

## 論文の英文要旨

論文題目	A Study on Sentence Patterns in Malay
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This thesis aims to make up models of sentence patterns in Malay that can be useful for natural language use. The models of sentence patterns are expected not only to generate a lot of new sentences but also to enable to understand the structure of a given sentence.

In many previous studies 'grammar' was merely regarded as a syntactic relation, but in this study I'll suggest that 'grammar' should not be restricted in such a limited vision. Here, I admit the existence of three major rules in a language system ; 'grammar' as the order of the linguistic forms, 'informational meaning' that is to support the grammatical relations, and 'pragmatic restriction' on a speech act. These three major rules give influence one another.

As for 'a sentence', it is assumed that one sentence consists of at least two constituents ; one "about X" and the other "be or do Y", from the viewpoint of information structure required for appropriate interpretation in communication. This assumption depends on the standpoint of regarding a language as a tool for communication and the fact that linguistic forms can represent what should be conveyed in informational communication. As a

grammatical unit, those constituents correspond with 'Subject(S)' and 'Predicate(P)'.

The basic method of this study is not depending on a previous linguistic theory such as 'generative transformational grammar', 'relational grammar' and so on, but using the 'basic linguistic theory' that Dixon suggested. This method is to use some notions of linguistic description that are used for describing a syntactic structure, and to collect the data as much as possible.

In addition, I'll describe the structures of linguistic forms, based on the Saussure's idea 'linearity', hence this study will not be premised on the 'hierarchical' structures as a syntactic relation. And because of the said means in this thesis, some theoretical analyses, for instance 'syntactic operations in a deep structure' and 'ellipsis', are thought to be not reliable.

As previous studies on sentence patterns in Malay, I critically examine the Asmah's study(1968) and Nik Safiah's study(1995). Both of them are too dependant on the view of European grammar, so are a little careless about originality of Malay grammar.

But the more serious problems in previous studies are ; one is a shortage of linguistic description, and the other is no analyses on the order of the grammatical constituents. In a basic study such as a study on 'sentence patterns', a shortage of description leads to unreliable results or ad hoc solutions in a theory. And more, the order of constituents, especially in Malay, can not be selected only by the viewpoint of the 'morph-syntactic grammar'.

In order to solve these problems, I try to make up assumptive models and describe much more linguistic phenomena according to the models. As for the order of constituents also, I intend to think about the factors of deciding the order.

First, I need to define the constituents of a sentence so as to make up the models. Considering the said constituents 'Subject' and 'Predicate' as a primary element, the other constituents is found to exist inside or outside those primary elements. Outside of these units, there is one grammatical unit named 'Sentence Complement(SC)' whose function is setting the informational framework of a predication, like a 'topic' in an informational level. On the other hand, inside of those units, especially in a predicate, there are two other grammatical constituents that are needed by specific adjectives or verbs, which are named

'Adjective Complement(AC)' and 'Verb Complement(VC)'. These three grammatical units, however, are regarded as a secondary element owing to their functions.

Next, these constituents are described in more detail according to 'parts of speech'. 'Subject' can be formed by a word ; noun, verb and prepositional phrase. As a same primary element, 'Predicate' can be constructed by a word ; noun, adjective, verb and prepositional phrase. As for secondary elements, 'Sentence Complement' is to be formed ; noun, verb and prepositional phrase, 'Adjective Complement' is to be formed ; noun, verb and prepositional phrase and in case of 'Verb Complement' ; noun, adjective, verb and prepositional phrase. Such linguistic description about 'parts of speech' of those constituents is useful to increase the knowledge of a language system.

The models of sentence patterns consist of those constituents, above all 'S', 'P', 'SC'. As concerns 'AC' and 'VC', these units are inside of the other units, therefore don't make use for making up models of sentence patterns as a framework of a sentence.

Thinking about the constituents order, there exist two types, that is, the case of being formed by 'S' and 'P', and the case of involving 'S', 'P' and 'SC'. In the first type, there are two patterns; S + P, P + S. In the second type, there are four; SC + S + P, SC + P + S, S + P + SC, P + S + SC, though theoretically there can be six patterns.

Taking the factors of deciding the constituents order into consideration enables us to understand not only the relations between those factors and syntactic forms, but the each relation of these sentence patterns. In Malay, I assume that the topicalized information precede in a sentence, so such constituents precede the other constituents. However all the sentences, especially all the words, may not follow only this rule. Besides this rule, the factors are seemed to be related to the length of linguistic forms, how to convey the meanings and so on.

These simple sentence models are to be added some more rules. I try to examine the influence given by pragmatic factors. For example, 'Cooperative Principle' suggested by Grice influenced the linguistic forms through competing with 'grammatical rule'. After that, these models should expand into the more complex sentences, ex. so-called 'the conjoined sentence' and 'the embedded sentence'. I intend to show the validity of this study's models, explaining those complex sentences more reliably by adopting to the said sentence

patterns.

In conclusion, I show the models of sentence patterns in Malay below.

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|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. S + P | 3. SC + S + P | 5. S + P + SC |
| 2. P + S | 4. SC + P + S | 6. P + S + SC |

In this study I admit that these sentence patterns have relation one another to some extent ; as concerns 1 and 2, 1 is thought to be a more basic pattern than 2 because 1 is less restricted in the structure than 2, as for 3/4 and 5/6, considering the topic preceding rule in Malay, 3/4 is expected to be used more basically and frequently. But in fact all the types of sentence shouldn't be following the pattern 1, and pattern 3/4. There exist some rules for deciding the linguistic forms and those orders through competing one another.

Through this study, I achieved making up the new models of sentence patterns in Malay and proved that those sentence patterns are more reliable and useful to both generating a sentence and understanding a sentence structure. Though some works remained, I claim that this study can contribute to understandings of Malay grammar, and the more I keep examining and analyzing those problems, the more useful this sentence patterns could be.