Study Of Concepts Expressing The Relationship Between New And Old Information (Theme And Rheme) Expressed In A Sentence

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Annotation. In linguistics, the issue of theme and rheme is one of the topical issues that have been studied in almost all languages for several years. The purpose of this article is to talk about the theme and rhyme of sentences in Uzbek and English, and discuss its types and several differences. From the point of view of the 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 important from a communicative (informational) point of view. The question is asked to determine this rheme. If the subject part of the sentence is known, it is repeated exactly in the interrogative sentence.

INTRODUCTION

In the pair of subject and predicate taken in general logic, the subject is interpreted as a theme, an element used to express given and old information. In practice, this is also the case, because the person who wants to express the sentence uses the sentence in order to enrich the sentence in terms of information, to enrich it with a specific meaning which begins with information that is acceptable to the listener or listeners, because if the listener does not understand the information at the beginning of the sentence, how will the listener understand the information at the end of the sentence? For example, in the sentence "Somebody came," the subject is "somebody," and the "rheme" is "came". Somebody is the subject of this sentence, and the subject is uncertain. How can we give specific information to an uncertain subject? This is impossible.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The actual parts consist of the base of the sentence and the core of the expression. The known part of the thought expressed in the sentence, that is, the base of the expression, is called the theme (which means known) and the unknown part, that is, the core of the expression, is also called the rheme (which means new). The rhema part of the sentence is important from the point of view of communication. The question is always asked to determine the rheme. Since the topic part of the sentence is known, it is exactly repeated in the interrogative sentence. Below, pay attention to the topic-rhematic, i.e. actual, division of some simple sentences:

theme	rheme
Salima	(where?) came back from university
Universitetdan	(who?) Salima qaytdi (Salima came back)
Bahorda	(what?) gullar ochiladi. (Plants are flowers in spring)
	(when?) bahorda ochiladi
Gullar	(what?) kursini tuzatmadi
Karim	(who?) Karim tuzatmadi
Kursini	

But it is not necessary to know what is being talked about, and what is being talked about must be unknown.

For example, if the speaker says: "Ahmad is a smart guy", the listener may not know Ahmed, and in this case the speaker will have to insert an additional sentence. it is not necessary, more precisely, for a person who has heard about Ahmed, what he expects in this topic can be very different. In other words, the continuation of the sentence "Ahmad ..." can be a million different. But the main condition of information theory is this - that the speaker is required to choose an answer about Ahmad that is known to one in a million listeners.

The actual division of the sentence is opposed to the formal division of the sentence. If in the form (formal) division, attention is paid to the grammatical elements of the sentence (partition, case, complement, determiner, etc.), then in the actual structure, the semantic division of the sentence is assumed. In actual division, thought goes from the known to the unknown. The actual division may or may not coincide with the formal division of the sentence. For example,

Two friends won the Olympics; Two friends and smoking have been the theme in the sayings that it is not allowed to smoke. In both sentences, the subject agrees with the subject of the sentence. Two friends won the Olympics; In the sentences "Beauty will save the world" in the sentences "Olympiad" and "World" are the subject and do not correspond to syntactic division.

It should be noted that thematic elements of the sentence are rhematic sentences. There are three main ways of determining their relationship, and they are prosodic (position of pause, stress and tone), syntactic and semantic principles covers. The role of pause and tone in the prosodic method of determining theme and rheme is important. Because through this, the actual parts of the sentence it is convenient to determine the division. But in this to the internal structure of the sentence no importance is given.

When any sentence is divided into segments (big and small parts) divided into phonemes and syllables. In this, prosodic elements are actively involved and this is enough. The importance of prosodic elements is that they are discourse helps to form a communicative whole as a whole. All segments of the discourse, in turn, form its internal integrity. Prosodic elements also have an emphatic function (psychological-emotional function). The speaker rhymes using the following prosodic devices emphasize:

- tone;

- accent (logical accent, emphatic accent, phrase accent, tact accent, word

accent).

RESEARCH ND DISCUSSION

In linguistics, we meet several compatible pairs of this pair since ancient times.

For example:

Subject	Predicate
Subject	Topic
Old information	New information
Landscape	View

It can be considered that this series to be a very important task to clarify the issues of commonality and specificity between words, and we think that

analyzing issues such as the scope of their meaning and the nature of their differentiation will serve to understand the true essence of this phenomenon.

In studies devoted to linguistics, new information is always considered as rheme, and old information is always considered as theme. There are certain conditions for the emergence of such an idea. By "old" information, most people understand information that is known in this situation, because it was focused in a previous context, or that can be understood from the situation.

In practice, often the topic of the sentence is taken as the previously given information. But in this case, it should be taken into account that the topic of the sentence may be unfamiliar to the listener or reader. or it can come at the beginning of the chapter, in the works of some authors, the text is structured in such a way that the beginning of each sentence in the sequence presented in the text begins with new information - a theme.

But, at the same time, the concept of theme is narrower than "given old information". In some cases, the elements of the sentence play an important role in determining the order of its thematic-rhematic structure, and in other cases, they participate in determining the order of the thematic-rhematic structure of the sentence. On the other hand, the concept of theme represents a narrower concept than old information. Rhema can also mean completely old information. In some cases, the whole sentence consists of old information, and the communication table of the sentence consists only of expressing a negative or positive reaction to the said idea. These include general, verificative sentences, and they serve as a complete answer to the modal question.

The most important task for the communicative purpose of each idea is to reveal the nature of the relationship between the main idea (theme) and what is being said about it (rheme) in the sentence. All other options are useless for this place of communication. Because if the topic is unknown, then there is no need for the listener.

A new element in each sentence is the relationship between the theme and the rheme. It is this relationship that constitutes the communicative purpose of the sentence. From this point of view, the rheme does not necessarily convey new information. So, theme is not always old information, and rheme is not always new information.

For instance, 1.O'lmas kechqurun juda xorg'in uyga qaytib keldi. (E.Shukurov) (O'lmas returned home very tired in the evening. (E. Shukurov)

In this sentence, "O'lmas" is the theme and rhyme until the end of the sentence. Subject "O'lmas" is the theme of the sentence and when, how, where, and what kind of work he did, or more precisely, new information. It cannot be called new, because people see It's natural that if he is busy all day with important work, he will come home very tired. But if the listener wants to know what O'lmas is busy with today, this will be new information. He is news in general. no, but it will be new information for this context. If at the end of the sentence we add "O'lmas ... came back" to "we"... "Ahmad also" and now this sentence "Ahmad also" is a rhema will remain, because what the Immortal did will become old information for us. The importance of accent is especially important from a psycholinguistic point of view earns. For example, logical emphasis prevails in rhetorical interrogative sentences that is, a word or phrase that takes the meaning of a question with a logical accent exaggerated.

CONCLUSION

When determining theme and theme in a sentence, first consider the types of sentences will need to be taken. Accordingly, the location of theme and rheme in the sentence can also be different. Below we have interrogative sentences with interrogative words, interrogative the location of the actual parts of the sentence in unconditional interrogative sentences and indicative sentences we will see. Any sign of the language has its specific meaning and function only within a certain sentence, and at the same time, in this process, it becomes a component of another sign that is larger than itself. Therefore, a sign cannot be a sign if it cannot be used in the context of another sign that gives it perfection. The speech process and the speaking person also play an important role in the use of the language sign in different meanings and functions. The language symbol can be lowercase or uppercase. Therefore, it is also studied from the

phonological, morphological or syntactic point of view. In order to interpret it as a phoneme, we need to analyze it in the context of morphemes, in order to study it as a morpheme, in the context of words, in order to evaluate it as a style of speech, we need to analyze it in the framework of a sentence, in order to study it as a sentence, we need to analyze it in the structure of a text.

In addition to the ideas mentioned above, while we are dealing with the description of one or another aspect of the elements of the sentence, we must also take into account the conditions of the external environment of the language. Because the external environment of the language serves as one of the main factors for the activation of language elements in many cases.

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