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LINGUISTIC MEANS OF SUBJECT AND PREDICATE'S COMMUNICATIVE STATUS AS THE OBJECT OF COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Abstract

The article continues the series of works on comparing the communicative status of sentence parts in non-related languages. The study of the means of displaying the communicative load of the sentence's main elements in English, Spanish and Russian, as well as the identification of their universal and specific linguistic features, are the goals of the study. Literature review and comparative method application provide the basis for description of the means, used for highlighting the sentence subject and the predicate as communicative centers in oral and written speech. The stability of English word order is indicated, the possibilities of word order variation in Spanish and Russian determined by the communicative structure of the sentence are presented. The results of the analysis of the communicative status of the predicate in Spanish, depending on the type of verb, are given. The similarities and differences in the use of means of highlighting the sentence's main elements are revealed. In English, word order does not play a very important role in highlighting the subject or predicate as a communicative center. In Spanish and Russian, both phonetic means and word order fulfill this function. The important difference between the Russian language and the Spanish language is less degree of sentence's main elements' position variability in Spanish when comparing to Russian. On the ground of comparative analysis of English, Spanish, and Russian examples, the difficulties in translation and expressing speakers of non-related languages' communicative intentions in a foreign language, are predicted. The perspectives of experimental research on comparing the communicative status of the subject and predicate in three languages are outlined.

Keywords: subject, predicate, word order, comparative analysis, communicative status.

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