論 文 の 英 文 要 旨	
論 文 題 目	A reference grammar of Nivkh: The East-Sakhalin dialect
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The primary objective of this study is to provide a reference grammar of the East-Sakhalin dialect of Nivkh, an isolated language spoken in eastern coasts of Sakhalin Island. In writing the present study, I analyzed using text materials recorded in previous studies and my own data collected in a field survey.

This dissertation consists of 5 Chapters: Introduction (Chapter 1), Phonology (Chapter 2), Morphology (Chapter 3), Syntax (Chapter 4), and Conclusion (Chapter 5). The contents of each Chapter, excluding Chapters 5, are as follows.

Chapter 1　　　Introduction

This chapter provides background knowledge that may be necessary to understand the content of the dissertation: sociolinguistic situation, genetic relationship and a grammatical overview of the East-Sakhalin dialect.

Chapter 2　　　Phonology

East-Sakhalin dialect has 6 vowels and 28 consonants. The syllable structure is very complex, and a maximum of two continuous consonants at the beginning of the syllable and a maximum of three at the end of the syllable are possible. At the second syllable of the root, there may be fluctuations when a vowel appears and when it does not, but this is because the sound change (vowel syncope) is in the process of occurring, which is one of the causes that complicates the description of phonology in the Nivkh language. As a general rule, stress falls on the first syllable. In addition, the phonological and

morphosyntactic environments in which voicing, applosive, and consonant alternation occur are described in this chapter.

Chapter 3   Morphology

Nouns have no grammatical gender/number categories, and plural concepts are labeled using clitics. An indicative verb at the end of a sentence may take the same form as the plural marker attached to a noun, but in that case it indicates that the subject of the clause is plural. Furthermore, the plural marker attached to an object may indicate the plurality of the subject. The Nivkh language possesses a nominative-accusative case marking system. There is no formal distinction concerning the nominative, accusative, and genitive cases, and their syntactic relationships are indicated by regular alternation of the initial consonant of the head. In some rare cases, the dative case marker appears continuously, which can be said to demonstrate the agglutinative nature of the language as well as reflect the nature of the clitic. There is a distinction between the inclusive and exclusive forms for 1st person plural pronouns, and in the case of 1st/2nd/3rd person singular and reflexive pronouns, there are free forms and reduced forms (clitics).

Verbs are conjugated in several finite forms (i.e., indicative, imperative, interrogative) and non-finite forms (e.g., attributive, converbs). Interrogatives and some converbs show agreement with respect to the person and number of the subject. In the Nivkh language, future and non-future tenses are present, in the East-Sakhalin dialect, the future tense is marked with *-i ~ -j*, but the non-future tense has no explicit form. To mark the aspect in the Nivkh language, [1] a method using suffixes, [2] a method using an auxiliary verbs, and [3] a method using reduplication are used. It was indicated that in particular, when the suffix *-inə* indicating intention or conjecture is interpreted as the "inchoative", the recognition time of the situation indicated by the verb is greatly related to the realization of meaning.

It was indicated that in the causative structure of Nivkh, the subordinate and main clauses show a large deviation in the case marker taken by the animate causee, and the breadth of meaning shown observed in causative structures is reported. In addition, regarding the verbal complexes in the East-Sakhalin dialect, the order and functions of

affixes, clitics, and auxiliary verbs that make up the complexes are described, and a syntactic viewpoint differing from those of previous studies is presented.

Chapter 4   Syntax

When the intransitive subject is defined as S(ubject), transitive subject as A(gent), transitive object as P(atient), two ditransitive objects as T(heme)/R(ecipient), and predicate as V(erb), the basic word order of Nivkh can be regarded as SV/APV/ATRV, indicating a fairly strict dependent-head word order.

In describing grammatical issues such as ditransitive verbs, relative clauses, and interrogative sentences in this Chapter, based on recent typological findings and cross-linguistic concepts, it was aimed to clarify the characteristics of the Nivkh language with a view to contrast with neighboring languages. Especially in the Amur dialect, regarding the forms that previous studies have treated as 'comitative' and 'correlative-associative', it has newly been indicated that in the East-Sakhalin dialect, A + B is the subject in the "A=ASC B" and "A=ASC B=ASC" structures and in the "A B=ASC" structure, only A can be treated as the subject from the agreement of the person and number of the converbs.

In the comparative sentence, the function of the verb *voci-* 'same/similar' used to compare similar things was described from the viewpoint of grammaticalization. For example, when used in the original meaning of 'same/similar', the noun to be compared is indicated by a associative marker *=kin ~ =ɣin* representing association of items, but if the verb comes immediately after the noun to be compared, it is interpreted as meaning 'it seems like ~'. In addition, it was shown that it plays a kind of modal semantic function by adding it to the stem including the suffix *-inə*, which expresses intentional meaning.