

⋮

*

(, ** , **
**)

』, 2000, 5 , 2 , 38-52.

가, 가

(, /) (, /) 가 , (, /)
/)
/ 가 , 가
가 , 가

I.

(定則用言) 가 (regular verbals)
가
(irregular verbals) (變則用言)

* 2000

- (1) a. _____.
 b. _____.
 c. _____ 가 _____ .

- (2) a. _____.
 b. _____ 가 _____.
 c. _____ _____ .

‘ (埋)’
 ‘ (問)’
 ‘ ()’ / (mental
 lexicon)
 가 가
 가 가 .
 가 , , 가 (inflection) (derivation) ,
 / (root form)
 가 (, 1999). 가
 가
 가 , 가
 가 (Caramazza, Laudanna &
 Romani, 1988; Taft, 1991, 1992, 1994; Taft & Forster, 1975; Taft & Zhu, 1995). ,
 가 (prelexical processing)
 가 가
 가
 가

:

(Chialant & Caramazza, 1995; Deutsch, Frost & Forster, 1998; Marslen-Wilson et al., 1994; Stanners et al., 1979; , 1999). / /

. Marslen-Wilson et al. (1994) (semantic transparency)

(lexical access)

가 가 (1999)
가 (hybrid) . Frost
(Deutsch, Frost & Forster, 1998)

가 가 가

가

가

가
가

1.

가. YWO

YWO 40, 1999 1 12
 , 2
 가 7×2.5 cm
 , 2
 가

. JHJ

JHJ 36 89 2
 8 11 . 99 6

< - 1> YWO JHJ BDAE

	YWO	JHJ
(韻律線)	5/7	6/8
	5/7	6/8
	5/7	6/8
	5/7	6/8
(paraphasia)	5/7	6/8
(repetition)	4/8	8/8
	4/8	5/8
	55 %	90 %

:

4 가
 YWO JHJ BDAE (Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Examination)
 < - 1>

2.

가 , “ ”
 < - 2>
 < - 2>
 66 36 (< >)

< - 2>

르		,	,
스		,	,
버		,	,
		,	,
드		,	
영			,

(word completion task) . A4

가

- < >
1. - - () .
2. - - () .
- < >
1. - - () .
2. - - 가 () 가 .

YWO 가 JHJ

YWO 가 , JHJ

. JHJ , YWO

< - 3>

< - 3>

	YWO (%)	JHJ (%)
	31/66 (47 %)	4/66 (6 %)
	9/36 (25 %)	0/36 (0 %)
	27/36 (75 %)	4/36 (25 %)
	18/66 (27 %)	0/66 (0 %)
	40/102 (39 %)	4/102 (4 %)

. 가 ‘ -() +- () ’

:

‘ ’, ‘ -()+- ()’ ‘ ’

JHJ 가 , YWO

, 가

‘- / , - , - , - ’

가

가

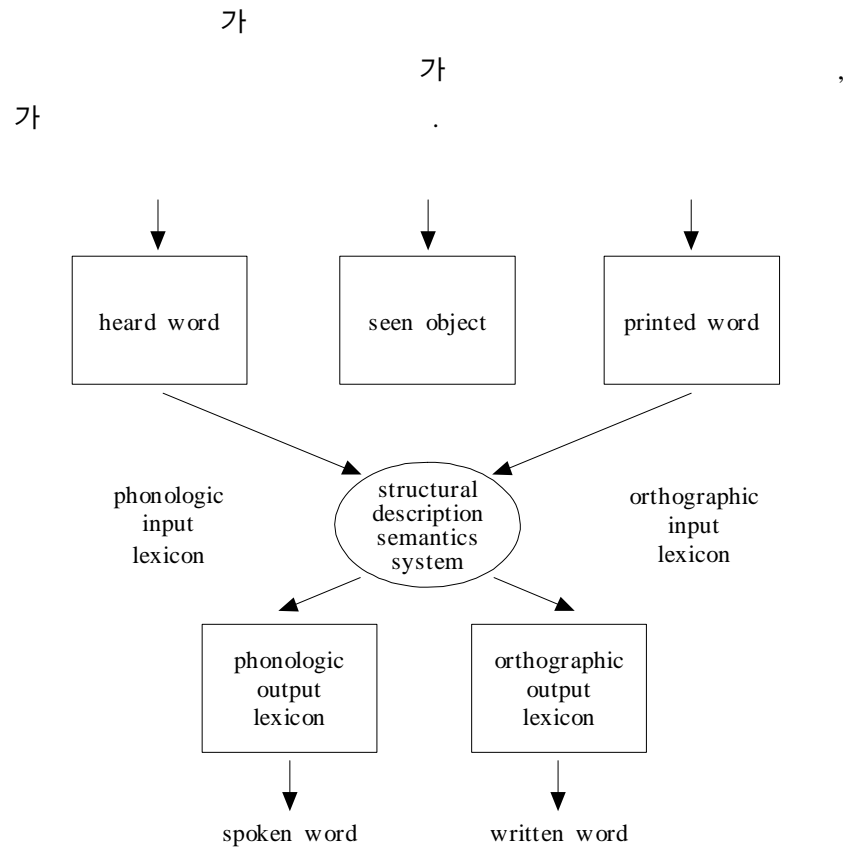
, 가 ‘think/thought, go/went’

‘ / / ’

(1999)

가
(1999)

< - 1 >



< - 1 >

- (1999). . . . :
- (1999). : 470-476.
- (1999). :
- (1999). 15-21.
- (1999).
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:

Erlbaum.

< >

(1)	() .	(14)	() .
(2)	() .	(15)	() 가
(3)	() .	(16)	() .
(4)	() .	(17)	() .
(5)	가 () .	(18)	() .
(6)	가 () .	(19)	가 () .
(7)	() .	(20)	() .
(8)	가 () .	(21)	가 () .
(9)	() .	(22)	() .
(10)	가 () .	(23)	가 () .
(11)	() .	(24)	() .
(12)	() .	(25)	() .
(13)	가 () .	(26)	() .

:

(27)	()	가	(39)	()	.	
(28)	()	.	(40)	()	가	.
(29)	()	.	(41)	()	.	
(30)	()	.	(42)	()	.	
(31)	()	.	(43)	()	.	
(32)	가 ()	가	(44)	가	()	.
(33)	()	.	(45)	가	()	.
(34)	()	.	(46)	()	.	
(35)	()	.	(47)	가	()	.
(36)	()	.	(48)	()	.	
(37)	()	.	(49)	()	.	
(38)	()	.	(50)	()	가	.
			(51)	()	.	

(52)	() .	(65)	() .
(53)	() .	(66)	() .
(54)	() .	(67)	() .
(55) 가	() .	(68)	() .
(56)	() .	(69)	() .
(57)	() .	(70)	() .
(58)	() .	(71)	() .
(59)	() .	(72)	가 () .
(60)	() .	(73)	() .
(61)	() .	(74)	() .
(62)	() .	(75)	가 () .
(63)	() .	(76)	() .
(64)	가 () 가 .	(77)	() .

:

(78)	가 () .	(91)	() .
(79)	가 () .	(92)	() .
(80)	() .	(93)	() 가
(81)	() .	(94)	가 () 가 .
(82)	() .	(95)	() .
(83)	() .	(96)	가 () .
(84)	() 가 .	(97)	가 () .
(85)	가 () .	(98)	() .
(86)	() .	(99)	() .
(87)	가 가 () .	(100)	() .
(88)	() .	(101)	() .
(89)	() .	(102)	() .
(90)	() .		

ABSTRACT

The Processing of Irregular Verbals in Korean Shown in Aphasics

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The purpose of the present study was to examine whether Korean regular and irregular verbals are differently represented in the mental lexicon. Two aphasic patients participated in this study as subjects. In order to examine the sentence generation processing, the sentence completion task was employed. The basic form of the Korean verbals were presented at the top of the experimental sentences, and the patients were asked to conjugate the basic forms to be appropriate for the blank given in the experimental sentences. If the Korean regular verbs and adverbs have different lexical representation formats in the mental lexicon from the irregular verbals, it is expected that the patients would produce different patterns of conjugation errors between the regular and irregular verbals. However, if the regular and irregular verbals are represented in the similar way, then the conjugation error patterns will be similar. It was found that the patients made many errors in conjugating the irregular verbals only when conjugation involves the root form change, whereas patients made a few errors in conjugating the regular words and irregular words not involving root form change, regardless of conjugation regularity. And the conjugation errors shown in the irregular verbals involving the root form change occurred due to the tendency to keep the root form in the unchanged form. This result implicates that Korean regular and irregular verbs and adverbs are represented similarly in the mental lexicon and the categorical separation between the regular and irregular words can be decided depending on whether the root (or word stem) form changes or not.