

## On Multiplicity of Discourse-Cognitive Strategies in Grammaticalization: The Case from Simultaneity to Cause to Surprise

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This paper addresses how multiple factors interplay in emergence of a grammatical function, which splits out of an older function and eventually forms a heterosemy relation. In particular, extensive semantic bleaching, ellipsis of the main clause, pragmatic inferencing, intersubjectification, and reanalysis play a role in the development of certain sentential endings that arose and are presently arising in Modern Korean. This is well exemplified by the following examples:

- (1) a. *ku-ka pappu-tamyense an manna-cwu-n-ta*  
he-Nom be.busy-Cause not meet-give-Present-Declarative  
"He refuses to see (me) because he is busy (Lit.: ..., while saying that he is busy)."
- b. *ne yocum pappu-tamyense*  
you these.days be.busy-Ending  
"I hear you are busy, aren't you!"

In example (1a) *-tamyense* is a causality-marking connective, whereas in (1b) it is a sentential ending carrying the discursive function of marking subjectivity and intersubjectivity (i.e. address-confirmation, challenge, mirativity, etc.).

The connective *-tamyense* itself is a product of a long grammaticalization process: from the structure of [sentential ending (*-ta*) + isolating connective (*-ko*) + locution verb (*ha-*) + simultaneity connective (*-myense*)], and the reductive process changed the original quotative-based form *-takohamyense* 'while saying that...' into *-tamyense* 'because' in the 19th and the 20th centuries. Consequently, the remaining form was a connective but no longer could function as a true quotation-introducer.

In the 20th century, the defective form became widely used with the main clause ellipsis (or 'insubordination' Evans 2007, or 'suspended clause' Ohori 1995), in which situation the addressee tries to reconstruct the elided main clause, a phenomenon found to be often responsible for many instances of semantic changes through inferences in Korean (Rhee 2012). The pragmatic inference that operates in the process of main-clause reconstruction tends to involve intersubjectification, because this type of main-clause ellipsis is often strategically employed in vis-a-vis dialogues, where the interlocutors have relatively a low level of risk since they can rescue the interaction once misinterpretation is detected.

From a formal point of view, phonological erosion gives rise to opacity of the internal morpho-syntactic structure of the given form, resulting in an awkward situation where a constellation of multiple linguistic forms cannot be appropriately analyzed through traditional morpho-syntactic rules. This, in turn, triggers reanalysis whereby the remnants are construed as single grammatical units. Furthermore, the clausal ellipsis triggers the structural reanalysis of the connective into a sentential ending.

The grammatical change, as exemplified here, is not a local isolated phenomenon. Rather, numerous forms have followed, and are presently following, the same pattern, thus creating a massive heterosemy between connective and sentential ending functions. Even though the latter developed out of the former, the extent of pragmatic inference is such that there is no perceived semantico-functional affinity between them and they are considered as homophonic grammatical forms. Drawing upon historical data, this paper shows that orchestration of multiple grammaticalization mechanisms and discourse-cognitive strategies brings forth a large-scale effect in grammar, creating multiple functional paradigms derived from existing paradigms.

### References

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