	論文の英文要旨	
論文題目	現代日本語の事態描写に関わる 動詞性名詞と名詞化節の諸相 Verbal Nouns and Nominalized Clauses in modern Japanese	
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In this paper I describe the structural and semantical features of two major kinds of nominals that refer to an event in modern Japanese : Verbal Nouns (VNs : Renyokei VN like *ugoki*, which is derived from Japanese verb *ugoku,* Sahen VN like *koudou*, from which we can derive a verb *koudou-suru* and moderate VNs like hikkoshi, which can be regarded as both RVN and SVN at the same time[1]) and Nominalized Clauses (NCs : V-suruno like *yakyuu-o miru-no* in "Yakyuu-o miru-no-wa tanoshii,[2]" V-surukoto like *tamago-o taberu-koto* in"Tamago-o taberu-koto-de kenkoo-o zoushin-suru[3]" and Juntai clauses like *hitori-de sumu* in "Sono heya-wa hitori-de sumu-ni-wa hiro-sugi-ta[4]"). My question is in what way VNPs (VNs used alone, VN phrases like *karada-no ugoki*[5] and compound VNs like *mudan-gaishutsu*[6]) are "nouny" and in what way NCs are

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[1] *Hikkoshi* (lit. moving) is regarded to have been derived from the verb *hikkosu* but we can also derive a new Sahen verb *hikkoshi-suru* from the derived nominal.

[2] Yakyuu-o   miru-no-wa   tanoshii
baseball-ACC watch-COMP-COP enjoyable
"It is fun to watch baseball games."

[3] Tamago-o taberu-koto-de   kenkoo-o   zoushin-suru
egg-ACC   eat-COMP-INST health-ACC   increase-DO
"(I) get healthier by eating eggs."

[4] Sono heya-wa   hitori-de   sumu-ni-wa   hiro-sugi-ta
the   room-COP alone-ESS live:MOD-DAT-COP big-over-PAST
"The room was too big to live in alone."

[5] karada-no ugoki
body-GEN movement
"body movement"

[6] *Mudan* means "without permission" and *gaishutsu* means "going out."

"sentential." I built a personal corpus from 10 recent books written in modern Japansese to compare them with one another.

This paper is structured as follows.

In the preface I raise the questions (to which I referred above) and in chapter 1 I (1) define VNs and NCs concisely, (2)give an explanations about the corpus and (3) discuss problems in references and make a survey of the subject.

In chapter 2 I roughly discuss the differences between RVNs and NCs, SVNs and NCs, RVNs and SVNs, V-suruno and V-surukoto and so on. We can point out that (1)We rarely use NCs for Sahen verbs, (2)Some RVNs are affixes rather than nouns (e.g. nomi-tori cannot be replaced by *nomi-no tori[7]), (3)V-suruno refers to an actual event that are somewhat related to the speaker's personal experience and on the other hand V-surukoto tends to refer to an abstract event et al (this problem is discussed concisely in chapter 4).

In chapter 3.1 I classify the structures of VN phrases and compound VNs and also discuss how VNs are used without forming VN phrases or compounds. VNPs mostly take just one argument and other information is given in the context. VNPs make "condensed" text and can even form "Nouniness-superior" VNPs like *kyanserumachi-no tetsuzuki* or *shikei-hanketsu*, which have no corresponding VPs[8].

In chapter 3.2 I classify the structure of NCs and discuss in what way they are sentential, semantically transparent themselves and "periphrastic." VNPs and NCs differ a lot from each other but we can also say that they share the so-called equi-deletions.

In chapter 4 I examine the semantic features of VNPs and NCs by classifying the constructions in which they appear. There are three major types of the structures, (1)nominals and factive verbs (FVs) (2)nominals and verbs or adjectives and (3)nominals as a part of speech. VNPs make, as discussed in chapter 3, "condensed" texts and this feature also allows them to refer to the whole event "overall": not only the

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[7] We can use the compound noun *nomi-tori* (flea-catching) but we cannot use *tori* as a free form like Sahen VNs e.g. *hokaku* (catching).
[8] Neither *kyanserumachi-no tetsuzuki* (stayndby-GEN procedure : procedure for standby) nor *shikei-hanketsu* (death-judgement:a judgement of death) can be talked about by using the verbs *tetsuzuki-suru* (proceed) and *hanketsu-suru* (judge).

event itself but also how it takes place : e.g. "yakyuubu-no renshuu-o mita[9]" means that the speaker saw how the training went on. On the other hand, NCs refer to events in a specific viewpoint, "the appearance" in seeing like "Kare-ga hataraku-no-o mita[10]", "the fact" in telling like "Kaisha-ga eki-no menomae-ni aru-koto-o oshiete-kureta[11]", etc. V-suruno and V-surukoto differ from one another as stated above and the former can be seen but not told, tha latter can be told but not seen. VNPs also appear in some kind of constructions in which NCs hardly appear : to have variable ways of predications, to modify or form a compound noun with another noun, to take locative case and refer to some situation, etc.

In chapter 5 I reconstruct the discussions above in the viewpoint of (1)"condensed" vs. "periphrastic" (2)"overall" vs. "specific" and (3)nouniness. Here I state again that RVNs sometimes get some restrictions and I also pick up some situation in which both VNPs and NCs can be used equally (not ready enough however).

In chapter 6 I review the whole discussion and show the chart to overview the differences between VNPs and NCs or inside NC (V-suruno vs. V-surukoto).

To sum up, this paper shows the "condensed" and "overall" features of VNPs and "periphrastic (sentential)" and "specific" features of NCs. I showed many of these two nominals' differences but there are still many problems like what they have in common. I must keep investigating and also study it diachronically to make it clear why they differ.

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[9] Yakyuubu-no   renshuu-wo   mi-ta
baseball club-GEN practice-ACC watch-PAST
  "(I) watched how the baseball club practiced"
[10] Kare-ga   hatarakuno-wo   mi-ta
  He-NOM   work-NO-ACC   see-PAST
  ""I saw him working."
[11] Kaisha-ga   eki-no   menomae-ni aru-koto-o   oshiete-kure-ta
Company-NOM station-GEN in front-LOC exist-COMP-ACC tell-BEN-PAST
"(He or she)" told me that the company's building is in front of the station.