

The Participle Construction in Passive-Form Russian Sentences

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Abstract— Participle (*причастие* /pričastie/) in the Russian language is a particular form of verb, which is the most intricate grammar of the Russian language. This article explores the participle construction in passive sentences found in a commerce article in *expert.ru*. magazine. It is an electronic magazine in Russian, which can be accessed through the internet, uses communicative language, formal, not bound in space and time, and read by many people. Mostly used form in magazine article is the participle, as it is a form of the formal language in print electronic media. Research on the current growth of information technology, the written language is appropriately significant to be observed and discussed further, particularly on the part that has not been much explored before, that is on the use of participle. Participle is not found in the Indonesian language. The Russian participle is different from the English participle. Interestingly, the Russian participle has the characteristics of verb and adjective. This writing discusses only on the short form of participle. The goal of this research is to prove the importance of the use of participle in a text. The analysis of morphosyntax is applied to analyze the construction of participle in relation with other word(s) or other elements as utterance involving morphology and syntax.

Keywords—active and passive participle; function of participle; verb; attributive; sentence

I. INTRODUCTION

In communication, we use words arranged in a sentence. An expression of thought or emotion is one of the parts of a sentence, which is the semantic. Although a sentence is a grammatical unit, nonetheless it is a syntactic construction which has a predicate. Seen through the internal structure, a sentence consists of subject and predicate, with an object or without, phrases, and information.

The Russian language has various kinds of sentences, of which each has a structure different from other sentences. A Russian sentence may be simple or complex. The simple sentence based on the primary position is divided into two, i.e. one part sentence *односоставное предложение* (odnosostavnoe predloženie) and two part sentence *двухсоставное предложение* (dvuxsostavnoe predloženie) (Rozental, 2005:457).

The Russian participle (*причастие* /pričastie/) is a specific form which comes from verb, which is the most complex of the Russian grammar. The distinctive Russian has a flexi structure, shaped by the change of the word form that is declination and conjugation. For Indonesian students, the Russian language structure is complicated. It is interesting that participle currently has not been talked about among the Russian linguists.

In the Russian electronic magazine, *expert.ru*, particularly in the business article, the writer of the article uses participle, active and passive, as the electronic print magazine uses the formal Russian language. Participle is only used in written language. So, the writer of this paper observes that the development of information technology uses written form, so that it is noteworthy to become a corpus on the usage of participle for further observation.

Therefore, this research analyzes the construction of participle from a business article in an electronic magazine, *expert.ru*. The question raised here is how the role of participle in passive and singular form used in the narration of the magazine. The research focuses on the simple sentence. The goal of the research is to analyze the construction and function of participle in that magazine and that the frequency of usage proves that participle is pivotal in a text.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The textual capacity written by the article writer becomes relevant in the context of the situation. That language functions to connect the text and the context, which has a specific thematic structure. The thematic structure, therefore, is related to the syntactic construction. Thus, the textual meaning is realized in the clausal structure or active sentence and passive clausal or sentence (Halliday, 2004:29).

In Russian language, the elements to form a sentence, subject and predicate are called the main element or the main part of the sentence. The elements of object, predicate, and information are called the secondary part of a sentence, or not the main part of a sentence. Despite all this, not all sentences should have all of these parts.

Sentences are differentiated, one from another, based on among others: (1) the target of communication, that is: a) a statement sentence, b) a question sentence, c) a request sentence. (2) The expression related to reality, that is: a). an affirmative sentence and b) a denial sentence. (3) the number of clause in the sentence, that is: a). simple sentence and b) complex sentence; (4) The number of the main part of the sentence, that is: a). one part sentence and b) two part sentence; (5) either there is the secondary parts of a sentence, or not, such as: a). extended sentence and b) non-extended sentence; (6) complete elements, that is: a). sentence of major parts and b) sentence of minor parts (Rozental, 2005:457).

A simple sentence consists of one part sentence and two part sentence (the personal sentence). one part simple sentence only has one main part of the sentence, that is the subject simple sentence or the predicate simple sentence. The subject simple sentence has two kinds of sentences, that is: nominative sentence (nominativnye predloženiya) and imperative sentence of hopeful meaning (pobuditel'no poželatel'nye predloženiya). The predicate simple sentence has four kinds of sentences, i.e.: definite personal (opredelenno-ličnye predloženiya), indefinite personal (neopredelenno-ličnye predloženiya), general personal sentence (obobščennno-ličnye predloženiya), impersonal sentence (bezličnye predloženiya) (Popov, 1978:311-318). The personal sentence has the main element, that is: subject and predicate. The personal sentence structurally consists of active sentence and passive sentence. The active sentence is changed into passive sentence when the object becomes the subject. If the predicate of active sentence is imperfective aspect, the predicate of the passive sentence, verb, a particle /sja/ is added. On the other hand, if the predicate of the active sentence is perfective aspect, the predicate of the passive sentence is a short passive participle (Pulkina, 2000:506-507).

Predicate is the main element of a sentence which grammatically depends on only the subject. It usually indicates the characteristic of things, which are called subject. Predicate contains a variety of extended meaning, such as: the meaning of the function of thing, condition, livelihood or existence, quality, characteristics or signs (Popov, 1978:303). Predicate consists of verbal predicate and nominal predicate. Verbal predicate is stated in verb, which then named: singular verbal predicate or verb phrase, which named compound verbal predicate. Nominal predicate is a predicate which is in the form of nominal or nominal phrase (Rozental, 2005:305). Nominal phrase is referred participle nominal, participle or phrase of various kinds of words. This writing discusses analysis on nominal predicate which uses participle in passive sentence.

Savko (2007: 335-341) describes participle as a particular form of verb, which does not recognize conjugation. It points to the characteristics of things based on certain actions, such as: *едущий* /eduščij/ 'who is walking', *написанный* /napisannyj/ 'which is written', *лежащий* /ležaščij/ 'which is situated', *знающий* /znajuščij/ 'who knows'. Some scholars consider participle as part of word class, not a particular form of verb. Participle answers the question *какой?* /kakoj/ 'which one' and has the characteristics of verb and adjective. Participle is formed by verb, therefore like verb, it has a category, that is: aspect, tense, active form and passive, reflective. Participle clarifies word like adjective, depending on other word, which undergoes a transformation of form or declination. For example,

*Быстро летящий самолет, быстро летящая птица, быстро летящее насекомое /
/Bystro letjaščij samolet, bystro letjaščaja ptica, bystro letjaščee hasekomoe/.
'Fast flying airplane, fast flying bird, fast flying insect'*

Participle and a dependent word form phrase, which is a part of a sentence, usually in the form of object or giving information. Participle consists of active participle and passive participle which functions as attributive. Active participle consists of participle at present tense and participle of the past tense. Active participle signifies the person who acts. The example is as follows: *товарищ, прочитавший новую книгу, рассказал нам её содержание* /tovarišč, pročitavšij novuju knigu, rasskazal nam ee soderažnie/. 'The friend **who has just read** the new book tells the content of the book to us'. Active participle *прочитавший* /pročitavšij/ refers to the word *товарищ* /tovarišč/ the person who is doing the action.

The passive participle consists of passive participle at present tense and passive participle in the past tense. The passive participle shows object of the action of the person. For example: *книга, прочитанная товарищем, заинтересовала слушателей*. /Kniga, pročitannaja tovariščem, zainteresovala slušatelej/. 'The book **which was read by a friend**, attracts the reader'. The passive participle *прочитанная* /pročitannaja/ refers to the word *книга* /kniga/, which tells the object, which is the person doing the action. The passive participle is used to mark a characteristics of things, which is influenced by other things. The passive participle is only formed from transitive verb and it has nominal or pronominal, who does the action of instrumental case, without preposition or instrument and used to answer the question *кем?* /kem?/ 'by who', *чем?* /čem/ 'with what'.

The passive participle has full form and short form. For example:

- *сделанный* /sdelannyj/ 'which is executed' — *сделан* /sdelan/ 'executed'

- *нарисованный* /narisovannyj/ 'which painted' — *нарисован* /narisovan/ 'painted'
- *увезенный* /uvezennyj/ 'which carried' — *увезен* /uvezen/ 'carried'

The short form of participle undergoes a transformation as adjective, only following a singular count and gender: *прикован* /prikovan/ for masculine, *прикована* /prikovana/ for feminine, *приковано* /prikovano/ for neutral, *прикованы* /prikovany/ for plural, the meaning of the word 'admire'. Short form participle functions as predicate in a sentence (Kuznecova, 2009:195), for example:

1. Он **был** хорошо **освещен** падавшим на него светом лампы с зеленым стеклянным абажуром.
/On **byl** хороšo **osveščen** padavšim na nego svetom lampy s zelenym stekljannym abažurom/
'It is good to turn the hazard light on a green glass'.
2. В комнате, где лежал больной, окна **были** плотно **закрыты**.
/V komnate, gde ležal bol'noj, okna **byli** plotno **zakryty**/
'In the room where the patient lied down, the windows were tightly **closed**'.

III. METHOD

The research is conducted by submitting a descriptive, systematic, factual and accurate proposal about the construction of participle and its benefit from an article in a Russian electronic magazine. Halliday (2004:2-30) states that in a stratification dimension, language is a complex system which various level or strata. Grammar and vocabulary do not originate from different level, but they are two poles from two chain of unity, precisely termed lexicogramm-atical. They are like syntax and morphology, of which they are not from a different level, but from parts of grammar. In Indo-European languages, the structure of words (morphology) tends to be different, one from the other, the clause of structure or syntax. Analysis of morphosyntax is practiced to observe the construction of participle in its relation with other word or other elements as an utterance which involves the instrument of morphology and syntax simultaneously.

The data source is taken from an article, out of a total of 18 (eighteen) Russian electronic magazines in <http://expert.ru/> which was published in the period of January-August, 2017. The data which was selected was a business article from a total of 72 (seventy-two) texts. There have been found throughout the collected texts, 421 participles, which can be classified as follows: 189 active participle, 129 full passive participle, and 103 short passive participle. This writing only deals with passive sentences with predicate of short participle.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the structure, passive participle has two forms of full and short. The full passive participle has also two kinds, the present and the past. The short passive participle only has a single form, which is present tense. As participle is not a verb, to express the past and the future, a verb helper, *быть* /byt'/ which is relevant to the single person gender. The short passive participle consists of masculine gender, feminine and neutral, singular and plural. The change is only based on gender and the amount of which, has to be in parallel with the nominal as the subject of the sentence. This short participle replaces verb as predicate in passive sentence. In the deliberation here in this paper, the data was selected randomly representing all gender: masculine, feminine and neutral, singular and plural as well.

1. Социальный трейдинг в мире **представлен** несколькими десятками компаний, они начали появляться с начала 2000-х и уже управляют триллионами долларов инвестиций.

EX 4 DT 5: 3

/social'nyj trejding v mire **predstavlen** neskol'kimi desjatkami kompanij, oni načali pojavljat'sja s načala 2000-x i uže upravljajut trillionami dollarov investicij/

'The social commerce in the world is **represented** by some tens of companies which have been emerged since the beginning of the year 2000 and have been able to manage the investment of billion dollars'.

The participle *представлен* /predstavlen/ is formed by a transitive verb *представить* /predstavit'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by the person, so that an object may follow. The subject of the sentence *Социальный трейдинг* /social'nyj trejding/, the phrase consists of adjective and nomina. The participle is in accordance with nomina *трейдинг* /trejding/ masculine gender, singular.

2. **Заинтересован** ли потребитель в таком многообразии?

Ex 5 DT 4: 5

/Zai nteresovan li potrebitel' v takom mnogoobrazii?/

'Are the consumers **attracted** to the variety like that?'

The participle **Заинтересован** /Zainteresovan/ is formed by a transitive verb **Заинтересовать** /Zainteresovat'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. The subject of passive sentence, i.e. **потребитель** is nomina gender masculine, singular.

3. Прежде всего, это была крупнейшая приватизационная сделка, оказавшая серьезное влияние на бюджетный процесс: за счет поступивших в бюджет 1,04 трлн рублей его дефицит **был сокращен** на 1,2 процентного пункта.

EX 3 DT 1: 2

/Prežde vsego, èto byla krupnejšaja privatizacionnaja sdelka, okazavšaja ser'eznoe vlijanie na bjudžetnyj process: za sčet postupivšix v bjudžet 1,04 trln rublej ego deficit **byl sokraščen** na 1,2 procentnogo punkta/

'Mainly, it is the biggest consensus of privatization which has a serious effect to the process of budgeting; sacrificing 1,04 billion rubel accepted from the budgeting office, while the deficit **has been reduced** 1,2 point percentage'.

The participle **сокращен** /sokraščen/ is formed by a transitive verb **сокращать** /sokraščat'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. A verb helper **был** /byl/ is used to indicate a past tense. The word **дефицит** /deficit/ nominal gender masculine, singular as the subject of a passive sentence.

4. Считается, что чем больше местных факторов учитывает тариф, тем точнее он **будет рассчитан**, а чем точнее — тем и справедливее.

Ex 5 DT 4: 3

/Sčitaetsja, čto čem bol'se mestnyx faktorov učityvaet tarif, tem točnee on **budet rassčitan**, a čem točnee—tem i spravedlivee/

'It is believed that the more local factor count the tariff, the more accurate **the result/calculated**, and it becomes detailed, more accountable'.

The participle **рассчитан** /rassčitan/ is formed by a transitive verb **рассчитать** /rassčitat'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. A verb helper **будет** /budet/ is used to indicate a future tense. The subject of passive sentence, pronominal: он /on/, which substitutes nominal тариф /tarif/. The participle which follows is nominal gender masculine, singular.

5. В 2016 году **выдано** ипотечных кредитов на 1,5 триллиона рублей.

Ex 6 DT 4: 3

/V 2016 godu **vydano** ipotečnyx kreditov na 1,5 trlliona rublej/

'In 2016, the loan for hipotek as much as 1,5 triliun rubel **was issued**'.

The participle **выдано** /vydano/ is formed by a transitive verb **выдать** /vydat'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by the person, so that an object may follow. This participle is a predicate with the subject **ипотечных кредитов на 1,5 триллиона рублей** /ipotečnyx kreditov na 1,5 trlliona rublej/, frasa numeralia /1,5 trlliona/, adjective /ipotečnyx/ and nominal /kreditov/ and /rublej/.

6. Гепатит С хронической формы — достаточно распространенное заболевание: по оценкам, этим вирусом **инфицировано** не менее 1% взрослого населения.

EX 8 DT 1: 4

/Gepatit S xroničeskoj formy—dostatočno rasprostranennoe zabolevanie: po ocenkam, ètm virusom **inficirvano** ne menee 1% vzroslovo naselenija/

'Hepatitis C is a chronic form of a disease which is quite common: it is estimated at least 1% of the adult population is **infected** by this virus'.

The participle **инфицировано** /inficirvano/ is formed by a transitive verb **инфицировать** /inficirovat'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person or other, so that an object may follow. The participle is a predicate for a passive sentence with a subject, that is **1% взрослого населения** /1% vzroslovo naselenija/, a phrase which consists of numeric, adjective and nomina.

7. Расследование **было начато** после жалобы Европейской ассоциации производителей стали (Eurofer).

Ex 6 DT 1: 4

/Rassledovanie **bylo načato** posle žaloby Evropejskoj asociacii proizvodeitelej stali (Eurofer)/

'The investigation started after a complaint **was initiated** by the European Steel Producers Association (Eurofer)'.

The participle **начато** /načato/ is formed by a transitive verb **начать** /načat'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. This participle is a predicate with a subject **Расследование** /Rassledovanie/ nominal gender neutral, singular. Verb helper **было** /bylo/ used to express past tense. .

8. Окончательно это **будет определено** на более позднем этапе.

EX 4 DT 1: 3

/okončatel'no éto **budet opredeleno** na bolee pozdnem étape/

'Finally, this is going to be **decided** at the next step'.

The participle **определено** /opredeleno/ is formed by a transitive verb определить /opredelit'/ shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. This participle is a predicate in a sentence with a subject окончательно /okončatel'no/ nomina gender neutral, singular. A verb helper будет /budet/ is used to indicate a future tense.

9. Его мощность **рассчитана** на выпуск порядка 12 тыс. тонн эфиров в год.

EX 11 DT 3: 6

/Ego moščnost' **rassčítana** na vypusk porjadka 12 tys. tonn éfirov v god/

'It has the capacity to **design** around 12 thousand ton air wave a year'.

The participle **рассчитана** /rassčitana/ is a passive participle, gender feminine, singular. This participle is formed by a transitive verb рассчитать /rassčitat'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. The passive participle is a predicate in a sentence with a subject Его мощность, /Ego moščnost'/ nomina gender feminine, singular.

10. Идея Painty, появившись чуть больше года назад в Санкт-Петербурге, **была скопирована** основателем Дмитрием Анисимовым в Москве. На вечеринках уже побывало более 15 тыс. участников.

EX 4 DT 8: 2

/Ideja Painty, pojavivšis' čut' bol'she goda nazad v Sankt-Peterburge, **byla skopirovana** osnovatelem Dmitriem Anisimovym v Moskve. Na večerinkah uže pobывало bolee 15 tys. Učastnikov/

'Ide Painty, who appeared more than a year ago at St. Petersburg, **has been copied** by the founder Dmitry Anisimov in Moscow. More than 15 thousand participants have visited the exhibition'.

The participle **скопирована** /skopirovana/ is a passive participle, which is passive participle, gender feminine. This participle is formed by a transitive verb скопировать /skopirovat'/ which shares an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. A verb helper была /byla/ is used to express the past tense. This passive participle is predicate for passive sentence with a subject Идея Painty /Ideja Painty/, nomina gender feminine, singular.

11. В процессе расселения им **будет предложена** новая квартира по социальным нормам — 18 кв. м жилой площади на человека.

EX 12 DT 4:2

/V processe rasselenija im **budet predložena** novaja kvartira po social'nym normam—18 kv. m žiloy ploščadi na čeloveka.

Tak čto očeredniki s bol'soj/

'In the process of rehabilitation, they will be **offered** new apartment following a social norm – 18 square meter per individual space'.

The participle **предложена** /predložena/ is passive participle, gender feminine, singular. This participle is formed by a transitive verb предложить /predložit'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. This passive participle is a predicate for a passive sentence with a subject, that is новая квартира, /novaja kvartira/ nominal phrase with adjective gender, feminine, singular, A verb helper будет /budet/ is used to indicate a future tense.

Different from the short singular participle, the plural short participle is not changed based on gender from nominal as a subject of sentence. The form of plural participle is for all gender, such as in the following example.

12. Известно, что акции уже **допущены** к торгам на Московской бирже и **включены** в третий уровень списка ценных бумаг.

EX 4 DT 1: 1

/Izvestno, čto akcii uže **dopuščeny** k torgam na Moskovskoj birže i **vklučeny** v tretij uroven' spiska cennyx bumag/

'It is known that the stock **has come in** in the Stock Exchange Moscow and **was listed** in the list of security of the third level'.

In data EX 4 DT 1: 1 there are two participles, **допущены** /dopuščeny/ and **включены** /vključeny/. Both are plural passive participle. The participle **допущены** /dopuščeny/ is formed by transitive verb допустить /dopustit'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object follows. The participle **включены** /vključeny/ is formed by a transitive verb включить /vključit'/ or action is accomplished by a person, so an object may follow. Both of passive participle functions were as predicate in the passive sentence with plural nominal акции /akcii/ as subject.

13. Вместе с тем были и те, кто выиграл, поскольку для них тарифы **были снижены**

Ex 5 DT 4: 7

/Vmeste s tem byli i te, kto vyigral, poskol'ku dlja nix tariffy **byli sniženy**/

'At the same tense, they are the winner, because their tariff is **discounted**'.

The participle **снижены** /snizit'/ is formed by a transitive verb **снизить** /snizit'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. The verb helper **были** /byli/ is used to indicate the past. The subject of a passive sentence is the plural nominal тарифы /tarify/.

14. Если нет, то деньги за препарат **будут возвращены** больному.

EX 8 DT 1:2

/Esli net, to den'gi za preparat **budut vozvraščeny** bol'nomu/

'If not, the money for that medicine **will be returned** to the patient'.

The participle **возвращены** /vozvraščeny/ is plural passive, formed by a transitive verb **возвратить** /vozvratit'/ which shows an activity or action accomplished by a person, so that an object may follow. A verb helper **будут** /budut/ is used to express the future. The subject of the sentence **деньги** /den'gi/, a nominal plural form.

V. CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer concludes that a passive sentence has a passive verb as predicate and short passive participle. The passive verb used in the sentence is the Verb imperfective aspect, whereas the verb perfective aspect does not have passive form, therefore it uses the short passive participle as predicate. From the data of 103 short passive participle, the writer finds all gender: masculine, feminine, neutral, singular and plural form. The writer also finds short participle of present tense, the past tense and the future tense with the verb helper. It is also found that more than one participle are used in a sentence. The passive participle in the Russian business article proves that the usage of participle is pivotal in a text.

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