論文の英文要旨	
論文題目	A grammar of Hateruma, a Southern Ryukyuan language
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This thesis is a comprehensive description of the phonology and grammar of the Hateruma language. Hateruma is one of the Southern Ryukyuan languages spoken in Hateruma island, the southernmost manned island in Japan. Hateruma island has a population size of 521 people, but as Hateruma dialect speakers are estimated to be 75 years of age or older, the speaker population is approximately 120. This thesis is made up of 12 chapters. The layout of the thesis is as follows:

Chapter 1 presents an overview of Hateruma island, in terms of its geography, history, industry, and language background.

Chapter 2 describes the phonetics and phonology of the Hateruma language. In the first half, 16 consonants (/p, b, t, d, k, g, f, s, c, z, h, m, n, r, w, j/), and 7 vowels (/i, e, ï, ë, a, u, o/) are presented. A syllable structure is analyzed as (O(G))N(N)(Co). Vowels and consonants only /n/ can occupy a mandatory N slot of the structure. The three phonetic or phonological features of Hateruma are as follows: (1) a strong aspiration of voiceless obstruents; (2) a vowel devoicing because of strong aspiration that further affects the consonant next to the devoiced vowel; and (3) the distinction of short or long in vowel and consonant seems to be non-distinctive. The second half of the chapter discusses the accent system. Hateruma has a three-pattern accent system through a domain of word (+clitic): Falling, Level, and Rising tone.

In Chapter 3, the words affix and clitic are defined. This is followed by the classification of words and clitics to parts of speech. Seven classes of parts of speech are recognized in Hateruma. These are nouns, verbs, adnominals, adverbs, demonstrative adverbs, and interjections as major classes, and particles as a minor class.

Chapter 4 describes the basic construction of a clause and its members. S/A/P arguments and predicate are recognized as the core members; the basic structure is SV/APV. There is no marker for core argument, i.e., bare form. Definitions for subject, direct object, and indirect object are presented. This is followed by a description of a case system and markers of core arguments. Hateruma has a neutral case system, although many Ryukyuan languages have nominative-accusative case systems. Hateruma is different in this regard because of its grammaticalization of the erstwhile nominative =nu and focus marker =du. The current focus marker is =ndu, and it attaches to not only the S/A argument but also the P argument. This chapter also addresses the markers of core arguments and the frequency of argument utterance in discourse. In Hateruma, an argument is not uttered if it is not necessary regardless of whether it is core or oblique. Analyzing each 3.5 min. narrative and free conversation, the utterance of S/A is less than half of the number of total clauses. Arguments are uttered following environment, focused argument, unpredictable argument alternation, and collocation.

Chapter 5 discusses nominal morphology. Pronouns, lexical nouns, and numerals are recognized as subclasses, and personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, and interrogative pronouns are recognized as subclasses of pronouns. There are distinctions for 1st/2nd/3rd in the personal pronoun system, as well as inclusive vs. exclusive in the 1st personal pronoun, according to whether or not it includes the hearer. The common noun and proper noun are recognized as subclasses in lexical nouns. As for numerals, there are many classifiers to count items according to shapes and other factors. The forms of each subclass are described in the first half of the chapter, and morphological operation, i.e., suffixation and compounding, is explained in the second half.

Chapter 6 discusses verbal morphology. Verbs are the only parts of speech that always inflect. The chapter begins by dividing verb stems into 4 classes. There are many allomorphs in verbal suffixes; determining which allomorph a stem takes depends on its class. Next, the chapter defines inflectional suffixes and derivational suffixes according to syntactic relevance. Lastly, forms and meanings of each of the suffixes are described, as well as other morphological operations, i.e., compounding and reduplication.

Chapter 7 identifies demonstratives and interrogatives as word classes that share a word root, or word classes that possess similar functionality, although they cannot be categorized as parts of speech. For example, ku-nu/この (demonstrative adnominal adjective) and ku-ri/これ (demonstrative pronoun) are given as examples of demonstratives. The shared functions and forms that cannot be understood solely through

the classification of parts of speech are discussed. Interrogatives are also handled in Chapter 10.

Chapter 8 discusses nominal modification in the first half, and case in the second half. Noun phrases (NP) are analyzed as (modifier+) noun. There are many methods for modification: by NP with genitive case marker, by demonstrative adverbs, by adnominals, by adnominal clauses, by NP with comitative case marker, and by bound morphemes. As a marker of oblique argument, 10 case markers are recognized: ablative, dative1, dative2, instrumental, locative1, locative2, locative3, allative, genitive, and comitative.

In Chapter 9, an explanation is given for auxiliary verb constructions where the predicate verb comprises the main verb and the auxiliary verb. In auxiliary verb construction, two types of subclassifications are recognized. There exist both instances where the auxiliary verb expresses aspect and modality, as well as those with constructions from light verbs, including s/する, a(r)/ある, and nen/ない. A total of 10 different auxiliary verbs have been recognized, including Continuative 1, Continuative 2, Perfective, Proximate, Dissociative, Experiential, Preparatory, Beneficiary, Respectful, and Requesting.

Chapter 10 looks at sentence formation for interrogative expression and imperative expression. For interrogative expression, it discusses the yes/no interrogative and WH question. Following this, the chapter argues about polarity; tense; aspect; modality; discourse markers; and valence adjusting operation: passive and causative.

In Chapter 11, clause combination is described. This chapter defines a subordinate clause as a clause that cannot appear without a head clause. According to the function of various particles and verbal forms, five types of subordinate clauses are recognized: complement clause, adversative clause, adverbial clause, medial clause, and adnominal clause. All combinations of a head clause with each type of subordinate clause are described.

Chapter 12 discusses an information structure, first describing focus markers and topic markers, followed by an additive marker and a limitative marker.

There are ten undescribed dialects in the Ryukyu archipelago, each of which are not understood by the other. Most of these dialects are estimated to disappear within the next 10 to 20 years. As such, this thesis can be a valuable contribution to descriptive grammars of the Ryukyuan languages.