

## 論文の英文要旨

論文題目	A Descriptive Study of Bende Phonology and Morphology (Bantu F.12, Tanzania)
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Bende is a Bantu language of the Niger-Congo family, spoken in the Mpanda District of West Tanzania. Bende is classified as F.12 among Bantu languages (Guthrie 1948). The number of Bende speakers is about 27,000.

The current work is the first Bende reference grammar, using the data collected by the author through fieldwork. The aim of the current thesis is to provide a comprehensive description of Bende, since this has not been done before. Although partial data has been collected for use in comparative studies with other Bantu languages, there is no systematic descriptive study on Bende to date. However, such limited data has not provided much evidence on how Bende should be classified. Importantly, this description will provide new data for further comparative studies of Bantu languages, as well as offer an overall description of Bende for classification purposes.

This thesis consists of an introduction, 6 chapters analyzing the grammar of Bende, an epilogue, and an appendix (a Bende Vocabulary). Chapter 1 introduces previous works on Bende. Chapter 2 treats phonetics and phonology, chapter 3 treats tone, chapter 4 treats nominal morphology, chapter 5 treats verbal morphology, and finally, chapter 6 treats syntax.



The introductory chapter gives general information on Bende society. First, it introduces the problem of the classification of Bende versus Tongwe, and defines Bende and Tongwe as two varieties of one language, but not as two languages as they have been considered to date. Then, it describes the methodology and practical details of the fieldwork, and provides the abbreviations and transcriptions used in this study.

Chapter 1 introduces previous works that are relevant to Bende society and language. Rich non-linguistic descriptions of Tongwe society have come out by Japanese scholars. Among them, the zoologist Itani recorded many Tongwe names of flora and fauna, and identified them. The anthropologist Kakeya described and analyzed Tongwe society and its rich spiritual world. Their descriptions were very helpful for the author not only to describe the Bende vocabulary of nature but also to understand the local community. Among linguistic works, Guthrie, Nurse and Philippson, Nurse and Liddle and Liddle are worth noting. The earliest is Guthrie's work that classified Bende as F.12 and Tongwe as F.11. His data are slightly different from mine in the number of vowels and in the analysis of NCV sequences. Nurse and Philippson classified Bantu languages in Tanzania including Bende by the method of lexicostatistics. Later, Nurse classified Bantu languages in East Africa including Bende, from the viewpoint of historical phonology. However, it is pointed out that there are no crucial features in Bende, which can let it be classified into any particular group. Liddle and Liddle is the first report of sociolinguistics that treats Bende as the main topic. Their data are found in *Ethnologue 15<sup>th</sup> edition*.

The topic of chapter 2 is phonetics and phonology. Bende syllables are always open syllables, and syllable structure is represented as follows: (N)(C)(G)V(V). Bende contains 19 consonant phonemes: /p, b, t, d, c, j, k, g, m, n, ŋ, ŋ, N, f, s, z, h, y, w/; and 10 vowel phonemes: /a, e, i, o, u, aa, ee, ii, oo, uu /. This chapter also explains vowel length, vowel distribution, vowel nasalization, diphthongs, vowel harmony, and some features of Bende's historical phonology.

Chapter 3 is on tone. Tone is a distinctive feature for Bende phonology. Each nominal stem or verbal root has one of the three tonal types: H(igh), L(ow), P(enultimate H). High, Low, Falling or Rising tones is assigned to a syllable according to both the tonal type and the total number of syllables in a word. Some verbal conjugations, however, delete the distinction amongst tonal types. For other conjugations, Anti-Meeussen's Rule is applied to the combination of affixal and root tone. Historically Bende may have undergone tone inversion, compared with that of Proto-Bantu. In Bende, Proto-Bantu \*HH and \*HL are realized as LH, Proto-Bantu \*LH and \*LL are realized as HH.

Chapter 4 is on nominal morphology. Bende has 18 noun classes. A noun consists of [Prefix-Stem]. Nominal structures may have one of 3 types of prefixes: nominal prefixes, pronominal prefixes and numerical prefixes. Nominal prefixes occur in nouns and some adjectives. Pronominal prefixes occur in pronouns (demonstratives), possessives and some adjectives. Numerical prefixes occur in numerals. This chapter also explains nominalization, adverbial nouns



and clitics.

The topic of chapter 5 is verbal morphology. A verb may have 8 slots, and is represented as follows: [PreSM-SM-PostSM<sup>n</sup>-PreR-ROOT-EXT<sup>n</sup>-PreF-F]. A verb consists of a ROOT and affixes. The smallest components of a verb are [ROOT-F] for an imperative. Tense-Aspect-Mood is marked by affixes of PostSM, PreF and/or F. PostSM and EXT may have multiple affixes. Not all affixes combine exhaustively, and the number of possible combinations is limited. Simple forms have 25 patterns for affirmatives: 14 for past tense, 4 for present tense and 7 for future tense. In addition, there are 19 patterns for negatives: 12 for past tense, 2 for present tense and 5 for future tense. Complex forms have 8 patterns for affirmatives: 2 for past tense, 3 for present tense and 3 for future tense. There are also 6 patterns for negatives: 2 for past tense, 1 for present tense and 3 for future tense.

Chapter 6 picks up on some syntactical topics. Bende has relatively free word order, since a verb marks an obligatory subject and may mark a non-obligatory object. Bende has a concord system: a class concord occurs between a (pro)noun and a noun modifier, and a class or person concord occurs between a (pro)noun and a verb. A subject of a passive sentence has two constraints. One is that an indirect object of a SV IO DO sentence cannot be promoted to a subject of a passive sentence. The second is that locative classes also cannot stand in the subject position in a passive sentence. In addition, arguments of verbs and the functions of the applicative are mentioned. This chapter also explains 4 types of imperatives, 4 types of subordinate clauses and the manners of comparative sentences.

The final chapter summarizes this thesis and dialectal varieties of Bende. It also considers remaining problems in this description and further directions for research. As an appendix, a Bende vocabulary is attached, which includes almost 2,800 head-words.