# SUMMARY

**Syntactic terms in Russian and Czech languages: a comparative aspect (based on selected terms)**

The syntax terminology of modern Russian and Czech languages is rather developed and diverse both in terms of quantity and quality. The 20th century saw the introduction of many new syntax terms. At the same time, traditionally known terms often obtain new untraditional meanings. This is the reason why comprehensive, multifaceted description of Russian and Czech syntax terminology seems to be required and relevant. In the past two decades, Russia has witnessed a rising interest in linguistic terminology in general resulting in the appearance of new papers of theoretical character. The Czech Republic in its turn favours terminographic research as the development of terminological dictionaries is now in progress.

The aim of the presented thesis is a comparative analysis of selected basic syntactic terms and terminology *Словосочетание, Синтаксические отношения и связи, Член предложения* based on the material of Russian and Czech Grammars.

The thesis consists of introduction, four chapters, conclusion and bibliography. In the introduction I discuss the relevance, novelty and importance of the work, its research methods and methodology alongside with defining the aim and objectives of my research.

The first chapter bears theoretical character. It traces the history of Russian and Czech terminology studies, examines the principles and objectives of comparative terminology studies, determines unsolved problems of modern terminology studies, e.g. the question of term features, the problem of dis-

criminating langue terms and parole terms, the difficulty of delimitation of term synonyms and term variants. In the course of the research certain differences between Russian and Czech terminologists' approaches are described. Such differences are not only connected to the nomenclature of the science itself, but they are also defined by different requirements.

I have endeavoured to solve terminological arguments whether the terms *терминология* and *терминосистема* differ or not. Some researches use them as synonyms while others believe that *терминосистема* is consciously ordered. I suggest using the term *упорядоченная терминология*.

In the second chapter, the term *Словосочетание* in the works of Russian Russianists, Czech Russianists, Czech Bohemians is analyzed. Based on the material of grammars *Грамматика русского языка* 2 тт. (AG-54, 1954); *Современный русский язык* (Lekant, 2001); *Синтаксис русского языка в сопоставлении с словацким* (Svetlík, 1970); *Několik poznámek o pojmech slovní spojení, větná dvojice a syntagma* (Bauer, 1952); *Mluvnice češtiny 3 – Skladba* (1987); *Синтаксис русского языка в сопоставлении с чешским* (Flídrová, Žaža, 2005); *Skladba spisovné češtiny* (Grepl, Karlík, 1986); *Русский синтаксис в сопоставлении с чешским* (Kubík a kol., 1982) both Russian and Czech dictionaries of linguistic terms, the meaning and functioning of terms *словосочетание* and *синтагма* and their Czech equivalents are analyzed.

The third chapter is devoted to a comparative analysis of the terminology system *Синтаксические отношения* in Russian and Czech syntactic traditions. The approaches of authors of the following grammars and textbooks were analyzed: *Грамматика русского языка 2 тт.* (AG-54, 1954); *Современный русский язык* (Lekant, 2001); *Mluvnice češtiny 3 – Skladba* (1987); *Синтаксис русского языка в сопоставлении с чешским* (Flídrová, Žaža, 2005); *Skladba spisovné češtiny* (Grepl, Karlík, 1986); *Základy české skladby* (Kopečný, 1962); *Русский синтаксис в сопоставлении с чешским* (Kubík a kol., 1982); *Синтаксические отношения и члены предложения* (Mrázek, 1961); *Novočeská skladba* (Šmilauer, 1966). In the description, emphasis is made on differences in understanding and use of terms of *синтаксические отношения, синтаксические связи, подчинительная связь* (and others) and their Czech equivalents.

The fourth chapter deals with terminology with the basic term *Член предложения* based on the material of *Грамматика русского языка* 2 тт. (AG-54, 1954); *Современный русский язык* (Lekant, 2001); *Синтаксис русского языка в сопоставлении с словацким* (Svetlík, 1970); *Русская грамматика 1, 2* (Barnetová, Běličová-Křížková a kol., 1979); *Mluvnice češtiny 3 – Skladba* (1987); *Синтаксис русского языка в сопоставлении с чешским* (Flídrová, Žaža, 2005); *Skladba spisovné češtiny* (Grepl, Karlík, 1986); *Základy české skladby* (Kopečný, 1962); *Русский синтаксис в сопоставлении с чешским* (Kubík a kol., 1982); *Синтаксические отношения и члены предложения* (Mrázek, 1961). Terms have

been described and compared, meaning traditionally singled out members of the sentence (*главные члены предложения: подлежащее, сказуемое, единый главный член; второстепенные члены предложения: определение, дополнение, обстоятельство*) and not generally accepted ones (*дуплексив, семантический субъект*). The most important differences are fixed in the volume of values of some compared terms.

In the Russian syntactic tradition, *словосочетание* is understood, rather than in the Czech language, beyond phrase stand combinations of words, connected by a coherent connection, and combinations of the subject with the predicate. Czech Russianists follow, rather, the Czech syntactic tradition, including in the number of word combinations syntactic constructions built on a coherent and predicative connection.

The question of syntactic relations and syntactic link is terminologically complex and confusing.

Linguists do not often distinguish these two terms, which leads to misunderstanding. It is necessary to distinguish them consistently; the main thing in syntactic relations is the expressed semantics, the formal side is accented in the syntactic connection. Within the framework of subordinate connections, it is usually said about coordination, transitivity, and adjacency. In the classification of syntactic relations there is no such unanimity. Vinogradov does not give a detailed classification of syntactic relations, he mentions predicative relations, but takes them beyond the word combination, and speaks a little about attributive or determinative relations. Lecant considers 3 basic types of syntactic relations: *атрибутивные, объектные, обстоятельственные* and 2 additional (*субъектные и комплетивные*). Kubík, within the framework of subordinate relations, distinguishes *предикация* and *детерминация (атрибутивная, объектная, обстоятельственная детерминация)*, and also believes that a combination of a predicative and deterministic relation is possible. Flídrová singles out *координация (сочинение)* and *детерминация (подчинение)*, *предикация* is regarded as a special type of determination. Šmilauer describes 5 types of relations: *přisuzování (predikace), určování (determinace), přístavek (apozice), přiřaďování (koordinace), vsouvání (parenteze)*.

Grepl and Karlík sing out the composition and submission, they use the terms *subordinační vztah / subordinace / podřaďování; koordinační vztah / koordinace / přiřaďování* for this purpose.

Principal differences are encountered in the consideration of the main members of the sentence in a one-member and two-member sentences. Not all analyzed grammars distinguish the main members of the two-member and the main members of the one-member sentence.

It was not possible to reveal a regularity when distinguishing / not distinguishing the main members of a two-member and one-member sentence (it

does not depend on the national syntactic school; it is not related to the time of writing). The main members of a one-member sentence can be called 1) as the main members of a two-member sentence (*subject, predicate*); 2) the special term is the single principal term of the sentence; 3) the term *предикат*, which is understood as the predicate of the two-member sentence, and the single principal member of one-member sentence, and the term *přísudek*.

Important differences were revealed in the analysis of the modifier of the supplement. Czech Bohemians believe that the object can spread the verb and the adjective. Czech Russianists believe that the object can refer to a verb, an adjective and a predicative adverb (predicative). In the Russian grammatical tradition, the object can refer to the noun. The difference in the approach to the definition of an object is manifested not only in the semantic scope of this concept, but also in terms of terminology: in the works of Russian and Czech Russianists – in contrast to the works of Czech Bohemians – derivative terms derived from the basic term *дополнение* (e. g. *приглагольное дополнение, приадъективное дополнение, присубстантивное дополнение*).

In the rendering of adverbs as a secondary member of the sentence, the similarities between the Russian and Czech syntactic schools are more apparent. However, in the works of Czech Russianists, detailed classifications of the types of adverbs are presented in terms of the meaning expressed, the authors, highlighting the adverbs that are traditional for the Czech syntactic school, use Russian terms not specific to the description of the Russian adverb, for example, *обстоятельства сопутствующего действия, обстоятельства трассы, обстоятельства временной продолжительности, обстоятельства орудия и средства* and so on. Part of these adverbs in the Russian grammatical tradition is considered as an adverbial modifier of manner, some as an indirect object.

While analyzing the modifier as a secondary member of the sentence, it was revealed that some linguists consider the appositive to be a kind of modifier, others consider the appositive as a separate independent secondary member of the sentence. Czech Russianists also distinguish a special type of modifier – a modifier without agreement; similar cases are described in the Russian syntactic tradition as an inconsistent modifier.

The main difference is the allocation of members of the sentence that are recognized not by everyone. Such members of the sentence stand out in the Czech syntactic tradition, this is *семантический субъект, дуплексив* etc.

Also, minor differences were noted regarding the form of terms, e.g. the Russian term *синтагма* – the feminine gender, the Czech term *syntagma* of the neuter gender, the Russian term *синтаксические отношения* – Pl. Tant, its Czech equivalent *syntaktický vztah* can be used both in singular and plural.

In Russian syntactic terminology, preference is given to terms with more transparent motivation: *словосочетание, подлежащее, сказуемое, определение.* Czech and Slovak Russianists in the choice of terms often follow the Russian grammatical tradition, they use the terms *подлежащее, определение, управление, согласование,* sometimes are used terms with foreign root (Flídrová, Žaža – *предикат,* Svetlík – *синтагма* etc.). Czech Bohemians, as a rule, indicate a foreign term and its equivalent with the Czech root: *podmět – subjekt, přívlastek – atribut, shoda – kongruence,* etc.

The development of syntactic science leads to 1) the emergence of new terms for describing existing linguistic facts, 2) rethinking the established terms and changing their meanings. The deep theoretical study of individual syntactic phenomena and categories reveals their complexity, heterogeneity and leads to the development of ideas of syncretism. Traditional classifications (e. g. the division of the secondary members of the sentence into object, modifier, adverb; the delineation of strong and weak transitivity, abutting) are blurred, a clear boundary between the classified objects is lost. Introduction to the use of new syntactic terms leads to a change in the whole system, to a change in the boundaries of individual concepts, the scope of the meaning of other terms varies.

I hope that comparative analysis of the chosen syntactic terms will help avoid interference in the study of Russian and Czech languages and in the translation of scientific and educational texts. It is assumed that work on comparative description and analysis of Russian and Czech syntactic terminology will be continued. Received data and collected card-file can be used in teaching of Russian syntax to Czech students, Czech syntax to Russian students, and for creating a dictionary of Russian and Czech syntactic terms for Russian specialists and Bohemists.