessly I had to see the happiness you gave me **turn** into pain, sorrow and futility, I lay in bed all the time as if paralysed. < 2>

(53) a. 가

b. I'm sure Om Sokdae's misdeeds will **spill** out.

< 1 >

(54) a. 가

b. However, he recognised Sokdae as monitor, not having any choice after the clear election result, but you could say that our singular revolution **began** from there. < 1 >

(55) a. , .

b. When my footsteps **stopped** he turned... < 2 >

3.2.2.2

가 2

“ ”

(56) .

(56) a. , .
?

b. Look at this. Om Sokdae. **you see** the mark of the eraser where your name is written? < 1>

(56a) ‘
’ . ‘ ’
“ ” “
.” 가 ‘ ’ ‘ ’가 가 ‘
'가
가 .
‘be + ’
‘ ’ 가
가
‘ ’ 가
‘see’

(transitivity)¹⁰⁾ . (56)
“ ”가 “Look at this.”

10) Hopper & Thompson(1980: 252)
(patient) 가 (carried over) (agent)
(transferred)
10가 가 .

- a. Participant
- b. Kinesis
- c. Aspect
- d. Punctuality
- e. Volitionality
- f. Affirmation
- g. Mode
- h. Agency
- i. Individuation of the Object
- j. Affectedness of the Object

가 가 ‘ ’ ‘see’
 ‘look’ . (56) “
 ?” ‘look’ ‘see’

. ‘ , , , ’

(57)-(58) ‘hear’ ‘feel’ .

3.2.2.1

가 1 , 2 1

2 가 .

(57) a. ... 가 .

b. **I heard** the teacher calling my name. < 1 >

(58) a. ,

b. **You may feel** all this a bit sudden, a bit strange,
 but analyzed dispassionately now, I think those tears
 aren't completely unexplainable. < 1 >

, ‘ ’, ‘ ’

(59)-(62)

. , (62) ‘ ’가 ‘ ’

가 1 1 (58) ‘-’ ,
 (59) ‘-’ ,
 . Kim(1992) 가
 1 가
 1 가 가 .
 Delancey (1985)가 가
 가 .

(59) a.

b. But **father** seemed to **interpret** my attachment to reason and freedom purely in terms of signs of weakness. < 1>

(60) a. 12 .

b. It was around the middle of Dec that year, As **I remember**. < 1>

(61) a. 가

가

b. **I believe** that the brightest time of his life, whether in the past or the present, was when he had her. < 2>

(62) a.

가

b. I **grasped** the true meaning of that disapproving look on the woman from jangseong's face when she saw me leading the woman to the vegetable plot and the faint scent that had not only been pleasant but caused my had to spin. < 2>

(63a)

‘ , , , ’

(63b)

가

(volitionality)

(63) a.

가

가

가

b. Hygiene checks which I had no idea were coming up, when everyone else had been quietly informed the day before; or the day I was walking alongside a horse and wagon on the way school and caught and **I tore** my clothes on the spike, that day there was a lightning uniform inspection. < 1 >

(63) ‘ 가 ’ . ‘
 ’ “ ” 가 . (63)
 ‘ ’ ‘ ’ ‘ ’가 가 ,
 2 가 . ‘ ’
 ‘ ,
 가 ‘ ’ ‘ ’
 . ‘ ’가 가 ‘ ’가 가
 -

(63) ‘be + ’ .
 () .
 (64) a. 가 가 가
 가

b. He would drag them off to some secluded place and for half the day exact the price of betrayal. And if he didn't go that far, **he cut** their bags with a sharp knife or threw them. < 1>

(64a) '가' . < 1> ' ' .
 가 (1987 : 343)
 ' ' . ' ' .
 '가' [+affected]
 가 . ' ' ' ' 11)
 ' ' .
 " () 가
 " " () 가
 " 가 . (64a)
 (65) 가 .

(65) a. 가 가 .
 b. 가 () .

(65a) '가' (65b)
 ' ' ' ' .

11) Kim(1992) " " .
 ' ' 가 ' ' ' ' .
 Kuno(1987) . (empathy)

가 ‘ ’ ‘ ’
 ‘가 ’ 가 ‘ ’ ‘ ’
 가 가
 가 가
 . (66)
 ‘ ’ 가 ‘ ’ 가 ‘가 ’
 (67) (66)

(67) Outside school what bothered us most was **Sokdae's** revenge which was indescribably audacious and cruel. Every day, for nearly a month after **Sokdae** left, one corner of the classroom was empty. **Sokdae** would block some vantage point and **the boys** in that area would not be able to get to school. The injury **the boys** suffered was not confined to a day's absence from school. *He would drag them off to some secluded place and for half the day exact the price of betrayal. And if he didn't go that far, he cut their bags with a sharp knife or threw them.*

'them()'

'he()'가

'he'가

(69)

가

가

가

가

가

3.3

28.8%,

38.8%,

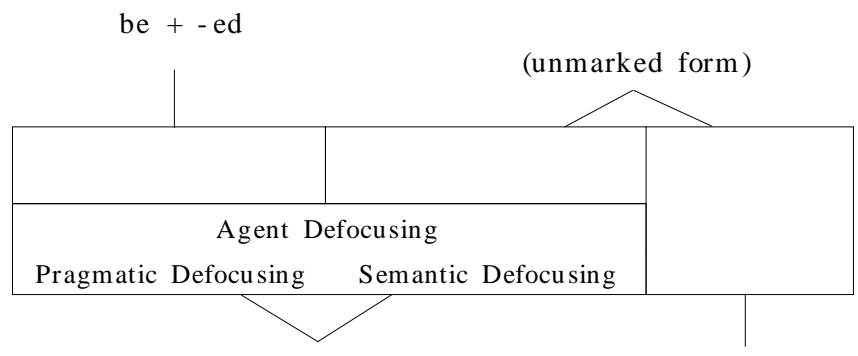
32.4%

가

가

(70)

(70)



‘ . . . ’ , ‘ - / ’ , ‘ - ’ (unmarked form)

‘be + ’ ‘

,

.

‘ . . . ’ ‘ - / ’ , ‘ - ’

‘ ’ ‘be +

’가

‘ ’

가

(inalienable)

(71)- (72)가

(71) a.

b. My hand **shook** as I went through them one at a time.

(72) a.

b. The stick, thick as a baby's wrist, soon **split** at the end and bits of it began to fly off.

‘ , , , ’, ‘- ’, ‘- ’가

가

가

(73)

‘be +

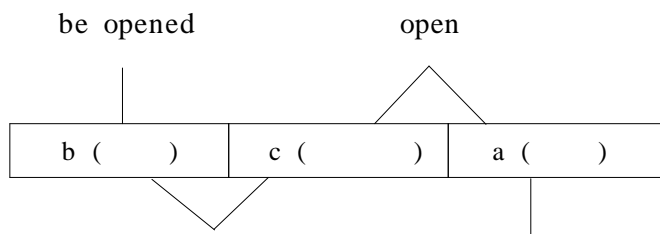
(73) begin, burst, change, close, drop, grow, hang, hurt, improve, melt, move, open, roll, scatter, shake, shut, spill, split, stop, tilt, turn...

(74)

. (75) (74a), (74b), (74c)가

- (74) a. He **opened** the door.
 b. The door **was opened** (by him).
 c. The door suddenly **opened**.

(75)



2가

가

‘ , , , ’,

‘ - ’, ‘ - ’가

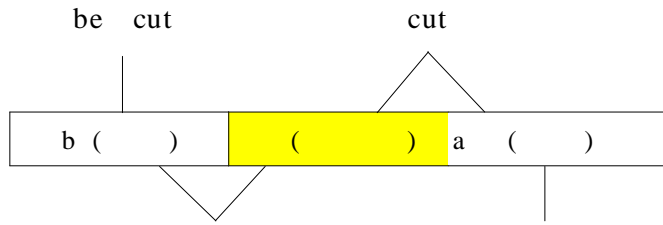
‘be +

. (77)

(76a), (76b)가

- (76) a. I **cut** my finger.
 b. My finger **was cut**.

(77)



가

가

4



32.4%

가

가

‘ , , , ’, ‘ _ ’, ‘ _ ’

, 가

, 가

- . 1996. “ : ” , .
- . 2002. “ ” , 27, 105-21.
- . 1997. “ ” , 7.3, 47-72.
- . 1987. “ ” , .
- . 1999. . : .
- . 1976. “ ” , 3, 159-82.
- . 1997. : .
- , , . 1997. : .
- . 1990. “ ” , .
- . 1978. “ ” , 45, 95-114.
- . 1978. : .

Bolinger, D. 1977. *Meaning and Form*. New York: Longman.

Brown, H. D. 2000. *Principles of Language Learning and Teaching* (4th Edition). New York: Pearson Education.

Curme, G. O. 1959. *English Grammar*. New York: Barnes and Noble Inc.

Dahl, Ö. & K. Fraurud. 1993. “Animacy in Grammar and Discourse.” A paper read at the 4th International Pragmatics Conference, Kobe, Japan, July 25-30, 1993.

- Delancey, S. 1985. "On Active Typology and the Nature of Agentivity."
 In Frans Plank (ed.), *Relational Typology*. Berlin: Mouton
 Publishers.
- Fiengo, R. 1980. *Surface Structure: The Interface of Autonomous
 Components*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University
 Press.
- Foley, W. A. & R. D. Van Valin, Jr. 1985. "Information Packaging in
 the Clause." In T. Shopen (ed.), *Language Typology and
 Syntactic Description, Vol. : Clause Structure*. Cambridge:
 Cambridge University Press.
- Givón, T. 1976. "Topic, Pronoun, and Grammar Agreement." In Charles
 N. Li (ed.), *Subject and Topic*. New York: Academic Press.
 45-50.
- _____. 1979. *On Understanding Grammar*. New York: Academic Press.
- _____. 1993. *English Grammar: A Function-Based Introduction, Vol. .*
 Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Hopper, P. J. & S. Thompson. 1980. "Transitivity in Grammar and
 Discourse." *Language*, 56.2, 251-99.
- Jespersen, O. 1924. *The Philosophy of Grammar*. London: George Allen
 & Unwin.
- _____. 1954. *A Modern English Grammar*. London: George Allen &
 Unwin.
- Kim, Eunil. 1992. *Voice in Korean*. Seoul: Hanshin Publishing Co.
- Kosofsky, David. 1991. *Common Problems in Korean English*. Seoul:
 Foreign Language Ltd.

- Kuno, S. 1987. *Functional Syntax*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.
- Levin, B. 1993. *English Verb Classes and Alternations*. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.
- Quirk, R., S. Greenable, G. Leech, & J. Svartvik. 1972. *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. New York: Seminar Press Inc.
- Shibatani, M. 1985. "Passive and Related Construction: A Prototype Analysis." *Language*, 61, 821-48.
- Stageberg, N. C. 1981. *An Introductory English Grammar* (4th edition). New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Yamamoto, M. 1999. *Animacy and Reference* (Studies in Language Companion Series 46). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Zandvoort, R. W. 1975. *A Handbook of English Grammar* (6th edition). London: Longman.

- . 1993. “ .” , 11-43. :
- . (Agnita M. Tennant . 1998. “Where the Harmonium Was.” *Korean Literature Today* 3. 4, 126- 149.)
- . 1987. “ .” 4, 281- 349.
- : . (Kevin O'Rourke . 1995. *Our Twisted Hero*. : .)