THE COMMUNICATIVE FUNCTION OF THE INVERSION PHENOMENON

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ABSTRACT

The analysis of this research shows that the speech structures in the rheme-theme structure have different communicative and pragmatic content. In the course of the study it was found that there are two types of logical-semantic separation and, consequently, the communicative nature of the rheme.

Keywords: Rheme-theme, word order, emphatic word order, emphasis, communicative inversion, logical stress.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The study of rheme-theme structures is nothing new in the linguistic literature. As early as 1844, the French scientist A.Weil mentioned the existence of a word order, in which the main unit of expression comes at the beginning of a sentence, followed by other parts (see Krylova, 2009).

Academician V.V.Vinogradov noted that in the language system there are "new-old (previously given)" structural sentences, noting that due to the placement of words, a stronger emphasis of the new is achieved by more effective speech. It is no coincidence that such a word order is used for stylistic purposes. According to the scientist, if the possessor expresses new information rather than pre-given or "old" information, the word order can be emphatically correct, not only inverse (Vinogradov 1975:254).

Some researchers describe the logical stress structures that come at the beginning of a sentence, calling them "decreasing dynamic structures," and contrasting them with "increasing dynamic structures" that have a logical stress at the end of a sentence. According to the authors, the dynamics is manifested in the movement of the pronunciation force (Chichagov 1989:23-40; Cruttenden 1995:82). But in this case, being limited only by phonetics does not lead to the expected result.

Many researchers consider the word order "new" - "old (previously given)" to be an emphatic word order and contrast it with the placement of ordinary words. It is not clear to us whether this phenomenon is called "emphatic," because such statements often do not have emphasis. The idea of the independence of empathy from communicative inversion was put forward in the works of V.E.Shevyakova (Shevyakova 1980:214). She focuses on the fact that in languages with an analytical structure, the presence of the possessor at the beginning of a sentence is determined by the conditionality of formal-grammatical factors based on the language structure.

T.M.Nikolayeva tried to prove the incompatibility of accent separation with emphasis (Nikolayeva 2004: 32).

In English grammar, more important had been the moral objections, which were interpreted as "expressive variants" in which the rheme was more pronounced than in the stylistically neutral variants (Hiddleston 1995:454). It is well known that expressiveness is more pronounced when communicative inversion is less common.

As for the concept of "regressive word order", it is also not entirely satisfactory, because the term "regressive" is sometimes used in a different sense. S.N.Kuznetsov (1984:88) in his work refers to the word order in combination with this term, in which the subordinate element comes first. The term "regressive" is used in the same sense in Theoretical Grammar of the English Language (Ivanova, Burlakova, Pachentsov 1984:134).

It should be noted that the term "communicative inversion" is not approved by some researchers. Consequently, E. Holman, who opposes the use of the term, argues that such a naming is incorrect because it evokes the idea of the primacy of normative word order, but not of word order, but of the adaptation of a particular logical-syntactic structure to a communicative goal (Holman 1992:130).

It is impossible to agree with E.Holman's opinion that the communicative inversion should be considered as a certain deviation from the normal, "normal" course of communication. In this case, the function of rheme-theme statements plays an important role, they serve for the successful implementation of communication. An analysis should be conducted that covers all types of structures under consideration. Only then their peculiarities and conditions of speech activation will be manifested.

The analysis of I.I.Kovtunova's monography on the analysis of expressive expressions of rhetorical themes contains some interesting ideas. Analyzing the main types of rheme-thematic sentences, the author pays special attention to their influence, as well as the power of rhyme, the role of intonation as a distinguishing feature, which differs from the neutrals of expressive variants (Kovtunova 2002:128-129). It is worth mentioning the work of L.F.Serova on the basis of modern French language materials. L.F.Serova is interested in communicative inversion as a means of expressing emotional speech, an expressive method (Serova 1985).

The rheme-thematic structures of speech in English have not been studied systematically. There are a number of works specifically devoted to communicative inversion, while communicative inversion can be found in works considered in conjunction with other problems, and in many cases the phonetic aspect is analyzed (Cruttenden 1995:88). Let us dwell on one such case. In the dissertation of I.K.Batalova, devoted to the communicative-informational division of speech, along with thematic, rhematic and monorhematic structures, rheme-thematic structures are considered, which the author calls "emphatic structures". According to I.K.Batalova, if the whole composition of the "new" enters the first syntagma, they will always have an emphatic character. Examples include repressions, old maids, and the rest (Huxley. Crome Yellow, p.74). In the first (rhematic) syntagma of this sentence there is an ascending-descending movement of the tone, the peaks of the accent are characterized by intensity and duration; on the contrary, the second (thematic) syntagma is formed by small changes in pitch, strength, and timbre, indicating that this syntagma has an additional character. The scientist also studies the intonational structure inherent in speech, in which part of the "new" structure is transferred to

the second syntagma. For example: Also a student of mathematics was asked. The author of the dissertation describes such a view as a non-emphatic structure (Batalova 1984).

Thus, two types of communicative inversion sentences are distinguished. The first (emphatic) type "new" - "given (existing)" structural sentences are displayed. However, only the logically stressed sentences in the first syntagma are analyzed: An artist was applied or a long speech came "rheme" - sentences with a communicative structure "theme" are not taken into account. Here, although the whole composition of the rheme enters the first syntagma, these structures are not associated with logical emphasis or emphasis.

The neglect of other aspects of the communicative content and the emphasis on a single phonetic aspect do not allow to shed light on the communicative-functional peculiarities of rheme-theme sentences. A number of scholars have noted that intonation, in addition to its importance, in many cases manifests itself only as an aid in the grammatical formalization of a sentence (Berman, Szamosi 1992:304; Peshkovsky 1981:305).

These important observations of the researchers serve as the basis for solving the problem of communicative and constructive syntax relations. In this case, a new approach to intonation-communicative-textual approach is established, which allows a deeper understanding of the communicative nature and function of sentences, including rheme-theme sentences.

T.M.Nikolayeva shows that the intonation of a sentence is in a complex relationship with other means of language, which interact in the sentence, and sometimes outside the sentence. Based on this, the author considers the category of "division" not as a purely phonetic category, but as one of the categories of leading meaning. The scientist compares the two approaches to the division into actual parts - the semantic and formal approaches, and analyzes the manifestation of the form of one of the centers of the division of the sentence into actual parts. She distinguishes four types of sentences in Russian according to the nature of the accent: 1) zero-stress sentences; there is neither a clearly separated theme nor rheme in these sentences; 2) sentences clearly divided into two opposite syntagmatic parts; 3) logically stressed sentences — Paul did this (and not Peter); 4) Sayings of the type "Морщиниста была эта ладонь" (Nikolayeva 1972:50). As can be seen from the given description, there is a communicative inversion in the last two cases.

T.M.Nikolaeva, unlike other researchers, sees clear typological differences of the communicative inversion group and identifies two types of these statements, which are distinguished not only by their prosodic, but also by their semantic, communicative-textual features.

The problem of the separation of communicative inversion sentences into two types has not been further developed by researchers dealing with the problem of division into actual parts. It is important to point out that the signs of division of rheme can be different, and that these signs have distinctive and classifying meanings. The main problem in the analysis of the communicative inversion phenomenon is related to its function. An important task is to distinguish the rheme based on the nature of the rheme-theme structures: the rhombus stands out more strongly in the position before the theme than in the position after the theme. Observation of the texts shows that the degree of expressiveness of the rheme is not the same and depends on the following facts: a) the reason for the logical-semantic relationship with the context; b) the presence or absence of lexical-grammatical means that increase the expressiveness of the expression; c) observance or violation of normative rules of speech

structure. Creators often use rheme-thematic utterances as a stylistic method, a method that allows the characters' speech in a written text to give a verbal-to-verbal tone, as prioritizing the leading element increases emotionality. It is common in the works of writers, such as rhetorical sayings. The use of the rheumatic element, especially the rheumatic predicate determiner, at the beginning of a sentence is a favorite pictorial tool of the authors. U.Saroyan also used communicative inversion effectively. Here you can see his work "The Human Comedy", in which stylistically marked remnants of the phrase appear on almost every page. This is due to the high expressive tone and dynamism of the novel. In fiction, the analysis of rheme-theme sentences should be one of the tools for studying the writer's individual style.

In addition to the above-mentioned tasks, in the event of communicative inversion, the rheme may have a close relationship with any element in the previous context, often achieving a more precise proximity and rheme separation (Ashurova, Galiyeva 2013:16).

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