



## WORD ORDER IN A SENTENCE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SYNTACTIC STRUCTURES OF THE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this article is to conduct a comparative analysis of the syntactic structures of the Russian and English languages with an emphasis on word order in the sentence. We will consider the main features of each language system, analyze their similarities and differences, as well as discuss how these characteristics influence the translation and study of languages. The article provides information about the rules of word order in English and Russian sentences, as well as examples of using different structures. In conclusion, the results of the comparative analysis will be summarized with an emphasis on the importance of word order as an important aspect of syntax that influences the understanding and expressiveness of the language.*

The order of words in a sentence is one of the main characteristics of the syntax of any language. It determines how the elements of the sentence are organized and influences the meaning and expressiveness of the statement. Depending on the structure of the language, the order of words can vary, which in turn reflects different ways of expressing thought, emphasizing significant elements, and creating stylistic effects. Russian and English languages are vivid examples of languages with different approaches to word organization in a sentence. The English language is characterized by a rather strict word order, while the Russian language is renowned for its flexibility in this regard, which provides rich possibilities for emotional and stylistic expression [1, 150-158].

Word order in the English language is one of the most important aspects of grammar, which determines the structure of sentences and contributes to the clarity of communication. The most common structure, known as SVO (Subject-Verb-Object), implies a sequence: subject, predicate, and complement. This scheme helps to clearly define who is performing the action and what exactly affects this action. In a standard sentence, the order of words follows strict rules. For example, in the sentence "She likes apples," the subject "She" indicates who is performing the action, the predicate "likes" indicates the action itself, and the suffix "apples" indicates the object of this action. Such a structure makes sentences understandable and logical, which is especially important in written and oral speech. The interrogative form requires a change in word order. The interrogative word or auxiliary verb is moved to the first

place. For example, in the sentence "Do you like apples?" the auxiliary verb "do" stands before the subject "you." If the sentence begins with a question word, for example, "What do you like?," it also takes the first place, which makes it more informative and interactive. In negative sentences, the auxiliary verb "does," "does" or "did" with the particle "not" is used, which is placed after it. For example, in the sentence "She does not like apples," the order of words is preserved, but the addition of "not" changes the meaning to a negative one. This rule allows you to easily form negative constructions while maintaining clarity of expression. Proverbs in the English language can occupy different positions in a sentence. They can be placed before the predicate or at the end of the sentence. For example, in the sentence "She quickly eats apples," the adverb "quickly" stands before the predicate, emphasizing the speed of the action. In another version, "She eats apples quickly," the adverb is at the end, which also emphasizes the action itself. This variety allows for the creation of more expressive and dynamic sentences. Sometimes the order of words can be changed to create an accent or stylistic effect. An example is the sentence "Never have I seen such beauty." Here, inversion is used to enhance the emotional color of the statement. Such constructions are often encountered in literature and poetry, where not only information is important, but also its transmission. The order of words in the English language plays a critical role in understanding the meanings of sentences. Despite the existence of certain exceptions and variations, the clarity of the SVO structure remains key to the correct use of the language. Knowledge of these rules not only helps avoid mistakes, but also makes speech more expressive and persuasive. Understanding the order of words is the foundation of effective communication, which is especially important in today's multilingual world [2].

The order of words in the Russian language has a significant flexibility, which distinguishes it from stricter structures characteristic of many other languages, including English. However, despite this freedom, there are general rules and trends that contribute to the formation of sentences and the transmission of meaning. In this article, we will consider the main aspects of word order in the Russian language and their influence on communication. Traditionally, the Russian language uses word order: subject + predicate + suffix (SVO). This structure allows you to clearly define who is performing the action, what exactly is happening, and over what this action is being carried out. For example, in the sentence "Кошка ловит мышь" the subject "Кошка" indicates the subject of the action, "ловит" indicates the action itself, and "мышь" indicates the object. The interrogative sentences may follow the standard order, but the word order is often changed to denote the question. For example, "Кто ловит мышь?" retains the familiar structure, but focuses on the subject. In addition, you can ask a question with a change in the order of words for an additional accent: "Что ловит кошка?" Here, the emphasis is shifted to the object of action, which can change the intonation and meaning of the question. Negative constructions in the Russian language are formed with the help of the "не" particle, which is usually placed before the predicate or before the word that it negates. For example, in the sentence "Кошка не ловит мышь" the particle "не" clearly indicates the negation of the action. This allows you to easily form negative sentences while maintaining clarity and logic of expression. One of the unique features of the Russian language is the ability to freely change the order of words to highlight certain components of the sentence. This allows you to focus on a specific element. For example, the sentence "Мышь ловит кошка" emphasizes that it is the cat that performs the catch action, not someone else. Such flexibility makes the Russian language expressive and allows you to convey different nuances of meaning. Proverbs in the Russian language can occupy different positions in the sentence. They can be placed both before the predicate and at the end of the sentence. For example: "Кошка быстро ловит мышь" and "Кошка ловит мышь быстро". Both options are correct, but they focus on different aspects of the action - speed or the catch process. The Russian language also allows the use of impersonal constructions and sentences with participles, which have their own specific orders. These constructions can be adapted taking into account

the context and stylistics of the text, which adds an additional level of expressiveness. The Russian language offers many possibilities for changing the order of words, which allows for the transmission of various nuances and emotional accents. Despite this diversity, the traditional SVO order remains the most common and understandable for native speakers. Understanding these rules and applying them in speech helps to create more rich and expressive statements, which makes communication more effective and interesting.

Comparative analysis is a powerful research method that allows for a deeper understanding of objects or phenomena by comparing their characteristics and properties. In this article, we will examine two languages - Russian and English - through the prism of word order, grammatical features and expressiveness. These aspects not only shape the structure of the language, but also influence the thinking and perception of the world by its speakers. One of the key distinguishing features of the Russian language is its flexible word order. The main structure of the sentence in the Russian language is the subject-predicate-addendum (SVO). However, due to the case system and intonation, language speakers can change the order of words to focus attention on different elements. For example, the sentences "Кошка ловит мышь" и "Мышь ловит кошка" can convey different accents, despite the similarity of meaning. This allows the Russian language to be more expressive and polysemantic [5, 200-220].

In contrast, English has a stricter word order. The structure of the SVO here is mandatory for understanding the sentence. Changing the order of words can lead to confusion or complete change of meaning. For example, "The cat catches the mouse" and "The mouse catches the cat" have completely different meanings. Thus, the order of words in English is the main means of conveying information, which makes it less flexible than in Russian. The Russian language is also distinguished by its case system, which allows us to change the form of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns depending on their function in the sentence. This means that words can change their endings without changing the order of words, which adds an additional degree of freedom to the construction of sentences. The English language, on the contrary, has a less developed case system and primarily uses prepositions to denote the relationship between words. The grammatical structure of the English language depends on the order of words and auxiliary verbs. For example, in the sentence "He is running," changing the order of words to "Is he running?" requires the use of the auxiliary verb to form the question. This makes the English language more dependent on the structure of the sentence, while the Russian language can convey meaning through changes in word forms. Temporal forms in the Russian language are expressed through changes in the form of verbs, as well as through aspects (perfective and imperfective), which reflect the completeness or incompleteness of the action. This variety of temporal forms allows language speakers to accurately convey the nuances of time and the nature of actions. The English language uses auxiliary verbs to form temporal forms and aspects. For example, the construction "have been running" indicates a perfectly prolonged time. In this context, the order of words becomes especially important in the formation of questions and negatives, which requires the speaker to pay more attention to the structure of the sentence. The Russian language offers broad possibilities for accentuation and emotional coloring of the sentence due to the free order of words. Native speakers can use various constructions to express subtle shades of meaning and emotions. For example, it is possible to highlight certain words or phrases to emphasize the importance of a particular element in a sentence. In English, expressiveness is often achieved through intonation and the use of underlined words. However, the strict order of words limits the possibilities of accentuation. To convey emotions, the English language requires a greater volume of words, including adjectives and adverbs.

**Conclusion.** Comparative analysis is a powerful tool for understanding various objects, phenomena, or systems. It allows you to identify the differences and similarities that can help to deeply understand the topic. For example, in the case of languages, such an analysis shows

how structural features influence expressiveness and perception, which in turn reflects the cultural and mental characteristics of their speakers. The use of comparative analysis is not limited to languages; it encompasses many fields, including sociology, economics, and culture. This approach helps to find new connections and expand the horizons of knowledge, thereby promoting integration and mutual understanding between different disciplines and cultures. Therefore, comparative analysis can be not only an academic tool, but also a practical method for solving real problems in various spheres of life.

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