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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**RHEMATIC FUNCTION OF PARTICLES IN THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE**

Specialty: 5708.01– Germanic languages

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION WORK

The actuality and the usage degree of the research work.

Either in general linguistic theory or in the process of the analysis of different languages one of the most complicated problems is the classification of parts of speech. The views of linguists-grammarians to this problem is different and they much more base on different criterions in the classification process. H.Suit¹ differentiates noun, adjective, verb and particle, but O.Jespersen² differentiates noun, adjective, verb, pronoun, and particle.

As for other languages, in modern English parts of speech are featured according to their morphological features, their lexical meanings, and as well as to their syntactic functions. Those having both grammatical and nominative meanings of them are the main parts of speech, but those having no independent nominative meaning and cannot be independent members of the sentence are auxiliary parts of speech. The main function of the particles as an auxiliary parts of speech is to empower different meanings to word, sentence, and utterance belonging to them.

The particle is not considered as a separate part of speech in the studies of the researchers in the English-speaking countries. Meanwhile the former Soviet authors treat the particle as a separate part of speech. The development of communicative approach, functional semantics and pragmalinguistics helped to solve various issues related to the particle (categorical status of particles, being separate part of speech, boundaries, semantic characteristics,

¹ Sweet, H.A. A new English grammar, Logical and historical. Part I: Introduction, Phonology, and Accidence / H.A.Sweet. – Oxford: Clarendon Press, – 1940, – p.35

² Jespersen, O. The philosophy of grammar. / O/Jespersen – London: - Allen & Unwin, – 1935, – p.58

polyfunctionality and polystatus, asintagmaticity, impacting to the meaning of utterance, being non-member of sentence, rhematic opportunities at the sentence and text level). The study of the rhematic function of the particle enables to understand better the communicative nature of both sentence and text. Just this fact is one of the factors that conditioning the actuality of the dissertation.

Particles inform about communicative aims of speaker and are means of expression of expressive-emotional reaction of communicants in concrete situation. At the result of mutual effect of context and situation, particles acquiring this pragmatic property conditions structure-semantic characteristics relating to the character of speech process which is being in close contact with sentence or text.

It is a proved provision in linguistics that particles being an expressive means of communicative membership and a sign of “new” thing. But there are two types of disagreement related to the problem:

1) The role of context, in other word, particles and their correlation with a content of utterance.

2) The role of the particles as the rheme or theme markers.

The reason of the second disagreement is that the particles can be either only rheme or depending on its meaning both can be rheme and theme. It is noted in dissertation that the impossibility of appreciating the real role of particles not considering the content side of the utterance and the relation of particles with context in the communicative division of utterance. So that particles have means of expression function of semantic relations among utterances anyway.

The rhematic function of the English particles has not been extensively studied in the Azerbaijani language. There are few articles, which deal mainly with categorical status, polyfunctionality and homonymy capabilities of the English particles. In this connection, our research also aims to fill this gap.

Thus the actuality of the work comprises: 1) complex approach in communicative, functional and semantic aspects to the particles in English language; 2) identification and systematization of

communicative-functional parameters actualized by the particles in modern English language; 3)not involving the rhematic possibilities of English particles to the research in the Azerbaijani language.

In several languages (Slavic, Romance, Germanic, Finnish-Ugor), the big number of the particles led to their extensive study in these languages. One can easily witness the preference of the study of the particles in Russian, German and English languages by the former Soviet linguists. Doubtless along with Russian languages the proper investigation of the particles in the materials of other languages are completely pictured in the work of V.Vinogradov "Русский язык". At the end of 40s of the last century and within 50s and 60s it is defined that in the works dedicated to the grammar of English particles belonging to the functional parts of speech (B.Ilyish, V.Jiqadlo, I.Ivanova, L.Iofik, A.Smirnitski and others) and first dissertations(S.Burakova,Ī.Godkina,M.Polyakov, B.Askotskaya and others)dedicated to the lexical, morphological and syntactical characteristics of English particles. Starting from 1970ies-1980ies we witness that there was an increasing interest to the analysis of the words belonging to this class of sentence at the level of Functional Sentence Perspective. (E.Starodumova, V.Shevyakova, M.Rassokha, M.Polyakov and others). Also even i this period we come across with the new approaches to particles(E.Starikova, S.Alpatova, B.Krivososov, T.Nikolaeva, L.Volkova and others) at the level of conceptions of development of text linguistics, presupposition, implicit predicativity in the literature of Russian linguistics.

But in the Western linguistics usually particles(B.Fjelkestam-Nilssen, C.Goddard, G.Kohen, B.Freyzer, T.Nevalaynen and others)are investigated either differently, or as a whole, a field of parts of speech (S.Grinbaum, D.Bolinger, S.Jakobson, M.Halidey and others). Taking wholly the increased interest to particles is observed strongly from 1970ies and it is possible to relate it the expansion of presupposition theory boosting. Despite of this the investigation of "presuppositional" particles (*only və even*) are faced in a limited level. (L.Horn, B.Freyzer, S.Anderson, L.Karttunen, S.Piters and others). But starting from 1980ies we witness the

interest increasing to the actualization and reumatism and investigation of particles with the adverbs, modal words and functional words much more. (E.Koktova, D.Hartmann, T.Givon, K.Fabriks, C.Bayschat and others).

We have benefited from the works of the researchers in the English-speaking countries, and also of the former Soviet and contemporary Azerbaijan linguists, which deal with functional sentence perspective and the particles in English.

Object and subject-matter of the research work. The object of the dissertation comprises particles in modern English language. The subject-matter of the dissertation is the attempt to reveal the ways how the particles perform the rhematic function on the level of sentence and text in modern English and also to draw some conclusions based on this study.

The aim and the objectives of the research work.

The aim of the dissertation consists of to determine communicative status of the particles at the result of detecting of rhematic potential of the particles in modern English language. In order to achieve this aim it is considered to fulfill the following principles:

- To generalize the main provisions of the theories of actual division
- To characterize actual division at the level of sentence and text
- To define categorical features and functional range of particles
- To specify the borders of particles detecting the differences from adverbs, modal words and conjunctions.
- To determine the place of the particles in the system of parts of speech of English.
- To define the role of the particles in Functional Sentence Perspective in English language
- To discover the possibilities of the particles as a means of communicative addition to the text and text rhematizer in English language.

Methods of investigation. The following research methods have been used: linguistic description and analysis, contextual analysis, interpretation of the meaning of the utterance, and communicative analysis.

The arguments of the dissertation to be defended.:

- For the characteristics of the particles in modern English the dichotomies such as sign-referent, syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, part of speech-member of sentence, part of independent semantic-functional speech are non-relevant as they are separate group of words;

- According to the function, the particles in English have the types of intensifying, negative, additive, specifying, and connecting. Some of them have the features of homonymy.

- In the communicative formation of the process of information exchange to act as the marker of the important information and as a means of communicative addition to the state is the main communicative function of the particles;

- The particles are the marker of the communicative division expressed with logical emphasis, word order, context and intonation. Defining the communicative center of the state depends on the position of the particles in the structure of sentence and the attitude to the differentiated word.

The scientific novelty of the research work. The valuation of the position of the particles in the communicative process of actual division in English it is new approach to these speech units as a whole. Linguistic units, language signs and special communicative functions of particles in speech are analyzed as the actualizers fulfilling the specific features in the dissertation.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The statement of the problem and final results are contributions to the research of issues as the theory of communication, actual division and rhematization at the level of sentence and text, the classification of the particles as a separate group of words, rhematic potential of the particles, functional linguistics, communicative syntax, text linguistics.

At the end of the dissertation final results can be used during the teaching process of selective subjects like practical and theoretical grammar of English, communicative grammar, division of the words to the parts of speech, actual division, functional parts of speech both in bachelor and master degree of the faculty of philology of English.

Approbation and the applying of the work. The theme of the dissertation was approved by the decision of scientific council of Nakhchivan State University upon 26 January, 2016 (protocol № 06)and it was registered by the scientific council of coordination of scientific investigation of the Republic of Azerbaijan for the scientific council of Philology problems upon November 30, 2016(protocol № 09). Dissertation was fulfilled in the chair of “English and translation of Nakhchivan State University. In connection with the research work a report on “The role of particles in monorhematic and dirhematic utterances” was made in the Republic scientific conference “Huseyn Javid and contemporary Azerbaijan philology” holding in Baku State University “ November 30, 2016.

According to the theme of dissertation 8 articles and conference materials of which 2 got published abroad.

The research work was fulfilled in the chair of “English language and Translation” of Nakhchivan State University.

The main provisions and final results of the dissertation were reported and discussed at the meetings of the chair and published in journals and scientific conferences issued in Azerbaijan and abroad.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished. The dissertation was accomplished at the department of “English language and Translation” at Nakhchivan State University.

The volume of the structural sections of the dissertation separately and the general volume with the sign. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references, and additions. The introduction part is 6 pages, chapter 1 is 40 pages, chapter 2 is 32 pages, chapter 3 is 35 pages, the

conclusion is four pages, the bibliography is 13 pages, and additions are a page. The total volume of the dissertation is 131 pages, 219 751 characters.

The general context of the dissertation work

In the introduction of dissertation the actuality of the theme, the object and subject-matter of the research work, the aims and objectives of the research work, the methods of the research work, the main provisions to be defended, scientific novelty of the research work, the theoretical and practical significance of the research work is interpreted, it is informed the approbation and structure of the work.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called “**New review to actual division**” and is divided into three paragraphs. The first paragraph which is called “**The theories of actual division**” begins with expressing attitude to different approaches to the question of the division of the sentence in linguistics.

Grammatical (or formal division) and logical (or Functional Sentence Perspective) levels from the traditional approaches connected with the question are differentiated. In principle, it is noted that actual division consists of theme, rheme and connected means among them. Here, the starting part (theme)-which is known part of the information or the information which is emphasized according to the situation and the communicative purpose (rheme)-consists of new information which is unknown to the listener/reader.

Though the main provisions of the theories of Functional Sentence Perspective were accepted by everybody as a whole, it is observed from the 80s of XX century in learning of the division of thematic-rhematic, aparting of syntactic accent inclining to the interpretation of different structures of the utterance from the point of view of communicative and text. It is directly connected with the researches of the Russian linguist I.Galperin who researched the structure of the written text. So the scientist differs two kinds of

divisions: pragmatic (which bases on the volume) and variative (which bases on context). The first type denotes aparting volumes, books, parts, chapters, paragraphs and supra-phrasal units of the text. The author's speech, description, submission, dialogues, quotes, indirect speech as creating speech acts includes to the second type.³

It is considered formal division that the main members of the sentence which form structural nuclear of the sentence-subject and predicate, at the same time the other members base on the differing of object, attribute and adverb. In contrast to the formal division from the communicative point of view Functional Sentence Perspective is related to the realization of the sentence according to the formal arrangement at the process of speech act. Regardless of how to build a word order and logical emphasis, each sentence is divided into two parts practically: starting point and communicative purpose of utterance. With this, there are actual indivisible sentences which consist of only rheme, missing the first part: "*Yes - in a way.*"⁴

There is a main connection whether between formal(grammatical) or Functional Sentence Perspective - Functional Sentence Perspective is formed on the basis of formal division. For Krushelnitskaya, it is wrong to prohibite between actual division and the grammatical membership according to the members of a sentence.⁵ Though Functional Sentence Perspective forms a new kind of membership form, differentiated from formal membership, but it appears as a potential invariant of formal membership and does not contradict it. It is a proof to the existence of information centers of subject and predicate in bothe cases. The notions "logical subject" and "logical predicate", "psychological subject" and "psychological predicate" in science arise from here. Thus Functional Sentence

³ Гальперин, И.Р. Информативность единиц языка: пособие по курсу общего языкознания / И.Р.Гальперин. – М.: Высшая школа, – 1974. – 174 с.

⁴ HardyThomas. *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*.

<https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/tess-of-the-durbervilles.pdf>, - p.32

⁵ Крушельницкая, К.Г. К вопросу о смысловом членении предложения // Вопросы языкознания – 1956, №1, – с. 55-67

Perspective is not just a linguistic event, at the same time it is a psychological situation. The semantics of an existing sentence arranges its logical basis- a semantic operation is performed among the members of the sentence, semantic membership of the sentence happens based on the requirements of logic. As for the psychological side of the question it should be noted that the membership of the sentence is the appearance of analytical process occurring in cognition of speaker/writer.

K. Abdullayev expresses the same attitude to the mentioned question: "The communicative side of the sentence with the means of the research of Functional Sentence Perspective leads to perceive the grammatical membership of the formal aspect of the same sentence as a result. While it is so, as the grammatical structure of the sentence, at the same time the semantic structure of it, that is the importance of learning of the communicative side of it is multiplied."⁶

The word order of the sentence in utterance does not only appear as a stylistic means, but also serves informatization completely. As noted by I.Kovtunova, too, "...the attitude of the word order to Functional Sentence Perspective is as the attitude of form to function."⁷

Thus it is possible to divide four phases the questions which were put forward and investigated related to Functional Sentence Perspective up today:

- Genetic phase. For the first time young grammarians have noted the existence of psychological division along with syntactic division in the structure of the sentence.

- Structural-syntactical phase. The organizer and head of Prague Linguistics Circle, czech linguist V.Matesius for the first time used the term "Functional Sentence Perspective" which is the speech phenomenon. Unlike the Young Grammarians, he considered Functional Sentence Perspective equal to the syntactical division for

⁶ Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998, – s.93

⁷ Ковтунова, И.И. Порядок слов и актуальное членение предложения / И.И.Ковтунова. – М.: Просвещение, – 1976, – с. 9

its communicative importance.

- In functional-semantic phase, Functional Sentence Perspective is reviewed by two prisms: communicative and gnosiology.

- In semiotic-approach phase Functional Sentence Perspective is estimated as the key to the speech phenomenology of the language sign.

The next paragraph of the dissertation is called “**Functional Sentence Perspective is in the background of the language and speech, sentence and text dichotomies**”, and firstly is looking for answer to the question Functional Sentence Perspective belonging to the language or speech level which is controversial in modern linguistics. Only a fact- in the background of Functional Sentence Perspective during the division to “old” and “new” one of its informative content appearing communicative load can belong to any member of the sentence and it proves to have specific language expressive means serving syntactic (division into main and secondary members of sentence) division of the sentence within the means of expression of the existing language. F.Danesh ascribes the organization of the utterance to the syntax section and thus, directly Functional Sentence Perspective is discovered again in the field of syntactic analysis.⁸ According to the linguist Functional Sentence Perspective belongs to the semantic structure of the sentence and is one of the main elements of it. V.Panfilov bases on his opinion so with ascribing Functional Sentence Perspective to a high level of the syntax, a sentence depending on its Functional Sentence Perspective has the other special level and in this level subject-predicate structure of the sentence denoting the meaning which is expressed by special grammatical means.⁹ The position of M.Halliday related to non-syntactical analysis of the sentence has a particular interest: The

⁸ Danes, F. Functional Sentence Perspective and the Organization of the text // Papers on Functional Sentence Perspective. Praha, – 1974, – p. 9-22.

⁹ Панфилов, В.З. Грамматика и логика: Грамматическое и логико-грамматическое членение простого предложения / В.З.Панфилов. – М.Л.: Издательство Академии наук СССР, – 1963. – 80 с.

linguist consider Functional Sentence Perspective the composition of text theory. It was adopted partially being bilateral of mutual connection of Functional Sentence Perspective between sentence and text.¹⁰ As noted by A.Mammadov “thematic elements are less dynamic in terms of communicative, and for this reason they contain weaker communicative dynamism in comparison to rematic elements.”¹¹ Thus the approach “non-syntactic analysis of the sentence is impossible building on the ground of main linguistic principles” grounds on the words with a small semantic core of the sentence or cognitive categories of syntactic construction methods of them. If we accept this initial condition as the basic principle of semantic division of the sentence, in that case as for the consideration non-syntactic division does not characterize dichotomous, but polychotomic.

In the last section of the I chapter titled “**Actual division at the level of sentence in English**”, firstly different communicative components conditioning Functional Sentence Perspective at the level of speech in modern English are looked through. This classification containing position, intonation, distinctive structure of rema, context, particles, conjunctions, adverbs, articles are divided into the levels of extralinguistic(position, intonation, distinctive structure of rema, context) and linguistic(particles, conjunctions, adverbs, articles) factors.

Just the group of subject is often the communicative theme of the utterance, but predicate group appears as rema of it. (it should not be formal subject in terms of lexical integrity). The usage of the subject in thematic position having a variety of content may cause misunderstanding in the sentence. Though the following examples

¹⁰ Халлидей, М.А.К. Место «функциональной перспективы предложения» (ФПП) в системе лингвистического описания // Новое в зарубежной лингвистике. Вып. VIII: Лингвистика текста. – М.: Прогресс, – 1978, с.138-148.

¹¹ Mammadov, A.Y. Studies in text and discourse / A.Y. Mammadov. – Baku: AUL Press, – 2008, – p. 54

reflect the same situation, theme consists of different participant of the situation in each of them:

The husband (theme) presented his wife (rheme) with a car.

The wife (theme) was presented with a car by her husband (rheme).

A car (theme) was presented to the wife by her husband (rheme)

The complexity of thematic-rhematic analysis of the sentence is connected with its contextual dependence, limiting opportunities of extralinguistic factors which defines thematic-rhematic division. Even a simple two-member sentence may undergo different interpretations in thematic-rhematic plan. For instance, let's imagine that a boss entering the office in the morning thinks some employees are late, to his hint "*Someone is (being) late, as I guess.*" or to the question "*Who is (being) late?*" he is answered as "*Miss Leyla is (being) late.*" The theme of this utterance is *is (being) late* and rheme is *Miss Leyla*, because in fact the information is as follows:

- *The employee who is (being) late to work is Miss Leyla.*

Informative division may be different in another situation or in another dialogic text. For instance, if the sentence "*Miss Leyla is (being) late.*" is answered by auditorium to the utterance of the boss "*I need to talk to Miss Leyla.*", that time the subject (*Miss Leyla*) is theme and the predicate (*is (being) late*) is rema. So it is possible to have two different forms of actualization of the same sentence:

Miss Leyla (rheme) / is (being) late (theme).

Miss Leyla (theme) / is (being) late (rheme).

For the purpose of grammatical description, language means informing from the thematic-rhematic form of the sentence causes great interest. Mainly these are divided into intonation, word order, syntactic structure, lexical means and logical and emotional emphasis of them, communicative complementary means used for differentiating purposes. S.Abdullayev expresses such an attitude to this issue "... all grammatical-stylistic figures, lexical and syntactical intensification, means of actualization, the reality of complex signs and genres have the chance to ensure prevalence and to perceive

more actively and to be perceived as language realities.¹²

The first paragraph of the second chapter of the dissertation titled “Functional range of the particles in English” is called “Linguistic-categorial status of the particles”. In this section there are two problems defining of the categorial status of the particles is noted: 1) selection of criteria grounding on the differentiating from other word classes of language; 2) connection with the solution of the particles characterizing as a part of speech.

The particle is a complex language unit as an object of research. For A. Wierzbicka, “The particle is imperceptible, but it is a strong effective means full of with contradictions.”¹³ We may come such a conclusion that these “small words” may seem unimportant for their usages but the missions they fulfill in the process of communication is very important. The main aspects which complicate their research are not having exact prototype signs, having indistinct semantics, being polystatus and polyfunctional, specially communicative functions are fulfilled by them are various. In the result of complete disappearance of morphological differences among the words belonging to different parts of speech, the words including to the same class acquire such characteristics as taking different positions and substituting each other, consequently this fact increases the importance of the syntactical criterion which puts behind the lexical factor. The main criterion consists of syntactic characterization and categorial meaning for the classification of words as a part of speech in English.

Due to the various types and descriptions of the particles there are different views to their characterization and functions. According to the traditional approach (A.Shakhmatov, A.Peshkovski, V.Vinogradov, L.Sherba) particles are a part of speech and auxiliary

¹² Abdullayev, S.Ə. Qeyri-səlis dilçilik təcrübəsi / S.Ə.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Victory, –2013, – s.47

¹³ Wierzbicka, A. Introduction (Special issue on particles) // Journal of Pragmatics (vol. 10), – 1986. No. 5, – p.521

words that give modal and expressive-emotional meanings to words, members of sentence, and entire utterance. According to the next approach, (I.Bogulavski, E.Paducheva, I.Kobozeva) particles are a logical words, and its duty is to create consistency between semantic and syntactic structure of the sentence. A different approach is so that (I.Copilenko, M.Shur, N.Marusenko) particles is a presupposition marker and has the function to form the fact of presupposition in communication process. “The particle is a rhematizator and thematizator” is another standpoint to the attitude of the existing problem. The authors of this approach (N.Chernova, E.Borisova) make a note that particles are one of the leading means ensuring the Functional Sentence Perspective. According to the last approach (A. Wierzbicka, T.Shmelyova, M.Shur) particles are metatext operators, from one hand they reflect ensuring connectivity in the text, and from the other hand they are units reflecting communication process (for example, assessment, comment of facts by the speaker or listener). Many linguists (A.Ufimtseva, H.Arutyunova, M.Nikitin) consider particles as only nominative language units. For their essence the particles act as a marker of some meanings and just for it they are meaningful signs.

In the paragraph titled “**Functional-semantic characteristics of particles in English**” of the second chapter, it is noted that particles having some subcategorial (having additional meanings) status consisting of separate class in the word stock of modern English. For this class a) signage –denotativity, b) independence – being an auxiliary part of speech, c) linguistic dichotomies such as syntagmatics – paradigmatics are non-relevant. Particles have not denotative meaning, they don't create syntactical relations connecting with other words, as a result they do not fulfill any syntactical function in the sentence and have the features of the separate part of speech. Just this characteristics gives to particles the status of functional language units. So particles are opposite to the traditional classification and typology, appeared as a separate class of words differentiating with functional basis. As being particles having no morphological form and unchangeable characteristics

show that it is possible to include them to the class of auxiliary parts of speech. Mainly they are used before the word to which they belong and also rarely are used after them. In the following the first example the particle is used after the word, in the second it is used before the word to it belongs.

My knowledge alone isn't enough to enter the University.

I shall visit you next year, not this year.

Another interesting feature of particles is to be able to join any main part of speech in a sentence, that nuance sometimes complicates the defining of their meaning. They only serve to emphasize, to limit or to deny the meaning of expression and separate word and word combinations. Generalizing the notes mentioned above we can define particles so: Particle is a part of speech as making emotional and modal emphasis to the words, word combinations and components of the sentence.

In modern English the majority of particles are homonymous with other parts of speech such as adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions. As a result of breaking syntactic connections and loss of derivative combinations existing between dependent words and particle causes formation of asintagmatic property. Just asintagmatics is a distinguishing limit the particles from emotional-intensifying adverbs, degree adverbs and other close words from the point of view of functionality. These words are following for having similarity of form, meaning and functional differences:

-Those both are adjective and adverb: *exactly, simply, too, never, still, just, yet, alone, right*

-Those both are particle and pronoun: *all, either*

-Those both are particle and adjective: *even, right, just, only, still*

-Those both are particle and verb: *still*

-Those both are particle and interjection: *never*

-Those both are particle and conjunction: *but*

-Those both are particle and preposition: *but*

The particles traditionally are divided into six main groups for their function in English:

1) Negative particles: *not, no, never* they may belong not only to a word but also to a whole sentence

2) Intensifying particles: *simply, all, even, yet, just, still, only* these are used in order to increase the expressiveness of the sentence and form emphatic characteristics in utterance.

3) Limiting particles: *alone, just, merely, even, only, solely, barely, but* some of them are homonymous with intensifying particles. The intensifying particles expedite and distinguish the feature and activity of the subject; but the limiting particles restrict the feature and activity of the subject:

I arrived only yesterday.

We only want you understand what is going on.

4) Specifying particles: – *exactly, just, right, precisely, quite* they concretize or specify event or action.

5) Connecting particles: – *too, also, as well, either.*

6) Additive particles: *else.*

At first glance we may imagine the sentences without the particles. But just with the help of them it is possible to achieve the followings at utterance level:

- Finding out the implicit meaning or information.
- To express logical relations among utterances.

In addition to the traditional groups mentioned above a new type of “discourse particles” is differentiated in modern English.¹⁴ Particles *well* and *now* are called by H.Mosegard as discourse particles.¹⁵ The main characteristics of these particles denote taking different positions, to which information blocks the discourse is divided and how the information is processed. Discourse particles are differed from other words in English for their numerous pragmatic features.

¹⁴ Aijmer, K. English Discourse Particles: Evidence from a Corpus / K.Aijmer. –John Benjamins, – 2002. – 299 p.

¹⁵ Mosegaard, H. The Function of Discourse Particles. Pragmatics & Beyond New Series:53 / H.Mosegaard. – Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins, – 1998. – 417 p.

In the third section **headlined “Communicative-pragmatic characteristics of modal particles in English”** is noted as one of the expressive means with the help of language pragmatic level of native speaker language of modal particles in English. The main features of modal particles are as followings:

- Connection to the communicative purpose of the speaker;
- To strengthen the expressive meaning of the sentence;
- To characterize utterance as an emphatic significance;
- To express the addressee’s attitude to the addressee or to the situation described;
- To emphasize emotional impact on interlocutor through the perlocutive effect reflected in the subsequent behavior of the addressee and containing the result of the impact.
- To denote feelings and actions such as anxiety, impatience and misunderstanding;
- To connect addressee and applicant;
- To emphasize the reality and validity of fact;
- Expression of point of view;
- To indicate expectations related to the interlocutor;
- To express hesitation while commenting on what happened

Obviously, the modal particles are accompanied with strong dynamic intonation in speech along with obvious feelings express unambiguous movement and emphasize the impact of utterance as a whole. S.Katsnelson claims that the modal particles are characterized on the basis of subjectivity parameter. The researcher grounds on that objects are selected neither for the speaker’s nor the listener’s personal features, on the contrary, for the accidental indication related to subject and speaker.¹⁶ According to V.Prorokova semantics of modal particles not only bases on meanings belonging to them, but also depends on lexical composition, type of the sentence and the place

¹⁶ Кацнельсон, С.Д. Речемыслительные процессы // Вопросы Языкознания, –1984. № 4, – с. 5

of the particles in the sentence.¹⁷

Dealing with functional opportunities of modal particles we should not forget deictic property of them. The particles denote to the communication situation, its parameters and logical connection with other utterances. Particles presenting the utterance as the motive or explanation of the previous utterance, may express the relationships of cause and purpose. Thus the modal particles have the following valencies:

1) In order to ensure the success of the communication process additional illocutive operators addressed by the interlocutors as a means of speech influence;

2) The units-modifiers capable to realize semantic rise in utterance;

3) Language units serving to the expression of explicit meaning in various speech constructions-word-connectors(these special language means express comparison and compensation relations);

4) Subsidiary means serving to the expression of emotional-expressive reaction of communicants- modal markers.

The last chapter of the dissertation is called “ **The particle is as a rhematic center of communicative units in English**” and it consists of three paragraphs.

The first section headlined “**The role of the particles in the information structure of the sentence in English**” deals with dictionary units fulfilling certain communicative function being rheme of the sentence in English and the particles performing the same function. It is noted that any communicative characterized lexeme has the property to define theme-rheme, that is the part of utterance that has a syntactic connection. For example, the particle *but* which is polyfunctional in English fulfills rhematic function with lexemes close to it:

“Fascistas-maricones!” and so forth — shouts which were

¹⁷ Пророкова, В.М. Слова-«приправы», слова-«заплаты». Модальные частицы в немецком языке / В.М.Пророкова. –М.: Высш. шк., – 1991, – с. 10

*meant to be war-like and menacing, but which, from those childish throats, sounded as pathetic as the cries of kittens.*¹⁸

The particles *as even, instead, just, too, only, not, merely*, the adverb combination *at least*, the verb *to turn out*, the verb combinations *It should be noted/mentioned/stressed that, Imagine, I admit/confess that, I brag that and etc.* belong to rematic units.

The English particles *also, as well, too* fulfill more complicated syntagmatic communicative functions such as marking means of old and new information. For E.Paducheva, both stressed and unstressed particles serve building associative relationships between the theme and rheme of the sentence, as well as between the theme and rheme of the previous sentence. The researcher notes T1 the theme of the given sentence, R1 the rheme of the sentence and T0, the theme and R0 the rheme of the previous sentence.¹⁹

When glance at the duties they perform in utterance we may come to such a conclusion that the communicative function of the particles such as *also, as well and too* are not limited only with building thematic-rhematic balance and to compare the old one with the new one. They have anaphoric processing property and the difference between them is “communicative transformation” as put forward by E.Paducheva. Generally particle may belong to any member of the sentence according to the function in relation to distinguished adverb or object in distant position. At the result the utterance expresses a totally different meaning and it is defined only through context that which sentence member is rheme.

The analysis makes it possible to conclude that in monorhematic and dirhematic utterances the role of particles in communicative division of the sentence is connected with the position and location in relation to the distinguished meaning component of the utterance in the sentence. In other word, the particles are elements that performing

¹⁸ Orwell George. Homage to Catalonia. Chapter 2. <https://libcom.org/files/Homage%20to%20Catalonia%20%20George%20Orwell>

¹⁹ Падучева, Е.В. Высказывание и его соотносительность с действительностью / Е.В.Падучева. – М.: Наука, – 1985. – 272 с.

subsidiary or specifying function in actual division of sentence, they are subsidiary means that determine the communicative center along with word order and intonation.

The second section of the third chapter is called “**The roles of the particles in the information structure of text in English**”. It is noted in this section that it is possible to explain the content of the information in text completely just for thematic-rhematic dynamics of the development of a part of the previous sentence of the general subject in the next sentence, for enabling of the restoration of the missing element in the text. Inter-sentences connection is realized by means of repetitions, periphrases, word order, pronouns, synonymous substitutions, antonyms and particles.

Although the rheme is used at the end of the sentence in English, we may observe its usage in the middle, even at the beginning of the sentence:

*Not long after this brief talk Cowperwood received a subscription blank from the business office of the Saturday Review, and immediately sent a check for one hundred dollars to Mr. Horton Biggers direct.*²⁰

Although the graphically distinguished part is rheme but it is also used at the beginning of the sentence. V. Shevyakova notes that in such cases rheme is determined not for its position in the utterance, but for intonation in oral speech, but in written speech it is determined based on for other grammatical and lexical indicators, as well as context.²¹ Such a deep lining up of theme and rheme requires different rheme- distinguishing markers as well as the participation of the particles. In most cases in order to identify the rheumatic center of utterance just particle helps the recipient in English.

The information structure of the text is a chain formed through

²⁰ Dreiser Theodore. The Titan. Chapter X. <https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/d/-dreiser/theodore/titan/>

²¹ Шевякова, В.Е. Вариации порядка слов современного английского языка в аспекте функционального синтаксиса: / автореф. дис.д-ра филол. наук. / – Москва, 1982. – с. 16.

the alternation of theme and rheme elements connecting its elements to each other. As a result of the linking connection the rheme of each previous sentence becomes the theme of the next sentence. In this regard, K.Abdullayev writes: "...being in contact with the rheme of the previous sentence and the theme of the next sentence even the realization through the same lexical composition naturally transmits the thought development from one sentence to another sentence. Rheme collecting the whole main information load of the previous sentence to itself turns to the theme of the next sentence that is, it turns to the transmitting point for the continuation of the thought."²² In personage characterizing texts of the English the particles turn rhematic dominant. In contrast to the rhematic dominant expressing subject, in such texts the particles attracting attention of characterizing qualitative description, signs of external appearance, specific features of personage have logical emphasis in the text and play the role of actualizer. The analysis on the actional texts denoting interchangeable dynamic actions show that though that action is expressed by a verb, just those particles belonging to these verbs have logical emphasis and they are turned to rhematic dominant of utterance forming a fragment.

The texts having impressive rhematic dominants are prevailing in English. Objective reality of these dominants are transmitted by means of emotional perception of the subject and the impression that arises in it. Expressive means of impressive rheme are the adjectives and the adverbs denoting the situation, quality, assessment, the words from the category of abstract nouns having appropriate semantics and the particles belonging to them.

At the end of the research we may generalize the obtained results as the summary in the following form:

1) Functional Sentence Perspective appears in the utterances resulting from the correlation of the known and new information expressing the function of starting point. Functional Sentence

²² Abdullayev, K.M. Azərbaycan dili sintaksisinin nəzəri problemləri / K.M.Abdullayev. – Bakı: Maarif, – 1998. – s. 110.

Perspective appears not only at the sentence level, but also at the text level.

2) Functional Sentence Perspective consists of theme containing known and starting point of information, rheme, considering the nucleus of information and elements which are connecting means between theme and rheme.

3) The existence of information centers of subject-predicate in both cases is a proof of appearing Functional Sentence Perspective as potential invariant of formal division.

4) In the process of communicative division the particles have special role. For example, the particles distinguish both theme and rheme in English, this unit differentiates a certain component of utterance and directs attention of the communication process participants to it.

5) There are various approaches related to the linguistic status of particles. Being polyfunctional gives them the status of functional language units. The approach to the particles being the distinguished class of words providing relevance at the sentence and text level and belonging to the communicative level of the language is much more basic. Actualization potential of the particles is discovered just in this level.

6) According to the fulfilled function, negative, intensifying, limiting, specifying, connecting, additive and discourse types of the particles are classified. In addition, as a rule modal particles having no emotional meaning, intensifying, concretizing and defining the emotive background of utterance as a whole, dominate in English.

7) Although particles serve distinguishing of both theme and rheme as a communicative unit, but they have more important role as actualizers.

8) It does not exclude that rheme may be used at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence along with being in the last position of the sentence in English. But in these cases rheme is defined not for its position in the sentence, but by means of intonation and other grammatical and lexical indicators in oral speech, and by the help of context in written speech.

9) The information structure of a text is a chain formed by the alternation of theme and rheme elements that connect its elements to each other. Communicative connection between different utterances is formed by means of nouns, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, articles and particles in English. From this point of view rhematic particles have wider possibilities.

10) Within the boundaries of texts of different contents belonging to the words which have logical emphasis with the participation of particles increase emphathy in English. The particles presenting situation and action in the text are the indicators of the connection of time and location between them, they cause increasing the emphaticity of the text and rising its level of informatization. The particles taking place in actional texts consisting of a sequence of dynamic movements help characterizing the character of the doer movement as a rhematic dominant. The particles fulfill their impressive rhematic dominant duty taking place in the texts transmitting emotional perception of the subject, and the impression forming in it. The syntactic coherence between the texts appeared as a rhematic dominant of the particles bases on parallelism, diversity and hypertext in English.

The main content of the research have been reflected in the following works of the author:

- 1) Communicative characteristics of particles in English. // – Baku: Language and literature. BSU: International scientific-theoretical, – 2017. № 4(104), – p.148-150.
- 2) Nominative characteristics of particles in linguistics. səciyyəsi // – Baku: Philological issues, “Science and education”, – 2018. №5, – p. 216-220.
- 3) Particle as a rhematic center in English-language utterances. kimi // – Baku: Actual problems of learning of humanitarian sciences (interuniversities collection of scientific articles), – 2018. №4, – p.66-69.
- 4) Functional-semantic analysis of particles in English. // – Almaata: Хабаршы вестник. Eurasian journal of philology, science and education. Al-Farabi Kazakh National

University, – 2018, № 3 (171), – pp.126-129.

5) The role of particles in monorhematic and dirhematic utterances // “Huseyn Javid and contemporary Azerbaijan philology” The materials of Republic-scientific conference. Baku State University, Baku: Science and education. November 15, 2018, – p.598-602.

6) The status of particles in modern linguistics // Nakhchivan: Scientific works of Nakhchivan State University, – 2018. №1(90). – p.173-176

7) Categorical features of English particles // “International Asian congress on contemporary sciences - V”, Nakhchivan: Nakhchivan State University, – June 1-2,2021.p. 1333-1336.

8) Pragmatic function of English particles // “Шуйская сессия студентов, аспирантов, молодых ученых”. Материалы XII Международной научной конференции, –Москва: 4-5 июля 2019, p.-161-163

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