



THE ROLE OF THEME AND REMA IN THE ACTUAL DIVISION OF A SENTENCE

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Abstract. *The article aims to scientifically illuminate the linguistic nature of the categories of theme and rheme, their place in the actual division of the sentence, the process of historical formation of this theory, and the features of their expression. The study extensively analyzes the views formed within the framework of functional syntax, pragmalinguistics, and text linguistics. Also, the Prague Linguistic School, the Russian Functional School, and other linguistic approaches are studied comparatively.*

Keywords: *actual division, theme, rheme, communicative syntax, informational structure, Prague school, functional syntax.*

The communicative function of language is to organize the process of information exchange between people. One of the most important mechanisms of this process is the actual division of the sentence, which determines in what order, with what stress, and with what communicative weight the content is conveyed. The actual division of a sentence occurs through components such as theme and rheme.

The theme is information familiar to the interlocutor, and the rheme is information introduced based on this information, which is considered a new, communicative center. These units form the

informative structure of communication, determine the communicative weight of the sentence, and ensure the logical consistency of the text.

The theme-rheme problem is currently one of the central theoretical concepts in stylistics, discourse analysis, cognitive linguistics, translation studies, and text linguistics[1]. This article provides an in-depth scientific explanation of the history of the scientific formation of this theory, its main principles, and the functional features of actual division using the example of the Uzbek language.

The categories of theme and rheme were studied simultaneously as syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic units. This theory was formed as an independent linguistic trend in the 20th century. Its development is divided into three main stages.

The classic founder of the doctrine of the actual division of a sentence is V. Mathesius. In the 1920s-1930s, he substantiated the need to study not only the grammatical, but also the communicative structure of language.

According to V. Mathesius:

- the content of the sentence is not constant, but depends on the speech situation is divided into "certain" information;
- this division determines the communicative significance of any syntactic structure determines;
- the theme is the starting point of the sentence, and the rheme is the "heavy center" of information is considered [4].

Representatives of the Prague School linked this theory with phonology, intonation, and semantics, forming the actual division as the basis of general functional linguistics.

In the middle of the 20th century, the issue of theme-rheme was expanded in Russian linguistics. In this direction: A.M. Peshkovsky -

about the "psychological center" of the sentence [5], G.A. Zolotova - analyzed the communicative types of speech, the role of intonation in actual division [2].

This approach of Russian linguistics revealed the nature of theme-rheme not only as syntactic, but also as semiotic, psycholinguistic, and stylistic categories.

In Uzbek linguistics, the theory of actual division was improved and formed in the 1960s and 2000s.

The following scientists left an important scientific legacy in this direction: A. Gulyamov - gave consistent teachings on the principles of semantic division in the syntax of the Uzbek language, communicative evaluation of the sentence, theme-rheme relations.

Also, in Karakalpak linguistics, some information about this is provided in the research of M.Kudaybergenov and G.Doszhanova on text linguistics[6].

It is emphasized that the concepts of theme-rheme are largely determined by word order, intonation, particles, and communicative situations. Theme and rheme are not syntactic categories, but communicative-semantic units. Their manifestation is determined not by the syntactic model of the sentence, but by the information needs of the speech process.

Theme - information familiar to the interlocutor, determined based on the context, is the logical starting point of the sentence.

As characteristics of the theme, contextual dependence - the connection of the theme with the information expressed in previous sentences, a stable position in speech - often located at the beginning of the sentence, informational function - based on existing information,

creating a basis for the introduction of new information, syntactic function - often in the form of a subject, attribute, complement[1].

A rheme is the informative core of a sentence, which contains the most important, the most new information for the interlocutor. Characteristics of rheme are distinguished by the center of stress - tone, pause, logical stress, carries new information, determines the semantic load of the sentence, and is often located at the end of the sentence.

A rheme often consists of an unexpected, new, important, or paradigmatically distinct unit. Theme-rheme relations constitute not only within a single sentence, but also the entire text. The theme of each new sentence can be formed from the rheme of the previous sentence. This creates continuity from text to text.

Theme-rheme dynamics also plays a special role in discourse. The change of theme during discourse is a natural process. This process controls the flow of thought and ensures communicative economy.

The research results show that the theme-rheme system plays an important role in organizing the informative and communicative structure of the sentence. The theme expresses information familiar to the interlocutor, while the rheme expresses the new, central part of the content. These units are determined not so much by the grammatical structure of the language as by the pragmatic needs of speech.

Today, the theme-rheme system is used as an important methodological category in text linguistics, cognitive approaches, translation studies, language processing for artificial intelligence, and discourse analysis.

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