

(別紙1)

論文の内容の要旨

論文題目 **CLAUSE LINKAGE IN MODERN KHMER**

(現代クメール語における節接続)

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ABSTRACT

This dissertation investigates the syntactic properties of clause linkage in Khmer complex sentences. Three questions are addressed:

- (1) What kind of linkage relations are there in Khmer complex sentences?
- (2) What kind of coreferential relations of noun phrases exist between clauses in complex sentences of Khmer?
- (3) Which coreferential combinations appear in which juncture-nexus types? How is the interaction between the linkage relations and NP coreferentiality?

With regard to (1), this dissertation examined the linkage relations (“juncture-nexus types”) of Khmer complex sentences in an effort to answer how linkages which appear similar to one another differ from one another. The classification of Khmer complex sentences was based on the syntactic criteria developed in Role and Reference Grammar (“RRG”, Foley and Van Valin (1984), for instance). Although the criteria were basically following those of RRG, this dissertation insisted that it is necessary to sub-divide

syntactic tests into two types, which were called in this dissertation the “middle position tests” and the “edge position tests”. According to the results of both of these two tests, this dissertation found out that the juncture-nexus types of Khmer complex sentences showed different pictures from those of RRG; that is, the RRG’s “three-phase nexus distinction, i.e., “coordination”, “subordination”, and “cosubordination, is insufficient, and it is necessary to introduce a new nexus type, i.e., “transordination.”

With regard to (2), this dissertation examined coreferential relations of NPs in complex sentences of Khmer, with the aim to find out the holistic view of the system of coreferential relations Khmer. Although the previous studies mainly concentrate only on subject-subject coreferential combinations, this dissertation investigated 346 logically possible coreferential combinations. The examination was exhaustive and detailed, with a methodology originally developed in this dissertation. Among the 346 logically possible coreferential combinations, 54 coreferential combinations were actually observed in the corpus, which showed that the scope of the examination of previous studies had been so limited that they had missed the reality.

With regard to (3), this dissertation examined the interaction of (1) and (2), with the aim to find out what kind of coreferential combinations appear in which juncture-nexus types. It provided examples of each of the 54 coreferential combinations observed in the corpus, examined the distributions of the 54 coreferential combinations in the juncture-nexus types, and extracted their characteristics. The coreferential combinations are not distributed evenly, i.e., some are likely to appear in restricted kinds of juncture-nexus types, while others are likely to appear in unrestricted kinds of juncture-nexus types. This dissertation classified Khmer juncture-nexus types into three types in terms of the characteristics of coreferential combinations they permit.