

Syntactic Ways of Expressing Themes and Rhemes

Dzhumamuratov A.

Karakalpak State University

ANNOTATION: This article talks about the syntactic expressions of the theme of Rhema, in comparison of the German and Karakalpak languages, common and universal, and specific of these languages.

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If the main elements of the formal are the grammatical subject (subject) and the grammatical predicate (predicate), then the main elements of the actual division of the sentence are the theme and the rheme.

The relations between formal-grammatical division and actual division can be different, since they represent two principles of the organization of syntactic constructions, subject-predicate subject-rhematic.

The theme and the rhema, as categories of actual division, are the main supporting moments of the unfolding of the text and at the same time its connecting links. As already mentioned, the definition of what is hidden behind the term topic is not unambiguous, and therefore, it must be explicated within the framework of the concept being presented. Recall that V. Mathesius defined the topic as "what is known in a given situation or at least can be easily understood and from which the speaker proceeds", on the rheme, as what the speaker reports about the starting point of the utterance [7,239].

In other words, a topic with a minimum of semantic and contextual weight contains either only old information or a minimum of new information, and the rhema is a carrier of new information, it conveys what distinguishes this utterance, which is not identical to what was previously known for speakers.

The main means of expressing the theme-rhematic division of a sentence are rhythmic-intonation shifts and shifts in the order of words in comparison with the normal structure of the sentence. Both of these means are closely related to each other – a sentence member bearing a special "logical stress" often turns out to be shifted from its usual place in the sentence."

A normal or neutral word order is manifested in the fact that a word or phrase, depending on its grammatical function, occupies a certain place in a sentence, as long as some other word order factor does not cause changes in its position.

Topic- rhematic division the sentence reflects the subjective-predicate structure of the expressed thought, it is not purely semantic or logical, but has a formal-grammatical character.

K.G. Krushelnitskaya writes the following about this: "The meaning of the given and the new, which the members of the sentence receive in the process of speech, depending on the communicative task, do not remove the main members of the sentence, the corresponding grammatical forms. The meaning of the given and the new are superimposed on the grammatical meaning of the sentence members, are the mandatory burden of the latter in each specific act of communication. [6, 124]

According to K.G.Krushelnitskaya, the communicative load of sentence members should be attributed to the syntactic category of predicativity.

The judgment is expressed in a narrative sentence. Depending on the thought of the communicative task of the utterance, the same thought, action, quality can act within the same text alternately, then as "given", then as "new".

The communicative load of the sentence members, both given and new, is a grammatical phenomenon. The communicative task is determined by the specific situation of this act of communication, primarily about the objects and phenomena that are discussed in the sentence.

The subject of the message, its starting point is usually something colored for the listener – "given", something "unknown-new" is reported about this known.

At the same time, however, there is a certain relationship between the real meaning of a sentence member and its communicative load, Each sentence member behaves differently in this regard. The main means of expressing the theme-rhematic division of a sentence in German and Karakalpak is intonation and word order.

Intonation and word order are used in each sentence to one degree or another to express a communicative task. The differences in grammatical ways of expressing the logical structure of thought in languages of different typologies, such as German (inflectional system), are especially clear. Therefore, when translating from German into Karakalpak, it is necessary to determine the structure of the thought-judgment expressed by means in a German sentence and its transfer to the Karakalpak language.

At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that the structure of the thought-judgment expressed in the sentence is not violated, so that what was a logical predicate and the original sentence is perceived appropriately in the translation sentence. Only in this case the translation can be considered adequate, and the text can be understood correctly.

The means of expressing the semantic center of the message of the predicate of judgment in different languages are different, because they are determined by the grammatical structure of the sentence, which is a national phenomenon.

In languages with a fixed word order, where it is primarily determined grammatically, it would seem that such a contradiction is insoluble and semantically the word order of placement of components on the principle of increasing communicative load can take place, because words cannot move freely in a sentence.

Studying the word order of a sentence for a number of years, Professor V.G.Admoni gives the following characteristic: "In the German language, the place of the predicate is fixed, and at the same time, first of all, its verb part. As for the subject and the other members of the predicate group (addition, circumstances, predicative definition, modal member). then their

location is not fixed, i.e. it can vary significantly depending on the general semantic and emotional content of the sentence and its interrelationships with the context."

E. Drakh divides the whole simple narrative sentence into three parts:

1. "preposition" preceding the conjugated form of the verb,
2. the middle occupied by this form.
3. "zapolye", standing in this form [1, 297]

Researchers studying the structure of the Karakalpak sentence note the following features of the sentence word order in the Karakalpak language, in particular N.A.Baskakov writes: "Depending on the logical stress, the subject and secondary terms, i.e. all the members of the sentence, except the predicate, may have different positions in relation to the predicate, but regardless of the movement they are always in front of the predicate. A change in the standard order of sentence members (inversion) is associated with logical accents, or logical centers, in a given sentence. Logical stress, as a rule, is expressed in the Karakalpak sentence, the place of this sentence member near the predicate.

Thus, a complete common sentence consisting of Ob + P + D + S has several variants, depending on which of the members of the sentence the logical stress falls [2, 64]

These options are as follows:

1. Ob + P + D + S Bugin Azat uige kaitty.
2. Ob + D + P + S Bugin uige Azat kaitty.
3. P + D + Ob + S Azat uige bugin kaitty.
4. D + P + Ob + S Uige Azat bugin kaitty.

This point of view is also expressed by other Turkologists. N.K.Dmitriev notes on this occasion that in some cases the logical emphasis falls just on the subject, and therefore its movement closer to the predicate is quite appropriate [3, 23]. Compare this way : Al toiga Karkyzdyn ogey anasy da shakrylgan edi. (nemis xalyk yertekleri)

In these sentences, the "new", which in Russian is usually expressed by phrasal stress in the order of words, in Uzbek is at the end of the sentence and acquires the properties of a predicate.

A large number of works have been devoted to the question of the order of words in Germanic languages. Some researchers analyze the formation of the word order in the process of the historical development of the language.[1, 311-385].

Others describe the word order of the modern language: the place of individual sentence members [6, 124-136], analyzes the word order from the point of view of formal grammatical division [4, 66-75], actual division [8, 35-36] in comparative terms with the Turkic languages [5, 369].

As we have already noted, in the Karakalpak language only the predicate has a firmly fixed place. Thus M.M. Nusharov, who studied the word order of the Uzbek language, writes: "The Uzbek language, fixing the predicate at the end of a sentence, thereby uses it as one of the means for the formation of closure" [8,35].

Here it will be appropriate to cite the opinion of A.N. Kononov. He emphasizes: “When the predicate (the least mobile member of the sentence) is moved to the place of the subject or one of the minor members of the sentence, the standard word order is sharply violated, which fixes the attention of the listener or reader to the action, state”[5,369].

In the modern Karakalpak language, such a word arrangement, i.e. an intentional word order, can be observed in publicistic styles of speech, in the language of periodicals, in radio broadcasts and especially in oral colloquial speech.

With this word arrangement, the speaker seeks to attract the attention of his interlocutor to those moments of utterance, to those words in the sentence that are emphasized by the speakers of the rules. The speaker's intention to convey a certain meaning is revealed in the selection of syntactic models and other linguistic means, primarily thematic organization.

In addition to stress and word order, the isolating selection of sentence members has a well-known meaning and quality of a means for expressing a special orientation and cognitive attitude of the speaker in German. The member of the sentence that attracts the main attention of the speaker and which serves as a starting point for the deployment of the entire content of the sentence. It is taken out of the sentence, put before the whole sentence as a whole, and in the sentence itself it is repeated, or it is indicated using a pronoun.

The corresponding concept is first simply called, attention is drawn to it, and only then it acts as a specific member of the sentence. But regardless of this leading role in the sentence, it, speaking separately at first, is usually given in a generally named form – in the nominative case. So, as such a named, isolated member of the sentence, the subject in the construction is given.

However, such a distinguished member of the sentence does not necessarily have to stand in the nominative case. Sometimes it is used in the form that is due to its syntactic role in the sentence.

The separation serves to isolate the rhema in the Karakalpak language as well.

Sometimes the desire to single out one or another member of a sentence as the most important leads to its design in the form of a sentence, usually the main one, and the main sentence turns out to be grammatically subordinate.

In addition, the isolation of sentence members can perform not only the function of a rhyme, but also a theme, i.e. they express the starting point of the message.

In general, in most cases, in the Karakalpak language. If an isolated member occupies the final position of the utterance, it performs the function of a rhema.

For example: Xəzirshe sogan karap zhure tursyn sol zhuldyz, kem-kemnen zhokary orlegen zhuldyz. (Kashkyn Sh. Seitov.)

In addition to isolation, researchers note special turns, as well as collateral constructions, to isolate the components of the thematic division.

Therefore, they should be translated into the Karakalpak language in different ways: Nemis delegatıyasy bizin rector tarepinen kutip alyndy.

Compare: Bizin rector nemis delegatıyasyn kutip aldy.

It should be emphasized that, unlike German, the Karakalpak language has little developed passive, so such proposals are made through a valid pledge. And the word order and intonation are used to highlight the theme-rhyme.

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