



SOME FEATURES OF THE COMMUNICATIVE INVERSION IN THE SENTENCE

Z. Z. Gafarova

Senior Teacher of Department "Languages", Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers of Bukhara Branch, Uzbekistan, Bukhara

Cite This Article: Z. Z. Gafarova, "Some Features of the Communicative Inversion in the Sentence", International Journal of Scientific Research and Modern Education, Volume 4, Issue 1, Page Number 53-55, 2019.

Copy Right: © IJSRME, 2019 (All Rights Reserved). This is an Open Access Article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract:

The article is about communicative predicativity and communicative inversion in the sentences. The words scientists, their works are given and opened the main idea of the research paper. In the scientific literature there are points of view on the essence of predicative communication. This is exactly what makes the speech a communicative unit.

Key Words: Communicative Predicativity, Grammatical Predicates, Context Adapt, Theme and the Rheme, Transformation of a Phrase, Unusual and Unique Process, Psychological Mechanisms, Context & Communicative Situation.

Some Features of the Communicative Inversion in the Sentence:

Speaking about communicative predicativity V.G. Admoni (he call it communication-individual predicativity) says:

"Communicative-individual predicativity is similar to the grammatical predicative relationship, but also differs with certain aspects, grammatical predicates are grammatically summarized, conditions of the situation and context adapt, individual-predicative communication exists completely in these conditions" [1; 35].

In the scientific literature there are also other points of view on the essence of predicative communication. I.P. Raspopov recognizes as a predicative communication only the relationship between actual separation components. He considers that this is exactly what makes the speech a communicative unit, [1; 35]. This position has been criticized by many researchers. P. V. Chesnokov emphasizes that it is not enough just means of actual separation for the transformation of a phrase into sentences. [16; 176].

Thus, the combination of the theme and the rheme is an unusual and unique process. Different factors in the formation of expression involve the category of thinking, psychological mechanisms and the meaning of "vital logic", context and communicative situation, grammatical and lexical language, and speech. In many cases, it is provides the solution to the task of the communicative composition of a certain sentence. It should be noted that the context criterion is not an absolute relevant, and it is used not always but in many cases.

Based on binarity of the theme and the rheme (simple or complex), it is important to keep in mind that the speech often has a communicative indivisible expression called "monoremas". For the first time, L.V. Sherb mentioned in his work "Fonetikafrantsuzskogoyazyka" about the existence of such sentences. He argues that all one - member sentences ("phrases") are, to a certain extent, a simple statement of authenticity, and can sometimes be complex [19; 125]. L.Z Zinder and T. Stroeva will develop the teaching of a one - member sentences on the German language. The book "SovremennyinemetSKIYazyk" gives a brief analysis of the fragmented words, the differences between one - member sentences and two - member sentences are defined. Authors include one - member sentences (also a one – composition sentences) that do not have a judgment (reasoning). Along with the logical and meaning nature of such sentences, L.R.Zinder and T.Stroeva show the lack of intonation structure - pause, strong emphasis on the second word, and also the reverse word order (in Russian). The authors pay special attention to the role that they play in the beginning of such a sentences, and fulfills the function of formulating a partiality. That is why these kinds of single-parted stories occur in storytelling and fairy tales. For example: There was a lazy herdsman; There was one king; There was sunlight [5; 234]. In the "RusskayaGrammatika" (1980), a one - member sentence is termed as "communicative" [14; 190]. They are here for the first time in a variety of syntactic structural schemes. They are here for the first time in a variety of syntactic structural schemes. Investigating the structure of the remembrance structures is not a novelty in linguistic literature. In 1844, the French scientist A.Weyl mentioned the existence of the order in which the main expression came to the fore, and then the other fragments were placed. V. V. Vinogradov said that "new-old (previously)" structural sentences shows that the more sensitive the speech is, the more powerful it is to highlight the location of the words. It is not a coincidence that such word order can be applied to stylistic purposes. V.V. Vinogradov describes a very important situation: "... emphatic word order can be true only if it is not reversed, if it is not the old one, but the new one" [3; 25]. V.K Chichagov describes the logical shortcut structures at the beginning of the sentences article in his article published in 1959 "On the Dynamic Structure of Declarative Sentence of the Russian Language". These words are called "diminishing dynamic structures" and, at the end, they put the opposite of the "intensifying dynamic structures" with logical accuracy [17; 23]. V.K.

Chichagov misinterpreted the existence of a logical stress in each sentence and argues with M. Matusevich in this area of activity, his service is that it indicates the dynamics or dynamic structure of speech. On the bases of Author's point of view, dynamics can be seen in the movement of the word force. V.K. Chichagov described the dynamic of sentence phonetically. However, he acknowledges that he is can not limited to the phonetic aspects of sentence. That is why V.K. Chichagov contradicts the diminishing dynamic structures at the end of the article in terms of their semantics. V.K. Chichagov tried to show that in Russian speech there is not only low or high dynamic structures in the speech, but also two different styles of conversation are reflected, [17; 24-25].

K.G. Krushelnitskaya "new" - "old (given)" - considers the word order as emphatic word order and contradicts it with "normal", common speech [9; 240]. It is not quite clear how we call it "emphatic", as it is stated in the case that these statements often do not have emphasis. The ideas of independence from communicative inversion were investigated in the works of V.E. Shevyakova [18; 210]. He focuses his attention on the following: the language of analytical structures is determined by the necessity of formal-grammatical factors based on language building.

T.M. Nikolaeva writes about the inconsistency of the issue of empathy with accent separation [11; 32].The eighth years speaks of the "expressive variance" of words in Russian grammar, in which there is more to be shown than the stylistic neutral variant. The term "expressive version" describe the meaning of the rheme-theme sentences not only in Russian, but also may also apply to the remainder of the English-language narrative (which is less communicative in Russian than in English and hence more expressive) If there is no equality sign between the emaciation and the emphasis.

As for the term "regressive word order", it does not fully satisfy either because "regressive quality is sometimes used differently". In his Danish syntax, S.N. Kutsnetsov uses the term "word combination" to refer to the subject element, [10; 88]. Similarly, I.P. Ivanova was also used regressive adjective [5; 104].

If the word "inversion" is used, it should be used only with the "communicative" identifier, ie "communicative inversion." This term is criticized by some researchers. E. Holman agrees with the use of this term. In his opinion, this name is wrong, because it implies the idea of the "normal" word order, but it seems to us that it is not a "normal" word order, but a certain logical-syntactic structure adapted to the communicative aspect E. Holman [20; 119]. E. Holman's conclusions can not be summed up, and communicative inversion should be considered as a normal, "normal" retraction of communication. The functions of the rheme-theme sentence play an important role in this regard, which helps them to succeed in communicating. A comprehensive analysis of the types of structures under consideration is required. Here are their specific features and performance characteristics. The analysis of expositions as expedient expressions is given in the book "Sovremennyiruskiyazyk, Poryadokslovaktualnoechlenenie" by I.Kovtunova. Analyzing the main types of stories, the author draws particular attention to their influence, as well as the power of the reman, the intonation position, the differentiated intonation characteristic, with the express options being neutral. 128]. L.F. Serova's work is based on French-language materials [15; 18]. L.F. Serova's communicative inversion is of interest as an expressive way of expressing emotional speech.

The rheme – theme structure of the sentence of the German language has not been systematically analyzed. There is almost no communication in the communicative reversion of the German language, and the communicative reversion is accompanied by other problems. In most cases the phonetic aspect is analyzed [2; 20]. We will focus on one of these things. In his dissertation on the dissertation of Z.S. Vlasova on the division of the German language, the thematic, rheumatic and monorematic structures together with the remainder themes are called as empirical structures. According to Z.S. Vlasova, they are always empathic, if the whole of the "new" enters the first syntax. An example of what he never recalled was remembered. In the first (rheumatic) synthesis of this word there is a rise of tonality, the axes of the axis are distinct with the durability and duration; on the contrary, the second (thematic) synthesis is made up of a small tone of a tone, power and temporal change, which indicates that this synthesis has an additional (additional) character. Z.S.Vlasova also investigates the intonation structure by using a phonetic experiment, where some of the "new" components pass into the second syntax. Here is one example: There was no student Mathematics Faculty too. This view describes the author of the dissertation as non-empathic structure [4; 19-20].

Thus Z.S. Vlasova's work separates two types of communicative inverse statements. The first type (emphatic) author, "new" - "given (existent)," contains all the meanings, but only the logic of the first synthesis was analyzed: A horseman took us away or he spoke stubbornly, - The "theme" is not considered in the communication with the communicative structure. Despite the fact that the rheme- theme sentences all of the remainder of the first synthesis, these structures are not associated with logic accent or emphasis. In this dissertation, these or other parties are ignored, but only one phonetic aspect is its necessity and autonomy [6; 259]

In conclusion we can say that the rheme-theme sentence does not give a deeper explanation of the communicative-functional peculiarities of speech. Despite the fact that the rheme-theme sentence all of the remainder of the first synthesis, these structures are not associated with logic accent or emphasis. In this dissertation, these or other parties are ignored, but only one phonetic aspect is its necessity and autonomy [6;

259] Thetheme-theme sentence does not give a deeper explanation of the communicative-functional peculiarities of speech. In A.M. Peshkovsky's opinion, intonation, along with its importance, is often seen as a supplementary tool in grammatical formulation [12; 301].

These important observations by A.M. Peshkovsky serve as a basis for resolving the problem of communicative and constructive syntax. In this case, intonation will be a new approach-communicative-textual approach, including the rest of the story, gives a deeper understanding of the nature and function of the rheme-theme sentences.

References:

1. Адмони В.Г. Двучленные фразы в трактовке Л.В. Щеры и проблема предикативности. - Филологические науки, 1960, №1, с.35.
2. Брагина А.Ф. Порядок слов и интонация как факторы изменений в структуре немецкого предложения. М., 1971.
3. Виноградов В.В. Некоторые задачи изучения синтаксиса простого предложения. - Вопросы языкознания, 1954 №1, с.25.
4. Власова З.С. Коммуникативно-интонационное членение предложения в немецком языке. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук. М., 1972.
5. Зиндер Л.Р., Строева Т.В. Современный немецкий язык, изд. 3-е, м., 1957 с.234.
6. Зиндер Л.Р. Общая фонетика. 2-е изд. Л., 1979, с.257-258.
7. Иванов И.П., Бурлакова В.В., Почепцов Г.Г. Теоритическая грамматика современного английского языка М., 1974, с.134.
8. Ковтунова И.И. Современный русский язык. Порядок слов и актуальное членение предложения. М., 1976, с.128-129.
9. Крушельницкая К.Г. Очерки по сопоставительной грамматике немецкого и русского языков. М., 1961, с.243.
10. Кузнецов С.Н. Теоретическая грамматика датского языка синтаксис М. 1984, с.88.
11. Николаева Т.М. Семантика акцентного вделения М., 1982, с.32.
12. Пешковский А.М. Интонация и грамматика. - Вк. История советского языкознания. Некоторые аспекты общей теории языка. М., 1981, с.305.
13. Распопов И.П. Актуальное членение и коммуникативные синтаксические типы повествовательных предложения в русском языке: Автореф. Дис... докт. филол. наук. М., 1969, с.13.
14. Русская грамматика. Т.2. Синтаксис. М., 1980, с.195.
15. Серова Л.Ф. Коммуникативная инверсия (последовательность рема-тема) как экспрессивный приём в современном французском языке: Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук., л., 1985.
16. Чесноков П.В. О предикативности как свойство предложения - В кн.: Теоретические проблемы синтаксиса современных индоевропейских языков л., 1975, с.176.
17. Чичагов В.К. О динамической структуре русского повествовательного предложения. - Вопросы языкознания. 1959, №3, с.39
18. Шевякова В.Е. Современный английский язык. л., 1980 с.214.
19. Щерба Л.В. Фонетика французского языка. М., 1955, с.123.
20. Holman E. Some thoughts on variable word order - In: Reportson text linguistics. Approaches to word order. Abo Akademi, 1982, p.130.