

ACTUAL STRUCTURE IN THEORETICAL GRAMMAR

Akhatova Kumushkhon Qurbonali qizi

Master of FSU

Nurmatova Munis Mashrabovna

Senior teacher of FSU

Abstract: *The change of the normal order and intonation structure of speech fragments in relation to the main paradigmatic member and the transformation of this sentence into a syntagmatic subordinate sentence is its actualization, that is, its adaptation to the requirements of a concrete speech situation. Actualization gives the sentence a form that is in accordance with the communicative intent of the content expressed by the sentence as required by the situation.*

Key words: *sentence, theme and rheme, actual division, grammatical category*

Introduction: In order to be a sentence, any syntactic device must express a communicative purpose in addition to expressing a particular proposition. For example, in the sentence Karim went to Moscow, in addition to the expression of the general structure - proposition, the speaker's communicative intention is also expressed. The speaker's intention here is to provide information about Karim's actions. So what did Karim do? there will be an answer to the question. In the sentence Karim went to Moscow, the communicative intention of the speaker is to inform about who has gone. Who went to Moscow? there will be an answer to the question. In the sentence Karim went to Moscow, the communicative intention of the speaker is to provide information about the direction of another action.

Where did Karim go at this point? will be offended by the question. It can be seen that the syntactic elements that make up the sentence perform a certain syntactic task and also serve to perform a communicative task by expressing the communicative intention of the speaker. The structure of the sentence in terms of its communicative function is its actual structure.

From the point of view of the communicative (actual) task, the elements that make up the sentence are divided into theme (known) and rheme (new) parts. The rhema part of the sentence is the most important communicative part - the communicative center. The question is asked to determine the communicative center of the sentence. Since the subject part of the sentence is already known, it is repeated exactly in the question. Accordingly, in the first case (when there is an answer to the question What did Karim?) Karim is the theme (known), he went to Moscow - rema (new), in the second case (Who went to Moscow? when there is an answer to) went to Moscow - theme (known), Karim - rema (new); the third case

(when there is an answer to the question Where did Karim go?) Karim went - theme (known). To Moscow - is rema (new)

It can be seen that the sentence is communicatively (actually) always composed of two parts - theme (known) and rheme (new). In this respect, it is similar to traditional head clauses of syntactic structure. Sometimes they can be equal: tema - to the possessor, rhema - to the participle. But since the theme-rhema and possessive-partition divisions are divisions of different structures that are related to each other, they are fundamentally different from each other. If the elements of the syntactic structure consist of other parts in addition to the main parts, the communicative structure always consists of two elements - the subject of communication - the theme and the communicative center that provides information about the theme - the rheme.

Literature analysis and methodology

Different terms are used in linguistics to express actual clauses. For example, the basis and the core (Matezius), the known and the new (Krushel'nitskaya), the basis and the predicated part (Raspopov), etc. The terms logical subject and logical predicate, mental subject and mental predicate, substantive subject and substantive predicate are also used.

The reason why the division into themes and rhemes is considered an actual division is that for the speaker, this division is a division that is relevant only for this context, or for this situation. The three different divisions of the above sentence Karim went to Moscow show that depending on the concrete situation of communication-intervention, the speaker sets different communicative tasks.

In linguistics, in addition to the actual division term, such division is expressed by a number of other terms: Communicative division, contextual division, theme-rhematic division, functional direction of the sentence, communicative direction of the sentence, etc. .

Known and new meanings are placed on top of the main grammatical meaning of the sentence according to the communicative intention of the speaker during the speech process.

Thus, the communicative load of the parts of the sentence is an integral part of the content of the sentence, so it is appropriate to study the actual division as a separate syntactic category.

A study history of actual division. In current linguistics, the phenomenon studied under the term topical division has been observed by linguists for a long time. According to the oral information of Prof. A. Rustamov, this phenomenon was also known in the works of Central Asian philologists, in particular, Zamakhshari. Special terms representing the parts of actual division are also used: theme (theme), composition (rheme). But the actual division spread to world linguistics through the works of European linguists. For a long time, this phenomenon was interpreted as a logical or spiritual phenomenon rather than a linguistic one.

The study of this phenomenon in the spiritual aspect is associated with the name of a number of German scientists. In particular, the famous scientist of the 19th century G. Von de Gabelens pays attention to the connection of imagination formed in the speaker's mind. He says that the first idea that participates as a speech predicate is a "spiritual subject", and the second idea that gives information

G. Paul has a similar opinion about this incident. Using the terms "spiritual possessor", "spiritual participle", he says that the most important clause in a sentence is the mental participle under logical stress. Each of the four clauses in the sentence Carl will go to Berlin tomorrow can be a mental clause according to the marker of indefiniteness. A logically stressed part is a mental part, and it gives new information about something unknown.

This issue was reflected to some extent in the works of famous Russian linguists F.F. Fortunatov, A.M. Peshkovsky, A.V. Shcherba, V.V. Vinogradov. According to F.F. Fortunatov, the form of expression of mental judgment is a sentence, but the grammatical parts of the sentence and the mental parts may not correspond to each other. For example, the mental possessor expressed by the sentence Keldi Farhad is keldi (a known fact of the speaker and the listener) and the mental participle consists of Farhad (new information about a known fact). (known fact), mental participle - came (new fact) can be. Among these, D.M. Peshkovsky's observations deserve attention.

A.M. Peshkovsky's special attention to the rhythmic-intonation aspect of speech brought him much closer to the actual phenomenon of division. But he did not specifically dwell on this issue, considering this phenomenon to be outside the scope of grammar. A.M. Peshkovsky makes very interesting observations about the intonation of a sentence and provides valuable information about the effect of intonation on the content of a sentence. When he thinks about "intonational cut", he contrasts it with "grammatical cut". If the logical emphasis is on a verb or a predicative word, the intonation clause and the grammatical clause agree with each other, and in other cases, they differ from each other, indicating that the intonational clause is not a grammatical category.

A special study of this phenomenon under the actual division term belongs to the pen of the famous Czech linguist V. Matezius. Based on some ideas of the 19th century French linguist A. Weil, he proved for the first time that the problem of actual division is related to linguistics. He showed the relationship of topical division with syntactic division and its difference. Actual division is shown to be based on certain grammatical devices. V. Matezius said that the next task of linguistics is to show the relationship between the formal and actual divisions of the sentence on the basis of concrete materials, and that this task is extremely important, because the question of the relationship between the formal and actual divisions of the sentence is one of the most characteristic issues in every language. stated that.

The actual division theory of V. Matezius is deepened by his followers F. Danesh, Skalichka, Ya. Firbas, P. Adames and I. Mistriklar. As a result, this theory spread widely not only in Czech linguistics, but also in world linguistics. This issue has also been widely studied in Russian linguistics.

In particular, the study of this issue in Russian linguistics is associated with the name of K.G.Krushchel'nitskaya, I.P.Raspopov, I.I.Kovtunova, V.3.Panfilov. In the later periods, a number of works devoted to the actual division of the sentence appeared in Turkic studies

Discussion and results

Relevance of topical and syntactic division to different levels. Topical division reflects the communicative purpose of the sentence and is related to communicative syntax. The sentence considered from the point of view of topical division is also distinguished by some linguists as a special level of the language system - the level of actual division. V.3. Panfilov calls the division level the logical-grammatical level. In his opinion, the fact that each syntactic element (part of a sentence) that makes up this sentence can be the subject of actual division without changing its syntactic function shows that actual division is removed from the scope of semantic division. It seems that we are not witnessing the phenomenon of a syntactic level, but the phenomenon of a sentence that is higher than it. Because all events related to actual division cannot be explained within the traditional syntactic level, - he says.

I.P.Raspopov divides it into constructive-syntactic level and communicative-syntactic level and introduces the actual division to the next level. I.I. Kovtunov claims that the idea of dividing into two levels is of great importance for the study of actual division and word order. This made it possible to determine the two-level function of word order and the position of these functions in the sentence structure

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Nematov H. and others. Structural syntax of the Uzbek language. - T.: University, 2000.
2. Mengliev B. Structural syntax of the Uzbek language - Karshi., 2003.
3. G'ulomov A., Askarova M. Modern Uzbek literary language. Syntax. - T.: 1989.
4. Grammar of the Uzbek language. Volume II. Syntax. - T.: Science, 1975. - 548
5. www.ziyonet