

論文の英文要旨

論文題目

A Study on the Construction of Adnominal Clause of Verbs in Modern Korean—The Aspect of Co-occurrence of the Adnominal Forms of Verbs and the Nouns—

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This study aims to describe the construction of adnominal clause of verbs and analyze the relations of the structural characteristics and the meaning of the adnominal forms of the verbs.

Special attention is paid to the head nouns, the verbs which modify the nouns, and the relationship between the nouns and the verbs.

This paper will consider “*hanun*”(the adnominal form which combines “*-nun*” and verbs), “*han*” (the adnominal form which combines “*-n/-un*” and verbs), “*hal*” (the adnominal form which combines “*-l/-ul*” and verbs) among adnominal forms of verbs in Modern Korean.

The structural characteristics of “*hanun*” are as follows:

1) relative clause structure

The verbs describing duration such as “*tteollita*”, “*kkeulta*” and the verbs with a suffix meaning continuation or repetition, for example, “*panccakita*”, “*chwulengelita*”, “*sokuntayta*” often appeared. The nouns indicating objects having continuous movement for a given period often appeared as the subjects of the verbs.

The verbs describing the phenomenon which has no relation to time such as “*nataneda*” (denote), “*hedangdwaeda*” (be relevant) often appeared as the subjects or the objects of the verbs.

“*hanun*” often denotes current progress when combined with the verbs describing duration but it doesn’t denote current progress when combined with the verbs describing the phenomenon which has no relation to time or the moment verbs.

2) complement clause structure

The verbs which often denote continuous motion often appeared. And the nouns describing the act directly or indirectly such as “*belut*” (habit), “*subgwan*” (custom), “*bangbub*” (method) often appeared.

The meaning of “*hanun*” varies according to the head nouns. For example, “*hanun*” denote current progress when combined with the nouns like “*solli*” (sound), “*sinyung*”(same behavior).

3) “The *hanun* clause + a time noun (“*swunkan*”, “*tongan*”)” functions like a quasi-connective ending to connect the preceding and following clauses.

The structural characteristics of “*han*” are as follows:

1) relative clause structure

The telic verbs such as “*gugyeojida*”(to be crumpled), “*jichida*”(to be exhausted) often appeared and the nouns indicating physical objects such as “*chaek*” (book), “*mom*” (body), “*sajin*” (picture) often appeared as the object of the verbs.

“*han*” often denotes present state when combined with the telic verbs but it often denotes past when combined with the atelic verbs.

2) complement clause structure

Telic verbs often appeared but verbs vary with the head nouns.

Nouns that refer to something that has already happened, such as “*hyeomui*” (suspicion), “*donggi*” (motive), “*begyeong*” (background) and nouns indicating ‘after’ in relation to time or logic, such as “*gyoelgwa*”(result), “*daeum*” (after), “*ihu*” (after) often appeared.

“*han*” denotes different meaning according to the head nouns. For example, “*han*” often denotes present state when combined with the nouns like “*sangtae*” (state) and it denotes “past experience” when combined with the nouns like “*gieok*” (memory), “*goengheom*” (experience)

3) “The han clause + a time noun (“*daeum*”, “*hu*”)” functions like a quasi-connective ending to connect the preceding and following clauses.

Most of “*hal*” appeared in complement structure. Volitional verbs often appear but not all the time. The verbs modifying the nouns indicating ‘possibility’ are not volitional verbs.

The nouns were classified as follows in view of the meaning of “*hal*”:

Nouns that refer to something that will happen, such as “*gyehoeok*” (plan), “*junbi*” (prepare), “*yejeong*” (schedule) etc.

Nouns indicating ‘will’, such as “*gago*”(resolution), “*gungril*”(deliberation) etc.

Nouns indicating ‘possibility’, such as “*yeomryoe*”(worry), “*uryoe*”(worry) etc.

Nouns that refer to a quality or qualification that you must have in order to do something or to be suitable for something such as “*geolri*”(right), “*nuengneok*”(ability), “*dori*”(method) etc.

Nouns indicating ‘duty’, such as “*uimu*”(duty), “*chegim*” (responsibility) etc

The construction of adnominal clause of verbs is interpreted in various way and constrained by the factors such as the property of head nouns, the tense of adnominal clause, the property of adnominal clause verbs, etc. This study revealed the correlations of the structural characteristics and the meaning of the adnominal construction of verbs.