

A Study of Compound Sentences in Russian Language

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Abstract

Compound sentences in Russian Language are analysed from the linguistics point of view by using Syntactic Analysis : Binary Tree Diagram. There are three kinds of constructing sentences; simple sentence, compound sentence and complex sentence. Among them this paper based on the simple sentence, grammar particles, postpositional marker, conjunction, situation, time, place, connect with conjunction and sample sentence construction forms are presented. This paper is presented for those who study Russian Language can easily study the simple sentence structure. Students of Russian Language will understand simple sentence structure well and will create simple sentences by their own. They can also compare with linguistics point of view. This paper will support in studying both linguistics and Russian Language.

Key Words : Postpositional markers, conjunction, situation, time, place.

Introduction

In this paper, the structure of compound sentences are presented for those who studying Russian Language in three steps. Based on the simple sentence, time, place and situation expression words, who, that, which, what, where, where from and question words, what, why, how, which, what matter, etc are used as conjunction in constructing compound sentence and compound sentences mixed with relative pronouns are studied in this paper.

Aims

The aims of this paper are – to be able to understand the sentence structure of Russian Language and apply in practical. – To be able to differentiate the structure of compound and complex sentences and systematically apply the various kinds of compound sentences.

Research Questions

The research questions of the study are:

1. How do the sentences are composed in Russian Language?
2. Do the meanings change when the sentence structure changes?

Research Methodology

In order to achieve the aims of this research, the books which are used in Russian Language teaching, prescribe texts, Russian grammar, Russian- Myanmar dictionary and Internet website were sentence structures are taken as sample and presented descriptively. This paper is based on phase structure Rules and Constituent Analysis method is used to analysis the data.

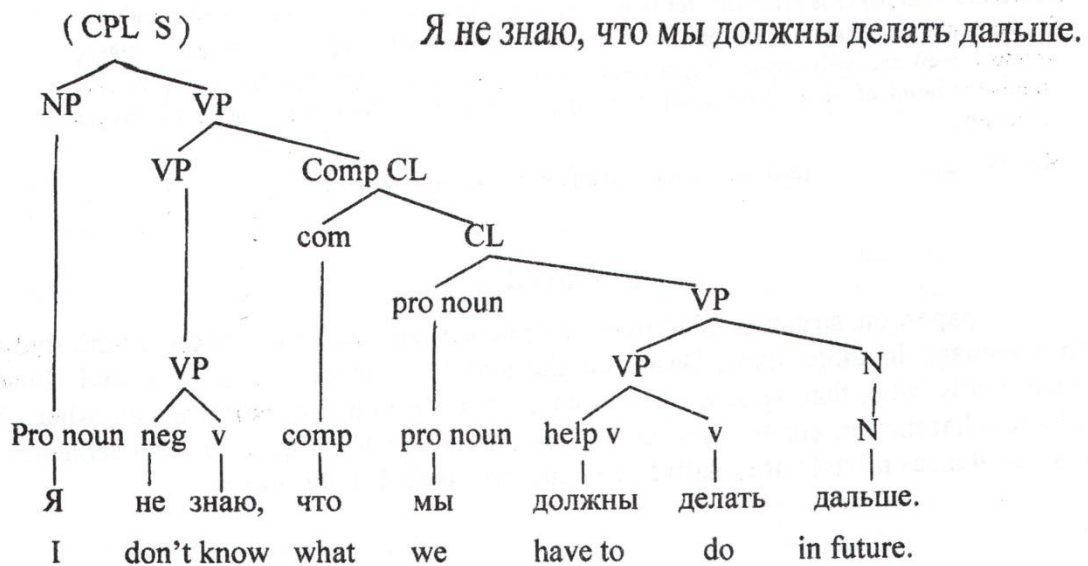
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Types of Compound Sentences

1. Compound sentences with noun clause
2. Compound sentences with adjective clause
3. Compound sentences with noun modifiers

1. Compound Sentence with Noun Clause

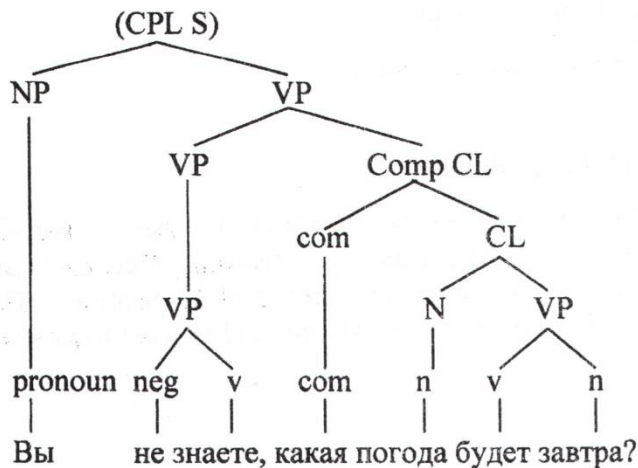
1.1. What Что



Some subordinate clause performs as Subject in some sentence. In the above sentence, subordinate clause is object the subordinate clause, expresses behind the verb that express the utterances, thoughts and feelings with the use of what.

1.2 . какая

Вы не знаете, какая погода будет завтра?



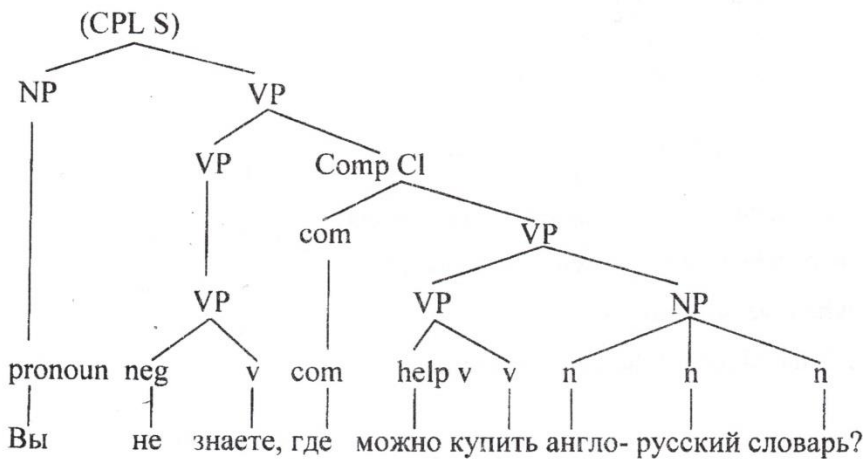
You don't know how the weather will be tomorrow?

Don't you know how the weather will be tomorrow?

In this sentence, how is the subordinate clause, object.

1.3. Where Где

Вы не знаете, где можно купить англо- русский словарь?



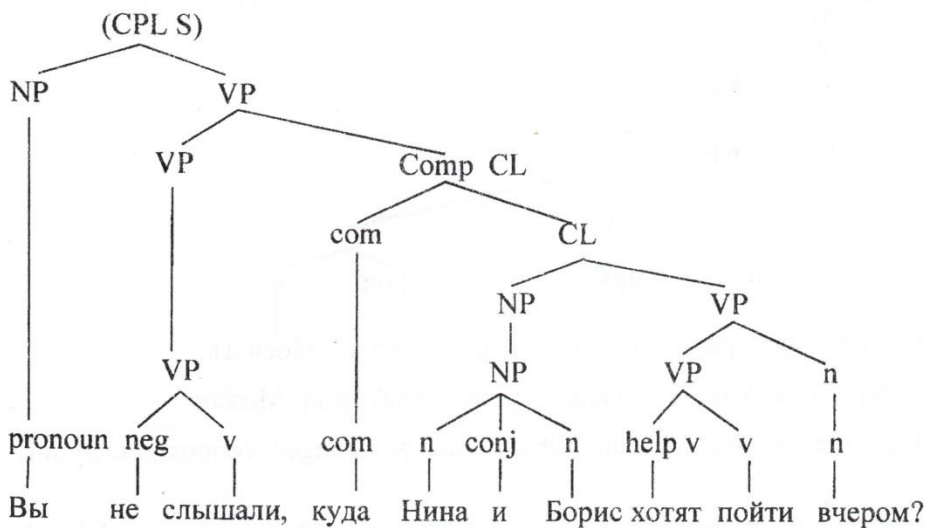
You don't know where can be bought English – Russian dictionary?

Don't you know, where English – Russian dictionary can be bought?

Subordinate clause is object of verb, know.

1.4. Where Куда

Вы не слышали, куда Нина и Борис хотят пойти вечером?



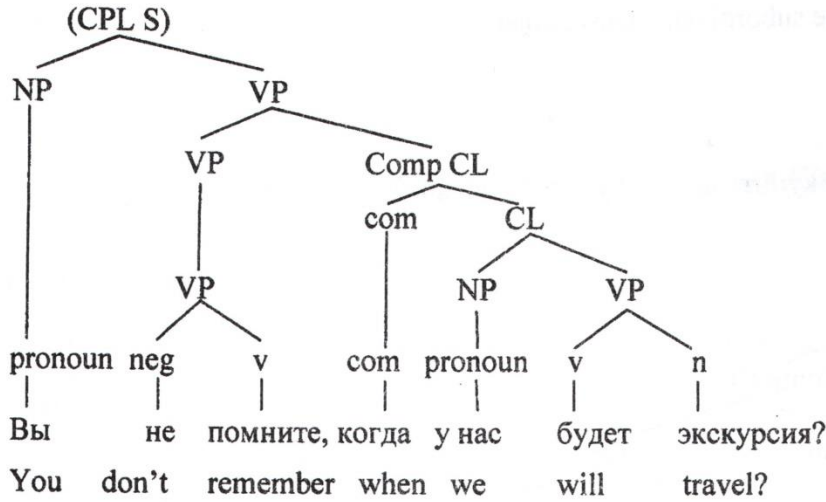
You don't over hear where Nina and Berich would like to go this evening?

Don't you over hear, where Nina and Berich would like to go this evening?

In this sentence subordinate clause is object of the verb, ever hear.

1.5. When Когда

Вы не помните, когда у нас будет экскурсия?

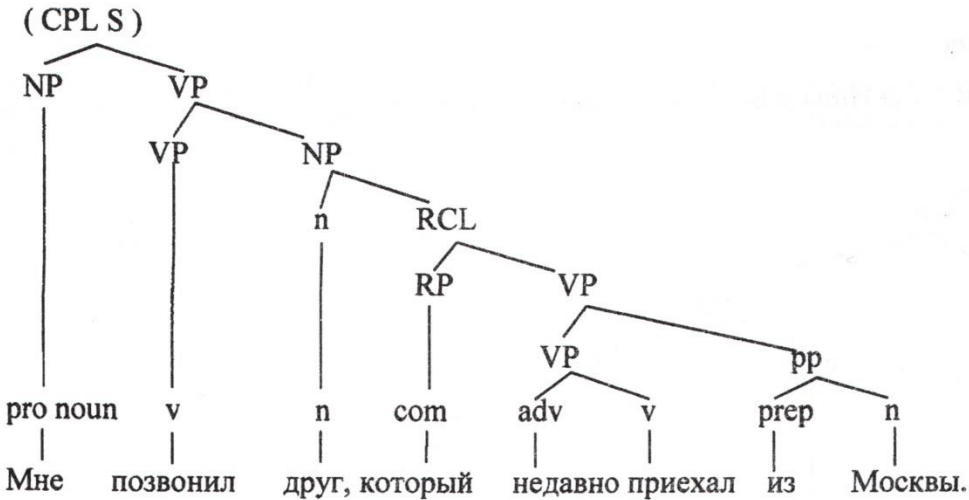


The subordinate clause is the object of the verb, remember.

II. Compound sentence with adjective clause

2.1. Who который

Мне позвонил друг, который недавно приехал из Москвы.



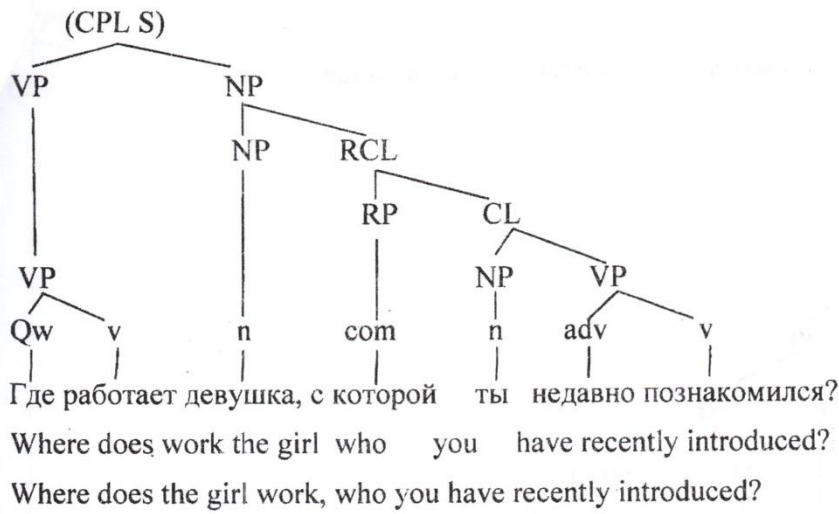
In Russian Language, the relative pronoun “which” can be changed variously according to case.

e.g in masculine который, in feminine которая, in neuter gender которое and in plural которые.

In the above sentence which focus on object. The object relative pronoun, which represents the masculine.

2.2. Who с которой

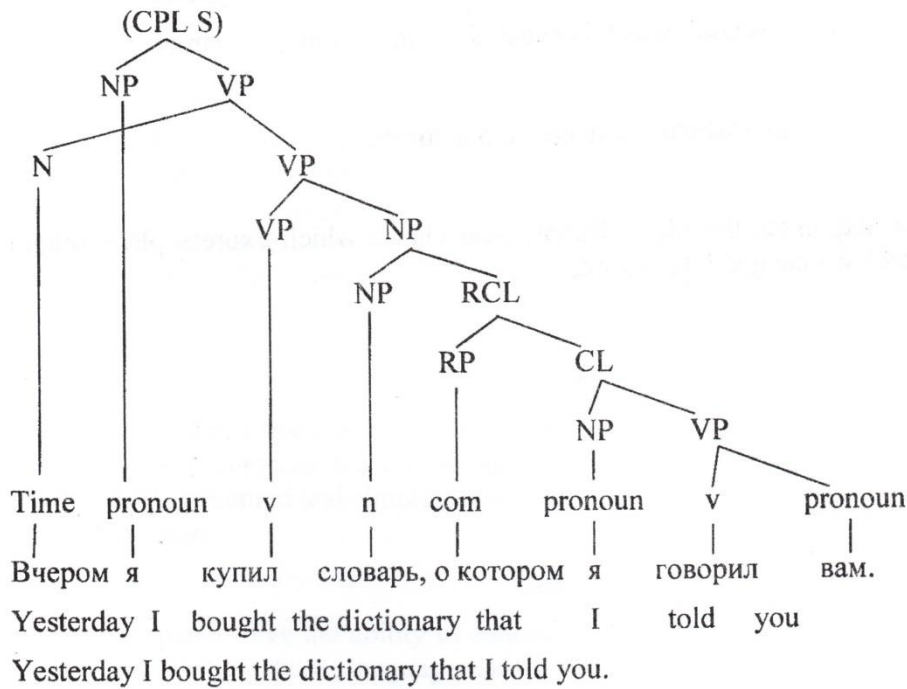
Где работает девушка, с которой ты недавно познакомился?



In above sentence, subject is modified. The subject relative pronoun represents feminine. It is used with postpositional with the girl.

2.3. That о котором

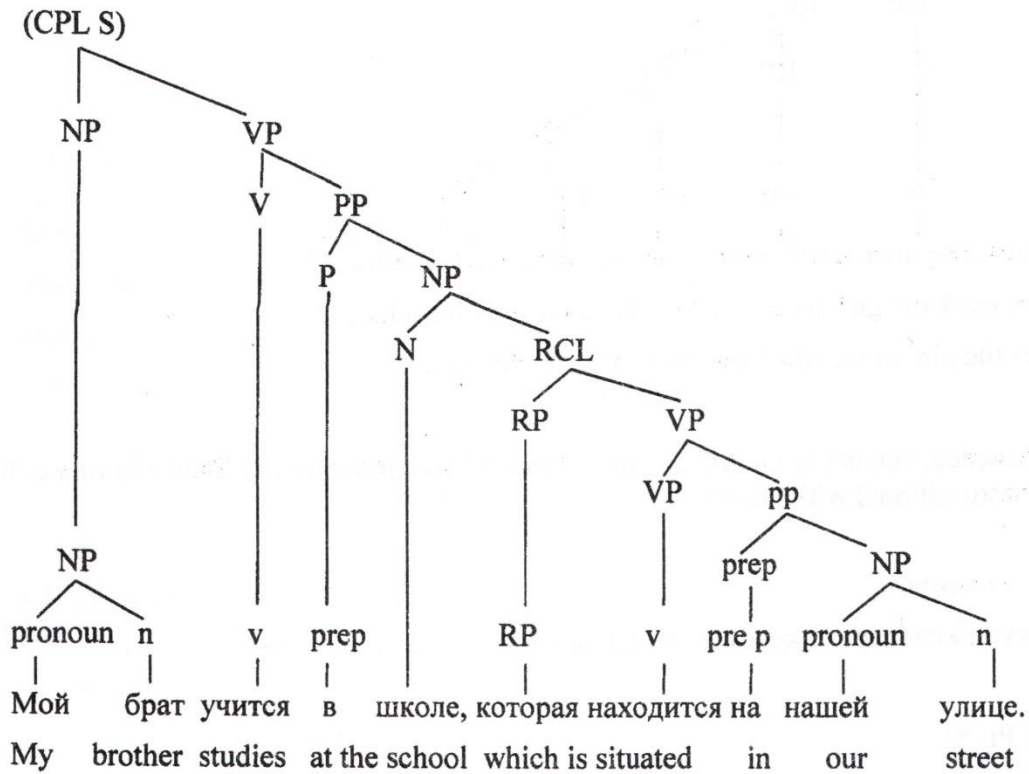
Вчера я купил словарь, о котором я говорил вам.



In the sentence for, the verb told, говорить, the postpositional marker “O” is used and when it is together with adjective and the changes of “case” о котором is used. Relative pronoun, that is in the place of object. The dictionary is the object and the relative clause modifies the object.

2.4. Which которая

Мой брат учится в школе, которая находится на нашей улице.



My brother studies at the school which is situated in our street.

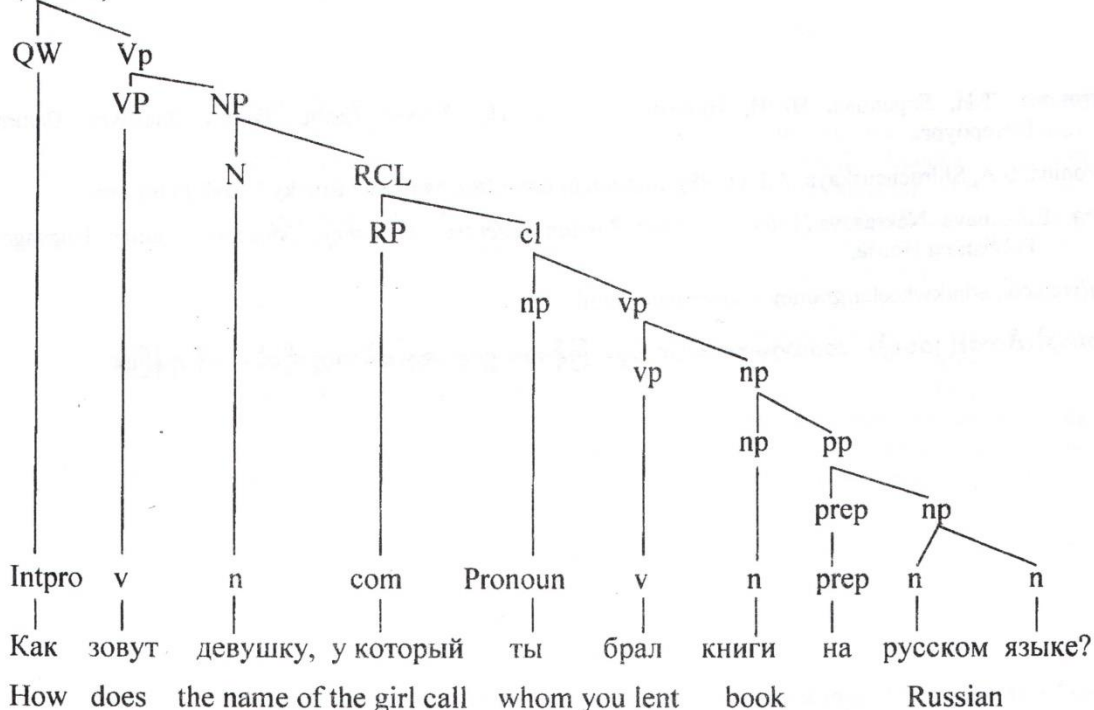
The above sentence expresses the place. Subordinate clause which express place school is feminine and который is changed into которая.

3. Compound sentences with noun modifiers

3.1. which У который

Как зовут девушку, у который ты брал книги на русском языке?

(CPL S)



How does the name of the girl call, whom you lent Russian book?
 How does the name of the girl call, whom you lent Russian book?

The above sentence, modified the object.

Findings

Russian sentences also structure SVO. In Russian sentences, the time expression can be put at the front, in the middle and at the back of the sentences. In subordinate clauses, it is at the front of the place expression, OVS. In such sentences, though the verb is moved to the front the meaning will not change and OVS structure can also be found SCL / DCL are found more as object So, SCL/ DCL are also found as place expression.

Discussion

This paper is one that based on Russian grammar and sentence structure, systematically analysed how to compose the compound sentences in Russian Language. Compound sentence structures are presented and simple sentence and compound sentence structure will be analysed in detail in future.

Conclusion

This paper have the ability to connect from the writing skills, vocabulary and sentence structure, to other three language skills and can improve the critical thinking skills, autonomous learning skills and communication skills for the students who study Russian Language.

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ကိုလေး၊ဒေါက်တာ(၂၀၁၈)။ ဘာသာစကားလေ့လာမှု။ မြန်မာစာပေအဖွဲ့ ရန်ကုန်တက္ကသိုလ်။ ရန်ကုန်မြို့။