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Copy Raising Construction in English: A Usage-based Perspective . . . 1

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Copy Raising Construction in English: A Usage-based Perspective

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Jong-Bok Kim. 2012. Copy Raising Construction in English: A Usage-based Perspective. *Language and Information* 16.2, 1–15. In accounting for the so-called copy raising (CR) in English, the movement perspective has assumed that the embedded subject of the CR verb's sentential complement is raised to the matrix subject, leaving behind its pronominal copy. This kind of movement-based analysis raises both empirical and analytical issues, when considering variations in the pronominal copy constraint. This paper investigates the actual uses of the construction, using online-available corpora. Based on this corpus search, we classify two different types of copy raising predicates (genuine and perception), and discuss their grammatical properties in detail. We suggest that the simple copying rule couched upon movement operations is not enough to capture great variations in the uses of the construction, and show that the license of the construction is dependent upon interpretive constraints. (Kyung Hee University)

Key words: copy raising, theta-role, interpretive constraint, perception, pronominal copy

1. Introduction

English employs the so-called copy-raising construction exemplified by corpus examples like (1):¹

- (1) a. The lifeguards seem like they are dancing across the water. (COHA 2002 MAG)
- b. It seems like the lifeguards are dancing across the water.

The main characteristics of the CR (copy raising) in (1a) is that the referent of the matrix subject is identical to that of the embedded subject. In terms of truth-

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¹ The examples we use are extracted from the corpus COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) and COHA (Corpus of Historical American English), both of which are freely available online. To increase the readability, we minimally modified the corpus examples.

conditional meaning, it is also synonymous to the expletive subject one in (1b). In order to capture the systematic relation between these two sentences, Rogers (1971, 1972, 1973) and subsequent traditional movement analyses (e.g., Ura 1998, Moore 1998, Rezac 2004) have assumed a movement operation dubbed ‘Richard’ or ‘copy raising’ as sketched in the following:

- (2) a. [e] seem like [the lifeguards] are dancing across the water.
 b. [The lifeguards]_i seem like they_i are dancing across the water.

As given in (2a), the movement operation raises the embedded subject to the matrix subject, leaving behind a pronominal copy. This will then generate sentences like (2b). However, if no movement operation occurs, the subject can be filled with the expletive *it* as in (1b). This kind of movement-based ‘copy-raising’ analysis seems to capture the systematic relation between the CR and its putative source, but also raises several intriguing questions (cf. Potsdam and Runner 2001, Landau 2011). The first question concerns how the subject of the matrix clause can be raised from the subject of the finite embedded clause which is a Case position. Movement from a Case position is quite unorthodox in traditional movement analyses, violating the Tensed S Condition (Chomsky 1981). A related question also arises with respect to the theta role of the matrix subject. If the matrix subject were raised from the embedded subject, would the matrix subject in the CR receive its theta role from the embedded predicate? If it were not raised from the embedded clause, what would assign a theta role to the matrix subject? In addition, the question arises of how the movement leaves an overt pronoun (a copy of some sort). What does it mean by the pronominal copy? Authentic data tell us that the copying process seems to be much more complex than the copy rule sketched in (2a).

In this paper, we first investigate authentic uses of the construction, using the online available corpora COCA and COHA. Based on the corpus search as well as the previous literature, we discuss main grammatical properties of the construction and show that the licensing of the CR is closely tied up with the lexical properties of the verb involved and interpretive conditions in the CR.

2. General Properties

2.1 On the Predicate Types and Subject Properties

The CR is often found with traditional raising verbs like *appear* and *seem* as well as with physical perception verbs like *smell*, *feel*, *sound*, *look*, *taste*, and so forth. This is evidenced from the following corpus data:

- (3) a. She seems like she is laughing hysterically. (COCA 2010 NEWS)
 b. She tried not to appear as if she was rushing away from the screaming house. (COCA 2003 FIC)
- (4) a. The boy looked as if he expected to get shot at any moment. (COCA 2005 FIC)
 b. I felt as though I was in heaven. (COCA 2008 NEWS)

- c. The ham tasted like it had been in the icebox too long. (COCA 1991 FIC)
- d. You smell as if you have just been eating onions. (COCA 2003 FIC)

All these examples are synonymous with those with the expletive subject *it*, showing a systematic alternation between a non-expletive and an expletive subject:

- (5) a. It seems like she is laughing hysterically.
- b. It looked as if the boy expected to get shot at any moment.
- c. It tasted like the ham had been in the icebox too long.
- d. It smells as if you have just been eating onions.

One main constraint we can observe from the data in (3) and (4) is that the matrix subject and embedded subject are in a coreferential relation and the latter serves as the former's pronominal copy. The violation of this coreferential and pronominal copy condition seems to yield ungrammatical sentences, in particular with the verbs *appear* and *seem*, as seen from the following (see Postal 1974, Potsdam and Runner 2001, Landau 2011, Asudeh and Toivonen 2012):

- (6) a. *The lifeguards appear as if **he** was dancing across the river.
- b. *He seems as though **she** could either crack a smile.
- c. *There seems like **John** expects there to be an election.

The pronominal copy condition between the matrix and embedded subject also holds with the expletive subject *it* and *there*. Consider the following corpus examples:

- (7) a. **It** seems as if **it's** no fun being an actor anymore. (COCA 2009 MAG)
- b. **It** appears like **it's** always cold outside and too hot inside. (COCA 1993 FIC)
- (8) a. **There** seemed like **there** was always plenty of food. (COCA 1995 FIC)
- b. **There** sounds like **there** was a very cold side to her. (COCA 2008 SPOK)

When there is no agreement relation between the two subjects, we will have ungrammatical ones (cf. Potsdam and Runner 2001, Landau 2011):

- (9) a. ***There** seemed like **it** was raining.
- b. ***It** sounds like **there** is a very cold side to her.

With the index value of the subject including person, number, and gender, we can expect that the coreferential relation between the two subjects also affects the subject-verb agreement in the matrix and embedded clause (cf. Kaplan-Myrth 2000):

- (10) a. There **looks** as if there **is** a problem.

- b. There **look** as if there **are** problems.
- c. *There **looks** as if there **are** problems.

Given that the expletive *there* in the embedded clause gets its agreement features from the postcopular NP, the matrix subject *there* in (10a), coreferential with the embedded *there*, must be singular too. Unlike this, the matrix *there* in (10b) and (10c) must be plural since the embedded *there* is plural. This is why (10c), violating the subject-verb agreement, is unacceptable.

The observations we have made so far indicate that the CR is sensitive to only a limited number of predicates and the agreement between the matrix subject and embedded subject seems to be a major constraint in the construction. In what follows, we will discuss cases where this kind of constraint does not hold.

2.2 On the Property of the Embedded Clause

As we have seen, the embedded clause of the CR is introduced only by *like*, *as if*, or *as though*, and the clause must be finite (cf. Moro 1997):

- (11) a. His parents seem like/*that they are more active with their children. (COCA 1997 FIC)
- b. Prince appears as if/*that he bears the weight of the world on his narrow shoulders. (COHA 2007 MAG)
- c. Max looked as though/*that he'd been plunged into deep sea. (COCA 1994 NEWS)

As noted by Asudeh (2002) and Bender and Flickinger (1999), the embedded clause acts like the complement clause of the matrix predicate.

The obligatoriness of the complement clause gives us the first argument for its complementhood:

- (12) a. The lifeguards appear *(as if they were dancing across the water).
- b. She seems *(like she is laughing hysterically).
- c. I felt *(as though I was in heaven).

In addition, these verbs select an AP as the predicative complement and can be replaced by the sentential complement (Kaplan-Myrth 2000, Asudeh 2002):

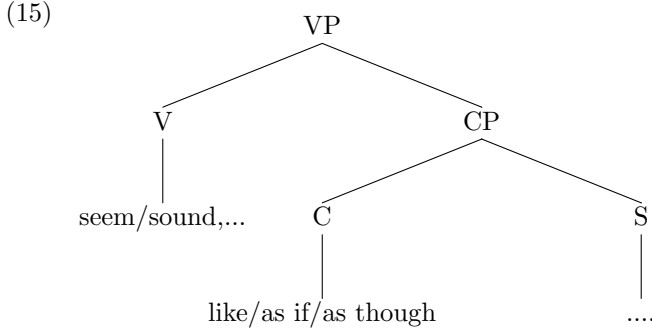
- (13) a. His imagery appears xeroxed/as if it is xeroxed.
- b. The wines taste good/as if they are good.

The extraction possibility also supports the complementhood of the clause. The expression in the CR's complement clause can be extracted while the one from the adjunct clause cannot (cf. Bender and Flickinger 1999, Asudeh 2002):

- (14) a. *What did he start to talk as if he felt __ ?
- b. What did Richard seem as if he was ashamed of __ ?

As seen from the contrast here, when the *as-if* clause functions as an adjunct clause as in (14a), no expression can be extracted from the clause. The situation is different in the CR construction as observed in (14b). The gap element in the embedded clause can be linked to the relative pronoun and *wh*-phrase, supporting the view that the embedded clause of the CR acts like a complement clause.

Reflecting these syntactic properties, we assume that the CR predicate selects a sentential complement headed by the complementizer *like*, *as if*, or *as though*, projecting a clausal expression like the following:²



As illustrated here, the CR verb selects a CP whose complementizer is headed by *like*, *as if*, or *as though*. Following Huddleston and Pullum (2002), we take *as if* and *as though* as a single compound word. In general, *if* and *though* are not interchangeable, but the CR construction allows almost free replacement between the two. In addition, *if*-clause or *though*-clause cannot be repeated:

- (16) a. *Prince seems as if he has got everything and if he knows everybody.
 b. *It seems as though he's got everything and though he knows everybody.

These seem to support the view that both *as if* and *as though* are nonseparable and single compound expressions, respectively.³

² As suggested by Asudeh (2002) and Asudeh and Toivonen (2012), we can treat *like* and *as* as a preposition selecting a finite clause. Neither the preposition nor the complementizer analysis will affect the main point of the present analysis.

³ There are two things worth mentioning here. First, we can observe that the *like/as-if* clause can also appear in the complement position of non-CR verbs (see Bender and Flickinger 1999 for details):

- (i) a. The painter regarded him as if he'd said something particularly foolish. (COCA 2001 FIC)
 b. Many dogs treat cars as if they were animate. (COCA 1994 MAG)

In addition, there are cases where the embedded clause introduced by *like*, *as if*, and *as though* occurs in the adjunct position:

- (ii) a. People switch jobs [as if they were double-parked]. (COCA 1994 MAG)
 b. The speaker spoke [as if he did not feel very sure of what he said]. (COHA 1828 FIC)
 c. The little gals cried [as if their hearts would break]. (COHA 1845 FIC)
 d. He ran [as if the track were the top of a hot stove]. (COHA 1995 MAG)

3. Genuine Copy Raising vs. Physical Perception Verbs

3.1 Similarities and Differences

As we have seen earlier, the predicates in the CR can be classified into two groups: GCR (genuine copy raising) with *appear*-type verbs (*seem* and *appear*) and PCR (perception copy raising) with verbs like *smell*, *feel*, *look*, *sound*, and *taste*. As noted by Rogers (1972, 1973), Lappin (1984), Asudeh (2002), Fuji (2005), Asudeh and Toivonen (2012) and others, the subject copy raising (pronominal copy) seems to be necessary in the GCR but is optional in the PCR type (data from Asudeh and Toivonen 2012):

- (17) a. *Tina seems/appears like/as if/as though Chris has been baking sticky buns.
 b. Tina smells/looks/sounds/feels/tastes like/as if/as though Chris has been baking sticky buns.

As such, at first glance, there seems to be a clear contrast between the GCR and the PCR in allowing the pronominal copy in the embedded subject. However, as noted by Heycock (1994), Landau (2009, 2011), the GCR type also allows cases with no pronominal copy in the embedded subject:

- (18) a. When I talked to her, she seemed like **there** would be no issues.
 b. The situation appeared as if **they** were trying to hide who they really are.

In these examples, there is no expression coreferential with the matrix subject. Our corpus search also supports this position. Both the GCR and the PCR allow the violation of the coreferential relation between the two subjects, leaving the presumed pronominal copy in various positions or being inferred from the context. For example, the corpus search yields many cases where the matrix subject is coreferential with the specifier of the embedded subject in both types:

- (19) He appeared as if **his heart** were broken by her speech. (COHA 1828 FIC)
 a. The girl seemed as if **her mom** was dying. (COCA 2001 FIC)
 b. The judge looked as if **his candy** had been stolen. (COHA 1951 FIC)
 c. LeRoi felt as if **his heart** had been ripped out of his chest. (COHA 2001 FIC)
 d. She sounded as though **her thoughts** were a million miles away. (COCA 2010 FIC)

The *as-if* clauses here are all optional and function as modifiers, but are different from those in the CR construction in that they all cannot have the expletive *it* as the subject.

- (iii) a. *It spoke [as if the speaker did not feel very sure of what he said].
 b. *It ran [as if the track were the top of a hot stove].

These data tell us that the *like*, *as-if*, *as-though* occurs in many different syntactic positions.

Our search yields the opposite cases where the genitive specifier of the matrix subject is coreferential with the embedded subject of both the GCR and the PCR type alike:

- (20) Her skin appeared as if **she** didn't take a bath for years. (COCA 2009 NEWS)
- a. His voiced seemed as if **he** shouted all night. (COCA 2001 FIC)
 - b. Her breathing sounds as though **she** is sleeping - she's faking it. (COCA 2007 FIC)
 - c. His face looks as though **he** has emptied himself of every thought. (COCA 1991 NEWS)

There is also no difference between the GCR and the PCR in allowing the coreferential NP to be located in the object position:

- (21) a. The Peugeot appeared as if dust had created **it**. (COCA 2002 ACAD)
- b. Many of your story lines sound as if you take **them** right out of the headlines. (COCA 1998 SPOK)
 - c. The lawn looked as if someone had brushed **it**. (COCA 1993 MAG)
 - d. Everything else smelled like you'd squished **it** out between your toes. (COCA 2007 FIC)

The matrix subject can be also linked to the prepositional object in both types:

- (22) a. The forest appears as if a tornado had passed over **it**. (COHA 1850 MAG)
- b. The cabinets looked as though someone had thrown the pots into **them** from across the room. (COCA 1998 MAG)
 - c. The others tasted as if all of the moisture and character had been wrung out of **them**. (COCA 1997 NEWS)

In addition to these cases, both the GCR and the PCR behave similarly in that the embedded clause includes no coreferential expression with the matrix subject, as evidenced from the following:

- (23) a. For me, **studying Yiddish** seemed as though I were traveling, instead, through the streets of a long-forgotten hometown. (COCA 2000 ACAD)
- b. In spite of that, or just for that reason, **she** appeared as if everything were finally in its place. (COCA 2002 FIC)
 - c. **They** look as if air had been blown in and then sucked out. (COCA 2003 MAG)
 - d. **You** sound as if the man has no choice in the matter. (COCA 1992 FIC)

The naturally occurring data we have seen so far makes unnecessary the distinction between the GCR with *seem*-type verbs and the PCR with physical perception

verbs, contra the previous literature. Both types can license the pronominal copy not only in the subject but also in other positions such as the specifier of the subject, verbal object, and prepositional object position. Even the coreferential NP exists in the contextually inferred situation.

3.2 Lexical Properties and Theta-Role Assignments

Given the traditional assumption that the matrix subject is originated from the embedded subject, we would expect that the matrix subject receives no theta role from the matrix CR predicate. This position seems to be supported by several phenomena at first glance. However, we suggest that the matrix subject of the CR is ambiguous with respect to the theta-role bearing, as also pointed out by Potsdam and Runner (2001).

Arguments supporting that the matrix subject carries no thematic role can come from the fact that CR predicates place no selectional restriction on their subject, allowing the expletive *it*, idiom pieces, and funny NPs. As noted in Potsdam and Runner (2001), the matrix subject can be part of an idiom. The following has the idiomatic reading (cf. Postal 1974, Rothstein 1991):

- (24) a. The cat seems like it is out of the bag.
- b. The cat looks like it is out of the bag.

The possibility of having an idiomatic meaning in these CR examples implies that *seems* and *looks* here do not assign a thematic role to the matrix subject. The so-called funny NP also can occur in the matrix subject position with its idiomatic reading on, supporting no thematic role to the matrix subject:

- (25) a. Good headway seems like it was made on my essay today.
- b. Heed seems like it was taken of my advice.

A further support for the nonthematic role of the matrix subject can be found from examples with no subject at all:

- (26) a. Seems like I'm always bringing up things that are a drag, talking about fears, etc. (COCA 2005 NEWS)
- b. Seems as though I would have to take the first train for England. (COCA 2001 MAG)
- c. Appears like fishing brings out the best in a man. (COHA 1972 MAG)
- (27) a. Feels like I won the lottery. (COCA 2006 NEWS)
- b. Sounds like he is preaching exclusion. (COCA 2005 NEWS)
- c. Looks like they'll be building another wall. (COCA 2007 NEWS)

As seen from these, the corpus search yields many spoken and written examples where the matrix subject is not realized at all in the CR construction.

The fact that no thematic role is assigned to the matrix subject means that the CR predicate selects only the sentential complement (headed with *like/as if/as though*) as its semantic argument. That is, the CR verbs (GCR and PCR) are

monadic verbs selecting only one internal argument, as represented in the simple first-order logic (where *s1* and *s2* represents a situation or event variable):

- (28) a. SEEM/APPEAR(*s1*)
 b. LOOK/FEEL/TASTE(*s2*)

This monadic treatment of the CR verbs will license examples with the subject being the expletive *it*:

- (29) a. It seems like you are ready.
 b. It sounds like you are misinformed.

The monadic treatment also provides us with a way to explain the pronominal copy examples:

- (30) a. Prince appears as if **he** bears the weight of the world on his narrow shoulders. (COHA 2007 MAG)
 b. The tree appears as if **it** were covered with deep pink blossoms. (COHA 1947 NF)

In such examples, the matrix subject and the embedded subject refer to the same individual, motivating the traditional pronominal copy analysis. In the monadic treatment, as long as we have a way of linking the matrix subject to the embedded one, we can keep the supposition that the matrix subject is not assigned a thematic role.

Intriguing cases are those with the pronominal copying in a non-subject position or no pronominal copy in the clause at all, whose data we have seen earlier and repeat here:

- (31) a. He appeared as if his heart were broken by her speech.
 b. Her skin seemed as if she didn't take a bath for years.
 c. The lawn looked as if someone had brushed it.
 d. Her apartment sounds like there must be a wonderful view.

In these examples, the assumed pronominal copy of the matrix subject is not in the embedded subject position. The coreferential NP is in the subject's specifier position, object position, or even does not exist in the embedded clause.

Evidence indicates that in such examples, the matrix subject gets a thematic role from the matrix CR predicate. Consider the following coordination data:

- (32) a. His hair [was blonde] and [looked as though he'd spent a lot of time fixing it]. (COCA 2005 FIC)
 b. He [lay down] and [once again appeared like he was never going to get up]. (COCA 1999 NEWS)

The subject *his hair* in (32a) is the shared argument of the canonical predicate *was blonde* and the CR predicate. The similar situation holds in (32b). With the first

predicate *lay down* clearly assigning a thematic role (e.g., theme) to its subject, the subject of the second predicate will share this theta-rolled subject.

The second argument is noted by Potsdam and Runner (2001): when the pronominal copy is non-subject, we do not experience the canonical raising properties. For example, no idiom, no funny NP or no PP can serve as the main subject of the CR predicate when there is no pronominal copy in the subject:

- (33) a. *The other foot appears like the shoe is on it.
 b. *Much headway seems like we made it on that problem last night.
 c. *Under the bed seems like an unorginal place to hide will be it.

In addition, given the thematic subject position, we then expect it to be linked to the controller of control predicates. This prediction is supported by corpus examples:

- (34) a. He **attempted** to sound like he is speaking Chinese. (COCA 2010 FIC)
 b. Frank **tried** to look like he was wrestling with his conscience. (COCA 2007 FIC)

The verbs *attempted* and *tried* are control verbs and their VP complement thus must have a controller with a thematic role.

In sum, we may classify CR predicates into two groups: GCR and PCR. They at first seem to behave differently, but their differences are not clear as the literature has assumed. They both can be used either as monadic or dyadic: the dyadic uses assign a theta-role to the subject. In what follows, we will discuss how the two may behave differently with respect to interpretive constraints.

3.3 Interpretive Constraints

As illustrated in the previous section, both the GCR and the PCR type can override the pronominal copy or coreferential condition between the matrix and embedded subject. Consider the following examples where the two associated NPs are in a deeper syntactic position:

- (35) a. The fact that **she** went alone seems like **she** wasn't afraid. (COCA 2009 MAG)
 b. **Richard** seemed like the judges had decided to support Mary's complaint that **he** cheated.

The two coreferential NPs in these examples are in the remote, deeper syntactic positions, challenging configurational based accounts.

A variety of authentic data indicates that the pronominal copy constraint depends on context. It seems that, as argued by Rogers (1971) and Landau (2011), as long as the CR construction in question observes certain interpretive conditions, the pronominal copying constraint can be overridden. Consider the following:

- (36) a. This noise seems/appears/sounds/*feels/*looks/*tastes like Eric is responsible for the production.

- b. The moon seems/appears/looks/*feels/*sounds/*tastes like the orbit is nearly circular.
- c. This book ?appears/?seems/sounds/looks/??feels/??smells like everyone should own a copy.

In (36a), from perceiving the sound of the noise, the perceiver can infer Eric's responsibility for the production, but we cannot look or taste the noise. In (36b), the visual perception of the moon helps us infer about the orbit, but there is no way for us to feel or hear it. That is, the auditory stimulus (*sound*) cannot give us any inference about the orbit, either. As for the book in (36c), the most natural verb is *sound* or *look* in the context where people are talking about the book. However, note that even *feel* or *smell* may be possible since we can have a context where one has direct experience with the book (and hold it, smell it). As such, the CR construction requires that the embedded event (or state) be plausibly inferable from the matrix perceptual event, which can be summarized as following:

(37) P-source Condition:

The matrix subject of the CR needs to serve as the source of perception (P-source) in the eventuality involved.

As also noted by Asudeh and Toivonen (2012), this condition ensures that subject is an entailed participant in the eventuality in question.⁴

In addition to this P-source Condition, one important property we observe in the CR is that the subject represents given information. The CR sentence cannot be given in the beginning of any context, or the matrix subject cannot be indefinite:

- (38) a. *A lifeguard seems like he or she is dancing across the river.
- b. *A girl seems like she is laughing hysterically.

All the corpus examples we have found indicate that the matrix subject is definite or generic: no true indefinite subject is found in the CR construction. What this indicates is that the matrix subject functions as the topic or given information, while the remaining predicate serves as comment or new information (cf. Gundel 1988). We suggest that the matrix subject of the P-source in the CR construction needs to be characterized by the remaining predicate (Takami 1992):⁵

⁴ Asudeh and Toivonen (2012) persuasively show that the P-source is neither an argument nor a thematic role, but it is a participant in the eventualities involved.

⁵ Takami (1992) introduces the Characterization Condition for English pseudo-passives:

- (i) a. *I was waited for by Mary.
- b. I don't like to be waited for.

The simple fact that Mary is waiting for me does not characterize the property of 'me', but my tendency for not waiting for someone can tell a characteristic about me. The same condition can tell the following tough construction apart:

- (ii) a. *Friends are dangerous to meet in New York.
- b. New York is dangerous to meet friends in.

Meeting friends in New York does not tell any characterization property of the friends, but the statement (iib) describes the property or characterization of New York. See Kuno (1987) and Takami (1992) for further discussion of the Characterization Condition.

- (39) CR's Perceptual Characterization Condition (PCC):
 The matrix subject of the CR construction, serving as the topic, is 'perceptually characterized' by the rest of the utterance.

This PCC condition thus tells us that the utterance as a whole serves as a characterization of the matrix subject in the CR construction. This condition explains why examples like the following extracted from the corpora are natural even though there is no pronominal copy at all:

- (40) a. The house smells like you've been cooking all day. (COCA 2006 NEWS)
 b. You sound as though this is still work in progress. (COCA 1994 SPOK)
 c. Things appear as if you were standing at a window or in front of a view. (COCA 2004 MAG)

The matrix subject in (40a) is an overt or inferrable P-source (perceptual source) participant which is 'characterized' by the event denoted by the embedded clause. That is, each example here has no pronominal copy in the complement clause, but it can be inferred that the subject is the perceptual source of the embedded event. For example, the house's smell became its characteristic by the event of cooking all day or the progress of the work is characterized by your saying. The matrix verb in each case basically contributes to the 'perceived' nature of the characteristic. Note that the subject *things* in (40c) also denotes a familiar situation around the speaker and hearer. The NP does not denote new individuals. The remaining parts of the utterance characterize the current state of affairs.

This interpretive characterization condition can also explain the unacceptability of examples like the following:

- (41) a. *Bill appears as if Mary is intelligent. (Lappin 1984)
 b. *Tina seems like Chris has been baking sticky buns. (Asudeh and Toivonen 2012)

The fact that Mary is intelligent does not say any characteristic about Bill. Neither does the fact that Chris has been baking sticky buns describe any characteristic about Tina. The 'perceptually' characterized subject indicates that the characteristic must be 'perceived' from a cause relation.

The position we take is thus that the license of the CR construction does not depend on the pronominal copy condition, but rather depends upon the CR's characterization condition PCC specifying that the matrix subject is 'perceptually characterized' by the rest of the utterance. As long as this pragmatic constraint is observed, there is no need to stick to the co-reference constraint (or pronominal copying). This pragmatic property of the construction ensures that CR constructions carry a cognitive presupposition that is absent in the expletive counterpart (cf. Rogers 1973):

- (42) a. Harry looked to me like he was drunk.
 b. It looked to me like Harry was drunk.

Only the CR (42a) presupposes that I personally saw Harry. In addition, the subject is the perceptual source while the remaining predicate describes the aboutness of this subject in the perceptual term.⁶

4. Conclusion

We have seen that the CR construction, which can be classified into GCR (genuine CR) and PCR (perception CR) type, raises several challenging issues to traditional grammar, in particular, to movement analyses. The traditional analysis has followed the assumption that the embedded subject is raised to the matrix subject, leaving behind a pronominal copy in its place. This raises both empirical and theoretical issues. Theoretically, this runs against the canonical view that only non-cased expressions can be moved to a case-assigned position. Empirically, we have seen that the pronominal copy in the embedded subject position covers only part of the data. There is a great variation in the pronominal copy.

In this paper, we have suggested that the complexity and variations of the CR construction mainly have to do with the tight interactions among lexical properties of the CR predicates and interpretive conditions. In particular, we have seen that the notion of perception source and interpretive conditions such as characterization one play crucial roles in licensing the CR construction.

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⁶ There are several questions that remain to be answered: (a) why the most natural CR examples are those with the coreferential relations with two subjects (b) why there are lexical variations in licensing the absence of the pronominal copy. What we observe is that the matrix subject of the CR is linked to an individual participating in the event described by the embedded clause in the following ranking:

(i) subject > specifier of the subject > (prepositional) object > context-provided inferred individual

As argued in Ariel (1990), this hierarchy also reflects a ‘referential accessibility hierarchy’ that provides speakers with means to code the accessibility of the referent to the addressee. This explains why the matrix subject prefers to be coindexed with the most accessible individual in the embedded subject.

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언어와 정보 논문 투고 및 심사 규정

(1) 논문 투고 자격 및 투고 방법

본 학술지에 출판하는 것을 목적으로 하는 투고는 누구나 할 수 있다. 투고는 본 학술지의 편집위원장에게 전자 우편으로 하는 것을 원칙으로 한다.

(2) 글의 유형 및 본문 언어

본 학술지 논문은 본 학술지 목적에 적합한 일반 논문, 서평, 소논단(squib) 등을 포함하며 한국어 또는 영어로 작성되어야 한다.

(3) 스타일

논문을 한글(hwp) 파일이나 L^AT_EX 파일이어야 하며 자세한 논문 형식은 아래에 있는 논문 투고 형식에 준한다.

(4) 논문 심사 시기

투고된 논문은 상시 심사한다.

(5) 판정

심사위원은 심사 대상 논문에 대하여 “게재가, 수정후게재, 수정후재심, 게재불가” 가운데 하나를 선택하여 결정을 내린다. 이때에 심사위원 세 명 중 두 명 이상이 “(수정후) 게재” 판정을 내리고 “게재불가” 판정이 한 명도 없을 때에는 게재를 결정한다. 다만, 심사 위원 두 명이 “(수정후) 게재” 판정을 내리고 한 명이 “게재불가” 판정을 내렸을 경우, 편집위원장의 판단으로 “게재불가” 판정이 불합리하다고 생각되면 추가로 제4의 심사위원에게 심사를 의뢰할 수 있으며 그 결과를 최종 결정에 반영한다.

(6) 학술지 출판 시기

본 학회의 학술지는 매년 6월 30일과 12월 31일에 출판한다.

언어와 정보 논문 투고 형식

(1) 원고 작성

논문을 한글(hwp) 파일이나 L^AT_EX 파일이어야 한다.

(2) 저자 구분

두 명 이상의 공동 저자 논문일 경우, 특별히 따로 명시를 하지 않는 한, 필자 이름은 제1저자가 제일 먼저 나오며 나머지 공동 저자는 성명의 가나다순으로 배열한다.

(3) 제출 원고

전자 파일을 제출한다.

(4) 여백

A4 용지 위 50, 아래 60, 왼쪽, 오른쪽 각 50, 머리말 10, 꼬리말 0
즉, 본문을 가로 11cm, 세로 17cm, 36 행 (줄 간격: 155)으로 작성.
머리말, 쪽 번호 등은 편집부에서 삽입.

(5) 글자 크기

논문 제목: 14, 소제목 (섹션제목): 11, 필자 이름: 11, 소속 학교: 9, 본문
9,
각주 번호: 6 (위첨자), 각주본문: 8
글꼴: 신명조 논문제목, 소제목 (섹션제목), 필자이름 및 소속은 진한글자
로 함.

(6) 분량

참고문헌을 합하여 20매 내외

(7) 본문 모양: (가급적 이탤릭, 고딕, 밑줄 등과 특수문자의 사용을 피함.)

(본문 및 예문: 글자 크기 9, 들여쓰기 2, 줄간격 155)
1. (제목: 글자크기 11, 들여쓰기 0, 줄간격 155, 진하게)
1.1. (글자크기 9, 진하지 않게)
2. (.....)

(8) 예문

예문은 위아래로 본문과 1줄을 띄움. 예문과 예문 사이의 줄 간격은 본문과 같게 함. 인용문도
마찬가지임. 번호가 다른 예문이 연달아 나올 때 각각의 예문 사이는 띄지 않음.

(9) 주: 각주로 함. 각 쪽 밑에 다음과 같은 모양으로 함.

각주번호: 크기 6, 윗첨자; 각주의 본문 크기 8 (예)
본문 끝줄
_____ (5cm의 줄)
1. 이 예문들은
2. 이점에 관하여는 많은 연구자들이 의견을 같이하고 있는데,
.....

(10) 참고문헌: 별지에 쓰지 않고 본문 뒤에 이어 씀.

(예) 글자 크기 8, 줄 간격 155, 왼쪽 여백 6, 들여쓰기 -6

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(11) 첫 쪽

논문제목 (글자크기 14, 진하게, 줄간격 250)

(단 제목이 2줄 이상이 될 경우 윗줄은 줄간격 140)

홍길동 (글자크기 11, 줄간격 140)

(○○대학교) (글자크기 9, 줄간격 155)

(1 줄 띄움)

영문 요약: 120 단어 내외로 약 10 줄 정도 (영문 이름과 제목 (진하게) 명시,

영문 논문도 이 영문 요약 필요. 글자크기: 8; 줄 간격 130; 왼쪽 여백 2, 오른쪽 여백 2; 끝에 진한 글자로 영문 소속학교나 기관 명기요) (예)

Jae-Hak Yoon. 1998. Aktionsarten and Temporal Adverbials in Korean. *Language and Information*, 2.2, 1-52. The consonants ... (Kyung Hee University)

(2 줄 띄움)

1. 머리말 (글자크기 11, 줄간격 155, 진하게)

(1 줄 띄움)

이 논문은

(12) 마지막 쪽

5. 맺음말

(1 줄 띄움)

지금까지 이 논문에서는

(2 줄 띄움)

< 참고문헌 > (글자크기 10, 줄간격 155, 진하게)

(1 줄 띄움)

(문헌 배열 순서: 국문, 중문, 일문, 영문 및 기타 로마자어 사용 언어순으로 배열하고, 각 언어의 자모순으로 배열함.)

언어와 정보 연구 윤리 규정

제 1 조 (목적)

한국언어정보학회의 회원은 언어와 언어이론의 형식화된 연구에 바탕을 두고 21 세기 언어학의 새로운 방향을 개발 형성하려 하는 본 학회의 목적을 달성하기 위해 노력해야 한다. 본 윤리규정은 이러한 학회의 목적과 부합하는 행위의 수행과정에서 준수되어야 할 조직의 임무 및 회원의 도덕적·학문적 기준에 대한 원칙을 제시한다. 따라서 본 학회와 회원은 본 윤리 규정에서 제시하는 바를 성실히 준수할 임무를 가진다.

제 2 조 (윤리위원회의 구성)

본 위원회는 위원장과 3인의 윤리위원으로 구성되며, 위원장과 윤리위원은 학회장의 추천을 통해 이사회회의 인준을 거쳐 임명한다.

제 3 조 (윤리위원회의 지위)

윤리위원회는 헌법과 현행법의 범위 안에서 학회의 윤리규정을 심의하고 결정한다. 또한 본 위원회는 본 윤리규정에 근거하여 학회 및 회원의 행위가 학회의 윤리적 기준과 규정에 부합하는가를 심의하며 그 결과에 따라 학회결정의 조정, 회원자격박탈, 회원자격정지, 학술지게재 취소, 사법당국 고발 등의 조치를 취할 수 있다. 윤리위원회의 직무와 관련된 행위는 법과 규정의 범위 내에서 그 누구의 간섭과 영향도 받지 아니하며, 학회의 여타 조직으로부터도 독립성을 보장받는다.

제 4 조 (회원의 연구 및 저술과 관련한 임무)

1) 타인의 연구 결과, 제언, 주장, 논지 등을 자신의 논문, 저서, 발표 등에 적절한 인용 또는 승인 없이 수록하지 않는다.

2) 동일한 주제와 주장이 담긴 논문을 두 개 이상의 학술지에 중복 게재할 수 없다. 다만 그 논문이 학술적으로 중대한 추가적 증거와 논지를 담고 있으며, 객관적이고 명확한 차이점을 가지고 있을 뿐 아니라 기존 논문의 문구가 인용 없이는 반복되지 않는다면 중복 게재로 볼 수 없다.

3) 본인의 석사학위 또는 박사학위 논문의 전체 또는 부분을 학술지에 투고하는 것은 가능하나, 학위논문의 문구를 그대로 복사하는 행위는 지양해야 한다.

4) 연구 결과의 발표를 위해 연구 기록, 실험 결과, 타인의 주장 등을 임의로 변조하거나 추가, 누락할 수 없다.

5) 논문 작성에 실질적으로 공헌하지 않은 사람을 저자로 등재할 수 없으며, 논문 작성에 실질적으로 참여한 사람을 저자에서 누락할 수도 없다.

6) 실험 및 연구 자료의 습득은 합법적이며 합리적인 방식으로 이루어져야 하며, 연구 및 실험의 참여자에게는 자발성을 보장해야 한다.

7) 논문, 저서, 발표 등에서 저자의 순서는 저자의 지위 직책과 무관하게 연구의 기여도에 따라 결정되어야 한다.

8) 학생의 석사학위 또는 박사학위 논문을 토대로 공동 저술된 논문에서는 학생이 제1저자가 되는 것을 원칙으로 하며, 실질적인 기여 없이는 참여할 수 없다. 다만, 그 논문이 학위 논문 논지에서 명확하고 중대한 변화 및 발전이 있고, 그 발전이 학생 이외의 저자에 의해서 만들어진 경우는 예외로 한다.

9) 타인의 논지에 대한 비판은 가능하나 타인을 인격적으로 비난하거나 부당하게 인격을 모독할 수 없다.

제 5 조 (논문심사와 관련한 임무)

1) 모든 회원은 학술지의 편집위원이 의뢰한 논문의 심사에 성실히 임하고 학문과 양심에 따라 그 논문을 성실히 심사할 권리와 임무를 가진다.

2) 논문의 심사자는 자신의 전문적 지식에 부합하지 않아 정당한 심사가 불가능할 경우에는 논문의 심사를 거절할 권리를 가진다.

3) 논문의 심사자는 저자와의 개인적 친분, 본인의 학술적 선호도 등에 따라 논문을 심사할

수 없다. 만약 이러한 규정의 준수가 불가능하다고 판단될 경우는 논문의 심사를 거절해야 한다.

4) 논문의 심사자는 본인이 의뢰 받은 논문에 대하여 비밀을 지켜야 하며, 출판되기 전까지는 인용, 회람, 공개, 대여 등의 행위를 할 수 없다.

5) 논문의 심사자는 의뢰 받은 논문의 논지를 비판할 수 있지만, 최대한의 예의를 지켜야 하며, 인신모독과 과도한 모욕적 표현 등은 삼가야 한다.

6) 논문의 심사자는 논문의 심사와 관련하여 어떠한 청탁, 향응, 선물 등을 받을 수 없으며, 이러한 시도가 있을 시는 즉각 학회의 윤리위원회에 보고하여야 한다.

7) 논문의 심사자는 의뢰 받은 논문에서 제 4조의 규정에 위배되는 사항을 발견하였을 시 즉각 학회의 윤리위원회에 보고하여야 한다.

제 6조 (회원의 사회적 임무)

1) 본 학회의 회원은 학회의 품격과 위신을 추락시키는 행위를 할 수 없다.

2) 본 학회의 회원은 연구 결과의 공표와 활용에서 사회적 책무를 다해야 하며, 학문적 양심과 사회적, 윤리적 책임을 진다.

3) 본 학회의 회원은 국적, 인종, 계층, 출신, 학벌, 지역, 성 등에 따른 차별을 받지 않을 권리와 차별을 하지 않아야 할 임무를 동시에 가진다.

4) 본 학회의 회원은 학교 또는 학회 등의 조직에서 자신의 지위를 이용하여 부당한 압력의 행사, 부적절한 이성 관계, 부당한 금전 수수 등의 행위를 해서는 안 된다.

5) 본 학회의 회원은 학회장 및 학회 전체의 동의 없이 학회의 이름을 개인적 목적으로 부당하게 사용할 수 없다.

제 7조 (윤리위원회 회의소집)

위원회의 회의는 윤리위원장에 의해 또는 윤리위원장이 지명한 윤리위원에 의해 소집되며 다음과 같은 경우에 소집될 수 있다.

1) 윤리위원장은 제 4조, 제 5조, 제 6조의 윤리규정에 대한 위배의 경우를 인지하였을 경우 윤리위원회를 소집하여 이에 대해 심의하여야 한다.

2) 학회장 또는 윤리위원 2인 이상의 요청이 있을 경우 회의를 소집하여 안건을 심의한다.

3) 학회회원 또는 이해 당사자의 요청에 의해 위원회가 소집될 수 있으며, 회의소집 여부는 위원장의 판단에 따른다.

4) 윤리위원회의 회의는 최소 3인 이상의 위원장 및 위원들에 의해 진행되어야 하며, 위원장의 부재 시, 위원장의 지명에 따라 다른 위원이 위원장의 역할을 대행할 수 있다.

제 8조 (윤리위원회의 심의 절차)

1) 윤리 위원회의 심의에 따른 의사의 결정은 참석 인원 2/3 이상의 합의가 필요하다.

2) 위원회는 진상조사를 위해 회원 또는 관계자의 회의 출석 또는 자료제출을 요구할 수 있다.

3) 위원회는 심의에 따른 판단, 제재 등의 결과를 회의 직후 학회장에게 보고하여야 하며, 10일 이내에 관계자에게 통보하여야 한다.

제 9조 (기타)

본 규정은 2007년 9월 1일부터 시행한다.

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