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THE MAIN RESEARCH OBJECTS OF FUNCTIONAL SYNTAX

(Actual subscription: theme and reme)

Studying the structure of speech, scientists have established that topical division has its own ways of expression that differ from grammatical means that connect words in a sentence. In Russian, such means are word order and intonation. These means form a special system of rules that: Has a more abstract and complex character compared to grammatical norms. Is less strict, allowing for greater variability. Assumes a combined interaction of various linguistic means (for example, lexical, morphological).

In addition, the rules of topical division are not equally applicable to all types of speech. For example: In artistic and colloquial speech, intonation plays a leading role. In scientific and official business speech, a stricter word order helps to structure information. Thus, topical division creates a flexible mechanism for organizing an utterance, making it understandable and expressive for the listener or reader.

Keywords: *word order, grammatical means, intonation, business speech, linguistic means.*

Introduction

Actual membership (theme and rheme) is one of the main concepts of the functional syntax of the language and explains the communicative structure of the sentence. This concept shows how information is organized in a sentence, which parts are already known (theme), and which parts provide new information (rhema). Such separations serve the communicative purposes of the language, that is, the structure of the sentence affects how the speaker will receive the message, how he will be informed.

Actual membership: theme and rheme

1. Theme (spoken information)

- Tema refers to information that the listener or reader already knows and is familiar with from the previous context. It forms the subject or general topic of the sentence.

- Topic is the starting point of a kind of sentence and new information is given on this topic.

- For example: "My friend went to the library". Here "my friend" acts as the subject, because this person is known in advance or is already accepted as the subject.

2. Rema (new information)

- Rhema organizes new information in relation to the predicate of the sentence. This is new information presented to the listener that the listener or reader does not already know.

- Rhema is the incoming part of the sentence, that is, a new idea or event introduced by the speaker.

- For example: "My friend went to the library". Here, "went to the library" forms the frame, because it is new information that the listener did not know from the beginning.

Current membership methods

Expression methods of the actual participle are mainly related to the structure of the sentence and certain functional features of the language. These methods are formed as a result of the combination of grammatical and communicative features of the language.

1. Word Order: Word order is one of the most important means of expressing topical membership. Although sentence structure in Azerbaijani language is often free, certain meanings and accents depend on the correct choice of word order.

2. The theme is usually at the beginning of the sentence, while the rhema is near the end. This ensures that the listener focuses on the topic first and receives the new information later. For example: "My friend went to the library". - Here "he went to the library" plays the role of the frame, and "my friend" plays the role of the theme.

Intonation: As part of the sound structure of a language, intonation plays an important role in determining the meaning of a sentence. Identifying theme and rhyme can be done through intonation.

Contextual cues: Context also plays an important role in determining actual membership. The new information (rheme) and the known information (theme) offered by a sentence can vary depending on the context.

Topical affiliation is based not only on the structure of the sentence, but also on the overall context of the speech. For example, in everyday conversation, a previously discussed topic can be repeated in a sentence related to new information.

Pragmatic elements: In addition to the structure of the sentence, the speaker's purpose and the listener's expectation also affect the functional syntax of the language. This constitutes a more pragmatic aspect of actual membership. For example, time expressions such as "today" or "yesterday" can be placed at the beginning of a sentence as a subject to get a person's attention.

K. Abdullayev's concept of "textema" offers a new approach to analyzing the structures of language and speech. This is due to the distinction between text and speech. According to Abdullayev: "There are differences between the emic level (that is, the structure of language) and the ethical level (that is, the structure of speech). "Texteme" as a unit at the language level is a concept similar to small units of language such as morpheme, lexeme, phoneme. The main goal here is to distinguish the text as language and speech and to determine the difference between written and spoken text" [1, 61].

Topical membership and functional syntax of language is an approach that covers not only grammatical but also communicative purposes. The correct distinction between theme and rheme is important for the understanding and correct transmission of the meaning of the sentence. This approach is one of the important principles regulating the use of language both in speech and writing [2, 61].

Topical membership is one of the main topics of the functional syntax of the language and takes into account communicative and pragmatic purposes in the structure of the sentence. This concept also explains the difference between "theme" (said, already known) and "rhema" (new, transmitted information). How information is distributed in a sentence is one of the main factors of language structure and dynamics.

Phoneme - as the smallest distinguishing unit of the language, plays an important role in the structure of the language. I. Beaudoin de Courtenay defines a phoneme as a "psychologically active phonetic unit". It can be noted that this concept actually reflects two levels: different functions of language (emic) and speech (etic) [7, 351].

Textema - this term, proposed by K. Abdullayev, is similar to units at the "language level" and expresses the basic concepts that make up the text and make it understandable. The difference between phoneme and texteme is related to the structure of the language [3, 14].

The difference between theme (said) and rhema (new) makes up the information in the sentence. Theme contains information that the listener already knows or is familiar with, while rheme is new information that is presented to the listener by the sentence [5, 64].

Actuality in the Azerbaijani language

A. Akhundov's views on actual membership in the Azerbaijani language are noteworthy. He explains actual membership as a special emphasis on one member (usually the subject) in the sentence [3, c. 157].

It is associated with the subjective aspect and aims to bring one member to the fore in the sentence. He explains such sentences with examples:

1. "Our neighbor Salim went to Ankara for a conference yesterday".
2. "Yesterday, our neighbor Salim went to Ankara for a conference".

3. “Yesterday, our neighbor Selim went to Ankara for a conference”.
4. “Our neighbor Selim went to Ankara for a conference yesterday”.
5. “Our neighbor Salim went to Ankara for a conference yesterday” [3, 58].

Here, different forms of each sentence, with different stress and word order, differentiate between theme and rhema. The position and stress of each word in the sentence can change the communicative load of the sentence.

The application of the actual participle varies depending on the morphological and syntactic structure of the language. Its main criteria are:

Word order: In the Azerbaijani language, word order is the main factor that forms the meaning structure of a sentence.

Morphological system: A language's rich morphological system affects the expression of topical membership and how this process occurs.

Additional speech elements: Additional part words and auxiliary words affect the separation of theme and rhyme in the structure of the sentence.

Meaning: The relationships between the words in the sentence and the linking devices (linking words, auxiliary words, etc.) also affect this issue.

Actual membership is not only a grammatical but also a communicative function of the sentence structure. The difference between theme and rheme helps to fulfill the communicative purpose of language, so that the correct connection is made between the theme and the new information. These approaches reflect the dynamics of language through both structure and intonation [5, 252].

Result

Actual membership is one of the main elements that make up the communicative function of the language and regulates the structure of the sentence not only from a grammatical point of view, but also from the point of view of presenting information and fulfilling the purpose of communication. This approach is implemented not only through the structure of the sentence, but also through intonation and word order.

Yes, you noted it right. Actual membership is not only the grammatical aspect of the sentence structure, but also its communicative purpose. It also reflects the dynamism of the language and its purpose of interacting with the user.

The difference between theme (information told) and rheme (new information) reveals the purpose of the sentence. Theme refers to information that is already known in the conversation or with which the listener is familiar, while rheme reflects newly introduced information that is not previously known. This helps the speech to be more effective and targeted. Thus, the relationship between the topic and the new information is correctly established, which creates a mutual understanding with the listener or reader.

The structure and intonation of the actual article are very important. Word order and emphasis determine how information is presented, which parts are important, and which information is essential. These elements serve to convey the message clearly and effectively, increasing the communicative load and value of the sentence.

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Məmmədova Ellada

Funksional sintaksisin əsas tədqiqat obyektləri

(Aktual üzvlənmə: tema və rema)

XÜLASƏ

Alimlər nitqin strukturunu tədqiq etməklə müəyyən etmişlər ki, faktiki bölgü cümlədə sözləri birləşdirən qrammatik vasitələrdən fərqlənən öz ifadə vasitələrinə malikdir. Rus dilində belə üsullar söz sırası və intonasiyadır.

Bu vasitələr xüsusi qaydalar sistemi təşkil edir ki, bunlar: Qrammatik normalarla müqayisədə daha mücərrəd və mürəkkəb xarakter daşıyır. Daha az sərtir, daha çox dəyişkənliyə imkan verir. Müxtəlif linqvistik vasitələrin (məsələn, leksik, morfoloji və intonasiya) birgə qarşılıqlı təsirini nəzərdə tutur.

Bundan əlavə, faktiki bölgü qaydaları bütün nitq növlərinə eyni dərəcədə şamil edilmir. Məsələn: Bədi və danışiq nitqində intonasiya aparıcı rol oynayır. Elmi və rəsmi işgüzar nitqdə daha sərt söz sırası məlumatı strukturlaşdırmağa kömək edir. Beləliklə, faktiki bölgü nitqin təşkili üçün çevik mexanizm yaradır, onu dinləyici və ya oxucu üçün başa düşülən və ifadəli edir.

Açar sözlər: *Söz sırası, qrammatik vasitələr, intonasiya, işgüzar nitq, linqvistik vasitələr.*

ЭЛЛАДА МАМЕДОВА
ОСНОВНЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ
ФУНКЦИОНАЛЬНОГО СИНТАКСИСА
(Актуальная подписка: тема и рема)

Изучая структуру речи, ученые установили, что актуальное членение обладает своими способами выражения, которые отличаются от грамматических средств, связывающих слова в предложении. В русском языке такими способами являются порядок слов и интонация.

Эти средства формируют особую систему правил, которая: Обладает более абстрактным и сложным характером по сравнению с грамматическими нормами. Является менее строгой, позволяя большую вариативность. Предполагает комбинированное взаимодействие различных языковых средств (например, лексических, морфологических и интонационных).

Кроме того, правила актуального членения не одинаково применимы ко всем типам речи. Например: В художественной и разговорной речи интонация играет ведущую роль. В научной и официально-деловой речи более строгий порядок слов помогает структурировать информацию. Таким образом, актуальное членение создает гибкий механизм для организации высказывания, делая его понятным и выразительным для слушателя или читателя.

Ключевые слова: *порядок слов, грамматические средства, интонация, деловая речь, языковые средства.*

Rəyçi: fil.e.d., dos. Elçin İbrahimov