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19 Broca가

(functional localization) (Caramazza &  
Zurif, 1976; Swinney & Zurif, 1995).

(Bates, Wulfeck & MacWhinney, 1991; Frazier & Friederici,  
1991; Harrmann, Just & Carpenter, 1997; Lukatela, Shankweiler & Crain, 1995; Miceli et  
al., 1989; Miyake, Carpenter & Just, 1995).

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<sup>1</sup> 2000

(Bradley, Garrett & Zurif, 1980; Caramazza & Zurif, 1976; Grodzinsky, 1986).

(Grodzinsky, 1990; Schwartz, Saffran & Martin, 1980a, 1980b),

(Bradley, Garrett & Zurif, 1980; Kean, 1977, 1985).

가 (Goodglass, 1993).

가

가

(Bradley, Garrett & Zurif, 1980; Caplan & Hilderbrant, 1988; Caramazza & Zurif, 1976; Kolk, van Grunsven & Keyser, 1985; Schwartz, Saffran & Martin, 1980a; Sherman & Schweickert, 1989).

(agrammatism) 가

(Friederici & Frazier, 1992; Friederici & Graetz, 1987; Friederici et al., 1992; Linebarger, Schwartz & Saffran, 1983).

(Crain, Ni & Shankweiler, 2001; Friederici & Frazier, 1992; Harrmann, Just & Carpenter, 1997; Kolk & van Grunsven, 1985; Miyake, Carpenter & Just, 1995).

(Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck, 1987a, 1987b; Lukatela, Crain & Shankweiler, 1988; Lukatela, Shankweiler & Crain, 1995; MacWhinny & Osman-Sagi, 1991; MacWhinney, Osman-Sagi & Slobin, 1991; Wulfeck, Bates & Capasso, 1991).

가  
 가 가  
 가  
 (MacWhinney & Osman-Sagi, 1991; MacWhinney, Osman-Sagi & Slobin, 1991; Lukatela, Shankweiler & Crain, 1995; Hagiwara & Caplan, 1990). Slobin (1991)

가  
 (Menn, 2001).  
 가  
 (Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck, 1987a, 1987b; Bates, Wulfeck & MacWhinney, 1991).

가  
 가  
 Bates 가 (com-  
 petition model)  
 (Bates & MacWhinney, 1989; Bates & Wulfeck, 1989; Bates, Wulfeck & MacWhinney, 1991).

가 . 가 가

가 가

Tom - - . “Tom hits Jane” 가 Tom

가

(1987a) 가 . Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck

가 ,

가 ,

가

(SOV) 가 ,

SOV, OSV, SVO, OVS, VSO, VOS 6가 가

SVO 가

가 ,

가 “

가 ” “ ” “가”가

( , /s/, /d/)

(1999)

가 가

가 , , , , , ( ,

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가 , 가 가  
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 , , , , 가  
 (Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck, 1987a; MacWhinney, Osman-Sagi & Slobin, 1991; Vaid & Pandit, 1991).

. Bates  
 , 가 가  
 “hits cats a  
 dog”  
 가 ” , “ ” 가 “  
 ,  
 ( , “ 가 ”),  
 ( , “ ”). ,  
 가가 ,  
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 가 ,  
 Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck (1987a) 가  
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 가  
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 가

1.

10 15  
3  
(1) K-WAB( , 2001)  
(2)  
가 10  
K-WAB  
(transcortical motor aphasia)  
(apraxia of speech)  
< - 1> 33.5 ( : 20 - 53 ),  
14 ( : 12 - 18 ) 8 7

< - 1>

			/	AQ*
A 1	73	16	Lt. MCA infarct	8 69.2 (51 %)
A 2	40	22	Lt. BG ICH	3 68.8 (51 %)
A 3	62	6	Lt. MCA infarct	3 52.6 (35 %)
A 4	61	9	Lt. BG ICH	12 30.8 (22 %)
A 5	52	16	Lt. temporal ICH	17 79.2 (66 %)
A 6	58	12	Lt. MCA infarct	60 59.6 (41 %)
A 7	68	9	Lt. BG infarct	10 79.4 (66 %)
A 8	59	12	Lt. BG ICH	31 19.4 (11 %)**
A 9	48	16	Lt. BG ICH	34 63.2 (44 %)
A 10	29	16	Lt. MCA infarct	23 52.8 (35 %)

\* AQ: K-WAB( , 2001) (Aphasia Quotient)

\*\* A8 AQ가 (anarthria) 0

2.

6가 . 2 - 3 ,  
 “가”, “ ” . 6 3  
 . 6 . ( “ 가  
 ”  
 .)  
 ( 10 - 15 cm 가 ) ,  
 가 .  
 < - 2> .

< - 2> .



가  
 가 (1) “  
 ” (2) “ ” (3)  
 “ ” 가 가 가  
 : “가”가  
 “ ” (G1), “ ”  
 “가”가 (G2),  
 가 (G0).  
 : 가 - - (NNV), - - (NVN),

- - (VNN).  
 : (AA), -  
 (AI), - (IA).  
 27 가 2  
 54 . < - 3> .

< - 3>

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IA - G2 - NVN	가
AA - G0 - NNV	
AI - G1 - VNN	가

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9 6  
 27 가  
 가  
 . 가 3 가  
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 가 . 가 3  
 , 4 , 3  
 . 4 ,

3.

. 가  
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 9



“ 가 ”  
가 . 6

가 가

가

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가

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54

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, (2)× (3)× (3)× (3) 4  
 , , < - 4>  
 , 가 <  
 - 1> .

< - 4>

	(df)	F	(p)
	1, 23	. 646	.430
	2, 46	133. 282	.000
	2, 46	6. 505	.003
	2, 46	22. 87	.000
×	2, 46	20. 995	.000
×	2, 46	1. 548	.224
×	2, 46	0. 160	.853
×	4, 92	5. 328	.001
×	4, 92	6. 332	.000
×	4, 92	. 852	.496
×	4, 92	1. 219	.308
×	4, 92	3. 016	.022
×	4, 92	2. 511	.047
×	8, 184	. 442	.907
×	8, 184	. 681	.708

, 가

$$(F_{(2,46)} = 133.28, p = .001),$$

“가”가

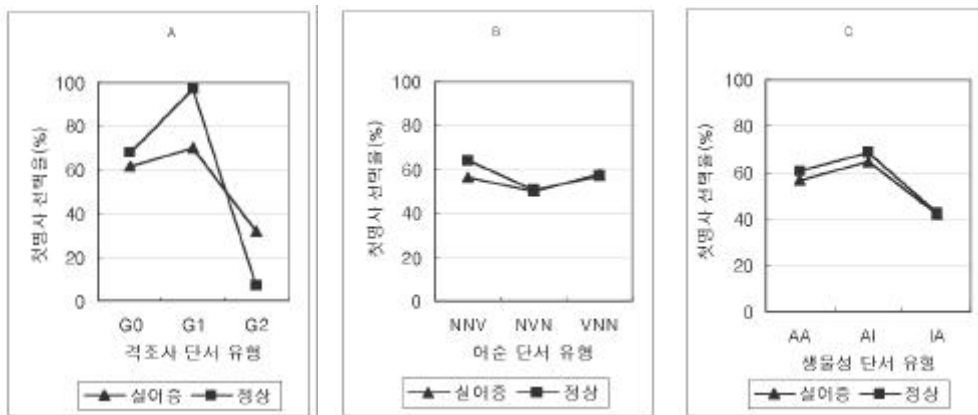
$$(F_{(2,46)} = 21.99, p = .001),$$

가 < - 1>

, G1

“가”가

97 % , G2 “ ”  
 7 % ,  
 G1 G2 70 % 32 %  
 가



< - 1> (A), (B), (C)

( $F_{(2,46)} = 6.50, p = .003$ ).

NNV NNV  
 , NNV NVN  
 64 %, 51 % ,

56 %, 50 % .

( $F_{(2,46)} = 22.88, p = .001$ ),

IA AI  
 , AI IA  
 69 %, 43 % ,

%, 42 % .

65

( $F_{(2,46)} = 5.33, p = .001$ ), 가

G1 G2

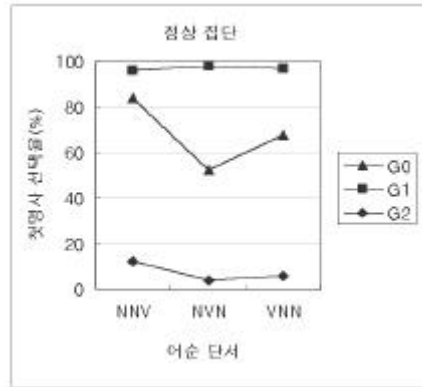
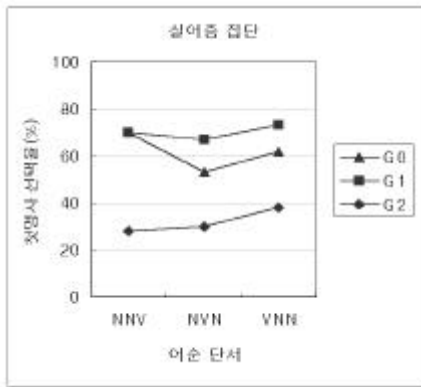
가 G0

2

< - 2>

× ×

×



< - 2>

×

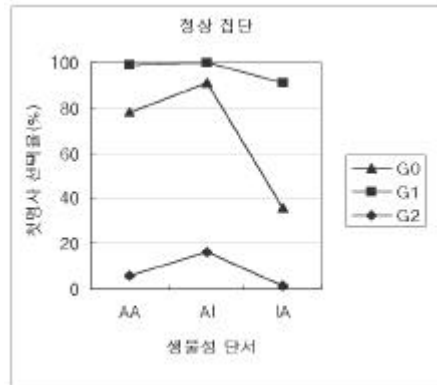
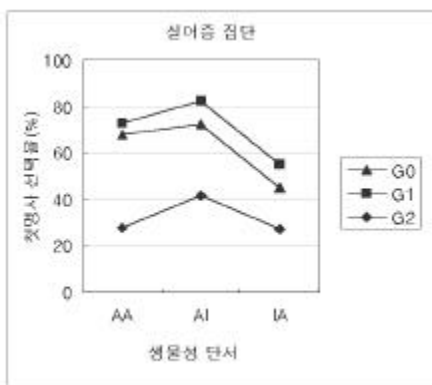
×

( $F_{(2,46)} = 6.33, p = .001$ ).

$p = .05$  ,

( $F_{(4,92)} = 3.02, p = .022$ ).

< - 3>



< - 3>

×

×

G0 , 가 가

, G0

( ) 가

가 94 %,

가 53 %, 가 47 %

가 61 %, 가 49 %, 가 12 %

가

가 , ,

가 30 % ,

가

가 , 가

G2 가 IA - G1, AI - G2 , 가 AI - G1, IA -

. AA G0 4가 6

가 NVN - G1, NVN - G2 , 가 NNV - G1, NVN - G2

, VNN G0

, (2)× (2)× (2)

, (F<sub>(1,23)</sub> = 98.714, p = .001), × (F<sub>(1,23)</sub> = 18.857, p =

.001), × (F<sub>(1,23)</sub> = 11.401, p = .003)

. < - 4>가 , G2 G1

가

가

가

가

가

가

. < - 4 >

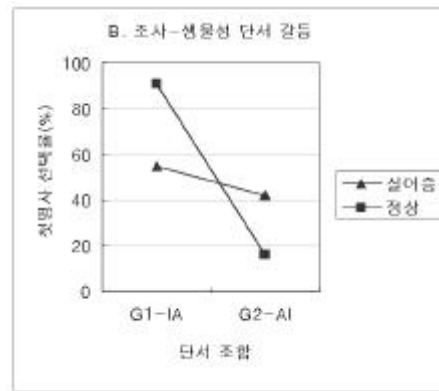
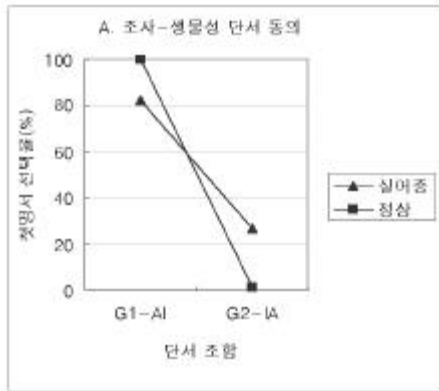
가

×

×

가,

가



< - 4 >

(A) · (B)

(2) × (2) × (2)

( $F_{(1,23)} = 166.776, p = .001$ ), × ( $F_{(1,23)} = 24.800,$   
 $p = .001$ )

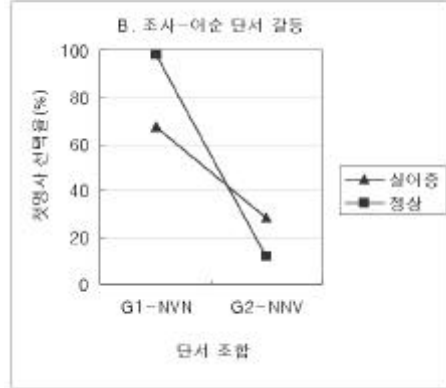
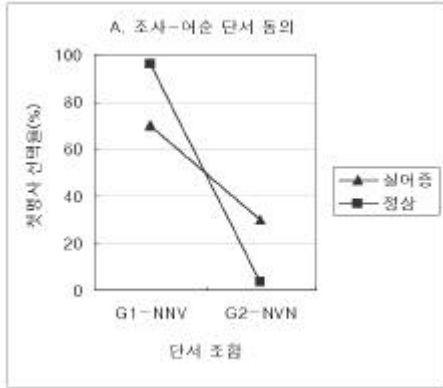
< - 5 >

×

×

가

가



< - 5 >

(A) · (B)

< - 1 >

가

가

가

가

(Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck, 1987a),

, 가 (MacWhinney, Osman-Sagi & Slobin, 1991),

가

가

, Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck (1987a)

가

가

. < - 2> ,

G0 , 가

가

, < - 5> 가

가

( < - 3> ), 가 G0 가

( < - 4> ).

가

가

가

가

가

가

. Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck (1987a)

MacWhinney, Osman-Sagi & Slobin (1991), Smith & Mimica (1984)

( , , 가 , - )

가

가

가

100 % ,

가

54

× ×

가



< - 3> , G0

가 가

, < - 1>

. Bates

(Bates, Friederici & Wulfeck, 1987a; MacWhinney, Osman-Sagi & Slobin, 1991).

1991).

(Kilborn,  
가

(vulnerable),

가

, < - 1(B)>

가

가

47 %

12 %

가

(< - 1(B)>

), 가

.

,

,

( )

, × ×

가 가

, G0 가

.

가

,

가

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가

, 가

가

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가

(2001). 『 - : 』. :

(1999). 『 : 』, 18, 49-64.

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ABSTRACT

Sentence Comprehension of Korean - Speaking  
Adults with Broca's Aphasia

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate the characteristics of language impairment of Korean-speaking adults with Broca's aphasia. Korean is different from other standard European languages in its strong reliance on grammatical morphemes to signal grammatical relations of words in a sentence. A variety of noun suffixes are used to mark cases in Korean. Use of these case-markers permits relative freedom of word order in Korean, although the canonical order of SOV is used most frequently. Given the fact that most researches on aphasia have been carried out in European languages (especially, English), the language impairments of Korean-speaking aphasics may not be consistent with the findings of previous researches. Ten Korean-speaking adults with Broca's aphasia and 15 normal adults were tested to determine relative sparing and impairment of grammatical morphology, word order, and semantic information in a sentence interpretation task. As normal adults, the cue that the adults with aphasia relied mostly on in sentence interpretation was grammatical morphology, followed by semantic information, and word order at the last. In other words, Korean-speaking adults with Broca's aphasia were able to process grammatical morphemes even more than semantic information or word order. These results are not consistent with the notion of selective loss of grammatical morphology in Broca's aphasia based on the findings from English-speaking aphasic adults. The importance of cross-linguistic differences of language breakdowns in aphasic adults was discussed.

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▶ : 2002 7 16

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