



## ISSUES OF ACTUAL DIVISION OF THE SENTENCE IN LINGUISTICS

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**Cite This Article:** Gafarova Zumrad Zohirjonovna, "Issues of Actual Division of the Sentence in Linguistics", International Journal of Scientific Research and Modern Education, Volume 4, Issue 2, Page Number 29-30, 2019.

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### **Abstract:**

The article deals with the issues of actual division of a sentence: rema and theme, formal and grammatical division of a sentence, special syntactic form in actual division, ways of expressing a theme and rema, communicative structure of a sentence in modern English.

**Key Words:** Sentence Division, Speech and Theme, Actual Division, Sentence Structure & Starting Point

The phenomenon of dividing a sentence on a theme and remains called a current division, or, less frequently, a communicative (or functional) perspective of the sentence. There is no functional symmetry between the topic and the theme: the term 'rema' is an obligatory component of a sentence, which makes it possible to use it as a statement; a sentence devoid of remain loses its meaning. Remas can function without a theme, but the theme is impossible in the absence of a rema. Rema is always a part of a sentence, its beginning or introduction, but it cannot coincide with the whole sentence. "Rema is a component of the communication structure that constitutes the speech act of the message. Accordingly, the theme is its unconstitutional component, opposed to rema. Rema is the absolute heritage of a sentence, because it forms a sentence as a product of speech with a certain communicative task, and the role of the theme is relative: the theme is responsible for the connection between the sentence and the text and the extra-linguistic reality" [14; 445].

The focus of the contrast is the segment of the statement to which the continuation of "rather than..." is "asked": Ivan entrusted me with his car (not something else) / Ivan entrusted his car to me (not to someone else). [1; 67]

The main elements of syntactic division of a sentence are the grammatical subject and the grammatical predicate. The main elements of the actual division of a sentence are the starting point (or basis) of the statement, i.e. what is known in the given situation or, at least, can be easily understood and from what the speaker comes, and the core of the statement, i.e. what the speaker reports about the starting point of the statement.

The main elements of the current division of the sentence are the starting point (or basis) of the statement, i.e. what is known in the situation, or at least can be easily understood, and from what the speaker is saying, and the core of the statement, i.e. what the speaker is saying about the starting point of the statement. Actual division of a sentence is a problem that linguistics has long been paying attention to, but it has not been studied systematically because the attitude of actual division to formal division of the sentence has not been clarified. Already in 1855 the French linguist Henri Weil drew attention to the importance of the actual division of the sentence in order to solve the problem of word order; the linguists grouped around the magazine "Zeitschrift für Volkerpsychologie" worked hard on this topic. At that time, the linguists called the starting point of the statement a psychological subject, and the core of the statement a psychological predicate. These terms were not successful, because, firstly, the starting point of the statement is not always his topic, which would seem to be derived from the term "psychological subject", and secondly, the proximity of the terms "psychological subject" and "psychological predicate" does not contribute to a clear differentiation of the two, in fact, different phenomena. The psychological coloring of both terms has also led to the fact that the whole problem has been displaced from the field of view of official linguistics.

It is not always the case that the point of the statement is the subject of the statement in the circulated sentence, although it is not uncommon for both to coincide. This is most often the case in a simple linked sentence, where the starting point is usually the subject of the previous sentence. For example: "Borekan, yo'qekan, qachonlardirbirpodshoyashaganekan, uningucho'g'libo'lganekan. Engkattao'g'lidunyokezib, kelinizlamoqchibo'libdi". As can be seen, the starting point of the second sentence is the theme detailed in the first sentence, while the starting point of the third sentence is the theme outlined in the second sentence. At the beginning of the statement, when nothing is known about the existence of the sentence with the most general indication of the time - "Borekan, yo'qekan, qachonlardirbirpodshobo'lganekan". From the point of view of the current division, this proposal can be considered as an undivided statement, as it contains the core of the statement with accompanying words. The undefined circumstance of "Qachonlardir" is completely pushed to the background, and as a result, this content proposal is entirely equivalent to the proposals that do not contain such a circumstance at all: "Borekan, yo'qekan, qachonlardirbirpodshobo'lganekan, shundayaqliiekanki,

barchahayvonlarnimahaqidagapirayotganlarinitushunarekan"; "Birbevaayolbo'lganekan, uningikkiqiziborekan, ularningismlari Zumradva Qimmatekan". Sometimes such an introductory sentence is accompanied by various comments indicating the diversity of relations at the beginning of the statement.

The longer these introductory remarks are, the sooner they can achieve independence and change into a sentence with its own melodic ending. This sentence sometimes expresses the attitude of the speaker to what he or she is going to say.

There are cases where the first sentence is based on the subject matter of the statement itself. Sometimes, in the sentence, in a peculiar way anticipating the not yet disclosed subject situation of the statement, the circumstances of the place or time, which are put at the beginning of the existential sentence as the starting point of the statement, are selected.

The picture of the actual division of a sentence in the interrupted everyday speech is much richer than in the speech processed, especially in written form of language; the richness of such speech increases the more closely the person conducting the conversation comes into contact with it in everyday life.

Here the theme can be expressed also by the form of the third person if it is a question of the person or recently named in a context of the subject. In languages where the narrative sentence always contains a subject-specific verb, this is a common occurrence. This is not the case in those languages where the verb in the narrative sentence in a personal form requires a specially expressed subject only in special cases. In such languages - the Czech language belongs to such languages - there are cases when the subject of the statement, which must be transmitted by a personal form of verb, is not specifically expressed at all, but is reflected only in the morphological aspect of the word referring to the core of the statement, or as its own center, or in the form of a concomitant sentence.

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