

Analysis of Russian Simple Sentence

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Abstract: The concept of sentence structure model and its semantic structure has been widely used in modern Russian lexical science. The linguists of the Soviet Union and other countries not only conducted more in-depth research on the structure of simple sentence structures and their semantic structures, but also began to study the structural patterns of compound sentences at the end of the 1960s. It is expected that there will be a new breakthrough in the research of these areas in the near future.

1. Introduction

Russian русский, certified by the United Nations, is one of the internationally recognized official languages. Russian is the only official language in Russia. It is one of the official languages in Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Kyrgyzstan. Although it is not the most widely used and most influential language, the number of users worldwide has reached 150 million. about. There are 33 alphabetic elements in Russian, divided into vowels and consonants. The history of Russian is very long and can be traced back to the original Indo-European languages. For many years, in addition to its own development, many foreign words have also been borrowed at different times. For example, the majority of scientific and technological languages are borrowed, German, French, and American English. All have been cited, so the Russian vocabulary is very wide and the whole system is sound. In recent years, the application and promotion of Russian have continued to expand, and the international influence has also increased year by year. In our country, although Russian is not included in the compulsory foreign language classes like English, our country has been teaching Russian widely [1]. At present, there are as many as 121 universities offering Russian courses, especially in the northeast of Russia. In the three provinces, most colleges and universities have Russian courses. The Russian majors such as Heilongjiang University belong to the key specialties of the school. The teaching level is high, which promotes the interaction between Chinese and Russian and has a profound influence on the exchange of the entire culture.

2. Analysis of Russian Simple Sentence Structure

Russian linguists began to study the structural patterns of simple sentences in the 20th century. Different language systems also have different understandings of structural patterns. The structural model is actually an abstract model that adapts to the needs of practical applications and was established on the basis of previous research results. The structural model can be either a minimalist predicate unit or a minimum sentence standard, abstracted but formulated and structured.

The structural patterns of Russian simple sentences are divided into two parts: the single structure model and the bipartite structure model according to the difference of the traditional grammar, and they are comparatively one-sided and have more limitations. At this stage, the simple sentence structure model expands some models on the basis of the original, and also deletes some models without explicit boundaries, and is generally divided into two types: non-interrogative sentence patterns and question sentence patterns [2]. The non-interrogative sentence patterns are specifically divided into dual-successive sentence patterns, single-successive sentence patterns, and idiom structure patterns. The two-factor model consists of a primary-predicate model and a non-primary-predicate model that are not limited to prime and vocabulary capping. It is a more

comprehensive model; the unijection model has a noun (книгу) and a verb indefinite (Пока). Не увижу), adverb type (регулярно); idiom structure patterns with connected words (беспрерывные), with preposition (До отхода), with modal forms (Хорошо грустная), with interjection (милый), pronouns Type (Он сам) and so on. The current structural model is more reasonable and complete than before.

The Russian structural model is widely used, including its application in teaching in our country, but the structural model also has its principles. First, sentence rules are generated according to structural patterns. The structural model is to categorize the grammar and organization of existing sentences for classification, but for teaching, the principle of generating sentences from the abstract structure pattern should be adopted, and concrete sentences are convenient for students to understand. Second, one step reflects principles. From the structural model to the sentence can be one step, in general, can also be used to reflect the level of hierarchy, but the level of the language system is very complex, various forms, factions, structural patterns of mutual opposition and unity, may be more applicable in the study, However, in teaching, especially in foreign language teaching, students do not understand and cause confusion. Third, there is a relatively complete principle of grammar and meaning. Fourth, the appropriate number of models. Therefore, the appropriate number of models is a good choice [3].

The number of patterns is linked to the degree of sentence abstraction. The higher the degree of abstraction, the fewer the number of modes. In contrast, the number of patterns increases. Since the modes applicable to foreign language teaching are relatively complete in terms of grammatical and semantic significance, the degree of abstraction is relatively low and the number of models is relatively large. However, it cannot be too much, otherwise it is inconvenient for memorizing and even loses the model's abstract model. Therefore, the number of patterns should be appropriate as well as the principle J`, and according to the principle of gradual and orderly progress and the order of Russian grammar teaching items, the order of teaching in the model list should be ranked. It differs from the order of the model catalogue itself: the former is arranged according to the rules of language teaching, and the latter is the order of the language science system. Finally, on the basis of formulating the Russian simple sentence structure model list as a foreign language and the teaching sequence of the arranging model, the organization organized the establishment of basic Russian textbooks, including basic grammar. We tentatively conceived that basic Russian teaching materials should be planned to arrange the structural patterns step by step, and make them an important part of the teaching materials. The basic grammar included in the basic Russian textbooks should be based on the sentence structure model, and the grammatical terms such as word form changes, consistent relations, and sentence structure should be arranged around this center and organically combined with them. It is well-known that grammatical phenomena such as morphological changes, consistent relationships, and sentence structure in Russian are all concentrated in specific sentences. Therefore, using the sentence structure model not only makes it possible to master these grammatical phenomena, but also to put these grammatical phenomena into practice. In a meaningful, typical sentence, language teaching is performed at the level of speech. In addition, by grasping a certain number of sentence structure models, it is possible to understand and create an infinite number of sentences, thereby nurturing students' ability to generate discourse mechanisms.

3. Analysis of Semantic Structure of Russian Simple Sentences

As a result, the Soviet grammar community began to study the structure of sentence structures in the early 1960s, mainly due to the objective reality of the problems that need to be solved urgently. For example, during the 52-54 Academy of the Russian Grammar, while keeping the grammatical traditions of Russia and the Soviet Union, it was clearly out of the level of development of grammar science at that time. Take simple sentences as examples, such as the sentence theory of simple sentences, single parts. The classification principle of sentences, the criteria for dividing the main and minor components of sentences, and the interpretation of incomplete sentences all expose a serious flaw in a series of questions. Another example is that since the advent of computers in the 1940s, its functions have been expanding. Using computers for translation has become a reality. The

emergence of machine translation has brought a series of problems to linguistics to be solved: Formulation of language rules, Sentence structure is modeled, and ambiguous sentences with the same form and different meanings are distinguished. Another example is that in recent decades, the majority of language teachers have adopted the “framework replacement” teaching method in their teaching. They deeply feel their superiority. They urgently demand that the Russian sentence structure be modeled. These new topics raised by objective reality cannot be used by the Soviet Union’s traditional grammar at that time. Make a complete answer. So some grammarians continue to study these new topics from the perspective of traditional grammar, exploring the use of patterns as new forms of describing sentences. This has led to the new development of traditional grammar under the new situation [4].

The influence of various schools of European and American linguistics on Soviet language is an external cause of Russian sentence patterning. For a long period of time, the Soviet language linguists have adopted the attitude of ratification of various schools of foreign linguistics, and have denied it. It did not begin to change until the mid-fifties. On the one hand, they reassessed the linguistic schools that had been rejected in the past. Such as Saussure’s linguistic theories, etc., and drew on their essence: On the other hand, they gradually introduced new perspectives of foreign linguistic schools, such as transformative generative linguistic theories and generative semantics. Learning, discourse linguistics, and so forth. Therefore, the influence of foreign countries provides the necessary conditions for the patternization of Russian sentences.

The semantic structure in Russian is subordinate to the structural model and is a linguistic meaning. It not only expresses the grammatical meaning of the sentence components, but also interacts with the different lexical meanings of the sentences, and relates the relationship between semantic elements. Different from the abstract orientation of Russian simple sentence structure pattern, because of the participation of vocabulary, the semantic structure is more specific in form [5].

Semantic structure can not be divided by a very clear definition, but is divided into several parts based on the basic and non-essential semantic structures: First, the semantics of the filled-in vocabulary. It can be understood that, in the same model, filling in different vocabularies can form different semantics and express different relations between subject and predicate. For example: Это канал задача трудно and Я решение не выйдешь это канал задача, there is a relationship between the subject and the predicate, but because of the difference in the vocabulary, the overall meaning is also biased, regardless of the subject's own behavior or the subject's emotional state. It's different. Second, the semantics of the extended components of the structural model. There are many aspects of expansion, such as expansion of words, extended bilateral relations, etc. will bring about changes in the overall semantics, such as: собака, you can expand into Смотри! Собака! There is a change in the overall emotional state, and the expansion of the limit components are the same, For example: Плохой мальчик and Видел мальчик дурно, giving the sentence some fresh semantics. Third, the semantics of sentence structure patterns. In addition to the most basic abstract predicate semantics and fixed semantics, the former is more abstract and the latter is more grammatically demanding, but it is more concrete than predicate semantics. Semantic structure is a clear basic category in terms of predicate, subject, object, and certain inseparable semantics, expressing the meaning of subject relationship and emotional state.

4. Conclusion

The development of the whole society promotes the development of language, and the development of language can reflect the current situation of the present society from the other side. As the society develops to a new stage, language will almost always be gradually returned to its original form and applied in the simplest form. In the use and communication of daily life in modern Russian, simple sentences are the most common and widely used forms. They are also concerned by Russian linguists and educators. They use a scientific perspective to analyze the Russian language structure in a multidimensional manner. Deeper study and understanding of Russian simple sentence structure patterns and semantic patterns. Although at the present stage, the

Russian simple sentence structure pattern and semantic structure have achieved certain results, there is still a certain gap between the most perfect and most scientific theoretical system and application method. It is necessary to optimize and perfect it in the future. The structure of Russian simple sentences has played a functional role in the society and made outstanding contributions to the promotion of social development and the improvement of the entire Russian language system.

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