

Summary	
Title of Doctoral Thesis	<b>Mongolian directional auxiliary verbs based on written materials in Inner Mongolia</b>
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<p>This paper discusses the functions and realized meanings of directional auxiliary verbs through corpus analysis and a questionnaire-based survey. It consists of six chapters, other than the introduction where we discuss the background of the study, its purpose, research target, research method, and the Mongolian writing system and dialects.</p> <p>Chapter 1 contains a definition, classification, positioning of auxiliary verbs. It also covers main verb classifications and the meaning of converb suffixes, as the realized meaning and functions of the auxiliary verb is assumed to be deeply related to the characteristics of main verbs and converb suffixes.</p> <p>Chapter 2 discusses the meaning and function of the auxiliary verbs ab- (to receive), ög- (to give), ali- (to give), and clarifies the condition of realized auxiliary meaning;</p> <p>1: Meaning realization: Giving and receiving</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The auxiliary verbs ög- and ab- can express both centrifugal and centripetal directions. However, ali- can only express a centripetal direction. This is because ög- and ab- do not limit the subject whereas ali- limits it to the speaker and the speaker's relatives. Furthermore, ali- co-occurs only with imperatives.</li> <li>• The auxiliary verb ög- and ab- can co-occur with negative expressions, but ali- cannot. Auxiliary verbs ög- and ab- co-occur only with volitional verbs, while ali- can co-occur with both volitional and non-volitional verbs.</li> </ul> <p>2: Meaning realization: Aspect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auxiliary verbs ög- and ab- occurring after telic verbs express completion of action. In this case, ög- takes non-volitional verbs as main verbs, but ab- takes volitional verbs instead. Both cannot co-occur with negative expressions.</li> <li>• Furthermore, ab- can also express a "return to the former situation" and the aspectual meaning "beginning of the action".</li> </ul> <p>3: Meaning realization: Modality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ög- representing "giving and receiving" is used in some cases to express "desperation, self-torture, or ambitious" similar to the Japanese "-te yaru" construction. It is also used</li> </ul>	

to express “unfavorable, or annoyance” like the Japanese “-te kureru”.

- ög- and ab- representing “completion of an action”, and ab- representing “the beginning of the action” express “negative emotion or evaluation” in some cases.

In chapter 3, I discuss the meaning and function of the auxiliary verbs or- (to enter), ɣar- (to go out) and condition for realizing their auxiliary meaning;

#### 1: Meaning realization: Aspect

- Using the auxiliary verb oru- with a negative language activity verb expresses the beginning of the action. When it is used with nebtre- (to penetrate), günjegeyire- (to deepen), it expresses a progressive aspect. On the other hand, ɣar- used with a temporary subject action verb or with an internal emotional verb expresses a “return to the former situation.” When it is used with temporal adverbs such as edürjin (all day long), sönijin (all night long), kejiyede (whenever), it expresses a progression of the action. When used with an action verb, a progression of the action is expressed. When used with a changing verb, achievement of changing is expressed.
- In some cases, the auxiliary verb ɣar- expresses the beginning of the action contextually.

#### 2: Meaning realization: Modality

- oru- only expresses conditional possibility meaning. ɣar- expresses both conditional possibility and ability.
- oru- co-occurs with verbs that connote “to go in,” while ɣar- co-occurs with verbs that connote “to go out.”
- ɣar- expresses not only ability but also “to tell apart” with “distinguish” meaning verbs.

In chapter 4, the meanings and functions of the auxiliary verbs ire- (to come), yabu- (to go), oči- (to go), od- (to go) are discussed and clarified the condition of realized auxiliary meaning.

- ire- and yabu- express continuity. They consist of continuous action, ongoing result, and repetition, according to the telicity and the momentarity of the main verbs. ire- expresses the continuance from past to present, while yabu- expresses the continuance from past to present, from present to future, and from past to past.
- ire-, yabu-, and oči- express progressive aspects. ire- occurs with appearance verbs, developing verbs, and telic verbs, yabu- with developing verbs, disappearance verbs, and verbs with telicity achievement, and oči- with telic verbs without momentarity. Some ire- auxiliary verbs can express the beginning of an action and a progression, with negative language action verbs.
- oči- and od- express achievement of changing. Both of them occur with temporary

subject changing verb that connote disappearance. oçi- can also occur with state changing verbs, and od- with process verbs.

- ire- expresses completion of an action. In this case, it occurs with subject action and object transitive verbs which have volitional telicity achievement meaning.
- ire- also expresses manner and conditions. Manner is expressed with volitional subject action verbs, while conditions is with non-volitional subject action verbs.

In chapter 5, I sum up these auxiliary verbs from an aspect and modality perspective.

#### 1: Aspect

ög-, ab-, oru-, ɣar-, ire-, yabu-, oçi-, and od- express aspectual meaning.

A. ire- ab- oru-, ɣar- express the beginning of an action. Other than ɣar-, they occur with negative language action verbs and internal emotional verbs, and also express negative emotional and evaluate meaning.

B. ɣar-, ab-, ög-, od-, oçi-, and ire- express the completion of an action and achievement of changing. Other than ɣar-, they occur with telic verbs.

C. ɣar- and ab- express the return to a former situation. ɣar- is used with atelic verbs, while ab- can be used with both atelic and telic verbs.

D. yabu-, ire-, and ɣar- express continuous aspects, and co-occur with volitional, non-volitional, telic, and atelic verbs. Subject action and object changing verbs are limited to object changing or changing of possessive relation, while subject changing verbs are limited to position change verbs.

E. ire-, yabu-, oçi-, and oru- express progressive aspects, and co-occur with volitional, non-volitional, telic, and atelic verbs. They, other than yabu-, are, however, limited to non-momentality verbs, other than yabu-. Atelic verbs are limited to non-process verbs, while telic verbs are limited to process verbs other than yabu-.

#### 2: Modality meaning

A. ög-, ab-, oru-, ɣar-, and ire- express both aspects and modality. They all express negative emotion and evaluation.

- ire-, abu-, and oru- express the beginning of an action with negative language action verbs.
- ab- and ög- express the completion of an action and achievement of changing with negative emotional subject changing verbs.
- ɣar- expresses continuous action with temporal adverbs.

B. oru- and ɣar- can also express only modality.

I conclude the discussion in chapter 6. The table below shows the findings on each auxiliary verb discussed in this paper. Double lines represent the findings of this paper while broken lines signify the terms that are different from mine.

Table: The meanings of directional auxiliary verbs

	Preceding study	This paper
ög-	giving, completion of action	giving, completion of action
ab-	direct toward oneself, do for oneself, completion of action, momentality	<u>receiving</u> , do for oneself, <u>oblige to oneself</u> , <u>return to former situation</u> , <u>beginning of action</u> , completion of action
ali-	Receiving	Receiving
oru-	<u>situation changing</u> , <u>beginning of action</u>	<u>beginning of action</u> , <u>progressive</u> , possibility
yar-	beginning of action, completion of action, possible	beginning of action, completion of action, <u>continuous of action</u> , <u>return to former situation</u> , possibility, <u>distinguish</u>
ire-	continuous, progressive, completion of action, <u>get to the certain action or situation</u>	continuous, progressive, <u>beginning of an action</u> , completion of an action, <u>method</u> , <u>situation</u>
yabu-	continuous, spatial motion	continuous, <u>progressive</u>
oçi-	<u>gradually change</u> , <u>completion of action</u>	<u>progressive</u> , <u>achievement of changing</u>
od-	apart, completion of action	<u>achievement of changing</u>

This paper refers description from previous studies to discuss the functions of directional auxiliary verbs, adds new information, and highlights the condition for the realization of meaning from the main verbs. I made the following points from a converb perspective:

- -ju is most often used to connect main and auxiliary verbs.
- -yad is used to signify “return to a former situation,” “completion of action,” “achievement of changing,” “continuity” (mainly for repetition), “progression” with momentaneous verb such as appearance and disappearance or telic achievement verbs.
- -n, like -yad, is used for “completion of action, achievement of changing,” with momentaneous verbs such as appearance and disappearance or telic verbs.
- -ysayar is only used with auxiliary verb ire-, and signifies continuity and progression (with only developing process verbs as main verbs).

This study focused on the characteristics of main verbs, converb suffixes following the main verbs, and affirmative/negative expressions following the auxiliary verbs. Further study of the relationship between auxiliary verb suffixes and co-occurring adverbs is required.