

論文の英文要旨

論文題目

A Study on the Construction of Adnominal Clause of Verbs in Modern Korean—The Aspect of Co-occurrence of the Adnominal Forms of Verbs and the Nouns—

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This study aims to describe the types of nouns that combine frequently with each of the adnominal form V-nun, V-un, V-ul and analyze the condition of combining.

In this paper they were given the name <Nouns preferring "hanun"> <Nouns preferring "han"> <Nouns preferring "hal"> .

This paper will consider "hanun", "han" (the adnominal form which combines "-n/-un" and verbs), "hal" (the adnominal form which combines "-l/-u" and verbs) among adnominal forms of verbs in Modern Korean. Special attention is paid to their semantic features, the verbs which modify the nouns, and the relationship between the nouns and the verbs.

<Nouns preferring "hanun"> were classified as follows in view of their lexical meaning:

- 1) The nouns indicating natural objects having continuous movement for a given period, which the speaker could perceive through their senses like sight or hearing such as "pukil" (flame), "sol" (sound), "tayyang" (sun). The verbs describing duration such as "oluta" , "naylita" and the verbs with a suffix meaning continuation or repetition, for example, "panccakita" , "chwulengelita" , "sokuntayta" often appeared.
- 2) The nouns related with habitual and repeated things, such as "pelut" (habit), "supkwan" (custom).
- 2) The nouns related with the act, such as "pangbub" (method), "kyeonghyang" (tendency).
- 3) The nouns expressing rute, for example "kil" (road), "kwaceng" (process), and other nouns like "caym" (pleasure), "yekhal" (role).

The nouns above are modified by the atelic verbs which often denote continuous motion or the phenomenon which has no relation to time and possible to compose "a atelic verb + a noun" construction and this structural characteristic is remarkable in relative clause constructions.

"The hanun clause + a time noun ("swunkan", "tongan")" function like a quasi-

connective ending to connect the preceding and following clauses.

<Nouns preferring "han"> were classified as follows in view of their lexical meaning:

- 1) Nouns indicating 'after' in relation to time or logic, such as "gyoelgw"(result), "daeum" (after), "ihu" (after) etc.
- 2) Nouns that refer to something that has already happened, such as "hyeomu" (suspicion), "donggi" (motive), "begyeong" (background) etc.
- 3) Nouns indicating physical objects such as "chaek" (book), "mom" (body), "sajin" (picture) etc.

The nouns above are modified by telic verbs such as "gugyeojida"(to be crumpled), "jichida"(to be exhausted) and possible to compose "a telic verb + a noun" construction and this construction is remarkable in relative clause constructions.

<Nouns preferring "hal"> were classified as follows in view of their meaning in relation to "hal":

- 1) Nouns that refer to something that will happen, such as "gyehoek" (plan), "junbi" (prepare), "yejeong" (schedule) etc.
- 2) Nouns indicating 'will', such as "gago"(resolution), "gungrl"(deliberation) etc.
- 3) Nouns indicating 'possibility', such as "yeomryoe"(worry), "uryoe"(worry) etc.
- 4) Nouns that refer to a quality or qualification that you must have in order to do something or to be suitable for something such as "geolrl"(right), "nuengneok"(ability), "dori"(method) etc.
- 5) Nouns indicating 'duty', such as "uimu"(duty), "chegin" (responsibility) etc

The construction of adnominal clause of verbs is interpreted in various way and constrained by the factors such as the property of nouns, the tense of adnominal clause, the property of adnominal clause verbs, etc.

This study revealed the correlations of the structural characteristics and the meaning of the adnominal construction of verbs.