Iconicity in Korean and Russian Morphology
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I. Introduction
(i) Aim: to illustrate the phenomenon of linguistic Iconicity (diagrammaticity), a parallel difference
between linguistic levels.
(ii) Iconicity: semantic (value, signifiè) differences between elements/subcategories belonging to a
category are reflected in formal (signifiant) differences between them, (cf. Bar graph)

II. Iconicity in Korean Graphemics
-> the sound difference is systematically reflected in the letter shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>graphemic level</th>
<th>sound level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>타, 탐, 탐</td>
<td>mellow [k], aspirated [kʰ], tensed [k’]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>탐, 탐, 탐</td>
<td>[t], [tʰ], [t’]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Iconicity in Russian Parts-of-speech
-> The word-class difference is 'diagrammed' in the stem shape in Russian.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part-of-speech</th>
<th>morphophonemic level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noun</td>
<td>stems ending in a consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verb</td>
<td>stems ending in a vowel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>noun</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stol-ø 'table', vod-a 'water', vin-o 'wine'</td>
<td>rabota-t’ 'work', pros’i-t’ 'request', s’ide-t’ 'sit'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Morpheme ordering in Korean Morphology
4.1 Korean is one of "agglutinating" languages
(i) Grammatical meanings (i.e., abstract and/or relational meanings such as tense, aspect, mood, number,
case, etc.), as opposed to lexical meanings, are expressed by means of (syntactic) affixes.
(ii) A grammatical meaning is uniquely expressed by an affix; neither "cumulative" morpheme (cf. -s
'3rd/sg+present' in sing-s, as opposed to sing or sang), nor one-to-many way of expression (cf. knife vs.
kniv-es 'PL' by stem alternation and l/l; foot vs. feet-ø 'PL' by ablaut and zero morph).
(iii) Affixes are concatenated to a lexical head; in other words, a lexical head "agglutinates" for various
grammatical categories, and the morphology allows for a number of "affixal positions". cf. 4.2.i vs. Eng.
sing-s house-s; Russ. dom-a 'house' tabota-l-a 'worked'

4.2 Affixal ordering (Morphotactics)
(i) ilk-eoss-kess-ji-yo (읽-었-것-지-요)
   read-Anterior-Deduction-Speaker Certainty-Honorifics of Hearer
   'with respect for you, certainly (he/she/they) must have read'
(ii) Meaning of grammatical morphemes
   ilk- describes the event; eoss- expresses the temporal/aspectual property of the described event; kess -
expresses the causal/conditional relation between the described event and some other (unspecified in the
sentence) event; specifically, kess- signals that the described event is the consequence resulting from
some other event; ji- expresses the speaker's 'attitude' toward the situation referred to by ilk-eoss-kess,
specifically, 'the speaker's certainty'; yo- expresses the speakers’ attitude toward to the hearer, 'respect for
the hearer'.
(iii) The morpheme order reflects the conceptual/semantic scope.
event > event property > relation between events > relation between speaker and event > relation between the speaker and the hearer.

Morpheme order is stated with reference to speech event and narrated event.

cf. Bybee 1985; relevance theory with reference to lexical head

cf. Jakobson ("Shifter" paper); Relevance with reference to constituents of a typical speech situation

Narrated event (the actor & the patient, the event in the real world) Vs.

Speech event (the speaker & the hearer, the speech)

V. Iconicity in Russian Declensional Morphophonemics

5.1 Declensional Morphophonemics

5.1.1 Nominal parts-of-speech

-> Adjective = \{bel-aja 'white', etc.\}; Noun = \{sobak-a 'dog', etc.\}

5.1.2 Declension

-> Formal modification of nominals in accordance with the semantic-syntactic environment

-> Example: On ljubit bel-uj jub sobak-u 'He loves a white dog.'

white-"Sg.Acc.Fem" dog-Sg.Acc

-> bel- sobak- [Sg.Acc.] => (Inflection-Realizational Rule) bel-uj sobak-u

5.2 Number opposition: Pl vs. Sg (marked vs. unmarked)

5.2.1 Markedness in conceptual/semantic content

- Marked
  - [Pl] 'more than one'
  - [Fem] 'female being' vs. [Masc] 'human in general' or 'male being';
  - [Pf] 'Completed' vs. [Impf] 'event in general' or 'incompleted';
  - [Past] 'pastness' vs. [Present] 'atemporal' or 'present'

- Unmarked category is more likely to allow for division into sub-categories than marked categories. Thus, the unmarked category is likely to have more formal elements than marked categories.

-> Example: On-ø/a/o (vs. on-i) pisal-ø/-a/-o (vs. pisal-i).

5.3. Substantival Declension

Plural

N A G L D I Singular

a~i =GP-NP ø~ov ax am am'i

ø~o =GS-NS a(/a) e(/ía) u om (I)

a u i e(/í) =LS oj(/oju) (II)

a~ø =NS i =GS(/í) =GS om~ju (III)

5.4 Adjectival Declension

Plural

N A G L D I Singular

ije =GP-NP ix =GS im im'i aja uju oj =GS =GS =GS(/oju) (F)

ij~ojo =GS-NS ovo om omu im (Non-F)

5.5 Conclusion. In the substantival declension, the distribution of Number-Case allomorphs must be stated with reference to declension class in the singular, while plural inflection does not refer to declension class. Similarly, in the adjectival declension, gender distinction is necessary only for the Sg declension.