

THE CATEGORY OF DETERMINATION OF NOUN AS ONE OF THE MEANS OF EXPRESSING THE THEME-RHEME RELATIONSHIP IN THE SENTENCE

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The idea of the actual division has been put forward in theoretical linguistics. Its purpose is to reveal the correlative significance of the sentence parts from the point of view of their actual informative role in an utterance. The main components of the actual division of the sentence are the “theme” and the “rheme”. Theme expresses the starting point of the communication. Rheme expresses the basic informative part of the communication.

The founder of the theory of the actual division of the sentence is A. Weyl, whose ideas were developed by V. Matezius. He introduced the concept of the actual division of the sentence and identified two of its components: the “basis” of the statement (its “starting point”) and “kernel” that is the main part of the statement, which contains new information.

Theme and rheme is a universe category, but they are expressed in different languages in different ways. In Ukrainian as well as in English the actual division is carried out by means of intonation and word order. This phenomenon is expressed syntactically in Ukrainian and an article is the main means of rheme and theme in English. The position of the rheme at the end of the sentence is more typical for Ukrainian. In English expression of the rheme is carried out using certain structures.

O. Fiodorov considered the function of articles only from the point of view of the theory of the actual division of the sentence, when an indefinite article introduces something new, unknown “rheme”, and the definite article, by contrast, is a sign of already known facts “theme”.

The aim of this article is an analysis of the use of the article for expressing the theme-rheme relations and their expression in Ukrainian translation on the material of the novel “The Girl On The Train” by Paula Hawkins.

In the first example: *There is a pile of clothing on the side of the train tracks*. In this sentence, the phrase *a pile of clothing* refers to the actualization of new information, that is, it serves as a rhetorical statement, and the phrase *on the side of the train tracks* is the starting point of the statement, that is, the theme and reveals the information that is known to us.

In the Ukrainian sentences, the positional subjective (rhema) may be after the predicate. For example: *Біля залізничної колії лежить купка одяжі*. Obviously, the postpositional subject *купка одяжі* serves as a remake of the sentence that characterizes the category of non-identification, while the other part of the sentence, the theme – *біля залізничної колії лежить* indicates a low contextual load and expresses the category of identification.

Also, the theme of the sentence in most cases is in the first place and is denoted by the indefinite article *the*, for example: *The pile of clothes from last week is still there, and it looks dustier and more forlorn than it did a few days ago*. In this case, the phrase *the pile of clothes* is the theme of the sentence, because we already know about it from the context, and this information is not new. Therefore, the noun *pile*, which is characterized by the article, means the category of identification.

At the same time the article serves as a means of cohesion making parts of a sentence a communicative whole. For example: *There’s a message on it, received hours ago. I play the message a second time, listening to the kindness in his voice and the tears come* . The indefinite article of the noun *message*, which serves as the indicator of of the rheme in the first sentence, and the definite article that characterizes this noun as the thematic element of the second sentence.

On the basis of the facts presented, one can conclude that in the Ukrainian language the main means of the rheme expression is the order of words, namely the final position in the sentence of the communicative center. In English, with its consistent order of words, this tool cannot be used for the actual division as widely and freely as in the Ukrainian language.

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