

論文の英文要旨

論文題目	On Combinations of Nouns in the <i>Accusative Case without Prepositions</i> and Verbs in the Serbian Language
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In Japanese linguistics, there is a research approach, which generalizes the conditions in which a specific linguistic phenomenon appears by considering the relation between the lexical character of the words and their grammatical character. This approach also tries to interpret the structure of a sentence by analyzing the mutual relation between various elements which appear in the sentence, besides the lexical character of words and their grammatical character. One of the representatives of this approach is the work of Yasuo Okuda (1968-1972). Okuda analyzes the combinations of *-wo* nouns with verbs and attempts to generalize conditions in which a certain semantic category appears, examining at the same time the correlation between different semantic categories.

Since the usage of Japanese *-wo* nouns in combination with verbs resemble the usage of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* in combinations with verbs in Serbian, Okuda's research and methodology can be used to better understand these usages in Serbian. *Accusative case* studies have already been conducted in Serbian linguistics, but so far there are no studies that have used a similar methodology to Okuda's. That is the reason why the author of this research chose to apply a methodology from Japanese linguistics in the analysis of the Serbian language phenomena.

In addition, the author describes similarities and differences in the usages of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* in Serbian and the usages of combinations of *-wo* nouns and verbs in Japanese.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to classify semantic categories of the usages of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* by describing and generalizing

conditions in which they appear, as well as the correlation between these semantic categories, their continuity, and transition from one semantic category to another. By doing so, it becomes possible to thoroughly comprehend the system which nouns in the *accusative case* form in Serbian and deepen the understanding of the correlations in it.

Another purpose of this research is to contrast the usages of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* in Serbian to the usages of *-wo* nouns in Japanese and describe their similarities and differences.

With the objectives mentioned above, Chapter 6 describes appearance patterns of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* in Serbian. A semantic classification of the usages of these nouns is presented in Chapter 7- Chapter 13. Chapter 14 describes the correlation between different semantic categories in this system. Finally, the similarities and differences of the usages in the two languages are explained in Chapter 15.

Appearance patterns of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* in Serbian can be summarized as follows:

(a) Basic pattern-essential object relations: this pattern mainly expresses object relations and the noun in the *accusative case* typically functions as the direct object in the sentence. (obrisati **trag**- to erase **the trace**)

(b) Structure containing double-paired noun units: this pattern contains two paired nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* and expresses *transmission* in the broad sense of the word (učiti **đake pesmu**- teach **students a song**).

(c) Combinations expressing *Psychological state* and *Psychological state of people*: this structure consists of three essential elements without which the meaning of a sentence would not be complete: a noun in the *nominative*, a personal pronoun in the *accusative case* and verb. (Boli **ga** noga- **His** leg hurts.)

(d) Accusative nouns that give complementary information about the combination with a verb: these do not express object relations but complementary information about the amount, weight and price of things. (Ovo teži **jedan kilogram**- This weighs **one kilogram**). It typically functions in the sentence as adverbial complement to the verb.

(e) Nouns in the *accusative without prepositions* that provide supplementary information about the situation described by the topic and the predicate of a sentence: the nouns are not influenced by the meaning of the predicate; they explain the situation supplementally. (**To jutro** je kašljao manje.- **On that morning** he was coughing less.)

Speaking of the semantic classification of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions*, they can be broadly divided into nouns that combine with verbs and those which do not. The former represents the most typically seen usage of these nouns.

Nouns in the accusative case that combine with verbs are broadly divided into *Combinations expressing object relations* and *Circumstantial combinations*.

Combinations expressing object relations are divided into *Exertion of influence on objects*, *Possessive relations* and *Psychological relations*.

Exertion of influence on objects is further divided into *Exertion of influence on material objects* (sloiniti **tanjir**-break **a plate**), *Exertion of influence on people* (rasplakati **glavnu urednicu**- to make **the chief editor** cry) and *Exertion of influence on abstract matters* (izazvati **krizu**- to provoke a crisis). Each of the categories is further divided into subcategories.

Possessive relations are divided into *Possession* (imati **pasoš**- to have **a passport**) and *Giving and receiving* (dati Čarliju **češalj**- to give **a comb** to Charlie).

Psychological relations are divided into *Combinations expressing perception and cognition* (gledati **film**- to watch **a movie**, razumeti **mehanizam**- to understand **a mechanism**), *Combinations expressing transmission* (ispričati nekome **priču**- to tell someone **a story**), *Combinations expressing attitude* (voleti **nekoga**- to love **someone**) and *Combinations expressing modal attitude* (pohvaliti **nekoga** da je kulturan- to praise **someone** for being cultured).

Circumstantial combinations are divided into *Combinations expressing circumstantial space and time* (napustiti **sobu-** to leave **the room**) and *Combinations expressing Circumstantial quantity* (potrošiti **milion** dinara- to spend **a million** dinars).

Nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* which do not combine with verbs but give supplementary information about the situation expressed in a sentence are divided into *Noun units expressing external time and period* (**To jutro** je kašljao manje. - **On that morning** he was coughing less.) and *Noun units expressing external frequency* (Udario ga je **stotinu** puta. – He hit him **a hundred** times.).

Results of this research show the following regarding the correlation between mentioned semantic categories:

- (a) A new semantic category may be formed due to the amplification of the structure of a sentence.
- (b) A new semantic category may be formed due to change of the semantic character of the combining elements.
- (c) There are combinations of *accusative nouns* and verbs which are difficult to be classified in a certain semantic category and may correspond to different categories at the same time.
- (d) Syntactical contamination may occur upon hybridization of two syntactic structures.
- (e) Idiomatic use may be formed due to specialization of the meaning of combining elements.

Finally, contrasting the usages of nouns in the *accusative case without prepositions* in Serbian and *-wo* nouns in Japanese has shown the following tendencies:

The two resemble in their basic patterns, especially when expressing essential object relations. As *the exertion of influence of objects* gets less evident and weaker, the Serbian language shows a tendency not to combine nouns in the *accusative case without*

prepositions but noun phrases with verbs, whereas Japanese may retain combinations of–
wo nouns with verbs (darekano **mibunwo** omou- to think about someone`s **status**).

On the other hand, the Serbian language shows a bigger variety of combinations when it comes to *Relations of treatment in a social context* (pozdraviti **prijatelja**- to greet **a friend**). The same can be said for *Possessive relations*. Combinations expressing personal characteristics (imati **bradu**- to grow **a beard**) or personal/social relations (imati **dobrog šefa**- to have **a good boss**) can form construction with a noun in the accusative case without preposition, which does not happen as often in Japanese.

However, *Circumstantial combinations*, with exception of *Combinations expressing Circumstantial quantity*, show a bigger variety in Japanese. In Serbian, these mainly form a construction with a noun in another case or a noun phrase (hodati **ulicom**- to walk **along the street**).

On the other hand, Combinations expressing *Psychological state* and *Psychological state of people* are not seen in Japanese (Boli **ga** noga- **His** leg hurts.).