

## **Abstract**

**Title:** Complex sentences with an attributive subordinates (on the material of Spanish newspapers)

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**Topical Importance:** The relevance of this study is due to the fact that the investigation the peculiarities of complex sentences' syntax in Spanish mass-media belongs to the most interesting aspects of the theory of language, as well as the growing interest in this problem.

**Goals:** to determine the specific use of the relative clause in the Spanish press.

**Tasks:** to learn the basic theoretical assumptions related to the consideration of complex sentences in Spanish;

to identify the main types of clauses in the Spanish complex sentence;

to reveal the basic pronouns and adverbs which are used in Spanish to enter attributive subordinate in a complex sentence;

to determine the function of pronouns in the clause;

to describe semantic subclasses Spanish relative clauses and in accordance with this classify collected examples.

**Theoretical value and practical applicability:** the results contribute to the theory of the Spanish language, as well as associated with the establishment of syntax features in journalistic genre. The practical value of the work is determined by the fact that its results can be used in courses on theoretical grammar of the Spanish language, as well as in the practice of teaching Spanish.

**Results:** the relative clause are one of the most frequently used syntactic structures is Spanish press that the analyzed material confirms. Spanish relative pronouns and adverbs that introduce clauses can be placed before or after the noun to which they refer. Relative pronouns and syntactically are members of independent and dependent clauses, therefore their syntactic role does not always

coincide which we found in the investigated material. Their function in the dependent clause may be: direct object, indirect object, predicate, but for the Spanish newspaper is most characteristic the role of the subject. The relative clauses used in Spanish press are heterogeneous semantically, widely represented is the specific type with which the authors identify a particular phenomenon (object, person, event). The explicative clauses are poorly represented (less than ten percent).

**Implementation advice:** We hope that the results and conclusions are essential not only for our work, but also can be used for further linguistic research, the next step of the research is a comparative approach to the study of other genres.