論文の英文要旨	
論文題目	A Study on the Semantic Characteristics of Verbs and Nouns Co-occurrence with Cases in Mongolian
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This paper presents an analysis of the co-occurrence tendencies of verbs with cases in Mongolian, focusing on three key aspects: 1. the semantic characteristics of cases, 2. the semantic categories of verbs, and 3. the semantic categories of nouns. The research employs the following methods:

The primary objects of investigation are the dative case, instrumental case, ablative case, and comitative case. Through corpus searches, co-occurring verbs are identified, and I listed those verbs in order of frequency and semantic category. To further elucidate patterns, I conducted the questionnaires to native speakers, exploring whether verbs certain tend to co-occur with specific cases and whether these cases are interchangeable.

Additionally, co-occurring nouns are semantically categorized. The results illustrate distinct tendencies in the co-occurrence of cases with verbs and nouns. I also mentioned that the meaning of the cases could be influenced by both verbs and nouns.

The summary of each chapter is as follows:

Chapter 1 provides a synthesis of previous studies on Mongolian cases, referencing works by Kullmann and Tserenpil (2008 [2005]), Qingge'ertai[1], Okada and Mukai (2016 [2006])[2], <New Mongolian - Chinese dictionary> editorial committee[3] etc. mentioned what kind of verbs and nouns co-occur with Mongolian cases. However, there are more verbs tend to co-occur with specific case except those verbs referred in preceding studies. There are few studies on semantic tendency of verbs and nouns that co-occur with each case. I conducted a corpus survey to analyze those problem from chapter 2 of this paper.

Chapter 2 outlines the criteria for selecting example sentences and introduces the use of Microsoft Excel for this purpose. The primary objective of the research is to elucidate "the tendency of verbs and nouns co-occur with cases." However, challenges arise during case searches, such as the short length of case suffixes leading to retrieval of unrelated words. This chapter introduces the research focus of

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[1] 清格尔泰 (1991)

[2] 岡田・向井 (2016 [2006])

[3] 《新蒙汉词典》编委会 (2002 [1999])

"sentences concluding immediately after the case." Microsoft Excel functions are employed to select relevant sentences, demonstrating the utility of these tools in handling large linguistic database within the research context.

Chapter 3 presents a listing of verbs selected from corpus sentences based on the frequency of co-occurrence with cases. The semantic characteristics of verbs and nouns within each case are demonstrated through frequency-based listings. Utilizing this data, a detailed analysis of the meaning of each example is conducted through interviews with native speakers. Additionally, interviews with native speakers investigates whether these cases can be replaced with others.

Chapter 4 shows the result of survey on the selection of cases. I conducted a questionnaire to the various dialect speakers, and demonstrated that there are dialectal variations in the selection of cases.

The specific findings for each case are as follows:

Dative Case:

The dative case exhibits a recurring pattern characterized by the combination of "directed motion verbs" and "place nouns." According to preceding studies, the verb "*itgex*" (believe) has been associated with the requirement of the dative case for its object. However, an identified example deviates by utilizing the accusative case for the object. To assess the acceptability of this usage, a questionnaire was conducted to speakers of various dialects. The results indicated a prevailing inclination toward the dative case among Khalkha Mongolian speakers, while Inner Mongolian speakers predominantly favored the accusative case. This observation supports the argument that the selection of cases is intricately linked to dialectal variations and the transitivity of the verb.

Instrumental Case:

The instrumental case predominantly features combinations of "speaking verbs" and "abstract nouns." Specifically, the pairing of the verb "*xelex*" (say) with nouns such as "*duu*" (voice), "*caraj*" (face), and "*bajdal*" (situation) is the most frequent. In these examples, the instrumental case is used to express detailed situations during speech. "Increase or decrease verbs" represent a characteristic class of verbs that co-occur with the instrumental case. Verbs like "*nemegdex*" (increase) and "*xasagdax*" (decrease) utilize the instrumental case to articulate the quantity of increase or decrease. However, based on interviews with native speakers, it is feasible to express the quantity of increase or decrease without using the instrumental case, and no discernible differences were found between the two approaches. However, the word "*daxin*" (times) exclusively accepts the "non-using instrumental case" form when expressing the quantity of increase or decrease.

Ablative Case:

The ablative case predominantly features combinations of "directed motion verbs" and "place nouns." "Action verbs," "direct influence verbs," and "donatory verbs" are notable in sentences involving the ablative case. If verbs such as "*tatax*" (pull), "*barix*" (grab), and "*ujax*" (tie), which fall into the categories of "action verbs" and "direct influence verbs," utilize the ablative case for the object, the ablative case serves as a "partitive case." According to native speakers, it is also permissible to use the accusative case for the object. In this case, it expresses a sense of completeness or totality. For instance, using the ablative case (partitive case) to express "grab the cloth" implies "grabbing a part of the cloth (someone put on)," whereas using the accusative case suggests "grabbing the left cloth (nobody put on)." The results of the questionnaire indicate that when the accusative case is employed, the action of the agent entirely influences the object, signifying high transitivity.

Comitative Case:

The comitative case primarily involves combinations of "interchange" and "people nouns," featuring characteristic usage of "relation verbs" in sentences. In sentences containing copular verbs categorized as "relation verbs," the comitative case serves as a "proprietive suffix." While distinguishing between a "proprietive suffix" and a "true comitative" can be challenging when it co-occurs with other verbs. Suggested criteria for judgment includes: 1. Whether the co-occurred noun is animate or not, 2. Whether the co-occurred verb exhibits high mutuality or not, and 3. Whether the co-occurred verb shows high transitivity or not. If all these conditions are negated, the comitative suffix is likely to function as a proprietive suffix.

Chapter 4 underlines the significance of two key factors: the imperative need for "collecting more examples from various kinds of media" and the importance of a "survey using naturally occurring conversations of Inner Mongolian dialect."